NamPPF
Namibia Public-Private Forum

NAMIBIA PUBLIC-PRIVATE FORUM ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

Working Group 6: Manufacturing

23 November 2026

Overview of the Working Group

Working Group 6 focuses on strengthening Namibia's manufacturing sector as a key driver of industrialisation, economic diversification, employment creation and export competitiveness. The sector includes agro-processing, food and beverages, textiles, leather, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fabricated metals, machinery, electronics and renewable energy technologies.

Between 2015 and 2024, manufacturing contributed an average of 10.6 percent to GDP and employed approximately 53,491 persons. Despite its potential, the sector remains constrained by high production costs, limited investment, policy uncertainty and weak industrial support systems. Under NDP6, the Government aims to increase manufacturing's contribution to GDP to 18 percent and manufactured exports to 60 percent of total exports, and to create 80,000 jobs by 2030.

The Working Group therefore aims to address structural barriers to industrial growth, promote domestic production, strengthen value chains and position Namibia as a competitive manufacturing and export hub.

1. Ideal Situation of the Sector

Namibia has a competitive, diversified and technologically advanced manufacturing sector that contributes significantly to economic growth, employment creation and export diversification. The sector operates within a predictable and supportive policy environment, characterised by competitive electricity, water, transport and logistics costs, together with attractive investment incentives and tax policies. Domestic manufacturers have access to affordable financing, industrial land, modern infrastructure, appropriate skills and advanced technologies. Strong linkages between industry, government, training institutions and research organisations support innovation, productivity and technology transfer. Local procurement and effective trade protection mechanisms stimulate demand for Namibian-manufactured products while enabling manufacturers to compete in regional and international markets. Efficient regulatory processes, internationally recognised quality standards and operational Special Economic Zones attract domestic and foreign investment.

By 2030, manufacturing contributes 18 percent to GDP, account for 60 percent of total exports and generate 80,000 jobs, in line with the NDP6 targets.

2. Summary of Challenges and Root Causes

The Working Group identified eleven major challenges that constrain the competitiveness, productivity and growth of the manufacturing sector, and that limit investment, industrial development, exports and job creation. These relate to high production and utility costs; an uncompetitive tax and incentive regime; policy and regulatory inconsistencies; industry protection, local procurement and tariff reform; the ineffective use of Southern African Customs Union (SACU) rebate instruments; weak industry protection and trade defence mechanisms; limited skills and technological upgrading; weak national quality infrastructure; energy cost entrapment and market reform; weak enterprise development and manufacturer recognition; and weak institutional coordination. These challenges are outlined below.

3.1 Challenge 1: High Production and Utility Costs

Namibia's manufacturing sector faces high electricity, water, transport and logistics costs, which increase production expenses and undermine competitiveness.

Root causes and contributing factors

- Industrial electricity and water tariffs that are higher than regional averages.
- Restricted access to affordable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) under the Modified Single Buyer model.
- High transport and logistics costs, including dependence on imported raw materials and intermediate inputs

Implications

These costs increase the cost of production and reduce the profitability of manufacturers. They also reduce the competitiveness of Namibian products in domestic and export markets and limit investment, factory expansion and employment creation.

3.2 Challenge 2: - Delayed and uncertain transition to a competitive tax and incentive regime for manufacturing sector

Namibia's incentive framework for manufacturers is in transition. The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) regime ended on 31 December 2025, while the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) regime and the announced corporate tax reductions are

not yet fully operational, leaving investors without a clear and predictable framework.

Root causes and contributing factors

- The reduction of the non-mining corporate tax rate from 30 percent to 28 percent, and the 20 percent SEZ and SME rate, have been announced but not yet enacted.
- The EPZ regime lapsed before the SEZ legislation and regulations took effect.
- The former manufacturing incentives have not been replaced with investment-linked allowances that are consistent with World Trade Organization (WTO) and global minimum tax rules.

Implications

Investment and reinvestment decisions in manufacturing are deferred pending clarity [*insert pipeline data*]. Investment inflows remain concentrated in extractives rather than value addition, and growth in industrial output and jobs is slower [*insert manufacturing GDP and employment figures*].

3.3 Challenge 3: Policy and Regulatory Inconsistencies

Manufacturers face policy uncertainty, regulatory inconsistencies and delays in the implementation of reforms necessary to support industrial growth and investment.

