Electoral Commission of Namibia

ANNUAL REPORT 2025/26







Electoral Commission
of Namibia

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AA	Affirmative Action
AFIS	Automatic Fingerprint Identification System
AI	Artificial Intelligence
APP	All People's Party
AR	Affirmative Repositioning
BOC	Body of Christ
CCL	Cabinet Committee on Legislation
CCN	Council of Churches in Namibia
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDV	Christian Democratic Voice Party
CEO	Chief Electoral and Referenda Officer
CERC	Central Elections Results Centre
COD	Congress of Democrats
CPEOM	Commonwealth Pre-Election Observer Mission
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DHL	Dalsey, Hillblom and Lynn express services
ECF-SADC	Electoral Commissions' Forum for Southern Africa Development
ECN	Electoral Commission of Namibia (the Commission)
ECZ	Electoral Commission of Zambia
EE	Employment Equity
EMB	Electoral Management Body
ERMS	Election Results Management System
FARM	Finance Audit and Risk Management
FY	Financial Year
GMN	Good Morning Namibia
GRV	General Registration of Voters
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDEA	(International) Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IEBC Kenya	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission of Kenya
IEC Botswana	Independent Electoral Commission of Botswana
IEC Lesotho	Independent Electoral Commission Lesotho
IEC South Africa	Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa
IEVP	International Election Visitors' Programme
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IMVRS	Integrated Mobile Voter Registration System
INEC Nigeria	Independent National Electoral Commission of Nigeria
IPC	Independent Patriots for Change
IT	Information Technology
ITSELA	Security and Legal Affairs Committee
LPM	Landless People's Movement
MHAISS	Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security
MIRT	Ministry of International Relations and Trade
MVRK	Mobile Voter Registration System
NA	National Assembly
NAMPOST	Namibia Post Limited
NANGOF	Namibia Non-Governmental Organisation Forum
NBC	Namibian Broadcasting Cooperation
NCO	New Commissioners Orientation workshop
NDP	National Democratic Party of Namibia
NEFC	National Empowerment Fighting Corruption
NEFF	Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters
NFPDN	National Federation of People with Disabilities in Namibia
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIPAM	Namibia Institute of Public Administration and Management
NMH	Network Media Hub
NPF	National Patriotic Front of Namibia
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NUDO	National Unity Democratic Organisation of Namibia
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PAs	Performance Agreements
PDM	Popular Democratic Movement
PEOM	Pre-Election Observer Mission
PLC	Political Parties Liaison Committee
PNA	Presidential and National Assembly (elections)
PVR	Provisional Voters' Register
PWDs	Persons with Disability
RDP	Rally for Democracy and Progress
REOs	Regional Electoral Officers
ROs	Returning Officers
RP	Republican Party of Namibia
RVCML	Research, Voter, Civic Education and Media Liaison
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEAC	SADC Electoral Advisory Council
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SORs	Supervisors of Registration
SWA ID	South-West Africa Identity Document
SWANU	South West Africa National Union Party of Namibia
SWAPO	SWAPO Party of Namibia
UDF	United Democratic Front of Namibia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNP	United Namibians Party
UPM	United People's Movement
VCE	Voter and Civic Education

2025/26 AT A GLANCE

Key electoral statistics and operational highlights

Electoral Commission of Namibia

BUDGET ALLOCATION

N$637,983,000

(99.22% execution rate)

ELECTORAL AREAS

121 constituencies

59 local authorities

SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (SRV)

GROOTFONTEIN CONSTITUENCY BY-ELECTION

10–12 April 2025

New applicants	310	Duplicate	57
Change of address	65	Total registered	375

KABBE SOUTH CONSTITUENCY BY-ELECTION

10–12 April 2025

New applicants	267	Duplicate	88
Change of address	159	Total registered	514

KAMANJAB CONSTITUENCY BY-ELECTION

10–12 April 2025

New applicants	105	Duplicate	33
Change of address	113	Total registered	218

OTJIWARONGO CONSTITUENCY BY-ELECTION

10–12 April 2025

New applicants	286	Duplicate	62
Change of address	85	Total registered	440

SESFONTEIN CONSTITUENCY BY-ELECTION

10–12 April 2025

New applicants	342	Duplicate	349
Change of address	98	Total registered	349

OUTAPI CONSTITUENCY BY-ELECTION

25–27 July 2025

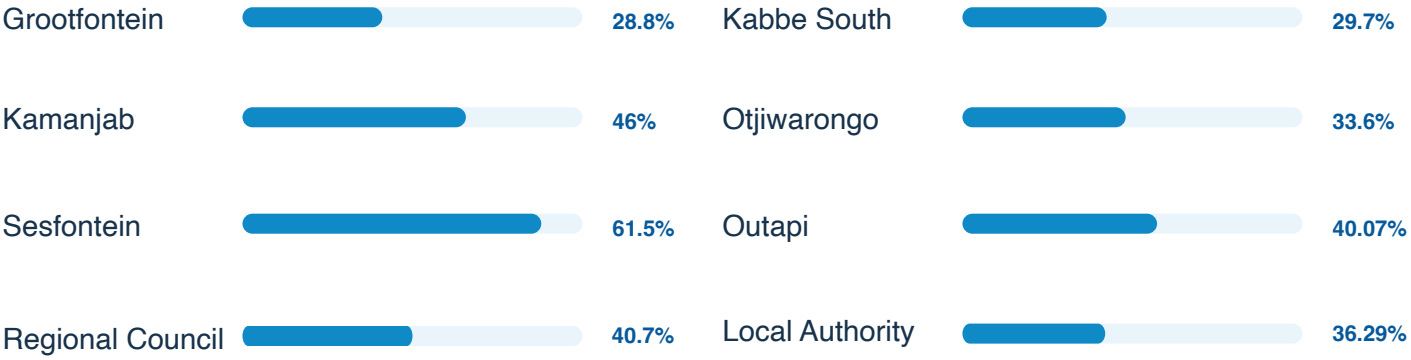
New applicants	267	Duplicate	88
Change of address	159	Total registered	514

RCLA NATIONAL ELECTIONS

04–19 AUGUST 2025

New applicants	51,077	Duplicate	32,280
Change of address	23,534	Registered	105,779

VOTER TURNOUT



VOTING TIME

07:00–21:00

VOTING METHOD

Manual ballot papers

POLITICAL PARTIES

25

ASSOCIATIONS / ORGANISATIONS

18

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

67 RC only

Historical Voter Turnout

Regional Council Elections

Category/Election Year	1992	1998	2004	2010	2015	2020	2025
Registered voters	470,006	534,278	952,308	1,172,060	1,051,471	1,408,670	1,445,433
Number of votes cast	381,041	213,433	547,756	449,548	384,258	526,373	588,295
Voter turnout	81.1%	40%	57.5%	38.4%	36.5%	38.3%	40.7%

Local Authority Elections

Category/Election Year	1992	1998	2004	2010	2015	2020	2025
Registered voters	156,795	188,302	359,152	418,292	410,045	451,870	745,429
Number of votes cast	128,973	63,543	163,398	140,313	162,491	195,072	270,516
Voter turnout	82.3%	33.8%	45.5%	33.5%	39.6%	43.2%	36.29%

Presidential Elections

Category/Election Year	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024
Registered voters	701,483	654,189	878,869	977,742	1,181,802	1,241,194	1,358,468	1,449,569
Number of votes cast	682,787	497,508	545,465	833,165	812,233	875,232	826,181	1,114,138
Voter turnout	97.3%	76.1%	62.1%	85.2%	68.7%	70.5%	60.8%	76.86%

National Assembly Elections

Category/Election Year	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024
Registered voters	701,483	654,189	878,869	977,742	1,181,802	1,241,194	1,358,468	1,449,569
Number of votes cast	682,787	497,499	541,114	829,269	811,143	893,643	820,227	1,108,583
Voter turnout	97.3%	76.1%	61.6%	84.8%	68.6%	72%	60.4%	76%



Our Vision

To be a centre of excellence in electoral management.



Our Mission

To conduct and manage electoral and referenda processes for Namibian citizens with a view toward upholding electoral democracy.



Core Values

The organisational culture of the ECN is rooted in its corporate values, which are upheld by its staff members in the execution of their duties as follows:

Value	Description
Secrecy of the vote	To respect and protect the voter's choice.
Accountability	Account to Parliament and Namibian nation.
Non-partisanship	To maintain political neutrality and refrain from deliberately advancing or prejudicing the interest of political parties, organisations and independent candidates.
Professionalism	Demonstrate the highest level of competence, skills and acumen in the delivery of its mandate.
Integrity	Uphold honesty and transparency in the electoral processes.
Inclusiveness	Involve stakeholders through broad consultation in the delivery of service.
Innovation	Enhance advanced ways of conducting electoral processes.
Respect for the rule of law	Adhere to the Constitution and legislation.
Service mindedness	Develop and implement service delivery standards.
Accessibility	Ensure the practice of making electoral information, activities, and/or registration/ polling venues accessible, meaningful, and usable for all our stakeholders including people with disabilities by providing equitable opportunities.

ECN's Key Goals 2022/2023 - 2026/2027



Chairperson's Foreword



As the Chairperson of the Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN), it is with great pride and gratitude that I present the 2025/26 Annual Report. At the onset, I wish to underscore that a year in which our nation conducts its national elections undoubtedly attracts significant focus from both the electorate and other key players in electoral processes. For the Commission, fulfilling this vital constitutional duty demands not just diligence, but unwavering resilience. Therefore, as a Commission we have once again steadfastly committed to ensuring that our mandate is executed with the highest standards of integrity and transparency.

The year 2025 stands out as yet another remarkable chapter in the history of our beloved Namibia. This year was particularly notable for the thorough preparations undertaken for both the Regional Councils and Local Authorities (RCLA) Elections, as well as six critical Constituency By-elections. These extensive undertakings tested our professionalism, diligence, and commitment, reinforcing our resolve to uphold our constitutional responsibilities. I want to highlight that, beyond our immediate national duties, the Commission is proud to play a leadership role in fostering smooth democratic processes that reflect the will of our citizens.

As we progress through the final stretch of our 2022/23 to 2026/27 Five-Year Strategic Plan, we are pleased to report that we have successfully conducted two significant election cycles. These experiences have not only contributed to a successful journey, but have also offered valuable lessons that will inform our continuing efforts to enhance the integrity and efficiency of our electoral processes. The insights gained from the conduct of the 2024 Presidential and National Assembly (PNA) elections and the 2025 RCLA elections provide critical reflections that guide our ongoing commitment to improvement.

Through our strategic plan, we have effectively transitioned our workforce by absorbing contract staff into permanent positions, thereby strengthening our capacity. The appointment of Regional Electoral Officers (REOs) has also ensured regional representation, enhancing our ability to serve all citizens effectively.

As we advance our mission of "enhancing electoral democracy through electoral processes," we remain steadfast in our commitment to uphold the values of transparency, fairness, non-partisanship, and accountability. These values are the cornerstones of our electoral system and essential to gaining and maintaining public trust.

While the 2025 financial year presented numerous challenges, our dedication to excellence and accountability allowed us to navigate these obstacles successfully. We proudly conducted six by-elections while simultaneously producing and submitting the Performance Assessment and Post-Election (PAPE) Reports for both the 2024 Presidential and National Assembly (PNA) Elections and the various by-elections conducted in the Guinas, Grootfontein, Kabbe South, Kamanjab, Otjiwarongo, Sesfontein, and Outapi Constituencies. These reports are not only statutory requirements, but also reflect our commitment to continuous improvement and accountability.

Fellow citizens, I wish to assure you that the Commission has engaged in a thorough review of both the successes and challenges we encountered during the 2025 RCLA elections. We remain dedicated to transparency and open communication as we strive to enhance our electoral processes and strengthen our democracy.

In conclusion, I express my heartfelt appreciation to all members of the Commission, management and staff, as well as our partners, and the citizens of Namibia for their unwavering support and belief in our fundamental mission. Together, we can continue to build a robust electoral democracy that reflects the voice and will of the Namibian people.

Dr Elsie Tuleingepo Nghikembua
CHAIRPERSON

CEO's Executive Summary



I am honoured to present the Commission's Annual Report for the fiscal year ending 31 March 2026. This report embodies our unwavering commitment to accountability, transparency, and responsibility. Prepared in accordance with Section 15 (1) of the Electoral Act, it details the administrative and electoral processes, as well as the activities undertaken by the Commission during the 2025/2026 reporting period. The report outlines a comprehensive overview of the strategies, activities, programmes, achievements, challenges, and recommendations; all designed to enhance the execution of our mandate.

To effectively manage our business activities for the 2025/2026 fiscal year, the Commission developed and adopted Annual Management Plans (AMPs) that align with the strategic objectives outlined in our 2022-2027 Strategic Plan. These AMPs established a robust foundation for assessing our business performance and for the electoral planning and execution of the 2025 Regional Councils and Local Authorities (RCLA) Elections, serving as an essential roadmap for our electoral activities.

The AMPs delineated specific measurable objectives, performance indicators, targets, and associated action steps. The execution of these targets was carried out by various directorates and divisions within the Commission, forming the basis of our institutional performance outlook.

For the 2025/2026 fiscal year, the Commission identified 22 performance pillars based on specific action steps to evaluate our overall performance. Upon assessment, we achieved an institutional performance score of 91% for this reporting period, reflecting our commitment to excellence.

Notably, the Commission recorded significant achievements, including the successful implementation of several voter education initiatives that resulted in increased public engagement. The modernisation of electoral processes through technological advancements, such as the online Political Party and Candidate Management (PPCM) system, an administrative tool for the nomination of candidates, stood out as a major milestone.

Furthermore, we invested in capacity building and fostering a conducive working environment. Additionally, collaborative efforts with various stakeholders highlighted our commitment to transparency and integrity in electoral management.

As we reflect on our achievements over the past year, we remain committed to fulfilling our constitutional mandate. This steadfast dedication has been our guiding principle, enabling us to navigate challenges and seize opportunities while ensuring the vibrancy and inclusivity of our democracy for generations to come.

Moreover, the Commission has maintained prudence in financial management. During the year under review, we received an Unqualified Audit Opinion from the Office of the Auditor-General. This positive outcome is a testament to the tireless efforts of management to prioritise accountability, proficiency, and transparency in all our business practices.

As I bid farewell to the outgoing Chairperson of the Commission, Dr. Elsie Tuleingepo Nghikembua, whose term ends on 15 September 2026, I wish, on behalf of all members of management and staff, to express our appreciation for her steadfast dedication and professionalism in transforming the Commission into "the centre of excellence in electoral management". This strategic goal reflects the Commission's commitment to adopting best practices and innovations in electoral management to enhance efficiency, transparency, and stakeholder trust. I also extend my gratitude to the entire Commission for its oversight responsibilities. It is through your guidance that we successfully administered the 2025 RCLA Elections and all preceding elections, including six constituency by-elections.

Lastly, I wish to express my profound appreciation for the remarkable commitment and hard work of our staff. Your collective efforts were instrumental in the successful implementation of the AMPs and the conduct of both the six by-elections and the 2025 RCLA Elections. This notable success reflects the Commission's steadfastness in reinforcing its mission and executing its constitutional mandate.

Peter Shaama
CHIEF ELECTORAL AND REFERENDA OFFICER

About the Theme

> **Towards a centre of excellence in electoral management"**

In executing its constitutional mandate, the Commission has successfully carried out seven Regional Council and Local Authority Elections (RCLA) and seven Presidential and National Assembly Elections (PNA) since 1992, alongside numerous by-elections. This demonstrates our commitment to ensuring transparent, credible, and accountable electoral processes through effective planning and execution throughout all phases of the electoral cycle.

As we near the completion of the fourth implementation phase of the ECN's five-year Strategic Plan (2022/23 – 2026/27), we are confident in our ability to adapt our operations and institutional direction to the evolving political landscape, ensuring the professional administration of elections in alignment with our constitutional responsibilities.

About This Report

In accordance with Section 15(1) of the Electoral Act, No. 5 of 2014 (Electoral Act) as amended, the Commission is required to submit a comprehensive report to the Speaker of the National Assembly within 60 days after the end of June each year. This report should include the activities of the Commission and its committees from the previous year, as well as any pertinent matters related to elections and referenda that the Commission deems necessary in the public interest.

Upon receipt of the report, the Speaker is required to table it in the National Assembly within 14 days. If the Assembly is not in session, the report must be tabled within 14 days of the commencement of the next session for the Assembly's consideration.

Once the report is approved by the National Assembly as contemplated in subsection (2), the Speaker shall submit the approved report to the President for noting.

Additionally, the Commission is obligated to provide in writing to the Speaker and the President, any specific information or details they may request regarding the Commission's activities.

This report summarises the strategies, activities, programmes and achievements of the Commission as it fulfils its mandate and creates value for the electoral process. The report further outlines challenges experienced throughout the reporting period.

Legal Framework

a. The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia serves as the supreme law of the land, providing fundamental rights and principles that underpin democratic governance and electoral processes. It enshrines the right to vote and the right to stand for election, ensuring that every citizen has an opportunity to participate in the democratic process.

