Thursday, 2 October 2025 No. 48 – 2025

SECOND SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

ORDER PAPER
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY, 2 OCTOBER 2025
(14:30 – 17:45)

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

I. Resumption of Debate to reduce the voting age from 18 to 16 years – [Hon. Abraham].

II. 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. Karupu].

III. 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. Somaeb].

IV. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Regional Councils Amendment Bill* [B. 5 – 2025] – [Hon. Uerikua].

V. Resumption of Debate on the nationalisation of key strategic economic sectors/resources – [Hon. Bishop Thomas].

VI. 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].

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 petro state 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 analysing 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 7th 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 grey listed 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 grey listing, what is scandalous is that Namibia was eventually grey listed 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 relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for careful review, analysis and report back.

IX. **Hon. Samupwa:**

That this August House –

Debates on a Financial Inclusion Model (FIM) for the Rural Communities to increase Entrepreneurial Activities and Reduce Poverty and Geographical Inequality.

Namibia is one of the countries with the highest number of the banked population, however this high uptake of banking does not mean that everyone has access to financial services, which better their livelihoods. According to a report by the Namibia Statistics Agency and Bank of Namibia, in 2017, 78% of Namibians were banked (people with access to mainstream banking). This implies that the remaining percentage of people who do not have access to banking are mainly those from the rural communities. This group often face significant barriers to accessing mainstream financial services. These barriers include limited and irregular income sources, lack of collateral, geographic isolation, and insufficient financial infrastructure. As a result, rural populations are frequently excluded from formal credit, savings, and insurance products, which perpetuates cycles of poverty and limits economic development in rural communities.

X. **Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:**

Because of its oversight responsibilities, the public is accustomed to the National Assembly and its Members holding the Offices, Ministries and Agencies, and the general executive accountable in the execution of duties. The public is aware and often sees the National Assembly and its Members demanding transparency, accountability, and good governance from the Members of the executive as provided for in Article 63 (2) (f). When it so occurs that the National Assembly is as guilty of the very same deeds it seeks to hold others and the executive accountable, its very integrity will immediately be brought into question. Article 60 of our Constitution had anticipated this eventuality. It is for this reason that Members are duty-bound to maintain the dignity and image of the National Assembly. Such dignity and image are immediately at risk when the Assembly is misrepresented, corrupted and captured.

While on recess, the National Assembly officials and some Members claimed that the National Assembly designated them to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP). The truth and the fact is that there is no such decision and/or designation by the National Assembly. This claim is nothing but manipulation, misrepresentation and a corrupt act that even all those involved are aware of. It is for this reason that I move that the National Assembly repudiates such misrepresentation and corruption presented locally and internationally as the National Assembly designations. I shall further move that the Assembly discusses and approves the framework of designation of its Members and, thereafter, accordingly, designate its Members.

XI. **Hon. Emvula:**

Reconnaissance Energy Namibia (Pty) Ltd. (REN), a subsidiary of the Canadian publicly listed Reconnaissance Energy Africa Ltd. (ReconAfrica), holds Petroleum Exploration Licence No. 73 in the Kavango Regions. Serious concerns continue to be raised by local communities, civil society organizations and international bodies regarding ReconAfrica's operations and its adherence to relevant legal and ethical standards.

Serious concerns about ReconAfrica's Corporate Governance and Transparency have been raised by investors and regulators regarding the company's representation.

I therefore move that the Honourable House –

1. Establishes a comprehensive, independent and full Parliamentary investigation into ReconAfrica operations in the Kavango Region and its representation regarding those operations in consideration of Namibia's sovereignty and national interest.

2. Directs the said inquiry to assess whether ReconAfrica's activities align with the State Policy and the Namibian public interest.

3. Requires full and unconditional cooperation from all relevant Ministries, agencies and traditional authorities in providing documentation, access and testimonies to facilitate a thorough and transparent investigation.

4. Considers imposing an immediate moratorium on any further oil and gas exploration activities by ReconAfrica in the Kavango Regions until the Parliamentary investigation is concluded, its findings are presented, and appropriate measures are implemented to ensure full adherence to national laws and international best practices.

That this matter is referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for the investigation and that such report is tabled to this august House.

XII. **Hon. Jonas:**

I move 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 simulate 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.