Root causes and contributing factors

- Delays in finalising and implementing the SEZ Regulations and the investment promotion framework.
- Frequent policy changes, complex permit renewals and uncoordinated sectoral approvals.
- Absence of a clear industrial policy implementation framework and predictable reform timelines.

Implications

These inconsistencies reduce investor confidence and increase regulatory risk. They also delay the implementation of manufacturing projects and industrial expansion, resulting in the loss of investment opportunities and potential employment

3.4 Challenge 4: Industry Protection, Local Procurement and Tariff Reform

Domestic manufacturers lack adequate protection and procurement support, while high import duties on essential production inputs increase the cost of local manufacturing.

Root causes and contributing factors

- Absence of effective local procurement preference policies for Namibian-manufactured products.
- High import duties and indirect taxes on raw materials and intermediate inputs.
- Underutilisation of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) infant industry protection provisions and other trade instruments.

Implications

Local manufacturers are increasingly exposed to cheaper imported products, and demand for locally manufactured goods is reduced. This limits the growth of domestic manufacturing enterprises and local value chains.

3.5 Challenge 5: Ineffective Use of SACU Rebate Instruments

Namibia does not sufficiently utilise SACU rebate mechanisms to reduce the cost of importing essential production inputs and industrial equipment

Root causes and contributing factors

- Limited utilisation of SACU rebate mechanisms for the duty-free importation of production inputs and machinery.
- Insufficient alignment of rebate policies with domestic industrialisation and enterprise development objectives.
- Limited facilitation and support for manufacturers to access available rebate instruments.

Implications

Manufacturers face higher input and capital equipment costs, which reduce the competitiveness and scalability of domestic manufacturing enterprises. This also limits the development of local value chains and export-oriented manufacturing.

3.6 Challenge 6: Weak Industry Protection and Trade Defence Mechanisms

Namibia lacks effective trade defence mechanisms to protect domestic manufacturers against unfair import competition and dumping.

Root causes and contributing factors

- Absence of an effective national dumping-response and safeguard framework.
- Limited enforcement capacity of the Namibian Competition Commission.
- Lack of an effective national procurement preference framework to prioritise locally manufactured products.

Implications

Domestic manufacturers face unfair competition from cheaper imported products, which reduces their market share and may lead to the closure of local manufacturing enterprises. This results in the loss of domestic industrial capacity and manufacturing-related employment

3.7 Challenge 7: Limited Skills and Technological Upgrading

The manufacturing sector experiences skills shortages, slow technology adoption and limited research and innovation capacity, which constrain productivity and industrial modernisation.

Root causes and contributing factors

- Technical and vocational training programmes are insufficiently aligned with industry skills requirements.
- Weak collaboration between industry, academia and research institutions in technology transfer and research and development.
- Fragmented and underfunded innovation infrastructure, including technology hubs and industrial research facilities.

Implications

Productivity is low and technological advancement in manufacturing is limited. This results in continued dependence on imported technologies and specialised technical skills and reduces the capacity to develop higher-value manufactured products and to compete in regional markets.

3.8 Challenge 8: Weak National Quality Infrastructure

Inadequate domestic testing, accreditation and certification capacity increases compliance costs and limits the competitiveness of Namibian manufactured products.

Root causes and contributing factors

- Limited financial resources, facilities and technical capacity within the Namibian Standards Institution (NSI) and the Namibia Accreditation Board (NAB).
- Inadequate domestic testing and certification services that meet international standards.
- Dependence on foreign testing and certification institutions, particularly in South Africa

Implications

Testing and certification costs for manufacturers increase, and product approval and access to domestic and export markets are delayed. This reduces export competitiveness and compliance with regional and international quality standards.

3.9 Challenge 9: Energy Cost Entrapment and Market Reform

The current electricity market structure restricts manufacturers' access to affordable alternative energy sources, contributing to high industrial energy costs.

Root causes and contributing factors

- The Modified Single Buyer model limits direct electricity purchases from IPPs to 30 percent.
- Limited access to affordable renewable energy and energy-wheeling arrangements for industrial users.
- Lack of sufficiently flexible industrial electricity tariffs and phased electricity market liberalisation.

Implications

High electricity costs increase manufacturing production expenses and reduce investment attractiveness, particularly for energy-intensive industries. This limits the development of competitive, renewable-powered and low-carbon manufacturing.

