



Wednesday, 25 June 2025

No. 26 – 2025

FIRST SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

ORDER PAPER

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

WEDNESDAY, 25 JUNE 2025
(14:30 – 17:45)

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

- I. Resumption of Debate to critically investigate the current state of health training institutions in Namibia, with a specific focus on the rapid mushrooming of such institutions across the country - [Hon. Haikola].
 - II. Resumption of Debate on the nationalisation of key strategic economic sectors/resources - [Hon. Dr. Aupindi].
 - III. Resumption of Debate on Namibia's critical economic and cultural crisis: over 80% of the music played on our radio stations is foreign - [Minister of Information and Communication Technology].
 - IV. Resumption of Debate on the employment conditions of all uniformed personnel services, especially the members of the Namibian Police Force, Namibian Correctional Services and the Namibian Defence Force - [Hon. Prof. Amupanda].
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TUESDAY, 1 JULY 2025

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:

I. Hon. Kalola:

The age of consent under Namibian law is 16 years, which means a 16-year-old can become a mother by law. At 16, a Namibian citizen can acquire a national ID card. A 16-year-old can also legally acquire a learner's license and operate a motor vehicle on a public road, albeit under the guidance of a licensed adult. Other examples indicate that a person who has reached the age of 16 can make a will and open a bank account. In terms of Article 20(3) of the Namibian Constitution, a 16-year-old is allowed to make a decision to leave school or not. But only a person who has reached the age of 18 can vote.

This means that while a 16-year-old can legally consent to sexual activity, and do many other things, they are still not considered adults in other legal contexts, such as voting. A study of young voters' behaviour showed them to be as capable as older voters to articulate their beliefs and to make voting decisions appropriate for their preferences.

It is therefore submitted that this Assembly *discusses* and *resolves* to reduce the voting age from 18 to 16, and that the Motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further scrutiny and report back.

II. Hon. Hangula:

Since our first democratic election in 1989 under the guidance of the United Nations (UN), our country has held regular Presidential and National Assembly, as well as Regional Council and Local Authority elections to allow citizens to take part in the democratic process and vote for leaders they choose themselves. These elections are held separately every five years.

Having noted the logistical, financial and administrative burdens of holding multiple, separate elections and recognized the growing call from various stakeholders, including civil society, political parties, and citizens, for the consolidation of the electoral calendar, while acknowledging the potential benefits of harmonizing all major elections into one single event, i.e., reduced costs, increased voter turnout, improved administrative efficiency and strengthened democratic participation. These separate elections cost us over N\$500 million each, meaning together they cost us over one billion Namibian dollars.

I move that this House *discuss* and *resolve* for the establishment of a single national election every five years, ensuring adequate public consultation, including engagements with all stakeholders.

That this Motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for discussion and thorough investigation and report back to this Assembly.

III. Hon. Kambala:

The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) is an independent agency established by an Act of Parliament, the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2003 (Act No. 8 of 2003) to combat and prevent corruption in Namibia.

It is mandated to be the leading agency that investigates corruption offences and ensures that offenders are brought to justice. The manner in which the head of the ACC is appointed brings the impartiality and independence of this key government institution into question. Whereas, both the Namibian Constitution and the ACC Act provide for the appointment of the leadership of the ACC, regrettably there is no clear outlined procedure of how the President nominates candidates to the National Assembly.

That this Assembly *discusses, resolves* and *provides* direction on the ACC and the appointment of its Director-General, and the Deputy Director-General, among others.

That this Motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for thorough investigation and make recommendations to this House.

ORDER OF THE DAY:

Resumption of Debate on whether existing laws are truly protecting Namibians from exploitation by lending institutions and informal moneylenders - [Hon. Mwashindange].

WEDNESDAY, 2 JULY 2025

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:

I. Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:

Although tomorrow is not promised to anyone, it always belongs to those preparing for it today. As they say, failure to plan is indeed planning to fail. The developmental state requires imaginative minds and meticulous preparation of the future of our children. In analyzing countries that have developed in recent history, including in the developing world, are those who sat down and actually engaged in design and planning of the future. The idea of urban design and urbanization planning has not been our biggest strength. For 35 years, we have not created our own city, with our own imagination and ingenuity. Stated differently, as a free people, we are not counted amongst creators of any city in Namibia. This is embarrassing and cannot continue.

In this connection, I shall move –

- (i) That this Assembly *discusses, resolves* and *gives* direction on the creation of a first city for our country at Cape Fria, in the Kunene region.
- (ii) That this Assembly considers and characterizes this as a Specially Planned City and Special Program of the National Assembly of the Republic of Namibia.

That this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further deliberations and report back to this Assembly, inclusive of study visits to the successfully planned cities.

II. Hon. Kambala:

Civic Education empowers citizens to understand their roles in the political and governance processes, enabling them to participate effectively and influence positive change and contribute to society. Now, recognizing the vital role of an informed, responsible, and active citizenry in sustaining Namibia's democracy and Constitutional values. Noting with concern the growing gap in civic knowledge among young people including limited awareness of national governance structures, Constitutional rights, responsibilities, voting procedures and public participation; Acknowledging that civic education plays a crucial role in empowering learners to understand their rights and duties as citizens and to participate meaningfully in democracy and community life.

I, therefore move, that this Assembly –

Considers the inclusion of civic education in the national school curriculum as a standalone subject or integrated module at primary and secondary school levels.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for thorough investigation and to make recommendations to this House.

II. Hon. Kalola:

Having recognized the emotional, psychological and social strain experienced by individuals and couples who struggle with infertility, as well as financial burdens associated with accessing treatment; and having noted that access to fertility treatment in Namibia is limited and often financially inaccessible to the majority, including public servants who contribute to the Public Service Employee Medical Aid Scheme (PSEMAS).

Therefore, I shall move that –

The Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Public Service Commission (PSC), undertake the necessary steps to include fertility treatment services, including but not limited to consultations, diagnostic test, hormone therapy and others under the PSEMAS benefits structure, review and amend the PSEMAS benefits framework to reflect the reproductive health needs of members, particularly addressing infertility and engage medical professionals, fertility specialists and affected individuals to guide the scope and implementation of coverage. That these services not only be implemented by PSEMAS but also rolled out to all Medical Aid Schemes in Namibia.

That the motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.
