

# Annual Report 2015/16



Ministry of Industrialisation,  
Trade and SME Development

**GROWTH  
AT HOME**

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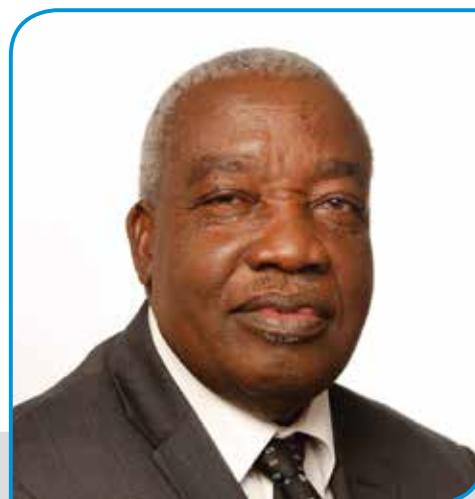
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## ABBREVIATIONS &amp; ACRONYMS

<b>ACRWC</b>	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>BEE</b>	Black Economic Empowerment
<b>BRICS</b>	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
<b>BIPA</b>	Business and Intellectual Property Agency
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>CORAL</b>	Congo Oil Refinery Plant
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>DID</b>	Directorate of Industrial Development
<b>DIT</b>	Directorate of International Trade
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>EAB</b>	Estate Agents Board
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>EIF</b>	Environmental Investment Fund
<b>EPA</b>	Economic Partnership Agreements
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investment
<b>FTA</b>	Free Trade Agreement
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GRN</b>	Government of the Republic of Namibia
<b>HQ</b>	Headquarters
<b>HRH</b>	His Royal Highness
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication Technology
<b>IPR</b>	Intellectual Property Rights
<b>IUMP</b>	Industrial Upgrading and Modernisation Programme
<b>MOF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium -Term Expenditure Framework
<b>MGE CW</b>	Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare
<b>MITSMED</b>	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>MTP</b>	Medium Term Plan
<b>NACC</b>	Namibia Competition Commission
<b>NAU</b>	Namibia Agricultural Union
<b>NCCI</b>	Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry

<b>NDC</b>	Namibia Development Corporation
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NMA</b>	Namibia Manufacturers Association
<b>NPC</b>	National Planning Commission
<b>NTB</b>	Namibia Tourism Board
<b>NSI</b>	Namibia Standards Institute
<b>ODC</b>	Offshore Development Corporation
<b>PDC</b>	Product and Development Centre
<b>PTA</b>	Preferential Trade Agreement
<b>SACU</b>	Southern African Customs Union
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Countries
<b>SME</b>	Small Medium Enterprise
<b>TFTA</b>	Tripartite Free Trade Agreement
<b>UAE</b>	United Arab Emirates
<b>UNDaO</b>	United Nations Delivery-As-One
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>WBCG</b>	Walvis Bay Corridor Group
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organisation

# FOREWORD



In this edition of our Ministry's Annual Report, I first and foremost want to acknowledge the sterling work done by all my predecessors who built the foundation of this portfolio which is today the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development. By standing on their shoulders, we can approach the future with confidence. Let us work towards the realisation of Namibia's National Development Plans, especially Vision 2030. Sceptics want us to believe that Vision 2030 is too ambitious to achieve since its deadline is only 15 years away. They say there is no evidence on the ground to steer Namibia towards the status of an industrialised country with a knowledge-based economy. We, however, know that we are on the right track. By shifting gears and by working harder – and smarter – we can indeed reach the ambitious goal we have set to make Vision 2030 come true in our lifetime.

This Ministry has put in place the requisite legal and regulatory building blocks to fully industrialise Namibia; to strengthen its trade both locally, regionally, continentally and globally; and to vigorously enable small and medium enterprises to develop and flourish. We know that thousands of jobs will be created by both SMEs and big business. We know that wealth will be created and distributed more equitably when Government has created an enabling legal and regulatory framework for business to grow. When we analyse the economies of countries such as South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan, to name but a few, we are encouraged by the fact that these countries invested heavily in their SME sectors. This enabled them to be counted as vibrant and successful economies who punch far above their weight in the global arena.

Our strategic objectives are therefore to promote the country's manufacturing activity; to grow and diversify our exports and export markets; and to promote the growth and development of our SMEs. To achieve these objectives, the Ministry works tirelessly to implement existing laws such as the Companies Act, the Close Corporations Act, the Foreign Investments Act, the Imports and Exports Control Act, the Price Control Act, the Regulation of Monopolistic Conditions Act and the Trade Practices Act. Where required, the Ministry will amend some legislation and repeal others that are not conducive for our objectives.

The 2015/2016 Annual Report will further inform the reader of the Ministry's various outreaches locally, regionally, continentally and internationally during 2015. Locally, we hosted the MSME Policy Review and Regional Consultations in Windhoek and in the 14 regions. On the regional level, we participated in the SADC Extraordinary Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe; the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in Gaborone, Botswana; the 26th Edition of FILDA in Luanda, Angola; and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in Johannesburg, South Africa. Continentally, we attended the AGOA Forum 2015 in Libreville, Gabon; and the

Meeting of Ministers of Trade in Nairobi, Kenya. The Ministry was also represented at important international forums in for instance Turkey, Dubai and China. All these outreaches were aimed at strengthening the Ministry's mandate in terms of industrialisation, trade and SME development. Apart from reaching out to international entities to attract Foreign Direct Investments to grow our economy, we also reached out to other countries to share and learn more about best practices.

In conclusion, I want to encourage all staff members – from management to the rank and file – to embrace and internalise the Vision and Mission of the Ministry through hard work, commitment and dedication in the execution of their daily tasks. Let us march, in unity, to Vision 2030!

Enjoy the read.



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I Ngatjizeko (MP)

**MINISTER**



# MITSMED TOP MANAGEMENT



**Hon Immanuel Ngatjizeko**  
Minister of Industrialisation,  
Trade and SME Development



**Hon Pieter van der Walt**  
Deputy Minister of Industrialisation,  
Trade and SME Development

**Mr Gabriel P. Sinimbo**  
Permanent Secretary



## MANAGEMENT



**Ms. Bernadette Artivor**  
Deputy Permanent  
Secretary  
Namibia Investment  
Centre



**Dr. Michael Humavindu**  
Deputy Permanent  
Secretary Industrial  
Development  
and Agencies



**Ms. Annascy Mwanyangapo**  
Deputy Permanent  
Secretary  
Trade and Commerce





**Mr. Munu Kuyonisa**  
Director  
Administration  
and Finance



**Ms. Petrina Nakale**  
Director  
Industrial  
Development



**Mr. Benjamin Katjipuka**  
Director  
International Trade



**Ms Maria Pogisho**  
Acting Director  
Commerce



**Ms Patricia Liswaniso**  
Deputy Director  
Trade Promotion



**Ms Diina Nashidengo**  
Deputy Director  
Business & Entre-  
neurial Development



**Ms Diana Tjiposa**  
Deputy Director  
Trade Policy



**Ms Hermine Himarua**  
Deputy Director  
Finance &  
Administration



**Ms Dolly Amoomo**  
Director  
Namibia Investment  
Centre



**Mr Calicious Tatalife**  
Deputy Director  
Industrial Policy,  
Planning &  
Development



**Mr Wilbard Nashandi**  
Deputy Director  
Projects & Incentives



**Ms Angela Dau-  
Pretorius**  
Deputy Director  
Investor Services  
Administration

## PART ONE: GENERAL INFORMATION

### 1.1. VISION

To be the leading Ministry in the drive towards industrialisation, the realisation of an export-driven economy and making Namibia a preferred FDI destination in order to achieve increased and sustainable economic benefits and employment for Namibians, and realise international competitiveness.

### 1.2. MISSION

To create an enabling environment for increased domestic and foreign direct investment, trade and industrial development, and to position and safeguard the interests of Namibia in the regional and global economy.

The Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development is responsible for the development and management of Namibia's economic regulatory regime, on the basis of which the country's domestic and external economic relations are conducted. It promotes growth and development of the economy through the formulation and implementation of appropriate policies to attract investment, increase trade, and develop and expand the country's industrial base.

### 1.3. CORE VALUES

Integrity: Consistent, Honest and Trustworthy in our dealings with Clientele and Stakeholders

Quality: Deliver Quality and Standard services in line with the Public Service Charter

Transparency: Perform our duties in a fair, open and honest manner

Accountability: Be responsible and accountable in the performance of our duties

Efficiency: Deliver timely, efficient and effective service to the public

Professionalism: Provide and execute our duties in a competent and skillful manner

Creativity and Innovation: Strive towards Creativity and Innovation to improve productivity in a cost-effective manner

Foresight: Foresee problems and take proactive actions to respond swiftly and effectively to challenges

### 1.4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Investment promotion
- Promotion of manufacturing activity
- Growth and diversification of Namibia's exports and export markets
- Promotion of growth and development of SMEs

## 1.5. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

### MITSMED ADMINISTERED THE FOLLOWING LEGISLATION (TABLE 1)

Name of Act	Purpose
1. Companies Act, 2004 (Act No.28 of 2004)	To provide for the incorporation, management and liquidation of companies; and to provide for incidental matters.
2. Close Corporations Act, 1988 (Act No. 26 of 1988)	To provide for the formation, registration incorporation, management, control and liquidation of close corporations.
3. Foreign Investment Act, 1993 (Act No. 24 of 1993 as amended)	To make provision for the promotion of foreign investments in Namibia.
4. The Import and Export Control Act, 1994 (Act 30 of 1994)	To provide for import and export control.
5. Price Control Act, 1964 (Act 25 of 1964 as (amended)	To provide for the control of prices.
6. Regulation of Monopolistic Conditions Act, 1955 (Act 24 of 1955 as amended)	To provide for the prevention or control of monopolistic conditions.
7. Trade Practices Act, 1975 (Act 76 of 1975)	To provide for the control of certain advertisements; to restrict the giving or supply of benefits and the use of trade coupons in connection with the sale of goods or the rendering or provision of certain services; to prohibit or control certain trade practices.
8. Trades and Occupational Licences Repeal Act, 1995 (Act 10 of 1995)	To repeal the laws relating to trades and occupational licences.

### 1.6. PUBLIC ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER (TABLE 2)

Name of Public Entity	Enabling Legislation	Purpose
1. Namibia Standards Institution (NSI)  The Chief Executive Officer Ms Chie Wasserfall Namibia Standards Institution Tel: +264 61 386400 Fax: +264 61 386454 Email: info@nsi.com.na Website: www.nsi.com.na	Standards Act , (Act No. 18 of 2005)	The NSI was established to promote the use of standards and quality assurance and control in industry, commerce and the public sector; provide conformity assessment services; certification of systems, product and personnel systems; inspect and test products and materials; and trade (legal) metrology – enforcement of product labeling, weights and measures The NCC is tasked to promote
2. Namibia Competition Commission (NCC The Secretary: Namibia Competition Commission Mr Mihe Gaomab II Tel: +264 61 224622 Fax: +264 61 401900 Email: mihe.gaomab@nacc.com.na Website: www.nacc.com.na	Competition Act (Act No. 2 of 2003).	competitive market conditions through investigation and prosecution of anti-competitive activities; reviewing and approving mergers and exemption applications; and disseminating information to businesses, consumers and other stakeholders.

<p>3. Offshore Development Company (ODC)</p> <p>The Chief Executive Officer (Acting) Mr Phillip Namundjebo Tel: +264 61 283 7360 Fax: +264 61 231 001 Email: odc@odc.com.na / Phillip.namundjebo@odc.com.na Website: www.odc.com.na</p>	<p>Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Act (Act no. 9 of 1995 as amended).</p>	<p>The ODC's mandate is to promote and market investment opportunities under Namibia's EPZ regime, monitor and co-ordinate all EPZ related activities and provide an umbrella facilitative service to approved investors in the country. The Company also develops and leases serviced industrial and business sites and factory shells to entrepreneurs.</p>
<p>4. Namibia Development Corporation (NDC)</p> <p>The Managing Director (Acting) Mr Pieter de Wet Tel: +264 61 206-2294 Fax: +264 61 223854 Email: pieter.dewet@ndc.org.na Website: www.ndc.org.na</p>	<p>Namibia Development Corporation Act (Act No. 18 of 1993).</p>	<p>The objects of the Corporation are to promote, develop and support all sectors of the Namibian economy for sustained economic growth and the economic empowerment of its people in conformity with the development strategies and policies of the Government of the Republic of Namibia.</p>
<p>5. Namibia Estate Agents Board</p> <p>The Manager (Acting) Ms Jacky Hoff Tel: +264 61 249885 Fax: +264 61 234709 Email: neab@iway.na Website: www.neab.iway.na</p>	<p>Estates Agents Act (Act no. 112 of 1976).</p>	<p>The purpose of NEAB is that of regulating and controlling the activities of estate agents in the public interest. In this regard, the Board is tasked with protecting consumers in estate agency transactions while having regard to the interests of the industry; maintaining and promoting the standard of conduct of the industry; and regulating the activities of estate agents in general.</p>
<p>6. Walvis Bay Export Processing Zone Management Company (Pty) Limited</p> <p>The Manager Mr Jan Kruger Tel: +264 64 205 095 Fax: +264 64 206 132 E-mail: wbepzmc@iway.na Website: www.wbepzmc.iway.na</p>	<p>EPZ Act (Act No. 9 of 1995).</p>	<p>Responsible for managing and promoting the EPZ regime in Namibia's premier harbour town, Walvis Bay. In this regard, the Company provides investment facilitative services such as acquiring and servicing industrial land; construction and leasing of industrial factories; processing and facilitating applications for EPZ status, work permits and visas, and other investor needs.</p>

## PART TWO: HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2015

### 2.1. Seminar on the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA) of the Common Market For Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Date: 5 August 2015

Venue: Nampower Convention Centre

On 05 August 2015, the MITSMED held a consultative and information sharing seminar on the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA) of the Common Market For Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) which was signed on the 10th of June 2015 in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt.

The seminar discussed the soon to be launched Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) of the African Continent.

The objective of the seminar was to inform the business community and the public on the trade implications of the multilateral processes that Namibia is party to.

During the consultation, the seminar understood that the TFTA was the building block for the CFTA.

The economic integration of the African continent is a long vision embodied in the 1991 Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, popularly known as the Abuja Treaty.

It was further mentioned that critical areas essential to the TFTA is the Rules of Origin which are still yet to be finalised and that Namibia will only ratify the TFTA instruments once all the issues pertaining to the Rules of Origin have been finalised.

Some of the pertinent issues as highlighted by the Permanent Secretary of MITSMED during the seminar were the following:

1. The Tripartite FTA to culminate in the Continental FTA, would provide a large continental market free of duties which would be crucial to spur economic growth and development;
2. The need to accelerate the process of industrialisation through regional value chains thereby producing quality goods for export into these markets which are in the process of negotiating market liberalisation;
3. The need to align our competition policy to guide our offensive strategies and interests in the TFTA and CFTA;
4. The need to develop institutional capacities to protect our local industries, including those that are still in their infancy against unfair trade practices in these economic integrations; and
5. The need to engage the business community countrywide in educating them on the costs and benefits of Namibia's participation in these multilateral processes.





