



Wednesday, 9 July 2025

No. 32 – 2025

FIRST SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**

**ORDER PAPER**

**OF THE**

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**WEDNESDAY, 9 JULY 2025**  
**(14:30 – 17:45)**

**ORDERS OF THE DAY:**

- I. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Regional Councils Amendment Bill* [B. 5 – 2025] – [Hon. Uerikua].
- II. Resumption of Debate on the nationalisation of key strategic economic sectors/resources – [Hon. Thomas].
- 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 members of the Namibian Police Force, Namibian Correctional Services and the Namibian Defence Force – [Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda].
- V. Resumption of Debate on whether existing laws are truly protecting Namibians from exploitation by lending institutions and informal moneylenders – [Hon. Mwashindange].
- VI. 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].
- VII. Resumption of Debate to reduce the voting age from 18 to 16 years – [Hon. Haikola].
- VIII. Resumption of Debate to provide direction on the ACC and the appointment of its Director-General and the Deputy Director-General among others – [Hon. Shitana].

- IX. Resumption of Debate on harmonizing all major elections into one single event, as it will reduce costs, increased voter turnout, improved administrative efficiency and strengthened democratic participation – [Hon. Ipumbu].

## **NOTICES OF MOTIONS:**

### **I. Hon. Amutse:**

The World Bank estimates that Africa's spending on Network connectivity is about 150 billion US\$ over the past years. Most of this money is spent on buying ICT equipment and services manufactured and hosted outside the continent. The proposition is that developing countries do not invest enough to strengthen their innovation programs, resulting in us consuming the ICT capabilities which we are not in control of.

I therefore move that this Assembly –

*Discusses, decides and recommends* that we test this proposition by establishing what we spend annually on importing ICT tools and services, how it impacts on our data sovereignty and national security, and compare it to what the public and private sectors invest annually in strengthening our innovation programs.

This year already, we must as a country start committing funds in our next national budget, to support specialized training in automation, Artificial Intelligence, Robotic and software development for sector specific needs.

### **II. Hon. Amutse:**

As much as Namibia is known to be one of the driest countries in Africa, it still holds immense potential for aquaculture. In my view, aquaculture in Namibia has not been able to rise to the expectation, which was previously envisioned. Various efforts from Government through the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, which is now Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform, did not meet the expectations.

Therefore, I move that this House –

*Deliberates, investigates and recommends* a workable solution to revive aquaculture. Aquaculture has potential to create wealth, employment and address food security.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further investigations and report back.

### **III. Hon. Dr. Aupindi:**

With the recent discovery of commercially viable petroleum resources in places, Namibia, is most definitely poised to become in some ways, a petrostate in the future. The sector, offers tremendous, opportunities for economic growth, career development and technical advancement. Every once so often, we have seen countries with big oil play experiencing an 'oil curse' because, of failure to plan for the production phase which can lead to security challenges and instabilities. The human capital needs for Namibia's upstream, middle and downstream oil and gas sectors would need to be re-examined, it's a nonstarter, lacking current workforce skills. There is a need to identify areas where gaps exist, and propose strategies for bridging those gaps.

Further, that this could include analysing the effectiveness of existing training programs (if any), assessing the demand for specific technical skills. The CBNA could be in areas like the effectiveness of policies in promoting Namibian employment in the upstream, middle stream and downstream sectors and/or the impact of specific training programs on the economy and its workforce readiness.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

**IV. 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.

**V. 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.

**VI. 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.

**VII. Hon. Haikola:**

The National Youth Services (NYS) plays an important role in promoting discipline, patriotism, life skills, and national unity amongst the Namibian youth. Youth unemployment, disconnects from the national development agenda, and a lack of soft and vocational skills continue to pose challenges for Namibia's social and economic progress. NYS training provides a platform for character building, civic responsibility, leadership development, and vocational training.

