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THE

BRIEF

News Worth Knowing



BoN grants second extension to Access Bank Namibia's provisional licence

TUESDAY 17 FEBRUARY 2026

MAIN STORY

BoN grants second extension to Access Bank Namibia's provisional licence

The Bank of Namibia (BoN) has granted a second extension to Access Bank Namibia's provisional banking licence, extending its validity to 15 June 2026 after the previous extension expired in October 2025.

BoN Deputy Director for Corporate Communications and Sustainability, Naufiku Hamunime, said the latest extension covers the period from 15 December 2025 to 15 June 2026 and was granted in terms of Section 12(6) of the Banking Institutions Act, 2023 (Act No. 13 of 2023).

"The Bank granted an extension of Access Bank Namibia's provisional authorisation for the period 15 December 2025 to 15 June 2026 to enable the institution to satisfy all remaining conditions of its provisional authorisation to the Bank's satisfaction," Hamunime told The Brief.

She confirmed that Access Bank Namibia has not yet been granted a full banking licence and remains under provisional authorisation, with no change to its regulatory status.

"Access Bank Namibia has not yet been granted a full banking licence and therefore remains under provisional authorisation. A final licensing decision is contingent upon the institution satisfying all outstanding conditions of its provisional authorisation to the Bank's satisfaction," Hamunime



Crucial Dates

- **Bank of Namibia Monetary Policy announcement dates:**
 - * 18 February 2026
 - * 22 April 2026
 - * 17 June 2026
 - * 12 August 2026
 - * 21 October 2026
 - * 02 December 2026
- **Namibia Oil and Gas Conference 18–21 August 2026 in Windhoek**

”
 Access Bank Namibia has not yet been granted a full banking licence and therefore remains under provisional authorisation.

said.

According to Hamunime, the provisional authorisation remains valid until 15 June 2026, during which time the bank is required to meet all remaining regulatory milestones before the central bank can consider issuing a full licence.

The extension follows the initial granting of a provisional licence to Access Bank Namibia Limited on 4 October 2024 for a six-month period to allow the institution to prepare for conducting banking business in Namibia. The bank did not meet the initial timeline and was subsequently granted a first extension in April 2025, which ran until October 2025.

The development forms part of Nigeria-headquartered Access Bank Plc’s broader African expansion strategy. In 2021, the group identified eight African countries for potential expansion as it positions itself to benefit from opportunities under the African Continental Free Trade Area.

Access Bank Plc operates more than 600 branches and service outlets across 18 countries

on three continents, serving over 49 million customers and employing approximately 28,000 people.

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Fuel market dominance fears emerge as NaCC reviews Nasan-Vivo/Engen deal

The Namibian Competition Commission (NaCC) has raised fresh concerns that a proposed transaction involving Nasan Energies Namibia's acquisition of 52 service stations from the Vivo Energy/Engen group could undermine competition, threaten security of fuel supply and weaken consumer choice in the domestic petroleum market.

Speaking at a stakeholder engagement, NaCC Director of Mergers and Acquisitions Johannes Ashipala said the Commission is reassessing the divestment conditions

imposed on Vivo/Engen in 2023, which were intended to reduce the group's market share from approximately 60% to 40% and allow a new entrant to acquire around 20% of the market.

However, updated data for 2025 indicates that Engen/Vivo's market share has increased significantly and is now estimated at between 75% and 95%. If the proposed transaction proceeds, projections show that Nasan Petroleum could retain between 50% and 65% of the market, while any new entrant would secure only between

10% and 25%.

“The intention in 2023 was to reduce that share to around 40%. The company was required to divest approximately 20% to enable a new entrant to acquire that share. That was the condition. The divestment condition stated that the purchaser of the divested assets must not have a pre-existing relationship with the merging parties,” Ashipala said.

He added that the conditions applied during the first divestment period between May 2024 and May 2025 and the second period between May 2025 and November 2025, during which the merging undertaking was also not permitted to continue supplying the divested service stations.

Presenting the Commission’s preliminary findings, Ashipala said the transaction is being assessed as a horizontal merger within the national market for the supply and distribution of petroleum products, with the analysis focusing on the future activities of the merging parties.