3.10 Challenge 10: Weak Enterprise Development and Manufacturer Recognition

Domestic manufacturers lack structured enterprise development support and formal recognition mechanisms to facilitate business growth, investment and access to government support.

Root causes and contributing factors

- Absence of a National Manufacturing Status Certification Scheme.
- Fragmented institutional support and complex licensing, permitting and incentive application procedures.
- Lack of a dedicated One-Stop Service Centre to facilitate manufacturers' access to government services.

Implications:

The growth and expansion of domestic manufacturing enterprises, particularly SMEs, are limited. The administrative burden and costs of regulatory compliance increase, while access to investment incentives, industrial land and targeted enterprise support is reduced

3.11 Challenge 11: Weak Institutional Coordination

Institutional fragmentation and inadequate coordination among government institutions and industry stakeholders undermine the effective implementation of manufacturing policies and industrial reforms.

Root causes and contributing factors

- Overlapping mandates and fragmented responsibilities across trade, finance, labour, utilities and standards institutions.
- Weak coordination and information-sharing among institutions responsible for industrial development.
- Limited alignment of sectoral policies, programmes and implementation activities.

Implications

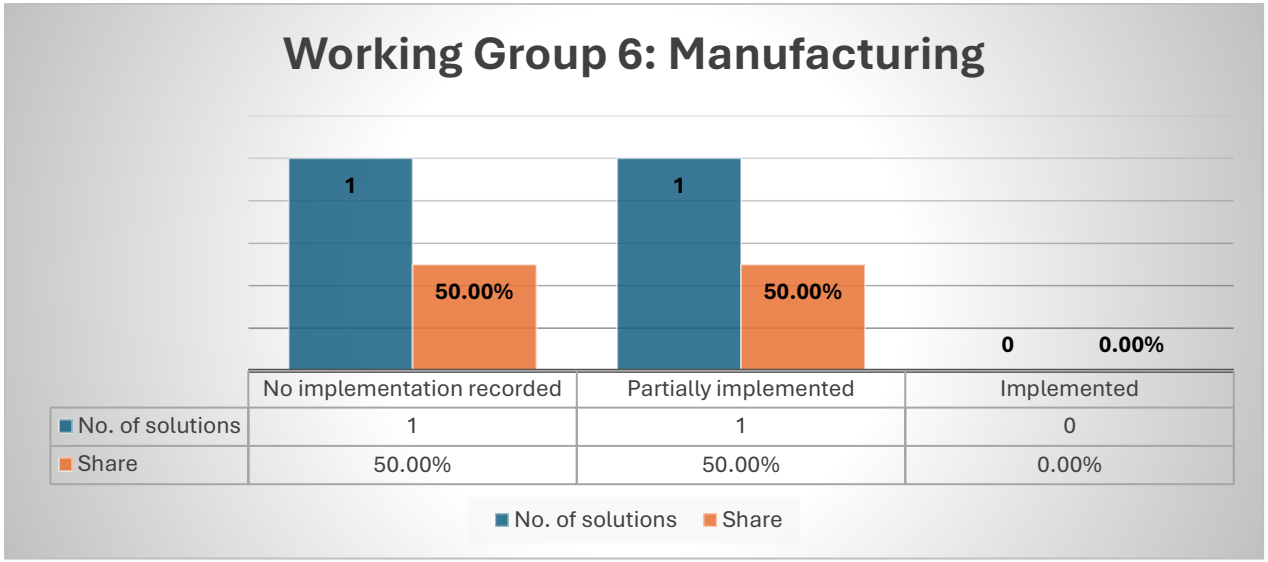
Industrial reforms and manufacturing support programmes are delayed, efforts are duplicated, resources are used inefficiently and policy enforcement is inconsistent. This reduces the effectiveness of government interventions and slows the achievement of the NDP6 manufacturing targets.

