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BRIEF

EU, Rotterdam and Namport sign deal to advance Lüderitz Port expansion

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MAIN STORY



EU, Rotterdam and Namport sign deal to advance Lüderitz Port expansion

he European Union has committed N\$13 million to support planning for the expansion of Lüderitz Port at Angra Point under the EU–Namibia Strategic Partnership on Sustainable Raw Materials Value Chains and Renewable Hydrogen.

According to the EU, the agreement was



- Bank of Namibia Monetary Policy announcement date:
 - * 3 December 2025



signed with the Port of Rotterdam and Namport during the closing session of the EU's Africa regional workshop on Global Gateway Green Shipping Corridors.

The EU said it followed an International Maritime Organisation workshop in Walvis Bay, supported by the EU, which brought together representatives from 30 African maritime authorities to discuss green shipping routes.

The EU said the new partnership strengthens cooperation with Namibia to advance the global energy transition and support green industrialisation in the // Kharas region, in line with the government's Southern Corridor Development Initiative.

The support builds on earlier work by the Port of Rotterdam on Namport's Lüderitz Port master plan.

Under the agreement, the Port of Rotterdam will lead a high-level environmental impact assessment for the planned port expansion.

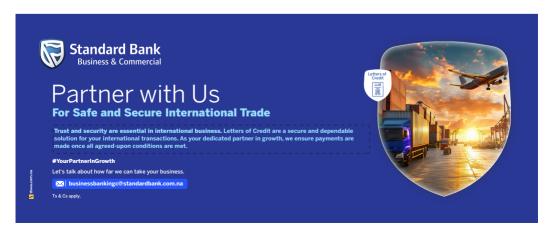
The EU said the study will identify environmental, community and infrastructure concerns and will include conceptual designs, layout plans and technical specifications for a multi-user terminal capable of handling various cargo types, including green hydrogen exports in the form of green ammonia.

According to the EU, support for

Lüderitz Port draws on earlier EU-funded cooperation between Port of Antwerp—Bruges International and Namport on the Walvis Bay Port master plan, which could more than double capacity and unlock up to N\$10 billion in potential investment. The EU said both port expansions aim to strengthen Africa—Europe trade corridors and position Namibia as a green logistics hub.

EU Ambassador to Namibia, H.E. Ana Beatriz Martins, said: "This partnership embodies the shared vision of the European Union and Namibia for a sustainable, fair and mutually beneficial green industrialisation. By investing in the necessary port infrastructure and the studies behind it, we are ensuring that development is both forward-looking and responsible. This is how Global Gateway works: by creating the conditions for sustainable growth, decent jobs and human development for Namibians."

Port of Rotterdam Programme Manager for International Hydrogen Supply Chains, Martijn Coopman, said: "The Port of Rotterdam has been supporting Namport and Namibia in developing Lüderitz for several years. We are proud to now expand this cooperation with the strategic support of the EU. Together, we are helping catalyse the energy transition in Europe while ensuring Namibia and Namibians benefit from new



economic opportunities."

Namport Risk Management Executive, Stefanus Gariseb, said: "Namport welcomes the EU and Port of Rotterdam's support for developing a Green Minerals Terminal at Lüderitz. This partnership marks a major step in strengthening Namibia's role in global clean energy supply chains. By leveraging international expertise and investment, Namport is driving industrialisation, job creation, and sustainable growth. The initiative aligns with the EU's Global Gateway strategy and Namibia's green hydrogen ambitions, positioning Namport as a strategic hub for critical minerals and clean energy exports to Europe and beyond."





Stanford Seed network helps Namibian firms generate N\$351m and create 238 jobs

ight Namibian firms supported through the Stanford Seed Network have generated a combined revenue of US\$19 million (about N\$351 million), raised US\$4.5 million (around N\$83 million) in capital, and created 238 jobs.

The initiative, backed by De Beers Group and the Stanford Graduate School of Business, aims to scale local enterprises into sustainable contributors to national development.

According to Bakang Phuthego, Stanford Seed Network Manager at De Beers, the programme's impact is set to grow as more Namibian businesses join future cohorts.

"If this number grows to 12 or 24 firms

in the coming years, the impact will be significant," he said.

Phuthego said the programme, which forms part of De Beers' Building Forever sustainability strategy, supports entrepreneurs across all sectors. The most recent cohort includes firms from manufacturing, logistics, mining and education.

"Namibian firms are increasingly forming joint ventures and engaging in peer-to-peer learning within the programme. Participants receive mentorship and global exposure to strengthen business performance and longterm resilience," he said.

