

Namibian Agronomic Board  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2023/24**





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AGRONOMIC BOARD



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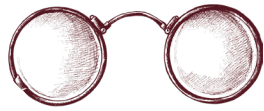


# Corporate Philosophy



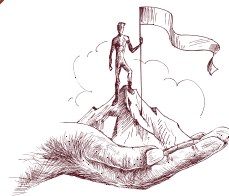
## Mandate

To promote the agronomic industry and to facilitate the production, processing, storage and marketing of controlled products in Namibia.



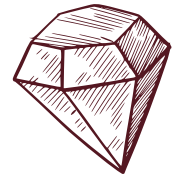
## Vision

To be a world class regulator of a vibrant, diversified and sustainable crop industry.



## Mission

To promote the agronomic and horticulture industry through market regulations and facilitation.



## Core Values

Integrity,  
Accountability,  
Pro-activeness and  
Inclusivity

## About

### The Namibian Agronomic Board

The Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB), established in 1985 and governed by the Agronomic Industry Act of 1992, plays a vital role in strengthening Namibia's agricultural sector. At the heart of Namibia's crop industry, the NAB champions agriculture as a pillar of our economy, essential for fostering self-sufficiency and national food security. Guided by our vision to be a world-class regulator of a vibrant, diversified, and sustainable crop industry, we are dedicated to promoting and supporting the production, processing, and marketing of Namibia's agronomic and horticultural products.

Our role as a regulatory body is more than policy-making; it's about empowering Namibia's agriculture to thrive. Through partnerships, innovation, and proactive market regulation, we strive to ensure quality and growth from field to table. The NAB believes in a future where Namibia's agricultural industry flourishes, continually feeding and fueling the nation for generations to come.



*We have emphasized rigorous performance management, instituted robust monitoring mechanisms, and engaged in capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening corporate governance across all levels of the organization.*

”

MR. HUBERTUS HAMM  
**CHAIRPERSON**





# REPORT FROM The Chairperson

It is my honor to present this note on behalf of the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) as we reflect on a year of meaningful progress in policy adherence, governance alignment, and financial stewardship. Guided by the framework established under the Public Enterprises Governance Act, 2019, the NAB has steadfastly worked to ensure compliance with governance principles while maintaining our commitment to promoting sustainable agronomic and horticultural practices across Namibia.

The Public Enterprises Governance Act, 2019, provides a crucial foundation for the efficient and accountable governance of public enterprises in Namibia. This legislative framework has reinforced our mission at the NAB by establishing clear guidelines for board oversight, strategic alignment, and the management of public resources. Through annual governance agreements and performance-based frameworks, the NAB Board remains focused on upholding transparency, integrity, and accountability in every aspect of our operations.

Over the past year, the Board has taken deliberate steps to align our internal policies and procedures with these governance principles. We have emphasized rigorous performance management, instituted robust monitoring mechanisms, and engaged in capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening corporate governance across all levels of the organization. These measures ensure that the NAB operates within the highest standards of public accountability, providing a solid foundation for delivering on our mandate.

A notable highlight of this reporting period is the unqualified audit opinion the NAB received from the Office of the Auditor-General for the financial year ended 31 March 2024. This outcome not only reflects our organization's sound financial practices but also underscores our commitment to fiscal responsibility and transparency. An unqualified audit opinion signifies that our financial statements present a fair and accurate view of the Board's financial performance and position, compliant with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

Such an achievement is made possible through disciplined budget management, a strong internal control framework, and a commitment to prudent resource allocation. The NAB's focus on financial integrity ensures that we maximize the impact of our resources, enabling us to better serve Namibia's agronomic and horticultural sector while upholding the public trust. The key performance highlights for the year include:

- A strong financial position, marked by positive cash flows and prudent management of resources.
- No material audit findings or weaknesses in internal controls.
- Continued alignment of our financial performance with the NAB's strategic goals of promoting Namibia's agronomic and horticultural sector.

In keeping with recent changes to Namibia's governance framework, the NAB has introduced several new advisory committees, each designed to enhance governance and provide specialized insights into key areas of agronomic and horticultural development. These include:

- The Audit, Investment, Risk & Compliance Advisory Committee (AIRCAC)
- The Human Resources, Stakeholders, and Social Investment Advisory Committee (HRSSIAC)
- The Crop Value Chain Development Advisory Committee (CVCDAC)

Additionally, the Board established two crop-based National Forums to serve the interests of the agronomic and horticultural sectors through a consultative approach. These committees and forums bring together experts and stakeholders who offer strategic guidance on critical issues such as sustainable farming practices, market development, and food security.

The establishment of these committees and forums represents a significant milestone in the NAB's commitment to broadening stakeholder engagement and fostering sectoral growth. Through their work, these advisory bodies will enable us to address emerging challenges, harness opportunities for innovation, and align more closely with national development priorities. This collaborative governance model also ensures that diverse voices are included in decision-making processes, enhancing NAB's capacity to respond effectively to the evolving needs of the agronomic sector.

The NAB is poised to build on these achievements by continuing to strengthen our governance practices, deepen our financial accountability, and expand our collaborative efforts within the agronomic and horticultural community. Through our alignment with the Public Enterprises Governance Act and our dedication to sound financial management, we aim to uphold the NAB's role as a leader in Namibia's crop sector. Moving forward, our focus will remain on fostering resilience, sustainability, and economic growth within the sector, in partnership with our stakeholders and guided by the highest standards of public enterprise governance. In conclusion, I would like to extend my gratitude to the entire NAB team, our advisory committees, and all stakeholders who have contributed to our success. Together, we are building a stronger, more sustainable future for Namibia's crop sector, one grounded in governance excellence, fiscal responsibility, and a shared commitment to national development.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



**MR. HUBERTUS HAMM**  
CHAIRPERSON  
NAB BOARD OF DIRECTORS



*The NAB has worked tirelessly to enhance local production, aiming to reduce Namibia's reliance on imports and to bolster self-sufficiency. Despite challenges such as drought, the Actual Primary MSP increased by 2%, showing steady progress in fulfilling 40% of Namibia's domestic horticulture demand.*

”

DR. FIDELIS N. MWAZI [PhD]  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**





# REPORT FROM The Chief Executive Officer

In the 2023/2024 financial year, the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) achieved significant milestones that underscore our commitment to fostering a world-class, diversified, and sustainable crop industry in Namibia. Through strategic projects and partnerships, our focus on robust regulatory compliance and market facilitation initiatives has created substantial strides in both the Market Share Promotion (MSP) and Compliance divisions, each aligned with key industry performance indicators.

The NAB has worked tirelessly to enhance local production, aiming to reduce Namibia's reliance on imports and to bolster self-sufficiency. Despite challenges such as drought, the Actual Primary MSP increased by 2%, showing steady progress in fulfilling 40% of Namibia's domestic horticulture demand. Additionally, Namibia recorded a 19% increase in horticulture exports, driven primarily by the expanded table grape subsector, with exports reaching N\$1.9 billion in value. These developments position Namibia as a key player in the global export market, affirming the NAB's strategic efforts in stimulating local production and securing international market access.

The NAB made notable advancements in ensuring quality and food safety compliance in Namibia's agronomic and horticultural sectors. In April 2024, the NAB's inspection body attained ISO/IEC 17020:2012 accreditation from the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Services (SADCAS). This achievement not only strengthens the NAB's credibility but also aligns our inspection services with global standards, thus enhancing Namibia's reputation as a reliable supplier of high-quality products. Through rigorous inspection and compliance assessments at entry and exit points, as well as local farms, the NAB achieved a 92% compliance rate, underscoring our commitment to excellence and international competitiveness.

Stakeholder engagement remains a core pillar of our operational strategy. Over the past year, NAB has collaborated extensively with local farmers, agribusinesses, and government entities to address challenges unique to Namibia's crop industry. Key partnerships have included training sessions on GLOBAL G.A.P. standards to support local farmers, which not only enhance product quality but also improve access to international markets. Additionally, NAB's ongoing collaboration with the University of Namibia on seed

research and seed production trials and with AvaGro on banana production trials demonstrates our commitment to innovation and long-term sector growth. These initiatives and partnerships are vital to driving sustainable development, fostering resilience, and ensuring that Namibia's agronomic and horticultural sectors continue to grow. As we move forward, our focus will remain on enhancing customer value, supporting our farmers, and upholding the highest standards of quality and safety.

From a financial perspective of the NAB, I am pleased to report that the financial statements of Namibian Agronomic Board for the fiscal year ending 31 March 2023, we have received an unqualified opinion from Office of the Auditor General of Namibia as reflected in the financial report. This clean audit outcome demonstrates our ongoing commitment to transparency, accountability, and sound financial management.

The audit findings confirm that our financial statements accurately reflect the entity's financial position, performance, and cash flows, in line with relevant accounting standards and statutory obligations. Key highlights of the year include:

- Strong financial results, driven by effective resource management and strategic initiatives aligned with our mandate to support Namibia's agronomic and horticultural industries.
- No significant issues identified during the audit, reinforcing the robustness of our internal controls and compliance mechanisms.
- Progress towards achieving our mandate to facilitate the production, processing, storage, and marketing of controlled crops in Namibia.

Looking ahead, we are committed to maintaining financial discipline, fostering industry growth, and ensuring that we continue to deliver value to both our stakeholders and the broader crop sector. Together, we are laying the groundwork for a vibrant and sustainable future for Namibia's crop sector.

Kind Regards,



**DR. FIDELIS N. MWAZI (PhD)**  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER





# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIMC BOARD **Overview**



# OUR SERVICES



## BORDER CONTROL & INLAND INSPECTIONS

Ensures compliance with food safety and quality standards through inspections at Namibia's borders and inland. This includes monitoring imports and exports to prevent market disruption by ensuring only safe and compliant products enter the country.



## PERMIT ISSUANCE: TRANSIT, IMPORT & EXPORT

Facilitates trade through issuing necessary permits for the movement of agronomic and horticultural products, aligning with safety standards and regulatory.



## PRODUCTION & MARKET FACILITATION FOR CONTROLLED CROPS

Implements marketing mechanisms, including the Market Share Promotion Scheme, to promote local crop production and stabilize the domestic market, particularly for staple crops.



## REGISTRATION OF PRODUCERS, TRANSITORS, TRADERS & PROCESSORS

Maintains a comprehensive registry for stakeholders in the agronomy sector, ensuring traceability and compliance with market regulations.



## VALUE ADDITION & STORAGE FACILITATION

Supports domestic processing and storage solutions for controlled products, aiming to reduce post-harvest losses and enhance value addition within Namibia.



## FARMS & FACILITIES INSPECTIONS

Conducts inspections at farms and processing facilities to enforce Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and ensure compliance with food safety standards like HACCP.



## FOOD SAFETY & QUALITY INSPECTIONS:

Implements protocols to uphold quality standards across the value chain, ensuring consumer safety and maintaining product integrity from farm to market.



## CROP VALUE CHAIN RESEARCH

Undertakes research initiatives to address production, processing, and storage challenges, and partners with research bodies to drive innovation across the value chain.



## INFORMATION & ADVISORY SERVICES

Provides stakeholders with critical, timely information on market trends, regulatory updates, and best practices, supporting informed decision-making across the industry.





# 2023/2024 **Highlights**







# Corporate Governance

## Introduction

The Board of the NAB is dedicated to fostering the organization's long-term success by providing support and policy guidance to management. It assumes collective responsibility for leadership, promoting, and safeguarding the integrity of the organization.

NAB's governance framework is anchored in both voluntary and mandatory guidelines, drawing upon the principles outlined in the Corporate Governance Code for Namibia (NamCode), the Agronomic Industry Act (Act 20 of 1992), the Public Enterprises Governance Act (Act 1 of 2019), and the King Code IV. Our commitment to high standards of corporate governance is reflected in the self-governance principles developed over the years, which are applied consistently and transparently. The Board recognizes that compliance with legislation is a fundamental aspect of effective governance.

Through its leadership, the Board ensures that NAB maintains an ethical culture, adheres to sound governance practices, and fulfills its mandate in compliance with the PEGA, the Companies Act, the Agronomic Industry Act, and other relevant legislation, as well as appropriate non-binding industry codes and internal policies. The Board is pleased to report that it has successfully fulfilled its fiduciary duties and obligations throughout the past financial year.

## Governance Philosophy

Strong corporate governance is essential for our business's success, sustainability, and credibility. Our guiding principles, frameworks, and risk management practices inform decision-making and ensure alignment with our purpose, vision, mission, values, and objectives. By adhering to good governance principles, the Board, senior management, and all employees clearly understand their roles, which enhances accountability across the organization and promotes transparency, integrity, and ethical behavior. Our governance structure supports effective management and ongoing improvement, allowing us to adapt to the changing business landscape and regulatory environment while ensuring responsible and ethical corporate conduct.

## Role and responsibilities of the Board

The Board is tasked with providing strategic direction and overarching control over the organization. It serves as the central point for governance within the entity, supported by its various committees. The Board guides management in developing the corporate strategy, establishing targets, and creating plans while considering the impact of business operations on stakeholders, financial performance, and the environment. Additionally, the Board sets the standard for ethical and effective leadership.

The Board fulfills its responsibilities and exercises control over NAB in accordance with the provisions of the PEGA, the Board Charter, and the Agronomic Industry Act. The Board Charter serves as a framework for the Board's functions, outlining its roles, responsibilities, and procedures for handling Board matters. Through its meetings, the Board executes its fiduciary duties, governance, and regulatory obligations.

The Board addresses several key matters exclusively, including the approval of NAB's Annual Financial Statements, the five-year ISBP, and the Annual Business and Financial Plan, which encompasses the associated budget. It also ensures that the organization's performance management framework aligns with its strategic objectives, allowing shareholders and other stakeholders to assess and evaluate the performance of the organization, the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, and employees. Furthermore, the Board approves any significant changes to management and control structures, major investments or disposals, and the overall risk management strategy of NAB.

## Board Information and Support

While the Board operates under the oversight of the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, all directors are ensured full and timely access to the information necessary for them to effectively fulfil their responsibilities. This access includes guidance and support from the Company Secretary, who plays a crucial role in facilitating the Board's operations by ensuring compliance with governance standards, coordinating meetings, and providing expert advice on corporate matters. Additionally, directors can rely on the insights and expertise of the Chief Executive Officer, who is responsible for executing the organization's strategic objectives and managing day-to-day operations. This collaborative environment fosters informed decision-making and enhances the Board's ability to govern effectively.



## Appointment of Directors

The current NAB Board of Directors was appointed for a period of three years from 01 July 2023 to 30 June 2026.

Previous Board of Directors			Current Board of Directors		
Name & Surname	Date of Appointment	Expiry Date of Term	Name & Surname	Date of Appointment	Expiry Date of Term
Michael Iyambo	1-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	Hubertus Hamm	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Marina Muller	1-Jul-17	Re-appointed	Marina Muller	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Jason Emvula	1-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	Salomo Mbai	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Ferdina M. Inkono	1-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	Sonja Molebugi	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Andreas L. Kolver	1-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	Peter Kawana	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Joycelyn K. Tjijombo Kangotue	1-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	Maria Pogisho	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Elinah M. Kalundu	1-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	Gerhard Engelbrecht	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Leon Nel	1-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	Ruthy Masake	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Lukas Mbangu	1-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	Jacob Hamutenya	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Wilhemine I.N Handunge	1-Jul-17	30-Jun-23	Violet Simataa	1-Jul-23	30-Jun-26
Hubertus Hamm	1-Jul-17	Re-appointed			
Tarcus Shindungu	1-Jul-17	Re-appointed			
Josephine N. Fugre	1-Jul-17	Re-appointed			

## Board Induction and Training

In 2023, incoming directors participated in a formal induction process conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises and the Namibian Institute of Corporate Governance. This initiative aimed to enhance their understanding of the company's business activities and their roles and responsibilities. Additionally, the three Chairpersons of the advisory committees, along with the CEO, attended the 3rd Edition of the Africa Directors Summit, which was designed to equip executives, board members, and governance professionals with the knowledge necessary to excel as stewards of stakeholders, promoting long-term and sustainable value creation. This training contributed to their ongoing development and governance capabilities.

## Declaration of Interest

In accordance with the Code of Conduct, Conflict of Interest Policy, and the Board Charter, Board members are required to declare any interests at each board and committee meeting. The disclosure of interests is a permanent agenda item for every meeting, ensuring transparency and accountability. When a conflict of interest is identified, the affected board member is excused from participating in the related agenda item. This process reinforces our commitment to ethical governance and helps maintain the integrity of our decision-making.

## Board Committees

To support the effective execution of Board responsibilities, the previous Board established three advisory committees within the governance framework of NAB:

- Financial Management Advisory Committee;
- National Agronomy Advisory Committee; and
- National Horticulture Advisory Committee.

Following the appointment of the current Board, a comprehensive review of the governance structure was conducted, leading to the establishment of a new framework consisting of the following committees:

- Audit, Investment, Risk and Compliance Advisory Committee
- Human Resources, Stakeholder and Social Investment Advisory Committee; and
- Crop Value Chain Development Advisory Committee;

The need for this change aligns with best practices in corporate governance, ensuring that the organization remains responsive to the evolving agricultural landscape and the complexities of its operations. By adopting a more streamlined and focused committee structure, the Board can enhance its oversight capabilities and better address critical areas such as risk management, stakeholder engagement, and sustainable development.



## BOARD COMMITTEES

	Audit, Investment, Risk and Compliance Advisory Committee	Human Resource, Stakeholder and Social Investment Advisory Committee	Name & Surname
<b>No. of members</b>	6 members	6 members	6 members
	<b>Sonja Molebugi (Chairperson)</b>	<b>Maria Pogisho (Chairperson)</b>	<b>Salomo Mbai (Chairperson)</b>
	Marina Muller (Vice Chairperson)	Ruthy Masake (Vice Chairperson)	Peter Kawana (Vice Chairperson)
	Hubertus Hamm (Ex officio)	Hubertus Hamm (Ex Officio)	Hubertus Hamm (Ex Officio)
	Salomo Mbai	Peter Kawana	Violet Simataa
	Maria Pogisho	Sonja Molebugi	Gerhard Engelbrecht
	Jacob Hamutenya	Marina Muller	Jacob Hamutenya
<b>Invitees by compulsion</b>	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer
	General Manager: Finance, Human Resources, Admin & ICT	General Manager: Finance, Human Resources, Admin & ICT	General Manager: Regulatory Services
	General Manager: Governance, Legal and Risk Management	General Manager: Governance, Legal & Risk Management	General Manager: Agronomy and Horticulture Development
		Public Relations Officer	General Manager: Governance, Legal & Risk Management

Under this revised governance structure, each committee now comprises five directors, with the Chairperson of the Board serving as an ex-officio member of each advisory committee. This approach not only enhances collaboration and oversight but also ensures that the committees benefit from the leadership and insights of the Chairperson, promoting a more cohesive and effective governance process.