3. Progress on the implementation of Presidential Directives

RED — No implementation recorded	AMBER — Partially implemented	GREEN — Implemented

No.	Aligned Presidential Directive	Presidential Directive Progress Update	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	RAG STATUS
1	3.5.1 The Electricity Control Board (ECB) to urgently gazette preferential agricultural and manufacturing electricity tariffs and present a binding framework to accelerate Independent Power Producer (IPP) integration.	Tariffs: Reform Industrial Electricity Tariffs • MIME in consultation with the ECB is leading discussions on the development of sector-specific preferential tariffs, with various options and recommendations currently under consideration. IPP: Progressively liberalise access to IPP-generated electricity • Through the MSB, all transmission-connected customers and large distribution-connected customers with a capacity above 1 MVA may procure up to 30% of their electricity from IPPs.	MIME/ECB	**No implementation recorded**
2	3.2.1 The Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB), in collaboration with BIPA and relevant licensing and permitting authorities, to establish and operationalise a unified digital one-stop licensing and permitting system.	BIPA operationalised One Stop Service Centre on 29 November 2025 - 13 institutions in the OSC by March 2026. Clients served to date 13,000+	NIPDB BIPA	**Partially implemented**

4. IMPLEMENTATION SCORECARD FOR PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES



5. Presidential Directives Scorecard Summary

RAG status		Share	Interpretation
RED	1	50.00%	No implementation progress update recorded
AMBER	1	50.00%	Implementation activity / partial progress reported
GREEN	0	0.00%	Marked complete in the report
Total	**2**	**100.00%**	

6. Progress on the implementation of proposed solutions

RED — No implementation recorded	AMBER — Partially implemented	GREEN — Implemented

