



CRANicles

Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia

SEPT 2021

Universal Access to Information Day

28 September

**“The Right to Know -
Building Back Better with Access to Information”**

CRAN strives for universal access to ensure availability, affordability and accessibility to high quality ICT products and services across our country ■



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EDITORIAL

Welcome to the fourth edition of CRANicles newsletter for 2021. This publication aims to keep stakeholders abreast with the Authority's events that occurred between July and September 2021.

This edition will provide an overview of the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) II, Goal 4, Pillar 4, which addresses Infrastructure Development which was also the focus of the HPP I and the National Development Plan (NDP). The issue will further give a rundown on the virtual stakeholder workshop which dialogued on the new proposed licence fees and regulatory levies, as well as an account of the sixth Sub-Sahara Spectrum Management Conference which debated the global and regional digital divides by tackling issues that dealt with the connectivity of unconnected communities.

Moreover, the issue will also report on the outcome of the radio frequency spectrum auction (885-890 MHz and 930-935 MHz) which closed on 11 June 2021.

And finally, we also take pleasure in disclosing CRAN's donation of N\$50,000 to assist the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) towards its Covid-19 initiatives designed to curb the further spread of the coronavirus, and the Authority's donation of N\$10,000 to the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) towards the Namibia National Cyber Security Competition (NNCSC), Africa Region to International Cybersecurity Competition (AFRICC) and the South African National Research Network (SANReN) regional competition respectively.



Hilya Mhoni

Corporate Communications Practitioner

To conclude, it is pleasing to note that COVID-19 infections are decreasing in Namibia and we are beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel in the number of Covid cases in comparison to May, June and July of this year. However, we are still in the midst of this pandemic and encourage everybody do their part to fight against COVID-19.

I trust that you find this edition of the CRANicles informative and I encourage you to provide us with your views, comments and/or queries by sending an email, for the attention of the Editor, to communications@cran.na.

01

FOREWORD FROM THE CEO



"It is because of the dynamic and fruitful working relationship with all stakeholders that we are able to take our industry to greater heights."

Emilia Nghikembua - CEO, CRAN

September marks the ninth month into my role as Chief Executive Officer of the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) and it is truly a privilege for me to lead this purpose-driven organisation. It is because of the dynamic and fruitful working relationship with all stakeholders that we are able to take our industry to greater heights.

My team and I remain committed to creating a framework that will enable Namibia to realise the objectives of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and equally remain resolute to transforming CRAN into an effective regulator that creates opportunities for growth and development for the industry for the benefit of all.

Our emphasis remains on meeting national policy objectives, and the Harambee Prosperity Plan (HPP) II forms an integral element of our strategic intent as the regulator of our industry. It is for this reason that the five Pillars, the four Goals and numerous Activities of which Pillar 4 focuses on, remains a priority for us in order to achieve Infrastructure Development. Goal four of Pillar 4 deals with 'Expanding Coverage for Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)', of which the Authority plays a pivotal role in ensuring the following:

- Implementing 'Open Access Network' infrastructure sharing regime in a bid to champion Universal Broadband Access by 2025;
- Facilitating a safe and robust ICT ecosystem; and

- Attaining 95% Digital Television broadcasting network to all Namibian households by 2025.

Moreover, HPP II is a commitment by the Government of the Republic of Namibia to deliver better results and to build a more resilient economy to the benefit of all its citizens. CRAN is fully prepared and committed to deliver on areas within HPP II activities as a priority in planning our short to medium term goals and strategic actions to accelerate national development towards Vision 2030 and prosperity for all.

Lastly, it must also be pointed out that the Authority plays a very important enabling role in many other pillars and goals in the HPP II. This is especially so when it comes to the implementation of e-Services like e-Governance, e-Learning, e-Health and e-Commerce. From an infrastructural perspective, CRAN has observed important additional ICT challenges in the low ICT literacy and understanding of the relevance of ICT, as well as high import taxes on ICT equipment. Issues which many may believe to be outside the realm of CRAN's mandate, but of relevance.

In conclusion, accessibility, high quality and affordable technology for all Namibians remains CRAN's vision in building an ICT sector that is fully responsive in delivering the societal benefits associated with improved connectivity.