He added that one of the programme's









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strongest advantages is access to a global network of more than 1,000 business leaders across Africa and Asia. "Entrepreneurship is often a lonely journey.

The network allows founders to connect, collaborate and grow together," he said.

Phuthego noted that nearly half of the programme's participants raise capital after completing the course, while 40% do business among themselves, contributing to increased revenue and job creation.

He said the partnership between De Beers and the Stanford Graduate School of Business provides world-class business training to Southern Africa.

"We are taking some of Stanford's best business principles and supporting entrepreneurs in emerging markets, including Botswana, Namibia and South Africa," he said.

Ombu Capital Founder Vetumbuavi Mungunda, an alumnus of the Stanford programme, said the experience blends theory with practical business development.

"You still have access to world-class faculty, and professors from the Stanford Graduate School of Business travel to teach business owners in person. That's a key differentiator," he said.

He added that involving entire management teams helps

ensure that lessons are applied within the business.

"The team goes through a one-year programme covering lectures, best practices and practical exercises, and by the end they must develop a new business strategy based on what they've learned," he said.

Mungunda also highlighted the value of networking across the continent.

"My cohort included 108 businesses from across Africa. Through this, we built connections, shared ideas and explored opportunities in different countries," he said.

De Beers Vice President Social for **Impact** and Sustainability, Otsile Mabeo, said the Seed initiative supports sustainability the group's framework. built around livelihoods, nature and climate.

"Among them, livelihoods remain absolutely critical because they go hand in hand with the long-term wellbeing of our producer countries," Mabeo said.

She added that entrepreneurship development is central to this objective as "entrepreneurs are key drivers of job creation, business expansion and competitiveness in global markets".

The Stanford Seed Network continues to expand its presence in Namibia, with additional programming expected in 2026 to support more aspiring and growing entrepreneurs.

Debt solutions for small businesses

By Eddie King

mall and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) drive Namibia's economy, yet poor debt management often threatens their sustainability.

Effective debt management goes beyond repayment; it keeps cash flow steady, protects growth and builds resilience. This article sets out practical strategies to help SMEs assess, prioritise and reduce debt responsibly so they can focus on running and expanding their businesses.

Understanding debt levels

Business owners must assess their debt situation by reviewing all loans, credit lines, and supplier credits to determine their impact on cash flow.

They should also regularly monitor debt commitments to stay informed about financial obligations and payment capabilities. Businesses should only take on debt that supports growth or improves efficiency and avoid using debt to cover recurring losses.

Prioritising high-cost debt

List and review all loans, credit lines and supplier credits to understand their effect on cash flow and overall stability. Once



Pay off the debt with the highest interest rate first, while making minimum payments on others.

a business understands their debt levels, prioritise high-interest and costly debts.

Pay off the debt with the highest interest rate first, while making minimum payments on others. This approach cuts interest costs and clears major debts quickly, improving financial health. Use metrics like the debt-to-income and debt-service coverage ratios to gauge how manageable the debt is. A high ratio signals risk, while a lower one indicates more stability.

Negotiating with creditors

After addressing high-cost debts, discuss loan terms openly with creditors to renegotiate them.

The business may extend the loan, lower interest rates or revise repayment conditions. Honest communication about financial



challenges can lead to agreements that prevent default and sustain relationships. Businesses can also seek assistance from financial advisors or their bank such as Bank Windhoek for guidance on restructuring, refinancing or consolidating debt.

Namibia offers Small and Medium Enterprise support schemes and advisory services through banks and government programmes. Many creditors are open to adjusting terms if approached early and transparently.

Consolidating debts

After talking to creditors, a business

could consolidate multiple loan debts into a single personal loan from the bank, ideally at a competitive interest rate with more favourable terms. Consolidation simplifies debt management, reduces administrative burden and may lower monthly expenses, improving liquidity.

Implementing strict budgeting controls

With debts more manageable, it is advisable for a business to manage their budget strictly to control debt.

Reducing non-essential costs, renegotiating supplier contracts and improving operational efficiency can free up funds for repayments.

Maintaining discipline in spending strengthens long-term financial stability.

Building a reserve fund

As part of budgeting discipline, businesses should establish a reserve fund to maintain operations during quieter periods.

A well-maintained reserve can sustain debt payments and protect against further borrowing or penalties during revenue downturns.

Taking charge of their business's financial future, small business owners can start applying these debt management strategies today to build long-term stability and secure success in Namibia's market.

Most importantly, open, transparent communication with creditors and stakeholders is essential for renegotiating terms and maintaining trust.

* Eddie King is the Chief Credit Officer at Bank Windhoek.