The Commission said that if economic links between the parties are considered, the combined market share could reach approximately 70%, significantly exceeding the 50% threshold that initially raised regulatory concern.

Ashipala said one of the Commission’s primary concerns relates to national security of supply, warning that excessive concentration in the retail and wholesale fuel markets could expose the country to risk in the event of operational or logistical disruptions.

“If we assume there is an economic relationship between the parties, the post-merger combined market share could be around 70%. Previously, we were concerned about a 50% share. Naturally, a 70% share raises even greater concern. Why are we concerned? Because the remaining

competitors would collectively hold only about 20–30% of the market. This creates serious concerns regarding security of supply,” he said.

The NaCC also cautioned that significant market concentration could enable a dominant firm to exert disproportionate influence over regulatory and policy processes, particularly in consultations relating to pricing adjustments and licensing matters.

From a consumer perspective, Ashipala said the transaction could limit meaningful choice if a single entity controls a majority of service stations nationwide.

“We must also consider consumer choice. If one entity controls most service stations nationwide, consumers may effectively have no meaningful choice. Even if they travel to another town, they may still encounter the same supplier, pricing structures, and product offerings,” he said.



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The role of private markets in Africa's long-term economic development

By Etuna Hango

Economic history is consistent on one central point: economies that achieved durable did not rely primarily on short-term, liquid capital chasing marginal yield; they mobilised domestic savings and deployed them patiently into productive assets that expanded capacity, employment, and resilience over time.

Pension funds, insurance pools, and other long-term institutional investors were not passive holders of financial securities. They were active builders of infrastructure, food systems, and industrial foundations.

Private markets were the mechanism through which this capital was channelled. Today, many African pension funds approach private markets cautiously, citing illiquidity, governance complexity, and perceived inferior risk-adjusted returns.

These concerns are understandable but incomplete. They evaluate private markets narrowly as an asset class rather than as an economic instrument.

In doing so, they overlook how long-term domestic capital has historically been used to shape the very economies that ultimately sustain pension systems.

Historical Evidence of Pension Capital as Development Finance Canada offers one of the clearest modern illustrations of how pension capital can be deployed as development finance without compromising fiduciary discipline.

Large public pension institutions



Historical Evidence of Pension Capital as Development Finance Canada

offers one of the clearest modern illustrations of how pension capital can be deployed as development finance without compromising fiduciary discipline.

deliberately built internal investment capability and governance frameworks that allowed them to invest in infrastructure and other private assets at scale.

This approach required accepting illiquidity and higher governance costs in exchange for stable long-term cash flows and national productivity gains.

World Bank analysis links the success of the Canadian pension model to independent governance, professional management, and a long-term investment horizon that enabled ownership of ports, rails, roads, utilities, and energy systems, to mention a few (World Bank, 2018).

These assets did not always maximise short-term returns relative to listed equities

during market upswings, but they anchored economic competitiveness over decades.

Australia's experience reinforces the same principle. The compulsory superannuation system created a deep domestic pool of long-term savings, which in turn supported the growth of unlisted infrastructure investment vehicles.

OECD research documents how Australian and other large pension funds became major providers of capital to transport, energy, and water infrastructure through private markets structured for long-duration ownership (Inderst, 2013).

Crucially, financing infrastructure through domestic institutions reduced reliance on foreign currency borrowing for assets whose revenues were local, mitigating systemic risk while extending the maturity profile of national investment (Della Croce, 2011).

Chile demonstrates how pension reform can deepen domestic capital markets and expand the frontier of long-tenor finance.

As pension assets accumulated, demand for longer-dated instruments increased, supporting market development and enabling financing for infrastructure and productive sectors previously constrained by short maturities.

While early stages of market building did not necessarily deliver immediate yield optimisation, the broader effect was a more resilient financial system capable of supporting long-term growth (Cifuentes, Desormeaux, & González, 2002).

Across these cases, the pattern is consistent. Pension capital was used not simply to seek the highest near-term return, but to finance assets that lifted productivity and reduced structural bottlenecks.

Infrastructure investment, in particular, has been shown to raise output in both the short- and long-term, crowd in private investment, and support employment when investment efficiency is adequate (IMF, 2014; Abiad, Furceri, & Topalova, 2015). These effects accrue to the broader economy, including the contribution base from which pension liabilities are ultimately paid.

