

Deloitte.



People, Productivity, Prudence

Deloitte Commentary on the Namibian 2026/2027 National Budget



“This Budget is about restoring balance - between ambition and affordability, between growth and stability, and between today’s needs and tomorrow’s obligations. The choices before us are difficult, but they are necessary.”

Minister of Finance

Hon. Ericah B. Shafudah

26 February 2026

Table of Contents

01	Foreword.....	4
02	National Priorities.....	6
03	Economic Outlook 2026.....	13
04	Tax Policies.....	16
05	Contacts.....	22





Foreword

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts



Gerda Brand
Director: Deloitte
Namibia Tax

The Minister of Finance Hon. Ericah Shafudah tabled her 2026/2027 budget statement in Parliament on 26 February 2026.

The Minister's budget is based on affordability, long-term sustainability, assigning purpose to every dollar and enhancing the roles of state-owned enterprises and private sector.

In 2025, primary industries grew by 2.8% mainly due to increased mining output. Secondary industries however slowed sharply to 0.8% mainly in the manufacturing sector. Tertiary industries grew by 3.3% mainly due to wholesale trade.

Namibian inflation dropped to 2.9% in January 2026 from 3.2% at the same time in 2025. Bank of Namibia expects inflation to average around 3.5% in 2026.

Revenue forecast for FY2025/2026 has been lowered to N\$87.4 billion from the previous projected revenue of N\$89.4 billion. This forecast is below the actual revenue collected in FY2024/FY2025 of N\$89.1 billion. As a result, revenue to gross domestic product is expected to decrease from 35.9% in FY2024/2025 to 31.3% in FY2025/2026. The major contributors are lower SACU receipts and persistent decline in diamond revenue.

At the end of January 2026, operational and development spend stood at N\$63.9 billion and is expected to remain stable at N\$105.9 billion by end of March 2026, representing 39.5% of gross domestic product.

Since the mid-term review in October 2025 the overall budget deficit for FY2025/2026 has been revised upwards to 6.6% of gross domestic product.

Estimated revenue for FY2026/2027 is N\$89.8 billion an increase of 2.5%

Expenditure for FY2026/2027 is estimated to be N\$104.1 billion with overall deficit to decrease to 5.5% of GDP.

Budget deficit is expected to decrease to 3.8% in FY2027/2028 and to 3.3% by 2028/2029.

We review the Minister's statement on fiscal developments in FY2025/2026, examine priority projects, assess revenue collections and budget allocations and discuss tax policies.

01 Foreword

02 National Policies

03 Economic Outlook 2026

04 Tax Policies

05 Contacts



National Priorities

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

Update on priority projects

The Minister provided an update on the progress of several priority projects for 2025/2026, which included:

Housing

Through the Mass Housing Development Programme 82 residential units were provided, while the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia delivered 1 059 units and the National Housing Enterprise 112 units. With an estimated backlog of 300 000 units (National Housing Policy), or even more, an annual estimated units of 30 000 need to be delivered. The total units delivered for the current period, 1 253, is a meager 4% of a very conservative estimate.

Mass formalisation of informal sector

The Informal Sector Programme, launched in 2025, to formalize Namibia's significant informal economy, which employed 58% of the workforce and generated 26.5% of GDP in 2025, invested N\$721 million during the FY2025/2026 period. Investment went into construction of 2 100 houses, creation of 17 421 jobs and nine land services capital projects.

Education

An allocation of N\$633 million was made in FY2025/2026 towards registration and tuitions fees for the first quarter of 2026, to support subsidised free tertiary education at private and public institutions. Projected registration for the 2026 academic year is approximately 134 079 (approximately N\$ 4 721 per student). Registrations and enrollments are not completed yet and final statistics are not available.

Youth fund

A total of N\$257 million was awarded to the National Youth Development Fund with further financial backing of N\$28 million from Namibre, Namport and Development Bank of Namibia. Half of this amount has been allocated to direct project disbursements, 35% to an endowment fund and 15% to coaching, mentoring and related services.

A total of N\$70.7 million for 163 projects were approved (65 by the Development Bank of Namibia; 53 by Agribank and 45 by the Environmental Investment Fund) with an estimated 723 jobs expected. Of this amount approximately N\$13.8 million has been disbursed.

Agriculture, land reform and water management

During 2025, a total of 1 290 hectares were planted, of which 617.2 hectares was for wheat cultivation with a projected output of 3 357 tonnes. A total of 673.3 hectares of rice and horticultural crops (potatoes, watermelons, onions, cabbage and tomatoes) were planted with an expected output of 808 tonnes.

Targeted agricultural programme

Ministry of Agriculture's Small Stock Distribution and Conservation Agriculture programme supported over 2 000 farmers during FY2025/2026.

Water management

The Ogongo-Oshakati pipeline, which will replace over 52 km of pipeline has reached 81% completion, while the Rundu Bulk Water Project stands at 78% completion.

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

Banking update

Instant payment solution

The Ministry of Finance, Bank of Namibia and payment service providers are working together to improve financial inclusion through affordable digital payment services. The focus is on rural communities, and the informal sector. The aim is to facilitate quick, secure government payments, to reduce travel distances and queues for pensioners. The Instant Payment System is expected to launch in the third quarter of 2026.

