

- News Worth Knowing

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THURSDAY 13 APRIL 2023

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NBL shareholders to receive N\$5.4bn windfall as changes take shape

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e. and confectionary increased by 9.7 percent

NBL shareholders to receive N\$5.4bn windfall as changes

take shape

 \frown hareholders of Namibian Breweries Limited (NBL) are expected to be paid \mathbf{J} a total of N\$5.4 billion on Friday as part of a special dividend payment agreed upon with Heineken International BV (Heineken BV), who have acquired the company.

The amount is based on 206.529 million shares in issue and a special dividend of N\$26.35 per share.

This comes as part of the proposed

disposal agreement, which will see NBL receive a cash amount of N\$5.5 billion, with N\$5.4 billion being allocated to Heineken SA shares currently owned by NBL and



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N\$73.6 million being a loan claim that NBL has against Heineken SA.

Friday will also see the transfer of Namibian Breweries Investment Holdings Limited (NBLIH)'s shareholding to Newco, in which Heineken will have a minimum 65% shareholding, with the remainder held by Distell shareholders who elect to reinvest.

The change in control will result in changes to the brewer's 13-member board, which is currently chaired by Sven Thieme, who was appointed in March 2002.

These changes are expected to reflect the ownership change in the business, but the current management will remain unchanged, although some recruitment has started for some positions.

The acquisition of Distell Namibia will only become effective as of Monday next week, on 17 April 2023. Heineken NV, which already owns a 49.99% interest in NBLIH, offered to buy Ohlthaver & List Group of Companies (O&L)'s 50.01% stake in the national brewer.

According to NBL, this acquisition has the potential to attract investment worth N\$10 billion for the country.

As part of the local conditions set by the Namibia Competition Commission (NaCC), a five-year moratorium on retrenchments has been imposed amid concerns over the possibility of duplication of roles due to similarity in operations between the entities.

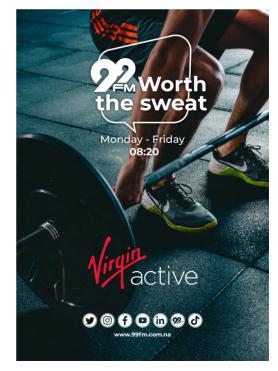
The Commission also determined that products consumed in Namibia must be manufactured or at least bottled in Namibia, which will create additional employment and contribute to further industrialisation and economic growth.

The NaCC has also ordered the disposal of Heineken's Strongbow brand to remove an overlap in the flavored alcoholic beverages (FAB) category in respect of Heineken and Distell, which is expected post-merger.

Heineken has a portfolio of more than 300 international, regional, local, and specialty beers and ciders, while Namibia Breweries Limited is one of the leading beverage manufacturing companies in Namibia, with a significant share of the premium beer category in Southern Africa and more than 700 employees. The acquisition of control over Distell Group Holdings Limited and Namibia Breweries is expected to enhance Heineken's position as a regional leader in the beverage industry.

The acquisition will create opportunities for suppliers and retailers, and Heineken has committed to investing in local communities and supporting local suppliers. The creation of Newco will enable Heineken to expand its operations in Southern Africa and become a regional leader in the industry.

Heineken is the world's second-largest brewer after Anheuser-Busch InBev.





BoN rate hikes threaten Agribank loans

The Agricultural Bank of Namibia (AgriBank) says continued rate hikes by the Bank of Namibia in an effort to contain inflation are threatening its ability to continue advancing loans to farmers.

The agro lender is of the view that such policy measures increase the cost of borrowing and slow down economic activities.

"It is becoming extremely difficult to obtain affordable funding, particularly for Agribank to on-lend to the agriculture sector at affordable rates. This prompts the need for the bank to continuously engage stakeholders and shareholders for funding support and risk-sharing instruments such as guarantees; and this effectively undermines the Bank's ability to perform on its mandate of socioeconomic transformation," the Bank said in its latest quarterly report.

