

# NAMIBIA INVESTMENT GUIDE



VOL **02**

**INVESTMENT  
CLIMATE**

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**NIPDB**  
Namibia Investment Promotion  
& Development Board



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Namibia Investment Guide is a comprehensive resource designed to streamline and simplify the investor journey. Structured into multiple volumes, the Guide explores all facets of doing business in Namibia - ensuring the process is informed, seamless and full of opportunities.

Volume 3 presents Namibia's Starting and Operating a Business in Namibia, highlighting key aspects on business registration, regulations, and employment considerations. This volume has been developed through a collaboration between the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB) and Cronjé Inc., ensuring that the information provided is both authoritative and grounded in the realities of business and investment in Namibia.

The NIPDB therefore acknowledges and expresses its gratitude to Cronjé Inc. and its team of experts for their significant contribution to the development of this Volume - particularly in providing the necessary content that comprehensively sheds light to Namibia's investment process. Gratitude also goes to the Sector Research and Development Team of the NIPDB for spearheading this project, as well as all internal and external parties that supported the fulfilment of this significant work.

## About the NIPDB



The Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB) is mandated to promote and facilitate investment by foreign and Namibian investors, and coordinate MSME activities across all levers of the economy, with the aim of contributing to economic development and job creation.

## About HEI



HEI Investments is an independent research and intelligence firm specializing in economic and financial intelligence, applied research, and strategic advisory services. Our purpose is to support informed decision-making in Namibia and the broader region through data-driven insights, advanced analytics, and proven expertise. We deliver high-quality intelligence that strengthens strategic planning, investment decisions, and policy formulation across Namibia and Africa.



## WHAT WE DO?

- Economic Research & Analysis
- Economic indices & Feasibility studies
- Macroeconomic forecasting & modeling
- Sector-specific research
- NSX Sponsorship
- Financial Intelligence
- Market intelligence
- Investment research
- Risk assessment
- Policy & Strategy Advisory
- Policy evaluation & impact assessment
- Strategic planning for government & private sector
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- Data Analytics & Technology Solutions
- Data visualization
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- Capacity Building & Skills Transfer
- Workshops, training, and technical assistance
- Partnerships for knowledge exchange

## WHO WE ARE?

HEI Investments is an independent research and intelligence firm specializing in economic and financial intelligence, applied research, and strategic advisory services. Our purpose is to support informed decision-making in Namibia and the broader region through data-driven insights, advanced analytics, and proven expertise. We deliver high-quality intelligence that strengthens strategic planning, investment decisions, and policy formulation across Namibia and Africa.

## WHY CHOOSE US?

- Evidence-based research
- Advanced analytical tools
- Experienced team with national & international exposure
- Proven track record across diverse sectors
- Strong National and international partnerships
- Results-focused and solution-oriented
- Commitment to Namibia's economic transformation

## OUR APPROACH / METHODOLOGY

- Data-driven and analytical
- Transparent and consultative
- Evidence-based recommendations
- Modern tools and technologies
- Local insight with global standards

## WORKDONE

- Economic Research & Indices
- Policy Development & Evaluation.
- Impact assessment
- Feasibility studies
- International & Continental Assignments

FDI Inflow



**N\$35.45 billion (2024)**

Greenfield FDI  
Performance  
Index



**#1 in Africa #2 Globally (2024)**

NSX Market Cap



**N\$ 2.5 trillion**

Non-Banking  
Financial Sector  
Assets



**N\$ 474.1 billion**

Banking Assets



**N\$184.7 billion**

Major Sectors  
Contributing to GDP  
(Direct Contribution)



- **Mining & Quarrying (13.3%)**
- **Wholesale & Retail Trade (11.4%)**
- **Manufacturing (10.6%)**
- **Education (9.1%)**
- **Public Admin (8.6%)**
- **Financial and insurance services (7.7%)**
- **Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (7.3%)**

Major Sectors  
Contributing to  
Employment



- **Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (16.1%)**
- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.0%)**
- **Manufacturing (9.8%)**
- **Administrative and support service activities (9.30%)**
- **Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use (7.90%)**

Water Storage  
Capacity



**1.55 billion cubic meters**

Road Network



**49,202.92 Kilometers**

Total Exports



**N\$94.1billion (2024)**



**Namibia at  
a Glance**

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# Acronyms

Acronyms	Definitons
<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area
<b>AGOA</b>	African Growth and Opportunity Act
<b>ASEP</b>	Agricultural Sector Expansion Programs
<b>BoN</b>	Bank of Namibia
<b>CAR</b>	Capital Adequacy Ratio
<b>CMA</b>	Common Monetary Area
<b>CSD</b>	Central Securities Depository
<b>CRP</b>	Common Revenue Pool
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>EPZ</b>	Export Processing Zone
<b>ESG</b>	Environmental, Social, and Governance
<b>ETP</b>	Exchange Traded Products
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investment
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GWh/MWh</b>	Gigawatt Hour/ Megawatt Hour
<b>HPPII</b>	Harambee Prosperity Plan 2
<b>ISBP</b>	Integrated Strategic Business Plan
<b>JSE</b>	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
<b>LSM</b>	Living Standards Measure
<b>MFS</b>	Mobile Financial Services

Acronyms	Definitons
<b>OTC</b>	Over The Counter
<b>OTT</b>	Over-The-Top
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research & Development
<b>RTG</b>	Rubber-Tired Gantry
<b>SACU</b>	Southern African Customs Union
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
<b>SEP</b>	Structured Evaluation Plans
<b>SEZ</b>	Special Economic Zones
<b>SMIP</b>	SWAPO Party Manifesto Implementation Plan
<b>SSE</b>	Stock Exchanges Initiative
<b>STS</b>	Ship-to-Shore
<b>WFE</b>	World Federation of Exchanges
<b>MHC</b>	Mobile Harbour Cranes
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>NAMFISA</b>	Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NIPDB</b>	National Investment Promotion and Development Board
<b>NPC</b>	National Planning Commission
<b>NSX</b>	Namibia Securities Exchange



**01**

**Investment  
Climate**



## Introduction

Namibia provides investors with a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment, supported by a sophisticated financial system and world-class transport infrastructure. The government maintains a consultative approach to policymaking, ensuring that new or amended legislation is developed through dialogue with key stakeholders. This participatory approach to governance minimizes policy uncertainty and mitigates operational risks for investors. This is complemented by a dedicated investment promotion agency that offers hands-on facilitation services to ensure a smooth market entry experience.

This Investment Guide is intended to provide investors with an overview of the investment climate in Namibia. Its objective is to give an introduction to Namibia for a potential investor who is not familiar with the country. It covers aspects such as the brief history of the country, demographics, governance structure, top reasons to invest in Namibia, key economic features as well as some general information that are important for investors to note.

## Sophisticated & Resilient Financial System

Namibia’s financial sector continues to demonstrate strength, resilience, and effective regulation, reinforcing its reputation as one of Africa’s most sophisticated systems. In 2024, total banking assets expanded by 7.1%, rising from N\$174.35 billion to N\$186.73 billion, signalling sustained confidence and growth. Profitability indicators remained strong, with return on assets (ROA) at 2.4% and return on equity (ROE) improving to 19.9%, reflecting operational efficiency and robust earnings performance.

Liquidity and capital positions remained sound, with liquid assets increasing by 2.4% and capital ratios comfortably above prudential thresholds. Stress testing further confirmed the sector’s resilience, maintaining a post-shock Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 13.3%, well above regulatory requirements. These outcomes reflect the Bank of Namibia’s proactive supervisory framework and the industry’s strong governance culture, providing investors with confidence in the stability and soundness of the financial system.

## Consultative Approach to Policy Changes

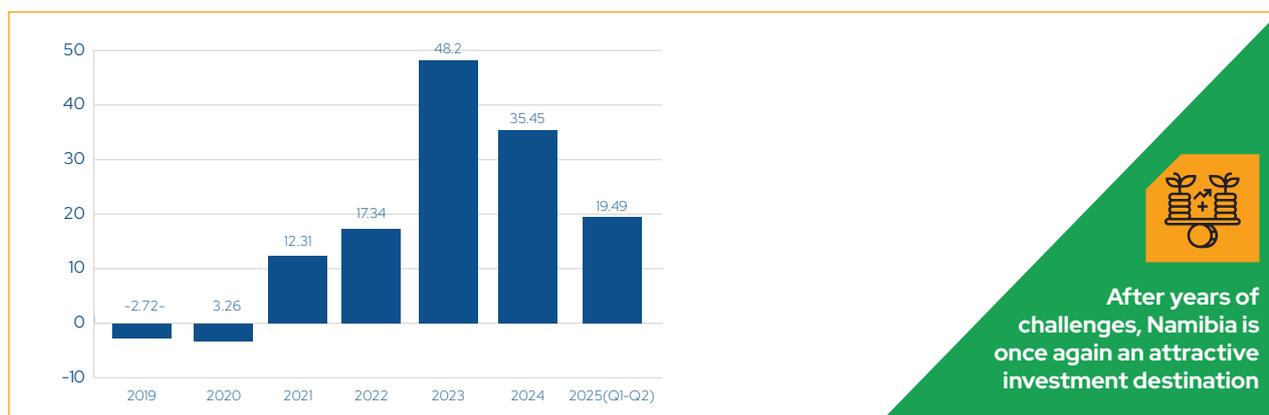
Namibia’s government upholds a long-standing tradition of policy consultation and information sharing, ensuring that reforms and new regulations are shaped through inclusive dialogue. The National Planning Commission (NPC) leads the coordination of development strategies and facilitates engagement between government, civil society, and the private sector.

These structured consultations allow stakeholders to review draft frameworks, share perspectives, and align policy objectives with national development priorities. Transparency is reinforced through the regular publication of budget documents, procurement plans, fiscal updates, and policy reports. All these documents are made accessible to citizens through digital and traditional channels hence ensuring feedback mechanisms. Public feedback strengthens accountability thereby ensuring predictability and trust in Namibia’s policy environment.

## Strong And Diversifying Foreign Direct Investment Flows

Namibia’s Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) landscape is experiencing a strong rebound following a period of global and domestic headwinds experienced between 2015 and 2020, including the effects of the Corona virus pandemic. The tide has turned and the country is increasingly becoming an attractive investment destination, with FDI levels far exceeding pre-pandemic levels.