XIII. **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?

XIV. **Hon. Atshipara:**

That this Assembly –

Debates the non-whitelisting of the Namibia Maritime and Fisheries Training Institute (NAMFI). Established in 1996 under the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to promote Namibianisation of the maritime and fisheries sectors in line with International Maritime Organisation (IMO) standards. NAMFI has yet to be whitelisted due to legislative delays and institutional non-compliance. This has left its graduates disadvantaged and Namibia still reliant on foreign expertise.

With the discovery of oil and gas, IMO compliance and NAMFI's whitelisting is urgent for building a competitive local workforce. I therefore move that this matter be discussed further and investigated and referred to a relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further inquiry, to secure international recognition of NAMFI graduates and advance the full Namibianisation of our maritime and fisheries industries.

XV. **Hon. Shiimi:**

The pattern of settlement is rapidly changing in Namibia. It is estimated that by 2050 the urban population in the country will double. According to the latest Census, presently half of the Namibian population already resides in urban centres and about 40 percent of this population lives in informal settlements with less than adequate access to basic services. In responding to this challenge, in year 2024, the Namibian Government launched the revised housing policy. The 2024 Housing Policy will go a long way in providing housing opportunities to Namibians.

I therefore move that this House *discusses*:

- What role is the National Assembly going to play to support the implementation of the 2024 Housing Policy.
- Whether or not Regional and Local Authorities are ready to implement the revised Housing Policy, if not, as crucial implementers of this policy, how can they be capacitated.
- What will be the role of the private sector, including financial institutions in the implementation of the policy.

I further move that this motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for further investigation and report back.

XVI. **Hon. Bishop Thomas:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses the various conditions of expired food items that are found on some shops' sale trays countrywide under the reluctant watch of health inspectors.

That the House addresses the loophole discovered in the health of expired food that results from the health risks faced by Namibians.

XVII. **Hon. Kangulu:**

The situation we had found ourselves as a nation, having the founding President, Father of the Namibian Nation and indeed a decorated commander of PLAN – Dr, Sam Shafiuishuna Nujoma, as well as the third President Dr. Hage Gotfried Geingob both perishing in the care of a private civilian medical hospital, remain a great concern. Namibia is one of the few countries in Africa if not in the Region without a fully-fledged specialised military hospital, that include a research and training centre, social workers and rehabilitation centres for soldiers (Veterans of the liberation struggle included) and other benefitting citizens of our beloved motherland.

This matter is of utmost national importance as it directly touches on the sovereignty, dignity and ultimately security of our State. Furthermore, while there in no exact current number of medical graduates that remain unemployed, a survey held in 2021 indicate that only 45% of the graduates could secure employment, literally that tells us that, our concern or challenge is not necessary lack of capacity or human capital, but rather a matter of rededicate our approach towards a Military Medical Facility.

It is therefore against this background that, with high regards, I implore this House to discuss debate and interrogate the need for establishing of a Military Hospital and that this Motion thereon be referred to the International Relations, Defence and Security Committee for further scrutiny.

XVIII. **Hon. Likando:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses the devastating wildfires which have destroyed nearly 459 788 hectares of land in 2005 as per media reports and calls upon the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to urgently finalise a national wildfire prevention and response strategy, establish a national wildlife command centre, roll out a community fire brigade programme and create an emergency wildlife relief fund to support affected communities

XIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *debates* the following:

The Chairman of the Traditional Authorities has continuously led the House, when other members are also capable of chairing- the sessions. Namibia as a democracy cannot entertain a situation where one traditional leader can continue leading the House like in a monarch. It is true that it is the House of Traditional Leaders, but those tenets are applicable in their respective in their traditional authorities, where they are traditionally appointed or elected.

However, despite the need for the Chairperson to be replaced by other leaders from Traditional Authorities for a better national flavour on a rotational level, the Chairperson continues to occupy the seat as if it is his birth right.

This House must therefore consider:

1. To amend the Traditional Authorities Act of 2005 to allow for the rotation of the Chairperson in order to allow other members of the House to participate in the process and procedures of the House.

2. Whether it is appropriate for the same person to continuously lead the House when others can still do so.

3. And whether institutional good governance principles are being upheld within the Traditional Authorities.

That this matter be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development for inquiry and that the report be tabled before this House in due course.