Namibia's reportate is currently at 7%, while inflation is 7.2%, which the Bank says is pushed by economic activities in South Africa



pegged. South Africa's February inflation is at 7% while the repo is 7.75%.

its inflation and due to the in both SA and in Namibia. the Central Banks now find economic prospects have weakened while inflation is not vet fully under control and fiscal challenges remain.

Inflation is further exacerbated bv ongoing said. geopolitical tensions, fading and income, amongst others.

"Although Namibia MPC does not directly aim to control inflation but to maintain the one-to-one peg with South Africa, it indirectly controls inflation through controlling the demand through the availability of money in circulation." AgriBank said.

"Over tightening of monetary policy would drive the economy into unnecessarv harsh slowdown resulting from the increase in the cost of borrowing which stifles both business and individuals' confidence."

Unfavorable climatic conditions were also highlighted as it remains a key risk to the performance of the agriculture sector and the Bank in terms of collection and loan book growth: "hence there is need for Agribank to continuously opportunities explore for innovative financing and non-

where the Namibia Dollar is financial support services to the clients."

Farmers are therefore encouraged to prepare for the worst-case scenarios, ramp up diversification strategies and production technologies to mitigate the impact of climate Namibia imports most of change and unleash opportunities in the food system.

The report further indicates that inflationary pressures are persistent rise in inflation projected to gradually reduce, amid weakening aggregate demand in the global economy.

This, the bank says, will allow the US Federal Reserve themselves at crossroads where and other major central banks to slow the pace of monetary tightening and, eventually, shift gears to a more accommodative monetary policy stance.

> "The near-term economic outlook remains highly uncertain, however, as a myriad of economic, financial, geopolitical, and environmental risks persist," the Bank

The world GDP is projected to decelerate from an pent-up demand, low disposable estimated 3.0% in 2022 to 1.9% in 2023, marking one of the lowest growth rates in recent decades. In 2024, global growth is forecasted to rise to 2.7% due to the expected normalisation of current macroeconomic headwinds.

> The report states that Namibia is no exception as growth is expected to drop to 2.7% in 2023 compared to 4.6% recorded in 2022.

> The Namibian economy recorded an upbeat growth of 4.6% in 2022 compared to a 3.5% growth rate recorded in



2021. The upsurge in growth is attributed to increases in the primary and secondary industries of 12.9% and 3.3%, respectively.

"The acceleration was observed across all major sectors, particularly the mining sector as diamond production rose. In 2023, primary industries are expected to remain resilient on the back of the ongoing oil exploration and appraisal activities and robust growth from diamond production from the Benguela Gem mining vessel. The economy is expected to record a growth of 2.7% in 2023," the report said.





Power tariffs in the country are set to go up during the fiscal year 2023/2024 due to high inflationary pressures and poor rainfall, which could weigh on electricity production from the Ruacana power station, analysts have warned.

This comes as NamPower has requested a 16% increase in electricity tariffs, which is subject to the discretionary approval of the Electricity Control Board (ECB) in April 2023.

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"Depending on what the ECB approves, we do see higher electricity tariffs – which would be effective July 2023 – as a risk to inflation in the second half of 2023. This is due to the fact that the housing and utilities category has the largest weight in the consumer price basket (28.36%).

Based on statistical models used by the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRICS), there is a 40% probability that Namibia will receive below-

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average rainfall, which could pose a risk to the production of electricity from the Ruacana power station," said Simonis Storm Economist Theo Klein said.

He notes that local demand for electricity is increasing with a seasonal effect in winter and spring seasons, where 2023 electricity demand increased notably due to the recovery of business and mining activity.

"According to the National Statistics Agency (NSA), the composite mining production index, which tracks diamonds, gold bullion, uranium, and zinc, grew by 32.2% y/y in February 2023. This is indicative of the recovery of the economy, which substantiates why demand for electricity is on an increasing



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trend," Klein said.

This comes as last year, the ECB resolved to increase the average bulk tariff by 7.30% from the approved tariff of N\$1.6982 per kilowatthour to N\$1.8222 per kilowatt-hour for the period 2022/2023.