In attendance at the meeting (from left to right): Dr Michael Humavindu - Deputy Permanent Secretary (Industrial Development), Ms Annascy Mwanyangapo - Deputy Permanent Secretary (International Trade), Mr Gabriel P Sinimbo - Permanent Secretary, Hon Immanuel Ngatjizeko (Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development) and Hon Pieter van der Walt (Deputy Minister)

## 2.2. MSME POLICY REVIEW AND REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS

Date: 11 August 2015

Venue: Nampower Convention Centre

The Stakeholder Engagement Process was launched on the 11th of August during a meeting in Windhoek, after which 16 meetings were held nationwide. The consultation process closed off with a high-level breakfast meeting on 6 October 2015 and a Wrap-up event on 7 October 2015 respectively. The high level breakfast meeting was aimed at soliciting inputs from key stakeholders on the MSME definition, policy recommendations and institutional framework identified in the revised MSME Policy to ensure the effective promotion and strengthening programmes of MSMEs in the country. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a key role towards fostering job creation and income generation and improving the living conditions of the Namibian people. This role is recognised by the Namibian Government who adopted the Policy and Programme on Small Business Development in 1997.



MSME Policy Review Secretariat team (Left to right): Ndilimeke Shityeni, Nafimane Shipanga, Elisia Muhongo and Jeaneth Katjipi

This Policy has not been reviewed since its inception, despite a number of changes having taken place in various facets of SME development as well as in the macro and micro-economic environment in Namibia. The Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development (MITSMED) has thus realised the need for reviewing the current SME Policy and Programme to take such structural changes into account. A Technical Committee composed of staff members from the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, the Bank of Namibia (BoN) as well as the Local Economic Development Agency (LEDA), an agency of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD) conscripted the first draft of the revised policy.

The Technical Committee identified the need to validate the revised Policy through stakeholder consultations, in order to enable the beneficiaries of the Policy to be part of the review process. The aim of the consultative process was twofold:

- Validate the core principles, policy recommendations identified in the revised MSMEs Policy; and
- Solicit MSMEs' views and suggestions on effective promotion and strengthening programmes of MSMEs in the country.

Stakeholder consultation meetings were held in all the fourteen (14) regions. The targeted audience for the consultation meetings comprised MSMEs and stakeholders engaged in MSME development in their respective regions (NCCI, NMA, and Local and Regional Authorities, to mention a few). In addition, the document was made available on the website of the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development as well as at the regional offices of the Ministry. A dedicated email address was created in order to receive the comments made by MSMEs and stakeholders ([msemepolicy@MITSMED.gov.na](mailto:msemepolicy@MITSMED.gov.na)). MSMEs and the public without access to internet were provided with an option to submit their inputs with the Ministry's regional offices in writing. Additionally, the ministerial postal address was also provided, for stakeholders, MSMEs and the public at large to provide their inputs on the zero draft documents.



The outcome of the regional consultation meetings was presented at the wrap-up event which was held on the 7th of October at Safari Court Hotel. The MSME Policy does not contain strategies but only recommendations. The recommendations are envisaged to guide the Policy Implementation Framework, which will be developed from November onwards. Some of the inputs gathered during the regional consultations will be fed into the aforementioned Policy Implementation Framework, which was expected to be finalised before the beginning of the financial year 2016/17. The Policy Implementation Framework will cascade into a financing plan in order to secure funding for the implementation of the foreseen activities. An act will be developed in order to facilitate the creation of the proposed MSME Development Agency.

### 2.3. Key Missions led by Hon. Minister Ngatjizeko

#### 2.3.1. AGOA FORUM 2015

Date: 22 – 29 August 2015

Venue: Libreville, Gabon

Hon. Immanuel Ngatjizeko, Minister of industrialisation, Trade and SME Development officially visited Gabon to attend and participate in the 14th Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum in Libreville from the 22th – 29th August 2015. The theme of the event: U.S-Africa trade and economic forum, was **“AGOA at 15: Charting a Course for a Sustainable US-Africa Trade and Investment Partnership”**



AGOA Forum 2015 - Libreville, Gabon

The purpose of the visit was to exchange views with the Senators, Congressmen, women and representatives of the Administration of the United States of America and the other 39 eligible member countries of AGOA.

#### 2.3.2. SADC EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT

Date: 29 APRIL 2015

Venue: Harare, Zimbabwe

H.E. Dr Hage Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia led the Namibian Delegation to the SADC Extraordinary Summit, which took place on 29 April 2015 in Harare, Zimbabwe. The Summit was preceded by the meetings of the SADC Council of Ministers on 27 April and the Standing Committee of Senior Officials from 25-26 April 2015. Hon Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Hon Immanuel Ngatjizeko, Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, and Hon Sankwasa James Sankwasa, Deputy Minister of Works and Transport, constituted the Ministerial Delegation.

The summit emphasised the need for effective policy planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation as well as the proper sequencing and alignment of activities in Member States with those at the regional level, in order to ensure that the Strategy and Roadmap on Industrialisation are fully implemented. The Summit further approved an appropriate institutional framework to support the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, aligned to the Revised RISDP (2015-2020). The institutional framework will aim at enhancing the capacity of the Secretariat to deliver on the Strategy including the institutional infrastructure requirements of SADC.



H.E. Dr Hage Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia (far right) together with other African heads of state.

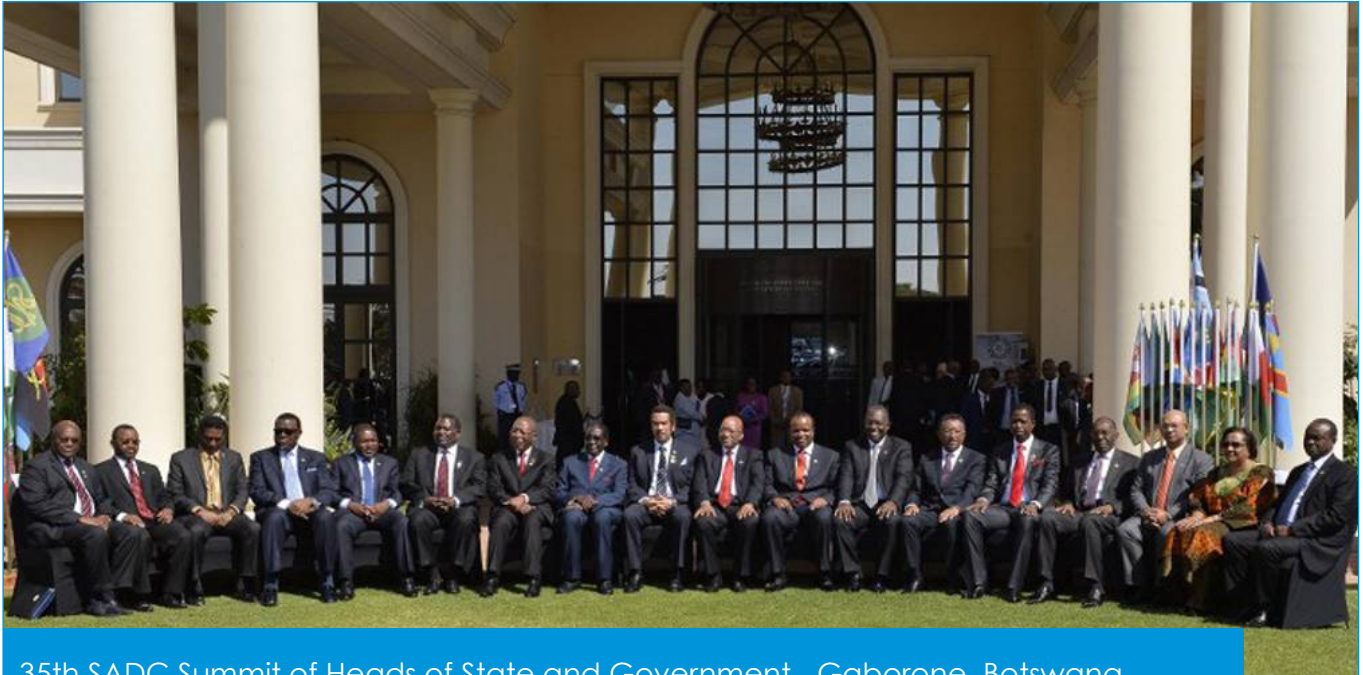
### 2.3.3. 35th SADC SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

Date: 8 – 18 August 2015

Venue: Gaborone, Botswana

The 35th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government was held from 17 to 18 August 2015, and was preceded by the Council of Ministers on 14 to 15 August and the meetings of the Standing Committee of Senior Officials, the Finance Committee and Finance Sub-Committee which took place from 8 to 13 August 2015. The Summit was held at the Gaborone International and Convention Centre (GICC) in Gaborone, Botswana.