FATF Grey list

The Financial Action Task Force (“FATF”) was established to identify jurisdictions with weak measures to combat money laundering etc.

Countries that are actively working with the FATF to address strategic deficiencies to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing are typically ‘grey-listed’. Namibia was grey-listed in February 2024 and has since remediated 13 strategic deficiencies ahead of the May 2026 deadline. Namibia will now be subject to an onsite assessment as a next step to be removed from the grey list.

Deposit guarantee

Cover limits to ensure depositors have access to all or a portion of their funds within a specified time in the event of bank failure will be increased from N\$25 000 to N\$50 000.

Board of directors and executives of banking institutions

The February 2026 Banking Regulations require key leadership positions and at least 70% of board and executive roles of banking institutions to be held by Namibians.

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

Fiscal reform and policy priorities for FY2026/2027

Policy certainty

Acknowledging the need for policy clarity, predictability and confidence in the rules that govern economic participation in Namibia, the Minister provided feedback on the status and way forward on the:

- Namibia Investment Promotion and Facilitation Bill (NIPFA)
- National Equitable Economic Empowerment Framework (NEEEF)
- Special Economic Zones (SEZ) regime.

The Namibia Investment Promotion and Facilitation Bill (NIPFA Bill)

The Ministry of International Relations and Trade concluded a national public consultation process on the NIPFA Bill and accompanying regulations. Inputs received from stakeholders are under detailed review with further updates to be communicated in due course.

National Equitable Economic Empowerment Framework

The Office of the Prime Minister is engaging the business community, to solicit input and discuss viable options going forward.

Special Economic Zone Bill (SEZ Bill)

The SEZ Bill is under legal review and will be presented to Parliament by year-end. We are not aware of any recent consultations regarding the SEZ Bill

Other key public finance policies

The Public Procurement Act has been reviewed, and an Amendment Bill is undergoing legal drafting with possible introduction in Parliament by mid-2026.

The Office of the Prime Minister has successfully developed and launched the Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) Website and Portal Phase I.

The Code of Good Practice on Preferences is to be implemented by all public entities to strengthen industrialisation policies and ensure public spending benefits.

To advance the reform of Namibia's public financial management framework, and to align practices, the Public Finance Management Bill will replace the 1991 State Finance Act and is among the priority bills planned for presentation to Parliament in 2026.

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

Fiscal sustainability FY2026/2027

Fiscal sustainability

To further strengthen fiscal discipline and contain risks, the Government will ensure that contingent liabilities, i.e., guarantees will be used sparingly and maintained below 10% of GDP. Government will further aim to stabilise public debt and place the debt-to-GDP ratio at the SADC benchmark of 60% of GDP.

To streamline operational expenditures, Government will implement various operational expenditure reforms including undertaking a comprehensive review of personnel establishments, eliminating undefined expenditure classifications; coordinating IT systems development, implement an Outcome-Based Budgeting (OBB) framework and managing pricing of public goods and services through market research and use of NSA available data, among others.

To improve the efficiency of public investment, specific recommendations are proposed, including setting minimum project-readiness criteria before any project is included in the development budget. We understand this includes feasibility assessments, verified costing, procurement readiness, and clear implementation timelines.

Role of SOE's

Advancing Namibia's development agenda, the Minister will assign some key strategic projects to SOE's with necessary technical expertise and implementation capacity.

Initially two SOE's, National Housing Enterprise (NHE) and Roads Fund Administrator (RFA), will be used to implement the agenda.

NHE has secured a N\$1.5 billion in loan finance over the MTEF to facilitate the delivery of approximately 2 300 houses.

Fuel levy revenues will be allocated to RFA to finance construction and rehabilitation of priority road infrastructure.

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts



Economic Outlook 2026

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

Revenue

Revenue outturn for FY2026/2027 is estimated at N\$89.8 billion, representing a 2.5% increase from the preliminary outturn of N\$87.4 billion for FY2025/2026.