The newly established governance structure entails that each committee is now comprised of 5 directors with the Chairperson of the Board as an ex-officio member of each advisory committee.

Each committee is satisfied that it fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the financial year under review.

### Governance Activities for the 2023/2024

Throughout the year, the Board undertook several significant activities aimed at strengthening governance, enhancing stakeholder engagement, and ensuring compliance with best practices. These activities included:

- **Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Framework:** The Board considered and approved a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Framework to systematically identify, assess, and manage risks across the organization. This proactive approach helps safeguard the organization's assets and supports informed decision-making.
- **Revised Board Charter:** The Board conducted a thorough review and approved a revised Board Charter to clarify the roles, responsibilities, and procedural guidelines for the Board. This updated document ensures alignment with current governance standards and enhances the Board's operational effectiveness.
- **Establishment of New Advisory Committees:** In response to the evolving needs of the organization, the Board established new advisory committees, including:

- Audit, Investment, Risk and Compliance Advisory Committee;
- Human Resources, Stakeholder and Social Investment Advisory Committee
- Crop Value Chain Development Advisory Committee

Each committee was tasked with specific responsibilities to improve oversight and operational efficiency.

- **Approval of Terms of Reference:** Alongside the establishment of new advisory committees, the Board considered and approved detailed terms of reference for each committee. These terms outline the objectives, responsibilities, and operational guidelines, ensuring clarity and accountability in their functions.
- **Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy:** The Board considered and approved a comprehensive Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy to promote ethical behavior and transparency among all members. This policy establishes clear expectations for conduct and reinforces the organization's commitment to integrity.
- **Revision of the Delegation of Authority Policy:** The Board considered and approved a revision of the Delegation of Authority Policy to ensure that decision-making processes are clear and appropriately aligned with the organization's governance framework. This revision enhances accountability and supports effective management practices.
- **Establishment of the National Horticulture Forum and the National Agronomy Forum:** To enhance stakeholder engagement and collaboration within the agricultural sector, the Board established the National Horticulture Forum and the National Agronomy Forum. These forums provide a platform for dialogue and partnership among stakeholders, fostering shared goals and initiatives.
- **Approval of the Compliance Policy and Procedure Manual:**



The Board considered and approved a comprehensive Compliance Policy and Procedure Manual to guide the organization in adhering to legal and regulatory requirements. This manual establishes a framework for compliance, ensuring that all operations align with applicable laws and industry standards.

Through these key activities, the Board has demonstrated its commitment to effective governance, risk management, and stakeholder engagement, positioning the organization for sustainable growth and success.

## Risk Management

Three FMAC meetings were held on: 25 October 2017 28 February 2018

The Board recognizes that effective risk management is crucial for the sustainability and success of the organization. To this end, the Board is responsible for overseeing the risk management framework and ensuring that risks are appropriately identified, assessed, and managed across all areas of operations.

In 2023, the Board considered and approved the Enterprise Risk Management Policy, which outlines the principles and processes for managing risks effectively. Additionally, a comprehensive Risk Implementation Plan for the 2024/2025 financial year was developed and reviewed by the Audit, Investment, Risk and Compliance Advisory Committee. This plan is designed to operationalize the policy and includes specific actions, timelines, and responsibilities for mitigating identified risks.

Among the key components of this framework is the establishment of a risk appetite statement, which guides the organization in making informed decisions that align with its strategic objectives. The Board is committed to continuously monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the risk management processes to ensure they remain robust and responsive to the changing business environment.

Through these efforts, the Board aims to foster a proactive risk culture within the organization, ensuring that risk management is integrated into the decision-making process and that all staff are aware of their roles in identifying and managing risks. This comprehensive approach not only protects the organization's assets but also enhances stakeholder confidence and supports long-term value creation.





# BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The NAB Board members and Advisors are appointed as per Section 4 (1) and (4) under the Agronomic Industry Act, 20 of 1992. The current board members are appointed for a period of three years, starting on July 2023 to June 2026.





**Mr. Hubertus Hamm**  
Chairperson



**Dr. Marina Muller**  
Vice Chairperson



**Ms. Sonja Molebugi**  
Member



**Mr. Jacob Hamutenya**  
Member



**Ms. Maria Pogisho**  
Member



**Mr. Peter Kawana**  
Member



**Ms. Ruthy Masake**  
Member



**Mr. Salomo Mbai**  
Member



**Mr. Gerhard Engelbrecht**  
Member



**Ms. Violet Simataa**  
Member



**Dr. Fidelis N. Mwazi (Phd)**  
CEO, Ex – Officio Member





# EXECUTIVE TEAM





**Dr. Fidelis N. Mwazi (Phd)**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Mr. Gilbert Mate Mulonda**  
General Manager: Agronomy  
and Horticulture Development



**Ms. Lorna Shikongo-Kuvare**  
General Manager: Regulatory  
Services



**Mr. Eliaser Asser**  
General Manager: Governance,  
Legal and Risk Management



**Ms. Barbara Snyders-Bock**  
General Manager: Finance, HR  
& Admin and ICT



# Regulatory Framework

Regulatory services division of the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) oversee the development and implementation of a responsive regulatory framework to ensure a sustainable crop industry in Namibia. The ultimate goal of the theme is increased industry compliance to the regulations derived from the Agronomic Industry Act No. 20 of 1992 (the "Act"), applicable regulations and crop-specific marketing and commercial quality control standard.

The division is established and operate as an inspection body that is recognized internationally to the ISO/IEC 17020:2012 Conformity assessment – Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection standard requirements as accredited by the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service (SADCAS) on 15 April 2024. Inspection, in particular, is inclusive of testing for compliance of such products in accordance with relevant crop-specific marketing and commercial quality control standards, technical regulations and other applicable requirements. It helps to ensure that products deliver on their promises and established parameters, as a way of instilling product value and confidence.

The division remained committed to ensuring the credibility of the NAB's inspection services by upholding the highest standards of competency, impartiality and code of good conduct. It executed this strategic theme focusing on the implementation of the Namibia Food Control System for Agro-Horticultural Products (figure 1) to establish and determine industry compliance to the regulatory framework through compliance assessment activities covering:

- a. clearance of consignments at port of entry and/or exit,
- b. export product quality and food safety inspections for table grapes, palm dates, citrus fruits and blueberries;
- c. inspection of imported consignments at first off-loading points inland,
- d. assessment of horticulture farms against Good Agricultural Practices (G.A.P.), as well as;
- e. on-site inspections at horticultural trading and milling facilities to determine whether they have implemented a food safety management system capable of achieving a safe product and in compliance with NAM/SANS 10049:2020 Food safety management – Requirements for prerequisite programmes (PRPs).

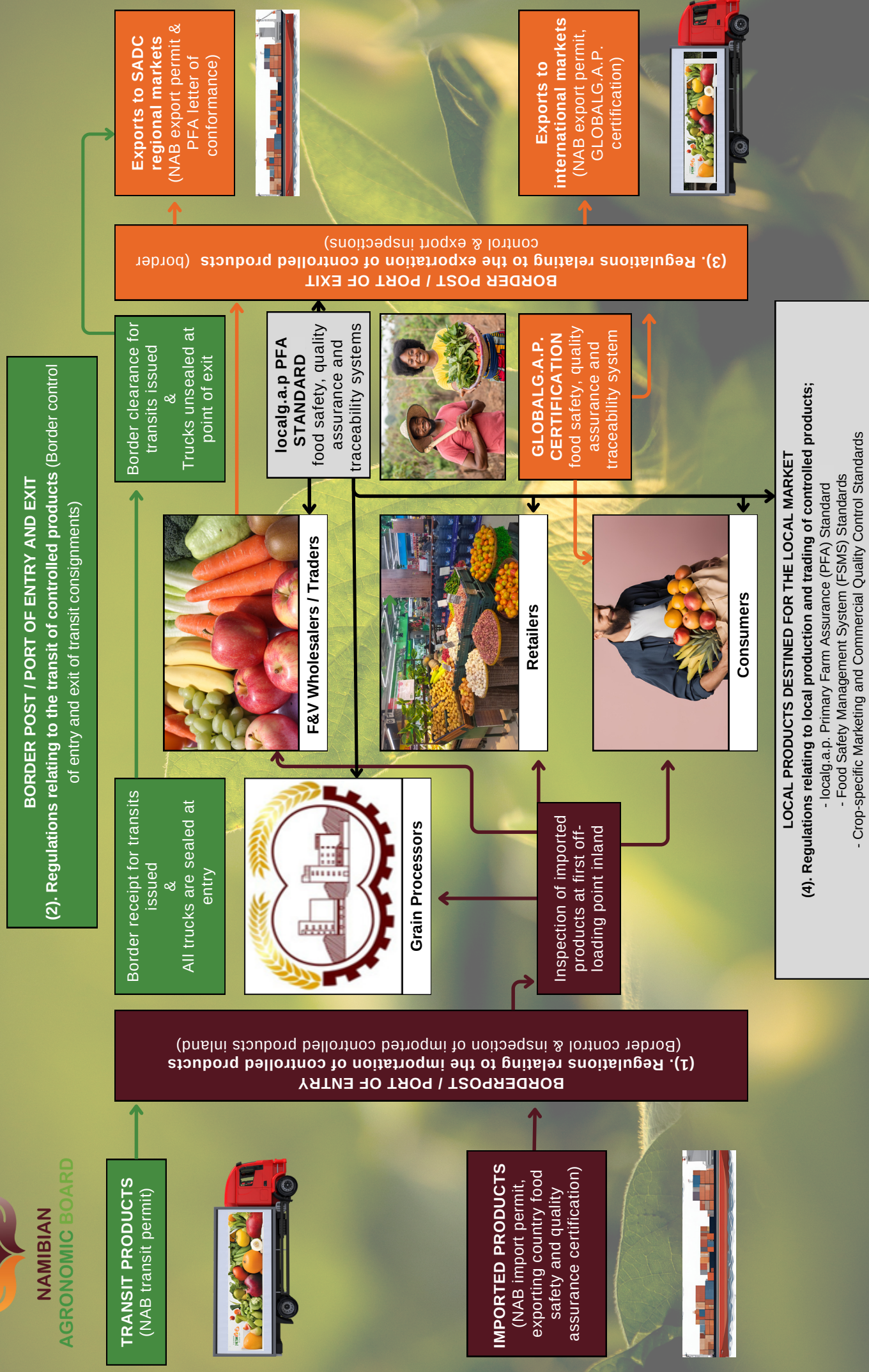






**NAMIBIAN**  
**AGRONOMIC BOARD**

# Namibia's Food Control System for Agro-Horticultural Products





# Outlook:

## Key Focus Areas For FY2024/2025

To respond to the increasing competitive environment, the NAB will continue to focus its efforts during the financial year of 2024/2025 on enhancing customer value by implemented the following activities:

- Maintain GLOBALG.A.P. Verification Body status, necessary to offer farm assessment and issue localg.a.p. letter of conformance to the crop sub-sector based on the Primary Farm Assurance (PFA) Standard.
- Maintain and expand accreditation to ISO/IEC 17020 standard requirements necessary to demonstrate competence, credibility and impartiality of the inspection body and subsequently obtain Namibia's recognition and approval as an EU third country.
- Finalise mutual recognition arrangement with key strategic partners in order to facilitate trade of agronomic and horticultural products into Namibia and beyond.
- Conceptualise the NAB E-crop system as its Management Information system (MIS) software and solution integrated in the export product inspection activities and compliance reporting. To ensure that the NAB continues to realise the benefits of digital transformation, stronger resource management, and enhanced data collection, forecasting, monitoring and reporting.
- Development of specifications for wheat grains.
- Review of the regulations pertaining to the composition, classification and grading of pearl millet and white maize products.

# Performance Overview

## Strategic objective 2.1. Ensured compliance to regulatory framework

In terms of the NAB Strategic Plan 2020/2021 – 2024/2025 which outlines the direction that the Board is headed to, one of the key fundamental targets to ensure compliance to regulatory frameworks is for the industry to achieve and maintain a below “5 percent non-compliance rate” or in essence “95 percent compliance rate”.

The overall compliance rate (Table 1) for controlled agronomic and horticultural products for the 2023/2024 financial year is recorded at 92% in terms of the industry's adherence to regulatory measures being implemented for the control of imports, exports, transits, as well as that of food safety and quality requirements.

Table 1

% Industry Compliance to Regulatory Framework		
Fin. Year	Set Target [%]	Actual Achieved [%]
2020/2021	95%	96%
2021/2022	95%	94%
2022/2023	95%	94%
2023/2024	95%	92%

Source: NAB Data, FY2023/2024

The percentages achieved during the 2023/2024 financial year entails a medium risk compliance rating (90% - 95%) in terms of the colour coded scoring, and can mostly be attributed to the overarching adherence towards border control rules and procedures for imports, exports and transit products, as well as export product compliance to quality and food safety requirements.

## Border Control Inspectorate

### Clearance of consignments at ports of entry and/or exit

The NAB have appointed border control inspectors as per Section 13 of the Act, at nine (9) commercial ports of entry and exit, in order to implement the strategic initiative of conducting regular compliance assessments for imports, exports and transit consignment to determine the status of compliance in the crop industry.

During the financial year 2023/2024 (Table 2), a combined total of 24,591 consignments of agronomic and horticultural products were processed and cleared for importation into Namibia, exportation to markets beyond Namibia, as well as those transiting through Namibia to their final destination. This translate into a 17.2% increase in consignment clearance as compared 20,979 consignments cleared in 2022/2023.

Table 2

Total consignments of agronomic and horticultural products cleared at the port of entry and/or exit (FY2023/2024)				
Commodity category	Imports	Transits	Exports	Total per commodity category
Fruit & vegetables	3,323	1,620	4,322	6,955
Grain	8,535	1,046	206	9,943
Animal feed	5,151	-	388	4,081
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>17,009</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>24,591</b>

Source: NAB Data, FY2023/24





Out of the 3,323 horticultural product consignments cleared for importation into Namibia, 82.9% (2,754) were inspected at various offloading points within the seven (7) production zones recording seven (7) non-compliances in respect to the importation of Special Controlled Products (SCP) during border closure period (Table 3).

Table 3

Inland inspection of imported consignments distribution per production zone FY2023/2024		
No	Production zone	No. of consignments inspected
1	Zambezi	63
2	Kavango	18
3	North Central	115
4	KARST	11
5	Central	2,729
6	South	14
7	Orange river	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,754</b>

Source: NAB Data, FY2023/24

# Compliance and Food Safety Services

## Export product inspections

### A. Table grapes

During the 2023/24 packing season, table grape volumes ended the financial year at 9,350,292 million cartons (4.5 kg equivalent) against the forecasted volume of 9,106,711 million cartons, a 2% above expectation indicative of NAB's broad footprint within the table grape industry.

Table 4

Table grapes carton inspection distribution per variety FY2023/2024	
Variety	%
Red	42.5%
White	52.9%
Black	4.7%

Source: NAB Data, FY2023/2024

During the period under review a total number of 33,430 cartons (0.38%) were rejected for non-compliance to market and commercial quality control standards. Low brix recorded the highest rejection for the season, followed by blemishes. This came as a result of some producers rushing to supply the market while the fruits sugar content is still low. Any form of rejection detected were communicated to pack-house representatives and recorded for traceability purpose, with the comprehensive analysis illustrated in Table 5 below. Rejected cartons were either sorted and repackaged for re-inspection or sold to the local market or dried as raisins. It is the prerogative of the producer to decide what to do with rejected consignment.

Table 5

Trend analysis of deviations recorded i.r.o. to the quality parameters for table grapes [2022/2023 vs 2023/2024]				
No.	Type of deviation	FY2022/23 T	FY2023/24	YOY comparison
1	Under Mass	3,784	3,305	↓
2	Decay	360	480	↑
3	Poor colour	840	1,800	↑
4	Small berries	7760	2,725	↓
5	Low brix	14,624	16,990	↑
6	Cartons requirements	*	120	↑
7	Mealy bug	1,890	0	↓
8	Odium	0	480	↑
9	Blemishes	0	4,080	↑
10	Straggliness	0	2,520	↑
11	Crack berries	2,712	0	↓
12	Soft berries	0	360	↑
13	Brown / wilted stem	0	570	↑
14	Fruit flies	2,820	0	↓
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,790</b>	<b>33,430</b>	↓

Source: NAB Data, FY2023/2024



## B. Date fruits

Date fruits volume at the end of March 2024 was 343,000 cartons (5kg equivalent), an increase of 77% compared to the previous year's volumes

Table 6

Date fruits carton inspection distribution per cultivar FY2023/2024	
Cultivar	%
Medjool	80.5%
Zamli	12.7%
Abu moon	0.2%
Bahree	1.4%
Khenze	0.1%
Maktomy	0.3%
Khalas	4.6%
Saltana	0.2%

Source: NAB Data, FY2023/2024

## C. Citrus fruits and blueberries

Successfully commenced with the export market quality and food safety inspections for blueberries and citrus fruits recording carton volumes of 51,170 and 50,030 respectively.

### Namibian Grain Processors

The NAB is mandated to register any person on application in the prescribed form, as a processor of a controlled product, on such conditions as the Board may determine in terms of section 10(1)(j) of the Act. It is for this reason that milling facilities are required to acquire an annual milling license from the NAB which has a validity period of 12 months, and its renewal thereof.

Issuance of a milling license is subject to the approval of application for registration and/or renewal, submission of the required documentation for registration and execution of an on-site inspection to determine whether the milling facility has implemented a food safety management system in compliance with NAM/SANS 10049: Food safety management - Requirements for prerequisite programmes (PRPs).

During the period under review, a total number of thirty-one (31) grain processors were registered with the NAB and they are actively milling white maize meal and/or wheat flour and/or pearl millet flour, and are spread all over the country (Table 7).

Table 7

Number of grain processors registered			
No	Production zone	FY2022/2023	FY2023/2024
1	Zambezi	1	3
2	Kavango	4	4
3	North Central	7	10
4	Karst	6	6
5	Central	7	8
6	South	1	*
7	Orange river	0	*
Orange river		26	31

Source: NAB Data, FY2023/24

Food safety programme: committed to ensuring compliance

For the 2023/2024 financial year the following samples were analysed at external subcontracted ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratories:

- Pesticide Residue Analysis for table grapes, citrus fruits and blueberries recorded 100% compliance levels to the European Union and (CODEX Alimentarius Commission) Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs), whilst date fruits recorded (85%), grain and grain products (96.7%) and fresh produce (95%).
- Standards Composition Analysis (quality parameters) for grain and grain products demonstrated an overall compliance rate of 28.5% for the fat, crude fibre and grading by fineness test.
- Mycotoxin screening analysis for grain and grain products recorded 74% compliance rate.
- Heavy metals (chemical contaminants) recorded 100% compliance levels for both fresh produce and date fruits, whilst grain and grain products recorded 93.5%.