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
1.	**1. Reduce Input Costs and Modernise Utilities Pricing**	The Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy (MIME), NamPower, and NamWater to develop a tiered industrial tariff structure for large-scale and export-oriented manufacturers.	NamPower, Namwater, MIME, MoF	**Preferential Tariffs:** MIME, in consultation with ECB, leading discussions on sector-specific preferential tariffs; options and recommendations under consideration. **Utility Investment Support:** Government allows NamPower and NamWater to retain earnings (rather than pay dividends) to strengthen equity and finance priority infrastructure. **Government Guarantees:** May be provided for commercially viable, strategically important projects to facilitate investment and sector expansion. **Energy Efficiency:** Cost-sharing and energy-efficiency incentive proposal developed and ready for implementation.	**Partially Implemented**
2.		Introduce infrastructure cost-sharing and energy-efficiency rebates for firms in industrial parks and SEZs.	NamPower, Namwater, MIME, MoF, ECB (BON)	Government continues to support NamPower and NamWater by allowing these entities to retain earnings rather than pay dividends, thereby strengthening their equity base and financing priority infrastructure investments. Where projects are commercially viable and strategically important, Government may also provide guarantees to facilitate investment and sector expansion.	**Partially Implemented**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
				MIME: This proposed solution is likely to be realised only upon the enactment of the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Bill and its regulations The Bill was approved in principle by Cabinet and subsequently referred to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation (CCL) for consideration. The Ministry is currently engaging the Ministry of Finance (MoF) on the proposed fiscal incentives. The Ministry's plan is to have the Bill enacted during the next financial year.	
3.	**2. Lower the Effective Tax Rate for Qualifying Manufacturing Investment**	Introduce a reduced corporate tax band (15–20%) for qualifying manufacturing investors within SEZs and value-added export industries.	MIME, MoF, BoN	Sustainable Finance Taxamony initiated by BoN July 2026 MoF: The first phase is the 20% rate reduction. All economic activities need to contribute to the maintenance of the State in which they operate. Further research is required on the 15% proposals, including analysis in terms of the Global Minimum Tax on corporates, to protect access to markets.	**Partially Implemented**
4.		Reinstate investment allowance for capital expenditure in priority subsectors.	MIME, MoF	MoF: The first phase is the 20% rate reduction. All economic activities need to contribute to the maintenance of the State in which they operate. Further research is required on the 15% proposals, including analysis in terms of the Global Minimum Tax on corporates, to protect access to markets.	**Partially Implemented**
5.		Integrate fiscal incentives into a single annual industrial tax policy statement to provide predictability and transparency.	MIME, MoF	MoF: The first phase is the 20% rate reduction. All economic activities need to contribute to the maintenance of the State in which they operate. Further research is required on the 15% proposals, including analysis in terms of the Global Minimum Tax on corporates, to protect access to markets.	**Partially Implemented**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
6.	**3. Industry Protection, Local Procurement and Tariff Reform**	Approve and implement SEZ Regulations by Q1 2026, prioritising Walvis Bay and Oshikango (i.e. light manufacturing and agro-processing).	MIME, MoF	MoF: The first phase is the 20% rate reduction. All economic activities need to contribute to the maintenance of the State in which they operate. Further research is required on the 15% proposals, including analysis in terms of the Global Minimum Tax on corporates, to protect access to markets.	**Partially Implemented**
7.		Approve and publish Investment Incentives Regulations.	MIME, MoF, NIPDB	This can only be done after the passing of the SEZ Act.	**Partially Implemented**
8.	**4. Industry Protection, Local Procurement and Tariff Reform** **5. Ineffective Use of SACU Rebate Instruments.** **6. Weak Industry Protection and Trade Defence Mechanisms**	Industry Protection, Local Procurement and Tariff Reform	MIME, MoF, CPBN	Preferential MoF: Procurement regulations have been amended. Directives have been issued to procure Namibian-made goods, for example furniture. MIME: This proposed solution is likely to be realised only upon the enactment of the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Bill. And its regulations The Bill was approved in principle by Cabinet and subsequently referred to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation (CCL) for consideration. The Ministry is currently engaging the Ministry of Finance (MoF) on the proposed fiscal incentives. The Ministry's plan is to have the Bill enacted during the next financial year.	**Partially Implemented**
9.	**7.Accelerate Skills and Technological Upgrading**	Establish sector-specific innovation and technology hubs within SEZs and industrial parks to facilitate R&D	MoJLR, MEIYSAC, NCRST, MIME	**Digital Skills & Innovation Hubs:** Construction of the National Biotechnology Research, Testing and Training Laboratory (BRTTL) progressing according to set project timelines.	**Partially Implemented**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
		collaboration and industrial innovation.		**Artificial Intelligence:** National AI Institute established at Kenya House; officially launched on 23 September 2026. **TVET & Tertiary Curricula:** Developed in partnership with industry, although sector responsiveness remains low. **Skills Transfer:** MEIYSAC and the Ministry of Education in Prof China signed an agreement (July 2026) to share expertise and advanced curricula, accelerating skills acquisition in key economic sectors, including manufacturing. **Workplace Learning Incentives:** MEIYSAC and MoF introduced tax incentives through the WIL Policy for companies participating in workplace learning, including manufacturing companies. **Apprenticeships:** Rolled out across all industries; low uptake due to unattractive programmes and employer incentives. Manufacturing-sector interventions prioritised under the National Skills Development Plan 3 (2026).	