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Namibia's green hydrogen plans attract global investor attention at COP30

International investors are showing strong interest in Namibia's green hydrogen ambitions as the country's programme gains attention at COP30 in Belém.

According to Andrew Johnson, CEO and Director of Climate Fund Managers, Namibia's approach is emerging as a model for how developing countries can industrialise while contributing to global decarbonisation.

"It also hopefully gives a sense of how SDG Namibia-Wide fits into that broader architecture. It is a very important initiative, because it is a centrepiece of Namibia's industrialisation strategy programme and serves as a window through which international investors

can engage with the country both to support Namibia at a pivotal economic moment and to experience its remarkable beauty," he said.

He further explained that hydrogen is expected to play a central global role in decarbonising energy systems, particularly as demand rises due to population growth, expanding industries, and energy-intensive technologies such as artificial intelligence.

Namibia's natural endowment of renewable energy offers significant potential to generate and store green electrons, converting variable power into dependable baseload energy that can replace fossil fuels.

Johnson also noted that at





COP30, countries are assessing progress on climate commitments as global temperatures have now officially exceeded the 1.5°C threshold the Paris Agreement sought to avoid.

With growing concern over unpredictable climate behaviour and increasing tipping-point risks, the summit is placing renewed focus on accelerated decarbonisation, climate adaptation, and resilient development.

Discussions at COP30 further highlight the importance of aligning climate finance with national development priorities. Countries are revising their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and linking them to domestic policies that span industrialisation, employment, youth development, and social welfare.

For Namibia, SDG Namibia-Wide is positioned as an investment window for international capital seeking credible climatealigned opportunities, while supporting the country's broader economic transformation.

"Every country has an index which is to say a suite of indices, that represents its commitments not only to climate goals,

but also to how these commitments align with domestic policies, whether in employment, health, youth, climate, or industry. In this way, the pursuit of a sustainable planet becomes connected to what is happening at the national and domestic level," he said.

The government adopted its Green Hydrogen Strategy two years ago, following discussions at the World Economic Forum in Davos. Developed with support from the European Commission, the Dutch government, the African Development Bank, and private-sector partners, the strategy now anchors key national development ambitions.

It includes a series of emerging hydrogen projects, a dedicated financing vehicle known as SDG Namibia-Wide, and policy reforms aimed at accelerating cleanenergy investment.







Unemployment and responsibility: When to carry the weight, and when to drop It

By David Junias

t the 5th APRM Youth Symposium, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, the third Chairperson of the African Union Commission, delivered a message that should sweep through Africa's youth spaces like a wind of change and a timely reminder.

With conviction and clarity, she reminded young Africans that nobody gets invited to a revolution. The youth, she said, must willingly and deliberately join the skills revolution to industrialise Africa.

Her words were a call to arms of no violence, but of a collective purpose of Africa. She spoke passionately about a skills revolution, urging young people to equip themselves with the tools to lead Africa's transformation.

Yet, beneath her speech lay a deeper question that touches millions of young Africans every day: when is it fair to feel bad about being unemployed, and when is it not?

Unemployment often carries emotional





The truth is that many are jobless not because they lack effort or ambition, but

because the systems meant to support them are not working.

weight. Society expects people without jobs to feel ashamed, to apologise for their circumstances, as though being unemployed is a reflection of laziness or failure. But that view ignores the realities facing many of Africa's young people.

The truth is that many are jobless not because they lack effort or ambition, but because the systems meant to support them are not working.

The economy does not create enough jobs.





Industries are limited, and opportunities are scarce. In such cases, unemployment is not failure — it is a symptom of a system that needs fixing.

For young graduates, unemployment should be seen as a temporary phase of growth. It is a period of learning, adapting and preparing for what comes next. Feeling guilty serves no purpose here. Instead, young people should use this time to build skills and experience that will prepare them for a changing world of work.

Dr Zuma's call for industrialisation exposes the larger issue: Africa's dependence on exporting raw materials and importing finished products.

This pattern has limited job creation for decades. Governments and institutions have failed to build strong industries that could employ young people in manufacturing, technology and agriculture.

When governments fail to invest in their

people, when industries refuse to innovate, and when education systems produce degrees without matching skills, the unemployed cannot be blamed. The guilt should lie with systems that fail to evolve. The fair response is not shame, but advocacy — calling for reform, policy change and fair access to opportunity.

However, the conversation cannot end with blaming the system. At some point, responsibility must shift to the individual. There are young people who stop trying, who give up on learning, and who wait endlessly for opportunities to appear. When chances for training, online learning or entrepreneurship exist but are ignored, unemployment becomes a personal matter.

In those cases, feeling bad can be the start of accountability. The revolution Dr Zuma spoke about will not wait for those who are idle. Africa's youth must move, must learn, must create — because the world of work will



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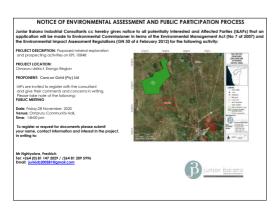


For young graduates, unemployment should be seen as a temporary phase of growth.

not slow down for them.

Another challenge lies in how the education system prepares students. Most graduates are trained to be workers, not innovators. They leave university expecting to be hired, not to create. This mindset has created a generation of job seekers instead of job makers.

Governments and universities must help shift this thinking by supporting innovation, entrepreneurship and practical skills. Dr Zuma's reminder that "resources are no longer taken by force in Africa, we are taking them there" symbolises this new mindset — one of empowerment and ownership. The same applies to employment. The youth must take charge of their own future rather than waiting for someone else to hand it to them.



The truth about unemployment is that it is not always a matter of choice. Yet fairness demands honesty. Young people should not feel bad when joblessness is caused by weak systems or lack of opportunity. But they should feel challenged when they have the chance to improve yet do nothing.

Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma's words were both a challenge and an invitation. The industrial revolution Africa needs will not send invitations in gold envelopes. It will demand the participation of every young person willing to rise, learn and build.

Nobody will invite the youth to this skills revolution. They must join it, willingly, boldly and without apology.

*David Junias is Thought Leader. Email, davidjunais@gmail.com



CRAN disconnects UCOM network

he Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) has disconnected the network of UCOM Mobile Namibia after confiscating its radio equipment, saying the operator continued to use radio spectrum illegally despite repeated directives to cease operations.

CRAN said it cancelled all spectrum licences issued to UCOM, formerly MTN Business Solutions Namibia, on 16 February and 8 December 2023 due to unpaid licence fees and inefficient use of the allocated spectrum, which the regulator described as "hoarding" and a breach of licence conditions.

To limit disruption for UCOM's approximately 1,000 customers, CRAN granted the company six months until June 2024 to migrate its users and orderly wind up operations. The regulator said all services were expected to terminate after this period.

However, CRAN said spectrum audits conducted in July, September and October 2025 found that UCOM was still providing services in contravention of section 101(1) of the Communications Act of 2009.

The regulator said it had issued an instruction on 3 October 2025 ordering UCOM to immediately cease using any radio frequency spectrum and to submit written confirmation within 24 hours. According to





CRAN, the company failed to comply.

CRAN stated that UCOM's continued illegal transmission is now interfering with the networks of licensed operators and affecting service quality for consumers.

The regulator said radio equipment was confiscated during an operation conducted with the assistance of the Namibian Police, in line with section 102 of the Communications Act. CRAN said this action effectively shuts down UCOM's network and prohibits further operations.

"This decision was not taken lightly but is necessary to protect the proper use of radio spectrum and to ensure better service for customers," said Mufaro Nesongano, Executive for Communication and Consumer Relations at CRAN.

He said UCOM had been given sufficient time since December 2023 to address its compliance issues but failed to do so.



Govt launches seal sub-sector committee for sustainable management

he Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform (MAFWLR) has launched the Seals Sub-Sector

Technical Committee (SSTC), a new body tasked with advancing the sustainable and ethical management of Namibia's seal





industry.

According to the ministry, the committee has been given a three-year mandate to develop and implement strategies aimed at strengthening sustainable resource use, improving processing and increasing value addition across the seal value chain.

MAFWLR Executive Director Teofilus Nghitila said the committee is intended to strengthen cooperation among government institutions and industry players to ensure responsible use of Namibia's marine resources.

He said the SSTC brings together specialists, regulators and operators to support sustainable harvesting practices and broaden economic opportunities in the sector.

The ministry said the SSTC will coordinate activities related to seal management, trade facilitation and market development.

Its responsibilities include reviewing the Seals Management Plan, implementing population management strategies, assessing the impact of possible CITES listings on trade and promoting innovation and awareness in harvesting and processing.

The committee will also work to expand domestic, regional and international markets for seal products. According to the ministry, these efforts include preparing a pocket guide on harvesting and market access procedures, improving cooperation among stakeholders and strengthening training and capacity-building programmes.

Chaired by the agriculture ministry, the committee includes representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism; the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development; the Ministry of Health and Social Services; the Development Bank of Namibia; the Bank of Namibia; NamRA; NIPDB; the Namibia Trade Forum; the Namibia Standards Institution; and the Fisheries Observers Agency, as well as seal rights holders and operators.