Figure 1: FDI into Namibia



Source: Bank of Namibia

Between 2021 and 2024, cumulative net FDI inflows reached N\$114.9 billion, the highest in Namibia’s history. Nearly N\$56 billion of this amount is linked to activities in the non-oil sectors, hence signalling a growing investor appetite beyond extractives. While oil and gas remain key drivers, significant investments have also been recorded in mining, financial services, transport and logistics, manufacturing, and agriculture. Major FDI sources include China, South Africa, the Arab Gulf States, France, and the United Kingdom. China and South Africa accounted for more than half of total FDI stock recorded by the Bank of Namibia at the end of 2024.

The momentum continued into 2025, with cumulative net inflows reaching N\$19.5 billion in the first half of the year, slightly up from N\$19.4 billion recorded in the corresponding period of 2024. Growth during the first quarter was driven by new equity injections into oil exploration and intercompany financing in the transport and mining sectors. As exploration activities transitioned to appraisal phases, second-quarter inflows moderated to N\$6.8 billion, consistent with seasonal trends.



**Table 2: Greenfield FDI Performance Index-Africa**

RANK	COUNTRY	GFDI PI SCORE	SCORE CHANGE 2023/24
2	Namibia	7.9	3.4
11	Rwanda	4.7	-0.4
22	Morocco	3.6	-0.34
25	Kenya	3.2	-1.21
32	Zambia	2.5	-1.13
35	Senegal	2.4	-0.2
38	Tunisia	2.2	0.7
41	South Africa	2.2	-0.04
44	Egypt	2.1	0.11
46	Zimbabwe	2.1	0.14



Source: FT Locations based on FDI Markets and IMF Data

Namibia also continues to excel in greenfield FDI, which measures new project investments relative to economic size. According to FDI Intelligence Magazine, Namibia ranked 1st in Africa and 2nd globally in the Greenfield FDI Performance Index of 2024. This highlights the country’s strong project pipeline and investor confidence in new ventures.

**Greenfield FDI Rankings**





# 02

## Development Frameworks & Priority Sectors

## Namibia's Vision 2030



Vision 2030 provides a comprehensive framework to fundamentally transform the Namibian political and economic landscape in areas such as land reform, housing, the environment, health, education and building an economy that provides equal opportunities for all. It sets out the key development challenges for government such as human resource development, job creation, provision of infrastructure, changes in the ownership patterns of the economy and the reduction in income inequality and poverty in the Namibian society. Equity ownership of the economy will be extended so that people from all sectors of the population have a stake in the economy, and power to influence economic decisions.

By 2030, Namibia aspires to become a prosperous and industrialized nation, developed by her human resources, and enjoying peace, harmony and political stability.

Vision 2030 is therefore the country's overarching development strategy designed to be achieved through successive 5-year National Development Plans, starting with NDP 2 through to NDP 7.

## Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Policy



Namibia's Special Economic Zones (SEZ) policy approved by Cabinet in 2023, provides a modernised framework to attract both domestic and foreign investment through geographically defined industrial enclaves. SEZ offers a competitive regulatory and customs regimes, high-quality infrastructure, and a one-stop administrative interface, reducing the cost and complexity of doing business. The policy aligns SEZ development with national priorities, thereby promoting industrialisation, structural transformation, and export diversification.

The SEZ law expected in 2026 will target high value-added goods, services, and technology-driven sectors while encouraging backward and forward linkages with the local economy. Investors will benefit from fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, streamlined processes, and integration with regional and global value chains. SEZs will also prioritize social inclusion, gender balance, and equitable regional development, ensuring sustainable economic impact.

Governance will be structured in a manner that separates regulatory oversight from operational functions. The framework will be supported by an advisory board and clear legislation. Existing Export Processing Zones (EPZ) beneficiaries will be grandfathered, and the law will encourage public-private partnerships in the development of the zones. Overall, the SEZ regime seeks to position Namibia as a competitive destination for investment, facilitating export growth, industrial upgrading, and productive linkages with the broader economy.

## Namibia's Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6)



Namibia's Sixth National Development Plan outlines clear opportunities for investors in priority sectors driving economic diversification and industrialisation. Energy, renewable technologies, agro-processing, tourism, and manufacturing feature prominently, supported by government initiatives to strengthen infrastructure, skills development, and innovation. The Plan provides a predictable policy environment and signals long-term government commitment to strategic growth areas, effectively reducing investment risk and promoting sustainable expansion.

NDP6 is built around four strategic pillars: economic growth and resilience, human development, environmental sustainability, and good governance. It identifies priority areas for diversifying the domestic economy and creating new opportunities for Namibians. The National Planning Commission (NPC) is responsible for coordinating the implementation process and ensuring alignment with Vision 2030. Regular progress reviews will help to identify the challenges, guide adjustments, and ensure progress toward sustainable, broad-based, and inclusive economic growth over the medium to long term.

## Namibia Investment Promotion and Facilitation Act



The draft Namibia Investment Promotion Bill, not yet in force, will replace the Foreign Investment Act with a modern framework to regulate, facilitate, and promote investment while aligning with national development priorities. It clarifies investor rights and obligations, introduces transparent screening and registration with investment certificates, and provides for a one-stop investment centre to streamline procedures and investor services.

The Bill empowers the responsible Minister to reserve specified sectors for Namibian participation and to set conditions for foreign investment in strategic areas. It also requires ministerial approval for proposed investments, expansions, and divestments. While assuring protection against expropriation without fair compensation and access to dispute resolution, the Bill directs that disputes be resolved under Namibian law by Namibian courts and advances local empowerment, technology transfer, and sustainable development objectives.

## Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME) Policy (2016)



Namibia's National Policy on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises provides an updated framework to drive inclusive growth, job creation, and entrepreneurship. Replacing the 1997 SME Policy, it introduces modern definitions, addresses structural gaps, and aligns with current business realities. The policy prioritises access to finance, markets, infrastructure, technology, and entrepreneurship development, while promoting innovation, gender equity, and regional balance.

For investors, it offers a coordinated environment for partnership and enterprise development across key sectors. The framework provides clear institutional responsibilities and monitoring mechanisms, encouraging investment in MSME support programs that foster competitiveness, innovation, and sustainable enterprise growth nationwide.



Agriculture supports **70%** of Namibians, making it a key investment sector with strong growth potential.

The Namibian government has placed economic diversification at the center of its industrial policy. The goal is to reduce dependence on raw commodity exports, expand value addition, and create employment, especially for youth and rural populations. Strengthening the economy’s resilience to external shocks is also a key priority, ensuring sustainable growth and long-term stability. Below are the country’s priority sectors as per the current development frameworks.

**Table 3: Priority Sectors from Development Framework**

Priority Sector/Industry	Vision 2030	NDP6 (2025/26–2029/30)
Agriculture & Food Security	Sustainable farming & resilience	Climate-smart agriculture
Sports	Human development through recreation	Youth development linkages
Youth Empowerment	Skills & innovation focus	Human capital investment
Quality Education & Training	Knowledge-based society	Workforce productivity
Creative & Cultural Industry	Cultural identity & innovation	Creative economy support
Quality Health & Social Welfare	Universal healthcare access	Human capital wellness
Land, Housing & Sanitation	Equitable land access	Urban planning & resilience
ICT / Digital Economy	Knowledge & tech advancement	Digital skills & innovation
Energy (Renewables, Green Hydrogen, Oil & Gas)	Sustainable energy development	Green energy & diversification
Mining	Resource-based industrialization	Diversification & beneficiation
Tourism	Eco & cultural tourism	Nature-based & regional tourism
Transport & Logistics	Integrated infrastructure networks	Connectivity & trade facilitation
Water & Fisheries	Sustainable resource management	Blue economy & irrigation
Environmental Sustainability	Green growth & ecosystems	Renewable energy & adaptation
Governance & Public Service Delivery	Ethical & transparent systems	Institutional strengthening
Industrialization / Manufacturing	Diversified modern economy	Industrial clusters & value chains

Source: Vision 2030 & NDP 6

## Sectoral Highlights



Below are key sector highlights informed by NDP6 priorities for the development of agricultural value chains, along with their associated investment opportunities. Investors are encouraged to undertake detailed feasibility studies and develop bankable business cases to effectively capitalise on these strategic areas.

### Agriculture

Namibia views agriculture as a cornerstone of inclusive growth, food security, and rural industrialization. Under the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6), the focus is on developing high-value agricultural value chains, improving productivity, and boosting domestic food production to reduce imports and increase export competitiveness.

**Table 4: Agriculture Value Chains Development NDP6 Targets**

Indicator	Baseline Value(%)	Baseline Year	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% Of local crops value chains contribution to GDP	2.1	2024	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.0
% Of livestock value chains contribution to GDP	2.5	2024	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.0
% Of food requirements locally produced	5	2024	20	30	50	60	80

Source: National Planning Commission



## Investment Opportunities

NDP6 highlights the following broad areas as being critical to the development of agricultural value chains. Investors are advised to conduct further feasibility assessments and develop bankable business cases around these critical areas:

### Agricultural Inputs and Innovation

- Domestic production of essential agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, and veterinary supplies, while also enhancing national investment in agricultural research and innovation to boost input development and productivity.

### Rangeland, Animal and Plant Health Management

- Restoring degraded rangelands and certifying livestock and crops for improved health and biosecurity standards. Opportunities exist in areas concerning the development of infrastructure for veterinary and phytosanitary services for disease prevention, surveillance, and response as well as sustainable pasture management systems.

### Primary Production, Agro-Processing and Value Addition

Opportunities exist in the dairy, small stock, poultry, piggery, and horticulture sectors. This includes not only primary production but also marketing and financial services, particularly for farmers in the Northern Communal Areas (NCAs) of the country.

### Climate-Smart, Water and Energy- Efficient Production Systems

- Provision of renewable energy solutions for farmers to include solar, biogas, and other alternative energy technologies as well as sustainable irrigation, energy-efficient cold storage, and agroprocessing systems to enhance productivity and resilience.

## Agro-Processing

Agro-processing adds value to Namibia’s agricultural output and reduces reliance on raw exports. The government encourages diversification beyond meat and fish processing into cereals, horticulture, dairy, and plant-based products.