The Namibian delegation to the Summit was led by H.E. Dr Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic, who was accompanied by the First Lady Mrs Monica Geingos, Hon Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah - Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Hon Immanuel Ngatjizeko - Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, Hon Alpheus Ngaruseb - Minister of Works and Transport, Hon Pohamba Shifeta - Minister of Environment and Tourism, Hon Penda ya Ndakolo - Minister of Defence, H.E. Mbapeua Muvangua - High Commissioner of Namibia to Botswana, as well as Officials from the mentioned ministries and the Office of the President.



35th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government - Gaborone, Botswana.

The 35th Summit was held under theme: **“Accelerating Industrialisation of SADC Economies through Transformation of Natural Endowment and Improved Human Capital”**.

The summit noted that the performance of SADC economies with respect to primary indicators (inflation, fiscal deficit, public debt, GDP growth) was mixed, largely affected by external factors including the fall in oil prices, decline in commodity prices, strengthening of the US dollar resulting in the depreciation of most of the currencies in the Region, power shortages, and natural disasters. The Region on average attained a real GDP growth rate of 3,4% and a single digit inflation rate of 6,3% during 2014/2015; while notable growth was recorded for some of the fastest growing economies in SADC [and also in the world], namely Angola (10.3%), Mozambique (7.3%), Tanzania (6.6%) and DRC (6.6%).

The summit further noted the critical role played by the macroeconomic convergence programme in facilitating stability and deepening market and financial integration; and urged Member States to intensify and consistently implement regional policies and programmes as well as their national economic reforms, plans and strategies to address the challenges affecting SADC economies for a sustainable growth path.



### 2.3.4. MEETING OF MINISTERS OF TRADE

Date: 20 July 2015

Venue: Nairobi, Kenya

An Informal meeting of African Ministers of Trade in preparation towards the 10th Ministerial Conference (MC10) of the WTO was convened on 20 July 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya. In attendance at the meeting were the following Member States: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Sahrawi Republic, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Here are some of the issues discussed: At the meeting, the Ministers emphasised that Agriculture is central to the balance of outcomes. They noted that it may not be realistic to expect movement on the issue of domestic support but that it should be kept on the table. The gathering further highlighted the improvements that could be made on market access, export competition and cotton. Specific proposals were made to be incorporated in revisions to the schematic document.

On services, the Ministers proposed that given the lower ambition in agriculture, a roll-back of the 2008 signalling conference should now be expected. Here again, services liberalisation in the context of the TFTA and CFTA, as well as other African initiatives aimed at enhancing productive capacity, were seen as the priority for African countries. The schematic presentation of issues in Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights TRIPS, Accessions and Fisheries Subsidies were largely approved but the Ministers insisted that the latter is a strategic issue for Africa requesting special safeguards including domestic support.



African Ministers of Trade - Nairobi, Kenya

The Ministers agreed to meet again in the same informal configuration at a convenient time to take stock of ongoing developments in preparation for MC10 and to review the revised and updated schematic document with a view to come up with an affirmative African common position for MC10.

### 1.3.5. MISSION TO TURKEY

Date: August 2015

Venue: Turkey

Hon. Nihat Zeybekci, the Turkish Minister of Economy, hosted Hon. Piet van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development during his visit to Izmir, Turkey while attending the 84th Izmir International Fair which was organised by the Turkish Ministry of Economy, in August 2015. This followed the signing of an agreement on trade and economic cooperation between the Governments of Namibia and Turkey on 5 November, 2014 by the former Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, Hon. Calle Chlettwein and Her Excellency, Deniz Çakar, Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Namibia. The MoU highlights areas of cooperation in mutual investment, energy and mineral resources, agriculture and livestock, education and health, science and technology. The establishment of the Namibia- Turkey Joint Trade Committee is also highlighted in the agreement whose function would be to promote and facilitate trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

On the basis of reciprocity, the Turkish Ministry of Economy and the Turkish Exporters Assembly sent a business delegation to Windhoek from 7 to 9 October 2015. Hon. Bernhard Esau, Minister of Fisheries and Hon. Piet van der Walt, and Senior officials from the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development received the delegation and hosted a workshop where Namibian business people interacted with their counterparts. The 17 Turkish business delegates represented various economic sectors such as: agriculture (wood & forestry products), automotive (spare parts), construction (equipment & machinery), education (tertiary), electronics, fisheries (fish flour, oysters), manufacturing and machinery (furniture, maize milling, plastics, pipes & fittings), health care, renewable energy, textiles (manufacturing), tourism and general Trading.

### 1.3.6. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT TRADE WEEK DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Date: 27 – 30 October 2015

Venue: Dubai

As Namibia continues to build on its efforts towards pursuing closer trade and investment ties with the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Deputy Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development, Hon. Pieter van der Walt led the Namibian official delegation to the 6th Global Trade Development Week (GTDW) in Dubai, from 27 to 30 October 2015. The meeting brought together Government leaders, business personalities, entrepreneurs and academic scholars from across the globe to network and discuss issues pertaining to trade, finance, industrial development, trade facilitation and investment through one dedicated global forum and exhibition. The event further had plenary sessions, where various speakers from Government, the Private Sector, Multinational Corporations, Academia and Investment Promotion Agencies engaged in discussions on different trade related topics.

The MITSMED officials held a bilateral meeting with Mr Mohammed Nasser Hamdan Al Zaabi, Director of Trade Promotion and the Investment Department, UAE Ministry of Economy and Mr Walid Abdelfattah Farghal Abdalla, Director General of the Annual Investment Meeting. A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the Governments of Namibia and the United Arab Emirates was presented during the meeting. The proposed MoU focuses on cooperation in mutual investment, energy and mineral resources, agriculture and livestock development, education and health, and science and technology sectors. The draft MoU also proposes the establishment of the Namibia - UAE Joint Trade Committee,

at ministerial level whose function would be to promote and facilitate trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The meeting agreed that the UAE Minister of Economy would lead a business and official delegation to Namibia in January 2016. It is envisaged that the UAE delegation will comprise large governmental organisations such as the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, Mubadala Development Company, Emirates National Oil Company (ENOC) and Al Islami Company, amongst others. It was further proposed that the two Ministers sign the MoU during the UAE proposed visit to Namibia.

### 1.3.7. OTHER MISSIONS

Besides the above missions, the Ministry participated in various international trade and investment missions such as: the United Arab Emirates 5th Annual Investment Meeting, United Arab Emirates on 30 March - 1 April 2015; 26th Edition of Filda, Luanda, Angola, 21 to 26 July 2015; 19th CIFIT Xiamen – 8 to 11 September 2015; Congo Brassaville 19 to 20 November 2015; Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in Johannesburg, South Africa on 4 to 6 December 2015.

## Part Three: Programme Performance

### 3.0. Voted Funds (Table 3)

Main Appropriation N\$'000	Adjusted Appropriation N\$'000	Actual Amount Spent N\$'000	Not Spent N\$'000
990 024 000.00	832 915 000.00	459 091 616.21	373 823 383.79
Responsible Minister:	Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development		
Administering Department	Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development		
Accounting Officer:	Permanent Secretary of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development		

### Provisional figures as of 25 February 2016

#### 3.1. Aim of Vote

Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development is charged with the responsibility of spearheading the development and expansion of the country's trade and industry sector, as an important source of growth, employment and the country's ability to compete in the regional and global markets. In this regard, the Ministry devises appropriate policy and legal frameworks and programmes for attracting and facilitating domestic and foreign direct investment, promoting an entrepreneurial culture and a dynamic local industries sector, as well as for expanding and diversifying industrial production, export markets and sources of production inputs.