Emilia Nghikembua

Chief Executive Officer

"My team and I remain committed to creating a framework that will enable Namibia to realise the objectives of the Fourth Industrial Revolution"

02 CRAN AND THE HARAMBEE PROSPERITY PLAN (HPP) II - FOCUSING ON THE ICT SECTOR

Written by: Hilya Mhani

The Kiswahili word “Harambee” which translates to mean, “Pull together in the same direction”, was selected to call for unity and to encourage Namibians to work towards a common purpose through the enactment of the Harambee Prosperity Plan II. Covering the period 2021-2025, HPP II is a commitment by the Namibian Government to deliver better results and to build a more resilient economy to the benefit of all its citizens. The Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) is fully prepared and committed to play its part in making the HPP II activities a priority in planning our short to medium term goals and strategic actions to accelerate national development towards Vision 2030 and prosperity for all.

Established in terms of the Communications Act (No. 8 of 2009), CRAN is an independent regulator that regulates, supervises and promotes the provision of telecommunication services and networks, broadcasting, postal services and the use and allocation of radio spectrum in Namibia.

As such, Pillar 4 of the HPP II which encompasses Infrastructure Development, as a catalyst for economic growth, social progression and a contributor to global competitiveness and investment attraction, falls under CRAN’s mandate. Goal 4, specifies Expanding Coverage for ICT through 3 Activities, namely:

1. Implement ‘Open Access Network’ infrastructure sharing regime in a bid to champion Universal Broadband Access by 2025.
2. Facilitate a safe and robust ICT ecosystem.
3. Attain 95% Digital Television broadcasting network to all Namibian households by 2025.

From CRAN’s point of view, the necessary measures have been put in place to support HPP II Pillar 4 as follows:

Activity 1 - Infrastructure Sharing Regulatory Framework

Goal 4 highlights the implementation of the Infrastructure Sharing regulations as a priority. Section 50 of the Communications Act (No 8 of 2009) imposes an obligation on dominant licensees to share infrastructure with other licensees or carriers.

Infrastructure sharing has a number of advantages to the communications market such as the:

- reduction in investment required for infrastructure investments;
- promotion of competition;
- release of capital for strategic investments and new services;
- increase in services and products available to consumers; and
- decrease in barriers to market entry for new players.

CRAN’s Infrastructure Sharing Regulations, introduced in October 2016, satisfies this obligation as it provides for the non-discriminatory and non-exclusive sharing of passive and active telecommunications infrastructure by dominant licensees.

Passive infrastructure sharing refers to the sharing of infrastructure contained in the physical layer of the network such as ducts, poles, buildings, sites, masts, power supply, shelters, buildings, air conditioning, etc. CRAN’s observation is that dominant licensees



have generally welcomed the sharing of passive infrastructure, and no disputes have been declared in this regard. It is worth noting, however, that the infrastructure that can be shared differs between fixed and mobile networks and that passive infrastructure can also be shared between telecommunication and broadcasting networks as well as utilities.

Active infrastructure sharing refers to the sharing of infrastructure contained in the active layer of the network, such as a facility or equipment used in the provision of a telecommunications service including all features, functions and capabilities that are provided by means of such facility or equipment.

Active infrastructure sharing is crucial for open-access sharing to reduce costs to the benefit of consumers and can only happen when a licensee can utilise the same radio network of another operator such as national roaming or a Mobile Virtual Network Operator (MVNO).

CRAN has, however, noted that limited active infrastructure sharing is currently happening in Namibia and that most disputes declared by licensees pertain to active infrastructure sharing. A grave concern noted here is that dominant licensees are not willing to implement active sharing, especially with new entrants in the market and has identified this as a risk to the attainment of Activity 1 of HPP II. To this end, CRAN will formulate a mitigation plan to enforce dominant licensees to comply with the framework on active infrastructure sharing.

In short, CRAN has a regulatory framework for Infrastructure Sharing, it is now a matter of enforcing these regulations to comply with HPP II, for the benefit of consumers.