10.		Upgrade TVET and tertiary curricula in partnership with industry to align training with emerging industrial technologies.	MEIYSAC, NCRST, MIME	TVET and tertiary Curricula is developed in partnership with the industry, although the sector is experiencing low responsiveness. MEIYSAC and the Ministry of education in the People of China has signed an agreement in July 2026 to share expertise, advanced curricular to accelerate the skills acquisition in key economic sector, such as Manufacturing.	**Partially implemented**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
11.		Introduce targeted fiscal incentives (tax credits or accelerated deductions) for firms investing in automation, digitalisation, and green manufacturing technologies.	MoF, MEIYSAC, NCRST, MIME	MEIYSAC and MoF through the WIL Policy has introduced tax incentives for all companies participating in workplace learning. This interventions, includes companies within the manufacturing sector.	**Partially implemented**
12.		Roll out a Skills-for-Industry Programme under NDP6, targeting at least 10,000 apprenticeships and re-skilling placements in priority manufacturing subsectors by 2030.	MoJLR, MEIYSAC, NCRST, MIME	Apprenticeship have been rolled out to all industries through the NTA. 1172 Apprentices registered in 2026, with 156 from the Manufacturing sector. No progress update Targeted interventions to manufacturing sector have been prioritised through the National Skills Development Plan 3 of 2026.	**Partially implemented**
13.		Operationalise a Performance-Based Skills Visa System, governed by a sectoral quota (25–30% of the workforce, depending on industry), with time-bound permits linked to measurable knowledge-transfer outcomes, reviewed annually.	MoHASS, MoJLR, MEIYSAC, NCRST, MIME	None	**No implementation recorded**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
14.		Launch a Retired Industry Experts Programme to harness seasoned technical professionals for mentorship and hands-on training in specialised subsectors such as pharmaceuticals, machinery, and renewable energy.	MoJLR, MEIYSAC, NCRST, MIME	MoJLR: Through the provision of employment services, the Ministry conducts annual pre-retirement workshops to equip members of the public with the information and knowledge needed to plan and prepare for retirement. These workshops primarily target individuals, particularly public service employees aged 45 years and above, to raise awareness and sensitise them on effective retirement planning and preparation. MEIYSAC and MoJLR are busy working on modality to develop the retired industry Experts Programme for mentorship and hands-on training in the identified sectors. No progress update Consultation have started.	**Partially implemented**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
15.	**8. National Quality Infrastructure**	Upgrade NSI facilities and equip regional testing centres in SEZs and industrial parks.	NSI	Existing testing laboratories in Walvis Bay and Lüderitz; Metrology services in Windhoek and Walvis Bay. Feasibility study required to establish fit-for-purpose, accredited testing facilities in SEZs and industrial parks. Implementation dependent on the SEZs Bill and dedicated funding to ensure sustainable, utilised infrastructure. The development of testing capacity to support regional industrialization is dependent on the full implementation of the SEZs bill and provision of dedicated funds. These will ensure that these infrastructures do not become white elephants	**Implemented**
16.		Provide dedicated funding for sector-specific testing hubs (e.g. food safety, pharmaceuticals, chemicals).	NSI	45 accredited chemical and microbiological testing methods covering food, water and environmental samples. Expansion of food testing capacity for toxins and contaminants, and establishment of a fuel's quality testing laboratory underway. Metrology laboratory ISO/IEC 17025 accredited; expanded calibration services, with pressure, humidity and electrical capacity under development.	**No implementation recorded**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
				Improved Government grant allocations; however, sustained, dedicated sector-specific funding remains a challenge. Dedicated budget allocations to be pursued through the line Ministry and Ministry of Finance, alongside strategic stakeholder partnerships. Pharmaceuticals fall under NMRC (Ministry of Health), not NSI.	
17.		Align NQP with AfCFTA and SADC quality frameworks to ensure mutual recognition of standards.	NSI	National Quality Policy aligned with the SADC Protocol on Trade and AfCFTA Africa Quality Policy. Continued adoption of SADC, ARSO, AFSEC, ISO and IEC standards based on market needs. Testing, inspection, conformity assessment and certification services accredited to international standards, with Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) in place. Metrology harmonisation through SADCMET, SADCMEL, AFRIMETS and BIPM. Reviewed Standards Regulations pending gazetting to strengthen technical regulations in line with SADC TBT, AfCFTA Articles 6–7 and WTO TBT.	**Partially Implemented**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
18.		Establish a Quality Infrastructure Coordination Unit to link industry with testing and certification agencies.	Lead: NSI MIME	Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy expected to coordinate implementation of the National Quality Policy. NSI has initiated awareness programmes, including the National Quality Awards. National award winners participate in regional SADC Quality Awards, promoting quality standards and alignment with national and African quality policies. GS1/NamCode: National Manufacturing Registry and Certification framework developed; eligibility and verification guidelines approved; initial registration and certification process initiated. While the Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy is expected to play a coordinating role in the implementation of the National Quality Policy, the NSI has initiated awareness programmes including the National Quality Awards, where winners also participate in regional (SADC) quality awards in line with national and Africa quality policies	**No implementation recorded**