XX. **Hon. Jonas**

I move 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 deficit.

XXI. **Hon. Atshipara:**

That this Assembly –

Debates and *discusses* the current state of the NTA Apprenticeship Programme under Work-Integrated Learning, which has not yet fully achieved its intended objectives of attracting unemployed youth and securing meaningful industry participation, and that upon debate, the matter be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Youth, Civic Relations and Community Development for thorough enquiry and recommendations.

XXII. **Hon. Lutuhezi:**

That this House –

Discusses and come up with recommendations regarding the high suicide prevalence in Namibia. Namibia currently holds the highest suicide rate in Africa.

Me account for the overwhelming majority of these cases, with a particularly alarming trend among those aged between 20 and 50 years, especially in rural and underserved areas.

Contributing factors include limited access to mental health services, social and economic hardships, substance abuse, and the persistent stigma surrounding mental illness – especially among men.

Suicide is a national crisis affecting not only men but also the youth and other vulnerable groups across 11 regions of the country. The impacts on families and communities are far-reaching and long- lasting.

XXIII. **Hon. Dr. Aupindi:**

That this Assembly –

Notes with concern that the south-western entrance to Etosha National Park, currently known as Galton Gate, is named after Sir Francis Galton – a 19th century English statistician, explorer, and anthropologist, widely regarded as the founder of eugenics and a proponent of scientific racism and social Darwinism.

Further *notes* that Galton's theories laid the foundation for eugenic practices later adopted by regimes such as Nazi Germany, and that such ideologies were used to justify racial hierarchies, forced sterilizations, genocide, and the systemic dehumanisation of African people; including the genocide on the Nama and Herero.

Therefore, *calls* upon this House to:

- Asserts that no gate or monument in Namibia should celebrate an architect of racial superiority and oppression, and that public naming should reflect Namibian values, indigenous heritage, and the sacrifices of our forebears; and

- I support the renaming of Galton Gate to its indigenous and historical name – Otjovazandu Gate.

That this motion be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Natural Resources for further consultation, national engagement, and report back to the Assembly.

XXIV. **Hon. Venaani:**

Since independence, Namibia has made commendable progress in fostering national unity; however, the persistence of tribal sentiments continues to pose a serious threat to our cohesion, social harmony, and equitable development. Tribalism remains a challenge rooted in the legacy of colonialism and apartheid systems, which deliberately divided our people and entrenched unequal development across regions.

To this day, its manifestations are evident in political allegiances, perceptions of preferential access to resources, and disputes over traditional authority, all of which undermine the spirit of unity enshrined in our supreme law. The Namibian Constitution compels us to confront this challenge with resolve. Article 8 upholds the dignity of every Namibian, irrespective of origin; Article 10 guarantees equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on grounds of ethnic or tribal affiliation; Article 23 explicitly condemns practices of division and discrimination; and Article 95 directs the State to promote the welfare of the people through policies that advance unity, justice and social equity.

Therefore, Honourable Members, I will move that this August House to debate the grave matter of tribalism in Namibia, with the view to consider urgent and practical measures to address and remedy this challenge in the interest of national unity and cohesion.

This Motion will also seek to examine international approaches that enable equitable access to national resources through quota-based systems. I call for this Motion to be debated with respect and sensitivity. I further propose that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for detailed inquiry and recommendations.

XXV. **Hon. Venaani:**

The current settlement schemes in Namibia continue to face significant challenges, notably corruption, low agricultural productivity, and inequitable land distribution. Notwithstanding previous interventions, corruption remains a persistent concern, as evidence by Namibia's ranking of 59th out of 180 countries on the 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index. Land ownership in Namibia remains highly skewed, with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) reporting that approximately 70% of commercial agricultural land is held by white citizens, while only 16% is held by previously disadvantaged communities.

Furthermore, many resettled beneficiaries experience low productivity due to insufficient resources and support, and over 40% of the population resides in informal resettlements with limited access to essential services. These circumstances hinder social equity, economic development, and the establishment of sustainable livelihoods. Broader categories of resettlement to be created to accommodate youth and workers.

Therefore, Honourable Members, I will move that this August House to debate the formulation of new resettlement schemes that are transparent, accountable and inclusive. I further propose that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for detailed inquiry and recommendations.

XXVI. **Hon. Kalangula:**

That this Assembly –

Debates the conditions of employment of Namibia truck drivers.