Activity 2 - Facilitate a safe and robust ICT ecosystem

As we all know, cyber-attacks have become the norm. The Authority, as the regulator of telecommunications service providers, is required to implement provisions and functions in upcoming legislation to make ICT services more secure, reliable and trusted.

There is currently one Act, the Electronic Transactions Act (ETA), and two Bills, the Cybercrime Bill and the Data Protection Bill, that addresses the issue of a secure ICT network in Namibia.

The ETA provides for a general framework for the promotion of the use of electronic transactions within Namibia by:

- providing for the legal recognition of electronic transactions;
- providing for the admission of electronic evidence;
- providing for consumer protection in electronic commerce; and
- regulating the liability of service providers for actions of their clients.

However, not all parts of the ETA that would mandate CRAN to implement some of the services needed to fully realise digital signature in Namibia, are yet enacted.

The Cybercrime Bill will require the Authority to set up a National Security and Cyber Incidence Response Team (NSCIRT) for computer and/or information systems in Namibia. Its functions would be to endeavour to collect relevant information relating to security and stability, co-ordinate with other bodies to promote security and stability of information systems and to take all necessary steps to facilitate the detection of offences involving the use of information systems, amongst others.

The draft Data Protection Bill (from 2013), on the other hand, seeks to create provisions for the use, processing and collection of personal information in order to protect citizens' right to privacy.

Thus, in order to facilitate a safe and robust ICT ecosystem in Namibia, there is a need to finalise the

instruments that will enable the legislative framework and expedite the creation of the NSCIRT. CRAN is actively participating in the consultation process, to ensure that the two bills currently being reviewed will address and consider all issues pertaining to keeping ICT safe from cyber-attacks.

Activity 3 - Attain 95% Digital Television Broadcasting Network to all Namibian Households by 2025

10 years ago, the Government together with the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) and the Authority, undertook the rather expensive Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) project, a major technological advancement over the previous analogue television technology that existed.

In spite of this advancement, the NBC currently only has an 80% population coverage. Sadly, the roll-out of the DTT coverage was halted in 2015 as the NBC, due to financial constraints, was unable to even provide Set Top Boxes (STB) to their viewers.

The NBC then decided to move to a Direct-to-the-Home (DTH) digital television broadcasting solution which allows NBC, with the aid of a satellite broadcasting systems, similar to MultiChoice Namibia, to broadcast its programmes to its viewers in Namibia. This DTH implementation will be a complementary solution to the current DTT coverage.

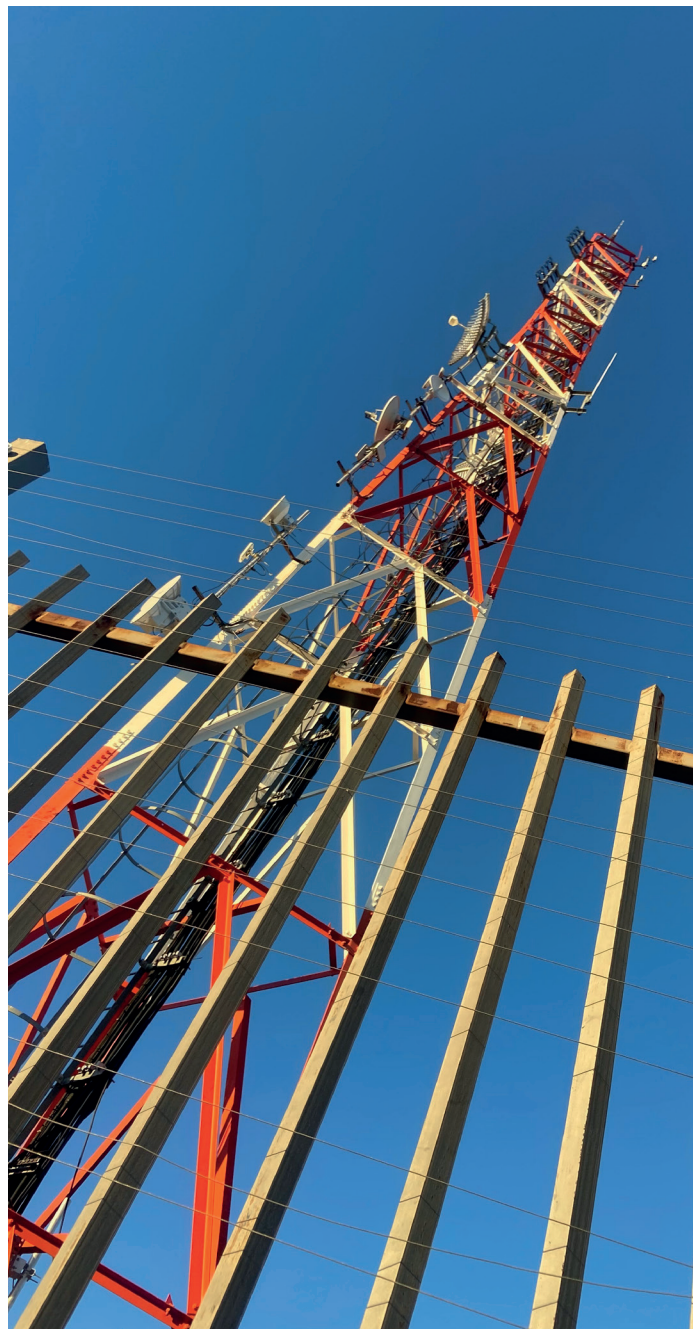
As soon as NBC establishes this DTH satellite distribution network, a 100% geographical and population coverage will be attained. All that the viewer will need is access to electricity, a TV, a satellite decoder and a satellite dish to enjoy the DTH services provided by the NBC. The availability and distribution of these satellite decoders and dishes to its viewer will be NBC's biggest challenge.