### Ensured responsive regulatory framework

#### A. Standards

During the period under review, the division developed and published four (4) crop-specific marketing and commercial quality control standards for Gem squash, Melon, Sweet corn and Pumpkin as Namibian Standards in Government Gazette (GG8232). These standards (Table 8) specify minimum requirements for commercial classification and grading of the products, including quality and food safety parameters, to enhance the quality of produce and for access to markets for local produce.

Table 8

### Crop-specific marketing and commercial quality control standards

No	Namibian Standards (NAMS)	Particulars and Description of the Namibian Standards
1	NAMS 0024:2023	Marketing and commercial quality control of Gem squash
2	NAMS 0025:2023	Marketing and commercial quality control of Melon
3	NAMS 0026:2023	Marketing and commercial quality control of Sweet corn
4	NAMS 0027:2023	Marketing and commercial quality control of Pumpkins

Source: Government Gazette No.8232, 2023

#### B. External training

- External training on export quality inspections regarding Potatoes and Onions was provided by the renowned Perishable Products Export Control Board (PPECB) to the Inspectors to ensure that the team is competent to service the potato and onion industry.
- Inspectors assigned to perform milling facility inspections successfully completed Module 1 – Advanced Training on the ISO 22000:2018 - the requirements of a food safety management systems standard, a key intervention aimed at fostering the necessary technical competency required to deliver independent inspection function in an impartial, competent and consistent manner.
- Successfully enabled and funded localg.a.p. training sessions for both the agronomy and horticulture sub-sector in collaboration with the GLOBALG.A.P. Registered Trainers, National Association of Horticulture Producers (NAHOP) and the Agronomy Producers Association (APA)

#### Improved Organisational Performance

- The NAB Inspection Body has been granted accreditation to ISO/IEC 17020 standard requirements on 15 April 2024 by the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service (SADCAS) for the "Inspection of Agronomic Horticultural Products"

Scope: Table grapes export production inspection and clearance of consignments for export, import & transit







# AGRONOMY AND HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT





## INTRODUCTION

In line with the NAB's Integrated Strategic Business and Financial Plan for 2019/2024, the Agronomy and Horticulture Development (AHD) division is tasked with the responsibility of developing the crop value chain in Namibia to provide comprehensive and efficient information services on agronomy and horticulture, as well as to improve market facilitation for agronomic and horticultural products in Namibia.

The AHD division offers numerous services to the agronomy and horticulture industry, and these include the; issuance of permits, provision of information services, crop value chain research and development, registration and licensing, provision of information services and advisory, facilitation of production, processing, storage, and marketing. The division has a total of 21 staff members, 16 of these staff members are stationed at Windhoek head office, 2 in Ongwediva, 1 Tsumeb and 2 in Katima Mulilo.

During the reporting period various strategic activities were implemented by the division, and here are some key highlights of the achievements:

## AGRONOMY (GRAIN) DEVELOPMENT

**1** Grain (white maize, wheat, and pearl millet) self-sufficiency rate decreased from 38% in 2022/2023 to 20% in 2023/2024 financial year, due to drought.

**2** During the reporting period, the self-sufficiency rate for white maize dropped to 28% from 52% in 2022/2023, while pearl millet decreased from 81% to 72%, both due to drought affecting dryland production. Wheat self-sufficiency also fell from 18% to 10% due to reduced irrigation.

**3** However, the domestic floor price for pearl millet was 26% higher than the previous financial year, due to increase in fertiliser prices during the planting season.

**4** Domestic floor prices for white maize and wheat were all 14% lower than the previous financial year, due to a decrease prices of these commodities at the South African Future Exchange (SAFEX).

**5** The Karst production zone (maize triangle) remains the biggest grain production area in Namibia, contributing 31% to local grain production, followed by Central (23%), South (21%), Kavango (15%), Zambezi (5%), and North Central (4%).

## HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

**1** The Actual Primary MSP increased by 2% when compared to the previous financial year, and this means local production only accounted for the 40% of the total domestic demand for horticultural products in monetary value. 2022/2023 to 20% in 2023/2024 financial year, due to drought.

**2** Fruits and potatoes remain the highest imported horticultural products in Namibia, at 44% and 41% respectively, in terms of tonnage, collectively accounting for 85% of the total imports. This presents the biggest opportunity for increased Wlocal production. Namibia remain a net importer of fruits at 96% (N\$290 million)

**3** Local vegetable production marketed locally accounted for 56% of the total domestic value and imports 44%. Horticulture exports increased by 19% (16,441 tons or N\$141 million) in the reporting period, when compared to the previous financial year. The current export value stands at N\$1.9 billion.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



New seed varieties to be registered by the NAB/UNAM project in 2024/2025.



NAB and AvaGro embarked on banana field research trials in Namibia.



# Agronomy Development

There are currently three (3) staple grain crops produced in Namibia and these includes white maize, wheat, and pearl millet (mahangu). The three (3) grain crops are currently gazetted controlled agronomic crops, in line with the Agronomic Industry Act 20 of 1992, implemented by the NAB.

Despite the grains marketing mechanisms put in place by the NAB to facilitate the marketing and production of staple grain crops, Namibia remains a net import of grain (white maize, wheat, and pearl millet) and white maize is annually imported from South Africa, while wheat is mainly imported from Russian Federation and South Africa, and pearl millet (Mahangu) is normally imported from India.

The marketing period of locally produced white maize grain normally starts from May each, pearl millet grain from June, and wheat from October each year, and lasts until such time when the locally produced grains have been bought by processors or buyers.

## Grain trade performance by tonnage

During the period under review, a total of 87,498 tons (20%) was purchased locally from the farmers, while imports accounted for 70% (345,262 tons) of the total grain demand by millers and silo operators. Overall, local production of grains marketed during the reporting period decreased by 31% (38,950 tons), when compared to the previous year. The decrease in local grain production marketed is a result of the decrease in white maize, wheat, and pearl millet local production, as a result of below normal rainfall, due to the drought conditions experienced in the country.

GRAINS IMPORT VS LOCAL SHARE FOR THE PERIOD 2010/2011 TO 2023/ 2024

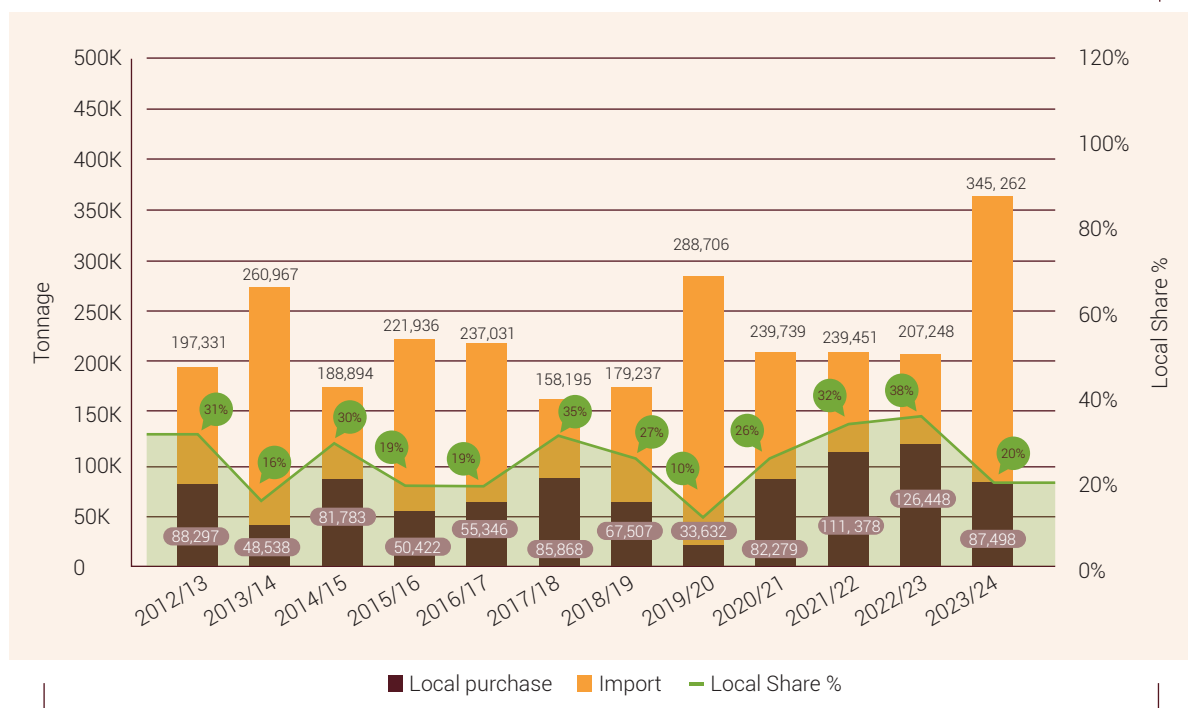


Figure 1: Grains monthly imports versus local tonnage.

## Import versus local tonnage per grain type

During the period under review, a total of 67,748 tons (28%) of white maize grain, 18,327 tons (10%) of wheat, and 1,423 tons (72%) of pearl millet were purchased locally by processors and silo operators. Overall, local production of marketed white maize and wheat decreased by 31% (white maize), wheat by 26%, and pearl millet by 51%, when compared to the previous year. Furthermore, white maize in Namibia is produced in summer, both under irrigation and rainfed conditions, with rainfed covering approximately 50% of local production but this can only be realised during a good rainfall season. On the other hand, wheat is solely produced under irrigation in winter, while pearl millet is only produced under rainfed conditions. Despite the increase in local wheat production, Namibia remains a net importer of both white maize, pearl millet and wheat. The wheat grain was imported from deep sea, Poland (47%), Latvia (43%), South Africa (8%) and Lithuania (2%), while white maize was 100% imported from South Africa. Lastly, pearl millet was mainly imported from Angola.

Table 9

## Grain Trend: Imports and local production marketed - 2010/2011 to 2023/2024

Years	Namibian Standards (NAMS)			Wheat Tonnage			Pearl Millet Tonnage		
	Import	Local Purchase	Local Share%	Import	Local Purchase	Local Share%	Import	Local Purchase	Local Share%
2023/2024	172,013	67,748	28%	172,693	18,327	10%	555.34	1,423	72%
2022/2023	92205	98,824	52%	114,370	24,696	18%	673	2,928	81%
2021/2022	112,985	90,895	45%	126,441	18,498	13%	25	1,985	99%
2020/2021	113,196	66,642	37%	125,838	11,498	8%	705	4,139	85%
2019/2020	171,031	28,888	14%	114,363	4,466	4%	3,313	278	8%
2018/2019	59,608	58,020	49%	118,698	7,508	6%	931	1,979	68%
2017/2018	50,483	76,660	60%	104,244	6,863	6%	3,469	2,344	40%
2016/2017	110,229	43,940	29%	121,261	9,822	7%	5,541	1,584	22%
2015/2016	120,650	38,900	24%	95,190	11,411	11%	6,096	111	2%
2014/2015	82,527	69,433	46%	103,035	11,600	10%	3,332	750	18%
2013/2014	170,234	36,694	18%	85,257	11,312	12%	5,485	532	9%
2012/2013	105,742	72,438	41%	87,726	14,819	14%	3,863	1,040	21%
2011/2012	55,305	63,228	53%	84,543	11,930	12%	1,860	975	34%
2010/2011	81,111	47,961	37%	69,519	10,038	13%	1,034	1,064	51%
Annual Average	102,758	57,808	38%	103,010	10,814	10%	2,971	1,398	38%

## Import versus local value per grain type

Figure 2 below indicates that a total of N\$1.1 billion worth of white maize was traded in Namibia, with local production marketed constituting N\$386 million and imports N\$724 million. In terms of wheat, a total of N\$1.1 billion was traded, with N\$128 million worth of local production marketed and N\$969 million in imports. Pearl millet recorded a total of N\$13 million traded in the country, with local production marketed constituting N\$11 million and imports N\$ 1.8 million.

## GRAINS: IMPORTS AND LOCAL PRODUCTION MARKETED IN MONETARY VALUE -2023/2024

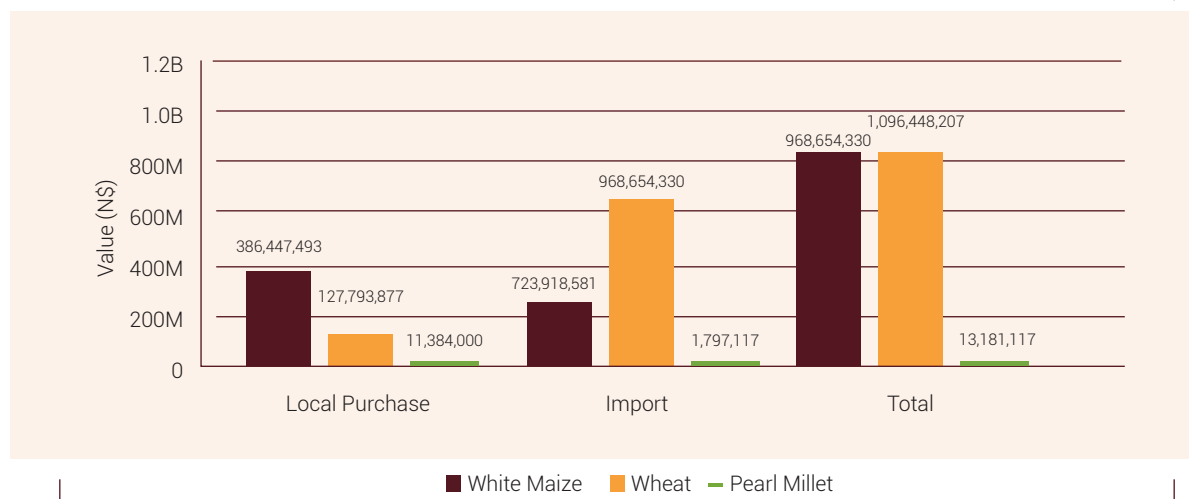


Figure 2: Grain import and local production marketed monetary value.



On the other hand, according to figures 3 and 4, a total of 87,498 tons (N\$526 million) of grains (white maize, wheat, and pearl millet) were purchased locally, and 345,262 tons (N\$1.7 billion) were imported.

Total grain import and local production marketed in tonnage - 2023/2024

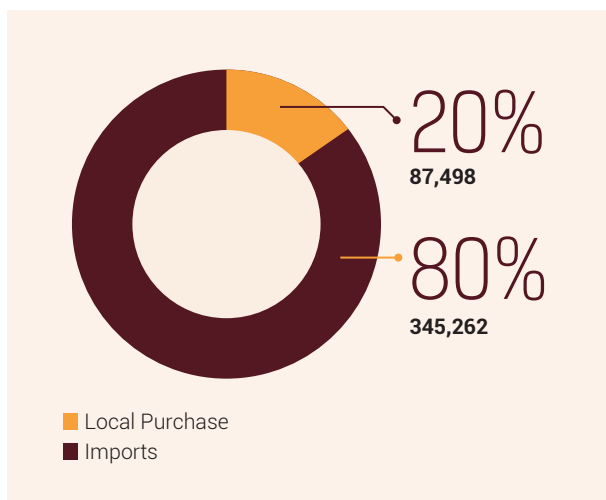


Figure 3: Grains imports and local (tons).

Total grain import and local production marketed in value [N\$] - 2023/2024

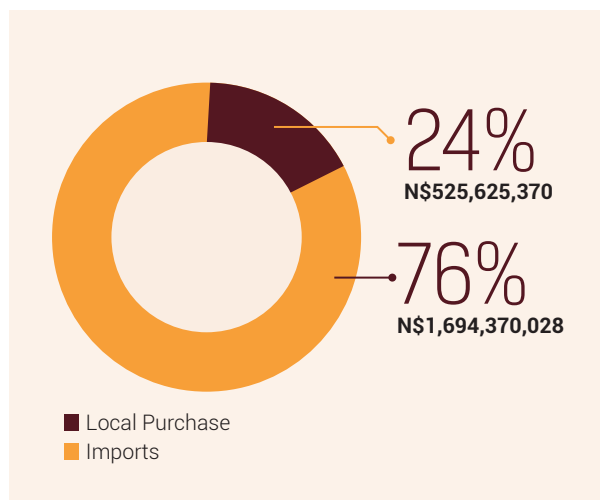


Figure 4: Grains imports and local (value).

### Locally produced grains marketed per production zone

Figure 5 below shows that the biggest tonnage of white maize production marketed was from the Karst agronomic zone (23,703 tons), and in terms of wheat, the biggest volumes marketed were from the South (10,057 tons), while for pearl millet North Central is leading by 682 tons, followed by Zambezi (574 tons).

Grains marketed per production zone- 2023/2024

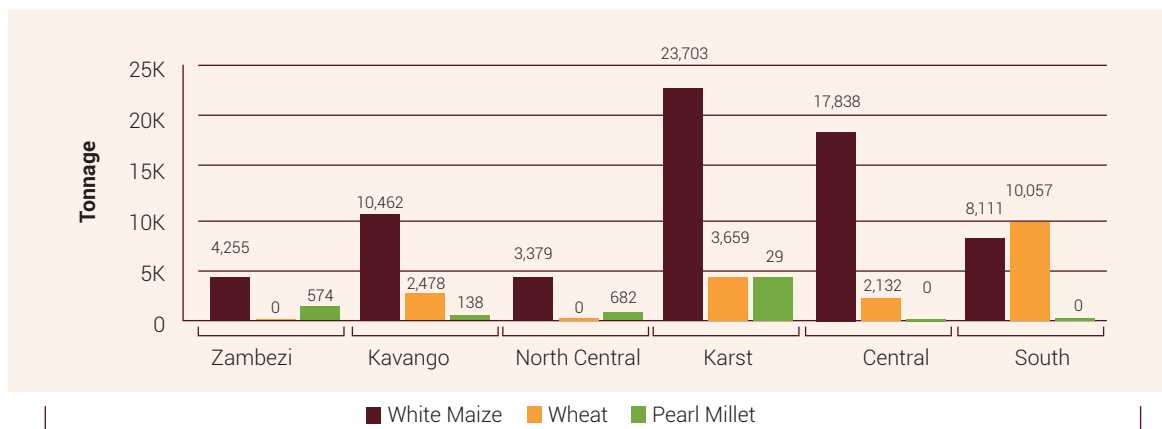


Figure 5: Grains marketed per production zone.

