BUSINESS PERMIT
Namibia introduces five-year business permit for investors from September
p. 04

OIL-DRIVEN GROWTH
Namibia eyes oil-driven growth across logistics, manufacturing and services
p. 10

BUSINESS
Measuring green impact: How do we know a business is truly making a difference?
p. 20

THE BRIEF
News Worth Knowing

Pepkor weighs co-investment in Namibian manufacturers to boost supply capacity

WEDNESDAY 19 AUGUST 2026

MAIN STORY

Pepkor weighs co-investment in Namibian manufacturers to boost supply capacity

Pepkor is considering co-investing in Namibian manufacturers that show potential to enter its supply chain as the retail group works towards placing N$40 million in procurement orders with local producers over the next three years.

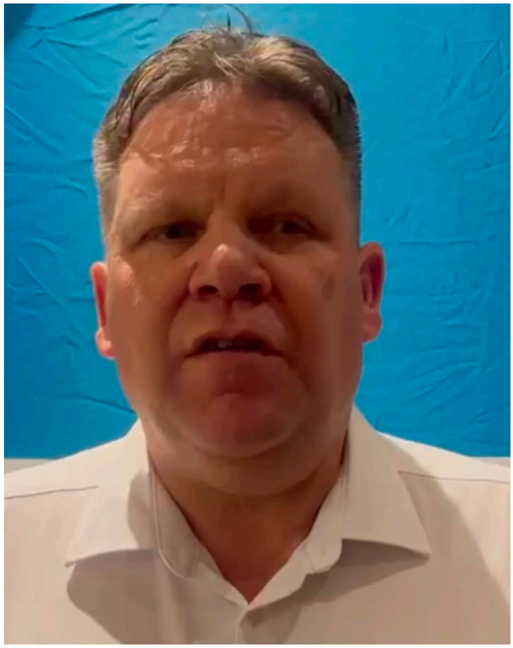
Tyrone Vera, CEO of Pepkor's Emerging Business Units Portfolio, said the group is looking beyond simply purchasing finished products and could work with local manufacturers to build the capacity needed to meet its volumes and standards.

The approach comes as Pepkor searches for Namibian manufacturers capable of supplying clothing, footwear and homeware to its operations, following conditions imposed on its acquisition of Retailability Namibia businesses.

The Namibian Competition Commission (NaCC) requires Pepkor to target N$40 million in purchases from Namibian manufacturers over three years following its acquisition of the Legit, Style and Swagga/Beaver Canoe businesses.

Vera said Pepkor was confident it could place the full procurement value by working with local businesses and, where appropriate, supporting their development and potentially co-investing in their operations.

The company has already identified potential suppliers through its manufacturing summit, although some



Crucial Dates

- **Bank of Namibia Monetary Policy announcement dates:**
  * 29 October 2026
  * 10 December 2026
- **Namibia Corporate Social Investment (CSI) Mukopano**
  03 September 2026 at Windhoek Country Club Resort
- **Namibia Oil and Gas Conference**
  18–21 August 2026 in Windhoek

THE BRIEF
Marketing - 081 676 4441 / thebriefnam@gmail.com
Editorial - 081 461 2969 / newsdesk@thebrief.com.na
P. O. Box 5422, Ausspannplatz, Windhoek, Namibia

> Leather manufacturing has emerged as one of the areas where Pepkor sees potential for greater local sourcing, particularly for its furniture and footwear businesses.

businesses will require additional capacity before they can meet Pepkor's procurement requirements.

Pepkor said knowledge and skills transfer could be used to help promising manufacturers improve their operations and position themselves for future orders.

Leather manufacturing has emerged as one of the areas where Pepkor sees potential for greater local sourcing, particularly for its furniture and footwear businesses.

"There's some interesting leads in areas like schoolware manufacturing within the territory as well as some other products, and obviously Namibia is very strong on leather, so we're looking at how that plays into potentially in our furniture business or also in our footwear business," Vera said.

"So we have identified a few key partners, but we're hoping that through the two days we'll identify a lot more. The expressions of interest have been high and the attendance has been great."