With this DTH technology, the NBC will not need to invest in building towers nor transmitters, as required by DTT technology, to achieve a 100% population coverage. Pending funding, the target to achieve 95% population coverage is thus easily attainable by 2025 as envisaged in the HPP II.

The Authority's role will be to ensure that NBC acquires the necessary spectrum assignments once applied for by the NBC to implement the planned DTH solution.

Conclusion

The Authority plays a very important enabling role in many other pillars and goals in the HPP II. This is especially so when it comes to the implementation of e-Services like e-Governance, e-Learning, e-Health and e-Commerce. From an infrastructural perspective, CRAN has observed important additional ICT challenges in the low ICT literacy and understanding of the relevance of ICT, as well as high import taxes on ICT equipment. Issues which many may believe to be outside the realm of CRAN's Mandate, but of relevance. There is much to be addressed.





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03

CRAN HOSTS VIRTUAL LICENCE FEES & REGULATORY LEVIES' WORKSHOP

Written by: Hilya Mhani

On 23 July 2021, CRAN hosted a successful and well attended virtual stakeholder workshop to dialogue on the new proposed Regulations prescribing Licence Fees and Regulatory levies, which fall under Section 129 of the Communications Act, (No. 8 of 2009).

There are two types of licence fees that are applicable to licensees. One is the licence fees for applications, issuance, renewal, transfer and amendment for the various licence categories, and as listed in column 1 of the table contained in Annexure A of Government Gazette No. 7559, General Notice No. 238, dated 22 June 2021. The other fees are for the Regulatory Levy payable by Licensees as listed in column 1 of the table contained in Annexure B of the same Gazette.

“ There are two types of licence fees that are applicable to licencees ”



In 2012, CRAN set out regulatory levies and licence fees as outlined in Section 23 of the Communications Act, (No. 8 of 2009). However, these regulatory levies' validity and constitutionality were contested in the High Court and thereafter in the Supreme Court of Namibia. In June 2018, the Supreme Court of Namibia declared Section 23(2)(a) of the Communications Act unconstitutional, based on the argument that there were no limits on the powers granted to CRAN on setting the regulatory levy.