Therefore, I shall move that –

The Government of the Republic of Namibia resolves that the participation in the NYS be made compulsory for all Namibians aged 18 to 25. Furthermore, to develop a phased implementation plan for school leavers and unemployed youth, prioritizing inclusion, gender equality, and regional representation. Additionally, for the government to explore funding mechanisms and public-private partnerships to support the compulsory NYS initiatives without placing an undue strain on the national budget.

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

**VIII. Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:**

Article 1(2) of our Constitution, states that “all power shall vest in the people of Namibia who shall exercise their sovereignty through the democratic institutions of the State.” The founders of our Constitution wanted to be clear and ensure that no power in other individuals than people of Namibia, more so foreign institutions with ulterior motives. One such democratic institution that the Constitution refers to is the National Assembly. In terms of Article 45 of the same Constitution, the Members of Parliament, in the performance of their duties, are guided by only three (3) things – firstly the objectives of the Constitution, secondly, by Public Interest and thirdly by their conscience.” It was never envisaged that Members of Parliament, in the performance of their duties, will be guided by foreign directives and influence evidently outside Article 45 of the Namibian Constitution.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Parliament passed eleven (11) amendments and two (2) new bills at a thunderous speed. The purpose of these laws was apparently to ensure that Namibia does not get greylisted by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to apparently strengthen measures against money laundering. This so-called FATF was created by foreign countries organised as G7 countries – Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The then Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Prof. Peter Katjavivi publicly informed the nation that the bills and amendments were rushed and members were not afforded ample opportunity for comprehensive review and informed debate. The deliberations were condensed and procedures were hastened.

Hon. Albert Kawana, former Minister of Justice and at one point Attorney General of the Republic of Namibia also informed the public that these urgent bills are not in the interest of Namibia and are at a caprice of foreigners. He warned that these laws will come haunt those passing them. While these laws were apparently rushed to avoid the so-called greylisting, what is scandalous is that Namibia was eventually greylisted by this foreign owned organization. The rushed bills and amendments did not, therefore, achieve the so-called stated objective. Following the footsteps of Speaker Katjivivi and Minister Kawana, this question is important; would any foreign inspired law arrived at hastily and flouting procedures, amongst other anomalies, be in the interest of the people of Namibia?

Against this background, I shall move that this Assembly –

*Conducts* a careful review of all thirteen (13) rushed laws, assess their possible impacts, in order to ensure that they serve the Namibian and not foreign interests.

That the motion be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for careful review, analysis and report back.

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**THURSDAY, 10 JULY 2025**

**ORDER OF THE DAY:**

Resumption of Consideration of Report on the Performance Assessment and Post-Election for the 2024 Presidential and National Assembly Elections.

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**TUESDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER 2025**

**NOTICES OF MOTIONS:**

**I. Hon. Jonas:**

That this House –

*Deliberates* on the urgent need to invest in and strengthening Namibia's manufacturing sector.

Without a robust manufacturing base, our country continues to export raw materials, outsource jobs to other nations, and remain economically dependent on foreign markets. This leads to external control over our economic cycles and a loss of opportunities for local value addition.

The manufacturing sector transforms raw materials into finished goods and creates avenues for sustainable and decent job employment for Namibians. By not developing this sector, we are, in effect, exporting jobs that could otherwise empower our citizens and stimulate domestic economic growth.

Current trade indicators show that Namibia's import rate significantly outweighs its export of finished goods, further underlining the urgency of this matter. This imbalance highlights a missed opportunity to localize production, reduce dependency, and foster inclusive economic development.

That this House *discusses* and *recommends* actionable solutions to promote investment in the manufacturing sector as a means of job creation, poverty eradication, and long-term economic resilience.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for thorough investigation and the formulation of concrete recommendations to be report back to this House.

