

Sage in Africa

# Namibia Tax Summary 2022-2023

A short guide for payroll and HR professionals navigating the latest employees' tax legislation in Namibia.

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# Terminology

All references to 'he', 'his', 'him' or 'himself' includes 'she', 'her' or 'herself' in the case of a female taxpayer, and 'it' or 'its' refers to a taxpayer other than an individual, and is not intended to be discriminatory.

The purpose of this document is to address employee's tax and includes references to the Income Tax Act where applicable.

## Pay As You Earn (PAYE)

The employer must withhold employees' tax from all remuneration paid or payable to an employee during the tax year, and Schedule 2 to the Income Tax Act has been devoted to this requirement.

Remuneration and employees' tax are thus merely estimates to allow the advance collection of income tax on a regular and equitable basis.

Income tax is source-based, therefore income from a source within, or deemed to be within Namibia is taxable in Namibia.

### Definitions & Employees' Tax Concepts

#### **Tax Year**

1 March – 28/29 February

#### **Revenue Service**

Namibia Revenue Agency

[www.namra.org.na](http://www.namra.org.na)

#### **Employer**

Means any person who pays or is liable to pay any person, other than a company, any amount by way of remuneration, and any person responsible for the payment of any amount by way of remuneration to any person other than a company under the provision of any law or out of public funds or out of funds voted by the National Assembly.

(paragraph 1, Schedule 2)

#### **Employee**

Means any person (other than a company) who receives remuneration or to whom any remuneration accrues.

(paragraph 1, of Schedule 2)

### **Independent Contractor**

When dealing with natural persons only, an amount for services rendered is excluded from remuneration if the payment is made to:

- a resident of Namibia, and
- the payment is for services rendered in the course of carrying on any independent trade.

A person will not be an independent contractor for employee's tax purposes if -

- he is subject to the control or supervision of any other person as to the manner in which his duties are performed or to be performed or as to his hours of work, or
- the amounts paid or payable for his services consist of or include earnings of any description which are payable at regular daily, weekly, monthly or other intervals.

(paragraph 1, Schedule 2)

### **Remuneration**

Means any amount of income which is paid or is payable to any person by way of any salary, leave pay, allowance, wage, overtime pay, bonus, gratuity, commission, fee, emolument, pension, superannuation allowance, retiring allowance or stipend, whether in cash or otherwise and whether or not in respect of services rendered, including -

- annuities,
- any amount, including any voluntary award received for services rendered or to be rendered,
- any amount received in respect of relinquishment, termination, loss, repudiation, cancellation or variation of any office of employment (excluding any lump sum award from any pension fund, retirement annuity fund or benefit fund),
- lump sum from a pension fund, pension preservation fund (excluding a lump sum payable on termination or relinquishment of office/employment of an employee due to death, superannuation, ill-health or retirement),
- any amount received or accrued under the rules of a provident fund upon the death, relinquishment of office/employment due to superannuation, ill-health or other infirmity,
- any amount received or accrued under the rules of a provident fund upon the termination of such member's employment or membership of the provident fund due to dismissal or resignation, or any other reason,

- any amount received or accrued under the rules of a provident fund upon the cessation of the provident fund, and
- the value of any fringe benefit.

The following items are specifically excluded from the definition of remuneration:

- amounts paid in respect of services rendered by a person ordinarily resident in Namibia in the course of any trade carried on independently (independent contractor),
- any pension or allowance under the Social Pensions Act, or any grant or contribution under the provisions of the Children's Act, any amount paid to an employee wholly in reimbursement of expenditure actually incurred by such employee in the course of their employment, and
- any annuity under an order of divorce or a judicial order or written agreement of separation.

(paragraph 1, Schedule 2)

### **Balance of Remuneration**

The amount of employees' tax to be withheld is calculated on balance of remuneration, which is remuneration remaining after deducting:

- any current contribution to a pension fund, provident fund or retirement annuity fund,
- any private retirement annuity fund contribution, if proof of such contribution has been furnished to the employer, and
- any premiums paid by the employee under any policy of insurance for education purposes, if proof of the payment of such premiums has been furnished to the employer;

subject to statutory limits.

