

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

Dr T-B Gurirab (Mr)

DEPUTY SPEAKER AND CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE

Ms Loide Kasingo

THE CABINET

MINISTERS

(21 March 2010 – Elected in terms of Article 133 of the Constitution)

Mr N Angula	<i>(Prime Minister)</i>
Mr M Hausiku	<i>(Deputy Prime Minister)</i>
Dr G H Geingob (Mr)	<i>(Trade and Industry)</i>
Ms P Iivula-Ithana	<i>(Justice)</i>
Mr N Mbumba	<i>(Safety and Security)</i>
Dr A Kawana (Mr)	<i>(Presidential Affairs & Attorney-General)</i>
Ms S Kuugongelwa-Amadhila	<i>(Finance)</i>
Mr J Ekandjo	<i>(Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development)</i>
Mr U Nujoma	<i>(Foreign Affairs)</i>
Mr E Nghimtina	<i>(Works and Transport)</i>
Dr A Iyambo (Mr)	<i>(Education)</i>
Ms D Sioka	<i>(Gender Equality and Child Welfare)</i>
Mr J Mutorwa	<i>(Agriculture, Water & Forestry)</i>
Mr J Kaapanda	<i>(Information & Communication Technology)</i>
Ms N Nandi-Ndaitwah	<i>(Environment and Tourism)</i>
Dr N Iyambo (Mr)	<i>(Veterans Affairs)</i>
Mr I Ngatjizeko	<i>(Labour & Social Welfare)</i>
Mr A !Naruseb	<i>(Lands & Resettlement)</i>
Dr R Kamwi (Mr)	<i>(Health and Social Services)</i>

Ms R Nghidinwa	<i>(Home Affairs and Immigration)</i>
Mr C Namoloh	<i>(Defence)</i>
Mr B Esau	<i>(Fisheries and Marine Resources)</i>
Mr I Katali	<i>(Mines and Energy)</i>
Mr K Kazenambo	<i>(Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture)</i>

DEPUTY MINISTERS

(21 March 2010 – Elected in terms of Article 133 of the Constitution)

Ms P Haingura	<i>(Health and Social Services)</i>
Ms A Muharukua	<i>(Gender Equality and Child Welfare)</i>
Mr A Muheua	<i>(Labour and Social Welfare)</i>
Ms L Lucas	<i>(Defence)</i>
Mr P Iilonga	<i>(Agriculture, Water & Forestry)</i>
Mr E Utoni	<i>(Safety and Security)</i>
Mr T Nambahu	<i>(Justice)</i>
Mr T Tweya	<i>(Trade and Industry)</i>
Dr S C Ankama (Mr)	<i>(Works and Transport)</i>
Mr P Mushelenga	<i>(Foreign Affairs)</i>
Mr P Shifeta	<i>(Youth, National Service, Sport & Culture)</i>
Mr W Isaacks	<i>(Mines and Energy)</i>
Mr S Simataa	<i>(Information and Communication Technology)</i>
Mr E Kaiyamo	<i>(Home Affairs and Immigration)</i>
Ms P Beukes	<i>(Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development)</i>
Mr U Herunga	<i>(Environment and Tourism)</i>
Mr C Schlettwein	<i>(Finance)</i>
Dr. D Namwandi (Mr)	<i>(Education)</i>

SECRETARY

Mr. J Jacobs

DEPUTY SECRETARY

Mr F S Harker

LIST OF MEMBERS AND PARTIES WHICH THEY REPRESENT

ALL PEOPLE'S PARTY (APP)

Mr I Shixwameni *(Chief Whip and Party Leader)*

CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS (COD)

Mr B Ulenga *(Chief Whip and Party Leader)*

DTA OF NAMIBIA

Mr K Kaura *(Party Leader)*

Mr P Moongo *(Chief Whip)*

NATIONAL UNITY DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATION OF NAMIBIA (NUDO)

Mr K Riruako *(Party Leader)*

Mr A Tjihuike *(Chief Whip)*

RALLY FOR DEMOCRACY AND PROGRESS (RDP)

Mr S Bezuidenhout

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya *(Party Leader)*

Ms A Limbo

Mr H Lucks

Mr P Naholo

Mr K Nehova

Mr J Nyamu

Mr A Von Wietersheim

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Ms C //Gowases

SWANU

Mr U Maamberua *(Chief Whip and Party Leader)*

SWAPO OF NAMIBIA

Mr B Amathila	
Dr M Amweelo (Mr)	<i>(Chief Whip)</i>
Mr N Angula	<i>(Prime Minister)</i>
Dr S C Ankama (Mr)	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms P Beukes	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr E Dingara	
Mr J Ekandjo	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr B Esau	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr H Geingob (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr T-B Gurirab (Mr)	<i>(Speaker)</i>
Ms P Haingura	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr M Hausiku	<i>(Deputy Prime Minister)</i>
Mr U Herunga	
Mr P Iilonga	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr W Isaacks	
Ms P Iivula-Ithana	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr A Iyambo (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr N Iyambo (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr J Kaapanda	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr E Kaiyamo (Mr)	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Dr R Kamwi (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr P I Kapia	
Ms L Kasingo	<i>(Deputy Speaker)</i>
Mr I Katali	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms J Kavetuna	
Dr A Kawana (Mr)	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr K Kazenambo	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms S Kuugongelwa – Amadhila	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms L Lucas	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms S Makgone	
Ms A Manombe-Ncube	
Mr N Mbumba	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms A Muharukua	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr A Muheaua	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr P Mushelenga	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr J Mutorwa	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr B Mwaningange	
Mr T Nambahu	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>

Mr C Namoloh	<i>(Minister)</i>
Dr D Namwandi (Mr)	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr A !Naruseb	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms E !Nawases-Taeyele	<i>(Assistant Whip)</i>
Mr I Ngatjizeko	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms N Nandi-Ndaitwah	<i>(Minister)</i>
Ms R Nghidinwa	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr E Nghimtina	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr U Nujoma	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr P Shifeta	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms D Sioka	<i>(Minister)</i>
Mr T Tweya	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr F Ueitele	
Mr E Utoni	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr Piet Van der Walt	
Ms L Witbooi	

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF)

Mr J //Garoëb	<i>(Party Leader)</i>
Mr S Tjongarero	<i>(Chief Whip)</i>

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT IN TERMS OF ARTICLE 32(5)(c) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Ms M Jankowski	
Prof. P Katjavivi (Mr)	<i>(Deputy Chairperson of the Whole House Committee)</i>
Mr C Schleittwein	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Mr S Simataa	<i>(Deputy Minister)</i>
Ms S Swartz	
Ms A Tjongarero	

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
30 OCTOBER 2012**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HON SPEAKER: I have two announcements to make. I do not think they are merely of personal nature or personal concern. One has to do with a little Pakistani girl, Malala, who has become a miracle child, shot in the head for ideas that she shared with the world and the public at home. Miraculously she appears to be on the way to recovery. We pray together with so many others for her full recovery and return to school to pursue her studies.

The other has to do with not a hurricane but something else now pounding the United States Eastern Seaboard. It has clearly overtaken the importance of elections in that country. The devastation appears to be greater than the normal hurricane that the Caribbean region and that part of the United States have on and off been facing. It is a different kind of geological force, different from hurricanes and I underline that, because experts are suggesting it might be something related to climate change and there are some scientists and others who have said that one day the seawaters of our Atlantic Coast may even reach back to as far as Usakos. Most of us will not be here, but that is what the rising seas may bring. These things have happened in the past, whether you take the word of the Holy Bible, the Big Floods might have been one of those things.

I have received an invitation from the Governor of Khomas Region to inform all Members of Parliament to attend the inauguration of the Moses Garoeb Constituency Office and the renaming ceremony of Soweto Constituency to John Alfons Pandeni Constituency on Wednesday

30 October 2012

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON
FAMILIARISATION VISITS TO REGIONS
HON DINGARA**

morning, 31 October 2012 from 08:00 until 11:30. His Excellency the President of the Republic will officiate and grace the mentioned events.

HON SPEAKER: Any Petitions? Any Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Notice of Questions? Notice of Motions? Ministerial Statements? The Secretary will read the First Order of the Day.

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON DEPUTY
SPEAKER'S FAMILIARISATION VISITS**

SECRETARY: Consideration of Report of the Deputy Speaker's Familiarisation Visits to the Regions of Oshikoto and Omusati.

HON SPEAKER: When the House adjourned on Thursday, 25 October 2012, the Question before the Assembly was a Report by the Honourable Dingara. I give the Floor to him to continue.

HON DINGARA: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I will continue where I stopped. I believe that an in-depth and comprehensive insight into the issues concerning the welfare and development of the people of Namibia could only be achieved by undertaking visits to those areas and in turn for them to utilise Parliament to have their concerns acted upon.

The importance of the oversight function of Parliament was also

30 October 2012

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON
FAMILIARISATION VISITS TO REGIONS
HON DINGARA**

emphasised by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Namibia when he delivered his Opening Address here in Parliament last year in February and again in June this year at a reception he hosted Members of Parliament at State House. His Excellency the President stated, *inter alia*: “I, therefore, encourage both Houses of Parliament to strengthen their outreach programmes and conduct more public hearings so that the views of the citizens are sought and taken into account as part of the law-making process.”

Honourable Speaker, the development of welfare programmes can be better targeted better if we as Members of Parliament could visit the communities to interact with them, as we all know that Parliamentarians are an important link between the electorate and the Executive, and have an important role to play in voicing the concerns and challenges of the people they represent. As representatives of the people, the Parliamentarians need to be aware of the needs of the people and to respond to them. It is, therefore, very important for Parliament to promote communication with the electorate through various forms of public outreach.

Even though the delegation explained the functions of the legislator and other organs of the state and how it interacts, we also observed that during question time the community also focused on public service delivery in the areas of public health care, education, potable water, land reform, electricity, law and order and unemployment. Of importance, the community expressed their frustration on the Constitution that appears to give more rights to the perpetrators or accused than the victims. This is mostly in relation to the crime of domestic violence, passion killing and light sentences given to murderers.

Comrade Speaker, Members of Parliament, I humbly submit this Report to you for consideration. It contains the concerns raised by the communities, their recommendations and also the delegation’s recommendations.

Finally, Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, in conclusion I just want to re-emphasise the importance for us to react on the concerns of the

30 October 2012

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON
FAMILIARISATION VISITS TO REGIONS
HON WITBOOI**

people whom we represent by implementing the recommendations of the Report as soon as it is adopted by this House. I now hereby humbly submit the two Reports for discussion. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Honourable Member. Honourable Witbooi.

HON WITBOOI: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I rise to support the Report and make my contribution. As regards Page 12 of the Oshikoto Report, I support the proposal that the Constitution should be taught in schools, but this should not only be limited to the Constitution but to all aspects of governance, which include the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. Intensive attention should be given to civic education and emphasis should be put on the rights and obligations as stipulated in the Constitution, because I know, if my memory serves me well, there is an environmental subject in Grade 4 which includes the flag, the leaders, etcetera.

Many of our children are not aware of the basic provisions of the Namibian Constitution on the rights of children. Some children, especially those in rural areas who are not so fortunate to have access to television, radio and newspapers do not even know the name of the President, the Prime Minister or even the Minister of Education. On the regional level many of our learners also do not know the names of the Constituency Councillors and Governors. For example, when learners visit our Government institutions like the Parliament and State House, and were asked questions, one could see that more needs to be done at schools and also by the relevant authorities such as churches. This is indeed a very sad state of affairs. Our children are the leaders of tomorrow and the earlier they are exposed to this information, the better. Their exposure to this kind of information will no doubt produce better future leaders and citizens.

30 October 2012

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON
FAMILIARISATION VISITS TO REGIONS
HON SWARTZ**

With this, I thank you and I support the Report.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Swartz.

HON SWARTZ: Thank you, Comrade Speaker. Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, It is mentioned on Page 16 that the community requested for a women network to be strengthened. This concerns the killings nowadays taking place in our country. Last week Honourable Moongo was asking the Minister of Safety and Security whether the Government could establish committees to work with the communities so that these killings can be stopped. We should not only establish women organisations in our country, the men must also come together in different groups to discuss these issues and have different programmes so that they as men can stop these killings in our country.

In the second Report of August on Page 9 it states that the Health Care Centre in Ruacana has not yet been completed while the people of Onesi and Ruacana are in need of ambulances, but the drivers do not want to work afterhours. If that is indeed the case, then something must be done because the ambulances need to transport the people to hospitals. It is very important each small village must have an ambulance to assist the people if something serious happens.

It is stated on Page 10 that the community informed the delegation that they have to travel far distances to obtain their antiretroviral medication at hospitals. Each and every hospital and health centre in our country must have an ARV-division. For example, if the clinic in Aussenkehr does not have an ARV-division, then the nurses must collect the cards, send it to the nearest health-care centre, which is in Noordoewer and from there the Noordoewer clinic will send these cards to Karasburg. When the doctor visits the health centre in Noordoewer, the clinic staff will know which clients must be transported from Aussenkehr to Noordoewer to see a doctor so that they receive their medication on time. This applies all over,

30 October 2012

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON
FAMILIARISATION VISITS TO REGIONS
HON MOONGO**

it is only in some places that there is not a clinic nearby and the people have to travel to collect the medication. We have to look into this situation to assist our people.

On the same page is mention of the renovation of a clinic which has not yet been completed. People are receiving tenders, but what are they doing? They have to complete the projects because they received the money. Each and every place in our country must at least have a mobile clinic to serve our people on the ground. Our people who are given tenders should learn to deliver quality work in time. We cannot claim entitlement to tenders as SMEs and then not deliver, we have to ensure that these people who are receiving tenders complete the projects before they receive the money.

Lastly is on the old people who have to reregister for pensions. They have to do so under difficult circumstances. We do have our Regional Offices and Regional Councillors in place who can arrange with the ministry responsible to bring the service to the people, so that the people do not have to travel far distances without money and food to be reregistered.

Therefore, it is very important that we work as a team in the different Regions and bring the services to our people and also that the people in the Regions receive information on time. I thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Moongo.

HON MOONGO: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I stood up to support the Report and the findings which contain serious concerns in the communities. So many good points were raised, but do we follow up on the proper implementation? With this I support the Report. Thank you.

30 October 2012

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON
FAMILIARISATION VISITS TO REGIONS
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Honourable Member. Any further contributions? Honourable Bezuidenhoudt.

HON BEZUIDENHOUDT: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. The two Reports combined give us a pretty good picture of what we see and experience within our country and we as Members of Parliament must, as one of our responsibilities, contribute to solutions.

On Page 4 of the Report on the Omusati Region a challenge or concern is registered about students who cannot get admission to tertiary education or institutions due to a lack of funds. I would just like to call on the National Students Financial Assistance Fund, which is a statutory body the ICT Committee visited a couple of weeks ago, to market itself broadly among the schools. They must find a way to inform school learners who are eligible for assistance of the criteria and processes to be followed in order to qualify for funds for further studies.

There is a worrying statement on Page 4 of the Oshikoto Report about the publications of Parliament which are generally absent in the community of Tsumeb. I feel we have enough publications within the institution that can be freely distributed. The department responsible for information sharing must look at that and come up with an action plan to satisfy the Deputy Speaker that publications will be distributed.

On Page 10 another headache for this country is mentioned and this is about the girls – shocking as it is – in primary schools are being impregnated by older men. I do not think we need to complain, we just need to find a solution in order to get to grips with the problem and really address the challenge. It is not only the responsibility of Parliament but the whole community that we need to have certain caring attributes towards children of a younger age and not to see older men as threats. This one is a real concern.

The last contribution I will make is on Page 14 and it is about the animal-

30 October 2012

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON
FAMILIARISATION VISITS TO REGIONS
HON LIMBO**

human conflict. People complained about elephants destroying their properties. As far as I know the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has created a fund to assist affected people and maybe it is more a matter of information that people know about the behaviour of elephants and what they can do about it. I feel we do have the necessary tools, we only need to get to work on it. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you, Honourable Member. Honourable Limbo.

HON LIMBO: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I rise to support these good Reports of the Honourable Deputy Speaker and I hope that the Colleagues in the Executive will take some of these comments and recommendations seriously, because Members go out into the communities and report back to this House but sometimes some Colleagues think we want to evade things, but here is the real issues we need to look at.

For example, if the statement concerning education on Page 4 of the Oshakati Report is correct, then it is a very serious one. It says: *“It was further reported that Ombome Combined School in Onesi Constituency has a shortage of teachers. The learners are given A and B results at the end of the year without having been taught.”* This is a very serious issue. How do you get an A and B if you are not taught? At the end of the day we complain that our children leave school without knowing how to read and write. Therefore, we really need to look into this issue and if this is really the case, Dr Iyambo, this will need your attention because we cannot afford that our kids are left without being taught.

On Page 5 it says at Otamanzi we have about nineteen schools in the Constituency and only ten have electricity. If Honourable Amweelo is

30 October 2012

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT ON
FAMILIARISATION VISITS TO REGIONS
HON KAVETUNA**

always talking about e-learning, how are we going to achieve that? This needs our attention so that at the end of the day education and supply of electricity goes hand-in-hand, otherwise we will be talking while nothing is happening on the ground.

My Colleague has mentioned the issue of tenders. We have gone around this country and we have seen some buildings with only four rooms which take three to four years before it is completed. When you do enquiries, you would find that the same entrepreneur has been given another tender in Caprivi and in Opuwo. How are these people getting these tenders while they have not yet completed the projects they have started with? We need to be serious if we want to deliver to our people. At the end of the day the buildings will need renovations every second year because they are using cheap materials. We saw some buildings in the Oshikoto Regions which were completed but after two years not yet opened.

The contractor disappeared after completion, nobody knows what it looks like inside but the Government is paying at the end of the day. We need to take some of these things seriously and when the Colleagues return from the Regions, we should not shelve these Reports, we must make sure that we follow-up and maybe report on progress. By so doing we will be able to utilise our resources properly.

With these few remarks I will support the Reports. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Any further contributions? Honourable Kavetuna.

HON KAVETUNA: I Move that the Debate be adjourned until tomorrow.

30 October 2012

**FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE BILL
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

HON SPEAKER: The further consideration of this Report stands adjourned until tomorrow. The Secretary will read the second Order of the Day.

**RESUMPTION OF SECOND READING:
FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE BILL**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Financial Intelligence Bill* [B. 10 – 2012]

HON SPEAKER: When this Debate was adjourned on Wednesday, 24 October 2012, the Question before the Assembly was a Report by the Honourable Minister of Finance, that the Bill be read a Second Time. Honourable Maamberua adjourned the Debate. He is absent. Any further discussion? Does the Honourable Minister of Finance wish to reply?

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, since I was not personally present when all the contributions were made, I was still studying the comments that were made and I would like to seek the indulgence of the House to postpone the discussions on this item until Thursday for a reply.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to. The Minister will reply on Thursday. The Secretary will read the third Order of the Day.

30 October 2012

**VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO**

**RESUMPTION OF SECOND READING:
VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Veterans Amendment Bill* [B. 2 – 2012].

HON SPEAKER: When the House adjourned on Tuesday, the Question before the Assembly was a Motion by the Honourable Minister of Veterans Affairs, that the Bill be read a Second Time. The Debate was concluded. Does the Minister of Veterans Affairs wish to reply?

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, Thank you very much. In the first instance, I would like to thank all the Honourable Members who participated in the discussion of the Amendment Bill and supported it and also to thank the Honourable Members who did not participate but who, I believe, support the Amendment too.

The Honourable Members who participated made useful recommendations, some of which I am going to take care of during the Committee Stage, but taking into account the Debate which ensued in 2008, I have realised that many of the Honourable Members were almost repeating their arguments of that time on which answers were provided.

In that respect, therefore, I have a prepared statement but I am not going to comment on each Member's contribution but rather take a group of them and comment on them jointly.

HON MOONGO: Honourable Speaker, when I studied the Amendment

30 October 2012

VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO

Bill, I saw that those who were detained by the South African Army are also considered to be veterans.

HON SPEAKER: You are very seriously Out of Order. The Minister is going to answer and he was explaining how he is going to go about doing it, so listen to it first.

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: I was simply saying that I am not going to answer Members individually by name, but will do so jointly because many have said the same thing.

Many of the Honourable Members' comments and observations were, indeed, very useful. My response, however, will refer to some of the Honourable Members' contributions. Others will be responded to jointly.

Honourable Members, let me turn to the *Honourable Member Moongo*. Honourable Moongo supported the Amendment. Honourable Moongo wanted to know why ex-SWATF are not also being given veteran status, because according to his allegation other countries have done exactly that.

My response to Honourable Member Moongo is that the mandate of my Ministry is to accord veteran status to people who fought for Namibia's Independence, not against it. In that respect, Honourable Moongo, we have also followed some other countries which were in the same situation as Namibia, such as Zimbabwe, the Republic of Mozambique and Algeria. Those countries who fought colonial occupation in their countries, they too had people who collaborated with the enemies and those governments have never accorded veteran status to the collaborators. In this respect, Namibia is not going to accord veteran status to the collaborators. Let that be clear to you, Honourable Moongo, and others who are like-minded that that will be the position.

Above all, when SWATF/Koevoet joined the army, they joined it as

30 October 2012

VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO

paying allegiance to the South African Government, as South African citizens, if you do not know that. That is the allegiance they have taken, to fight for South Africa against Namibia's Independence. Therefore, Honourable Moongo, you can try as many times as you wish, but under my watch it will never happen.

Honourable Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila raised two questions regarding Clauses 3(a) and (g) of the Amendment Bill relating to dependants of living or deceased veterans. As a matter of fact, the phrase "*dependants of living or deceased veterans*" in this Clause is enclosed in brackets and written in bold letters, indicating that the phrase is being deleted from the Act.

Regarding Clause 5 of the Amendment Bill relating to the same phrase of "*dependants of living or deceased veterans*", I agree with the Honourable Member that this Clause may require consideration. As a matter of fact, I have alerted the Attorney-General that during the Committee Stage this will indeed be amended, therefore agreeing with the Honourable Member.

In Clauses 27(3)(b) and (4)(b) names are being mentioned, some of which need to be amended or additions to be provided during the Committee Stage. Honourable Members will notice that 27(3)(b) and (4)(b) clearly refer to places such as Vietnam Base. You will not find such a place on the Angolan map, the correct name being Chitekwera. Therefore, an Amendment will be provided to make it easier for good reference, that the Vietnam Base was indeed a military base for SWAPO, but the geographic name in Angola is Chitekwera.

It was also important to recognise in the Amendment that people who were detained during the same period under review be accorded veteran status, such as those captured in Cassinga, Vietnam Base and those that were later on detained in Mariental.

Honourable Speaker, **Honourable Maamberua** alluded to a number of children of the then veterans of the genocide who are not being given recognition in this specific Amendment Bill, not even in the principal Act.

30 October 2012

VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO

Many Colleagues have alluded to the same but the answer is that this Act and, therefore, this Amendment is referring to a particular time in the history of our liberation struggle and it is those that are being taken care of in the principal Act and, therefore, in this Amendment without, of course, denying the fact that there could be an opportunity to also consider other people who resisted the colonial forces in our country. I, therefore, in the same vein would like to agree with the response of Honourables Kazenambo and Shifeta and others who exactly said that we should deal with the issue of this Amendment and the principal Act for the period that it is referring to.

Honourable Maamberua also wanted to know whether people like Honourable Toivo Ya Toivo who participated in the liberation struggle before 1959 or the late Chief Kutako could not have been recognised and given veteran status.

HON SPEAKER: On that note the House stands adjourned for refreshments.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:40

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:20

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, *Honourable Maamberua* wanted to know why we have decided particularly on 1959 as the time for the liberation struggle and, therefore, for the recognition of veteran status. He made reference to say Honourable Toivo Ya Toivo in fact petitioned the United Nations before that time and so did the late Hosea Kutako play a role even before

30 October 2012

VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO

that. Indeed so, but luckily enough, the late Hosea Kutako and Honourable Ya Toivo lived beyond 1959 and are included, except that the people who passed on before that are not being considered now under this Act and through this Amendment because we need to do an extensive study to come up with a policy on people that need to be accorded that veteran status posthumously. For now we are considering those who are alive.

Honourable Maamberua also wanted to know why widows and widowers of veterans who have passed on will only be assisted for one year. Indeed, that will be taken care of during the Committee Stage as it is one of the shortcomings. An appropriate time will be given to be conducive to the honour and dignity of those people who have been left behind by the veterans.

Honourable Ilonga wanted to know whether the N\$2,200 being given now is a replacement of the Integrated Pension Scheme that is now being amended. I can immediately confirm that that is so, because we found the pension scheme very difficult to administer as veterans served at different levels and during different time periods and even if they were to have been working, the majority of them would indeed have lower ranks. As a result a rational decision was made to treat all the veterans the same. Hence the N\$50,000 given to all of them as a token of appreciation. However, there are those who will continue to receive N\$2,200 either because they are not employed or employed but earning a salary below the taxable rate and will receive it for the rest of their lives. We found that would be easier to administer. That is for the people between the period 1959 until 1987. Those between 1988 and 1989 will receive a different token of appreciation, namely N\$20,000 and those not employed will continue receiving the N\$2,200.

Honourable Tjihuiko said a number of things, also alluding to the fact that why the children of the Namibians who participated before the period under review are not recognised and that the children of those gallant fighters are today living in either Gam or other places, such as Eiseb Block and yet they seem not to be addressed. The same answer applies which I gave before. This could be addressed but not under this

30 October 2012

VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO

Amendment Bill or this Act.

Honourable Tjihuiko also alluded to the fact that children of the veterans, particularly those who were under 18 by Independence are not taken care of and that has also been alluded to by *Honourable Shixwameni*. The answer is as follows: What differentiates between all people who participated in one way or the other is the age group, people who could have been considered as ready to go into battle and those who were considered to be still children and attend school. Yet, those who were below 18 are to be registered with the Ministry of Youth and not here and there are programmes for them. Therefore, nobody is left out at all. However, I can see that what you want is the title of veteran, but there are programmes which will take care of them, including possibilities of studies and preparation for employment.

As I said, Honourable Shixwameni also alluded to the same, in fact referring to Honourable Shifeta, himself and others. If I am not mistaken, he even made reference to Comrade Jerry. Honourable Shixwameni, I am sure by Independence you were above 18, so was Honourable Shifeta. Jerry is already *Tatekulu*, so he qualifies. There were people who participated, young as they were, but at the time of Independence they were already above 18 and, therefore, they automatically qualify to be considered for veteran status. As I said earlier, those who were not 18 by the time of Independence earlier are not excluded, they are also taken care of in their own right.

Honourable Nujoma wanted to know why more than one veteran cannot be allowed to participate in one project. It is true, that is what the principal Act now provides for, but that will now be amended to make it more than two, three or even more participating in one project as their joint business.

Honourable Nghidinwa wanted to know what mechanisms are in place to assist veterans when they want to engage in the same projects others are already engaged in, such as everybody buying tractors and wanting to plough. They are usually informed, but as you know, the problem is that the project must be of the veteran's own choice; you cannot really force

30 October 2012

VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO

them and only advise them. *Honourable Kazenambo* and *Honourable Pohamba Shifeta* put the record straight by saying that this principal Act and this Amendment are addressing people who participated during that specific period.

Honourable Kaura mentioned many things others have mentioned, such as the children of the people who participated earlier and I have already responded to that. He also tried to produce a fake list here which I do not know where he got it, but I can only assure him that SWAPO has its own list and we can account for those who sacrificed under SWAPO's care. Any insinuation of anything being brought at the throat of SWAPO will be vomited out, it will not be accepted as being true. People want to imply all sorts of things, but we will account for each and everybody who sacrificed under the care of SWAPO.

Honourable Speaker, I want to thank all the Honourable Members who participated in this Debate and supported the Amendment and, indeed, offered valuable suggestions which will be taken care of in the Committee Stage. I, therefore, want to take this opportunity and thank all the Honourable Members and we will continue to support the veterans. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister for his reply.

HON MOONGO: May I ask a question?

HON SPEAKER: I am going to give you the Floor, but I want to guide you in saying that the Debate took place, questions were put to the Minister and he was answering the specific questions. I am giving you the Floor with that understanding. The Debate took place and was adjourned to allow the Minister to prepare himself to reply. I give you the Floor to

30 October 2012

**VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO**

ask a specific question and not to Debate the Motion again.

HON MOONGO: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I would like to thank the Minister for his answers and I want to ask one question which remains. He mentioned the detainees who were detained by South Africa that time, but what about those detained by SWAPO? I thought we are not discriminating because all people are equal before the law. I thought SWAPO wanted to unite all the people, but I now see that they are again trying to split them.

Lastly, I thought SWAPO wants to uphold the Constitution and that retroactive justice would be done and that they will forget about the past. Retroactive justice should be done by allowing people to share equally.

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, it is good that we have Hansard. I will only invite Honourable Moongo to consult Hansard on what I have replied. I never mentioned people detained by South Africa. That is your own invention, you are apparently very creative in that regard, but please listen carefully to what people are saying, do not mislead the public.

Secondly, the policy of national reconciliation has been introduced by SWAPO and that is why Honourable Moongo is sitting in this House peacefully. You are not even thankful for that. I want to tell you to feel free, be safe, nobody is ever going to threaten you. We have peace here.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Nyamu.

HON NYAMU: I stand up to help the Honourable Moongo concerning

30 October 2012

VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO

his question. The Honourable Minister earlier made a statement that the South African detainees in Mariental were recognised. They were detained by South Africa, there is no doubt about it. I, therefore, think the question is very valid. Why are they recognised and the ones detained by SWAPO are not recognised? That is the question.

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: Thank you very much, Honourable Nyamu. The people that were detained by South Africa in Mariental are freedom fighters and are accorded that status. Secondly, show me so-called SWAPO detainees who are refused recognition. Bring me one – period.

HON SPEAKER: The Minister having provided the answer, I now put the Question, that the Bill be read a Second Time. Any objections? Agreed to. The Secretary will read the Bill a Second Time.

SECRETARY: *Veterans Amendment Bill* [B. 2 – 2012].

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the Fourth Order of the Day.

**RESUMPTION OF DEBATE: MOTION
ON NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY:**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Namibia's Industrial Policy.

30 October 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TJIHUIKO

HON SPEAKER: When the Debate was adjourned on Wednesday, 24 October, the Question before the Assembly was a Motion by the Honourable Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. Honourable Tjihuiko adjourned the Debate and I give him the Floor.

HON TJIHUIKO: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker for the opportunity to look at the Industrial Policy of Namibia twenty-two years later. It is very important for us to know that when we are talking about achieving Vision 2030, industrial policies and programmes are the vehicles that we obviously need to make use of in order for us to reach there. We have only nineteen years to go to get to Vision 2030 and for all those eleven years we have been feeling in the dark as far as the Ministry of Trade and Industry is concerned as to how best they can implement the Industrial Policy. That is very interesting.

Starting with the statement by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, there are one or two questions I want to ask the Honourable Deputy Minister before I touch on the Industrial Policy itself.

On Page 3; Honourable Deputy Minister, you mentioned that manufacturing export counted for close to 60% of the total exports by end 2010. Are these really statistics we should rely on or was it perhaps just a typing error?

Coming back to the Industrial Policy itself, Honourable Speaker, I must admit that this Industrial Policy is quite good, a job well done and the Ministry needs to be congratulated on that. It has covered a number of very important areas that would help us to get industrial development moving. However, there are one or two issues that I am not sure about and that appears on Page 5, "Principles of the Industrial Policy". It says: *"Due to small population size and the need to benefit from economics-of-scale, the third principle underlying Namibia's Industrial Policy is that the country's Economic Policy will be geared towards openness."* Yes, that is true, we will be guided by the policies and principles of WTO. My concern is, having a small economy like Namibia and opening up the

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TJIHUIKO**

economy to global trade, not manufacturing, global trade, because the name of the game now wherever you are the mode today is trade promotion, and I am seeing more emphasis in this Industrial Policy looking at manufacturing.

Let us look at the current situation right now. We are a member of SACU where South Africa as the main economy in the SACU has bilateral agreements with the BRICs countries, even with the AU, which means that products coming to South Africa will automatically be moving free into SACU member countries, trade products coming in through South Africa. We cannot protect ourselves against that.

I do not know how best we can really encourage our people to move into industrial development, into manufacturing without having an element of making sure that their products will in a way be protected. That is one concern. I know that we are promoting a mixed economy or free market economy, it is true, but I think we need to have an element of on-hand approach when it comes to certain sectors of the economy, so that we know that a sector we have targeted will bring in benefits and especially economic growth and job creation. I am not sure whether we have emphasised this point to my satisfaction, Honourable Minister.

I have to congratulate you on Point 12 where you said that: *“Since resources are limited, Namibia’s Industrial Policy shall at any point follow a targeted approach.”* However, this targeted approach should be based on value addition and I have not seen an emphasis on value addition as a priority in this Industrial Policy. I need to be guided.

A good policy on paper may not get us anywhere. Honourable Speaker, if you look at the new Industrial Policy Plan Unveiling in South Africa by the Minister of Trade on the 18th of February 2010, they were more specific and clear on the sectors that they want to engage in and they are also very clear on how many jobs are expected to be created. Therefore, let me have a vision that by that time we will be able to have this number of jobs.

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TJIHUIKO**

Fourthly, Honourable Speaker, as I have said, the question of trade is crucial nowadays. Namibia is in a better position to be the trade hub of southern Africa. We have what it takes for Namibia to become the trade hub and I believe that that is the route we should go. There is nothing to that effect. We have put in place the Trans-Kalahari Highway, the Trans-Caprivi and all these things, we have given the land-locked countries dry ports, but what is it that Namibia wants to benefit from the investments we have put in place? It is not part of our Industrial Policy, it is not part of our vision that we want to achieve by that time. We have put money into it, but we are not saying what we want to achieve through the investments.

I want the Minister of Trade to take me on, on that issue. Why is it that trade is not really a priority and not even mentioned in the Industrial Policy. Looking at where the world is moving to, China is concentrating on exports, South Africa, the EU, the big economies are concentrating on exports. Low quality products are being dumped on us and as I have said, without protection we are consuming these things. Inasmuch we have put all the necessary banks in place, it will be extremely difficult for the Small and Medium Enterprises in Namibia to take off and to compete with cheap imported products. I would love to see how the Namibian SMEs could compete with the Chinese products coming in, with the EU products coming in, the products coming from BRICs and surrounded by big economies such as Angola and South Africa. I hope that the Minister will be able to shed light on that.

Let me come to the role of the State. (Intervention)

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: May I ask Honourable Tjiuiko a question? Honourable Tjiuiko, talking about economics, are you trying to mobilise the Otjiherero-speaking from Aminuis, Otjituuo and Kaoko to accept the development in the Republic of Namibia? Are you teaching them how to accept the development coming to their Regions?

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TJIHUIKO**

HON SPEAKER: Deputy Minister, I do not see the relevance of that question to what Honourable Tjihuiiko was busy putting to the Deputy Minister. It might be a political point but it is irrelevant.

HON TJIHUIKO: Yes, thank you very much, it is a good try. That is why politicians are known for being good. You are very good, Honourable Deputy Minister, but the fact of the matter is that the candidates for the positions in the Ruling Party have already closed and it is too late.

Honourable Speaker, on the role of the State I must admit that I agree with the view expressed by the Ministry. I am not a socialist, I believe in capitalism with a human face, but I really believe that this attitude of free-for-all will not work. Government needs to intervene to some extent in the best interest of the country and what you are proposing here is really not a question of nationalisation or a system that would scare investors. What you are here saying is that we must be partners in development; it must be a win-win situation. You make money in Namibia and Namibia should be able to look after its people. The people of Namibia must get jobs, they must get reasonable salaries and they must be able to survive. I congratulate you on this and especially the policy on procurement needs to be put in place so that we ensure that out of the twenty tenders per year, at least fifteen must have a strong element of local content.

Let me conclude, Honourable Speaker, by looking at Page 19 which contains exactly what I was referring to. I am not quite sure, Honourable Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry that the planned incentives should concentrate much on tax incentive, the emphasis should be more on some other elements of incentives, because I have seen that most of the big industries will negotiate on tax exemption for a certain period of time and by the time they should start paying tax, they start pulling out, claiming that they are not making money. They have made profits without making any contribution and by the time they are expected to at least plough back what they have taken out, you see them negotiating left, right and centre. I have seen mining companies telling the Minister of Finance that the

30 October 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SCHLETTWEIN

moment we are taxed we are going to pull out, but they have been in this country, they have been paying that low tax, but by the time the Government says we need to adjust the taxes to grow the economy and create jobs, it is a big problem. I am not a tax expert, but what I am trying to say is that we need to look critically at this element of tax incentives that are always being demanded by the big industries and try to come up with a system that would help us provide acceptable and competitive incentives without relying too much on the tax element.

Honourable Speaker, before I tear this Industrial Policy to pieces, let me stop here and I support the Industrial Policy.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you, Honourable Tjihuiko. Honourable Schlettwein.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE: Thank you, Honourable Speaker, for giving me the Floor. I rise to support this very comprehensive Industrial Policy that was tabled by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. I think it is a document that is trying to be comprehensive and it succeeds in that very well. There are, of course, some follow-up actions, as indicated in the document itself, that still need to be done before it can be implemented in full, but as a policy statement it is a comprehensive document that is commendable.

Honourable Speaker, I have a number of comments where I merely want to emphasise what is stated in the Policy and my first point is on Page 4, Point 7. I think it is very good to see that from an industrial point of view the importance of macro-economic stability and the macro-performance of the whole economy is taken as a fundamental given, so to speak. Without macro-economic stability, without solid macro-economic performance of the economy it would be almost impossible to implement a successful industrialisation policy. Therefore, I wholeheartedly agree with the sentiments. One can even go further and say if an economy macro-

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SCHLETTWEIN**

economically slips, there is a good chance that everything thereafter will also slip. So, I am very happy to be party to a Government that recognises this very important issue.

The next point I wanted to emphasise is Point 11 which talks about the openness of our economy. I think I am correct if I say that our economy is already a very open economy. The policy drive I understand the document is trying to make is to maintain that openness and to strengthen it by accelerating deeper regional integration so that some elements that are constraining the economy because of its openness are mitigated. One of those constraints is the small size of the market and Honourable Tjiuiko is correct, an industrialisation policy therefore must be export orientated and I think that is what the document tries to say, the openness must be geared towards achieving and accessing the free markets that are made available through economic integration.

However, there is of course another side of the coin and that is that openness of the economy has eroded away our policy space through which we could develop a manufacturing sector or through which we could improve our supply side ability quite significantly and therefore, at the end of that paragraph it is correctly stated that we must give some attention to how we claw back some of that policy space through developing a solid policy on Infant Industry Protection, for instance.

I can share with you that we are in fact trying to do that already and the basic elements of an Infant Industry Protection policy, in my opinion, should have the objective to address the supply side constraint in a manner where we develop value chains through value addition or through manufacturing based on the raw materials that are to our avail and based on a principle where we have competitive advantage through the availability of raw materials. That would include our mineral endowment, that would include our renewable natural resources like fish, agricultural produce, timber, charcoal, etcetera. However, I think we must also develop certain criteria through which we can measure whether that Infant Industry Protection is indeed progressing these objectives that we have.

The criteria must, of course, talk to price sensitivity and infant industry

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SCHLETTWEIN**

protection regime in principle is to the cost of the consumer. The consumer pays for that protection and I think an Infant Industry Protection, therefore, must be very price sensitive and must be very sensitive to the burden that it adds to the consumer

There are also trade-offs and these trade-offs should be, in my opinion, promoting industries of strategic nature. If we say that the cement industry, for instance, is a strategic industry for us because it supplies a very basic material for construction and infrastructure development, then that is a good candidate to be targeted for Infant Industry Protection. It must be improving our ability to export, so it must at the end of it develop a commodity that is marketable and sellable profitably in an export fashion. The reason for that is because our market is so small, we cannot consume everything that we have, so if we protect an industry we must gain somewhere else and that gain would come through an improved export ability and with that, improved earnings in foreign currency and we would grow the economy.

I think we must also be sensitive to import substitution and that is specifically true for the food and beverage sector or the whole agricultural sector where we at the moment by and large produce what we do not consume and we consume what we do not produce. There are a number of examples that one can quote. Charcoal is a good one, we produce charcoal in reasonable quantities but we almost export all of it to our southern neighbour and we buy it back from them as a finished product, either as a packaged product or a value-added product, all of which could have been done here.

Mr Speaker, I think I am correct to say if we do not add these criteria, we will miss the main goals of Infant Industry Protection and that is to improve our ability to grow the economy and most importantly, to create jobs. The creation of jobs and the equalising of wealth distribution must be another set of criteria that needs to be fulfilled through Infant Industry Protection guidelines.

If we have these criteria in place, then I think we must also have a regime in place which allows us to evaluate those that enjoy infant industry

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SCHLETTWEIN**

protection, whether they indeed fulfil these criteria and if they do not, then there must be an ability to tighten the screws or partly withdraw or in whole withdraw that protection, because as I said earlier, it is to the cost of the consumer and it would be wrong to load cost on the consumer while you do not get the overall gains that the economy would get from a proper Infant Industry Protection.

Mr Speaker, I think there are two issues that I still want to touch on, the one being the underlying difficulty or challenge that we have in our economy and that is a weak supply side. We have not yet managed to take full opportunity of a free trade situation and I think Honourable Tjiuiko talked about trade, but to trade you must have commodities with which you trade. We must read into the document and I think the document does it quite well; it puts emphasis on the need to improve our supply side ability. The document quite clearly states that there is a need to diversify the economy and I think we are on the right track.

Not so long ago the primary sector and especially mining was the mainstay of the economy. The 2010 figures show us that manufacturing indeed overtook mining and it now contributes 12% to GDP whereas mining contributed in that year 9%. Therefore, we can be confident that the manufacturing ability is increasing and I am, therefore, very much in agreement with the document that the emphasis is on manufacturing.

Coupled to that we must also manage these value chains that we create through manufacturing and through value-adding to raw materials and I think there we are also moving on the right track. We will table in this House a Procurement Bill which enables us to manage value chains in a manner that optimises the ability of the State or the public sector to procure locally produced goods, to procure goods from Small and Medium - sized Enterprises, to procure goods from disadvantaged groups that are in need of empowerment.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Comrade Speaker, I want to ask a question. I agree with you that this is a very comprehensive

30 October 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SCHLETTWEIN

document and I support it fully, but I have a few questions. You have been talking about Infant Industry Protection, value chains, etcetera, and there is a new poultry factory at Okahandja called Namibia Poultry to which we have provided infant protection and maybe our people will not be allowed to import chicken from South Africa because of this investment. However, my problem is that the prices have not gone down, the prices have gone up. I remember people from Walvis Bay were importing chicken from Brazil which was much cheaper and now I cannot see how the consumers are protected. We must prevent the prices from rising so that our people can benefit. Now we have created this big industry where we are producing chicken, but the prices are not going down, they are instead increasing. We should not give this Infant Industry Protection if we do not get it at lower prices, so that our people can benefit.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE: I think the Infant Industry Protection for the poultry industry is on the table and we are aware of it. I do not think that it has been granted as yet, but the application is with us. I think Honourable Nujoma is correct, an Infant Industry Protection is a tool that incentivises and creates policy space for the development of an industry and the benefit of that protection is that you would create a number of new jobs, you would create a commodity that you can sell in the export market and you would with that grow the economy. However, it does have a price tag and that is that it levies a tariff against imported goods, so the price increase would only be experienced for imported goods, not for the locally produced goods. Implicitly, because of the fact that imported goods are now more expensive, the internal producer has more leverage on pricing. The gains from that should be ploughed back in growing the industry and creating jobs. Honourable Nujoma, you are very correct, there is a trade-off and there is price sensitivity on the table, but as I said, if we limit the incidences where we give Infant Industry Protection to the strategic sector and coupled to those criteria that I have mentioned, I think the trade-off is a worthwhile one. We have to consider where our priorities are. Are our priorities in protecting price or in growing the economy and creating jobs? That basically is the trade-off. It is just one

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAPIA**

of these things where we cannot have the cake and eat it. If we want to build up our industry, if we want to build up our manufacturing sector, if we want to increase our supply side ability, then I think there is a price tag attached to it if we want to go the Infant Industry Protection way.

However, I think the document is pretty clear that Infant Industry Protection is not a matter that must be considered for each and every manufacturer in town, it is a limited and a very targeted approach through which a multiplying effect can be achieved and with that, the very much needed growth of the economy. I hope I have answered the question.

The last point is on tax incentives that are also covered in the document in a general way, not in a very specific way and I think it is correct to cover it in a policy document in a general way. The principle of a tax incentive is up front, you must be profitable if you can enjoy that tax incentive. If you do not pay tax, there is no incentive to chase. One must be very aware of the fact that tax incentives sound good but more often than not they miss the target. If your target an SME sector that is not profitable, I think incentives with regard to accessibility to funding or accessibility to credit would be a better placed incentive rather than a tax incentive because the problem of SMEs at the moment is not too high and killing taxes, it is in fact the accessibility to affordable funding to create an industry. That is an example which substantiates my thinking that the document is correct to say that tax incentives may play a role but they are not a necessity up front to implement a successful industrialisation policy.

Mr Speaker, with those words I again state that I wholehearted support the Policy and I can confirm that the Ministry of Finance was fully consulted on it and we are very satisfied with it. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Kapia.

HON KAPIA: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. Many of my

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAPIA**

points have been taken by my neighbour. I want to add my voice to support the very important document, the Industrial Policy of the Republic of Namibia.

Honourable Speaker, we have to pass laws to benefit our people and our country. The Industrial Policy is one of those instruments and I really want to thank the Ministry of Trade and Industry for coming up with this document so that we see how we can improve the livelihoods of our people.

Honourable Speaker, the Ministry had another programme to build industrial parks and I know it is continuing, but I want to suggest that the Ministry must continue particularly in the areas which Government identified as settlement areas. If we want to develop our country and our people in terms of business, we need small industrial parks. I can even suggest that if funds permit, we establish industrial parks at each and every Constituency as this will really boost the economy and business alike in our rural areas.

We have the National Rural Policy of the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development and I want these two policies to talk to each other so that we are able to speed up the rural development in a big way, because that will reduce the influx of people to urban centres. The people will conduct their business there and the Ministry of Works and Transport is already constructing many gravel roads to link the rural areas with tarred roads and main centres, which is very good. Therefore, industrial parks in those areas will really benefit our people.

My last point is on the charcoal industry. I feel we need to set a time limit, that within six months we will no longer allow charcoal to be transported to South Africa, only to be packaged there and again imported into Namibia. I do not know what the problem is that if we produce charcoal here why can we not continue until the final product and then export to South Africa? This would create more jobs for our people.

Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker, I support the Policy.

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON MOONGO / HON MUSHELENGA**

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Moongo.

HON MOONGO: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. First of all, I would like to thank the Ministry of Trade and Industry and its staff for a good Industrial Policy although in perusing it, I could not find a remedy for the workers in the small industries. Some small industries cannot afford to pay their workers the same as big industries do and that is why we see many strikes and a remedy must be found for this. Therefore, I feel incentives should also be given to the small industries and businesses so that the poor people can also benefit. However, an industrial policy which only addresses tax incentives for big industries will not serve its purpose. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Mushelenga.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I also rise to express support for the Industrial Policy of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Looking at the Policy, it is important to contextualise the objectives of the Policy as cited on Page 2, which are in line with Vision 2030 and that is the target that the manufacturing of services and goods should constitute about 80% of our GDP and that the export of our processed goods should not be less than 70% of the total exports as opposed to the current situation where we export too much of the raw materials.

Honourable Speaker, the issue of the export of processed goods has been central to the EPA negotiations which I have been acquainted with then as Chairman of the Economics Committee of Parliament. The reason why one wants to export processed goods is because, firstly, you want to create job opportunities for your people. You can imagine that if you have a

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON MUSHELENGA**

number of diamonds that are polished here, if a number of your fish that you catch and process here and not exporting them in raw form to be processed in other countries and create jobs outside, you can imagine what number of people you are going to employ. Apart from creating jobs you are also creating skills among your people, because it would be very important that people should not only say we have diamonds and precious stones but they do not have the skills to process these. They walk around in major trade centres of the world and they see these products are originally from Namibia, but Namibians do not have the skills to process these things. Therefore, apart from creating jobs, we are also creating skills and as you create skills, you are also strengthening the education quality of your vocational training centres and engineering faculty, because these institutions will now have incentives to design courses geared towards some of these industries, knowing very well that they will be training people who will enter the job market.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT:

Comrade Speaker, may I ask a question? You have solid points on skills development and skills transfer. When we talk about Industrial Policy in line with such skills, one should bear in mind that practise makes perfect. The more you do it the better. I want to ask you a question in conjunction with procurement and the second one would be how we deal with our own local products.

Last week I read about the mahangu biscuits that are nowhere to be found and then I also read that the producers are not selling because the markets are not ordering. They are sitting with a bulk of products in Rehoboth, but then I read in the SMSs that there are people who are looking for these products and they cannot find them. Now one does not know what is what. What do we do at the end of the Debate on the Appropriation Bill to make sure that we use this money in our Budgets to procure local products so that the problem we are facing with growing the factories can be solved? Why do we not use the money we have in our Budgets to buy from the local producers so that they can acquire skills and produce more

30 October 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON DR KAWANA

and then we grow them in such a way that they acquire skills and earn more money?

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, the question of marketing needs coordination between those who are involved in the production and the consumers, the retail services, etcetera. I am sure the Deputy Minister will elaborate on that when he is going to respond.

The other issue on the importance of export is the issue of pricing. If we process our commodities here, the transport cost of exporting and again importing would lead to lower prices of goods. I can see some Honourable Members on the other side disagree as usual. Just take a simple fruit that is grown here in Namibia, if you have to process it outside to make juice, the price will not be the same if you have processed the fruit right here. There are so many benefits that we can derive from this Industrial Policy and it is just good that the doubting Thomases on the other side should just agree with this side.

Honourable Speaker, I support the Policy.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Kawana.

HON MINISTER OF PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I rise to join my Colleagues to commend, first and foremost, the Honourable Minister, Deputy Minister and staff for the Policy of the Ministry and indeed, of the Republic, which will benefit our people.

Comrade Speaker, this Policy is in line with NDP4 as per the motivation of the Honourable Deputy Minister. I hope that it will be harmonised with

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON DR KAWANA**

other aspects that need to be put in place for the Policy to succeed. For example, if you come up with a programme of industrialisation and you do not have power, that policy will be only on paper. Therefore, I hope the Ministry will coordinate with the Ministry of Mines and Energy to ensure that we have sufficient power that when these industries are set up they will at least be operational.

Equally, there will be a need to harmonise and coordinate with the Ministry of Education and other institutions of higher learning that we obtain the necessary skills to make this Policy successful once in operation.

I also want to plead with the Ministry, as has been mentioned by other speakers, to put more emphasis on SME support, especially those which promote rural development and, indeed, to encourage Namibian ownership as opposed to these large industrial entities which in most cases end up being owned by foreign nationals almost to the exclusion of our citizens and equally the promotion of cooperatives to encourage especially women to participate in rural industries and in fact, also the youth.

As regards Infant Industry Protection, we would need a balance between Infant Industry Protection and monopoly which is susceptible to abuse, because our experience has shown that once you have Infant Industry Protection, the prices of locally produced products rise. I do not have a problem, indeed I support Infant Industry Protection, but it must come with certain conditions, to say that the prices must be competitive; the quality must be competitive so that at least our people will derive benefits from the industrialisation of our country by way of skills development, employment and especially rural development.

Once more I commend the Honourable Minister, the Honourable Deputy Minister and the staff and, indeed, I support the Policy. Thank you very much.

30 October 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON MWANINGANGE

HON SPEAKER: Thank you, Honourable Minister. Honourable Mwaningange.

HON MWANINGANGE: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I would like to join those who supported Namibia's Industrial Policy. When the Policy is in place there are certain local people who should be engaged to play a major role and I would like to start with our vocational training institutions in Namibia.

We have some gifted people who may not have the opportunity to enter these vocation centres but who are so creative in creating some commodities which could be developed to contribute to the economy of this country. Here I would like to refer that, for example, we have in Kavango and part of Caprivi certain communities, such as the Mbangura wood carvers. We do see along the streets of especially Windhoek and Okahandja that these people are doing a great job in producing chairs, sofas, beds, tables, etcetera. If this Industrial Policy is to be intensified, these local people who are trying to produce should be included.

If one goes to Tanzania and Kenya, you would see that most of these products I have mentioned are produced under guidance of the Ministry or the industrial sectors in those countries and those goods are being exported beyond Africa. Why could we in Namibia, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, see to it that this wood is properly utilised so that we do not damage our natural resources? It is very important to encourage our industry through the Ministry of Trade and Industry to engage and encourage the people in the rural areas to produce these local products, which could not only contribute to the growth of the economy but contribute to skills development of our people.

With these few words, I support the Policy and I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Minister of Finance.

30 October 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I would like to seek the indulgence of the House to postpone the Debate until tomorrow.

HON SPEAKER: The Debate is adjourned until tomorrow and the House stands adjourned under automatic adjournment until tomorrow, 14:30.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 17:45 UNTIL 2012.10.31 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
31 OCTOBER 2012**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

MOTION OF CONDOLENCE

HON SPEAKER: I have to share the following information with the House: Chief Justice Garoëb lost his daughter Danigu Digu Garoës to cancer on 20 October 2012. She leaves behind three young children, a husband and extended family. The funeral will take place on 5 November 2012 in Khorixas. Our prayers are with the Garoëb family during this difficult time. We shall observe a minute of silence.

THE HOUSE OBSERVES A MINUTE OF SILENCE

HON SPEAKER: Any Petitions? Any Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers?

TABLING: ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMPOWER

HON MINISTER OF MINES AND ENERGY: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table the Annual Report of NamPower for the year ending 30 June 2011.

31 October 2012

**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON SCHLETTWEIN**

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Minister table the Report? Other Reports and Papers? Deputy Minister.

TABLING: REPORTS OF AUDITOR-GENERAL

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table, Reports of the Auditor-General on the accounts of:

- (i) Town Council of Khorixas for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2011;
- (ii) Town Council of Opuwo for the Financial Years ended 30 June 2001, 2002 and 2003;
- (iii) Regional Council of Omusati Region for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2011; and
- (iv) Village Council of Maltahöhe for the Financials Years ended 30 June 2009, 2010 and 2011.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Deputy Minister table the Reports? Notice of Questions? Notice of Motions?

NOTICE OF MOTION

HON KAURA: Honourable Speaker, I give Notice that on Thursday, 1 November, I shall ask this august House to interrogate the pros and cons of land tax and to refer it to the Committee on Economics, Natural

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

Resources and Public Administration for a deeper scrutiny of this emotive issue.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Member table the Motion? Any further Notice of Motions? Ministerial Statements? Minister of Finance.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I have this afternoon made available Consumer Financial Education materials for circulation among the Honourable Members as reference information on safeguarding our personal financial security. The information booklet I have circulated is part of the public campaign materials disseminated by the National Financial Literacy Initiative under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance.

Earlier this year I have had the privilege to launch the National Financial Literacy Initiative as well as the Public Financial Education Campaign under the brand theme, “Be Wise.” In this first phase of the campaign we provide tips and guides to the public on the fundamentals of budgeting, saving and spending. We have enlisted the support of the financial sector industry, Government Ministries, Offices and Agencies as well as development partners to roll out the Financial Education Campaign all over the country.

The Consumer Financial Education Programme is part of the National Financial Inclusion Agenda. In August this year I launched the National Financial Sector Strategy and Action Plan. The Strategy is a key policy intervention which sets forth strategic actions to be implemented over a 10 year time horizon for an inclusive financial sector, one that is increasingly

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

localised with increased local skills development and greater sector depth so that the sector can play its optimal catalytic role in the economy.

We have front-loaded the goal of achieving financial inclusion. To this end the Financial Inclusion Council, under the chairmanship of the Right Honourable Prime Minister, has been established to oversee the implementation of targeted strategies aimed at achieving broad-based financial inclusion.

According to the latest Finscope Survey undertaken in 2011, access to financial services in Namibia stands at 69%. This means an estimated 31% of adult Namibians are still financially excluded.

That is, they do not enjoy access for formal financial services, such as a basic bank account or an insurance. The reasons for exclusion range from lack of physical access due to long distances, high cost of financial services, low income base of the persons concerned and even personal trust in financial service providers, to the extent that a section of our population is excluded from the financial sector, to that extent that that individual faces constraints to grow well and to reduce poverty and vulnerability.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, while access data shows that we still have a lot of grounds to cover to achieve full access to affordable financial services for our people, we have made significant progress since last time, which was in 2007, when the access rate was only at 52.3%. In other words, we have made significant strides to push back the frontiers of financial exclusion in recent years thanks to expanded product offerings by financial service providers. NamPost Savings Bank is especially to be commended for its expanded geographical coverage and the roll-out of the Smart Card product innovation.

The Bank of Namibia has issued guidelines for the introduction of a basic bank account. The basic bank account is targeted at low income earners and offers low or no service charges for low-income earners. It is gratifying indeed to note that some of our service providers have already introduced this package. However, we are concerned that there are others

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

who still have to do that and we want to urge them to follow suit.

We are also concerned that according to available statistics, up to 76% of the bank population in Namibia has problems to make ends meet. Sixty percent have difficulties to keep up with their financial commitments, 27% do not save at all and about 10% only save at home. Available information also indicates an increasing level of indebtedness, which is a cause of concern especially when borrowing is utilised for consumption instead of productive purposes.

Today is World Savings Day. This day is celebrated every year since the first International Savings Bank Congress in 1924. This special day is set aside in recognition of the important role that savings play in enhancing personal and household financial security. At the level of the financial industry and the economy in general, savings build up resources that are vital to the development of productive activities that support economic growth and thus improve social welfare.

This day is also aimed at encouraging the financial sector to offer fair and affordable saving options, options which should be accessible to all our citizens. These are objectives which the National Financial Literacy Initiative and its Consumer Education Campaign have set themselves to achieve. The National Financial Literacy Initiative and the Consumer Education Campaign have been rolled out to various Regions of the country since we first launched it here in Windhoek. We now intend to have the roll-out of these educational activities to the remaining Regions and next time we will be going to Caprivi and Kavango on the 20th and 23rd of November this year.

The message that we would like to convey to the Namibian people on this day is that saving is important irrespective of income status. We should inculcate a savings culture to be able to cope with day-to-day emergencies, to provide for the education of our children and to invest in income-generating opportunities both at individual level and at the national level so as to grow our common wealth in line with our national aspirations as encapsulated in Vision 2030.

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

Indeed, Honourable Members, at the macro-economic level Namibia is amongst the League of Nations with high savings to GDP ratio. The total national savings amounted to over 40% of GDP in 2011. The bulk of these savings emanate from institutional investors, particularly the pension fund asset managers and life insurers. Ironically, in 2011 the ratio of gross savings to GDP was much higher than the gross fixed capital formation, implying that the country was a net exporter of capital.

We have launched, as you know, a reform effort to strengthen domestic asset requirement rules through the Amendment of legislation and accompanying regulations. The amended rules, especially Regulation 28, Regulation 15 and the new Regulation 29, are at an advanced stage of legal drafting. Their coming into force will mobilise significant amounts of domestic savings to finance local investment.

But while these efforts are expected to auger positively for the future of our economy, we are concerned about the high level of indebtedness of individuals in our country. The level of indebtedness, especially for the formally employed persons, has been on the rise in recent years. Credit advanced to individuals is said to have stood at 28.5 billion at the end of 2011 compared to 25.4 billion at the end of the year before that, showing a growth of 12.2%. The continued growth in instalment credit, particularly to individuals remains a cause of concern as such credit tends to be non-productive and increases the debt burden and debt servicing costs of households. We know better at the Ministry of Finance because we have the Deduction Code that assists people who have no collateral to gain access to finances from financial institutions by allowing the lenders to deduct directly from the salaries of their borrowers the repayment amounts and we struggle to make sure that people keep their indebtedness within sustainable levels because some want to actually borrow at levels which will require them to repay their total monthly salaries and you have to do a lot of convincing to show them why it is not prudent for them to do so.

According to information from Namfisa, total loans provided to individuals by micro-lenders have also increased to N\$1.1 billion by 2010 from N\$903 million extended in the year before that. Of concern is that the bulk of these micro-credit is payday loans, which is often used for

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

consumption purposes only. Namfisa has issued a directive to stop the practice of retention of identity cards and personal PIN numbers by cash loan operations, a practice which is actually contrary to the provisions of the law but one which we observed has been going on for long periods.

We are also reforming the relevant laws under the Financial Institutions and Markets Bill in order to ensure that the pricing structure of these institutions is both transparent and fair, to make sure that there is no excessive charging of individuals by these organisations. Apart from the fact that they withhold the identity card and PIN, some of them are also violating the law in terms of the level of their pricing. They too are being brought to book by NAMFISA and I am sure you have seen that notification in the media.

Apart from the interventions specified in the Financial Sector Strategy, the Ministry of Finance together with Bank of Namibia and Namfisa have also adopted strategic actions to address the incidents of high service fees and charges in the financial sector. I have alluded to this in regard to Namfisa. I think the initiative for the banking sector came earlier than that through the Amendment of the Banking Institutions law which I tabled in this House about two years ago.

May this International Savings Day be a constant reminder of personal commitments towards better financial management for all of us. May it also be a benchmark for setting personal savings plan which each and every Namibian adult can access come 31 October 2013. Budget wise, spend wise, Honourable Members, borrow wise fellow Namibians, so that you are able to save wise. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister. Honourable Bezuidenhoudt.

HON BEZUIDENHOUDT: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I would like to thank the Honourable Minister for distributing

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NUJOMA**

the booklets and for her statement made. I would just like to ask whether this booklet has already been distributed in the various vernacular or is that the intention, because I think it is very illustrative but I do not know whether English is the only language which people will understand. Another possibility is to take these short messages onto an SMS system, to broadcast it on days like today, so that we remind our people constantly electronically to be aware of the content of this book and that it is good for them.

HON SPEAKER: Good idea if that could be made possible because we want this information to reach beyond the Political Office-Bearers. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Comrade Speaker, I also take the Floor to congratulate the Honourable Minister. When I was going through here I learned a lot. It is very useful and on Page 5 it says, “buy what you need.” It also illustrates that there are new shoes, there is second-hand, which is good, buy only what you need. This is very, very useful. I also concur with the Minister that Namibians save a lot maybe because we have inherited this culture from the colonial past, because we were not allowed to eat in restaurants. When I go around Windhoek, I only see people from other countries who are eating at the restaurants and not the Namibians, except for the new generation of Tjihuikos, the new money-earners. Maybe that has also contributed to the savings which the Namibians have managed to attain. After the working day we normally retreat to Katutura and eat at home. That is a good thing. What I have noticed in restaurants in Windhoek is that you only see foreigners who are mingling with the well-to-do; that is the previously advantaged. I think it is a good culture, we must maintain it and if there is food at home, the children must learn to eat at home, not to demand Kentucky, which is also contributing to non-savings. Thank you, Honourable Minister, we have learned a lot.

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DINGARA / HON MAAMBERUA**

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Dingara.

HON DINGARA: Thank you very much, Comrade Speaker. We need to congratulate the Minister of Finance who brought this piece of information because this paper is talking the language of the Namibian people. Television shows mostly pictures and every Namibian can follow and if you put a picture in the newspaper, every Namibian will talk about it. This is the language of the Namibian people, not to write too much. Pictures speak louder than words, because I have seen it in Angola where they might have the same culture of not reading too much. If they want to construct a school or village, they design it and make a big billboard which is put at the village that your village will look like this after ten years. Even the old people who never attended school can see that the village will be like this and they understand. This is the language you have used here. Congratulations and we want to encourage more people to communicate with the Namibian people in this way so that everybody can follow. We must not ignore that our people are illiterate and this is for everybody.