## **II. Hon. Kalola:**

According to the 2023 Population and Housing Census, young people under 35 years account for 71.1% (2.1million) in Namibia. As young Members of Parliament (MPs), connected to each other like never before despite belonging to different political formations, not only can we spark the brain that is going to change our country, we are the brains that can change our country, by refining the resilience of our communities, proposing innovative solutions, driving social progress and inspiring political change in both urban and rural contexts. We constitute a remarkable and essential asset worth investing in, opening the door to an unparalleled multiplier effect. At the same time, we also face enormous challenges, which often arise in the pursuit to access our rights, including to quality education, healthcare or decent work.

What would be better than a group of young MPs who not only come together to advocate for youth issues but also ensure that young people's voices are heard and their perspectives infused into the work of Parliament?

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**TUESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2025**

## **NOTICE OF A MOTION:**

### **Hon. Jonas:**

That this Assembly –

*Deliberates* on the continued and increasing use of fixed-short term contracts for employment, particularly in instances where there are no strict limitations on the duration, renewal, or justification of such contracts as currently stipulated in the Labour Act.

It has become increasingly evident that some of the multinational corporations and national companies are engaging in exploitative practices retrenching permanent staff only to rehire them later under fixed-terms short contracts, often through outsourcing arrangements. These practices undermine the government efforts to promote decent jobs for all. Decent jobs are jobs that provide social security, fair wages, respect of labour rights, and ensure productive and sustainable employment.

A significant number of Namibian workers especially young workers and middle-aged individuals, who form the backbone of our economy are subjected to these unjust employment practices. This not only erodes their economic dignity but also weakens the social fabric of our nation.

Therefore, I urge this Honourable House to –

*Debate and discuss* the matter, with the aim of adopting a resolution to refer the issue to the relevant Standing Committee for a thorough investigation and the formulation of appropriate recommendations for implementations in the view to address this decent work deficits.

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**THURSDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER 2025**

**NOTICES OF MOTIONS:**

**I. Hon. Lukato:**

Establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in the Republic of Namibia, inspired by the South African Model.

The Commission should investigate and Publicly Account for Enforced disappearances, extra judicial killings, and other Human Rights violations committed during the Liberation Struggle and the Post-Independence Era.

Many Namibians remain in the dark regarding the fate of their missing loved ones. Whether their deaths occurred in exile or within our borders, families deserve the truth. A TRC will allow for a national healing process, where perpetrators, including those in political or military authority, can disclose their actions, apologies where appropriate, and enable the nation to pursue justice and reconciliation.

South Africa's TRC, established in 1995, successfully managed to confront a painful past without resorting to revenge. Namibia can adapt that model to fit our historical and cultural realities. This process is essential if we are to honour victims, restore dignity, and build lasting national unity.

I therefore move that this House –

Supports the establishment of a Namibian Truth and Reconciliation Commission under appropriate enabling legislation.

**II. Hon. Lukato:**

That this august House –

*Debates and considers* the implications surrounding the continued role of President Nangolo Mbumba as Chancellor of the University of Namibia (UNAM).

According to Section 6 of the University of Namibia Act, 1992 (Act No. 18 of 1992), the Chancellor shall serve a term of six years and is eligible for reappointment upon expiration of the term.

President Nangolo Mbumba was officially appointed as Chancellor of the University of Namibia by the University Council on 20 February 2018, following a recommendation from the then President Hage Geingob. Accordingly (may his soul rest in peace), his first six-year term expired on 28 February 2024.

However, despite retiring from active politics and all government-delegated functions, it is observed that President Mbumba conferred degrees, diplomas, and certificates at various UNAM graduation ceremonies in 2025 in his capacity as Chancellor.

This House must therefore consider:

1. Whether a formal reappointment process was conducted in accordance with the University of Namibia Act.
2. Whether it is appropriate for a retired Head of State to continue in the role of Chancellor without transparent public communication or parliamentary oversight.
3. And whether institutional autonomy and good governance principles are being upheld within the University of Namibia.

That this matter be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for inquiry and that a report be tabled before this House in due course.

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