He said manufacturers that successfully enter Pepkor's supply chain could initially gain access to the retailer's approximately 360 stores across Namibia, with the possibility of supplying its operations in other countries if they develop sufficient production capacity.

"Some of the other vendors that have real potential to get onto our order books could supply our Namibian business, which now reaches some 360 stores across our various brands," Vera said.

"They may also have the opportunity to enter the export market, which would ideally be the first prize, as the volumes would be significantly larger if they could export to some of our other territories. So, we are quite confident that we will place the full value."

Vera said interest from local manufacturers had been strong, with organisers having to expand the venue to accommodate increased participation.

Pepkor is using the two-day engagement to identify additional manufacturers that could either immediately enter its supply chain or be developed into future suppliers as the retailer moves to expand its Namibian procurement base.

Namibia introduces five-year business permit for investors from September

Namibia will from 1 September 2026 offer qualifying foreign investors and businesspeople employment permits valid for up to five years, more than doubling the usual two-year period as government moves to reduce immigration hurdles to investment.

The new Employment Permit to Conduct Business will allow approved investors to conduct business and work in Namibia under a single permit, providing longer-term certainty for those establishing and expanding operations in the country.

The Ministry of Home Affairs,

Immigration, Safety and Security said the new permit follows amendments to Regulation 17 of the Immigration Control Act, 1993, and forms part of government efforts to simplify investment-related processes.

"The Employment Permit to Conduct Business is designed specifically for investors and business persons, and forms part of ongoing efforts to streamline investment-related processes in Namibia," the Ministry said.

"The new permit may be issued for a period of up to five (5) years, as opposed to the usual two-year period applicable to employment permits. This longer validity period is intended to provide greater certainty for investors and support long-term business planning and investment in Namibia."

The move effectively reduces the frequency with which qualifying foreign investors will have to renew their employment permits and is aimed at making Namibia a more attractive destination for foreign direct investment.

Government expects the measure to support investment, industrialisation, economic growth and employment creation.

However, the five-year permit will not be automatically available to all foreign businesspeople.

Applicants will first have to qualify as investors through the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB), which will assess the proposed investment and its potential economic impact.

Applications must be submitted manually through NIPDB, which will conduct an economic evaluation and impact assessment before forwarding qualifying applications to the Chief of Immigration.

The Immigration Selection Board will then consider the application before a permit can be issued.

Foreign nationals who do not qualify under the new investor category will continue to use the existing Employment Permit application process.

Successful applicants will pay N$2,600, the same fee applicable to a General Employment Permit.

The Ministry said the new application forms and requirements will be available at Home Affairs offices countrywide, its website, the One Stop Service Centre at the BIPA Head Office in Windhoek and NIPDB offices.

The law is not just for lawyers

How members of the public can use AI to read and understand legislation

By Chisom Obiudo

"A bylaw is a rule made by a local authority, such as a municipal council, for matters within its area of responsibility.

Have you ever opened an Act or regulation, read the first paragraph, and wondered whether the law was written for ordinary people at all? Legal texts can feel like a foreign language.

Sentences are often long, a single section may refer to several others, and familiar words can carry special legal meanings.

Yet legislation governs everyday matters such as work, business, public services, licences, property and personal rights. Members of the public should be able to understand the rules that affect them.

Generative AI can make the first reading less intimidating. It can break a section into smaller, more digestible parts, explain unfamiliar terms, and help the reader identify who must act, what must be done, the deadline, and what may happen if the law is not followed.

It should not replace the official text or advice from a qualified legal practitioner. Used carefully, however, it can serve as a practical legal-literacy coach.

Before AI can help a reader analyse a law, the reader should understand the document's main parts.

First, understand the basic building blocks

Legislation is a general term for written laws. An Act, also called a statute, is a law passed by Parliament. Regulations provide the detailed rules needed to implement an Act.

A bylaw is a rule made by a local authority, such as a municipal council, for matters within its area of responsibility.

A statutory instrument is a broad term for an official legal document, such as regulation, rule, order or notice, issued under authority granted by an Act.