Truck operators have been at the forefront of making sure that essential goods reach every home from all corners of the world. They spend many days and nights away from their homes, but often do not get the reward and respect suitable for the work they offer to our citizens.

it is therefore against this background that, with high regards, move that this August House debate on the urgency to further get our truck operators motivated with better conditions of employment, and that this matter get referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.

XXVII. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss balance structuring of Public Service, the Defence Force, the Police Force, Correctional Services and State-owned Enterprises.

Article 23 – Apartheid and Affirmative action:
Section (2), it reads as follows: Nothing contained in Article 10 hereof shall prevent Parliament from enacting legislation providing directly or indirectly for the advancement of person within Namibia who have been socially, economically or educationally disadvantaged by past discriminatory laws or practices, or for the implementation of policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic or educational imbalances in the Namibian society arising of past discriminatory laws or practices, or for achieving a balance structuring of the public service, the defence force, police force, and the correctional services".

This motion will address the situation where some institutions, departments or directorates are only giving job opportunities to one group of our society or people from the same denomination or same village. The main aim is to change the status quo and bring in the component in inclusivity when it comes to job opportunities and service delivery.

That this motion be referred to a relevant Parliamentary standing committee for public input and for parliament approval.

XXVIII. **Hon. Bishop Thomas:**

That this August House –

Discusses and refer the matter to the appropriate Standing Committee for investigation and report back to this August House for further discussions and recommend the critical issues that need to be addressed for postgraduate ICT technicians stuck on grade 11 salary scales. This is problematic because the low remuneration has led to demotivation, brain drain, and attrition, which can probably prevent the talented individuals from eventually leaving the country for good opportunities in the private sectors abroad.

XXIX. **Hon. Mouton:**

That this House –

Discusses the following suggestions to improve the effectiveness of Parliament.

To implore the Speaker to start our sessions on time.

Apply the timer for each time a Member speaks, as provided for in Rule 85 of the Standing Rules and Orders.

Apply the limitations on the number of times Members can contribute.

Consider sitting on certain Fridays, until we are able to clear the back log of Motions and Orders.

Rule 14 of the Standing Rules and Orders makes provision that the Assembly can determine the time of sitting.

That this Motion be referred to the right Parliamentary Standing Committee.

XXX. **Hon. Nghifikwa**

That this House –

Debates and *calls* for an urgent review of the promotional policy for Grade 11 and 12, as the current system lacks transparent progression criteria and, in practice, discourages high performing learners while advancing underperforming learners, thereby failing to give fair recognition to those who truly deserve it.

That this Motion be referred to the relevant Committee for further analysis and recommendations.

XXXI. **Hon. Amutenya:**

Discuss and *agrees* on how to make tourism accessible to all Namibians: Special Rates for locals at NWR facilities across Namibia.

While our country is globally admitted for its majestic landscapes and rich biodiversity, the reality is that it remains a painful irony that many of our own citizens remain excluded from experiencing the wonders of Etosha, Sossusvlei, Fish River Canyon or the Skeleton Coast, not because of lack of interest, but due to unaffordability.

That after discussion, that this Motion be referred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee for report back to this House.

XXXII. **Hon. Kanyemba:**

That this House –

Debates the urgent need for the Ministry of Defence to introduce a strict Time-in-Rank Framework to combat promotion stagnation within the Namibian Defence Force.

This will force the government to benchmark against Botswana and South Africa's clear promotion timelines, set maximum years per rank, and give automatic pay raises to soldiers stuck due to lack of posts. The goal is to make promotions predictable, fair, and competitive with regional standards.

XXXIII. **Hon. Kumbwa:**

That this House –

Deliberates the following matter:

Corruption continues to evolve and grow more complex. It is therefore imperative that the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) is adequately resourced and supported to fulfil its mandate effectively, particularly in the areas of –

- Preventing corruption;
- Public education and awareness; and
- Investigations.

At present, the Commission faces several bottlenecks, including:

- Understaffing: 120 staff members countrywide, including only 40 investigators and 25 public educators and corruption prevention officers.
- Limited regional presence: 5 officers across 14 regions.
- Limited training to handle complex and sophisticated forms of corruption emerging in sectors such as:

    - Public procurement
    - Resource management
    - Digital governance
    - Recruitment, promotion and employment
    - Constructive dismissal and termination of service in both private and public sector

That the following legislative reforms be considered:

1. Establishment of a Board of Commissioners tasked with overseeing the operations of the Commission, ensuring the highest standards of integrity and transparency are maintained.