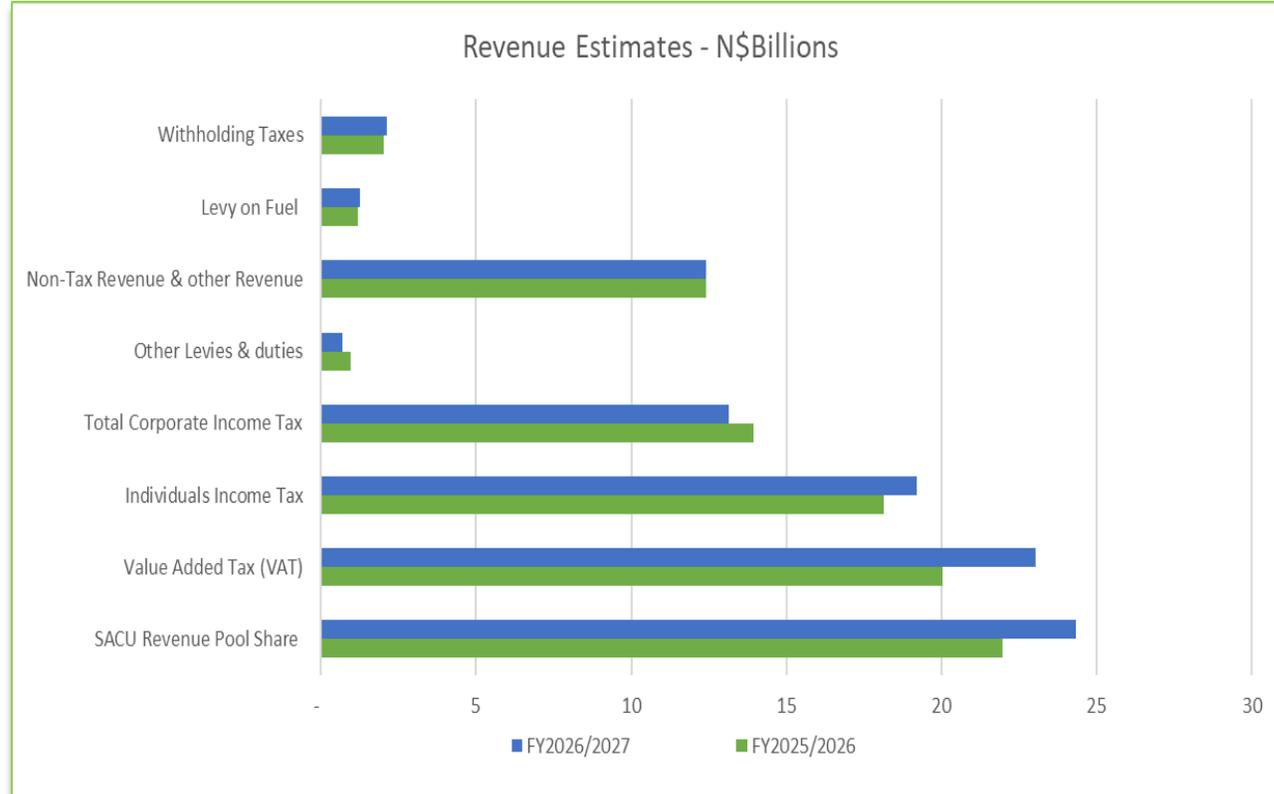
While a medium-term recovery is anticipated, due to a slight rebound in the primary industries, mainly agriculture and mining, and secondary industries such as construction, the immediate fiscal environment remains significantly constrained. The diamond sector that was historically a substantial contributor to fiscal revenue, faces significant challenges due to global demand fluctuations and increasing market penetration from lab-grown diamonds. These challenges have an impact on mineral royalty, export levy and income tax collections as well as dividend contributions.

Revenue from the non-diamond mining sector is expected to decrease primarily due to a temporary dip in gold output as gold operations shift to underground mining.

SACU receipts are estimated at N\$24.3 billion, which is considered a positive boost to revenue.

In addition, the potential sale of an additional 9% stake in MTC could help generate revenue in the upcoming fiscal period.

Below is a comparative revenue outlook for the final 2026/2027 vs Actuals 2025/2026