#### 3.2. Performance per programme

##### 3.2.1. INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

##### Programme description

The programme is aimed at creating conditions necessary for increased investment and the development of a robust and competitive industrial sector in the country aimed at boosting entrepreneurship among the local population and at increasing entry and participation of

emerging and existing small businesses into the mainstream economy. This involves the development of policies and strategies on industrial development, whose objective is to boost the supply side capacity of local industries and ensure an increased contribution to the manufacturing sector to contribute to GDP.

### **(a) Industrial Planning and Business Development** **Objective of Programme**

To create conditions necessary for increased investment and the development of a robust and competitive industrial sector and to oversee the overall industrial development and industrialisation of the country. The mission was to achieve equitable and sustainable industrial development, income and employment creation by providing an enabling environment through proactive, accountable leadership and professional services.

#### **Output and achievement:**

The Industrial Policy Implementation and Strategic Framework titled "Growth at Home" - ; Namibia's execution strategy for industrialisation was considered and approved by Cabinet towards the end of 2014. This strategy outlines specific goals and action plans that need to be carried out to come closer to our industrialisation goals during 2015-2020. "Growth at Home" is meant to facilitate the achievement of higher contributions to manufacturing output and value added activities by specifically targeting sectors in which Namibia possesses a comparative advantage. The "Growth at Home" execution plan has also been endorsed as per the SADC Industrial Policy Framework and Roadmap.

The Industrial Upgrading and Modernisation Programme approved 15 companies and assisted 4 companies in total with various interventions ranging from technical assessments, coaching and training, products development, market exposure and equipment purchases. An impact assessment carried out on beneficiaries indicated that the assistance from IUMP has resulted in sustained enterprises that could have otherwise closed down, increased employment, increased production output, decreased production cost and improved products, and subsequently resulted in higher turnover. Some beneficiaries have also accessed additional markets.

### **(b) Activity Business Development**

The SME Bank is operational and has assisted three hundred and fifty three (353) entrepreneurs with business loans and other related services; Eight Hundred and Ninety Five (895) SMEs with an allocated resource envelope of N\$ 36,2 million country-wide were assisted with production equipment and machinery; in addition, one hundred and seventy seven (177) entrepreneurs were assisted with entrepreneurial training, workshops as well as mentorship services; nine (5) entrepreneurs were assisted with feasibility studies and six (6) with business plans.

### **(c) Sites and Premises Development Programme**

Under the Sites and Premises Development Programme which makes affordable operating business premises available to entrepreneur's countrywide, the Ministry has completed the construction of SME Parks at Okakarara, Ruacana, Keetmanshoop, Onethindi and Grootfontein.





MITSMED Ohangwena Regional Offices at Eenhana (front of the building)



MITSMED Ohangwena Regional Office (back of the building)

#### (d) Equipment Aid Scheme (EAS)

The Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development has been mandated to promote Industrialisation through the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Namibia. In doing so, several support programmes such as the Equipment Aid Scheme (EAS) were introduced to assist MSMEs that are involved in manufacturing and value addition business activities with production equipment and machineries. The ministry procured and provided production equipment and machinery to 431 needy SMEs in the 14 regions to an amount of 28 million.

Table 4 – Value of equipment purchased during the reporting period

NO	REGION (SMEs)	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS APPROVED	VALUE OF EQUIPMENT TO BE PURCHASE/ REGION, N\$
1	Zambezi	24	1,455,680.00
2	Erongo	46	3,090,399.00
3	Hardap	28	2,181,561.00
4	//Karas	18	1,549,331.00
5	Kavango East and West	34	1,436,122.00
6	Khomas	47	5,175,028.00
7	Kunene	34	1,365,122.00
8	Ohangwena	40	2,852,057.00
9	Omaheke	28	1,509,346.00
10	Omusati	34	1,881,495.00
11	Oshana	34	2,351,241.00
12	Oshikoto	23	1,936,496.00
13	Otjozondjupa	41	2,085,447.00
Total		431	28,869,325.00

### 3.2.2. TRADE PROMOTION AND COMMERCE

#### (a) Domestic Trade Management Activity

The main purpose of this activity is to enable a business environment that promotes innovation, intellectual property rights, and competition and consumer protection: Specific activities include but are not limited to:

- The development and adoption of an appropriate legal, regulatory and institutional framework for effective registration, establishment and operation of businesses
- The registration, protection and enforcement of intellectual property, standards, conformity assessment and franchises
- Promotion and safeguarding of consumer welfare and market competition, as important for a vibrant and robust domestic economy

#### (b) External Trade Management Activity

The main purpose of this activity is to promote exports in terms of products and trading partners in order to increase the export share of GDP: Specific activities include but are not limited to:

- Provision of advice to government on global and regional developments in the area of international trade in order to ensure that Namibia's economic and trade interests are safeguarded
- Promotion of Namibian products in international markets through targeted promotional activities such as trade missions, fairs and exhibitions; product and market research and development

- Provision of financial supports to SMEs to participate in the afore-mentioned events
- Managing trade measures such as tariffs settings and investigation, anti-dumping and safeguard measures

### (c) Commerce

The main purpose of this activity focuses on the initiation, development and adoption of appropriate legal and regulatory instruments, provision of an effective intellectual property regime, conformity assessment, business set-up and related services, consumer protection, franchises and market competition to enable and support increased activities.

#### Achievements and outputs

- New National Consumer Policy drafted
- New National Competition Policy drafted
- New Industrial Property Act promulgated and regulations drafted
- On-line business name reservation partly introduced on BIPA website
- Intellectual Property Act promulgated and regulations drafted, and Business and Intellectual Property Agency established and interim board members appointed
- 42,543 close corporations registered over the three-year period with 14,951 registered in 2014/15 and 13,309 in 2015/16
- 3,660 proprietary limited, Section 21 and foreign companies registered over the three- year- period, with 1,222 registered in 2014 and 1,188 in 2015
- 9,320 sole proprietors registered over the three-year period, with 4,541 registered in 2014/15 and 4,070 in 2015/16
- 20 contract workers appointed by BIPA, with 10 appointed in the 2014/15 financial year
- Trade mark and patent registrations fully up to date (first time in 7 years)
- Liquor Act regulations amended
- 187 mergers and acquisitions approved
- MITSMED and NACC successfully challenged the Wal-Mart-Massmart merger and established entry requirements concerning local sourcing and supplier development
- Working agreements established between NaCC and sectoral regulators
- Construction of the inspection centre in Luderitz (umlaut on u of Luderitz)
- Construction of phase 1 of the testing centre in Walvis Bay
- Accreditation status obtained and maintained
- Competent skilled staff acquired (NSI)
- Shellfish sanitation programme implemented

### 3.2.3. INVESTMENT PROMOTION

#### Programme Objective

The purpose of this programme is to achieve an increase in number, value and nature of domestic and foreign direct investment in Namibia. This activity is to be achieved by, among others, creating an enabling environment for investment, which involves having in place an appropriate legal and regulatory framework; a proper plan and strategy for marketing Namibia as a preferred investment destination and enhancing Namibia's positive competitiveness ranking.

**(a) Investment Facilitation**

A combination of domestic savings and foreign capital has boosted the country's level of investment and industrial activities. During the reporting period, the Ministry, through its investment promotion agencies implemented measures aimed at nurturing domestic investment and attracting foreign direct investment. During the period under review, the Ministry facilitated 13 new investments worth N\$2,8billion and committed to create 836 permanent jobs. These investments are from South Africa, Germany, Zimbabwe, Portugal, Belgium, Italy and Dubai.

**New Investments Facilitated**

During the 2015/16 financial year, the Namibia Investment Centre has facilitated new investments to the value of N\$409 million, which created about 260 jobs in various economic sectors such as tourism, hospitality, agriculture, manufacturing, construction and services.