The increase is NamPower despite. submitted having а tariff application for an effective bulk tariff increase of 12.78%. which would have resulted in an increase from an average of N\$1.6982 per kilowatthour (kWh) to N\$1.9153 per kilowatt-hour for financial the period 2022/2023.

"Future tariffs are expected to increase in line with inflation and to cater for new generation as per the National Integrated Resource Plan. However. we realise must that external factors such as the weather, foreign exchange fluctuations. and other unforeseen circumstances may affect the projected price path and must be taken into consideration when reviewing future tariff applications," said then ECB acting CEO Rachel Boois.



The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has cut its 2023 growth forecasts for Namibia to 2.8% from an earlier projection of 3.2%, amid revelations of a global slowdown in economic growth.

The new projection is in line with that of the African Development Bank, which expects growth to average 2.7% but lower than the government's forecast of 3.2% reflecting lower mining output estimates. The IMF said Namibia's growth will average 2.6% in 2024. The Bretton Woods institution said the country's annual inflation will average 5% this year before slowing to 4.6% in 2024.

"We are therefore entering a perilous phase during which economic growth remains low by historical standards and financial risks have risen, yet inflation has not yet decisively turned the corner," the





IMF said in its latest World Economic Outlook.

"More than ever. will policymakers need a steady hand and clear communication The appropriate course of action is contingent on the state of the financial system. As long as the latter remains reasonably stable, as it is now, monetary policy should stay firmly focused on bringing inflation down."

The IMF's projections come as the Bank of Namibia warned that risks to domestic growth are predominantly in the form of monetary policy tightening globally, as major central banks around the world continue to tighten monetary policies. This could lead to a global slowdown in 2023, which could impact Namibia's economic growth.

The high costs of key import items such as fuel, wheat, and cooking oil are also expected to remain for the entire forecast period, which could affect the country's economy, as Namibia is a net importer of these commodities.

Domestic risks include water supply interruptions that continue to affect mining production at the coast and energy challenges in the region. There is also uncertainty about the effects of climate change going forward, which could further impact Namibia's economic growth.



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Good governance and ethics are the foundation for SDGs

Thics and governance are often seen ▲ as a set of rules, morals, systems and standards that need to be complied to, however, ethics is moving towards valuedriven leadership and not merely a ticking off exercise. For social development goals (SDGs) to be effectively implemented, those given stewardship over human and other resources need to abide by a set of ethicalvalue based standards. Standards of dignity, fairness, justice, and respect form the bedrock of the SDGs. Yet, it is important to note that each country has its own definition of morality and governance. There is no universal morality of human goodness that will make all countries and individuals pursue social inclusion, equity, economic growth and environmental change to attain the SDGs.

Ultimately leaders are all accountable for their actions and the decisions they make, irrespective of the moral philosophy they use to govern them. There is a Latin saying



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Developing countries are still struggling with the first five SDGs.

known as Primum non nocere. Primum non nocere means, first do no harm in Latin. The 'first, do no harm' term provides guidance when making decisions, regardless of what the law says. Organisations who use this principle, will for example, not export timber, because of possible negative effects emanating from deforestation, even if regulations allow for it.

Apart from leaders being held accountable, they need to pass a few tests. The first test is that of appetite, then instant fame and lastly greed and power. If leaders are intrisingly greedy, they will make decisions that seek to only satisfy their greed. Though some say ethics and governance thrive in strong institutions. I believe institutions are made up of people. If the people leading those institutions are corrupt, there will be a dissonance in policies, regulations and strategies that seek to achieve the SDGs.

If leaders who govern the resources required to achieve the SDGs are racists, for example, the exploitation of human beings, which has been fundamental to the development process of the developed countries, will continue. There is also a new way of exploitation that reared its ugly head, known as green colonisation. Because of the greed and thirst for power, some developed countries will use unethical means to gain natural resources, through corrupt African leaders, taking developing countries further back in fulfilling their development goals.