01
Foreword

02
National Policies

03
Economic Outlook
2026

04
Tax Policies

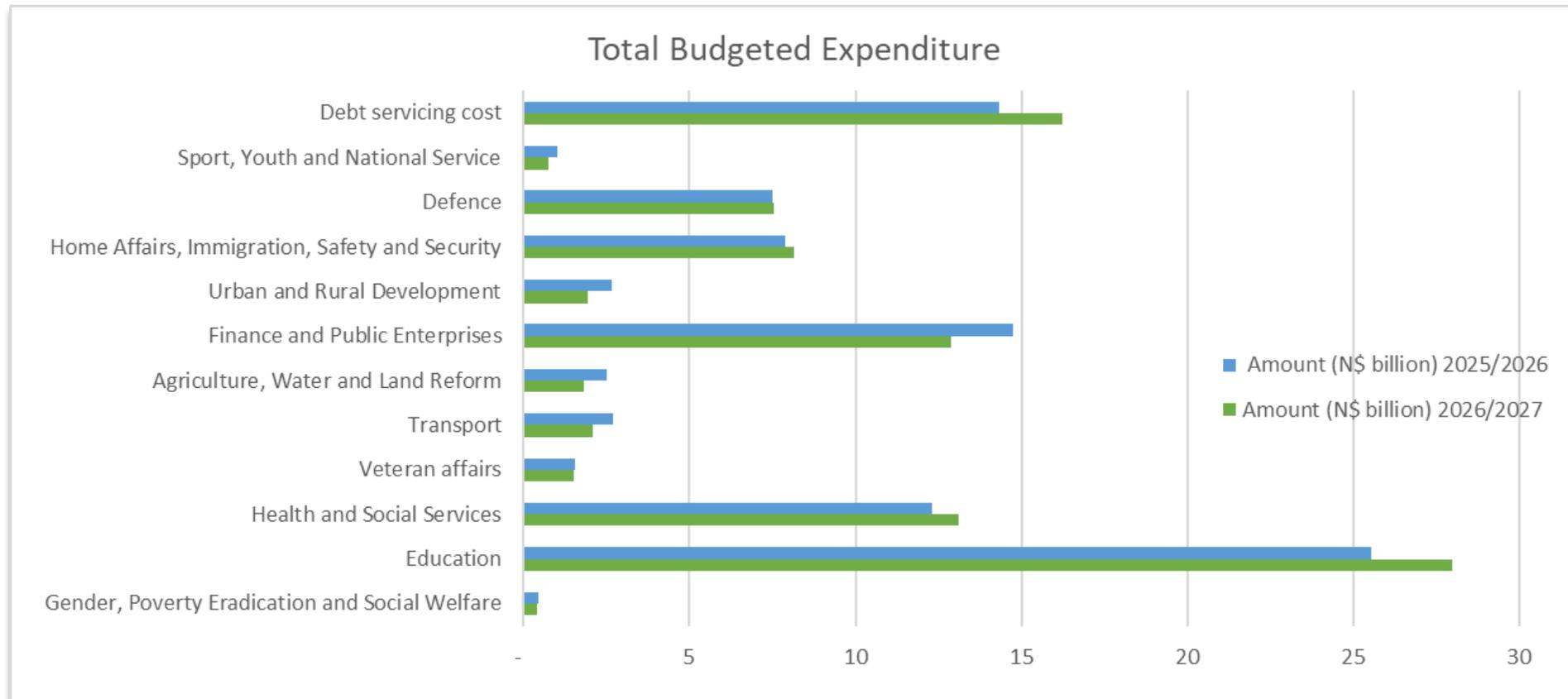
05
Contacts

Expenditure

Government expenditure for the FY2026/2027 is estimated at N\$104.1 billion, representing a 0.05% decrease from N\$105.9 billion recorded in the FY2025/2026. The expected decrease is a result of continued fiscal consolidation measures.

This total expenditure breaks down into N\$81.3 billion allocated to operational expenditure, N\$6.5 billion development expenditure, and N\$16.2 billion interest payments.

In the graph below, we summarize comparative budget allocations for the FY2025/2026 and FY2026/2027.



01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

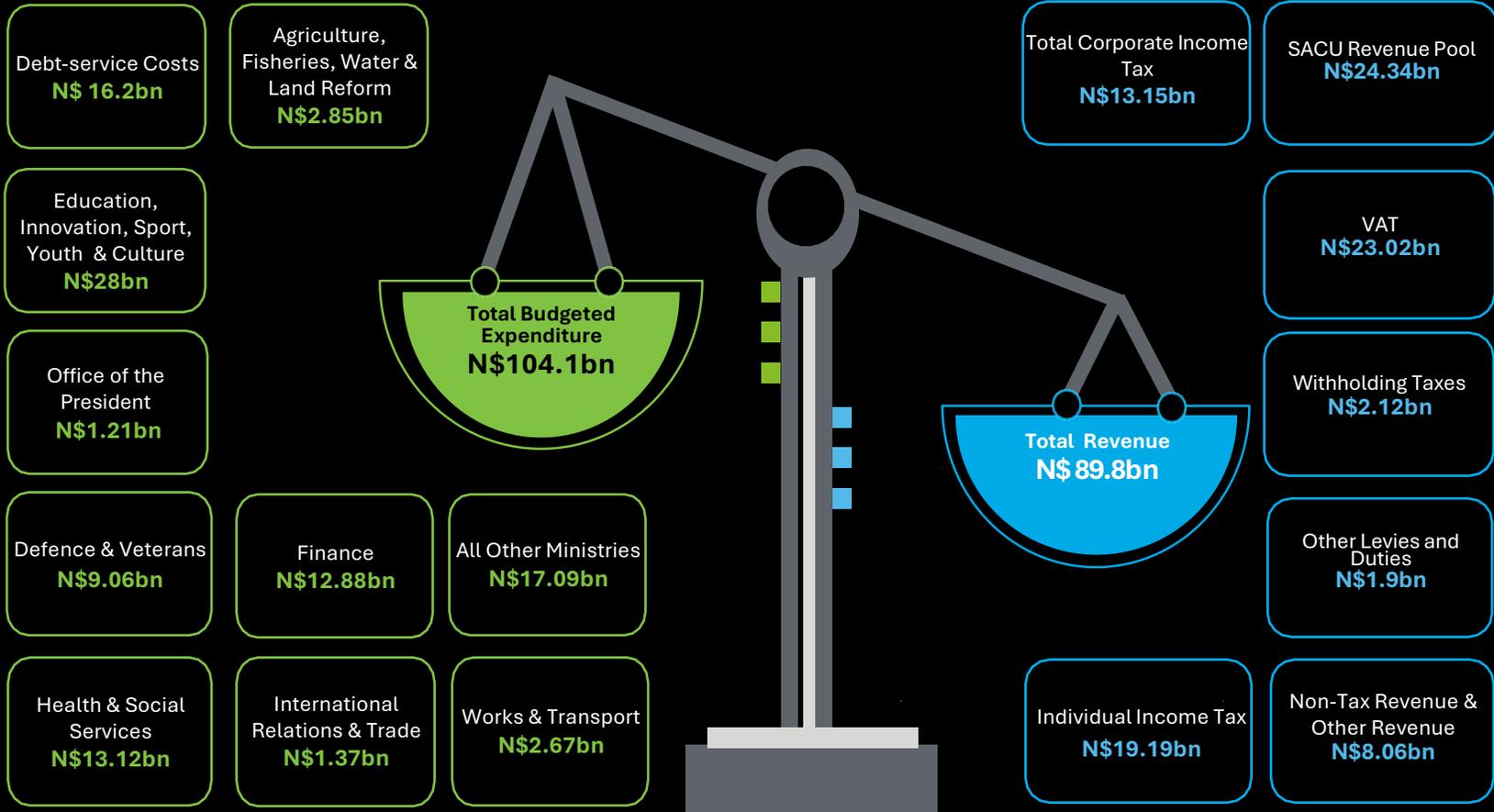
Contacts

Summary of revenue and expenditure FY2026/2027

N\$100 increase in old age grant

***Expenditure budget split:**

- Operational Expenditure of N\$81.3 billion
- Development Expenditure of N\$6.5 billion
- Interest Payments of N\$16.2 billion