**Table 5: Agro-Processing NDP6 Targets**

Indicator	Baseline Value(%)	Baseline Year	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% share contribution of the agro-processing sector to GDP	7.5	2024	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0

Source: National Planning Commission



## Investment Opportunities

### Technology-Driven Value Addition and Product Diversification

- Investment in food innovation hubs, processing plants, and R&D facilities can tap into growing demand for healthier and diversified consumer products locally and regionally.

### Infrastructure Development

- Expansion of processing parks, logistics corridors, cold storage, and renewable-powered facilities is a priority.
- Public-private partnerships in these areas offer high returns.

### Repurposing Existing Infrastructure

- Underutilized state-owned processing facilities can be leased, bought, or operated jointly with private investors. This reduces entry costs and shortens time-to-market compared to greenfield projects.

### Leveraging Green Financing Mechanisms

- Namibia aligns agro-processing investments with climate finance, green bonds, and concessional funding for low-carbon infrastructure.
- ESG-focused and blended finance structures lower investor risk and support sustainable, high-return projects.

## Manufacturing

Table 6: Manufacturing NDP6 Targets

Indicator	Baseline Value(%)	Baseline Year	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
% share of manufacturing to GDP	10.6	2024	12	13	15	17	18
% share of manufactured goods to total exports of goods	42	2024	42	46	50	54	60
% share of manufacturing sector investment to total investment	6.1	2024	8.4	9.5	11.2	13	15
# of employed persons in the manufacturing sector	53,491	2024	58,000	64,000	70,000	75,000	80,000
Average wage in the manufacturing sector (N\$)	5,749	2024	6,500	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000

Source: National Planning Commission



## Investment Opportunities

### Manufacturing Infrastructure Development

- Government-backed facilities, concessional loans, and blended finance schemes are being scaled up to reduce investment risk in industrial infrastructure. Investors can leverage these mechanisms to fund new plants, industrial parks, and export hubs.
- Underutilized state-owned facilities, industrial parks, and corridors such as Walvis Bay, Otavi, and northern growth hubs will be modernized and repurposed for private-sector-led manufacturing. Public-private partnerships and joint ventures in industrial zones, logistics hubs, renewable-powered factories, and rural industrialization initiatives offer commercial advantages and reduced entry costs.

### Value Chain Development

- Namibia offers tax breaks, duty rebates, and investment allowances targeted at priority value chains such as poultry, charcoal, pharmaceuticals, agro-processing, automotive, cosmetics and natural oils, textiles, renewable energy, metal fabrication, mineral beneficiation, and garments.
- Digitalization, automation, and green technologies will be promoted across these industries, positioning Namibia as a regional leader in sustainable and high-value manufacturing. The focus on value addition creates profitable niches in processing raw materials into higher-value exports. Examples include moving from raw minerals to beneficiated products such as metal sheets, batteries, and green hydrogen derivatives. Similarly, pharmaceuticals and renewable energy equipment including solar panels and wind components present strong growth potential for regional demand.



Digital, automated, and green technologies are driving Namibia's shift toward high-value, sustainable manufacturing.

## Green Hydrogen

According to the International Energy Agency, Namibia's hydrogen initiatives are predominantly export-oriented, focusing on products such as ammonia, green iron, and related derivatives. This aligns with a wider trend across Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia, where roughly 80% of hydrogen projects target international markets, making them highly dependent on global demand, which remains uncertain. Ammonia remains a key carrier in the emerging global hydrogen market, and Namibia is strategically developing green hydrogen and green ammonia export facilities to position itself as a future supplier to international markets. However, despite the country's ambitious Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Strategy, achieving the 2030 targets may prove challenging, as less than 20% of the planned capacity is expected to be operational by that year, a reflection of the global tendency to set early, overly ambitious targets.

**Table 7: Green Hydrogen NDP6 Targets**

Indicator	Baseline Value(%)	Baseline Year	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Green Ammonia Production (tpa)	0	2024	200	3,700	50,000	400,000	1,300,000
Direct Reduced Iron (tpa)	0	2024	15,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Green Baseload Electricity (GWh)	0	2024	0	0	143	143	143
Employment Creation	800	2024	2,500	10,000	17,500	25,000	30,000
% of Local Content Participation by Namibian MSMEs	15% (2024)	2024	15%	20%	20%	25%	30%

Source: National Planning Commission

## Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Strategy

The Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Strategy for Namibia is centred on creating an at-scale green fuels industry that will significantly accelerate the nation's socio-economic development and contribute to global decarbonization efforts.

Namibia has set ambitious, long-term targets related to production capacity, economic growth, employment, and environmental goals. The strategy is built upon five foundational pillars: institutional frameworks, shared infrastructure, skill development, strategic diplomacy, and financing.

**Table 11: Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Strategy**

Target Area	Metric	Target Timeline	Associated Initiatives
Green Hydrogen Production	10–15 Mtpa hydrogen equivalent	By 2050	<b>Development Model:</b> Green Hydrogen Valleys and Export Focus – Southern, Central, and Northern Regions focusing on large-scale production and export of hydrogen derivatives (ammonia, methanol, e-kerosene, HBI).
Interim Production	1–2 Mtpa hydrogen equivalent	By 2030	<b>Development Model:</b> Early-stage pilots and infrastructure deployment in Central Region (synthetic fuels) and Southern Region (Hyphen project).
Interim Production	5–7 Mtpa hydrogen equivalent	By 2040	<b>Development Model:</b> Scaling up production in Southern, Central, and Northern Regions, expanding hydrogen valleys infrastructure.
Economic Contribution (GDP)	USD 6 billion contribution (≈32% above non-hydrogen GDP baseline)	By 2030	<b>Socio-Economic Prosperity and Environmental Stewardship:</b> Local content promotion, sustainable biomass harvesting, community engagement, and reinvestment of industry proceeds into healthcare, education, and social programs.
Job Creation	Up to 80,000 additional jobs (≈280,000 total generated)	By 2030	<b>Talent and Skills Development:</b> Vocational programs, targeted immigration policies, and establishment of National Green Hydrogen Research Institute (NGHRI) to train workers.

Target Area	Metric	Target Timeline	Associated Initiatives
Job Creation	Up to 600,000 jobs (≈185,000 direct jobs)	By 2040	<b>Talent and Skills Development:</b> Continued workforce expansion, advanced training, R&D programs, and long-term skills pipeline
Emissions Reduction	91% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	By 2030	<b>Development Model &amp; Infrastructure Development:</b> Green hydrogen and synthetic fuel adoption, supported by Common Use Infrastructure (CUI) and renewable energy integration.
Energy Self-Sufficiency	80% self-sufficient in primary energy for power generation (solar, wind, hydro, gas)	By 2029	<b>Infrastructure Development:</b> Renewable energy integration, overland transmission lines, desalination and water pipelines, hydrogen pipelines, and industrial port complex.
Catalytic Financing	Mobilize USD 1 billion in blended capital via SDG Namibia One for SCDI	Initial Phase	<b>Socio-Economic Prosperity and Environmental Stewardship:</b> Local content promotion, sustainable biomass harvesting, community engagement, and reinvestment of industry proceeds into healthcare, education, and social programs.
Job Creation	Up to 80,000 additional jobs (≈280,000 total generated)	By 2030	<b>Talent and Skills Development:</b> Vocational programs, targeted immigration policies, and establishment of National Green Hydrogen Research Institute (NGHRI) to train workers.

Source: Namibia. Green Hydrogen Derivatives and Strategy

Table 12: Namibia Proposed and Running Hydrogen Projects/Infrastructures: September 2025

Project	Year online	Status	Product	Announced Capacity	Capacity_Nm <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> /h	Location
Hyphen Hydrogen Energy - phase I	2027	Feasibility study	Ammonia	0.7 Mt NH <sub>3</sub> /y - 120 kt H <sub>2</sub> /y - 1 GW	333,333	/Karas Region
Hyphen Hydrogen Energy - phase II	2029	Feasibility study	Ammonia	2 Mt NH <sub>3</sub> /y - 350 kt H <sub>2</sub> /y - 3GW	333,333	/Karas Region
O&L group - CMB.TECH hydrogen hub	2025	FID/ Construction	H <sub>2</sub>	4MW	889	Erongo Region
Renewable Swakopmund		Feasibility study	H <sub>2</sub>	1400 tonsH <sub>2</sub> /y (production)	5,986	Swakopmund
Daures Green Hydrogen Village, phase 1	2025	FID/ Construction	Ammonia	0.25 MW - 18 t h <sub>2</sub> /y - 100 t NH <sub>3</sub> /y capacity	56	Daures
Daures Green Hydrogen Village, phase 2	2027	Feasibility study	Ammonia	5 MW - .62 kt H <sub>2</sub> /y - 35 kt NH <sub>3</sub> /y capacity	56	Daures
Daures Green Hydrogen Village, phase 3	2032	Feasibility study	Ammonia	420 MW- 121 kt H <sub>2</sub> /y - 352 kt NH <sub>3</sub> /y capacity	92,278	Daures
Daures Green Hydrogen Village, phase 4	2032	Concept	Ammonia	840MW - 240 kt H <sub>2</sub> /y - 700 kt NH <sub>3</sub> /y capacity	94,389	Daures
Cleanergy Solutions Namibia HRS	2024	Operational	H <sub>2</sub>	5MW	962	Walvis Bay
Oshivela DRI project, phase 1	2025	Operational	H <sub>2</sub>	15 kt DRI/y (production) - 12 MW	2,609	Oshivelo
Oshivela DRI project, phase 2	2026	Feasibility study	H <sub>2</sub>	-	-	Oshivelo
PV2Fuel	2027	Feasibility study	Ammonia	250kt NH <sub>3</sub> /y production	230,968	Port of Walvis Bay
Elof Hansson Green H <sub>2</sub> facility in Erongo	TBA	Concept	Ammonia	430,000 tNH <sub>3</sub> /y (production)	198,633	Erongo Region

Source: International Energy Agency



## Investment Opportunities

### Production Facilities

- Large-scale green hydrogen and green ammonia plants, including equipment manufacturing, electrolyzers, and water desalination infrastructure.

### Industrial Integration

- Opportunities exist in downstream applications such as direct reduced iron (green steel), ammonia-based fertilizers, and renewable energy-linked industrial processes.