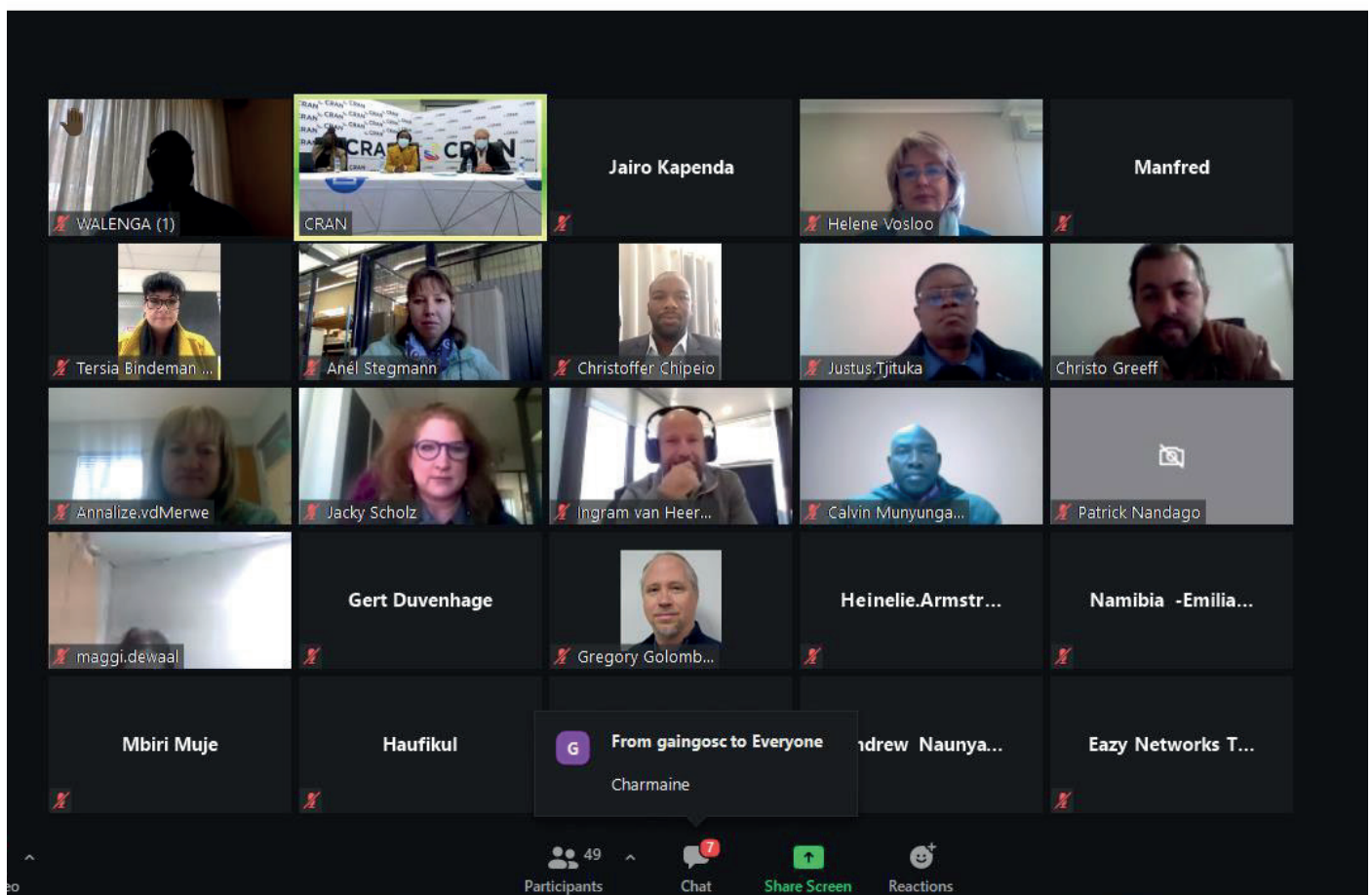
In July 2020, pursuant to the Supreme Court judgement, the Communications Amendment Act (No. 6 of 2020) was published to amend Section 23 of the Communications Act for the purpose of aligning the same to the judgement. The workshop thus helped to set the principles to measure the levy and fee determination against the Communications Amendment Act and provide recommendations on the way forward.

Licence fees and regulatory levies are used by regulators for various purposes, such as to:

- allow for the allocation of scarce resources, such as spectrum, for the optimal use thereof;
- defray regulatory costs;
- ensure that the set price is reasonable and high enough to avoid frivolous applications;
- defray administrative costs for the application and the decision-making process for assignment;
- support administrative efficiency;
- advance the objectives of the Communications Act; and
- defray costs that are incurred in fulfilling the policy objectives of the Communications Act.