The long title is the formal opening sentence of an Act, setting out its broad purpose. The arrangement of sections is the list showing how the Act is organised. A Part brings together sections dealing with the same general subject. Each section addresses a particular rule or topic and is numbered for easy reference.

A section may be divided into subsections, usually numbered (1), (2), (3), and so on. For example, section 5(2) refers to subsection (2) of section 5. A Schedule usually appears at the end and may contain forms, lists, procedures, or other supporting details.

Once readers recognise these parts, they can move through the law in a logical order rather than opening a section and trying to understand it without the surrounding context.

Use a three-stage reading method

A structured reading method reduces confusion and gives the AI sufficient information to provide a useful explanation. The following three stages progress from finding the correct legal text to examining a particular section.

1. Start with the official law: Obtain the text from an official government website or gazette. Confirm its full title and year. Check whether it has been amended (changed) or repealed (no longer in force), and whether the relevant provisions have commenced (started operating as law). Give the AI the actual text instead of asking it to recreate the law from memory.

2. Read it in manageable portions: Start with the long title, which summarises the Act's purpose. Next, review the arrangement of sections to see how the Act is organised, then read the definitions. To understand what a particular section means, paste it into the AI tool. If the section uses a defined term, refers to another section, or identifies circumstances in which its requirements do not apply, paste the related text as well. This helps the AI explain the section accurately and in context.

3. Ask clear, structured questions: Ask the AI tool to explain who the section applies to; what a person or institution must do, may do or must not do; whether there is a deadline; how the requirement is enforced; and what may happen if it is not followed. Then ask it to identify the exact wording and section numbers that support each explanation.

Together, these stages give the reader a repeatable way to approach legislation. The next step is to turn that method into a prompt that guides the AI through the same sequence every time.

Turn the AI into a legislation literacy coach

Copy and paste the prompt below into an AI tool such as Gemini, Claude or ChatGPT. Then upload the official legislation or paste the relevant extract you want to study. If the law is lengthy, provide only the relevant sections and label them clearly.

Legislation Literacy Coach Prompt :

You are a legislation literacy coach helping people without legal training learn how to read and analyse legislation. Walk me through the following method in plain language. Pause after each step to check whether I understand before you continue.

Step 1: Understand the document structure. Identify the long title, Parts, sections, subsections and Schedules, and briefly explain the purpose of each.

Step 2: Read the definitions first. Identify the defined terms that control how the extract must be understood.

Step 3: Explain what the law is intended to achieve, what it covers, who it applies to and any situations in which it does not apply.

Step 4: Find the sections that create the actual requirements or permissions. Identify who must act and what that person or institution must do, may do or must not do.

Step 5: Find consequences and enforcement. Identify offences, penalties, compliance duties and enforcement powers.

Step 6: Summarise the extract in plain language as practical rights, duties, deadlines and consequences.

Base every answer only on the text I provide. Give the relevant section number for each conclusion. If the extract does not answer a question, state what additional provision is needed instead of guessing.

If anything is unclear, ask me a clarifying question before you continue.

The above prompt gives the AI a sequence to follow, but its value becomes clearer when we see the kind of explanation it should produce.

See the method in practice

Imagine a regulation states: 'A licence holder must submit the annual return to the Registrar within 30 days of the end of the financial year. A person who fails to comply commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine.' Rather than merely replacing difficult words with simpler ones, the AI should break the section into practical questions.

Who must act? The licence holder.

What must be done? Submit the annual return to the Registrar.

By when? Within 30 days after the financial year ends.

What happens if the requirement is not followed? Failure to comply is an offence and may result in a fine after conviction.

However, the explanation above is useful but incomplete. The reader should consult the definitions section to clarify what 'licence holder', annual return' and 'financial year' mean under that law. The reader should then ask the AI tool to identify the section or Schedule that sets the amount of the fine and to determine whether any other section allows the deadline to be extended.

If the answer is not found in the text already provided, the reader can search the official legislation for terms such as 'fine', penalty' or 'extension' and paste the relevant passages into the AI tool.