### Energy and Utility Infrastructure

- Investments in renewable electricity generation, energy storage, and grid integration support continuous production and industrial demand.

### Logistics, Storage, and Export Infrastructure

- Strategically located ports, hydrogen storage hubs, pipelines, and inland logistics corridors enable efficient transport to regional and international markets.

### Local Content and MSME Participation

- Namibian MSMEs can supply construction, maintenance, transport, and service solutions along the green hydrogen value chain. Partnerships and joint ventures reduce risk while building local industrial capacity.

### Green Financing and ESG Alignment

- Solar-powered facilities, water-efficient systems, and circular economy projects align with global ESG standards, opening access to international green bonds and concessional funding.

## Upstream Oil & Gas

Namibia’s oil and gas sector is emerging as a key contributor to energy security, industrial growth, and employment creation. The government promotes responsible exploration, local content development, and integration with downstream industries. Shell’s landmark Graff-1X discovery in 2022 marked a turning point for Namibia’s offshore energy sector. Since then, over 20 wells have been drilled (2022–2024), attracting strong participation from leading international oil companies. This discovery in the Orange Basin was followed by discoveries by Total Energies (Venus wells), Galp (Mopane wells) and Rhino (Sagittarius and Capricorn wells). Exploration and appraisal wells have recorded a success rate exceeding 60%, positioning Namibia as one of Africa’s most promising emerging hydrocarbon frontiers.

**Table 8: Oil and Gas NDP6 Targets**

Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Target (2030)
Oil Production Rate (dbbl/d)	0	150
Gas Production Rate (mmscfd)	0	130
Number of jobs created	2,800	22 800
% of Local Content and Carried Participation	10%	15%

Source: National Planning Commission

Table 13: Oil &amp; Gas Exploration

Company	Block	Wells Drilled	Successful Drills	Success Rate	Well Names
Chevron	PEL 90 (Block 2815B)	1	0	0%	Kapana-1X
Galp	PEL 83 (Blocks 2815A & 2814B)	5	5	100%	Mopane-1X, Mopane-1A, Mopane-2X, Mopane-2A, Mopane-3X
Rhino	PEL 85 (Block 2914A)	2	1	50%	Sagittarius-1X, Capricornus-1X
Shell	PEL 39 (Blocks 2915A & 2914B)	9	5	56%	Graff-1X, Graff-1A, La Rona-1X, Jonker-1X, Jonker-1A, Jonker-2A, Enigma-1X, Lesedi-1X, Cullinan-1X
TotalEnergies	PEL 56 (Block 2913B)	6	3	50%	Venus-1X, Venus-1A, Venus-2A, Mangetti-1X, Tamboti-1X, Marula-1X
BW Kudu (and others)	PPL 3	9	9	100%	Kudu 9A-1, Kudu-8, Kharas-1, Including multiple appraisal wells.

Source: HEI Research

## Investment Opportunities



### Upstream Exploration and Production

- Investors can participate in offshore and onshore exploration, appraisal, drilling services, and production facilities.

### Downstream Industrial Integration

- Opportunities include refining, gas-to-power projects, petrochemical production, and integration with industrial clusters such as fertilizers, plastics, and energy-intensive manufacturing.

### Energy and Utility Infrastructure

- Supporting infrastructure such as gas pipelines, storage terminals, power generation, and distribution networks enables efficient operation and regional export.

### Logistics and Export Hubs

- Transport corridors, port facilities, storage tanks, and offshore logistics provide critical links to domestic and regional markets.

### Local Content Development

- The sector encourages Namibian firms and MSMEs to supply services, logistics, maintenance, and technical expertise, strengthening domestic participation.

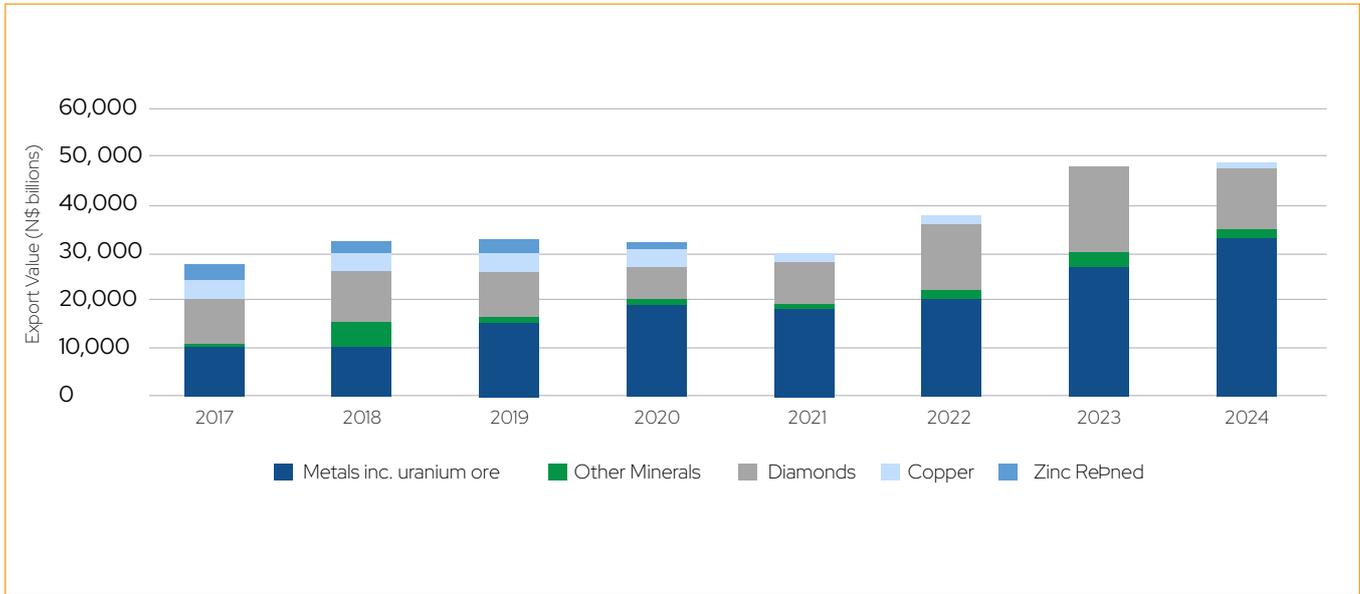
### Sustainability and ESG Integration

- Environmental protection, community engagement, and compliance with international ESG standards are emphasized, ensuring responsible and long-term investment returns.

## Mining

Namibia’s mining sector has evolved significantly from 2017 to 2024, with uranium and other metals driving much of the growth. Metal exports, including uranium ore, surged from N\$10.2 billion in 2017 to N\$32.1 billion in 2024, reflecting rising global demand for nuclear energy. Diamonds, traditionally a mainstay, have been more volatile, falling from N\$9.7 billion in 2017 to N\$7.1 billion in 2020 before rebounding to N\$17.8 billion in 2023 and then moderating to N\$13.0 billion in 2024.

**Figure 7: Mining Exports by Minerals (2017-2024)**



Source: Chamber of Mines

Copper exports declined from N\$3.0 billion in 2017 to N\$1.3 billion in 2024, while refined zinc, previously valued at N\$3.4 billion in 2017, ceased production after 2020. Smaller mineral categories steadily grew from N\$761 million in 2017 to N\$1.8 billion in 2024, indicating gradual diversification.

The mining sector is increasingly anchored by uranium, which now forms the backbone of future growth. Diamonds remain significant but are subject to global market fluctuations. Copper, zinc, and smaller minerals are gradually gaining relevance, contributing to a more diversified portfolio. For investors, this presents clear opportunities to capitalize on Namibia’s mining transformation, particularly in high-demand metals with strong global market prospects.

Mining companies represented as an industry by the Chamber of Mines.





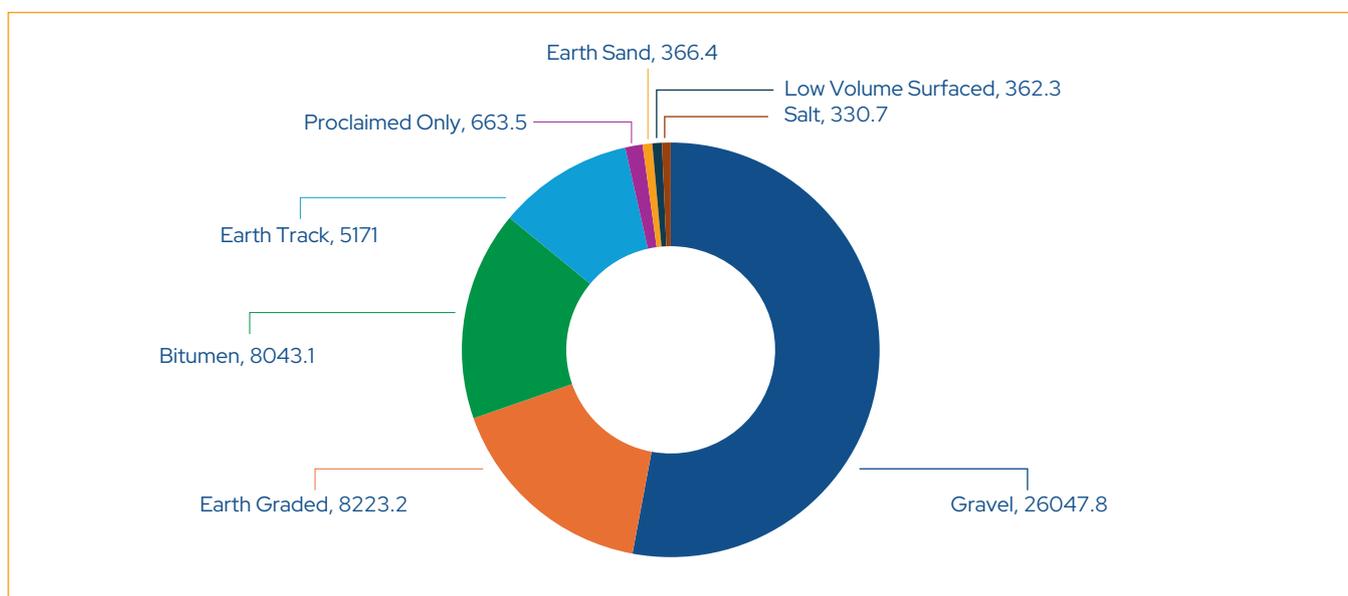
# 03 Infrastructure



## Transport

### Roads

Figure 2: National Road Network(km), 2023



Source: Road Authorities

Namibia’s robust road infrastructure is a key component of its readiness for the oil and gas sector. As of 2023, the country boasts a well-established road network totalling 49,202.92 kilometers, adhering to international construction and maintenance standards. The quality of Namibian roads has been consistently recognized, in 2024, Statista ranked Namibia #1 in Africa for road quality infrastructure. The network links Namibia to all its neighbouring countries, including Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, via four main corridors: Trans Kalahari, Trans-Zambezi, Trans-Cunene, and Trans-Oranje.

Namibia is currently undertaking significant road construction and renovation projects, covering over 849.2 kilometers. These projects are at various stages of completion and are vital for enhancing the country’s logistical capabilities, particularly for the burgeoning oil and gas sector. The Namibia Roads Authority has an ambitious strategic plan for 2022/2023 to 2026/2027, targeting over 6,400 kilometers of road for upgrades and new construction to ensure the nation’s transport backbone keeps pace with its energy ambitions.

#### What this means for Investment

The high quality and reach of the road network make Namibia an attractive logistics gateway and manufacturing base (easy movement of inputs/outputs). Key opportunities exist in upgrading lower-standard roads (especially in underserved regions), building service-infrastructure (truck stops, logistics parks), and leveraging the roads as part of regional transport corridors to neighbouring land-locked countries.

## Railways

The rail network in Namibia covers around 2,382 km, linking major corridors and the seaport at Walvis Bay, and undergoing major upgrades with support from the African Development Bank (loan of US \$196 million approved for rail modernisation).

### What this means for Investment

Upgrading the rail system enhances bulk-commodity logistics (minerals, exports), reduces transport costs and supports industrial value-chains. For investors: opportunities exist in rail-infrastructure construction, logistics hubs adjacent to rail, warehousing, and intermodal connectivity between rail, road and port. Some gaps remain, signalling room for private-sector participation.

## Airports

Namibia has multiple airports, including two major international airports (such as Hosea Kutako International Airport and Walvis Bay) and numerous domestic aerodromes. Overall arrivals demonstrate resilience and upward momentum, signalling robust potential for investment in aviation, tourism infrastructure, and related services. The steady increase underscores Namibia's growing connectivity to global markets and the expanding opportunities for international investors.

Figure 3: International Airport Arrivals 2024



Source: Namibia Airports Company

### What this means for Investment

Good airport infrastructure supports tourism, high-value exports (e.g., perishable goods, special logistics), business travel and cargo operations. Investors can explore airport-adjacent logistics, cargo terminals, maintenance/repair operations, and infrastructure upgrades (runways, terminals). With Namibia positioning itself as a regional hub, air-logistics is a growing area.

## Seaports

### The Port of Walvis Bay: Gateway to SADC

The Port of Walvis Bay is the fastest, most efficient route connecting landlocked Southern African Development Community (SADC) nations (Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, DRC) to Europe, the Americas, and the Far East. Its new container terminal raises capacity to 750,000 TEUs per annum from a prior ~350,000 TEUs. The Port has a total annual cargo throughput of 8.42 million tonnes (as of 31 March 2025) across the ports of Walvis Bay and Port of Lüderitz - up 4.8% from the previous year.

The Walvis Bay Port is Namibia's flagship deep-water port (entrance channel from 14 m to 16.5 m) to accommodate larger vessels due to its expansion. The facility documentation indicates capability to handle up to 10 million tonnes of liquid bulk per annum and 10 million tonnes of dry & break-bulk cargo per annum.

## 1 Infrastructure & Capacity

<b>Container handling Capacity</b>	Expanded to 750,000 TEUs (Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units) per annum.
<b>Water Depth/Draft</b>	Channel and berths dredged to -14 metres (with plans for -16m), accommodating large post-Panamax vessels (up to 8,000 TEUs).
<b>Cargo type capacity</b>	The facility documentation indicates capability to handle up to 10 million tonnes of liquid bulk per annum and 10 million tonnes of dry & break-bulk cargo per annum.
<b>Strategic positioning</b>	The port sits on a deep-water natural bay, with 13 commercial berths including tanker jetty and a quay wall depth of up to 16 m.
<b>Operational Efficiency</b>	Reduced vessel waiting time (less than 8 hours) and transit time (cut from 14.5 to 9.5 days).
<b>Global Partnership</b>	Operations are managed under a 25-year concession by Terminal Investment Namibia (TiN), a subsidiary of the global MSC/TiL group, guaranteeing world-class standards and efficiency.
<b>Expansion pipeline</b>	Ongoing dredging and quay-wall expansion projects will enable accommodation of larger vessels and increased volumes, signaling further growth potential.

Source: Namibian Ports Authority

## 2 Modern Cargo Handling Equipment

The port is equipped to handle all cargo types, from containers to bulk materials:

- **Container Cranes:** Features four Super Post-Panamax Ship-to-Shore (STS) Gantry Cranes and Rubber-Tired Gantry (RTG) Cranes for fast, high-volume container movement.
- **Bulk & General Cargo:** Utilizes Mobile Harbour Cranes (MHCs) and a large fleet of Reach Stackers and high-capacity Forklifts (up to 45-tonne).
- **Perishables:** Ample Reefer Plug Points (424+) are available for refrigerated containers, critical for exporting fish and meat products.

## 3 Strategic Logistics Hub Features

- **Regional Corridors:** Supported by the Walvis Bay Corridor Group (WBCG), providing a network of well-maintained, tarred roads (Trans-Kalahari, Trans-Caprivi) that offer significantly faster access to SADC landlocked nations.
- **Dry Ports:** Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe maintain dedicated Dry Port facilities at Walvis Bay to streamline customs and logistics for their transit cargo.
- **Ship Repair:** Established industry with a Syncrolift and large floating docks (up to 15,000 tonnes capacity), offering crucial support to the fishing and growing offshore oil & gas sectors.

### What this means for Investment

The Port of Walvis Bay presents a strong investment enabler: high existing capacity, recent growth in throughput, significant headroom for expansion, strong regional gateway positioning, and active infrastructure upgrades. For investors in logistics, maritime services, processing, storage or export platforms, this port is a strategic entry point into Namibia and the Southern African region.

## The Port of Lüderitz

The Port of Lüderitz is located 254 nautical miles south of the Port of Walvis Bay. The multi-purpose port handles mostly dry bulk cargo from southern Namibia and South Africa's Northern Cape Province. The port serves the fishing industry and provides a base for offshore mining and southern coast oil and gas operations. The port comprises 25 hectares of land and is situated at Robert Harbour. While the current port land is nearly fully occupied, optimising existing land will create additional capacity in the short to medium term. A new port is therefore planned at Angra Point in Lüderitz with 886 hectares of additional land. At a water depth of 14 to 15 metres, the new port will have the capacity to accommodate deeper draught vessels.





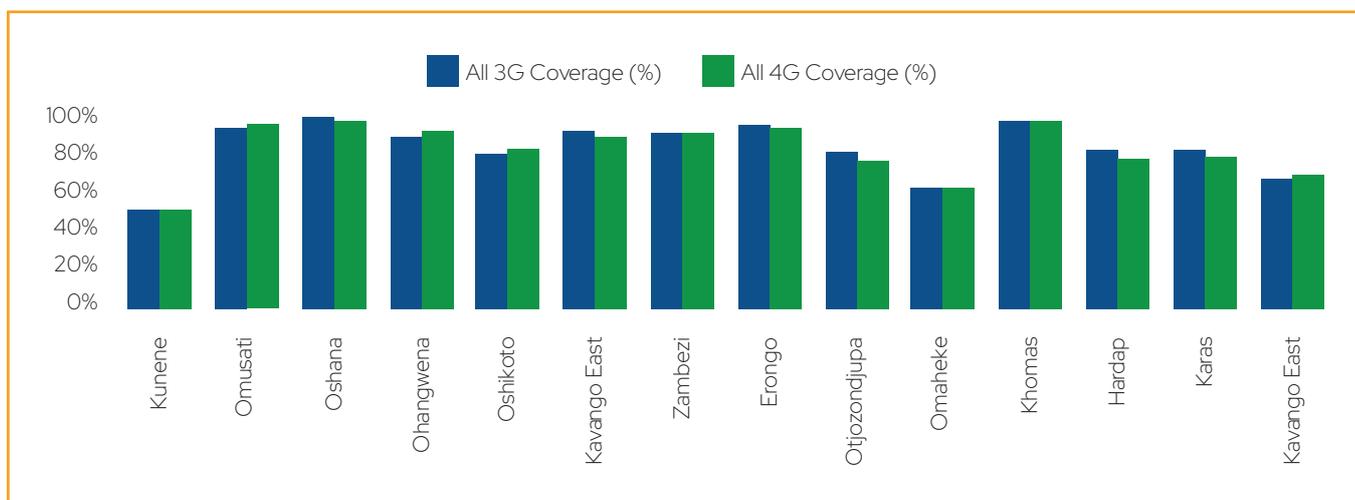
## Communication

### Digital Connectivity and Internet Infrastructure

Namibia has made remarkable progress in expanding nationwide internet access, with 3G and 4G network coverage now reaching most regions, particularly Oshana, Omusati, and Khomas, which enjoy near-universal connectivity (95% and above). This demonstrates the country’s strong infrastructure investment and concentrated urban development. Building on this foundation, Namibia has begun rolling out 5G services in key urban centres such as Windhoek, Walvis Bay, and Swakopmund, marking an important step toward next-generation connectivity.

For investors, this growing digital ecosystem presents multiple opportunities, from expanding broadband and fibre networks in under-served regions such as Kunene, Omaheke, and Kavango West, to investing in data centres, smart logistics, fintech, and digital services that rely on reliable, high-speed connectivity. The continued expansion of Namibia’s internet and 5G infrastructure is not only transforming communication and commerce but also enhancing the country’s attractiveness as a regional hub for technology-driven investment.

Figure 4: Namibia 3G and 4G coverage 2024



Source: CRAN

### Media and Broadcasting Systems

#### Television



The Namibian television market is primarily driven by the need for quality local content to compete with international streaming and satellite providers. The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) remains the public-sector dominant player, offering the widest signal coverage with three main channels. However, private satellite and digital terrestrial pay-TV services, dominated by MultiChoice (DStv/GOTv), capture a significant share of urban and high-LSM audiences. The challenge for local free-to-air investors, such as OneAfrica Television (Future Media) and Network Television (NTV), is the shift in advertising spend toward global digital platforms and Over-The-Top (OTT) services. Investment opportunities are high in local content production (dramas, films, and specialized news shows) to fill airtime and attract local viewers, alongside infrastructure upgrades for digital broadcasting transmission.

## Radio



Radio remains the most effective mass-medium in Namibia, particularly for reaching the linguistically diverse and widely dispersed rural population, making it essential for national advertisers. The NBC Radio network dominates the market share with multiple language-specific services, ensuring penetration across all regions. The commercial radio market, led by groups like Future Media (including brands like Radiowave and Omulunga Radio) and independent stations like Kosmos 94.1, is highly competitive, focusing on targeted demographics in urban centres. Despite pressure from digital media, radio's advertising effectiveness is sustained by its low entry barrier and essential role in disseminating news. Investment opportunities exist in modernizing transmission infrastructure, developing digital audio platforms (podcasting and online streaming), and acquiring stakes in established commercial broadcasters with strong regional or demographic focus.

## Print



The Print media sector is experiencing the most severe economic pressure due to declining circulation, high distribution costs across the country's vast geography, and the decisive shift of advertising budgets online. The market is competitive, featuring strong private dailies like The Namibian and publications from the Namibia Media Holdings (NMH) group (e.g., Republikein and Namibian Sun), alongside the state-owned New Era. While newspapers maintain a strong brand legacy and digital presence, monetizing online readership remains the central difficulty. Investment is best directed toward supporting the digital transformation of these legacy brands: implementing effective subscription or paywall models, consolidating printing and distribution logistics, or acquiring technology companies that offer digital advertising and audience analytics solutions to print publishers.



Radio remains Namibia's most effective mass medium, reaching diverse rural and urban audiences.

## Mobile, Data and Postal Services



### MTC (Mobile Telecommunications Limited)

MTC is the dominant, high-profit leader in Namibia's telecommunications sector, known for its high dividend payouts and robust financial performance as a publicly listed entity (NSX:MOC). Its core strategy is to maintain market dominance in mobile connectivity while aggressively diversifying into high-growth, high-value digital services, including Mobile Financial Services (MFS) through MTC Maris. The company continually invests in its network, with recent focus on 4.5G and 5G deployment, ensuring its leadership in the booming mobile data and broadband segments, although its dominant market position subjects it to ongoing regulatory scrutiny from bodies like the Namibian Competition Commission.

### Telecom Namibia

Telecom Namibia is the state-owned provider of Namibia's critical national telecommunications infrastructure, including the country's extensive fibre backbone and international subsea cable connectivity. The company is currently undergoing a massive state-led digital transformation under its Integrated Strategic Business Plan (ISBP) 2027, which targets significant investment in network modernization, 5G rollout, and improved customer service through new operational support systems. While facing competition, its strategic importance lies in its role as a key wholesale provider and a gateway for regional connectivity, making its future value contingent on the successful execution of its ambitious turnaround and modernization plan.

### NamPost (Namibia Post Limited)

NamPost serves as the national postal operator but derives its most compelling investment value from its Financial Services and Logistics divisions, leveraging its unmatched nationwide physical presence. The company is a crucial agent for financial inclusion, with its Savings Bank offering affordable services and micro-lending (via PostFin) to underserved and rural populations through its extensive network of post offices. While facing the global decline of traditional mail, NamPost is focused on leveraging its trusted brand and expansive physical footprint to grow higher-margin businesses like domestic courier services and its micro-loan book, solidifying its role as a key player in rural commerce and basic financial access.

### Paratus Africa

Paratus Namibia is a subsidiary of Paratus Africa, a private company with a wide range of telecommunications services. Paratus Africa operates in a total of 11 African countries – Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. Paratus Namibia is listed on the Namibian Securities Exchange and offers both prepaid and postpaid home internet, mobile internet, devices and SIM cards. It is the fastest growing private internet service provider in the country, closely competing with state-owned corporations, MTC and Telecom Namibia.



# Financial Services Industry



Namibia's financial service industry is well-established and modern, with a stable banking sector that is largely foreign-owned and a larger non-bank sector dominated by pension and insurance funds. The industry is currently guided by the 2025-2035 Financial Sector Transformation Strategy, which aims to boost financial inclusion, promote digital transformation, increase Namibian ownership, and develop skills.

## 1 Namibia's Banking Sector

- Namibia's banking sector is well-capitalised, liquid, and stable, supporting both local and foreign investment. Commercial banks' assets stood at N\$189.9 billion in 2024, representing roughly 73% of GDP, with improving asset quality and sound regulatory oversight by the Bank of Namibia. Deposit protection via the Namibia Deposit Guarantee Fund adds further confidence for investors.

The following commercial banks are active in Namibia and offer a full range of banking services covering both personal and corporate clients:



**First National Bank**



**Bank Windhoek**



**Standard Bank Namibia**



**Nedbank Namibia**



**Bank BIC Namibia Limited**



**Banco Atlantico**

In addition to the commercial banks there are two non-commercial banks namely:

### Development Bank of Namibia (DBN)

Provides structured finance and project support for large-scale investment initiatives. The DBN provides financing for key development activities that support national priorities. It achieves this by financing viable enterprises, sustainable initiatives, infrastructure, and projects with high development impact, especially in areas like youth and women-led businesses, and by fostering inclusive economic participation.

### Agricultural Bank of Namibia

AgriBank's mandate is to provide financial services for the promotion of agriculture and related activities, thereby supporting the growth and development of the sector in the country. This involves offering affordable and innovative financing solutions to individual farmers, business entities, and financial intermediaries.

## 2 Non-banking Sector

- Namibia's non-banking sector is a significant and resilient part of the country's financial system, with assets exceeding N\$474.1 billion in 2024. The sector is larger than the banking sector in terms of total assets and is primarily regulated by the Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA).
- The non-banking sector is made up of insurance companies, pension funds, collective investment schemes, capital markets, medical aids and investment managers.
- Pension funds constitute one of the most significant segments of Namibia's non-banking financial system. They play a dual role as custodians of retirement savings for Namibian employees and as key institutional investors in the domestic capital markets. Their prominence is reinforced by a regulatory framework that mandates prudence in investment decisions and promotes the channeling of long-term savings into local economic development.
- The insurance industry constitutes an essential pillar of the national financial system, complementing banking and pensions by mobilising long-term savings, distributing financial risk, and providing stable investment capital to the economy.
- Namibia Savings & Investment Association (NaSIA) represents the majority of the country's Asset Managers, Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) management companies, Linked Investment Service Providers (LISPs) and life insurance companies.

### 3 NSX Overview and Global Standing

- The Namibian Securities Exchange (NSX) offers a regulated, transparent platform for companies to raise capital through equity and debt securities, attracting global investors as a full member of the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) since 2023. Partnering with the United Nations Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative (SSE), the NSX promotes strong Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices. To modernize the market, it is launching Namibia's first Central Securities Depository (CSD) in 2025, moving to electronic recordkeeping, increasing efficiency, and enabling a local derivatives market. Supported by world-class technology through a partnership with the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), including the MIT Millennium Exchange and STT Automated Trading System, the NSX positions Namibia as a forward-looking, investor-friendly capital market.



Source: Namibia Securities Exchange

- The NSX provides an electronic marketplace for the listing and trading of various securities, including equities, Exchange Traded Products (ETPs), and bonds.

#### Main Board



##### Number of Listings: 30

Trades local and dual-listed ordinary/preference shares, Capital Pool Companies (CPCs), and Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (SPACs).

#### Development Capital Board (DevX)



##### Number of Listings: 10

Facilitates the listing of promising new ventures and businesses that require funding.

#### OTC Market (Over the counter)



##### Number of Listings: 2

Quoted market for the transparent trading of unlisted shares of public companies.

#### Bonds Market



##### Number of listings: 56

Trades government, State-Owned Enterprise (SOE), and corporate debt securities, including Green, Social, and Sustainable bonds. The new electronic bond trading platform went live in October 2023.

#### Exchange Traded Products (ETPs)



##### Number of listings: 21

Includes Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs). The NSX listed 10 new ETNs linked to US stocks (e.g., Apple, Microsoft) in 2024, enabling retail investors to participate in their performance.

Source: Namibia Securities Exchange

### Regulatory Environment And Investor Protection

- Primary Regulator:** The NSX is regulated by NAMFISA.
- Governance Standard:** The NSX is the custodian of the Corporate Governance Code for Namibia (NamCode). Primary listed companies must comply with the NamCode or King IV on an "apply and explain" basis.
- Investor Protection:** The NSX oversees and regulates stockbrokers and listed companies to ensure fair and orderly trading, with a principal focus on investor protection and the prevention of market abuse. It also maintains a separate Guarantee Fund for investor protection purposes.

## 4 Role of the Namibian Government

- The strong domestic financial framework is complemented by the Namibian government's consultative approach to policy formulation, which leads to a stable investment environment. The policy formulation process is characterized by broad stakeholder engagement, particularly before the introduction of major economic and regulatory reforms.
- This is usually led by organizations such as the National Planning Commission (NPC), The National Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB) and the Bank of Namibia (BoN), who regularly host public consultations, dialogues and workshops to gather input from both public and private sector actors.
- This approach was evident in the formulation of the Namibia Investment Promotion and Facilitation Bill and the National Green Hydrogen Strategy. In this case, business associations and industry experts were extensively consulted to align legislative intent with market realities.

Such inclusivity enhances policy credibility, reduces regulatory uncertainty and strengthens Namibia's reputation as a transparent and cooperative investment decision.



Namibia's consultative policy approach creates a stable and transparent investment environment.



# 04

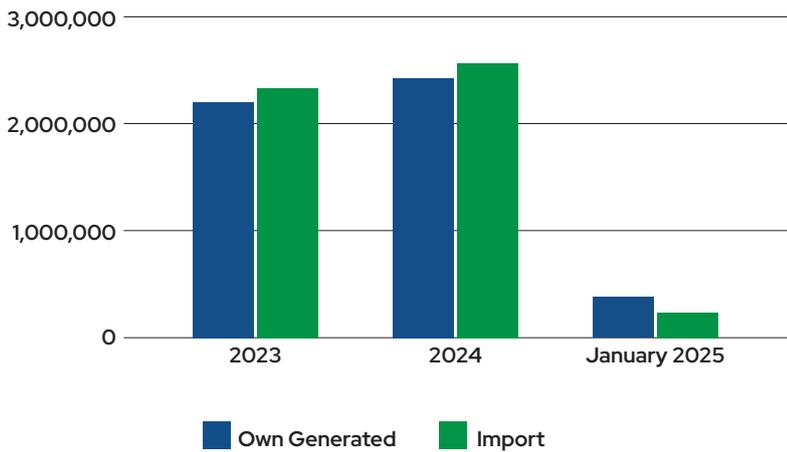
## Utilities

# Electricity

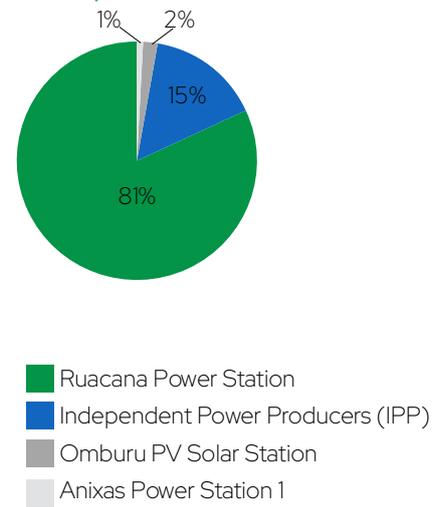
Namibia is fast emerging as a renewable energy leader in Southern Africa. In 2024, the country consumed 5,007,124 MWh of electricity, with just under half (48.6%) produced domestically. Remarkably, 81% of this local generation came from renewable sources, driven by the Ruacana Hydropower Station and an expanding portfolio of Independent Power Producers (IPPs) in solar and wind.

While 51.4% of Namibia's electricity demand is still met through imports from the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), this reliance highlights a significant opportunity for investment in renewable energy capacity. With abundant solar resources, strong government support, expanding private sector participation, and emerging diversification through green hydrogen projects, Namibia offers investors a unique chance to participate in one of Africa's most dynamic and promising clean energy markets.

**Figure 5: Electricity: Own Generated vs Import (MWh)**



**Figure 6: Namibia Electricity by Source, 2024**



Source: Namibia Statistics Agency

## Notable assets / developments

- NamPower is in the process of expanding transmission (400 kV projects) and strengthening the grid to integrate renewables. A new 100 MW solar plant and other IPP projects are progressing to raise domestic generation.
- These projects are facilitated through the Modified Single Buyer (MSB) market model, a platform for Namibia's electricity sector that allows certain electricity consumers and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to transact directly. The MSB was introduced in September 2019, with a goal to include increasing local generation, reducing reliance on imported electricity, promoting competition, and encouraging private investment. The Electricity Control Board (ECB) is the regulatory body overseeing this model.

### What this means for Investment

stronger transmission and growing renewable capacity reduce offtake/risk for IPPs, enable large-scale industrial loads, and open opportunities in grid-scale storage, substations, transmission construction, and renewable generation (solar/wind/hydrogen value chains). Public financing and tenders (open bids for conductors/lines) signal concrete procurement windows.

## Opportunities for investors

- Generation scale-up (solar, wind, hybrid)** - invest via bid in ministerial determinations; JV with NamPower or direct IPP PPA under IPP policy.
- Grid strengthening & transmission projects** - invest via EPC contracts, PPPs, concessional project finance.
- Energy storage / BESS and ancillary services** - invest via build-own-operate battery projects tied to IPP or utility contracts.
- Off-grid / mini-grids and commercial rooftop solar for rural industrial sites** - invest via concession awards, blended finance, concessional loans.
- O&M and skills services: contracts for plant operation, maintenance and local content development** - opportunities for specialist firms and training partnerships.



## Water

NamWater is the bulk water utility responsible for major water-supply systems and recently published its 2023/24 Annual Report describing ongoing upgrades and a national investment programme. Major bulk systems and water treatment plants serve urban centres and key industrial corridors. The Government is accelerating strategic projects (treatment plant upgrades, pipelines, borehole drilling) and has backed large investments (including concessional finance) to shore up supply after recent droughts.

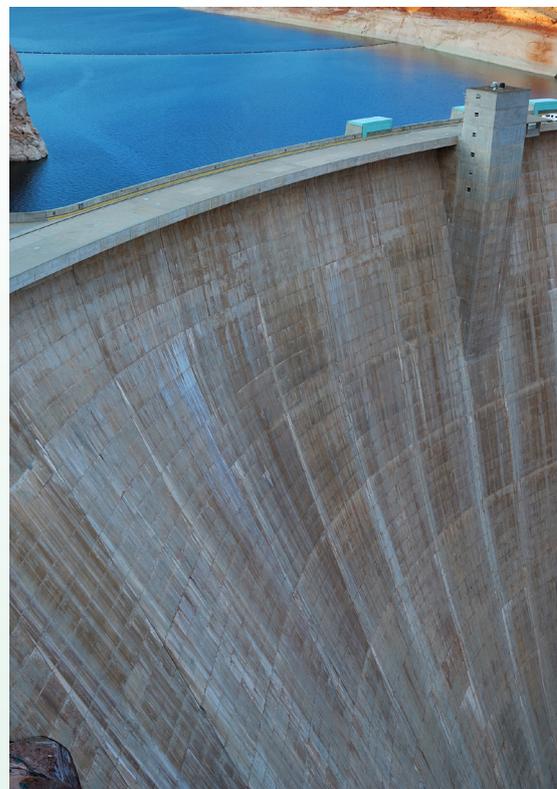
Urban areas have generally stable bulk water supply, while many rural and drought-prone regions face shortages and intermittent service; the Government is prioritising large treatment and conveyance upgrades. Projected investments are significant (multi-hundreds of millions N\$) in pipeline, treatment and distribution works.

### Opportunities for investors

- **Water treatment and reuse (industrial & municipal)** - invest via PPPs, concessioned treatment plants, EPC + long-term O&M contracts.
- **Bulk conveyance and distribution upgrades** - invest via EPC contracts, blended finance (development finance + private equity).
- **Borehole drilling, solar-powered pumping & micro-utilities for rural supply** - invest via service contracts, micro-utility concessions, pay-for-service models.
- **Smart metering and leakage control technologies** - invest via concessioned service agreements, performance-based contracts.

Figure 2: National Dam Network(km), 2023

Name of Dam	Construction Completed	Capacity (Million m <sup>3</sup> )
Neckertal Dam	2020	857.42
Hardap Dam	1962	294.593
Naute Dam	1972	83.58
Swakoppoort Dam	1978	63.489
Sartorius von Bach Dam	1970	48.56
Omatako Dam	1981	43.499
Olushandja Dam	1990	42.331
Omaruru Delta Dam	1993	37.389
Oanab Dam	1990	34.505
Driehuk Dam	1978	15.493
Otjivero Main Dam	1984	9.808
Otjivero Silt Dam	1984	7.795
Friedenau Dam	1972	6.723
Omatjenne Dam	1933	5.063
Tilda Viljoen Dam	1958	1.224
Bondels Dam	1959	1.103
Daan Viljoen Dam	1958	0.429



Source: NAMWATER

Namibia is an arid nation where rainfall is heavily concentrated in just four or five months of the year. This natural reality necessitates a **highly engineered and centralized approach to water management** to sustain its population and economic activities. The nation's dam infrastructure provides a clear measure of its water resilience, characterized by massive strategic storage capacity, technical modernity, and a national distribution focus.

### 1. The Scale of Strategic Storage

Namibia has cultivated an impressive capacity for centralized water storage, totalling over 1.55 billion cubic meters across its primary dams.

- **Modern Resilience:** The Neckertal Dam, completed recently in 2020 on the Fish River, is the centerpiece of this system. Its capacity of 857.420 Mm<sup>3</sup> ensures a significant buffer against long periods of drought, anchoring the country's water supply for the southern and central regions.
- **Decades of Planning:** This modern marvel complements the older, yet still vital, infrastructure like the Hardap Dam 294.593 Mm<sup>3</sup>, 1962, demonstrating a consistent, multi-generational policy commitment to large-scale water projects.

### 2. Infrastructure Maturity and Reliability

The age and distribution of the dams reflect the maturity of Namibia's engineering and planning capability.

- **Proven Longevity:** Infrastructure reliability is demonstrated by the long service life of dams such as the Omatjenne Dam, which has been operational since 1933. This core infrastructure provides foundational support for regional centers like Otjivarongo.
- **National Distribution:** Dams are strategically placed to service key economic regions:

**Central:** Omatako and S. von Bach Dams support the capital region (Windhoek).

**North:** The Olushandja Dam ensures water availability for the northern regions around Oshakati via the Kunene River.

**East:** The Otjivero and Gobabis dams secure the eastern plains.

### 3. The National Water Challenge

Despite this significant storage, the infrastructure inherently highlights the ongoing national challenge of resource distribution. With the two largest dams located in the south (Fish River), the system relies heavily on inter-basin transfers to channel water to the major consumption hubs in the central and northern areas. This sophisticated logistical network ensures that stored water from catchment areas reaches cities, mines, and agricultural projects across vast distances.

#### Notable assets / developments

- NamWater and government programmes are expanding supply (major pipeline, treatment and borehole projects) and Namibia is building/commissioning desalination capacity (new desalination project pipeline) to bolster water security for industry and coastal towns. Large capital programmes and donor/loan support underpin these works.

#### What this means for Investment

Expanding water treatment, desalination, bulk-water conveyance and water-storage projects create opportunities for engineering, EPC contractors, private-public partnerships in utility services, and specialist providers (desalination, water reuse, industrial water-treatment). Reliable industrial water supply is a precondition for energy-intensive and water-sensitive investments (mining, hydrogen, manufacturing).





## Sanitation Systems

Sanitation services are provided by a mix of municipal utilities, private operators and community systems; national WASH monitoring shows significant gaps in safely managed sanitation and wastewater treatment between urban and rural areas. The WHO/UNICEF JMP and national reports highlight persistent inequalities in sanitation coverage. Existing wastewater treatment plants serve major towns, but many small towns and rural settlements rely on septic tanks, pit-latrines or under-serviced systems that pose public health and environmental risks.

Effective sanitation and sewage treatment is essential for tourism, mining, agriculture and urban industry (prevents contamination, protects workforce health, and enables reuse for irrigation/industry). Current shortfalls constrain growth in some areas and create regulatory/compliance risks for investors.

### Opportunities for investors

- **Wastewater treatment plants & decentralised solutions**- invest via PPPs, EPC + long-term O&M, output-based aid for smaller towns.
- **Fecal sludge management (FSM) and safe sanitation services** - invest via service-concession models, performance contracts with municipalities.
- **Sanitation to resource value chains (waste-to-energy, nutrient recovery, water reuse)** - invest via project finance, revenue-sharing and offtake agreements.
- **Sanitation to resource value chains (waste-to-energy, nutrient recovery, water reuse)** - invest via project finance, revenue-sharing and offtake agreements.
- **Public-private partnerships for sewer network expansion** - invest via PPPs, blended finance and municipal loan facilities.



Reliable sanitation and wastewater treatment are essential for tourism, mining, agriculture, and urban growth.



# 05

## Selected International Agreements & Investment Relevance

Namibia is strategically integrated into regional and global trade frameworks, enhancing market access, reducing trade barriers, and providing predictable fiscal and monetary conditions. Key agreements include SACU, CMA, AfCFTA, SADC, and AGOA, which collectively position Namibia as a regional logistics and industrial hub.

## Common Monetary Area (CMA)

- **Scope:** Namibia, South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini.
- **Investment Relevance:**
  - Exchange Rate Stability:** NAD pegged to ZAR mitigates currency risk for trade and investment.
  - Access to Capital Markets:** Enables Namibian investors to leverage South Africa's deep financial markets.
  - Predictable Monetary Policy:** Alignment with South African Reserve Bank policies ensures interest rate and inflation stability.
- **Opportunities:** Investors benefit from reduced financial risk for cross-border projects and long-term financing.

## Southern African Customs Union (SACU)

- **Scope:** Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Eswatini.
- **Investment Relevance:**
  - Fiscal Stability:** SACU Common Revenue Pool contributed ~NAD 24 billion in 2023/24, supporting public investment and infrastructure.
  - Duty-Free Regional Access:** Immediate access to the South African market without tariffs.
  - Simplified Trade:** Unified Common External Tariff streamlines import/export compliance.
- **Opportunities:** Investors in manufacturing, logistics, and agribusiness gain seamless market entry to SACU members.

## Southern African Development Community (SADC)

- **Scope:** 16 member states with a regional Free Trade Area.
- **Investment Relevance:**
  - Expanded Regional Reach:** Preferential access to non-SACU members such as Angola, DRC, Tanzania, and Zambia.
  - Infrastructure Synergy:** Regional harmonization of trade regulations, energy, transport, and communications reduces operational costs.
- **Opportunities:** Investors can leverage Namibia as a hub for regional distribution and cross-border industrial projects.

## African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

- **Scope:** 1.3 billion consumers, \$3.4 trillion GDP across Africa.
- **Investment Relevance:**
  - Market Diversification:** Opens continental market beyond SACU/SADC.
  - Logistics Gateway:** Namibia's Walvis Bay port and road network facilitate efficient access to African markets.
  - Regional Value Chains:** Encourages local processing of raw materials to export value-added goods across Africa.
- **Opportunities:** Manufacturing, logistics, and processing industries can scale exports with reduced tariffs.

## African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

- **Scope:** Non-reciprocal U.S. trade preference for Sub-Saharan Africa.
- **Investment Relevance:**

**Duty-Free Exports:** Thousands of products qualify for the U.S. market, including textiles, apparel, and agricultural goods.

**FDI Magnet:** Promotes export-oriented investments and value-added manufacturing.

**Legislative Risk:** Requires periodic renewal by the U.S. Congress, introducing some uncertainty. 2025 Renewal Still Pending with AGOA officially lapsing September 2025.
- **Opportunities:** Export-driven manufacturing and agro-processing ventures targeting U.S. consumers.

## SACUM-UK Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

- **Scope:** Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Eswatini plus Mozambique.
- **Investment Relevance:**

**Market diversification:** Ensures continued preferential trade access to the UK market for eligible Namibian goods.
- **Opportunities:** Duty and quota-free market access for goods that are produced from materials wholly obtained from the SACUM and EU regions.

## MERCOSUR-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)

- **Scope:** Preferential trade agreement between MERCOSUR trade bloc ( Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) and SACU (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Eswatini)
- **Investment Relevance:**

**Market Diversification:** tariff preferences on approximately 1000 tariff lines, with tariff preference margins ranging from 10 to 100%.
- **Opportunities:** Duty and quota-free market access to the MERCOSUR trade bloc.

## Summary of Strategic Benefits for Investors

### Market Access

- Namibia's membership in SACU, SADC, and AfCFTA provides investors seamless entry to regional and continental markets, supporting growth and trade opportunities across Southern Africa and beyond.

### Financial Predictability

- The CMA reduces currency and interest rate risks, offering stability for investors and businesses engaged in trade and financial transactions with regional partners.

### Trade Efficiency

- Harmonized tariffs and well-developed logistics networks lower operational barriers, streamlining cross-border trade and improving supply chain reliability.

### Export Orientation

- AGOA and AfCFTA enable preferential access to global and continental markets, creating avenues for expansion of Namibian goods and services.

### Industrial Integration

- Local value chain development is encouraged, particularly in manufacturing, mining, agro-processing, and logistics, fostering industrial growth and higher-value domestic production.



# 06 Key Institutions

Institution	Mandate
<b>NIPDB (Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary agency for investment promotion and facilitation.</li> <li>Acts as a one-stop shop for investors by coordinating MSME development, expediting visa and permit processes, reducing bureaucratic red tape, and advocating for investor-friendly policies.</li> <li>NIPDB is the first point of contact for foreign and local investors seeking guidance and approvals.</li> </ul>
<b>MIRT (Ministry of International Relations and Trade) – Dept. of Trade and Commerce</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversees trade negotiations, establishes external trade centres, finalizes trade policies, and implements the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Policy.</li> <li>Plays a critical role in facilitating export-oriented investments and creating trade-friendly environments for investors.</li> </ul>
<b>MIME (Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy) – Mines and Energy Directorates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides finance and development support for viable projects, especially infrastructure and SMEs.</li> <li>Offers long-term funding and advisory services, making it an important partner for investors seeking project finance or co-investment opportunities.</li> </ul>
<b>Development Bank of Namibia (DBN)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversees trade negotiations, establishes external trade centres, finalizes trade policies, and implements the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Policy.</li> <li>Plays a critical role in facilitating export-oriented investments and creating trade-friendly environments for investors.</li> </ul>
<b>BIPA (Business and Intellectual Property Authority)</b> <a href="#">BIPA Website</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handles registration of businesses, companies, and close corporations, and ensures protection of intellectual property, including copyrights and trademarks.</li> <li>Essential for investors to establish legal entities and safeguard proprietary assets.</li> </ul>
<b>Namibia Revenue Agency (NamRA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administers tax registration and collection, manages customs, and oversees investment incentives in partnership with the Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises.</li> <li>Key for understanding fiscal obligations, tax benefits, and structuring investments efficiently.</li> </ul>
<b>MoHAISS (Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for issuing work permits and visas, often a critical bottleneck for foreign talent and expertise.</li> <li>NIPDB coordinates with MoHAISS to streamline approvals, making it easier for investors to deploy international staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Namibian Competition Commission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotes and safeguards fair competition in the economy by monitoring mergers, anti-competitive practices, and market abuses.</li> <li>Ensures a level playing field, which is critical for new investors entering the market.</li> </ul>
<b>Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) – Bank of Namibia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitors and prevents money laundering and terrorism financing.</li> <li>Ensures financial integrity and compliance for investors operating in Namibia, which is essential for risk management and confidence in the financial system.</li> </ul>
<b>Social Security Commission (SSC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administers social protection funds for employees, ensuring compliance with labour regulations and providing a secure benefits framework.</li> <li>Key for investors to understand workforce obligations and employee welfare requirements.</li> </ul>
<b>Agricultural Bank of Namibia (AgriBank)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides financial services and investment support to agriculture and related sectors, driving growth and opportunities for investors.</li> <li>Authorized to manage property, enter contracts, and mitigate risks, ensuring operational stability and reliable sector engagement.</li> </ul>
<b>New Era Publication Corporation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides factual and objective information through the publication of New Era newspapers in English and indigenous languages.</li> <li>Promotes public awareness by reporting on national, community, and government-related issues, particularly those affecting rural development.</li> </ul>

Institution	Mandate
<b>Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutes the central statistical authority of Namibia, collecting, producing, analyzing, and disseminating official and other statistics.</li> <li>• Facilitates capture, management, integration, and distribution of spatial and statistical data to support evidence-based policymaking and investment decisions.</li> <li>• Develops and coordinates the National Statistics System, advising the government on statistical matters and ensuring transparency, reliability, and compliance with international standards.</li> </ul>
<b>Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informs, educates, and entertains the Namibian public while promoting national unity, peace, and socio-economic development through inclusive broadcasting.</li> <li>• Disseminates information relevant to national progress and promotes the use and understanding of English, supporting informed citizenry and communication efficiency.</li> </ul>
<b>University of Namibia (UNAM)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides higher education, research, and extension services, contributing to Namibia's social and economic development while fostering national and international partnerships.</li> <li>• Encourages cultural growth, innovation, and training, supporting skilled workforce development and knowledge transfer for sustainable national progress.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinates and manages the marketing, storage, and trade of agricultural produce, including Fresh Produce Business Hubs (FPBHs) and the National Strategic Food Reserve (NSFR), to enhance food security and market access.</li> <li>• Promotes value addition, industrialization, standards compliance, and efficient logistics, creating business opportunities, employment, skills transfer, and improved domestic and export trade for Namibian agricultural produce.</li> </ul>



Namibia Investment Promotion  
& Development Board



[www.nipdb.com](http://www.nipdb.com)