Agriculture represents an equally powerful, though often underappreciated, channel for pension-driven development. For most developing economies, agriculture remains a primary source of employment and income, particularly in rural areas.

The World Bank has long argued that agriculture is central to effective development strategies due to its scale, labour intensity,

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and linkages to food security (World Bank, 2008). Empirical work suggests that growth originating in agriculture can be significantly more effective at reducing poverty than growth in other sectors (de Janvry & Sadoulet, 2010).

From an institutional investor perspective, the most investable entry point into agriculture is frequently not primary production, but the infrastructure that enables agricultural value chains.

Irrigation systems, power, storage, cold chains, transport corridors, and processing facilities can be structured as long-term, contracted assets with utility-like characteristics.

These investments unlock private sector growth across farms and agribusinesses while generating predictable cash flows suited to pension liabilities.

In this sense, agriculture and infrastructure are not separate themes. They are interdependent components of productive economic systems.

Implications for African Pension Funds

The relevance for African pension funds is direct. The continent now hosts some of the fastest-growing pools of long-term savings globally (Thinking Ahead Institute, 2020).

At the same time, African economies face persistent deficits in infrastructure, food systems, and logistics.

Allocating the bulk of domestic pension capital offshore while importing power, transport services, and food creates a structural contradiction.

The risks associated with underinvestment in productive assets do not disappear because capital is invested elsewhere. They re-emerge as inflation, currency pressure, unemployment, and fiscal strain, all of which ultimately affect pension sustainability.

A narrow interpretation of fiduciary duty treats development outcomes as external to investment decisions. A long-horizon interpretation recognises that pension promises are paid from the future earnings capacity of the domestic economy.

When infrastructure investment raises productivity and crowds in private activity, it expands the wage base and tax revenues

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over time (IMF, 2014). When agriculture investment lifts rural incomes and food system efficiency, it strengthens economic participation and reduces volatility (World Bank, 2008).

History shows that successful pension systems were willing to accept complexity, illiquidity, and longer payback periods in exchange for structural transformation, while still applying rigorous governance and risk pricing.

The choice facing African pension funds is therefore not between returns and development. It is between short-term mark-to-market comfort and long-term economic capacity.

Private markets, when deployed into infrastructure and agriculture-enabling assets with institutional discipline, are not a concession to policy goals.

They are a proven mechanism for aligning domestic savings with domestic growth. Economies that embraced this alignment, built resilience, employment, and wealth over generations.

Those that did not remained dependent on external capital and exposed to structural shocks.

The historical record suggests that patient local capital, deployed through private markets into productive assets, remains one of the most

effective tools for building sustainable economies.

**Etuna is an investment professional specialising in infrastructure, agriculture and real-asset development across emerging markets. His work centres on deploying capital into high-impact sectors, shaping investment strategy and evaluating policy environments that influence long-term economic outcomes*

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02 February 2026

The City of Windhoek hereby informs residents that selected sidewalks in the Wanheda area, near the Wanheda Police Station and as shown on the locality map, will be temporarily closed from **26 January to 30 April 2026** to facilitate the installation of new fibre infrastructure. The construction work will be carried out in phases to minimize inconvenience to residents.

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 Tel: +264 61 290 3345

Engineer: Telecom Namibia (Pty) Ltd
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BoN expected to keep repo rate unchanged, easing cycle seen from mid-2026

The Bank of Namibia (BoN) is expected to keep its repo rate unchanged at 6.50% when the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meets on Wednesday, with economists now projecting the start of an easing cycle in the second quarter of 2026 rather than earlier in the year.

Analysts say the central bank is likely to maintain a cautious policy stance in the near term, weighing domestic economic conditions against developments in South Africa, where interest rate decisions continue to shape Namibia's monetary policy outlook.

The interest rate differential between Namibia and South Africa currently stands at 25 basis points, following the South

African Reserve Bank's (SARB) rate cut in November 2025 and BoN's decision to keep rates unchanged in December. Maintaining this differential has remained a key consideration for policymakers given the currency link between the two economies.