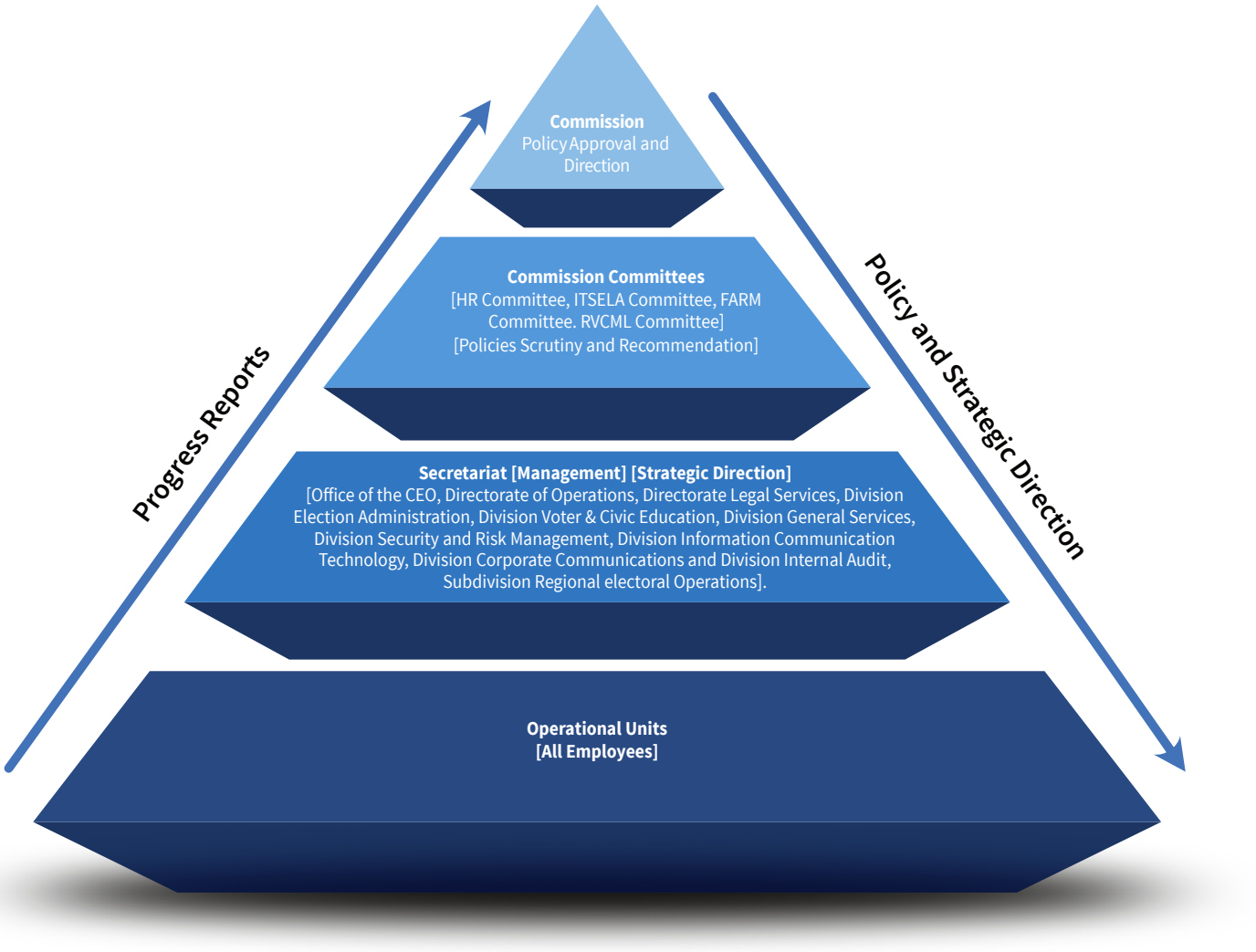
   Article 94B of the Namibian Constitution establishes the ECN as the exclusive, independent, and impartial body responsible for directing, supervising, managing, and controlling the conduct of all elections and referenda in Namibia. Section 4 of the Electoral Act outlines the powers and functions of the Commission. The core framework of the ECN includes the following key elements:

   i. **Exclusive Mandate**: It is the only constitutional body empowered to direct and control electoral and referendum processes.
   ii. **Composition**: The Commission consists of five members, including a chairperson, who are appointed by the President with the approval of the National Assembly.
   iii. **Independence**: The ECN is mandated to operate independent of any direction or interference by any other authority or any person, and to function as a transparent and impartial body.

b. Section 7 of the Regional Councils Act, No. 22 of 1992, (Regional Councils Act) read with Section 63(1)(c) of the Electoral Act, mandates the ECN to conduct Regional Council elections at intervals not exceeding five years.
c. Section 8 of the Local Authorities Act, No. 23 of 1992 (Local Authorities Act), read with Section 63(1)(d) of the Electoral Act, mandates the ECN to conduct Local Authority elections at intervals not exceeding five years.
d. The Public Procurement Act, No.15 of 2015 prescribes various methods of procurement of goods and services, procurement structures and processes including election materials and electoral related services.
e. The State Finance Act No.31 of 1991 prescribes the management of the budget and disbursement of appropriated funds.

Governance Structure

1



1.1. Composition of the Commission

The Commission is constituted in terms of Article 94B of the Namibian Constitution, which provides for a five-member Commission, comprising a Chairperson and four Commissioners. The Commissioners are appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, for a term of five years and are eligible for reappointment for one further term. The Electoral Act further requires that the composition of the Commission include at least two women.

Members of the Commission are responsible for providing strategic oversight of the organisation's activities and for promoting the principles of peaceful, free, fair, credible and transparent elections. The Commission also exercises oversight to ensure the effective implementation of its core mandate, strategic priorities, goals, and objectives.

Led by a Chairperson appointed on a full-time basis for a five-year term, the Commission provides strategic oversight aimed at promoting value-driven institutional performance. To strengthen the Commission as a strategic institutional asset, the Electoral Act requires an appropriate balance of skills, expertise, and knowledge among its members, together with the capacity to function effectively as a cohesive team.

CURRENT COMMISSIONERS



Commissioner Dr Gerson Sindano | Commissioner Dr Emmerentia Leonard | Dr Elsie T. Nghikembua (Chairperson) | Peter Shaama (CEO) | Commissioner Pius Iikwambi | Commissioner Gerson Uaripi Tjihenuna

Table 1: The Commissioners and their term of office

Name	Position	Period
Dr Elsie T. Nghikembua	Chairperson	Five (5) years with effect from 15 September 2021
Dr Emmerencia Leonard	Commissioner	Five (5) years with effect from 15 September 2021
Dr Gerson Sindano	Commissioner	Five (5) years with effect from 09 September 2022
Mr Gerson Uaripi Tjihenuna	Commissioner	Five (5) years with effect from 15 March 2024
Mr Pius Iilende Iikwambi	Commissioner	Five (5) years with effect from 15 March 2024

1.2. Oversight Function of the Key Strategic Initiatives

During this reporting period, the Commission fulfilled its obligations under Section 116 of the Electoral Act by executing the post-election review, producing and submitting the Performance Assessment and Post-Election (PAPE) Report for the 2024 Presidential and National Assembly (PNA) elections to the Speaker of the National Assembly. Additionally, the Commission approved the Annual Management Plan (AMP) for 2026/27.

Moreover, the Commission successfully prepared for and conducted the activities surrounding the 2025 Regional Council and Local Authority (RCLA) elections, as well as six by-elections. In compliance with Section 15 of the Electoral Act, the Commission produced and submitted the 2025 Annual Report, along with the PAPE reports for the six by-elections in accordance with Section 116.

The Commission also prioritised stakeholder engagement, fostering regular communication and transparency throughout its processes. Through established partnerships with Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs), intergovernmental organisations, and various democratic partners, the Commission continues to benefit from peer-to-peer learning, reinforcing its commitment to becoming a centre of excellence in electoral management.

These achievements are elaborated upon in this report, and we invite readers to explore its details.

1. 3. Commission Committees

Good corporate governance is essential for corporate performance, and thus, potential sustainable growth. Corporate governance at the Commission is exercised through the Parliament of the Republic of Namibia. Furthermore, the Commissioners and Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) are also responsible for corporate governance. Section 13 of the Electoral Act requires the Commission establish Committees as part of its governance structures. The Commission has established the **Human Resources; Research, Voter and Civic Education and Media Liaison; Finance, Audit and Risk Management; and Information Technology, Security and Legal Affairs Management Committees.** These committees are aligned to the provisions that are outlined in the relevant sections of the Electoral Act. Each committee is composed of two Commissioners, CEO and supported by one to four technical resource persons from within the Secretariat.

Additionally, the committees consider matters submitted by Management and subsequently make recommendations to the full Commission for approval and subsequent implementation by the Secretariat.

Table 2: Purpose and composition of the Commission Committees

Committees	RVCML	ITSELA	HR	FARM
Purpose	Provides strategic direction and leadership in the Commission's information dissemination to ensure effective and efficient service delivery	Advises and provides strategic direction and leadership on issues related to Information Technology (IT), Security, legislative and regulatory issues.	Provides strategic direction and leadership on issues related to Human Resources, Recruitment, and Training.	Provides strategic direction and leadership on issues related to effective financial management and audit activities for prudent financial management and accountability by implementing internal controls and management systems.
Composition	**Commissioner Gerson Uaripi Tjihenuna** – Chairperson **Commissioner Dr Emmerentia Leonard** - Member **Peter Shaama – CEO**	**Commissioner Dr Gerson Sindano** – Chairperson, **Commissioner Pius Iikwambi** – Member **Peter Shaama – CEO**	**Commissioner Dr Emmerentia Leonard** – Chairperson **Commissioner Dr Gerson Sindano** – Member **Peter Shaama – CEO**	**Commissioner Pius Iikwambi – Chairperson** **Commissioner Gerson Uaripi Tjihenuna** – Member **Ms Linda Elago** – Member (External) **Peter Shaama – CEO**
Technical Resources Persons	**Zenia Klazen** – Director of Operations **Mulauli Siluka** – Deputy Director of Corporate Communications **Marilyn Kazetjikuria** – Deputy Director of Voter and Civic Education	**Adv. Heidi Jacobs** – Chief Legal Advisor **Zenia Klazen** – Director of Operations **Charles Matengu** – Deputy Director of Security and Risk Management **Paulus Shiwedha** – Deputy Director of ICT	**Zenia Klazen** – Director of Operations **Josefina Muhapi** – Deputy Director of General Services and Financial Advisor	**Hilma Ashipala** – Deputy Director of Internal Audit **Josefina Muhapi** – Deputy Director of General Services and Financial Advisor

1.4. Commission and Committees' Meetings

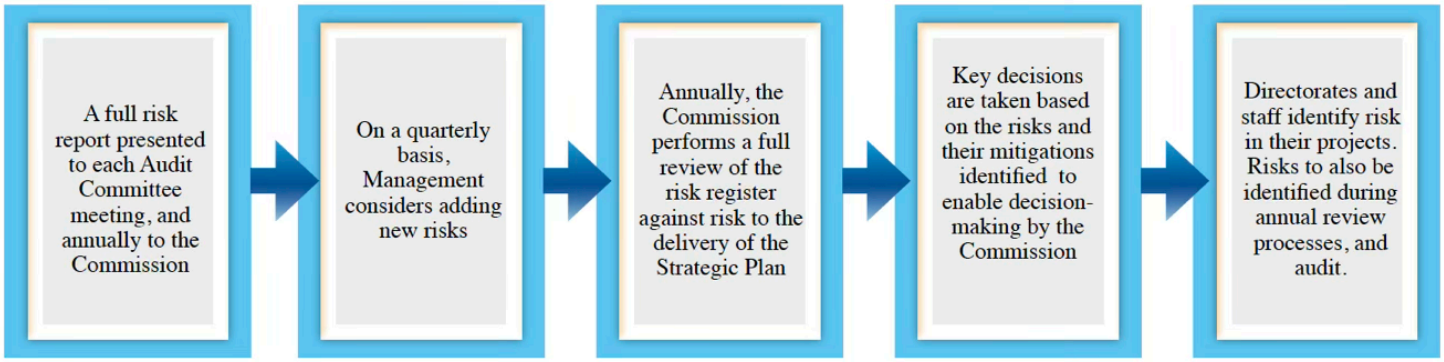
The Commission and Committee meetings are held on a pre-scheduled quarterly and ad-hoc basis. During the year under review, the committees convened meetings as summarised in the table 3 below.

Table 3: Commission and committees' meetings

Commissioners	Meetings attendance						
	Ordinary Commission meetings	Special Commission meetings	PLC	RVCML	ITSELA	FARM	HR
Dr Elsie T. Nghikembua - Chairperson	8	35	7	-	-	-	-
Gerson Uaripi Tjihenuna	8	33	7	5		5	-
Pius Iikwambi	8	35	7	-	7	5	-
Dr Emmerentia Leonard	8	34	7	5	-	-	3
Dr Gerson Sindano	7	35	7	-	7	-	3

1.5. Risk Assessment Framework

In 2023, the Commission conducted a risk analysis culminating the development of Risk Management Strategy to manage risks effectively. Details on execution of this framework is reported under 3.4 below.





1.6. Political Party Liaison Committee (PLC)

During the period under review, the Commission continued to strengthen its engagement and collaboration with stakeholders. The Political Party Liaison Committee (PLC), chaired by the Chairperson of the Commission, remained a formal platform established in terms of the Electoral Act to facilitate communication and engagement between the Commission and registered political parties, organisations, and associations. The platform enables the Commission to provide stakeholders with timely updates on electoral developments while promoting transparency, accountability, and informed participation. It also provides an avenue for political parties, organisations, and associations to raise concerns, present proposals, and engage in discussions on electoral matters. Throughout the period under review, the PLC remained an important forum for consultation and stakeholder engagement.

Table 3: Commission and committees' meetings

NO.	Date	Agenda items
1	**03 – 04 Apr 2025**	a) Orientation of PLC members b) PLC Terms of Reference c) Electoral schedule for by-elections: Otjozondjupa, Kunene and Zambezi d) Electoral Calendar: 2025 RCLA Elections
2.	**27 May 2025**	Update on conduct of 5 (five) by-elections
3.	**03 Jul 2025**	a) Nomination of candidates during elections b) Compliance with relevant provisions of the Electoral Act c) Recalling of Electoral Amendment Bill d) Storage of Ballot Papers for the 2024 PNA Elections e) Bid invitation for printing of ballot papers for 2025 RCLA Elections f) Draft Registration Points for 2025 SRV g) Issuance of duplicate voters cards – November 2024
4.	**14 Jul 2025**	a) Update on Supplementary Registration of Voters (SRV): 2025 RCLA Elections b) Vacancy in Omusati Regional Council and preparation for by-election
5.	**05 Aug 2025**	a) Update on election schedule for Outapi constituency by-election b) Orientation on the nomination process for prospective candidates for Outapi constituency by-election
	25 Aug 2025	Training and Induction on the Political Party and Candidate Management Portal
6.	**03 Sep 2025**	a) Update on Political Party & Candidate Management (PPCM) online application b) Constitutive quorum of the PLC meetings
7.	**12 Sep 2025**	PLC Meeting and Media Briefing on the Release of the provisional SRV statistics and issuance of the Provisional Voters Register, as well as availing of USBs to political parties /organisations/associations.
8.	**14 Oct 2025**	a) The use of ECN Logo on political parties/organisations/candidates campaign materials b) Repackaging of Ballot Papers for six constituencies by-elections c) Allocation of Ballot Papers (2025 RCLA Elections)
9.	**24 Nov 2025**	Induction session on the Election Result Management System (ERMS)





1.7. Local and International Engagements and Missions

During the year under review, the Commission undertook various consultative and information sharing engagements and symposiums to strengthen capacity through partnerships and collaboration.



Monitoring of six constituency by-elections

The Commissioners supervised the conduct of and observed six by-elections held on 17 June and 29 September 2026 respectively in the following constituencies as part of their oversight function:

i) Kabbe South Constituency
ii) Sesfontein Constituency
iii) Kamanjab Constituency
iv) Grootfontein Constituency
v) Otjiwarongo Constituency
vi) Outapi Constituency

Meeting with the Speaker of the National Assembly, 23 June 2025

The purpose of the courtesy meeting with Honourable Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila was to update her on preparations for the 2025 RCLA Elections, as well as the execution of the Electoral Calendar.

During this meeting, the Commission also formally presented the Performance Assessment and Post-Election (PAPE) Report for the 2024 PNA elections, as mandated by law.

1.7.1. Launch of the 2025 Electoral Calendar and democracy awareness campaign, 25 June 2025

On 25 June 2025, the Commission launched the 2025 Electoral Calendar along with the Voter and Civic Education Campaign in preparation for the SRV and the RCLA elections. This event provided an opportunity to share key statutory dates and activities detailed in the Electoral Calendar with stakeholders, highlighting the Commission's readiness to conduct the 2025 electoral processes.

1.7.2. Briefing on preparations for the 2025 Regional Council and Local Authority elections to her Excellency the President, 26 June 2025

On 26 June 2025, the Commission briefed Her Excellency Dr. Netumbo N. Nandi-Ndaitwah, President of the Republic of Namibia, on the preparations for the 2025 RCLA Elections and presented the proposed Electoral Calendar for her consideration of the statutory dates as required by law.

1.7.3. 2025 Namibia Regional Councils and Local Authorities Elections

The Commission successfully oversaw the 2025 RCLA Elections, which concluded on 26 November 2025, covering 120 contested constituencies and 59 local authorities.

1.7.4. Institutional post-mortem, 16-22 February 2026, Swakopmund

From 16 to 22 February 2026, the Commission, in collaboration with Management, held an institutional post-mortem workshop focused on the 2025 Regional Councils and Local Authorities Elections. The workshop also reviewed the 2025/26 Annual Management Plans (AMPs) and compiled the 2026/27 AMPs in alignment with the 2022/23 – 2026/27 Strategic Plan. This workshop served as a platform for reflection, emphasising lessons learned from experiences, successes, best practices, challenges, and recommendations for the next electoral cycle.

1.7.5. International oversight plan for the National Assembly and regional elections in Venezuela

The Commission received an invitation from the National Electoral Council of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, conveyed through the Venezuelan Embassy in Namibia, to participate as international observers in the Regional and National Assembly Elections held on 25 May 2025. The Commission was represented by a Commissioner and the Personal Assistant to the CEO.

1.7.6. ECF-SADC pre-assessment & main election mission to Malawi

The Electoral Commissions Forum of Southern African Development Community (ECF-SADC) deployed a Pre-Election Assessment Mission to Malawi from 5 to 8 June 2025. The mission aimed to technically evaluate the preparedness of the Malawi Electoral Commission (iMEC) for the credible conduct of elections scheduled for 16 September 2025. The Chairperson, a Commissioner, and the CEO participated in the pre-election mission, while a Commissioner and the Deputy Director of Corporate Communications joined the main election mission in September.

1.7.7. Stockholm conference on electoral integrity

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) collaborated with the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swedish Electoral Authority, and the Australian Electoral Commission to invite the Commission to a conference on Electoral Integrity held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 10 to 12 June 2025. The Chairperson participated in a panel discussion on "Safeguards for EMB Independence," which explored mechanisms, support systems, and regulatory safeguards to protect Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) and their personnel from political pressure, public attacks, and harm.

1.7.8. 21st International electoral awards & symposium in Gaborone, Botswana

The International Centre for Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) and the Electoral Stakeholders' Network invited the Commission to partake in the 21st International Electoral Awards and Symposium held from 1 to 4 October 2025 in Gaborone, Botswana. This annual event celebrates excellence and innovation in electoral administration and democratic governance, gathering electoral leaders and experts from Africa and beyond. The Commission received the "First Time Voters Award" for outstanding initiatives that enhance the electoral experience for first-time voters, focusing on information dissemination, registration, voting conditions, and overall satisfaction during the 2024 PNA Elections. At the symposium, the commission participated in a panel discussion on "Misinformation and Disinformation in Elections" during the symposium. The Commission was represented by a Commissioner and Personal Assistant to the Chairperson.

1.7.9. ECF-SADC 27th Annual General Conference (AGC), Kingdom of Eswatini

The 27th AGC of Electoral Commissions Forum in Southern Africa Development Community (ECF-SADC) took place in Ezulwini, Kingdom of Eswatini, from 1 to 5 December 2025, under the theme "Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Elections – Threats and Opportunities." This platform facilitated discussions on the implications of AI for electoral integrity. The Commission was represented by a Commissioner and the Personal Assistant to the Chairperson.