According to Figure 6 below, 31% (27,391 tons) of the total grains produced in Namibia were from the Karst (Maize triangle) production zone, followed by Central 23% (19,970 tons), while Kavango, South, Zambezi, and North Central production zones constitute the remaining 46%. Furthermore, Figure 7 shows that the Karst agronomic zone constitutes the biggest volume of white maize marketed from both irrigated and rainfed production. It is also important to take note that wheat is only produced under irrigation in Namibia, while pearl millet is exclusively produced under rainfed conditions.

Total grains tonnage marketed per production zone - 2023/2024

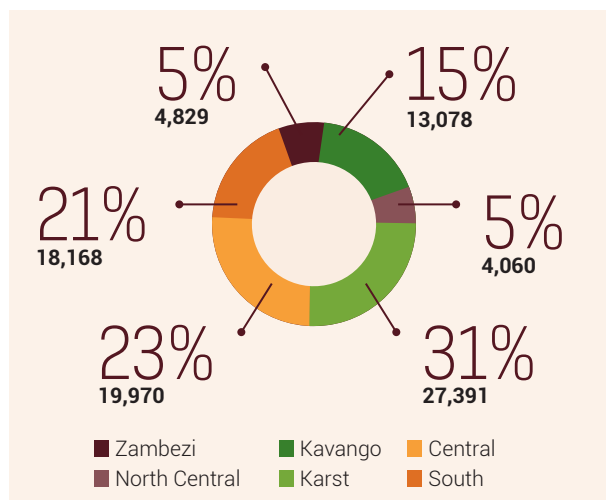


Figure 6: Grain Local Purchase per zone.

White Maize irrigated vs rainfed production - 2023/2024

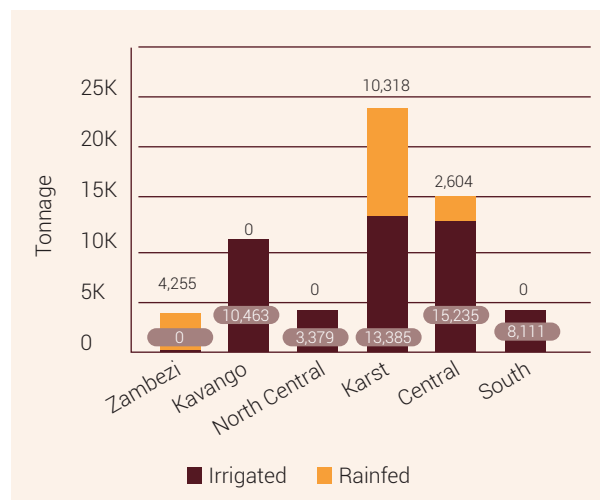


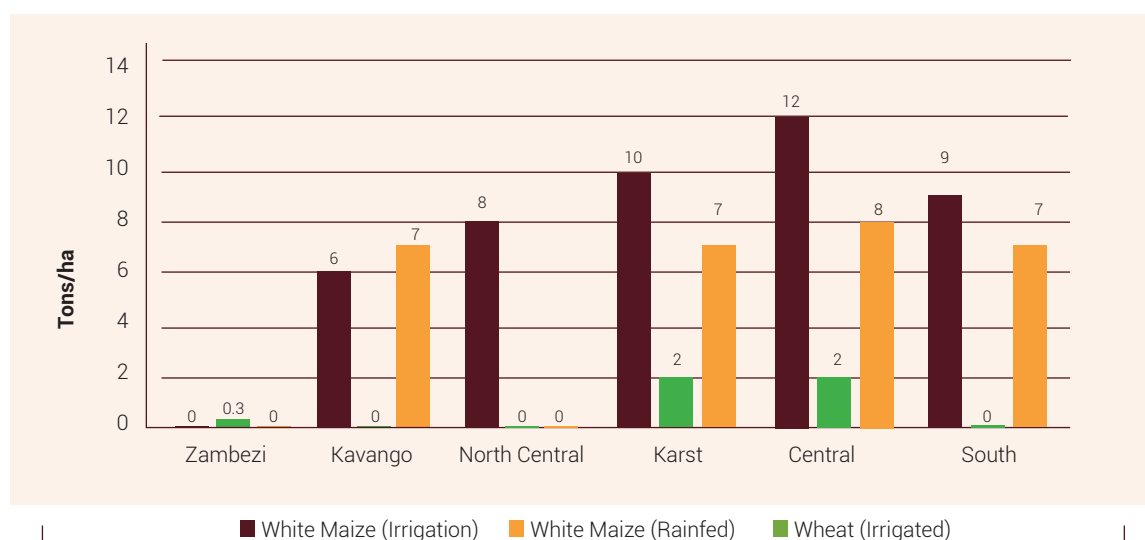
Figure 7: White maize: rainfed versus irrigation.

### Average grain yield per hectare per production zone

Figure 8 below shows that the highest average yield (ton/ha) for white maize produced under irrigation was achieved in the Central and Karst production zones, at 12 and 10 tons/ha respectively. The Karst and Central production zones are both leading under rainfed production by 2 tons/ha, while Zambezi production zone had the lowest yield at 0.30 ton/ha. In terms of wheat, the highest yield was obtained in the Central production zone (8 tons/ha).

The low yields from other production zones are mainly attributed to factors such as climate, soil type, crop management, cultivar, and some other technical inefficiencies related to crop management.

White Maize and Wheat average yield per hectare per production zone - 2023/2024



Figures 8. White Maize and Wheat average yield per ha per production zone.



## Average domestic grains floor prices

According to Figure 9, during the reporting period, the average domestic floor price for pearl millet was the highest (N\$8,000 per ton), wheat (N\$6,973 per ton), and white maize grain was the cheapest (N\$5,704,333 per ton). Pearl millet grain domestic floor price is determined based on production cost, while the prices for wheat and white maize are based on Import Parity Price (IPP) principles, as determined by the NAB before the beginning of each marketing season, in line with industry-agreed formulas.

Grains domestic average price per ton for the period 2014/2015 to 2023/2024 FY

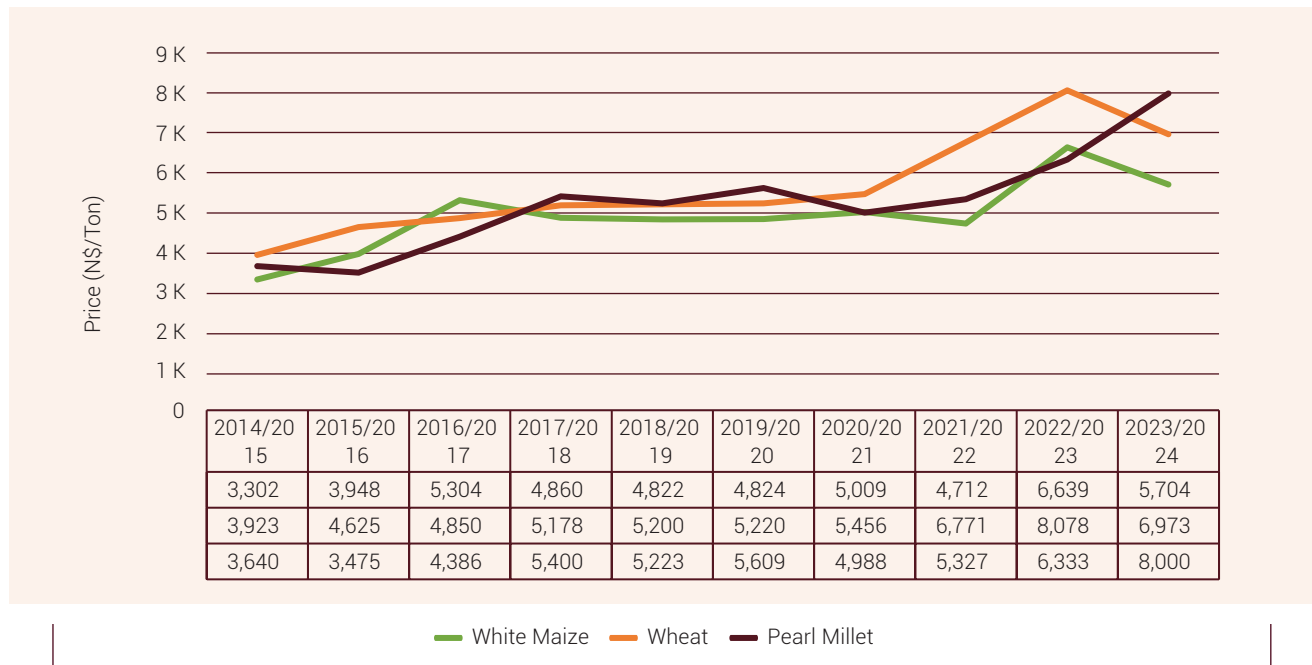


Figure 9: Grains average domestic floor prices.

## Implementation of import restriction

During the reporting period, due to sufficient local production of white maize and pearl millet, import restrictions were implemented on a 100% basis from 01 May 2023 for white maize and from 01 June 2023 for pearl millet. The import restriction for white maize came to an end on 14 August 2023. Due to insufficient local production of pearl millet and wheat, no close border periods were implemented but the marketing season commenced on 01 June 2023 for pearl millet and 01 October 2023 for wheat, however, millers were allocated tonnage to be bought from local producers from October 2023 until 31 January 2024 for wheat.

Table 4: Marketing periods for white maize, pearl millet, and wheat grains.

White maize, Wheat and Pearl millet: Implementation of close and open border periods (2023/2024 FY)												
Products	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24
White Maize	Open Border	Close Border	Close Border	Close Border	Close Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border
Pearl Millet	Open Border	Open Border	Close Border	Close Border	Close Border	Close Border	Close Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border
Wheat	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Open Border	Wheat marketing season				Open Border	Open Border

Legend Key:

Close Border (Orange) Open Border (Yellow)

# Horticulture Development

The Market Share Promotion (MSP) Scheme was introduced as part of the National Horticulture Development Initiative introduced by the Government to stimulate horticulture production in Namibia and to promote the local sales of locally produced fresh fruit and vegetables by encouraging importers such as wholesalers, catering companies, and retailers to source locally. Since 01 October 2004 and subsequent quarters, all importers of fresh produce are required to procure in Namibia such products equal to at least the minimum percentage factor in monetary value as may be determined by the Board from time to time (current 47%), from merely 5% in 2004.

In order to boost the MSP, the Special Controlled Products (SCP) was introduced in 2012, with only two special controlled products i.e. potato and onion. This scheme involves the implementation of the close and open border period for the selected vegetables during times of sufficient local production, and there are currently 20 special controlled products under this scheme. Furthermore, the Fruit Development Scheme (FDS) was also introduced in 2021, to fast-track the development of the fruit industry in Namibia, through facilitation.

Therefore, this section presents the overall performance of the Namibian horticulture industry.

## Annual horticulture Market Share Promotion (MSP) performance

Figure 10 shows the trend for the monetary values of locally sourced horticultural products versus imports, as well as the MSP threshold versus Primary MSP obtained per financial year. During the reporting period, the MSP threshold or minimum MSP remained at 47%, and the Primary MSP was 40%, which is 2% lower than the previous financial year.

The increase in primary MSP is attributed to the increase in local production of potatoes which significantly influences the Primary MSP. The primary MSP is calculated based on the proportion of the value of horticultural products purchased directly from farmers (producers) by traders, out of their quarterly total monetary turnover.

### ANNUAL HORTICULTURE PRIMARY MSP TREND-2012/2013 TO 2023/2024

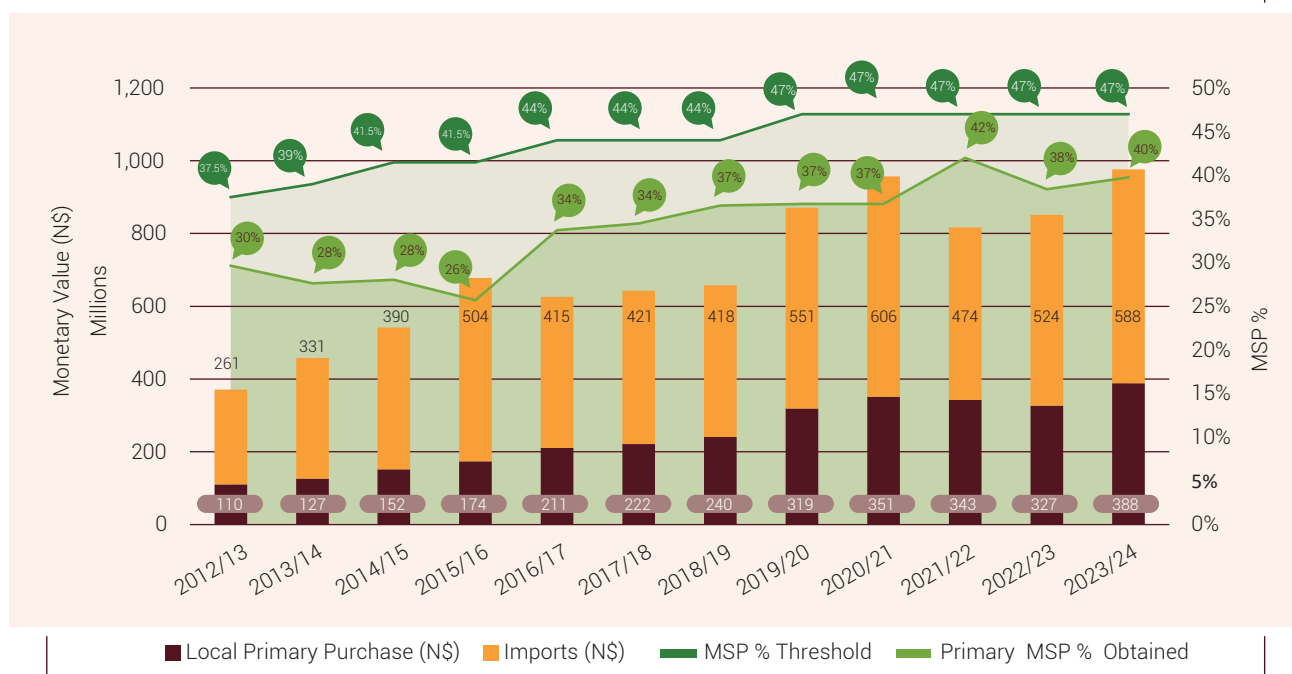


Figure 10: Annual horticulture MSP performance.



Quarterly horticulture MSP performance

According to Figure 11, the highest actual primary MSP% achieved was in quarter 2 of 2023/2024 (49%) equivalent to N\$127 million of products traded, and the lowest was 29% (N\$64 million) in quarter 4 of 2023/2024. The proportion of Primary MSP achieved quarterly is predominately influenced by the local availability of products such as potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, green pepper, sweet potato, beetroot, and English cucumber, which are currently produced in Namibia and are high in domestic demand. On the other hand, consistency of supply of horticultural products is mainly influenced by factors such as seasonality and extreme temperatures due to climate change.

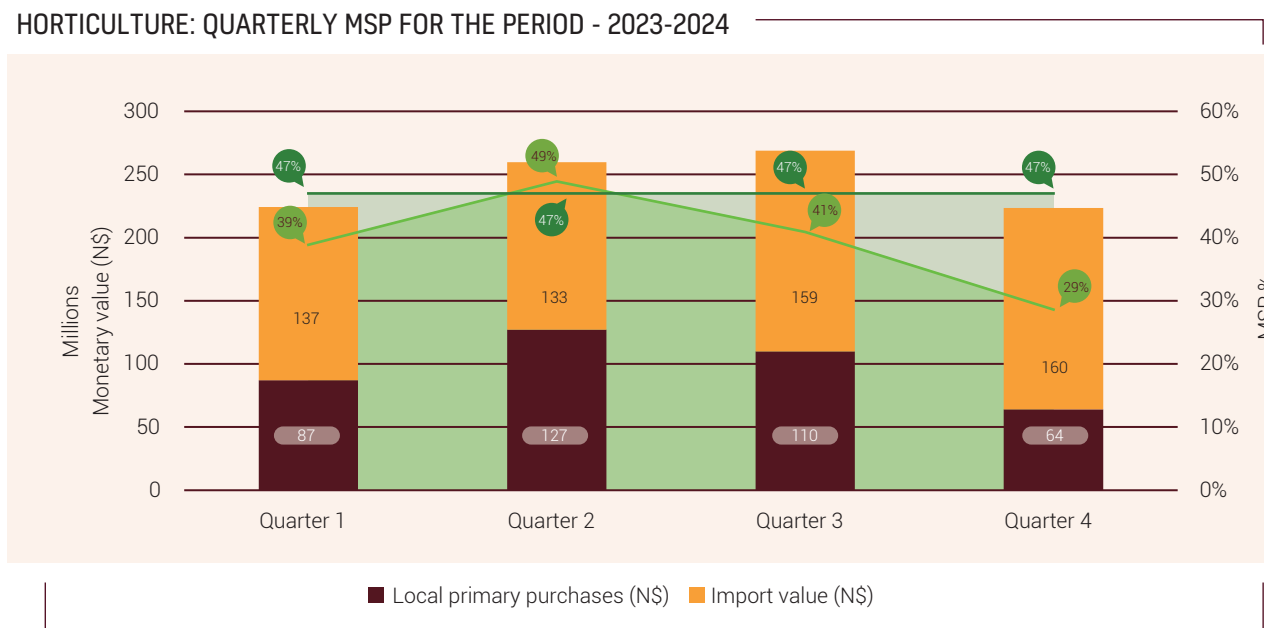


Figure 11: Quarterly Primary MSP achieved.

Monthly horticulture MSP performance

According to Figure 12, the highest Primary MSP obtained was 53% in July 2023, while the lowest was 21% in March 2024. The high primary MSP obtained July 2023 was due to increase in hectares under potato production, as more farmers have embarked on potato production in the country, and its equally the best time for harvesting potatoes in Namibia.