On the First Page I was wondering what is here and then later I followed the dots and then I saw a Brahman on top, that oh, this man is thinking about this Brahman. Then I saw this one is thinking about a calculator and this one is thinking about bread and sugar. Now they are putting it in writing to say we need money for sugar. I just stood up to seriously congratulate the Minister of Finance and let all of us congratulate her. Thank you, Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Maamberua.

HON MAAMBERUA: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. Maybe I should start by congratulating the Ministry of Finance for these

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON MUSHELENGA**

very informative tips and guidelines. Of course it is very, very basic, but in her statement the Minister made mention of a very serious concern and that is that Namibia is a net capital exporter, which is actually not exactly healthy for the economy of this country because we could otherwise have used the money in our own country for our development purposes.

I wish to see an upgraded version of this booklet that will actually address itself to a higher segment of our society. I think we need to also give information and finance education to middle to high-income earners of our country on where to invest and not just in televisions, fridges and Brahmins that we see here, but perhaps information on how to buy shares through the stock exchange, which is critical information, or how to invest in Treasury Bills, Treasury Bonds, unit trust and maybe the methods and modalities of how to take up shares in foreign Namibian based companies, the multi-lateral companies that invest in Namibia. How do we as Namibians take up shares in those companies? What are the laws providing for that? What are the modalities and avenues available for Namibians to be able to partner with those international investors here, particularly the mining industry? I think that is critical and we need more education in version 2 of this booklet. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Mushelenga.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I also rise to add my voice to the previous speakers who applauded the Honourable Minister of Finance for a very good initiative, the National Financial Literacy Campaign, that seeks to teach our people how to utilise their finances responsibly.

When I look at this booklet, it is written in a simplified language. It reminds me of a campaign that NamPower embarked upon about eight, nine years ago with regard to how to handle our electricity infrastructure. That was the time when people were throwing wires on the pylons and so

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON MUSHELENGA**

on. It was an effective campaign. The language used here is very simplified, also connected to pictures that make it easier for the reader to contextualise the content therein.

The booklet speaks about the day-to-day way of using our money and that touches on everybody, whether people with little money, whether the rural areas and it is going to be very useful to them. It is teaching all of us to be penny-wise rather than pound-foolish.

It also carries a message that I must only buy what I need, because some of us have the tendency that when there is money to just spend. I must mention here that I was embarrassed when I was Chairman of the Economics Committee of Parliament when we were sponsored for a trip and we had to account for this money. When I came back the sponsors were on my neck as Chairperson because some Honourable Members have utilised money they should not have utilised. After spending what they should have spent, they came back and started spending what was left over. Some of them are still here and this book is a very good instrument to them and it is only when we as lawmakers are setting good examples that such campaigns are going to be effective.

I want to concur with Honourable Bezuidenhout that this book needs to be translated into all local languages so that our people who are not conversant in English will be able to follow and learn.

With these few words, Honourable Speaker, I put my case to rest. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Some of the things you were aware of when you were Chairperson of the Committee you mentioned still continue and as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Rules and Orders I am teaching the Honourable Members, some of whom are as old as I am in this Chamber, not to be found wanting as you are informing now. Honourable !Naruseb.

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON !NARUSEB**

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: Thank you, Honourable Speaker, Sir. I am just rising to also register my unconditional support to our very able Minister of Finance for having motivated the little booklet and the culture of spending that has become rampant in our society. Coming as it does from the person who is entrusted with managing the finances of our country, it is very opportune because when you sit on a Saturday at the restaurant opposite the main Standard Bank branch and look down on the street as the cars are passing, you will see the latest models and then you are wondering whether we do have the money or are we owned by the banks? It is definitely a culture that is bordering on unsustainable behaviour and as it comes from our Minister of Finance that we should probably discard the habit of borrowing money to sustain a lifestyle that is not in the long-run sustainable, it is in my opinion very timely, Honourable Minister.

It would probably further be incumbent on us as leaders of our people to try to convince our people that what makes you as a human being is not what you can show to the next human being.

I was still Deputy Minister of Fisheries when I went to the Polytechnic of Namibia. It was about the time that we started with the campaign on fish consumption. We had a competition running on a monthly basis in order for us to select deserving participants in the cooking competition. As I was sitting there, there was me a very rich German Namibian national next to that I know, the family is very rich, but as I was looking down, I saw that she was not wearing socks with the shoes. I was wearing my black suit, socks included and I was looking at my bank balance and wondering about his bank balance which is definitely miles above mine.

The illustration is aimed at letting us as citizens of this country realise that it is not what you show off to the next person that will make you rich. We should really adopt the culture of saving and I cannot agree more with Honourable Kuugongelwa-Amadhila because her advice was quite timely.

Comrade Speaker, I just stood up to underline that approach, because the way we are portraying ourselves is not sustainable. Thank you.

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON IILONGA**

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Iilonga.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: Thank you, Comrade Speaker, for the Floor to contribute to this very important topic and let me join those who congratulated the Honourable Minister.

It is true that we as the black people were not exposed to the financial market and we have only recently entered these facilities. Therefore, when we spend, we do not really spend wisely, we spend to show that we have money. One can even restrict your withdrawals from the ATM. Budget, spend and then you wait until tomorrow to draw the money you need.

Another issue is overdraft. Overdraft is not your money. Some of the people have N\$20,000 and an overdraft of N\$50,000, therefore the balance shows N\$70,000. You do not have N\$70,000, you only have that N\$20,000. They then start spending the N\$70,000, which is wrong. Always try not to use that overdraft which is only there for your cheques to be honoured. It should not reach the stage where you still have a minus after your salary has been deposited. That should really be part of this education.

I am not a finance person, I do not own any business but I do my own things with that little money I earn due to this responsibility and I know how to manage it. If I find I need to build something, I budget and if I see I cannot afford, I stop and start budgeting again and then I complete. This is the example I want us to take. Let us not use overdrafts as our money, it causes you to be in debt and this is the cause of many businesses being taken to Court, it is because they spent these overdraft facilities.

I want to join Honourable Bezuidenhout that if possible, this booklet should be translated into our various local languages and maybe even a play on television so that people can follow. The message is simple, but if

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NYAMU**

it is put into local languages it will reach many more people. I thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Nyamu.

HON NYAMU: Let me not repeat what others have done in this House, thanking Members for a job well done, which is what they are supposed to do in any case. Therefore, I do not think it makes much logic to always congratulate people who are doing what they should do in the first instance.

Having said that I would like to say that this literature here is commendable, to say the least. It is commendable particularly in this multi-cultural society of ours where you have some people across this vast country who do not know anything about saving. I am speaking from a bitter experience. Every time I have travelled to some areas, people asked me questions, some of them relating to savings. They would for example ask, how do people in this area happen to build nice houses in the rural areas? How do they do it? The assumption is that maybe somebody else is backing them, giving them special assistance. I told them no, it is through savings and it is true. The weapon is saving.

Let me tell you something which I am sure will make you smile. When I was a high school student in the United States and at university, I was staying with a lot of other Namibians as well as other foreign students and we used to get almost the same stipend. Some of my colleagues would have exhausted theirs within two weeks and they would not have anything left of that stipend. I do not want to mention their names. We were getting the same amount, but the colleagues did not know what saving means, they used their stipend within a very short period of time. I do not blame some of them because they originated from urban centres and people from urban centres are used to a higher lifestyle than those from the rural areas, like myself. However, whether one is from the rural areas

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NYAMU**

or from the urban areas, the need for saving is universal.

I would have wanted this booklet to have a profound introduction to excite the reader, to give specific examples, such as China for example. Do you know why China has developed? One of the factors is that the population of China saves more than any other population on the planet. The Chinese do not only eat steaks as we do here, they save. We consume more than the Chinese, we are a consumer society and this is also cultural, but these cultural tendencies have to be modified through education and through training. When I look at Namibians I think we spend more on food than any other Africans I have seen.

HON MEMBER: Do you want us to eat cats?

HON NYAMU: You can eat cats, yes, for you to save, if cats are not poisonous.

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:
May I ask a question to the Secretary-General of RDP, whom I congratulate for his statement, although he does not want to be congratulated. Comrade Speaker, it is just on a procedural aspect. I see that this is a very important subject matter that we are discussing, but the Minister brought this important subject matter under a Ministerial Statement. When I look at the rules (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: The Speaker is aware of it.

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NYAMU**

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

I am not challenging the Speaker, but I was just thinking, would it not be appropriate that maybe the Minister formally converts this Ministerial Statement into a Motion? I was just thinking aloud.

HON SPEAKER: Yes, because of the subject matter being so special. I do not know of any other occasion that we spent so much time on a Ministerial Statement. I still have so many speakers, it is a long list. Minister, the technicalities that you have underlined is there, the Speaker is aware of it, but the Speaker is exercising his discretion to allow the Members. Continue.

HON NYAMU: Honourable Speaker, I took note of the statement of the Minister when she stated that Namibia has been classified as one of the top saving nations. That may be a statement by the World Bank or whatever, but what is the true meaning of that statement on the ground? Most Namibians are indebted. I also read something earlier that we are one of the most indebted nations, which means the ordinary citizens, we are indebted, but the multi-billionaires are the ones saving, not you and me.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:40

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:20

HON SPEAKER: Before I give you the Floor, from the point where we started, following the Minister's Ministerial Statement and the introduction of the booklet that has generated so much discussion, we

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NYAMU**

have really done all we could to do justice to the booklet. A lot of bright ideas were generated and this was a much appreciated initiative on the part of the Ministry and we thank the Minister for that. Some bright ideas were generated and perhaps over tea some more of that, but to do real justice to all that we appear to be agreeing on, we can do more and we are now coming towards concluding this and getting to the other business scheduled for today. Maybe we have exhausted the bright ideas and we are repeating ourselves here. There are still a number of names, I will continue with the list and then I will come back and give a ruling.

HON NYAMU: Honourable Speaker, I sincerely believe that this subject is very crucial at this time and I fully agree with the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry who proposed that a Motion be moved to discuss this matter further in more detail rather than to react on the Minister's Ministerial Statement, as has been the case so far.

I was underlining the fact that we have been mentioned as one of the highest saving nations. I am only underlining the fact that the majority here are poor who are in fact indebted and as a State we are considered to have a high saving rate. In reality it is institutions like GIPF and Social Security, etcetera, which have raised the figures to be so high as far as saving is concerned. I think we have to make a clear distinction here that it is not the citizens of Namibia who have saved but institutions based here.

When we read these statements by international institutions like the World Bank we must follow rationale and logic. We must not accept the one we think we can use to glorify ourselves and deny others, like when it is mentioned that Namibia is a high medium income country. I know my Colleague, the Minister of Trade and Industry, does not like that but it is a fact. Who are putting the figures so high? It is not you and me, it is a few among us who control capital. However, the general figure is that we are a high medium income country and it is our own business to do something about it. Honourable Speaker, thank you very much and I also want to

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAIYAMO / HON NAMBAHU**

congratulate the Minister for a job well done and to encourage her to do more. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Kaiyamo.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION: Comrade Speaker, I agree with you that we need to bring this discussion to an end, but we see this from different angles. I am looking at this from the angle of Home Affairs and appreciate the booklet, because the Minister was speaking about cash loans. Colleagues, the people you see there at Home Affairs are people who want identity documents because they left their identity documents at these cash loan facilities and now want new ones. I am pleased that the Minister brought it up and we will now hopefully have less of these problems.

Lastly, I am happy that you brought us back to the reality on the ground, to think grassroots and to get out of this mentality of just wanting to buy and buy to be seen buying. I want this booklet to be in the library so that our children can also read it. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Nambahu.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Thank you very much, Comrade Speaker, for the opportunity to contribute. I want to congratulate the Minister for one reason, namely that by the time we came here and started talking about financial illiteracy the newspapers were even doubting whether it is financial illiteracy or literacy. However, now the sector is actually grasping the message and that is very heartening to hear.

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NAMBAHU**

Obviously, financial literacy is equated to saving and there is what I call over-marketing in this country. The furniture houses are telling you how much you can spend but no one tells you to save and I think this is really opportune and it should even be extended to other sectors.

There are these people who are talking about saving electricity in your house, saving water and this booklet is actually coming to my aid, if not to your aid, because when you are in your house and talk about saving, your kids think you are outmoded. They even say you are embarrassing them by wearing this suit. You are an Honourable Member, you are embarrassing them because it is old. I told them in my language that, “*mwapota*’ why is it you who get embarrassed and not me who is wearing it?

Even when you look at the lifestyle we live, obviously that is what Honourable Nyamu was talking about. The Americans are always slandering the Chinese because of their saving culture. Therefore, it is very important that we learn how others got where they are through these kinds of practices. I think it is very, very important for us to do that.

I am sure you have also seen persons coming to your house, telling you that you can buy a dinner set and cutlery for eight. Then you say, “no, I only have a table for four people in the house, where are those other people going to sit?”

HON KAURA: Honourable Member, during the tea-break somebody was making a comment and I wonder whether you will agree with him or not. He was saying if you give a Herero two cows today and you come back five years later, there will be twenty. If you give an Oshiwambo fifty dollars today, when you come back five years later he will have half a million. Do you agree with that or not?

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: I do not know whether I

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NAMBAHU**

should agree or disagree on that, but the fact of the matter is that we have to be able to learn best practices from each other. If a German colleague is good at arriving on time, why is it that I do not emulate that person? If a Herero colleague is good at multiplying cattle, why is it that I cannot learn from that? Instead of learning from each other, we go around denigrating each other and in each and every culture you find positive things you can learn from and apply.

I remember before I went into exile I had a relative working somewhere in Klein Windhoek. By that time the taxi fare was about 30 cents and he walked from Katutura to Klein Windhoek. Our kids think that they are the kids of Honourable Members, they do not have to save, they have to be seen and if you go and pick them up with a Corolla or a Uno, they will tell you to stop somewhere else, we will spot you and come over. However, when you come with a Mercedes, they will tell you to come nearer because they want others to see they are from a well-to-do family. That is for the most part our mentality and no one tells you to save. I am sure I am talking about something very strange to you, but it is very much close to home to some of us, if we are honest, and therefore I congratulate you, Comrades, that you have been listening and that you have been able to institutionalise this matter into programmes. This is not only for finance, there could be financial literacy, there could be judicial literacy, any literacy. Savings can be done anywhere, not to see all the lights on at a school at night. Even when the owner of a cuca shop is travelling you see the lights on all over.

Therefore, I really congratulate you and I invite you to start more programmes and maybe these kinds of pictures could also be put up along the roads so that the people can see and the kids will actually be able to tell us and save us from the other half. There is a movie called Outnumbered, of a husband where the wife and the kids are against him. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Uutoni.

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON UUTONI**

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Thank you very much, Comrade Speaker. I also want to express my thankfulness for what the Minister has given us to think about.

This point of saying buy only what you need is very important and in this booklet there is also a picture of a lady which has impressed me very much. Honourable Minister, are you aware that the majority of men in this country do not go shopping? I do not know whether they are good at saving or they are stingy, but I think it is good at saving. If they go shopping with a partner, you find them outside. Why? It is because they are scared the shopping list will be exceeded. Maybe it is also good that this be circulated to the majority in our society which are our mothers and our sisters to study this, because the majority of men today are suffering. They only have N\$1,000 to spend in the supermarket, but when they look at the trolley it is piled high and when they get home there is trouble and there is no peace at home.

Comrade Speaker, the 2012 expenses are mentioned here and it says, spend your money on school fees, medical aid and houses. Comrade Minister of Finance, you have mentioned that Namfisa is trying to put some measures to control the cash loan companies because they are retaining the identity documents and other relevant documents of the people. I wanted to find out whether they could also look at private medical funds, more especially NHP. The more you progress in age, the more they charge and it has become expensive for a member. When you turn 40 it goes up, when you turn 41 it goes up and this demoralises people. Maybe Namfisa can also look at that one. Many people who belong to private medical funds are suffering because of this.

Lastly, Honourable Speaker, people are being impressed by others. I remember some years ago there was an area developed where new houses were constructed and that area was regarded as a luxury area for the medium and high-income people. People started to flock to that place and even those who could not meet the requirements. After six months or a year their houses were sold by the bank and the people did not have anything to eat at home. These are some of the things we really need to know and to learn how to save. I thank you.

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON MOONGO / HON WITBOOI**

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Moongo.

HON MOONGO: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. Many points were raised and I am happy with the guideline. I would only like to say that if possible this guide should be translated into many languages so that the local people can learn. Not only that, if the Minister could come up with a guide on how to calculate income tax and not estimating a million while the small business never earned a million in his lifetime, so that they also get a guide in simple language so that we also improve. I am happy that the Minister came up with this booklet, it is a good thing and we do not need to spend so much time saying it is a good thing. Why do we not just support it? I propose that we just endorse it. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Witbooi.

HON WITBOOI: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I rise to congratulate my younger sister for this very good guide. This booklet to me is a very good teaching tool for our Namibian citizens that can be distributed all over Namibia to the schools, the Constituency Offices, the Local Authority Offices, the clinics and everywhere. I can even say in our bathrooms where normally you have something to read.

As leaders we must encourage our people to save, not only money but the little that you have in your house, the tea, the sugar. Teach your children to save. We also have to teach our people who receive the old-age grant to save from that little that they receive for their funerals. What happened with our savings at schools? It is there where we can create a culture of saving at a very young age and just to add, the weekend I was in Gibeon where I had a conversation with my brother who is the financial manager of my mother. My mother's sister is receiving the grant of N\$550 and I was very happy with the report I received, because when she passed on I

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON MUHARUKUA**

only had to spend money on petrol to bury her. Even at the Sunday schools we have to encourage our people, our pastors must come on board and encourage the people to save. They can educate and preach on saving in the churches. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Muharukua.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: Thank you, Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members. I rise to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Finance for bringing this booklet to this House. As a person representing the victims, namely the women, I have to say a few words as the women are the ones suffering all the time.

When I listened to Honourable Uutoni I was disappointed. Honourable Colleagues, nobody is going to support you at home. You are going to look after the kids, after the house, after many things, therefore we are the victims. I support Honourable Moongo that this booklet should be translated into other languages and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare and the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, as the Ministries who are in contact with the people, should assist in circulating this document to the people. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much. That does it for exchanges. Minister, we thank you for the initiative that you and your Ministry have taken with this teaching tool on how to manage money, but the idea has ceased to be yours, it is now the common property of all the Honourable Members. Some suggestions were made that I know you have taken on board but we would want to end this exercise that almost indirectly started with the booklet being the reference point. To translate the discussion that has taken place into a Motion is a good idea, but I did not want to disrupt

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

the flow of ideas that were being generated because they will be helpful to you when you articulate these ideas into the form of a Motion so that we would more specifically in a focused way discuss the issues that were raised and make decisions that would help you in the initiative that you have taken and have shared with us today. The suggestion that we should translate this into the form of a Motion is a good idea that I fully support and actually recommend that we should do so. That would allow us to have a much more focused and broader discussion. That was listening to one another to enrich a good idea, but I think at the end of the day it would serve a better purpose if we could discuss it in a much more structured way and you have some ammunition towards doing that. When you are ready for it, we will welcome you.

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, if you permit I would like to say something very shortly. First to express my appreciation to the Honourable Members for the positive response to the message that I have conveyed to this House, that was quite encouraging to me. I must also appreciate the attendance to the inaugural theatre play and launching of the programme that we had in Katutura around March. I know that because of busy schedules not all of us were able to attend, but I am happy that we are also enthusiastic about the programme.

I am amenable to bring this issue back to the House in a manner that would enable us to have a deeper and more meaningful discussion. It is up to us whether we want to have it in the form of a Motion. In fact, we were thinking at the Ministry of Finance of bringing the Financial Sector Development Strategy, of which financial inclusion is a component and the public education is a sub-component of that programme, to this House that would talk to many other issues that you have also alluded to concerning the financial sector, but it would enable me to bring my experts so that they can make focused presentations and we can have a day discussing these issues one by one. We will be guided by the Speaker, we will approach the Office of the Speaker and he will advise us whether we should have a workshop or he would want us to have a Motion here to discuss it ourselves.

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

Secondly, the issue of translating the booklet into indigenous language, I would like to say that that is in fact in line with our thinking, we have started doing that already. We have translated this into a number of languages already and that includes Rukwangali, Silozi, Damara-Nama, Otjiherero, Afrikaans, Oshiwambo and we are continuing.

I also want to say that this first phase does not cover all the issues, therefore we will continue to release publications as we go along. We are even taking the campaign to schools because it is especially our children that need to be taught the value of saving at an early stage because it is them who are tempted to put pressure on their parents for things they do not necessarily need.

We have also dramatized it, we hosted a play at the theatre at the Zoo Park the first time when we launched the programme and when those plays started at the inaugural event, almost the whole Soweto was there. When they started to dance and do all kinds of things, it attracted a very big crowd and we will continue to do that. We will go out of the towns into the villages to make sure that the message filters through.

In addition to that we are also requiring financial institutions under the Financial Charter to individually also embark on public education campaigns and they have committed a portion of their profits to doing that. This would enable them to have programmes that are specific to their kind of business along the lines that Honourable Maamberua was saying. Insurance companies will be able to talk about insurance products, Namfisa itself would have a public education campaign. So all of us are in on this, both through these initiatives and individually at institution level.

Finally, Honourable Speaker, since we have agreed we will come back later, I just wanted to talk about the capital export and before the capital export, maybe who is saving? I do admit that we have inequalities. We have a lot of people who live in poverty. We have a small section of the population enjoying the wealth of the nation, but when it comes to savings, very poor Namibians also do save. That is what the statistics are showing us and that most of them are saving through contractual means

31 October 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

rather than through voluntary arrangements. The lower paid people are saving through pension funds and insurance products and less through the bank, but we are also seeing an increasing number of them saving through NamPost, for example. The institutional savers, especially pension funds, are the largest contributors to this. GIPF, for example, accounts for more than half of the total savings in this country and these are workers of the Government, they are not necessarily poor people. We want to bring that message that you do not have to be rich to save and the poor are actually contributing at this point in time to the savings.

Therefore, the challenge we face is how to make sure that they enjoy the benefits of these savings that they make, instead of people collecting their savings from them through insurance companies and pensions and going to do other things which they do not benefit from. We want them to also have the opportunity to benefit from that.

We are also tackling capital export head-on. Last year I changed the laws, the pension fund and long-term insurance laws. In terms of those laws we were not allowed to set minimum limits of investment in unlisted projects. We have amended the law in order to allow us to do that. We also amended the regulations and the law to make sure that we are able to say only certain investments can be considered as domestic investments, because we realised that that was abused to also include investments in dual listing where this money may end up outside the country. We have closed those loopholes. I have said that those instruments are with the legal drafters and when they are implemented it would have an impact of bringing our capital back home.

However, we must also address other issues, we must provide the skills to make sure that we are able to deploy these funds here locally in productive investments. We must develop our capital markets and that is what the Financial Development Strategy is doing. It is a whole range of things that we need to do in order to make sure that there is a reversal in the outflow of our capital and it would need the involvement of all of us.

I just wanted to pass on these few messages, but otherwise I will come back so that we can agree on how we can further discuss this.

31 October 2012

**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
HON TWEYA**

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much for the further clarification which helps me to revisit my earlier suggestion and ask the House to join me that we collapse that idea of a Motion and encourage you to continue with what you have now indicated was your intention to begin with and when you have that package all prepared and ready, then we will deal with it.

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Moongo invited me to also launch a campaign on tax education. I wanted to say that indeed we are also doing that. I attempted to do that last year, but unfortunately the attendance by the Honourable Members was not very encouraging. However, my officials went around the country, we are continuing with that programme and we will go through the media full force, television, radio and make it continuous so that every now and then we should hear these messages from the Ministry of Finance. I was happy to hear that some of you already do receive your messages on your cell phones to tell you when you are due to make which payment or what is outstanding. I will also come with that one and I hope that I will also receive your support and that you will be the ambassadors of the tax office in the Regions. Please encourage them to pay their taxes and share the information you have with them, do not encourage them not to pay taxes and say it is too much. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: The First Notice of Motion is the one by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. Does the Deputy Minister Move the Motion?

**RATIFICATION: SECOND-REVISED COTONOU
PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT**

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY: I Move the Motion, Honourable Speaker.

31 October 2012

**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
HON TWEYA**

HON SPEAKER: You have the Floor, Deputy Miister.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Honourable Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, I rise to table for consideration and ratification by this august House the Second-Revised COTONOU Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, of the one part, and the European Community (EC) and its member states on the other part.

In accordance with the Article 63(e) and 144 of the Namibian Constitution, Cabinet authorised the Minister of Trade and Industry on the 27th of March 2012 to table in this august House the Second-Revised COTONOU Partnership Agreement for ratification.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the COTONOU Partnership Agreement was signed for the first time in 2000 for a period of twenty years and the review of this Agreement is adapted every five years in order to enhance the effectiveness and quality of the Partnership Agreements. The first revision of this Agreement was concluded in 2005 in Luxemburg and the second revision was adopted in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in 2010 in accordance with Article 95 of the COTONOU Partnership Agreement.

In a nutshell, Honourable Speaker, the main objectives of the revision are:

1. To preserve the relevance and the outstanding character of the Partnership Agreement between the ACP and EC States;
2. Adapt to the recent major changes in international and ACP and EU relations;
3. To further develop several themes and aspects that are essential for both parties in relation to the political dimension, institutional and sector specific issues, economic development and trade cooperation and regional integration;
4. To ensure that the COTONOU Agreement is kept updated and

31 October 2012

**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
HON TWEYA**

responsive to the global environment that frames the EU and ACP relations; and

5. To broaden the cooperation framework and include the new important issues of security and seeks to develop financial cooperation, including humanitarian and emergency assistance as well as new development advances in aid programming and management.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the Ministry of Trade and Industry has a mandate to participate in international trade dialogue and integrate Namibia in the global economy as well as maintaining sound policies that ensure effective cooperation and favourable trade relations with other countries. Namibia is able to achieve this through the effective participation in the implementation of trade agreements. In that regard, the ratification of the Second-Revised COTONOU Partnership Agreement is, therefore, of utmost importance.

The second revision of the COTONOU Agreement took into consideration the following:

1. The Agreement has addressed a number of important issues between the ACP and European Community and these include the Millennium Development Goals and effectiveness in climate change;
2. Apart from the Central Government being the main partner, the Agreement clearly recognises the participation of the National Parliament, Local Authorities, civil society organisation and the private sector in the partnership and as actors into the mainstream of political, economic and social life.
3. The Agreement regards climate change as a major subject and a global challenge affecting many countries in the world. In this regard the parties commit to support efforts in mitigating and adapting the climate change effects.
4. The Agreement recognises that ACP Partners face major challenges in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, ensuring food security,

31 October 2012

**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
HON TWEYA**

combating of HIV/AIDS and maintaining the sustainability of fisheries resources and the importance of these areas is underlined, hence cooperation by the two parties is now agreed.

5. The Agreement also recognises the growing importance of regional integration cooperation in ACP/EU relations and the role of fostering peace and security in order to promote growth and tackle the cross-border challenges and the Agreement considers also the Second Revision instrumental in putting in practice the internationally agreed aid effectiveness principles, in particular the donor coordination.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, this ratification of the Second-Revised COTONOU Agreement could avail the ACP Group of States an opportunity to multi-annual financial assistance and capacity-building as well as access to the EU markets. The Agreement also provides the forum to ACP countries to influence the world development agendas and frameworks and sharing of information with other ACP countries and the European Community on how to attain the development goals.

Furthermore, the Revision reaffirms the role of the COTONOU Agreement to boost ACP countries, economic development integration into the world economy.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, allow me therefore at this juncture to now request this Honourable House to consider the Second-Revised COTONOU Partnership Agreement for ratification. I am counting on your usual and continued support and I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Deputy Minister. Any further discussion?
Honourable Ilonga.

31 October 2012

**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
HON IILONGA / HON SHIXWAMENI**

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I rise to support the ACP-EU COTONOU Agreement.

On Page 145 it is stated that Article 5(3) is replaced by the following: *“This Protocol shall not prevent South Africa from negotiating and signing one of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) provided for in Part II of this Agreement of other parties to this EPA so agree.”* When I look at that, I go to Article 5 but there is no Article 5.

My other question is on Page 144 which also deals with this right given to South Africa. Why is South Africa given that right, although it has the condition that the other partners have to agree? What happens if the other partners do not agree? Would that not create division? I support the Agreement.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Honourable Speaker, I just have a few concerns which I hope the Deputy Minister will be able to clear up. I do support the ACP-EU Agreement in its current form and hope that it continues to benefit smaller countries around the world, particularly us here, the Caribbean and Pacific nations.

International cooperation is a *sine quo non* that communities cannot live without in this globalised world and particularly smaller nations such as ours and in the Caribbean it is important that we cooperate with the bigger and major economies around the world.

I have only two issues I want to raise and one is the ACP-EU Agreement and the COTONOU Agreement and the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). I hope the Deputy Minister will be able to explain how these three Agreements at the of the day will, once the EPAs are

31 October 2012

**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
HON NUJOMA**

signed, will be able to talk to one another and whether they will be able to talk to another or eliminate each other in the long run. That is an issue of concern because with EPAs our Government has rightfully stood its ground to make sure that we get a fair deal and we should continue to insist that we get a fair deal out of all the international agreements that are being negotiated. On that note, I support the Agreement and I congratulate the Ministry for having stood firm on the EPAs, that we get a fair deal out of it. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Nujoma.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you, Comrade Speaker. I would like to thank the Honourable Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry for his motivation statement and asking our Parliament to ratify this Second-Revised COTONOU Agreement between the ACP and the EU. My question is almost the same as the one by Comrade Shixwameni, namely, will this ratification in any way affect our negotiations on the EPAs? It is stated here that ratification of the Second-Revised COTONOU Agreement could avail the ACP Group of States an opportunity to multi-annual financial assistance and capacity-building as well as access to EU markets. Will this not affect us while we are negotiating? We ratify the Agreement in advance while we are negotiating. I agree that the European Parliament has extended the negotiations on the EPAs, so I do not know whether, if we ratify this, it may have a bearing on our future negotiations or whether this is just a global agreement. Thank you, Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Moongo.

31 October 2012

**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
HON MOONGO / HON NYAMU / HON PROF KATJAVIVI**

HON MOONGO: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. This is a voluminous document which will require six months to study, but I have a similar concern, whether Namibia will benefit or whether it will not cause us trouble. I hope that the Deputy Minister will explain, but other than that I do not have many queries, only that we want to hear whether Namibia can also benefit or we are only ratifying and never benefit anything.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Nyamu.

HON NYAMU: Honourable Speaker, I am persuaded by the fact that when it comes to international agreements of these dimensions there are the owners and the players and the owners promote not only the concept but its implications. In most cases small countries are followers, we are not owners of these agreements.

Accordingly I want to know from the Deputy Minister if the statement he has just delivered is our own statement or is it the same statement by the owners of this Agreement? Will this statement suit the European parties, for example, or is this an African statement based on the African conditions and aspirations? I want to know because I have a suspicion that this statement may not be ours. As I said, these agreements have owners and in most cases small countries just follow. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Any further contributions? Honourable Katjavivi.

HON PROF KATJAVIVI: Honourable Speaker, I am rising simply to underscore two issues, first to thank the Deputy Minister for the statement he made to the House in presenting this document. I think the Ministry of

31 October 2012

**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
HON PROF KATJAVIVI**

Trade and Industry ought to be congratulated for the manner in which they have been championing the country's interest in a number of international institutions both within Africa and outside Africa in putting across the interest of Namibia.

I also echo the statement made by the Deputy Minister when he said the revision of this important document before us affirms the role of the COTONOU Agreement to boost the ACP countries' economic development and integration into the world economy. I totally agree with that.

I have just returned from a very important conference looking at the ACP and EU partnership and the issue that is contained in this important document was a subject of that particular conference. For us in this House to ratify this document can only strengthen the position of Namibia and the ACP countries in the interaction with the European Union.

Lastly, we are just about to have the ACP Summit at the end of this year in Equatorial Guinea. That Summit will be looking at a number of issues, including EPAs, to discuss the interaction between the EU and ACP countries and I think if we are able to ratify this Agreement, this can only strengthen the position of Namibia as we interact at that important Summit with the rest of the ACP partner countries and the EU. Therefore, I am simply urging this House to ratify this important Agreement and, of course, we have not given up with our negotiations with the European Union with regard to EPAs. EPAs should not necessarily be linked to this important agreement. That issue continues to occupy the attention of the Honourable Minister and the Honourable Deputy Minister and the entire team at the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The position that the Honourable Minister adopted ever since he took office with regard to the EPAs has made us proud. People have realised the fact that Namibia does have a case and that case is now enjoying particular attention. Obviously we have to persist and continue to make sure that we conclude the negotiations amicably so that there is a win-win situation. All what is left for us is to simply accept the COTONOU Agreement through ratification and I think our proposition as a country would be further strengthened.

31 October 2012

**COTONOU PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT
HON DINGARA / HON TWEYA**

With that, I support the Agreement for ratification. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Dingara.

HON DINGARA: Comrade Speaker, at the last meeting of the SADC Parliament Forum we also discussed this. We received very good presentations on the EPAs and the Agreement and I am excited to see that it is already here in Parliament in line with what we discussed as SADC countries. Therefore, I cannot differ from the presentation by the Ministry, we need to congratulate them that they are doing well and I am happy that it is here already so that we can express ourselves. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Deputy Minister.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY: I actually wanted to postpone the Debate because I wanted to determine what time Honourable Nyamu was the Minister of Trade and Industry so that I can put it in context to satisfy him, because he does not believe that we are doing the right thing. If that is what they used to do, I wanted to be fair.

HON SPEAKER: He was a Minister in 2003.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY: I Move

31 October 2012

**NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
HON BEUKES**

that the Debate be adjourned until tomorrow.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? The Deputy Minister will reply tomorrow. The Second Notice of Motion is the one of the Honourable Deputy Minister of Regional, Local Government, Housing and Rural Development. Does the Deputy Minister Move that the Report be considered?

NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? You have the Floor.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly, Honourable Members, I have the honour to introduce the National Rural Development Policy to the Honourable Members in the National Assembly.

The National Rural Development Policy was approved on the 22nd of May 2012 by the Cabinet to accelerate a Broad-Based Rural Industrialisation and Economic Growth through enhanced rural infrastructure development, research and appropriate technology development, income generation and employment creation. As a result, the Cabinet authorised the Minister of

31 October 2012

**NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
HON BEUKES**

Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development to table this very important Policy to the National Assembly for endorsement.

In this Policy rural areas in the Namibian context refer to all of the countryside other than those municipalities and townships proclaimed by the Government. These include freehold and state-owned communal and resettlement land which support activities ranging from capital intensive commercial to low input subsistence farming as well as various forms of conservation areas.

The Policy also refers to rural development as actions which aim to improve rural people's standards of living by providing basic social and economic services and by creating a political, legal, economic and social environment which empower them to take charge of their own development.

Rural development is complex and an overarching concept covering nearly all sectors and, therefore, the National Rural Development Policy is necessary to ensure a systematic coordinated development planning and implementation in order to guide rural development processes and also to respond to a variety of situations and issues affecting the lives of the rural population. The Policy is, therefore, seeking to integrate sectorial policies and amplify the efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of services to the rural communities.

Development of the rural areas, however, is a major concern of the Government of the Republic of Namibia, partly because of its commitment to fight poverty and inequality. Rural residents across the country are worse off in terms of income and employment opportunities and access to public services than their urban counterparts. Rural poverty remains high with extremes in marginalised areas and amongst vulnerable groups, such as female and youth-headed households. Related to this, rural unemployment and under-employment are increasing again, with extremely high levels amongst the youth. About 26% of the Namibian workforce is unemployed. Infant and under-5 malnutrition and mortality rates are also unacceptable, reflecting problems of poverty, nutrition, basic

31 October 2012

**NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
HON BEUKES**

sanitation, hygiene and housing, amongst other things.

Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly, the main shock to the livelihood of the poor that often leads to hunger includes crop failure and insufficient grazing due to drought, flooding, crop and livestock pests and diseases and by land degradation and crime leading to loss of livestock and crop income, family member mortality and mobility, leading to loss of labour and farm income, employment and pensions.

The impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on household labour resources and income streams is perhaps the major cause of vulnerability currently.

This Policy, however, looks at the cost of living for communal rural people, which is generally higher than it needs to be because of lack of access to transport and commercial infrastructures, basic amenities such as water and electricity, social services such as health and education.

Furthermore, this growth path has meant that upstream and downstream industries related to agriculture in communal areas were hampered in their development, thus depriving rural people further opportunities. The National Rural Development Policy however has identified eighteen key challenges, amongst others. These key challenges need to be urgently addressed in order for the rural communities to lead a decent life. The key challenges, therefore, have resulted in fragmented and overlapping activities without harmonised guidance. Poor coordination, poor consultation and weak participation are common refrains. At the same time, service delivery capacity in some instances is diminishing due to resource limitations to rural development and increased cost, for example, transport.

Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly, Honourable Members, the National Rural Development Policy further identified strategies for the implementation of rural development intervention, coordination and integration of rural development as the key to rural development. Therefore, the heart of the rural development process is coordination in terms of integrated planning, collaborative implementation and joint monitoring and evaluation. This is what pumps blood through the process

31 October 2012

**NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
HON BEUKES**

to optimise its efficiency and effectiveness.

Rural development embraces all the elements of public and private sector activities that affect economic and social advance in rural areas. Coordination is needed to ensure that services are complementary synchronised and comprehensive. It is also needed to ensure equity in the use of Government's limited resources given the widespread distribution of rural target groups and the high transaction cost incurred in reaching them.

It is against this background that the National Rural Development Policy mandates that the overall coordination of rural development intervention be the responsibility of the Ministry responsible for rural development coordination. It is a common fact that coordination requires, amongst others, the development needs assessment and integrated planning, institutional and rearrangement in capacity development, resources mobilisation and reallocation, collaborative implementation and joint monitoring and evaluation.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the National Rural Development Policy can only be used as a basis of developing a strategy and thereafter of its actual implementation through a coherent and coordinated multi-sectoral approach. This will be defined in a national rural development strategy which will elaborate the implementation framework and description of the operational functions and resources requirements for the implementation of this Policy. It will be prepared in a participatory manner after the adoption of this Policy.

The Chapter provides a brief outline of the key elements of the strategy. It focuses on the mechanism to be used for rural development coordination, capacity-building intervention, monitoring and evaluation requirements and the responsibilities of key role-players.

In conclusion, the National Rural Development Policy does not seek to replace existing sectoral policies, but to integrate and boost effectiveness to the approaches on rural development interventions. The Policy can be considered as having a complementary function in relation to sectoral

31 October 2012

**NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
HON MUTORWA / HON DR ANKAMA**

policies. It addresses those issues that are not dealt with at the sectoral levels and that, if they are not addressed, make sectoral actions less effective.

Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly, this Policy was expected to have been completed many years ago, but so many delays occurred in-between. Allow me, therefore, Honourable Speaker, to extend my profound appreciation to my staff members of the Ministry, especially the Directorate of Rural Development Coordination who worked so hard to formulate the National Rural Development Policy currently on our Table. The work they did is so exceptional. Sooner or later my Ministry will also submit the National Rural Development Strategy for consideration. I, therefore, have the honour to recommend to the Honourable Members of the National Assembly for the endorsement of this very important National Rural Development Policy and I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Minister Mutorwa.

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: Thank you, Comrade Speaker. The functions of our Ministry are linked to policies like this one and the industrial policy. It is in this context and in the absence of any Honourable Member who would like to take the Floor now that I would like to request the indulgence of the House and the concurrence of the Speaker for me to postpone this Debate to Tuesday, 6 of November at 14:30.

HON SPEAKER: Deputy Minister Chief Ankama.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT: Thank you very much, Comrade Speaker. I would like to thank the Ministry for

31 October 2012

**NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
HON KAVETUNA**

bringing this very important document. In actual fact, this Policy is long overdue but also came at the right time when we are all moving. I think what one would want to say at this point in time is to support this Policy in that it really addresses the nitty-gritty, the salient part of the needs of the Nation.

The livelihood of the Nation is contained in the people in the rural areas. This is where production is mostly taking place. The food we eat is from the rural area. Even the clothes we are wearing are from the rural areas.

On Page 15 it tells one the vision the Ministry has in place for us to really start developing the rural into productivity. People in towns and cities are recipients. Yes, just a few minutes we were talking about how to save because we have money and people with money are mostly people who are in towns. The people in the rural areas produce either as farmers in various trades and so on. Those in the cities are consumers because they have money, they go to the markets, they do not know where the milk comes from but they explain that it is too expensive. Therefore, one can only support this Policy.

It also highlights the rural development centres where people would converge and discuss all types of things and then it touches on rural products and markets, for example where they would sell after they have worked very hard on their farms. For us it is to facilitate in terms of roads and communication. Then it touches on sanitation, health, etcetera. What I am in essence saying is that I stood up to support this very important Policy that came at the right time. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Kavetuna.

HON KAVETUNA: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I also stood to add my voice and congratulate the Minister and his Deputy for the comprehensive policy tabled this afternoon. I am hundred percent in

31 October 2012

**NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY
HON KAVETUNA**

agreement that rural development is at the centre of any kind of development of a progressive nation and when we as rural people come to Windhoek in December, we realise that Namibia is a country where people are really rural based, because you only find 2 cars, maybe Shixwameni and another person who never go somewhere whom you would find in Windhoek. All of us will be somewhere in the rural areas.

I also agree that rural development is a very complex process that needs a lot of coordination, integration and a lot of efforts from all stakeholders to ensure that the process moves forward. I would like to discourage one aspect in our community. I always tell people if I were unemployed, I would rather stay at Orunahi and Oukuvaza because there I can have a meal on a daily basis because somebody will take care of me. When these types of policies are implemented they will also enhance our development at the rural areas, so that people who can remain there.

HON SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned under automatic adjournment until tomorrow at 14:30.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 17:45 UNTIL 2012.11.01 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
13 NOVEMBER 2012**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

HON SPEAKER: Any Petitions? Any Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Deputy Prime Minister

**TABLING: ANNUAL REPORT
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: Comrade Speaker, I lay upon the Table, Annual Report of the Public Service Commission for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister table the Report? Other Reports and Papers? Honourable Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

**TABLING: ANNUAL REPORT:
FISHERIES OBSERVER AGENCY**

HON MINISTER OF FISHERIES AND MARINE RESOURCES:
Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I lay upon the Table, the

13 November 2012

**NOTICE OF QUESTIONS
HON NEHOVA**

Annual Report of the Fisheries Observer Agency for the year 2010/2011.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Minister please table the Report? Any further Reports and Papers? Notice of Questions? Honourable Nehova.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS

QUESTION 46:

HON NEHOVA: Honourable Speaker, I give Notice that on Thursday, 15 November 2012, I shall ask the Honourable Prime Minister to confirm or state otherwise:

Whether the Government of the Republic of Namibia pays for return tickets and other related benefits, such as hotel accommodation in Windhoek and elsewhere, for the following Heads of Mission when they come to attend SWAPO Central Committee or SWAPO Congress and other events, such as the SWAPO Party Conference held in Windhoek in September 2012. These Heads of Missions are:

1. His Excellency Martin Kapewasha;
2. His Excellency Wilfred Emvula; and
3. Her Excellency Grace Oshona.

The questions are as follows:

1. If the answer is in the affirmative, can the Right Honourable Prime Minister inform this House of the number of years the Government has been paying for these Heads of Mission and the amount of money involved?

13 November 2012

**NOTICE OF MOTIONS
HON EKANDJO / HON MBUMBA**

2. Can the Prime Minister also inform this House whether these Heads of Mission travel in business or economy class?

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Member please table the Question? Notice of Motions? Minister Ekandjo.

NOTICE OF MOTION

**HON MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:** Comrade Speaker, I give Notice that tomorrow, the 14th of November 2012, I shall Move:

That this Assembly –

Approves the appointment of the Delimitation Commission in terms of Article 104(1) of the Namibian Constitution and Section 5 of the Regional Councils Act, 1992 (Act 22 of 1992) of the following persons:

1. Honourable Justice Alfred Siboleka
2. Dr Zedekia Ngavirue
3. Dr John Steytler

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Minister table the Motion? Any further Notice of Motions?

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Honourable Speaker, I give Notice that tomorrow, 14 November 2012, I shall Move –

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
RT HON ANGULA**

That leave be given to introduce a Bill to provide for the offence of terrorism and other offences connected or associated with terrorist activities; to provide for measures to prevent and combat terrorist activities; to provide for measures to give effect to international conventions, instruments and best practices concerning measures to combat terrorist activities; to provide for measures to prevent and combat the funding of terrorist activities; to provide for investigative measures concerning terrorist activities; to provide for measures to proscribe organisations that conduct terrorist activities and to provide for matters incidental thereto. I so Move Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Minister please table the Motion? Ministerial Statements? Hon Prime Minister.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Thank you, Honourable Speaker, distinguished Members of this august Assembly, I have some important information to share with you from the Cabinet of the Republic of Namibia.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I thank you very much for affording me this opportunity to convey this message through the National Assembly to the public at large. I take the Floor to inform the Nation about the outcome of the negotiations for the improvement of conditions of service for Civil Servants.

These negotiations had been taking place between the Government negotiating team and the representatives of the Labour Unions which, in terms of law, have been recognised as bargaining agents for teachers and other Civil Servants, in this case NANTU and NAPWU.

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
RT HON ANGULA**

Over the past weekend His Excellency President Hifikepunye Pohamba, the President of the Republic of Namibia appealed to the Public workers, especially those in the Sectors of Education and Health, to return to their places of work and continue to deliver vital services to our people. The health of our people should not be endangered in any way and the teachers should return to class and help the learners to ensure proper preparation for 2012 year-end examinations. His Excellency the President made the appeal in the light of the recent conclusion of negotiations between the Government negotiating team and the representatives of the recognised Trade Unions, namely NANTU and NAPWU.

We congratulate the negotiating parties for the positive spirit in which they reached the agreement. We are fully aware that these negotiations were dealing with highly technical issues and this necessitated the establishment of specialised technical committees. These specialised technical committees were tasked to study and research various aspects that included issues such as, job evaluation and regrading, housing schemes for different levels of Public Servants, transport benefits for different levels of Civil Servants, medical aid benefits and the retention of scarce skills in the Public Sector, just to mention a few.

When the negotiations restarted earlier this month, these issues were all on the table. It should, however, be noted that in the final determination, the cost of funding them proved to be astronomically high. This made it difficult to accommodate such high expenditure within one Budget Year. It is for this reason that the negotiating parties agreed to a three-year framework in addressing the financial implications of these various benefits and conditions of service.

For 2012/2013 the negotiating parties agreed to the following issues:

Salary Increases: Inflationary salary adjustments at 8 percent with effect from the 1st of April 2012.

Housing Scheme: Minimum qualifying amount has been increased to N\$200,000.00. Maximum qualifying amount has been increased from N\$450,000.00 to N\$750,000.00.

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
RT HON ANGULA**

Housing Allowance: A hundred percent increment on the current housing allowance for management cadres.

Incentive for Remoteness and Hardship Areas: The negotiation team agreed to the introduction of an incentive allowance for staff members stationed at duty stations classified as remote and hardship areas according to the following categories with effect from the 1st of November 2012:

Category A: Remotest – allowance per month N\$1,750.00.

Category B: N\$1,115.00.

Category C: Least remote N\$750.

Category D: Non-remote (Windhoek) Zero.

Transport: Transport allowance for staff members below management cadres: An increment of 15% with effect from the 1st of November.

Motor Vehicle Allowance: An increase of 8% on the motor vehicle allowance and an increase from N\$2.50 per kilometre to N\$3.50 per kilometre for the kilometre tariff for staff members receiving motor vehicle allowance with effect from the 1st of November 2012.

Medical Aid: The negotiating parties agreed to the following terms:

A. Standard and high option each with its indicated benefit structure.

B. Adjusting the membership/employer contribution to 20:80 ratio;

C. Contribution rate to be adjusted as follows:

- (i) Standard option: N\$120 – N\$60 per month per member and dependent;
- (ii) High option: N\$250 – N120 per month per member and dependent.

Danger and Risk Allowance for the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources: The allowance for sea-going personnel has also been revised and improved to N\$1,696.00 and N\$2,261.00, respectively, for different

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
RT HON ANGULA**

categories of staff members. Staff members involved in on-land operations, such as aquaculture, and who are eligible to claim for danger and risk will also be paid a monthly allowance of N\$1,696.00.

Financial Year 2013/2014:

That Financial Year will see the full implementation of the job evaluation and regrading and the implementation of an incentive scheme to attract and retain scarce skills in the Public Service with effect from the 1st of April 2013.

Financial Year 2014/2015:

A general salary adjustment of 10% for all staff members with effect from the 1st of April 2014.

We believe that these adjustments are reasonable and within the means of the State to implement. Furthermore, this framework allows Public Servants to gain benefits which are substantive within this period of three years without seriously distorting the macro-economic framework of the country. Throughout this period Government would have spent a total amount of N\$5.5 billion.

Honourable Speaker, the recognised Trade Unions are now travelling around the country to explain this watershed agreement to the Public Servants. While Government recognises the economic pressure on the citizens, we are also aware that this economic pressure does not only affect those of us in unemployment, it affects the whole country, including the pensioners, the unemployed and the poor and it is unfortunately a global trend. Namibia by itself is not in a position to tame inflation affecting our country because much of this inflation is imported from outside the borders of our country. After all, more than 80 percent of consumer goods in Namibia are imported.

Under such economic pressures, Honourable Members, citizens should be resilient and try to live within their means. In this regard, it was regrettable that some Trade Union leaders, or so-called leaders,

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NUJOMA**

encouraged some teachers to abandon their classrooms and engage in a wildcat strike. It is equally regrettable that some senior Public figures, including leaders of Political Parties, were tempted to encourage people to engage in the illegal strike action. Namibia, Honourable Members, as a country prides itself in the respect of the rule of law. Our citizens, whatever their grievances might be, should always abide by the legal procedures laid out in resolving such grievances. Our Courts and, indeed, the entire justice system are robust. They are ready and able to enforce the laws of this country. This is for the benefit of all of us as law-abiding citizens.

Honourable Members, Namibia is not an island, our economy is being affected by the global economic downturn. We all must recognise this. We have witnessed what is happening in certain countries in Europe. As a country our economy is still stable, thanks to the stable macro-economic policies that our Government has adopted. We must, therefore, give chance for our economy to recover and for us to expand the opportunities for employment, poverty reduction and the reduction in income inequalities in our society. The future of our country is in our hands.

Under the trying economic circumstances we must therefore redouble our efforts, especially as workers, to be more productive and to improve our competitiveness as a Nation. I thank you, Honourable Members.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Prime Minister for the important address and I congratulate the Prime Minister and indeed all those who have laboured to have brought us to where we are now and I hope that peace will remain now and that we would, as Namibians work together as in the past. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you, Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members. I rise to make a Ministerial Statement on developments in the region and in the international arena. I will start with

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NUJOMA**

some comments on Somalia.

The Government of Namibia welcomes the important and positive progress Somalia has made in the political and security fields. We welcome the election by the Somali Parliament on 10 September 2012, of Professor Hassan Sheikh Mohamud as the new President of Somalia. As we congratulate the people and the President of Somalia, we hope that the Government of Somalia will place importance on moving expeditiously to mend fences and promote national reconciliation so as to bring about durable peace and stability and carry out the reconstruction of their country.

Namibia urges the international community to continue providing assistance to Somalia and the AU Mission in Somalia. We commend the Governments of Uganda, Burundi, Djibouti and Kenya for contributing troops to the African Union Mission in Somalia and the decisive role they have played towards the defeat of the forces of division and destabilisation in that region.

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, with regard to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia is deeply concerned about the worsening security and humanitarian situation in the eastern part of the country. Namibia condemns the M.23 rebel group or the so-called Revolutionary Army and the external support provided to the M.23 rebel groups that undermine peace and political stability in the eastern part of the DRC.

The Government of Namibia condemns and demands that the illegal armed groups must cease immediately all forms of violence, including the establishment of a parallel administration in the eastern part of the country. At the same time we urge external powers to stop supporting the rebels and fully respect the territorial integrity of the DRC. Namibia will work closely with other SADC countries as well as other Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region in finding a durable solution to the situation in the eastern part of the DRC. Namibia, therefore, supports the call by the Government of the DRC for the deployment of an international neutral force in eastern DRC and for the UN mandate for such a force.

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NUJOMA**

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, with regard to Madagascar, we note with satisfaction that some progress has been made in implementing the SADC Political Roadmap for Madagascar, which calls for a return to constitutional normalcy, the return of all Malagasy exiles for political reasons, including former President Marc Ravalomanana and the organisation and holding of free and fair democratic elections in that sister SADC Member State.

With regard to the situation in Mali, Namibia is deeply concerned about the recent developments in Mali. Namibia was outraged to see the destruction of the ancient town of Timbuktu which is regarded as one of the ancient world heritages of literature. I wish to reiterate Namibia's unequivocal condemnation and rejection of any attempt to dismember the sisterly country of Mali. The sovereignty, territorial integrity and cultural heritage of Mali should be respected. It is clear that speedy and resolute action is needed to bring an end to this unfortunate situation.

Namibia, therefore, supports the efforts of ECOWAS and the African Union aimed at helping the Government of Mali to put an end to the destabilisation in that country. We welcome and support the recent United Nations Security Council Resolution on Mali and just yesterday I heard on the news that ECOWAS is ready to deploy 3,300 troops in the north-eastern part of the country to start with operations against these rebels.

With regard to Sudan and South Sudan, Namibia is happy that tension between Sudan and South Sudan recently has calmed down. Sudan and South Sudan have conducted several rounds of negotiations in accordance with the AU Roadmap and relevant UN Security Council resolutions and made positive progress. Namibia welcomes this development and is satisfied with the efforts made by the African Union and the international community as well as the pragmatic and flexible attitude of the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan towards the negotiations. Namibia will continue to encourage the two Governments to continue to engage in dialogue in order to find mutually acceptable solutions to all the outstanding issues and promote peace and stability in the two countries and the region as a whole.

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON NUJOMA**

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, with regard to Syria, Namibia is closely following the developments and is deeply concerned about the escalating conflict which has caused loss of innocent lives of civilians, heavy destruction of property, a large number of refugees fleeing and affected peace and stability not only in Syria but also in the neighbouring countries, such as Lebanon and Jordan.

Namibia urges the Government of Syria, the armed rebel groups and all the political actors to end all acts of violence and launch an inclusive political dialogue in order to restore peace and stability and effectively address the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the people of Syria without any preconditions.

Namibia also views that the international community should fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and Independence of Syria and mediation efforts must be given a chance to help reduce tensions and resolve differences in Syria through political dialogue. More importantly, any attempt to resolve the conflict militarily and imposing leaders on the Syrian people will destabilise the region and will lead to more security problems, like what is happening in Libya today. Namibia, therefore, strongly urges foreign powers to desist from all forms of unwarranted interference in Syrian affairs. Neither unilateral actions, nor military intervention or the imposition of leaders can guarantee a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country. Settlement of the conflict in Syria is possible only through political dialogue among the Syrians themselves and the diplomatic mediation on the basis of the Kofi Anna Six-Point Peace Plan and those by the UN Security Council resolution.

Namibia, therefore, supports the impartial mediation efforts of Mr Ebrahim as the new UN Arab League Joint Special Representative for Syria.

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, with regard to Guinea Bissau, we support the efforts of the AU and ECOWAS to restore constitutional rule and peace and stability in Guinea Bissau. We hope that all the Political Parties in Guinea Bissau will focus on the long-term interests of their country and people and that national reconciliation will play a

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KAAPANDA**

constructive role in bringing about lasting peace and stability in that country.

As regards Libya, Namibia's position remains unchanged. Local media reports a few weeks ago that Namibia has changed its position on Libya were therefore inaccurate and misleading. However, we are following the developments in Libya closely. We note that some progress has been made with the transfer of power from the National Traditional Council to the General National Congress and the election of the Prime Minister in July this year. Namibia will continue to maintain that the formation of a democratic Government in Libya is of paramount importance to the normalisation of our diplomatic relations with that country. We hope that the Libyan authorities will work tirelessly to restore peace and stability and finalise the new Constitution to pave the way for democratic Presidential and Parliamentary Elections.

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister for his important Ministerial Statement, updating us about world affairs, but particularly those matters that relate to the concerns we have in our own continent, Africa. Any further Ministerial Statements? Minister of Information and Communication Technology.

HON MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY: Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, in view of numerous socio-economic challenges facing our Nation, I rise before this august House to deliver a Ministerial Statement on the nationhood and national pride. The Statement seeks the indulgence of Honourable Members of this august House, Members of the National Council and all leaders at the different levels of leadership to support and rally behind this national endeavour.

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KAAPANDA**

We should take ownership and live up to the aims and objectives of the campaign, which are to:

- instil the spirit of nationhood and national pride in all Namibian citizens
- further consolidate the peace and stability,
- instil a spirit of belonging,
- guard against acts of vandalism,
- promote hygiene and sanitation,
- address violence against women and children,
- curb alcohol and drug abuse, and
- the protection of natural environment.

As leaders we must educate and create awareness among the citizens, especially the youth, about the danger of moral decay, tribalism, nepotism, crime and violence against defenceless women and children, passion killings, alcohol and drug abuse, destruction of our natural environment and all other social ills facing our society.

Honourable Speaker, on the 27th of April 2011 when His Excellency President Hifikepunye Pohamba officially launched the Nationhood National Pride Campaign Programme in Windhoek, he called upon all Namibians and other role players to join hands and support this national initiative. Furthermore, my Ministry continued to roll out activities in the form of regional launches, public debate, visited schools, academic institutions, Traditional Authorities, exhibitions and trade fairs.

I wish to state that the roll-out of activities of Nationhood National Pride Campaign in different Regions has ushered in a new era of public debate and policy review if we are to live up to the expectations and aspirations

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KAAPANDA**

of our people. During the process of consultation and engagement with Traditional Leaders, community members, schools and academic communities around the country it became apparent that the Nationhood and National Pride Campaign has created a platform for national dialogue, soul-searching and interrogation among Namibians where citizens are pointing out issues that are affecting their daily lives. They expressed their concerns about the degradation of moral values among Namibians, drug and alcohol abuse, high rate of suicides, domestic violence, disrespect of cultural values, customs, norms and tradition, destruction of natural environment, lack of unity and other social ills engulfing our Nation.

Tribalism, nepotism and corruption are some of the major concerns to citizens as they hamper nation-building efforts. Other issues of critical concern were the removal of Bible Studies in Public schools and lack of consultation between Government and Traditional Authorities on policy formulation and implementation. Traditional Leaders feel that most Government efforts have little impact on the grassroots level because they are neither consulted nor involved in the process of formulating policies that have a direct impact on their day-day-day activities. They have no power to enforce decisions they take at traditional hearings and this has contribute immensely towards moral decay and disintegration of various community values.

Community members are of the view that some provisions in the Constitution do not speak to its citizens and have considered them to be in conflict with their needs and aspirations, particularly when it comes to land ownership and distribution, disregard of cultural values, norms and practices.

Honourable Members, Nationhood National Pride Campaign is a national endeavour that we all should embrace as leaders representing our various Constituencies and electorate irrespective of political affiliation, religious belief, tribal or ethnic origin. This campaign is our common hallmark to commit ourselves to the spirit of one Namibia, one Nation. We must commit ourselves to these noble ideals as a Nation and shun tribalism, ethnicity, nepotism, favouritism and regionalism.

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KAPIA**

We must treat each other with respect and compassion, with a spirit of care and love. All of us must prepare to serve the interest of all our citizens. As leaders we should make it our duty to dedicate and include the message of Nationhood National Pride in our political speeches as messages of unity of a Nation that is founded upon the principle of democracy, rule of law and justice for all. We must condemn all incidents of violence against women and children and encourage our youth to emulate the heroes' deeds, from the likes of Ms Johanna Benson and others who made Namibia proud at the recently concluded Paralympic Games in London.

In conclusion, I would like to once again call upon all Member MPs to embrace and live up to these as an objective of this campaign. Let us spread the message of unity in diversity, the maintenance of peace and stability, promote cultural values and parental guidance to our young ones. A united Nation is a proud Nation. I thank you, Comrade Speaker.

Comrade Speaker, we have distributed the leaflet which contains the key messages that Honourable Members can use when addressing meetings and holding discussions. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Kapia.

ORAL QUESTION

HON KAPIA: Honourable Speaker, I want to ask an oral question to the Minister. Honourable Speaker, I am happy with the pamphlet, but when we are talking about national pride and other things, why do we shy away from our national flag? What will our children learn from this pamphlet here? The eye-catcher was supposed to be our national flag, but there is red and green. These colours represent what? Why can we not have the

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KAAPANDA / HON WITBOOI**

national flag in this pamphlet? The national flag must be one of the logos of our nationhood and national pride, not other colours.

HON SPEAKER: I agree mightily with you, Honourable Kapia and the Minister must reply.

HON MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. If you look at the top of the pamphlet, the Namibian flag is conspicuously visible (intervention)

HON SPEAKER: It is there but it is not conspicuous. Let us go for tea while the Minister contemplates to say he is sorry.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:40

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:18

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Witbooi.

HON WITBOOI: Thank you, Honourable Speaker, mine is not a question, but when I saw the pamphlet yesterday in my e-mail, I decided to prepare a contribution in support of that campaign. Therefore, I

13 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON WITBOOI**

basically rise to support the Nationhood and National Pride Campaign Programme and in fact it is also the ICT Minister, so I have to support him.

National pride is very important in fostering unity, peace and stability in any Nation, as stated clearly in the objectives in this pamphlet. I commend this noble effort, but for this programme and campaign to be a success, the involvement of all communities is essential.

Honourable Members, the Constituency and the Local Authority Councillors should play a major role in the creation of platforms and assigning of conveners to facilitate discussions and the possible solution to the evils that have befallen our society. Our communities on the grassroots are the most affected as they have to witness violence, alcoholism and murders almost on a daily basis, to mention but a few, which are contrary to our cultures, norms and our values.

It is also very important that feedback from these discussions be given to the national level through the relevant authorities as this will ensure that all communities' contributions in the creation of national pride is taken into account. I thank you and I support the campaign.

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the First Order of the Day.

**COMMITTEE STAGE:
VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL:**

SECRETARY: Committee Stage – *Veterans Amendment Bill* [B.2 – 2012].

13 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: VETERANS
AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO**

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister of Veterans Affairs Move that the Assembly goes into Committee?

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: I so Move, honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objections? Agreed to.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
The Committee has to consider the *Veterans Amendment Bill* [B. 2 -2012].

Clauses 1 to 4 put and Agreed to.

Clause 5 put.

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: In Clause 5:

(a) Substitute the heading in Section 27 for the following:

“Qualifications for registration as veteran.”

(b) Substitute the introductory paragraph to Subsection (1) of Section 27 for the following introductory paragraph:

13 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: VETERANS
AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO**

“No person qualifies for registration as a veteran unless that person meets the requirements of veteran set out in Subsection (2).”

- (c) Substitute Paragraph (b) of Subsection (3) of Section 27 for the following paragraph:

“(b) persons who were captured by the colonial forces at Chetequera (Vietnam Base) and released from Mariental in 1984, provided the persons continued with the liberation activities after being released;” and

- (d) Substitute Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of Section 27 for the following Paragraph:

“(d) persons who were captured by the colonial forces at Chetequera (Vietnam Base) and released from Mariental in 1984 and who after their release did not continue with the liberation struggle, provided such persons did not join the enemy.”

I so Move, Honourable Chairman.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Clause 5, as amended, Agreed to.

Clause 6 put.

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: In Clause 6: Substitute Paragraph (b) of Subsection (2) of Section 30 for the following paragraph:

“(b) who is a widow or widower of such veteran is entitled to

13 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: VETERANS
AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO**

receive assistance for a period of ten years, but the assistance ceases if the widow or widower remarries, dies or becomes subject to any other disqualification contemplated in this Act, whichever date or event is earliest.”

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Clause 6, as amended, Agreed to.

Clause 7 put.

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: In Clause 7: Substitute Paragraph (a) of Subsection (1) of Section 35 for the following paragraph:

“Establish one or more projects, or”.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Clause 7 Agreed to.