1.7.10. ECF-SADC pre-assessment & main election mission to Seychelles

A Pre-Electoral Assessment Mission from ECF-SADC visited the Republic of Seychelles from 27 to 30 July 2025 to assess the preparedness of the Seychelles Electoral Commission (ECS) for the Presidential and National Assembly elections scheduled for 25-27 September 2025. Following the elections, as no candidate achieved a majority, a run-off was held between the leading parties/candidates on 09-11 October 2025. The mission was led by the Chairperson of the Commission, whereas a Commissioner led the re-run mission.

1.7.11. Municipal elections in Venezuela, 27 July 2025

The National Electoral Council of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela invited the Commission to participate in the International Electoral Oversight Plan for the Municipal Elections, which included elections for mayors and municipal councillors held on 27 July 2025. The Personal Assistant to the Chairperson represented the Commission.

1.7.12. Consultative stakeholder engagement workshop for the parliamentary standing committee on constitutional and legal affairs and petitions, Opuwo, 23 July 2025

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs conducted stakeholder consultative engagements in Opuwo from 21 to 25 July 2025. On 23 July 2025, the Commission presented before the Committee, aimed at enhancing understanding of institutional operations, legal compliance, the implementation of relevant legislation, and issues affecting constitutional and legal governance. The Commission also presented recommendations for consideration by the Committee. In its conclusion, the Commission also appreciated this engagement as it served as a golden opportunity to establishing a mutual and harmonious relationship with the Committee, going forward.

1.7.13. General elections of the United Republic of Tanzania, 29 October 2025

The Electoral Commissions' Forum in Southern African Development Community (ECF-SADC) countries extended an invitation to member commissions to participate in the Observer Mission for the General Elections of the United Republic of Tanzania held on 29 October 2025. A Commissioner and the Deputy Director of Internal Audit represented the Commission.

1.7.14. International conference on democracy and election management & signing of MOU between ECI and ECN

In 2026, the Election Commission of India (ECI) assumed the Chair of International IDEA and, with International IDEA, organised a three-day International Conference on Democracy and Election Management from 21 to 23 January 2026 in New Delhi, India. The Conference served as a significant platform for EMBs worldwide to share experiences and discuss challenges, opportunities, and best practices in electoral management. The Chairperson of the Commission accompanied by a Commissioner, delivered a presentation on "Democracy for The Empowerment of Marginalized Sections of Society: Advancing Inclusive Electoral Participation in Namibia." On the sidelines of the Conference, the Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Electoral Commission of India (ECI) to enhance cooperation between the two electoral management bodies (EMBs).

1.7.15. Benchmarking visit from the electoral commission of Zambia, 15-17 January 2026

The Commission hosted a six-member delegation from the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) from 15 to 17 January 2026. The benchmarking visit was aimed at preparing for Zambia's general elections in August 2026, particularly in light of the recent constitutional amendments introducing a Mixed Members Proportional Representation (PR) system for electing women, youth, and persons with disabilities. The discussions focused on Namibia's proportional representation system and the candidate nomination process.

1.8. Accreditation of Elections Observation Missions (EOMs) and Media

1.8.1. Media Accreditation

To facilitate access to polling stations, reporters and journalists were issued identification cards prior to Election Day. The accreditation process commenced on September 1 and concluded on October 31, 2025. A total of 723 individuals were accredited to cover the elections, representing 15 local media organisations and two freelance journalists.

Accredited media entities included:

i. Confidante Newspaper
ii. Eagle FM
iii. Future Media
iv. Informante Newspaper
v. Kosmos Radio Namibia
vi. Hitradio Namibia
vii. Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)
viii. Namibia Press Agency (NAMPA)
ix. Network Media Hub (NMH)
x. New Era Publication
xi. The Namibian
xii. The Notebook – WTE
xiii. The Whistle Namibia
xiv. Windhoek Observer
xv. Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT)

The media accreditation allowed for easier personnel identification and unrestricted access to all polling stations. Additionally, the Commission provided dedicated workspaces at the Central Election Results Centre (CERC) for all accredited media houses.

Each access card issued to media personnel included QR codes that provided essential information such as polling station locations, contact details for Regional Electoral and Returning Officers (REOs and ROs), emergency numbers, voter education materials, and the electoral calendar.

The Commission is pleased to report that no incidents of media harassment or intimidation occurred during the electoral cycle period.

1.8.2. Observers and Diplomatic Missions Accreditation

Election observation is integral to enhancing the integrity of electoral processes. Observers play a vital role in upholding democratic standards, ensuring transparency, and promoting accountability within elections.

In adherence to international standards, the Commission, under Section 56 of the Electoral Act, invited all juristic persons, media representatives, and individuals to apply for accreditation to observe the 2025 RCLA elections. Special invitations were extended to domestic Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and resident diplomatic missions in Namibia through the Ministry of International Relations and Trade (MIRT).

The accreditation process was open from September 1 to October 31, 2025. Application forms were made available on the ECN website and through a dedicated email address. Throughout this period, accredited observers received regular updates on significant milestones in preparation for the 2025 RCLA elections. A total of 17 applications were submitted, reviewed, and approved by the Commission.

Observers were expected to carry out their duties impartially and independently, maintaining neutrality throughout the process. They served as impartial evaluators of the elections, adhering strictly to the guidelines outlined in the Code of Conduct for Observers.





The following table summarises the number of accredited observers:

Category and names of observation mission	Mission size / number accredited
Domestic NGO / Civic Organisation / other institutions	
1. Hanns Seidel Foundation Namibia HSF)	4
2. Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Namibia (KAS)	2
3. Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID)	70
4. Namibia Non-governmental Organisations' Forum (NANGOF Trust)	1
5. National Council of the Republic of Namibia & Federal Council of the Russian Federation	12
6. Social Enabled Education Namibia (SEE Namibia)	15
Individual	
1. Mr Michael Gaweseb	1
Diplomatic Missions	
1. British High Commission	9
2. Embassy of Algeria	2
3. Embassy of Japan	6
4. Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	2
5. Embassy of the Federal Republic of Russia	5
6. Embassy of the People's Republic of China	8
7. Embassy of the Republic of Zimbabwe	4
8. European Union Delegation	37
9. High Commission of Malaysia	1
10. South African High Commission	2

Two comprehensive reports were submitted by the Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID) and Social Enabled Education Namibia (SEE Namibia), highlighting observations and recommendations as detailed below:

The Observer Missions' reports noted that the elections were conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner, with noticeable improvements in the performance of ECN staff compared to 2024. The administration of the 2025 elections was characterised as peaceful, professional, and procedural. Polling staff executed their responsibilities with integrity. The low voter turnout among the youth remains a significant concern, highlighting the urgent need for enhanced civic education and engagements. A major systemic issue is the declining voter turnout, which erodes representation at regional and local levels, calling for coordinated long-term civic engagement efforts.

1.9. Post-Elections Performance Review

The Commission wishes to highlight that the 2025 financial year presented significant challenges. However, through excellence, dedication, and accountability, the Commission successfully navigated these difficulties. During this period, the Commission conducted six by-elections while simultaneously producing and submitting the PAPE Reports for the 2024 PNA Elections, as well as the PAPE Reports for the by-elections conducted in the Guinas, Grootfontein, Kabbe South, Kamanjab, Otjiwarongo, Sesfontein and Outapi Constituencies. These reports are a statutory obligation essential to our operations.

This statutory review provided the Commission with valuable insights into the successes and challenges encountered in preparing for and conducting these elections. By understanding what worked well, the Commission recommended adjustments to its processes and framework, thereby strengthening its systems and operations. This also presented opportunities for the Commission to learn and grow. Moving forward, the Commission aims to capitalise on recorded successes and transform challenges into opportunities. This approach will enhance the electoral experience for voters and ensure that we uphold the highest standards of electoral management.

As part of the Commission's preparations for the next electoral cycle, Section 116 of the Electoral Act outlines a framework that the Commission must apply. This framework requires consideration of key areas for legislative reform, including constitutional and electoral matters, systems, logistics, infrastructure, training of electoral officials, voter and civic education initiatives, and voting operations.

The legislative review process will incorporate input from a diverse range of key electoral stakeholders and will draw upon experiences garnered from both the 2024 PNA Elections and the 2025 RCLA Elections.

The objective is to ensure a well-informed and inclusive reform process ahead of the 2029 PNA Elections, as well as the 2030 RCLA Elections and beyond.

The Commission plans to commence consultations with electoral stakeholders in the first quarter of the 2026/27 financial year. During these engagements, the Commission will present on the progress made thus far in amending the Electoral Act. We anticipate receiving input from all stakeholders regarding necessary amendments, the rationale for these amendments, and specific recommendations for modifications to the Act. Following these consultations, stakeholders will be afforded the opportunity to provide written submissions on the proposed amendments for inclusion in the bill. Furthermore, the Commission aims to validate the proposed amendments with the broader public prior to submission to the relevant structures.

1.10. Oversight Role and Monitoring of 2025 RCLA Elections



In compliance with the Electoral Act, the Commission recommended key electoral dates and activities to Her Excellency Dr Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, President of the Republic of Namibia, which included:

i. **Supplementary Registration of Voters**: 04 – 19 August 2025
ii. **Nomination of Independent Candidates**: 14 October 2025
iii. **Public Sitting Day for Political Parties, Organisation/ Associations**: 16 October 2025
iv. **Special Voting (election officials and police officers)**: 24 November 2025
v. **Election Day**: 26 November 2025



1.11. Overall Conduct of the 2025 RCLA Elections

The Commission wishes to report that the 2025 RCLA elections were managed, organised and conducted in strict adherence to the legal framework and in alignment with international best practices.

The official electoral cycle for the 2025 RCLA Elections commenced on 25 June 2025 with the launch of the Electoral Calendar at the Election House in Windhoek. This pivotal event gathered key electoral stakeholders and fostered essential collaboration, which was crucial for ensuring an inclusive electoral process.

The lead-up to the 2025 RCLA elections marked a significant chapter in our democratic journey, reflecting the aspirations of our citizens. We recorded an impressive 90% participation rate in the SRV and implemented robust voter education initiatives. The electoral process itself was smooth, resulting in a voter turnout of 40.7% for the Regional Council elections and 36.29% for the Local Authority Elections. These figures represent an increase of 2.44% for the Regional Council Elections, while the Local Authority Elections experienced a decrease of 6.88%, compared to 38.26% and 43.17% recorded in the 2020 elections, respectively.

It is crucial to emphasise that the electoral process is not complete until all post-election activities have been concluded. These activities include conducting a comprehensive post-mortem to account for key achievements, lessons learned, challenges faced, and necessary mitigation measures, as well as identifying both administrative and electoral reforms. The Commission is pleased to report that it has successfully produced and submitted the 2025 RCLA PAPE Report in compliance with Section 116.

1.12. Consideration of Applications for Registration of Political Parties, Organisations and Associations

In terms of Section 135 of the Electoral Act, the Commission is designated as the Registrar of Political Parties, Organisations and Associations. Applications for the registration of political parties are submitted to the Commission in accordance with Section 136, while applications relating to organisations and associations are regulated by Section 148. The registration of political parties, organisations, and associations is subject to compliance with the following requirements:

(a) The applicant complies with Section 135; and

(b) The applicant meets other legal registration requirements as outlined in the Electoral Act.

The Commission received 13 applications for registration as organisations/associations. The Commission reviewed these applications, and 11 applications were considered and subsequently registered, with their names entered in the political parties and organisations/ associations register. The remaining two applications lacked compliance in some areas, and the applicants are yet to respond to the queries sent to them. No applications for registration of political parties were received during the reporting period.





1.13. Operationalising the Independence of the Commission

In terms of Article 94B of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia and Section 4 of the Electoral Act, the Commission is constitutionally and legally an independent electoral management body free from government or executive influence and coercion.

In view of the above, the Commission in 2024 undertook an exercise to ensure that the statutory independence of the Commission as contemplated in the relevant constitutional and legal framework is operationalised in all spheres of the Commission's operations. The Commission is pleased to note that this exercise is ongoing, and it is among the items included in the proposed Amendment Bill to ensure the Commission's full administrative and financial independence.

Management

2

Led by the CEO, the Commission's day-to-day operations are overseen by a dedicated and committed team of professionals who work diligently to ensure the effective fulfilment of the Commission's mandate.

The Commission's management team is committed to balancing the effective fulfilment of its constitutional mandate with the principles of responsible governance, accountability, and prudent management. As the operational and implementation arm of the Commission, management is responsible for translating the Commission's constitutional mandate, strategic priorities, and decisions into effective programmes and actions.

Management Team



Perspective on our Business Operational Review

3

3.1. Office of the CEO

In terms of Section 17 of the Electoral Act, the Commission appoints the CEO. The CEO serves as the head of the Commission's administration and is designated as the Commission's Accounting Officer. This portfolio is responsible for the overall strategic management of the Commission, and it monitors the implementation of the Commission strategic priorities, policies and directives. The office is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the Commission, including effective financial management and the optimal utilisation of allocated resources. It ensures that the Commission's resources are managed efficiently, effectively, and is responsible for supporting the successful fulfilment of its mandate.

Structurally, the Directorate of Legal Services, Directorate of Operations, Division of General Services, Division of Internal Audit, Corporate Communication and Marketing, as well as Security and Risk Management report to the Office of the CEO.

The activities of the CEO's office during the 2025/26 financial year are reflected below.

3.1.1 Institutional Performance

3.1.1.1 Execution and review of the 2025/2026 Annual Management Plan

The 2025/2026 Annual Management Plan (AMP) was developed and successfully implemented by all divisions, with a 91% execution rate. The implementation of the plan was monitored, and quarterly reviews were conducted to evaluate performance against set targets and performance indicators. Despite achieving an overall execution rate of 91% during the reporting period, a key challenge remains the inadequacy of the current institutional staff complement, placing pressure on the execution rate of its institutional demands.



3.1.2. Publication of Statutory Reports

3.1.2.1. 2024/25 Annual Report

In accordance with Section 15(1) of the Electoral Act, which mandates that the Commission submit a report to the Speaker of the National Assembly concerning its activities and those of its committees over the previous year, as well as any other election-related matters deemed necessary, the 2024/25 Annual Report was submitted and published. This report offers an extensive overview of all activities and operations undertaken by the Electoral Commission from 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, including the audited financial statements for the fiscal year 2023/24.

3.1.2.2. 2024 PNA PAPE Report

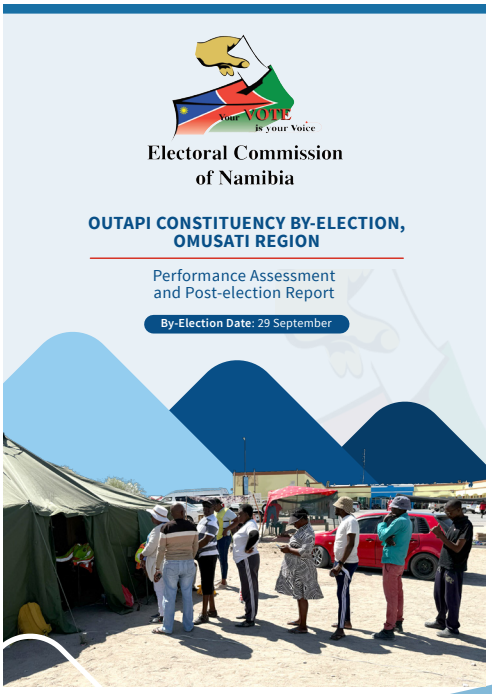
In compliance with Section 116 of the Electoral Act, the 2024 PNA PAPE Report was prepared, produced and timeously submitted to the Speaker of the National Assembly on 23 June 2025.



3.1.2.3. By-Elections PAPE Reports

In compliance with Section 116 of the Electoral Act, the PAPE Reports for the Guinas, Grootfontein, Kabbe South, Kamanjab, Otjiwarongo, Sesfontein and Outapi Constituencies by-elections were prepared, produced and timeously submitted to the Speaker of the National Assembly on 17 December 2025.





3.1.2.4. Accountability Report

The accountability reports produced by Government Offices, Ministries, and Agencies (OMAs) in Namibia serve to promote transparency, ensure the prudent use of public funds, and demonstrate adherence to governmental objectives and legislation. In compliance with these provisions, ECN submitted it accountability report to the Treasury in April 2026.

3.1.2.5. Annual Stocktaking Report

The Annual Stocktaking Report was generated and submitted to the Treasury in April 2025 following a stocktaking exercise conducted by the ECN Stocktaking Board at the Headquarters, Central Logistics, and all 13 regional offices and depots.

3.1.2.6. Affirmative Action Report

In compliance with Sections 27(2) and 28(2) of the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, No. 29 of 1998, the Commission prepared and submitted its Affirmative Action Report to the Employment Equity Commission and Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) on 31 January 2026. This report covers the reporting period 01 January to 31 December 2025.

3.1.2.7. Annual Internal Audit Report

The Commission's independent internal audit function produced an annual audit report offering an impartial evaluation of the organisation's internal controls, risk management strategies, and audit committee effectiveness. This report is an essential tool for accountability and transparency, facilitating continuous improvement by identifying weaknesses and informing decisions to enhance operational efficiency.

3.1.2.8. Payroll Verification Report

To ensure the accuracy, compliance, and integrity of all payroll processes for the financial year under review, the Commission conducted a payroll verification process and submitted a comprehensive report to OPM on 30 September 2025.

3.1.2.9. Annual Procurement Plan

In line with the Public Procurement Act, the Commission prepared, submitted, and published its 2025/26 Annual Procurement Plan. This plan is designed to promote transparency, efficiency, accountability, and value for money in the utilisation of public funds.

3.1.3. Governance and Policy Mandates

In its pursuit of operational independence as enshrined in Article 94B of the Constitution and Section 4 of the Electoral Act, the Commission has carefully reviewed, developed, and endorsed a number of operational policies and governance frameworks. These policies and governance frameworks aim to enhance oversight and accountability within the Commission. Effective governance is critical for ensuring transparent and responsible management. Given the Commission's vital role in Namibia's democratic framework, it is imperative to adhere to the highest standards of governance and accountability regarding resource utilisation and achievement of strategic objectives. Each policy implemented plays a crucial role in facilitating the achievement of the Commission's Strategic Goals.

3.1.3.1. Performance Management Policy

The Performance Management Policy (PMP) establishes a governance framework and procedures that empower the Commission to evaluate how its vision, mission, and strategic goals are realised during the planning cycle. With the PMP, the Commission assesses institutional, departmental, and individual performance against targets and outcome indicators specified in the Strategic Plan, AMP, and staff Performance Agreements (PAs).

Through the implementation of the PMP the Commission has ensured that institutional and individual performances are regularly assessed against set goals, promoting a culture of accountability within the Commission. In addition, the PMP provided a structured approach to align the Commission's activities with its mission and strategic plans, fostering efficiency and effectiveness in operations.

3.1.3.2. Electoral Operations Policy

The Electoral Operations Policy (EOP) outlines the administrative framework for managing, executing, monitoring, and assessing electoral operations in compliance with the Electoral Act and relevant laws. This policy functions as a cornerstone for implementing the Commission's legislative responsibilities.