2. Public advertising of key positions such as the Director-General and Deputy Director-General, with open interviews to ensure transparency and accountability in the appointment of senior staff.

3. Expansion of investigation powers to grant the ACC greater authority to investigate and prosecute complex corruption cases, particularly in sectors such as public procurement, State-owned Enterprises, and the management of natural resources, especially in cases involving prominent political leaders.

XXXIV. **Hon. Manombe-Ncube:**

That this Assembly –

Discuss and *adopt* the proposal of establishment of a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Disability or integration of disability issues into an existing Committee, to ensure prominence and addressing of disability issues in parliamentary processes.

XXXV. **Hon. Prof. Dr. Amupanda:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *resolves* that Namibia withdraws from the ICC.

One of the ethos of Pan-Africanism is the development of the inherent capacity to solve problems. In other words, self-reliance that leaders of African freedom preached includes developing capacity in the motherland, Africa. For decades, Africa has always been used as a pawn in global politics and also used to legitimise programs that do not have anything to do with its strategic, objective, and subjective interests.

This is exactly what is happening with the ICC, where Namibia pays millions every year to legitimise a Western instrument. Although some liberal institutionalists might argue that remaining in the ICC is a collective effort towards fighting impunity, it is not in Namibia's best interest.

XXXVI. **Minister of Health and Social Services:**

That leave be given to introduce Bill to regulate mental health care in Namibia in order to promote the dignity, autonomy, human rights and the optimal mental, social and physical wellbeing of persons with mental health conditions; provide for the care and treatment of persons with mental health conditions; set out the procedures that must be followed should persons with mental health conditions require admission to health facilities and for their discharge from such facilities; establish review boards to supervise the functions of mental health services and mental health facilities; provide for the powers and functions of review boards; to provide for the care and administration of the property of persons with mental conditions; generally to give effect to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; repeal the Mental Health Act, 1973 and provide for incidental matters.

XXXVII. **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.

XXXVIII. **Hon. Lukato:**

I move 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 28 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.

XXXIX. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this House –

Discusses this Motion on the Second National Land Conference.

That an Implementation Committee be established to push for and implement the pending outstanding resolutions of the Second National Land Conference, which were approved and endorsed by all stakeholders who participated.

The said conference, held in 2018 in Windhoek, produced critical resolutions aimed at addressing the land question. The implementation of these resolutions remain outstanding, and it is necessary that this August House ensures their enforcement without further delay.

XL. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *agrees* to the following Motion to amend certain agricultural laws and provisions.

That the existing Agricultural Laws and Provisions be amended to reverse the current situation where consumers or buyers are allowed to dictate the prices of products and properties of the sellers or farmers. Instead, the determination of prices should rest with the farmers or sellers.

The proposed amendments should include the Agronomic Board Act, so as to empower farmers and stakeholders, ensuring that they are fully consulted in decision-making processes as this will strengthen the bargaining powers of producers and safeguard their economic interest.

XLI. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *agrees*, that the Government of the Republic of Namibia reviews the local Authorities Act (Act No. 23 of 1992), in order to reclassify and upgrade the status of certain town, villages and settlements to reflect current population growth and development.

That certain towns with significant population and economic activity, such as Rundu, Katima Mulilo and Outapi be upgraded to cities. That village councils be upgraded to Town Councils and resettlements and large villages be upgraded to Village Councils where applicable.

The Motion seeks to promote Local Economic Development Efficient Governance, and improved service delivery in line with Namibia's decentralisation policy and Article 102 of the Namibian Constitution dealing with Regional and Local Government.

XLII. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses and *agrees*, that the appointment of Regional Governor by the President, as provided for under Article 110 (a) of the Namibian Constitution, be reviewed and reversed to ensure democratic accountability.

The Motion proposes that Regional Governors should be elected directly by the people of their respective regions rather than appointed by the Head of State. This will enhance regional democracy, strengthen transparency and promote equitable representation of citizens at regional level.