Clauses 8 -11 put and Agreed to.

Clause 12 put.

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: In Clause 12:
Substitute the heading for the following heading:

“Amendment of Section 46 of Act 2 of 2008.”

13 November 2012

**THIRD READING: VETERANS
AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO**

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Clause 12 agreed to.

Title put and agreed to.

I shall report the Bill with Amendments.

ASSEMBLY RESUMED

Bill reported with Amendments.

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister of Veterans Affairs Move, that the Bill be now read a Third Time?

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objections? Who seconds? Agreed to. Any further discussion? Does the Honourable Minister of Veterans Affairs wish to reply?

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, I want to thank the Honourable Members for the valuable input they have

13 November 2012

**THIRD READING: VETERANS
AMENDMENT BILL
HON DR N IYAMBO**

provided which even led to Amendments within the Amendments to improve the Bill. However, Honourable Members, I have been waiting patiently for Honourable Moongo to provide the list of the countries that he mentioned in this House which in their laws have also recognised those who fought against the liberation of their countries. I have provided the names of countries that have done exactly what we are doing here in Namibia and that is the position. Now that Honourable Moongo has allowed us to come this far, I want the Honourable Member to know – and I want him to look at me – they will never be recognised. That you should know. Thank you, Honourable Members.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to. The Secretary will read the Bill a Third Time.

**THIRD READING:
VETERANS AMENDMENT BILL**

SECRETARY: Third Reading - *Veterans Amendment Bill* [B. 2 – 2012]

HON SPEAKER: In more established and experienced Parliaments, as many of you might have noticed, unspoken words, like what the Minister of Veterans Affairs did, there is a way to record that by saying the Minister of Veterans Affairs did something. We do not have that vocabulary, we will get to it in the fullness of time.

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, once I have said so in my village, it means it will never, never change and that was the message to Honourable Moongo.

13 November 2012

**RESUMPTION: SECOND READING:
FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE BILL
HON SCHLETTWEIN**

HON MOONGO: Honourable Minister, I will bring the list tomorrow.

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the Second Order of the Day.

**RESUMPTION OF SECOND READING:
FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE BILL**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Second Reading – *Financial Intelligence Bill* [B. 10 – 2012].

HON SPEAKER: When the Debate was adjourned on Wednesday, the 24th of October, the Question before the Assembly was a Motion by the Honourable Minister of Finance, that the Bill be read a Second Time. The Honourable Minister of Finance adjourned the Debate and I now give the Floor to the Honourable Deputy Minister of Finance.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. The Honourable Minister requested me to respond because she was not in the House when the questions were asked and she asked me to stand in for her and I am thankful for having been given the Floor to respond to the pertinent questions that have been raised.

The first one was by *Honourable Kawana* who in fact supported the Bill and he voiced his hope that this Bill will also assist in preventing money leaving the African continent in an illegal way and I can confirm that the intention of the Bill is to do also that. It prevents the usage of moneys

13 November 2012

**RESUMPTION: SECOND READING:
FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE BILL
HON SCHLETTWEIN**

from proceeds of illicit activities, but in the same way it also assists in retrieving such moneys and preventing them from leaving. The answer, therefore, is yes, the Bill tries to achieve that.

Honourable Nujoma, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, quite rightly raised some questions about the definition of terrorism and terrorist organisations and I think one must approach this very complex topic from the vantage point that, first, yes we have recognised that the definition of terrorism should not include organisations that came into being and did the same things as we ourselves did during the liberation struggle. All those organisations that are fighting an illegal oppression or illegal occupation or a resistance to self-determination, are legitimate and we have as a country notified the organisations about our reservation in that regard. I think that has been done and the answer is, therefore, yes, there are some areas where we are also uncomfortable but it is a convention that we have ratified and we have, therefore, taken the approach that we have ratified with those reservations to exclude those legitimate movements that fight for their self-determination in a legal way. *Honourable Sioka* asked whether the institutions of the Financial Intelligence Centre are gender sensitive and she had hoped that that would be the case. I think what the Act does is that it does not appoint persons but it appoints *ex officio* persons in specific positions. The advice is that if that is accepted, then the gender sensitivity and the gender alignment should be done when these people are appointed in these positions and not through the provisions in the Act itself and I am confident that that will be done. The people appointed in these positions and the appointing authority, therefore, need to be sensitised to the need to take a gender balanced approach, but it is not the purpose of this very Act because the centre's council and committee are constituted as per *ex officio* positions and not persons. Therefore, I think it is again a legitimate request, but we are all committed to being gender sensitive and I am hopeful that that will be done in fact.

Honourable Moongo asked whether the Bill is not imported or whether it is properly domesticated. The answer to that is that in fact the Act that is before the House is not a new legislation. A similar Act did exist and the

13 November 2012

**RESUMPTION: SECOND READING:
FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE BILL
HON SCHLETTWEIN**

Honourable Minister informed the House that it is actually a situation where we had significant Amendments and, therefore, it was because of practical reasons thought to rather repeal the existing Act and introduce a whole new Act. It is, therefore, known legislation that we are talking about, it is domesticated, it is housed in the Bank of Namibia and all the financial institutions that are under the ambit of the Bank of Namibia as per the Act are very much aware about the provisions in it and they have to align their prudential and management systems to give effect to the obligations that are in the Act. The obligations did not change significantly. Therefore, Honourable Moongo, I think we have amended an existing Act and we have aligned it to our domestic requirements and they are being implemented already for four years.

Honourable Riruako supported the definition of money-laundering but he questioned whether the definitions are proper to give effect to our ability to prevent money-laundering. I think the answer to that is yes, the definition is one thing and it is proper. It is broad-based so as to include all the possible attempts through which moneys are cleaned and received out of illicit activities, but what is more important is Provision 9 where the Centre is provided with certain powers and functions. These powers and functions include all the facts that you need to prevent, prosecute, seize, forfeit, investigate, request reports, all these provisions are in the powers and, therefore, I think the Bill before the House is crafted in such a way that the Centre has the most possible means to its avail to prevent and curb money-laundering.

Honourable Nambahu asked whether the whole effort was coordinated properly and I think the answer is yes, there was some coordination. During the drafting of the Bill a number of neighbouring countries and other countries were contacted and they shared their experience with us how they crafted domestic legislation to give effect to these international instruments.

However, I think what he also said, and maybe it was between the lines, is that when these international conventions are developed we make must sure that our input is heard and taken on board and I think that is where

13 November 2012

**RESUMPTION: SECOND READING:
FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE BILL
HON SCHLETTWEIN**

we are not very strong at the moment. We are more reacting to what was crafted by international bodies without our voice being taken on board properly and I agree with him there.

I think those were the comments and questions that we recorded and I hope we can pass the Bill. Thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Deputy Minister for the reply. I now put the Question, that the Bill be read a Second Time. Any objections? Agreed to. The Secretary will read the Bill a Second Time.

SECRETARY: *Financial Intelligence Bill* [B. 10 – 2012].

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the Third Order of the Day.

**RESUMPTION OF DEBATE:
MOTION OF NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Namibia's Industrial Policy.

HON SPEAKER: When the Debate was adjourned Wednesday, 24 October, the Question before the Assembly was a Motion by the Honourable Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. The Honourable Minister of Finance adjourned the Debate and the Minister now has the Floor.

13 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I rise to support the Industrial Policy submitted in the House by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. I have a few comments on one or two issues that were raised during the discussions of the Policy, the first one being the call for tax incentives in order to promote industrial development.

I want to indicate that indeed Namibia offers a range of tax incentives to industrial enterprises in Namibia, in order to promote industrial development. In fact, these incentives are so wide-ranging and quite costly to the Treasury that a question has been raised by many, both from here and afar, as to whether it is not appropriate for Namibia to revisit these incentives to satisfy itself as to whether we are generating benefits from these incentives that are commensurate with the cost that we incur through taxes forfeited by way of these incentives. We have started a process of reviewing the incentives that we are providing mainly to industrial enterprises, as I have indicated, with the aim to streamline them and to ensure that they are effective in generating the intended benefits.

I want to indicate that according to the surveys that were undertaken, it has been found that contrary to perceptions that the tax incentives are so important in investment decisions, that these rank very low on the list of factors that are considered in arriving at the decision as to whether or not to invest. They are far at the end of the list of factors to be considered with other factors being at the top of the list and these factors include things like the regulatory environment, the availability of relevant skills, the infrastructure, the peace and security and macro-economic stability. These are more important factors in arriving at a decision with regard to where to invest rather than the tax incentives that are provided.

If the business proposal is in fact viable, taxation is not an issue because you get taxed only on the profits that you make and to the extent that you make a very good profit, you are normally able to meet the cost of tax payments. Therefore, I think the latter issues are more important issues to consider in order for us to achieve industrialisation. We have to make sure that we have appropriate skills that would ensure that the investors who come here are able to get qualified persons that can man their

13 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

industries. We have to make sure that there are appropriate infrastructures so that people can move their goods to the markets where they are to be sold. We have to make sure that there is macro-economic stability to give confidence to the investors and the peace and security that we enjoy continue so that people can conduct their businesses here undisturbed. That is on the one side.

Secondly, I wanted to say something on the need for Infant Industry Protection in order to nurture the industries that would be set up here. There were also concerns expressed as to whether Infant Industry Protection would not result in monopolistic tendencies that would also run counter to what we are trying to achieve, which is the development of a competitive economy that would then ensure that there is further growth of investment and, therefore, sustainable growth.

I want to say that Infant Industry Protection is given for a defined period of time, it is not indefinite. It is given in order to provide a window of opportunity for the industry to develop appropriate capacity to compete with others, those who are importing their goods into the economy from outside. It means that beneficiaries from the Infant Industry Protection would be well advised to actually draw up a capacity development programme for them to implement over the period that they enjoy this status in order that at the end of it they are able to compete. If they do not do that, it would mean that come the end of the period of protection, they would not be able to withstand the competition from the imported goods.

Normally the period of the Infant Industry Protection is something like five to eight years, which can be extended only once and in doing so there is a requirement to consult with others, in our case the other members of the Southern African Customs Union.

It is also important to emphasise that the protection that is extended under the Infant Industry Protection is to the whole industry, it is never to a factory. So, when there is protection extended to a certain industry, I think it is appropriate that any other person in Namibia that feels that they can invest in that industry, that they do so, so that they too can benefit from the protection that is extended by Government from the cheap

13 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

imports. They should not see it that it is only for that specific company. In doing so, having as many people as possible participating and investing in industries enjoying Infant Industry Protection, would mitigate against monopolistic behaviours by whoever the businesses are that are in that industry at that point in time. If we only have one person in there, then there can be that tendency of behaving in a monopolistic way.

However, I think in the specific case of Ohorongo Cement which is the issue now enjoying public debate, it is important to underline that Government, through the Ministry of Trade and Industry, has committed itself to monitoring the performance of the one company that is currently active in the cement manufacturing industry to make sure that there are no monopolistic behaviours and that the country is indeed able to reap the benefits that we have intended to reap through the award of this Infant Industry Protection. Any citizen that is aggrieved by the conduct of this company is welcome to approach the Ministry and inform the Ministry of that. I have no doubt that the Ministry would facilitate a discussion and would address any problems that caused these grievances. We should not see it that there is a company that is protected and they have an open card to behave in an abusive way. I am not saying that that is what is happening, I am just allaying the fears of those who may have concerns that they are not abandoned by Government. This is a policy that is being implemented to ensure benefits for all Namibians and to the extent that we think these benefits are not accruing Government is ready to deal with the situation appropriately. However, I want to advise that that Line Ministry is the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Minister has assured me that they are most definitely ready to receive any complaints and to deal with them.

With these few remarks, I would like to throw my weight behind the Industrial Policy and hope that the young people and entrepreneurs would embrace the opportunities that are created through this Policy to contribute towards the industrial development of our country. Thank you.

13 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON MUTORWA**

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Mutorwa.

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

Thank you, Comrade Speaker, for giving me the Floor to make a humble contribution to this very important Debate on the Industrial Policy of Namibia.

The current political leadership of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, under the able leadership of the Honourable Dr Hage Geingob, assisted by his ever-energetic Deputy Minister, a good reliable personal friend of mine and who was my best man at my wedding, and the staff of that Ministry are commended for their hard work in finalising and tabling the country's Industrial Policy in this Honourable House after only a relatively short period of time at the helm of that Ministry.

The document outlines in broad terms Namibia's industrial policy. As such the said policy document confines itself to the fundamental principles and broad parameters.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry's Strategic Plan for 2008 to 2014 articulates some of the Ministry's current functions as follows: *"To create an enabling policy and legal environment, to develop, promote, manage and utilise agricultural, water and forest resources in a sustainable manner for socio-economic development."*

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry does accept and embrace Namibia's Industrial Policy not only as the country's policy but also as a policy for the agriculture, water and forestry and I may add, the Cooperative Sector of our economy.

Agriculture definitely is not about production alone, agriculture is about serious business. It is about storage, it is about processing, it is about marketing, it is about trading, packaging and, of course, consumption of the products. Agricultural activities are also about sophisticated mechanisation and, therefore, industrialisation.

13 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON PROF KATJAVIVI

Comrade Speaker, as a Sector we fully concur with the statement in the foreword of this document written by the Minister and I quote: *“The core objective of the current policy statement is to articulate Government’s thinking on and approach towards industrialisation and how it intends to support the alignment of all stakeholders’ policies and programmes to that effect. Industrial policy is not the domain of a single Government organ, in Namibia’s case the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Instead that domain spans across a range of Government Offices, Ministries and Agencies as well as across various institutions and private sector stakeholders.”* We do fully concur with that statement.

Chapter 13 of Namibia’s Fourth Development Plan 2012 – 2017 exclusively deals with the Sector of agriculture. Amongst many other things it is pertinently acknowledge and recognised in the NDP4: *“The focus on agriculture under the NDP4 goes beyond production, to include large-scale development of the Agri-business and Agro-industrial Sectors. These two Sectors are vital in determining pathways to agriculture-led economic transformation in Namibia.”* Therefore, when we look at the country’s Industrial Policy and we look at our own activities and programmes in the Sector of agriculture, surely we base our industrialisation in this Sector on this very, very important document and there is no contradiction.

Comrade Speaker, the Agricultural Sector highly welcomes Namibia’s Industrial Policy and fully supports it as we venture to implementation this Policy. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister. Chief Whip.

HON PROF KATJAVIVI: Thank you, Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members. I do appreciate the efforts of the Honourable Minister and the Honourable Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the entire team that produced Namibia’s Industrial Policy. Indeed, I do

13 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON PROF KATJAVIVI**

congratulate them for accomplishing the task and ably presenting the Policy before this House for ratification. There is no doubt in my mind that if properly implemented, this Policy will drive and guide industrial development in Namibia.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, having said the above, I would like to echo and emphasise the following as highlighted in Point no. 22 on Page 7 and Point nos. 23 to 26 on Page 8, among others, of the Policy booklet.

Taking a critical look at Namibia's economy, it is purely characteristic of the export of unprocessed or very slightly primary semi-processed raw materials and the trade in terms of buying and selling of merchandise already manufactured from elsewhere. Our economy is devoid of the actual manufacturing, this Policy is meant to play a catalectic role of stimulating industrial development in Namibia.

Whereas our goal, as expressed in Vision 2030, and Private-Public Partnership is good, we need to take concrete steps to realise this dream. Indeed, some individuals in the wider public have ideas, but they totally lack financial muscle to activate these ideas into reality. Yet, most of those who readily get the business in terms of SME funding, are not innovative enough as to come up with the kind of manufacturing industry that the country needs to create a massive industrial revolution accompanied by sustainable job opportunities.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, to operationalize this Policy the Government of the Republic of Namibia should have an organ, an institution, a body perhaps in the form of a special multi-purpose vehicle whose sole responsibility should be to identify needy loopholes in the country's economy and plug these with the necessary industry or factory to answer specific problems and I suppose in this context, that role is performed already by the Namibian Development Corporation. It is only in this way that Namibia will ably break itself from the chains of foreign industrial enslavement. The country needs a lead and guidance of direction of industrial establishment based on privatisation from the Government, not individuals in the Private Sector.

13 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
RT HON ANGULA

However, having said this I would like to also emphasise that the private sector is also very instrumental in contributing towards industrial development.

Honourable Speaker, I must also emphasise that we need to establish sustainable industries that will not only keep running back and forth to Government coffers for financial support year in, year out. It is only in this way that Namibia's industrialisation strategy will be achieved within the pre-sets of Vision 2030.

With these few remarks, I support the ratification of Namibia's Industrial Policy, 2012. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Prime Minister.

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I would like, first of all, to thank, commend and congratulate Honourable Dr Hage Geingob and his team for developing of this Industrial Policy. The other time I wrote an opinion piece in one of the dailies (intervention)

HON MEMBER: The Citizen.

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Yes, the Citizen, questioning the absence of an industrial policy. One of the columnists told me to shut up and not to involve myself in other people's sectors. However, neither Comrade Hage Geingob, nor Comrade Tweya questioned me why I was talking about this issue and I realised that in fact they were busy developing an industrial policy, that is why they never bothered to pay attention to the noise I was making in that opinion piece.

13 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
RT HON ANGULA

I would, therefore sincerely like to thank them once again for developing this policy and eventually tabling it here in Parliament. In my view this is a very important document because it has the potential of bringing about the transformation of our economy.

Our economy, as we know, largely stands on three legs: Extraction, that is mining, fishing, agriculture. We just extract what nature provides and sell. This extraction is mostly done by multi-national companies. In the case of agriculture we have a local bourgeois which is running the commercial farms, including myself.

The second leg is trading. Everybody wants to sell, from selling *tombo* to selling Volvos through dealerships. At least *tombo* we add our local water. Dealership, market price, trading, which is mostly family business. It is very interesting when you go to new towns which have been declared and see what is happening there. Omuthiya is situated on the highway and when you pass there and observe, everybody has a shopping mall somewhere along the road and nobody is putting up a factory. The only factories which are there are the mahangu silos for storage and a small meat factory by a politician entrepreneur. Otherwise everybody is putting up a trading place where people can come and sell things which are not produced in Namibia.

The third leg of our economy is the Government. You have people engaged in extraction, people involved in trading and then big Government. Those are the big three of our economy.

Then we talk about inequities in income distribution and we talk about unemployment. These twin evils are consequences of the nature of the structure of our economy. Extraction is foreign-owned, trading is family-owned, the only thing which is owned by all of us is Government. That is why everybody is asking for a job in Government. It makes sense.

Unless we change this situation, we should not hope to significantly reduce unemployment and reduce income inequality in the near future. It is not likely to happen because the space which is provided by the current economy is such that it does not allow for more people to enter business or

13 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
RT HON ANGULA

for massive employment creation.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT:

Comrade Speaker, I fully understand my senior Comrade, but I would like to have some clarity while he is on this topic. On the issue of economic stimulants and job creation, would you agree that the local experience from our cultural perspective is how people produce food, how they used to clothe themselves, how they used to create implements and the new dispensation of the existing markets and the need for skills. What would you say would be an appropriate approach to create an understanding that would entice the young generation to venture into the real niche of the experience and expertise that is needed in the market? What would you say would be the appropriate approach to that? Maybe you have an answer.

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: My statement has been a preamble and I was coming to the core of the matter on which I want to make a contribution on the Industrial Policy. However, Dr Ankama, we have to understand the evolution of our economy. First there was deprivation of our people, especially in central and southern Namibia, of their means of production, basically the confiscation of land, cattle, even dogs. There was a dog tax so that they do not go and hunt. The aim was to make our people paupers and as paupers they had to look for a job to survive, they had to work for somebody. That was destabilisation of the traditional means of production and that significantly impaired the capacity of our people to be able to build up sustainable economies.

Then in the northern areas there was the contract labour system which extracted labour from the villages and brought people into commercial employment at slave wages. Inasmuch as these people expended a lot of energy and effort they simply could not build up savings or capital, because they were not paid properly.

13 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
RT HON ANGULA

I remember as a young boy my father came to work in a mine somewhere in order to buy a wagon from Mr Dickman. It was a struggle for him to use the wage first to buy a wagon and to buy donkeys somewhere to take the wagon to the village. It was a struggle but he managed somehow. The point is that we today see the consequences of that exploitation which never allowed our people to save and build up capital, the consequence being unequal distribution of natural resources. The deprivation, the wars, all those things had an impact on our people's capacity to produce and I think Comrade Ankama knows that.

However, for now we are talking about the nature of our economy as it is now as an independent country. The structure of our economy is such that it does not allow expansion and more people to enter it either for employment or for creating new businesses. It is just tough.

Therefore, we have to look into the question of industrialisation and my comments on this paper will be confined around the role of the State.

Honourable Members, let us just realise that there is no national bourgeois or capitalist who is prepared to risk whatever savings they have to put up factories, none. We simply do not have it. Even those who have money will rather go for something quick, a fish quota, they will not invest in a mine which will take you about twenty years to recoup your money. They will not do that. We simply do not have that as a national possibility. The only one who has those resources is the Government we should adopt the notion of a developmental State where Government becomes an active development agent.

Look at what is happening: We have built roads, we have ensured peace and stability, communication systems are in place, the harbours are functioning, the railways are functioning and are being improved, but who is investing? Yes, a German company decided to put up a cement factory and I see our people condemning the fact that the Development Bank of Namibia took some shares to fund that cement factory. Then you are asking yourself, what is it that our people want? Here you have a resource, here you have a company which has brought technology and I thought we as Namibians would have said thank you, we take twenty

13 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
RT HON ANGULA

percent of the risk and really invest in that cement factory. What we are seeing now is that the traders are importing cement from other countries to come and kill a factory, which is in our country. I know it is trading, you cannot blame them, they want to make quick bucks, but the reality of the matter is that you cannot industrialise if you are not prepared to tighten your belt. That is the truth, you cannot. Industrialisation is a struggle, you have to be prepared to tighten your belt a bit, paying a higher price here and there, but in the long-run you will have an industry.

The chicken factory is a South African enterprise and even our Development Bank refused to fund it, it was funded by the Development Bank of South Africa. It is a foreign enterprise because we do not have the capacity to put up even a chicken factory. That is the reality.

I am saying that; inasmuch as there is this song about the Private Sector being the engine of development, we simply do not have a strong Private Sector to bring about industrialisation. We do not have it. Therefore, as a Government we have to start up things and I agree with the Chief Whip that perhaps we need an agency to really promote industrialisation. We have to change the structure of this economy, we must transform it. We must work towards economic transformation, we must bring about industrialisation. The issue is, what would be the vehicle? In my view the starting point is that our Government must be the vehicle.

I was disappointed the other day when young people from Epangelo came to see me and I want the Minister of Finance to listen. Epangelo was established on the understanding that there is no authentic Namibian who can put up a mine and we said collectively we should have Epangelo to be the gateway into the Mining Sector. Now my good friends are saying, "*yes, we have a project here but we do not have funding.*" If as a collectively we are failing to fund Epangelo to open a mine, what is it that we are doing and we are talking about Vision 2030 – an industrialised Nation, prosperous, developed by its own people. It will never happen! (Interjections) Yes, this is my farewell speech before I *chaila*, but you should know that when I *chaila* and I am outside there, I am going to make more noise. (Interjection) No, I am not going to incite anybody, I am going to promote development.

13 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
RT HON ANGULA

There is a notion called "*kicking away the ladder*" and there is in fact a book on that. This notion is based upon the concept that Government should not get involved in the economy while other people used the Government to get where they are. Now they are telling us Government is insufficient in terms of allocation of resources, but in the case of Namibia we will not get anywhere unless Government takes the lead and we must also learn from some of our experiences. We have one of the most profitable companies called MTC. MTC partially became the leader in communication because of the Government's investment and Private Sector involvement. Why can we not take this partnership and see whether it can work in other spheres, especially the sphere of mining? I am talking about mining because when you go to that hole there in Tsumeb, it is being dug by the Canadians. When you go to a hole somewhere in Erongo, it is being dug by the Australians. Another hole somewhere else is being dug by Anglo America and the British. It is all Anglo-Saxon in the Mining Industry. Comrades, this situation must change and Government must become an active participant in the promotion of the transformation of the economy.

When the citizens now has money, Government can sell shares to the citizens, but the kick-start must be the Government. That is the only national authentic person we have who represents all of us, because as individuals we do not have the capacity, the means or the technology.

HON MOONGO: I would like to ask a question, whether the Prime Minister knows that the information is controlled by the SWAPO Party and does not serve the nation. I saw a letter that says this *bona fide* member is an active member of SWAPO, he can get a project, he can get information. We are happy with what the Prime Minister is saying, but where can we go if things have to be approved by SWAPO?

HON SPEAKER: This is a public document we are talking about. Let the Prime Minister continue.

13 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: I am happy the Honourable Speaker has referred Ex-Comrade Moongo to this document. This is bread and butter, read it and make your contribution.

My contribution is simply to say that we need to transform this economy and transformation must be led by the State so that we can talk about the developmental State that Namibia should be, so that we can change the nature and the structure of our economy from extraction to production, manufacturing, industrialisation. From selling things done by other people to selling things done by ourselves. That is the way we can expand the cake and broaden the economy and give the opportunity to the wider Namibian population. I thank you for your attention.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Kazenambo.

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORT AND CULTURE: Thank you, Comrade Speaker. I wish I could have spoken before the Prime Minister and Professor Katjavivi. Comrade Speaker, I rise to support the Industrial Policy submitted for consideration. The senior leaders and the staff who have prepared it have already been congratulated and I also congratulate them.

I want to base my contribution on Page 5 of the Industrial Policy which reads that: *“Since resources are limited, Namibia’s industrial policy shall at any point follow a targeted approach. In terms of these underlying principles of the Policy, clear framework documents will highlight priority areas and support to such areas will be designed according to specific needs of identified sectors during the particular framework period concerned rather than in terms of a “one size fits all” approach.”*

Comrade Mutorwa has spoken about the need for development of our agricultural industry. Professor Katjavivi has spoken about the gap, the Prime Minister has spoken about the transformation. Comrades, in every

13 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

developmental transformation State examples abound. Surely many of the companies which played a critical role in the industrialisation of China are State-Owned and that confirms and ties onto what the Prime Minister was saying about a developmental state. Countries like Singapore have certain Sectors which cannot simply be entered by anybody, they are guided and driven by the State.

The approach I agree with a hundred percent with the Prime Minister is that we should transform our economy. The way our economy is structured is that it is open for all and there are many contradictions within our economic management because on the one hand we are promoting investment and making our country an attractive Foreign Direct Investment destination. Maybe now this is a gap that will be addressed by our Industrial Policy, that so far we have not said who are the investors that we are inviting and which Sectors are no-go areas for any investor. Countries which have industrialised have certain Sectors of the economy which no one can venture into but the citizens themselves and then they prepare the citizens on how to go about developing those Sectors. Ours is open for everybody. You will even find a person competing with *tombo*, it is open for everybody. I hope this Industrial Policy will start addressing these specific Sectors.

HON SPEAKER: You will be the first to continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned under automatic adjournment until tomorrow, 14:30.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 17:45 UNTIL 2012.11.14 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
14 NOVEMBER 2012**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

HON SPEAKER: Any Petitions? Any Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Honourable Simataa.

**TABLING OF ANNUAL REPORTS: MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY:** Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table the Annual Reports for the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology for the years 2009 to 2010, 2010 to 2011 and 2011 to 2012.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Deputy Minister table the Reports? Other Reports and Papers? Minister of Finance.

**TABLING: REPORTS OF AUDITOR-GENERAL
FISHERIES OBSERVER AGENCY**

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table, Reports of the Auditor-General on the accounts of:

14 November 2012

**NOTICE OF QUESTIONS
HON MOONGO**

1. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (Administration of Basic State Grants) for the Financial Years 2008, 2009 and 2010;
2. Namibia Tourism Board for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2011;
3. Minerals Development Fund for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2010;
4. Meat Board for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2011; and
5. Namibia Competition Commission for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2011.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Minister please table the Reports? Any further Reports and Papers? Notice of Questions? Honourable Moongo.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS

QUESTION 47:

HON MOONGO: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I give Notice that on Thursday, 22 November 2012, I shall ask the Minister of Veterans Affairs:

As per the Minister of Veterans Affairs and the challenge he directed to me yesterday that I should submit a list of those people who have applied for veteran status whose submissions have not been considered up to now, while some others became frustrated and did not register due to the system which is discriminatory, I therefore, would like to submit the list of those

14 November 2012

**NOTICE OF QUESTIONS
HON MOONGO**

people for consideration by the Minister of Veterans Affairs and to give feedback next week Thursday on what account those people are not eligible like any other veterans. The full list is attached and I am willing to read out the names if so allowed.

HON SPEAKER: Please table the Question.

HON MINISTER OF VETERANS AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, we were all in this House when Honourable Moongo said he knows of countries that have recognised those who fought against their Independence and they are given veteran status. I said I do not know of any, but I know of those countries that have done exactly the same we are doing and I asked the Honourable Member to provide me with the list of those countries, countries underlined, not names of individuals. I have nothing to do with your list of names.

HON SPEAKER: I am not going to give you the Floor, that is what the Minister said.

HON MOONGO: I asked why some SWAPO ex-detainees were not given veteran status and then he said I should provide him with a list.

HON SPEAKER: Any Notice of Motions? Minister of Lands and Resettlement.

14 November 2012

**NOTICE OF MOTIONS
HON !NARUSEB**

NOTICE OF MOTION

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: Honourable Speaker, I give Notice that tomorrow, Thursday, 15 November 2012, I shall Move –

That leave be given to introduce an Amendment Bill to amend the Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Act (Act 6 of 1955) so as to make provision for making Regional Governors members of Land Reform Advisory Commission Committees and to deal with incidental matters.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Minister table the Motion? Any further Notice of Motions? Ministerial Statements?

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, today, 14 November 2012, marks the World Diabetes Day. The day is being commemorated around the world under the theme, “*Diabetes Education and Prevention.*” I rose to brief the Honourable Members and the Nation at large on the situation of diabetes and its prevention

Diabetes is one of the major Non-Communicable Diseases worldwide. According to the World Health Organisation there are about 347 million people worldwide who live with diabetes. More than eighty percent of diabetes deaths occur in low and middle-income countries and that includes Namibia.

14 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAMWI**

In 2004, 3.4 million deaths occurred due to diabetes. Deaths due diabetes melitus is expected to increase by two-thirds between 2008 and 2030.

Honourable Speaker, in Namibia, according to the health information system data, there is a clear indication that Non-Communicable Diseases contributed for a significant proportion of deaths in the country. For example, during 2004 cancer of all types constituted 3.2 percent of the total institutional mortality, while cardiovascular diseases of all types and diabetes melitus accounted for 5.3 percent and 1 percent of mortality, respectively.

In the World Health Survey that was carried out during 2003, 7 percent and 1.9 percent of respondents were diagnosed to have angina and diabetes melitus respectively, in the twelve months preceding the survey. Diabetes is a chronic disease that develops when the body produces insufficient insulin or when the body cannot effectively use the insulin it produces. Insulin is a hormone that regulates blood sugar levels. There are two types of diabetes and these are known as Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes.

Type 1 diabetes is characterised by deficiency in insulin production and requires daily administration of insulin. The cause of Type 1 diabetes is not known and it is not preventable with current knowledge. However, Type 2 diabetes results from the body's ineffective use of insulin and this accounts for 90 percent of people of diabetes around the world.

Honourable Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, uncontrolled diabetes over time leads to serious damage to many of the body's system, especially the nerves and blood vessels. In Type 1 diabetes, the symptoms of which include excessive excretion of urine, that is the easy symptom to observe, the output of urine is frequent, then thirst, constant hunger, weight loss, vision changes. In fact, these symptoms may occur suddenly whereas in Type 2 diabetes the symptoms may be similar to those of Type 1 diabetes but are often less obvious. As a result, the disease may diagnosed several years after onset, usually after complications have developed. Over time diabetes can damage the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys and nerves.

14 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAMWI**

Honourable Speaker, I would like us to remember the following:

1. Diabetes increases the risk of heart disease and stroke. As a result, fifty percent of people with diabetes die of cardiovascular disease.
2. The damage to blood vessels will result in reduced blood-flow and nerve damage, which leads to increase chance of developing foot ulcers and eventual limb amputations.
3. Damage to the blood vessels in the eyes is an important cause of blindness and this is observed after fifteen years of diabetes. Approximately 2 percent of people become blind and about 10 percent develop severe visual impairment.
4. Ten to twenty percent of people with diabetes die of kidney failure.
5. The risk of dying among people with diabetes is at least double the risk of their peers without diabetes.

Honourable Speaker, the good news is that we can prevent the occurrence of this disease, particularly Type 2 diabetes. Simple lifestyle measures have been shown to be effective in preventing or delaying the onset of Type 2 diabetes, that is, to help prevent Type 2 diabetes and its complications, people should do the following:

Be physically active at least thirty minutes of regular, moderate intensity activity on most of the days. Eat a healthy diet of between three and five servings of fruit and vegetables a day and reduce sugar and saturated fats intake and lastly, let us avoid tobacco use. Smoking increases the risk of cardiovascular disease which is the major cause of death among people with diabetes.

In summary, a healthy diet, regular physical activity, maintaining a normal body weight and avoiding tobacco use can prevent or delay the onset of Type 2 diabetes.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I would like to assure the

14 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: FINANCIAL
INTELLIGENCE BILL
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

Honourable Members that the Ministry of Health and Social Services is taking this challenge seriously and it is taking concrete actions in addressing the increasing problem of Non-Communicable Diseases in this country. In this regard, the strategy for the prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases is being finalised. This strategy is in line with the Brazzaville Declaration on Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention and control in the WHO African Region and will be a cornerstone to guide the countries' response to the threat of Non-Communicable Diseases.

My Ministry would thus like to recognise the efforts of all stakeholders that are working closely in the fight against these preventable diseases. I would like to specifically recognise the efforts of the Office of the Prime Minister, the Directorate of Primary Health Care in the Ministry and, indeed the UN Technical Office, that is the World Health Organisation, for technical guidance and support. Thank you for your kind attention.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister. The Secretary will read the First Order of the Day.

**COMMITTEE STAGE:
FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE BILL:**

SECRETARY: Committee Stage – *Financial Intelligence Bill* [B. 10 – 2012].

HON SPEAKER: Does the Minister of Finance Move that the Assembly goes into Committee?

14 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: FINANCIAL
INTELLIGENCE BILL
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:
The Committee has to consider the *Financial Intelligence Bill* [B. 10 – 2012].

Clauses, Schedules and the Title put and Agreed to.

HON CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE: I shall report the Bill without Amendment.

ASSEMBLY RESUMED

Bill reported without Amendment.

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister of Finance Move that the Bill be now read a Third Time?

14 November 2012

**THIRD READING: FINANCIAL
INTELLIGENCE BILL
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to. Any further discussion?

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I just want to thank the Members for their support towards the Bill.

HON SPEAKER: I now put the Question, that the Bill be read a Third Time. Any objection? None. The Secretary will read the Bill a Third Time.

**THIRD READING: FINANCIAL
INTELLIGENCE BILL:**

SECRETARY: Third Reading – *Financial Intelligence Bill* [B. 10 – 2012].

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the Second Order of the Day.

**CONSIDERATION: REPORTS ON DEPUTY SPEAKER'S
FAMILIARISATION VISITS TO OSHIKOTO AND OMUSATI**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Consideration of Reports on Deputy Speaker's Familiarisation Visits to the Regions of Oshikoto and Omusati.

14 November 2012

**REPORT ON FAMILIARISATION VISITS
HON KASINGO**

HON SPEAKER: When the House adjourned on Tuesday, 30 October 2011, the Question before the Assembly was a Report by the Honourable Dingara. Honourable Kavetuna adjourned the Debate, I see no show. Any further discussion? Deputy Speaker.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: Taking over from my Colleague, Honourable Dingara, I would like to thank all the Colleagues who have contributed. I recognise *Honourable Witbooi*, *Honourable Bezuidenhoudt* and others whose contributions have enriched the two Reports.

However, I only want to explain one or two of the recommendations contained in the two Reports. I said there is a phenomenon in the Regions I have visited of some people who are embarking upon the inheritance of Holy Cow. I should think that the Holy Cow is known to some of the language groups in Namibia, however where I visited there was a cry from the side of particular men who are saying that after the death of one of the spouses, some women are also inheriting the Holy Cow. The Holy Cow is regarded as property which should remain with that particular kin and henceforth I would encourage the Minister concerned to explain this to them. I have also attempted to do so and requested the Traditional Authority to explain to those people that if a man was given this Holy Cow by his family, it should not be inherited. They should only inherit what they have created.

Another aspect that I have come across is that in both Oshikoto and Omusati is that the communities are saying they are being held hostage by the youth who probably misunderstands their rights as per the Constitution. That is why I have proposed and recommended that maybe with the help of UNICEF the National Assembly must come up with guiding booklet containing the rights and obligations of the youth, so that when we as backbenchers should educate and target the youth. That implementation will be done by the different Committees and the Deputy Speaker.

14 November 2012

**REPORT ON FAMILIARISATION VISITS
HON KASINGO**

All in all I have to thank you and I am also humbly requesting the Ministries to look at these concerns and start implementing that particular recommendation. Another one which is also important is on education and hostels. I know the Ministry of Education is embarking upon the erection of hostels. I do remember when I visited Okalongo Constituency I discussed with the people that there is a need for private business people to assist the Government to build hostels. The students who are living far away are using shacks and small tents and especially the females are becoming victims of rape. I have challenged the business people to embark upon an activity to build hostels.

For example, in the Constituency of Engodi in Oshikoto Region, children from the age of ten are travelling a distance of 10 kilometres to reach school. It is in the bush and they are being raped there. When asked by the teachers, they cannot say who is responsible. This allegation was also confirmed by the head of Police who said that some of the cattle herders are targeting these young souls and that is why hostels are very important. I am encouraging the Ministry of Education because they said it is already a policy they are embarking upon.

Concerning the issue which was brought up by Honourable Bezuidenhout concerning a certain school in Uunkolokadhi, I would like the Ministry of Education to pay a surprise visit there. Maybe this Constituency in Omusati has been forgotten as development is still lacking.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you Comrade Speaker. I want to seek further clarification from the Honourable Deputy Speaker about the Holy Cow. I just want to find out how big is the Holy Cow that you say it cannot be inherited. Maybe she can clarify.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: Actually I was forcing myself to use the term Holy Cow because that is how I know it in my traditional set-up.

14 November 2012

**REPORT ON FAMILIARISATION VISITS
HON KASINGO**

This is “*eengombe dhe zimo*”, for example, when the son of Ms Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila grows up he will be given “*eengombe*”, the cattle of the family from the mother’s side to look after. I was told that the situation is that when this young son of Ms Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila gets married, the wife’s inheritance includes those. I was trying to get hold of the terminology, but I borrowed from the Herero term. You cannot inherit those things.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, these are cattle of the clan, they belong to a clan and they are entrusted to someone to keep them. That is why they are not supposed to be inherited.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: Concerning the accumulated water debts and interest payable to NamWater, the community in Omusati (intervention)

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: Honourable Speaker, may I ask the Deputy Speaker a question? Our Traditional Authority is complaining about their Holy Cow but here in Parliament and in Namibia according to our Constitution we talk about gender equality. How is this woman he married going to benefit from the Holy Cow?

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: I suppose when young men and women get married the young woman is also giving cattle from her father which is not that Holy Cow and that cow will multiply. It is that multiplication which the woman is supposed to inherit. It is a concern and I agree with them.

14 November 2012

**REPORT ON FAMILIARISATION VISITS
HON KASINGO**

HON MOONGO: The Head of the village is the one who will distribute the wealth of the one who passed on. If it is only five, he will decide it remains with the wife, but if it is more than fifty, then they can divide and give half to the clan and half to the wife. It works like that.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: My meeting was also attended by many Traditional Leaders and I requested them to solve that problem, but maybe you can go and explain to them.

Concerning the accumulated water debts of NamWater, this is really a problem countrywide and the people in the Regions I have visited are asking that the debts be written off.

With this, I thank everybody for their support. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: I now put the Question that the Report be adopted. Any objection? None. Agreed to, the Report is adopted. We shall rise for tea.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:30

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:20

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the Third Order of the Day.

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON DR ANKAMA**

**RESUMPTION OF DEBATE: MOTION
ON NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Namibia's Industrial Policy.

HON SPEAKER: When the House adjourned on Tuesday, 13 November, the Question before the Assembly was a Motion by the Honourable Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. The Minister of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture had the Floor and he is absent. Any further discussion? Honourable Ankama.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT: Thank you very much, Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members. My intervention will be brief on the Debate on Industrial Policy.

This Policy is worth our concerted support because it is the backbone of our economic growth and, therefore, we should give room for the Ministry of Trade and Industry to accelerate the finalisation of this important Policy.

It is stated that the Policy strategies and programmes are aimed at creating an enabling environment for promoting and developing a dynamic local Small, Micro and Medium Enterprise SME, sector. Promoting economic development in least developed Regions in a manner, which contribute towards integrating historically disadvantaged Namibians into the mainstream of the economy. The country's GDP growth reducing unemployment and poverty and achieving an inclusive shared, equitable economy and planning and constructing appropriate industrial infrastructure, providing training and factory space especially to Small and Medium Enterprises.

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON DR ANKAMA**

In addition to this there are issues I would want us also to ponder on. That is, for example, to encourage categorised SME industries with a targeted subsidy for at least ten to fifteen years to grow them. Subsidise them, allow them to grow while monitoring them.

Government should direct local procurement while aggressively promoting "*Local is Lekker*". Comrade Speaker, when Government has directed the procurement, we will definitely contribute immensely to the growth of these small industries, as we have started with promoting "*Local is Lekker*", definitely they will be moving slowly but surely and at the end of the day they will be in a position to be called industries.

Thirdly I have here that the Ministry of Trade and Industry should devise a mechanism of monitoring and assisting in various ways targeted SME industries, meaning that we need to look into a specialised way how to assist monitoring them and at the same time assisting them. That facility should be readily available to make sure that these industries grow to the maximum level we want them to be.

Fourthly, there is a need for collaborative effort between the Ministry of Trade and Industry and that of Education and the current economic needs of the country, meaning the current markets, in researching cultural experiences and the dynamics of productivity. We want to see what the people used to do when they fed themselves, what they used to do in producing implements, for example, and where are they at the current moment? Which way can we develop those past experiences into modernising these experiences and turn it into productivity or into industries?

Then Government should take control or encourage Joint Ventures between locals and investors whereby land is used as cash in shareholding by Government or private Namibians. This means that if Government could look into this seriously and say when you have land, out there are investors who are willing to take shareholding simply if you have land and you are at the right place, you can venture fifty-fifty and then that this land should never be sold to these ventures or industries in any way, so that even if Namibians or the Government has decided to get into this venture,

14 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KASINGO

there should be no option for the other party to sell the land to a foreigner.

In all, I would like to say that this is a good beginning and we should all subscribe ourselves to this so that we can push it. At the end of the way we will be victorious once we are serious about it. Let me once more thank you for your attention.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Honourable Member. Deputy Speaker.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: I thank you for the Floor. In supporting the Industrial Policy, I just want to state that this Policy should not be seen as an end in itself but a means to an end to ensure that in years to come those villages which were regarded as rural could also be regarded as industrial areas. I am happy to note that this Policy on Page 15, Point 45, takes care of this and I quote: *“Industrial Policy is not the sole domain of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, but cuts across different Government offices.”* I should think that sentence recognises, amongst others, that they should also work together with the National Rural Development Policy.

I would also like to state that in their implementation, monitoring and evaluation they should also recognise certain growth points within Namibia, particularly in the rural areas. During my visit to the Omusati Region I have visited the Onesi Constituency and I have to say this is probably one of the places we have forgotten. Onesi borders Angola and there are many Angolans. When you have many people the buying power is increasing and that is why the people in the north-east and north-west people are making business. Once Onesi has good services such as clinics, education and electricity, it would lure the Angolans to come and buy. Namibia's population is very small and I am happy that many Angolans are coming to buy from Namibia. It is not only limited to the north but they are also here at Maerua Mall or wherever. The mobility of the citizens of SADC countries should be encouraged and I understand Home Affairs are giving them free entrance and then they can return.

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KASINGO**

ECOWAS is doing well because I understand they have a single passport for their citizens and I hope Namibia will also one day be there.

In addition to that, I feel this Industrial Policy should lead to a SADC Industrial Policy so that SADC as a Region can speak one language when dealing with big industries.

Another point I want to emphasise is that it is very important to recognise the new thinking from every corner. God has created us and when we face a challenge during a certain period, God has created us with a mind to face those challenges. During the liberation struggle most of the people here, Dr Sam Nujoma, the Speaker, the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, were young and that is why they took up arms to liberate this country politically. However, the youth are now facing the economic struggle and we should encourage the new thinking, the good proposals coming from any corner.

HON NYAMU: Honourable Speaker, the Deputy Speaker has mentioned our neighbours and I want to ask her a small question. You emphasised the importance of free movement of our neighbours, which is something SADC has been talking about for how many decades now. Since we are implementing this policy of free movement of our people and goods in a very slow manner, frightening, so to speak, I do not know whether this is due to a national policy or Ministers responsible for the free movement or no free movement. I want to find out what is going on, because we have heard these slogans for a long time, but on the ground there is very little action that we can be proud of. My question is: Are you aware of the fact that our citizens, especially at the border areas of Caprivi and the North, are very anti-foreigner, that they do not want foreigners even to come and buy things here? I can assure you that the majority of them do not want the Zambians, the Zimbabweans, the DRC citizens and Angolans and we are doing nothing to educate our people.

14 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KASINGO

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: I did talk to the Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration and she is saying that the Angolans are moving freely into and out of Namibia. Concerning the xenophobia of our people towards foreigners, I do not agree because I did not detect that. I am staying in Katutura and every day I see the lady from Zambia who is selling tablecloths and I see the men from Zimbabwe selling brooms. If there is such a thing, it is not only the responsibility of the Government, it is the responsibility of each and every one of us, particularly the leaders of all Political Parties. The person who asked the question is the Secretary General of the official Opposition Party and I would like to challenge you that whenever you address your meetings, to instil that in our people.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: Comrade Speaker, may I ask a question? Honourable Deputy Speaker, you answered the question by Honourable Nyamu, but the other is talking like they are not Namibians. Does this land only belong to the SWAPO people? Is this not also the country of the RDP people?

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is exactly my challenge to the senior MP, to say that whenever he addresses his people, he must also put these issues to them.

HON MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION: Comrade Speaker, on a Point of Information. Honourable Nyamu wanted to know whether the Government is promoting the movement of people. The Government of the Republic of Namibia exempted most of the SADC countries from visas, they are coming freely. I think it is only the DRC, which is still not exempted. As to the implementation of the policy on free movement, we first need to put the system in place. Some of the other countries do not have their people on a registry. How can they join

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KASINGO**

others who are already registered to have that one SADC visa or whatever we are going to have in place? That is the reason we could not move faster to implement that policy and to have one SADC visa.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you for that information, but I still want to emphasise that it is for the SADC Member States to positively influence one another for the mechanisms to be put in place. Time is running, the SADC region is doing well, we have peace and stability and there is no reason why we should be like the ECOWAS.

I said that God has created us with the power of mind to face challenges at a given time. This time it is the challenge of economic empowerment and narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor. Hence, this Policy should also take into consideration the new thinking by particularly the youth. When some of these people come up with good proposals, it should be looked at positively and not as if they are possessed by demons. The first struggle was so tough and complicated but we won it, what about this one? Therefore, I would like all the ideas to be taken into consideration and to encourage this new thinking.

In tandem with that, I am happy to note that in its evaluation the Policy states on Page 15, Point 55, that they welcome think tanks. I want to broaden the term think-tank. I should think that in this beautiful country, Namibia, we have people with brains across the board in all Sectors and that is why each institution must just recognise those think tanks, in particular those far from the City of Windhoek. There are people with experience on how to develop rural areas.

I had a discussion with a person who said he thinks the Government must do a, b, c to ensure that the rural people benefit x, y and z and I was very impressed. I do not have any doubt in my mind that the Policy and the Minister will take care of those proposals. There are many across the board in all the Regions and in all Sectors of our country.

With these few words, I support the Policy.

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SHIXWAMENI**

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Thank you, Honourable Speaker, for the opportunity. I will be brief as most of the people who have taken the Floor have mentioned the key issues regarding this Policy. Therefore, I would just like to congratulate Honourable Hage Geingob, Honourable Tweya and the team of the Ministry of Trade and Industry for coming up with what is a very comprehensive document. In fact, when I read it I thought in the initial stages it was somebody trying to write a dissertation at the university, trying to pass a doctorate. However, you must be congratulated, the document is very comprehensive and very straightforward and speaks to the basics of the struggle.

I remember in 1989 with the first SWAPO Manifesto and the first rally that Dr Hage Geingob, in his capacity as Director of SWAPO Elections, was talking about the superiority of socialism over capitalism. That Manifesto in fact set the stage and convinced us that we are on the right path to develop this country into an industrialised country. We were supposed to have started right from day one. This Policy is indeed very long overdue, because it was needed right in the initial years. By this time we would have been far, we would not have had 51 percent unemployment if this Policy had been implemented. (Interjection) The Government is collectively responsible, do not blame individuals. By this time we would not have had 51 percent unemployment and the poverty rate that we have. Therefore, I am glad that some people have gone back to the basics as the Prime Minister called for in the Windhoek Observer sometime last year, that we need to go back and rediscovered ourselves and what we set out to do. For that I really praise you.

I would also like to join the Prime Minister in what he emphasised about the roles of the State which, I think, we missed somewhere. Maybe we should admit that we were misled by the World Bank, the IMF and all these Washington institutions in following neo-liberal economics, because the State is fundamental in any developing country to make sure that it attends to the needs of its people. We cannot leave development to the

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SHIXWAMENI**

Carl Lists of this world, we cannot leave it to the breweries and the Ritters Toyotas of this world, the State has to act to make sure that its people's needs are put at the centre of development. I am happy that this document, for the first time in the history of our country, articulates the role of the State in the economy so well that if we implement what is in this document, the next five or ten years we will see growth with jobs. What we have had for the past 23 years is growth without jobs. We recognise that there has been development in this country, nobody denies that. There has been development, there has been growth, but this growth has not delivered our people from poverty, hunger and starvation.

When we as Namibians travel abroad, representing Namibia, we are told how good our policy documents look and we are praised in terms of how we as a democracy embrace each other as brothers and sisters though from different Political Parties, but what we lack is action and I appeal to Government that it is now time to act, act and act and put this Policy into practice, and also not only this Policy but all the other policies that have been passed through this House. It is time for less talk, but time to act to make sure that our people benefit from economic development of this country. (Interjection). I cannot stop speaking because I must urge you to act so that you can keep on acting.

It is also important to say something in passing about the issue of xenophobia. I feel this should really be discouraged. In fact, we need to grow our population, not only industries, because we keep on saying that we have a small market. Of course, it is said that SADC is the big market that we are able to serve, but our population also needs to be grown.

Regarding research and development mentioned on Page 11, I welcome that this aspect has been brought in, because as a country we have been putting very little money towards research and development and by putting emphasis on research and development it would help our country a lot in terms of industrialisation. I am told that there are many patents invented by Namibians registered with the Ministry, but these things need to be put in practice and we can only do that if we put more money into research and development. That is really a welcome refocusing of our strategies as a country to go forward.

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SHIXWAMENI**

On the SME Bank on Page 10, we have the Development Bank of Namibia but when you look at the conditions being put at the Development Bank of Namibia and in fact, the way that they are operating, you wonder whether it was a Special Purpose Vehicle put in place to focus on development, because the conditions required by the Development Bank of Namibia are not that much different from those of the commercial banks. It would not help if we establish a Small and Medium Enterprises bank, which basically replicates what FNB, Bank Windhoek, Standard Bank and Nedbank are doing. We hope that the conditions under which SMEs can get loans to start up businesses will be much more flexible. We all know that we as black Namibians do not have the capital to start business and it will just remain a pipedream. The SME Bank would need to be coached in such a way that it is indeed going to be the people's bank that would develop our own people. However, I welcome that particular inclusion and emphasis on the SME bank.

On Page 15 mention is made of policy coordination. This is basically a nightmare that we are faced with in this country. When we go out to the Regions as Committees, you find that the various Ministries are not talking to each other as institutions of the same Government. You will find that there are projects of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and also projects funded by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare. Then the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry has its projects, but these projects are not known to the officials in the other Ministry. Coordination is of great importance and it applies to the whole of Central Government. In order for our Government to be effective we would need to coordinate more and more.

The Ministries, particularly Permanent Secretaries, need to meet on a regular basis and exchange information as to what are the projects that are on-going in their Ministries, so that they disseminate the information to their staff at regional and district level, so that everybody in Government knows what projects are there and are able to explain to the masses in order for them to be able to carry out projects. The lack of information is depriving our people from participating in development projects until you come to the village and explain to them that they can get this particular help. That is due to this lack of coordination at the Central Government

14 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NUJOMA

level, running through to the Regions, districts and to the villages.

With those few remarks, I would just like to call upon Government that I hope this Policy will be disseminated and translated into the indigenous languages that our people speak, because we have quite a lot of entrepreneurs who cannot read the English language and we need to make an extra effort to translate this document into our indigenous languages so that our people are able to understand. With those few words I would just like to call up Government to do one thing – act, act and act once again. Thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Nujoma.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you, Comrade Speaker. I rise to support the Industrial Policy as motivated comprehensively by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. When I was listening to him I was thinking that perhaps we have already moved ahead in some Sectors and yesterday when I listened to the Prime Minister, I fully agreed with him that the role of Central Government is very crucial and also the other examples given by the other speakers, that we should look at other countries, such as China, the Asian Tigers, who had nothing, no raw materials, but they have used their manpower, human capital, to attract Foreign Direct Investment and as a result these countries are now prospering, they are doing very well.

If you have read the book by the founder of Singapore, he was saying that Singapore was just a military base of the British during that time with swamps all over and they took action to mobilise Foreign Direct Investment, using the capital, sending their students overseas for training. I think we have started very well at the beginning and I must give credit to our Government. I have in mind in particular the Fishing Sector. We started very well with the Fishing Sector and today you can characterise the Fishing Sector in Namibia as highly industrialised. There is growth, it

14 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NUJOMA

has created jobs and this is due to the vision and forward-thinking of our Government, the Minister Iyambo and the predecessors who really affirmed the Namibian people, forced the foreign countries to enter into Joint Ventures with Namibians.

HON SPEAKER: The incumbent Minister is very sensitive.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: I am coming to him now, they all deserve praise because they have done a formidable job.

Government took action and those who were pillaging our fishing resources were arrested and we had Court cases. They were complaining but that was a deliberate policy that we must Namibianise the Fishing Sector. We have done very well and even though it is not hundred percent successful, we have done very well. Today we are proud to take visitors to Walvis Bay to see our Fishing Industry, which is modernised with hi-tech. Value addition is taking place there.

Why can we not follow the same example with the other Sectors? There is a clear example of what can be done and achieved. The other sector is the Diamond Industry, but there we do not see anything because they are mining in the deep sea. However, Walvis Bay is a clear example of what can be done and I must congratulate the former Minister and the current Minister. He pursued the policies of his predecessor and Walvis Bay is successful.

I remember when I first came here I used to work during holidays in Walvis Bay when I was at Augustineum. During the holidays I used to work in the factories of Oceana, Metal Box and I knew what was happening there. These fishing factories were running twenty-four hours a day, exploiting our resources. Tons and tons of fish were shipped out of our country. Foreign vessels were just fishing at will.

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NUJOMA**

Comrade Speaker, when I returned from exile in 1990, I went to Walvis Bay. Walvis Bay was a dying town, nothing was happening there, even the secondary industries were dead, but today we have revived Walvis Bay. Walvis Bay is a robust and bursting town with secondary industries. Walvis Bay was in the Intensive Care Unit, Lüderitz was dead, but this is an example of what we can do if we come up with robust policies.

The second issue is something, which is at the heart of Honourable Ben Amathila. We have abundant sun and we are complaining every day that we do not have energy. Why can we not tell these foreigners to come and set up factories to manufacture solar panels? We tell them that they have to create employment; Government will support them, so that we have electricity. Good ideas have been generated that even our people can benefit from, selling some extra-generated energy to the power utilities such as NamPower. The problem is that we do not optimally use our resources so that we can create jobs and also alleviate poverty.

We have resources in the sea, Kudu Gas, we have been talking and talking for years, it is a resource and if you are forward-thinking and you have Kudu Gas, why would you want to set up a coal-fired power generating plant? Why can we not use these resources, which we have discovered there? You again want to import coal and again you are relying on an external source while it has not even been determined that you can get that coal every day and the prices can rise anytime. Those are some of the strategies we need to adopt.

The third issue which I want to raise here is the issue of Kaoko. They say iron ore was discovered there. Why can we not say that they should build roads, clinics and a harbour so that we can export this iron ore and create jobs? In the end those people will benefit and develop like all of us and not only to make the Himbas an attraction for foreigners or people who want to come and take photos.

Those are some of the concrete things we can do with what we have and I end my speech there, because the Industrial Policy is correct but let us use some of our resources. We have enough good ideas that were generated, such as this leather factory in Ondangwa, but unfortunately there was a

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SHIFETA**

lack of resources. That was a good idea, a resource we have. We can collect the skins and add value to them and export. We also have to prevail on our partners. For example, we have German partners. They say they have historical relations with Namibia. Why can we not make leather seats for the Mercedes Benz or the BMW? Those are some of the concrete examples. I thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister. Honourable Shifeta.

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE,
SPORT AND CULTURE:** Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. First of all, let me thank the Minister of Trade and Industry, the Deputy Minister and the entire staff for a job well done.

Our aim with this Industrial Policy is to ensure that our industrial development undertaking is regulated and also to define the role of the Private and Public Sector and also individuals in accelerating our economic growth. I also have to thank the Minister for having put in detail the issue of skills training, which is very important because skills training and education are essential to the industrial development programme. You cannot grow the economy if you do not have skilled people. Industrial development and skills training are inextricably linked. Therefore, it is important that we think of expanding our vocational training programme, because without that we will not have these skilled people. We also have to ensure that all our policies interact with each other, such as the Education Policy, the Labour Policy, the Fiscal and Monetary Policy and others. These policies have to talk to each other so that at the end of the day everything is geared towards industrial development.

We talk of industrial development but yet we have to get technical people from outside, therefore we have to look at our technological development and see how we can ensure that in a short period of time we at least have

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON SHIFETA**

skilled people. These graduates should have the understanding that at the end of day they should create jobs for themselves and others. In that way we can talk of gainful employment and job security, because with skilled personnel you have job security. That can also grow the economy.

We cannot have industrial development at the moment, because we have a shortage of developed human capital and it is good that it is mentioned here. We have to look at what we have now and what we need in order to achieve economic growth.

I remember when we were looking for instructors for the National Youth Service, we could not find any Namibian for very simple trades and we had to get people from outside. We have to look at our needs and the human capital we have and at least train people in those particular skills.

With these few words I to support the Policy, it is long overdue and with this start we will be able to talk about a socialistic pattern of society. In this globalised economy, we cannot talk of equity if we do not talk about a socialistic pattern of economy. In that way we have to ensure the expansion of the role of the Public Sector, which we need. Otherwise we will end up having industrial development with only a few people benefiting. However, if you talk about a socialistic pattern of economy, you talk about the role of the Public Sector and the Parastatals. If we have Epangelo with skilled people and the capital, they can be the ones playing a bigger role instead of the Private Sector, because it would take longer to wait for the Private Sector to do this and it also depends on that private sector. However, if we expand the role of the Public Sector in terms of this policy, we will be able to achieve more in terms of equity and reduce that disparity we currently have.

With these few remarks, I thank you very much and I support the Policy. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Bezuidenhout.

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

HON BEZUIDENHOUDT: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members. When I read through this Policy I defined it for myself as a document that is about the prosperity of future generations. We can start today and some benefits will accrue to current generations, but the big bulk of it all is about future generations.

I also want to state that this is an apolitical document. Some of the sentiments that I picked up is that it appears to be a political document. This is not a political document, in my view.

I am saying that it will benefit future generations on the basis of what is currently happening and how our continent is currently perceived internationally, that Africa is nowadays defined as a future growth point in terms of communication, value addition, mineral resources, etcetera. We must just as a country take full advantage of the market that will be at our disposal, the belief that Africa as a continent will be the next intense growth point and what we can muster in terms of skills development as well as our own resources.

Earlier this week I watched a CNN programme called Eye on Namibia and within that documentary it was quite clear that in the eyes of a foreign journalist and foreign media house we have something very precious and special in terms of our fish, diamonds, our people, our resources and our policies and governance. There are challenges but yet in the eyes of a foreign media house it was quite positive although many of us do not even believe that. However, I will come to that later in my contribution.

This document, as the Minister stated in the foreword, is a statement of intentions and not a blueprint. I would add another word, that the way I read it, it is a roadmap which will tell us if we start here today, follow all these steps, that is where we will end up if we diligently follow what we have determined to be the policy. It is a broad roadmap for the transformation and expansion of our economy today for future benefits.

In the objectives the need for job creation and labour-intensive growth strategies are emphasised. There is a place for everything. Labour-intensive yes, but labour-intensive can also be a cost driver to your

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

production cost. Like everything else in life there needs to be a balance.

You cannot go only for hi-tech skills or only for labour-intensive job creation, but a balance of everything, so that we have the production cost as competitive as possible so that we can find a market for our to-be developed products.

There is one other item which I personally have a problem with and that is that we Namibians do not as a first option believe in ourselves. We have locally produced products, but yet we prefer a product coming from another country. We need to educate our people that we must have the necessary confidence and trust in our own products. If the Namibian market does not support and buy the products, then we can in actual fact discard this Policy or change the Policy to produce things for the foreign market and have a barter trade, whereby we export milk and import milk and let the people buy the South African produced milk.

The pricing strategies must be determined by the companies themselves and if they want to price themselves out of the market, it is the risk they are taking, however that should not deter us from encouraging Namibians to trust and believe in Namibian products, provided they are of equal quality.

Last year the Right Honourable Prime Minister invited us to the restaurant where he actually showed us what was done with Bidvest Namibia, where they took the beans from the North, took it to a factory at Walvis Bay and tinned this product. I have not seen this Namibian product in the supermarkets. We also have to find out why the local franchises do not distribute Namibian produced products. The Eye on Namibia really told the world about our good Fishing Industry, told the world about our value addition in the diamond industry and they showed the Namibians polishing diamonds with highly complicated machines. What it tells me is that if there is a specific direction we want to follow, there are Namibians capable of being trained or studying in those directions, who have the mental capacity to do it. We only need to identify them and train them to add value to our own products.

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

We cry and shout about value addition, which sometimes is also a complex issue, but we must pursue every possibility. We can start with toilet paper, as is being done in Gobabis. One percent of the toilet paper supply in this country can start in Gobabis and in a couple of year' time is 5 percent, then 7 percent, then 10 percent and then we reduce our imports. Import substitution must also be an objective of our Industrial Policy.

Something else I want us to consider is to prohibit the export of certain raw materials. We have two examples within Namibia where Namibians tried to establish an industry, but because of unscrupulous elements within the industry, those get-rich-quick entrepreneurs, they actually ruined the market for Namibia and that is the Ostrich Industry. In the eighties, beginning of nineties people exported the eggs to the United States and now our ostrich market is dead. The latest one is the hoodia market. Hoodia grows naturally in Namibia. The environment, climate, everything is conducive to hoodia, but again our people exported the hoodia to Switzerland and it is now produced in greenhouses. They no longer need Namibian exports. Those are some of the things where we need to educate our people that they should not kill the goose that lays the golden egg. We are sometimes our worst enemies.

We also need to be open-minded and assist viable substitution industries. If the statistics and the truth speak for themselves that yes, this is viable, it just needs an investment to grow even bigger, then it must be considered and that would be through encouragement of foreign investors or through the intervention of the State, if appropriate.