- 01 Foreword
- 02 National Policies
- 03 Economic Outlook 2026
- 04 Tax Policies
- 05 Contacts

*The break down of individual revenue categories contained in the revenue and expenditure book does not add up to the total projected revenue

Deficit and Debt

Total debt stock at the end of January 2026 stood at N\$174.5 billion, 65.2% of GDP and comprising of 88% domestic and 12% foreign debt.

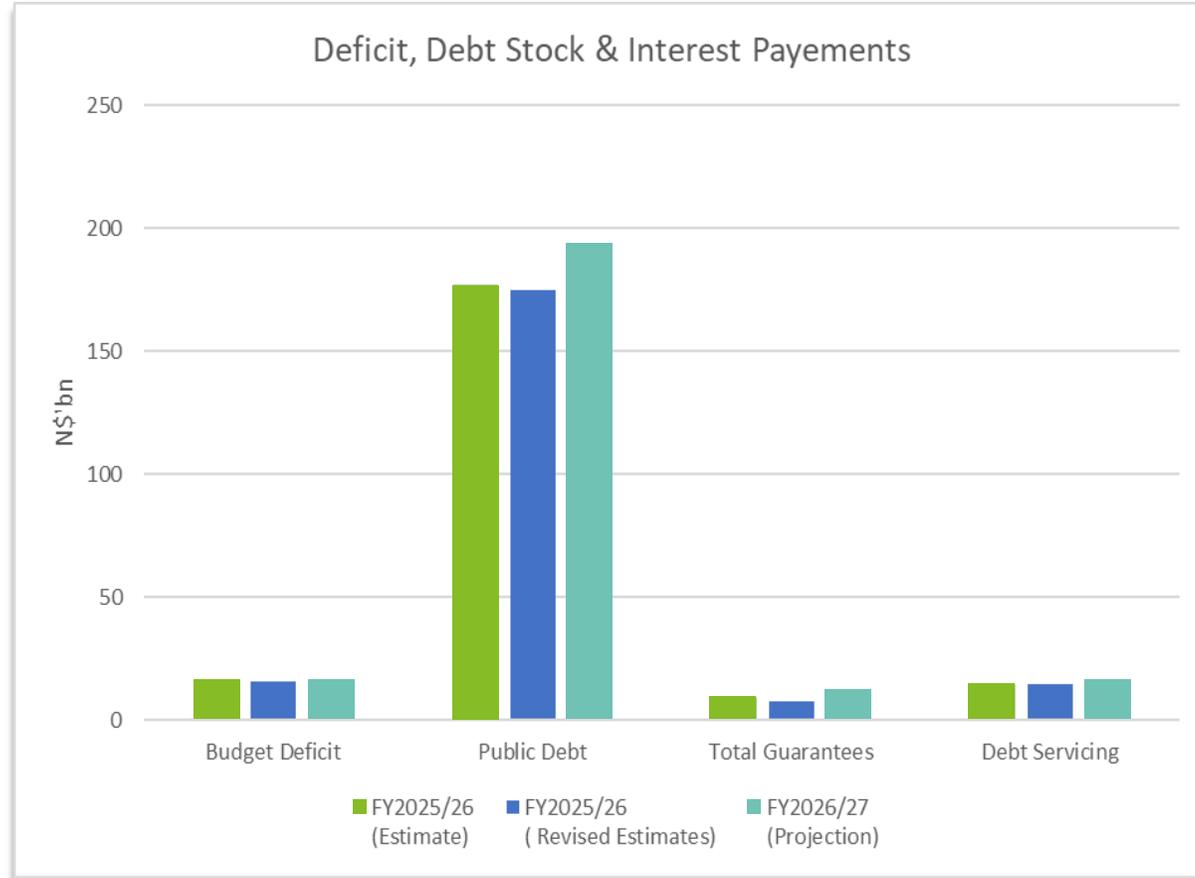
This drop in external debt follows the redemption of the Eurobonds in 2025, which saw part of it refinanced by local commercial banks.

The total government debt is projected to increase from N\$174.6 billion at 65.2% of GDP in FY2025/2026 to N\$217.3 billion by FY2028/2029, an annual increase of N\$14.2 billion per year.

Total government guarantees are expected to reach N\$11.8 billion in FY2026/2027, a 55% increase from N\$7.6 billion reported for the FY2025/2026. The increase in government guarantees is set to support strategic investments and public entities, including the NHE funding mentioned earlier.

Overall, FY2026/2027 debt servicing expenditure is expected to peak at N\$19.2 billion, from the estimated N\$14.5 billion for FY2025/2026, before moderating to N\$12.9 billion in FY2027/2028 and N\$10.6 billion in FY2028/2029.