A section should not be read in isolation because other parts of the Act may define key terms, add to or limit what the section says, explain how it is enforced or provide details needed to understand its full meaning.

This example shows how AI can break

a legal section into practical questions. It also shows that a clear explanation may still be incomplete if it doesn't consider relevant definitions or related sections. The final step is therefore to check the AI's explanation against the official legal text.

Use AI carefully and verify the answer

Verification is essential because an AI tool can misunderstand the text, overlook a related section or provide an answer that sounds convincing but is not supported by the law. The following checks keep the official legislation at the centre of the reading process.

Verify the source. Keep the official legislation open and compare each AI explanation with the original wording.

Check the basis of each answer. Ask for the section number and exact words supporting each explanation. If an answer cannot be traced to the text, do not rely on it.

Protect personal information. Remove names, identity numbers, addresses and other confidential details before uploading information about a personal matter into an AI tool.

Know when to seek advice. Use AI to improve your understanding of the law, not as a substitute for professional legal advice. Consult a qualified legal practitioner if a decision could affect your freedom, finances, employment, property, or immigration status, or if you must take legal action before a deadline.

These safeguards define the boundary between using AI to learn about the law and relying on advice about a legal problem.

Understanding the law empowers the public

You do not need to be a lawyer to make sense of legislation. Once you understand how an Act is organised, where to find related sections, and what questions to ask, the text becomes less intimidating. AI can help explain difficult sections and show how different parts of the law connect, but you must check every explanation against the official legal text. Used within these limits, AI can help you understand your rights and responsibilities and engage more confidenzly with the laws that affect you.

** **Chisom Obiudo is an admitted legal practitioner of the High Court of Namibia specialising in corporate governance and AI governance. She facilitates AI governance training for boards and delivers AI professional skills training. She can be contacted at chisomokafor11@gmail.com***

Namibia eyes oil-driven growth across logistics, manufacturing and services

Namibia wants its emerging petroleum industry to drive industrialisation and create opportunities across the wider economy rather than develop into an isolated sector focused mainly on exporting crude oil, Vice President Lucia Witbooi has said.

Speaking at the official opening of the Namibia Oil and Gas Conference 2026 in Windhoek on Wednesday, Witbooi said the country must use petroleum development to build domestic industries, businesses and skills that can continue generating economic value beyond the lifespan of its oil resources.

"Petroleum must not become an enclave industry operating alongside the Namibian economy. It must become a catalyst for diversification, industrialisation and enterprise development," Witbooi said.

She identified ports, logistics, fabrication, engineering, marine services, storage, manufacturing, financial services and information technology among sectors that could benefit from the development of Namibia's offshore petroleum industry.

The approach comes as major discoveries, including Venus and Mopane in the Orange Basin, move Namibia closer to possible oil production and raise questions over how much of the economic activity generated by the sector will remain in the country.

Witbooi said government's objective extends beyond achieving first oil, with petroleum expected to create jobs, strengthen local businesses and support infrastructure and industrial development.

"The real dividend must be reflected in jobs, stronger Namibian businesses, improved infrastructure, technology transfer, skills development, increased government revenues, industrial growth and improved opportunities for future generations," she said.

Government is also advancing the National Upstream Petroleum Local Content Policy, which seeks to increase Namibian participation through employment, procurement, enterprise development, ownership, financing and technology and knowledge transfer.

However, Witbooi stressed that local participation must be commercially sustainable and supported by Namibian companies and professionals capable of meeting international oil and gas industry standards.

The Presidency also wants future petroleum revenues converted into long-term productive and financial assets rather than used mainly to increase government consumption.

"Petroleum revenue must not be treated as an invitation to consume more today at the expense of tomorrow," Witbooi said.

"We must use a portion of resource income to strengthen public finances, support productive investment and preserve wealth for future generations. Fiscal discipline will be as important as fiscal revenue."

The Welwitschia Sovereign Wealth Fund forms part of government's framework for preserving resource wealth, while Witbooi said institutions, reporting systems and accountability mechanisms would have to be strengthened as the country moves towards potential production.