It further proposes that the Electoral Act 2014 (Act No. 5 of 2014) be amended to provide for the electoral process of Regional Governors in line with Namibia's Constitutional principles of democracy and sovereignty of the people under Article 1 (2).

XLIII. **Hon. Bishop Thomas:**

That this August House –

Discusses, debates and *recommends* that NamPost be approved as a banking institution in Namibia, since it's now being trusted to handle all the banking administration of social grants throughout Namibia.

The public is concern about the banking system, which has been subject to external factors for decades now, while Namibia watches helplessly and does very little about it. Our country's banking system and the well-being of our people cannot be improved while our money continues to be controlled by external banking factors.

XLIV. **Hon. Swartbooi:**

That this House –

Discusses the legality of the settlement agreement concluded between the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development, and a certain Mr. Stanley Similo, the Director-General of the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, in respect of Report No. 1 of 2025 on the strike at the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, titled "*Report of the Motion on Devastating Strike at the National Broadcasting Corporation by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development".*

Take notice that:

1. The said settlement agreement was entered into between the two parties, in the absence of and without the consultation and consent of Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development.

2. The Report No. 1 of 2025 in question had been duly adopted by the 7th House, and therefore any variation of its content, rescission of its decision and recommendations to NBC or any line Ministry, or any legal dispute settlement thereon, must follow due parliamentary process and not be concluded unilaterally by the Speaker or upon her instruction.

3. Moreover, certain individuals reflected as parties to the settlement agreement were either not Members of the Committee at the time of adoption of the Report or were never Members of the Standing Committee on Human Resources and Community Development, thereby rendering their inclusion irregular, illegal and un-procedural.

The House is therefore called upon to deliberate on this matter and to take such a decision as it deems fit to safeguard the integrity of parliamentary processes and the political and legal authority of the National Assembly.

XLV. **Amukoto:**

Many of our young people move from one town to another in search of jobs and better opportunities. When they arrive in these new places, they often struggle to find affordable and decent accommodation. This forces many into shacks, overcrowded rooms, or into living conditions that make it difficult to settle, to study, or to work with decency.

Against this background, I move that this August House –

Debates and *resolves* that Government, through the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development, working hand in hand with municipalities and local authorities, introduce a clear policy framework for affordable youth housing in line with the responsibilities already provided for

under the Local Authorities Act, Section 30, Sub section 11. This should include building rental flats or hostels for young job-seekers, working with the private sector for support, and ensuring that renting remain fair and affordable.

TUESDAY, 7 OCTOBER 2025

ORDERS OF THE DAY

I. Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Land Bill* [B. 2 – 2025] – [Hon. Hengari].

II. Resumption of Debate calling on the United States to lift the economic, financial and commercial blockade against Cuba and its people, and removed from the list of states allegedly sponsors of terrorism – [Hon. Nashinge].

III. Resumption of Consideration of the Performance Assessment and Post-Election Report for the Guinas Constituency by-election – [Hon. Nekongo].

IV. Resumption of Debate to provide direction on the ACC and the appointment of its Director-General and the Deputy Director-General among others – [Hon. Ihemba].

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:

I. **Right Hon. Prime Minister:**

That leave be given to amend the Public Enterprises Governance Act, 2019, so as to delete and substitute certain definitions; transfer certain powers and functions relating to public enterprises from the Minister responsible for public enterprises and the Minister responsible for Finance to the Prime Minister and the relevant Minister; provide for the powers and functions of the relevant Minister and the Prime Minister in relation to public enterprises; make provision for the designation of a recruitment committee; provide for agreements in relation to individuals between the relevant Minister, the Minister responsible for Finance and the Prime Minister; insert provisions relating to approval of a dividend policy in respect of commercial enterprises by the relevant Minister; provide for the approval of a proposed investment by the relevant Minister with the concurrence of the Minister responsible for Finance; provide for the validation of certain acts done by the relevant Minister, the Minister responsible for Finance or the Prime Minister in respect of commercial public enterprises; and to provide for incidental matters.

II. **Hon. Nekongo:**

That this House –

Discusses and *considers* the factors limiting livestock trade and meat products for farmers north of the Red line, and explore concrete steps to improve access to markets and lift unfair restrictions.

That the Motion be referred to the relevant Committee for thorough consideration and report back to the House.