In light of the above, a licence fee of N\$50,000 is payable for the issuance of a new licence with the exception of Community Broadcasting Service Licences and non-profit ECS and ECNS Licences. All other fees for profit-making licences remain at N\$10,000 and all other services and fees for non-profit making licences remain at N\$500.

A licence fee, unless and as otherwise advised by the Authority, shall be paid by means of electronic fund transfers or direct deposit into the Authority's bank account. Additionally, application fees are not refundable and proof of payment must be attached to all applications.



Stakeholders attending the virtual Licence Fees and Regulatory Levies workshop.

“

The conference debated the global and regional digital divides by tackling issues that dealt with the connectivity of unconnected communities.

”

SIXTH SUB-SAHARA

SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Written by: Hilya Mhani

The 6th Sub-Sahara Spectrum Management conference took place virtually from 20 to 22 July 2021. The conference was held to discuss various key spectrum challenges experienced in Africa and to provide an opportunity for industry speakers to engage stakeholders on the future of Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band, in terms of how to efficiently utilise spectrum for Africa, rural connectivity and the digital divide and backhaul challenges and how to deliver backhaul services.

04

The conference debated the global and regional digital divides by tackling issues that dealt with the connectivity of unconnected communities. The issue of connectivity at homes has been especially fuelled in recent times by the rise in the number of people working from home, online learning and the need to remain connected, in the absence of physical contact due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The conference considered tackling Africa's backhaul challenges for mobile base stations that is an essential element to providing cellular services. Wireless point-to-point backhaul is the most frequently used solution for this across Africa, with both satellite and microwave links being used extensively. Simply, this means that a mix of different technologies will be used to supplement fibre backbones in order to provide services to rural and urban communities.

Some of the key considerations that Ronel Le Grange, Head: Electronic Communications, highlighted during her presentation on the future of UHF band at the conference were:

- Optimal use of spectrum to address gaps in communication services and access to ICT infrastructure;

- Spectrum for assignment to emerging technologies and services phasing out ageing technologies; and
- Fair distribution of spectrum between market players' broadcasters and telecommunications providers.

Ronel further noted that existing radio astronomy and broadcasting services will not disappear given investments made, thus mobile services need to be able to co-exist with these services. The situation will, however, differ from country-to-country and it is important to have flexibility in allocation of services in the UHF band.

Beyond 2023, consumer needs shall be at the centre of key considerations for access to information, access to broadband telecommunications services in rural areas and the consideration of telecommunications network utilisation for distribution of broadcasting services.

ForumGlobal

6th SUB-SAHARA SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Interactive debates, networking & discussion  20 – 22 JULY 2021

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OUTCOME OF RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM AUCTION

Written by: Jairus Kapenda



CRAN recently announced the outcome of the radio frequency spectrum auction (885-890 MHz and 930-935 MHz) which closed on 11 June 2021. CRAN made a decision to assign two (2) times 5 MHz in the spectrum band 880-915 MHz paired with 925-960 MHz (FDD) to Mobile Telecommunications Limited (MTC).

“The licence will improve congestion in urban areas caused by the increase in network utilisation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The award is for the provision of broadband services with a minimum downlink data speed of not less than 2 Mbps, subject to the rollout obligations imposed as licence conditions,” said Emilia Nghikembua, Chief Executive Officer.

CRAN, in consultation with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, identified twenty-five (25) schools in remote/rural areas with either no services or only 2G mobile services, to be provided with broadband services by MTC as part of the rollout obligations. The schools

are situated in Kavango East, Kavango West, /Kharas, Kunene, Hardap, Erongo and Omaheke regions.

This Spectrum Licence will be used to further governmental policy objectives set out in the National Broadband Policy, which provides that 80% of schools are to be provided with broadband infrastructure and services by 2020/2021, and increased to 95% by 2021/2022. The award is also aligned with the objectives of the Harambee Prosperity Plan II, which calls for the rollout of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure to improve national and population coverage. The award of this Spectrum Licence is in accordance with the provisions of the Communications Act (No. 8 of 2009) and ancillary regulations.