That is why there is a need to critically reflect on how development has been happening over the years. Millions of Africans' human basic rights have been exploited under the pretext of religion and other moral philosophies, like the libertarian philosophy. I agree with Meleckidzedeck Khayes, who said that "the implementation of SDGs requires a deep ethical reflection interrogating the values, principles, and implementation practices that will be pursued to exploit emergent opportunities and address barriers that will enable the achievements of SDGs in 2030".

Developing countries are still struggling with the first five SDGs. Reports given to the United Nations have shown that there is still no comprehensive progress done to address the SDGs, because global efforts have been insufficient to deliver the transformative change required.

In conclusion, there are questions corporates ought to ponder on, when considering ethical and governance frameworks, there are as follows:

• What values drive your corporations' policies?

• Whose interest should be served?

• What impact do you want to make with the current governance policies in place?

• Are your boards and management team composed correctly, with the right diversity in place?

• Is your organisation a responsible steward for financial, human, intellectual, natural, manufactured capital?

*Morna Ikosa is a Senior Corporate Communications and Brand Reputation Strategist, CPRP, MA, AKA Fixer. To connect, send her a shout-out at micommunicationscc@ gmail.com or find her on LinkedIn.



13



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First date of publication: 24 March 2023

DBMNC0402 - ALTERNATIVE DRILL SYSTEMS (ADS) SPARES

DESCRIPTION:

Debmarine Namibia is seeking an experienced service provider for the Provision of Alternative Drill System (ADS) Spares.

SCOPE OF WORK (SOW):

- Safety Standards / Factory Code Compliance (ISO 45001 or equivalent)
- Unternal Fabrication Quality Processes. Weld procedures according to AWS D1.1 or capable of sourcing welding procedures based on the welding requirements from a recognised third party.
- Fabrication data packs.
- Steel manufacturing

Service Provider(s) to have capable facilities to:

- Provide fabrication capability including laser (or water jet or plasma) cutting, Post Welding Heat Treatment (PWHT), Welding certification in accordance with AWS D1.1 and Machining of Specialised Steelwork (SS 316, VRN 400, Creusabro 8000. SI355 or similar)
- To have facilities capable of handling 7.5 ton components and machining capabilities up to 1500mm diameter

DOCUMENTATION TO BE SUBMITTED:

- Company profile Years of experience providing the service Reference projects relevant to the SOW.
- 4 Details of three (3) clients for whom similar services have been supplied and maintained.

CLOSING DATE: 21 April 2023

s providing such services are requested to submit the required documentation with Reference Number DBMNC0402 by electronic submission.

ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS :

Email: Tenders@debmarine.com Subject: DBMNC0402 - Alternative Drill System (ADS) Spares File Type: Submissions to be in PDF format

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The Procurement Office Tel: +264 61 297 8460 Email: Tenders@debmarine.com Subject line: DBMNC0402 - Alternative Drill System (ADS) Spares

DISCLAIMER:

Debmarine Namibia shall not be responsible for any costs incurred in the preparation and submission of a response to this Expression of Interest and furthermore reserves the right not to extend this Expression of Interest into any future tender negotiations and/or engagements Debmarine Namibia will not accept submissions rendered after the closing date and time

DEBMARINE

The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) savs the country's inflation increased by 7.2% last month compared to 4.5% recorded in March 2022.

The spike in inflation was caused by price increases non-alcoholic in food. beverages. transportation. household goods, and routine home maintenance, which points to a difficult economic climate for consumers.

"The highest changes in the annual inflation rate were mainly witnessed in the categories of food and non-alcoholic beverages (14.6%); transport (9.2%); furnishings, household and equipment routine maintenance of the house (7.4%): miscellaneous goods and services (7.3%); alcoholic beverages and tobacco (6.9%);hotels. cafes and restaurants and recreation and culture each

Statistician-General CEO Alex Shimuafeni said.

This comes as the annual he noted. inflation rate for housing, fuels other components, which account for 28.4% of the consumer basket. increased by 3% during 1.3% registered in March 2022.

Meanwhile, the inflation rates for the month of March 2023 revealed that Zone 1 (Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Zambezi) recorded the highest annual inflation rate of 7.7%.