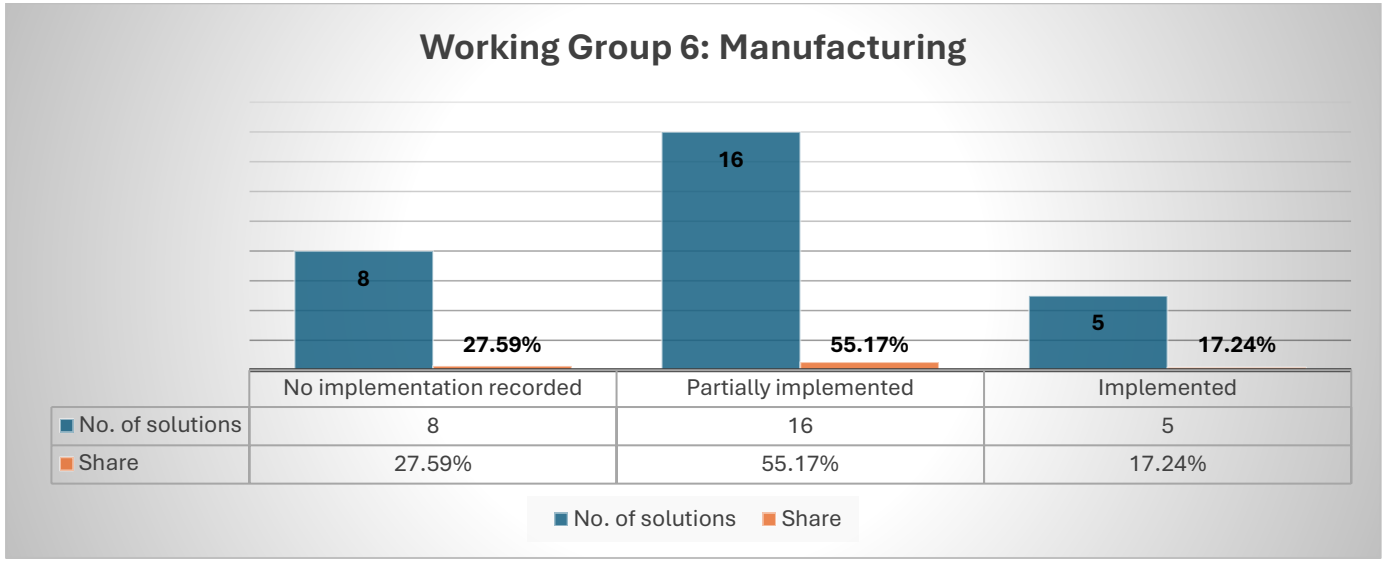
#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
19.	**9. Energy Cost Entrapment and Market Reform**	Implement a Phased Energy Market Liberalisation Plan to the current 30% limit to 100% on power sourcing from Independent Power Producers (IPPs), while introducing flexible tariffs for manufacturers.	NamPower, ECB	Increasing the contestable market limit to 100% could have unintended adverse consequences for the electricity supply industry, particularly by undermining NamPower's ability to honour existing long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with regional suppliers and domestic IPPs, potentially resulting in stranded contractual commitments and financial liabilities. Furthermore, it could lead to the displacement of relatively low-cost contracted electricity with more expensive alternative supply, ultimately increasing the overall cost of electricity to the market and consumers. However since uptake is only about 10% of the 30%, Customers that have taken up the 30% are allowed to apply for additional quantity. It is observed that there is a slow uptake of the allocated 30% by the Customers especially the Local Authorities who hold a bigger share of the 30%. To better manage the introduction of further quantity above 30% qualifying customers are expected to first take up the 30%.	**No implementation recorded**
20.		Increase IPP access from 30% to 50% by 2026, 70% by 2028, and 100% by 2030 for industrial users over 1 MW.	NamPower, ECB	As per the above: Not economically viable	**No implementation recorded**
21.		Establish Industrial Energy Wheeling Corridors connecting renewable generation zones to manufacturing clusters.	NamPower, ECB	The existing Modified Single Buyer that includes the wheeling framework, all manufacturing clusters are allowed to procure their energy needs from any IPP in the county, and does not need a specific additional direct connection to the IPP. In addition, a study on the Transmission Network	**Implemented**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
				Expansion and Renewable Energy and Clean Energy Integration for the **Southern Transmission Corridor** in Namibia has been undertaken and will be finalised by end of December 2026.	
22.		Introduce bulk industrial tariff reforms with time-of-use pricing (target: N$1.00–1.20/kWh)	NamPower, ECB	Time of use tariff already implemented since 2010. Government funding and support is needed to ensure the target price is implementable. The Ministry with the Electricity Control Board is currently exploring options to see how to make electricity tariffs more affordable for the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.	**Partially Implemented**
23.		Ring-fence NamPower's transmission business to ensure financial stability during liberalisation.	NamPower, ECB	NamPower transmission business is ringfenced, and a separate tariff is calculated based on its revenue requirement.	**Implemented**
24.		Enable SEZ-based manufacturers to co-invest in hybrid IPPs (solar + storage + gas) under ECB-regulated frameworks	NamPower, ECB	The market is open to all to invest in Solar and BESS, including for own generation, frameworks such as the MSB, Net metering do exist.	**Implemented**
25.	**10. Enterprise Development and Manufacturer Recognition**	Establish a National Manufacturing Registry and Certification System with transparent eligibility criteria and periodic review.	MIME, MHAISS, BIPA, NAMRA	BIPA confirms that 2,380 manufacturing entities are currently registered in the Business Registry. This provides the baseline for the National Manufacturing Registry. MIME will establish the National Manufacturing Registry and Implement Certification System in Q4 of the 2026/27 FY	**Partially Implemented**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
26.		Set up a dedicated one-stop facilitation centre to fast-track incentive applications, skills visas, and import approvals for certified manufacturers.	MIME, NAMRA, MHAISS, BIPA	BIPA One Stop Service Centre established and operational since 28 November 2025, housing 13 institutions namely: BIPA, NAMRA, NIPDB, SSC, MHAISS, City of Windhoek, NaCC, MIT, MEFT, MAWLR, MIME and NAMPOL. The rate of rejected visas for skilled workers (O&G, Marine) – Implemented. Applications are considered on a case-by-case basis.	**Implemented**
27.		Link Manufacturing Status to access priority programmes (e.g. SEZ licences, concessional financing, skills quota, and land allocation)	MIME, NAMRA, MHAISS, BIPA,	MIME is working with MIRT to finalise the SEZ and incentives framework to which Manufacturing Status will be linked. MIME will establish the National Manufacturing Registry and Implement Certification System in Q4 of the 2026/27 FY Formal linkage to SEZ licences, concessional financing, skills quotas and land allocation remains pending.	**No implementation recorded**
28.		Develop performance benchmarks to ensure accountability and encourage continuous upgrading by registered firms.	MIME, NAMRA, MHAISS, BIPA,	Benchmarks to be built into the SEZ and incentives framework being finalised with MIME.	**No implementation recorded**
29.	**11.Institutional coordination**	Lead: MIME (custodian of Manufacturing Status and the SEZ framework), with NIPDB as the single point of entry for investors. MoF: sets the tax and incentive policy and approves the fiscal cost. NamRA: confirms tax and customs	MIME, MoF, NAMRA, MHAISS, DBN:	No progress reported.	**No implementation recorded**