During the year under review, the Commission implemented the EOP to streamline its electoral processes. The implementation of the EOP provided clear administrative framework, improving the management and execution of electoral operations, thereby enhancing the integrity of the electoral process from procurement, storage to dispatching of electoral materials and equipment to overall conduct of the SRV and polls.

3.1.3.3. Risk Management Strategy

The Risk Management Strategy (RMS) details a comprehensive approach to identifying and addressing risks that could hinder the Commission's achievement of its vision, mission, and strategic objectives. By embedding risk management into daily operations - from policy formulation to strategic leadership - the RMS ensures proactive governance.

With the implementation of the RMS, the Commission conducted internal audits to proactively mitigate potential risks in its operations. The audits were intended to strengthen control, improve compliance, and support the Commission in achieving its strategic and operational objectives.

3.1.3.4. Decentralisation Plan

The Commission is committed to bolstering constitutional democracy and enhancing democratic electoral processes, making the decentralisation of electoral functions essential. To fulfil this commitment, the Commission is actively implementing a decentralisation plan aimed at increasing grassroots democratic participation and promoting sustainable development via participatory democracy.

The Commission's decentralisation strategy is gradually implemented through a phased implementation approach to fill all statutory positions in the regions as per its organisational structure. The decentralisation strategy enables the Commission to carry out electoral functions at regional and constituency levels closer to the electorate.

With the filling of the regional electoral officers' positions, the Commission has strengthened its regional representation. This has ensured effectiveness and efficiency in executing its mandate.

3.1.3.5. Electoral Security Policy

The Electoral Security Policy, adopted in alignment with Chapter One of the "Guidelines on Common Minimum Standards of Protective Measures for Government Ministries and Public Offices of the Republic of Namibia," focuses on the key aspects of security management, including physical, personnel, and information security.

Through the implementation of the Electoral Security Policy, the Commission has strengthened and enhanced it physical security by establishing comprehensive security measures for personnel, and physical assets, contributing to a safe operational environment.

3.1.3.6. Disability Mainstreaming Framework

The Disability Mainstreaming Framework is designed to ensure that individuals with disabilities can fully and equally engage in all facets of the electoral process. It integrates disability inclusion across the Commission's policies, procedures, and practices, treating it as an integral rather than separate consideration.

The implementation of the Disability Mainstreaming Framework has provided the opportunity to ensure inclusive participation in the electoral processes. The Commission streamlined its activities to ensure that persons with disabilities have access and participate in elections, thus promoting equal representation and inclusivity.

3.1.3.7. Communication Strategy

The Communication Strategy (CS) aims to translate the Commission's Vision and Mandate into actionable initiatives, ensuring transparency and effectiveness in information dissemination. It provides guidance for both internal communication and engagement with external stakeholders, with a long-term goal of nurturing robust partnerships. This strategy establishes standards for managing communication across various channels.

As the overseeing body for the electoral process, the Commission is committed to delivering timely and accurate information to its extensive network and the public through multiple communication channels.

Through the implementation of the communication strategy, the Commission was able to enhance transparency through timeous dissemination of information of its activities, programmes and challenges. The Commission further engaged stakeholders on regular basis to foster trust and collaboration in its operations and decisions.

3.1.3.8. Service Charter

Launched on 07 March 2024, the Commission's Service Charter reaffirms its dedication to providing high-quality services to stakeholders. It reflects an intention to align corporate values with a results-oriented approach, setting realistic standards for service delivery within budget and time constraints. The Charter also serves as a platform for collaboration and idea exchange with stakeholders.

Furthermore, it underscores the Commission's commitment to the legal frameworks that support its mandate, ensuring responsiveness to stakeholders' expectations and needs.

The implementation of the service charter has established clear expectations for service standards, ensuring responsiveness to stakeholders' needs and continuous improvement in service delivery.

3.1.3.9. Information Communication Technology (ICT) Policy

The ICT Policy's principal aim is to establish a framework for the selection, implementation, and management of ICT security services. This policy guides effective management of ICT assets and protects the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of data processed within the institution's systems.

Additionally, the policy aims to foster a unified approach to ICT security issues for all staff and individuals accessing the institution's information systems. It provides guidance for creating service level agreements with providers and supplies essential cybersecurity information for decision-makers and relevant parties to ensure comprehensive ICT security services.

With the rise of technology, safeguarding data has become increasingly vital. The implementation of the ICT policy has assisted the Commission to protect its data and ensure integrity of electoral data, which is crucial for maintaining the credibility of election results.

3.1.4. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) Signed

a) A Memorandum of Understanding between ECN and the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN) was signed on the 2nd of December 2025 with the following objectives:

The MoU establishes a strategic framework through which the ECN and the CRAN intend to collaborate in the spirit of mutual cooperation and institutional support. The MoU further seeks to align efforts with national development goals, foster regulatory clarity, and leverage technology and communications infrastructure to enhance democratic participation and good governance in Namibia.

b) A Memorandum of Understanding between ECN and the Electoral Commission of India was also signed on 22 January 2026 with the following objectives:

The MoU is a framework for institutional cooperation between the ECN and ECI, aimed at improving electoral processes through knowledge sharing, technical support, training, and joint initiatives. It is non-exclusive, flexible, and focused on practical collaboration in electoral management.



3.2. Legal Services

During the year under review the Commission, through the Directorate: Legal Services, provided comprehensive legal support for the conduct of the national elections. This included the drafting and preparation of relevant Proclamations, Government Notices, and General Notices, as well as the provision of legal opinions, advice, and guidance to the Commission and Management on matters arising within the scope of their respective mandates.

STRATEGIC GOALS

a. To strengthen the legal framework to establish a modern electoral management system
b. To operationalise the institutional independence of the Commission

3.2.1. Strengthen the Legal Framework to Establish a Modern Electoral Management System

3.2.1.1. Electoral Amendment Bill

a. Electoral reforms

In response to the ever-changing political and legal environments, the Commission seeks to harmonise the legal framework by reviewing and reforming laws to ensure that they remain relevant to its operations.

The Commission commenced with the electoral review following the 2019 PNA and 2020 RCLA elections through extensive engagements with all key electoral stakeholders held between 2021 and 2023. This consultative process culminated in a Draft Electoral Amendment Bill which was submitted and considered by the Cabinet Committee on Legislation (CCL) and Cabinet in October 2023. However, the Bill could not be finalised ahead of the 2024 PNA.

Therefore, after the conduct of the 2025 RCLA elections, Commission resolved to revive the review process for the Electoral Amendment Bill, which was developed following various stakeholder engagements. This review will provide a comprehensive examination of the Electoral Act.

The legislative review process will incorporate input from a diverse range of key electoral stakeholders and will draw upon experiences garnered from both the 2024 PNA Elections and the 2025 RCLA Elections.

The objective is to ensure a well-informed and inclusive reform process ahead of the 2029 PNA Elections, as well as the 2030 RCLA Elections and beyond.

b. Legal matters (court cases)

The following legal matters were dealt with by the Commission during the reporting period.

COURT CASE ONE:

Chairperson of the Electoral Commission of Namibia v SWAPO Party of Namibia and Others (EC 1/2025)

Overview
The Commission initiated an urgent self-review in the Electoral Court to correct an error in the nomination of candidates for the Regional Council Elections in the Nkurenkuru Constituency, Kavango West Region. The court granted the application, setting aside an incorrect declaration and substituting it with the correct nomination results.

Key Facts:
The Error: Tenga Filipus Ndara (3rd Respondent) had been declared the duly elected candidate for the Nkurenkuru Constituency. However, this declaration was made in error.

i. **The Correct Outcome**: The court found that the two candidates who were validly nominated for the constituency were Tenga Filipus Ndara and Naomi Nankali Kandjamba Rebbeka (4th Respondent).
ii. **Relief Sought**: The Commission asked the court to set aside the incorrect declaration and to confirm the correct list of nominated candidates.

Court Findings and Order:
The court condoned the Commission's non-compliance with standard rules regarding time periods and service, hearing the matter on an urgent basis.

The court ordered as follows:

i. **Urgency Condoned**: The applicants' non-compliance with the rules was condoned, and the matter was heard urgently.
ii. **Incorrect Declaration Set Aside**: The declaration of Tenga Filipus Ndara as the "duly elected candidate" was set aside by the court.
iii. **Correct Candidates Declared**: Tenga Filipus Ndara and Naomi Nankali Kandjamba Rebbeka were declared to be the two duly nominated candidates for the Nkurenkuru Constituency.
iv. **Records Corrected**: The Commission was Authorised and directed to correct all its official records to reflect the accurate list of nominated candidates.
v. **Costs**: No order was made as to costs.
vi. **Finalisation**: The matter was finalised and removed from the roll.

Significance:
This is another example of the Commission utilising a "self-review" mechanism to proactively correct its own administrative errors regarding candidate nominations, ensuring the accuracy of the electoral process before polling day.



COURT CASE TWO:

Khomas Residents and Rate Payers Association v Electoral Commission of Namibia (EC 2/2025)

Overview
This was an urgent application brought by a political association seeking to review a decision of the Commission. The applicant challenged the Commission's refusal to accept a physical nomination form (Form 22) and also sought to have the use of the online Political Parties and Candidates Management Portal (PPCM) declared unlawful. The respondent raised several preliminary legal objections (points in limine), with the primary issue being whether the Electoral Court had the jurisdiction to hear the matter.

Key Facts:
The following are the key facts of the urgent court applications:

i. **The Dispute**: The applicant alleged that on 16 October 2025, the Commission refused to accept its physical nomination form and that its online portal was malfunctioning. The applicant wanted the court to instruct the Commission to accept the physical forms.
ii. **Timing**: The nominations were for the Regional and Local Authority elections scheduled for 26 November 2025. The disputed events occurred before polling day.
iii. **Commission's Defence**: The Commission argued that the application was lodged in the wrong court. It stated that matters arising before polling day must first be heard by an Electoral Tribunal, with the Electoral Court only having jurisdiction to hear appeals from that Tribunal.

Legal Principles Applied:

i. **Statutory Jurisdiction**: The court strictly interpreted the Electoral Act 5 of 2014.
ii. Section 162(2) states that "all matters arising before polling day are adjudicated upon by an electoral tribunal".
iii. Section 168(1)(e) gives the Electoral Court the power to review decisions of the Commission.
iv. **Rule of Interpretation (Generalia Specialibus Non Derogant):** The court applied the maxim that "general words do not derogate from special ones." Even though Section 168(1)(e) gives the court a general power of review, the specific provision in Section 162(2) (which deals specifically with pre-election matters) must prevail.
v. **Precedent**: The court followed its own decision in Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters v Commission, which held that the Electoral Court's powers are strictly "subject to the Act" and are distinct from the inherent powers of the High Court.
vi. **Authority to Sue**: The court also noted that the applicant's resolution authorising the litigation was defective, as it did not specify who authorised it or what relief was sought.

Order:
The court upheld the respondent's point in limine regarding jurisdiction.

i. **Jurisdiction**: The court found that because the dispute arose before polling day, Section 162(2) mandated that it be heard first by an Electoral Tribunal. The Electoral Court could only hear the matter on appeal after the Tribunal's decision.
ii. **Result**: The application was dismissed because the applicant approached the wrong court as a court of first instance.
iii. **Costs**: In line with Section 171 of the Electoral Act (which prohibits costs orders unless a party acts frivolously or vexatiously), and as neither party acted improperly, there was no order as to costs.

Significance:
The judgment reinforces that the Electoral Court is a specialised court whose jurisdiction is strictly limited by the Electoral Act. It establishes a clear procedural boundary: **Pre-election disputes must go to the Electoral Tribunal first; the Electoral Court only has appellate or review powers in specific circumstances defined by the Act.**

COURT CASE THREE:

The Chairperson of the Electoral Commission of Namibia v SWAPO Party of Namibia and Others (EC 3/2025)

Overview
This was an urgent, unopposed application brought by the Commission for a "self-review" to correct its own administrative error in the allocation of a seat following the Rundu Local Authority elections held on 26 November 2025.

Key Facts:
The following are the key facts of the self-review court applications:

i. **The Error**: The Returning Officer, Mr David Kankara, mistakenly allocated a council seat to the Independent Patriots for Change (IPC, the 4th respondent).
ii. **The Correct Outcome**: Based on the vote counts, the Rundu Urban Community Association (RUCA, the 10th respondent) had received 674 votes, while the IPC received only 642. Therefore, RUCA—having the higher number of votes—was entitled to the seat, not the IPC.
iii. **Commission's Response**: Upon discovering the mistake, the Commission acted swiftly. They consulted with affected parties on 30 November 2025 and subsequently approached the High Court to set aside the incorrect result.

Legal Principles Applied::

i. **Urgency**: The court granted condonation for the Commission's non-compliance with standard rules, finding the matter urgent. It held that delaying the correction would jeopardise the functioning of the town council, as councillors needed to be sworn in immediately to elect a mayor and deputy mayor.
ii. **Self-Review**: The court applied the doctrine of "self-review," established in Namibia Airports Company v China State Engineering Company. This doctrine requires that when an administrative body realises it has made an error, it must act as a "good constitutional citizen" and approach the court to have its own decision reviewed and set aside, rather than waiting for an aggrieved party to challenge it.
iii. **Commission's Constitutional Duty**: The court emphasised that the Commission's mandate to conduct elections "in a fair and impartial manner" obligates it to come forward and correct its own mistakes to ensure the true will of the people prevails.

Order:
The court found the application meritorious and granted the following orders:

i. **Urgency**: The matter was heard on an urgent basis, and the Commission's non-compliance with rules was condoned.
ii. **IPC's Seat Nullified**: The declaration and allocation of a seat to IPC was declared null and void and was reviewed and set aside.
iii. **RUCA Awarded Seat**: The erroneous allocation was substituted with the correct allocation, awarding the seat to RUCA.
iv. **Costs**: In line with the Electoral Act (which discourages costs orders unless a party acts vexatiously), and because the matter was unopposed, the court made no order as to costs.

In summary, this is another example of the Commission utilising a "self-review" mechanism to proactively correct its own administrative errors regarding seat allocation, ensuring the accuracy of seat allocation.

3.2.1.2. Political Parties and Organisations/Associations Compliance

Chapter 4 of the Electoral Act provides for the legal framework governing the establishment, registration, and deregistration of political parties, as well as the regulation of their funding. The Commission has the statutory responsibility of administering and overseeing the registration of political parties, including the authority to initiate or effect deregistration where a political party, organisation or association fails to comply with the provisions of the Electoral Act. To ensure compliance, the Commission engages the registered political parties and associations/organisations to submit and update their records.

Political parties must comply with specific sections, including:

i. Section 139: Declaration of assets and liabilities
ii. Section 140: Records and auditing of parties
iii. Section 141: Disclosure of financing
iv. Section 158: Accountability for funds

The table below indicates compliance records by political parties over the reporting period.

Table 6: Political parties and organisations/associations compliance

SUMMARY OF ORGANISATIONS/ASSOCIATIONS SUBMISSION – 2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR

Name of Associations or Organisations	End of Association/ Organisation Finacial Year	Due date of Financial Statements	Newspaper publications	Submission of Audited Financial Statements (Section 140)	Due date of Declaration of Assets and Liabilities Form 33 - (Section 139 All associations)	Submission of Form 33 - Section 139	Due date of Disclosure of Foreign and Domestic Financing of associations Form 34 - Section 141	Submission of Form 34 - Section 141	Notes
A Right to Shelter Foundation of Namibia(A-RTS-N)	28 February 2024	31 August 2024				Submitted		Submitted	
Association of Localised Interest (ASOLI)	31 March 2025	30 September 2025		N/A		N/A		Submitted	
Civic Association of Henties Bay (CA-H)	28 February 2024	31 August 2024				Not submitted		Not submitted	
Gobabis Residents Association	28 February 2024	31 August 2024				Not submitted		Submitted	
Joint Walvis Bay Residents Association	28 February 2026	31 August 2026		Submitted		Submitted		Submitted	
June 16 Movement	30 June 2024	31 December 2024				Not submitted		Not submitted	
Karibib Residents Association	30 October 2024	30 April 2024				Not submitted		Not submitted	
Katima Alliance Development Association	28 February 2024	31 August 2024				Submitted		Not submitted	
Khorixas Constituency Residents Association	28 February 2024	31 August 2024				Submitted		Not submitted	
Okahandja Rate Payers Association	31 May 2024	30 November 2024		Police declaration	p	Submitted		Submitted	
Omaruru Community Development Organisation	28 February 2024	31 August 2024				Submitted		Not submitted	
Omuthiya People's Association (OPA)	31 March 2024	30 September 2024				Submitted		Submitted	
Promised Land Residents Association	30 June 2024	31 December 2024		Not submitted		Submitted		Submitted	
Rehoboth Independent Town Management Association	31 March 2025	30 September 2025				submitted		Not submitted	
Rehoboth Rate Payers Association	28 February 2024	31 August 2024		Police declaration		Submitted		Not submitted	
Rundu Concerned Citizens Association	31 March 2024	30 September 2024	Submitted	Submitted		Submitted		Submitted	
Rundu Urban Community's Association	28 February 2024	31 August 2024				Submitted		Submitted	
Swakopmund Residents Association(SRA)	28 February 2026	31 August 2026		Police declaration		Submitted		Submitted	
Walvis Bay Community Association(WBCA)	31 March 2026	30 September 2026				Grace period		Grace period	

SUMMARY OF POLITICAL PARTIES SUBMISSION-2025/2026 FINANCIAL YEAR

Name of Political Parties	Date of Opening of National Assembly	Submission of Declaration of Assets and Liabilities, Form 33 - *(Section 139) All political parties*	End of Party Financial Year	Due date of Submission Financial Statements	Audited Financial Statements - All Political Parties *(Section 140)*	Newspapers advert	Disclosure of Foreign and Domestic Financing of political parties, organisations or other persons, Form 34 -	Form 34 - Section 141	Due Date for Disclosure of Public Funding (*Section 158*)	Submission of Audit Report (Political Parties represented in parliament)	Newspapers advert
Action Democratic Movement		Submitted	31st March	30th September				**Not submitted**	30th June		
Affirmative Repositioning		Submitted(30-09-2025)	31st March	30th September				Submitted	30th June		
All People's Party (APP)	**06th February 2025 - Due date for submission all political parties 26 February 2025**	Submitted	31st March	30th September			**Due Date for submission 31st August**	Not submitted	30th June		
Body of Christ (BCP)		Submitted	31st March	30st September				Not submitted	30th June		
Christian Democratic Voice (CDV)		Submitted	30th September	31st March				Not submitted	31st December		
Congress of Democrats (COD)		Not submitted	30-Jun	31st December				Not submitted	Not applicable		
Independent Patriots for Change (IPC)		Submitted	31st December	30th June				submitted	31st March	Submitted	Submitted
Landless People's Movement (LPM)		Submitted	30th June	31st December				Submitted	30th September		
Monitor Action Group (MAG)		Submitted	31st March	30th September				Not submitted	Not applicable		
National Democratic Party of Namibia (NDP)		Submitted	31-Mar	30th September				Submitted	30-Jun		
National Empowerment Fighting Corruption (NEFC)		Submitted	31st December	30th June				Submitted	Not applicable		
Namibia Economic Freedom Fighters (NEFF)		submitted	28-Feb	31-Aug				Submitted	30th May		
National Patriotic Front of Namibia (NPF)		Submitted	30th-April	30th October				Not submitted	Not applicable		
Namibia Progressive Party(NAPPA)		N/A	31st May	30-Nov				Submitted	31st August		
National Unity Democratic Organization of Namibia (NUDO)		Submitted	31st March	30th September				Submitted	30th June		
People Unite for Change (PUC)		N/A	31st March	30th September				Submitted	30th June	N/A	
Popular Democratic Movement (PDM)		Submitted	31st March	30th September				Submitted	30th June		
Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP)		Not submitted	28th February	31st August				Not submitted	31st May	N/A	
Republican Party (RP)		Submitted	28th February	31st August				Submitted	31st May		
SWANU of Namibia		Submitted	28th February	31st August				submitted	31st May		
SWAPO Party of Namibia (Swapo Party)		Submitted	31st March	30th September				Submitted	30th June		
United Democratic Front of Namibia (UDF)		submitted	31st March	30th September					30th June		
United People's Movement (UPM)		Submitted	31st March	30th September				Submitted	30th June	N/A	
United Namibians Party (UNP)		Submitted	31st March	30th September				Not submitted	30th June	N/A	
Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP)		Not submitted	31st March	30th September				Not submitted	Not applicable	N/A	





3.3. SECURITY & RISK MANAGEMENT

The Division of Security and Risk Management is responsible for overseeing the management, maintenance, and monitoring of security services and systems. Additionally, the division provides guidance, support, and expert advice to the Commission regarding risk and security.