Standard Bank Namibia Economist Helena Mboti said the Bank of Namibia is expected to delay rate cuts until South Africa moves further into an easing cycle.

"Our baseline expectation is that the Bank of Namibia will keep rates unchanged until the South African Reserve Bank fully closes the differential through additional cuts. Only then would BoN begin its own easing cycle, most likely delivering two 25-basis-point

reductions in tandem with South Africa during 2026,” Mboti said.

SARB held its repo rate at 6.75% in January, but Standard Bank now expects three 25-basis-point cuts in South Africa during 2026, citing contained inflation and the need to support weak economic growth. This represents a shift from earlier expectations of a single reduction.

Mboti said that if global monetary conditions turn more accommodative and SARB signals a clearer easing path, the Bank of Namibia could move ahead of South Africa and begin cutting rates pre-emptively, temporarily widening the differential to 50 basis points.

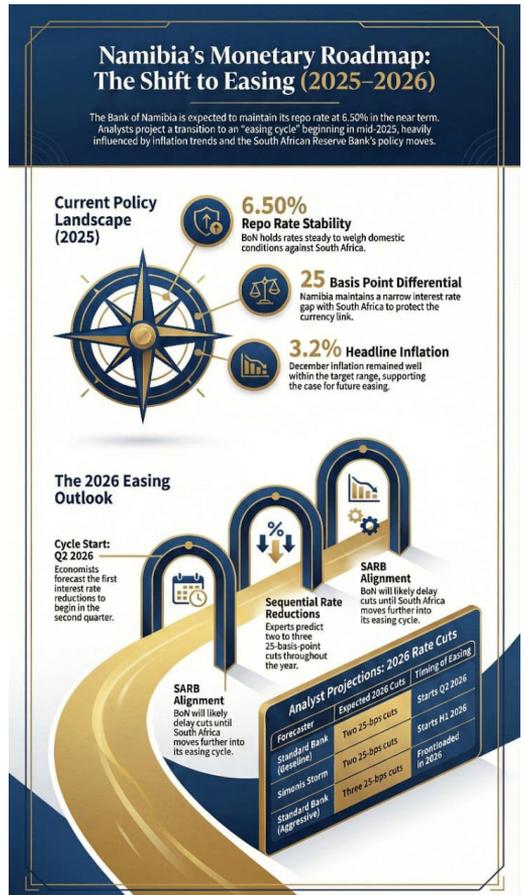
“In a more aggressive global and regional cutting environment, the Bank of Namibia could frontload easing in 2026 and potentially deliver three 25-basis-point cuts. Policymakers may be comfortable with a temporary widening of the differential, provided reserves remain adequate and domestic conditions justify a more assertive stance,” she said.

She added that weak private sector credit extension, subdued economic growth and improving non-performing loan ratios provide a credible macroeconomic case for gradual easing.

Under Standard Bank’s baseline scenario, the BoN would implement a 25-basis-point cut in the second quarter of 2026, followed by a further reduction in the third quarter, before maintaining rates through 2027.

Simonis Storm Economist Almandro Jansen also said there is scope for easing this year, provided inflation remains contained and financial stability risks remain limited. Headline inflation slowed to 3.2% year on year in December, remaining within the central bank’s target range.

“Looking ahead, we expect scope for a further two 25-basis-point rate cuts in the first half of 2026 and the last quarter of



2026, conditional on inflation remaining contained and financial conditions staying stable. While the pace of easing is likely to remain cautious, monetary conditions remain broadly supportive of credit extension and economic activity,” Jansen said.

The policy rate remains at 6.50%, with lending rates already reflecting earlier monetary easing. Average lending rates have edged lower, offering marginal support to affordability, while deposit rates have adjusted in line with softer interest rate conditions as liquidity normalises following the Eurobond redemption.

MTC appoints Trophimus Hiwilepo as Board Chairperson



Mobile Telecommunications Limited (MTC) has appointed independent non-executive director Trophimus Hiwilepo as Chairperson of its Board of Directors, with effect from 13 February 2026.

The appointment follows the passing of former board chairperson Theofelus Mberirua, which was announced to shareholders in November 2025.

Hiwilepo has served as an independent non-executive director of the company since July 2024.