The award of the Spectrum Licence to MTC will definitely be a benefit to ICT consumers in both remote and urban areas of the country and shall have a positive impact on the acceleration of ICT development in Namibia. The Authority congratulates MTC on this milestone and wishes MTC well in its rollout project.



06

CRAN

DONATES N\$10,000 TOWARDS NUST ICT INITIATIVE

Written by: Jairus Kapenda

The Regulator donated N\$10,000 to its Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) agreement tertiary institution partner, the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST), towards the Namibia National Cyber Security Competition (NNCSC), Africa Region to International Cybersecurity Competition (AFRICC) and the South African National Research Network (SANReN) regional competition respectively.

The competitions are of immeasurable benefit to all sectors of the economy and will contribute to the progress and development of the ICT enabled industry in Namibia in a secure way, as the country has an integrated ICT infrastructure such as Digital TV, 5G, West Africa Cable System (WACS), Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Data Analytics, Bring Your Own Device (BYOD), to mention a few, in the provision of critical services. Namibia, as a knowledge-based economy supporting the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) through Vision 2030 and as a digital nation, as proposed in the HPP II, will be strategically aligning itself towards

realisation of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by developing the needed skills for cyber-physical space.

To diversify the skills to be gained by participants, the competitions will follow different formats ranging from attack and defense, jeopardy style to a combination of both. The attack and defense setup for the NNCSC in particular, uses a client-server architecture. Teams will be assigned a scenario, normally originating from industry defined problems or projects based on current trending challenges, and will defend the network from industry security professionals' attacks.

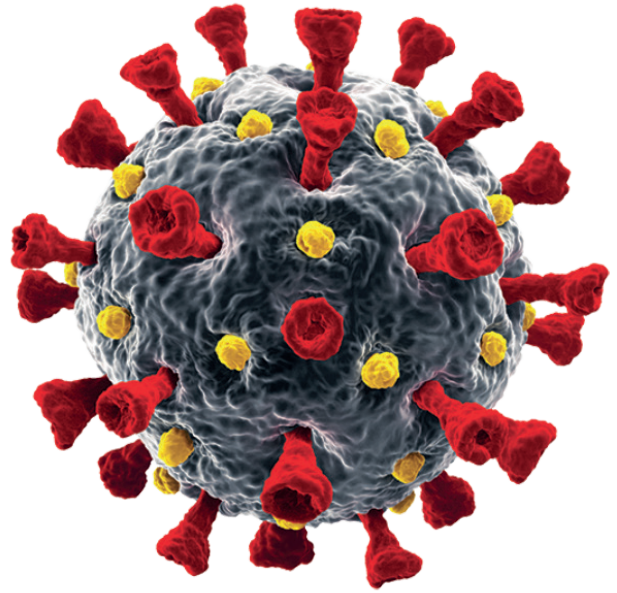
The NNCSC will be held from 01 to 02 October 2021, while the SANReN regional competition will take place from 29 November to 02 December 2021. The AFRICC, in preparation for the International Cyber Security Competition (ICSC), will be hosted by the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) from 07 to 10 December 2021 in Athens, Greece.

CRAN donates N\$ 10,000 towards NUST ICT initiative

The Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) is pleased to announce the sponsorship to the tune of N\$ 10, 000. 00 towards the Namibia National Cyber Security Competition (NNCSC), Africa Region to International Cybersecurity Competition (AFRICC) and SANREN Regional Competition, hosted by the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST).

This initiative shall benefit all sectors of the economy by contributing towards the progress, development and security and the provision of critical services of ICT enabled industries in Namibia, as the country has integrated ICT infrastructure, goods and services such as Digital TV, 5G, WACS, AI, IoT, Data Analytics, BYOD.