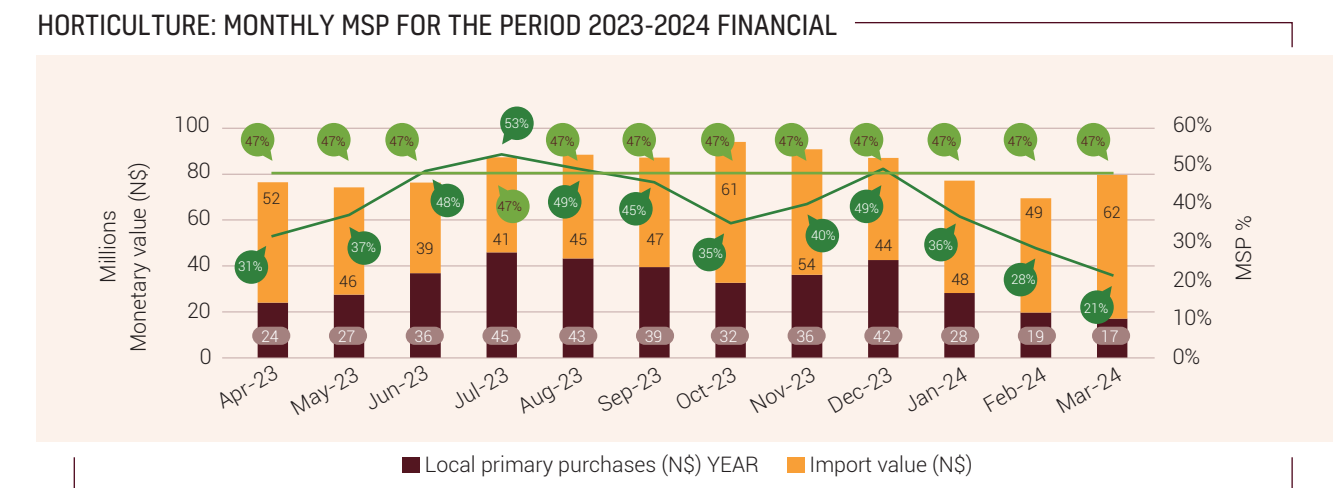


Figure 12: Monthly Primary MSP in percentage and trade monetary value (N\$).

## Horticulture trade performance in monetary value

Figures 13 and 14 show that during the period 2023/2024 the tonnage of horticultural products imported increased by N\$64 million or 12% when compared to the previous financial year due to increase import parity prices. However, Figure 14 shows that the tonnage imported reduced by 14 351 tons or 21% due to increase in local production but also reduction in domestic demand. As for local production marketed in our domestic markets, both the tonnage and value increased by 19% or N\$61 million and tonnages equally increased, when compared to the previous financial year. Generally, the domestic demand tonnage decreased by 14% (12,963 tons) when compared to the previous financial year, and this could be attributed to the increase prices of key horticultural products that impacted demand.

In terms of exports, the tonnage increased by 19% or 16,441 tons in 2023/2024, when compared to the previous financial year. The increase in export tonnage and value is mainly attributed to a rise in the volume of grapes produced and exported.

### HORTICULTURE: Trade performance in monetary 2013/2014 to 2023/2024

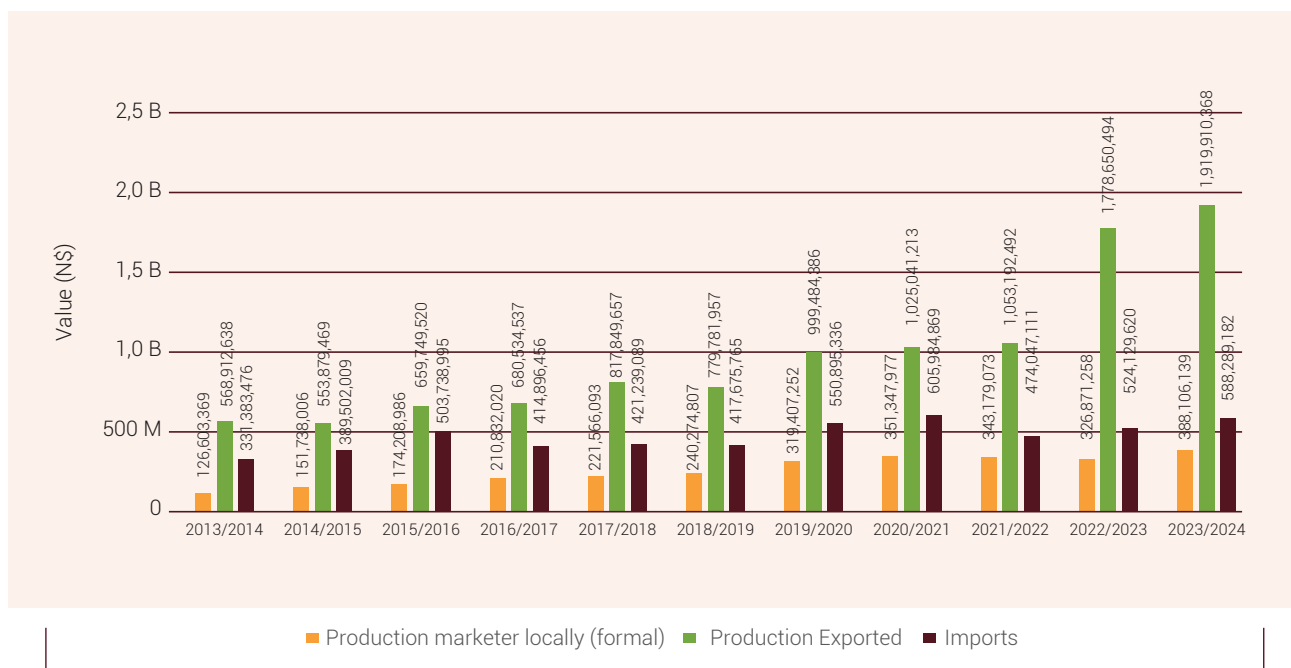


Figure 13: Horticulture trade performance in tonnage.

### HORTICULTURE: Trade performance in tonnage 2013/2014 to 2023/2024

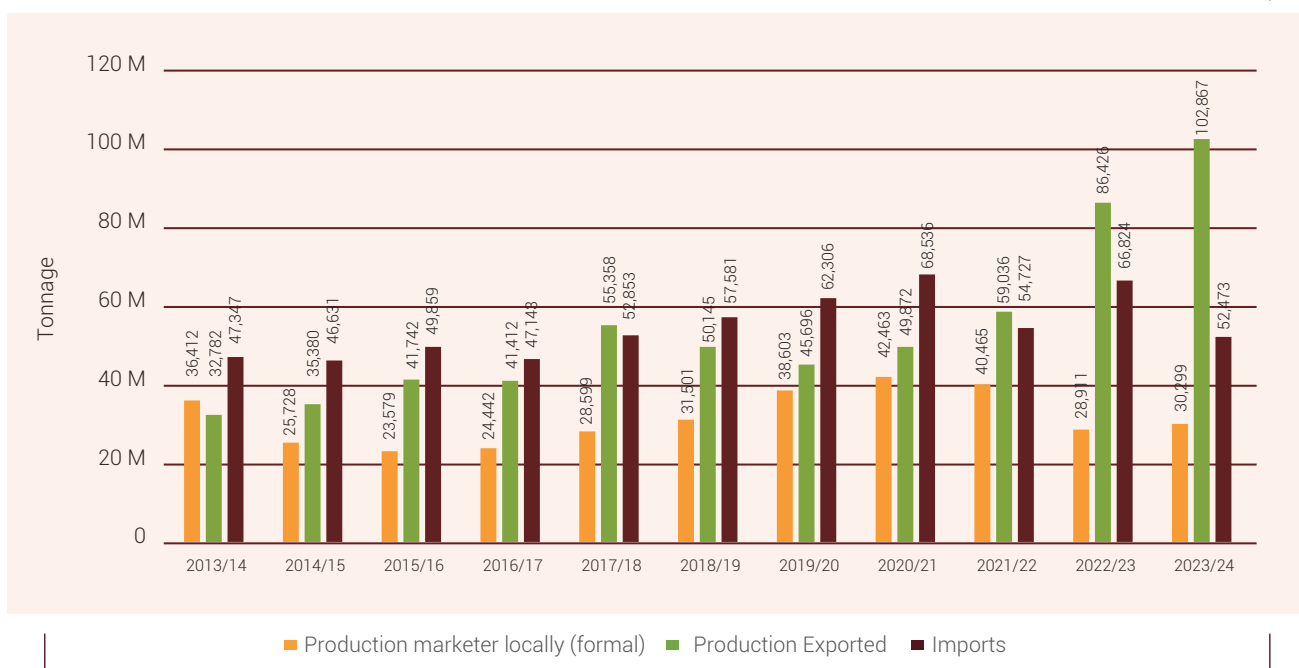


Figure 14: Horticulture trade performance in tonnage.



## Fruit and Vegetables Primary MSP

According to Figure 15 and 16, 96% of the value of the fruit consumed in Namibia were imported and 4% were locally produced, while 56% of the vegetables consumed in Namibia were locally produced and 44% were imported. The high share of the locally produced vegetables is the result of the Market Share Promotion Scheme that was introduced by the NAB in 2005 and the Special Controlled Products Scheme that was introduced in 2012 to promote local sourcing of Namibia products. However, Figure 15 presents an opportunity for increased local fruit production, as the import bill is still very high. .

Fruits: Local versus import value for the period 2023-2024

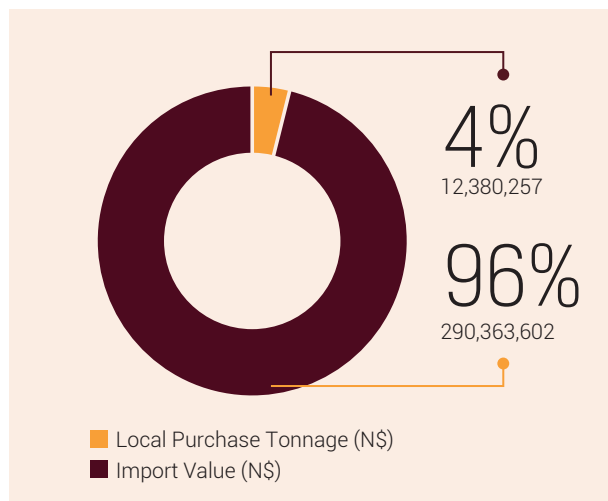


Figure 15: Fruit and vegetable performance (tons).

Vegetables: Local versus import value for the period 2023-2024

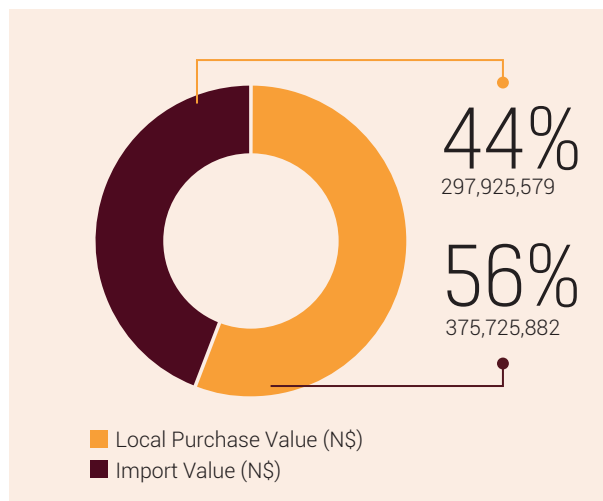


Figure 16: Fruit and vegetable performance (value).



## Top 10 horticultural products imported and locally purchased

According to table 5 below, potato is the number one (1) imported and locally purchased horticultural product in Namibia. The top 15 products make up 91% of the horticultural products imported, and 87% of the locally purchased products.

Table 5: Top 10 fresh produce locally purchased and imported during the 2023/2024 financial year.

TOP 15 IMPORTED HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS BY TONNAGE -2023/2024				
#	PRODUCTS	TONS	VALUE N\$	Share % by tons
1	Potatoes	21,488	162,114,608	45%
2	Apples	8,411	86,187,757	18%
3	Banana	5,650	68,081,885	12%
4	Oranges	2,381	22,411,431	5%
5	Nartjies	1,723	12,854,775	4%
6	Carrots	1,682	13,931,218	4%
7	Onions	1,562	13,146,055	3%
8	Pears	935	10,583,465	2%
9	Tomato Round	765	12,934,717	2%
10	Avocados	665	16,574,143	1%
11	Lemon	622	6,785,109	1%
12	Grapes	496	14,692,417	1%
13	Sweet Potato	491	6,560,997	1%
14	Pineapples	445	5,483,809	1%
15	Mango	428	6,054,223	1%
TOTAL TOP 15		47,744	458,396,609	91%
OTHER		4,729	129,892,572	9%

TOP 15 LOCAL HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS BY TONNAGE -2023/2024				
#	PRODUCTS	TONS	VALUE N\$	Share % by tons
1	Potatoes	8,898	84,327,756	34%
2	Onions	4,430	56,278,258	17%
3	Carrots	2,862	25,102,022	11%
4	Tomato Round	1,646	29,616,533	6%
5	Butternuts	1,560	14,513,189	6%
6	Cabbage	1,453	19,699,107	5%
7	Watermelons	911	11,456,159	3%
8	Beetroot	908	6,439,242	3%
9	English Cucumber	832	17,983,963	3%
10	Pumpkins	794	3,935,535	3%
11	Cocktail Tomato	678	7,832,217	3%
12	Sweet Melons	434	4,676,101	2%
13	Oranges	432	2,858,782	2%
14	Green Pepper	362	10,238,844	1%
15	Lettuce	280	16,316,347	1%
TOTAL TOP 15		26,480	311,274,055	87%
OTHER		3,819	76,832,084	13%



## Fruit trade performance

According to figures 17 and 18, during the reporting period, a total of 23,129 tons or N\$290 million of fruit were imported, 831 tons valued at N\$12 million were locally sourced and 66,884 tons or N\$1.5 billion were exported. When compared to the previous year, there was a decrease in the volumes of fruits locally produced for the local market of 16%, while import volumes decreased by 19% and exports increased by 19%.

### FRUITS: TRADE PERFORMANCE IN TONNAGE - 2012/2013 TO 2023/2024

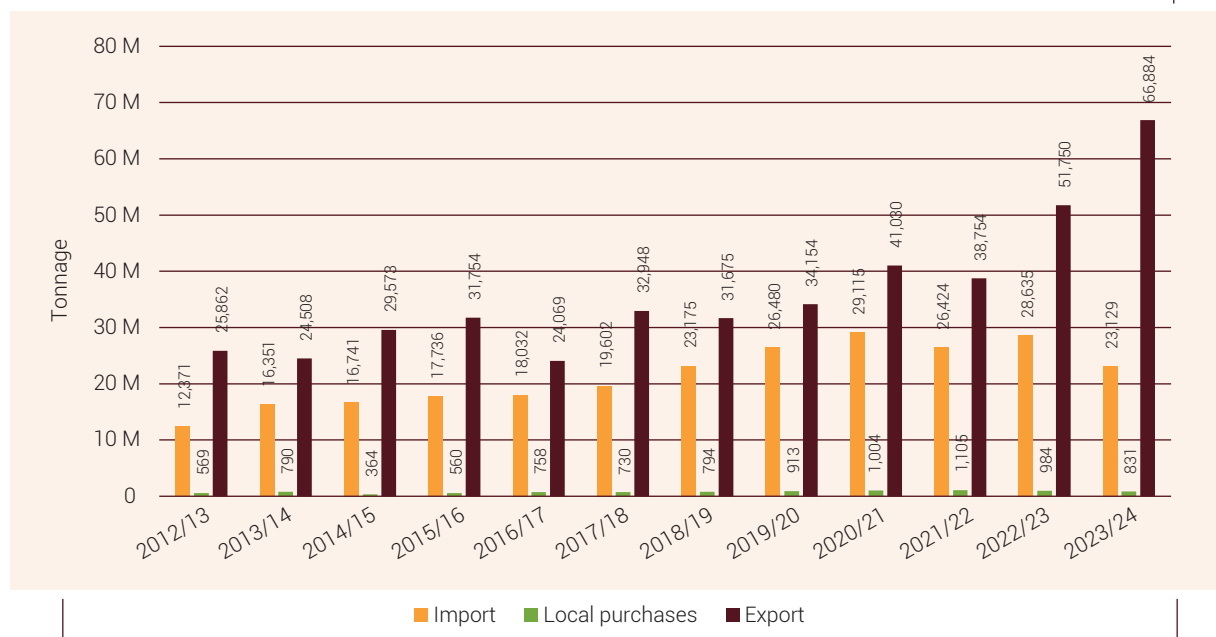


Figure 17, shows the total tonnage of fresh fruits imported, exported, and locally sourced.

### FRUITS: TRADE PERFORMANCE IN TONNAGE - 2012/2013 TO 2023/2024

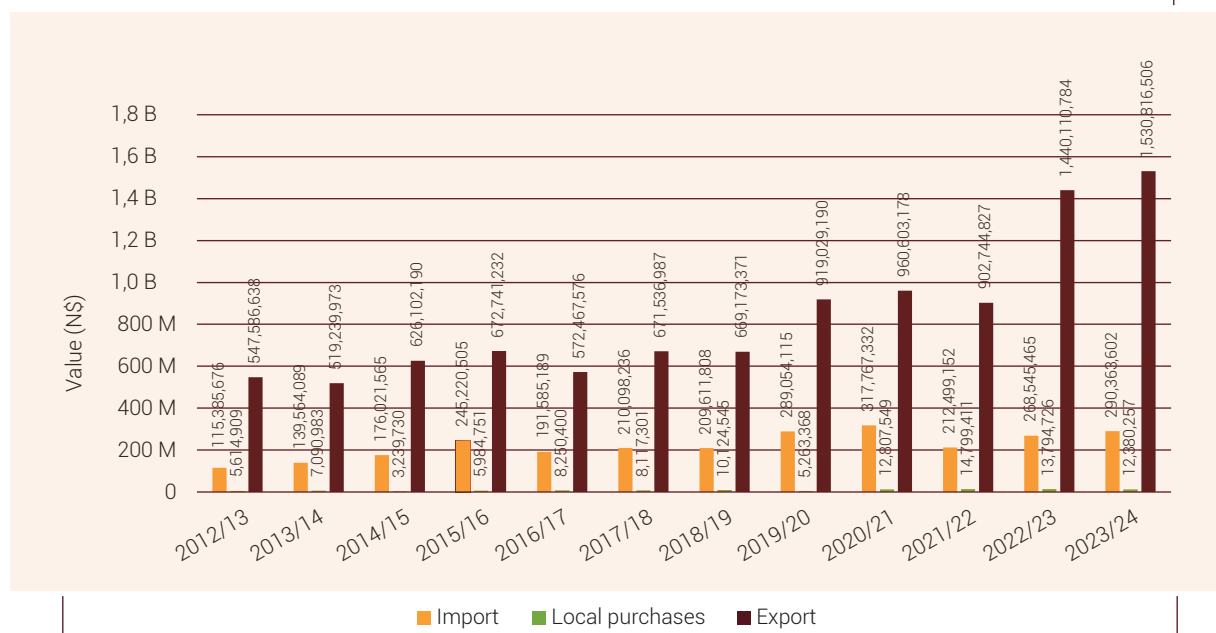


Figure 18, shows the total value of fresh fruits imported, exported, and locally sourced.