MTC said the appointment was made in accordance with section 3.59 of the Namibia Securities Exchange Listings Requirements and Article 88 of the company's Articles of



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Hiwilepo has served as an independent non-executive director of the company since July 2024.

Association.

According to the company, the appointment reflects the board's confidence in Hiwilepo's leadership capabilities, business experience and his contribution to the company's strategic direction, particularly as MTC continues to advance its role in Namibia's digital transformation and growth agenda.

The board also expressed appreciation to Mercia Geises, who served as Acting

Chairperson following Mberirua's passing, for her leadership and commitment during the transition period.

MTC said shareholders will be informed once the process of filling board vacancies has been completed, adding that the board remains properly constituted in terms of the company's Articles of Association and continues to perform its fiduciary responsibilities.



The Brief officially presents the Most Affordable Hardware Store 2025 award to Pupkewitz Megabuild Managing Director Martin Schoeman. Click to watch the accompanying video, where Martin Schoeman reflects on the recognition and Pupkewitz Megabuild's commitment to delivering both value and quality.

AML laws exist but financial crime still moves too easily in Namibia

By Moses Gaweseb

Over the past decade, Namibia has invested significant effort in strengthening its anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) framework.

New legislation, supervisory guidelines, reporting obligations, and institutional mandates now align closely with international standards. On paper, Namibia's AML architecture appears robust.

Yet a critical question remains largely unaddressed: if the framework is in place, why does financial crime still appear resilient, adaptive, and difficult to disrupt? The answer may lie not in the absence of rules, but in how AML is understood and applied in practice.

Compliance Has Become the Measure of Success

In many institutions, AML effectiveness is measured by outputs: the number of suspicious transaction reports filed,



“

AML was never intended to be a paperwork exercise. Its purpose is risk identification, intelligence generation, and disruption of illicit financial flows.

policies updated, trainings conducted, or inspections passed. These metrics are important, but they are not outcomes.

They do not tell us whether illicit networks are being identified early, whether proceeds of crime are being traced, or whether financial intelligence is leading to meaningful enforcement action.

This creates a dangerous illusion of safety, a system that appears compliant

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while underlying risks persist.

AML was never intended to be a paperwork exercise. Its purpose is risk identification, intelligence generation, and disruption of illicit financial flows. When compliance becomes an end in itself, institutions meet regulatory expectations but miss the strategic objective.

The Intelligence To Action Gap

Namibia has a central institution responsible for receiving and analysing financial intelligence, the Financial Intelligence Centre.

This function is essential and well established. However, AML effectiveness depends on what happens after intelligence is produced.

If intelligence does not consistently translate into investigations, asset tracing, prosecutions, or regulatory sanctions, the deterrent effect weakens. Criminal actors adapt quickly, they are less concerned with reporting thresholds than with whether the system has consequences.

A mature AML system is not defined by

how much information it collects, but by how effectively that information is used across agencies.

Fragmentation Weakens the System

AML is inherently multi institutional. Financial intelligence units, supervisors, law enforcement, prosecutors, and the judiciary all form part of a single ecosystem. If any link is weak, the entire chain suffers.

In practice coordination challenges, resource constraints, and differing institutional priorities can result in delays, duplication, or inaction. Intelligence may be generated, but momentum is lost before it leads to disruption.

This is not unique to Namibia but it is a risk that requires deliberate management.

Risk Based Approaches Need Real Judgment

International AML standards emphasise a risk-based approach. This requires professional judgment: understanding

sectors, products, behaviours, and typologies that present the greatest risk, and allocating resources accordingly.

However, risk based systems fail when institutions rely too heavily on mechanical rules rather than analytical judgment. Over reporting low risk activity while missing complex well structured schemes undermines both efficiency and credibility.

True AML maturity means trusting trained professionals to assess risk and holding them accountable for those assessments.

Financial crime is not a victimless offence. It distorts markets, undermines fair competition, enables corruption, and erodes public trust. In a small and developing economy like Namibia's, these effects are magnified.

When illicit finance is not effectively disrupted, legitimate businesses face unfair competition, public resources are strained, and confidence in institutions weakens , both domestically and internationally.