(paragraph 2, Schedule 2)

### **Directives**

Tax directives are issues in accordance with paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of Schedule 2, authorising employers how to deduct employee's tax from certain remuneration. For example:

- specific amount directive,
- specific rate directive
- specific scale of PAYE directive, and
- lump sum directive.

## Allowances, Advances, Reimbursements and Other Remuneration

### **Allowances**

Any cash allowance is taxable in full, except an allowance paid to an employee in defrayal of cost incurred on behalf of the employer and certain housing allowances.

(section 14)

### **Travel Allowances**

PAYE need not be withheld by the employer in the case of a *bona fide* travel allowance for business purposes.

However, where the claimable portion of business expenditure on assessment represents a low percentage of the allowance, the taxable portion of the allowance could be substantial and result in a large amount of tax payable at the end of the year of assessment. To reduce such large shortfalls, which must be paid at the end of the year, it is recommended that employers be requested to deduct a larger amount of PAYE in such cases or include the travel allowance in remuneration which will be subject to PAYE.

The gross allowance must be reflected on the employee's tax certificate. The employee's claim of the related expenditure must be detailed in his/her return.

Any amount paid to an employee by way of allowance for business travelling which was not actually expended for that purpose will be included in an employee's income. In order to prove the actual costs of business travel on assessment, the recipient must be able to furnish accurate records; both of costs and distance travelled for the business purposes in his/her vehicle.

(Practice Note 3)

### **Reimbursive Travel Allowance**

If the employee is paid a rate per kilometre for business travel, the total amount must be reflected on the tax certificate and the appropriate proportion of cost will be allowed as a deduction on assessment. PAYE need not be deducted from reimbursive travel allowance.

(Practice Note 3)

### **Entertainment Allowance**

The full amount of entertainment allowance must be reflected on the employee's tax certificate, but the allowance is not subject to PAYE.

A deduction may be claimed in respect of expenses incurred, upon submitting a tax return. The deductions are limited to the amount of allowance received.

(Practice Note 3)

### **Subsistence Allowance**

A subsistence allowance is paid to an employee when he/she is obliged to spend time away from his usual place of residence. The gross amount must be reflected on the employee's tax certificate. He is entitled to deduct his actual expenditure in his income tax return and will therefore only be taxable on the unexpended portion. The allowance is not subject to PAYE.

(Practice Note 3)

### **Housing Allowance**

The taxable value of a housing allowance is reduced by an exemption of one third when an employer has an "approved housing scheme".

(section 16A)

### **Reimbursements**

A reimbursement of actual expenditure incurred on the instruction of the employer for business purposes and accounted for does not need to be reflected on the tax certificate and is not subject to PAYE or income tax on assessment.

(Practice Note 3)

### **Back Pay / Antedated Salary**

Back pay/antedated salary may be taxed over the period retrospectively but not exceeding three years.

(section 13)

### **Gratuities and Retrenchment Payments**

An award of this nature is exempt from tax to the extent of a cumulative amount of N\$300 000 if –

- the person to whom it is paid has attained the age of 55 years, or
- the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the termination or impending termination of such person's service is due to superannuation, ill health or infirmity, or
- the Minister is satisfied that the termination is due to reduction in personnel (retrenchment) or due to the fact that the employer ceased or intends to cease carrying on business.

A directive (if applicable) should be obtained from the Receiver of Revenue before the amount can be paid out.

The excess amount (balance exceeding N\$300 000) may be taxed in three successive equal annual instalments.

(section 16(o), section 13(3) and PAYE10, Vol.18)

## Exempt Income

All items that are exempt from income are also exempt from remuneration for PAYE purposes, and include:

- any amount received as a war pension, or as an award or benefit under any law relating to the payment of compensation in respect of diseases contracted by persons employed in mining operations;
- any amount received by or accrued to any person as is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister to be a bona fide bursary granted to enable or assist that person to study at a recognised educational or research institution;
- any amount received or accrued which is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister to be a single grant on obtaining a higher or additional academic qualification at any acknowledged educational institution;
- the salaries and emoluments payable to any person who holds office in Namibia as an official of Government, other than the Government of Namibia, or any specialised agency of the United Nations contemplated in section 16(c) of the Income Tax Act;
- the salaries and emoluments earned by any person who is stationed in Namibia in terms of a technical assistance agreement entered into between the Government of Namibia and any organisation or government of another country, provided that person is not a Namibian citizen or ordinarily resident in Namibia and the salaries are paid from a source outside Namibia;
- N\$ 300 000 of lump sum gratuity payments and retrenchment payments, subject to certain conditions (see gratuity and retrenchment payments), and
- a uniform or allowance in lieu of a uniform, if an employee is as a condition of his employment required while on duty to wear a uniform which is clearly distinguishable from ordinary clothing.

(section 16)

## Fringe Benefits

Mean taxable benefits that the employer grants the employee as an advantage of his/her employment or as a reward for services rendered or to be rendered.

### **Housing Benefit**

If the employer provides the employee with accommodation, the below table must be used to determine the taxable value of the benefit. The benefit is reduced by any amounts paid for the accommodation by the employee.



	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8+ rooms
	500	750	1000	1400	1800	2200	3400	4000
Walvis Bay	350	550	750	100	1300	1700	2550	3000
Large Towns	250	375	500	700	900	1100	1700	2000
Small Towns	150	175	250	300	450	700	850	1000

If this benefit was granted in accordance with an 'approved housing scheme', the below applies -

- where the employee's remuneration (excluding any housing benefit, leave pay, honorarium, gratuity pay, overtime and pension pay-outs) is more than N\$30 000 per annum, the value of the housing benefit is reduced by one third,
- where the employee's remuneration (excluding any housing benefit, leave pay, honorarium, gratuity pay, overtime and pension pay-outs) is less than N\$15 000 per annum, the value of the housing benefit is reduced to nil, or
- where the employee's remuneration (excluding any housing benefit, leave pay, honorarium, gratuity pay, overtime and pension pay-outs) is more than N\$15 000 but less than N\$30 000, the taxable benefit shall be reduced by an amount equal to the percentage calculated using the formula and the value of the benefit determined in accordance with the formula should be further reduced by an exemption of one third of the calculated amount.

Formula:

$$y = 100 - (x / 150), \text{ where}$$

y represents the percentage to be calculated, and

x the amount of the said remuneration which exceeds N\$ 15 000.

(section 16A)

### Housing Loans and Mortgage Subsidies

The fringe benefit value is (as long as the official interest rates charged by financial institutions remain below 15%):

- if no interest is payable, the fringe benefit value is 1% per month of the outstanding amount of loan or subsidy, or
- if a nominal interest is payable, the fringe benefit value is 1% per month, less the nominal monthly interest on outstanding amount.

If this benefit was granted in accordance with an 'approved housing scheme', the benefit should be reduced by one third.

(section 16A and Practice Note 6)

## **Loans (Other than Housing Loans and Mortgage Subsidies)**

The fringe benefit value is (as long as the official interest rates charged by financial institutions remain below 15%):

- if no interest is payable, the fringe benefit value is 1% per month of the outstanding amount of loan or subsidy, or
- if nominal interest is payable, the fringe benefit value is 1% per month less the nominal monthly interest on outstanding amount.

No taxable value is placed on:

- casual loans obtained, if the aggregate of all the loan amounts at no time exceeds N\$3 000, and
- any loan made by the employer to an employee for own further studies.

(Practice Note 6)

## **Holiday Accommodation**

In the case of rental accommodation, the fringe benefit value is the cost to the employer of the rent, meals and services.

Otherwise, the fringe benefit is the lowest of –

- N\$40 per person per day, or
- the tariff applicable to non-employees.

The family and/or guests of the employee must be included in calculating the benefit.

## **Meals**

If meals or coupons are received by the employee for use at his/her residence, the taxable value is N\$100 per month for each member of the family who is 6 years and older.

No taxable value shall be placed on meals and coupons received for use at the business premises.

## **Free or Subsidised Services**

The taxable value of the fringe benefit is the cost to the employer of rendering the service or having the service rendered, less the consideration paid by the employee.

## **Acquisition of Assets**

The taxable benefit is cost to the employer (less any consideration paid by the employee) if the asset was purchased by the employer for the employee. In all other cases, the fringe benefit is calculated on the market value of the asset less any consideration paid by the employee.

Vouchers should be taxed at the monetary value of the voucher.

No value is placed on an acquisition of asset for long service or bravery if the market value of the asset is less than N\$2 000.

### **Use of Company Car**

If all running and maintenance costs are borne by the employer, the taxable value is 1.5% of the cost price/purchase price of the vehicle (including VAT, excluding financial charges).

If the employee is responsible for all running, maintenance and fuel costs, the taxable value is 1.4% of the cost price/purchase of the vehicle (including VAT, excluding financial charges).

If the employer rents the vehicle, the taxable value will be the rental payments made by the employer.

N\$100 per month (N\$1 200 per annum) is placed on the use of a company car if the use of the vehicle is restricted to only travel between the employee's home and the place of employment.

No value is placed on the use of a company car if any of the employees can use it from time to time to perform work-related duties (i.e. pool car).

## **Tax Deductions**

For the purpose of determining balance of remuneration, there shall be allowed as a deduction from remuneration -

- any current employee contributions to an approved pension fund, provident fund and retirement annuity fund;
- any current employee contribution to an approved retirement annuity (private retirement annuity), if proof of the payment of such contributions has been furnished to the employer, and
- any current premiums paid by the employee under a policy of insurance for education purposes (study policy contributions) to provide funds at a future date for the education or training of a child or step child at an educational institution of a public character to obtain a post-school qualification, if proof of the payment of such premiums has been furnished to the employer.

'Child' or 'step child' means any such child who on the last day of the tax year is unmarried, is not over the age of 26, is partially or wholly liable on the employee for maintenance and is not liable for the payment of normal tax during the tax year.

The aggregate of the amounts that may be deducted in terms of a pension, provident, retirement annuity and study policy contributions may not in any year of assessment exceed the annual amount of N\$40 000.

(paragraph 2(4), Schedule 2 and section 17(2))

## Rates of Normal Tax

### Annual Table

Taxable Income (N\$)			Tax Payable (P)	
0	-	50 000	0	
50 001	-	100 000	0	+ 18% over 50 000
100 001	-	300 000	9 000	+ 25% over 100 000
300 001	-	500 000	59 000	+ 28% over 300 000
500 001	-	800 000	115 000	+ 30% over 500 000
800 001	-	1 500 000	205 000	+ 32% over 800 000
1 500 001		and over	429 000	+ 37% over 1 500 000

### Scholars and Full-Time Students

Where a scholar or full-time student is employed during his vacation or in a full-time capacity, employees' tax must only be deducted from his remuneration if his total remuneration will exceed N\$50 000 for the relevant year.

(PAYE 10, Vol. 18)

### Part-Time Employees

Part-Time employees should be taxed at a fixed rate of 18% on their balance of remuneration. Part-time employees are persons who are not full-time in the employer's service and who are not remunerated as full-time employees for any services rendered. 'Part-time remuneration' includes:

- casual payments for irregular services rendered;
- fees paid to part-time lecturers;
- honoraria paid to office-bearers of bodies, clubs and societies, etc.;
- remuneration paid for occasional services rendered, and
- any payment which cannot be regarded as full-time remuneration.

Part-time remuneration does not include:

- fees paid to professional persons such as medical practitioners, attorneys, advocates, accountants, auditors, architects, quantity surveyors, etc., i.e. fees paid to a person for services rendered by him/her in the ordinary course of any trade conducted by him/her; and
- remuneration paid to a person whose contract of employment requires him/her to work each day during the morning or afternoon only.

## Reconciliations and Payments

### **Monthly Reconciliations and Payments**

Remittance for monthly PAYE (ETX Return):

PAYE should be declared and paid by the employer within 20 days after the end of the month during which it was deducted/withheld or within 20 days after the day on which such person ceased to be an employer. If the day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, the due date shall be the first following working day.

Late payments are subject to a penalty of 10% of such outstanding amount for each month or part of a month that the amount remains unpaid (subject to limits).

(Schedule 2)

### **Annual Reconciliations and Tax Certificates**

PAYE 5 tax certificates:

Tax certificates must be issued within 30 days after the end of the period to which the certificate relates.

If the employer has ceased to be an employer in relation to the employee concerned, tax certificates must be issued within 14 days of the date on which he/she has so ceased.

If the said employer has ceased to be an employer, within 7 days of the date of which he/she has so ceased.

(Schedule 2)

# Social Security

Maternity Leave, Sick Leave and Death Benefit Fund (MSD Fund).

Every employer and employee are obliged under the Social Security Act to contribute to the Social Security Commission which provides for maternity leave, sick leave and death/retirement benefits for its members.

### **Employee**

Means any person younger than 65 years (other than an independent contractor) who –

- is employed by or working for any employer and who is receiving or entitled to receive any remuneration in respect thereof, or

- in any manner assists in the carrying on or the conducting of the business of an employer, and

includes in the case of any employer who carries on or conducts business mainly within Namibia, any such natural person so employed by, or working for, such employer outside Namibia or assisting such employer in the carrying on or conducting of such business outside Namibia if such person is a Namibia citizen or lawfully admitted to Namibia for permanent residence therein.

### **Employer**

Means any person including the state –

- who employs or provides work for any person and who remunerates or expressly or tacitly undertakes to remunerate that person;
- who permits any person to assist him in any manner in carrying on, or conducting of his business.

### **Contribution Rate**

The contribution rate for the MSD fund is 1.8% of the employee's basic wage shared on a 50/50 basis by the employer (0.9%) and the employee (0.9%), limited to a maximum basic wage ceiling of N\$9 000 per month (or N\$81 maximum contribution per month). The minimum amount payable by the employee and employer is N\$2.70 respectively.

### **Basic Wage**

Means an employee's remuneration in money including the cash equivalent of payment in kind (if any) in respect of work done during the hours ordinarily worked, but does not include –

- allowances, including travel, subsistence, housing, motor vehicle, transport and professional allowances (whether or not based on an employee's basic wage),
- pay for overtime (as defined in the Labour Act),
- additional pay for work on Sunday or a public holiday,
- additional pay for night work (as required in terms of the Labour Act), and
- payment in respect of pension, annuity, medical benefits or insurance.

### **Monthly Return and Payment**

Employer must pay and submit their monthly returns to the SSC electronically within 30 days after the end of the month during which the basic wage is paid or becomes payable.

# Employees' Compensation Fund (ECF)

Every employer is required under the Employee Compensation Act to submit a wage return and contribute to the Compensation Fund that provides cash benefits for employees for industrial injury, disability and death.

## **Employee**

Means any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or of apprenticeship or learnership, with an employer, whether the contract is express or implied, is oral or in writing and whether the remuneration is calculated by time or by work done, or is in cash or in kind, excluding –

- members of the Namibian Police Force while employed in a war or other emergency to assist in the defence of Namibia,
- member of the Namibian Defence Force while employed in a war or other emergency to assist in the defence of Namibia or any international peacekeeping operation,
- persons whose annual earnings exceed N\$81 300 (N\$6 775 per month or N\$1 563 per week),
- persons employed casually and not for the purpose of the employer's business,
- outworkers (persons to whom articles or materials are given out by the employers to be made up, cleaned, washed, ornamented, finished, repaired, adapted for sale, altered or otherwise worked with on premises not under the control of the employer),
- persons who contract for the carrying out of work and themselves engage other persons to perform such work,
- persons employed as seamen or airmen, and
- persons employed outside Namibia.

Employers who wish to enter into a special agreement with the SSC to cover employees whose earnings are above N\$81 300 per annum may do so by completing an application form (Form E.As.10).

## **Employer**

Means any person who employs an employee and includes the State and any person controlling the business of the employer.

If the services of an employee are temporarily lent or let on hire by his employer to another person,

such employer shall be deemed to continue to be the employer of such employee whilst he is working for that other person.

### **Wages to be Included in the E.As.6 Annual Return**

Wage means all payments in money or in kind or both in money or kind, made or owing to an employee and arising out of employment in any way, including commission, costs of living allowances, the value of food and quarters supplied by an employer free or charge, regular incentives, bonuses of a regular nature to which an employee is (in terms of his services contract) entitled to and overtime payments of a constant character, but do not include payments for intermittent overtime, travel and subsistence allowance or other payments of a reimbursable nature, Christmas bonuses and other ex-gratia payments.

### **E.As.6 Annual Return**

Every employer must submit a wage return (E.As.6) not later than 31 March of each year showing the amount of wages paid to his employees during the period from the first day of March of the previous year to the last day of February of the current year.

The employer will receive an assessment from the Commissioner indicating the amount payable.

No Good Standing Certificate will be issued to an employer which has outstanding debts and/or wage returns.

# **Vocational Education and Training (VET) Levy**

Every employer is obliged to contribute to the Namibia Training Authority, which provides for a sustainable skills delivery system under which quality vocational and technical skills are imparted to young Namibians through vocational education and training programmes which meet the current emerging needs of industries.

### **Employee**

Means any individual, other than an independent contractor, who -

- Works for another person and who receives remuneration, or is entitled to receive remuneration for that work, or
- in any manner and for remuneration assists in carrying on or conducting the business of an employer.



## **Employer**

Means any person who –

- employs and provides work for, an individual and who remunerates or expressly or tacitly undertakes to remunerate that individual;
- permits an individual to assist that person in any manner in the carrying on or conducting that person's business, and
- has any annual payroll of N\$1 000 000 or more.
- Annual payroll means the total annual 'remuneration' (as defined in the Labour Act) paid or payable to its employees during the financial year.

The following employers are excluded from payment of the levy (until 31 March 2021):

- the State,
- regional councils as defined in section 1 of the Regional Councils Act,
- charitable organisations,
- public educational and not for gain institutions, and
- faith based organisations.

Employers not mentioned above may apply to the Minister of exemption from paying the levy.

From 1 April 2021, the following employers are excluded from the payment of the levy:

- the State
- regional councils as defined in section 1 of the Regulation Councils Act,
- local authorities established by the Local Authorities Act, except those referred to in Part I of Schedule 1 of the Act,
- employers whether or not supported wholly or partially by grants from public funds that meet the criteria for –
  - public educational institutions,
  - faith-based organisations,
  - charitable organisations,
  - private education and training institutions,
  - diplomatic and consular missions and offices of representatives or other states,

- donor organisations and their agencies,
- non-profit making voluntary organisations or non-government organisations, and
- non-profit making non-voluntary organisations.

In order to qualify for the exemptions, the employers listed above must meet the criteria described in the Framework for Exemption of Employers from Payment of the Vocational Education and Training Levy set out in Annexure C in Government Gazette 7498.

An institution or employer not mentioned above may apply in writing to the Minister for the exemption from paying the levy.

### **Contribution Rate**

The rate of the levy is 1% of the annual payroll of the employer.

### **Annual Payroll**

Annual payroll means the total annual 'remuneration' paid or payable to its employees during the financial year.

- Before 1 April 2021, remuneration means remuneration as defined in the Labour Act, which is the total value of all payments in money or in kind made or owing to an employee arising from the employment of that employee. Benefits include statutory contributions such as the social security contribution.
- From 1 April 2021, remuneration means remuneration as defined in Part I of Schedule 2 of the Income Tax Act. According to the Notice issued by the General Manager of the National Training Fund on 27 July 2021, the intention of the change is to clarify that remuneration includes any amount of income which is paid or is payable to any person by way of any salary, leave pay, allowance, wage, overtime pay, bonus, gratuity, commission, fee, emolument, pension, superannuation allowance, retiring allowance or stipend, whether in cash or otherwise, and whether or not in respect of services rendered.

### **Monthly Return and Payment**

Employers must pay and submit the monthly VET levy submission before or on the 20<sup>th</sup> of each month following the month during which the remuneration is paid or becomes payable. From 1 April 2021, the employer must also submit a evidence of a monthly payroll report (detail payroll report which must at least contain the employee names and/or numbers as well as remuneration).

If an employer:

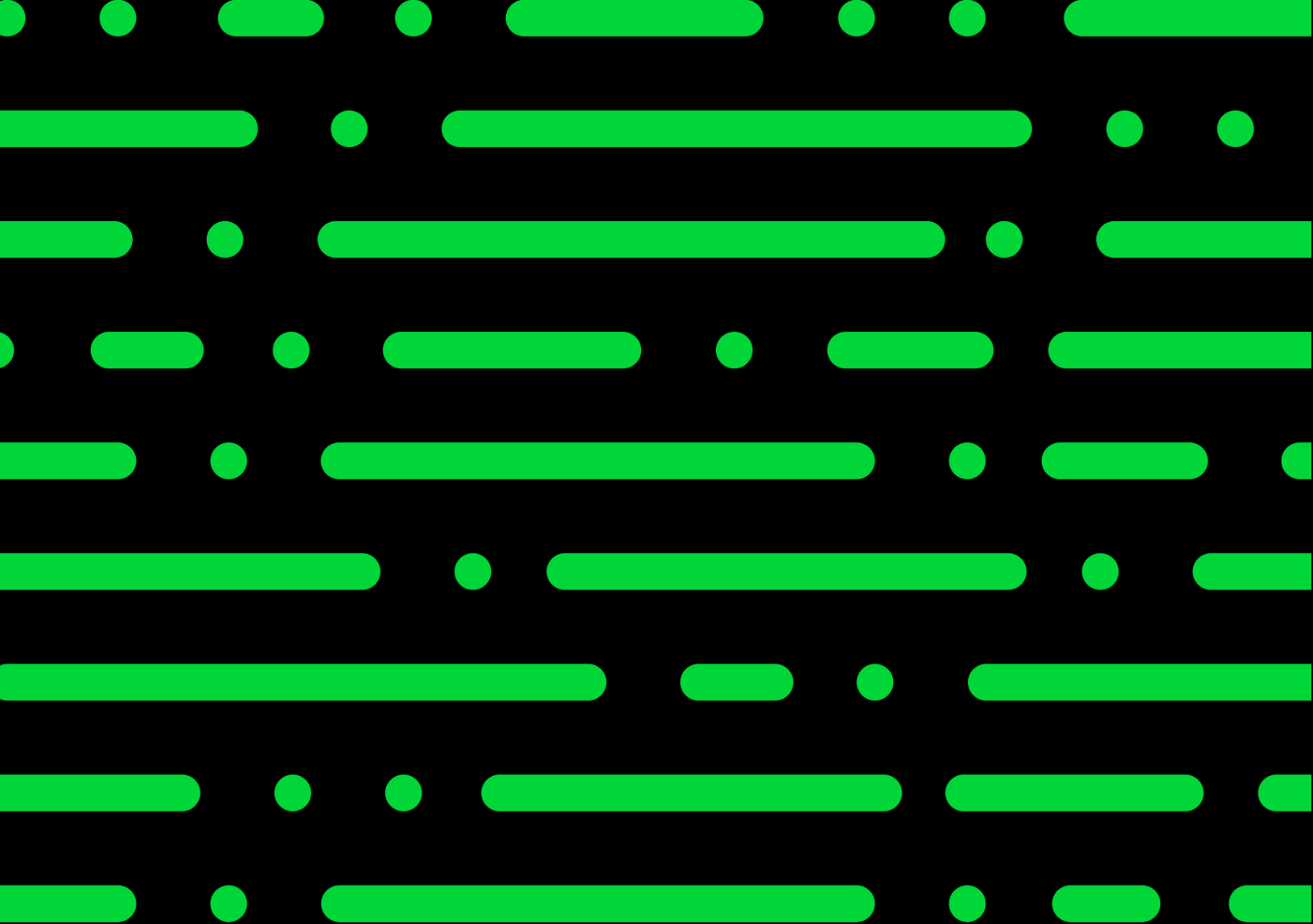
- fails to submit the monthly return,
- the NTA is not satisfied with the information provided in the return form, or

- the employer has failed to pay the levy in terms of the Act,

the NTA may make a reasonable estimate, based on the information provided, of the amount of any levy payable, and issue the Employer a notice of assessment for the unpaid amount. From 1 April 2021, in respect of the failure to submit the returns mentioned above, the NTA may impose a penalty of N\$250 on every late monthly return form.

# Sources

- Income Tax Act
- PAYE10, Vol.18
- Practice Note 3
- Practice Note 6
- Social Security Act
- <https://www.ssc.org.na>
- Employee Compensation Act
- E.As.6 Form
- Vocational Education and Training Act
- Government Gazette 5395 (No.5 and No.6)
- Government Gazette 7498 (No. 67)
- <http://www.nta.com.na>



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