"This is followed by Zone 3 (//Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, Omaheke) recording an annual inflation rate of 7.2% while Zone 2. (Khomas). recorded the lowest annual inflation rate of 6.6%." Shimuafeni said.

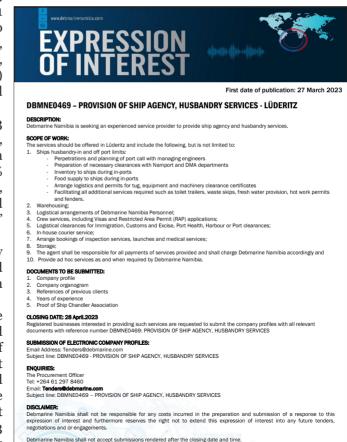
He added that on a monthly basis, Zone 1 and 3 registered an inflation rate of 0.6% each and Zone 2 recorded 0.4%.

"Analysis of the average retail prices of selected products for the month of March 2023 shows that consumers in Zone 2 paid the highest price for pure sunflower oil (750ml) at N\$37.41 followed by Zone 3 at N\$36.81, while consumers in Zone 1 paid the lowest

increased by 6.0%," NSA's price of N\$36.05. For stewing beef, consumers in and Zone 1 paid the lowest price at N\$89.99/Kg, while the highest price was recorded in Zone 3 at N\$94.57/Kg,"

Food and non-alcoholic beverages, which accounts water, electricity, gas and for 16.5% of the NCPI basket, registered an annual inflation rate of 14.6% during the period under review, compared to 4.6% during the corresponding period of 2022.

According to FirstRand Namibia Economist Ruusa March 2023 compared to Nandago, food inflation is expected to remain high this year given the impact of load-shedding on food production and food supply in South Africa. The Zonal weakening exchange rate will also play a role from an import perspective.



DEBMARINE



Conservancies create 5,000 jobs

... but human-wildlife conflict remains a concern



The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism revealed that conservancies in Namibia have created about 5,000 permanent and temporary jobs, although it remains concerned with prevalent cases of human-wildlife conflict.

Minister Pohamba Shifeta said human-wildlife conflict incidents overshadow the benefits of the conservancies.

There are nearly 80 conservancies in Namibia.

"Through the conservancy programme close to 5,000 jobs were facilitated, comprising 998, community members employed in conservancies: 774 full time and 62 part-time employed in joint venture tourism enterprises. A further 130 full time and 188 part time worked in the conservation hunting sectors, while the remaining are employed in small and medium enterprises," Shifeta said.

In addition, he said, a total of N\$91.7 million of cash and in-kind, was generated from conservancies benefiting 238 701 members of the community.

"The Ministry is also engaged in providing meat to community and national events to the value of over N\$9.2 million. However, incidences of human wildlife conflict remain a concern as they seem to overshadow the benefits as well as opportunities created for Namibians," the minister stressed.

He narrated that such incidents mainly involve infrastructure damages, livestock losses, crop damages, and in some unfortunate loss of life and injuries to people.

"These incidents all affect the livelihoods of our people. To manage and address the impact of human wildlife conflict, the Ministry has developed the National Policy initially implemented in 2009 and revised in 2018.

"Together with other stakeholders we are involved and implementing measures such as elephant and lion collaring; early warning system, lion ranger programme, construction of predator proof kraals, translocation of problem causing animals, as well as declarations of putting down of problematic," he added.

According to statistics provided early this the Ministry has to date paid out N\$24 million in compensation since 2019. This includes 33 claims for loss of life, of which 15 were in 2022 and two were recorded in 2023.

In terms of crop damages, 2,637 hectares were destroyed by wild animals, of which 270 hectares were recorded in 2022 and 60 hectares so far in 2023 mainly damaged by elephants

As a burning matter, Shifeta said the Ministry is planning to host a national conference in May, where stakeholders will dissect the issue of human-wildlife conflict and propose long lasting solutions to address it.

In the same vein, he urged communities and property owners in human-wildlife conflict prone areas to put in place preventive and mitigation measures.

EXCHANGE	RATE			INTERE	ST RATE
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