07



CRAN PLEDGES N\$50,000 FOR COVID-19

Written by: Jairus Kapenda

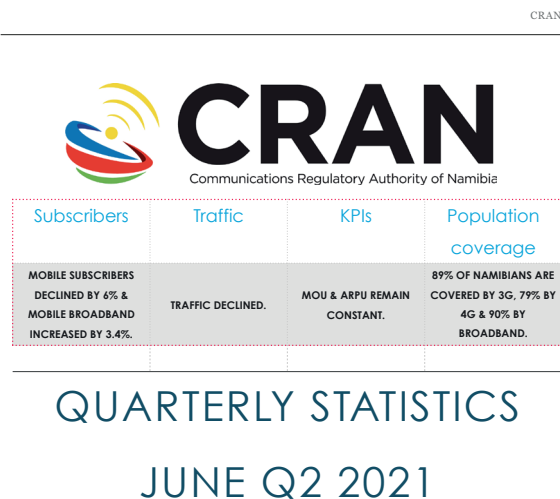
On 02 July 2021, CRAN donated N\$50,000 to assist the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) towards its Covid-19 initiatives designed to curb the further spread of the coronavirus. This comes after the Public Enterprises CEO's Forum requested for assistance, through the Ministry of Public Enterprises (MoPE) to SOEs, to contribute holistically to fight the global pandemic through the Forum in the country.

The Public Enterprises CEO Forum was incorporated as a Non-profit Association under Section 21 of the Companies Act of 2004, on 09 February 2017, with the main objective of creating a networking platform for Public Enterprises for the purpose of establishing a collective voice through MoPE. The Forum creates an opportunity for Public Enterprises to provide input into legislation, policies and other requested public interest directives.



The Forum also provides a platform for exchange of ideas on key matters affecting Public Enterprises such as governance, strategy and operations. The engagement facilitates benchmarking of best practices and promotes skills transfer. The funds will be used to purchase oxygen cylinders for patients battling with Covid-19 countrywide.

08 Quarterly Stats



Subscribers

- Mobile subscribers significantly declined by 6.1% during the second quarter of 2021. This was due to MTC changing the definition of active subscriptions from 60 days to 30 days.
- Mobile Broadband users continue to increase at a constant rate. The continuing growth may have been attributed by the ability to pre-pay for internet access and easier usage of mobile as compared to PCs and laptops.

Table 1: Mobile subscriber numbers in 1000s		2020 Q1	2020 Q2	2020 Q3	2020 Q4	2021 Q1	2021 Q2
Active SIM cards ('000)	Prepaid	2,639	2,629	2,662	2,702	2,720	2,542
	Postpaid	197	196	198	197	195	195
	Total	2,836	2,825	2,860	2,898	2,915	2,737
	Change		-0.4%	1.2%	1.3%	0.6%	-6.1%

After a break to improve its data collection procedures, CRAN has reintroduced its Quarterly Stats Newsletter. The newsletter provides a short overview of statistics collected and can be used by planners, students and the public at large. The data is primarily used to regulate the industry but is also used to provide accurate data to organisations such as the Bank of Namibia, Namibia Statistics Agency and the International Telecommunications Union. Essentially, the newsletter provides a brief overview of the changes in the telecommunications sector.

The first newsletter, published in June 2021, provided an overview of the changes in subscribers whereas the newsletter for September 2021, focused on traffic and population coverage for broadband services.

Highlights of the September 2021 issue of the Stats Newsletter reported, amongst others, on Fixed-line subscriptions which declined by 27% in Q2 of 2021, SMS and data utilisation which increased and Namibia's huge strides in ensuring that more people have access to broadband services. In Q2 of 2021, 89% of Namibians were covered by 3G, 79% by 4G and 90% by broadband.

VISION | MISSION | VALUES

~ **VISION** ~

Access, quality and affordability for all.

~ **MISSION** ~

To regulate the ICT and Postal sector
for the socio-economic benefit of all
Namibians.

~ **VALUES** ~

Accountability
Passion
Teamwork
Respect
Innovation



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CRANicles

Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia

Communications House | 56 Robert Mugabe Avenue | Windhoek, Namibia

Moth Centre | Unit 3 - 5 | Peter Muller Street | Windhoek, Namibia

Private Bag 13309 | Windhoek, Namibia | 10001

Tel +264 61 222 666 | **Fax** +264 61 222 790

Email Communications@cran.na

Website www.cran.na



@CRANAMIBIA



CRANAMIBIA



Communications Regulatory
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