As a percentage of GDP, interest payments will average about 4.5%, while as a share of total revenue, they are expected to increase to 18.1% in FY2026/2027.



01
Foreword

02
National Policies

03
Economic Outlook
2026

04
Tax Policies

05
Contacts



Tax Policies

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

Tax to GDP

Tax-to-GDP is a good measure of the tax potential of an economy, in that it measures a country's tax revenue relative to the size of its economy as reflected by its GDP. The ratio also provides a view of the overall direction of a nation's tax policy and can be used for international comparisons between the tax revenues of different countries.

According to the World Bank, a tax-to-GDP ratio of at least 15% is vital for sustainable economic growth and development. Namibia's tax-to-GDP ratio is projected to be 29.02% in FY2026/2027 and currently stands at 29.51%.

Prior year tax amendments

The Minister confirmed that the Income Tax Bill is under legal review and is expected to be tabled between July and September 2026 (Q2 of 2026).

The Bill includes the introduction of local dividend withholding tax, taxation of life-insurers, amendments to hybrid financial instruments, reduction of the non-mining corporate tax rate, capping of housing allowances, introduction of a reduce tax rate for small-medium-enterprises, deduction of environmental rehabilitation costs, amongst others.

Tax policy

The Minister announced several new tax changes. As expected, **no details and effective dates have been mentioned.**

All announcements need to pass through the full legislative process before they become effective.

Income Tax

Capital allowances review and update

The aim of this proposal is to revise the capital allowance rules to stimulate business investment and economic growth by allowing accelerated depreciation. This approach allows businesses to deduct the cost of qualifying assets rapidly, reducing taxable income in the early years, improving cash flow, and lowering initial investment costs. With recent changes in the limitation of tax losses, we are not convinced that accelerated depreciation provisions will have the desired effect.

Individual tax rates

The Ministry aims to revise the income tax brackets and thresholds over a two-year period to enhance fairness and maintain a progressive tax system while ensuring sufficient revenue. This is to ensure that inflation does not push taxpayers into higher tax bands without real increases in income.

Corporate Social Responsibility

A tax deduction for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) will be introduced. We assume the provision aims to encourage business to give back to the communities through social projects and initiatives.

Expansion of ring fencing of losses by trade

The Minister announced the introduction of ring fencing of losses by trade. Currently ring fencing of losses is only applicable to individuals. The aim of the expansion of the provision is to prevent the offset of losses against unrelated income while ensuring genuine business activities are not unfairly restricted. However, strict ring-fencing rules may inadvertently penalise genuine business activities, particularly for start-ups or cyclical businesses that naturally incur early losses. This could discourage entrepreneurship and investment if legitimate losses cannot be used efficiently.

Taxation of fringe benefits

The Minister announced a review of fringe benefits taxation to align with modern compensation practices and to ensure fair treatment between cash and non-cash remuneration. Car allowances will be prioritised. This announcement is welcomed as the fringe benefit guide was issued more than 30 years ago.

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

Introduction of anti-avoidance measures

BEPS Inclusive Framework

In continued improvement of transparency and curbing tax avoidance the Minister of Finance announced the introduction of mandatory disclosure for aggressive tax planning. These measures are expected to align with the OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action 12.

The BEPS project was created as a Group of 20 (G20) initiative, aimed at addressing tax avoidance, and thereby ensuring that profits are taxed where economic activities take place and where value is created.

This project led to the creation of various actions, (15 in total) that equipped governments with rules and instruments to attend to revenue leakages.

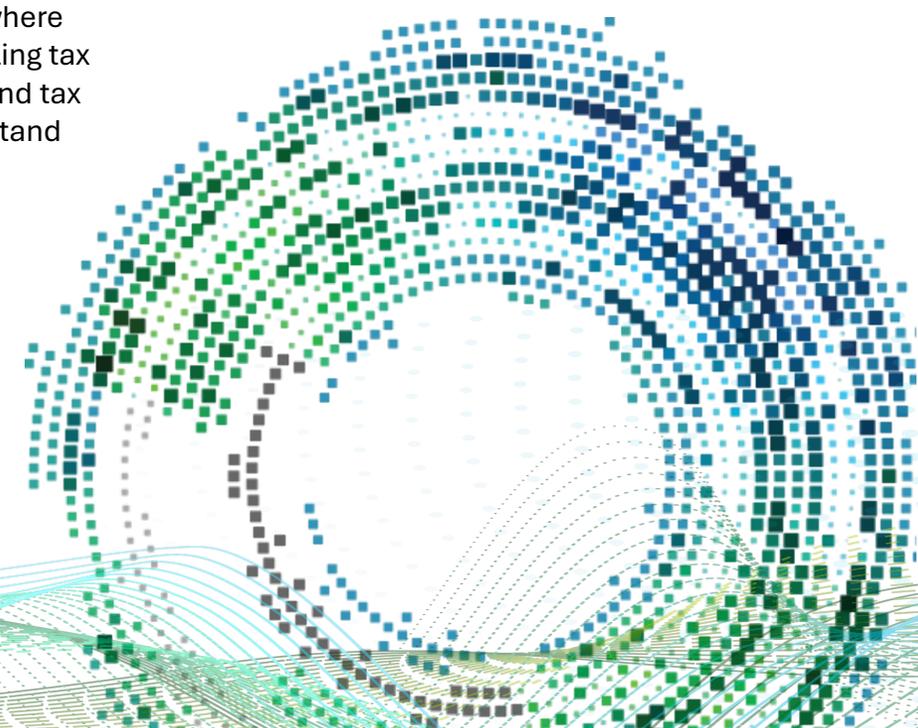
Namibia joined the BEPS Inclusive Framework on 9 August 2019, and by so doing, got access to instruments, draft legislation, etc. to address revenue leakages and similar.