"Our ambition is not simply to become an oil-producing country. Our ambition is to become a country that uses the petroleum opportunity intelligently to accelerate economic transformation," she said.

Witbooi said the longer-term test would be whether Namibia's petroleum industry leaves behind viable businesses, infrastructure, technical capabilities, stronger institutions and financial assets that continue benefiting the economy after the country's finite petroleum resources are depleted.

Namibia Oil and Gas Conference: Day 2












Property Hub NAMIBIA

Windhoek building plan approvals rise to N$203.2m in July

The City of Windhoek approved 229 building plans valued at N$203.2 million in July 2026, extending a recovery in approval activity for a second consecutive month as residential developments recorded strong growth, according to IJG Securities.

The number of approved plans increased by 50 from 179 in June. However, their combined value rose by a more modest 4.9% month-on-month, indicating that much of the increase came from smaller-value projects.

Compared with July 2025, the number of approved plans was 5.0% lower, while their combined value increased by 15.7%, pointing to fewer but higher-value developments on a year-on-year basis.

"Approvals extended their recovery for a second straight month while completions minorly retreated from June's improved levels. Approvals rose to 229 plans valued at N$203.2m, driven predominantly by a sharp acceleration in residential approvals," IJG said.

Residential approvals increased to 44 units in July from 30 in June, while their combined value jumped 63.8% month-on-month to N$99.6 million.

Compared with July 2025, the number of residential approvals increased by 51.7%, while their value more than doubled, rising 110.9%.

During the first seven months of 2026, 217 residential units were approved, up 26.9% from the corresponding period last year. The cumulative value of residential approvals increased by 15.6% to N$441.2 million.

Property addition approvals also increased, rising to 178 units from 142 in June, representing a 25.4% month-on-month increase. Their combined value, however, declined by 31.4% to N$73.5 million as approvals shifted towards smaller projects.

During the first seven months of the year, 914 property additions were approved, representing increases of 1.6% in volume and 11.3% in value compared with the same period in 2025.

Commercial and industrial approvals remained subdued at seven units in July, unchanged from June. Their combined value increased by 16.9% month-on-month to N$30.2 million but was 41.0% lower than in July 2025.

"On a YTD basis, commercial and industrial approvals showed 44 units approved during the first seven months of 2026, a 10.0% increase in volume compared to the corresponding period in 2025, but the cumulative value of approvals remained sharply lower, down 69.5% YoY to N$123.3m," IJG Securities said.

Building completions weakened during the month, with 23 projects completed compared with 25 in June. The value of completed projects fell 38.4% month-on-month from N$54.6 million to N$33.6 million.

Despite the monthly decline, the value of projects completed in July was 16.1% higher than the N$29.0 million recorded in July 2025, although the number of completions was 17.9% lower.

By the end of July, 144 building projects valued at a combined N$202.3 million had been completed during 2026.

IJG said this represented a 37.7% decline in the number of completed projects and a 12.0% decrease in value compared with the corresponding period of 2025.

"This persistent contraction in completion activity continues to suggest a significant lag between approvals and project execution," IJG Securities said.

Protecting pension benefits: How the financial institutions and markets act changes employer deduction rights in Namibia

By Juané Van Aardt

The Financial Institutions and Markets Act, 2 of 2021 (FIMA) came into force on 1 May 2026, repealing the Pension Funds Act, 24 of 1956 (PFA).

Among FIMA's most consequential reforms is the removal of the employer's right to recover compensation from a departing employee's pension fund benefit for theft, dishonesty, fraud or misconduct.

The previous position Under the Pension Funds Act

Section 37D(b)(ii) of the PFA permitted a pension fund to deduct compensation from a member's benefit for damage caused by theft, dishonesty, fraud or misconduct, provided the member admitted liability in writing or a court judgment had been obtained.

This gave employers an efficient recovery mechanism against any benefit payable to the member.