STRATEGIC GOALS

a. To ensure the implementation of Security Management Policy & SOPs
b. To enhance physical security measures
c. To ensure the security of electoral processes
d. To improve internal security controls

3.3.1. Activities and Achievements

3.3.1.1. Security of Electoral Processes

The year under review coincided with the national elections, during which the SRMS division, in collaboration with the Namibian Police Force (NAMPOL), was tasked with ensuring the safety and security of electoral personnel and election materials. Sensitive and non-sensitive electoral materials were securely transported and distributed to all constituencies. The coordinated security arrangements were successfully implemented, and no security incidents were reported in connection with the transportation of election materials.

3.3.1.2. Security Management

The division implemented a range of security awareness initiatives to adequately prepare staff for the increased operational demands associated with the election period. These initiatives included sensitisation sessions on workplace safety, security, and disaster risk management.

The awareness programmes equipped staff members with knowledge of potential hazards and the measures required to mitigate unintentional harm and other risks. Emphasis was placed on disaster preparedness, recognising that emergencies and disasters may occur at any time and can significantly affect the safety and continuity of operations.

The inclusion of disaster risk management in the programme was intended to enhance staff preparedness and awareness of common risks and disasters that may occur within their respective areas of operation. The sessions further focused on disaster risk reduction strategies, including measures to prevent the emergence of new risks, reduce existing risks, strengthen preparedness, and effectively manage residual risks.

3.3.1.3. Enhanced Physical Security

The division extended its security surveillance measures to the Government Stores, where sensitive electoral materials are securely stored. ECN was allocated additional storage space by the Government Stores, designated exclusively for the storage of sensitive electoral materials. To strengthen security at the facility, the SRMS Division installed access control and surveillance systems. In addition, police officers were deployed at the facility day and night, seven-days a week.

3.3.1.4. Internal Security Controls

The SRMS Division recruited one Security Operations Officer (Grade 8), increasing the division's total personnel complement to three employees. Internal security measures were strengthened with the aid of surveillance systems, access control system, scanners and x-ray equipment positioned at various strategic areas on the premises. The security officers are supported by NAMPOL officials.







3.4. Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Function serves as an independent assurance mechanism within the Commission, aimed at enhancing governance, risk management, and internal control processes. The purpose, authority and responsibilities of the internal audit function are defined in its Audit Charter as approved by the Commission. As required by the Global Internal Audit Standards, the function reports functionally to the FARM Committee and administratively, to the CEO. In accordance with these requirements, the Commission's Internal Audit ensures the execution of its annual risk-based plan. Internal Audit seeks to enhance and protect the Commission's value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight.

STRATEGIC GOALS
To strengthen good governance processes and risk management culture.

3.4.1. Activities And Achievements

3.4.1.2. Strengthen Good Governance Processes and Risk Management Culture

Through this function, the Commission made significant progress toward achieving its planned objectives through the internal audits during the year under review. Notably, this included the development and implementation of the following internal audit mechanisms:

a. Control Environment

The Internal Audit Function undertook various audit assignments intended to strengthen control, improve compliance, and support the Commission in achieving its strategic and operational objectives.

The audits covered the bank account, logistics (mobilisation and demobilisation), and procurement compliance in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance's Directorate of Internal Audit and Policy Unit. In addition, based on continuous risk assessments and follow-up audits conducted during the year under review, the Commission's control environment - assessed against the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations (COSO) Internal Control Framework - has improved substantially and the Commission remains committed to the continuous enhancement of its governance, risk management and control processes.

As part of its fraud prevention initiatives, the Commission established an Integrity Committee and drafted a Fraud and Integrity Policy aimed at identifying, mitigating, and managing fraud-related risks during the financial year.

b. Approach to Strengthen the Internal Audit Capacity and Risk Management

To strengthen the capacity of the Commission's Internal Audit Function, the Internal Audit Division undertook a benchmarking visit to the Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa (IEC-SA). The visit was aimed at enhancing the capacity of internal auditors in auditing electoral processes and gaining practical knowledge of tools and methodologies that support value-added electoral audits.

In addition, the peer learning exercise covered the risk management function, including best practices for risk management structures and frameworks most suitable for an electoral management body. The Commission continues to monitor risks continuously through risk registers while progressing with the establishment of the risk management function.



3.5. Corporate Communication and Marketing

The Commission's Corporate Communications and Marketing Division plays a pivotal role in coordinating internal and external communication efforts and managing the Commission's reputation. Through these efforts, the Commission aimed to strengthen electoral democracy and ensure free, fair and credible elections. Additionally, the Commission facilitated enhanced participation in the electoral process through effective communication and stakeholder engagement.

In accordance with Section 4(2) of the Electoral Act, the Commission is mandated to establish and maintain liaison and cooperation with political parties, the media, and the public. The Commission's communication function focuses on robust stakeholder engagement and effective dissemination of information regarding its plans, activities, achievements, and challenges.

The division has increasingly taken on additional responsibilities beyond traditional public relations. These include event management, public affairs, protocol management, branding and corporate identity, accreditation of observers and media, coordination of stakeholder engagement platforms, and management of brand visibility. During the reporting year, the following achievements were recorded:

STRATEGIC GOALS

a. To improve the Commission's reputation and image
b. To enhance stakeholder's trust and confidence through effective communication

3.5.1. Activities and Achievements

3.5.1.1. Improve the Commission's Reputation and Image

The Commission successfully coordinated its internal and external communication efforts, developing a cohesive messaging strategy that positively impacted its overall reputation.

a. Stakeholder engagement

The Commission organised multiple stakeholder engagements, facilitating open communication with political parties, the media, and the general public. This approach fostered transparency and trust-building among key stakeholders, thereby promoting electoral democracy. The Commission's communication strategies effectively fostered stakeholder trust and confidence in the Commission's processes and decisions, in alignment with its strategic goal.

Table 7: Summary of Stakeholders' Engagement Sessions conducted ahead of the 2025 RCLA Elections

DATE	TIME	VENUE	DETAILS OF MEETING/ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
25 Jun 2025	10:00	Election House, WINDHOEK	Launch of the 2025 RCLA Electoral Calendar	The Commission Management Stakeholders
11 Nov 2025	10:00	Election House, WINDHOEK	i. Update on the 2025 Regional and Local Authorities Councils elections electoral calendar execution ii. Strategies for voter education and outreach programme	Management CSOs, NGOs, NFPDN and CCN
12 Nov 2025	10:00	Election House, WINDHOEK	a) Update on the 2025 Regional Councils and Local Authorities elections electoral calendar execution b) Strategies for voter education and outreach programme	Management Media

The Commission continued to strengthen and maintain constructive relationships with its stakeholders through sustained, transparent, and collaborative engagement. These efforts were aimed at fostering trust, promoting excellence in service delivery, and creating sustainable long-term value for all stakeholders.

b. Participation in trade and career fairs/expos

The Commission participated in 13 trade fairs/expos and three career fairs. Participating in these events enabled the Commission to interact directly with the electorate and the general public, particularly the youth, while demonstrating electoral processes as well as positioning and promoting its brand. The Commission further used these platforms to provide and distribute important information through print, audio-visual media, as well as face-to-face interactions. The use of ECN mascots during these events proved particularly effective in attracting and engaging younger audiences. This edutainment approach combined education with entertainment, making voter education more appealing and relatable, especially to the youth.

Furthermore, these platforms serve as important channels for disseminating electoral information and providing timely responses to frequently asked questions and other matters related to electoral processes. The Commission also recorded strong visitor engagements at its trade fair stands, reflecting continued public interest in and awareness of its mandate and electoral activities.

3.5.1.2. Enhance Stakeholders' Trust and Confidence Through Effective Communication

The Commission's Communication Strategy was implemented to effectively convey its vision and mandate. The strategy outlines specific goals that translate into practical actions, aiming to enhance communication with internal and external stakeholders. A primary focus was to foster enduring partnerships and establish a strong reputation based on trust. The strategy also set forth clear standards for managing communications effectively expanding its scope, adapting to complexity, and strategic importance of its functions within the Commission. Over the past year, the division has evolved from a largely reactive communication unit into a central pillar of electoral management, responsible not only for information dissemination but also for shaping public trust, managing stakeholder relations, and safeguarding the credibility of the electoral process.

The increasing demand for timely, accurate, and accessible information has placed immense pressure on the Commission to always enhance its interactions with its stakeholders. Lessons from the experience underscores that elections are highly sensitive national processes that require continuous engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including the electorate, political parties, civil society organisations, the media, and the public.

Furthermore, the Commission's commitment to transparency and compliance with the Access to Information framework has elevated the role of the division in facilitating proactive dissemination of information. This has contributed to the Commission being recognised as a transparent public institution over the reporting period. The Commission is looking forward to sustaining this achievement which was noted by election observers and the media, and it is working hard to strengthen institutional capacity.

a. Reputation management

During the review period, the Commission prioritised managing its reputation to maintain public trust and confidence in the electoral process. By actively engaging with key stakeholders, the Commission clarified its positions and implemented redress measures. These interactions aimed to promote transparency, integrity, and productive relationships with all stakeholders.

b. Effective communication

Over the reporting period, the Commission issued over 136 statements, speeches, public notices, and advertisements aimed at keeping the nation informed about activities, updates, issues, challenges, and progress on the 2025 RCLA Electoral Calendar, By-elections, and stakeholder engagement while addressing misinformation. Additionally, the Commission engaged in extensive media outreach, which included radio interviews and TV debates.

Overall, this comprehensive media strategy enabled the Commission to effectively communicate with the

electorate and the general public throughout the election cycle. Robust media engagement also ensured the nation remained informed about the Commission's activities.

c. Electronic engagements

Considering Namibia's diverse demographic, which encompasses both urban and rural populations, radio and television remain vital communication channels, particularly where internet and print access are limited. These mediums broadcast content in various local languages, thereby broadening audience reach. The Commission effectively utilised radio for public engagement through interactive talk shows and call-in segments, enabling citizens to voice their opinions. Participation in television shows and live debates further facilitated discussions on electoral matters. In furtherance to this, the Commission collaborated with NBC to foster understanding about the significance of the RCLA elections through its programme, "Namibia Votes 2025". The programme featured various series of topics where different speakers were interviewed on a weekly basis.

To ensure that journalists could professionally fulfil their reporting responsibilities on election matters, the Commission provided training on election-related topics. Additionally, the Commission organised regular press briefings and media engagements to share information and provide feedback on national issues. Channels of engagement included press conferences, press statements, speeches, and interviews, all disseminated through various media platforms and the Government Information Centre (GIC).

Traditional media outlets have enhanced civic engagement, shaped public opinion, and reinforced democratic values during election periods.

d. Print engagements

Despite the rise of digital platforms, print media continues to be regarded as a credible source of information. While some reports, particularly from social media, have been misleading, newspapers provided in-depth coverage and analysis that fostered trust in the electoral process. Some citizens rely on physical newspapers for their news, allowing election-related information to reach diverse demographics. Additionally, newspaper articles and discussions on radio are often referenced, preserving a historical record of the election period and public sentiment.

The Commission also prepared the 2024 PNA PAPE Report, Guinas, Grootfontein, Kabbe South, Kamanjab, Otjiwarongo, Outapi and Sesfontein By-elections PAPE Reports as well as the 2024/25 Annual Report, which were published in print and made publicly available. The reports were also uploaded to the Commission's website for convenient access.

e. Digital engagements

The rise of digital communication platforms and social media has transformed the information ecosystem. The Commission operates in a fast-paced environment where misinformation and disinformation can spread rapidly, potentially undermining electoral integrity. In today's digital era, social media presents an unparalleled opportunity to expand audience engagement. Proactive and transparent online interactions allowed the Commission to identify and address stakeholder needs and concerns effectively.

To enhance its social media presence, the Commission launched an extensive campaign to reach a wide audience and encourage active participation. This campaign was implemented during different phases of the SRV, pre-polling awareness, polling, and post-election information sharing. By regularly ensuring social media management, content creation, and real-time monitoring and response, the ECN social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, X (formerly Twitter), YouTube, and TikTok, and messaging apps like the ECN Media WhatsApp group and ECN WhatsApp Channel, the Commission recorded a significant audience growth, particularly among the youth. In total 148 infographics, including short videos explaining voting importance, outlining the voting process, and sharing key dates and FAQs, were created and shared on the ECN's social media platforms. The primary audience targeted was eligible and registered voters for the RCLA elections, with a specific emphasis on youth and marginalised communities, particularly those with internet access. During this period the social media platforms of the Commission had 4,362,042-page reach engagements, which indicates a significant reach of potential voters.

f. Outdoor engagements

Outdoor media played a crucial role in outreach efforts. Static and digital billboards were placed in high-traffic urban areas to maximise visibility during the SRV and polling.

In total, 13 static and digital billboards were hired in strategically positioned areas including major roads in various towns such as Windhoek, Mariental, Noordoewer, Karibib, Otjiwarongo, Omuthiya, Oshakati, Eenhana, Nkurenkuru, Rundu and Katima Mulilo to display infographics and key information on SRV and polling.

g. Addressing Deep Fakes, Misinformation and Disinformation

The emergence of deep fakes and misinformation poses significant challenges for election management. Although there was a noticeable decrease in incidents during the fiscal year compared to the previous year, it remains a concern for the Commission. Increased access to social media has allowed some media outlets and citizen journalists to fabricate false information that permeates public discourse. Internal monitoring identified six instances of deep fakes and misinformation.

Some of this content was crafted using Artificial Intelligence (AI), making it more believable. To counter these narratives, the Commission issued six media statements during the fiscal year to correct misinformation. Furthermore, the Commission will continue to engage and work in partnership with the media, CSOs and other key partners to advance media literacy and address the spread of misinformation and disinformation.

Directorate of Operations

4



The Directorate of Operations comprises three divisions, namely Election Administration (EA), Voter and Civic Education (VCE) and Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The directorate is primarily responsible for the effective administration, management and conduct of electoral processes.

4.1. Election Administration

Overview

The Elections Administration Division is responsible for facilitating inclusive voter participation in regular, free and credible elections through the development and maintenance of sustainable electoral systems, processes and human capacity. The division leads the effective administration of elections and referenda, with a primary focus on the strategic planning, coordination and implementation of electoral operations. It is also responsible for the efficient deployment, management and demobilisation of electoral personnel, materials and other resources to ensure the effective delivery of electoral processes.



Key activities of the division include:

a. Efficient maintenance of the national voters' register.
b. Planning and coordination of voter registration activities.
c. Management of Election Day logistics, including the counting of votes and results collation.

The logistics section supports the provision of electoral materials and equipment as per the established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

STRATEGIC GOAL

To establish a robust and innovative electoral management process that can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of election administration.

4.1.1. Activities and Achievements

4.1.1.1. Maintenance of The National Voters Register

During the year under review, the Commission undertook activities to maintain and enhance the accuracy, integrity, and reliability of the voters' register. These activities included updating voter information, verifying and correcting voter records, addressing duplicate and inaccurate entries, and ensuring that eligible voters were appropriately captured in the register. The maintenance of the voters register remains critical to ensuring an accurate and credible roll and supporting the effective administration of free, fair, transparent, and inclusive elections.

Furthermore, the Commission invoked Section 35 of the Electoral Act, to accord registered voters who lost or damaged their voter registration cards the opportunity to obtain duplicate cards for both the constituency by-elections and RCLA elections.

Table 8: Total number of deceased voters removed from the National Voters Register and issuance of duplicate cards at ECN head office.

Region	Deceased	Duplicate
//Kharas	429	3
Erongo	661	7
Hardap	601	7
Kavango East	462	0
Kavango West	296	0
Khomas	1143	145
Kunene	341	3
Ohangwena	1034	4
Omaheke	401	5
Omusati	1181	4
Oshana	742	5
Oshikoto	778	5
Otjozondjupa	594	10
Zambezi	303	5
TOTAL	8 966	203

Furthermore, as part of its ongoing efforts to strengthen the management of the voters register and related systems, the Commission implemented several initiatives aimed at enhancing the efficiency, accuracy, and credibility of voter registration processes and the maintenance of the national voters register, as outlined below:

a. **Voter Registration Process Re-engineered**: Consultations with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security (MHAISS) continued during this reporting period towards integrating the National Population Register and the National Voters Register to facilitate the electronic exchange, verification and timely removal of deceased voters.
b. **Updates and Maintenance of the National Voter Register**: The division continued to utilise the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the voters' register, focusing on eliminating duplicate entries.

4.1.1.2. Review and Updating of Registration/Polling Venues

The Division conducted a comprehensive assessment of voter registration and polling venues to ensure that they remained appropriate and adequately aligned with population distribution, accessibility, and logistical requirements. This assessment included:

a. Adjusting the number of mobile and fixed polling teams based on population density and accessibility.
b. Establishing a unique identification system for all venues to streamline operations.
c. Decreasing the number of mobile polling stations and increasing the number of fixed polling stations.

4.1.1.3. Supplementary Registration of Voters

In accordance with Section 38 (1) of the Electoral Act, the SRV was conducted to prepare for the constituency by-elections and the RCLA elections at different intervals. This SRV exercise was carried out not only in the constituency where the by-elections took place, but also across all 121 constituencies and 59 local authorities for the RCLA elections.