Why This Matters for the Economy

The Way Forward

Strengthening AML effectiveness does not require more laws. It requires: Better use of financial intelligence, Stronger inter agency collaboration, Clear consequence management, A shift from compliance volume to enforcement impact.

Namibia has built the foundation. The next phase must focus on outcomes, not optics.

AML should not be judged by how well institutions report but by how effectively financial crime is prevented, detected, and deterred.

**Moses Nicodemus Gaweseb is an independent governance, risk and compliance professional, offering regulatory and forensic insight and providing board advisory support.*

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UAE trade minister heads delegation to Namibia to boost trade ties

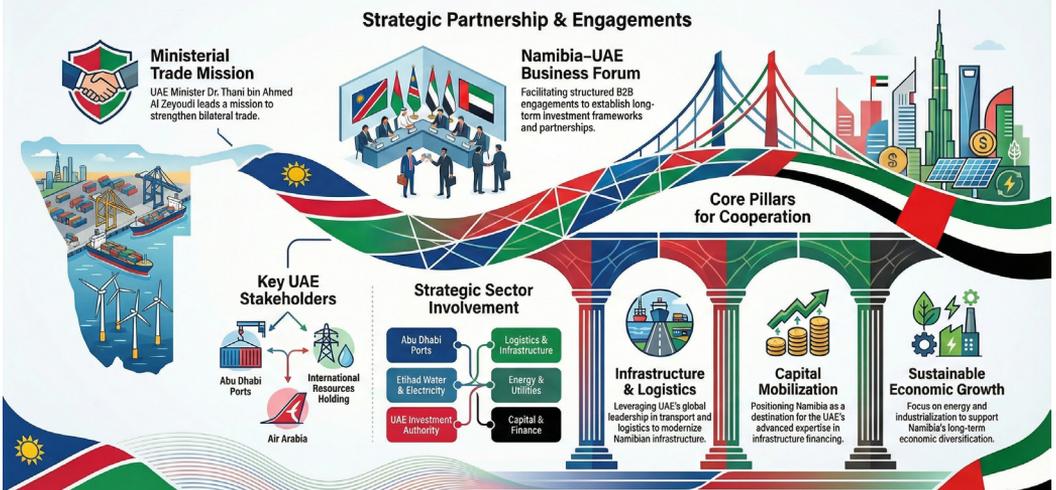
The United Arab Emirates Minister of Foreign Trade, Dr Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeyoudi, is undertaking a two-day official working visit to Namibia, with engagements focused on strengthening trade and investment cooperation between the two countries.

The UAE delegation includes senior representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Presidential Affairs, the UAE Investment Authority, Abu Dhabi Ports, International Resources Holding, Etihad Water and Electricity, Air Arabia and Global South Utilities, reflecting growing interest across Namibia’s key economic sectors.

As part of the visit, the Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB) will host a high-level Namibia–UAE Business Forum aimed at bringing together business leaders from



Strengthening the Namibia–UAE Strategic Investment Corridor



Forum forms part of efforts to position Namibia as a strategic investment destination by leveraging the UAE’s strengths in capital mobilisation, infrastructure development and market access.

both countries to explore investment opportunities and areas of mutual cooperation. NIPDB Senior Manager for Marketing, Communications and Branding Catherine Shipushu said the forum forms

part of efforts to position Namibia as a strategic investment destination by leveraging the UAE’s strengths in capital mobilisation, infrastructure development and market access. Shipushu said the

UAE’s position as a global capital hub, with advanced expertise in energy, logistics and infrastructure financing, presents an opportunity for Namibia to attract investment that supports industrialisation and sustainable economic growth.

According to Shipushu, the forum will facilitate structured business-to-business engagements between Namibian and Emirati companies, with the aim of establishing frameworks for ongoing cooperation and investment partnerships.

The visit comes as Namibia continues to pursue foreign direct investment and strategic partnerships to support economic diversification and long-term development.



INVITATION TO BID

The Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) was established to provide retirement benefits to employees in the service of the Namibian Government and other participating public institutions. The Fund’s membership includes active members and a variety of annuitants. The Government Institutions Pension Fund’s mission is to safeguard and grow the Fund for the benefit of its stakeholders and Namibia.