The new position under FIMA

FIMA has repealed the PFA. Section 277 of FIMA serves to regulate the same issue formerly regulated under section 37D of the PFA and limits permissible deductions to income tax, prescribed housing loans, amounts for medical aid, funeral expenses, insurance premiums, maintenance orders, and employee tax withholdings.

> **"Employers can no longer rely on pension funds to recover losses from employee wrongdoing and must pursue conventional civil remedies.**

Critically, FIMA does not reproduce section 37D(b)(ii); there is no longer a statutory provision permitting deductions for theft, dishonesty, fraud, or misconduct.

This should be read together with section 12 of the Labour Act, 11 of 2007, concerning

Employers should strengthen internal controls, ensure adequate fidelity guarantee insurance, and pursue civil claims promptly before assets are dissipated.

permissible deductions from an employee's remuneration.

Practical implications for employers and employees

Employers can no longer rely on pension funds to recover losses from employee wrongdoing and must pursue conventional civil remedies.

Section 274 of FIMA reinforces this by providing that pension benefits cannot be attached or executed against.

Employers should strengthen internal controls, ensure adequate fidelity guarantee insurance, and pursue civil claims promptly before assets are dissipated. For employees, the change is protective. Pension benefits are now more fully ring-fenced against employer claims, though permissible deductions remain for tax, housing loans, medical aid, funeral expenses, insurance premiums, and maintenance orders.

Transitional considerations

Fund rules conflicting with FIMA must be amended, and any rules purporting to authorise deductions under the former section 37D(b)(ii) are unenforceable. NAMFISA retains power to investigate breaches of the repealed PFA for three years after 1 May 2026.

Conclusion

FIMA has materially altered the balance between employer recovery rights and employee pension protection. Employers should review their risk-management frameworks and pursue any existing misconduct-related claims through civil litigation without delay.

*** Juané Van Aardt, Senior Associate, Bowmans Namibia***


Orbital
media
Launch your brand into orbit with premium corporate wear
Corporate Lounge Shirts
Branded Golf Shirts
Formal & Casual Trousers
Workwear & Overalls
Corporate Dresses & Skirts
Branded Winter Jackets
Body Warmers & Fleeces
Safaty Boots & PPE Wear
Caps, Beanies & Accessories
Custom Embroidery & Brandinga
Contact us today
to place your order
orbitalmedianam@gmail.com
+264 81 434 3154

Namibia expands public procurement rules to over 80 additional entities

More than 80 additional public entities will now be subject to Namibia's public procurement framework, expanding the number of government institutions and state-linked entities whose contracts can be contested by suppliers.

The expansion forms part of amendments to the Public Procurement Regulations gazetted by the Ministry of Finance under the Public Procurement Act of 2015.

The revised regulations extend procurement requirements to subsidiaries of public enterprises and newly established entities, while regional councils have been moved from Category 2 to Category 1 following the expansion of their responsibilities under decentralisation.

Ministry of Finance Deputy Director in the Directorate of Professionalisation and Capacity Strengthening Willibarth Haraseb said bringing additional entities into the system would ensure procurement rules are applied more consistently across the public sector.

"The inclusion of additional public

entities within the procurement framework promotes uniform application of procurement standards throughout the public sector, enhancing transparency and strengthening accountability," Haraseb said.

For businesses, the changes potentially widen the pool of public-sector contracts available for competitive bidding, with more than 80 additional entities now falling within the procurement framework.

The Ministry will hold engagement sessions with newly categorised entities in September 2026 to prepare them for the new requirements.

The sessions will cover governance requirements and the establishment of procurement committees, procurement management units and bid evaluation committees. "The amendments introduce several important changes in strengthening the efficacy, responsiveness and oversight of the public procurement ecosystem in Namibia," Haraseb said.

The reforms also introduce revised procurement thresholds after government concluded that inflation and currency depreciation had eroded the relevance of limits introduced in 2017.

Deputy Director in the Directorate of Legal Support and Compliance Amalia Shikongo said the higher thresholds are intended to reduce administrative delays and allow public entities to process procurement more efficiently.