**Table 5**

Item	Investment Amount	No of Jobs	Sector	Country of Origin
1	15,000,000.00	2	Farming/Agriculture	China
2	1,000,000.00	3	Tourism,Hospitality	DRC Congo
3	2,900,000.00	8	Manufacturing	South Africa
4	5,000,000.00	40	Trading, Services	India
5	1,200,000.00	14	Manufacturing	United Kingdom
6	500,000.00	8	Construction	South Africa
7	4,000,000.00	7	Manufacturing	Germany
8	700,000.00	2	Services	Germany
9	2,000,000.00	5	Manufacturing/Exporting	Angola
10	130,000,000.00	81	Services	Angola
11	15,000,000.00	17	Wholesale/Trading	Pakistan
12	2,750,000.00	4	Construction	Netherlands
13	25,000,000.00	35	Hospitality	Germany
14	500,000.00	10	Manufacturing	South Africa
15	3,600,000.00	4	Tourism/Hospitality	Germany
16	200,000,000.00	20	Hospitality/Tourism	South Africa
<b>Total</b>	<b>409,150,000.00</b>	<b>260</b>		

**(b) SOE, SDI Contribution**

During the year under review, the Walvis Bay Corridor Group consulted SDI stakeholders in the regions and solicited 5 potential projects that will be developed to a bankable stage. Some of the successes for the Namibia SDI programme are: profiling of SDI project list and shortlisting of flagship anchor projects; stakeholder validation workshop to solicit review comments and ratification of Namibia's SDI Programme by MITSMED management. The group also held bilateral discussions between Namibia and South Africa on Cross - border value chains with a view to incorporate SDI projects as candidate pilot projects where collaboration is required. During the year under review, the NCCI carried out investment promotion activities locally and abroad. The activities undertaken included outward missions to countries such as DRC, China, Finland, South Africa, Angola and Cuba. These missions resulted in the signing of various cooperation agreements in the fields of construction, mining, personnel training and others. In addition, the Chamber introduced and launched the 2014 **NamBic Report (Namibia business climate survey)**. The survey identified, among other issues, the cost of doing business and the regulatory framework as issues affecting the private sector.

**(c) Aftercare Services**

The Namibia Investment Centre provides aftercare services to existing investors by facilitating their work permit and visa applications. About 22 new work permits and 27 permanent resident permits to new investors were granted during the year under review. Company visits in the regions are conducted to identify new businesses registered and monitor and evaluate investors' operations, as well as to ensure that they are in compliance with Namibian laws and regulations. Among the 14 regions in the country, 10 were visited and in the 10 regions approximately 200 companies were evaluated. Consubsequent to the visits, some investors were issued with notice letters of non-compliance, which they need to adhere to within 6 months. In addition to monitoring and evaluation done through company visits, the NIC facilitated around 1,049 work permit applications as indicated in Table 6 below:

**Table 6, Work Permit Applications Facilitated**

	Type of Application	No
1	New Permits Processed	378
2	Renewals Processed	384
3	Deffered Cases Processed	63
4	Accompanying Permits Processed	16
5	Appeal Cases Processed	100
6	Change of Condition Permits Processed	40
7	Others	68
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,049</b>

### (d) **Namibia Investment Promotion Bill**

The New Investment Promotion Bill has progressed to its final stages and was submitted to the Legal Drafters for legal drafting and scrutiny before tabling in Parliament.

Furthermore, the ministry started drafting the regulations for the new Investment Promotion Act, which will form part of the governing structure under which investments will be admitted into the country. Such regulations will stipulate the classification of sectors to be reserved for Government, for local investors, and with special entry requirements such as joint ventures. As part of the consultation process, two meetings with the private and public sector respectively were hosted during the period under review.

### (e) **Integrated Client Service Facility (ICSF) One-Stop-Shop**

In pursuit of improving Namibia's competitiveness, the Ministry, through the Namibia Investment Centre, has been involved in several initiatives aimed at unpacking and addressing specific indicators of the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business in Namibia, as well as putting into place mechanisms for the enforcement of the new Investment Promotion Bill upon promulgation. One of these mechanisms is the Integrated Client Service Facility (ICSF).

During the period under review, the Operational Model and the Implementation Roadmap for the establishment of the ICSF were finalised and submitted to Cabinet for endorsement. Two stakeholder consultative workshops were conducted during the period under review.

The envisaged vision of ICSF is to be the "Seamless and responsive client services for business investors to start a business in Namibia". The facility will provide quality advice for business, and deliver an integrated e-services portal that will automate and integrate services delivery across multiple stakeholders involved in the starting of a business. Namibia moved from 88th down to 101st position in the World, and maintained the 7th position in sub-Saharan Africa, according to the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Ranking Report of 2016.

### (f) **Projects and Research Consultative Meetings**

As part of awareness creation, the Namibia Investment Centre held consultative meetings with regional councils, local authorities and the business community in all fourteen regions.

The core objectives of the meetings were to sensitise the regional councils and local authorities and the entire the business community about the Namibia Investment Centre's (NIC) mandate and programmes.

During the meetings crucial information on the requirements for packaging and marketing of investment projects were shared. In addition, site visits were paid to ten existing projects for reassessment.

Furthermore, NIC held consultation meetings with financial institutions (i.e. First National Bank, Nedbank, Bank Windhoek, Development Bank of Namibia and SME Bank) for benchmarking purposes, and to ensure that products offered by each financial institution are understood.



### 3.2.4. SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

#### (a) Supervision

To oversee overall trade and industrial related policies and operations to ensure that objectives are achieved and policies are properly implemented; to receive policy suggestions for consideration and to make public Government's policies and guidelines for trade and industrialisation. To oversee the design and leadership implementation of the values, policies and programmes on trade, investment promotion, industrial development, SME support services as well as to ensure the coordination and alignment to the ministerial strategic plan.

#### (b) Coordination and Support Service Activities

To provide administrative or supportive services that the various operational units and agencies of the ministry require in order to execute their assigned core functions and achieve the strategic objectives as set out in the strategic plan. This is ensured through the acquisition and prudent utilisation of human, financial, technical and other resources. It brings together (coordinates) all the other activities for the achievement of the ministerial objectives. The major operational activities are budget formulation, execution and monitoring.

The activities are recruitment, deployment, retention and development of the ministry's human capital which is crucial for productivity and performance against targets, asset management and the implementation of the ministry's strategic plans and programmes. It also involves the acquisition and utilisation of Information Communication Technology (ICT) software and hardware to enhance the Ministry's operational performances.

#### Outputs achieved

A 99% budget execution rate was achieved under the reporting period; the acquisition of the Namibia's commercial residence in Washington DC was finalized; the construction of one regional office and staff accommodation has been completed at Outapi and Mariental. The ministry received an unqualified audit report from the office of the Auditor General.

**Table 7 below indicates the budget allocations and utilisation: N\$'000**

Budget	Expenditure	Utilization	%
Operational Budget	502,580,000	274,635,261.39	55
Development Budget	330,335,000	184,456,354.82	56
Total	832,915,000	459,091,616.21	55

#### (c) MITSMED END OF YEAR FUNCTION 2015

Just like in the previous years, the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development held an end of year function in December 2015 designed to bring management and employees together with the objective of promoting team work through socialising. This is also an opportunity to bid farewell to the ending year, recognise its successes and failures while at the same time welcoming a new year with its challenges. The MITSMED end of year party took place on Wednesday, the 9th of December 2015 at Action Arena – Olympia. The end of a year gathering presents a



good time to look back, reflecting on achievements and gaze forward to see what still needs to be accomplished.

At the event, challenges encountered and achievements attained during the period under review were mentioned. Areas of focus during the ending year, were, amongst others, the consultative and information sharing seminar on the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA) of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA),

East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC); a high level breakfast meeting that aimed at soliciting inputs from key stakeholders on the review of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

What made the year under review truly remarkable was the continuing recurring theme of MITSMED's "Growth at Home" concept and strategy in line with Vision 2030 and NDP4.