What then is BEPS Action 12?

This action primarily places a mandatory responsibility for taxpayers and promoters (tax advisors, banks, lawyers, suppliers) to disclose to tax authorities, in this case the Namibia Revenue Agency (“NamRA”) information relevant to taxpayers’ compliance. The main purpose of mandatory disclosure rules is to provide revenue authorities with early information regarding potentially aggressive or abusive tax planning schemes and to identify the promoters and users of those schemes. These disclosures become relevant where aggressive tax planning is detected, where taxpayers are not transparent when filing tax returns, or where tax administrators and tax policy unit would like to better understand taxpayers’ behaviour.

How would it potentially work?

First, NamRA would have to mandate taxpayers and promoters (tax advisors, banks, lawyers, suppliers) to report certain schemes that fit aggressive tax avoidance, or avoidance. Such mandate needs to be affected through an amendment in relevant tax laws. Secondly, NamRA would have to decide what these schemes are and finally indicate what kind of information would need to be disclosed, under a “reportable” scheme.



01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

BEPS Inclusive Framework - How would it potentially work?

An example could be that commercial banks be required to share a list of all companies that have made external rental payments. NamRA would then use the reported information to investigate non-compliance with withholding tax legislation.

Non-compliance with these disclosure rules would generally trigger penalties for both taxpayers and promoters (tax advisors, banks, lawyers, suppliers). To avoid information overload, a threshold is usually applied.

What are the typical reportable schemes?

BEPS Action 12 lists some transactions that are most likely to be considered reportable, which include;

- Tax loss creations schemes
- Leasing arrangements
- Employment schemes
- Converting income schemes
- Schemes involving entities located in low-tax jurisdictions
- Arrangements involving hybrid instruments
- Transactions with significant book-tax (permanent) differences

Is Namibia ready?

At inception of NamRA in 2021, Commissioner Sam Shivute had indicated that tax compliance rate was at 57%, and recent updates have not shown a significant improvement. This could be one of the reasons why authorities are seeking to introduce these disclosures.

The implementation of mandatory disclosure rules needs to be considered together with addressing competency and timeous resolution of tax matters at NamRA.

Hybrid mismatches

The Ministry reconfirmed the introduction of anti-avoidance measures particularly targeting hybrid mismatches that erode the tax base.

Anti-hybrid rules aim to neutralize tax advantages created by hybrid mismatches, usually where there is a debt and equity component to a transaction, and ensure that income is taxed once, somewhere, without allowing multiple deductions or non-taxation. The primary global standard comes from OECD BEPS Action 2, which recommends coordinated domestic rules to counter hybrid mismatch arrangements.

This is expected to most likely include, denying a dividend exemption, or equivalent relief from economic double taxation, in respect of deductible payments made under financial instruments as well as introducing measures to prevent hybrid transfers being used to duplicate credits for taxes withheld at source.

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

Value-added tax

E-invoicing

The Minister announced the introduction of an e-invoicing system for VAT registered persons in the prior year and has reconfirmed the intention to implement the system. The system will likely integrate business cash registers with the Integrated Tax Administration System (ITAS). With the e-invoicing system, every invoice generated through the portal will receive a unique identification number. All invoice data will be transferred to the ITAS system in real-time basis, eliminating the need for manual data entry when creating invoices. The move to real-time transaction reporting will also help taxpayers to pre-file VAT returns. This will enable more efficient VAT data collection and monitoring. It is expected to reduce administrative workload, lower compliance costs as well as combat VAT fraud.

Other African countries which are looking to introduce e-invoicing or have introduced e-invoicing already include South Africa, Zambia, Botswana and Angola. In the prior year, the Minister indicated that the e-invoicing was anticipated to be rolled out in April 2026. This time around the Minister did not refer to any timing, which is expected, as several process still need to be developed and legislation needs to be drafted and passed through parliament.

Review of zero-rated basket

The Minister announced that the VAT zero-rate basket will be reviewed to assess which goods and services qualify for zero rating to balance social support with revenue needs. We expect more basic goods and services to be zero-rated.

Agriculture

The Minister announced that the VAT Act will be amended to strengthen priority sectors, such as the importation of agriculture input and the creative industry.

Special Economic Zone

Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act review and update

The Minister confirmed the review and introduction of the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) to attract investment and create jobs. Several tax incentives were proposed to date including a 20% corporate tax rate and zero-rated VAT provisions. The SEZ framework was initiated more than five years ago with the aim of replacing the Economic Processing Zones that ended on 31 December 2025. After all this time the Bill has not been tabled yet, highlighting the need to accelerate the passing of laws.