Furthermore, table 6 clearly shows that Namibia remains a net importer of fruits and some of the top 10 fruits imported in large volumes include Apples, Banana, Oranges, Avocados, Nartjies, Pears, Pineapples, Lemon, Mango and Plums. On the other hand, the top 10 locally purchased fruits for the domestic market mainly include oranges and grapes but are still lower than the imported volumes.

Therefore, there are countless opportunities to increase local primary production of both tropical and subtropical fruits that are currently not produced locally, given the favourable climatic and soil conditions.

Table 6, shows the tonnage of fresh fruits imported and locally sourced.

TOP 10 FRUITS IMPORTED INTO NAMIBIA BY VALUE - 2023/2024			
PRODUCTS	TONS	VALUE N\$	Share % based on tonnage
Apples	8,411	86,187,757	36%
Banana	5,650	68,081,885	28%
Oranges	2,381	22,411,431	9%
Nartjies	1,723	12,854,775	5%
Pears	935	10,583,465	4%
Avocados	665	16,574,143	7%
Lemon	622	6,785,109	3%
Pineapples	445	5,483,809	2%
Mango	428	6,054,223	3%
Plums	371	5,666,600	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,630</b>	<b>240,683,196</b>	<b>100%</b>

TOP 10 FRUITS PURCHASED LOCALLY BY VALUE - 2023/2024			
PRODUCTS	TONS	VALUE N\$	Share % based on tonnage
Oranges	333	2,858,782	24%
Grapes	203	4,964,086	42%
Lemon	80	790,941	7%
Nartjies	56	737,127	6%
Mango	55	403,112	3%
Paw Paw	24	398,316	3%
Blueberries	17	1,044,730	9%
Pomegranates	12	190,439	2%
Clementine	11.32	127,395	1%
Dates	10.38	398,608	3.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>11,913,538</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Horticulture Exports

According to Figure 19, during the reporting period, Namibia recorded the highest exports both in tonnage and monetary value. The total of horticultural products exported amounted to 102,867 tons, worth N\$1.9 billion, which was mainly due to an increase in grape production and other vegetables.

### HORTICULTURE EXPORTS: 2016/2017 TO 2023/2024

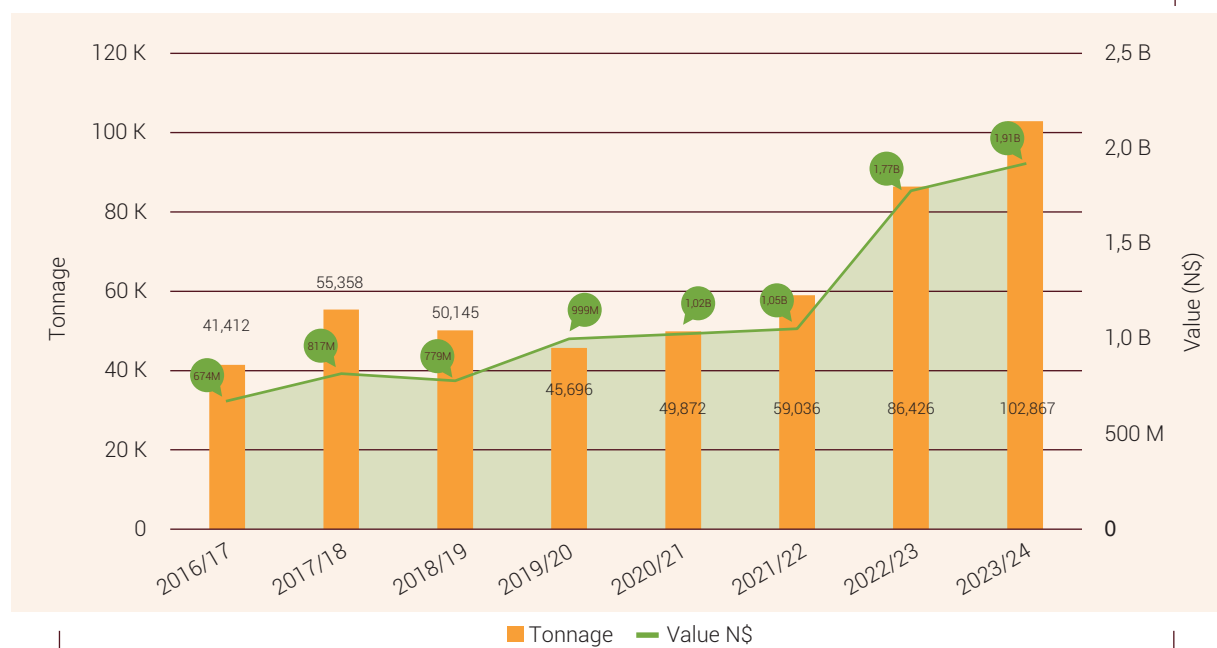


Figure 19, shows the total value of fresh fruits imported, exported, and locally sourced



According to Table 7 indicates that table grapes remain our number one exported horticultural product contributing 62% of the total exports, followed by tomatoes (14%) and onion (13%), and the rest of the other products contributes less than 3%. The most common export destinations for Namibian horticultural products are South Africa (50%), the European Union (EU) 30%, United Kingdom (UK) 16%, and the proportion for Other markets is less than 2%.

Table 7: Horticulture exports in tonnage and value.

HORTICULTURE: EXPORT TONNAGE AND VALUE FOR 2023/2024 FY				
Product	Major Export Destination	ANNUAL		
		Tons	Value (N\$)	Export Tonnage share %
Asparagus	South Africa	157	10,044,995	0.2%
Blueberries	South Africa, Overseas	120	14,828,990	0.12%
Brinjals	South Africa	112	772,500	0.1%
Butternuts	South Africa	3,332	33,119,630	3%
Chili	South Africa	73	593,850	0.1%
Dates (Dried)	South Africa, Overseas	1,023	104,519,960	1%
Dates (Fresh)	South Africa, Overseas	781	40,610,920	1%
English Cucumber	South Africa	25	378,819	0.02%
Grapes	Africa, Overseas	63,521	1,340,357,932	62%
Grape Fruit	South Africa	897	12,587,344	1%
Green Beans	South Africa	5	42,000	0.005%
Mango	South Africa	62	410,400	0.060%
Navel Oranges	South Africa	4	76,800	0.003%
Onions	South Africa, Angola	13,696	164,661,866	13%
Okra	South Africa	4	142,120	0.004%
Pepper	South Africa	1,929	28,561,366	2%
Potatoes	Angola	191	1,709,720	0.19%
Pumpkins	South Africa	46	380,000	0.04%
Soft Citrus	South Africa	477	17,424,160	0.46%
Sweet Melons	South Africa	49	181,300	0.05%
Squashes	South Africa	504	3,408,290	0.49%
Tomatoes	South Africa	14,865	140,694,406	14%
Watermelons	South Africa	994	4,403,000	1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>102,867</b>	<b>1,919,910,368</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Special Controlled Products Performance

There are current twenty (20) Special Controlled Products and these are: Potato, Onion, Cabbage, Butternut, Tomato Round, Tomato Jam, Carrot, Green Pepper, English Cucumber, Sweet Potato, Beetroot, Gem Squash, Watermelon, Sweet melon, Pumpkin, Sweetcorn, Lettuce (Iceberg), Colour pepper, Spinach, and Cocktail/ Cherry Tomato.

Furthermore, it is also important to note that all the crops that are controlled through the Special Controlled Product scheme are subjected to import restrictions during times of sufficient local supply, based on the outcome of the production forecast that is updated monthly and communicated to all the registered traders and producers via the NAB website.

Table 8 below shows that, during the reporting period, most of the Special Controlled Products had local share of more than 60%, except for potatoes (28%), sweet potato (34%), tomato jam (47%), lettuce (54%) and carrot (59%). The vegetable that had local share of less than 60% are still imported in high volumes and hence presents an opportunity for increased local production, though seasonality is a big challenge. Generally, it is important to note that the Special Controlled Products makes up 51% of local share and 59% is imports, which is mainly fruits and potatoes.

Table 8: Shows the tonnage of locally purchased and imported special controlled products.

Special Controlled Products performance 2023-2024						
Products	Tonnage			Value N\$		
	Import	Local	Local share %	Import	Local	Local share %
Beetroot	279	679	71%	2,051,074	6,439,242	76%
Butternuts	169	2,068	92%	1,479,534	14,513,189	91%
Cabbage	156	1,762	92%	915,237	19,699,107	96%
Carrots	1,682	2,441	59%	13,931,218	25,102,022	64%
Cherry Tomato	13	164	93%	313,857	2,034,373	87%
Cocktail Tomato	73	445	86%	1,825,857	7,832,217	81%
Colour Pepper	46	165	78%	2,099,348	10,752,503	84%
English Cucumber	98	617	86%	2,389,973	17,983,963	88%
Gem Squash	147	227	61%	1,693,855	1,788,502	51%
Green Pepper	83	324	80%	3,063,264	10,238,844	77%
Lettuce	272	317	54%	8,828,113	16,316,347	65%
Mushroom	77	187	71%	4,653,610	13,552,923	74%
Onions	1,562	5,958	79%	13,146,055	56,278,258	81%
Potatoes	21,488	8,203	28%	162,114,608	84,327,756	34%
Pumpkins	168	591	78%	1,912,180	3,935,535	67%
Spinach	10	144	94%	301,041	4,513,138	94%
Sweet Corn	103	162	61%	4,205,113	2,871,465	41%
Sweet Melons	70	432	86%	1,545,759	4,676,101	75%
Sweet Potato	491	256	34%	6,560,997	3,580,606	35%
Tomato Jam	42	37	47%	600,108	506,223	46%
Tomato Round	765	2,311	75%	12,934,717	29,616,533	70%
Watermelons	21	1,269	98%	205,236	11,456,159	98%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,815</b>	<b>28,759</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>246,770,753</b>	<b>348,015,005</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Import Share %</b>			<b>59%</b>			
						<b>41%</b>



# Implementation of the Special Controlled Product Scheme

Table 9 below shows the close and open border period implemented for the importation of the twenty (20) Special Controlled Products during the reporting period. Import restrictions were implemented either on a 100% or pro-rata basis. Vegetables for which the close border periods were implemented on more than 50% of the reporting period include beetroot, butternuts, cabbage, carrot, English cucumber, pumpkin, onion, tomatoes round, tomatoes jam, colour pepper, and green pepper, and this indicates that local production of these products was sufficient in certain specific months. Products that were not sufficient over the reporting period include potato, watermelon, sweet melon, sweet potato, sweet corn, and lettuce, and this suggests that production of these crops is still very low in the country, even though seasonality plays a role in summer crops such as watermelon and sweet melon.

Table 9: Close and open border periods implemented for the special controlled products.

SPECIAL CONTROLLED PRODUCTS: OPEN AND CLOSE BORDER FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2023 TO MARCH 2024												
Products	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24
1. Beetroot												
2. Butternuts												
3. Cabbage												
4. Carrots												
5. English Cucumber												
6. Green Pepper												
7. Colour pepper												
8. Onion												
9. Potato												
10. Sweet Potato												
11. Tomatoes Round												
12. Tomatoes Jam												
13. Cocktail tomatoes												
14. Watermelon												
15. Sweet Melon												
16. Gem Squash												
17. Pumpkin												
18. Sweet corn												
19. Lettuce Iceberg												
20. Spinach												

Legend Key:

Not Applicable

Open Border

Pro Rata

Close Border









# Research and Development

In term of the Agronomic Industry Act 20 of 1992, the NAB is mandated to provide advisory and information services to agronomy and horticulture industry. This information assists the NAB and the industry to important decisions that will lead to improved productivity across the value chain.

Hence, during the reporting period, the NAB developed the research agenda for 2023/2024, to ensure execution of research activities. The research activities include crop value chain studies, market intelligence analysis and seed varieties field trials.

During the reporting period various strategic activities were implemented by the division, and here are some key highlights of the achievements:

## Crop Value Chain Analysis Studies

The in-house crop value chain analysis studies that were conducted and includes the following:

*Table 10: Crop Value Chain analysis studies completed during the reporting period.*

### 1. Title: Baseline study regarding the production of wheat by small-holder producers in the Kunene and Erongo Regions.

#### Strategic Objective

- Assess the potential of commercial wheat production in the Kunene and Erongo regions, by small-scale farmers

#### Strategic Outcome

- There are over 40 small scale wheat producers in Kunene and Erongo regions, farming along the Kunene river to produce wheat, with average area under cultivation of 2.8 per farmer, with average production of 342kg per ha. The wheat is produced by small scale farmers in the areas of Otjimbingwe, Omaruru, Okombahe, Uis, Fransfontein, Warmquelle, Sesfontein, Okombako and Oruvandjei-South.
- The farmers produce about 2,256 kg of wheat for own consumption and small portion market at village level.
- Their biggest challenge is access to improved seeds and fertiliser to increase productivity. However, the area has big potential for upscale of production due to availability of water, good soils and climate.

### 2. Title: An analysis of the sorghum value chain in Namibia.

#### Strategic Objective

- Evaluate Namibia's potential for sorghum production, processing, and marketing.

#### Strategic Outcome

- Sorghum is not gazetted as a controlled crop in terms of the Agronomic Industry Act 20 of 1992, and hence not promoted by the NAB for increased local production.
- Sorghum is currently predominately produced by small scale farmers for own use as sorghum meal for human consumption and home brewed traditional beer. At commercial level, the sorghum is mainly grown for animal feed.
- The estimated average area planted annually in Namibia is around 30 641.2 ha, producing on average about 0.175 tons per hectare under dryland production, which is about 5,150 tons of production per annum. The current national sorghum domestic demand for human consumption stands at 4,758 tons, of which about 2,678 tons is imported as value added products.
- The sorghum is produced in the current maize and pearl millet growing production zones i.e. Zambezi, Kavango, North Central, Karst and Central.

### 3. Title: Baseline study regarding the status quo of citrus production in Namibia.

#### Strategic Objective

- Assess the current status quo of citrus production in Namibia.

#### Strategic Outcome

- There are about 52 citrus producers in Namibia, and a total of 300 ha is currently planted in Namibia.
- Current local production is estimated to be about 1,872 tons per annum, and of this total about 510 tons is sold to formal markets and the remaining 1,362 tons is sold through informal markets.
- The type of citrus currently planted in Namibia includes oranges, lemons and nartjies.
- The domestic formal demand currently stands at 6,671.90 tons valued at N\$61 million, and local production for formal markets only accounts for 8%, and imports is 92%. The bulk of the citrus produced in Namibia supplied to the informal markets.
- The supply of disease-free plants remains the biggest challenge and there is currently no control to ensure that the citrus plants imported into the country are disease and pest free, and this is a big risk to the future for the industry.

### 4. Title: Analysis of food losses in the context of the crop industry in Namibia.

#### Strategic Objective

- Evaluate the extent of food losses in Namibia, targeting grain and horticulture crops, and investigate factors contributing to crop-related food loss in Namibia.

#### Strategic Outcome

- It was discovered that the food losses for grain (maize, wheat and pearl millet), fruits and vegetables production is on average around 18%, which is below the global food losses and waste of 45% on fruits and vegetables, and 31% on cereals released by FAO in 2011. The biggest portion food of losses with regarding to grain, fruits and vegetables in Namibia occurs at harvesting, transportation and storage. Fruits and vegetables contribute the biggest portion to the food losses due to the perishability nature.
- The highest food losses are mainly experienced by small scale farmers due to low technology adoptions and use.

### 5. Title: The impact of VAT on the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables in Namibia.

#### Strategic Objective

- Assess the impact of VAT on the cost of fresh produce in Namibia.

#### Strategic Outcome

- Among the six nations evaluated in SADC, only Namibia and Lesotho exclude fresh fruits and vegetables in their VAT zero-rate and exempt schedules.
- Fruits and vegetables still attract VAT of 15% in terms of domestic supplies and 16.5% in terms of import supplies in Namibia.
- The VAT rates implemented by the selected countries in SACU are ranging from 12% to 16.5%, and Namibia is amongst the highest, with Botswana being the lowest.
- The following agricultural supplies are currently applicable to VAT zero-rate in Namibia as provided in Schedule III, namely: Maize meal and maize grain intended for use in maize meal production, Exports from Namibia, Mahangu grain or mahangu meal, Fresh & dried beans (except canned & frozen), Sunflower cooking oil, Fried/ processed animal fat (for food preparation), Bread flour (sifted/ unsifted), Cake flour (sifted/unsifted), Bread, White or brown sugar (wet/dry) and Fresh milk.
- Hence the study revealed that VAT has a significant impact on the final price of fruits and vegetable in Namibia, as it is carried across the value chain and borne by the end consumer, rendering the product too expensive, and limiting increase domestic consumption.



Table 11: Collaborative field seed research trials.

Title: Field trials on Bread wheat and white maize seed varieties

Strategic Objective

- Evaluate adaptability, performance, and yield potential of bread wheat and white maize varieties in Namibia.

Strategic Outcome

- This is a project done in collaboration with the University of Namibia.
- This was the last field trials of the seed varieties of bread wheat and white maize that has been evaluated in Namibia since 2021.
- Best three (3) performing varieties in terms of yield were selected for registration in Namibia, and further commercial seed production.

Title: Banana Field trials project

Strategic Objective

- Evaluate adaptability, performance, and yield potential of banana varieties in Namibia.

Strategic Outcome

- This is a project done in collaboration with AvaGro, a Namibia farming business based in Swakopmund.
- During the reporting period, a one (1) hectare field of two varieties of tissue culture banana seedlings was planted at Singalamwe in the Zambezi region, on 27 February 2024.
- The first harvest is expected after 18 months of planting and this is most likely to be in 2025, however data will be collected throughout the period.
- The project will also aim to assess the commercial viability of banana production in Namibia.





# OUTLOOK FOR THE 2024/2025 FY

The Namibian crop industry is faced with many challenges that prevent further growth and development, and hence in 2024/2025, the AHD will finalise the development of the 5-Year Crop Value Chain Development Strategy and Implementation Plan to initiate programmes to tackle some of the major challenges constraining the industry.

The AHD will also continue with automation of its key processes, to enhance customer service and facilitate value chain development. The implementation of the Fruit Development Scheme will also be fast tracked through various activities that are aimed promoting the industry for investment and trade.

Lastly, three more banana research trials sites will be planted in Kavango, North Central and Karst production zones, while the registration of best performing seed varieties of wheat and white maize from the NAB/UNAM seed research project will commence and finalised.