GIPF hereby invites qualified, competent and registered companies to submit bids for the under-mentioned:

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CS/RFP/GIPF01/2026	Maturity Level of Compliance at GIPF	N/A	Julia Shipanga E: jshipanga@gipf.com.na T: +264 61 205 1745	04 March 2026 at 12:00 p.m.

Details of Bid Submission:
Sealed bids citing the bid number and detailing the services to be rendered should be posted or hand delivered to:

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Proposals received after the deadlines will not be considered.

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Leading the Intelligence age: How BrandX is redefining creative excellence in Namibia

By Patricia Hoeksema

This week, the O&L BrandX team engaged in two days of intensive strategic sessions with international experts Chris Rawlinson, founder of 42courses endorsed by industry experts and leading universities and Dave Duarte, Global AI Strategist and CEO of Treeshake.

This strategic leadership training was designed to position BrandX at the forefront of marketing's intelligence revolution. The accredited CPD activity challenged and refined our approach to AI integration across every aspect of our business.

As we navigate 2026, the question is no longer whether to embrace AI, but how to apply it strategically to deliver exceptional client value whilst preserving the creative integrity and human insight that defines outstanding work.

Here's what matters most: as AI generates content at unprecedented scale, the true differentiator in 2026 won't be speed or volume.

It will be authenticity. Research including Ad Age's 2026 Business Forecast confirms what we're seeing firsthand: algorithms are producing more material than audiences can consume and consumers are increasingly resistant to what's being termed 'AI slop' across social platforms.

The pendulum is swinging decisively back towards distinctly human creativity. When everyone relies on the same formulas and machines, nothing stands out.

The most successful campaigns this year



The pendulum is swinging decisively back towards distinctly human creativity.

will be those that challenge expectations, surprise audiences and forge genuine emotional connections.

At BrandX, we've embraced what's known as the human-led AI model, anchored in the 10-80-10 principle: 10% of the creative process demands precise, detailed human input and prompting; 80% is AI-embedded execution and the final 10% requires rigorous human oversight to verify facts, maintain brand tonality and ensure authenticity.

We're also applying the Barbell Strategy—an operational framework that balances high-tech AI efficiency with high-touch human authenticity. This approach ensures we utilise AI's power whilst maintaining the judgment, creativity and emotional intelligence that only humans can provide.

This transformation touches every dimension of our integrated agency. AI enhances our offering across strategy, creative development, channel planning, experiential design and analytics—enabling us to deliver optimised volume whilst meticulously prioritising quality.

We leverage AI to identify trends, generate initial concepts, uncover hidden opportunities and model campaign outcomes before launch. But the creative direction,

strategic thinking, cultural resonance and final quality control remain firmly in human hands. This integrated approach allows us to work more effectively and efficiently than ever before and ensures every deliverable carries the authenticity and craft that truly moves audiences.

This matters greatly in the Namibian context. Our market demands real people, authentic stories and genuine cultural resonance.

While AI sources information globally, we at BrandX remain true to our roots, ensuring we are strategically relevant in all aspects that involve our clients and our country. AI may provide the efficiency and scale, but our Namibian-specific knowledge provides the relevance and authenticity that truly captures our clients and their consumer's expectations.

Authenticity is, after all, one of the core characteristics of the O&L Persona. It is

embedded in our DNA.

Quality will always require human involvement. The emotional connections that drive consumer action cannot be automated. They must be crafted with empathy, cultural understanding and creative courage.

As we stand ready to lead our industry's evolution within Namibia, we remain resolute: to be the most advanced, most responsive and most trusted partner for our clients.

AI is the engine driving our capabilities, but it's our people and their insight, creativity and commitment to excellence, who determine our success.

In a landscape where volume threatens to drown out value, staying unmistakably human whilst strategically leveraging AI is the smartest path forward. At O&L BrandX, we're ready.

** Patricia Hoeksema, Managing Director, O&L BrandX*

A milestone worth celebrating. Namibia Mining & Energy has reached 50,000 followers on LinkedIn. Thank you to our readers, partners and industry stakeholders for being part of the journey. Continue to read, share and engage with us as we tell Namibia's mining and energy story.

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