"The change was necessitated by prevailing economic conditions. Adjusting thresholds ensures the framework remains responsive, promotes operational efficiency, and reduces unnecessary administrative delays," Shikongo said.

Government has also created a new high-value procurement category covering NamPower, NamPort, NamWater, Telecom Namibia, NAMCOR, TransNamib and the Roads Authority.

The entities were selected based on their procurement capacity, governance structures and experience in handling large projects.

"The purpose is to facilitate more responsive decision-making and reduce delays associated with referral to the Central Procurement Board, while ensuring accountability through enhanced oversight measures," Shikongo said.

The changes are also expected to reduce the volume of transactions referred to the Central Procurement Board, allowing it to focus more heavily on strategic and high-value public procurement.

Measuring green impact: How do we know a business is truly making a difference?

By Pennah Shigwedha

When a business says it is "green", what does that actually mean?

It might use solar power. It might recycle its waste. It might have introduced water-saving technology, planted trees, or switched to more efficient machinery. These are all positive steps, but are they the same thing as green impact?

The more important question is "What has actually changed because of these actions?"

This distinction is becoming increasingly important as businesses, investors and financial institutions place greater emphasis on sustainability.

Global organizations such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) are increasingly focused not only on financing climate-related projects, but also on monitoring whether those investments are delivering measurable results.

The GCF uses results-based management to track whether projects are achieving their intended outcomes and to understand why results are or are not being achieved.

For businesses in Namibia, this presents an important opportunity to move beyond simply being labelled "green" and start demonstrating the difference they are making.

Green activity is not the same as green impact

Consider a Namibian agricultural business that installs a solar-powered irrigation system.

> **"This distinction is becoming increasingly important as businesses, investors and financial institutions place greater emphasis on sustainability.**

The installation of the solar system is an activity.

The amount of renewable energy generated is an output.

The reduction in electricity consumption or diesel use is an outcome.

The reduction in greenhouse-gas emissions, together with potentially lower pressure on electricity costs represents the impact.

The difference may seem small, but it matters.

Saying "we installed solar panels" tells us what the business did. Saying "our solar system generated X amount of renewable energy and reduced our reliance on conventional electricity by X%" tells us what difference that action made.

Measurement gives substance to green impact.

Without measurement, it is difficult to know whether a project is working, whether resources are being used effectively, or whether the intended environmental benefits

Measuring green impact does not mean that every business needs to be perfect from day one.

are actually being achieved.

Measuring green impact does not mean that every business needs to be perfect from day one.

For many SMEs, particularly in developing markets, the journey may begin with something as simple as establishing a baseline.

How much water are we currently using?

How much electricity?

How much waste are we producing?

How much diesel are we consuming?

Once that baseline is established, the business can begin setting targets and tracking progress.

From “green” to meaningful impact

Namibia has an opportunity to develop businesses that do more than respond to environmental challenges by turning those challenges into opportunities for innovation, employment and economic growth.

But to unlock that opportunity, we need to look beyond labels.

A business being “green” is a starting point. Green impact is the evidence of change.