III. **Hon. Lukato:**

That member states of the African Union and the United Nations which have adopted dictatorial tendencies against their people should be sanctioned.

African countries have gone through multiple dictatorship, starting from the period when Africans were regarded as a dark continent, through slave trade and colonialism and indeed neo-colonialism and oppression by their own leaders.

Knight and Newman (1976) assert that Black Africa has suffered more severely from alien impact than any other part of the world. First came slave trade which took away millions and degraded both the people and the land. Later came European colonialism with its suppression of the indigenous evolution of society and polity. Then came the myth of the 'Dark Continent' awaiting the arrival of European culture, technology and religion and lift the African people from their state of savagery. Freire (1972) also asserts that in many parts of Africa, the formerly oppressed became more oppressive than the colonial masters.

Although when dealing with the issue of dictatorship, many issues should be considered like the laws, the political environment, international relations and the will of the people, but dictatorship should not find place in any civilized nation.

This House must therefore consider through the Standing Committee on International Relations and Trade

IV. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses a Motion on Katutura Medical Waste Incinerator, which is emitting visible black smoke, contributing to air pollution, and posing a threat to human health and the environment. That all incinerators at the Hospital must be constructed far away from the Hospitals and residential areas.

It is evident that in every town or localities you will see a plumes of black smoke emitted by this incinerator affect surrounding communities and reach as far as the hospital, directly exposing patients, health care workers and the public at large to toxic pollutants.

Background and context:

1. Incompatibility with current environmental laws:
   The operations of the Katutura Incinerator appear to be in contravention of the following legal frameworks.

2. The Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007):
   Section 2 and 3 of the Act require every activity to be carried out with due regard to sustainable environmental protection. Emission of black smoke without proper air pollution control mechanisms is inconsistent with these requirements.

3. Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance No. 11 of 1976 (still applicable):
   This law prohibits the release of smoke that causes nuisance or harm to health, especially in residential or institutional areas such as hospitals and schools.

4. The Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015 (Act No. 1 of 2015):
   Section 3 and 8 give powers to health authorities to prohibit activities that constitute a public health hazard. An incinerator producing uncontrolled emissions directly violates this Act.

Parliament will discuss and deliberate this Motion and referred it to a relevant Committee for public input and for Parliament approval.

WEDNESDAY, 8 OCTOBER 2025

NOTICES OF MOTIONS:

I. **Hon. Shitana:**

Namibia is a nation blessed with rich linguistic diversity, where each indigenous language carries the heritage, identity, and wisdom of our people. Yet, in this digital age, these languages face the danger of marginalisation, as global platforms often priories dominant world languages, leaving our cultural treasures excluded from mainstream technology.

In our languages, such as Rukwangali, Tjinyemba Khoekhoegowab, Silozi, Otjiherero, Khoi-san, and all others, are not preserved and integrated into the digital space, future generations risk losing direct access to their heritage. Preserving and digitizing our languages is therefore not merely an act of cultural pride but a strategic step towards ensuring linguistic justice, cultural sovereignty, and intergenerational continuity.

Against this background, I shall move –

That the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Youth, Sports, Arts- and Culture establish a National Task Force dedicated to the translation and integration of our indigenous languages onto global digital platforms, including Google and related technologies.

Further, that the Ministries be directed to establish and operationalise a Task Force, with urgency and full participation from our communities, academia, and cultural custodians.

II. **Hon. Kandorozu:**

That this Assembly –

Discusses a Motion on Taking Parliament to all 14 regions. Since 1990, our Parliament is based in Windhoek only and its makes very difficult for every voter to have access to Parliament services and to their elected leaders. The only innovative idea we came up is to buy a bus imitating as Parliament while it is not accessible to all the citizens as it moves only during trade fairs and expos or on invitation and it does not provide what the citizens want.

Public are expected to submit petitions to Parliament but they are denied access to Parliament unless they are based in Windhoek or they travel to Khomas Region for submission. This has been not possible due to the distances and the standard of leaving of our people to do so and as the result the democratic rights are denied to access Parliament in order to have a participatory democracy.

This Motion will discuss the setting up of Parliament offices in all 14 regions, were the public members will come for civic education, submit questions and petitions to be deliberated by Parliament. The regional Parliament offices will able the Members of Parliament to visit regions during recess and engage with the community members to take their complains for Parliament deliberations. These offices will be equipped with TV for public to follow the debates of both Houses.

