NamPPF
Namibia Public-Private Forum

Energy, Oil & Gas & Green Hydrogen Working Group

NAMIBIA PUBLIC-PRIVATE FORUM | 23 -24th OCTOBER 2025

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Hosted by:

Republic of Namibia
National Planning Commission

Secretariat:

NIPDB
Namibia Investment Promotion & Development Board

Transformative Potential of Namibia’s Mix Energy Policy

Transformative change in GDP & contributor on employment, advancing **NDP6** and **Swapo Manifesto Implementation Plan** goals.

- **National targets: 2030**
- GH2, Oil & Gas, Nuclear, and Renewables Sectors — **complementary and not in competition**.
- **No Government equity / funding required** — focus on enabling **stable political & regulatory frameworks**.
- **Catalyst for multi billion-USD investments**, unlocking Namibia’s Industrial and Economic Future

Sub-Sectors	SMIP/NDP6 Targets	Industry targets	GDP	Jobs
Green Hydrogen	• **Green ammonia** production of 1,300,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) (and 2,000,000 tonnes per annum of port capacity) • **Direct Reduced Iron** (DRI) of 2,000,000 tonnes per annum	• **Green ammonia**: 2,200,000 tpa • Direct reduced iron **(DRI)** of 2,000,000 tpa	**US$ 2 billion per annum** once projects are completed in 2030	**Direct jobs** created: 30,000 (plus 2-3x multiplier for indirect jobs)
Oil and Gas (O&G)	• **SMIP:** Oil & Gas listed as Critical Economic Enabler 3 (2025-2030), priority for job-creation & industrialisation. • **NDP6**: Oil production 150 million boe and gas to 130 million scf/day by 2030. • Raise **employment** to ~75% by 2030; achieve ~7%+ annual GDP growth;	• **3 FIDs** and **1FPSO** by 2030 • By 2030, achieve **first oil** with 150,000 bpd (~55 mln bbs/yr) and **first gas** with 140mln scf/day	**1 FPSO** - 6.8% GDP growth (US$ 1 billion) **4 FPSOs** - 25% GDP growth (US$ 3.3 bln)	**1 FPSO** - ~12,000 total jobs **4 FPSOs** - 45,000 total jobs (Mainly indirect and induced)
Renewable , Electricity, Biomass	• **367 MW renewable energy** capacity cited in NDP6	• **400 MW** by 2030	Local solar PV production could contribute N$37 billion by 2050.	800 direct jobs

OIL & GAS CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenge Faced	Recommendation / Priority Ask to Government
1. LOCAL CONTENT: Tacit and implied provisions of Phased and Flexible approach to the National Upstream Local Content Policy**.**	Implement the Local Content Policy in a **phased and flexible approach.** Explicitly make provision for differentiated requirements between the exploration and appraisal phase versus the development and production phase. **Avoid rigid prescriptions** that could slow investment and instead allow the policy to evolve with the sector's pace and needs, as well as with the development of the country. Use the **Industry Baseline Study (IBS)** as the implementation benchmark and the common reference for planning, monitoring, and aligning expectations across government, academia, Petrofund, service providers, communities, and financiers, ensuring everyone is moving in the same direction.
2. INVESTMENT ACCELERATOR: Awarding new licenses and facilitating data trade	**Award New Licenses Regularly and transparently:** No new exploration licenses issued since 2022. All blocks that received offers in previous bid rounds should be awarded in accordance with established terms of reference. Once awards are finalised, remaining blocks should be offered through at least one annual licensing round. This will boost investor confidence, expand exploration beyond the Orange Basin, and enhancing prospects for a broader and more resilient oil and gas industry in Namibia. **Facilitate Data Trades Among Operators**: Encourage and enable data sharing (both seismic and wells) between operators to accelerate prospect de-risking. This will shorten exploration timelines, reduce uncertainty, and help Namibia attract faster and more targeted investment.
3. ROBUST LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK: Rebalancing Mechanism & Ratification of Arbitration Conventions	**Introduce Rebalancing Mechanisms** to allow for restoring financial equilibrium when material changes, such as new taxes, regulatory shifts, or force majeure events, affect the original contract assumptions. They provide a structured process for renegotiation and dispute avoidance, aligned with international best practices. Position paper available to start discussions with relevant government stakeholders. **Ratify the ICSID and New York Conventions:** These international arbitration frameworks offer investors confidence in fair and enforceable dispute resolution. Ratification will strengthen Namibia's reputation as a secure and predictable investment destination. Position paper available to start discussions with relevant stakeholders.

GREEN HYDROGEN KEY CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenge Faced	Recommendation / Priority Ask to Government
1. Delay in sector maturity due to slow market demand development and speed of execution in project permitting and approval processes (Land, Servitudes, EPLs, Permits, Licences, Access to export infrastructure etc).	▪ **Governance:** Establish an interministerial coordination and governance structure to oversee the development and implementation of the strategic projects listed in NDP6. ▪ **Demand creation mechanisms & diplomacy:** Continue to expand green hydrogen international diplomacy in support of the establishment of demand creation mechanisms to enable the implementation of projects in Namibia as a strategic partner country, including the motivation for the establishment of contract for difference mechanisms to reduce price uncertainty as set out in NDP6. ▪ **Strategic projects:** Consider designating the projects listed in NDP6 as nationally strategic and assigning a responsible entity or governance structure (with designated powers) within Government to support project developers to expedite approvals for these strategic projects.
2. Fiscal regime is not competitive when compared to competitor countries.	▪ **Benchmarking:** Benchmarking of Namibia against other countries and establishing a globally competitive fiscal regime that enables Namibian projects to be globally competitive whilst fairly compensating Namibia for the establishment and operation of the industry.
3. No specific sectoral legislation to enable the raising of multi billion US dollar financing.	▪ **Sectoral legislation:** Establish a comprehensive set of investor and financier protections to provide long term certainty and stability which is required for the sector and large project developers to meet lender and financier requirements; such that they can raise the multi billion US dollars in project financing for these projects.

ELECTRICITY, BIOMASS, RENEWABLE SECTOR KEY CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenge Faced	Recommendation / Priority Ask to Government
1.Export Transmission Capacity	▪ Urgent engagement with South Africa and Zambia as well as Botswana to identify grid strengthening and expansion opportunities. ▪ Quick win is to allow Increased use of the Zambezi interconnector, and flexibility to allow renewable energy generators to use the HVDC line. ▪ Implement legislative measure to encourage private sector investments in grid capacity.
2. MSB Rules restricting investment	▪ For embedded generation projects - allow take-or-pay agreements to operate without the complexity of the MSB scheduling and balancing rules. Reliability charges are already charged which require NamPower to provide customers with a secure supply. ▪ For exporters - allow the source of the balancing to be identified and appropriate balancing charges to be implemented.
3.Market uptake of the MSB model	▪ REDs and LCs can be authorized to make short-term - say up to 3 years purchase commitments on a bilateral negotiated basis, on condition it can be done at a cost reduction to NamPower rates.

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THANK YOU

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