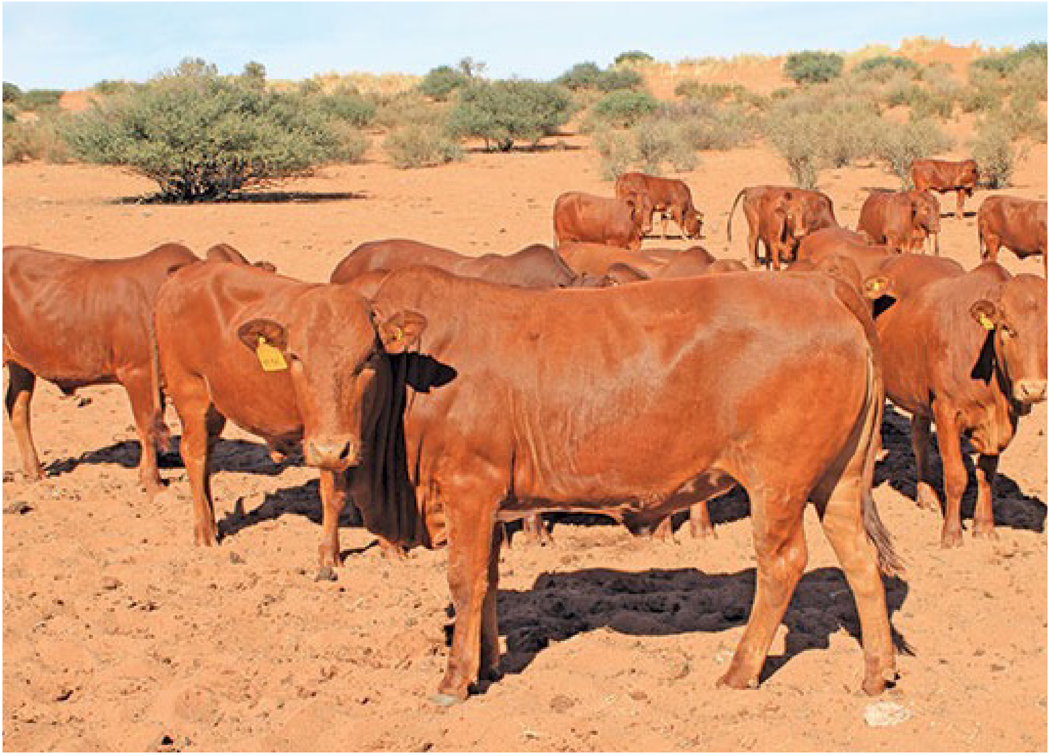
For businesses, this means understanding and tracking the environmental outcomes they create.

For investors and financiers, it means asking better questions about what their capital is helping to achieve.

And for the wider economy, it means building a culture where sustainability is not simply something we claim, but something we can increasingly measure, demonstrate and improve.

Ultimately, the most important question is not “Is this business green?” instead, it is “What difference is this business making and can we prove it?” That is where green impact begins.

*** Pennah is an analyst with strong interest in research and uncovering insights that support sound investment decisions.***



Namibia's live cattle exports surge 56% in June

Namibia recorded a sharp rise in live cattle exports in June 2026, with the number of cattle exported on hoof increasing by 55.8% compared with the same month last year, according to the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA).

A total of 7,513 cattle were exported live during the month, up from 4,821 in June 2025 and 5,280 in May 2026.

On a month-on-month basis, live cattle exports increased by 42.3%, reversing a 38.0% decline recorded in May.

"The Index for Live Cattle Exported on Hoof rebounded on a month-on-month basis, recording an increase of 42.3% in June 2026 after declining by 38.0% in May 2026. On an annual basis, the index also rose by 55.8% compared to June 2025," NSA reported.

The increase means significantly more Namibian cattle were sold and transported live to external markets during June, rather than being slaughtered through local export-approved abattoirs.

During the same period, 15,260 cattle were marketed to export-approved abattoirs and butchers, up 13.4% from 13,452 in May but slightly below the 15,620 recorded in June last year.

"The Cattle Export to Approved Abattoirs and Butchers Index recovered on a month-on-month basis in June 2026, recording an increase of 13.4% after declining by 12.8% in May 2026. On a year-on-year basis, however, the index decreased by 2.3%," NSA said.

The strong live-export performance was also reflected in the small-stock sector.

Namibia exported 82,446 sheep and goats on hoof during June, with sheep accounting for 94.3% of the total and goats 5.7%.

The Live Small Stock Exports Index increased by 20.2% from May and was 37.2% higher than in June 2025.

Meanwhile, 12,415 small-stock animals were marketed to export-approved abattoirs and butchers. This represented a 27.9% increase from May but a 1.5% decline compared with June last year.

Overall, Namibia marketed 122,455 livestock during June, up from 101,710 in May and 97,617 in June 2025.

The Livestock Marketed Composite Index consequently increased by 17.2% month-on-month and 8.0% year-on-year, with the figures showing that live exports were a major driver of the increase in livestock marketing activity.