#	Challenge/ Problem area	Proposed Solution(s)	Reporting / responsible institution(s)	Progress update	RAG Status
		compliance of applicants and status holders. DBN: applies the status in priority appraisal for financing. Others: Home Affairs (work permits) and local authorities (industrial land).			

7. IMPLEMENTATION SCORECARD FOR NAMPPF WORKING PROPOSED SOLUTIONS



8. Scorecard Summary for NAMPPF Working proposed solutions

RAG status		Share	Interpretation
RED	8	27.59%	No implementation progress update recorded
AMBER	16	55.17%	Implementation activity / partial progress reported
GREEN	5	17.24%	Marked complete in the report
Total	**29**	**100.00%**	

9. Proposed Remedial Actions

Proposed solution	Remedial Action	Lead Institution	Timeline	Expected Deliverable
Competitive input costs: (utility)	Request for a presidential decree to allow specified activities to be implemented though the Sustainable Special Economic Zones (SEZ)bill is still under discussion.	NamPower, ECB	November 2026 – March 2027	Revised tariffs for manufactures
Enterprise development policy implementation (enforcement)	Request for a presidential decree to allow specified activities to be implemented while the Sustainable Special Economic Zones (SEZ)bill is still under discussion.	MIME, NAMRA, MHAISS, BIPA	November 2026 – March 2027	Implementation

SEZ Implementation by March 2027	Request for a presidential decree to allow specified activities to be implemented while the Sustainable Special Economic Zones (SEZ)bill is still under discussion	MIME, NAMRA, MHAISS, NSI	November 2026 – March 2027	Infrastructure development, More decent jobs
Investment Incentives (Domestic and Foreign)	Request for a presidential decree to allow specified activities to be implemented while the Sustainable Special Economic Zones (SEZ)bill is still under discussion.	MIME, NAMRA, MHAISS, BIPA MIME	November 2026 – March 2027	SEZ incentives development fund
National Manufacturing Registry and Certification System Implementation	Request for a presidential decree to allow specified activities to be implemented while the Sustainable Special Economic Zones (SEZ)bill is still under discussion+.	MIME, NAMRA, MHAISS, BIPA	November 2026 – March 2027	Certification system