The purpose of conducting SRV before holding of an election is to include in the voters' register persons:

i) who have since turned 18 years of age; or
ii) who have moved from one constituency to another; or
iii) whose voter registration cards are reported lost or destroyed; and
iv) any other applicant who qualifies for registration.

Table 9: Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo, Kabbe South, Kamanjab, Sesfontein Constituencies By-election SRV statistics

SRV 10 – 12 APRIL 2025					
Region	Constituency	New Applicants	Change of Address	Duplicate	Total Registered (SRV)
Otjozondjupa	Grootfontein	310	65	57	432
	Otjiwarongo	286	85	62	433
Zambezi	Kabbe South	111	0	55	166
Kunene	Kamanjab	105	113	33	251
	Sesfontein	342	98	349	789
	TOTAL	**1 154**	**361**	**556**	**2 071**

Table 10: Outapi Constituency by-election SRV statistics

SVR 25 – 27 JULY 2025					
Region	Constituency	New Applicants	Change of Address	Duplicate	Total Registered (SRV)
Omusati	Outapi	267	159	88	514

Table 11: 2025 RCLA SRV statistics

Region	New Applicants	Change of Address	Duplicate	Total registered (SRV)
ǁKharas	2,363	1,923	749	5,035
Erongo	5,159	4,950	1,276	11,385
Hardap	1,913	877	1,028	3,329
Kavango East	3,897	1,077	1,367	6,341
Kavango West	2,852	556	1,187	4,595
Khomas	4,710	1,720	2,194	8,624

Region	New Applicants	Change of Address	Duplicate	Total registered (SRV)
Kunene	5,377	3,407	3,332	12,116
Ohangwena	4,880	1,885	3,139	9,904
Omaheke	3,062	1,495	1,791	6,348
Omusati	3,900	1,738	5,555	11,193
Oshana	2,406	842	3,465	6,713
Oshikoto	3,178	1,351	2,455	6,361
Otjozondjupa	4,546	766	3,223	8,535
Zambezi	2,834	947	1,519	5,300
Total	51,077	23,534	32,280	105,779

a. Production of the Provisional Voters Register

Upon completion of the SRV for both constituency by-elections and RCLA elections, the Commission invoked Sections 31 and 32 of the Electoral Act. This provision ensured the preparation, publishing and displaying of a Provisional Voters Register (PVR) for public scrutiny and objections against names of persons included therein. Such objection must be lodged with the electoral tribunals designated for the given magisterial geographical area. The PVRs were displayed at Constituency offices from 08:00 to 17:00.

All deceased voters were removed from the voters' register following the display of the PVR as per statistics received from the MHAISS.

Table 12: 2025 RCLA Provisional Voters Register turnout per region

Region	Registered Voters	% Turnout
//Kharas	63 223	87%
Erongo	145 515	94%
Hardap	54 787	83%
Kavango East	91 508	83%
Kavango West	49 507	83%
Khomas	287 090	89%
Kunene	61 666	103%
Ohangwena	143 532	91%
Omaheke	50 562	88%
Omusati	145 795	93%
Oshana	128 014	95%
Oshikoto	113 759	86%
Otjozondjupa	109 813	89%
Zambezi	54 464	87%
Total	**1 499 235**	**90%**

b. Final Voters Registers

The Final Voters' Register (FVR) for the Constituency By-elections and RCLA Elections were published in the Government Gazette in compliance with Section 36(4) of the Electoral Act and displayed at the constituency office.

Table 13: FVR for Outapi Constituency By-election

Constituency	PVR	FVR	%Registered
Outapi	25 402	25 814	99%

Table 14: FVR for five Constituencies By-elections

Constituency	PVR	FVR	%Registered
Grootfontein	17 892	18 231	91.62
Kabbe South	3 509	3 503	77.57
Kamanjab	4 669	4 660	77.75
Otjiwarongo	27 558	27 870	91.22
Sesfontein	5 135	5 127	109.73

Table 15: FVR RC elections

GRAND TOTAL 121 CONSTITUENCIES	Total Eligible Voters:	1,670,813	
	Provisional Voters Register:	1,499,235 (90%)	
	Final Voters Register:	1,499,449	
	Gender:	Male	691,080 (46.1%)
		Female	808,419 (53.9%)
	Youth 18-35 yrs:	643,117 (42.9%)	
	PWDs:	22,245 (1.4%)	

Table 15: FVR LA elections

GRAND TOTAL 59 LOCAL AUTHORITIES	Before 04/08/2025	720,994
	New Applicants	24,435
	Amendments	22,988
	Duplicates	5,384
	Total Registered Voters	745,429

4.1.1.2. Nomination of Candidates

The commencement of the nomination of candidates was proclaimed and published in the Government Gazette in terms of Section 64 of the Electoral Act, read with Section 80 (1). The proclamation stipulated the commencement dates, last date for submissions, as well as the time and date for public sittings for Independent Candidates (ICs), political parties and organisations/ associations.

As introduced in 2024, the nomination of candidates for the constituency by-election and RCLA elections was adminstered through the Political Party Candidate Management (PPCM) Portal. All contesting political party-authorised representatives were able to efficiently submit nominations through the portal without any challenges.

At the close of nominations, the ROs convened the public sitting and declared duly nominated candidates to contest the six by-elections.

In total 543 candidates' nominations were facilitated successfully through the PPCM System by independent candidates and political parties and organisations/associations for both the six by-elections and RCLA Elections.

4.1.1.3. Conduct of Elections

The elections were held on 26 November 2025 following special voting on 24 November 2025. A total of 4,861 polling stations, comprising 1,947 fixed and 2,914 mobile stations, were established.

Voting Process: Polling stations operated smoothly with no significant issues reported, contributing to a peaceful election atmosphere.

Polls Closing Procedures and Counting of Votes: Counting commenced post-closing and results were reported in compliance with electoral regulations, ensuring transparency throughout the process.

4.1.1.4. Conduct of By-Elections

Six by-elections were conducted. Polling stations were established in accordance with Section 89, gazetted and published as per the provisions of Section 82 (5) of the Electoral Act, in the Government Gazette. The polls opened at 07h00 and closed at 21h00.

In line with our commitment towards enhancement of the polling processes, at least two voting booths were set up at various polling stations identified as densely populated areas to fast-track the voting process. On average, the voter spent about three minutes to cast their vote after entering the polling station.

Significantly, after the conduct of the 2024 PNA Elections, the Commission undertook a review of the establishment of mobile polling stations to ensure an effective electoral process. This review resulted in limiting the establishment of mobile polling stations to the police holding cells, hospital and smaller settlement areas. All polling teams, including mobile teams, managed to serve all voters who presented themselves at the polling stations from 07:00 – 21:00.

4.1.1.4. Logistics Management

Effective logistics management is critical to the successful planning and conduct of electoral operations. It ensures that electoral materials, equipment, personnel, and other essential resources are efficiently planned, procured, coordinated, transported, and deployed to registration venues and polling stations in a timely and secure manner. Robust logistics planning contributes to operational readiness, minimises disruptions, and supports the Commission's ability to conduct elections that are efficient, credible, transparent, and accessible to all eligible voters.

Key achievements in this area included:

a. Identification and securing of additional short-term storage facilities to meet the increased demand.
b. Timely procurement of electoral materials based on needs assessments.
c. Efficient distribution processes using secure transport services.

4.1.1.5. Procurement Of Election Materials

The design, printing and delivery of ballot papers for all six Constituency By-elections was done in compliance with Section 36 (2) of the Public Procurement Act, No.15 of 2015. The contract to print the ballot papers for the by-elections was awarded to Solitaire Press, a local company based in Windhoek at a combined cost of N$6,292,362.00 for 96,800 ballot papers.

For the RCLA Elections, the design, printing and delivery of ballot paper was done in compliance with Section 30 of the Public Procurement Act, No.15 of 2015. The contract to print the ballot papers for the RCLA Elections was awarded to Uniprint Global at a cost of N$4,899,530.00 for a total number of 1,814,500 ballot papers for the Regional Councils elections and 911,112 ballot papers for the Local Authorities elections. Uniprint Global is a South African company based in Durban and Johannesburg, South Africa.

The procurement processes were executed within established timeframes and in compliance with the Annual Procurement Plan.

The Elections Administration Division made significant strides in enhancing the electoral process during the 2025/26 year, focusing on inclusive participation, efficient management, and the use of innovative solutions. The successful conduct of elections and the implementation of key initiatives reflect the division's commitment to upholding the integrity and credibility of the electoral processes in Namibia.







4.2. Civic and Voter Education

The Civic and Voter Education Division is mandated with the responsibility of conducting comprehensive voter and civic education across Namibia. As stipulated by the Electoral Act, this division plays a pivotal role in ensuring that all citizens are ready, willing, and able to participate effectively in electoral activities. This foundational work is crucial for increasing voter registration and turnout on Election Day, directly contributing to the Commission's core responsibility of conducting and overseeing free and regular elections.

During the 2025/26 financial year, the Commission proactively initiated widespread voter education engagements targeting diverse segments of the Namibian population, including marginalised communities and persons with disabilities (PWDs). These efforts were designed to foster a deeper understanding of the fundamental principles of democracy, the importance of citizen engagement, and to emphasise the significance of the Constitution, human rights, and democratic values.

Specific voter education initiatives focused on providing essential electoral information, including:

a. Official election dates and hours.
b. The nature and timetable of upcoming elections.
c. Locations for voter registration and polling stations.
d. Required identification and registration criteria.
e. A clear breakdown of the voting process.
f. Frequently Asked Questions.

STRATEGIC GOALS

The Civic and Voter Education Division aligns its activities with the following key strategic goals of the Commission:

a) To increase civic and democracy education amongst the citizens
b) To regularly conduct surveys and research on the effectiveness of ECN's initiatives

4.2.1. Activities and Achievements

4.2.1.1. Increase Civic and Democracy Education Amongst the Citizens

a. Civic and Voter Education

The Commission undertook a comprehensive voter and civic education campaign aimed at raising awareness about the significance of electoral participation for the 2025/26 financial year. The campaign was designed to promote a deeper understanding of the democratic process among the citizenry, emphasising the importance of voter registration, informed voting, and active civic engagement.

The campaign was conducted under the theme, 'Enhancing Electoral Democracy through Electoral Processes', which encapsulates the Commission's commitment to building a robust and participatory democratic electoral system.

b. Civic and voter education activities conducted for the by-elections and RCLA elections

The Civic and Voter Education Division conducted voter education activities in preparation for the six by-elections and the 2025 RCLA elections. This was done in line with the Commission's strategic goal of strengthening civic and voter education by enhancing engagement and adopting innovative outreach approaches for all Namibian citizens.

In order to achieve this key strategic goal, the Commission developed and implemented a comprehensive voter education strategy, outlining key strategic communication interventions, including the use of face-to-face voter education outreach campaigns, use of traditional media such as print, television and radio and digital media campaigns.

These voter education efforts implemented in preparation of the six by-elections were aimed at increasing voter turnout from 47% achieved during the Guinas constituency by-election held in the preceding financial year to 55% voter turnout during the financial year under review.

Furthermore, the campaign aimed to increase the number of registered voters during the SRV process and to raise voter turnout by 60% for the RCLA elections from the 33% achieved in 2020.

An average voter turnout of 42% was recorded across the six by-elections conducted during the reporting period. In comparison, voter turnout for the RCLA elections stood at 40.7% and 36.29% respectively. These figures reflect a concerning downward trend in electoral participation, particularly in the regional and local authorities' elections. Although these figures reflect an increase in RC election turnout, the downward trend in electoral participation remains a concern to the Commission.

The decline in voter turnout highlights the growing need for research, intensified voter and civic education initiatives, continued stakeholder engagement and the implementation of targeted strategies to address barriers that may discourage voter participation in future elections.

c. Community engagement and use of media platforms

To promote the Commission's mandate of conducting voter and civic education, an extensive campaign aimed at empowering the electorate with accurate, accessible, and timely electoral information was implemented across all 14 regions of the country. These initiatives were driven by the Commission's objective to "Increase civic and democracy education amongst the citizens". To maximise reach, the information was delivered through a combination of direct community engagement initiatives and through the implementation of an extensive mass media strategy.

Face-to-face voter and civic education sessions were conducted in all 121 constituencies nationwide. Facilitated by regional voter education officers, these sessions served as crucial platforms for communities to gain important electoral knowledge. During these engagements, various information materials were distributed to promote learning and support through continued information sharing by community members. In total, 10 264 voter education sessions were held from the projected 8 712 as outlined in the divisional annual plan underscoring the Commission's increased drive-in reaching voters at the grassroots level.

Complementing the community outreach efforts, the ECN adopted a dynamic multi-channel media strategy to expand its reach and promote civic engagement. The Commission partnered with public, private, and community radio and television broadcasters to air voter education content in various local languages, ensuring inclusivity. The Commission partnered with 11 NBC and 16 private and community radio stations to broadcast paid adverts on electoral information such as registration and voting information throughout the campaign period. These paid adverts were further reinforced through live call-in programmes and interactive discussions with the various radio stations.

To further ensure that information on the location of registration and polling stations was accessible, 150,000 registration points supplements were produced and distributed through voter education activities, as well as inserted in selected newspapers. Equally, for polling, 200,000 polling station supplements were produced and distributed through multiple national newspapers, social media and the ECN website.

d. Youth engagement and promotion of youth participation in electoral processes

In an effort to enhance the participation of young citizens in electoral processes, the Commission continued the implementation of its Youth Ambassadors (YAs) Programme, which promotes peer-to-peer voter and civic education. As part of the Commission's ongoing commitment to strengthening youth involvement in democratic processes, the number of Youth Ambassadors appointed during the 2025/26 financial year was increased from five to six ambassadors per region.

The Youth Ambassadors (YAs) played a significant role in reaching the youth demographic, which constitutes approximately 42% of all registered voters. By leveraging their social networks, community presence, and peer influence, the ambassadors disseminated accurate and accessible electoral information in a relatable and engaging manner. Acting as peer educators and advocates for democratic participation, they facilitated dialogue on the importance of voter registration, electoral participation, and informed voting through visits to schools, tertiary institutions, and communities.

Through the YAs programme the Commission introduced the "ECN TV" programme, a dynamic multimedia platform designed to deliver voter and civic education content through social media channels. In addition, the YAs conducted visits to schools, tertiary institutions, and communities.

e. Disability mainstreaming and increasing the participation of persons with disabilities in electoral processes

A key strategic outcome for the Commission was the promotion of inclusive participation, with a specific focus on ensuring equitable access for special focus groups, including PWDs and other marginalised communities.

To this end, the Commission developed a comprehensive Disability Access and Inclusion Plan for the 2025/26 financial year. This plan outlined strategic measures to guarantee access to electoral processes and information, thereby creating an enabling environment where every eligible citizen could exercise their democratic rights. The Commission has observed a notable increase in the participation of PWDs in Namibia's electoral processes. A total of 22,245 persons with various types of disabilities are registered as voters, representing approximately 1.4 % of all registered voters. This figure signifies important progress in promoting political participation among PWDs and reflects growing confidence in the inclusiveness and accessibility of the country's electoral system.

To further enhance accessibility, the Commission prioritised the production of electoral information materials in multiple accessible formats, including:

i. Large print
ii. Braille
iii. Sign language
iv. Audio-visual content

These adaptations were crucial in ensuring that persons with visual, hearing, and other disabilities, as well as those from marginalized communities, had equal access to essential electoral information, promoting informed participation and inclusivity.

In line with promoting the secrecy of the ballot, the Commission

has implemented measures to support visually impaired voters. Braille and tactile ballot covers are provided, enabling visually impaired individuals to cast their votes independently and in secret. This initiative is a significant step towards ensuring that PWDs can participate in elections on an equal footing with others, preserving their dignity and independence throughout the voting process.

4.2.1.2. Exit Poll Survey for the 2025 RCLA Elections

The ECN, in accordance with the collaboration agreement with the University of Namibia (UNAM), conducted a Poll Exit Survey for the 2025 elections, as part of its commitment to strengthening electoral integrity and promoting evidence-based decision-making.

The survey sought to obtain independent feedback from voters immediately after they had cast their ballots. Its primary objective was to assess voters' perceptions and experiences of the electoral process and to evaluate the effectiveness of the Commission's election management practices. It also provided valuable insights into voters' levels of confidence in the electoral process and identified factors that may influence voter participation.

The findings of the survey will assist the Commission in identifying areas of strength, addressing operational gaps, and identifying opportunities for improvement in the of elections. Furthermore, the findings will inform the development and enhancement of electoral policies, voter and civic education programmes, and other strategic interventions aimed at strengthening public trust and confidence in the electoral process, increasing voter participation, and improving the overall quality and effectiveness of electoral service delivery.



4.3. Information and Communication Technology

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Division is responsible for the implementation, management, maintenance and technical support of the Commission's technology infrastructure and systems. Its functions encompass the management of computer hardware and software, servers, network infrastructure, and election management applications and solutions. The division provides comprehensive technical support across both corporate operations and electoral processes, ensuring the availability, reliability, and effective use of ICT systems in support of the Commission's mandate.

STRATEGIC GOAL

To place Namibia's electoral democracy on the cutting edge of secure digital innovation

4.3.1. Activities and Achievements

ICT continues to play a critical role in supporting the various processes of the Commission. The following continuous support services are at the core of the Commission's ICT capability, and provide the foundation for all other ICT activities:

4.3.1.1. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

To safeguard the Commission's ICT infrastructure against unauthorised access, data loss and compromises, the ICT Division implemented measures informed by the findings of its internal ICT assessment and identified risk areas. These measures enabled the division to effectively manage and mitigate ICT-related risks,

thereby strengthening the security, resilience, and integrity of the Commission's ICT environment.

These included:

i. The acquisition and deployment of new ICT infrastructure to ensure data security and to meet the Commission's data processing needs.
ii. The establishment and review of service level and maintenance agreements.
iii. Replacement of obsolete equipment.
iv. Infrastructure improvement on the data centre such as the acquisition and commissioning of uninterrupted power supply system to ensure business continuity.
v. Implementing procedures to safeguard our physical hardware/infrastructure such as biometric security and maintaining a register log for all access to restricted areas.
vi. Reviewing of our ICT policies.

4.3.1.2. Enhancement of the Election Management Systems

To leverage technology, the Commission successfully deployed and used the Integrated Mobile Voters Registration System (IMVRS) for the conduct of the SRV, nomination of candidates, and voter verification at polling stations across the country.

Lessons from the 2024 elections led to key improvements, including providing teams with two to three tablets each and introducing backup verification methods. These measures effectively addressed previous hardware issues such as overheating and ensured continuity via the PDF search functionality in the event of the devices or applications malfunctioning.

Furthermore, the six by-elections conducted in the Otjiwarongo, Grootfontein, Kamanjab, Sesfontein, Kabbe South and Outapi constituencies presented a good opportunity for the Commission to thoroughly test the mitigation measures introduced to enhance the performance of the IMVRS application.