When we develop our industries, naturally there will be downstream industries. It is not only the factory that is important, but it is services to the factory, raw materials supplied to the factory and those industries will be developed along with the industrialisation of our country.

The Minister of Environment and Tourism will be pleased to read in Paragraph 18 that we have a "*going-green*" principle because we are a low-carbon emission country. My take on that is that we should keep it

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

that way, let us not industrialise at the expense of our environment. It is possible that we do not need to kill our environment in order to produce.

Other countries used to kill off the animals to get the land for a factory and now they do not have animals. Now we have the benefit of them coming to look at our animals. That is the lesson that we need to learn, we need sustainable development so that the future generations can enjoy the same we are enjoying today – the elephants and antelope. We cannot do one at the expense of the other, it has to be balanced.

Paragraph 22 deals with the Private and Public Sector and the Prime Minister yesterday referred to this. The Private Sector is very small with very limited capital and sometimes there is also an unwillingness to invest. However, they need to be encouraged to do the necessary investments. Article 98(2) of our Constitution gives the economic order of our economy, which is Public, Private, Joint Ventures, Cooperatives, etcetera. All those vehicles need to be encouraged to realise this Policy so that again we cannot do one to the detriment of the other. There is room and space for everyone. Smart partnerships are part of our development that we need to encourage smart partnerships so that one helps the other and we realise this Policy.

There is a serious statement in the document in Paragraph 28, which I agree with and I think most of us would, and that is the challenge to change our local labour force not to be a too unproductive sector. We need to encourage productivity. Hard work is the only success factor in developing a country. We can look at the history of Japan and Germany after World War II. That generation and subsequent generations sacrificed personally for the development through hard work and today they reap the benefits. However, the other side is also true, that the next generations become very lazy and the Japanese kids are so spoiled nowadays. But yes, those are the risks that we must take. We really need to talk to Namibians about our level of productivity, but before we talk about that. We also need to seriously evaluate our own productivity in this House, so that we do not blame others while we are guilty of the same.

There is a historical tendency amongst Namibians to discard hand skills,

14 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

to look down on things that you do with your hands. Everyone wants to go to university, to have a degree and a white-collar job while we lack technical skills. In our education we also need to stress the importance of technical skills as opposed to the academic part. We have many children who are not as academically fit as the best, but society tends to say, "*why do you want to be a plumber or a bricklayer or mechanic?*" Kids start to develop their own negative notion about technical jobs and that is wrong for the growth in our economy.

My last point was also touched on by Honourable Shixwameni, namely research and development. We have unique challenges in this country but the answers to those challenges can only come from us as Namibians and our research and development institutions in this country. I have previously mentioned examples from Rwanda where there was a challenge in the country, the Government took the initiative, sometimes citizens took the initiative to come up with a solution which was specifically geared towards Rwanda and we also need to apply our minds in that direction.

In conclusion I want to say that our Industrial Policy is the beginning, it is not the end. It is a long road but we should not give up and as a Parliament which was constitutionally given the task to approve the budgets, we should not hesitate to make the required core funding available so that we can have our own equities within various companies so that we can develop our own industrial policy and ensure that two generations from now we have a very good industrial Namibia at the southern tip of Africa. I thank you, Honourable Speaker, for the opportunity to give my input on this.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much. The Honourable Member reminded me of the sad story of the ostriches and of the Hoodia, but the other is the plight and almost vanishing case of small miners that we have virtually forgotten about and threw them to the wolves for lack of skills that they require when they engage with those who come for what they would normally be doing as small miners. However, I am glad that you

14 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NAMBAHU

reminded us of the sad story of the ostriches and the Hoodia. We still have many things of that kind in Namibia, but we do not monitor what foreigners come to do, not the big story that hit the media headlines but some of the things that would have otherwise empowered people to do things for themselves. Honourable Nambahu.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Comrade Speaker, I also want to join the Honourable Members who have congratulated the Ministry and the staff for coming up with this very important document. I, for one, believe that this is just the beginning, probably volume one or first edition, which will have to be enriched as time goes. I also recognise the contribution made by the Deputy Speaker when she made reference to the think-tank.

I did not want to intervene at the beginning because there are some things that we have been talking about in anticipation of having in place the Industrial Policy. Time and again we have seen that if you do not have a roadmap, you end up being investor-driven. The investor would come here, put up something and then you would follow and then the next one comes, which ends up in over-investing in a certain Sector and neglecting the other ones. However, if you have a roadmap, you yourself will be dictating and even inviting them to come and invest in the Sector of your choice. In fact, that is the roadmap that this Industrial Policy is actually drawing for us.

As a child of this process and Party I can also see the evolution in the thinking of my leaders. At Independence it was almost inconceivable to those of us on the side-lines to have a document talking in emphatic terms about the role of the State. The advisors were putting emphasis on the Private Sector as the engine of the economy, but I know of young men who inherited fortunes who are empowered, but their dividends will be spent on a holiday in Mauritius and they are not ploughing back into the economy. Therefore, it is a myth to believe that the Private Sector is the only one to drive the economy.

14 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NAMBAHU

I have said in this Parliament that we need to study the anatomy of the economy of China. Socialism is a Chinese characteristic, but socialism does the production and capitalism does the marketing and that is the truth. The companies investing here are not necessarily private companies and I think it is even time that we put aside money in the Budget for us to acquire share somewhere else.

The Prime Minister was yesterday talking about holes being dug by Canadians. Why do we not also dig holes in other people's countries? Why do we not put aside money for that purpose? I know the Minister of Finance will have some problems with that, but it is also time that she comes of age. Why should we only have other people coming to invest in our country and having an interest in our country?

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: The Honourable Member is advocating for Namibia to appropriate funds to go and do mining in other countries. I want to find out from the Honourable Member whether in his view we should take along our workers to benefit from the employment opportunities or whether we should appropriate this money to create jobs there?

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: That is a very crucial question and I am serious about it. When we do that it is also for us to send our people there to learn and bring back the skills. We condemned Gaddafi, but when I was in Morocco I saw there is an Oil Libya. They do not have Shell, they have Oil Libya setting up service stations and they have a special programme of investing. Therefore, if we are only to be recipients, then that will probably not be good enough.

14 November 2012

HON SPEAKER: I would want you to continue tomorrow because I know you have a lot to say and I know that I will like it. The House stands adjourned until tomorrow afternoon 14:30.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 17:45 UNTIL 2012.11.15 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
15 NOVEMBER 2012**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

ANNOUNCEMENT

HON SPEAKER: I have an announcement to make before we get to the business of the day. In consultations with the Prime Minister together with the Chairman of the National Council we inform Parliament that Mrs Graca Machel, well-known to all of us as an eminent person, will be visiting Namibia from the 20th to 22nd of November 2012. The popular sister and comrade is the guest of UNICEF. During Mrs Machel's visit it has been agreed by all the parties concerned that she will be accorded an opportunity to address both Houses of Parliament in the National Assembly Chamber on Wednesday, 21 November 2012 at 14:30. The topic of her address will be "*Nutrition in Africa.*" I expect us all to be here punctually on that day at the indicated hour to welcome her. The public is invited. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Any Petitions? Any Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Honourable Amathila.

**TABLING: REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE
ON WATER DEBTS OWED TO NAMWATER**

HON AMATHILA: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table, the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, Natural

15 November 2012

**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON DR ANKAMA**

Resources and Public Administration on the Motion of Honourable Tjiuiko on water debts owed to NamWater by rural households and communal farmers for consideration. The Motion was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration on the 11th of July 2012 for the Committee to compile one Report inclusive of all the recommendations that were previously stated on the aforementioned subject matter tabled in this Chamber since 2008.

An extension was given to the Committee that this Report be tabled before or on the 15th November, which is today. I, therefore, Move to table the Report.

HON SPEAKER: Please table the Report. Any other Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Chief Ankama.

**TABLING: ANNUAL REPORT
“SAFE ROADS TO PROSPERITY”**

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT: I lay upon the Table, the Annual Report “*Safe Roads to Prosperity*” for the year 2011/2012.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Deputy Minister please table the Report? Deputy Minister of Finance

15 November 2012

**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON SCHLETTWEIN / HON MUTORWA**

TABLING: REPORTS OF AUDITOR-GENERAL

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table, Reports of the Auditor-General on the following accounts:

1. Municipality of Omaruru for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2011;
 2. Town Council of Ondangwa for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2011;
 3. Town Council of Eenhana for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2011;
 4. Town Council of Oshikuku for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2011; and
 5. Town Council of Opuwo for the Financial Year ended 20 June 2011.
-

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Deputy Minister please table the Reports? Any further Reports and Papers? Honourable Mutorwa.

**TABLING: ANNUAL REPORT OF
NAMWATER, 2011**

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table, the Annual Report of the Namibia Water Corporation (NamWater) for the Financial Year ending 2011.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Minister please table the Report? Notice of Questions? Notice of Motions? Question 28 is by Honourable Nyamu to the Honourable Prime Minister. Honourable Bezuidenhout.

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS

QUESTION 28:

HON BEZUIDENHOUDT: Honourable Speaker, I have consulted with Honourable Nyamu and he concurred that Question 28 can be withdrawn because the flags are now in the Chamber.

HON SPEAKER: Question 30 is by Honourable Moongo to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Does the Honourable Member put the Question?

QUESTION 30:

HON MOONGO: I put the Question.

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:
Thank you, Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, for the opportunity given to respond to Question 30 on the Order Paper by Honourable Moongo.

I have to thank Honourable Moongo for the question posed to me

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS - HON MOONGO**
HON MUTORWA

pertaining to the provision of water supply services to the area between Omutsegonime and Casablanca in the Oshikoto Region. It is a fact that our Ministry is tasked with a heavy responsibility to ensure that every Namibian citizen and resident has access to safe drinking water as well as ensuring availability of water for socio-economic development of the whole country.

Comrade Speaker, it is reasonable to state that close to 20 percent of the Namibian population do not as yet have access to safe drinking water. This is not because they are second-class citizens, but it is honestly so because one has to start at one point and end somewhere at a particular point in time when providing this essential and indispensable life-giving and life-sustaining commodity called water.

Prioritisation at community, village, Constituency and regional levels must necessarily play a role in planning and executing any Government project, including water-related projects. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry is currently busy with the construction of two major piped water schemes in the Caprivi Region, which are the Katima-Kongola and Katima-Ngoma water schemes.

The Onambutu Phase 6 in Ohangwena Region has just been awarded to a contractor with a work plan to commence very soon. Certainly and definitely the link between Oshivelo and Omutsegonime has been identified as one of the projects to be executed under the NDP4 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry through our Directorate of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination.

The under-expenditure of the Budget during the past 2011/2012 Financial Year was not money that was budgeted for the construction of pipelines. Therefore, there is no link whatsoever between the intended pipeline works and the money that was not spent. Of course we regret the under-spending as a Ministry and particularly myself as the Minister because any money that is budgeted for is meant to be spent and to provide a service to the community, but obviously at the practical level now and then you may experience some technical problems that may result in a delay in the execution of a particular project. However, this under-spending was due

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS - HON MOONGO**
HON MUTORWA

to several factors, such as the decision to change the design of earth dams, which resulted in the tender being cancelled for a year. Secondly, the delay in finalising the tenders for the desalination projects due to the fact that several technical issues had to be sorted out first with the Mining Industry and other stakeholders.

I am saying again as the policy-maker, as the political head of the Ministry that we do not condone delays and under-spending of any budgeted money, but we are also practical people and you cannot just ignore the practical issues and technical issues that may arise from time to time.

Onambutu Phase 6 project tender was cancelled as well because of the failure to obtain a qualified tenderer and we have to repeat the process.

Comrade Speaker, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry upholds the financial discipline of ensuring that money is spent only for projects to which such money was appropriated and allocated for. The monitoring of the Development Budget Expenditure is also done in consultation and coordination with the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the issue raised by the Honourable Moongo is a very important one and it is on the programme of the Ministry to extend the pipeline to Omutsegonime at a particular point in time as we progress in terms of implementing the NDP4. There is absolutely no doubt about that. Thank you, Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you, Honourable Minister. Honourable Moongo.

HON MOONGO: I thank the Minister for his proper answer.

15 November 2012

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Question 33 is by Honourable Shixwameni. Does the Honourable Member put the Question?

QUESTION 33:

HON SHIXWAMENI: I put the Question.

HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: Comrade Speaker, this question is very technical, there is information that I am verifying with our Colleagues from Finance and I ask the indulgence of the Honourable Member that we answer the question next week.

HON SPEAKER: Question 35 is by Honourable Shixwameni. Does the Honourable Member put the Question?

HON SHIXWAMENI: I put the Question.

HON MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Honourable Speaker, I ask the indulgence of the House to respond next time.

QUESTION 38:

HON MOONGO: I put the Question.

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS – HON MOONGO**
RT HON ANGULA

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

Comrade Speaker, it is not my style not to answer questions, but here Honourable Moongo was very specific and even went to the extent of referring to specific boreholes and, therefore, I am still waiting for those details from the officials involved and if the Honourable Speaker agrees, we shall respond to that question next week, Thursday.

HON SPEAKER: Question 39 is by Honourable Moongo to the Right Honourable Prime Minister. Does the Honourable Member put the Question?

QUESTION 39:

HON MOONGO: I put the Question.

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. The question by Honourable Moongo is a mixed bag. He wants answers from SWAPO and he wants answers from the Government. I am only going to answer on behalf of Government.

It is not true that the SWAPO Party Government is acting contrary in favour of a one-party State in respect to offering or granting of resettlement farms, projects or tenders. If the Honourable Member has specific issues, let him produce them and we shall investigate. As far as the Government is concerned all the citizens are equal and should have equal access either to resettlement farms, projects or to tenders. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Prime Minister. In the absence of the details that the Right Honourable Prime Minister alluded to, I am not

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS–HON MAAMBERUA**
RT HON ANGULA

going to press Honourable Moongo to add to what the Prime Minister has said. Provide the details and the Prime Minister will respond accordingly.

Question 41 is by Honourable Maamberua. Does the Honourable Member put the Question?

QUESTION 41:

HON MAAMBERUA: I put the Question.

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Question 41 by Honourable Maamberua, President in perpetual waiting, is about the Report of Ms Magdalena Sepulveda, the Special United Nations Rapporteur on Supreme Poverty.

Yes, I confirm that the draft Report has been received and the Government is studying this Report very carefully. However I want to draw the attention of Honourable Maamberua to one of the objectives of NDP4, which is to address extreme poverty in Namibia.

According to the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey, extreme poverty in Namibia affects 10 percent of the population. I am not talking about relative poverty, I am talking about absolute poverty. Poverty in general affects 20 percent of our population. I am referring the Honourable Members to the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2009/2010, Page 135. All the details about poverty in Namibia are there and the Report confirms that 10 percent of the population is suffering under severe or extreme poverty and 20 percent of the population is affected by poverty in general.

I was saying that NDP4 is addressing the same problem and what we have to do as Parliament is to monitor whether budgeted programmes are

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS—HON MAAMBERUA
RT HON ANGULA**

actually addressing what NDP4 is stating. Therefore, I leave it in your good hands to monitor the programmes of the Government to see whether extreme poverty is being addressed. However, for now, with regard to the Report in question, we are going to study it very carefully. One of the things the Rapporteur forgot to do is also to highlight the extensive Government Safety Nets ranging from subvention to the senior citizens, to the ex-combatants, to the Orphans and Vulnerable Children and to people with disability. She has ignored those and she went to Oshakati and came up with a very strange name there of a location in Oshakati or perhaps it is Honourable Maamberua who has misspelled it, but it does not matter, extreme poverty is there and 10% is affected. We are going to study the Report and see what kind of programmes are being proposed in NDP4, what kind of Safety Nets and Subventions are being provided in the current Budget and formulate a right response to the UN Human Rights Commission for which this lady is working for. Thank you.

HON MAAMBERUA: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. My question to the Right Honourable Prime Minister was specific; it is about deep poverty in Eenhokele in Oshakati. (Interjections) The Prime Minister does not know the place? Whether Government has declared that particular area as an emergency after this report in *New Era*. That was the specific question and whether there are other pockets of poverty of this magnitude elsewhere in Namibia. Those were the specific questions that I asked. I did not ask a general question about poverty in Namibia. Actually I read all Government Reports that are public and I also read that one. Could the Prime Minister be specific and answer the specific question, please?

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Honourable Maamberua, I told you that I tried to find this village called Eenhokele in Oshakati and I could not find it. The village does not exist. However, I tried to say that we should not bury our heads in the sand, we should face up to the poverty in our country and I was trying to tell you that there is documentation of poverty

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS—HON MAAMBERUA
HON !NARUSEB**

in our country in this Report. Ten percent of our people are affected by extreme poverty whether in Eenhokele or somewhere else and they are citizens. I told you that the Government is not blind about this extreme poverty because it is taken care of in the NDP4. I also told you that besides the NDP4 we have the Social Safety Nets in our Budget, costing more than N\$1 billion. I am not denying that there is extreme poverty. You are a good professor, 10 percent of 2.2 million is a sizeable number besides those ones in Eenhokele.

HON SPEAKER: Question 42 is by Honourable Maamberua to the Minister of Lands and Resettlement. Does the Honourable Member put the Question?

QUESTION 42:

HON MAAMBERUA: I put the Question.

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: Thank you, Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members. I rise this afternoon to respond to questions raised by Honourable UsutuaijeMaamberua.

Although I appreciate the contribution being made to the House by the Honourable Member through the Notice of Questions, I hasten to point out that the issues he has raised are known as they have been brought to the attention of the Government. At the outset I would like to inform the House that the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement takes the plight of our people seriously and, indeed, all the Sectors serving our Nation at large and are thus seized with the matter with a view of finding a lasting solution.

The matters concerning this particular community are cross-cutting and

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS–HON MAAMBERUA
HON !NARUSEB**

due to the nature of the issues, a lot of consultations and investigations have taken place and are indeed taking place already to find a permanent and sustainable solution to the issue, which is in line with the mandate of the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement.

Turning to the questions, a Report about the Hochfeld evictees was compiled and sent to your office in November 2011. By the way, I was observing until the Speaker told us that the Prime Minister is competent enough to respond himself, I was looking at the area where the Honourable Maamberua is seated and without having any *mala fides*, I thought that that is probably the presidential corner.

In the same vein, the media, notably *the Namibian*, on the 4th of November 2011 and the 5th of December 2011 carried extensive reporting about the situation. My response to **Question 1**:

The Ministry from the outset carried out an investigation on this matter to determine what had transpired. The findings by the Ministry revealed that the evicted people came from Hochfeld in the vicinity not far from Farm Brabant No. 403 where they are currently residing. They were brought in the farm by the Councillor of Omatako Constituency, Honourable Kaujeua. The group consists of 76 people. They were evicted from a Hochfeld camp owned by a certain Mr Compion. The group owns 31 goats in total and has no other livestock. They get their livelihood from part-time work in the surrounding farms in the Hochfeld area. The group has been residing at a Hochfeld camp that was previously owned by the Ministry of Safety and Security and later by the Roads Construction Company. After the change of ownership a Court Order for the group to vacate the camp was instituted by Mr Compion.

My response to **Question 2**: We take note of the Honourable Member's statement.

My response to **Question 3**: As alluded to in my earlier statement to the House, the Ministry is aware of the situation. When the plight of this community was brought to our attention, the Ministry immediately

conducted an investigation on this matter as early as December, last year. Following the findings of the investigation, the community was advised to apply for land to enable them to benefit under the current resettlement programme. In an effort to quickly resolve the issues of this community, the Report on their plight was also tabled to the Land Reform Advisory Commission during their meeting of the 21st of August this year. The Commission, upon scrutiny of their applications for land, found out that this community did not require land for agricultural purposes under the current resettlement programme, but land for residential purposes with access to social amenities such as schools, clinics and other basic services.

Following the recommendation of the Commission, the Ministry is investigating possibilities of responding to this community through the allocation of farming units under the social welfare resettlement model which is similar to the current group resettlement project. This model is currently under discussion and being developed by the Ministry to cater for communities that require land for residential purposes but with access to grazing land for a few livestock. It is envisaged that this model will suit the current needs of the evicted Hochfeld community.

My response to **Question 4**: As mentioned earlier, the Ministry carried out an investigation when the matter was brought to our attention. The Ministry is aware of the number and all relevant information on the socio-economic status of the group. This information has informed the recommendations that were made by the Commission and adopted by the Ministry in an effort to resolve the issue.

My response to **Question 5**: In August 2012 the Ministry planned and advertised a livestock farm situated in the Kunene Region that was purchased under the Land Reform Programme for resettlement purposes. Cognisant of the plight of this community, the Ministry advised them to apply for resettlement on one of the units. As mentioned earlier, their application for land was deferred following the recommendation by the Land Reform Advisory Commission to allocate land to this community under the social welfare model. Under the social welfare model the community will receive targeted assistance and services as part of post-settlement support which would address the needs of the elderly members

of the community. This recommendation was taken after a thorough consideration and discussion on the asset-base and immediate needs of the community juxtaposed to other objectives of the Land Reform Programme.

My response to **Question 6:** The Ministry of Lands and Resettlement is fully aware of the needs and plight of these people. There has been a lot of consultation with other Line Ministries, notably the Ministry of Regional, Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, and other related regional institutions to ameliorate the situation and find immediate and long-term sustainable solutions that would enhance the livelihood of this community. The Ministry is currently seized with the matter and ready to implement the written recommendations of the Commission to allocate them land that addresses their current need for residential purposes.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, in conclusion I would like the august House to take note that in an effort to deal with the quest for land by the majority of our people, the Ministry is also addressing a range of other issues arising from our historical experiences through policies meant to dismantle our historical legacy. The current land reform policies and legislation are earmarked at responding to various forms of socio-economic inequalities in our communities, especially towards enhanced access to land without which poverty is exacerbated.

The current Government policy on land remains a priority as inequalities in access to ownership are still prominent in our country. On this note I would like to assure the Honourable Member that the Ministry is cognisant of the diverse and different economic needs of our people and especially the poor in the various economic enhancing programmes.

I thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Notice of Question by Honourable Maamberua and I can only beseech the Almighty to bless us all in the service of our people. Thank you.

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS—HON MAAMBERUA
HON SHIFETA**

HON MAAMBERUA: I would like to take the opportunity to thank the Minister for his reply, which also seem to be quite honest and straightforward. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Question 43 is by Honourable Maamberua. Does the Honourable Member put the Question?

QUESTION 43:

HON MAAMBERUA: I put the Question.

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE,
SPORT AND CULTURE:** Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I want to thank the Honourable Member for the questions posed to the Ministry about the heroes and heroines who perished on the 10th of December 1959. Honourable Member, I think it is incontrovertible that the people who perished on the 10th of December 1959 are heroes and heroines of the liberation struggle and we do have their names. However, the process of engraving their names on the tombstone at the cemetery is a different matter. It is not only the Ministry that has that responsibility because it is for the public good, anybody can initiate the process. But for now we have all the names of these people who died on that day, but then again it is a question of consulting family members. One cannot start the process without consulting family members.

I have the thirteen names here and I can read them to you. They are:

1. Hugo Kasuto
2. Zacheus Tjombe
3. Anna Mungunda
4. Rheinhardt Kuiri

5. Asser Haseb
6. Bartholomew Kahiiko
7. Karondo Mungunda
8. Benhardt Kutsche
9. Willem Cloete
10. Amon Uripura
11. Johannes Haimbodi
12. Mandume; and
13. Kaananja Tjombe

These are the people who perished on the 10th of December 1959. I think my answer was concise. Thank you very much.

HON MAAMBERUA: Honourable Speaker, again in this instance my question was specific, we wanted to know whether the Ministry is going to engrave these names before the 10th of December this year or not and if the Minister or Deputy Minister is saying that there will be consultations with the families, could you be specific on when these consultations are starting with the families and if these names are already in the historical archives, what exactly are you consulting with the families about? After all, were there consultations with the families when the tombstone was erected on their behalf? So please, if you can just be specific about these questions.

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE,
SPORT AND CULTURE:** Honourable Member, I think I said we have not started with the process of engraving. Your question was whether the Ministry intends to engrave the names on that tombstone and my answer was no, we have not started the process. I said, firstly there should be an initiation process to engrave those names and consultations with the family members in order to obtain their consent. That is the process I am talking about and we have not started yet with that process.

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS–HON MOONGO**
HON DR KAMWI

Whether we are going to do it before the 10th of December this year, I said no, because we have not started with that process. As I said, this is for the public good, it is not only the Ministry that has to do that, you can also initiate it and it will be welcomed. We will be able to consult and see what can be done.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:40

△

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:30

HON SPEAKER: Question 44 is by Honourable Moongo. Does the Honourable Member put the Question?

QUESTION 44:

HON MOONGO: I put the Question.

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Thank you, Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members. I would firstly like to thank Honourable Moongo for his interest in activities related to the Ministry of Health and Social Services. The Honourable Member wants to know if I am aware that there are some people who work in the malaria section countrywide that are not permanently employed for more than forty years.

I would like to correct this statement by saying it is not factually correct to say that malaria areas are countrywide. That is not factually correct. For

the information of the Honourable Member and the Nation at large, malaria is only confined to the northern Regions of this country, primarily to Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Omusati and Oshana and to a lesser extent, Kunene and Otjozondjupa. Malaria in Namibia is seasonal, that is from November to December going to early May. It is equally not correct to say permanently employed for more than forty years now. This country is only independent for 22 years.

The Ministry is currently employing 470 workers on an annual basis during the spraying cycle to carry out indoor residual spraying, using chlorinated hydrocarbon, specifically 75 percent DDT wettable powder in huts, primarily targeting walls and roofs and the target is the malaria vectors, especially Anopheles Funestus, Anopheles Gambiae and Anophele Arabiensis. All these species rest indoors. In so-called modern houses we use pyrethroids.

In line with WHO guidelines the spraying cycle starts beginning September and ends end of December. These are the major vector control strategies in all affected areas which I cited above. This is the Ministry's major preventative campaign targeting all affected areas.

Regarding **Question 2**, why the Ministry is ignoring the Labour Act, which prohibits unfair treatment, victimisation and exploitation of workers in the Oshakati State Hospital. Honourable Speaker, Sir, these are serious wild allegations. Most unfortunately, he did not specify who are those allegedly treated unfairly, victimised and/or exploited. Oshakati Intermediate Hospital complex is huge, thus it would have been more useful for Honourable Moongo to be specific. For example, who are these health practitioners? Are they doctors, pharmacists, nurses, environmental health officers, admin support or physiotherapists? The list is so long. Unfortunately the Honourable Member has not been useful in assisting us to give him an appropriate answer.

Regarding your **Question 3**, is it also true that those temporary workers are underpaid and only receive their monthly salaries after two months after they have gone on recess? When will their salaries be adjusted or be

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS–HON MOONGO**
HON DR KAMWI

increased? The way he has put it is not true. It would have been useful if Honourable Moongo could have provided at least a yardstick to which he is comparing the salaries of the spraying men and women. The spraying operators are recruited as temporary workers at GRN Grade A1, L1, which is the equivalent of GRN labourers entry level and the scale is N\$18,932 – N\$24,936 and by the way, this is determined by the Public Service Commission of Namibia.

In addition to their salaries, they receive camping allowances and leave gratuities. Salary notches are adjusted depending on the number of years, that is, counting the months that they have worked. Government salary increment or adjustments benefit all Government employees and the spraying men and women are employees of Government through the Public Service Commission.

As per contract agreement they are to receive their salaries timely every month-end. There may be some delays in payment which may occur in one Region, but that should not be generalised to be the same for all the malaria Regions.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, regarding the last part of his last question whether it is true that the usage of the DDT chemical, which is *dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane*, is harmful and endangering the health of the workers. I find this question very disturbing as it is being put to the Ministry at a time when the spraying operators are actually out in the field. This question is put to us at a time when one would expect Honourable Moongo to assist the Ministry by informing his community, in his capacity both as Headman and as an Honourable Member of Parliament, about the importance of indoor spraying, using DDT.

Honourable Speaker, during 1989 the then South African Department of Health was on the verge of eliminating malaria in this country, especially in the northern part of this country. Indeed, at Independence the parasite rate in the northern Regions stood at 1 percent and for Caprivi and Kavango it ranged from around 0.1 to 1 percent. They had managed to control malaria by using the same chemical, DDT wettable powder as an insecticide of choice for malaria vector control. However, during 1989

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS–HON MOONGO**
HON DR KAMWI

following the then political propaganda that DDT was used primarily for the lower-income group and that it was not the insecticide of choice, the spraying coverage ranged from 50 to 60 percent in almost all the malaria areas in this country. The end-result for that sorry state of affairs was disastrous. What happened? Namibia at Independence experienced the worst epidemic in the northern part of this country, which claimed on record five thousand lives.

When the SWAPO Party took over and put the administration in place, we educated the communities on the importance of using DDT, addressing its long-lasting efficacy on both the walls and roofs of the house, its affordability, cost-effectiveness, the veritability component to the vector species. Permit me at this point in time to share some information.

It looks like Honourable Moongo may be working with the so-called environmentalists. I would like him to take note that both the American States and Europe were during the fifties infested with malaria and that it was DDT, which eliminated and, in some of the states, completely eradicated malaria. Interestingly enough, it is some of those nationals who come to Africa and want to dictate to us to stop using DDT for public health, which is in line with WHO guidelines.

The use of DDT and other organic pollutants is strictly controlled internationally, regionally and nationally and is used for Public Health only in malaria control as per Stockholm Convention which this Honourable House ratified.

Spraymen and all people handling DDT undergo extensive training on the use of DDT to protect both the environment and themselves. According to the literature, and I want to quote H M Gills and D A Warrell in *Essential Malariology*, 3rd Edition: “*DichloroDiphenylTrichloroethane* (DDT) was originally synthesized in 1874, but its insecticidal properties were discovered in 1939. It was used during the Second World War and is one of the most researched chemicals. To date, DDT is still the most widely used insecticide in Public Health. Its toxicity to humans is very low and there is no evidence that the millions of people whose houses were treated with DDT are at any risk from exposure to it.”

15 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS–HON MOONGO**
HON DR KAMWI

Honourable Speaker, I would like to end by saying the Honourable Member should know that whereas Namibia recorded more than 7,000 deaths countrywide at Independence due to malaria, that is in 1990, by the end of 2011 Namibia had officially recorded nine deaths due to malaria, most of which were imported. This remarkable achievement was as a result of the persistent use of DDT as indoor residual insecticide spraying. You may also wish to know that in fact the abbreviated name, DDT, was given to this compound by the British Ministry of Supply.

Honourable Moongo, the DDT chemical is not harmful and is not endangering the health of any health worker, as your sources seem to allege. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

HON MOONGO: I am happy that he explained so that the people understand. However, I think it would be good if the Ministry could also try to educate the people, because after spraying of DDT some of the house animals die. Let them educate the community before spraying. I am happy that the Minister admitted that some malaria workers are not always paid at the right time and is the Minister aware that even a temporary worker legally needs a basic salary and other assistance such as medical aid, overtime, etcetera. Even if he only works for three weeks, he should be entitled to these, otherwise it is unfair if a person works for two years on a temporary basis. They need permanent salaries with full benefits. I hope the Minister will take note of this.

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES:

Honourable Speaker, Sir, I just want to correct the Honourable Member by saying there are no temporary workers who have been employed for two years only, not at all. It is the same team on an annual basis. When time comes they are always invited, they continue and they are receiving all the benefits that all other health workers do receive at their category, determined by the Public Service Commission of Namibia and not by the Ministry. Thank you very much.

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON EKANDJO**

HON SPEAKER: Thank you, Honourable Minister, we move on. The last question, 45 is by Honourable Moongo to the Minister of Defence and the Minister is not here. Honourable Deputy Minister?

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Honourable Speaker, may I ask the indulgence of the House for the question to stand over until next week, Thursday?

HON SPEAKER: The First Notice of Motion is the one of the Honourable Minister of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development. Does the Minister Move the Motion?

**HON MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:** I Move the Motion.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to. The Minister has the Floor.

**APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION**

**HON MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:** Honourable Speaker,

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON EKANDJO**

Honourable Members, I rise to motivate a recommendation for the appointment of Members of the Delimitation Commission by the President with the approval of Parliament.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, there is no doubt that our democracy has grown deep roots. We have passed legislation, which regulates the affairs of Government from central, regional to local levels. The delimitation of our country into Regions and Constituencies is linked to the national voters roll.

Against this background, elections at regional level can only succeed if there is certainty regarding Constituency boundaries. Therefore, the delimitation of our country by the Delimitation Commission is part of our efforts aimed at making the work of the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN) easier. In this manner it will add to the production of a credible, transparent and verifiable national voters roll.

A Delimitation Commission is a constitutional body that is established in terms of the Namibian Constitution, the Supreme Law of our land. Article 104(1) of the Namibian Constitution provides: *“The Delimitation Commission shall consist of a chairperson who shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court and two other persons to be appointed by the President with the approval of Parliament.”*

Article 104(2) of the Namibian Constitution provides that: *“The Delimitation Commission shall discharge its duties in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Parliament and this Constitution and shall report thereon to the President.”*

It is against this background that in 1992 Parliament in its wisdom passed legislation to provide for the duties and functions of the Delimitation Commission. Section 5(1)(b) of the Regional Councils Act of 1992 (Act 22 of 1992) provides that: *“The President – (b) shall at intervals of not less than six years and not more than twelve years, commencing from the commencement of this Act, with a view to dividing the Regions into Constituencies, appoint in accordance with the provisions of Article*

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON EKANDJO**

104(1) of the Namibian Constitution by proclamation in the Gazette, a Delimitation Commission to make recommendations to him or her in relation to such change, new Regions or Constituencies, as the case may be, and in consequence of any such change, the re-division of a Region into Constituencies or in relation to the division of a new Region into Constituencies.”

In addition, Section 5 of the Act spells out the functions of the Delimitation Commission and the procedure of submitting its Report to the President. It also provides procedures how the President can deal with the Report of the Delimitation Commission once it is submitted to him or her.

Honourable Members may recall that just recently His Excellency the President appointed a Presidential Commission on Health. Its chairperson is a well-known Judge who normally acts as a Judge of the Supreme Court. Against the abovementioned background, the Judge President, Honourable Justice Damaseb, was requested to identify a Judge of the High Court who, in terms of the Namibian Constitution and the Regional Councils Act of 1992, as amended, shall be the chairperson of the Commission.

I am pleased to inform this august House that the High Court has identified Honourable Justice Alfred Mubita Siboleka for the exercise.

In terms of the provisions of the Namibian Constitution and the Act referred to above, two other persons have to be appointed by the President with the approval of Parliament. I am, therefore, pleased to put forward two names of Namibian citizens who are recommended as additional members of the Delimitation Commission. These are, Dr Zedekia Joseph Ngavirue and Dr John F Steytler. I do not need to motivate Dr Ngavirue in detail because he is a well-known personality to most of the Honourable Members of this august House. Suffice to say that he was the first Director-General of the National Planning Commission from Independence in 1990 to 1995. From 1995 to 2003, Dr Ngavirue was Namibia’s Ambassador to the European Union and the Benelux States.

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON EKANDJO**

During his tenure he was elected as Chief Ambassadorial Spokesperson for over seventy countries of the African-Caribbean-Pacific Group (CP) in the negotiations on trade and economic cooperation which culminated in the COTONOU Agreement of 2000. Dr Ngavirue, therefore, is known as a skilled negotiator, a planner and diplomat who will add value to the Delimitation Commission.

Dr John Steytler is equally a well-known and respected son of the soil from the south of our country. He has an impeccable research capability given his involvement in institutions of repute, such as the National Planning Commission, Bank Windhoek and the Bank of Namibia. In addition, he worked as a Senior Advisor to the IMF. His wealth of experience includes Industry Advisor to Capricorn Investment Holdings. I have, therefore, no doubt that his immense research skills will add value to the work of the Delimitation Commission.

Honourable Speaker, I do not need to motivate the Judge because the Namibian Constitution has made it very clear that once identified, he or she automatically becomes Chairperson of the Commission. In addition, Judges are appointed by the President of our Republic on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission. Prior to their appointment, the Judicial Service Commission scrutinises the candidates and take into account, *inter alia*, their integrity. It is in this context that Article 104(1) of the Namibian Constitution, accepted by the founder fathers and mothers, some of whom are still in this august House, saw it fit to make a Judge as a Chairperson of the Delimitation Commission.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, it is now my singular honour to request this august House to approve the appointment of Honourable Justice Alfred Siboleka, Dr Zedekia Ngavirue and Dr John Steytler and mandate the President of the Republic of Namibia, His Excellency Dr Hifikepunye Pohamba, to appoint them as members of the Delimitation Commission. I so Move, Comrade Speaker.

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON SIOKA**

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Honourable Minister. Honourable Sioka.

HON MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: Honourable Speaker, thank you very much for the Floor. Even though I did confirm with my senior about the appointment of the three colleagues, let me also join the colleague by supporting the three members of the Commission. They are well known and especially the Chairperson of the Commission is from my Region and it will be an injustice if I do not support his appointment. He is a hardworking person, very committed and the decision to nominate him was a good one.

Comrade Speaker, I am rising in support of these appointments and there are two issues I want to raise which really affected my life in the past days, weeks, months and years. There was a debatable issue on Open Line of the Silozi Service about Caprivi and Mukwe. In 2002 Mukwe was part and parcel of Caprivi and for administrative reasons Mukwe was returned to Kavango. That was the cause for the Debate in the Region, that the land is given to the people in Kavango and that Caprivi is becoming smaller and smaller. Therefore, I am urging the Commission that they have to conduct wide consultations with the leaders in the Region and explain to them, because these questions were put to us. Some of us could go through our Political Parties and address them on how the demarcation was done and how Mukwe went back to Kavango.

The general feeling is that, the Caprivi Region is losing land because the demarcation ends at Omega. According to those who know politics, apparently Divundu belongs Caprivi. I do not know that history, but that was the Debate and that is why we went there and tried to convince them that demarcation is not a permanent process, it is a temporary one, that they demarcate Constituencies and Local Authorities and after ten years there will be another demarcation. We tried to convince them.

Comrade Speaker, this story did not end there, people were still calling in and that is why I am very happy that the Chairperson of this Delimitation

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON SIOKA**

Commission is from that Region so that he will help us to solve this problem and explain to our people in our vernacular language so that they will understand very well.

I am urging our people to attend the meetings of the Delimitation Commission in Caprivi. I would like to have their programme so that I can join them in explaining the work of the Delimitation Commission.

Then there is an issue of Katima Rural where this Constituency belongs to two chiefs. Some people feel that, if you belong to Katima Rural you are either a subject of Chief Mamili or a subject of Chief Moraliswane. We also need to explain this to our people so that they will understand. They also feel that since I am Mafwe, if I belong there, I am Basubia. Since you are Basubia, if you belong there, you are Mafwe, which is not like that. This demarcation is just a temporary thing, it is not permanent.

I urge the people of Caprivi that they should work together with this team when they are in Caprivi. It was a very thorny issue when Katima Rural was demarcated, because some branches of Katima Rural belong to Kabbe and other branches belong to Sibinda apparently and we could not honour that. If we now go and explain to them, they will understand and honour the demarcation, that it is a law.

Comrade Speaker, in conclusion, there is one thing that I have detected in the appointment of the Commission, namely that gender was not considered. This Commission will exist for ten years without a woman. The women are only to be secretaries, nothing else. In future they should consider including a woman. This Commission is as important as the Public Service Commission and others which have women as members and we also need women in this Commission. We have female Judges who could take over. Therefore, we should also consider women to serve on the Commission.

Otherwise, I know the three colleagues very well, I cannot say more than what the Minister has said and all of them are comrades. With these few

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON KAPIA**

remarks, I support the appointment of the Delimitation Commission without any reservation.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Kapia.

HON KAPIA: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I rise to support the appointment of the Commissioners of the Delimitation Commission.

Honourable Speaker, at this point in time the people of Namibia have become aware of the importance of the Delimitation Commission. During the time of the past two Delimitation Commissions the people of this country were not really aware of their functions and, therefore, I want to urge the Namibian people, particularly the youth, to carefully follow the movements of the Delimitation Commission as they are visiting the Regions and Constituencies, so that they go and listen, ask questions and make proposals to the Commission.

I know the Delimitation Commission has to work independently, but they must also take cognisance of the suggestions and advice received from the communities in the Regions. In many Constituencies and Regions there are disputes about borderlines and I am happy that Dr John Steytler, who is the Chief Executive of the Statistics Agency is part and parcel of this Commission, because when they are going to draw the maps of Constituency and Region borders, these things must be made clear.

I know the Delimitation Commission will not be subjected to tribal borderlines or village borderlines, but they must really look at the issue of borders of Constituencies and Regions and towns. Some towns were cut in half and very important areas which were supposed to be part of that town were excluded and now these areas are being developed without proper planning. Even if you now include it in the town boundaries, the

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON KAPIA**

Government will have to cough up a lot of money to compensate the people who erected big buildings settled there. There are no roads, no space in-between, this one is facing this side, this one is facing that side. I do not know what they are going to do, but I really want to appeal to the Namibian people to come out in big numbers and meet the Delimitation Commission when they visit the Constituencies and Regions. It will help them to hear the opinions of the people in order to re-demarcate the Constituencies and Regions properly and avoid tribal or ethnic lines, causing one group to be in one Region, which is also dangerous. To have one ethnic group in one Region is a very dangerous situation.

HON MEMBER: Give examples.

HON KAPIA: I do not want to give examples, but I know there are examples. Therefore, Honourable Speaker, I really want to support the appointment of the Delimitation Commission and for them to immediately start its work. I suspect that this could even be one of the reasons why the registration of voters cannot take place, because if we now register people and the delimitation comes thereafter, we would face another problem. Therefore, the Delimitation Commission should start its work to pave the way for the total registration of voters in this country, so that we can do away with the current voters cards and have proper voters cards for proper Constituencies, town, villages and Regions.

I Move that the House approves the appointment of the Delimitation Commission. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Shixwameni.

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON SHIXWAMENI**

HON SHIXWAMENI: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker, for the opportunity. I would just like to echo one thing Honourable Kapia said, namely that we should avoid Constituencies and Regions comprising of tribal or ethnic entities. I support the appointment of the three persons whom I know and I think they would be able to do a good job for the country. My only caution is that the delimitation of Constituency boundaries is sometimes politicised and I hope that we would avoid that pitfall.

As we all know, the apartheid regime in South Africa, particularly the National Party, was known to have used Constituency demarcation to defeat their rivals in terms of voting. When they knew that this side supports another Party, they cut it in half so that the support is divided. I hope we have learned those apartheid lessons and that as a people striving to build one united Nation we shall avoid some of these pitfalls and manoeuvring that apartheid used to do in the past.

I think it is not about the personalities *per se* who are being appointed, it is about doing a job and doing an excellent job that would be able to take our country forward and that would be able to satisfy Namibians that, indeed, the boundaries are fair. Constituencies and Regions are economic units in themselves and we should probably interrogate the question whether having more Regions and Constituencies good for the country. What is the cost to having more and more, smaller and smaller Constituencies while some Constituencies only have 1,500 voters? Is that socio-economically viable? That is probably one question that the Commission should interrogate.

I understand there are Regions, which are bigger in terms of population and it makes some economic sense, but does fragmenting the smaller Regions economically viable for our country? Would we be able to afford paying for more Governors, more chairpersons, more Councillors? That is the issue that must be interrogated during the process of delimitation of Constituencies and Regions.

Honourable Doreen Sioka said the Commission will not be a partisan

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON SHIXWAMENI**

Commission as all of them are comrades. It is in that way that we make people avoid contact with this Commission, because people take it that no, this is a SWAPO commission, so it is coming to create SWAPO boundaries around here. I think that should be condemned and discouraged and that this is a Commission of the Namibian State, appointed by the Head of State of all Namibians and that they go down there to listen to all the people who live in the Regions and in the Constituencies. We should not create that image that this is a SWAPO commission, because already the Health Commission which was recently appointed by the President has in some Regions been labelled.

**HON MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD
WELFARE:** May I ask Comrade Shixwameni a question?

HON SHIXWAMENI: Yes, you can ask.

**HON MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD
WELFARE:** Comrade Shixwameni, you have accepted my question as a Comrade. Do you belong to SWAPO?

HON SHIXWAMEI: It is basically an irrelevant question. The issue is that when you politicise it and say it is a SWAPO Commission, the fact that she said it is all Comrades, sent a clear message out there that this is a SWAPO-run Commission.

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON SHIXWAMENI**

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Comrade Speaker, I am rising on a Point of Order to appeal to Honourable Shixwameni to do the right thing and acknowledge to the Nation that he knows that in fact not all these persons whose names were mentioned here as proposed candidates to be members of the Commission are indeed SWAPO members. He knows that very well and, therefore, to pretend as though he thinks they are SWAPO members and try to plant that idea into the minds of the public is not very honourable.

HON SHIXWAMENI: I am trying to explain one thing here. As leaders our message should be very clear and we should not leave doubt in the minds of ordinary people that this Commission is associated with one Political Party. That would be wrong. We should all as leaders of this country say that that Commission is going to work in nothing else but the best interest of the country. We should not talk double-tongued. I know all these Commissioners, I know their political affiliations, but we want to send out the message that this is a Commission that is redrawing the boundaries of Namibia for Namibia and not related to a Political Party. That is the message that I want to hammer home.

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Honourable Speaker, I rise on a point of information and clarity. Honourable Shixwameni, you did not complete what were you saying about the Commission on Health. If you could elaborate more.

HON SHIXWAMENI: I was saying that it is already affecting the current Commission on Health, because I heard on the Rukavango services the Governor announcing, when the Commission was in Rundu, that it is only SWAPO members that can attend the hearing. You can go to the NBC and get the tape and review the record. He was on a

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON SHIXWAMENI**

programme, he was confronted by the journalist, saying that *“how can you as Governor say that the meeting can only be attended* (intervention)

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

Inasmuch as we hear what the Honourable Member is saying, I think we sitting here should not be misunderstood. Our Rules state that somebody who is not here should not be mentioned and the Governor definitely is not here. Secondly, most of us probably did not listen to the radio and maybe that Debate needs to go to another platform, because otherwise the Governor will react. I want to advise the Honourable Member to stick to the Delimitation Commission so that we make progress.

HON SHIXWAMENI: I am sorry if I mentioned somebody that is not in the House, for that I apologise, but I was trying to illustrate that here you have a person going on air, informing people in that area that it is only for SWAPO members. It is only when the journalist confronted him that, *“how can you say that the meeting is only for SWAPO members, what about the other people, because this is a commission of inquiry”*, that is when he correct himself and said, *“no, I made a mistake, even the other people can also come, but it is much more the members of SWAPO because we are the ones who are the Ruling Party and who make policy.”* If he was not corrected by the announcer, that statement would have gone unchallenged. (Interjections)

You can shout and do whatever, the point that I am trying to make is that state institutions should be depoliticised. If we say the army is a SWAPO army it will have serious consequences for the country. Honourable Kaapanda is trying his best with his National Pride project and then we as leaders contradict what is being announced outside there that we should all unite. If we are to unite, we need to leave Party politics aside in some instances and talk as Namibians.

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON SHIXWAMENI**

The last point that I want to emphasise is that as economic units, the Regions should be able to be viable. It is not just cutting a chunk of land and saying it is a Region. Are our Regions economically viable, are they economically sustainable? Because the next point I was going to touch on is that we should give more power to the Regions to do more of their own things. We probably have to establish Regional Parliaments so that they also do economic activities there, because the current regional set-up, to say the least, is powerless. Yes, what decisions do the Regional Councillors really take for their Regions? We need to give more power to the Regions and the Constituency Councillors so that they do the job there, the budgeting, the development at Constituency and regional level. If we continue with the current set-up, we are basically paying lip-service to decentralisation. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Shixwameni, you were citing possible examples that are likely to create misunderstanding in the minds of the people. You were beginning to sound as if what you were speculating are proven facts and it should not become that. You sound as if it is so, therefore we should not do that. I want you to listen to yourself.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Honourable Speaker, all that I am saying is that if we are really serious about regional development we should empower the grassroots, namely the Constituencies and the Regions. They should be able to get more power. There is no contradiction in that. (Intervention)

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT: I would like to ask Honourable Shixwameni one or two questions. Honourable Shixwameni, you want to lecture us or the Government that we do not understand why there should be Regions and Constituencies. In fact, you are questioning the legitimacy of the Constitution. Do you think

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON SHIXWAMENI**

people just woke up one day and said, let there be Constituencies and let there be Regions, without any planning? What I am trying to tell you is that for everything there is a beginning and there is development. Why do you want to lecture us that Constituencies and Regions are not empowered? Who told you that there is no programme for empowerment? Where did you get that notion? Maybe you should explain because you know very well that there were no Regional Constituency Offices in each Region and they are there now. The Governors used to be a Councillors and right now you have a Governor of the Region. Where do you think we got that idea from? Do you think we just woke up? Could you please answer?

HON SHIXWAMENI: I would have thought as a Doctor he could have done better. I am not lecturing, I am saying, twenty years after having established Regions and Constituencies and having had two Delimitation Commissions, it is time to sit down and reflect and ask whether we are doing things the right way. It does not kill to re-evaluate, to review. It does not mean that we are questioning the Constitution. Indeed, it is even time for the Constitution to be reviewed so that we look at those things which are probably obstacles to development and progress, so that we review these issues. There is nothing wrong to review something, it is done in academia, it is done everywhere. Those people who do not reflect and review are stagnating. You have to look forward, look at the job you have done and ask how do we improve this particular job?

As to the Governors, I did not say that you woke up one day from dreamland and established Constituencies. I know that they are the creation of the Constitution, but I would like the Regions to be more empowered. Why do we have appointed Governors as opposed to elected Governors? That is one area that could be looked at, it is not an area which can be ignored. Are appointed Governors better off than the Region as a whole voting for one candidate as a Governor? This is something you need to look at and I hope your congress would look at some of these issues. We should not bury our heads in the sand like the

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON SHIXWAMENI**

ostrich, we should be able to improve so that our country does better. If we are doing mediocre we should be able to improve upon it and move to a higher level of development.

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Honourable Speaker, the Motion is very clear, it is about three gentlemen to become members of the Delimitation Commission. Are we writing the terms of reference of the Delimitation Commission or what is it that is going on now? I need to be advised.

HON SPEAKER: Good question. Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Thank you. In fact, the Right Honourable Prime Minister as the Chief of Government Business in this House should be able to direct those misdirected questions.

I was going to conclude and say we should reflect positively on the Delimitation Commission and encourage them to take the socio-economic factors into account when cutting around the boundaries and let us make sure that the boundaries are not cut according to ethnic or tribal lines, but that they would reflect much more on the geography and the population of a particular Region.

With those few remarks, Honourable Speaker, I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Moongo.

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON MOONGO**

HON MOONGO: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. Honourable Speaker, I have confidence in these three candidates who are highly qualified, however, I have a serious concern and that is that some highly qualified persons can manoeuvre things so quickly that we cannot follow. They were nominated by the President, which is very good and I support it, but did the President take into account that the Delimitation Commission caused some problems in Uukwaluudhi? (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Can you leave the President out of that one? He could not have done that in nominating these three candidates. Just state your point.

HON MOONGO: After the Constituencies and Regions were demarcated, there was a dispute about the tribal tradition land between Uukolongadhi and Kaoko. Maybe this happened elsewhere, as mentioned by Honourable Sioka. Did the President nominate a commission to investigate and defuse those quarrels or did he allow it to grow and grow? It now causes me not to support these candidates because they demarcate and it causes trouble. I will support it if the President can also send a commission to defuse that situation, but if he allows it to continue, why do we allow the same people to again demarcate and cause more trouble? (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Member, can we read together what the Motion says?

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Comrade Speaker, on a Point of Information. If an Honourable Member of this august House has a stone to grind with the President of the Republic, he must do it

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON MOONGO**

somewhere else. We are talking about a Delimitation Commission and he is asking did the President consider, did the President understand, did the President send some other Commission? Why is the President being lectured by the DTA Vice-President? How can two people lecture the majority?

HON SPEAKER: I was actually directing Honourable Moongo. I am reading to you: *“That this Assembly approves the appointment of the Delimitation Commission in terms of Article 104(1) of the Namibian Constitution and Section 5 of the Regional Councils Act”* and the names are given. That is all that we are asked to do here. Leave the President out.

HON MOONGO: Then I leave the President, but the point is, are we going to nominate the same people again?

HON SPEAKER: We will get to that, it has nothing to do with this. We were asked to approve these three people.

HON MOONGO: I am in support of the three candidates on condition that the demarcation must not cause more confusion and more tribal tension on Constituency boundaries. This is a serious concern, Colleagues. Maybe some Colleagues do not care, but some of us who are in the traditional set-up have serious concerns.

As regards the term used here that this is a SWAPO Party Government, that causes more people to feel everything is only for SWAPO.
(Intervention)

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON MUHARUKUA**

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Moongo, I am going to Rule you Out of Order.

HON MOONGO: Let us bury that thing now! (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: We cannot talk together, I am going to Rule you Out of Order, you are not speaking to the Motion.

HON MOONGO: I think if they are going to act in good faith in the interest of the people and not that of a certain party, I can support the Motion. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Muharukua.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: Thank you, Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members. I rise to support the nomination of the three members of the Commission because they are sons of the soil.

When we talk about the demarcation of the Regions, we have to go back to one Namibia, one Nation. With the first demarcation of the Kunene Region we had Ruacana, Uukolongadhi and half of Uukwaludhi in Kunene Region. The second Delimitation Commission took this to Omusati and I do not know why, as Omusati has many Constituencies. I asked the new Commission to bring the old parts of Kunene back to Kunene, because Kaoko is big with only a few people. Why did the

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON MUHARUKUA**

second Commission take these people to another Region with so many people?

HON SPEAKER: I do not know what you are talking about. All we are asked in this Motion is to approve the names of the people.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: Which people (laughter) All I am saying is that I want the new Commission to bring back those Constituencies.

HON SPEAKER: When the Commission is established (intervention)

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: No, I am standing to say I support.

HON SPEAKER: No, I have the last word. When we have approved these names, the Commission will do its work. That is the Commission to speak to when it is established.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: We are going to talk to them and we are going to mobilise our people to meet the Commissioners as they are sons of this soil. They also have to call the people who represent their people. Sometimes they are meeting some people who are confusing them.

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON LIMBO**

HON SPEAKER: I do not think that these people were there before or are re-appointing them? Let the Commission be established, I am sure the Commission will go around consulting people, they will have an address, we can write to them and tell them things they should not do and tell them that they should stick to this, that and the other. All that we are asked here is to approve these three people

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD
WELFARE:** I support the Motion.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Limbo.

HON LIMBO: Thank you very much. First of all, I just want to say that we are waiting for the Delimitation Commission to be established because we would like to have some of these minor squabbles to be resolved. We have seen that many people are confused and as a result we had a low turnout at the previous elections. The people did not know which Constituency they had to go to and I hope that with these people in place they are going to help us to make sure that the delimitation of the boundaries are clear. At the same time I would like to request that the communities must be consulted as there are areas where people have to travel 70 kilometres to the headquarters of their Constituency, while the other Constituency headquarters are much nearer. They have to reorganise so that the people do not have to travel long distances.

I support the nomination of the members and at the same time I want them to take this into consideration because we do not want people to be confused during the next election. The people must know to which Constituency they belong and the communities must be consulted as soon

15 November 2012

**APPOINTMENT: MEMBERS OF THE
DELIMITATION COMMISSION
HON MUSHELENGA / HON EKANDJO**

as the Commission reaches the Regions so that we all understand and speak one language. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Mushelenga.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, mine was to give guidance as the Speaker said that we are now going into the substance of issues that are supposed to be given to the Commission. Unless someone has something against these three names, whether they think they are not qualified, they are not supposed to be on the Commission and if not, we approve and we avoid this unnecessary Debate.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Does the Minister wish to reply?

**HON MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:** Honourable Speaker, all the concerns raised by the Honourable Members should be put to the Commission and not to this House. This House only has to approve the names and then the Commission will visit the Regions to speak to the Political Parties, the Regional Leaders, churches, Traditional Leaders. Let us just put our concerns and suggestions regarding the boundaries of Constituencies to them. With this, I thank Honourable Members for supporting the Motion.

15 November 2012

HON SPEAKER: I now put the Question, that the Motion be adopted. Any objections? Agreed to. The House stands adjourned until Tuesday, 14:30.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 17:45 UNTIL 2012.11.20 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
20 NOVEMBER 2012**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HON SPEAKER: The Business of the House is called to order. I have two announcements to make. Firstly, a reminder that tomorrow afternoon 14:30 we will have Honourable Excellency Ms Graca Machel as our guest of honour and her delegation. On that occasion, I shall have the Rightful Honourable Prime Minister to, by way of welcoming her, say a few things. However, following her presentation of audience with us during tea break, she will be launching a Report that is of importance to the Nation, Parliament, Cabinet and certainly to the Line Ministries.

That is one. Secondly we are all invited today, the 20th of November 2012 after the adjournment of the House to be briefed by the people responsible for the pension benefits, people from GIPF in respect of our pension benefits. I am told it would be a short briefing but obviously, I hope it touches the hearts of all of us in anticipation of good news.

Too much of that. Any petitions, Reports of Standing or Selected Committees? None. Other Reports and Papers? First the Minister of Finance and then the Minister of Mines. Minister of Finance?

TABLING: REPORTS OF AUDITOR-GENERAL

20 November 2012

TABLING OF REPORTS
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA / HON KATALI

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the table Reports of the Auditor-General on the accounts of the following:

1. Film and Video Development Fund of the Namibian Film Commission for the Financial Year ended March 31 2011;
2. Guardian Fund for the Financial Years ended March 31 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010; and
3. National Youth Service for the Financial Year ended March 2009.

I so Move Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Will the Honourable Minister table the Reports. Minister of Mines.

**TABLING: ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE ATOMIC
ENERGY BOARD OF NAMIBIA**

HON MINISTER OF MINES AND ENERGY: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the table the annual review of the Atomic Energy Board of Namibia for the year 2011/2012.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Minister table the Report. Minister of Lands.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS

20 November 2012

**NOTICE OF QUESTIONS
HON MOONGO**

HON SPEAKER: Any Notice of Questions? Honourable Moongo.

QUESTION 48:

HON MOONGO: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. I give Notice that on Thursday, the 22nd of November 2012, I shall ask the Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration the following:

1. Can the Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration agree or deny that there are persistent bad conditions hampering the duties of the teaching and the nursing professions of foreigners from SADC countries when reapplying for work permits for a few years. We know the priority of the Namibian Government is to give work to Namibian people.
 2. Is it not high time that the Ministry issue work permits for more than five years to the abovementioned professions because of the outcry or strike crisis of workers?
 3. Is it done intentionally for those foreigners who also have many children born in Namibia to apply for permanent residence which takes many years to be approved?
 4. Is it so complicated to investigate whether the applicants are honest or involved in any criminal activities, can the Minister explain?
-

HON SPEAKER: Can the Honourable Member table the Question. Honourable Von Wietersheim.

20 November 2012

**NOTICE OF QUESTIONS
HON VON WIETERSHEIM**

QUESTION 49:

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: Thank you Honourable Speaker. I give Notice on Thursday, the 20th of November 2012, I shall ask the Honourable Minister of Mines and Energy a question which I tabled for asking the Honourable Minister of Mines and Energy on the 17th of November 2011, exactly one year ago. The Honourable Minister was probably happy that the question finally lapsed as so many of our uncomfortable questions do, however, the relevant problems obviously remain haunting the Government if not resolved as can be seen by the strike of NamPower employees:

1. Has the Honourable Minister by now demanded an explanation from the Board of Directors of NamPower why the Board found it fit to spend the sum of N\$1 million on a new luxury vehicle providing at the same time for some expensive extras for the Managing Director of NamPower as reported at that time?
2. Is it true that the Managing Director is already receiving a car allowance as part of his remuneration package?
3. Has the Nampower Board been able to justify to you Honourable Minister its decision to blow such an amount of money on one luxury car for its Managing Director, while purportedly not being able to meet NamPower employees' demands for salary increases? Thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Can the Honourable Member table the Question. Any further Notice or Questions? Notice of Motions? None. Honourable Mutorwa.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

20 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON MUTORWA**

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

Thank you Comrade Speaker for giving me the Floor to make a Ministerial Statement. On Pages 13 and 14 of the Public Service Commission's Annual Report for the period of the 1st of April 2011 to the 31st of March 2012; the following statements are amongst others made and I quote. *"During the reporting period the Public Service Commission conducted comprehensive HR and payroll audits in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration as well as the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. The aim was to assess the effectiveness of the HR functions and to ensure that they are in compliance with legislation applicable to the Public Service as well as to identify ghost employees on the payrolls of the different Offices, Ministries, Agencies and Regional Councils."*

It was also detected that in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry 382 names appeared on the payroll and not on the staff establishment while 19 names of staff members whose services were terminated or who were transferred to other Offices, Ministries and Agencies were still on the staff establishment. Names of persons appearing on the payroll but not on the establishment, give the impression of ghost employees which are tantamount to corruption".

Comrade Speaker, in terms of Article 41 of the Namibian Constitution I am duty bound to provide the following facts and information through this Honourable House to the general public on this matter. The aim is simply to correct and to put in proper factual context the said quoted statement from the Public Service Commission Annual Report:

1. On the 19th of January 2006, the Department of Public Service Management through their letter, reference number 14/2/3/3 of 2005/057 formally conveyed His Excellency the President of the Republic of Namibia announcement with regard to the Cabinet appointments that; "the transfer of the forestry functions from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism will now resort under the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry".

20 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON MUTORWA**

2. In a memorandum to the Secretary to the Cabinet dated the 9th of December 2005, the same Department of Public Service Management in Paragraph 6 of that letter recommended as follows; "The 220 units (ex-combatants) employed in addition to the fixed establishment of the Directorate of Forestry should also be transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. It is proposed that the employment in addition to the establishment of the receiving Ministry be subject to the same provision as at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism; namely until incumbents reached the retirement age of 60 years".
3. The Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister concurred with that quoted recommendation on the 20th of December 2005 and the Secretary to the Cabinet approved the said recommendation on the 13th of January 2006.
4. The officials of the Audit Department from the Public Service Commission Secretariat audited the payroll and the organisational structure of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry during February 2012. A list of 375 names was provided to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry's Human Resource office to verify why these staff members were on the pay sheet but not the establishment or organisational structure of the Ministry.
5. During March 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry's Human Resource office provided the required verified information to the Public Service Commission Secretariat clearly explaining that 220 ex-combatants are placed additional to the structure of the Directorate of Forestry as approved by the Public Service Commission on the 13th of January 2006.
6. It was also explicitly explained to the audit team that those staff members who left the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, the Directorate of Forestry and whose names still appeared on the payroll list at the time of the audit did not receive any salaries anymore.

20 November 2012

**FIRST READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

Indeed the Senior Accountant of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry's Finance Division on the 3rd of February 2012, rose to the Deputy Director for Human Resources stating the following; *"This letter state to inform you that the names of the staff members highlighted on the attached list are no longer on our payroll and we could not find staff members' files"*.

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, I hope that this statement has now finally and fully put the matter of alleged ghost employees on the establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry's Directorate of Forestry in its proper factual context. In case of any further needed information and or clarification, the staff at the Human Resource Office and Finance Office of the Ministry are ready to do so and provide such information to the Public Service Commission. Thank you, Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Honourable Minister for the valuable information. Any Ministerial Statements, Deputy Prime Minister?

The First Notice of Motion is the one of the Honourable Minister of Safety and Security. Does the Minister Move that the Bill be now introduced?

**INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING: PREVENTION
AND COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL**

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

HON SPEAKER: Any objections? Agreed to. The Secretary will now read the Bill the First Time.

SECRETARY: *Prevention and Combating of Terrorist Activities Bill.*

HON SPEAKER: Does the Minister Move that the Bill be now read a Second Time?