### **(d) MITSMED STRATEGIC PLANNING SESSION AND LAUNCH OF COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

Ministry embarked upon a retreat for all management staff, commercial counselors and representative of entities reporting to the ministry. In attendance at the meeting was Hon. Immanuel Ngatjizeko – Minister of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development and his deputy, Hon. van der Walt.

The main event took place at Strand Hotel, Swakopmund in the Erongo region, from 14 – 18 March 2016. Hon. Ngatjizeko reminded the staff of the ministry's mandate derived from the Vision 2030 objective of becoming an industrialised nation, as well as the 4th National Development Plan and its emphasis on creating an enabling environment for growth in key economic sectors of the country's economy. The Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development and all its partner organisations have a crucial role to play in spearheading industrialisation and economic development in the country.



Hon. Ngatjizeko officially launching the communication strategy flanked by deputy minister, permanent secretary and MITSMED management staff

At the same event, Hon. Ngatjizeko launched the ministerial communication strategy. The Ministry formulated a plan to dramatically change the manner in which information is disseminated to the public and the manner in which the Ministry's brand is received, perceived and consumed. By creating and opening up the channels to more voices, information has become democratised. Hence the Ministry developed its own Communication Strategy with the objective to create an opportunity for the Ministry to indicate how it will disseminate information to its stakeholders on its programmes, projects and activities to attain its objectives of Growth At Home.

### 3.2.5. SPECIAL INDUSTRIALISATION INITIATIVE

#### PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

This programme has been developed to give effect and achieve the significant expansion of Namibia's manufacturing sector as stipulated in NDP4. It aims at increasing the contribution of manufacturing to GDP and accelerates economic growth and activity by focusing on enhancing growth in the priority sectors. This in turn would result in expanded industrial output, diversified products, enhanced value addition activities, as well as to develop new, and strengthen existing value chains. This activity makes provision for research on the economic and financial viability of priority projects, and provides guidance on subsequent targeted interventions. To oversee the overall Special Industrialisation Initiative, the mission is to achieve equitable and sustainable special industrial development by providing an enabling environment through proactive, accountable leadership and professional services.

#### OUTPUTS ACHIEVED

- Value chain analyses and feasibility studies for targeted projects
- Implementation of specific industrial projects already identified which could be initiated by Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development or any of its agencies in partnership with any appropriate entity to establish and incubate the project
- Providing sector support facilities on a competitive basis for the development of a project within a targeted sector by the private sector.
- Acquisition and development of industrial land
- Acquisition of plants and equipment and other essential infrastructure
- Product development and marketing
- Reduction in the costs of utilities such as electricity, water and telecommunications for priority projects, and capacity building

### 4.0. HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

#### 4.1. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The following developments were recorded in respect of staffing and human resource development during the period under review:

- 18 New appointments and transfers from other O/M/As;
- 5 Promotions
- 12 Transfers to other O/M/As
- 6 Terminations/ resignations from the Public Service; and
- 1 Death

**Table 8 Human Resources Capacity**

No of Staff	2015/16
Approved	341
Funded	291

#### 4.2. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Being a specialised Ministry, staff members at various levels and especially at professional levels were given opportunities and sponsorships to pursue short-term and long-term career and competence-enhancing training, especially in fields relevant to their assigned jobs or to the skills needs of the Ministry.

**Table 9 below highlights some of the training initiatives undertaken during the reporting period.**

Training Course	Male	Female	Total
Skills Audit and TNA (Training Needs Assessment)	1	0	1
Successful Meetings, Minute Taking and Report Writing	5	2	7
Entrepreneurial Management Training Programme	3	0	2
Advanced Development Programme for Private Secretary	0	1	1
Presentation Skills	2	4	6
Transport Infrastructure Development	1	0	1
The Finance Directors' Forum	1	0	1
Business Process Re-Engineering	1	0	1
Total	14	7	20

#### 5.0. CONCLUSION

The editorial team of this publication of the Annual Report would like to thank the Honourable Minister and Deputy Minister for their strong leadership during the year under review.

They, together with other seniors in management, should be credited for accelerating the implementation of programmes and projects envisioned by our Ministry.

Their collective leadership made it possible for the Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development to reach out to local businesses in the private and public sectors in an aggressive drive towards economic growth, the creation of jobs and a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Their outreach initiatives went beyond Namibia's borders in efforts to be part of regional, continental and global economic integration arrangements.

In terms of these arrangements, we want to congratulate our leaders for enabling Namibia to constructively participate in bodies such as SADC, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The Ministry's contributions with regards to the Economic Partnership Agreement between SADC and the European Union as well as the meaningful role it played in the formation of the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) and the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) should also be applauded.

We, the rank and file, should however not merely be passive observers of the laudable work done by our leaders. We must make it our task to inform ourselves of the mandate of the ministry.

We should internalise the values espoused by the Ministry and approach our daily tasks as staff members with integrity, pride and commitment.

We need to acquaint ourselves with the following MITSMED initiatives, amongst many others, aimed at empowering local small businesses:

Agrofood processing, chemicals and salt products, semiprecious stones and jewelry processing and leather and leather products.

We are not required to be actively involved in every activity, but when an application for any kind of assistance from the Ministry, for instance, lands on our desk, we must not let it gather dust.

When we are placed in charge of a project, or become a project member, we should consider it our sacred duty to execute our tasks with total commitment, keeping in mind that the nation is looking up to our Ministry as one of the most strategic institutions in the country.

Always remember: We are an important custodian of the wealth of this country!

**Compiled by:** Elijah Mukubonda

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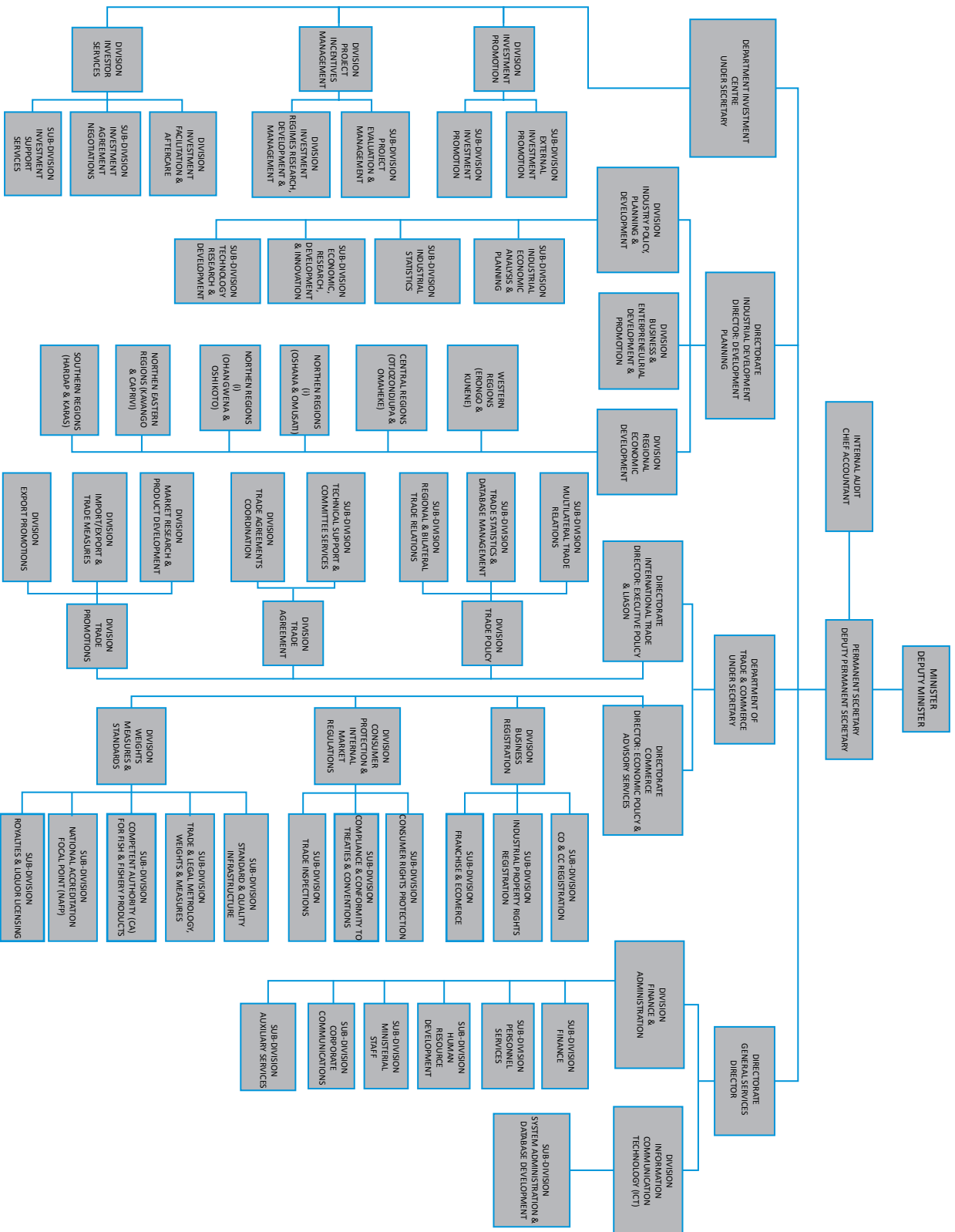
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# 7.0 ORGANOGRAM