The hidden power of cession agreements in unlocking MSME growth

By Kovimariva Mungunda & Manfread Hishitongo

hen the then
Minister
of Finance,
Hon. Ipumbu
Shiimi, first issued the
directive on the cession
of procurement contract
payments in 2023, his intent was not merely
administrative.

It was a deliberate attempt to solve one of the most persistent barriers facing Namibian MSMEs, which is access to finance.

Many small businesses struggle to secure funding because they lack traditional collateral or carry prior credit history blemishes, even when they hold confirmed government contracts.

By allowing MSMEs to cede their rights to contract payments to financiers, the Minister introduced a mechanism to bridge that financing gap and enable more inclusive participation in public procurement.

The 2025 revision of the directive refined this framework to address the practical challenges that arose in implementation.

Yet, the underlying principle remains as important as ever, cessions are not bureaucratic conveniences, but instruments of economic inclusion.

They provide financiers the comfort to extend funding by linking repayment directly to government contract flows.

Mariana Mazzucato reminds us, "the role of the state is not to fix markets, but to actively shape and create them." In the

same spirit, this directive is the state actively shaping a market for SME finance, meeting the private sector halfway through pragmatic developmental policy so entrepreneurship can thrive.

Yet despite this great effort from treasury, adoption of this directive remains low. Many procuring entity's, especially in public procurement, decline to co-sign the said cession agreements, citing risk or administrative burden.

Without this bridge, the financing ecosystem breaks down, the entrepreneur cannot deliver, the financier cannot lend, and the government's own procurement objectives are delayed.

Additionally, MSME's who have the privilege of accessing alternative financing, it's often done at exorbitant interest rates, which erodes profit margins, heightens project abandonment risk, and stifles job



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The 2025 revision of the directive refined this framework to address the practical challenges that arose in implementation.

creation efforts. As it's often said, Namibia's challenges are often not in policy design but in policy absorption or execution. While the Ministry of Finance issued this directive to unlock finance for MSMEs, its impact is diluted by the siloed implementation, as those tasked with approving the cession agreements are uneasy about their implications. This lack of alignment has become one of the biggest

obstacles to translating policy intent into real outcomes.

When cession agreements are embraced, the ecosystem flourishes. MSMEs access funding, deliver on time, and build credibility. Financiers earn returns, regulators collect levies, and tax revenue grows.

While beneficiaries receive timely services, and ultimately, the procuring entities fulfil

their mandates efficiently. The standardized framework itself protects all parties, ensuring that payments are redirected only after certification of satisfactory work. In addition, a byproduct of this framework builds discipline among entrepreneurs.

Cession agreements therefore are not minefields, but rather strategic enablers of inclusive growth. President Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah reminded the nation at the inaugural Namibia **Public-Private** Forum, Namibia's future demands collaboration. innovation. and action. Government's role is enabling to create an environment, and private sector must rise to the occasion by investing in local value chains and empowering MSMEs.





FNB, Mastercard plan expansion of Globba cross border payment service across Africa

NB and Mastercard intend to continue collaborating to expand the Globba™ cross-border payment service across FNB's African network, subject to regulatory approvals.

The two organisations confirmed the plan as they launched the platform in South Africa, positioning it as a faster and more secure way for customers to send money abroad.

Globba[™], now available on the FNB and RMB Private Banking apps, is powered by Mastercard Move and supports fast, transparent and traceable payments to more than 120 countries.

According to FNB, the service strengthens major African remittance corridors including Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique and Ghana, while also providing near-instant access to a wide range of international destinations via bank accounts, mobile wallets and cash pickup points.

Lytania Johnson, CEO of FNB Personal Segment, said the platform responds to growing customer demand for dependable cross-border payment solutions.

"Globba™ represents a powerful platform for inclusion, speed and transparency. Our customers are Pan-African and globally connected – they value efficiency, security

and innovation. GlobbaTM delivers on all fronts," she said.

Mastercard said the partnership gives customers greater choice in how they move money across borders.

"Cross-border payments are the cornerstone of Africa's digital economy. With Mastercard Move's innovative solutions, we're empowering FNB customers with greater choice and flexibility in how they send money. This enhances transparency and builds confidence in cross-border transactions," Onur Kursun, Executive Vice President for Commercial and Payment Flows EEMEA.

Mastercard Move supports domestic and international transfers to more than 200 countries and territories in over 150 currencies, with reach covering more than 95% of the world's banked population.

FNB and Mastercard said the launch of Globba™ reflects their shared commitment to developing next-generation payment solutions at competitive pricing.

The announcement comes ahead of South Africa's G20 Finance Track meetings in November, where modernising cross-border payments is expected to be a key issue.