Petroleum taxation

Petroleum Income Tax Act

The Minister once again mentioned the review of the Petroleum Income Tax Act to address new developments in the sector. The Act creates several uncertainties and timeous amendments are required.

Other taxes and levies

Property tax bands review

The Minister announced the review and adjustment of residential property tax bands to reflect market values and prevent bracket creep. It is not clear which property tax is being referred to.

Additional fishing levies

The Minister announced the introduction of additional levies on the fishing industry, that reflect below average corporate taxes payments.

This could increase government revenue and promote greater tax fairness across sectors. However, higher levies may reduce industry profitability, discourage investment, and potentially lead to job losses or reduced competitiveness.

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts

Minerals export levies review

Mineral export levies will be reviewed as part of a broader assessment of mining taxes, aiming to enhance global competitiveness and maximise national economic benefits.

International sporting events taxation

The Minister announced the introduction of the taxation of revenues from international sporting events. The provision will include tax incentives and provide clear tax treatment of related revenue to promote international sporting events and related promotion of the tourism industry.

Sugar tax

A study will be conducted to assess the effectiveness and impact of a health-related sugar tax. Health-related sugar taxes are imposed by several countries, including South Africa, Mexico, UK on carbonated drinks. The aim is to combat obesity and non-communicable diseases by reducing consumption and encouraging product reformulation.

Sin taxes

The following excise duties on alcohol and tobacco, effective on 25 February 2026 in accordance with the SACU Agreement:

- a pack of 20 cigarettes increased by 77 cents
- a kg of pipe tobacco increased by N\$10.89
- a kg of cigars increased by N\$198.04
- sparkling wine increased by 65 cents per litre
- spirits increased by N\$9.93 per litre
- clear (Malt) beer increased by N\$4.91 per litre
- ciders and alcoholic fruit beverages increased by N\$4.91 per litre

What did not change?

There were no changes, amongst others, to the VAT rate, the VAT registration threshold, export levies, fuel levies and environmental levies.

Tax administration

Tax refunds

NamRA processed tax refunds of N\$9.8 billion during FY2025/2026. NamRA aims to improve operational efficiency by reducing refund turnaround times from 90 days to between 30 and 60 days. Is this feasible with current resource levels and audit methodologies, considering that all credit balances are subject to a verification audit?

Order With Me initiative

A Centralised E-Commerce Clearance Centre will be established by NamRA for the “Order With Me” initiative. This centre is expected to be operational by 30 April 2026 and is set to streamline clearance processes, reduce costs and to minimize the risk of lost goods. This is a proactive initiative taken by NamRA in the light of the rapid growth of e-commerce for Small and Medium Enterprises in Namibia.

Tax Amnesty Programme

There is no extension for the current Tax Amnesty Programme and the deadline remains 31 October 2026.

We encourage taxpayers to ensure their tax affairs are in order before the deadline.

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts



Contacts

01

Foreword

02

National Policies

03

Economic Outlook
2026

04

Tax Policies

05

Contacts



Gerda Brand
Director – Taxation Services
gbrand@deloitte.com.na



Lahya Shapwa
Senior Manager – Taxation Services
lshapwa@deloitte.com.na



Tabitha Mugandiwa
Tax Manager – Taxation Services
tmugandiwa@deloitte.com.na



Lazarus Amukeshe
Assistant Manager – Taxation Services
lamukeshe@deloitte.com.na



Aron Haifene
Senior Consultant – Taxation Services
ahaifene@deloitte.com.na



Marikka Nekwaya
Consultant – Taxation Services
mnekwaya@deloitte.com.na



Sandy Katjinaani
Senior Administrator – Taxation Services
skatjinaani@deloitte.com.na



Diana Hamalwa
Senior Administrator – Taxation Services
dhamalwa@deloitte.com.na



Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (DTTL), its global network of member firms, and their related entities (collectively, the “Deloitte organization”). DTTL (also referred to as “Deloitte Global”) and each of its member firms and related entities are legally separate and independent entities, which cannot obligate or bind each other in respect of third parties. DTTL and each DTTL member firm and related entity is liable only for its own acts and omissions, and not those of each other. DTTL does not provide services to clients. Please see www.deloitte.com/about to learn more.

Deloitte provides industry-leading audit and assurance, tax and legal, consulting, financial advisory, and risk advisory services to nearly 90% of the Fortune Global 500® and thousands of private companies. Our professionals deliver measurable and lasting results that help reinforce public trust in capital markets, enable clients to transform and thrive, and lead the way toward a stronger economy, a more equitable society and a sustainable world. Building on its 175-plus year history, Deloitte spans more than 150 countries and territories. Learn how Deloitte’s approximately 415 000 people worldwide make an impact that matters at www.deloitte.com

This communication contains general information only, and none of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (DTTL), its global network of member firms or their related entities (collectively, the “Deloitte organization”) is, by means of this communication, rendering professional advice or services. Before making any decision or taking any action that may affect your finances or your business, you should consult a qualified professional adviser.

No representations, warranties or undertakings (express or implied) are given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this communication, and none of DTTL, its member firms, related entities, employees or agents shall be liable or responsible for any loss or damage whatsoever arising directly or indirectly in connection with any person relying on this communication. DTTL and each of its member firms, and their related entities, are legally separate and independent entities.

© 2026. For information, contact Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited.