REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



MAIN DIVISION, WINDHOEK

RULING

SUBJECT:

HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA

PRACTICE DIRECTION 61

Case Title:		Case No:	
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NAMIBIA / ROBERT UUGWANGA		HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-2023/00046	
		Division of Court:	
		HIGH COURT (MAIN DIVISION)	
Heard before:		Heard on:	
CLAASEN J		20 OCTOBER 2023	
		Delivered on:	
		8 NOVEMBER 2023	
Neutral citation: First National Bank Of Namibia // Uugwanga CC (HC-MD-CIV-ACT-CON-			
2023/0	0046) [2023] NAHCMI	D 719 (8 November 2023)	
Order:			
L. The following immovable property is hereby declared specially executable:			
CERTAIN:	Erf No 623, Goreang	ab (Extension 2)	
SITUATE:	In the municipality of Windhoek Registration Division "K" Windhoek		
MEASURING:	200 (two hundred) so	juare meters	
HELD:	Deed of Transfer No.	T3229/2013	

to all the terms and conditions contained therein

2. Defendant must pay plaintiff's costs of suit on a scale as between attorney and client.

3. The matter is finalised and removed from the roll.

Reasons:

CLAASEN J:

[1] In this matter the applicant obtained a default judgment in its favour on 15 February 2023 for payment of N\$671 712,17 plus interest and costs. Following a nulla bona return of service in respect of movables, the applicant applied for an order to declare the execution debtor's immovable property executable.

[2] Counsel for the applicant argued that the debtor's monthly income exceeds the monthly expenses by far and that information was depicted in the bank statement as he banks with the applicant. The home loan account¹ reflected an outstanding balance was N\$746 278,44 with an arrears balance of N\$ 103 824.27. The current monthly instalment was N\$9 281,96.

[3] According to the plaintiff, the debtor's average monthly income was N\$10 000 and for this year the applicant had only been able to pay three instalments and thus even with restructuring the loan the defendant is unable to continue to service the loan. Counsel stated that when the debtor was asked to make a settlement offer, he indicated that he cannot afford to pay the loan. The applicant also invited the debtor to provide information as to his financial position, but the debtor was not forthcoming with that and it led to naught.

[4] The debtor informed the court that indeed the immovable property was his primary home which he had been paying for 9 years. He explained that he fell into arrears because of an undetected water leakage that culminated in an overdue municipal account of approximately N\$65 000. That made it difficult to pay the home loan.

[5] Upon enquiry by the court, the debtor divulged that he is employed at a Government institution where he earns about N\$20 000 monthly. He also stated that his wife, to whom he was married out of community of property, was willing to assist him with N\$3 000 monthly. He

 $^{^{1}}$ As at 16 September 2023.

also stated that he was trying to sell his vehicle, though he was unable to provide an estimate of the amount that could be realized from that, if and when it occurred. He has no children, though he indicated that he was assisting extended family members. He stated that the applicant indicated that they would accept about N\$18 000 monthly until the arrears were settled, which amount he simply could not do at this stage. He proposed that he remain with the current instalment and only pay the arrears as of November 2024.

[6] In matters of this nature, the evidential burden rests on the debtor to come forth with viable less drastic measures than to sell the immovable property in execution. The parties appeared before a different court previously and the order shows that they were afforded another chance to file affidavits. The record shows that the debtor was informed to deal with less drastic measures therein. Instead of an affidavit, he filed a document with no supporting documents in relation to his finances or assets and the enquiry proceeded on that basis.

[7] In *Kisilipile and Another v First National Bank of Namibia Limited*² it was stated that:

'[19] The debtor must be invited to present alternatives that the court should consider to avoid a sale in execution but bearing in mind that the credit giver has a right to satisfaction of the bargain. The alternatives must be viable in that it must not amount to defeating the commercial interest of the creditor by in effect amounting to non-payment and stringing the creditor along until someday the debtor has the means to pay the debt.'

[8] I accept that it will be difficult to lay one's cards in the open, but it is unfortunately part of the process of trying to save one's house from execution. In this matter, the debtor elected to not put forth his version under oath and also came to court without any supporting document to cement the information. In addition, the debtor did not dispute the dire financial picture that the applicant deposed to under oath, which was evident from the bank statement. That did nothing to satisfy the court that he is in a position to have a concrete and viable plan in place to service the loan and settle the arrears on the account. As such, he failed to discharge the onus on him.

[9] Thus the court grants the application as prayed for.

1. The following immovable property is hereby declared specially executable:

² Kisilipile and Another v First National Bank of Namibia Limited 2021 (4) NR 921(SC).

CERTAIN:	Erf No 623, Goreangab (Extension 2)
SITUATE:	In the municipality of Windhoek Registration Division "K" Windhoek
MEASURING:	200 (two hundred) square meters
HELD:	Deed of Transfer No. T3229/2013
SUBJECT:	to all the terms and conditions contained therein

- 2. Defendant must pay plaintiff's costs of suit on a scale as between attorney and client.
- 3. The matter is finalised and removed from the roll.

Judge's signature:	Note to the parties:	
	Not applicable.	
Counsel:		
Applicant	Second Respondent	
J Gaya	R N Uugwanga	
Of	In Person (on behalf of the respondent)	
Fisher, Quarmby, Windhoek		