# 9.0 SPEECH:



## STATEMENT

BY

**HON. IMMANUEL NGATJIZEKO**

**MINISTER OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, TRADE AND SME DEVELOPMENT**

ON

**THE OCCASION OF THE OFFICIAL OPENING**

**OF**

**THE PUBLIC SEMINAR ON SADC INDUSTRIALISATION STRATEGY AND ROADMAP**

**AT**

**NAMPOWER CONVENTION CENTRE**

**ON**

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 2015**

Director of Ceremonies

Honourable Ministers and Deputy Ministers Present

Senior Government Officials

Distinguished members of the media

Ladies and Gentlemen

Good Morning to You All,

It is with tremendous pride and appreciation for me to proffer these few opening remarks at the very first Public Seminar to disseminate our work as government as directed by our President, His Excellency, Dr. Hage Geingob.

We are gathered here today to discuss very pressing aspects of regional Industrialization attempts at the Southern African Development Community (SADC) level and how to effectively implement and optimize on this as Namibia. In April this year, the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap was officially launched in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap is the blueprint for our regional efforts towards the attainment of our economies' structural transformation. The Strategy and Roadmap is essentially underpinned by the adoption of national Industrial Policies as well as the implementation of the Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme (IUMP) across all member states.

This programme, together with the other interventions in place to stimulate SME growth, innovation, and technological upgrading are the very foundation of our Industrialization activities. Often we say there's no time to lose; well there really isn't much time in this case for us as SADC member states.

We need to attain certain targets and goals as soon as possible and only through collaboration and consensus amongst us as member states can we achieve this. Our SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap' targets are no mean feat. We want to achieve an average salary of US\$ 9,000 per capita by 2050, increasing this to US\$ 17,000 by 2063. We need to do this as a vital necessity and for the very survival of the region. This is the level where our Industrialization ambitions are to be optimized.

#### **Director of Ceremonies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

This is truly an historic seminar, the first ever Public Seminar on Industrialization efforts as directed by our President, His Excellency, Dr. Hage Geingob. Usually and in the past this has always been the domain of lower level officials and discussions. Always kicking this hot potato about in focus groups, committees and task forces! But, never really getting anywhere and certainly not putting the required gravitas and power behind it that Cabinet Level can and now does. We are now ready as a nation and as SADC to embark on a new mission.

#### **Ladies and Gentlemen;**

It is very encouraging to observe the work that has gone into the realization of this important initiative. The Namibia Trade Forum has facilitated the process by holding several stakeholder consultations where your participation and inputs have enriched the process and development of the retail charter.

It brings great delight to know that the Pillars such as local sourcing, supplier development, linkages with the SME sector and capacity building and greater local ownership, which this Charter will rest on, have been identified. Further, three working groups namely the FMCG (fast moving consumable goods), Clothing & Apparel, and Building & Harding Task Teams have been established and their work has commenced.

I have been told that the Task Teams have met, elected their chairpersons, and are looking at the modalities of the negotiations of the charter. You are aspiring to conclude the negotiations and to have a Charter in place by the third quarter of 2015, which is next year.

#### **Director of Ceremonies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

During the negotiations phases of the Strategy and Roadmap, Namibia as a member state essentially mimic negotiations tactics as espoused by His Excellency, Dr. Hage Geingob, our then Minister of Trade and Industry. As we all know by now, His Excellency's approach resulted in the EPAs (European Economic Partnership Agreements) to be developed in a much more mutually beneficial platforms of engagement as opposed to unequal economic trading relations.

As in the EPAs negotiations, we ensured that the Strategy and Roadmap recognize the central role of government as an active and not passive agent of industrial change; the fostering and



enhancement of member states' industrial policy space and imbuing social and environmental safeguards in our industrial development efforts.

These interventions, we firmly believed, are part of a coherent approach to ensure that our industrialization efforts will lead to the region to become a force to be reckoned with internationally. Furthermore, we were of the opinion that the adoption of such an approach will allow us to make pragmatic and implementable decisions for the Industrial Policy of Namibia.

The SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap is premised on three pillars, which are:

- Industrialization as champion of economic and technological transformation.
- Enhanced competitiveness at company, industry, country and regional level.
- Regional integration as the context for industrial development.

We need to be aware and mindful of the fact that none of these 3 pillars were conceived in a vacuum. They are part and parcel of a national, regional, African and global Industrialisation eco-system. Our existing Bilateral Cooperation with Angola and South Africa already highlights this fact.

Furthermore what is essential to note is that Namibia made remarkable progress towards attaining these pillars. The adoption of our Industrialization Policy in 2012 and the launch of the Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme (IUMP) financed by Namibia herself, demonstrates our commitment to these pillars.

This is extremely critical and telling; as it demonstrates that we as a nation see the importance of this and are not just 'talking the talk', but actually 'walking the walk.' By financing and investing in this Industrialisation effort at every level, Namibia is truly looking to the future.

### Director of Ceremonies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our nation's budget is geared to this and the Ministry has even changed its name to reflect the importance of all aspects of our economy and especially the SME sector, we are now called; **Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development (MITSD).**

This is the clearest statement we as a government, nation and a region can make when it comes to our intentions. Through the projects, through investments and through bi-lateral agreements with our local, regional and international trading partners and organisations, many of which are represented here today.

We are definitely making headway and the Namibia Industrial Development Agency Bill (NIDA), our Industrial Development implementation arm is in its finalization stages, has been approved by Cabinet and is now with the Legal Drafters. This means that we can and will very soon be able to implement practically what we are talking about. No longer are we discussing 'what if'...we are now discussing 'When's'.

### Director of Ceremonies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Each of our nations has hopes, dreams and aspirations for their countries, its children and future generations. Whether it is in the form of Vision 2030 or as National Development Plans, we all

want and need to tackle the enormous challenges of unemployment, unequal wealth distribution and poverty. Not only because it is the right thing to do, but it comes right down to the very core of our survival as countries, our competitiveness at all levels and it is what we owe ourselves and our citizens.

At the very foundation of achieving any of this and not just paying lip-service to it, is **Industrialisation**. But, also **Innovation** and let's be honest, plain hard work from everyone at every level constantly and consistently working on the vision encompassed in the National Industrial Policy and its implementing framework 'The Growth at Home Strategy'.

In Conclusion, I want to again thank you for your commitment, your presence and I am sure we can have fruitful deliberations during this seminar. Let's seize this unique opportunity and make things happen!

***Thank you for your attention.***



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