Parliament will discuss and deliberate this Motion and referred it to a relevant Committee for public input and for Parliament approval.

III. **Hon. Lukato:**

That this Assembly –

Debates and *considers* the implications surrounding the continued role of countries around the world whose systems of government are one partyism which tilts around tyranny and the absence of the democratic process. Namibia is a signatory to both the United Nations Charter and African Union. In both documents are shrined rules and policies which dictate the operations of these bodies.

By attaching and appending signatures to these documents is an indication that the nations should implement the tenets contained therein. Namibia as a democracy cannot entertain a situation in which other nations keep on deliberately violating the rules enshrined in the documents.

In some countries, leaders continue leading their countries for many years without any election, notwithstanding the sympathetic state of the citizens in those countries.

The democratic rule of law does not exist at all and these countries turn into monarchs, which are created for that purpose. In today's systems of governance, even monarchs create opportunities for democratic valves in order to ease political steams.

It is true that many countries have different systems of government, but the bottom-line should be that all signatories to the agreements should abide by them.

This House must therefore consider:

1. Strengthen international norms, advocate for democracy and human rights through multilateral institutions.

2. Be persistent with the continued vigour of installing democratic tendencies in many nations through platforms in the Ministry of International Relations and Trade.

3. Appealing to the United Union to ease the non-interference clause in the Charter as to allow other countries to intervene directly if the situation of a sister country deteriorates.

4. What steps should be adopted in approaching the issue of undemocratic rule in Africa and other parts of the world. The rising tide of military coup d'états in Western Africa should not be underestimated, because before we know it, half of the continent will be engulfed in military governments.

5. Whether institutional autonomy and good governance principles are being upheld within all democratic nations.

That this matter be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on International Relations, Defence and Security for inquiry and that the Report be tabled before this August House.

THURSDAY, 9 OCTOBER 2025

NOTICE OF A MOTION:

Hon. Samupwa:

That this August House –

Deliberates and *adopts* concrete measures aimed at addressing the urgent challenge of unemployment among unskilled youth in Namibia.

TUESDAY, 14 OCTOBER 2025

NOTICE OF A MOTION:

Hon. Kandorozu:

That this Assembly –

Discusses the Motion on introduction of sport levy from all private sectors and State-owned Enterprises in Namibia. Each company will pay 1% of their annual profit to the sport fund that is created by the sport Act 12 of 2003. This Motion will also discuss possible exemption on either VAT or Income Tax for an equal amount the companies have sponsored any sport related activities in Namibia as directed by the Sport Commission of Namibia or other entities.

Namibian sport fraternity has been hard hit by the absence of sponsorship from the private sector since independence and these have negatively affected the sport industry to an extend of not participating in some international platform with competency they deserve. We have been observing companies making money in Namibia and take all profit outside to their shareholders without investing a single penny locally.

Our athletes have been denied an opportunity to show case their talents locally, regionally and internationally due to lack of funding, As we speak now, some of our sport codes are not using sport facilities in Namibia for all international accredited tournaments or competitions due to its dilapidated conditions for such events.

This Motion will give a lifetime breathing opportunity to our athletes as they will start to compete with enthusiasm the deserve. Government will no longer take organic responsibility to sponsor some of the sport codes at the expense of other sports coders. While business will leverage their corporate millage through this Motion, and doing business during different sport activities taking place locally.

Parliament will discuss and deliberate this Motion and referred it to a relevant Committee for public input and for Parliament approval.

WEDNESDAY, 22 OCTOBER 2025

NOTICE OF A MOTION:

Hon. Mulunga:

Namibia's Green Schemes are projects under the national Green Scheme Policy designed to boost agricultural production, food security, and job creation through irrigation-based farming, Green Scheme continue to face various challenges with government pumping in millions, while output does not match the millions spent over the years. On the other hand, the Namibia Correctional Service (NCS) operated agricultural farms at various correctional facilities are flourishing, achieving their mandates of reducing Namibia's reliance on food imports and contribute to national food security, while they further provide inmates with valuable agricultural skills, enhancing their prospects for reintegration into society.

That this House discuss the option of transferring all non-performing green schemes to the Namibia Correctional service (NCS) and that this matter gets deferred to the relevant Parliamentary Standing Committee.