The online Political Party Candidate Management Portal (PPCM) was successfully deployed for the nomination period (26 September to 17 October 2025) as an administrative tool for all registered political parties, independent candidates, associations and organisations to submit their nominations from the comfort of their space at any time. To further ensure a seamless nomination experience for aspiring contestants, the Commission established dedicated helpdesks at the Election House in Windhoek and deployed IT officials to all 121 constituencies and 59 local authorities to provide technical support to all ROs in respect of the online nominations.

In preparation for the 2025 SRV, the Commission prepared and deployed 1,392 IMVRS kits with 1,392 tablets and 1,400 printers used for voter registration nationwide, representing a 148-unit increase compared to 1,244 kits deployed during the 2024 PNA elections. These processes involved initial preparation of the tablets loaded with constituency and local authority voters' register databases, testing and quality assurance of the IMVRS devices, technical training of end-users, and data uploading to the ECN central database.

4.3.1.3. 2025 RCLA Elections

In preparation for the elections, the Commission furthermore prepared and deployed 252 voter verification tablets for special voting and 5,900 voter verification tablets for the main election respectively.

4.3.1.4. Election Results Management System

Results from all constituencies and local authorities were successfully captured and verified via the Elections Results Management System (ERMS). All verified results were certified by the Commission before publication and announcement by the respective Returning Officers on both the ECN Mobile App and the website: https://elections.na

4.3.1.5. ICT Policy Development and Implementation

The Commission is in the process of developing a comprehensive ICT governance framework to strategically guide the use, management, and growth of technology within the Commission. This includes key policies on cybersecurity, digital strategy, and disaster recovery. The process is expected to conclude by the end of fourth quarter in the 2026/2027 financial year.

4.3.1.6. Corporate Support and Regional Offices Connectivity

The Commission's ICT Division prioritised routine maintenance of its ICT infrastructure, including servers and networks, in addition to providing everyday user support.

Significant strides have been made in modernising outdated infrastructure, encompassing network systems, servers, data security solutions, and end-user devices, to better accommodate the Commission's increasing internet and network demands. Continuous efforts are underway to replace malfunctioning equipment and enhance the overall ICT framework, with considerable improvements expected in the 2026/2027 financial year.

To bolster connectivity for electoral operations across all 14 regions, the ICT Division is actively enhancing internet access at all Commission sites. By partnering with network service providers, a mobile connectivity solution has been implemented, which leverages the infrastructures of national mobile carriers to ensure reliable connectivity, even in remote areas. This network supports the transmission of voter registration and election data to the Commission's servers.

General Services

5

The General Services Division is responsible for rendering administrative and support services to the Commission. Its main operations include policy coordination, budgeting, bookkeeping, human resource management, procurement, transport services and auxiliary services. The division is comprised of the Finance Sub-division, the Auxiliary Services Sub-section, and the Human Resources (HR) Sub-section.

STRATEGIC GOALS

a. To enhance the administration of the Commission to improve and streamline its budgeting, procurement, logistics and asset management processes.
b. To enhance the administration of the Commission through strengthening institutional capacity.

5.1.1. Activities and Achievements

5.1.1.1. Budget And Financial Management

The finance section is responsible for the provision of administrative support services that includes budgeting, bookkeeping, facilitation, coordination, implementation of the budget, and budget discipline.

In the 2025/2026 financial year, the Commission received an operational budget of N$637,983,000. The total expenditure for this period amounted to N$634,085,016, achieving an execution rate of 99.4%

Of the total appropriation, N$72,084,785 was for personnel expenditure and N$565,898,215 for non-personnel expenditure. The election operations expenditures of the Commission throughout all three phases of the electoral cycle (i.e. pre-election phase, election phase and post-election phase) amounted to N$350,397,836.50.

Personnel funds primarily covered salaries and allowances for ECN staff, while non-personnel funds were used for various purposes, including voter registration, printing and advertising, rental of regional office spaces, conducting the 2025 SRV, and facilitating the RCLA elections. Additionally, these funds covered payments to election officials, vehicles, equipment and materials sourced from the public.

The Commission also received a positive audit review in the form of an Unqualified Audit Opinion from the findings of the audit conducted by the Office of the Auditor General during the year under review.



Table 14: The budget analysis for the 2025/26 financial year

2025/2026 Budget Analysis			
Division	Original Budget	Additional Budget	Total Budget
Election Administration	86,335,000	27,428,000	113,763,000
Voter and Civic Education	515,043,000	2,572,000	517,615,000
Support Services	46,435,000		46,435,000
TOTAL	647,813,000	30,000,000	677,813,000

5.1.1.2. Human Resource Management (HRM) & Training

The section is responsible for the recruitment, wellbeing and staff development of ECN employees.

Its responsibilities include mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, gender and wellness into core processes including disability activities, and ensuring compliance with Affirmative Action requirements and Public Service Staff Rules, PSM Circulars, as well as other HRM legislative frameworks.

During the reporting period, our human resources programmes focused on entrenching a high-performance organisational culture underpinned by a common set of values that are understood and championed by all employees. The Commission emphasised its organisational values to ensure that these strengthen the desired organisational culture, drive organisational effectiveness, and support the achievement of the Commission's strategy. The Commission's human capital includes its permanent and temporary staff, their development and the culture the Commission fosters. The employees drive the overall organisational performance.

5.1.1.3. Permanent Workforce Profile

At the end of this reporting period, the Commission's total permanent workforce stood at 181 permanent employees (5.5% management and 94.5% staff below management).





Demographics

Male: 88 (48.6%)

Female: 93 (51.4%)

PWDs: 8 (6 male and 2 female) (4.4%)

5.1.2. Election Officials

The recruitment of election officials, encompassing both SRV and polling positions for both the Constituency By-elections and the RCLA Elections, was conducted exclusively through the 2024 ECN recruitment database. This process was guided by specific candidate requirements, stipulating that applicants must be qualified, unemployed Namibian citizens aged 18 and above. Utilising the 2024 ECN recruitment database proved to be highly effective, facilitating an efficient recruitment process that enabled the Commission to retain competent and professional election officials in a cost-effective manner.

A critical selection criterion required applicants to submit a police declaration confirming that they are not active members or office bearers of any political party. Non-compliance with this essential integrity requirement resulted in the automatic disqualification of an applicant.

The selection process took place at the Election House in Windhoek and was managed by Human Resources officials. This involved reaching out to all shortlisted candidates to verify their availability for mandatory training. In total 4,053 registration officials and 20, 328 polling officials were recruited.





SRV Demographics
Male: 1,633 (40.3%)
Female: 2,420 (59.7)
PWDs: 123 (3%)
Marginalised: 363 (9%)
Total employment: 4,053

Polling Demographics
Male: 7,717 (38%)
Female: 12,611 (62%)
PWDs: 446 (2.2%)
Marginalised: 2,196 (10.8%)
Total employment: 20,328

5.1.2.1. Performance Management

The Commission successfully concluded the signing of performance agreements for the period under review across all organisational levels, from management through to supervisors and staff members. Performance reviews were also conducted at all levels to assess progress against agreed objectives and performance targets.

5.1.2.2. Employee Relations

The Commission maintains a recognition agreement with the Namibia Public Workers Union. In total, 170 members of the Commission's workforce are union members. The Commission considers it crucial for employees to be able to air concerns and grievances in a mutually respectful and beneficial manner. In addition, we maintain an open-door policy with the recognised union to enhance working relations.

5.1.2.3. Staff Movements and Employee Turnover

The Commission recorded five new appointments and seven terminations in the reporting period. Subsequently the employee turnover increased from 3.6% recorded in 2024/25 to 3.86%.





5.1.2.4. Affirmative Action (AA)

As a crucial element of taking care of our people, an Affirmative Action committee has been established to educate the entire organisation about Affirmative Action (AA) and Employment Equity (EE) and also to address employee concerns in the regard. The committee comprises of members representing employees. The committee attends all AA and EE meetings held before the submission of the AA Report. The Commission complies with the requirements of the Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, No.29 of 1998. The Affirmative Action Report was compiled and submitted to the OPM and Employment Equity Commission and the Commission was awarded a compliance certificate.

5.1.2.5. Wellness Activities

The Commission's human capital is a key asset and the skills and experience in our workforce are essential contributors to achieving our strategic goals through efficient operational improvements. To ensure the wellness of our workforce, two wellness activities were conducted for all staff members.





5.1.2.6. Training and Development

a) STRENGTHENING OUR CAPACITY

The Commission recognises that the future prosperity of the organisation depends largely on the competence and motivation of its employees. Therefore, the Commission invests in and encourage a culture of continued development and advancement of learning and training within the Commission. Furthermore, the Commission is committed to creating and maintaining an environment which provides equal opportunities for all employees, with special consideration given to previously disadvantaged groups. We refreshed our talent approach and embarked on several talent management initiatives during the year.

Building capacity through the skilling and reskilling of our employees is imperative for building a culture of high performance and learning. Training and development programmes included qualifying and non-qualifying professional and practical courses, conferences, seminars and short courses. All our qualified and non-qualified training/studies are conducted through recognised institutions.

b) QUALIFYING AND NON-QUALIFYING SKILLS TRAINING

A total of 21 staff members underwent training in both qualifying and non-qualifying skills. This broad-based training approach likely aimed to enhance the overall skill set of the workforce, enabling them to effectively carry out their duties and contribute to the Commission's mandate.

Table 15: Non-qualifying training

Short Course Name	Number of Staff Members	Tertiary Institution Name	Course Duration
Security Protocol & Risk	3	NIPAM	5 Days
Meeting Management: Meeting Procedure, Minute Taking & Report Writing	1	NUST	5 Days
Reconciliation of Ministerial Suspense Accounts	2	Blue Accounting Training & Consultancy	5 Days
Total	9		

Table 16: Qualifying Training

Course Name	Number of Staff Members	Tertiary Institution Name	Course Duration
Bachelor of Education in Organisational Learning and Development	9	UNAM	3 Years
Master's in Public Policy and Management	1	IUM	2 Years
Bachelor of Public Governance Honours NQF Level 8	1	NUST	1 Year
Bachelor of Business Administration NQF Level 7	1	Triumphant College	3 Years
Total	12		

5.1.2.7. Asset and Infrastructure Management

The assets, infrastructure and transport of the Commission are managed through the Auxiliary Services and Support Services sub-division. The sub-division is further responsible for procurement management, capital projects and maintenance of the assets.

5.1.2.8. Stocktaking and Stock Control

The annual stocktaking exercise was conducted both at head office and at the Commission's regional offices, as well as at the regional depots, and a report was prepared and submitted. To improve stock control, the Commission adopted the asset management system by tagging all its assets.

5.1.2.9. Procurement Management

The procurement processes were conducted in adherence to the applicable legal framework. A Procurement Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was developed and implemented. Continuous improvements were made to enhance procurement efficiency and compliance. The payments of all goods and services were processed on time, except for the invoices for the hiring of generators and some election-related activities, which were delayed due to non-submission of required statutory documents.

5.1.2.9. Procurement of Election Materials and Equipment

The procurement of electoral materials is a vital aspect of electoral operations and is essential for the successful conduct of any election. To ensure effective procurement, the procurement process commenced with the consolidation of the needs assessment submitted by the REO's compared with the availability of stock to manage both undersupply and oversupply. Timely procurement of goods and services is a critical determinant of a successful electoral process, necessitating a well-managed procurement strategy that adheres to the established protocols outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

5.1.2.10. Procurement Methods and Processes

The procurement of goods and services, including electoral materials for the 2025 RCLA elections and by-elections, was initiated in line with the 2025/26 Annual Procurement Plan and timelines through various procurement methods as provided for in the Public Procurement Act. All goods and services procured during the year under review were delivered on time, except a few isolated incidents involving delays in the delivery of non-sensitive items by some suppliers.

Additionally, due to the scale of materials and equipment required for the conduct of national elections, the Commission has introduced an initiative to source equipment such as tables, chairs, tents and generators from members of the public in the event of any additional shortages. This initiative enables the Commission to supplement the resources at its disposal. The approach is implemented following engagement with venue owners and final needs assessment. Furthermore, the initiative is aligned with the Commission's commitment to social responsibility, as it provides members of the public with opportunities to rent out their equipment at rates determined by the Commission.

5.1.2.11. Asset and Infrastructure Management

The institutional assets were effectively managed and safeguarded. Additionally, the ECN buildings were properly maintained to ensure functionality and safety.

5.1.2.12. Transport Management

Transportation plays a crucial role in ensuring the smooth and effective execution of elections. The Commission has a limited vehicle fleet, primarily utilised for voter and civic education programmes, along with the Commission's routine operations.

The Commission through the Treasury secured an amount of N$25 million in the 2025/26 financial year. This marked the second year of implementing the fleet replacement programme, enabling the procurement of an additional 34 vehicles to supplement the existing fleet of 151 aging vehicles. To ensure efficiency in the management of its fleet, the Commission continues to implement the institutional Transport Policy.

Challenges and Recommendations

6

KEY ELECTORAL ACTIVITY	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Voter and Civic education	1. Slow responses from stakeholders contributing to late finalisation of registration and polling stations, limiting adequate planning, packaging, and distribution of voter education materials.	i) Ensure timely submission of inputs by stakeholders to enable finalisation of registration and polling stations and allow adequate time for production, packaging and distribution of materials to the regions.
	2. Youth Ambassadors were unable to effectively engage their peers in rural areas due to inadequate vehicles. Each region has an average of two cars allocated for voter education exercise. These vehicles are evenly used among voter education officers and Youth Ambassadors to carry out the voter education sessions. 3. Inadequate VEOs in most of the regions	i) Engage Treasury to ensure adequate budget allocation for the replacement of ECN fleet with at least one additional vehicle per region. ii) Engage student interns for voter education activities to strengthen staff capacity and complement the existing establishment iii) Strengthen the YA programme through improved induction, mentorship, and supervision mechanisms
	4. Restricted access to some commercial farms, as locked gates limited entry to facilities and hindered voter education outreach.	i) Continue engaging the Farmers' Unions to facilitate improved access to farms. ii) Review notification methodologies (through Farmers Union) on programmes at individual farms
	5. Population and community migration, complicating planning and continuity of voter education activities.	i) Strengthening collaboration with—community leaders/ members
	6. Low participation and limited interest among urban residents in attending voter education meetings. 7. Perceived ineffectiveness of the voter education programmes by electoral stakeholders	i) Undertake comprehensive research to identify and analyse the underlying causes of voter apathy and disengagement from the electoral process, with a view to develop targeted interventions that promote participation. ii) Complement traditional voter education methods with a robust social media engagement.

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication	**1.** The growing prevalence of hate speech, false and misleading information (Mis/disinformation) across social media and other media platforms mostly advanced by some political parties, citizens and the media. **2.** Lack of digital literacy and information factchecking. **3.** Lack of punitive measures to hold political parties and candidates accountable for hate speech and spread of misinformation/ disinformation, omission in Code of Conduct.	**i)** Journalists and news media should develop election-reporting guidelines relevant to the digital ecosystem, in collaboration with ECN, CRAN and Media Ombudsman with ECN leading the initiative. **ii)** Media houses should put in place measures and system to enhance factchecking and information verification, including working closely with Fact-Checkers (i.e Namibia Fact Check) to identify and expose dis/misinformation and other potentially harmful content in a timely fashion, building the capacity of journalists and editors to conduct factchecking. **iii)** Media houses should raise awareness about the risks of the misuse of digital and social media including hate speech and mis/disinformation and the impact on voters' access and turnout, to create a vibrant, diverse and fact-based information ecosystem. **iv)** Civil society organisations should actively engage the electorate and all relevant electoral stakeholders to initiate and implement media, digital literacy and information factchecking. **v)** Political parties and candidates that use digital and social media should be aware of the risks and benefits for the entire electoral cycle. They should not commit, promote, support, or condone online harm, including their supporters before, during and after electoral cycle. Review the code of conduct to include punitive measures **vi)** Ensure that conducive facilities and venues are in place for regional stakeholders' engagement (use of MICT venues). **vii)** Overall, the Electorate should safeguard the electoral integrity in the digital stage.
Nominations	**1.** Some aspiring contestants who missed training on the PPCM system had difficultly using the portal, especially the ICs, some Associations and Organisations. **2.** Late submission of nomination applications by some political parties/IC's/Associations	**i)** Political parties, organisations, associations and independent candidates must ensure that their designated representatives attend training sessions organised by the Commission and utilise the assistance of the IT support staff to complete the nomination process timeously. **ii)** Review the Electoral Act to provide for a cut-off date for submission of nominations before the public sitting day similar to IC's e.g. two days. Contestants must make concerted efforts to submit nominations as per the published statutory deadlines.
Recruitment and Payments	**1.** Late replacement of Returning Officers due to withdrawals	**i)** Review Electoral Act to make provisions for the Commission to replace ROs replacement instead of waiting for the President's approval
	2. Delay in treasury approval for the filling of Constituency Administration Officers positions affects the effective implementation of electoral administration processes at constituency level.	**i.** Engage Treasury to approve budget allocation for the recruitment of Constituency Administration Officers to ensure decentralised electoral processes at constituency level.
	3. Some officials applied for placement in regions/constituencies outside their place of residence and faced accommodation challenges.	**i)** Constituency based shortlisting, Applicant must provide and submit proof of residence/police declaration.
Legal Services	**1.** Deliberate attempts by at least three parties/candidates not adhering to code of conduct were observed through the media.	**i)** Emphasis on the legality of code of conduct to campaign periods, as well as campaign materials in proximity to polling stations
	2. RO announcing incorrect allocation of seats in the Rundu local authority.	**i)** Amend the Electoral Act to allow Commission to review the ROs decision instead of court review.

Logistics and procurement	1. Delayed inputs from stakeholders in identification of voter registration and polling venues resulted in late finalisation and publication of registration and polling stations supplements	i) Sensitise the stakeholders the importance of finalising permanent registration of polling stations to be concluded a year in advance.
	2. Some Venue owners, including public institutions, charged excessively high fees for the use of their facilities for voter registration or polling activities.	i) Engage relevant authorities to establish a consistent standard rate for venue owners in consultation with relevant institutions. ii) Where possible government owned facilities should be prioritised as election venues
	3. Inability to timely secure specified equipment, from members of the public i.e. generators, tents.	i) Continue to secure equipment and furniture from members of the public and consider revising and increasing the rates where it is deemed necessary. ii) Procurement of additional tents, tables, chairs and lights during off-peak periods.
	4. Lack of ablution facilities for semi and urban teams.	i) Secure service providers through relevant procurement processes for the supply of mobile ablution facilities.
Electoral Day Operation	1. Low voter turnout for RCLA elections 2. The period between special voting and general election is limited to one day only. This is a huge contributing factor to election officials not being able to travel in order for them to cast their votes in their respective constituencies, and travel back for deployment to their areas of operation. 3. Lack of provision for other categories of voters, such as vehicle owners extending a service to the Commission to vote on Special Voting Day	i) Undertake comprehensive research to identify and analyse the underlying causes of voter apathy and disengagement from the electoral process, with a view to developing targeted interventions that promote participation. ii) Consider review and amendment of special voting period for RCLA elections similar to provisions for PNA elections iii) Electoral Act amendments to allow other categories of voters to cast their votes on special voting day
Results Transmission	1. Delay in collating election results at collation centres due attributed to long distances to be covered the teams affecting results transmission from some constituencies.	i) Consider revision of polling stations and additional technical support to strengthen the result upload process in future

ECN Audited Financials 2025

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REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

TO THE HONOURABLE SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the accounts of the Electoral Commission of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 in terms of Article 127(2) of the Namibian Constitution. The report is transmitted to the Honourable Minister of Finance in terms of Section 27(1) of the State Finance Act, 1991, (Act 31 of 1991) to be laid upon the Table of the National Assembly in terms of Section 27(4) of the Act.

JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL

WINDHOEK, FEBRUARY 2026

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DEFINITIONS

Treasury:	Financial authority in public service. (The department of Government that has control over the collection, management and disbursement of public revenue).
Vote:	Represents an Office/Ministry/Agency.
Appropriation Act:	Estimate of expenditure and revenue for a particular financial year presented to the National Assembly, the Act passed by Parliament.
Appropriation Account:	Government Income and Expenditure statement, showing on receipt side the estimated budgeted amounts and on expenditure side the actual expenditure amounts and the difference thereof.
Standard sub-division:	Government Balance account, showing balances incurred on each account/activity.
Suspension:	Reduction on budget (Treasury may from time to time withhold or suspend any amount in an estimate of expenditure).
Virement:	Moving of budgeted funds from one account to another account within the same budget of the same office/ministry/agency. The utilization of a saving under one main division/sub division of a vote to defray an excess under another existing division of the same vote.
Unauthorised Expenditure:	Expenditure that exceeds the amount appropriated (budgeted) for a vote, main division or subdivision.
Underexpenditure:	Saving on the budget.
Miscellaneous Revenue:	All revenue collected and not having a specified revenue code.
Commitments:	Funds reserved to acquire goods or services from a supplier.
Suspense accounts:	Is an account opened in the books of Government that records movement of transactions of a temporarily nature, for example salary deductions of housing instalments.
S&T Advance Suspense Account:	A suspense account reflecting the outstanding subsistence and travel advances.
Rejection Account:	A suspense account reflecting names and balances of all persons/companies that owe the money to the State.
Budget:	Is an estimation of the revenue and expenses over a specified future period of time?
Subsistence Advance:	Payment given in advance to an employee to reimburse accommodation, meal and incidental expenses, while on an official assignment.
Performance Information:	Measurement of an individual, group, organization, system or component which is collected, analysed and reported. (Includes Strategic plans, annual plans, performance agreements and personal development plans).performance agreements and personal development plans)
Key performance indicator (KPI):	A measurable value used to monitor and demonstrates how effectively an organization is achieving key business objectives
International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI):	Professional standards and best practice guidelines for public sector auditors, officially authorised and endorsed by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).

Types of Audit Opinions:	**Unqualified Opinion**. In an unqualified report, the auditors conclude that the financial statements of your O/M/A's present fairly its affairs in all material aspects. **Qualified Opinion.** An auditor's report is qualified when there is either a limitation of scope in the auditor's work, or when there is a disagreement with management regarding application, acceptability or adequacy of accounting policies. **Disclaimer Opinion**. Auditors do not express an opinion on the financial position of a firm because they have not completed an examination of its accounts or the examination is not broad enough in scope to enable them to form an opinion. **Adverse Opinion**. The Financial statements of an O/M/A's do not fairly present its actual financial position and the required information was either not disclosed, or (if disclosed) was inadequately disclosed or was inaccurate.
Materiality:	Materiality is the threshold above which misstatements, including omissions either individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users made on the basis of the financial statements.
OMAs:	Office/Ministry/Agency

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF NAMIBIA FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

I have audited the financial statements of Electoral Commission of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 provided by the Accounting Officer as attached in Annexure A. These financial statements comprise the Appropriation account, Standard subdivisions, Departmental revenue, notes to the financial statements and general information for the year then ended.

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Electoral Commission of Namibia as at 31 March 2025 are prepared, in all material respect in accordance with Section 12 and 13 of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991) and relevant legislation.

2. BASIS FOR UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

I conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of the audit report. I am independent of the entity in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Supreme Audit Institutions together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Namibia and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

3. KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that in my professional judgment were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming the audit opinion thereon and I do not provide a separate audit opinion on these matters. I have nothing to report in this regard.

4. EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

Attention is drawn to the management on the following matters that relate to my responsibility in the audit of the financial statements, as disclosed by the Electoral Commission of Namibia in the financial statements. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters:

4.1 Virements

The Accounting Officer did not provide Treasury approvals of the virements amounting to N$ 94 978 000 which were processed in the general ledger, for audit purposes, resulting in a scope limitation.

4.2 Suspense accounts

4.2.1 Outstanding subsistence advances

The audit found that the DSA debit balance list reflects outstanding subsistence advances amounting to N$ 79 561.27 at 31 March 2025 whereas the S&T advance suspense account reflects a closing balance of N$ (60 852.51) as at 31 March 2025, which gives an unexplainable difference of N$ 140 413.78.

4.2.2 Rejection account

This suspense account has a credit balance of N$ 18 641.02, instead of a debit balance.

4.2.3 Electronic Fund Transfer Clearing Account (EFT)

This suspense account should have a zero balance at year-end, but has a credit balance of N$ 972 633.00.

5. RECURRING MATTERS

The following issues were reported in the 2023/2024 audit report, however, these matters were found not to be addressed by the Accounting Officer during the financial year under review:

5.1 Disaster Recovery Plan

During the audit of the 2024/2025 financial year, it was found that the Commission still had the Disaster Recovery Plan in draft format.

The disaster recovery plan would guide the Commission with routes to recover important information in case if disruptive events occur. This process is extremely important because it provides detailed strategies on how the Commission will continue after severe interruptions and disasters. The disaster recovery plan stipulates how the Commission will prepare for disaster, what responses will be and what steps it will take to ensure that operations can be restored immediately.

6. OTHER INFORMATION

The Management is responsible for the other information. My audit opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with the audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

7. AUDIT OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

I have audited the performance information of the Electoral Commission of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

7.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT MATTER INFORMATION AND AUDIT SCOPE

A Performance Management System (PMS) is as a systematic process for achievement and improvement in obtaining results from an organization and its staff members by managing performance within an agreed framework consisting of objectives outputs key performance indicators (KPIs) and timeliness.

The primary function of the PMS is to enable Offices Ministries and Agencies (OMAs) to achieve success in National Development Plans (NDP) and provide improvements in service delivery to the public.

The scoping of the key performance indicators were performed by looking at the high-level statements, which are indicated in the Mandate of the Electoral Commission of Namibia and the 2022-2027 Strategic Plan. Key performance indicators selected based on what would be significant to the intended users and their usefulness in assessing the entity's achievements in terms of its service performance objectives.

The audit was performed on the KPIs of the projects for the strategic objectives listed below:

No	Strategic objective	Project	Key performance indicators
1.	Enhance the administration of the Commission to improve and streamline its budgeting, procurement, logistics and asset management processes.	Procurement	% Procurement legal frameworks adhered to.
2.	Enhance the administration of the Commission to improve and streamline its budgeting, procurement, logistics and asset management processes.	Regional Offices	% Regional Plots secured and registered.

7.2 AUDIT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) audit is to provide assurance on whether the reported performance information measured against key performance indicators is useful, reliable and evidence-based. Key performance indicators also provide the basis for the Commission to inform the Parliament, the public and other stakeholders on its strategic priorities, programs, and projects.

An additional objective of this audit is also to provide reasonable assurance to Parliament, members of the general public and other relevant stakeholders whether the reported actual performance has actually occurred and are based on the selected criteria.

7.3 AUDIT CRITERIA

In this audit, the performance information against the following selected criteria was tested:

- Compliance with legislative requirements
- Usefulness;
- Reliability;
- Existence;
- Timeliness;
- Presentation;
- Measurability;
- Relevance;
- Consistency;
- Validity;
- Accuracy; and
- Completeness.

7.4 SUMMARY OF METHODS APPLIED

The auditors reviewed the annual plan and the directorate's quarterly reviews to confirm whether the Strategic Plan objectives, targets and key performance indicators (KPIs) have been correctly cascaded to the Annual plan and the selected key performance indicators (KPIs) for the year under review are reported in the Directorate/Divisions annual plan review.

7.5 KEY AUDIT FINDINGS

i) The annual target in the Annual plan for the KPI "% Procurement legal frameworks adhered to", was 100% and actual in the annual plan review was recorded as 100%. There was no variance.

ii) The annual target in the Annual plan for the KPI "% Regional Plots secured and registered" was 50% and actual in the annual plan review was recorded as 42%. There was a variance of 8%. However, the Accounting Officer did not provide explanations for the variance.

7.6. CONCLUSION ON THE SUBJECT MATTER

The audit revealed a satisfactory outcome against pre-determined objective of "Percentage Procurement legal frameworks adhered to." The reliability, existence, relevance, consistency, accuracy, and completeness sub-criteria's were achieved. However, the outcome against the pre-determined objective of "% Regional Plots secured and registered" was not fully achieved, and there were no explanations provided for the variance.

In overall, the Commission is commended for the satisfactory outcome of the Key Performance Indicator audit.

8. RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Section 12 and 13 of the State Finance Act 1991 (Act 31 of 1991) and legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern disclosing as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible of overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

9. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error and to issue a auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if individually or in the aggregate they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

My powers and duties towards auditing and reporting on the financial statements and compliance to the subject matter are outlined under Section 25 (1) (c) Section 26 (1) and Section 27 (3) of the State Finance Act 1991 (Act 31 of 1991).

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions, I exercise professional skepticism throughout the audit I also;

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion forgery intentional omissions misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies uses and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Evaluate the overall presentation structure and content of the financial statements including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- I communicate with those charged with governance regarding among other matters the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
- I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and where applicable related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when in extremely rare circumstances I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

10. REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The accounts were timeously submitted by the Accounting Officer to the Auditor-General in terms of Section 13 of the State Finance Act 1991.

10.1 Unauthorised expenditure

The following unauthorised expenditure occurred during the financial year and is hereby reported as such in terms of Section 27(6)(a) of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991):

Although Treasury approval was obtained to utilise the expected underexpenditure for the defrayal of expenditure through virements during the year, one operational subdivision was exceeded with a total amount of N$ 93 534.78, which is unauthorised in terms of Section 6(a)(iii) of the State Finance Act, (Act 31 of 1991).

10.2 Permanent commissions

The audit has observed that two (2) Commissioners were paid sitting allowances totalling N$ 27 500.00 despite not signing the official attendance registers, resulting in a lack of verifiable attendance and exposure to irregular expenditure.

10.3 Irregular procurement

Tenders totalling N$ 616 317.71 were awarded to two suppliers despite expired Social Security good standing certificates, resulting in procurement non-compliance.

11. GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements notes to the financial statements and general information provided by the Accounting Officer are attached as Annexure A.

12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The co-operation and assistance by the management and staff of the Electoral Commission of Namibia is highly appreciated.

WINDHOEK, FEBRUARY 2026

JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL

ANNEXURE A

1. AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 Appropriation account

	2024/2025					2023/2024
				Variations		
Service		Authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure	Under-expenditure/ (Excess)	Percentage	Actual expenditure
	N$	N$	N$	N$	%	N$
01. Administration:						
Original budget	90 186 000					
Additional budget	9 492 000					
Less: Virement	(23 873 350)	75 804 650	73 992 767.28	1 811 882.72	2.39	71 009 367.45
02. Planning, Registration and Voting:						
Original budget	282 336 000					
Additional budget	167 308 000					
Plus: Virement	49 321 099	498 965 099	495 668 834.66	3 296 264.34	0.66	249 920 498.99
03. Voter Education:						
Original budget	65 461 000					
Additional budget	23 200 000					
Less: Virement	(25 447 749)	63 213 251	62 573 412.09	639 838.91	1.01	42 750 620.19
Total		**637 983 000**	**632 235 014.03**	**5 747 985.97**	**0.90**	**363 680 486.13**

1.2 Standard subdivisions

Subdivision	2024/2025			2023/2024
	Authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure	Under-expenditure/ (Excess)	Actual expenditure
	N$	N$	N$	N$
Operational:				
Current expenditure: Personnel				
001. Remuneration	65 289 000	64 893 244.59	395 755.41	43 863 398.91
002. Employer's contribution to GIPF	5 568 104	5 457 809.01	110 294.99	4 549 750.63
003. Other conditions of service	1 043 681	877 130.32	166 550.68	799 206.40
005. Employers contribution to the social security	184 000	181 988.60	2 011.40	166 299.98
Total	**72 084 785**	**71 410 172.52**	**674 612.48**	**49 378 655.92**
Current expenditure: Goods and other services				
021. Travel and subsistence allowance	10 039 296	9 965 443.46	73 852.54	8 181 951.79
022. Materials and supplies	29 332 416	27 443 294.35	1 889 121.65	8 125 265.28
023. Transport	2 936 505	2 863 818.81	72 686.19	16 540 097.59
024. Utilities	14 037 400	13 928 950.39	108 449.61	8 610 490.01
025. Maintenance expenses	2 874 400	2 750 849.47	123 550.53	5 198 365.37
026. Property rental and related charges	20 613 300	20 525 857.01	87 442.99	15 849 092.27
027. Other services and expenses	440 232 215	437 711 294.47	2 520 920.53	139 847 712.04
Total	**520 065 532**	**515 189 507.96**	**4 876 024.04**	**202 352 974.35**
Current expenditure: Membership fees and subscriptions				
041. International	493 013	493 012.25	0.75	500 111.65
Total	**493 013**	**493 012.25**	**0.75**	**500 111.65**
Total : Current expenditure	**592 643 330**	**587 092 692.73**	**5 550 637.27**	**252 231 741.92**
Capital expenditure: Acquisition of assets				
101. Furniture and office equipment	2 833 758	2 658 615.41	175 142.59	2 977 131.85
102. Vehicles	23 538 300	23 538 267.71	32.29	0.00
103. Operational equipment, machinery and plants	18 967 612	18 945 438.18	22 173.82	108 471 612.86
Total	**45 339 670**	**45 142 321.30**	**197 348.70**	**111 448 744.71**
Total: Operational expenditure	**637 983 000**	**632 235 014.03**	**5 747 985.97**	**363 680 486.63**
GRAND TOTAL	**637 983 000**	**632 235 014.03**	**5 747 985.97**	**363 680 486.63**

1.3 Departmental revenue

Revenue for the financial year is as follows:

Revenue head	2024/2025			2023/2024
	Estimate	Actual revenue	More/(Less) than estimated	Actual revenue
	N$	N$	N$	N$
Miscellaneous	150 000	29 790.70	120 209.30	(944.21)
Deposit made by Political Parties	405 000	402 500.00	2 500.00	85 000.00
Sale of bidding documents	-	300.00	300.00	11 100.00
Total	**555 000**	**432 590.70**	**(122 409.30)**	**95 155.79**

1.4 Notes to the financial statements

1.4.1 Appropriation account: Explanations of variations exceeding 2% between authorized and actual expenditure

Main division 1: Administration (N$ 1 811 882.72 – 2.39%)

The underspending of more than 2% recorded under this main division is mainly attributed to the cancellation of several purchase orders for which suppliers failed to submit invoices before the payment cut-off date. Despite the Commission issuing a public notice in the newspaper and making repeated follow-up calls, the required invoices were not provided on time.

In accordance with financial regulations, payments cannot be processed without valid supporting documents. As a result, the affected commitments had to be cancelled, leading to unutilised funds at year-end. This directly contributed to the underspending exceeding the 2% allowable threshold for the main division.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 Miscellaneous revenue

The Accounting Officer reported miscellaneous revenue amounting to N$ 29 790.70.

2.2 Bank accounts

The Accounting Officer reported that the Commission operated the following bank account held at First National Bank for various programmes during the financial year under review:

Name of account	Balance as at 31/03/2025
	N$
Electoral Commission of Namibia (ECN)	4 214 029.66

2.3 Permanent commissions and committees

The Accounting Officer reported expenditure in respect of commissions and committees amounting to N$ 2 213 488.59 for the ECN Board members.

2.4 Outstanding commitments

The Accounting Officer reported outstanding commitments amounting to N$ 363 673.30 as at 31 March 2025.

2.5 Outstanding subsistence advances

The Accounting Officer reported outstanding subsistence advances amounting to N$ 79 561.27 in respect of twenty-four (24) staff members as at 31 March 2025.

2.6 Bursary and study assistance

The Accounting Officer reported study assistance for ten (10) staff members amounting to N$ 219 867.00 for the financial year under review.

2.7 Debt to Government

The Accounting Officer reported sixteen (16) cases of outstanding debt to Government totalling to N$ 26 278.58 as at 31 March 2025.

2.8 Annual stocktaking

The Accounting Officer reported that stocktaking was conducted at two (2) stock points during the financial year under review. Value of stock, surpluses, deficiencies, worn and obsolete are reported as follows:

Description	Amount
	N$
Value of stock	211 138 173
Surpluses	-
Shortages/deficiencies	-
Worn and Obsolete	175 800

2.9 Stores and depots

The Accounting Officer reported stock at two (2) stores and depots for the financial year under review as follows:

Description	Amount
	N$
Stock on hand as at 01 April 2024	61 624 800.16
Received during the year	62 571 746.05
Issued during the year	(62 115 220.32)
Written off during the year	(175 800)
Stock on hand as at 31 March 2025	**61 905 525.89**

2.10 Vehicles on hand (Own fleet)

The Accounting Officer reported one hundred and fifty (150) vehicles on hand as at 31 March 2025 with a total value of N$ 28 547 719.46.

2.11 Accidents - Cost of damages

The Accounting Officer reported ten (10) vehicles still to be repaired at an estimated cost of N$ 308 180.70 at the end of the financial year.

2.12 Wellness

The Accounting Officer reported expenditure amounting to N$ 76 103.67, in respect of wellness activities for the financial year under review.

2.13 Immovable assets

The Accounting Officer reported the following immovable assets as at 31 March 2025:

Nature of asset	No. of assets	Value
		N$
Offices	2	80 000 000.00
Plots	11	2 667 139.33

2.14 Suspense accounts

The following four (4) suspense accounts had credit balances at 31 March 2025:

Description	Balance as at 31 March 2025 Debit / (Credit)
	N$
S & T advance suspense account	(60 852.51)
Rejection account	(18 641.02)
Bills payable	(70 917.69)
Electronic Fund Transfer Clearing Account (EFT)	(972 633.00)

WINDHOEK, 30 AUGUST 2025

PETRUS SHAAMA
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Notes

Notes



Electoral Commission of Namibia

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