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objections? Agreed to. Honourable Minister, you have the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members of the National Assembly it is my honourable duty to introduce the *Prevention and Combating of Terrorist Activities Bill 2012*. Honourable Speaker, terrorist activities remain a major threat worldwide no matter what its origins or what form it takes. Terrorist activities threaten not only the very fabric of society and national security, but also the human security and human rights and freedom of all citizens.

Since, "*New Terrorism*" is increasingly networked and its drivers in terms of motivations ever more complex. Its security consequences cut across the economic, cultural, political and psychological terrains. More recently

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

terrorist activities have become more amorphous; less predictable with fewer constraints on the terrorist operations and targets. Maritime terrorism in the form of piracy has for example, become a growing threat not too long ago along the Somali coastline and beyond.

The Government of the Republic of Namibia as early as 1999 expressed the need to criminalise terrorist activities, since the repeal of the colonial anti-terrorism law left a gap in the country's legal framework, leaving the country vulnerable to terrorist activities and the possibility that such activities aimed at neighbouring countries, may be financed through Namibia. The need for Namibia to have national consensus, policies and proactive strategies on the issue of terrorist activities and the financing thereof has been debated by Cabinet since 2002. These Debates culminated in the appointment of the task force which was tasked with the development of the *Terrorist Activities Bill* in the following year 2003, under the auspices of the then Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Bill was presented to Cabinet Committee on Legislation that same year which in turn referred it to the legal drafters with certain recommendations and specific instructions that the Bill be re-tabled to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation before the end of that year. The 2003 Bill however slipped through the cracks when the Ministry of Home Affairs was split up to create the current Ministry of Safety and Security and the work on this very important piece of legislation only recommenced in 2010.

Moreover, Honourable Speaker, the finalisation of the Prevention and Combating of Terrorist Activities is now becoming an urgent matter due to the following reasons: The experience of the bomb scare that we had at the airport late in 2012 this year almost sent the country into panic.

As a country, it made us realise that we do not even have a legal instrument to deal with such situations. The fact that Namibia is a peaceful country should not cause us to sit back and relax as our peaceful situation might easily be exploited by those involved in terrorist activities to either turn this country into turmoil for their own benefit or to use the

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

country as a transit haven for financing of terrorist activities. During 2005, Namibia like all other UN Member Countries underwent an evaluation to establish how the national Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Financing of the terrorist regime, complies with international standards and best practices related to the Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

The outcome of the evaluation highlight that Namibia's national combating the financing or terrorism legislation regime was largely not compliant with the above standard and best practices. At the time, the country had no national law which criminalised the financing of terrorism. The outcome of the evaluation was noted by Cabinet in 2007. Honourable Speaker, again during the year 2010 Namibia's national combating the financing of terrorism regime underwent a *prima facie* audit as the country was seen as not making sufficient progress in addressing the recommendation contained in the 2005 mutual evaluation report.

The above *prima facie* audit was escalated to a targeted audit in February last year and the audit finding indicated that Namibia was still not compliant with international standard and best practices relating to the Combating of Financing of Terrorism. As a result, therefore, the international community during 2011 called on the Government of Namibia, as is the case with other Governments to develop an action plan to address the identified deficiencies.

Honourable Speaker, in order to address the deficiency, the Government of Namibia during May 2011 developed an action plan outlining how the country intends to address these deficiencies. This action plan received Namibia's high political commitment, which commitment was communicated to the international community in a form of a letter by the Honourable Saara Nandjila Kuugongelwe-Amadhila, the Minister of Finance naturally with the approval of Cabinet. The action plan on political commitment was endorsed by Cabinet as per decision of that year. The main actions for Namibia to be executed by the Ministry of Safety and Security as contained in the action plan were:

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

- a) to ratify the United Nations International Convention for Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism by April this year, this was done on the 26th of April 2012 through the endorsement of this House;
- b) Namibia's instrument of Ratification to the International Convention for Suppression of Financing of Terrorism with reservation pertaining to liberation movements was accepted and deposited by the UN Secretary-General on the 18th of October this year;
- c) the depository notification related to the deposit was subsequently send to all States to note;
- d) the Convention would enter into force for Namibia on the 17th of November, which was last week, in accordance with Article 26(2);
- e) the Ratification and text of reservation are reflected on the status page of the Convention on the website;
- f) to enact and implement legislation to criminalise terrorism financing in compliance with international standard by November 2012. This is November 2012;
- g) to establish and implement a framework to comply with obligations under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 and 1373 by November again this year; and
- h) to establish and to implement an appropriate procedure to freeze, seize and confiscate terrorist assets without delay by the same month.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

Honourable Speaker, the international community throughout the review process advised Namibia that a failure to adequately address and identify the deficiencies in line with the agreed upon action plan may result in Namibia being listed as a non-cooperative jurisdiction and the jurisdiction whose financial system poses a risk to the international financial system which Namibia does not want.

Such listing may result in Namibia being subjected to a variety of sanctions which may directly affect the stability of the Namibian economy, trade relations, correspondence banking relations, Foreign Direct Investment and availability of funds to Namibian foreign missions abroad, Comrade Utoni Nujoma. The *Prevention and Combating of Terrorist Activities Bill* 2012 has the following: The Ministry of Safety and Security (NAMPOL) with the assistance of the technical Committee of legal experts from the Ministry of Justice or financial experts from the Ministry of Finance including the Financial Intelligence Centre of the Bank of Namibia and naturally the Office of the President in terms of the NCIS, finalised the drafting of the abovementioned Bill. I thank the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance and the Office of the President for the assistance rendered to the Ministry of Safety and Security in this respect.

The aforementioned Bill amongst others provides:

- an integrated and coherent legal framework on how the Republic of Namibia define terrorist activities and the funding of such activities;
- how Namibia proposes to respond to the complex phenomena of international and domestic terrorism activities and the financing thereof;
- protection of national, international and human security;

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

- how Namibia intends to strategically and in a coordinated fashion respond to all threats emanating from terrorist activities and the funding of such activities in a comprehensive, coherent and sustainable manner;
- compliance with Anti-Terrorist and Terrorist Funding international obligations;
- agreements and standards as provided for under various applicable UN and AU Conventions;
- the Eastern/Southern African Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Financing of Terrorist Memorandum of Understanding;
- the annexure to the SADC protocol on finance and investment which obligate Member States to adopt national laws and combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism in the financial action task force recommendations on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing and finally;
- regional and international cooperation in support of the national values and interests as provided for in the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, the various National Development Plans and Vision 2030. In particular the Bill contains provisions on:
 - (a) Definitions; the Bill includes definition such as what are terrorist activities, what are the specified offences, the sanctions listed, Convention offences, lethal devices, weapons to mention but a few.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

- (b) Criminalisation offences of terrorism and the funding thereof. In Section 2 the Bill criminalises the involvement in terrorist activities and funding of such activities and provides for penalties of life imprisonment for involvement in terrorist activities and a fine not exceeding N\$10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 years or to both such fine and such imprisonment for funding of terrorist activities. Denoting the seriousness in which these offences must be viewed.
- (c) Offences associated or connected with financing of specified offences. These offences are not in themselves terrorist activities and the penalties provided are independent from those provided for offences committed with terrorist intentions. However, when these offences are carried out with a terrorist intent as described in the definition in part 1, it would be dealt with accordingly under Section 2.
- (d) Performing an act of violence at an airport or destroying or damaging the facility of an airport. All of us want to be safe when we are at the airport. It should be noted that there are provisions in current legislation which criminalises acts similar to that provided under Section 4 of this Bill. The difference between those offences and the offences in the Bill is the intent with which such offences are committed. The Bill aims to criminalise the terrorist intent with which such acts are committed.
- (e) Endangering the safety of marine navigation. A review was done on the provision contained in the Marine Traffic Act of 1981 and it was found that this Act did not contain sufficient criminalisation Section, which criminalises the conduct envisaged in Section 5 of the Bill we are discussing, Section 5 was thus introduced in this Bill.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

- (f) Taking of hostages. Despite Namibia not having ratified the UN Convention relating to the taking of hostages, it is specifically legislated upon and criminalised in the Bill as it is for the benefit of our country. Taking of hostage is just another form of kidnapping. Decided cases consulted, demonstrated that sentences imposed for kidnapping in Namibia are very low, thus not meeting the requirement of it being appropriate and decisive in relating to the offence committed. As such taking of hostages with a terrorist intent has specifically being criminalised to ensure penalties to be imposed are in line with the severity of the offences committed.

- (g) Protection of internationally protected person. The obligation imposed in respect of the internationally protected persons, is an obligation which form part of the international community's customary law. However, except for the Diplomatic Privileges Act of 1951 there is no law, which specifically criminalises the conduct envisaged by Section 7 of this Bill.

- (h) Offences related to fixed platform. Although Namibia is party to the relevant UN Convention, it could not be established whether the conduct proscribed has been incorporated into Namibia's criminal law either by statute or common law and, therefore, it was deemed necessary to insert Section 8 into the Bill.

- (i) Nuclear Terrorism. The Bill in line with international best standard and practices and due to the severe consequences thereof, recognises the possible use of nuclear substance and radioactive material in the commission of acts of terrorism as a specific type of terrorist activities. This subject is also covered by UN Convention; International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism 2005.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

(j) Section 10 to 20 deals with the offences connected to terrorist activities. These offences are;

- arrangement for retention or control of property belonging to or under the control of the person involved in terrorist activities;
- recruitment of persons to be members of terrorist organisation or to participate in terrorist activities;
- Membership of a terrorist organisation;
- Use and possession of money or property unintended to be used in terrorist activities;
- Attendance of the place used for training in terrorist activities;
- offences concerning the placement and sending of noxious or hazardous substances, lethal devices, explosive or other similar things and offences concerning making hoax related to placement or sending of noxious or hazardous substances, lethal devices, explosive or other similar items;
- offences related to weapons intended for terrorist activities;
- possessing of articles for purposes of terrorist activities;
- collection of information for the purpose of terrorist activities; and
- prohibition of rendering military assistance to a foreign organisation.

(k) Section 21 to 33, Part 3, Measure to Implement Resolution of the United Nations Security Council. Honourable Speaker it is a known fact that resolutions issued under Chapter 7 of the Charter of the United Nations by the Security Council is absolutely binding upon all Member States. Namibia does not have a legal or administrative framework in terms of which these resolutions are implemented. The UN Security Council Resolution 1267 of 1999 and 1373 of 2001 requires certain sanctions or freezing of assets to be taken by a Member country in connection with certain listed person and organisation and hence the provision inserted as per Section 21 to 33. This part of the Bill further lays down the legal

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

authority in terms of which assets related to terrorist activities shall be frozen, the exception in terms of which such assets would be released on humanitarian and other grounds and provides for the lapsing, recession and varying of freezing orders. This part includes certain prohibition such as prohibited provision of weapons and other assistance to such listed person or organisation prohibiting their entry or transit through Namibia and prohibiting the landing and departure of certain designated flights.

1. Section 34 to 46 part 4, Investigating Power and Other anti-terrorist Measures. Terrorist activities to their very nature requires modern special investigating techniques and measures which are aimed at both detection and combating thereof. The Bill encompasses such measures and techniques, and is matched as a benchmark against similar provisions implemented by other jurisdictions within our SADC region. Furthermore, the UN Security Council Resolution 1373 requires Member States to proscribe listed individuals or organisation within their territories that engage or are suspected to engage in terrorist activities. Member States are required to submit the particulars of such proscribed persons or organisations to the UN Security Council and to other relevant Member States for freezing actions and implementation. The Bill makes provision for such proscription procedure as well as procedures for freezing and unfreezing of assets of such proscribed persons and organisations. Finally, not finally to the Bill, finally to the Section this part of the Bill provides for an application by individual to request authorisation to provide foreign military assistant to any other jurisdiction.
- m. Section 47 to 53 Part 5, Jurisdiction and Procedural matters. It goes without saying that matters of national security should be dealt with by the higher Courts in the country and, therefore, jurisdiction to trying matters falling under this Bill should be bestowed upon the High Court of Namibia. Since acts of terrorism are sensitive by nature and fragmented in its planning and

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON NUJOMA**

- n. execution, some evidential provisions had to be worked out in the Bill.
- o. Section 54 to 57 General Provisions. This part of the Bill provides for criminalisation on an attempt, a conspiracy, aiding and abating any incitement to commit offences created by this Bill as is required in terms of international standards and best practices. It also authorises the issuing of legislation.

Honourable Speaker this Bill is urgent, we have limited time and I urge the Honourable Members to be of assistance in ensuring that this Bill is passed before we go on recess. The effective date of the commencement of this *Prevention and Combating of Terrorist Activities Bill*, is upon being passed by Parliament and naturally upon the assent of His Excellency the President Dr. Hifekepunye Pohamba. I thank you for attention and your support.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister for his motivation of the Motion. Any further discussions. First is Foreign Minister.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you very much Comrade Speaker. I rise to support the Bill and the speedy passing by the National Assembly. I am just rising to inform Honourable Speaker and the Honourable Members that we have received a depository notification from the Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-moon and the depository notification is referenced CN600212 Treaties -18 and it is in relation to the International Convention for the Suppression and Financing of the Financing of Terrorism.

The above mentioned was effected on the 18th of October 2012 with the reservation and I quote the reservation; *‘that the struggle waged by the people in accordance with the principles of international law for their*

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MUSHELENGA**

liberation or self determination including armed struggle against colonialism, occupation, aggression and domination by foreign forces shall not be considered as terrorist acts’. This is the reservation Namibia has entered into, and it has been taken note of by the United Nations. The Convention shall enter into force for Namibia on the 17th of November 2012 in accordance with its Article 26(2) as I already indicated. I will urge Members to speedily ratify this Convention so that it can enter into force. Thank you Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: I see there is someone else ready to contribute. I wanted to adjourn the Debate to tomorrow.

HON SPEAKER: Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. Mine is not to postpone the Debate, because I do not think it will be in the interest of this House to postpone the discussion of an important and urgent Bill like this one. The Bill is very straightforward. Let me maybe lecture the Members of the Opposition as to what this Bill seeks to achieve. Although the Honourable Minister has already explained to them, they appear not to have understood.

This Bill is straightforward in that it provides for which offences are to be classified as terrorist offences. It is about measures to combat terrorism and to combat the funding of terrorist activities. In a nutshell, Honourable Speaker this Bill seeks to abide by International Conventions against

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MUSHELENGA**

terrorism that we have ratified. Namibia does not exist alone as an Island. It exists within a wider global context. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Deputy Minister since this is a lecture, maybe we need some tea break to come back and listen to you. The House shall rise.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:40

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:19

HON SPEAKER: Welcome back, Honourable Members. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs was about to conclude his lecture when we rose for tea. Deputy Minister.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I was trying to inform the Honourable Members, for example, Section 3 clearly stipulates what are the offences that are connected with committing of terrorism. These offences are put there and are classified to ensure that all of us are aware of them and no one is arrested arbitrarily, out of a vacuum, but we have something that points out the offences. Section 42 even talks about the freezing of accounts that are to be carried out by applying to the High Court. That shows that the management or the implementation of this Act is not just something that the Executive is going to do alone. To ensure that things are going to be done fairly, the Court has to be involved to decide whether

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MOONGO**

someone's account is really used for funding terrorism activities, for example.

Again, we have Section 46 that guard against arbitrary arrest for example, because it says that there would be no malicious arrests. Namibia is a country that adheres to the Rule of Law and an Article like this one guards against anyone who acts beyond the Rule of Law. No one is going to be arrested arbitrarily, because you think the State does not like you. There would also be regulations that would be attached to this Bill.

Secondly, at least we can say that we have a legal framework on which we are going to work. When we see that there is need for improvement, there can always be Amendments as time goes on, but for now we need a legal framework on which we can work on. This Bill has over fifty Sections for clarity and there is still an opportunity during Committee Stage for Members to come up with interventions and ask questions. Otherwise, for now I think it is important that we allow the Bill to go through up to the Committee Stage, so that we do not waste time. This is a very serious Bill; we should, therefore, not try to start politicking out of issues of security. Thank you very much Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Moongo.

HON MOONGO: Thank you Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I would like to appreciate and thank the Minister and his staff for introducing this Bill concerning security. Some of us have been in Sri Lanka where all the SADC Member States were encouraged to introduce and put some mechanism in place to prevent terrorism activities and to find measures of preventing the risk to global warming. Those are, however, serious threats to the country as a whole. I, therefore, do not see it necessary to dillydally with the security Bill. The security Bill can

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON KASINGO**

protect us, so let us just endorse it, to put an end to the problem. I thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: That is how leaders speak, Deputy Speaker.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much, for giving me the Floor to comment on this very complicated and very important Bill, called Prevention and Combating of Terrorist Activities. The term terrorist makes me say it is complicated and difficult. I am in support of the Bill.

At one time, we, the majority of “*these*” people, have been called terrorists and the colonialist passed the same law, the Terrorism Act. I would like to humbly request the Honourable Minister after we have passed this Bill to devise a mechanism so that this Bill could go to the grass roots in a simplified way for them to understand, because we make laws for the people who elected us to understand. We do not make laws for ourselves. Sometime, particularly when we are faced with some pressure, I am not only referring to this Bill, but other national instruments, we usually say; “*it is urgent.*” It is fine to say, “*it is urgent*”, but there is a need for our people, especially those who were living during the colonial era to understand these instruments, so that when they hear a fellow citizen being targeted or being in the High Court of Namibia, hearing a case of terrorist activities, they understand. I am just appealing to the Ministry to find a way of explaining to the grass roots. It is very important.

Having said that; I would like to ask a question concerning the jurisdiction of the High Court. I think it is Article 47(b) concerning the act or any part of such act, which has been committed outside the country and (VI), if you can just explain to me, for example, it says *inter alia* that the act is being committed outside and during the commission of that act a Namibian national is still threatened, injured or killed, meaning the Namibian citizen is killed in another country. How should we justify the

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MAAMBERUA**

jurisdiction of our High Court there? I just need clarification thereof.

With those few comments, I support the Bill with the understanding that we must re-educate our people. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Colleague. Honourable Maamberua.

HON MAAMBERUA: Thank you Honourable Speaker. Let me start by echoing the understanding of this matter as expressed by the Deputy Speaker that it is actually a very complex Bill. With that understanding, and I think that is also a common understanding of all of us; one would exactly want to know why the Bill was delayed to the extent that we now have to rush such an important Bill through the House and we are told that, by Saturday we should have send it back to the UN or whatever the case maybe, which I think is very much unprecedented. I do not know to what extent, working of this nature would impact on our sovereignty as a country.

I would have thought that enough time would be allowed so that we can look at this Bill in conjunction with the Bill that we just considered about a few weeks ago, the one on Financial Intelligence, to see if they talk to each other, because that Bill also had some elements on terrorism. Perhaps we could have avoided some of the overlaps, but be that as it may, a normal approach would have been to have allowed Namibians to have had access broadly on this particular Bill given its complexity, given its implications on the lives of Namibians. The fact that such a chance and opportunity was not accorded to the broader masses of our people and considering some of the Clauses in the Bill talking to the penalties such as life sentence, 30 years etcetera. Making some comparisons to what type of penalties are in our statutes for violence such as treason and some others.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MAAMBERUA**

I have known many people in Namibia who have taken other people's lives, but have not been given life sentences of this magnitude and 30 years. Many of them are only serving 7, 8, 10 years. I do not know what this Bill is specifically trying to achieve if it may be out of proportion with our own penalties that have been meted out against our own citizens. There are some other elements; again talking to airports, I do not think airports are the only infrastructures in Namibia. There are many other infrastructures that if damaged, could disrupt the proper functioning of the State. Why is this Bill only specific to airports? Is it because some other countries are more vulnerable to dangers at airports than anywhere else?

I would want to recall my own particular instance. Sometimes about ten years ago, I was not able to get a certain job here in Namibia, because when the company that was contracted to recruit us had to check records with the South African Intelligence, it was found that I had a criminal record and the criminal record had to do with the fact that I left the country illegally and when they made a recommendation to that particular organisation that I had applied to, it was taken as such. These things can innocently endanger people's lives, even after Independence. (Interjection). Indeed, if we are not careful, we could end up enacting laws that may be unfair to our people.

This kind of rushing through Bills, while we do not have some understanding, may remind us of the Sobukwe Clause. Do you remember the Sobukwe Clause? We can talk about that later on. In summary, as a representative of the people here in this House, whom I should otherwise, represent with full consciousness and understanding of what I am doing and being unable to apply my mind to this particular Bill, I am for unfortunately not able to support this Bill and I rest my case. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Honourable Member, Honourable Shixwameni.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON SHIXWAMENI**

HON SHIXWAMENI: Honourable Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I know that there is urgency in passing this particular Bill but I would also like to echo and strengthen the sentiments of Honourable Maamberua. I would not like to be seen that we are just trying to either block or to delay unnecessarily, but some of us sitting here in Parliament would only like to speak to something that you have systematically read, because you cannot speak to something that you have not read at all. This Bill was brought here. It was tabled today, motivated today and I do not know how people would have been expected to read 39 pages during the time spend by the Minister of Safety and Security, standing and reading the statement, motivating this particular Bill.

Honourable Speaker, in future whether Bills are important and urgent, there is a way of consulting. I appreciate the example of the Right Honourable Prime Minister the other day. When he knew that there were certain issues that needed to be discussed that were urgent, he called us and said; *“look people there are these things that need to be dealt with in a hurry and to be finalised without further delay”*. We did not procrastinate and said, *“no, we are going to debate”*. As Namibians, I think that is the spirit in which we should take each other by trusting one another. There is nothing that we were going to do, if we saw this piece of the Bill earlier on, we would have read and understood it. We are not like kindergarten kids who would take a week to read this Bill. If we were requested to read quickly, we would have done that. However, for the sake of progress, I have taken this Floor to just say, not only to the Minister of Safety and Security but all Ministers, please let us start trusting each other. When we debate Bills in this country we do so in the interest of the Nation.

They are not only in the interest of Cabinet or the Parliamentarians that are seated here. We debate these issues for the Nation’s progress and development and, I think that is the spirit in which we should deal with the business of the House on this particular Floor. With those few remarks, Honourable Speaker, I give in for the sake of progress. Thank you.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Bezuidenhout.

HON BEZUIDENHOUDT: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. I think the urgency and importance has been discussed. I have read this Bill as quickly as I could and I did not spot anything untoward or come across worrying questions. I only have one thing that I miss in the Bill. Whether it is missing or I am paranoid, I am not too sure. I think we cannot underestimate the sophistication of modern Information technology and how it can be used in subversive activities. Cyber Terrorism is real and is perpetrated everyday in various degrees and once it targets a State, it can be very detrimental to its progress as well as to its infrastructure.

The case in point was two months or so ago; there was a story going around that the United States Intelligence as well as the Israeli Intelligence, through their cyber networks targeted the nuclear facilities of the State of Iran. It was not in terms of international practice, but yet it was done. My point would not be for now, but let us investigate for future Amendments and future inclusions even in this Bill or in the Communications Act, the tasks that we give to Service Providers of networks, to ensure that Namibia's national networks coming into and going out of the country are properly secured in terms of international standards.

That would be one recommendation, not for now, but for the future and then a second one would be that this Bill needs to enclose a Specialist Police Unit in order to look at the details, sniffing out, following and do the necessary arrest. We should look as a Specialist Police Unit in the future that would be capable and competent in dealing with this law related acts and to enforce them. I thank you very much Honourable Speaker for the opportunity.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. That is the end of my list. There are a lot of things to swap impressions or information, I do not know. Our neighbouring country some decades back used to say that whatever agreements these people bring for us to sign, we simply ask them; “*where do you want us to sign?*” and we sign. The degree of what is secret now is almost meaningless. We do not have the capacity, nor do we have the technology to know what we are supposed to know as a Nation and as a Government. There is more than WikiLeaks, there are much more sophisticated means to know, but we have made a commitment to do what we are doing now. I give the Floor back to the Minister.

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. I would like to thank *Honourable Utoni Nujoma*, the Foreign Minister for clarifying the ratification procedures. We ratified here, as the Ministry of Safety and Security, we requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to facilitate the correspondence to the office of the UN Secretary-General and that was done. The UN Secretary-General then, following their own internal procedures, notified us of what they have done. It is actually already confirmed that we are now part of that UN Convention. I am glad he did that as Foreign Minister so that we all understand that.

Honourable Professor Peya Mushelenga I appreciated your explanations and support and we are no more talking about illegal arrest. This law is totally different from the law against Ya Toivo, Kaxumba Kandola and others, which was specifically for people who were imprisoned by foreigners for demanding their political human rights, dignity and the ownership of their own country. Here we are talking about a new development in the world, where people can use terrible means of destruction to attack institutions for political, religious or whatever reason, it is a totally different Bill and I want that to be understood.

Honourable Phillemon Moongo as others have indicated, of all the speeches and contributions made in Parliament, today your contribution

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

on the Bill was A+ and thank you very much for being the first from the Opposition benches to support and endorse this Bill. ***Honourable Professor Loide Kasingo***, I understand your concern. Please do not refer to; “*we used to have the same law.*” That is a wrong conception. The target and address of this Bill is different from as I said, Ya Toivo’s Bill. The encouragement for all of us always to refer to the grass roots is highly appreciated to explain the measures the Government is taking. That is our duty. It is good to avoid misunderstanding and people have the right to understand laws made in their own country for their protection, which is proper. The reference to approach the High Court does not mean to approach the Magistrate’s Court and also not necessarily to go to the Supreme Court. Nothing goes to the Supreme Court, it is only to place it at the level of complexity where this sophisticated records are adjudicated by legal people at the level of High Court Judges. It is done purposely so, because we want these things to be very seriously deal with.

The reason why we are saying the Government of Namibia will always be involved and a Namibian Embassy, Namibian Diplomat, a Namibian tourist, if somehow an accident of a terrorist nature or an activity of a terrorist nature happens somewhere, we have the responsibility to be part of that legal procedure to protect the interest of our institutions, our individuals, etcetera. If somebody does something inside Namibia and run to another country, we have the legal procedures to follow that person and be part of that trial.

Then ***Honourable Maamberua***, an expert on financial matters, it is true and unfortunate that you did not have the time to read the Bill, but I have read the history of this Bill, the delay that was caused when the Ministry changed and taken the reason why we have to hurry up now, into consideration. We have been audited and found not to be in compliance and if we are not compliant, our banking system can be blocked to an extent that we would not be able to transfer money outside our country and money would not come into the country. Our Ambassadors and other Diplomats would be starving, the time frame has been given and it is not out of malice or out of naughtiness that we are now rushing this matter,

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

but it is our responsibility and the Bills always have to go through certain procedures. They have to be drafted in terms of the Namibian ways of writing laws.

I cannot say that it was done to penalise the Honourable Members of Parliament. I appeal for the understanding that we pass this Bill and as some people have already said, if there is something we find not to be in line, Amendments can made, but this time we need to help pass the Bill. I already referred to the fact that our Minister of Finance has made a commitment which was endorsed by Cabinet to make sure that we are up to standard with others. When your jurisdiction is not having tight laws, people can commit crimes in other country and run to your country, then you do not have the laws to arrest, punish or even to send them back to where they have committed the crimes. We need to be up to standard.

The reference to certain things like airports, maritime, platforms for oil drilling or oil rigs, etcetera, those are the issues. We understand the institutions we have like; Parliaments, banks and businesses, but international people must talk about international items that are available. Every country knows what the most strategic items are, nobody is going to put in the Bill; “*protect your military bases, your police stations*” for example. Each country should understand that differently. About the old criminal cases, I again tried to explain that this Bill is different and that if this Bill were to be compared to the others, there would be more terrorists on this side than on the other side, but that is not the issue. We are talking about terrorist activities and they are defined within the Bill.

Honourable Shixwameni thank you very much for your understanding despite the fact that you did not have enough time to go through the Bill. I appreciate that. The theme is the protection of human rights, their freedom against those who are crazy enough to just blow up anything that comes their way, out of religious fanaticism, political reasons and other things. However, we have already made provision that the act of anybody fighting to defend their country, people and cultures in their own land cannot be regarded terrorism.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

Honourable Bezuidenhoudt, thank you very much for your understanding and also for introducing a new item. There is reference to the complex nature of the terrorist activities and that certain measures or investigations must be implemented or included in the Bill to directly deal with the concerns you have raised. I am glad you referred to the communication network. If we are paralyzed in terms of communication, we will not be in a position to even appeal to other countries for help and it is important that the Honourable friend of mine, the Minister of Information and Communication Technology give due consideration to those things. On your suggestion for Specialist Police Units, competent enough to handle some of cyber terrorism, I do not want to comment any further, but I appreciate your suggestion. *Honourable Speaker*, I do not want to add to what you have already said, thank you for your support. I thank the Honourable House.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much Honourable Minister. Well done. I now put the question that the Bill be read a Second time. Any objections? Agreed to. The Secretary will read Bill the Second time.

SECRETARY: *Prevention and Combating of Terrorist Activities Bill* [B. 11 – 2012]

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the First Order.

**RESUMPTION OF DEBATE ON SECOND READING:
VETERINARY AND VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL**

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON SHIXWAMENI**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Second Reading - *Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Bill* [B. 6-2012].

HON SPEAKER: When the Assembly adjourned on Wednesday the 24th of October, the question before the Assembly was a Motion by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry that the Bill be read the Second time. Honourable Shixwameni had the Floor. I give you the Floor now.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Thank you once again Honourable Speaker. When the Assembly adjourned the Deputy Speaker was in the chair and I was just about to conclude my contribution to the Debate on the Bill.

However, as soon as I mentioned one item in my conclusion; special interest groups and economic interest groups interrupted me continuously which led to me not finalising.

I was indeed talking about a very sensitive topic that is the Veterinary Cordon Fence which runs from the west to the east of the country and is also called the Red Line. I was saying that I am aware of the effort of the Ministry and the steps that are being taken north off the Red Line in terms of improving the quality of the cattle breeding in that part of our country.

The topical issue was that we need to take steps that shows that we are moving the Cordon Fence further northwards. My argument is that the special economic interests that are there defending the Cordon Fence do not feel the pinch of the more than 60% of our population who lives north of the Red Line. That was my argument. I was arguing that steps needs to be taken, because we need to include those people who are farming with cattle and everything there. They need to come into the mainstream

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON SHIXWAMENI**

economy of our country. There is no way that we can say we represent our people but yet small farmers who are farming on that side of the Red Line are being excluded out of the market for more than 22 years.

My argument still remains and stand that Government needs to be encouraged actively by all of us for the Veterinary Cordon Fence to start moving, even if it has to move by 10 kilometres per year. We should as a country declare a fight against the Foot-and-Mouth Disease in order for it to be eradicated in that area and allow our people to enter into the mainstream of our country's economy. The current proclamation that created the Cordon Fence has become now an economic issue, seeing that meat here in the commercial area is very expensive. I was therefore asking; why a person like Ekanda coming from down there close by Okaudi cannot carry his small piece of meat from his fridge there and bring it to his fridge here in Pioneers Park to eat?

Is there nothing that can be done about this? We need to actively engage our mind and think about what can be done to permit poor people to carry meat from the north for personal consumption but the special interest groups will of course argue that it would endanger our economy. Whose economy is actually being endangered, when more than 70% of our people are out of the mainstream of the economy and when people have to feed from rubbish dumps?

I am pleading that whilst Government is preparing to move this Cordon Fence it should look at measures that can help soften the burden of the price of meat and meat products for our people who come from those northern areas; starting from Caprivi, Kavango, the four O's and Kunene there. That is the plea that I was making whether we cannot investigate these particular options. Honourable Speaker, with that I rest my case and hope that special interests do not prevail. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Makgone.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MAKGONE**

HON MAKGONE: Thank you Honourable Speaker for giving me an opportunity to support this very important Bill. It is a known fact that a substantial number of Namibian citizens keeps livestock, pets and game and that need the services of the professions as described in this Bill. Veterinarians in Namibia have the assistance from staff throughout their existence. We heard during the motivation that there are many professions within the veterinary field and I know that many of our people are working in this field but not as professionals.

They assist veterinarians in many ways: It can be during surgery by providing correct equipment and instruments and by ensuring that monitoring and support equipments are in good working conditions. It is sometimes believed that they have a simple role of assisting the vet and then they hold no formal qualification or training or have just been trained on the job. It is, therefore, my belief that this Bill will help that all professions related to the veterinary profession will be recognised and duly remunerated. As para-veterinary workers at different levels will have a scope of practice and will likely have formal qualifications as well as required to register with a monitoring body, which is the Council; it would be essential that our people's access to wider career and training options be opened up.

The Minister mentioned the opening of a veterinary school; that needs to be applauded and be expedited. My plea would be that the people who have built up knowledge, skills and experience through the years without formal education be recognised. Recognition of prior learning is crucial. Identification and assessment can be made to put them at a certain level so that they can be certified and ultimately be registered as professionals.

Some comments on the Bill Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, Section 6 is on the functions and duties of the Council on Page 11. On that Page we have (i); there are so many lines but all of them consist of only one sentence. The two very important issues that are brought up in there are the public protection and the improvement of professional's education. For me these two are blended in those lines. I would suggest that they are separated for them to stand out just like the others.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MAKGONE**

Section 7, starting on Page 11 going over to 12 is on the powers of the Council. Sub-section 1(k) on Page 12 reads as follows: “*The Council is empowered to co-opt any person onto any of its Committees*”. With “*any person*”; I think someone that is co-opted should be someone that comes to add value. To qualify that “*any person*” we would say that it is a person with relevant expertise.

On Page 16, Section 13 deals with procedures at meetings and decisions of Council. I want to take the three Sections; 13, 14 and 15 together. Section 13 is on the Council itself, about procedures at meetings at the Council level. Section 14, on Page 17 is on the Executive Committee, while Section 15 deals with the other Committees. If we proceed to Section 15(6) it says that Section 13 applies with the necessary changes to the Executive Committee. What are these necessary changes? They are not stated. Are they necessary changes from the Council to the Executive Committee? Does it mean that wherever Council appear it would be replaced with Executive Committee or what does it mean? Section 15(6) states the same as Section 13 and 14(4); “*apply the necessary changes*”.

Necessary changes come up this time but I want to concentrate on this Section which deals with other Committees. It gives the same powers as the Executive Committee to the other Committees, while in Section 14 that deals with the Executive Committee there is something extra than the Council and that is in Sub-section 3 which states that; except in so far as the Council otherwise direct in writing; the Executive Committee does not have the power to set aside or amend any decision of the Council. This does not apply to other Committees because it is not there. Does it mean that other Committees have more power than the Executive Committee if that is not reflected within the part of the other Committees? It also states that the Executive Committee must report to the Council in writing at its first meeting on the delegated assignment. If the Executive Committee was given an assignment by the Council; it will take a decision and then continue with action, except if the Council decide otherwise. With the other Committees, this part is not reflected, which means that they are not restricted like in the Executive Committee.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MOONGO**

It is not clear within the Bill to whom the other Committees are reporting to which means that any decision taken or act performed by or on the authority of the Committee is of full force and effect unless it is set aside or amended by the Council. This part only appears at the Executive Committee and not at other Committees. Someone's power is being compromised here and I do not know who's, whether it is the Executive Committee's or the Council's. I would suggest that the other Committees should only be recommending either to the Executive or the Council. The other Committees cannot have the same power as the Executive Committee.

The other is on Page 32; Section 32 especially Sub-section 1 and 5. These two Sections deals with education and states that the Minister may from time to time in consultation with the Council prescribe qualification, which includes; curricula, tuition and training, examination, etcetera. Wherever education is mentioned, there is no mention about the Council in consultation with the National Council for Higher Education or the Namibian Qualification Authority; it only mentions the Council in consultation with the Minister. I think that should be included. In general Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the Bill is well crafted and I support the Bill.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Honourable Member for the elaborate contribution. Honourable Moongo.

HON MOONGO: Thank you Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, maybe there are some professors who can help me translate what it means in English when we say in our vernacular; "*Omakana gena iipopo, mbululu konda mulungu*". They are professors, they know. They just do not want to translate for me. (Intervention)

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MOONGO**

HON SPEAKER: Hold on. Where is Honourable Mushelenga, can you translate it for me?

HON MOONGO: They say; be careful of what you say when you speak, because you may say something you cannot put in practice. You can speak loosely and without implementing what you say. I just want to give you a little historical background. When I was a SWAPO member throughout, we were bitter about apartheid, colonialism and of course discrimination but when we liberated Namibia, we are no more subject to discrimination pain. The tycoons and the well off now own farms on this side, they do no longer worry with those who are on the other side. That is why I saying “*Omakana gena iipopo*”, we have been crying against the South African Regime that we want the Cordon Fences to go away immediately, it was pure discriminating then, but now we do not feel discriminated against anymore, because our farms and our cattle are protected on this side. Now you are happy with it.

Therefore, we rather talk less, because what you practice now is not what you have been crying about all years. Now that you are here; your cattle are properly vaccinated and your farms are protected you want to talk about Veterinary Para-Professions. Is that professional now, are we implementing what we talk about? Colleagues let those Cordons, not Condoms (laughter), moved to the Angolan side so that we are all equal. Let us not make selective laws where we have a separate law on farming this side and another that side. We should not disregard those people because they are Namibians and voters of SWAPO. We have been demanding the Cordons to be removed all the years, but some SWAPO members are now happy because their farms are on this side while people on the other side are neglected. Is that fair Colleagues?

HON SPEAKER: Prime Minister.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Can I ask Honourable Moongo a question for clarity only? You have been talking about condoms , condoms and a condom must be removed. This condom you are talking about; who put a condom and where is that condom? (Laughter)

HON MOONGO: I did not say condoms, I spoke about Oshivelo and the one before Kavango. The SWAPOs are now happy with those preventative monopolies done by Boers. Do you not seriously want that all people should benefit equally anymore? Do you no longer see equality as a concept that needs to prevail in Namibia? I would say; let all these farms of yours on this side be returned and we will sing the same song, as I always say; “*Omakana gena iipopo*”. Please change your mind and change strategies that are dividing the people and encouraging monopoly. With this, I thank you very much and I support the Bill, provided, of course, that you consider the things I mentioned. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Any further discussions? None. I do not know whether you absorbed everything including the last contribution. Does the Minister wish to reply?

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: Yes. Thank you Comrade Speaker and Honourable Members of the National Assembly. I would like to thank all the Honourable Members who took part in the Debate on this very important Bill; the *Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Bill*. Before I come to the specific questions that were raised; I should maybe start with the last contribution, although it is not directly related to the Bill under discussion, but it is definitely of relevance to the issues of livestock and livestock marketing.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

It has always been the contention of many, without politicising it, that the issue of the Veterinary Cordon Fence was in my view and in the view of many, both a political act in as much maybe less an economic act during that time. Yes, the objective is to prevent the spread of the disease but if you look at the time and the political environment then, when this thing was instituted; the time of separation, homelands, the time of exploitation in terms of labour, etcetera, it was more a political act. Yes, we are 22 years down the line as a country and we do realise and accept all of us that the issue of trading and marketing is more than a domestic issue.

There are organisations that regulate trade in different commodities and products. It is tied within the whole issue of economic wars. During the 22 years, this Government, the SWAPO Party Government, under the different Ministers who served the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development including the Minister of Safety and Security now, the Minister of Veterans Affairs and the Spokesperson from the RDP and Agriculture, Honourable Von Wietersheim, various attempts were made and we are still being made. I am positive that one day we will get a solution.

It is not appropriate for us in this time and age to, by way of a unilateral decision remove the fence, because it will have catastrophic consequences, maybe unintended consequences. Therefore, what is our strategy now? Right from 1991 after the land conference, the Ministry of Agriculture was tasked to keep the fence but do certain things, like the putting up of quarantine camps, the intensification in vaccinations, the issue of abattoirs and all these things geared towards, firstly, the improvement of the health conditions of animals and the improvement in the marketability of livestock products.

As we speak, when we talk about the northern communal areas of Namibia, we are talking about 7 administrative Regions. We are talking about the Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Oshikoto with the exception of the areas south of Oshivelo, the whole of the Oshana Region, the whole of Omusati Region and the Kunene Region with the exception of the area south of the Werda gate.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

With the exception of Caprivi, in 2008 we did experience an outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth that affected the Mukwe Constituency. There has not been any outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Diseases in all these other Regions that I have mentioned to you for the past more than 30 years and this, the veterinarians will confirm. What is our strategy now? Our strategy is to convince organisations for animal health, not just by making a political decision but on a scientific basis that, yes, indeed, there has not yet been any outbreak and there is no danger.

As we speak, our veterinarians are busy putting up the dossier that would be presented to the organisation of animal health so that we zone and declare certain Regions that are free from Foot-and-Mouth as free zones. For example, with the exception of Caprivi and some parts of Kavango there are Regions where there has not been any occurrence of Foot-and-Mouth, but this should be demonstrated scientifically and also ensure that your neighbours do the same like Angola in this case. After that has been done, we can consequently declare Kunene, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Ohangwena and Kavango, with the exception of some parts and say these are free zones. It would be very difficult with Caprivi, because of the buffalos, but we have to take special measures to deal with Caprivi.

If we succeed, we hope we will succeed soon and I hope it will take place during my time as Minister of Agriculture so that my name is registered in the history book, that it was during my time that we achieved all these, then it will be over, like what Honourable Shixwameni was saying, without removing the fence physically. I would like to urge our veterinarians and others to be hopeful that we will succeed. I think we have maybe not strengthened this relationship with Parliament in terms of providing information about what we are doing. I think we need to do that particularly with the Parliamentary Committee on Economics, so that with that information they also support us in our efforts by convincing others outside when they go out. That is on the Veterinary Cordon Fence.

Now the specific questions, like for *Honourable Shixwameni*; and I want to thank him for the very elaborate contribution he made to this Debate.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

Let me just read the responses to some of the issues that he has raised.

With regard to the number of senior veterinarians employed in Government; many of the senior veterinarians employed in Government today indeed completed their studies in Cuba and Russia. These men and women successfully completed the professional examinations and were immediately registered to practice the profession in Namibia. They received unconditional registration which empowers them to practice all facets of the veterinary profession both for the State and privately. In some cases, faculties abroad do not offer clinical instructions but expect foreign students to do their practical studies in their home countries.

In other cases host faculties do not have facilities to expose students to certain aspects of veterinary science such as tropical diseases which are not present in those countries and these veterinarians received temporary registration while completing their practical work as interns in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry under the supervision of both State and private veterinarians before completing their final professional examinations for unconditional registration. Surely *Honourable Moongo*, the Government of Namibia under the leadership of the SWAPO Party will not send students to study in faculties abroad which are not compliant with the minimum competencies expected by the International Organisation for Animal Health.

It would be irresponsible to expect Namibian students to receive below standard training and not be able to cope with the rigorous demand of professions on their return. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry has no control over students who attended schools of their choice through private funding but we can only offer advice and we do offer advice. As I mentioned earlier and I think these points were raised by Honourable Shixwameni; the proposed school of veterinary medicine at UNAM will alleviate probably all the problems associated with sending our students abroad to study. To this end, the Directorate of Veterinary Services' staff as well as the Veterinary Council of Namibia is actively engaged in curriculum development with UNAM colleagues as well as physical planning of the new faculty and our newly graduated

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

veterinarians would be immediately and unconditionally registered. I am glad and from this platform would like to encourage the professors at UNAM and our staff that this matter is very urgent. We have been informed by UNAM that hopefully during next year this particular degree programme would be launched. We hope they will keep to their schedule.

The UNAM faculty will solve the problem of foreign veterinarians, especially from Europe seeking to work in Namibia, with little or no prior exposure to tropical diseases that we experience here in Africa. In response to the statement by Honourable Shixwameni that there are not enough veterinarians in the communal areas and that they are office bound; firstly, let me start off by appreciating those friendly neighbouring countries in SADC and beyond that are assisting us, because if you look at the veterinarians that are employed in those northern communal areas, the majority of them are from SADC countries; like Zimbabwe, Zambia, Uganda and few.

I think we need to say thank you to them but when we say thank you, we must remind ourselves, as I said, that the time is fast approaching that we need to train our own people so that when we train enough, we should also support others who are supporting us. It is very important. Then a specific response in the restructuring of the Directorate of Veterinary Services; we are planning and expect to have our organogram, if approved by the Public Service Commission. This is one of the Directorates that need to avail more posts, if we are to succeed. Honourable Moongo made a very strong show here and he was right.

Look at the situation on the ground, for example. The only national veterinary laboratory that we have for the whole country is here in Windhoek. (Interjections). Listen to what I am going to tell you. We have our plans for example that we (Interjections). Honourable Speaker, I need your protection.

HON SPEAKER: You are protected.

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

Honourable Speaker, the Vice Chairperson of the DTA is Out of Order, out of control.

Honourable Speaker, on a serious note; with the assistance of the Millennium Challenge Account, who we are working together, we are putting up facilities. For example, a completely new modern veterinary laboratory is going to be set up near Ondangwa Airport and Eenhana, to service the whole northern communal areas as well as Angola, then a number of veterinary clinics would be set up in Gobabis, Okakarara and other places. This is to ensure that we give attention to the health conditions of our livestock and for our livestock to support us in turn.

(Interjections). No, it is not a nice statement, we are doing it and I want to make it very clear in this House. It is of no use putting up facilities and at the end of the day you do not have people to manage or operationalise those facilities. It requires people; hence, we need to see in our proposal a situation where our staff establishment for veterinarians must double, because these are the doctors of our livestock. It must double so that they can pay attention to the work that we are doing and we are going to make sure that it is going to happen. It is not just a talk, Honourable Tjiuiko.

In the meantime, efforts to build more State veterinary clinics as I said, in the northern communal areas as well as the south of the country are underway with the assistance of the Millennium Challenge Account as well as through Government funding. In the past three years all the 14 newly recruited Government veterinarians have already been posted to the northern communal areas, the south and the east of our country. Our animal health technicians and veterinarians are mandated to do diseases surveillance, perform mass vaccination campaigns and to attend to clinical cases in the areas and I can assure you Honourable Members that these men and women are in the field as well as in their offices.

The monthly disease reports confirmed by our laboratory and published by the epidemiology section will attest to this. In fact I can report to this

20 November 2012

**SECOND READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

Honourable House that so far this year, there have been 7,877 veterinary inspections on farms including the emerging farmers and 130 structured veterinary visits to communal areas as well as thousands of clinical cases attended to in this area. 4,665 cattle in the northern communal areas have been vaccinated while 11,287 dogs have been vaccinated against rabies. It is also important. This is definitely not accomplished by sitting in the office. Of course, these activities only reflect the field services. We also have veterinarians active in Public Health, even in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Our animals, the wildlife, also need Doctors like we as human beings when we go to hospitals. Domesticated animals need Doctors that we call veterinarians.

Honourable Makgone as a teacher, was quite very specific and very methodical. I would like to thank you for your support, but I would like to propose that when we come to the Committee Stage, because you were very specific with the Sections and so on, I will definitely do justice to your questions by specifically responding to the questions that you have raised and if need be, we can also effect some Amendments then, when we deal with the Committee Stage.

Honourable Speaker again, I would like to thank the Honourable Members who took the Floor and I also have a list here of the status of the Veterinary Council Register in terms of the veterinarian registers that I will circulate through the media for the information of the general public. All in all it is a very important Bill. Thank you very much and I Move that we progress to the next stage now. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Honourable Minister for his elaborate reply. I now put the question that the Bill be read a Second Time. Any Objections? None. Agreed to. The Secretary will read the Bill the Second time.

20 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NAMBAHU

SECRETARY: *Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Bill* [B. 6-2012].

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the Second Order of the day.

**RESUMPTION OF DEBATE: NAMIBIA'S
INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Namibia's Industrial Policy.

HON SPEAKER: When we adjourned on Wednesday, the 14th of November, the Assembly had a Motion by the Honourable Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Honourable Deputy Minister of Justice had the Floor.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Thank you very much Comrade Speaker for giving me the Floor. The issue with the industrialisation policy is very important to me and to the country. There are quite a number of critical issues that we have to raise around this. One of them actually is the condition of *sine qua non* under which the industrialisation process can take place especially the power, the energy that we require in order to embark upon this kind of exercise.

Looking at the current needs; if we for example say, we have to rely on wind or solar power, I am not too sure if this can power a mining production. If we have regard to our capacity and the fact that we are receiving electricity or power from neighbouring countries that are in transit of developing themselves, a stage will come when we will not be

20 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NAMBAHU

able to get much from outside anymore. Therefore, it is very important for us to look into this issue seriously and investigate the possibility of producing wind power, I am not an expert in this area but my little research from the internet taught me that wind power is also useful.

You will see that it can provide power to households, but it cannot provide power to major operations. Let us as a country look into this seriously. The other issue of industrialisation is that, we look into mining for example, because we say this is a mining country and so far I hear people calling it Mining Industry while I would refer to it as an Extraction Industry. We are simply extracting because there are no mineral industries here and we have to move away from that myth. Where I spend much of my youth, people used to call it second tertiary. When you see those things being loaded in trains, they do not look like they are from an industry, they are minerals but people have this myth of the Mining Industry. It is time for us to look into this very critically in order to effect change. Various Sectors have to come up with their industrialisation drive. For example; Comrade Prime Minister was talking about people participating in digging holes there, this is just extraction.

The other point is on the production. The production cycle has to be followed through. It is of no use to extract and then leave the processing, distribution and marketing for other people. That will never be able to carry us anywhere. It is the same with our marine and our agricultural resources. It is in the marketing where you have more beneficiation and where money is to be made. This is basic economics. The production phase and marketing has to be followed throughout and I think when the Chinese came here or are here. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Ask your question, but I will let the Deputy Minister reply, when he is given the Floor again. Go ahead.

HON TJIHUIKO: Thank you very much. May I ask the Deputy Minister

20 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NAMBAHU

a question please?

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: As always.

HON TJIHUIKO: Deputy Minister, it is very unfortunate that time is not on our side, however, I think you are doing very well. My concern is; I was really trying my level best to listen to your argument, but I am seeing two things. We are looking at the Industrial Policy and I think you are now putting more emphasis on the products. My understanding of what we are discussing is; you have the guiding document called Industrial Policy and then you developed programmes, then it is when you look at the issue that you are raising now. You are very good, but I think we need to look at that later on, or are you trying to say that these two documents should be developed together? (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: On that note, the question is recorded by the Deputy Minister. The House stands adjourned until tomorrow 14:30. For the announcement I had made on my own behalf, on behalf of my Colleague from the other Chamber and on behalf of the Prime Minister, I would expect you to be here tomorrow punctually at 14:30 and in full numbers. We have an appointment with the money people to come and tell us about the state of what we should expect from GIPF. On that happy note, the House stands adjourned.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 17:47 UNTIL 2012.11.21 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
21 NOVEMBER 2012**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House is called to Order. Honourable Members, you are reminded that today the 21st of November 2012, Her Excellency Madam Graca Machel will be accorded the honour and privilege to address Members of Parliament on the theme; *Nutrition in Africa*. As required by the convention and practice, I now suspend the Business of the House and ask leave to go and invite Her Excellency Madam Graca Machel to the Chamber, accompanied by Honourable Speaker. In the meantime, please remain standing until the procession enters the Chamber. So decided.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED

BUSINESS RESUMED

WELCOMING REMARKS

HON SPEAKER: The Business of the House is called to Order. Before I invite our honoured guest, Comrade Machel to the Chamber and ask her to address us, I want to invite the Right Honourable Prime Minister to say a

21 November 2012

**BRIEFING BY RT PRIME MINISTER
RT HON ANGULA**

few words by way of telling us the mission of Comrade Machel to Namibia and I will do that before she is invited to address us, Honourable Prime Minister.

BRIEFING BY RT PRIME MINISTER

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Thank you Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members of Parliament, ladies and gentlemen, the Millennium Development Goal 4 calls for the reduction in child mortality and Goal 5 calls for improvement in maternal health. For Namibia both infant and child mortality and maternal deaths having have increased according to demographic household survey of 2006 and 2007. The increased in infant mortality rate is in fact due to malnutrition of both mother and child. Malnutrition is responsible for 29% stunting among the age group of 1 to 5 years.

Faced with this invisible hunger in Namibia, the multi sectoral taskforce consisting of Government, the Private Sector, United Nations system and Civil Society came together to establish the Namibian Alliance For Improved Nutrition, in short NAFIN with the aim of scaling up the campaign against malnutrition and infant mortality. The Namibian Alliance For Improved Nutrition in collaboration with UNICEF have invited distinguished citizen of Africa in general and Southern Africa particular to come to Namibia to share views and experiences in the fight against malnutrition and the plight of African children.

This eminent person currently owns many responsibilities and assignments. This person is on the board of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization Fund, member of the African Progress Panel, member of High Level Task Force on Innovative International Finance for Health Systems, a member of African Peer Review Mechanism and a member of a group of elders whose role is to promote peace and human rights globally. She is the President of the Leadership Council for the

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

Campaign to end Paediatric HIV/AIDS.

Honourable Members, our august House is graced with the eminent presence of Her Excellency Mrs Graca Machel and we are eagerly awaiting for her address. I thank you for your attention.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much Right Honourable Prime Minister. With those words, I want to say you are most welcome to the Parliament building and to the special sitting of the National Assembly. I saw our President saying how delighted he was by seeing you and knowing what you are doing. I am sure he was recalling the days of the struggle that we waged for what we now enjoy in the region; freedom, democracy-building and our efforts to empower the people themselves. The Prime Minister has just informed the House about how your mission relates to the work that we do in this Parliament and as Government and as people. You and I had frequent rendezvous, different meetings from time to time. I have a great honour and pleasure to invite you to address us. Please do so, Comrade Machel.

**JOINT PARLIAMENTARY SESSION - ADDRESS
BY H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL: Thank you. Honourable Speaker, Honourable Deputy Speaker, Honourable Prime Minister, Honourable Members of Parliament, it is such an honour for me to be granted an opportunity to address this House and bringing faces of women and children to the presence of our elected Members of Parliament. Allow me to speak as a Namibian and to be as honest as direct and somehow even informal. I am not very good in the formalities of Parliament. I stopped being a Member of Parliament in 1993, so I have forgotten already.

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

Forgive me if I do not follow the language and the formalities which would be expected, but please just keep the message and take me as one of your sisters and if you like your daughter. I am the daughter of this Nation as well. I came to Namibia, firstly, to learn and to better know about the progress which Independence has allowed, to understand the challenges we still face and also to see and to learn how we are facing those challenges and how those lessons can be important to take to other SADC countries, other African countries.

I am maybe wearing three hats standing here. One is simply that I am a mother and grandmother, the second being a member of what the Secretary-General of the United Nations calls MDG Advocacy Group and thirdly, a member of one of the task force the Secretary-General just established to help device what all of us are going to embrace as the post 2015 agenda. In that capacity I have been trying to find ways of sharing, especially with African countries and more particularly with SADC countries, how we can work even harder to push until 2015, to achieve the best we can of the MDGs attainment goals we have agreed to and, secondly, to be thinking of how we could go beyond 2015, which in this case Namibia already has Vision 2030.

Let me say that Namibia, in 22 years of Independence has very solid political Institutions. This is a country which is at peace with itself and it is of such value in the context of African realities, just to be able to preserve peace as an asset, for which we want to congratulate you. Namibia has achieved impressive economic growth rates. It is referred to as one of the countries which, in a sustainable way has been growing and has graduated in 20 years alone to become, what today is called an upper middle income country.

In two decades alone, this is an achievement that no other country on our continent has managed to achieve so quickly. Namibia has also achieved significant progress in social spheres and we can see the large Budgets which are allocated to Education and Health as examples, including Agriculture, which is not a social but an economic Sector. Namibia is above the commitments which African countries have made in education, health and agriculture in terms of allocation of resources that I consider to

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

be priority areas.

We seem to be facing serious challenges in social transformation and this is the biggest challenge that I would like to share here.

Despite experiencing economic growth, it is nothing new that Namibia is unequal country when it comes to the distribution of resources. When inequality prevails, one can hardly say that the processes for achieving social justice are moving in parallel with economic growth. We have large percentages of our population who do not benefit from economic growth. It means that they do not have enough assets to create wealth and because of that, their living conditions do not allow them to live within acceptable, dignified ways of a life that are free from want.

Of the eight MDGs, there are four MDGs in which Namibia has a bigger challenge. The first one is, poverty reduction; because of the inequality I spoke about, in addition to the three health related MDGs which are; maternal mortality, child mortality and HIV/AIDS. I want to emphasise that the inabilities of these three health related indicators are not issues of health, but a reflection of the social transformation. The increase in maternal mortality rates is caused by teen mothers, i.e., children who become mothers at the ages of 13, 14, 15 and those arriving at our health centres in conditions considered to be too late for any medical intervention to save their lives. .

The very high rates of HIV, feeding practices that prevail in communities, the inadequate care for children, all come as a result mothers in communities who are not yet prepared to become mothers. The absence of certain basic skills of parenting also leads Namibia experiencing very high rates of malnutrition. While on the topic of malnutrition, I would like to underscore stunting which is caused by various social issues like the high rates of maternal mortality, infant mortality and child mortality which the Prime Minister referred to as increasing instead of dropping. This is a reflection of a societal problem and I would like to appeal to the Members of this House, as representative of our people and those who work with communities in Constituencies to reconsider how they can

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

use their power and regular communication with their communities to change the habits that lead to social ills reflected in the health system. Just to give some examples; one in every three children under the age of 5 in this country is too short for his/her age, meaning he/she does not physically grow to the height they are expected to achieve. One in five children under the age of 5 is too thin for his/her age, i.e. the body does not develop to a full body of a child at that age. These are the visible manifestation of stunting and I am told that you can visibly see that some children in this country are becoming shorter and shorter, while the norm is, as I know you, especially my colleagues I have been with in the struggle; that you are big and well built people. When, instead of continuing to be tall and well built, you find children who are shorter and are slimmer; we have to question how serious the issue of stunting is diminishing the quality of people we are. The worse manifestation is that, stunting does not allow a child to develop to full intellectual capacity of a human being.

This child may have survived the infant mortality which is before one year and the child mortality which is under 5, however the child is somehow less capable, intellectually. When we speak of overcoming poverty, the first element of overcoming poverty is to acquire knowledge, which allows us to align ourselves with the developed world, grasp the science and technology and all these complex issues. One needs to be fully developed for you to fully grasp this, so, a third of children in this country will never be able to completely grasp knowledge and techniques. Do not think that I am just talking about Namibia, I am going to refer to statistics, which are even worse than this.

We need to understand that it is not only the visible aspects of stunting, which are worrying, the most worrying are mainly those which are invisible, like the limitation of intellectual capacity, which means that this child will not perform well at school and when this child is employed as an adult, he/she will never reach the high level of productivity expected of a person of his/her age. That is why the issue of malnutrition is not an issue of health but an issue of human development which at the end has implications to economic development. We are aspiring as African

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

countries or developing countries, if you like. We are aspiring in such a way that in a short period of time we can reach the levels of knowledge, which developed countries have reached but we will not get there if we continue to have malnutrition in the rates we do. I would like to take this opportunity to make it clear that we take the necessary steps in a multisectoral way of dealing with malnutrition but more importantly stunting. For this, we have to focus on mothers and children. There is a window of opportunities which is called "*a thousand days*", which is the period between when a child is conceived and two years after the child's birth. It is during that period when you resolve or do not resolve the issue of malnutrition. What we do with children after two years is important but it is not decisive. In other words, it can minimise but does not resolve the limitations which were established during the "*thousand days*". I am bringing the concern here that young mothers, those who are in a position to produce other human beings and the children who are born have to come to the centre of policies which we device in this House to have clarity on how we invest in a future that is going to break this cycle of reproducing children in these conditions.

This is why it is extremely important for me to raise the issue and I hope that the Minister of Health would be given an opportunity to go into details to explain this and to explain how we can deal with it, because time will not allow me to go into details. I also want to say the following; the Ministry of Agriculture, most probably has never been very clear that they have a huge responsibility in nutrition, producing not only the quantity of food in terms of having food 365 days for a family, but specially diversified food which include all the nutrients and all the minerals which are necessary to build a very balanced diet.

We tend to say that food security only deals with the quantity of food. It is important to have the quantity, but what is most important is the quality of food our people eat and it means we also have to concentrate on changing habits of what we plant and what we consume as a long-term way of bracing this cycle of malnutrition and stunting. The Ministry of Agriculture has to become part of this malnutrition campaign in order to improve nutrition. The second Ministry which is very important is the

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

Ministry of Education. When the Ministry of Education have children in schools and they drop out because pregnancy or performance, we have to start introducing notions of nutrition in the curriculum, but not only that, we also have to keep girls in schools as much as we can as it is more important to complete secondary education. According to our system currently, they complete secondary education at least when they are 17 or 18 years old. At this stage they are a bit grown up and are at the transition period from a child to a young adult.

Keeping children in schools, especially girls; preventing teenage pregnancies and preventing early marriages are vital not only for a changing society but also for having young women with a better understanding. Firstly, they will grow and be strong enough to become mothers. Secondly, they will be in a position to learn about motherhood, that is, the responsibility of being a mother and thirdly, they will be able to make choices. The more educated a young lady is, the lesser and eventually stronger children this woman will bear. It is very important to look at how we can keep girls in schools until secondary education. I am just giving examples.

We have to ask ourselves how the Ministry of Trade and Industry is engaged with malnutrition, for instance, to make sure that at least flour, sugar, oil, all those products which are being sold are fortified. If they are fortified, at least those families who have access to sugar, flour, oil etcetera, will get the necessary nutrients. It is thus, also the task of the Ministry of Trade and Industry to determine the level of fortified food in this country. Finally, about the social welfare; we tend to look at gender or women Ministries only from the empowerment of women's point of view, in term of getting access to politics and all the other things.

However, the importance of the Ministry of Women or Gender etcetera, is how you change the way women in the family and the community carry out their responsibilities of being mothers and changing the habits that I am talked about. The Ministry of Agriculture may produce diversified food but the woman is the one who prepares food and who knows how to give appropriate and adequate food to a child and the family. This woman

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

has to be educated. It will not change automatically, we have to educate them. We need to bring in this multisectoral approach the Prime Minister alluded to, but an approach in which the responsibilities are clearly defined and the Ministries are accessible in what they are doing, because it is an issue of development and it is an issue of human capital. Let me quickly come to Parliamentarians now.

Any Parliamentarian, no matter what Political Party elected us, we become representatives of all Namibians. The first Constituency is the whole Nation. I think it is first and foremost important for Parliament to discuss these things thoroughly so that we internalise the importance and responsibilities. Secondly, when we have a public Debate in Parliament, the Nation is listening and is learning. However, sometimes, between the issues we debate, the Budget etcetera, we do not take enough time to establish or debate about implications of early motherhood and why we are having very high rates of early pregnancy. It is a societal issue, but the Nation will listen and say; our Parliamentarians are concerned about this problem and the approach you take to deal with this, will send a message through to all Namibians.

The second aspect of responsibilities of a Parliamentarian is that; I know you have Constituencies, although the biggest Constituency is the Nation, but you do have regular time during which you go and interact with communities in the areas that you are representing and here I am going to be very, very bold and make a suggestion, Honourable Speaker. I think with the support of UN Organisations that are based here, the Government need to develop a sort of a chart. Any Parliamentarians should have information about his/her Region regarding issues of illiteracy, this is not so important in this case, but regarding mortality rates of women and to make a five year period pledge to mobilise and educate communities in his/her Region and Constituency in order to reduce these rates.

I am saying this because it is a question of death and life. If we do not do that, these people will continue to die and they will die unnecessarily, because it is preventable and if we can prevent then there should be no excuses whatsoever for us not to use our positions as elected

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

representatives of our people and say; I will make it an honourable pledge in my Region and Constituency that when I accomplish my five years as a Parliamentarian, I will have reduced maternal and child mortality. To realize this objective, you need to be given variable information so that at the end of every year you will be able to determine your progress. It is a suggestion. As I said, I was going to be very blatant and direct; I think this can be done. As a Parliamentarian, independent of any Political Party, I think that it is simply our obligation to keep our people alive, to make sure they do not die of preventable causes.

