



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF PUBLIC GOVERNANCE HONOURS	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BPGH	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: SYG812S	COURSE NAME: SUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2024	PAPER: THEORY AND APPLICATION
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	Prof. Johan Coetzee
MODERATOR:	Prof. Charles Keyter
INSTRUCTIONS	
1. This is an OPEN BOOK exam where notes and books are allowed. 2. Answer ALL the questions. 3. Write clearly and neatly. 4. Number the answers clearly.	

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Any material related to the subject.
2. Students have been issued with the exam paper before sitting for the exam.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 2 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1

Several legislation and public policies do not provide the outcomes and outputs expected to create a vibrant and pro-growth private sector that incentivise foreign and domestic investors. These legislation and policies do not compare favourably with Botswana, Mauritius and Seychelles in terms of corporate tax. The diversion of such investment for capital formation and funding business projects is negatively affecting employment creation, manufacturing and export of value-added products and services. Namibia's credit rating by credit agencies, e.g., Moody's, is B1, meaning 'junk' status. Namibia's unemployment rate is more than 40% of the economic active population. Educational standards have deteriorated to such an extent that at the end of 2023, more than 70% of Grade 11 learners could not proceed to Grade 12 and/or qualify for admission to tertiary institution. Based on the Afro-barometer Survey Report released in July/August 2024, more than 40% of respondents indicated that they do not trust Offices/Ministries/Agencies.

The Namibian Government is increasingly creating legislation that is concentrating power in the executive, e.g., the Investment Promotion Facilitation Bill, Cyber Crime Bill and Data Protection Bill, to name only a few. Government' increasing regulations compel the private sector and Small Medium Enterprises to comply with non-profit bureaucracy that is contributing to increasing consumer prices. These policies and regulations impact mostly the poorest of the poor amidst an economic recovery that is premature after Covid 19. Entrepreneurs are finding it increasing challenging to commence new businesses in an overregulated business environment that is not providing tax breaks and/or tax incentives for start-ups.

Critically analyse the legislation and policies below to create a vibrant, strong and pro-growth private sector that can create employment and encourage entrepreneurs to initiate businesses ventures with minimum regulations and maximum incentives. Government sources should not be relied upon as the main source. Independent sources should be consulted to verifying actual implications of these legislation and policies on the private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Based Organisations.

1. Affirmative Action (Employment) Act 29 of 1998
2. Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998
3. Regulation Nr 28 of the Pension Act of 2008
4. Minerals Bill of 2024
5. Investment and Promotion Facilitation Bill of 2024
6. Minimum Wage Order of 7 August 2024
7. Cyber Crime Bill of 2024.

Each of the above legislation will count 15 marks, except the last one will count 10 marks.

Total (100)