The other thing I would now like to suggest is; we probably need to interact much better, find ways in our different Committees as Parliamentarians; the budgeting Commission, Gender, Agriculture, etcetera to have much more collaboration with the Civil Society Organisations and even with grass roots organisations, because these are the people we are representing so that there will be better relation in the strategies of dealing with these social ills. When we work together and we have these synergies at multi-lateral level from top to grass roots, it becomes a national agenda which we can easily deal with.

I am going to be brief on my key message. Namibia is a country which is aware and acknowledges its problems. There is ongoing research and knowledge of the situation at hand and this is commendable because not all African countries are exactly aware of their situations as you are. I still want to make it clear that I acknowledge and commend the fact that this country knows the realities and if you are aware of the realities, you have the tools to act and transform those realities. According to the message by the Prime Minister himself, Namibia has taken leadership as his office deals with issues concerning nutrition by providing coordination and strong leadership to all Sectors involved.

Leadership and how to tackle the issue of nutrition is something that other African countries have to learn from Namibia. Evidently the Prime Minister have been invited by the Secretary-General to be part of a global team that is devising strategies to fight malnutrition. However, Namibia has policies in place and we are going to witness one of them right after

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

this when we are going to launch a survey. This strong commitment needs to be underscored.

The second important message I want to leave with you is that the situation of nutrition, no matter how bad I have painted it here, is a challenge for all African countries. It is a challenge for SADC so much so that while Namibia is between 29%-30%, other countries in our Region even reached 53% and I am not going to mention the names of the countries. My own country where I was born, Mozambique, is 44%. The average level of our children who are stunted in SADC stands at 40%. It is a major problem. Some of us take up this challenge and try to raise its profile because we can no longer afford to have almost half of our children in the region limited both physically and intellectually. We just cannot afford that. It is not visible, but it has to change and that is why we make advocacy our centrepiece.

Parliamentarians have a role to play, not only an oversight function, but more importantly to take the message across to the people. However, in your way of deliberating over the Budget for approval, please ask questions about the entire Budget that goes to Education. Scrutinize what part of the Budget goes to pre-schools, primary education and secondary education and ensure that the pyramid is balanced. The pyramid of our Budget is on the contrary, it is central and then it grows smaller towards pre-education and primary education. This needs to be reversed. During the Budget discussion, Parliamentarians have to be inquisitive before endorsing the Budget. They have the right to ask those questions that warrant the gradual change that we are seeking.

I also think that it is extremely important to decentralise resources. The centre of making decisions may be here; however, resources have to reach down where people live, as the majority of the people are in rural areas and in our township and not in a Ministry. Allow me to again use the Ministry of Agriculture's example. We all know that 90% of women are the ones who keep our households in terms of food provision. Parliamentarians should also study the Budget allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture and determine how much of this allocation goes to

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
H.E. MRS GRACA MACHEL**

smallholder farmers, because this will give capacity to women to produce more and better food for us. In short, Parliament has a big responsibility to ascertain that resources are equitably distributed, from Region to Region. Parliamentarians have to look at how resources are distributed in terms of age and gender, particularly in those areas where women are central to solving developmental issues. In a nutshell, equity will gradually help bring about a situation where we become an equal country among the most unequal countries. The Budget is an instrument to fight inequality.

Coming to changing habits; I mentioned about the issue of the Debate to send the right message, including simple things that are very important. I am told that in this country, women combine breast and bottle feeding and that leads to very high rates of infection. We have to start realising that breastfeeding is the safest way of feeding a child in certain ages and at the same time it provide the economic benefits of reducing malnutrition. In every N\$1 we invest, the return is as high as N\$30 when we invest in nutrition.

Finally; we have the right structures, right policies and eventually we do have the right mechanisms, but there is a gap in implementation. We need to close that gap with policies, mechanisms, allocation of Budgets to attain the result of reducing the impact of infant and child mortality, maternal mortality, high rates of malnutrition and stunting. We need to close the gap between approved laws and policies as well as how our institutions impact on the millions of ordinary people of this country.

I am here and I spoke openly, because you allowed me to, as a daughter of this country and I speak exactly how I will be speaking to Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa, Angola and any of our countries. When we fought for the liberation, we were prepared to die and some of our colleagues sacrificed their lives during the liberation struggle. 20-40 years after freedom we have to free our people from want and we have to free our people from unnecessary deaths. We have to free our people, especially our children from the limitations of things we have the power to prevent, so that we realise our dream of seeing them grow and develop fully. That is the legacy we have to leave behind when we leave our

21 November 2012

ADDRESS

HON DR KAMWI / HON BEZUIDENHOUDT

political lives. Thank you so much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much Comrade Graca Machel Mandela. Thank you very much for being frank and thank you very much for zeroing in on those simple challenges that face us as Parliamentarians but as Government and as Political Parties particularly the majority Parties represented in Parliament. Before I give the Deputy Speaker to express the Vote of Thanks, I am looking at the Minister of Health. How do you feel?

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, Your Excellency, I feel great. We have had maximum support during the course of the day. Her Excellency had an opportunity to pay us a visit at Katutura intermediate hospital and her message was loud and clear. We were simply looking for this message. I thank you most sincerely.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. The Opposition Parties, Leaders of the Opposition Parties, Spokesperson for the Opposition Party, are you alright?

HON BEZUIDENHOUDT: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. From our side we would like to thank Her Excellency very deeply and very sincerely for the very strong, frank, dynamic and I think well received message that she delivered, not only to this Parliament, but to the Namibian Nation. It is up to us to take up the challenge and deliver the goods. Thank you very much, Her Excellency.

21 November 2012

**ADDRESS
HON KASINGO**

HON SPEAKER: Now Deputy Speaker.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to sincerely add to the other Colleagues who sincerely thanked Her Excellency, Madam Graca Machel for coming to share with us the challenge we face, not only in Namibia but also in SADC, if not in Africa as a whole and more particularly to expand the explanations of the effects of malnutrition. Some of us did not know and believed that malnutrition is just the baby of the Health Sector, but right now we have clearly understood your message that social justice should work hand in gloves with economic justice in particular with the young mothers who are producing these children and eventually, the children themselves.

Your Excellency, the call to us as Parliamentarians to ensure that wherever we go to address the grass roots, we must tackle the problem of malnutrition. So wherever we go with our Committees, to our Constituencies, we can try to explain to the young mothers particularly in the rural areas to also make use of our indigenous healthy food we have in Africa.

Your Excellency, in Namibia we normally have the Budget Debate in the months of March to April, when that time comes we will definitely question our sister, the Minister of Finance as to what did she do to increase the percentage of the Budgets in the Ministries of Education and Health. Namibia is your home; you are welcome to come back and assess our progress. I once more thank you very much on behalf of all of all of us. Can we please give our sister a round of applause?

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much. We shall take an early tea break to witness the launch of the publication entitled “*Landscape Analysis to Accelerate Actions to Improve Maternal and Child Nutrition in Namibia*’. The House stands adjourn until we return.

21 November 2012

**ORAL QUESTION
MAAMBERUA**

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:30

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:23

HON SPEAKER: Any Petitions? Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Questions, Honourable Maamberua?

ORAL QUESTION

HON MAAMBERUA: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I thought the Minister of Education is here, but I can direct the small Oral Question to the Right Honourable Prime Minister. Right Honourable Prime Minister, as we have heard from Her Excellency Comrade Graca Machel that keeping children in schools, especially girls will help to reduce or prevent malnutrition which in turn will also help to reduce stunting. Are we about to see a programme in basic education, primary education along our Constitution that is going to make education free and compulsory in order to address some of these things that we were informed about to keep children in school? Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Is this a question that the Prime Minister wants to reply to now or can we do it on Thursday?

21 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO ORAL QUESTION
BY HON MAAMBERUA
RT HON ANGULA**

RESPONSE TO ORAL QUESTION

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: It is a very relevant question. Keeping children in school is a constitutional obligation. According to Article 20 of the Constitution, it is a constitutional mandate. However, the constitutional mandate is being eroded, challenged, or undermined by poverty. That is the bottom line.

Article 20(2) reads as follows. “*Primary education shall be compulsory and the State shall provide reasonable facilities to render effective this right*”. This is a Constitutional Mandate, but the constitutional mandate is being undermined by poverty so much so if you go along Independence Avenue, you will find homeless children trying to wash your car or trying to do something to get some means of livelihood. If you also go in our townships, sometimes you find children there selling apples and some other little things to make ends meet. These are mostly homeless children.

We had to deal with the effects and the consequences of poverty on our social ideals, like the ideal of compulsory education. At one time our participation rate for children between the ages of 6 to 16 as provided by the Constitution was 96%. That was impressive but in recent years the participation right has come down to 92%. That is a reversal so to say and we have to work hard to get back those children into school because in the long run education is the equaliser, in terms of social income, employment and everything else. We cannot give up on education, we must really work on that one, but for now, we have had challenges of underlying poverty, like homelessness, vulnerability and so on. Those are the challenges we have. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you, Minister of Finance.

21 November 2012

**TABLING OF REPORT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I rise to seek your indulgence to be allowed to put on the Table of Parliament Reports of the Auditor-General because it seems like the conveyer belt was moving a bit slow and I lacked behind.

Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the table Reports of the Auditor-General on the accounts of the:-

- (i) Village Council of Maltahohe for the Financial Years ended 30 June 2003, 2004 and 2005;
- (ii) Village Council of Maltahohe again, for the Financial Years ended 30 June 2006, 2007 and 2008; and
- (iii) Town Council of Aroab for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2011.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Minister please table the Report. Any further Reports? None. Any Notice of Motions? Ministerial Statements? The Secretary will read the First Order of the day.

**COMMITTEE STAGE: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL**

SECRETARY: Committee Stage - *Prevention and Combating of Terrorist Activities Bill* [B. 11 – 2012]

HON SPEAKER: Does the Minister of Safety and Security Move that

21 November 2012 **COMMITTEE STAGE: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

the Assembly goes into Committee?

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: I so Move.

HON SPEAKER: Any objections? Agreed to. Deputy Speaker, you may take the Chair.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

**DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE
COMMITTEE:** The Whole House Committee is called to Order. The Committee has to consider the *Prevention and Combating of Terrorism Activities Bill* [B. 11 – 12].

Clauses and Titles and Agreed to.

I shall report the Bill without Amendments.

ASSEMBLY RESUMED

Bill reported without Amendments.

**THIRD READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL**

21 November 2012

**THIRD READING: PREVENTION AND
COMBATING OF TERRORIST ACTIVITIES BILL
HON MBUMBA**

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister Move that the Bill be now read a Third Time?

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? Agreed to. Any further discussion? None. Does the Minister wish to reply?

HON MINISTER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY: Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members of the National Assembly. I simply wish to thank you for your understanding and cooperation and for making it possible for the Republic of Namibia not to be listed among non-compliant countries and that our financial system, economy and our people would somehow be protected in terms of terrorism. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Honourable Minister. I will now put the question that the Bill be read a Third Time. Any Objections? None. Agreed to. The Secretary will read the Bill a Third Time.

SECRETARY: *Prevention and Combating of Terrorist Activities Bill* [B. 11 – 2012].

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the Second Order of the day.

21 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

**COMMITTEE STAGE: VETERINARY AND VETERINARY
PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL**

SECRETARY: Committee Stage - *Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Bill* [B. 6 – 2012].

HON SPEAKER: Does the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Move that the Assembly goes into Committee?

HON MINISTER AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: I so Move, Honourable speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objections? Agreed to. Honourable Deputy Chairperson please take the Chair.

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

**DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLEHOUSE
COMMITTEE:** The Whole House Committee is once more called to Order. The Committee has to consider the *Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Bill* [B. 6 – 2012].

Clause 1 to 5 put. Agreed to.

I put Clause 6. Any discussions? I recognise the Minister responsible for Agriculture. Honourable Mutorwa.

21 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: VETERINAY AND
VETERINAY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

HON MINISTER AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

Thank you Honourable Deputy Speaker. Under Clause 6(i); yesterday Honourable Makgone in her contribution did raise some specific issues related to this Sub-clause and I promised to clarify it during the Committee Stage, which I intend to do if you may allow me. Under Clause 6(i); “*Functions and Duties of the Council*”, the Honourable Member was requesting whether it would not be possible to divide that Paragraph. The clarification here is that dividing this sentence into two parts will defeat the objective of the statement.

The first part of the sentence dealing with public protection is inherently linked to the anticipated result, which will be the improvement of standards and professional qualifications. For example, if a Veterinarian is found to be lacking expertise in a certain area such as interpretation of laboratory results, the Council has the power to send that Veterinarian to study under a laboratory specialist for a specified period in order to improve his or her standard of service. Honourable Deputy Speaker, that is the clarification that I thought I should give and I hope the Honourable Member will concur with me. Thank you.

**DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLEHOUSE
COMMITTEE:** Any follow up discussion on Clause 6? Agreed to.

Clause 7 put. Any discussions? I recognise Honourable Mutorwa.

HON MINISTER AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

Again Honourable Deputy Speaker, to do justice to the questions raised by my Colleague, Honourable Makgone yesterday. Under Section 7(k); the Honourable Member yesterday did make the point whether we could not further clarify the statement of saying; “*co-opt any person onto any of its Committees*”. Now the words “*any person*”, she felt that maybe we need

21 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: VETERINAY AND
VETERINAY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

to clarify that or to qualify it by maybe referring to “*any qualified person*”. I would like to provide the following clarification again; of course it implied that when we say any person it should be somebody who has got some understanding but we are hesitant to use the word “*qualified*” because of the following reasons:

The power of the Council is to co-opt any person onto any of its Committees; that is the power of the Council. This Clause in our view should remain as it is, as the Council does not only co-opt qualified people. Qualified in the usual understanding; qualified with degrees and many other things. We conferred that this Clause should remain as it is, as the Council does not only co-opt qualified people on its Committees. In practical terms the need may arise to co-opt for example, just an ordinary farmer, a representative of the Trade Union, a welfare worker or a member of the public onto the Committee.

In that case then we should not complicate it by saying, it must be somebody qualified in there. That is why we prefer that it should remain as it is but with that understanding as I have just clarified here. Thank you Comrade Deputy Speaker.

**DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLEHOUSE
COMMITTEE:** Any further discussion on that Clause? Agreed to.

Clauses 8 to 12 put. Agreed to.

I put Clauses 13, 14, 15. I recognise Honourable Mutorwa, the Minister concerned.

HON MINISTER AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:
Thank you very much Honourable Deputy Speaker once more. The Colleague, who did a very good job in specifically raising issues with

21 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: VETERINAY AND
VETERINAY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

specific Clauses yesterday, did raise some issues with regard to Clause 13 that deals with meetings and decisions of the Council and she also did raise legitimate issues with regard to the Executive Committee. I would like to provide the following information in answering to those queries that Honourable Makgone has raised. With regard to Section 13 and 14; the Executive Committee must necessary apply the same steps outlined under Section 13 for procedures and meetings and decisions of Council. In other words, the Executive Committee must follow the same procedures at their meetings as the procedure described for Council meetings. The changes referred to Sub-section 6 implied to the naming of the Committee instead of Council. Then on Section 15 Comrade Deputy Speaker; once again Sub-section 6 here refers to the procedures to be followed in meetings of other Committees. The only changes being the name of the Committee.

At the practical level for example, the current Council has for example a wildlife Committee for which the Veterinarians employed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism are co-opted. Then there is a Veterinary Medicine Committee where the Pharmacists from the Ministry of Health and Social Services are co-opted. We also have an Education Committee co-opting staff from for example UNAM and the National Qualification Authority. The question as to why Clauses 3(a) and (b) in Section 14 do not apply to other Committees is answered above in Sub-section 6 which stipulates that Section 13 and 14 apply to all Committees. Thank you Comrade Deputy Speaker.

**DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLEHOUSE
COMMITTEE:** Any follow up discussions? Honourable Makgone are you happy with the clarification by the Minister

HON MAKGONE: Yes.

21 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: VETERINAY AND
VETERINAY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

**DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLEHOUSE
COMMITTEE:** Any objections? Agreed to.

Clauses 16 to 31 put. Agreed to.

I put Clause 32. I recognise Honourable Mutorwa.

HON MINISTER AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:

Thank you Comrade Deputy Speaker. As promised yesterday Honourable Makgone did raise some specific issues with regard to Section 32, which I think warrant some clarifications to do justice to the issues that she has raised. This Section refers to the recording of an additional post graduate qualification in the register, i.e. name and initial followed by the veterinary qualification of the person concerned, for example, the Veterinary Pathologist employed at the Central Veterinary Laboratory as a DVM as well as the PhD in Veterinary Pathology inscribed in this register. The regulations makes detail provision for the evaluating of professional qualifications for which purposes the National Qualification Authority as well as the Dean of either the local or if that is not yet in place, a neighbouring school of Veterinary Medicine would be consulted. That is the clarification to the issues raised by Honourable Makgone. Thank you.

**DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLEHOUSE
COMMITTEE:** Any follow up discussions? Any objections? Agreed to.

Clause 33 to 76 put. Agreed to.

Titles put. Agreed to.

I shall report the Bill without Amendment. Honourable Speaker the Committee has gone through the *Veterinary and Veterinary Para-*

21 November 2012

**THIRD READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

Professions Bill [B. 6 – 2012] as set forth in the accompanying copy and Agreed to without Amendments.

ASSEMBLY RESUMED

Bill reported without Amendments.

**THIRD READING: VETERINARY AND
VETERINARY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL**

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Does the Minister Move that the Bill be read a Third Time?

HON MINISTER AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: I so Move Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objections? Any further Discussions? None. Does the Minister wish to reply?

HON MINISTER AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: Thank you Comrade Speaker, under your leadership and the leadership of the Deputy Speaker we have just recorded a historical milestone by

21 November 2012

**THIRD READING: VETERINAY AND
VETERINAY PARA-PROFESSIONS BILL
HON MUTORWA**

passing the *Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Bill* through this Honourable House. As I said in my motivation statement this piece of legislation is so vital because it deals with specialists who are responsible for the health and the welfare of our domesticated animals.

We have just spoken about malnutrition here a very important subject about food, but these are people who are to deal with our domesticated animals that are so important in the food chain.

I would like to thank all the Honourable Members of this august House, those who actively participated by contributing, but also everybody as a Member that we have done our work by passing this Bill and we look forward to the implementation of this Bill for the betterment of our domesticated animals. Thank you Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Minister. I now put the question that the Bill be read a Third Time. Any Objections? None. The Secretary will read the Bill a Third Time.

SECRETARY: *Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Bill* [B. 6 – 2012]

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the Third Order.

**RESUMPTION OF CONSIDERATION OF REPORT
ON UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND SERVICE POLICY
FOR INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGIES**

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON NAMBAHU**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Consideration of Reports on the Universal Access and Service Policy for Information and Communication Technologies.

HON SPEAKER: When this Debate was adjourned on Tuesday, the 23rd of October, the question before the Assembly was a Report by the Honourable Minister of Information and Communication Technology. The Deputy Minister of Justice adjourned the Debate. I give him the Floor, Deputy Minister.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Thank you very much Comrade Speaker for affording me an opportunity to make my humble contribution to this important Policy. Allow me, firstly to welcome the Policy and wish the Ministry renewed resolve and dedication in the implementation of this Policy. My hope and appeal is for concrete programmes, projects and strategies to follow in the form of an implementation plan or road map into which this Policy will usher.

My second hope is for us to become producers and manufacturers one day. I was watching CNN and a certain company in Ramallah is doing so well in the area of ICT in the circumstances they are. I do not think we have to belittle ourselves and look down upon ourselves that we would not be able to do anything. Therefore, I think it is just proper that we do not just put in place a Policy of access but maybe also dream of becoming producers of some kind. It is a vision and I think that projection of whether we reach it should be there. I would also implore that the Policy should provide universal access to even those in the rural areas and I can guarantee you that there is, and should be complementarity between this Policy and the policies that are in place, like the one of Rural Development and the Industrialisation Policy.

I would want to ask our people who are procurers, who are buyers of this

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON DR A IYAMBO**

kind of machines or devices to start asking the necessary question as to what would be done in terms of cyber security. When we are in Government, one sometimes wonder how many people have access to what you have in your machine. I do not only have the Uncle Sam's of this world in mind here, but we know that the Rupert Murdochs of this world were not able to spare even the more sophisticated or free society like the UK. They did spy on anyone even those that were widowed, those who have lost their relatives just for tabloid purposes. Therefore, it is not only the Government that we should be concerned about but those colleagues who sit up there can even easily go into our systems when they need information, making us also victims. Being aware of a lot of IT enthusiasts in our midst who advocate for this access, the necessary mechanisms in terms of safety and security for us to secure our data and information should also be taken into account. I know that in some countries producers have been asked to ease the firewalls so that other people can easily have access to information and you do not know where they find skills.

In as much as we advocate for access, I think it is only fair for us to look into these kinds of issues. Obviously, the issue of industrialisation and hi-tech is driven by the human resources development that encourages people to find themselves in this kind of careers. For our people in the rural areas to get access is a good thing, but I would want to see us one day become more than just consumers, for instance moving into the world of Silicon Valley no matter how small we are in our own country. Daydreaming is also a good thing and that is the vision I recommend. I thank you very much Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Deputy Minister. Minister of Education.

HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. As a Ministry of Education we have been party to the

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON DR A IYAMBO**

development of this Policy Document. I therefore, firstly wish to appreciate both the Minister and Deputy Minister for the proper inclusion of the Education Sector in this very important Policy Document. Looking at the words used; the word school appears in this document fourteen times. Equally the word libraries appears eleven times and the word education appears eleven times.

This is, therefore, almost once on every page of this document. Honourable Speaker we are pleased with this Policy Document. The Policy Document will advantage the most rural of the rural and the poor areas. We are pleased that it quite extensively touches on how it will advantage our Agricultural, Education and Health Sectors. We are therefore, pleased that those disadvantaged communities that surround our schools and clinics would be the most beneficiaries of this Policy.

Honourable Speaker, I would like to make specific observations on this Policy Document. I would like to start with Page 2 of the Policy Document, Paragraph 3.2 that refers to the policy context. The document on this page refers to very important policy or strategy documents; Vision 2030 and the NDP3. I would like to propose that since we now have NDP4 in place that we include NDP4 instead of NDP3, since NDP4 is the latest document and the most current National Development Plan, if the Minister and the Deputy Minister agrees.

With respect to Page 3 of this policy document under Paragraph 5.1; after reading this Paragraph I picked up that we as a country envisage producing local and relevant content. My comment is in line with what Honourable Nambahu just referred to and the question is; do we as a country like to remain merely as consumers, remain as buyers eternally and as panders of ICT indefinitely? Or is there a possibility that Namibia will one day as Comrade Nambahu was saying, virtually become a country that manufacture or at least assemble, if that is much easier our own ICT equipment or infrastructure that we may then consume and erect for our own use?

I would like to propose that such a policy touches on the issues of job

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON DR A IYAMBO**

creation to reduce cost and support an increased affordability. I will, therefore, propose that we reflect on how such a very important ICT Sector can be a job creator, but mainly to concentrate on not only to consume, to buy and to be panders, but also to be able to industrialise and produce our own gadgets, our own ICT so that one day we can have a Namibian produced, Namibian made cell phone to be called Namibia cell phone, the Namibian Nokia of the world.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: NamKia! (laughter)

HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Yes, NamKia. The Honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs is proposing NamKia and Comrade Prime Minister prefer it to be shorter, Nam Cell Phone. If possible, we should, as part of industrialisation be able to produce our own cell phone, because the material, equipment and the resources are available. With respect to Page 4 of the policy document, under 5.2, reference is made to “*Post-School*”, which is not clear, unless the policy document includes the exact meaning of this “*Post-School*”. I suggest we clarify it further. We can use catalytic catharsis by saying after school or we can replace it with an educational Institution or we can for instance add open or distance learning. Honourable Minister or Deputy Minister I proposing that the word “*Post-School*” be further clarified in the policy document.

Honourable Speaker, furthermore, under the same Paragraph 5.2, I would like to suggest that a change be effected to the second sentence in the first paragraph that starts with; “*Free internet access*”. I would propose that a new sentenced or paragraph be inserted to read like “*Free internet access provision*” and to add the words schools and other institutions, particularly Educational institutions, clinics and hospitals and free internet access at libraries to be the key components for pro poor approach to provide all learners and all citizens with access to electronic information and governance service.

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON DR A IYAMBO**

Honourable Speaker, I am emphasising the words schools, clinics, hospitals and learners to be inserted for a specific reason, the reason being that; on the 25th of April this year, His Excellency, the President during the Joint Session of our Parliament issued the following very important directives and I quote from the State of Nation Address. He said; *“I am pleased to report that our Government has allocated approximately N\$300 million to provide free internet connectivity to Public facilities such as schools, hospitals, Government buildings and airports starting with this Financial Year”*. He further said; *“I am also pleased that a programme has been initiated by the Ministry of Education to introduce computer education in schools. These are steps in the right direction. I, therefore, direct all relevant institutions and stakeholders to put the needed measures in place so that the investment we have made in the West African Cable System (WACS) can bring about the promised benefits to our country”*. Based on this I, therefore, propose that we touch on the issues as directed on the schools, hospitals and clinics.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Member, with respect to Page 6 under Paragraph 6.3; I have the following few comments to make: Starting with Sub-paragraph 6.3.5 that refers to the review period. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Tjihuiko.

HON TJIHUIKO: Honourable Speaker, may I ask the Honourable Minister a small question. Thank you very much Honourable Minister. I am not sure whether I got you correctly. Did you say that N\$300 million was put aside for the purpose of free internet? I just wanted to know whether I got you correctly or not.

HON SPEAKER: Minister?

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON DR A IYAMBO**

HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Yes, without even changing a coma, I would read as the President presented it here. He said; “*I am pleased to report that our Government has allocated approximately N\$300 million*”, I have not added anything, I end there. I do not know whether it is clear.

With respect to Page 6, Paragraph 6.3, particularly Sub-paragraph 6.3.5 is referring to the review period of the Universal Access Service; that the review period should be three years.

I am proposing that we revisit this, so that the review period be shortened. It is my view that we should be more aggressive to ensure that we measure the impact at least every two years. Ideally, when we start with the implementation, the review should be annually and then start with two years. I am, however, getting closer to at least one year rather than after each three years. I will justify my proposal for that. Since in Paragraph 6.3.3 we set out our goal to achieve 100% within a period of ten years, that is, within ten years we are already supposed reach 100%. It is therefore desirable to shorten the period to one year to be able to measure, monitor and evaluate preferably annually over shorter periods to ensure that we are reaching our goals rather than only after three years. Ten years can be a very short time, needless to say that some goals like the Resolutions of the Regional Radio Conference of 2006 for Namibia and the SADC region at large that switch from analogue to digital broadcasting must be realised by the year 2015.

If the evaluation and monitoring is going to take a long time and we are required to meet this analogue to digital switch by the year 2015, we may, therefore, need a shorter time of maybe one year or two years to be able to evaluate what we are doing. Equally, we have the MDGs as our eminent speaker this afternoon alluded to; the achievement of MDGs to be attained by the year 2015 which is not very far. This is referred to in this document under 7.1.4. Again in Paragraph 7.1.2, mention is made in the policy document that this august House, our Parliament, our National Assembly be informed annually on progress made. If the House is going to be informed annually on progress, I am therefore proposing that we

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON DR A IYAMBO**

shorten this three year period to at least one year to be in line with Paragraph 7.1.2, because three years may be too long.

Then on Page 9, under 7.2; as mentioned before we need to take care of issues and problems that come along with the Universal Service, the issue of obligation and here we are recommending the Universal Service Fund to be established. It is good that we are going to have a Universal Service Fund and I support that. As is currently in this policy document, the responsibility of this Universal Service Fund to be so established would be assigned to CRAN and I think that that contradicts the latter part of this document particularly Sub-section 1.2.3.12, where it is stated that the regulator which is CRAN in this case, will not itself directly undertake projects implementation. My difficulty is therefore, to have CRAN doing everything, being both a player and a referee.

Honourable Speaker, on Page 8 with respect to the targets; it is mentioned on this page in the policy document that there would be targets, but these are not listed or explicitly defined as to what they are. If we refer to Sub-Paragraph 7.2.1; notwithstanding the definitions of Universal Access and Service contained in the policy document and the Universal Access and Service targets set out in this document, it is the responsibility of the regulator to further specify. The document says; CRAN has to further specify the definitions and targets in respect of the Universal Access and Service in accordance with its mandate and in light of changing conditions. Too much is left with CRAN to define these targets.

These targets in my view should also be linked to the MDG's, but we should know what they are so that they are linked to MDG's, however, reading this document, I could not see these targets mentioned or spelt out or listed in the policy document other than the indication that CRAN will prepare an implementation plan for the roll out. I am, therefore, proposing that these targets be clearly spelt out.

Honourable Speaker, as a Nation this policy document indicates what the targets should be and CRAN should device the road map, but then it should be made clear. Before I conclude, Honourable Speaker, I would

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON DR A IYAMBO**

like to say that ICT is here to stay, however, it should maybe start with us. I have been worried about this Parliamentary electronic gadget or instrument. We only have the Order Paper and that is it. I do not know how it happened that we only have the Order Paper and if one needs to effect changes and do other things, it does not work. I think it is very important that adequate resources be allocated to Parliament to improve on this because at the moment what is on the Order Paper is exactly what is on the screen without adding much value. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Comrade Speaker may I ask Honourable Iyambo a question? Comrade Iyambo, you said in your exposé or remarks that ICT is here to stay and you also mentioned that Government has allocated N\$300 million for the use of the internet and Universal Access of the ICT. I am just worried by the fact that internet access will be made available to the schools, because if you access the internet right now, you are exposed to all kinds of explicit material or inappropriate content for children.

How are we, through you the Minister of Education, going to prevent that our children are not having free Universal Access to this very dangerous material that is available on the internet? If you want to know how to kill somebody through poisoning for instance, the steps to follow are there. That is my simple question to the Honourable Minister of Education and maybe the Minister of ICT is also listening to this very serious concern. Thank you very much.

HON MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker, what Honourable Utoni is saying, is the reality. We

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON DR A IYAMBO**

live in this nicely globalised world which comes with the reality. With internet at home you can restrict children from having access to specific websites, but when they go somewhere else or use their complicated cell phones, they have access to all websites on the internet. It comes more with guidance and education about what children should look for on the internet, however, the reality on the ground is that it is very difficult as it is overtaken by events, even for adults. We are encouraging learners for example, to access the internet for research purposes; to be able to follow international events, politics and to look up some mathematical equations. The same applies to Members of Parliament. We are encouraging people to get information as part of research. Comrade Utoni, it is the reality of the internet; the avalanches of science and technology, particularly ICT is going very fast. Every day you find new internet technologies, whatever is working today is seen to be insignificant tomorrow and children are the cause of all that. Learners will continue using the internet and that is the reality on the ground.

Comrade Speaker, the other thing is; if we are to encourage the use of ICT to ensure efficiency, particularly with respect to e-Learning, we need to start somewhere and the start is with the children. You and I may be a little bit too late. The reality is that as a country we need to start with the children, particularly at the pre-primary level. I have been saying that we must continue, as the Government started years ago, to encourage the use of ICT at the schools. The use of ICT in our offices will be able to reduce daily manual activities. It would be able to reduce the queues we have at our offices to provide services to our people.

Therefore, I am encouraging Members of Parliament that one language we need to continue advocating is the use of ICT, however, learners and schools can only get motivated if we as Members of Parliament use, and are quite conversant with ICT. In defining literacy and illiteracy, there is now a new language in the area of education. It is said that adults, especially those in offices are indirectly illiterate if they do not know how to use computers which is considered the language of today and tomorrow.

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON MAKGONE**

We have to reduce computer illiteracy for those in offices. We cannot start with our dear parents, because they do not have access. We must start with ourselves to encourage the young ones because we have the advantage or the privilege of being in the offices. Comrade Speaker, I support this very important policy document and I thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much Minister. Honourable Makgone.

HON MAKGONE: Thank you Honourable Speaker. I rise to support this very important policy document on the Universal Access and Service for Information and Communication Technologies. The importance of ICTs in the development process was long recognised and access to ICTs was even made one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goal number 8, which emphasises the benefits of new technologies, especially ICT in the fight against poverty.

Namibia's Vision 2030, recognises the ICT Sector development with the objective to provide economic benefit for all members of the Namibian society. This means that the implementation of this policy should be expedited as the lack of ICT or slow implementation will be denying the Namibian people their economic benefit.

Honourable Members, ICT is transforming the global economy and it is creating new business linkages and opportunities that cross business Sectors, cultures and distances. Access to these technologies remains difficult in many parts of the world, especially in the developing and least developed countries. This inequality is referred to as the digital divide. Often this digital divide is a reflection of social and economic equity between and within developing countries. The developing countries were left behind during the industrial era, so we cannot afford to be left behind during this ICT era. It is, therefore, necessary that the developing

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON MAKGONE**

countries proactively integrate themselves into the ICT society in order to avoid remaining on the periphery of the global economy.

Namibia is not the first country to implement this policy; we should therefore, learn from the experiences gained around the world and avoid the possible pitfalls and limitations that have been observed by others. Universal Access demands the provision of ICT infrastructure and the provision of information, but according to my opinion, infrastructure provision is not equal to Universal Access. We should keep in mind that access without the ability to use does not have added value. This is where the education and training part will have to come in. Appropriate initiation programmes on the use of ICT services must accompany all other initiatives aiming to achieve Universal Access objectives.

The policy document on Page 2; reflects the urban rural divide in respect of access to ICTs. We need to reduce the digital divide between urban and rural areas and ensuring a more balanced distribution of ICT services to the whole population. Some of these services are the ones that are keeping the qualified people away from the rural areas. Just imagine a teacher enrolled on distant learning far in a rural area, there is no library for reference purposes and there is no internet; at last these people will just have to leave and that is what is happening. When this would be implemented, it will help a lot to keep qualified people at the rural areas.

Honourable Speaker, I read a study which was trying to reason why there is digital divide between urban and rural; they first said there was a myth that the rural poor are not able or not willing to pay for mobile telecommunication services. Then initially these companies were just investing in urban areas, leaving behind the rural poor. It is said that there is a second myth that natural barrier such as lack of education or electricity will prevent mobile take up. They are saying that these two are myths. The second one is a myth because there is a strong growth in many developing countries in spite of still prevalent difficulties with low education, low access to electricity and low income level, it turned out that these people had learn how to go about it to overcome these difficulties.

21 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON MAKGONE**

The economists have begun to believe that the benefits and development impact of mobile telephony outstrip these barriers. This is not to say that these barriers do no longer exist but rather that development economists have found a way of going around the barriers. I believe that in Namibia we can also do the same. We need to take different approaches, for we know the unique characteristics of our rural population and rural Regions; we know which Regions are denser than others and where are the more literate people in our Regions. If you know the characteristics of our Regions, then you will know how to deal with this.

Honourable Speaker, another interesting Story that I read was a study done in 2005 and I am saying interesting because Namibia is reflected into this study. This study was on mobile telephone penetration versus per capita GDP.

The study reflected that ICT firms choose to invest in countries with high levels of income or productivity than in countries with low-income levels. The study tried to show that there is a strong correlation or linkage between high GDP per capita and mobile telephone penetration. However, the study concluded that a number of countries defy this analysis. Three countries performed better than expected and it was Morocco, Tunisia and South Africa. *“Morocco’s GDP is only half that of Namibia and yet its penetration is twice that of Namibia. Upon closer inspection we see that Morocco exceed expectation due to private sector collaboration and a stable regulatory environment. On the other hand, Namibia suffers from lack of competition and an uncertain regulatory environment”*. Let me say it was by then 2005, I do not know what the situation is by now. CRAN is established and we expect better.

HON SPEAKER: You will have to continue tomorrow and a number of others still on the list but I wanted to say for the years of the Right Honourable Prime Minister that the House stands to adjourn next week Wednesday. It is for the Cabinet side to have a look at the Motions, the Bills, and etcetera and to prioritise them between tomorrow and

21 November 2012

Wednesday next week. Otherwise, I would be guided by what I have in front of me. The House stands adjourn until tomorrow.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 17:46 UNTIL 2012.11.22 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
22 NOVEMBER 2012**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

HON DEPUTY SPEAKER: We start the Business schedule for today. Any Petitions? Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Minister of Finance.

TABLING: REPORTS OF THE ADITOR-GENERAL

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the table Reports of the Auditor-General on the accounts of the:-

- (i) Village Council of Bethanie for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2011; and
- (ii) Town Council of Oshakati for the Financial Years ended 30 June 2010 and 2011.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Minister tabled the Report. Any further Reports and Papers? This being Thursday, we start with Question 32, by Honourable Kaura to the Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services. Does the Honourable Member put the Question? You are welcome back.

22 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY HON KAURA
HON DR KAMWI**

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS

QUESTION 32:

HON KAURA: I put the Question.

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Thank you Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members. **Question 1** is on when last the Minister has been to Katutura or the Central Hospital. Honourable Speaker, my office is situated within the Windhoek Central Hospital complex. I came from my office this afternoon. I have been there yesterday and I have been visiting these hospitals almost every day because my office is there, unless when I am out of town.

Regarding the issue of littering; I would like to remind Honourable Kaura that at Independence this Government through the Ministry of Health and Social Services adopted a policy of Primary Health Care approach for the delivery of quality health services in this country. It was launched by my senior colleague in Oshakati and it went through this Chamber. What does this Primary Health Care approach entails?

In a nutshell; it calls for community participation, community involvement including the participation of Political Parties, Civil Society, the Private Sector and the list can go on and on. There have been some cleaning campaigns going on within the two complexes of these two Institutions. SWAPO Party youth league participated there in Katutura. Yes, indeed as a Ministry, these two Institutions have some cleaners who are attending to the environment but it should be noted that they are not sufficient to attend to all of these things like the plastics, which by and large are brought in by some people who come there to visit their loved ones.

As a team we have been trained Honourable Kaura, to talk to some of

22 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY HON KAURA
HON DR KAMWI**

these visitors to see to it that they do not contribute to the littering but it is an exercise that calls for maximum awareness which would include amongst others yourself, Sir, to assist the Ministry. You must know it today, check the meaning of Primary Health Care approach. Windhoek Central Hospital and Katutura are not Private Sector Institutions but are Public Sector Institutions. We must educate our people, the community we live with, that when they come to our Institutions and bring their plastic bags with food and fruit, they must take them along when they leave.

In fact, it is not a daily occurrence that when you get there you will find the littering as you are putting it here. I invite you this afternoon to join me after Parliament, so that we go and you show me those plastics bags that you are emphasising. However, my message to you is to make a contribution in terms of the Primary Health Care approach. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Kaura.

HON KAURA: Honourable Speaker, I would like to thank the Honourable Minister, but it is unfortunate that he is talking about something else, Primary Health Care. Windhoek is supposed to be one of the cleanest cities here on the continent of Africa as people who visit Windhoek say Windhoek is very clean. Honourable Minister when you travel from here to Katima Mulilo along our roads, they are clean. However, I find plastic bags at the hospital, all over the place. Honourable Minister, maybe you go there blind folded and you do not see what is around your hospital. It is terribly unfortunate, do something about it. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Invitation extended, Minister be aware of plastic bags

22 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY
HON SHIXWAMENI
HON HAUSIKU**

everywhere. Question 33 is a question by Honourable Shixwameni addressed to the Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister. Does the Honourable Member put the question?

QUESTION 33:

HON SHIXWAMENI: I put the Question.

HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: Comrade Speaker, we promised last week that we are going to answer the question today and leaving out the questions, Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, let me go right away to the answers. Yes, Honourable Kotongo Shixwameni raised a fundamental issue of national competitiveness and how best Namibia can enhance its competitive position. He indeed made reference to the Rand Merchant Bank rankings, the Global Competitiveness Index of the World Economic Forum, Human Development Index and indeed others.

Let me say the following, first of all: Comrade Speaker, Competitiveness cuts across diverse pillars of economic and social endeavours while Namibia has experienced slippages on some of the pillars, we have retained our competitive urge on some core pillars. We have for example, retained great latitude of micro economic stability, strong institutional capacity and indeed State governance architecture. The 2012 Ibrahim index of African Governance reaffirms Namibia's sixth position on the whole continent of Africa. We remain among the top five best-governed countries in the Southern Africa sub-continent, indeed alongside Mauritius, Cape Verde, Botswana and South Africa.

This stability and the rule of law are among our competitive strength and fundamental anchor for competitiveness on the economic front. Yes indeed, we cannot deny slippages on our global competitiveness.

22 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY
HON SHIXWAMENI
HON HAUSIKU**

Weaknesses in the human development index remain and are deeply rooted in many other things including the Pre-independence decades of hardships and neglect. However, we have made considerable progress in the last 22 years of nationhood. Access to education and Primary Health Care is considerably enhanced as evidence by the high enrolment rate, literacy levels and expanded provision of health services.

Basic social amenities such as safe drinking water and rural electrification are provided to the broad majority of our population. These are the bread and butter issues that go beyond perceptions indicators of global competitiveness rankings.

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, I fully agree that the quality of developmental outcomes need to be strengthened and improved on. We have already initiated interventions measures to boost our competitive position, grow the economy and indeed create the much-needed jobs for our people. These interventions include but are not limited to the following:

1. Consistent investment in social and economic infrastructure to enhance domestic productive capacity and create a conducive environment for trade and investment. Public investment in port, road and rail infrastructure have been scaled up in order to boost infrastructure development, as such by global and regional standards, our infrastructure network is indeed ranking amongst the best.
2. Comrade Speaker, NDP4 has already come into operation with priority focus on accelerating inclusive growth, job creation and reducing the rich, poor divide. NDP4 paradigm focuses on key winning Sectors. These are the priority economic Sectors which hold potential for elevating Namibia's global competitiveness and addressing domestic supply-side constraints. The development plan lays emphasis on growth enhancers such as health, education and skills formation or skills development. Government has made deliberate investment in energy generation capacity, this being a critical utility for investors to do business.

22 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY
HON SHIXWAMENI
HON HAUSIKU**

3. Already in 2010 we hosted a National Conference on Education which hammered home important recommendation for reform whose implementation is now in full swing. In the Health Sector, the Presidential Commission has already started its work just to make a compliment.
4. This August House is debating on Namibia's Industrial Policy and Action Plan which aspires to translate Vision 2030 industrialisation aspirations into concrete plans. Yes; Note that the Debate will enrich the policy and as a country we are geared for phased implementation of this policy in the next MTEF.
5. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has undertaken a review of the Foreign Investment Act and Investment Incentive Regime. The reviewed legislation is not only aimed at modernising the law, but also seeks to promote a levelled playing field for local investors whom we all believe are not participating fully at the present moment.

Furthermore; work is at an advanced stage to finalise the human resource development plan which envisages developing a critical mass of skills needed for the economy. A training levy would be introduced to help streamline the Private Sector support to skills development. Yes; there are other activities like the development of a strong domestic institution in an important facet in the national development agenda. We are automising the Central Bureau of Statistics into an Independent National Statistical Agency with a mandate of generating real times statistics for evidence based on policy decisions and management of development results.

The school of medicine is working towards meeting our targets in the medical field while NIPAM has come on the line to contribute to productivity gains in the Public Service Sector. I must mention that NIPAM has also developed programmes that will be attended to by politicians, namely Parliamentarians. Public procurement rules are reviewed with a deliberate focus on local economic development,

22 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY
HON SHIXWAMENI
HON HAUSIKU**

increased participation of Small and Medium Enterprises, youths and women entrepreneurs. This Bill is due for tabling in the next Session of Parliament and the National Assembly.

Comrade Speaker, the implementation of Namibia's Financial Sector strategy which was launched in August this year is expected to catalyze for greater financial inclusion and access to finance by all in need and all interested. Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, let me make the following remarks by way of concluding this answer. A considerable lot Honourable Shixwameni, is therefore, not only in the offing but is happening. Thus the question is, therefore, not what the Government intends to do to improve competitiveness, rather than how all of us as leaders and as development partners would work together for Namibia to remain a winning Nation.

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, I thank you very much for your kind attention.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much Deputy Prime Minister. Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: I just like to thank the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister for the answer that provides more information and I hope we can all hold hands to become a winning Nation. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Question 35 is by the same Honourable Member. Does Honourable Shixwameni put the question.

QUESTION 35:

HON SHIXWAMENI: Yes, I put the question, Honourable Speaker.

22 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY HON
VON WIETERSHEIM
HON DR KAWANA**

HON SPEAKER: I do not see the Minister neither Deputy Minister. Unless other Cabinet Colleagues have been assigned the task on their behalf to respond to the question it shall stand over. Question 36 is by Honourable Von Wietersheim to the Right Honourable Prime Minister. Does the Honourable Member Put the question?

QUESTION36:

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: I put the question, Honourable Speaker.

HON DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: Comrade Speaker, the Prime Minister requested that it stands over. He is attending to Her Excellency Madam Machel. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Question 37 is by the same Honourable Member and it is addressed to the Minister for Presidential Affairs. Does the Honourable Member put the Question.

QUESTION37:

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: I put the question, Honourable Speaker.

**HON MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND
ATTORNEY-GENERAL:** Thank you very much Honourable Speaker, and I would also like to thank the Honourable Member for asking this question. The Honourable Member is aware that currently in terms of the letter spirit of our democratic culture, the

22 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY HON
VON WIETERSHEIM
HON DR KAWANA**

SWAPO Party is the Ruling Party and as such, it will always have a direct influence in the affairs of this country including the functions of the legislature because by its name, Policy Conference that was held it was very important. It reviewed among others the performance of Government, how to speed up certain programmes by way of passing legislation through Parliament.

To be specific; Article 62(3) of the Namibian Constitution read as follows; *“The day of commencement of any Session of the National Assembly maybe altered by proclamation by the President, if the President is requested to do so by the Speaker on grounds of public interested or convenience”*. Indeed Honourable Speaker, it is not the first time that this provision of the Supreme Law of our land has been evoked. Whatever was done, was done within the letter and spirit of this provision.

Indeed, following the Policy Conference in less than two weeks from now, the Ruling Party would be holding its 5th Congress in an independent Namibia, the Congress being a supreme organ of our Party in terms of the Constitution. Some of those policy considerations are going to be adopted and once they are adopted and there are various aspects which require legislation, this House will experience new Bills coming in various fields and in particular the land issue is one of those, how to address poverty in our country. Whatever was done would enhance the function of this Parliament, of this August House, of the National Assembly because a number of those Policy Conferences will be adopted by the Executive and once they are adopted by the Executive, those which require legislative framework will follow that route and the Honourable Members here will have an opportunity to debate and adopt so that we address the socio-economic plight of our Nation. I thank you, Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister. Honourable Von Wietersheim.

22 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY HON MOONGO**
HON MUTORWA

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: Thank you Honourable Speaker. I was asking a very specific factual question regarding the proclamation. I asked whether it was in fact signed and published and on which date. That was the information I wanted.

HON SPEAKER: Minister.

HON MINISTER OF PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS: Honourable Speaker, the proclamation is a public document which can be obtained. I think what I will do is; I will be able to furnish the Honourable Member with a copy, duly signed by the President and as I said, this provision of our Constitution has been evoked several times. It is not really a secret, however, I will be happy to make available to the Honourable Member a copy that is signed by the President, a copy that is published in the Government Gazette. I make that undertaking.

HON SPEAKER: Yes, indeed. Question 38 is by Honourable Moongo to the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. Does the Honourable Member put the question?

QUESTION 38:

HON MOONGO: I put the Question.

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY: Comrade Speaker thank you for giving me the Floor to respond to the question posed by the Honourable Philemon Moongo. I do not quite comprehend the essence and the gist of the Honourable Moongo's

22 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY HON MOONGO**
HON MUTORWA

preamble or introductory statement to these questions. Inherent and engraved in the said preamble are two antagonistic forces of good and evil. On the one hand Honourable Moongo wants to appreciate and on the other hand, he is disappointed.

I want him and his very few remaining Members and supporters to be positive and appreciative all the times of the good things that the Government under the guidance and leadership of the SWAPO Party is doing in accordance with, and in execution of the manifesto, that the Party has entered into after the 2009 Presidential, National Assembly, Regional and Local elections. This advice is very good to you Honourable Moongo so that come 2014, you might be able to retain the two seats, however, if you do not adhere to the advice, then there is something gloomy awaiting.

Honourable Speaker, other than the preamble, Honourable Moongo's questions 1 and 2 are seeking what I would like to characterise as cold, emotionless, objectual information and I am ready to provide that information. They are genuine questions seeking information and, therefore, I would provide that information as follows: Borehole WW3762 belongs to the Road Construction Company, RCC, and was drilled in 1988 maybe under different a thing, but now it belongs to the RCC even if it was maybe drilled by another entity.

In 2009, RCC installed the borehole for road works along the Oshivelo road. When the repairs were done the borehole infrastructure was removed but fell into the borehole and an attempt to retrieve the equipment failed. Borehole WW201214 was drilled in 2010 but that borehole was saline or salty and was therefore, not recommended for installation, as the water is unsuitable for human consumption and stopped watering. In 2009, the Ministry responsible for water, appointed a contractor to drill a replacement borehole WW201179, 40 metres northeast latitude and was equipped to supply water to that area.

I have got a table here that I do not need to read, but that will provide more information on the questions that Honourable Moongo has raised. Now with regard to question 3 on the Order Paper there; I would like to respond as follows Comrade Speaker. Surely this Minister is aware of

22 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY HON MOONGO**
HON MUTORWA

many cases not only in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, but also in many Public institutions, Offices, Ministries and Agencies where unscrupulous, unpatriotic and possibly criminal human beings in our country, in our society go out of their ways to destroy, to steal, to abuse and even in worse case scenarios to “*privatise*” Public facilities for example even boreholes for their own private and close family use.

In those cases surely, irrespective of who this person is, Public facilities are meant for public use and public good and when that happened, the Law Enforcement Agencies of our State must simply do their work, arrest those people and let the legal institutions take the course further. My specific response Honourable Moongo; and I must say I am glad that you have asked this question; the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry and the Government by extension do not, and listen very carefully, and cannot have any quarrel or problem with any individual or institution that uses his/her or their own money and legally drill their own boreholes and sustainably use such water from such a borehole funded by a person or persons themselves to make a living. There we do not have any problem.

However, the Government and the Ministry specifically, cannot and will not knowingly allow a situation whereby a borehole or boreholes drilled by the Government with Public funds for communities or groups of people to be privatised and then use such a facility exclusively for individual interest. We cannot allow such a situation, if we become aware of it. Comrade Speaker, I must add here; I do not know what is happening in other Ministries, but in our Ministry you do sometimes receive request for a Public facility, “*give it to us*”. I cannot because Public facilities; boreholes, auction facilities, name them, are like schools. They are like this Parliament. How do you stand up and say; “*I want the facilities for Parliament to be given to me*”.

These are for the public good and, therefore, it is our collective responsibility to educate our people but in most cases you will find that it is the rich and powerful who are guilty of these things. However, we should warn ourselves as we sit here that revolutions start (Interjections) I am answering the question of Honourable Moongo, which is a valid

22 November 2012 **RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY HON MOONGO**
HON MUTORWA

question and is not only applicable to boreholes. Revolution start where the powerful think that they can just suppress the poor people there, more so when it comes to Public facilities and then you pretend, because you are so powerful in your village, you just want to privatise things. For us who sometimes forget, if you read Article 95(e), which deals with the welfare of the people, it is very specific. Public facilities must be accessible to all public members.

Obviously, I shall later approach Honourable Moongo, because it looks as if he has some specific information, I do not want to expose him here, but if he is brave enough he can even give us the names of those people who are privatising boreholes and I tell you we will be able to take legal steps to deal with the matter and resolve the issue in the best interest of all the people in a particular area. Thank you Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Honourable Moongo are you fully satisfied.

HON MOONGO: Yes. I would like to thank the Minister for the proper answer and I would only like to know whether the water at borehole number 2, the one at the bridge, is the water also salty, or is it sweet water?

HON SPEAKER: I am sure unlike me, the Minister knows number 2 borehole. (Laughter)

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND FORESTRY:
Comrade Speaker, these things require the intervention of the State to deal

22 November 2012

**BRIEF REPORT ON ELEVATOR ACCIDENT
HON DR GURIRAB**

with this. I heard about number 2 and I will do my own research and then probably when we resume, Honourable Moongo would be able to repeat the question and I will then, at that stage be able to give an appropriate and relevant response.

HON SPEAKER: We have two more questions which we shall dispose of after the tea break. The House shall rise for refreshments.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:40

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:32

BRIEF REPORT ON ELEVATOR ACCIDENT

HON SPEAKER: We resumed the business for me to tell you that I will release you in the next two minutes for a lack of quorum. I said to the Prime Minister when we started it is for Cabinet to prioritise among the remaining items on our calendar because we shall rise by next week Thursday. We lost the quorum. Everybody was here but some of your Colleagues had other priorities and they left. We had a quorum when we started but they left and we lost the quorum. For those of you who are here, bless your souls.

I meant to say when I came this afternoon, that yesterday while I was waiting for the arrival of Comrade Graca Machel Mandela, I was hesitant

22 November 2012

**BRIEF REPORT ON ELEVATOR ACCIDENT
HON NUJOMA**

and prematurely called out. I heard a siren but that siren was not to alert me that she is on her way from the Hilton Hotel but it was a siren bringing an ambulance to the Foreign Ministry building to try and rescue a young lady who works for the Restaurant, who was injured. The elevator fell down from the 8th floor to the bottom. When I heard the report that she was severely injured, I, on that basis meant to ask my Deputy just to make a call to find out what is the status of this young woman but what surprised me when I found out what the story was, is that we apparently do not have, not apparently, we know now, that we do not have standby people employed on the other level of Parliament to deal with elevators. When incidents like that happen; we have to call the relevant elevator companies. What I understand is that we are in the process of replacing the entire elevators with new ones; however, I do not know whether it is one of the new ones or the old one but it is a sad story. I hope that we should be able to afford whatever the Budget line is. Since it is this time on the Government side, I do not know whether it is Prime Minister's Office or Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Now that have had a serious warning, we should at least be able to have one person on standby to prevent that from happening.

I know it when the wife of late Steve Biko came to pay a courtesy call on me; in this case it was our mistake and everybody got into the elevator here and of course, it just could not get up. It was overweighed but at least I do not know where we summoned the person who helped us to open the elevator. I was waiting as we were coming only to be told that they are in the elevator. Let them come. My office is waiting for them but this one is a sad story. I do not know whether the Minister has anything to say.

HON MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Comrade Speaker, the accident the Offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which we share with the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology. When I heard of the story; I decided to call in the company of the operators which is Otis, I summoned the representatives of the Ministry of Labour,

22 November 2012

**BRIEF REPORT ON ELEVATOR ACCIDENT
HON NUJOMA**

the engineers who installed the lift and all the stakeholders to my office. I was indeed very disturbed by the news because I had similar incidences with that lift. At one stage it went at such a high speed that it hit the roof. I was with three other colleagues at the time and the lift was halfway the middle, it stood at the 8th floor. I had to open it myself, so I jumped out and assisted the other colleagues out of the lift. I took up this matter with the Permanent Secretary; this lift has been a kind of menace, it has been terrorising us for too long. I even told the Permanent Secretary that one day something more serious would happen.

I was not surprised to hear about this incident and I just pray to God that the lady will recover because she could have died. I told the company to take full responsibility for the lady and inquired if they paid her a visit.

They promised to take measures to make ensure that the lady was taken care of. Again, another disturbing issue is that, when she arrived at the hospital she was made to wait in queue for some time before being attended to for treatment. This is something that deserves strong condemnation and we, as Members of Parliament must take this up and see how we can make sure that people in emergencies are urgently attended to. It is very deplorable that somebody brought in by an ambulance had to wait in a queue. The Catholic hospital demanded for an amount of N\$30,000.00 to be paid upfront before they would attend this person. Where will a poor person like that get that money from?

These are the challenges we as Members of Parliament need to address and to work together and I agree fully with Honourable Speaker that we need to take up very stern measures against these companies. This lift has been reported several times. It is not the first time. Unfortunately, it has happened and I think we need to compel even these hospitals admit those people in emergency situation and treat them or at least stabilise them. That is all I can say Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Minister. I think we need to do something

22 November 2012

about it in order to get to the bottom of this and have standby people here as part of the work force. On that sad note, the House stands adjourn.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 16:40 UNTIL 2012.11.27 AT 14:30

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
27 NOVEMBER 2012**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

HON SPEAKER: The Business of the House is called to Order. There is a reminder that all the Honourable Members know we shall rise tomorrow, that is Wednesday, the 28th of November 2012, so what we are unable to dispose of today, tomorrow is the last day and what remains shall wait until we come back February 2013. With that understanding we proceed.

Any Petitions? Reports of Standing or Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Minister of Finance.

TABLING: REPORTS OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the Table the Report of the Namibian Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA) for the year 2004.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Minister please table the Report. Other Reports and Papers? Notice of Questions unless if it is an Oral Question. Honourable Moongo.

ORAL QUESTION

27 November 2012

**ORAL QUESTION
HON MOONGO**

HON MOONGO: I think this is the last punch. Thank you very much Honourable Speaker, I would like to put an Oral Question to the Prime Minister because he is in command of the Ministers, seeing to it that everything is run well. The Oral Question is as follows:

1. Is the Prime Minister aware of, and condone the corrupt practise involving Erf 258 and the *mahangu* field belonging to Lahya Nakumbwata, cell phone so and so in Ondangwa.
2. Is the Prime Minister also aware that the compensation given to vacate the said Erf in order for her to give way for development purposes, was illegally given to the boyfriend of Lahya; name so and so in Ondangwa Town Council without her consent?
3. Is it true that the Ondangwa Town Council, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare as well as the Ministry of Local Government and Housing partly permitted or agreed with the corrupt practises by accusing the rightful owner of Erf 258 of being mentally disturbed?
4. Is it also true that the above mentioned Ministries accused of corrupt practises are evading the truth so that the case can be withdrawn.
5. Is the Prime Minister not upholding the following Articles of the Namibia Constitution:
 - Article 13 – Privacy;
 - Article 16 – Property;
 - Article 18 - Fair and Reasonable Administration Action; and
 - Distributive Justice, Family Law, Feudal System as well as the Rights of Regional and City Law of Namibia.

Due to those material facts it is high time for me to Move an interdict to halt the Ministry of Gender not to force and evacuate the poor mother and her children from her protected house.

27 November 2012

**ORAL QUESTION
HON MOONGO**

HON SPEAKER: Is it a question or a Motion?

HON MOONGO: Yes. (Laughter).

HON SPEAKER: Which one?

HON MOONGO: I Move an interdict so that this family cannot be removed from their protected house which she received from the Minister of Gender, for which I am grateful, to expose that woman (Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: Can you reach the question please?

HON MOONGO: Due to those material facts it is high time to Move an interdiction to halt the Ministry of Gender not to force and evacuate the poor mother and her children, on the 30th of this month from her protected house to live on the street, exposed to her boyfriend who may kill her, that is why I see it as urgent. (Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: I want the question part of what you are saying, what is the question you want the Prime Minister to respond to?

HON MOONGO: Another question is; it is also high time to Move an

27 November 2012

**RESPONSE TO ORAL QUESTION BY
HON MOONGO
RT HON ANGULA**

interdict to halt the process of Erf 258 and its *mahangu* field not to be occupied until the problem is solved. This is the question. The Prime Minister or the Gender Ministry can help. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Prime Minister, did you get the question? Right Honourable Prime Minister, you know very well that you are in command. I thought we should mobilise the process, but he said you are in command. Does the Honourable Prime Minister wish to answer the question?

RESPONSE TO ORAL QUESTION

RT HON PRIME MINISTER: Honourable Moongo, to start with the correction, the Prime Minister is not the commander of Ministers; he is in coordination with the Ministers. He might just be a senior Minister but he is still a Minister, therefore, he cannot command other Ministers. Now coming to your Oral Question; your question is so confusing but I understand that there is a lady with a problem in Ondangwa. The concerned lady can start with what you ended with, that is, to go to Court and seek a Court interdict for her possible eviction. That is one route she can take or since you said it is corruption she could go and report the matter to the Anti-Corruption Commission and get the matter to be investigated by the Anti-Corruption Commission. Those are the two routes you can advise the concerned lady to possibly follow. Beyond that there is nothing else the Office of the Prime Minister can do. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Any Notice of Motions? None. Ministerial Statements? Minister Presidential Affairs.

27 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAWANA**

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

**HON MINISTER OF PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS AND ATTORNEY
GENERAL:**

Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. Honourable Speaker, I arise to make a Ministerial Statement. In my capacity as the Attorney-General, I deemed it necessary to inform our Nation through this august House on the status of the ODC missing millions. In the past, a number of Honourable Members from the Opposition wanted to know the status of the ODC matter. In the consultations which followed, it was explained that the investigations were at an advanced and sensitive stage, therefore, no information could be released to the public at that stage.

Honourable Speaker, allow me, therefore, to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Honourable Members of the Opposition for their understanding on this matter of national interest. Honourable Speaker, the effect of corruption, be it in the Public or Private Sector can have a devastating effect on any Nation. The impact is even more severe in a developing country like Namibia. It deprives the country from rendering development and social services such as schools, roads, health services, housing, the welfare of orphans, senior citizens, veterans of the liberation struggle and our citizens living with disability. It is the duty of those who are entrusted with Public resources to ensure that they account to this Nation. Individuals should not become millionaires overnight without explaining how they acquired such wealth, when only yesterday they were John Walker specials who could not even afford a bicycle. This Nation is entitled to know the source of wealth of every citizen, especially from those individuals who are entrusted with the Nation's Public resources. Our Nation is entitled to know how such resources are distributed among our citizens and whether that method of distribution is transparent.

It is common knowledge that Public financial resources which were entrusted to the ODC went missing. This prompted the Police with the assistance of the Office of the Prosecutor-General to undertake an investigation. It soon became clear that there was a criminal element in

27 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAIYAMO**

the disappearance of the money. It also became clear that the money left the borders of Namibia, meaning the matter was partly beyond the jurisdiction of Namibia. Against this background, the Office of the Prosecutor-General had to use international procedures to ensure that other countries could render assistance in this regard.

Allow me, therefore, Honourable Speaker to take this opportunity to thank all the countries which rendered and continue to render assistance in this matter. The assistance of foreign countries enabled the Office of the Prosecutor-General to apply for the liquidation of properties of certain individuals, some of them are currently in prison for fraud and corruption related matters. Currently, an amount of N\$37,447,936.28 has been recovered. I can also inform the Nation that measures are being put in place to recover an additional amount of N\$4,986,992.00 should this in fact succeed, we are likely to recover a total amount of N\$42,434,930.34.

Honourable Speaker, the Office of the Prosecutor-General will continue with its efforts to ensure that those involved are brought to book. Measures are being put in place in order to achieve this objective. I therefore plead with our Nation to understand that the measures that we are taking are being done beyond the borders of Namibia and therefore we have to comply with the laws of foreign countries. This is sometimes a slow process and indeed even frustrating. I can, however, promise that we will leave no stone unturned in this matter until all those involved are brought to book. I thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much, Minister of Presidential Affairs and Attorney-General for that information. Any other Ministerial Statements? Deputy Minister Home Affairs, Dr Kaiyamo.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION: Comrade Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of my Minister on the ghost workers in the Home Affairs Ministry. Honourable

27 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAIYAMO**

Speaker, Honourable Members, the Public Service Commission's Annual Report for the Financial Year April 2011 to 30 March 2012, was tabled before in this House and it is on that basis that I stand before you, on behalf of my Minister to deliver a Ministerial Statement.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration wish to clarify certain issues in that Report. The Ministry is aware that the Public Service Commission is mandated by the Supreme Law of our country to conduct comprehensive human resources and payroll audit exercise. We embrace it highly as it aims to bring about efficiency and balanced structure within the Public Service. In its Annual Report, the Public Service Commission reported that the Ministry of Home Affairs has ghost employees on its payroll. I wish to state before this House that the Ministry of Home Affairs does not have ghost employees on its payroll.

Honourable Members, we are all aware that in 2005, His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Namibia abolished the Ministry of Home Affairs and created the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration and the Ministry of Safety and Security respectively. A total number of support staff members and cleaners who were just appointed through the Social Integration Programme for Ex-combatants (SIPE), and were placed at various Police Stations remained on the payroll of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, while performing duties at various Police Stations, that is, Erongo, Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa Region.

Currently there are 37 members on the payroll of the Ministry that are still performing duties at police stations and 7 staff members have been redeployed at the Ministry of Home Affairs in Sub-Regional offices and hospitals. There is a continued consultation on this issue between our Ministry and the Ministry of Safety and Security on how best to address the situation. The 37 seven staff members are appointed and remained active Civil Servants performing public services at their respective duty stations, in our view these staff members cannot be regarded or classified as ghost employees. The public deserve to be abruptly and objectively informed so that misinterpretation of facts is not promoted.

27 November 2012

**INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING:
AGRICULTURAL LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL
HON !NARUSEB**

Currently the Ministry is busy with the filing posts which are vacant as per approved structures including those positions that would become vacant as a result of retirements, resignations, transfers and discharge or death. With the resolve to tighten our internal control, the Ministry advised the Public Service Commission to always consult, realise, and query the concerned Ministry before publishing annual Report. The Office of the Auditor-General is a good example to emulate, who after their audit, issue audit queries for clarification in order to finalise their Report. Therefore the Minister of Home Affairs has ordered the Human Resources Division to provide staff inventories on a quarterly basis in order to monitor some movements in our Ministry. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Deputy Minister. The First Notice of a Motion is the one of the Honourable Minister of Lands and Resettlement. Does the Minister Move that the Bill be now Introduced?

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any Objections? Agreed to. Would the Honourable Minister please table the Bill? The Secretary will now read the Bill a First Time.

**INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING: AGRICULTURAL
(COMMERCIAL) LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL**

27 November 2012

**SECOND READING: AGRICULTURAL
LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL
HON !NARUSEB**

SECRETARY: *Agricultural (Commercial) and Reform Amendment Bill*
[B. 9 – 2012]

HON SPEAKER: Does the Minister Move that the Bill be read a Second Time?

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any Objections. Agreed to. The Minister has the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: Thank you Honourable Speaker. Honourable Members, I rise this afternoon with a deep sense of appreciation and privilege to introduce the *Agricultural Commercial Land Reform Amendment Bill* to this august House for consideration, support and approval. The purpose of the proposed Amendment to the Agricultural Commercial Land Reform Act 6 of 1995 is simply to make Regional Governors, Members and Chairpersons of the Land Reform Advisory Commission Sub-Committees. Thirteen Regional Resettlement Committees have been established and were operational for the past ten or more years and Regional Governors have been chairing such Committees. Section 9 of this Act states as follows; and if you permit me I shall quote; “*The Land Reform Advisory Commission may establish Committees to inquire into and to report to it in regard to any matter falling within the scope of the functions of the Commission or to assist the Commission in the exercise of such powers or the performance of its duties or functions under the Act that the Commission may delegate. The Committee established under this provision may consist of one or*

27 November 2012

**SECOND READING: AGRICULTURAL
LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL
HON !NARUSEB**

more Members of the Commission designated for that purpose and if the Commission deems it necessary, one or more other persons not being members of the Commission whom the Commission consider fit to appoint to the Committee. The Commission may at any time dissolve or reconstitute such Committees”.

Honourable Speaker and Honourable Members, it is therefore, clear that the Agricultural Commercial Land Reform Act does not make provision for the establishments of the Regional Resettlement Committees. These Committees were only established as administrative, if you want, operational bodies, to assist the Ministry in the selection of resettlement beneficiaries. All issues which have been dealt with by Regional Resettlement Committees passed through the Land Reform Advisory Commission which is mandated by the Act to advise the Minister. All decisions of the Minister are based on the advices of the Land Reform Advisory Commission and not Regional Resettlement Committees.

However, since the Act provides for the establishment of Sub-Committees of the Land Reform Advisory Commission, Resettlement Committees were established to provide the said function. The main responsibility of the Regional Resettlement Committees have been to assist the Land Reform Advisory Commission in the performance of the administrative matters or functions pertaining to the duties of the Commission in line with the above stated function, duties of the Regional Resettlement Committees were and still are limited to the administrative functions as assigned to them by the Commission. These Committees are Sub-Committees of the Commission and as such report to the Commission which in turn recommends to the Minister in line with its functions as spelt out in the said Act.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, the Ministry established the need for Committees to continue operating at the regional level to deal specifically with the issues of resettlement. We have, therefore, decided to formalise the Regional Resettlement Committees by establishing Land Reform Advisory Commissions Sub-committees as provided for under the Agricultural Commercial Land Reform Act 6 of 1995. The members of

27 November 2012

**SECOND READING: AGRICULTURAL
LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL
HON !NARUSEB**

the Land Reform Advisory Commission Sub-Committees are from the following organisations:

1. Land Reform Advisory Commission,
2. Line Ministries,
3. Regional Councils,
4. Farmers' Unions,
5. Traditional Authorities, and
6. Organisation of people with disabilities.

These Sub-Committees are now established and operational but Regional Governors are not members as the Act does not make such a provision. Regional Governors played a very crucial role in the selection of resettlement beneficiaries in their respective Regions, thus, it is important that they are made members and indeed Chairpersons of these Sub-Committees of the Commissions. It is Regional Governors, Councillors and Traditional Leaders who knows the needs of the destitute people in their respective Regions. Including all these stakeholders in the membership of the Land Reform Advisory Commission Sub-Committees shall help the Commission to select and recommend resettlement candidates who are really in need of resettlement. Regional Governors and the members of the Land Reform Advisory Commission have been consulted in this matter and resolved that the Agricultural Commercial Land Reform Act 6 of 1995 be amended so as to make Governors, members and Chairpersons of the Land Reform Advisor Commission Sub-Committees in their respective Regions. The Ministry of Justice has been consulted as well as the Attorney-General's office, which indeed was very instrumental in preparing the draft Amendments.

Honourable Speaker, Honourble Members, I therefore, at this juncture wish to request the unwavering support which I can count on, looking at your faces, of the Honourable Members in this august House for the approval of the *Agricultural Commercial Land Reform Amendment Bill* so as to make Governors, members and Chairpersons of the Land Reform Advisory Commission Sub-Committee in their respective Regions. I thank you.

27 November 2012

**SECOND READING: AGRICULTURAL
LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL
HON !NARUSEB**

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister for his motivation. Any other contributions? None. Any further discussions? None. Does the Minister wish to reply?

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: Thank you Honourable Speaker, and I want to register my deemed sense of appreciation for the tacit approval of the Amendment as proposed. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. I now put the question that the Bill be read a Second Time. Any objection? Agreed to. The Secretary will now read the Bill a Second Time.

DEPUTY SECRETARY: *Agricultural (Commercial) and Reform Amendment Bill [B. 9 – 2012]*

HON SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the First Order of the today.

**RESUMPTION: DEBATE ON NAMIBIA'S
INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on Namibia Industrial Policy.

HON SPEAKER: When the House adjourned on Tuesday, 20 November 2012, the question before the assembly was a Motion by the Honourable Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. The Deputy Minister of Justice

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NAMBAHU

had the Floor. Deputy Minister.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. Before this Debate was adjourned I was asked a question by Honourable Tjihuiko and he was making a comment on my submission that it was necessary to have sectoral policies and he was contesting if it is really possible that you are going to have this kind of programmes and projects under the policy and then I was saying it is not really like that, probably this is where I should start by clarifying what I meant.

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, what I meant is that the policy should be seen as a master policy. My understanding is that it cannot be expected of the Ministry of Trade and Industry to come up with sectoral industrialisation policies. If somebody has to come up with an Industrial Policy in the area of, for instance IT, it has to be that Sector that should come up with that kind of sectoral industrialisation policy and not necessarily the master plan and therefore, it must also be expected for someone who maybe wants to come up with certain industrialisation drives, in say, the military industrial complex, it has to be the function of that Sector to come up with that.

The Ministry concerned should be compiling and recompiling all these others that are actually in the brief of each and every Sector. This is what I was kind of explaining, Honourable Tjihuiko. Just to sum up; some direction in which our investment has to go should be provided, not that someone has to come here and tell us; "*I want to invest in this area*" and we follow that drive rather than us saying, "*we want an investment in this area and need assistance there*". Otherwise you end up just being dictated to or investors coming and drive you in a certain direction where it might not be the desired direction where you actually want that industry or industrialisation to take place. Obviously, the issue is for us to have a road map that other investors should follow in setting up industries in our country in accordance with Vision 2030. It should maybe also become a trend in this House that

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON DR NAMWANDI

should I or any Sector or Ministry bring to this House a policy; that policy should not just end up there, it should be propelling us into the future to say, *“this is what you are bringing up, what is your contribution towards making Namibia an industrialised country”*.

Therefore, we must be able to question and actually request different Sectors to come up with their plans, so that they can propel us in the industrialisation stage we want the country to be and not the investors outside there to come and tell us where they want to industrialise. With these few remarks I really support the Industrialisation Policy and plead with our colleagues to invite others and actually encourage them to come up with policies in their own Sectors. I thank you very much, Comrade Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Honourable Deputy Minister. Deputy Minister of Education.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you very much Comrade Speaker. I would like to make my humble contribution to Namibia's Industrial Policy without having any congress fever. In a broader sense Comrade Speaker, Namibia's Industrial Policy is a set of the Government actions affecting companies in different productive Sectors in the economy and more specifically affecting the ability to compete both domestically and abroad. Namibians are earnestly waiting to see their country becoming prosperous and industrialised within eighteen years from now in line with the country's Vision 2030. Namibia's Industrial Policy is long overdue as it presupposes Vision 2030.

In other words, this policy document fills a huge gap in economic growth on development efforts in Namibia as the status of an industrialised country cannot be achieved without a well thought out and articulated Industrial Policy. One significant aspect of this document, Comrade

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON DR NAMWANDI**

Speaker and Honourable Members of Parliament, is that it is not a policy document alone. It will be supported and facilitated by an accompanying document; Namibia's Industrial Policy Implementation and Strategic Framework which details those programmes and projects. This is important, because a policy document alone cannot generate the expected outcomes without implementation strategies or framework. In this sense the Industrial Policy document is a comprehensive roadmap to achieve the stated objectives of Vision 2030.

With respect to comprehensiveness of the policy document, we need to emphasise on four aspects which are of vital and national importance that is; innovation, research and development, financing for industrialisation, regional integration and policy coordination implementation and evaluation. I must say, that these aspects are hardly seen in Industrial Policy documents of other Governments. The other important aspect is that the Industrial Policy is integrated in NDP4 and it will continue to do so in future NDPs as well. In other words; NDP4 and such NDPs up to 2030 will implement the Industrial Policy in a comprehensive and strategic manner as the NDPs are innovative and strategic to implement the Industrial Policy achieving the objectives for Vision 2030 based on industrialised countries is not a dream, but will become a reality soonest.

Honourable Speaker, needless to say, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a vital role in industrialisation. However, continuing global economic prices and turmoil may pose limitations of such investments. In light of the above, our policy document should rely more on the domestic Private Sector which is important and strategic to stimulate economic growth and employment creation. It should be noted that the implementation of the Industrial Policy is blessed with the established network of modern infrastructure that includes; railways, roads, telecommunication and expanding port facilities in our country. At the same time, the country's training and education systems are geared to produce skilled workforce demanded by the labour market. This is important because any development policy and strategy cannot accomplish their stated goals and objectives if the increasing demands for skilled workers are not met. In other words, the implementation of the Industrial Policy will be supported and facilitated by the training and

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON VON WIETERSHEIM**

education policy which is geared to meet the labour market demand. I would like to conclude by stating that the Industrial Policy document is a watershed of overall development efforts towards Vision 2030. It is thus, strategic, comprehensive and inclusive. However, the realisation of the objectives of the document is a collective purpose and commitments of the Government, Private Sector and others who are supportive, interested and committed to achieving the aspirations of Vision 2030.

Honourable Speaker, at the beginning of this year during my Budget contributions I said, and I want to quote what I said; *“the Government policy in a broader sense of the word is to transform the economy and strengthen it, paving the way by creating skills, generating more jobs, diversifying the sources of the economic growth and hence expanding our regional market, the entire African Continent and the rest of the world as part and parcel of globalisation”*. As I said, structural information is a foundation and key elements for a better future. Furthermore, structured transformation should take place through diversification of the resources or sources of economic growth, reduction of poverty and economic income inequality as well as employment creation, we should be stable and sustainable. This means that we need to focus on inclusive economic growth in which the poor and the unemployed should participate and contribute to GDP growth figure as per the Budget and in turn benefit from GDP growth.

Therefore, the poor and unemployed should be integrated in the employment sensitive economic growth, hence the introduction of TIPEEG. With these few words Comrade Speaker, I support Namibia's Industrial Policy, and I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Deputy Minister. Honourable Von Wietersheim.

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: Thank you Honourable Speaker, I can

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON VON WIETERSHEIM**

hardly believe that this document is the first policy document the SWAPO Government managed to put together with regard to industrial development for Namibia after 22 years. This fact, namely the lack of any coherent policy, does of course explain the haphazard way in which this important development Sector was and often still is up to now approached by Government and by each Government Agency individually.

On the other hand, am I surprised about the excitement in this Assembly about the policy document which to my mind does not contain much which can effectively change the status quo? Quite correctly, the Honourable Minister of Trade and Industry in his foreword points out that and I quote; *“The current document outlines the broad principles and parameters that will anchor the Government’s Industrial Policies and Programmes in its quest to achieve Vision 2030”*. But that is basically all, in fact the contents of this document can be found except for a few additional explanations here and there, by perusing the Namibian Constitution as well as the Vision 2030 document of which a number of passages are directly quoted herein.

The Policy states that Government has introduced a new programme, the Targeted Intervention Programme for Employment and Economic Growth in short TIPEEG. In my understanding TIPEEG is old news and not particularly popular for that matter.

HON MEMBER: Why? Who told you that!

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: I wish and hope that it is the so called accompanying document by the title of Namibia’s Industrial Policy Implementation and Strategic Framework which may really matter and which could probably enlighten us here in this Assembly about effective action envisaged and which could probably also provide the industry out there with a clearer and possibly more secure way of assessing the

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON VON WIETERSHEIM**

potential for profitable investment and growth in our country. My question is; when will this accompanying document be made available?

Very encouraging, is the Honourable Minister's message that Government continues to believe that the Private Sector, in particular the domestic Private Sector remains the engine of economic growth and job creation. He further states that Government will, therefore, do whatever is necessary to support the Private Sector and allow it to flourish within the context of an equitable distribution of wealth and corporate social responsibility. However, the details of what is to be implemented in this regard namely, what support by the Government will be available and justified, what is the definition of equitable distribution of wealth, and what is the extent of corporate social responsibility? Will be some of the crucial questions to be answered in order to determine economic sustainability to all concerned.

This takes me to the next remark by the Honourable Minister regarding the implementation of the Industrial Policy which he defines; very correctly I would say, as not being the domain of a single Government organ, in Namibia's case, the Ministry of Trade and Industry. I commend the Honourable Minister for pointing that out. What remains now is to alert and convince the other concerned Ministries to join forces in holistically addressing industrial development, according to the policy guidelines and the still to be tabled implementation and strategic framework to be laid down by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. A clear policy and even more so a decisive policy implementation and strategic framework which will hopefully be finalised soonest and fully complement the policy document on the table, may then prevent different Ministries and Agencies blundering along in the name of industrial development and negating each other's efforts and achievements to the extent of creating economic insecurity and despondency in various Sectors of the country. Regarding the role of other stakeholders, mention is made of organised labour and I quote from the document; "*Government welcomes the contribution that organised labour makes to economic stability and the supply of skills to our industries*".

Apart from the fact that this Government has for two decades failed to

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON VON WIETERSHEIM**

implement an aggressive Vocational Training and Skills Development Policy with the result that the labour force is to a large degree not at all able to supply skills to the industries. The above statements sounds hollow, compared to the latest concerns expressed by the Northern Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry appealing to President Pohamba to intervene as, and I quote; *“The rampant industrial action being experienced in the Public and Private Sectors in the country (intervention).”*

HON SPEAKER: You will have the opportunity to continue, we shall rise for tea.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:40

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:16

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Von Wietersheim, you have the Floor.

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: Thank you Honourable Speaker. I continue with what the Northern Chamber of Commerce and Industry had to say when appealing to President Pohamba to intervene as; *“the rampant industrial action being experienced in the Public and Private Sectors in the country may severely affect the Namibian economy in general and business in particular”*. They called on organised labour to exercise fair balance in dealing with labour issues. Instead of always resorting to industrial strikes which are harming the growth of the country's economy

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON VON WIETERSHEIM**

and resulting in Namibia being the country with the second highest number of industrial strikes in the whole of the SADC Region.

Under the title, Role of the State, it is outlined that the Namibian Government has a role to play, however, it also points out that Government is aware that ineffective and inefficient governance can seriously hamper economic development, hence the approach of the Namibian Government would be to intervene only where necessary and intervention will be based on sustainable and prudent economic management.

In the light of the above it becomes abundantly clear that coordination and cooperation amongst organs of the State is urgently required in order to achieve a common sense of purpose and progress towards a successful industrial development effort. The following incidence raises serious questions about Government's ability to follow a cohesive progressive course of development. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Let us listen to one another.

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: Firstly, if the Strategic Minerals Policy is fully implemented, that means including not only the real Strategic Minerals, but virtually all major commodities mined in the country, translate to a departure from the role of Government being a regulator of the Private Sector positioning itself as an operator as well as a regulator.

Secondly, the proposed Amendments to the income tax announced during July last year, sent shock waves throughout the local and international Mining Industry. The proposal to raise additional taxes on gross sales as well as an export levy and an increase in corporate tax would have raised the tax level for the Mining Industry to an extent which is unheard of worldwide and completely unaffordable to all the existing operations.

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON VON WIETERSHEIM**

Thirdly, now your part comes, Honourable Minister. The Ministry of Agriculture remains adamant in its intention to convert the highly successful and progressive enterprise of MeatCo into a State-Owned Enterprise with State participation, this, against the background of a score of disastrous experiences with most of the State-Owned Enterprises. The Honourable Minister of Finance recently quoted a few performance figures for the year 2009/2010 for the major SOEs which illustrate the misery. Average return on assets of N\$46.7 billion is 5% per annum, which is below the inflation rate. Total subsidies paid N\$1.3 billion. Total dividends received N\$424 million, that is, a loss of N\$875.8 million. The interference by the Agriculture Ministry in the small stock marketing under the pretext of encouraging value adding, can now with hindsight be judged as having proven a disaster with virtually no value adding achieved at a regrettable cost of the considerable reduction in previously profitable small stock farming, resulting in impoverished farmers and loss of employment amongst farm workers.

The policy document does spell out the importance of human capital. Targeted education and skills development will thus be of utter importance and requires intensive coordination and cooperation not only between the Ministries of Trade and Industry and Education but also with the Private Sector, whereby the involvement of the Private Sector will have to be two-fold; firstly, to determine the required skills and qualifications and secondly, to assist in achieving those qualification and skills which after all will benefit the industry. This will require ongoing consultation between stakeholders which is so often seriously lacking in dealings and decisions by Government Agencies. One crucial stakeholder in this process is the Ministry of Home Affairs which will have to improve on their criteria for decision making with regards to allowing necessary expatriates personnel for skills training. It is hardly possible to effect skill transfer to the benefit of the Namibian artisans if skill trainers or teachers are barred from entering the country. To my mind the greatest effort should be targeted towards vocational training and skills development at all levels. In order to create at least a slight chance of achieving some of the goals of Vision 2030.

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON MAKGONE

In conclusion, I wish to state that I do have some confidence in the Ministry of Trade and Industry of being able to achieve progress along the lines of the proposed Industrial Policy keeping in mind their commendable persistence and resulting success in the EPA negotiations. However, the Policy Implementation and Strategic Framework will be instrumental in assessing the qualitative value of the Industrial Policy and the Ministry's ability to convince all relevant Government Agencies and other stakeholders to cooperate in the implementation will in the end determine the eventual success of the Policy. I thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Makgone.

HON MAKGONE: Thank you Honourable Speaker. I rise to support the Namibian Industrial Policy. Many good things have already been said and I am not going to repeat it, just a short intervention. Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I stand to agree with the previous speakers, those who mentioned that this policy and the rural development policy should not contradict each other. For me the distribution of industrial establishment in part explains human development trends in different Regions. The distribution also tend to define the level of access to social and infrastructure services such as water, electricity, schools and health services. We need to ask ourselves the following questions:

- How many industrial establishments do we have in Namibia?
- How are they distributed across the Regions, are we able to say which Region is most industrialised than the other and what do we get there?
- Where does poverty occur predominantly?
- Where is malnutrition wide spread? and

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON MAKGONE**

- Is it according to the distribution of industrialisation?

We need to link the reduction of absolute poverty with the pattern of industrialisation. If we agree that there are regional anomalies then it would, therefore, appear reasonable for the Government to correct the regional anomalies by implementing a deliberate policy to provide incentives to investors in other Regions using the resource based potential in those Regions and establish small and medium scale industries to exploit the existing potential. We know the unique characteristics of our rural population and our rural Regions, we will have to create employment and also lessen the burden of the urban areas. We can thus, ask ourselves why should Kavango be the poorest Region whilst we have the resources that are there? Or why should Omaheke be counted under the poor Regions taking into account the resources that are there? It, therefore, will have to be a deliberate policy in line with the decentralisation of resources and assets to the Regions.

We need statistics that provide more information about the ownership of these enterprises in terms of; are they foreign or locally owned? If enterprises are locally owned, are they male or female dominated? Certain things are just obvious, if most of our enterprises are foreign owned, then Namibians will remain wage earners and not wealth creators. Our demographic survey always shows that with poverty women are worse off. If women and the youth are going to remain at the peripheries of the industrialisation process then we should forget about reducing poverty in Namibia. If we want to experience poverty reduction then bring women and the youth on board. The connection between industrial growth and expansion of employment is the most widely used argument for industrialisation. Employment improves people's lives chances and enables them to have a regular income and a means of livelihood. When this Industrialisation Policy is implemented we need to look at which industries shows to be the most important sources of direct earnings in Namibia and develop the industries accordingly.

I am of the opinion that we need to identify the industries that have important linkages with the Agricultural Sector because it will also have

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

linkages with the rural population where poverty is eminent. The Namibian industrial product should improve the quality of life of Namibian people. The industry should produce a simple producer and a simple consumer goods required by Namibians and the majority live in the rural areas. We need to look at what equipment or implements are used. If it is a hoe to plough then we produce the hoes, if we cannot produce them then at least we should be able to assemble them.

Lastly, this brings me to the foreword of this document at Page (iii) that reads; *“Countries around the world are rethinking their economic development models. China for instance which traditionally relied more on export led economic models is in the process of fine tuning policies towards a more balanced growth model with a stronger emphasis on domestic demand in the growth process. On the other hand the United States of America and other advanced economies are hoping to increase the export contribution to their economic growth in the years ahead”*. China and the USA took these decisions after the experience of the recessions as to which economic model to follow and why. One thing should be certain that, whatever economic model we are following should be to the benefit of the Namibian people. My country, My pride. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank Honourable Makgone. Comrade Kazenambo.

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE SPORTS AND CULTURE: Thank you, Comrade Speaker. The other day I was supposed to conclude, but then time was against me, I, therefore, want to continue where I left.

I was talking to the economic structure of our economy *vis a vis* the Industrial Policy and to expand on what I was saying, I will just base my

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

comment on Page 5; Principles of Industrial Policy. (Interjection) We are going to meet at our Congress, when is yours coming? (Laughter).

On Page 5 of the Industrial Policy; Point 10 reads that, and I quote; “*The second policy is that macroeconomic stability is recognised as a necessary condition for sustained economic growth and development*”. I want to base my input on sustained economic growth and development. The other day the Right Honourable Prime Minister eloquently and competently defined a developmental state and I do not want to dilute or spoil, nor add on what he said. My sister was talking about economic models and the other day I was saying, in China, companies that play a critical role in the economic development of China are State-Owned companies. Many of them in all Sectors merely, be it Agriculture, Construction and the Service Sectors. With this guidelines of the Industrial Policy, I think this policy gives us a window of opportunities to define our Sectors and the role of State *vis a vis* these Sectors. From Agriculture to Mining, to Services such as transport and so on, we need to revisit the role of the State *vis a vis* these Sectors.

This Industrial Policy should serve as an instrument to give us an opportunity to revisit these Sectors. Smaller States such as the City State of Singapore, if you go there and check the role of the State in the economy, the State almost own everything. I do not think that, as it is stipulated in this policy, if we can openly do as SWOT analysis and the PEST analysis, we will lack anything. We have everything that it takes to take this economy to the next stage, and I am saying so because if we can define the role of the State, Sector by Sector, you will find that we have got everything. It is a question of just being open as this policy requires, and critically analyse the players in our economy and I will illustrate for example (Interventions).

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Deputy Minister.

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY AND CHILD WELFARE: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. Honourable Kazenambo when you talk about the economy, since we are in a socialist economy, are you talking about the capitalist or socialist economy, because you are a socialist? Thank you.

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE: Thank you. Let me answer that. I have heard about people calling each other capitalists. Namibia has a mixed economy. Namibia is a capitalist economy, period. Whether you like it or not this is a country that has a capitalist economy and I am going to address that and it is hypocritical. Who is a capitalist and who is not a capitalist? People have got shares in Fisheries, including Chief; let us open our books and see how many of us have got investments in companies? How many of us? (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Let him speak, he has not made a point yet. Continue Honourable Kazenambo.

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE: In economics, I am one of the students, and Honourable Tjihuiko is here; they are talking about four basic principles; that is land, capital, labour and what? (Interjections) If you are saying that, how many people in this country own farms? You do own land and if you own land you own a means of production. If you own a farm, does that not make you a capitalist? This is coming from a student of economics; *“if you own a means of production, that is, if you own a farm you are a capitalist”*. If you have investment in terms of shares, you are a capitalist, so who is not a capitalist in this country? (Intervention)

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Riruako.

HON RIRUAKO: I have got tiny winy questions for the Honourable Member?

HON SPEAKER: Question? Yes, accepted.

HON RIRUAKO: China is a communist country, which has entirely changed and become one of the capitalist countries today. I went to China and I found Mao Tse-Tung in the dust, I am sorry to say that, but I have to be honest, Honourable Minister, that is what I have come across. Now tell me if you are a capitalist or a socialist? *Das kapital* is gone, there is no question about that and communists do not have the Secretariat anymore. The dictatorship of the great Secretariat is gone, we now have on both sides, a mixed economy, as you said. Let us please help the Honourable Member so that she must also live up to the momentum. Bourgeois is no more there, we have a mixed economy and we have to agree with that. (Interjections) No, do not tell me nonsense, I cannot lie. Honourable Member you said I own that, while you own the whole Construction Industry, so what is wrong with that? That is being a capitalist, you own what you own and I own what I own...(Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: It was a question, Honourable Chief.

HON RIRUAKO: It is a question and I want him to respond.

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE: That is why I am answering both of you; I am not denying that I am in the Construction Industry, so I am a capitalist. I am a capitalist and, anyway there is no crime in being a capitalist. We were saying that and my brother the socialist is even here; you know that it is Comrade Shixwameni. *Das kapital* materialism says that, you cannot arrive at communism before you pass through a socialist stage, go to school. You cannot jump the stage of socialism before you arrive at communism, go and read *das kapital*.

Anyway, I am saying that, let us stop pretences here, even when we were saying that we need to have a local bourgeoisie to grow from there. Without having a local bourgeoisie, how do you take your economy in your hands? We were fighting to liberate this economy in order to have access to the means of production; it is, therefore, not a crime to have access to the means of production, that is, to own land, capital, labour and etc. There is no crime and Namibia is a mixed economy. Even SWAPO, the Ruling Party is participating in business. We own shares in companies like MultiChoice and those who are calling others capitalists are even directors there, representing the Party. MultiChoice is an imperialist company, a capitalist company.

SWAPO owns transport companies, we have got shares in companies and this economy is a capitalist economy. Challenge me, it is a capitalist economy, prove me otherwise. I have got no regrets and no pretences. The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia empowers me. When we are talking about economic empowerment, we are talking about empowering blacks to become capitalists, what are they going to become, when they own means of production? What are they going to become when they obtain shares in the Fisheries, Mining and Agricultural Sectors, and this is what I was emphasising, can I move on? Hypocrisy must go, we are capitalists here, period. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Kaura.

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

HON KAURA: Honourable Kazenambo, in view of the fact that Honourable Muharukua owns two farms, do you also regard her as a capitalist? (Laughter).

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE: Honourable Kaura, I am saying that in economics, the means of production is land, capital, labour and what is the other point?

HON MEMBER: They are all three.

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE: No, they are four or something. Anyway we may say they three or whatever, but if Honourable Muharukua owns two farms, she owns the means of production and she is a capitalist, period. (Laughter). Those who owns means of production and hold shares in companies are capitalist, it only depends on what level of capital you have. I can explain it further and further. Therefore, for those who like to call others capitalists; we live in a capitalist economy, we are in a Party which is capitalist and we are in a capitalist system. This is the hypocrisy of capitalism; of people, who employ domestic workers, some of them do not even pay their domestic workers in their households, they are the worst exploitative people.

Coming to Industrial Policy; I was saying that, we have got everything that it takes to take this economy to the next level, if we can decide Sector by Sector. In the Agricultural Sector for example, we have got players, when the Afrikaners and the historians took over the economy, including economic historians who are here, like Honourable Kaura, not on a partisan basis, when they took power in 1948 from the English, they created necessary institutions to take over the economy, for instance,

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

“Landbou”- Agriculture, like the type of Agribank that we have, they created insurance companies like Sanlam and others to empower themselves.

In Namibia we have got companies like GIPF, the Development Bank of Namibia, Air Namibia, in the Airline Industry, Agribank, RCC and the list goes on. Almost in every Sector of the Namibian economy, the Namibian Government has got an arm. What we need to move on is, and I will appeal to the economists, the legal minds and financiers to start saying that, let us admit that we have got all that it takes, instead of having these institutions that are draining the coffers of the State, they are State Agencies and must start playing a critical role in the economy.

Just like these Chinese State-Owned Companies and without diluting what the Right Honourable Prime Minister was talking about, when he was lecturing, I think, this is what I was getting, - the role of the developmental State. I keep repeating that these Agencies; like Agribank should be moved from being a service bank institution that administers loans to having an arm that plays a critical role at a large scale in order to participate in production to grow this economy. It must explore those opportunities and play a role, come up with cooperatives that produce food that is distributed in our schools, in our hospitals, this is what we are saying. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Can I just ask the Honourable Minister a small question? Honourable Minister you are on the right course defending a developmental State. My question is, we already have Air Namibia (Interjections)

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

HON MEMBER: Air Namibia is bankrupt!

HON SHIXWAMENI: We have Agribank and we have the Development Bank of Namibia. What in your opinion, is the reason why they are not performing? What is the problem there, because we have them already? Where is the problem lying that they are not performing as you are now articulating?

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE: I will tell you what the problem is; one of my Colleagues the other day said; *"Kazenambo, I have got you now, I will pin you down, I will expose your hypocrisy, because the other day you were saying that a Minister cannot intervene in a State-Owned Enterprise, now you are coming the other way round and saying, Ministers this, Ministers that"*. I agree with the Colleague a 100%. (Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: Point of Order. Honourable Amweelo.

HON DR AMWEELO: Thank you very much, Comrade Speaker. I would like to appeal to the Honourable Members through you; since we have four, very important items which I think we would like to finish between today and tomorrow, I would like to appeal to the Honourable Member to be allocated five minutes only so that we can finish these four points, please. This is a humble request, please. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Continue, Honourable Kazenambo.

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE:

I thought the Speaker is the Presiding Officer. It seems, we have got many Presiding Officers, please do not question my Whip, my apologies, my Whip, I will try to confine myself. Opposition do not interfere in SWAPO. To answer Honourable Shixwameni, because he asked a very pertinent question, I said; this Industrial Policy must be linked to reviewing various instruments of our Policy. For example, if a Minister who is a representative of the State, cannot intervene in a situation where there is no policy instrument that empowers the Minister to intervene where necessary, the situation becomes an incense affairs.

Some of these colleagues know that they cannot be touched, to start with, the Minister cannot call them to order and they are protected by their Unions. There is a lot of protection for even the dead woods in our system. That is what I told my colleague that I was not contradicting myself, however my colleague was correct. He managed to pin me down, but what I am saying is; let us address these bureaucratic red tapes that are hampering progress and let those institutions start playing a role in food production. For example, even if we are to link our land reform to agriculture production; my friend it is 22 years into Independence, and I will say it without fear and favour, the model of resettling individual has proved to be a failure. Resettle brigades, churches, youth groups and even give them a maximum of 22 years rather than 99 years per individual. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Point of Order.

HON TJIHUIKO: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker, I just want to, I appreciate the contribution by...(Intervention).

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE: I am not attacking you, not at all.

HON TJIHUIKO: I really appreciate the contribution by the Deputy Minister, he has got it right on the spot. (Intervention)

HON RIRUAKO: He is Minister.

HON TJIHUIKO: I just want to advise that we are discussing the Industrial Policy on the table. If we can spend 70% of the time looking at the Industrial Policy document that we have and maybe chip in 30% of whatever we want to say, it will help us to get the Industrial Policy approved. A lot has been said Honourable Speaker, that there are so many Sector policies that will come out once we pass the Industrial Policy, this is when we can start discussing the details on specific Sectors. I believe, if we go that route, we will be able to do justice to the Industrial Policy and hopefully wait for the specific Ministry to bring in the specific Sector policies and then we take it on from there. I think that will help us to get somewhere. Thank you.

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE: Taking his advice, in conclusion, I agree and I am saying that these Sector policies should be linked to the Industrial Policy. I agree and I am concluding that the Agencies of a developmental State must start playing a role in the economy, in the manner that will contribute to food production. I cannot conclude, because my Colleagues are asking me questions.

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAZENAMBO

HON SPEAKER: We also have others on the list, we need to give everybody an opportunity. Yes?

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: A question. Comrade Kazenambo, before you conclude, you said some words that are pursuing your line of thinking. Would you agree with me that there has never been a State in which, even if it is socialist, in which private property has been completely absent? Even the former Soviet Union or the socialist States you would still have the small holdings of peasants owning cooperatives and all these kinds of things. Therefore, would you agree that, even if we have a mixed economy, we would not probably qualify completely to be a pure capitalist State, because we would have this hybrid kind of approach in which all the other role players have a role to play? Would you also agree that in terms of empowerment, our State being a new State, equally needs empowering the formerly disadvantaged entities to also be able to play that role? Finally, would you also agree that, for this Policy to get us where we should go, it needs to be underpinned by the ideological direction in order for us to be able to determine where we want to go?

HON SPEAKER: Comrade Kazenambo.

HON MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORTS AND CULTURE: Comrade Nambahu has concluded my speech. I rest my case, the State and the individuals must have a role, everybody must have a space. You have concluded my speech, I agree with you. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Kaapanda.

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAAPANDA

HON MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

TECHNOLOGY: Thank you Comrade Speaker. I also rise to support the Industrial Policy tabled by the Minister of Trade and Industry. This is indeed a milestone Policy. Comrade Speaker, many things have been said by the previous speakers, but I just want to add a few things. Whether it is poverty or unemployment, these features are more pronounced in the rural areas. Poverty in the rural areas is more visible and prevalent. The consequence of it is the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas with the anticipation to find better conditions in terms of economic opportunities. Indeed a woman involved in *kapana* trading in the streets of Katutura, makes more money than the one who does the same trade in Tses, Bethanie or Okahao, because the buying power in Windhoek is higher.

Statistics show that infant mortalities and maternal deaths are more prevalent in the rural areas, likewise in the informal settlements. Comrade Speaker, I, therefore, think that the implementation of this Policy should have elements of Affirmative Action targeting those in more affected areas in order to improve their quality of life. Statistical data (Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: Point of Order.

HON TJIHUIKO: I am sorry, Honourable Speaker. I was trying to follow the Honourable Minister. Which Policy is he talking about? Now listening to his contribution, with all due respect I am getting the impression that he is talking about the National Rural Development Policy. If you really carefully look at the contribution, it is not the Policy that is the issue on the table, because (intervention).

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON KAAPANDA**

HON SPEAKER: Take your seat Honourable Tjihuiko. Can you sit down? Honourable Kaapanda has the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

TECHNOLOGY: Honourable Tjihuiko stop being a spoiler. The statistical data can be obtained from the relevant Ministries that could be used to guide the process of Industrial Policy with a view to address those burning poverty levels in our country. I fully agree with Honourable Makgone that analysis must be made to engage the poverty levels in various areas and also looking at the gender, which people are more affected in terms of both unemployment and poverty in general. As you know, the illiterate people are more affected by unemployment and the category of this people is widespread in rural, than in urban areas. As mentioned earlier, Affirmative Action must be applied so that the most affected people can benefit from the implementation of industrialisation, because industrialisation bring along job creation.

I believe that there are projects which are more relevant to the process of industrialisation in terms of the number of people that can be employed and can, as the result, benefit in terms of income generation. Of course, agriculture has already been mentioned as one of the main area, but I want to mention one particular project that the Ministry of Trade and Industry tried to implement in the past under the former Ministers of Trade and Industry, in fact two. One was castor plants. Castor seeds can grow in dry areas and does not need too much. This seed can produce oil which can be used for lubrication and one can also get a bio product like grease. This project could not take off because there was no Industrial Policy then. I was even wondering why Honourable Von Wietersheim say, he is either surprised to see Government coming up with the Industrial Policy after 22 years, while his President and Secretary-General failed dismally. We just came up with the Policy because we now have the right people in that Ministry and they, therefore, need to be appreciated.

Comrade Speaker, the other project was a tomato plantation to produce

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON NEHOVA / HON RIRUAKO

tomato paste that can be used in the packageable fish. The tomato paste was coming from South Africa then, and our fish were exported and labelled as South African products. However, the same Ministry is busy setting up the Namibia Standard Institute, the body that will certify Namibian products. This Institute will compliment the effort of industrialisation without which our products may not be certified and may, consequently not be accepted in some markets. Therefore, I wish to congratulate the Ministry of Trade and Industry for coming up with both the Policy as well as establishing this important Institute in order to accelerate the Industrialisation Policy. Comrade Speaker, with this few word, I support the Policy.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Nehova.

HON NEHOVA: Honourable Speaker I rise to beg the indulgence of the House to postpone the Debate on this important document until next year.

HON SPEAKER: For now, Chief Riruako.

HON RIRUAKO: This Policy is quite clear; we should support and manage it right away now, instead of arguing about it. Time is too short, so we have to do what we want to do now. Let me put it this way, we have a Policy that we created for ourselves, what is the problem? Talking about item-by-item does not help anything, we are supposed to implement what we have on our table and I thank the Minister of Agriculture for praising the people who are able to produce what is needed. I am not here to praise you, but to express my gratitude for paying tribute to people who have come up with this produce. We have already started and we are

27 November 2012

**NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TWEYA**

not going to argue about issues that have already been initiated, we are supposed to implement what we have at hand instead. We do not have to argue about how we are going to start, we have the guts to implement what we have at hand.

We can talk about Omaheke, Oshana, etc, everything is there, restrict the imports now, leave the South Africans alone. We must bring our products back and inherit them ourselves, that is the issue on the table. Therefore, we are supposed to endorse what we have and we start from there. We do not have to argue about other people's issues, we should argue about our shortcomings and we are supposed to fulfil it in order to achieve what we want. I thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Does the Honourable Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry wish to reply?

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Yes, Honourable Speaker, I am ready to respond.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, I will do justice and respond, seeing that there are many contributions from the Honourable Members; some in the form of questions and some repetitions, however, I have put it all together in various sections. There are some specific questions that have been asked and I will respond to those. However, allow me Honourable Speaker, in the interest of time, not to mention all the individual Members, because I recorded almost 29 Members who have contributed over the last few days. I simply say thank you very much for your valuable and constructive contributions. Now following our Debate over the last few Sessions on this Industrial Policy for Namibia, I rise to give a response to the issues raised by all the Honourable Members whom I just thanked.

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TWEYA

The Ministry of Trade and Industry would like the Honourable Members to take cognisance that the document introduced in this august House is a policy document and as such will be confined to principles and parameters that will serve as guidelines on our approach to industrialisation. Furthermore I wish to inform the Honourable Members that the supplementary documents, namely, the Implementation and Strategic Framework will accompany this Industrial Policy document. The framework as outlined, details the targets, strategies and action plans on industrialisation in tandem with the five-year for the National Development Plan or NDP4, starting 2012/2013, Fiscal Year.

I now wish to respond to some specific issues and I will start with **Manufacturing:** The information provided in the document stating that our, now Honourable Tjiuiko has just left, because I need to respond to his concern as well. The information provided in the document stating that our manufactured exports accounted for close to 60% of total exports by the end of 2010 is correct, based on the current definition under the international standards industrial classification, which is the international benchmark and which the Ministry of Trade and Industry conforms to. Manufacturing is not defined as the completion of a full value chain, but can also be taken as completing for example, stage two or three of a 50 stage processes; it will still be defined, like now, as manufactured goods.

The 60% figure came about as a result of increased value addition in our Mining Sector, which makes up the bulk of the manufactured exports. This includes the cutting and polishing of our diamonds. We currently, over the last 22 years, have fifteen 15 operational cutting and polishing companies, operating under the EPZ status in Namibia from 1998 to 2011.

Copper Smelting; We are importing raw inputs which are further beneficiated in Tsumeb. Refined zinc; from the Scorpion and Rosh Pinah Mines as these are higher valued exports, they are also joined by our traditional exports of processed fish like fillets and canned fish, beverages, beef and processed meats. To this end, the Ministry of Trade and Industry is currently reviewing its *Investment Bill* and we are certain to adopt our own country specific definition of manufacturing in order to increase investment in this important Sector and particularly in the lower levels of

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TWEYA

the value chain. I hope I have responded to the Colleagues.

The second topic; is the Openness and Increased Global Trade. We acknowledge the importance of the openness of our economy. Our Industrial Policy is geared towards increased local manufacturing of goods and services which will be positioned for the export market and we will utilise our regional position to foster deeper regional integration in this respect. Complimentary to the Industrial Policy, we are also in the process of drafting a Trade Policy which will address the supply side constraints and hence address issues of global trade. However, to do this, we must build industries and particularly increase manufacturing activities. As a member of SACU (Southern African Customs Union), we can also not adopt policies that are contradictory to our membership. We can utilise provisions like the Infant Industry Protection to protect our industries to further contribute to global trade.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members let me deal with the **Infant Industry Protection (IIP)**: the Infant Industry Protection is a developmental tool to develop our new industries afforded to us by virtue of being a member of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). It is within the ambits of the Ministry of Trade and Industry to set guidelines for all industries and currently this has been done for the Cement Industry. We have proposed conditions for the granting of the IIP to this particular Industry. The guidelines proposed are not “*one size fits*”, they will be Industry specific, but we have a duty to make sure that a monetary mechanism exists and is in place to ensure that the industries afforded the IIP do not take advantage of the consumer by inflating the prices. These industries cannot become monopolistic in their pricing as such, the Namibia Competition Commission will be ready to make sure predatory pricing is not entertained.

We also acknowledge that we have to strike a balance between consumer protection and developing industries. The issues of consumer protection will be addressed in our *Consumer Protection Bill* which is currently being drafted. Industries enjoying Infant Industry Protection will also have to reinvest their savings from this tool into the Industry in order to

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TWEYA

diversify economic activities. To this end, we continue to believe and encourage enterprises to fully utilise IIP so that these companies within the Industry eventually graduates and can compete with bigger and international companies.

Let me deal with the **Incentives**: We realise the importance of incentives in our drive to industrialise, but we also know that tax incentives will not always work; hence our focus will be on providing those non-tax incentives to enterprises in order to develop our industrial competencies and capacities. It is with this in mind, that the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Finance are currently busy reviewing the whole incentive regime.

The Strategic Sectors: Our Strategic Sectors will be outlined in the accompanying strategy and the implementation plan which is in line with the NDP4.

Honourable Speaker, **the issue of SMEs**: We understand the importance of the role SMEs play in the economic growth of a country. They have also been referred to as the catalysts or engine to drive growth. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has prioritised all industries of which SMEs are a part and there is also a special division in the Ministry which deals with SMEs. We have prioritised some of our intervention programmes to benefit SMEs directly. This includes the equipment aid scheme and also the construction of industrial parks in settlements, villages and towns. For example, Okahandja Woodcarvers Village. The Ministry is currently finalising plans to develop and construct the Okahandja wood carving area into a Wood Carving Village which is similar to the concept of a one stop shop. The village will house all woodcarvers and will also provide complimentary services to customers, for example, direct shipping or courier services for products bought by overseas tourists which can be sent from the village instead of travelling with them all over the country.

Charcoal Industry: Our intervention in the Charcoal Industry lately, was to provide equipment through the Equipment Aid Scheme of the Ministry to a rural community in the north/eastern Regions. The Swaartbooi

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TWEYA

Community in the Kunene Region is now fully engaged in charcoal production and value addition within that Sector and have also begun to export their charcoal outside the country. Our industrialisation efforts have to be inclusive and this also shows our commitment to include previously disadvantaged Namibians and promote rural industries. Our efforts have also meant to forge deeper relationship with the Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sports and Culture through their scheme and women cooperatives to which we offer support in varying degrees.

Made in Namibia Expo: We have also intensified the made in Namibia Expo which we started last year, I am pleased to inform the House that we have compiled a directory that would look like this one, Made in Namibia Directory Volume I. We have been disappointed by the printers that they are not ready; they may only be ready either Friday or early next year. We intended to share this with you, the Honourable Members. This will start as an annual event next year, but the purpose here is to begin identifying local champions from all 13 Regions to showcase their products under one roof. This will foster inter-regional trade as well as the importance of identifying potential products which can be further improved to meet export standards. What this document is to give is, in each of our 13 Regions there is a minimum of ten producers so that we know what products are being manufactured in each Region in order to develop our Regions on the basis of each regional competitive advantage.

The Namibia Standards Institute will be responsible to ensure standards of these products so that they conform to the international standards and that these products are exportable and usable by Namibians.

Industrial Parks: The Ministry of Trade and Industry prioritises the construction of Industrial Parks, SME Modules and Open Markets in all Regions of Namibia including settlements and villages. These parks are meant to serve as operating space for SMEs who can otherwise not find operative spaces in their areas. The parks are constructed in order to promote economic activities in rural areas. These parks are constructed on the basis of requests that come from the specific areas through the offices of the Councillors, Governors or Regional Councils. There is also close

27 November 2012

NAMIBIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY
HON TWEYA

cooperation between the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Regional, Local Government and Housing.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has provided inputs on the drafting of the Local Economic Development, known as the LED white paper which was passed or ratified in this House in line with our strategy to develop the local and rural areas. The Honourable Member wanted to know here about these rural areas, but let me share with you that the following construction of Industrial Parks and Open Markets in the settlements or villages is under way: Ongenga, Okongo, these are not towns, these are settlements or villages. Gochas, Gibeon, Kalkveld, and the first phase at Oshifo is completed. The construction of these parks is also an incentive to these areas as they will contribute to fast track the proclamation of these areas into towns. Divundu is still in the developing or design phase.

A concern was also raised about the lack of monitoring and coordination. Page 15 of the document clearly points out the coordination and not only that, but also the implementation and the evaluation. It clearly gives a guideline about what Government office is responsible for the overall coordination, and who should be responsible for the implementation. Everybody is included, but also the monitoring and evaluation. It does not end at including implementation or monitoring nor evaluation; each stakeholder has a role to play.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry will be responsible for the coordination and monitoring of all the industrial activities, however, for the overall economy the National Planning Commission (NPC) by Constitution is the responsible body.

Honourable Speaker, in conclusion, the Ministry of Trade and Industry has held consultations with all, and I mean all, including the Members of this House, all stakeholders that will participate in this industrialisation drive. This includes the Cabinet, Legislature and all the Line Ministries that will form part of the implementation process. Consultations were meant to ensure that all stakeholders have a common understanding of what is expected from them and that there is harmonisation and synergy of all the Sectoral Policies. Honourable Speaker, let me at this point thank

27 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON MAKGONE**

all the Members for their constructive contributions and support to this Policy and I thank you for your attention.

HON SPEAKER: Well done, congratulations Honourable Minister. I now put the question that the Policy be adopted. Any Objections? I thank you. The Secretary will read the Second Order of the day.

**CONSIDERATION OF REPORT ON UNIVERSAL
ACCESS AND SERVICE POLICY FOR INFORMATION
AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Consideration of Report on the Universal Access and Service Policy for Information and Communication Technologies.

HON SPEAKER: When this Debate adjourned on Wednesday, the 21st of November 2012, the question before the Assembly was the Report by the Minister of Information and Communication Technology. Honourable Makgone adjourned the Debate. I give you the Floor.

HON MAKGONE: Thank you Honourable Speaker. Before the adjournment, I was just illustrating a study about Morocco, South Africa and Namibia. The study continued to show more analysis of the developing world; it indicated that a low GDP per capita is not necessarily an indication of mobile penetration. The study highlighted four main drivers; a small geographical area, good market conditions, conducive

27 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

policy environment and high population density.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, in Namibia we know that we are challenged by wide geographical areas and low population density, but our people in the whole country need clear radio coverage, they need cell phone coverage and they need internet access. As previously mentioned we need to outstrip our barriers. If you go on Page 9 of the policy document, Point 7.2.2.1, puts the obligations of contribution on the Telecommunication and Broadcasting Licensees as well as ICT value adders. I was just thinking whether other stakeholders cannot be invited to come on board here as our ICT Sector is small. On Page 10, Point 7.2.3.2, is on the management of the Universal Access and Service Fund. This part will determine the success of this policy. In these studies, I read that a certain country contribution was collected for nearly nine years but only 26% of what was collected has been distributed to the Sector on Universal Access Projects. There should, therefore, be efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the performance of the fund. On Page 10, Point 7.2.3.3, reads; *“all telecommunications and broadcasting licensees will be required to contribute to the fund in accordance with a formula to be determined by the regulator from time to time”*. The regulator only has to make sure that the levy put on the ICT operators is not passed on to the users in addition to their tariffs as this will be in contradiction to the principle of affordability. Honourable Speaker, in conclusion, when we say that something is a challenge, it means that we undertake to fight and win, so let us do it. I am a 100% supporter of this policy. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you, Honourable Member. Any further discussions? Honourable Bezuidenhoudt.

HON BEZUIDENHOUDT: Thank you Honourable Speaker. The Universal Access Services Fund is one of the few building blocks and one

27 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

of a few many ways of unlocking and unblocking development and expansion of another Sector of our economy (Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: What is it? The Honourable Member has the Floor. Honourable Bezuidenhoudt continue.

HON BEZUIDENHOUDT: Thank you. I was saying that this policy has the potential, and it is one of the many areas which can unblock another Sector of our economy which is our digital economy. Africa is nowadays defined as the major growth point when it comes to ICT products and services. The markets of the developed countries are saturated while Africa is starting to grow in this area and people see Africa as the one that can leap frog some of these developments, that is, instead of going through stage 1, 2 and 3 they can just jump from stage 1 to stage 3.

However, the challenge for us in Africa is that we must find a way to own our own markets so that we do not abandon or leave our markets, through fancy talk by investors and in the end just become employees of the big industries. This policy has a potential to establish players in the market that can own some of these spaces and empower our people. The two major players within our market, I do not want to exclude the third one, but the two big ones namely Telecom Namibia and Mobile Telecommunications Company, must be congratulated on the development of this market. It is not easy, it is not cheap that they have stayed the course in investing, and now we are sitting on a gold mine and as a Member of the ICT Standing Committee, we have engaged the Ministry of ICT on a number of times and they are aware of the importance of the ICT industry and we are there as a Committee to perform our role of oversight as well as support.

The two players of the whole Industry must address areas of concern. It is

27 November 2012

mentioned in the document; the areas of the digital divide, the access deficit, affordability and then my third topic of security on our networks, to protect personal data as well as the safety of our children and the vulnerable people who ventures onto the internet and on to these networks.

I think this policy must be discussed broadly; it must be encouraged so that the Nation really discusses what the content is and what are the possibilities. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: If you are eager to do so, tomorrow is an opportunity for you to do so. The House stands adjourned until tomorrow, 14:30 hours.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 17:45 UNTIL 2012.11.28

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS
WINDHOEK
28 NOVEMBER 2011**

The Assembly met pursuant to the adjournment.

HON SPEAKER took the Chair and read Prayers and the Affirmation.

BILLS CONFIRMED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

HON SPEAKER: We resume from where we left the Business of the House yesterday. I have been informed by the Chairman that the National Council, that the Council in terms of Article 75(2) of the Constitution, considered and confirmed the following Bills with Amendments:

- 1) *Presidential Remuneration and other Benefits Bill* [B.7 – 2012].
- 2) *Former Presidents' Pension and other Benefits Amendment Bill* [B.8 – 2012];
- 3) *Veterans Amendment Bill* [B.2 – 2012];
- 4) *Financial Intelligence Bill* [B.10 – 2012];
- 5) *Veterinary and Veterinary Para-Professions Bill* [B.6 – 2012]; and
- 6) *Prevention and Combating of Terrorists Activities Bill* [B.11 – 2012].

I shall now, in terms of Article 75(3) refer these Bills to His Excellency to deal with them under Articles 56 and 64 of the Constitution.

28 November 2012

**ANNOUNCEMENT
HON DR GURIRAB**

ANNOUNCEMENT

HON SPEAKER: Before I say that one, you should know what it is. I lay upon the table, in terms of Section 6(3) of the Ombudsman Act 7 of 1990, the Annual Report of the Office of the Ombudsman for the Year 2011. That is by way of announcement from me, but as I have on, at least three occasions impressed upon the Honourable Members, today is the last day of the sitting of the House. I, therefore, urge you, we all know, I informed you about matters in the world and certainly in the Republic of Namibia, but I would want you to stick to the Order Paper provided for you and to say what you need to say with intelligence, judgment and gravity that I know all of you are capable of observing them. So much for that.

Any Petitions? Reports of Standing and Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? Honourable Makgone.

TABLING: VISIT TO NAMIBIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

HON MAKGONE: I lay upon the table the Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Foreign affairs, Defence and Security's visit to the Namibian Diplomatic Missions in the Republic of China, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of India and The United Republic of Tanzania respectively, for note taking.

Honourable Speaker, before I lay the Report on the Table, a short motivation. Honourable Speaker, thank you wholeheartedly for allowing me to table the Report.

28 November 2012

**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON MAKGONE**

I would like to thank the Honourable Minister of Foreign affairs and the Ambassadors and High Commissioners of Missions visited by the Members of the Committee for their facilitation, good cooperation, assistance and good will accorded to the Committee during the visits.

The missions visited are doing a great job in accordance with their mandate. The political situation in the country visited was fine at the time of the visit with the exception of Egypt where the so called Arab springs was on course. Within the Report, the following are reflected in respect of the Namibian Missions in the countries visited:

1. Social and political conditions;
2. Human resources;
3. Infrastructure;
4. Budget Allocation;
5. Situations on Namibia Students;
6. Issuing of Namibian Visas;
7. Trade and Investments issues;
8. Foreign Service Regulations; and
9. Subsistence and Travel Allowance;

In addition the Report contains Findings and Recommendation by the Committee.

It is our hope that the recommendations will be taken up by the Ministries concerned. However, I should emphasise here that Namibia has not been taking full advantage of scholarships being offered by friendly countries that should assist in the field of skills development in particular the Republic of India.

Honourable Members attached to the Report is the regulation which governs the incentive provided by the City of Shenzhen to Small and Medium Enterprises. The regulations are for the relevant Ministries, in particular the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Industry and Private Institutions which are dealing with the Small and Medium Enterprises to peruse them and consider application, if applicable. Honourable Speaker, it has come to the attention of the

28 November 2012

**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON TWEYA**

Committee that some of the recommendations in the Report have been attended to and the Committee applaud the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for their pro-activeness. I thank you Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Honourable Member, please table the Report. Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry.

TABLING: MADE IN NAMIBIA DIRECTORY VOLUME I

HON DEPUTY MINISTER FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Honourable Speaker, yesterday in my response to the Industrial Policy, I referred to a book, which I said that it may only be ready by Friday or next year. I am pleased that we worked last night and have managed to get the document from the printer. It is, therefore, my pleasure to lay upon the table, the Made in Namibia Directory Volume I, showcasing naturally Namibian products by the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

HON SPEAKER: I trust you, Deputy Minister, from your past as a teacher and labour leader. I trusted you, that what you have said was true, even though I have not seen the document. Would you table the Report? Minister of Finance.

TABLING: DEVELOPMENT BANK OF NAMIBIA

28 November 2012

TABLING OF REPORTS
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA / HON NGATJIZEKO

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Honourable Speaker, I lay upon the table, the Development Impact Report of the Development Bank of Namibia for the year 2011 and the Annual Report of the Development Bank of Namibia for the year 2010/2011.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Minister tabled the Report. Minister Ngatjizeko?

**TABLING: INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION -
CONVENTING 189 AND RECOMMENDATION 201**

HON MINISTER LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE: Thank you Honourable Speaker. Honourable Speaker, I want to lay upon the table the International Labour Organisation's Convention 189 as well as the recommendation 201, but before I do that Honourable Speaker, I want to make a statement.

Honourable Members; I rise to table the International Labour Organisation's Convention 189 on decent work for domestic workers, as well as recommendation 201, which supplements the Convention for note taking of the National Assembly. These international instruments were adopted at the 100th Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 2011. It is now my honour to inform this august House of the contents of the Convention and recommendation 201 and actions being taken to implement the provisions of this ILO Instruments.

Domestic workers are among the lowest paid and most vulnerable workers in Namibia, although unlike in many countries the position of domestic workers as an employee is recognised by the Labour Act, Act.11 of 2007 and the Social Security Act of 1994. There are significant gaps in

28 November 2012

**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON NGATJIZEKO**

compliance with the law and even bigger gaps in the attainment of decent work for domestic work. The International Labour Conference adoption of Convention 189 and recommendation on decent work for domestic workers obliges Namibia to review the legal framework applicable to domestic workers, as well as their situation in our country with a view to achieving compliance with the new international labour standards. The Convention sets forth the international legal framework for the adoption of national measures to promote and protect the human rights and the wellbeing of domestic workers including migrant workers and those recruited through employment agencies.

The Convention applies to work performed in or for households and covers any person engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship. The Convention requires Member States to take measures with a view to specific characteristics of domestic work including the following:

1. To set a minimum age for domestic work;
2. To ensure that work performed by domestic workers under the age of 18, does not deprive them of compulsory education or interfere with those opportunities for further education or vocational training;
3. To ensure that domestic workers enjoy effective protection against all forms of abuse, harassment and violence;
4. To ensure that domestic workers enjoy fair terms of employment, decent working conditions and if they reside in the household, decent living conditions that respect their privacy;
5. To ensure that domestic workers are informed in an appropriate verifiable and easily understandable manner, preferably through written contracts of the terms and conditions with their employment;
6. To ensure equal treatment between domestic workers and workers generally, in relation to normal hours of work, overtime compensation, periods of daily and weekly rests and paid annual leave;

28 November 2012

**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON NGATJIZEKO**

7. To provide for a minimum weekly rest period of 24 consecutive hours;
8. To provide that domestic workers enjoy minimum wage coverage where such coverage is at risk;
9. To ensure that domestic workers are paid in cash or other acceptable means of payment on a regular basis at least once per month;
10. To ensure the rights of domestic workers to a safe and healthy working environment;
11. To ensure that domestic workers enjoy the rights of Social Security benefits, not less favourable than those applicable to workers generally;
12. To ensure that domestic workers have effective access to Courts, Tribunals, or other dispute resolution mechanisms; and
13. To ensure a range of enumerated protection for migrant domestic workers particularly those recruited by employment agencies;

The recommendation adopted by the Conference provides further detail and guidance on the implementation of the rights and duties under this Convention. I headed the Namibian Delegation on the 99th and the 100th International Labour Conference at which representatives of Governments, Employers and Trade Unions debated the provisions of the proposed instruments on domestic workers.

The Namibian tripartite delegation participated actively in the Conference Committee on Decent Work for Domestic workers and was recognised for its constructive contribution to the debate leading to the adoption of the Convention and recommendation. At the end of the Committee's deliberations, Namibia's Government representative made a closing statement on behalf of our Tripartite Delegation pledging to work together in Namibia as social partners towards the ratification of the Convention and achievement of decent work for domestic workers.

28 November 2012

**TABLING OF REPORTS
HON NGATJIZEKO**

Upon our return to Namibia the Members of Namibia Tripartite Delegation met to scrutinise the provisions of these Instruments in the light of the current law and practice. They found that many of the protections required by the Conventions are provided for by our existing laws, but that additional legislative or administrative measures will be required to achieve full compliance with Convention 189. The parties agreed that there was a need to improve public awareness about the importance of domestic work to our country and to work towards recognition of domestic workers as a recognised occupation within the national qualification framework.

Noting that domestic workers are often paid inadequately for their work, the representatives of the Namibian workers and employers fully endorsed, Government's proposal to convene a Wages Commission in terms of the Labour Act, (Act 11 of 2007) to investigate the wages and conditions of domestic workers in Namibia in order to make recommendations to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare on minimum wages and conditions of employment for domestic workers. This was seen as an appropriate and important step to bring Namibian practice in line with the Convention so that Namibia can ratify the Convention at an earliest possible date. As you may be aware, I established a Wages Commission to investigate the position of domestic workers last April, with Honourable Dr Libertina Amathila as its Chair. The terms of reference of the Commission are based upon the Provisions of Convention 189 and Recommendation 201. The Commission has visited each Region of Namibia and is conducting additional research at present. The Commission is expected to present its Report to me in the first quarter of next year.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, in conclusion I want to emphasise that the ILO's adoption of Convention 189 and Recommendation 201, has given emphasis to our efforts and will guide us in our projects to achieve decent work for domestic workers. It is, therefore, our commitment to use these instruments as guides as we work towards introducing a Minimum Wage and Minimum Conditions of employment for Domestic Workers in conformity with international standards. We hope that we will be in a position to table the Convention

28 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAMWI**

189 for Ratification in the foreseeable future. I ask the National Assembly today, to take note of Convention 189 and Recommendation 201 and I thank you for your attention.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Minister tabled the Report. Any further Reports of Standing and Select Committees? Other Reports and Papers? None. Notice of Questions? Notice of Motions? Any Ministerial Statements? Minister of Health.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Thank you very much indeed. Honourable Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, I rise to update the Nation on the Global Fund's financial performance.

You may recall that early this year, there was an uproar when we decided not to renew the work permits of the manager of the Programme Management Unit of the Global Fund, who was an expatriate, together with her team.

Following my correspondence to the Global Fund on principle matters including the exorbitant salaries of expatriates running the Programme Management Unit and given the fact that Namibia has equally capable people that could run the programme, we decided not to renew their contracts. I was accused that time, of rejecting the Global Fund to which I responded that no cautious Minister would have come up with such an idea.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, as I said I wish to inform the Nation that we stuck to our guns and did not renew their contracts amid threats of being taken to Court. As a result the manager and her team left

28 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAMWI**

the country. As I address you, I am pleased to inform the Nation that we now have a new Programme Manager by the name of Dr Pandu Hailonga, a female Namibian citizen. The Programme Management Unit is supposed to have eighteen staff members. Presently thirteen positions are filled by Namibians while the remaining five will be filled by early next year. The programme is up and running, smoothly.

You may also recall that I made a statement in March this year in which I promised and indicated that as a country we have the necessary qualified staff that could do the work; hence I can now proudly say that the Programme Management Unit is currently run by competent local staff. It goes without saying that we need to take ownership of the entire programmes that benefit our people, because the line on expatriates may be dangerous especially in cases where they leave the country without having empowered anyone. The action we took as a Ministry not to renew the contracts of the expatriates paid dividends as the stalemate that was reached which resulted in the funds not flowing in the country was resolved. Recently the Global Fund made a disbursement of about US\$17 million that is approximately N\$114 million for our programmes.

Honourable Speaker, Sir, you may have read in the media a news article headlined “*Global Fund weeps Namibia*”. As a responsible Minister, I consulted the Programme Management Unit to clarify the matter after reading the article. In this particular case, the information that made headlines was taken from the report of the Office of the Inspector-General. The mission of the Office of the Inspector-General, that is of the Global Fund, by the way, is to provide the Global Fund with independent and objective assurance over the designed and effectiveness of controls in place to manage the key risks impacting the Global Fund programmes and operations.

However, sadly, while the Office of the Inspector-General is supposed to be a credible organisation and is expected to verify the data before finalisation, this was not done. I wish to inform you that the Inspector-General has been fired by the Global Fund and I am not going to speculate on the reasons thereof, but clearly the way he handled the business in Namibia was indeed most unfortunate and unprofessional.

28 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON DR KAMWI**

Honourable Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, it is worth noting that the Office of the Inspector-General report included earlier years dating as far back as 2005, when my Ministry was responsible for all the sub-recipients in the country, this is no longer the case. Our Unit in collaboration with the country coordinating mechanisms arranged an extraordinary meeting with the organisations which were either reported as having a knowledgeable or unsupported expenditures. The purpose of the meetings was for the organisations to justify the expenditures and produce supporting documents. Two meetings as a result were held followed by individual meetings between the principal recipient and the partners during which the following issues transpired:

The Office of the Inspector-General's Report on their website did not provide a realistic view. There were duplications of the same transactions for some sub-recipients as in the case of the Council of Churches in the country. Duplication of the same transactions were classified as ineligible and unsupported as was the case with Society for Family Health. The partners, that is, the sub-recipients responded to the many queries from the Office of the Inspector-General. However, these were not reflected in the Report. The majority of the sub-recipients also provided the required documents. Nonetheless, the sub-recipients were requested to respond officially to the principle recipients, that is, between the 14th and the 23rd of November this year, which in turn critically reviewed and analysed the documents and wrote a Report for the local fund agent PriceWaterHouseCoopers; who will then present the case to the Global Fund.

Honourable Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, today I can confidently say that the majority of the organisations mentioned in the Report, have presented their case and from the US\$583,552.00 which was allocated to ineligible expenditure in the Office of the Inspector-General's Report, the review by the principle recipient revealed that only US\$39,702.00 was ineligible expenditure. This was partly due to theft and in one of the cases involving the Ministry of Education, the culprit is already in Police custody.

Out of about US\$1.6 million that was said to lack supporting documents, I

28 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

am equally pleased to report that today we have US\$1,250,581.00 supported expenditures and we are still awaiting more supporting documents from the Catholic Aid Action, Ministry of Education, Council of Churches in Namibia and the National Social Marketing Programme, which adds up to US\$606,313.00. These organisations have been given a deadline by which to provide supporting documents or refund the money.

Honourable Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, following our compliance as a country, the Global Fund has committed a total sum of US\$73,792,248.00 for the period between 2010 until 2013 when the Rolling Continuation Channel Phase I, comes to an end. I am also pleased to inform the Nation that we had submitted the RCC, that is, the Rolling Continuation Channel Phase II proposal for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria on the 31st of October 2012. We keep our fingers crossed that we shall be successful. I trust that this information clarifies the allegations that were levelled against the misuse of the Global Fund by sub-recipients in Namibia. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister. Minister of Finance.

HON MINISTER OF FINANCE: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. I rise to share a few highlights of the Reports; the Annual Report of the Development Bank of Namibia that I tabled today in this House, as well as the Impact Assessment Report for the same institution. We are all familiar with the object for which the bank was established, which is to contribute to the economic growth and social development of our country and for the sustainable promotion of the welfare of the Namibian people, by first and foremost mobilising financial, and other resources from the Private and Public Sectors both nationally and internationally and assisting in the development of the money and capital markets amongst the main functions that it is established to undertake. In addition to these issues, our country is faced with challenges of unemployment, inequities and low economic growth and as a result these aspects remain priorities

28 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

To which the bank align its activities. Therefore, the Development Bank of Namibia took three considered steps in order to respond to the new circumstances:

- 1) Preparation for a target budget balance sheet approach.
- 2) Project initiation; and
- 3) Changes to its structure and processes.

On the target balance sheet approach; this aligns the bank's operations with its mandate. It identifies which investments will best support the bank's mandate, and in which proportions so that the bank can determine how its activities should be managed sustainably. Following the target balance sheet approach, the bank now emphasises projects identifications and applies its financing to stimulate projects and sectors where there is insufficient economic activities. The strategy also involves analysis of the sectors with the greatest impact on the bank's loan book growth and quality. This resulted in reduced emphasis on high risk areas and more emphasis on key strategic areas. Increasingly, the bank will prioritise projects with an enduring development impact as this is how it can contribute to change and make a meaningful difference in people's lives. In addition to beefing up its research capacity, the bank took two key steps to improve the quality of its activities and processes.

Firstly, the lending department's processes were streamlined and the capacity of the department increased through a recruitment drive that ensured that it had enough numbers of people and with adequate skills to do the job. This had improved the turn about time on applications and the volumes of approvals of loans.

Secondly, the introduction of the business support and development department, has contributed greatly to the bank's ability to support its clients growth and sustainability through on-going training offered by partner organisations. The financial results for 2011, whose report I table today reflect the considerable changes the Development Bank went through in the year:

28 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

The year saw the end of the bank's period of exponential growth which is expected to stabilise over the next few years. In addition to this the operational expenditure of the bank also increased as of course the bank increases its staff and also aim at attracting high skilled personnel to ensure that the bank continues to carry out its mandate efficiently.

The structural changes that were introduced, as I have referred to them earlier will enable the bank to better manage the quality of its loan book and will have a positive impact on its financial health in the coming years. Although the bank still meets the impairment ratio targets set for the year, a substantial increase has been reported in impairment, this actually means the default rates. The bank tries very much to maintain sustainability by doing everything possible to lend to those with the least risk or to improve its monitoring of those that receive loans from it, however, in spite of this, it had experienced an increase in the rate of defaults on the loans that it had allocated. To address this, the bank resolved to separate its credit and risk functions and augment the credit function to better manage the loan book.

Since enterprise development is central to the mandate of the bank, the bank has seen significant growth in the number of enterprises on its book as well as in the volume of business activities in the past. The loans grew by close to 40% in 2011. The bank finance projects in all Regions in keeping with its objective of spreading economic activity in job creation across the country. A healthy sectoral spread was achieved with no one sector dominating the entity's finance.

Effective female ownership of the businesses that were financed by the bank also saw a significant increase from 27% in 2010 to 34.7% in 2011, and in fact we have been assured that more than half of the projects that were funded had a co-Ownership or were owned by young people, so it means that the bank is responding in terms of focussing on those that were previously marginalised. The assets base grew by 32% in 2011. This trend is consistent with the year on year growth rate which has an average of 31% since the bank's establishment in 2004.

The Development Bank is focussing on growing a quality loan book and

28 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

management of impairments is treated as a key indicator. The overall impairment ratio for 2007 was 4.7%, which is, although I have indicated is higher than what the bank would have liked to have, still better than the strategic target of 5% and well within the 7% benchmarks set for the Association of African Development Finance Institutions. So, compared to peers the bank is still doing comparatively well.

The achievements for 2011 should be seen against the background of global economic strain and economic Regions such as the Euro Zone and the US experiencing high degree of volatility and uncertainly. Within Namibia, the economy has rebounded and has shown a growth rate of 4.4%. In terms of income for banks, interest rates had generally remained low which had dampening impact on the DBN's loan income despite the increase in the volume of transactions. This is not to say that the bank is aiming to make money out of lending, but it is just to appreciate the importance of ensuring that it can cover its own costs and remain afloat.

It is also important to note that the need to provide finance for emerging entrepreneurs, particularly contractors with no security, expose the bank to high risks. In the DBN's loan book the Construction Sector experienced the highest rate of default at some 39% of non performing loans. This is not to say that 39% of all loans from the Construction Industry have defaulted or are not performing well, but this means that of the non-performing loans, 39% comes from that Sector.

This is attributable in part to inadequate capacity for financial management by the beneficiaries of the loans in this Sector, but also inadequate workmanship because people are actually learning as they are venturing in business for the first time. It was also because of the fact that I have indicated earlier that they do not have security and the bank have had to rely on direct payment from the company that awarded the contract to this contractor. Since this arrangement was in its infancy, it resulted in delays in the transmission of payments, however, it is expected that a good number of these loans that are now classified as non-performing would eventually catch up and they will fulfil their obligations under their contract with DBN.

28 November 2012

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT
HON KUUGONGELWA-AMADHILA**

The Development Impact Report which I also tabled in this House today, indicates on Page 3, that the bank has attained the following between 2005 and 2011. Direct approval of loans amounted to 675, so a total of 675 loans were approved and they had a total value of N\$2,420,670,000.00 with an additional 213 loans of which 208 were to SMEs, which were approved by the bank through the Bank Windhoek and First National Bank facilities which had since been discontinued because the public did not approve of it. Everything has now been reverted bank in-house, in the Development Bank of Namibia.

The bank had created a total of more than 33,000 jobs of which 10,374 were new permanent jobs, 10,981 were temporary jobs, while 12,131 jobs were retained jobs. 96% of the facilities or the loans approved by the bank had a BEE shareholding because that is a requirement for funding by the Development Bank and the Infrastructure Sectors mainly; Communications, Electricity and Transport account for more than a third of the project approved by the bank while the Manufacturing Sector alone, Honourable Tweya, accounts for a quarter which is 25% of the total loans approved by the bank. The facilities approved are based in all thirteen Regions of the country as I have indicated. The bank continues to explore means to enhance financial controls and strengthen its risk management framework. Stemming from this, the credit risk management function was separated from the enterprise wide risk management function. This allows for more stringent checks and balances.

Honourable Members, Honourable Speaker, the Development Bank of Namibia is instrumental in advancing sustainable growth in Namibia. For the Bank to fulfil this role its operations must remain sustainable and while it will never be profit driven, the bank should be run on commercial principles. This involves adopting good corporate governance principles, employing competent staff, running effective operations, reporting on the bank's activities and dialoguing with the stakeholders.

In this regard I can state without doubt, that the bank is doing its very best to fulfil its mandate efficiently and effectively and it is committed to the highest standard of corporate governance. I must, therefore, profoundly thank the colleagues who are at the bank, both in the board and

28 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: AGRICULTURAL
LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL
HON !NARUSEB**

management for their contribution to the efficient management of the bank and to call on them to continue to do so as there is still a lot that we have to achieve through the bank. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you Minister. The Secretary will read the First Order of the day.

**COMMITTEE STAGE: AGRICULTURAL (COMMERCIAL)
LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL**

SECRETARY: *Committee Stage - Agricultural (Commercial) and Reform Amendment Bill [B. 9 – 2012]*

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister of Lands and Resettlement, Move that the Assembly now goes into Committee?

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: I so Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any Objection? Agreed to. The Chairperson will take the Chair. I wanted to do this, but the House shall take a short break for tea as usual.

28 November 2012

**COMMITTEE STAGE: AGRICULTURAL
LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL
HON !NARUSEB**

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 15:40

HOUSE RESUMES AT 16:33

ASSEMBLY IN COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON OF THE WHOLE HOUSE COMMITTEE:

Honourable Members the Committee has to consider the *Agricultural (Commercial) Land Reform Amendment Bill* [B. 9 – 2012].

Clauses and Titles put and Agreed to.

I shall report the Bill without Amendments.

Honourable Speaker, the Committee has gone through the Bill [B. 9 – 2012] as set forth in the accompanying copy and it is Agreed to without Amendment.

Bill reported without Amendments.

ASSEMBLY RESUMED

HON SPEAKER: Does the Honourable Minister, Move that the Bill be now read a Third Time.

28 November 2012

**THIRD READING: AGRICULTURAL
LAND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL
HON !NARUSEB**

HON MINISTER OF LANDS AND RESETTLEMENT: I so Move,
Honourable Speaker.

**THIRD READING: AGRICULTURAL (COMMERCIAL)
AND REFORM AMENDMENT BILL**

HON SPEAKER: I now put the question that the Bill be read the Third time. Any Objections? Agreed to. The Secretary will read the Bill a Third Time.

SECRETARY: *Committee Stage - Agricultural (Commercial) and Reform Amendment Bill [B. 9 – 2012]*

HON SPEAKER: Should the Secretary read the Second Order of the day.

**CONSIDERATION: REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER DEBTS**

SECRETARY: Consideration of Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on “*Water Debts Owed to NamWater by Rural Households and Communal Farmers*”.

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERTION: REPORT ON WATER DEBTS**
HON AMATHILA

HON SPEAKER: Does Honourable Amathila, Move that the Report be considered?

HON AMATHILA: I Move, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Any objection? None? Honourable Amathila has the Floor.

HON AMATHILA: Honourable Speaker and Honourable Member, under the circumstances of the pressure to meet the deadline of finishing our work today, it gives me pleasure to introduce this particular Report or Motion. That is the Motion on Writing Off of Water Debts Owed to NamWater by Communal Farmers in Namibia.

Honourable Speaker, Distinguished Members of this august House, allow me, before I present a brief summary of the Report on behalf of the Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration, to give you a brief background on the Motion at hand and how the Committee handled the Motion.

Honourable Speaker, just to refresh the memories of the Honourable Members, on the Motion on Writing Off of Debts Owed to NamWater; as most of you are aware, the Motion was first introduced and comprehensibly motivated by the Honourable Katuutire Kaura, President of the DTA on the 22th of October 2003. The Motion of Honourable Kaura which at that time asked for the abolishment of NamWater was, after extensive Debate voted against by the majority of the National Assembly Members on the 4th of November 2003. Five years thereafter, the Secretary-General of the DTA reintroduced the same Motion on the 22nd of October 2008. Again the said Motion was comprehensibly and seriously debated. Honourable Veenani requested that the Motion be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration.

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERTION: REPORT ON WATER DEBTS**
HON AMATHILA

As tabled in this House by Honourable Veenani during September 2008 the Motion was referred to the Committee in October 2008 for further investigations, scrutiny and to report back on the findings thereof. It premised on the Motion to Write Off all Debts Owed by Communal Farmers to NamWater so that affected communities could start on a clean slate and with NamWater devising new stringent measures to be put in place to ensure payment is affected on time.

The said Report was not tabled in the Chamber by the Chairperson of the said Committee and due to the National and Presidential Elections in 2010 this very important Motion lapsed. On the 19th of June 2012, Honourable Tjihuiko reintroduced the findings and recommendations for the urgent approval of his Honourable House. After a long debate in this Chamber it was recommended that the Motion be referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, National Resources and Public Administration Committee, to compile an inclusive Report with all the recommendations by the various Motions tabled in this Chamber and to report back to this Chamber by the 15th of November.

The Motion also makes reference that this Report thereafter, be referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry for further action. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry reiterated that his Ministry is ready to receive a copy of this Report. The Honourable Minister stated that they believe that the findings and recommendations contained in this Report will greatly enhance and enrich the aforesaid Ministry's submission to Cabinet with regard to the possibility of the Government of Namibia subsidising the provision of water to the genuinely poor people in Namibia.

The Committee, after extensive deliberation during its regular scheduled meetings, revisited the Report on the Motion on Water Debts Owed to NamWater by poor and rural communities, communal farmers in Oshikoto, Ohangwena, Oshana and Otjozondjupa Region. During the recess of August 2012, the Committee undertook familiarisation visits to the Omaheke and Otjozondjupa Regions. In its interaction with the various communal communities, the Committee found that the water issue on affordability is a cross-cutting issue throughout all the Regions

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERTION: REPORT ON WATER DEBTS**
HON AMATHILA

including towns and villages. The Committee, therefore, set out a sect of specific targeted intervention recommendations which might lighten the water debts burden to the vulnerable members of our society, e.g. the pensioners, orphans, the unemployed people living with HIV/AIDS as well as the rural communal farmers, hence the Committee propose in some of the recommendations that different tariffs structure be considered for the above mentioned categories.

Honourable Speaker, with these few remarks and not wanting to pre-empt the discussions due to take place on this Report, please allow me to quickly deal with the recommendations. The first recommendation that the Committee put together as the combined recommendations of the previous Committee was that, since there is no chance of recouping inherited debts which owed to NamWater by the deceased and migrated relatives; the Committee recommends that such debts should be written off.

The second recommendation is, since there is no clear practical separation between the Directorate of Rural Water Supply and NamWater as to who is responsible for the maintenance of water infrastructure in rural areas, Government, through the Directorate of Rural Water Supply should assume that responsibility. The Directorate should be empowered and well resourced to be able to carry out its function.

The third recommendation was, to avoid new escalations of debts, NamWater through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry should timely inform Government about communities under financial stress, thus likely to default on water payments so that appropriate measures can be taken in good time.

Fourthly, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry should consider providing individual households with their own metres to be able to monitor and control their water consumption.

Fifthly, since Government will be subsidising water, current debts owed to NamWater by poor rural communities should be simultaneously written off. It is further recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERTION: REPORT ON WATER DEBTS**
HON MUTORWA

Forestry should consider introducing varying water tariffs structures e.g. elderly, disabled, orphans etcetera. The Ministry should also benchmark with the neighbouring countries, such as South Africa, where according to the Eastern Cape Legislators, Government subsidised water for everyone up to a certain consumption level and beyond that people are required to pay the total costs.

Number six, to deal with underground leakages and pipe bursts, TIPEEG funds should be used to fast track the replacement of old and damaged water infrastructure while at the same time creating job opportunities especially for the youth.

Number 7, to ensure that poor rural communities have access to portable water, the Committee recommends that water tariffs should be based on cost recovery only.

Honourable Speaker, I had a discussion with the Minister on this recommendation and the Minister was kind enough to give his view on this recommendation, that they are within reach of his considerations and that he would like to make a statement to that effect. It is my hope and my appeal to Members that, whilst it stands every Member of Parliament the right to debate, question their discussion, there is a chance for us to allow the Minister to make his statement in the hope that we will be able to gain some more time. I thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Ministers always have an opportunity to take the Floor. Minister Mutorwa.

HON MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE WATER AND FORESTRY:
Thank you very much, Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members of the National Assembly. As the incumbent Minister responsible for water, I am rising to respond to the findings and the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, National Resources

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERTION: REPORT ON WATER DEBTS**
HON MUTORWA

and Public Administration and the motivation by the Chairperson of that Committee on behalf of the Government.

Comrade Speaker it is good that today, the 28th of November 2012, the last sitting day of the Sixth Session of the Namibian Parliament, the National Assembly is enabled to, in my view satisfactorily dispose of this Motion dealing with a very important issue. A Motion as the Honourable Chairperson of the Committee, Honourable Amathila, ‘*Uncle Ben*’, has stated a Motion that was tabled and motivated in this House nine years ago. A Motion that was reintroduced and motivated by not less than three Honourable Members from the Opposition benches, for me, that demonstrate the importance of the issue under discussion.

It is also a Motion, Comrade Speaker, from our side that was responded to and dealt with by not less than three Ministers starting with Comrade Helmut Angula, when it was first introduced and then Honourable Dr Nickey Iyambo and yours truly is the third one now that is responding on behalf of Government to this Motion as follows:

I thank the Chairperson, Honourable Amathila and all the Honourable Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration for their dedicated and focussed hard work to finalise and table the Report in this Honourable House for consideration and referral for practical consideration and implementation to the Executive Branch of the Namibian State, the Government through the Line Ministry responsible for water.

On Page 5 Paragraph (d) of my 11 July 2012 statement, delivered in this august House with its Annexure C to the Report under discussion. I amongst others argued as follows and I quote, “*Hence my request and as agreed to by Honourable Tjihuiko, is to amend his Motion to formally request the Honourable Speaker to procedurally facilitates the process of tabling of the said Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources’ Report in this Honourable House as per our Standing Rules and Orders and then thereafter to refer such Report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry for appropriate consideration as per my earlier explanation in Paragraph (f) of my statement*”.

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERTION: REPORT ON WATER DEBTS**
HON MUTORWA

The Government of the Republic of Namibia was, is and shall continue to be actively seized with programmes, projects, matters and initiatives, not only to provide or supply clean drinking water for human, animals and plants consumption, but will also continue to be seized with issues related to the affordability of water, particularly to the very poor of our country and of our Nation. In this regard, the Cabinet on recommendations of the Line Ministry took very important decisions with regard to possible ways and means of subsidisation for water supply by the State through its Government for and to the very and genuinely poor of our country and Nation.

Honourable Members, this decision was taken on the 2nd of October this year through Cabinet decision number 17 of the 2nd of October 2012. In principle and in line with its applicable policies, the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, thus accept the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee as outlined and motivated by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, National Resources and Public Administration on Pages 2 and 3 of its Report under discussion.

Lastly, the Executive Branch of our State or the Government through the Line Ministry responsible for water, undertakes to provide a progress report related to water issues, through the official Ministries administrative structures, but also through this Honourable House to the general public as per the provisions of Article 41 of the Namibian Constitution, the undertaking we are doing here.

It must also be clearly stated that some of the recommendations by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, Natural Resources and Public Administration are straightforward and administrative in nature. Such recommendations, I contend, are perfectly within the mandate and mission of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry and NamWater. I am referring, for example, to issues related to the maintenance of water infrastructure. For sure that is the line function of the Ministry. I am referring also to issues related to the installation of individual household water metres, that is the line function of the Ministry, of course subject to financial means to execute the work, that is

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERTION: REPORT ON WATER DEBTS**
HON AMATHILA

normally provided through the Budget, which Budget this House approves and of course I am also referring to the general responsibilities of supplying water to our population, to our cities, to our industries and so forth.

Issues related to the possible writing off of accumulated water debts surely, and I think Honourable Members will agree with me, involves more than the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry and NamWater. It actually, and in the final analysis, should and must involve the whole Government if and when any final decisions on such matter have to be taken and or ought to be taken. Obviously the Line Ministry is in a position to make recommendations, but for sure I cannot be presumptuous to mislead the general public that the overall power to make a decision on the writing off of any debt is within the Line Ministry.

Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, thank you very much and I think with this, I adequately responded to the findings and the recommendations of the Committee. I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I thank the Minister for his very brave Report and intervention. Does the Honourable Amathila Move that the Report be considered. Honourable Amathila has the Floor.

HON AMATHILA: I do Move that the Report be considered, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Does Honourable Amathila, wish to reply.

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERTION: REPORT ON WATER DEBTS**
HON AMATHILA

HON AMATHILA: Honourable Speaker, in less than thirty minutes we have done something very bravely, which has been with us for the past nine years. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: I think, “*thank you*” would do, otherwise other people would want to take the Floor. It is a 9-year old issue we are solving, so I do not think you have to go back to history.

HON AMATHILA: Yes, and this is something that we need to be happy about and the people out there will be very happy. I would like to, on behalf of all Members present here and also the people we are representing; say that this was a bold step and we thank the Minister for the courage and wisdom to respond positively to these recommendations. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: I now put the questions that the Report be adopted. Any objections? Agreed to. The Report is, therefore, endorsed. The Secretary will read the Third Order.

**RESUMPTION: CONSIDERATION OF THE SECOND REVISED
ACP/EU AGREEMENT**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Consideration of the Second Revised ACP/EU Agreement.

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERATION: SECOND REVISED ACP/EU
AGREEMENT
HON TWEYA**

HON SPEAKER: When the Debate was adjourned on Wednesday, the 31st of October, the question before the Assembly was a Motion by the Honourable Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry. The Deputy Minister adjourned the Debate for his reply. I grant him that opportunity to do so now.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY: Honourable Speaker, thank you very much. I am happy to provide responses and clarity on the questions posed. Let me from the onset, thank the Honourable Members who contributed to this document, the ACP/EU Agreement. Thank you very much for those that also supported without taking the Floor.

The first one was by *Honourable Ilonga* and that is specifically on Page 145. Let me just first clarify the issue; we are talking of a second revised agreement. The first agreement was signed and this is the second one of 2000.

Basically what we are asking to do is, not to amend the entire first Cotonou Agreement, but the revised one. It is like the Amendments to that revised one. I am trying to explain that, because I have got three documents here, and this is how they look like. This is the document that we are amending, and this is now the signed one, and this is the one that we are revising. Those Amendments on this one are this, but that is actually this one instead of this. (Laughter).

HON SPEAKER: Which one and not which one?

HON DEPUTY MINISTER FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY: There are three different documents, but we will concentrate on this one that I

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERATION: SECOND REVISED ACP/EU
AGREEMENT
HON TWEYA**

have tabled here, the red one. When I refer to those documents, these are the documents which I could not bring all to the House, but only to concentrate on those Sections to be amended from this revised one. Having confused you right from the onset, I will now clarify further.

HON SPEAKER: Except for the Speaker here.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY: The second revised Cotonou Agreement that has been initially received from the ACP, that was indicated on Page 145 saying; “*replaced*”, should actually not read “*replaced*”, it should read “*add*” or “*in addition*” because we are adding. It is not replaced, but we are adding on the revised one, because the first one does not have Clause 5.3, it is only the revised one where we should add. It is just the phrasing of this amended one.

This Article 5.3, you do not have, but only the Amendment being referred to, which reads as follows; “*that this protocol shall not prevent South Africa from negotiating and signing one of the Economic Partnership Agreement or EPA*”. Now this “*addition*” instead of “*replacement*”, is in fact beneficial to Namibia, since South Africa is part of SACU of which we need to negotiate as a Customs Union or SADC/EPA/EC Configuration. We are part of South Africa through the Customs Union, so we are not disadvantaged, maybe those outside SACU might be disadvantaged, but technically we are not disadvantaged, because we are part of South Africa.

The rationale of this inclusion is to preserve the common external tariff of SACU and to ensure that the EU operates under one regime with the whole of SACU Member States. It is just another way for us to still benefit. I almost said, by riding on another vehicle that we are not too exposed alone as a small economy. That is the explanation why you do

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERATION: SECOND REVISED ACP/EU
AGREEMENT
HON TWEYA**

not have that 5.3 in this document being referred to, because it refers to the signed one and not to the amended one. Not “*replaced*”, but in “*addition*”.

The second question from Comrade Ilonga was about the right to participate in the ACP/EC Development Finance Cooperation. South Africa and EU have negotiated and signed what is termed TDCA or Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement back in 2000. In that regard, any Development Finance to be provided to South Africa by the EU is to be made in terms of Title 7 of this TDCA Agreement. This is why it is still being referred to that Agreement or the Title 7.

Honourable Speaker and Honourable Members, that is why Article 41, under the protocols of the revised Cotonou Agreement on financial resources indicates that the Development Finance Cooperation applicable to the other ACP countries, shall not be extended to South Africa, because South Africa is receiving such Development Finance under that TDCA. South Africa in particular is excluded from that development funding.

In fact, Protocol 3 of the revised Cotonou Agreement, Article 4.2, indicates that South Africa shall have the right to participate in ACP/EC Development Finance Cooperation on the basis of principles of reciprocity and proportionately, the EU is to provide similar assistance to the extent that South Africa liberalise or open its market to the EU, understanding that their participation will be financed from the resources provided for under Title 7 of the Trade Development Cooperation Agreement or the TDCA I just explained earlier, that South Africa has signed with the EU in 2000. South Africa was on the onset excluded from the initial Cotonou Agreement. I hope I have clarified the role of South Africa with the EU.

The question of *Honourable Shixwameni* was about the linkage between the Cotonou Agreement and EPA, whether these two Agreements are talking to each other or will one overtake the other in the long run. The EPA, once concluded, will govern the World Trade Organisation or WTO Compatible Trade arrangement between the ACP and the EU or EC. The

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERATION: SECOND REVISED ACP/EU
AGREEMENT
HON TWEYA**

Cotonou Agreement on the other hand, has a wide spectrum of issues that build on three interlinked pillars namely; the political dimension, economic, and Trade Cooperation and Development Finance Cooperation. The EPA will be a negotiated instrument compatible with WTO rules, particularly the rules of non-discrimination. The Cotonou Agreement is a Partnership Agreement between Members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of States and the European Community, which was signed in 2000, for a period of twenty years and that the parties to this Agreement have committed to review the Agreement every five years in order to enhance the effectiveness and quality of the existence of this Agreement. This Agreement will come to an end in 2020.

The other question of *Honourable Uutoni Nujoma* is on how the Cotonou Agreement affects the EPA Negotiations.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, when the Cotonou Agreement was signed in 2000, it provided for negotiations and conclusion of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the ACP and EU countries, taking into account their regional integration processes and this provision is contained in Chapter 2 of the Cotonou Agreement which is titled; **New Trading Arrangements**.

The connection, therefore, between the Cotonou Agreement and the EPA Negotiations is that the EPA Negotiations were envisaged under the Cotonou Agreement, therefore, the EPA Negotiations were born out of the Cotonou Agreement.

For those that have read the papers today, to conclude with this EPA debate or discussion, an official from the World Bank was trying to advise Africa to reject the EPA with EU, it is only now that they are waking up. When Namibia rejected it first, we were seen as a trouble kid in the ACP, it is only now that we are being appreciated for our bold position, that we were right as small as we are.

Let me get to the last question of *Honourable Moongo*, how is Namibia benefiting from the Cotonou Agreement and why does Namibia need to

28 November 2012 **CONSIDERATION: SECOND REVISED ACP/EU
AGREEMENT
HON TWEYA**

ratify this agreement? Honourable Speaker, as I have mentioned during my motivation statement, the Cotonou Agreement will enable Namibia to access development assistance from the EU, obviously when we need it, but we must create those facilities. There might be time that we need it.

The Agreement also provides the forum for ACP Countries to share information and to strategise on how to better influence World Trade and Development Agenda to their benefit, this is to our benefit. *Honourable Nyamu*, is not here, he wanted to know whether this is to benefit us or not. This is the time where we do things, to first look at our interests and not at their interests. Well the Honourable President is here, he can convey that. Being part of an international cooperation, such as the ACP/EU countries, will assist Namibia to derive a number of benefits such as:

- 1) Integration of the Namibian economy into the world economy, we are not an island. We will have a foothold into the world economy.
- 2) It will help us to strengthen our cooperation in trade and trade related areas of cooperation with other countries of the ACP and the EU.
- 3) This will enable Namibia to engage in economic and trade cooperation with the other ACP Countries in order to manage the challenges of globalization and to adapt progressively to the new conditions of the emerging international trade; and
- 4) To enhance Namibia's efforts to increase trade through accessing the ACP and EU market. We must continue opening up markets for our own interests as well.

Honourable Speaker, the revision of the Cotonou agreement which is before this august House for ratification, has been provided for in the original 2000 Cotonou Agreement, which Namibia and the African/Caribbean/Pacific countries have signed. As such Namibia's ratification of the second revised Cotonou Agreement is a legal obligation and of utmost importance to Namibia, to ensure that Namibia also honours

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON BEZUIDENHOUDT**

her commitments at the level of the ACP countries. I hope I have provided the necessary answers and I thank you for your attention.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Even in the past, we have known that at the end we will come around to see the truth in our own way. Keep it up. I now put the question that the Agreement be Ratified. Any Objections? Agreed to. The Secretary will now read the Fourth Order.

**RESUMPTION: CONSIDERATION OF REPORT ON THE
UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND SERVICE POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Consideration of Report on the Universal Access and Service Policy for Information and Communication Technologies.

HON SPEAKER: When this Debate was adjourned on Tuesday, the 27th of November, the question before the Assembly was a Report by the Honourable Minister of Information and Communication and Technology. Honourable Bezuidenhoudt, now has the Floor.

HON BEZUIDENHOUDT: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. I will be very brief as per the request of the Speaker. Firstly, I want to say that any policy is a dynamic document, so whatever developments still need to take place can and will be done as time progresses and as the environment changes, it is not a static document.

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON NAMOLOH**

The importance of the Universal Services Access Fund cannot be underestimated. The important thing, and this is what I would request CRAN through the Minister, to ensure that the funds so contributed by the players, remain within the ICT Sector so that development can take place there in terms of contents and so on.

Obviously, work still need to be done after this, CRAN needs to develop regulations and so on, it is, therefore, extremely important that we conclude this topic as soon as possible so that further work can be done. On that note, Honourable Speaker, I would really support the approval of this policy. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Any further discussion? Comrade Namoloh, Minister of Defence?

HON MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Thank you Honourable Speaker, I also want to make a brief contribution to this policy. Sometimes we have good policies, with very good and beautiful wording and if one could eat it, one would want to eat it every day, but the implementation part of it is difficult. Also, when you look at what is meant by accessibility to communication technology, you consider the energy requirements of the computer age. If one considers the energy part of it, the daily escalating cost of energy renders the word accessibility useless, because you cannot afford pay electricity to be able to connect your computer.

Honourable Minister, we were also very happy when you told us that we were going to have fibre optic and so forth, thinking that the prices will come down and one's patience is not always patience, especially when you do not have money; a hungry man is never patient, he is an angry man. We are repeatedly told to be patient, for how long are we going to be patient? The Minister of Information Technology and the Minister of Energy should always talk to each other.

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON NAMOLOH**

Electrification in the rural areas is also not development friendly, *cuca* shops are electrified at the expense of households. Are we talking about the accessibility of information to the *cuca* shops or the households where our children live (intervention). This is what is happening now. Honourable Minister another thing is, with the Ministry of Education; we always ask the Indians and Chinese and others to come and develop our systems here, while other Nations in the world start with computer lessons at the primary education level, this is where you teach students to know computers. If you look at us, Ministers, of course everybody in this House has got a laptop and other electronic gadgets, most of which are very sophisticated, but we do not use them to the maximum, except for sending an SMS and using the internet for greeting purposes, for instance, however, we will buy the most expensive gadgets.

We want to teach our children to develop our own software and not only for the purpose of using the internet and for our households. Nowadays, when one can use the internet to access news, they claim to be computer literate, that is, however, not being computer literate. Some people cannot even produce a simple document on their computer, but they still claim to be computer literate and that is similar to playing games like children in a toy shop. I wish the Minister of Education was here; let us teach our children to become programmers and software developers in the long run. We are always dependent, we need to educate our people to become engineers of our own, because after 22 years, of course, everywhere in the Ministries where we develop programs and what have you, we have foreigners and our people are only there to connect and switch on.

I once spoke about this, the gadgets we have here in Parliament. For me, it is only something I look at and have nothing to do with it, it does not serve me, it is just like watching TV without a remote controller. These are not things we are looking for, we should aspire that the software of some of these things in our Parliament and elsewhere be designed by our own people, but this should preferably start at a young age.

The Deputy Minister also asked us to be patient, but affordability also means to reduce the cost of energy. The cost is not decreasing, but going

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON KAAPANDA**

up every time. The Honourable Minister should coordinate with the Minister of Education, Minister of Mines and Energy and Telecom, which I think is under your Ministry, otherwise it will remain a good, sweet policy, however, implementation will be very difficult. With these few words, I wish the Minister can put all these things in practice. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Any further discussion? Does the Honourable Minister of Information and Communication Technology wish to reply? Minister?

HON MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY: Thank you very much, Comrade Speaker. Comrade Speaker and Honourable Members, thank you very much for supporting the Universal Access and Service Policy. I will start with the last two contributors. *Honourable Bezuidenhoudt*, thank you very much for supporting the policy, your points are well taken. Of course, the Universal Service Fund will be utilised to contribute to the development of ICT in the country and we will stick to that commitment. To the *Minister of Defence*, thank you very much for cautioning us on the side of implementation which sometimes is found wanting, but in our case (Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: Shall we listen to the Minister please.

HON MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY: This policy will be effectively and efficiently implemented. The implementer will be CRAN, which is an efficient organisation. They know exactly what they are doing and what they will

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON KAAPANDA**

be doing in effecting the implementation of the policy. Of course, we are collaborating with the Minister of Education in our effort to capacitate our young children by supplying them with ICT equipment while they are at a tender age. Government has already made commitments to extend fibre optics to schools, clinics, hospitals, Private Sectors institutions and Public institutions. We have to ensure that ICT Services will be rendered by these institutions. We are also cooperating with the Ministry of Mines and Energy in our deployment efforts, deploying electronic communication infrastructure in the areas, taking into consideration that wherever we take these infrastructures power supply will be available.

The Minister of Mines and Energy has already submitted their rural electrification deployment plan to us and this has been communicated to all the thirteen Regions. This gives us guidance about where our power supply will be available, before we take ICT equipment to those areas. Thank you very much Comrade Minister for your cooperation. Now I go back to my statement (Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: What was that one?

HON MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY: That was an addition (Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: Continue, Comrade Minister.

HON MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY: Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members of the National Assembly, I once again wish to thank the Honourable Members

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON KAAPANDA**

for supporting the Universal Service Access Policy. We attempted to respond to some of the questions by the Honourable Members. The concerns expressed by *Honourable Kazenambo Kazenambo*, regarding the lack of coverage in some areas in Omaheke Region are well taken. However, I wish to state here that the focus on areas without coverage do exist in many parts of our country; hence the situation Honourable Kazenambo Kazenambo alluded is not only unique to Omaheke.

To address this problem, MTC has appealed to all the Regional Governors in the 13 Regions to submit their network requirements and recommend which areas are priorities areas and so that the problem of lack of coverage will be addressed accordingly in a systematic manner. To my Colleague, my neighbour, *Honourable Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwa*, thank you for your support, your concerns over the contribution to the greenhouse gases by ICT equipment are valid; hence your proposal to adopt the green technology concept is in order. We agree with you fully.

This policy we are debating, advocates the adoption of the country's standard regarding the equipment to be imported which will mitigate climate change. It further advocates the development of ICT equipment to monitor climate change as well. Furthermore, we will develop an E-Waste Legislation to prevent any environmental pollution by ICT equipment. E-Waste Legislation will be developed to direct how ICT equipment dealers should store their new equipment in order to minimise emissions as well as how to dispose of old and obsolete equipment.

My brother *Honourable Tommy Nambahu*, thank you very much for your support.

During your contribution you made some good points, like Namibia should not remain a consumer of ICT products only, but also to venture into production and development of ICT products for both domestic consumption and export purposes. Yes, indeed we will be doing that. Hence, the Universal Access and Service Policy emphasises on capacity building for Namibians to acquire skills relevant to the ICT Sector.

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON KAAPANDA**

We have set up an ICT forum comprising of my Ministry as a convenor, ICT providers and academia. The purpose of this forum is to foster partnerships amongst the aforementioned stakeholders to accelerate ICT development in the country and we will also encourage investing in software development for different applications.

In this regard we will cooperate with the Ministry of Trade and Industry to patent such, Made in Namibia products. This will encourage our local IT experts to bring locally produced products in the market. The Honourable Minister of Education made a lengthy presentation. However, I wish to respond to some of his concerns. He raised his concern as to why CRAN should be the implementer of this policy. This is indeed a valid question, because CRAN cannot be a player and a referee at the same time.

However, CRAN draws its mandate from the Communication Act, Act 8 of 2009. This Act provides for the establishment of the Communication Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) with clearly stipulated duties and functions and among others, CRAN should implement the Universal Access Service Policy. This is just in order, because CRAN issue licences to operators with conditions attached. These conditions obliged the operators to do certain things like investing in rural areas and provide affordable services. In other words the development of ICT in our country should be guided and directed; CRAN will direct and guide this development to ensure equity and inclusiveness in our development effort.

The other concern *Honourable Abraham Iyambo* expressed, is regarding the exposure of our young people to harmful materials on the internet. Yes, as a country we are busy developing the *Electronic Transaction and Communications Bill* and the Bill in question will promote e-Government, recognition of e-Signature, e-Writing and e-Commerce. This Bill will also deal with cyber security, cyber crime and data protection. These Bill will also protect our children from harmful materials on the internet, so once this Bill becomes operational, mechanisms will be devised that will prevent or protect our children from harmful internet materials.

Honourable Shixwameni, thank you very much. Your points are well

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON KAAPANDA**

taken. We will make sure that the rural/urban digital divide is addressed by extended electronic communication infrastructure to rural areas to ensure access and affordable services. *Honourable Chief Riruako*, thank you very much for your support. *Honourable Makgone*, thank you for your interesting contribution to the Debate. You posed some interesting questions like, what contributes to higher mobile penetration? Furthermore you also asked whether it is the high GDP per capita or higher population density that contributes to high penetration of mobile telephony. In answering your question, Honourable Member, I wish to give an example of countries with high rates of mobile penetration so that you can make your own judgment. In SADC countries, the top five countries with the highest mobile penetration are:

- 1) Botswana;
- 2) Seychelles;
- 3) Mauritius;
- 4) South Africa; and
- 5) Yours truly Namibia.

Honourable Speaker, Honourable Members, all these countries have over 100% penetration rates. Some of these countries have higher population density, but high GDP per capita. Honourable Members, Namibia is doing well in this regard in terms of service delivery and internet usage. MTC alone has over 600,000 customers every month logged onto the internet. They are using mobile telephones, whilst 70,000 are using laptops and tablets. Those who are downloading videos, sending and receiving emails are almost 70%. When it comes to infrastructure and network development, MTC has allocated N\$466 million as from October 2012 to September 2013; therefore, I wish to appeal to the Honourable Members to remain patient, notwithstanding these problems of lack of coverage in some areas.

We cannot entertain individual requests; the problem will be addressed through the Regional Councils who set priorities of their Regions. They will consult their Regional Constituencies in order to come up with a plan that will be submitted to MTC for funding in order to address those

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: POLICY FOR
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES
HON KAAPANDA**

pockets around the country without network coverage. Once again, thank you Honourable Members for your cooperation, we will attend to the problems. I now rest my case, Honourable Speaker and I thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much, it was very informative. Any further discussion? Thank you very much. Does the Honourable Minister of Information and Communication Technology wish to reply. Honourable Minister.

HON MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY: Thank you, I just want to thank the Honourable Members for their support and also for approving this policy so that we can start implementing it. I thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much, Minister. I now put the question that the Report be adopted. Any Objections? Agreed to. The Secretary will read the Fifth Order.

**RESUMPTION OF DEBATE: THE STATUS OF
SPORTS IN THE COUNTRY**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on the Status of Sports in the Country.

HON SPEAKER: When the Debate was adjourned on Wednesday, the

28 November 2012

**DEBATE ON THE STATUS OF SPORTS
IN THE COUNTRY
HON SHIFETA**

26th of September 2012, the question before the Assembly was the Motion by Honourable Tjongarero, Ms. The Honourable Deputy Minister of Youth and National Service, Sport and Culture, adjourned the Debate. Deputy Minister, you have the Floor.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORT & CULTURE: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. Honourable Members, allow me first of all to take this opportunity on behalf of the Ministry responsible for sports development in this country, to thank Honourable Tjongarero for having initiated the tabling of this very important Motion in this august House.

Sport programmes have been, and still continue to be on the receiving end of funding. It is high time to not only regard sport as a priority, but that we should effectively make sport one of our priorities. Sport is not just an entertainment as many of us would think, sport contributes hugely to employment creation and very importantly through our sports men and women we effectively market Namibia. It means our investments in sport will not be in vain.

The tabling of this Motion, therefore, comes at a very opportune time for us as a country to interrogate our approach to sport and input thereon. Now is the time to take stock of our sports and performance as a Nation in all different sports disciplines and at all competitions. Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members of this august House, in doing so we need to critically interrogate our main areas of focus namely; to ask ourselves whether we have achieved the goals that we have set for ourselves, secondly, whether we have created a conducive environment for our sports men and women to excel, thirdly, whether we provided adequate funding for sports; and lastly whether we have provided the necessary sport infrastructure and equipment. I agree with Honourable Tjongarero that we did not meet our stated objectives as enshrined in our development documents, mainly Vision 2030. One will ask why the objectives were not met, but there is sufficient evidence that sport in our country is

28 November 2012

**DEBATE ON THE STATUS OF SPORTS
IN THE COUNTRY
HON SHIFETA**

seriously underfunded.

Furthermore, you will realise that there are other impending factors that hinder the attainment of those objectives and due to this fact, Honourable Simaata, the former Chairman of the Namibian Sport Commission made a telling contribution that there are indeed too many sport codes for a country with a very small population and these are issues that needs to be seriously evaluated, without denying sportsmen and women their rights to participate in the sport of their choice.

Comrade Speaker, I do not want to over emphasise the critical role that sport plays in any society. It is a well kept, known fact that people who are involved in sport are the youth who are the majority of our population. To cater for the needs of our youth, sport has a critical role to play. The challenge now for us as sports people is to see whether we can do much more, by especially making sure that sport can benefit extensively from the TIPEEG programmes. I would like to reiterate our Ministry's commitment in meeting our stated objectives. However, the Ministry remains underfunded. The Directorate of Sport's Budget for 2011/2012 was N\$62,987,000.00, that is the whole Directorate of Sport and for the year 2012/2013 an amount of N\$64 million was budgeted for. Regrettably the year 2013/2014, shows a disappointing drop in the allocated estimation of N\$47 million. This is a clear indication that the contribution to various sport codes and umbrella bodies will also drop significantly. The construction of sport infrastructures will not be accelerated as planned due to this unfortunate dilemma. Ultimately sport will lose its ability to create job opportunities for the youth and it will also lose the competitiveness of our sportsmen and women as this will affect their performance at all international and national competitions.

Honourable Speaker, this situation calls for serious evaluation of our budgeting, especially the Budget ceiling allocated to the Ministry responsible for sport. The support of the Private Sector is also imperative, therefore, we have to engage with the Ministry of Finance to effect Legislation that will make it profitable for the Private Sector to invest in sport development in the country. For example, the provision tax rebates

28 November 2012

**DEBATE ON THE STATUS OF SPORTS
IN THE COUNTRY
HON SHIFETA**

to companies that will financially contribute to sport development while investigating the sport environment (Intervention).

HON SPEAKER: Deputy Minister, I do not want to disrupt you, but since this is the last day, I would urge you to conclude.

HON DEPUTY MINISTER OF YOUTH, NATIONAL SERVICE, SPORT AND CULTURE: I am about to conclude in less than a minute. While investigating the sport environment, we will have to realise the importance of Early Childhood Development. It is a well known fact that physical education period has been abolished, since Independence, therefore, the Ministry of Education has to be engaged to consider the reintroduction of physical education periods at schools.

Research has shown that most major international competitions take place over a period of four years, therefore, as a Nation the realisation that our athletes needs to be prepared over a period of four years, is a must, if we want to realise our dream of transforming our country from a participating Nation to a competitive Nation at all major national and international competitions. At this juncture Honourable Speaker, I want to recommit the Ministry to the organisation of the Sport Conference as a matter of extreme urgency.

Lastly, I cry for your indulgence Honourable Speaker, through you, that in consultation with the Mover of this Motion, Honourable Tjongarero, we deem it fit to refer this Motion to the relevant Parliamentary Committee for further investigation and input. I thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. I skip the other Honourable Members.

28 November 2012

**DEBATE ON THE STATUS OF SPORTS
IN THE COUNTRY
HON A TJONGARERO**

Does the Honourable Tjongarero Ms, wish to reply? Honourable Tjongarero.

HON A TJONGARERO: Thank you, Honourable Speaker. Honourable Members, I want to take this opportunity to thank everybody who has contributed to this Motion. Thank you very much, all your inputs have been taken into account. I want to Move that this Motion on the Status of Sport in our Country be referred to the Standing Committee on Human Resources, Social and Community Development for further actions. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. That it shall be. Any Objections to that? Agreed to. The Secretary will read the Sixth Order of the day.

**RESUMPTION: CONSIDERATION OF THE
NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Consideration of the National Rural Development Policy.

HON SPEAKER: When the House adjourned on Wednesday, the 21st of October, the question before the Assembly was a Motion by the Honourable Deputy Minister of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development. Honourable Kavetuna had the Floor, you may continue.

28 November 2012

**CONSIDERATION: NATIONAL RURAL
DEVELOPMENT POLICY
HON KAVETUNA / HON BEUKES**

HON KAVETUNA: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. Honourable Members, I would, in conclusion like to support this policy and say that it must be implemented, but not just like any other policies that are only on the shelves of our offices. I thank you very much, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Does the Honourable Deputy Minister, wish to reply?

**HON DEPUTY MINISTER REGIONAL AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT HOUSING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT:**

Thank you, Honourable Speaker. Honourable Members, it looks like I only have a minute to reply. I once again wish to thank the Honourable Members for the contributions they made to this policy. We know that this policy is long overdue and you would really not believe how delighted I am at this moment. This policy refers to rural development and actions that are aimed at improving the standards of living of the rural people. Having had genuine regard of the rural people, the time is now to implement this policy; we cannot allow it to stand over to the next Session. Therefore, thank you very much for your positive contributions. I rest my case. Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: I will exercise my prerogative and call the Secretary to read the Seventh Order of the day.

**RESUMPTION: DEBATE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
NATIONAL POLICY ON COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH CARE**

28 November 2012

**DEBATE: NATIONAL POLICY ON
COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH CARE
HON DR KAMWI**

SECRETARY: Resumption of Debate on the Implementation of the National Policy on Community Based Health Care.

HON SPEAKER: When the Debate was adjourned on Tuesday, the 26th of September 2012, the question before the Assembly was a Motion by Honourable Von Wietersheim. The Honourable Minister of Health and Social Services adjourned the Debate. Minister you have the Floor.

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Comrade Speaker, Honourable Members, I have six pages; I do not know how I can (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: You can take three minutes to say something. Two actually, even one and a half will do.

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: I will attempt to share information with the Honourable Members and the general public at large regarding the National Policy on Community Based Health Care and Care Providers. On the 4th of July 2012, I addressed the Third Annual Caregivers Count Conference which was attended by some Honourable Members of Parliament, including Honourable Von Wietersheim. I have the following to say and I want to quote from what Kofi Annan, the former UN Secretary-General said and I quote; *“In the war against HIV/AIDS there is no us and them, no developed and developing countries, no rich and poor, only a common enemy that knows no frontiers and threatens all people, but we must all remember that while HIV/AIDS affects both rich and poor, the poor are much more vulnerable*

28 November 2012

**DEBATE: NATIONAL POLICY ON
COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH CARE
HON DR KAMWI**

to infection and much less able to cope with the disease once affected”.

Namibia has been most privileged since Independence to today in our fight against HIV/AIDS. Government effort has persistently been supported by our most valued development partners, the UN Agencies and during 2003, PEPFAR and Global Fund came on board. However, I want to say that we have had some unsung heroes and heroines (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: He is answering your question.

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: May I ask the Honourable Minister a question, because he is not answering my question?

HON SPEAKER: A question? Maybe he wants to help you shorten your speech.

HON MINISTER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Honourable Speaker and Honourable Members, there is no way that I can shorten this. I want to provide information.

HON SPEAKER: Just answer the question or do not answer the question.

HON VON WIETERSHEIM: Thank you Honourable Speaker,

28 November 2012

**CLOSING REMARKS
HON DR GURIRAB**

Honourable Members, I put a very concise Motion with very specific points. My question is, why does the Minister not just answer those points by just referring to them instead of taking us to the whole history, that is in the document? (Intervention)

CLOSING REMARKS

HON SPEAKER: Under the circumstances. I know I have got to make some remarks at the end. You will both be back (Interjections). Let me do my work, I do not need the help of anyone of you.

You will both be back and the question is not going to go away. Rephrase the question at an appropriate time or put it back in the same way, I am sure the Minister, as he is ready, will oblige. That closes that and the rest will also end here. We shall rise soon, but I have one or two things to say and that is; we shall reconvene as the National Assembly on the 12th of February 2013, 14:30 hours. When we do that, it will be for the tradition, the Official Opening of the House by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Namibia. By then the Ruling Party, SWAPO would have an opportunity to showcase its presidential candidates, one out of the three that the media knows.

I want to, on behalf of the Deputy Speaker, the Chief Whip and the rest of the team, who assists the two of them in my absence, thank them for that back up mechanism that even in my absence, the responsibilities of the National Assembly continue. We adjourn the Business of the Assembly and of Parliament generally for the holiday season, to be reunited for a little longer period with members of our family, but we remain 24 hours around the clock during the adjournment, because our responsibility as elected representatives of the people about which we boast when it suites us, would be expected to continue to carry out our responsibilities as representatives of the people.

28 November 2012

**CLOSING REMARKS
HON MBUMBA**

I pray that all of us would be back in good health, ready to serve that purpose imposed on us by the Constitution. I sincerely thank you all, dear Colleagues, for your continued trust in my leadership as the Speaker and that I intend doing that with all my abilities and I expect you to pray for me to be successful in that endeavour. Those of you, starting with the Minister of Safety and Security, the Deputy Secretary-General, also a candidate in the nature of democracy for something, will say something and I would let the rest of you who may want to say something, do so. Do we still have some minutes?

HON MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker of the National Assembly, Comrade Dr Theo-Ben Gurirab. It is once again that time, the end of Session and towards the end of the year. This year was very busy for some of us and, therefore, very fast. Every time you count, you wish you had more time.

I would like to thank all the Members of the National Assembly, Members of the Ruling Party, for always fulfilling the mandate given to them by our people, regarding the Ministries and attending Parliament at the same time. I would also like to thank all the Honourable Members for their cooperation, their discussions, for their advice and sometimes, even for their friendship towards me and others and we value that as Namibians.

Lastly, as a politician, everyone looks very tough and very solid, but we have families, children, and some of us grand children, it will be nice to wake up and not to think about coming to Parliament at 14:30 in the afternoon. I wish you good health, luck and all that is good.

May the Christmas be a blessed one and the next year with a thirteen at the end, for some of us, that will not be Congresses and that will not be elections so it will really be good to have a year where there is no pressure. If there are other Parties that are going to have their Congresses, I wish them the best of luck. As we go home, I would really like to appeal that, if we have a lot of goods and a lot of other things, either we send them and the cars come back to collect our families or we take our

28 November 2012

CLOSING REMARKS
HON KAURA / HON MAAMBERUA

families and the cars return to collect the goods. Do not overload a car in which you have your precious family members, because if something happens, you will lose everything my friends. So let us protect our families and let us make sure that on the 12th of February next year, we are all here. Thank you very much and may God protect you all.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Honourable Kaura, Member of the first Official Opposition Party.

HON KAURA: Thank you very much Honourable Speaker. I would like to express my surprise and gratitude at what I have experienced over the last month, during the Ruling Party's primaries. It is absolutely exemplary and I am highly impressed by the campaign you have carried on. It was extremely democratic and it looks extremely good and it is a good example for the rest of us who have Congresses that are still coming. If I had a choice, I would vote for each one of the three candidates, because all three of them are patriotic, capable Namibians. Whoever smokes the pipe, he will be prepared to carry Namibia forward in the future, so I have confidence in each of them, if he wins so, therefore, I (Interjections). If *he or she* wins. Each one of them is getting my vote because of the confidence I have in all three of them. Thank you very much for the example you have set during your primaries, and we will wait for Monday and see who would be the next Vice President that we will maybe exchange blows with in 2014. (Laughter).

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Maamberua.

HON MAAMBERUA: Thank you very much, Honourable Speaker. First of all, I would like to take the opportunity to thank you for the

28 November 2012

**CLOSING REMARKS
HON SHIXWAMENI**

manner in which you have conducted the Business of this House during the course of the year. Let me also express my gratitude and profound appreciation on behalf of the Public Accounts Committee, but more specifically to the Ministers who appeared before the Committee, for the very important and strong cooperation that was displayed by them in the spirit that together we want to deepen our accountability system in this country. I have got particular appreciation for that attitude and that approach that we have engaged the Ministers with and I would like to really thank you very much for that.

2013 will be year that Namibia shall witness SWANU showcasing its land policies that will actually propel the Party to take centre stage in the Namibian politics once more, and shall see a decisive positioning of the Party, come 2014. For the three candidates that you have; please watch out, *“SWANU 2014, is the Party!!”*. *“Patji! Ngarikotoke!”*. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Shixwameni.

HON SHIXWAMENI: Honourable Speaker, I do not have much to say, but just to thank the Honourable Speaker and your Colleagues, the Deputy Speaker and the Government Chief Whip as well as the other Whips for your stewardship throughout this Session. Mine is very simple, I think the rainy season has arrived, we should go and plough our fields, however, what is of great importance, is that this festive season is a family get together and we should utilise it maximally to interact with our families. The same applies to the Honourable Members, and the staff who serves us in the National Assembly, competently, I also want to wish them all the best of luck as staff members, without you, we would not every time, find our way through the maze of the work that we do here.

I would also like to appreciate the attitude of Ministers, of course in terms of responding to questions, sometimes they do not respond, but when they

28 November 2012

**CLOSING REMARKS
HON RIRUAKO**

respond, those Ministers that stick to the issues instead of going wayward. However, I appreciate Cabinet for the spirit of *renewal-ness*, that we are learning to value the function of Parliament. When people ask questions, these questions are not asked because of personal want, but they are asked so that Ministers can provide information to the Nation, I must, therefore, especially thank the Ministers who do their job and respond to the point and correctly. Otherwise may you have a blessed Christmas and I hope that we will resume with renewed strengths, continue with the Debates as we have done over the years and that these Debates will be able to help propel Namibia to greater heights of development for the sake of our people, our Nation and our country. With those few remarks, Honourable Speaker, let the year end on a high note. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you. Chief Riruako.

HON RIRUAKO: Honourable Speaker, I just want to say something, before I am going to say what I have to say. We missed a point on one issue and that is what I want to pursue a bit. Sport is a business, but we do not regard it as a business and if you do not want to run your business properly, then you cannot run it. In Europe sport is a business and we have to created sport as a business and not just regard it as mere sport. (Intervention)

HON MEMBER: ...and Christmas?

HON RIRUAKO: Christmas come afterwards (laughter). I am a politician and I appreciate it when you went into the field in Tsumkwe and in Gam and SWAPO was a bit ahead of me and I said; “*Passop!*” in Afikaans; “*Watch Out!*”. They had 1,500 and I had 1,030 and I said; I

28 November 2012

**CLOSING REMARKS
HON RIRUAKO**

know it requires a politician to achieve this. You cannot go to a battle field, return empty-handed and still say you are a politician. You must examine your own progress and if you fail you repeat again, but this time a bit closer. That is the warning I give to the politicians. We do this for this House and for the public. We must, therefore, also encourage each other. We are supposed to show the public how we are performing.

Honourable Speaker, we appreciate our achievement for this year. These people who are campaigning now, we campaigned against one another each other in Tsumkwe, we were only a few metres away from each other. It so happened that after the SWAPO meeting, supporters of our respective Parties were showing off and fighting one another. However, we eventually resolved to some peaceful way of handling matters at hand. I would urge people to follow this example. We need that! That is how we regard ourselves as people in politics and that is what I want. I warn all you young people to follow in the footsteps of this Ministers, when they came here, they were a bit younger and vigorous, but as the years progressed, look at the Ministers now, they are servants, they answer the questions at their own pace, correctly and efficiently, without being under duress. I urge the Honourable Members to sit through the Sessions of the House, because it is all a learning process.

HON MEMBER: ...Hard work!?(Intervention)

HON RIRUAKO: Hard work; for those who are going to participate in the campaign this Monday, we appreciate the manner in which the voting process will take place, it may sometimes even be pushy. Let us support whoever is the front winner, do not be behind and expect our backing. I hope that you have received my message now, we need “*front winners*” and not “*back winners*”. We, therefore, have our choice now, once it is all over, it will not mean it is the end of the world, we have got to recover and reunite again.

28 November 2012

CLOSING REMARKS
HON HAMUTENYA

Now that the year has ended, we are going to say; *Nana!* Please go well to your homes and do not destroy your lives, but spare your lives. Let us take good care of ourselves and our country for the New Year to come. Thank you, Honourable Speaker.

HON SPEAKER: Honourable Hamutenya, you are the next speaker.

HON HAMUTENYA: Thank you Comrade Speaker, I would like to congratulate you for once again leading us; very ably, peacefully and successfully in the year 2012. All of us wish you a happy holiday. We want you to enjoy Christmas and come back well rested, rejuvenated and refreshed with the blessing of God, come back and see us again. I do not know whether you are okay with the blessing of God.

HON SPEAKER: No, no any time, all the time.

HON HAMUTENYA: We need to remember him now as we are getting older. We pray for you and wish you joy with your family in this holiday. Wherever you intend to spend the Christmas holiday and New Year, please take good care of them and give them my greetings and well wishes. I will come to the Members. (Intervention)

HON SPEAKER: Be quiet please, do not disturb us.

HON HAMUTENYA: I am talking about his family, first. I will still

28 November 2012

**CLOSING REMARKS
HON S TJONGARERO**

come to you, the Members, Now, you Members, Colleagues, friends, I want to thank you for the manner in which you behaved yourselves, you carried yourselves very well and we demonstrated maturity of thought and action in the weeks that have passed. We have been able to spend some moments talking to each other, whether it be at the cafeteria or just in the hallways of the building. We have been able to exchange greetings, well wishes, asking about each other's family and so forth, that is properly human. There were those moments where we did not want to talk to each other, when we were avoiding each other in these hallways, with old friends or maybe Honourable Mbumba here, who is an old friend and finally he may wake up to that reality. We begun to talk, he will pass here and say; "*Hello! How are you? How are they at home?*" and I say; "*fine, they are alright*", and that is human and it should be appreciated.

We are giving a good example as the elders. If I meet there with you, Honourable Geingob and the others and even Honourable Kaura there, we know how far we have come. We have come a long way, decades upon decades, working together, aligning together and driving this Nation to its happy destiny and that is noble, that is very nice to have you on that chair and we pray for you to come back full of energy, when we meet in February next year. Thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Before I give the Floor to the Chief Whip, Honourable A Tjongarero's light is on.

HON S TJONGARERO: Honourable Speaker, thank you for your leadership that brings us together. We appreciate the way that we, together cement our national unity in this House, to pave the way for a greater future in which we would like to see our nationhood and our Nation's pride. It is really very encouraging to see how our leaders address challenging issues, like what we were having with the teachers' strike. I, myself, am an old retired teacher and I never knew something like teachers' strike. I was very worried and was wondering what the

28 November 2012

**CLOSING REMARKS
HON PROF KATJAVIVI**

outcome would be, but our leaders handled it very calmly, it is very much appreciated. It is also good to note that that our Right Honourable Prime Minister participated in Talk of the Nation, on a topic of nation-building. He shared great ideas that we appreciate, these ideas bring us together and help us realise that we need to take each other's hand and move forward into the future as a peaceful Nation. With these words, I wish the Honourable Members, a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year. I hope to see more good things. I thank you very much.

HON SPEAKER: Chief Whip and that will be the last word of dismissing you.

HON PROF KATJAVIVI: Thank you Honourable Speaker, I think the sum total of what you heard from the Honourable Members in this House, is simply to say that we are extremely happy as a country, as a Nation and somewhat unique if we look at our characteristics and the history of this country since Independence. All these say something about the fact that we are doing well and we are fortunate in terms of the leadership that preside over our country. I just want to say something in appreciation of all the Members of this House in terms of their contributions and the way they interact with each other.

I would like to say thank you to the Whips, whom I occasionally corner, either in this Chamber or outside to say there is this particular issue that calls for our particular attention and I never heard anyone of them saying; *"I am not prepared to entertain that particular issue"*. They have always been ready to say we are ready to cooperate to facilitate that particular issue and I think that even makes our work easier as Members of this House, who are dedicated to serve the needs of our people.

Honourable Speaker, let me simply wish you personally and your family all the best, Happy Christmas and all the best for the coming year and for

28 November 2012

the rest of the Members, I wish you like wise. Take heed to the warning the Honourable Minister of Safety and Security gave us, that of being wiser on the road and all the best for Christmas, a good year ahead of us and let there be enough rains, particularly for our farmers. Thank you.

HON SPEAKER: Thank you very much. And on that happy note, the House stands adjourned for a longer period, until next year February 12, 2013.

HOUSE ADJOURNS AT 18:20 UNTIL 2013.02.12 AT 14:30