# **NAB ADMINISTRATION**



Finance, Human Resources and Administration and Information Communication Technology

This Division is headed by the General Manager and supported by two Managers for Human Resources and Administration and ICT Services. The Manager Finance position was frozen from 2020/21 and will be filled in 2024/25 financial year.

It focuses on the Strategic Theme of Operational Excellence, where it is expected to execute the implementation of the NAB Strategy more consistently and reliably. It aims to meet stakeholder expectations, ensure employee empowerment and engagement, and continuously improve operations, especially through efficient use of ICT and sound financial management.

A brief overview of the financial year’s performance

The NAB received an unqualified audit report and reported a surplus of N\$107,6 million of which N\$9,1 million was allocated to the Crop Disaster Funds and the Crop Value Chain Development Fund to assist the Agronomic and Horticulture Industry.

Income

The total Income for the financial year was N\$203,4 million. The Income increased 14% year over year, outperforming the budgeted income. The main contributors were the Import Levy on White Maize, Wheat, Horticulture, and the Interest Received on investments, as depicted below.

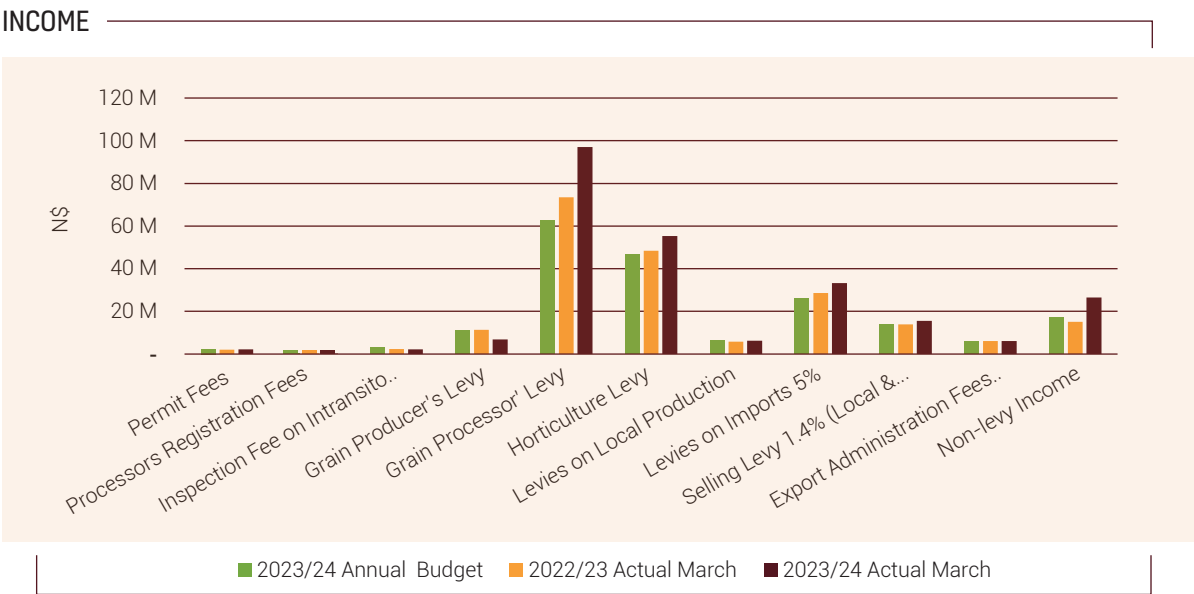


Figure 1



## Expenditure

The total Expenditure for the financial year was N\$94,7 million. The expenses grew by 11% year over year, 3% lower than the income growth, and were in control of budgeted expenditure. The NAB's focused efforts on cost control resulted in a balanced expense structure, ensuring funds were utilised efficiently while maintaining quality services.

The financial year closed with minimal variances between budgeted and actual expenditures, reflecting effective financial planning and control, as depicted below.

### EXPENDITURE

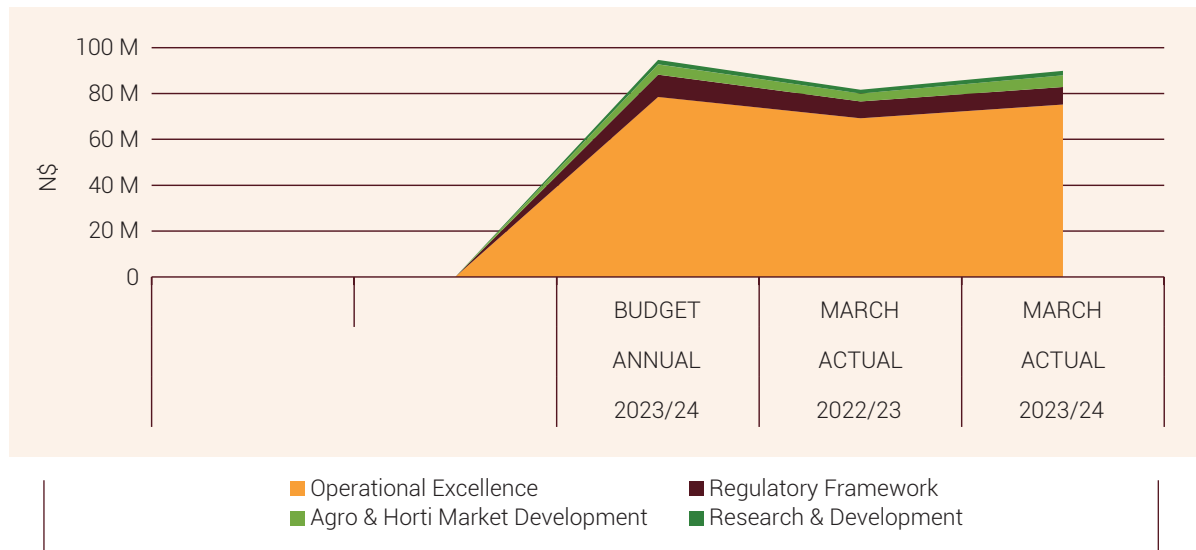


Figure 2

## Positive Investment Returns

The NAB's investments in money market products delivered competitive returns, contributing to overall financial stability. As of 31 March 2024, the total investments stood at N\$387,4 million, with interest earnings of N\$26,2 million.

### INVESTMENTS / CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

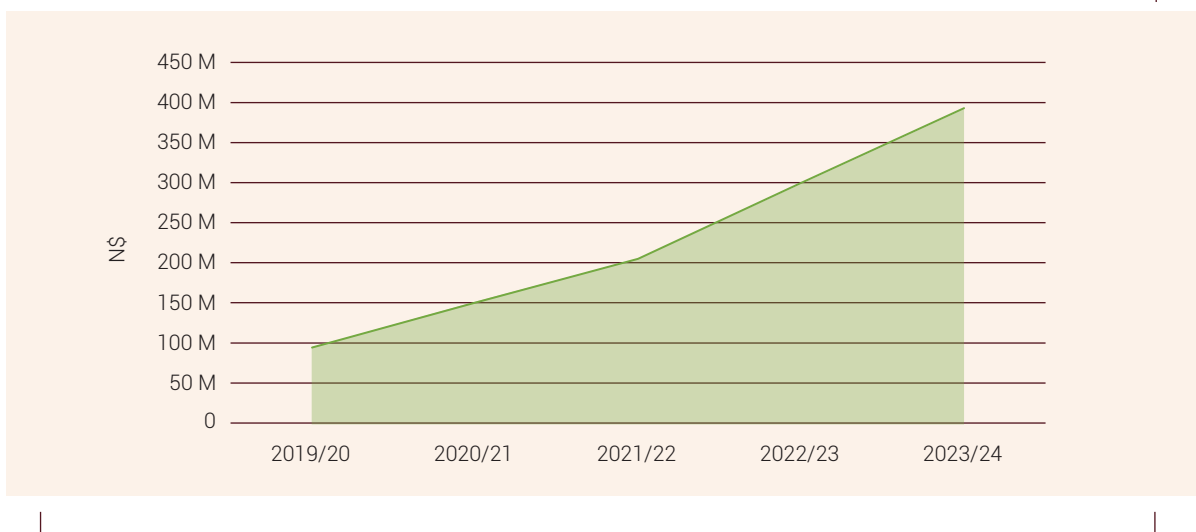


Figure 3

Surplus Contribution to Reserves

All net surpluses were allocated to the NAB Reserve Fund, in line with the Reserve Fund Policy, strengthening the organisation's financial position for future needs. The Reserve Funds as of 31 March 2024 totalled N\$430,9 million.

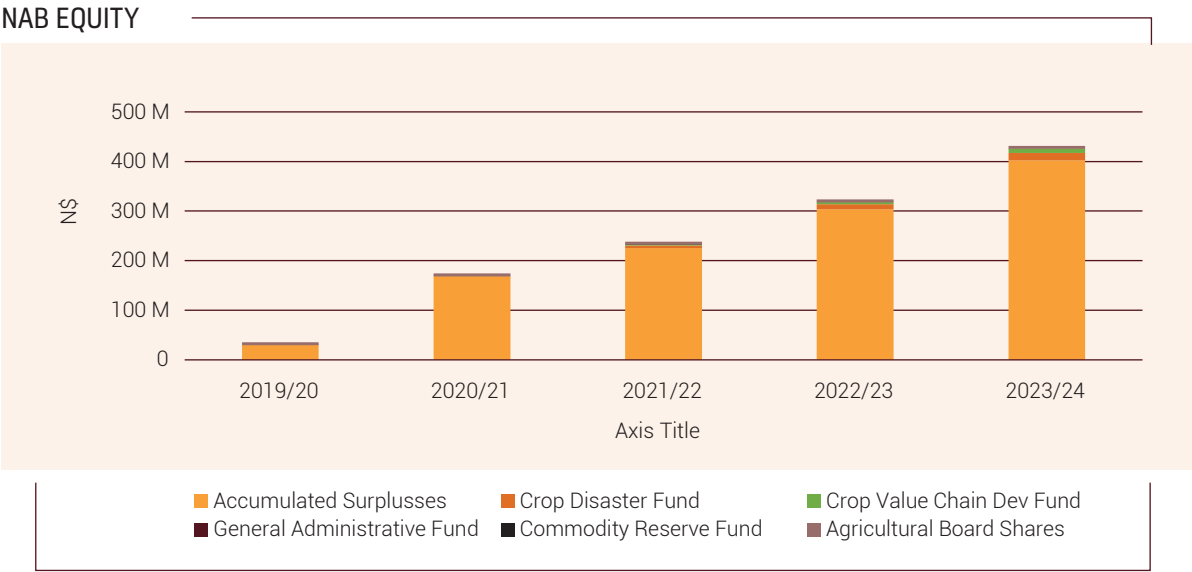


Figure 4

Focus on Future Investment

With a strong financial base, the organisation is positioned to focus on strategic investments in infrastructure and service improvements in the upcoming year, ensuring sustainable growth and stakeholder value.

Overview of the Year's Achievements in Managing and Developing the Organization's Human Capital

The NAB made significant progress in attracting new talent and facilitating various skill development initiatives to build capacity to deliver quality services to the industry. Key achievements include:

- a. Talent Attraction: Successfully onboarded new talent across critical positions, enhancing NAB's ability to meet strategic objectives.
- b. Policy Development: Several internal policies were developed to support a robust regulatory environment.

Newly approved policies by the Board include:

- Corporate Social Investment Policy
  - Graduate Development and Internship Policy
  - Succession Plan Policy
  - Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Frameworks
  - Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy
- c. Performance Management: All NAB employees signed performance agreements with their supervisors for the 2023/24 financial year. Quarterly performance reviews were conducted and reported to the Board.
- d. Key Initiatives Undertaken to Improve Employee Wellbeing and Engagement: Various initiatives were conducted to support employee wellbeing and engagement, including:
- Mindfulness Training
  - Health Advisor Services
  - Employee Recognition

- Sports and Social Activities
- NAB Wellness Day 2023

Challenges Faced, Such as Adapting to Market-Related Salaries or Staff Retention

The NAB contracted BDO Advisory Services for a comprehensive review of job descriptions and the implementation of a job evaluation and grading process. PwC was engaged in benchmarking NAB's salary packages against the market, addressing challenges related to retaining talent and aligning compensation with industry standards.

Workforce Overview

The NAB employed 90 permanent staff members, providing a stable workforce to deliver on its strategic objectives.

Workforce Breakdown by Department, Gender, and Age

Below is a table that presents a sample format for a Workforce Breakdown by Department, Gender, and Age. This format provides a clear and detailed view of the distribution of staff across different departments, genders, and age groups:

Department	Total Employees	Male	Female
Executive Office	5	3	2
Finance, HR &Admin and ICT	17	8	9
Agronomic and Horticulture	22	7	15
Development			
Regulatory Services	46	22	24
Total	90	40	50



## Explanation of Changes in the Workforce

NAB expanded its services to support the fruit development agenda. This led to the creation of new positions in the organisational structure. Key workforce changes include:

A. New Hires: Seven positions were filled to support industry needs and improve client database management

Position	Duty Station
Administrator: Database	Windhoek
Assistant Administrator: Agronomy Data Capturing	Windhoek
Border Control Inspector	TransKalahari
Fruit Development Officer	Windhoek
Agronomy Development Officer	Katima Mulilo
Border Control Inspector	Ariamsvlei
Border Control Inspector	Ariamsvlei

B. Terminations: Three employee departures during the year.

Position	Duty Station
Border Control Inspector	TransKalahari
Border Control Inspector	Walvis Bay Port
Office Administrator	Windhoek

## Talent Development and Training

The NAB allocated N\$1,424,100.00 for training and development initiatives. This investment underscores our commitment to enhancing employee skills and capabilities, which are vital for delivering quality services to the industry.

Key Training Programs and Development Initiatives Including:

- Occupational Health and Safety: Focused on ensuring a safe working environment for all employees.
- Emotional Intelligence Training: Aimed at enhancing interpersonal skills and workplace relationships.

- ISO 22000 Training: Provided employees with food safety management systems knowledge.
- Risk Management: Equipping staff with skills to effectively identify and manage potential risks.
- Annual Leadership Development Program: Designed to cultivate future leaders within the organisation.
- ITIL 4 Foundation Training: Introduced best practices for IT service management.
- Project Management and Senior Management Development Courses: Focused on building project management skills and preparing senior leaders for future challenges.

## Focus Areas for Upskilling and Career Progression

NAB emphasised developing leadership skills, technical expertise, and readiness for future roles through targeted training programs. Implementing the Succession Plan Policy is critical to this strategy, ensuring a robust pipeline of capable leaders within NAB. These initiatives are designed to foster a culture of continuous learning and professional growth, ultimately enhancing organisational performance and employee engagement.

## ICT support the NAB's strategic goals during the year

The NAB has implemented robust data backup and recovery systems to ensure data integrity and business continuity. All systems undergo daily backups, and the backup restoration process is regularly tested at both file and server levels, confirming successful recovery. The production QNAP is configured with 12-hour interval snapshots, allowing restoration to an earlier, functional state when needed. Additionally, the production QNAP utilises RAID 1 (mirroring) for added data protection. The NAB maintains three daily backup sets:

- Onsite Backups: A daily backup of all virtual servers to the backup NAS in the NAB head office server room.
- Archive Backups: A daily backup of the backup NAS to the Archive NAS located in the Décor House server room.
- Offsite Backups: A daily backup of all onsite backups at the Virtua Technology Data Centre.

## Key ICT Achievements – Digital Transformation Efforts

The NAB has made significant strides toward digital transformation, focusing on adopting new software solutions, automating processes, and improving overall efficiency. Key initiatives include:

System	Enhancement
AMID System	It was updated to improve reporting functionality.
Smart-HR System	Introduced an e-recruitment module, allowing online job applications.
Centralised SQL Database Server	Consolidated databases for more efficient management and maintenance.
Smart-HR Leave Online System	Enabled remote access via mobile devices and laptops without a VPN.
Sage (Finance System)	No changes were made during the reporting period.
Payroll System	No changes were made during the reporting period.
Network Monitoring System	Implemented Zmon system for detailed network activity insights.
Helpdesk System	A simplified helpdesk was deployed to improve the user experience.
Cloud System (Document Management)	Added electronic signature, electronic forms, and virtual communication functionalities to support digitalization.
E-Crop System	Completed user requirement documentation for compliance inspection and production forecasting.
ICT Security Assessment	Conducted a security assessment with a detailed report highlighting areas for improvement.

## Network/Internet Connectivity

Reliable internet connectivity is crucial for NAB's operations. The following services were maintained during the reporting period with no recorded downtime:

- Primary Internet Line (25 Mbps): Provided by Paratus Telecom for NAB HQ.
- Secondary Internet Line (25 Mbps): Provided by Telecom Namibia for NAB HQ.
- Branch Office Connectivity: 14 branch offices connected via 4 Mbps ADSL/Wimax lines provided by Telecom Namibia.

## External Service Providers

NAB engages various external service providers through Service Level Agreements (SLAs) to ensure the smooth functioning of ICT systems:

Service Provider	Service Provided	Duration
FlexPro Technologies	AMID System	Yearly SLA
Compass Employment Management Solution	Payroll and Smart HR	As needed
Media Unlimited Namibia	Sage	As needed
Nashua Namibia	6 Copiers	3-Year SLA
Schoeman's Office Systems	1 Copier	3-Year SLA
Paratus Telecom	Primary Internet Line	3-Year SLA
Telecom Namibia	Secondary Internet Line and Branch Offices	As needed
Virtua Technologies	Offsite Backups	12-Month SLA
E-Click	Compliance Inspection & Production Forecasting System	Yearly SLA
Conversion Technologies	Labour-Based Services	3-Year SLA
Imagine IT Solution	Labour-Based Services	3-Year SLA
Prime Innovative Technologies	Labour-Based Services	3-Year SLA
Splenor Technology Solution	Labour-Based Services	3-Year SLA
Staboo Trading Enterprises	Labour-Based Services	3-Year SLA
Virtua Technology	Labour-Based Services	3-Year SLA
Vybrancy Technology Solution	Labour-Based Services	3-Year SLA
Wadilona Cyber Securities	Labour-Based Services	3-Year SLA



## Cybersecurity and Data Protection

In the reporting period, NAB significantly enhanced its cybersecurity posture and safeguarding critical data. Key initiatives and achievements include:

### A. Comprehensive ICT Security Assessment

We conducted a thorough ICT security assessment to identify vulnerabilities and areas for improvement. The assessment provided a detailed report outlining critical areas for attention, which has enhanced NAB's overall cybersecurity strategy.

The insights gained from this assessment form the foundation for ongoing security improvements, ensuring a more secure IT environment for both internal operations and external interactions.

### B. Robust Data Backup and Recovery Systems

Implemented a multi-layered data backup strategy, ensuring comprehensive protection of all critical systems and minimising the risk of data loss. The backup strategy includes:

- Onsite Backups: All virtual servers are backed up daily to a Network-Attached Storage (NAS) device located in the NAB head office.
- Archive Backups: A secondary daily backup of the NAS, stored at a separate archive location for added resilience.
- Offsite Backups: Daily backups of onsite data are stored at an offsite facility (Virtual Technology Data Centre), providing additional protection in case of major disruptions or disasters.

The backup system is configured with QNAP snapshots at 12-hour intervals, allowing for easy restoration to previous points and quick recovery from data corruption or cyber incidents.

Backup restoration processes are regularly tested at both file and server levels, ensuring that data can be restored quickly and reliably when needed.

### C. Data Integrity and Redundancy through RAID Configuration

The production QNAP is configured with RAID 1 (Mirroring), providing data redundancy by storing identical copies of data on two drives. This setup ensures that if one drive fails, data remains accessible, significantly reducing the risk of data loss.

### D. Enhanced Network Security Monitoring

The Zmon Network Monitoring System was deployed, which provides real-time monitoring of network activities and enables proactive detection of potential security threats. This system helps identify unusual activity early, allowing the ICT team to respond swiftly to mitigate risks. With detailed insights into network traffic and potential vulnerabilities, the Zmon system enhances the overall security of the NAB's IT infrastructure, ensuring continuous network availability and stability.

### E. User Awareness and Best Practices

As part of its cybersecurity strategy, NAB emphasises the importance of user awareness in safeguarding data. Regular reminders and training sessions on cybersecurity best practices help staff recognise phishing attempts, understand secure data handling, and maintain safe online behaviours.

This focus on user education aims to create a culture of security within the organisation, where each employee is aware of their role in protecting sensitive data.

### F. Secure Digital Communication Channels

Upgrades to the Cloud Document Management System included the addition of electronic signatures and encrypted communication functionalities, ensuring that digital documents are transmitted securely.

These enhancements reduce the reliance on paper-based processes and ensure that sensitive information shared internally and with external stakeholders remains protected against unauthorised access.







A person is seen from behind, working in a field of large-leafed plants, possibly cabbages, under a bright, hazy sunset sky. The person is wearing a light-colored short-sleeved shirt and dark trousers. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow across the scene. The foreground shows the detailed texture of the plants, while the background is softly blurred.

# STRENGTHENED **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

In the Namibian Agronomic Board's ongoing commitment to fostering productive relationships, strengthening stakeholder engagement has been a pivotal strategic focus. Recognizing the diverse needs and significant impact of stakeholders on the agronomic and horticulture industries, NAB continues to prioritize a collaborative and responsive approach. This engagement strategy is designed not only to facilitate informed decision-making and effective communication but also to secure buy-in and support from all partners. Through structured intervals and tailored communication, the NAB aims to address stakeholder expectations, manage risks, and enhance mutual trust and cooperation, thereby laying a solid foundation for achieving our shared objectives in advancing Namibia's agronomic and horticultural sectors.

This approach aligns with NAB's mission to promote sustainable growth and innovation in the industry while fulfilling its regulatory role and supporting the national development agenda.

## NAB EVENTS

The Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) hosts and participates in a range of events each year as part of its commitment to strengthening stakeholder engagement and fostering industry collaboration. These events serve as vital platforms for interaction, knowledge-sharing, and collaboration across the agronomic and horticultural sectors. By bringing together stakeholders from government, industry, academia, and the community, NAB events help to align efforts, promote transparency, and highlight sector achievements and innovations.

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the accounts of the Namibian Agronomic Board for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 in terms of Article 127(2) of the Namibian Constitution. The report is transmitted to the Board in terms of Section 17(2) of the Agronomic Industry Act, 1992 (Act 20 of 1992) be laid upon the Table of the National Assembly by the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development in terms of Section 17(3) of the Act.



# Board Familiarization Tours

NAB organizes familiarization tours for board members and key stakeholders to visit farms, processing facilities, and research institutions. These tours deepen understanding of on-the-ground challenges and innovations within Namibia's agronomic and horticulture landscape. By facilitating firsthand exposure, NAB strengthens ties with producers and gathers insights that inform strategic decisions, ensuring policies are grounded in the realities faced by those in the field.



During the financial year, the Namibian Agronomic Board conducted board familiarization tours, including courtesy visits to the Governor of Kavango West, Hon. Sirkka Ausiku, and the Governor of Kavango East, Hon. Bonifatius Wakudumo, to engage stakeholders and support growth in the industry.







# National Agronomy and Horticulture Awards

One of the flagship events, the National Agronomy and Horticulture Awards, celebrates excellence and innovation in Namibia's agronomic and horticulture sectors. This annual event acknowledges outstanding producers, traders, and processors who have contributed significantly to the industry. By recognizing these achievements, NAB encourages best practices and fosters a culture of excellence and sustainability within the sector.



Winners in various categories at the National Agronomy and Horticulture Awards 2023 held at the .







# Information Sessions and Training Programmes

NAB conducts targeted workshops and training sessions aimed at equipping stakeholders with the knowledge and skills necessary for compliance, innovation, and sustainable practices. These workshops cover a range of topics, from regulatory compliance and market access requirements to modern farming practices and sustainability measures. By providing continuous learning opportunities, NAB empowers stakeholders to contribute to a robust and competitive agronomic industry.



*Training and Workshop sessions conducted by the NAB throughout the reporting period.*







# Agricultural Trade Fairs and Expos

Participation in trade fairs and expos across Namibia allows NAB to showcase the local agronomic and horticulture industry, connect with new and existing stakeholders, and promote Namibian products to a broader audience. These events not only foster local pride and support for the industry but also serve as platforms to attract potential investors, partners, and customers, creating a dynamic space for growth and networking



The NAB participated in various Trade Fairs and Expos during the reporting year.







# Staff Engagements: Building a Cohesive and Empowered Team

In addition to engaging with external stakeholders, the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) places great emphasis on internal staff engagement to foster a motivated, informed, and collaborative workforce. Recognizing that staff are key drivers of NAB's mission, the organization prioritizes initiatives that promote team cohesion, professional development, and a positive workplace culture. By investing in staff engagement, NAB ensures that its team is well-equipped and aligned with the strategic objectives of the agronomic and horticulture sectors.



*The NAB participated in various Trade Fairs and Expos during the reporting year.*



Through these events, NAB demonstrates its dedication to building a resilient, inclusive, and prosperous agronomic sector in Namibia. The organization remains committed to hosting and supporting initiatives that promote stakeholder unity, shared learning, and industry advancement, ensuring continued alignment with NAB's mission to develop and sustain Namibia's agronomic and horticultural sectors.





# Namibian Agronomic Board

## Digital Footprint

This year, the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) strengthened its digital presence to improve stakeholder relations and broaden outreach. Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram now serve as essential tools for real-time updates, industry news, and direct interaction with stakeholders, ensuring timely responses and increased transparency.

The NAB website has also been enhanced as a resource hub, featuring updated information, downloadable resources, and an events calendar to keep stakeholders informed. Additionally, the launch of The Seasons Harvest newsletter has ensured consistent communication across NAB's audience.

By expanding its digital footprint, NAB has improved accessibility, responsiveness, and engagement, reinforcing its role as a trusted leader within Namibia's agricultural sector.



10 437 FOLLOWERS



The NAB Facebook page has become a growing hub for timely updates, industry news, and NAB initiatives, fostering transparency and strengthening connections with Namibia's agricultural community.



12 393 FOLLOWERS



This year, the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) expanded its LinkedIn presence to connect with industry leaders and share insights, policy updates, and initiatives, fostering collaboration and reinforcing NAB's role as a trusted leader in Namibia's agronomic sector.

30, 000+

Views per Month

NAB Website: [www.nab.com.na](http://www.nab.com.na)









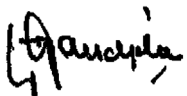
A close-up photograph of a hand holding a plant stem, with a blurred green background. The hand is positioned diagonally across the frame, holding a thin, light-colored stem. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a field or garden. The lighting is bright, creating a warm, natural feel.

# **REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

## TO THE HONOURABLE SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the accounts of the Namibian Agronomic Board for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 in terms of Article 127(2) of the Namibian Constitution. The report is transmitted to the Board in terms of Section 17(2) of the Agronomic Industry Act, 1992 (Act 20 of 1992) be laid upon the Table of the National Assembly by the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development in terms of Section 17(3) of the Act.



Junias Etuna Kandjeke  
*Auditor-General*

Windhoek  
*September 2024*



# REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD

## FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

### 1. UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

I have audited the financial statements of the Namibian Agronomic Board for the financial year ended 31 March 2024. These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Namibian Agronomic Board as at 31 March 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

### 2. BASIS FOR UNQUALIFIED OPINION

I conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions. 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 the audit 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. OTHER INFORMATION

Management is responsible for the other information. The audit opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, the audit does 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 my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. I have nothing to report in this regard.

### 5. 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 the Agronomic Industry Act, 1992 (Act 20 of 1992) and 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.

### 6. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes the audit 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, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements 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 the audit 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence, obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the audit opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of

# REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

the audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern;

- 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;
- 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 the audit; and
- 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 the audit 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 the audit report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## 7. REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 were submitted timely by the Accounting Officer to the Auditor-General on 28 June 2024 in compliance with Public Enterprise Governance Act, 2019 (Act 1 of 2019).

### 7.1 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC ENTERPRISES GOVERNANCE ACT, 2006: [\*Recurring from 2020, 2021, 2022 & 2023 up to 29 July 2024]

Amendment of government notice no. 174 of 2010: Directives in relation to remuneration levels for chief executive officers and senior managers of state-owned enterprises and annual fees and sitting allowances for board members: public enterprises governance act, 2006.

The remuneration of a certain Senior Manager of the Namibian Agronomic Board was above the remuneration bands set by the Ministry of Public Enterprises as well as the approved salary scales of the Board.

The salary bands of the amended directives for Senior Managers of Tier 1 Public Enterprises for total guaranteed pay (per annum), inclusive of inflation rate and excluding performance and incentive-based pay in Namibian Dollars is set at N\$ 722 422.82 at the 90th Percentile, whereas the 2020/2021 Board approved salary scale of the Board at Patterson E1 at a maximum of N\$ 927 476. However, the remuneration of a certain Senior Manager was N\$ 1 407 122.

The Board therefore did not comply with the Directives of the Minister and did not provide the auditors with any concurrence from the Minister of Public Enterprises.

The audit therefore notes that, the Board has subsequently obtained ratification with a letter dated 29 July 2024 from the Minister of Finance and Public Enterprises on the matter referred to in Note 1.14 disclosed the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

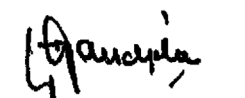
## 8. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Three strategic objectives with 3 KPI's from the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) strategic plan for the period 2019/20-2023/24 with a key focus on the annual plans were tested through reviewing the strategic annual performance report for the year ending 31 March 2024.

The Namibian Agronomic Board successfully implemented two key performance indicators out of sampled three during the 2023-2024 financial year. Despite resource limitations, the Board's strategic plan for the same period was implemented at a 91% progress rate.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The co-operation and assistance by the management and staff of the Namibian Agronomic Board during the audit is appreciated.



Junias Etuna Kandjeke  
Auditor-General

Windhoek  
September 2024



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Country of incorporation and domicile Board Members

Namibia  
Mr Hubertus Hamm (Chairperson)  
Dr Maria Muller (Vice Chairperson)  
Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht  
Mr Jacob Hamutenya  
Ms Maria Pogisho  
Mr Peter Kawana  
Ms Ruthy Masake  
Mr Salomo Mbai  
Ms Sonja Molebugi  
Ms Violet Simataa  
Dr Fidelis N. Mwazi (Ex Officio) (CEO)  
Standard Bank Namibia  
Auditor-General  
Koep & Partners  
Sibeya & Partners Legal Practitioners  
Shikongo Law Chambers  
Sisa Namandje & Co  
Kavendji Incorporated

### Banker

### Auditors

### Attorneys

### IPSAS Transitional Framework

The NAB changed its Accounting Framework to IPSAS from 2021/22. It used the transitional exemptions, allowing three years to fully comply with the Framework. The financial year 2023/24 will be the last year of the transitional period.

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

## BOARD MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The board members are required by the Public Enterprises Governance Act (Act No. 1 of 2019), to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the transitional IPSAS annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the board members to ensure that the transitional IPSAS annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the entity as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent audit opinion on the transitional IPSAS annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The transitional IPSAS annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The transitional IPSAS annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The board members acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the entity and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the board members to meet these responsibilities, the board members set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the entity and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the entity's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the entity is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the entity. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the entity endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The transitional IPSAS annual financial statements set out on pages 9 to 37, which have been prepared on a going concern basis, were approved by the board members on 12/03/2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of transitional IPSAS Annual Financial Statements



Chairperson  
Designation

Date: 12/03/2025



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

## BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT

The board members submit their report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

### 1. Incorporation

The Namibian Agronomic Board is a body corporate that was established under Section 3 of the then Agronomic Industry Proclamation, 1985 (Proclamation AG. 11 of 1985) which was then known as the South West African Agronomic Industry Board and in terms of the provisions of Section 3 of the Agronomic Industry Act, Act 20 of 1992, as amended, that body corporate that was so established continues to exist and it is now called the Namibian Agronomic Board.

### 2. Review of activities Main business and operations

The entity is engaged in public services and operates principally in Namibia. The entity is mandated to promote the agronomic industry and to facilitate the production, processing, storage and marketing of controlled products in Namibia in terms of the Agronomic Industry Act (Act 20 of 1992).

The operating results and state of affairs of the entity are fully set out in the attached annual financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

Net surplus of the entity was N\$ 107 688 887 (2023: surplus N\$ 85 187 599).

### 3. Subsequent events

The board members are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year that warrant disclosure or recognition in this transitional IPSAS annual financial statements.

### 4. Board Members

The board members of the entity during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name & Surname	Nationality	Changes	Dates
Mr Hubertus Hamm (Chairperson)	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Dr Maria Muller (Vice Chairperson)	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Mr Jacob Hamutenya	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Ms Maria Pogisho	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Mr Peter Kawana	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Ms Ruthy Masake	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Mr Salomo Mbai	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Ms Sonja Molebugi	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Ms Violet Simataa	Namibian	Appointed	03 July 2023
Dr Fidelis N. Mwazi (Ex Officio) (CEO)	Namibian	Re-appointed	03 July 2023

The transitional IPSAS annual financial statements set out on pages 9 to 37, which have been prepared on a going concern basis, were approved by the board members on ..... and were signed on its behalf by:

*Approval of transitional IPSAS Annual Financial Statements*

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AS AT 31 MARCH

REVENUE	Note	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
<b>REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>		<b>176 908 157</b>	<b>155 514 501</b>
Export administration	2	6 152 604	6 154 380
Levy income	2	170 755 553	149 360 121
<b>REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>		<b>26 563 906</b>	<b>15 165 344</b>
Interest received (trading)		<b>26 285 774</b>	<b>14 945 771</b>
Profit share of investment		228 947	188 706
Other income		47 107	-
Profit/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets		2 078	30 867
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>203 472 063</b>	<b>170 679 845</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		<b>(94 753 299)</b>	<b>(85 683 318)</b>
Employee costs	3	(49 917 882)	(44 318 707)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(3 440 146)	(2 723 056)
General expenses	4	(42 395 271)	*(38 641 555)
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR BEFORE OTHER GAINS/ (LOSSES)</b>		<b>107 718 764</b>	<b>84 996 527</b>
Revaluation Surplus/ (Loss)		(29 877)	191 071
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR AFTER OTHER GAINS/ (LOSSES)</b>		<b>107 688 887</b>	<b>84,187,600</b>

The following differences marked (\*) were noted:

\* There is a difference of N\$ 2 between the prior period (2023) General expenses total of N\$ 38 641 555 disclosed in Statement of Financial Performance of the Namibian Agronomic Board and the General expenses total of N\$ 38 641 557 disclosed in the notes to the Annual Financial Statements of the Namibian Agronomic Board.

\* There is a difference of N\$ 2 between the prior period (2023) Surplus for the year after Other gains/ (losses) total of N\$ 84 187 600 disclosed in the Statement of Financial Performance of the Namibian Agronomic Board and the auditor calculated surplus for the year of N\$ 84 187 598.



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

ASSETS	Note	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>428 516 313</b>	<b>329 429 130</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	5	392 936 086	299 508 092
Receivables from exchange transactions	6	5 677 730	2 482 042
Receivables from non-exchange transaction	7	29 902 497	27 438 996
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>20 091 586</b>	<b>12 781 783</b>
Property, plant and equipment	8	19 382 586	12 136 783
Investments properties	9	709 000	645 000
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>*448 607 899</b>	<b>*342 210 913</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>17 507 902</b>	<b>18 799 802</b>
Payables under exchange transaction	10	16 912 335	14 940 259
Payables under non-exchange transactions	11	595 567	3 859 543
<b>RESERVES</b>		<b>431 099 999</b>	<b>323 411 112</b>
Revaluation Reserves		161 194	191 071
Total Development Funds		24 168 622	15 004 264
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		406 770 183	308 215 779
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>		<b>*448 607 901</b>	<b>*342 210 914</b>

The following differences marked (\*) were noted:

\*Differences of N\$ 2 (2023: N\$ 1) were noted in the between the Total Assets balance of N\$ 448 607 899 (2023: N\$ 342 210 913) disclosed in Statement of Financial Position of the Namibian Agronomic Board and the Total Net Asset/Equity balance of N\$ 448 607 901 (2023 N\$ 342 210 914) disclosed in Statement of Financial Position of the Namibian Agronomic Board.

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET/ EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

[N\$]	Revaluation Reserves	Commodity Reserve Fund	General Administrative Fund	Crop Disaster Fund	Crop Value Chain Develop- ment Fund	Total Development Funds	Accumulated Surplus/ [Deficit]	Total net assets/equity
<b>Balance at 01 April 2022</b>	-	<b>13 798</b>	<b>1 003 148</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>	<b>8 016 946</b>	<b>230 206 568</b>	<b>283 223 514</b>
Changes in net assets/equity:								
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 996 527	84 996 527
Revaluation Surplus	191 071	-	-	-	-	-	-	191 071
Funds introduced	-	-	-	5 000 000	1 987 318	6 987 318	(6 987 318)	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>191 000</b>	<b>13 798</b>	<b>1 003 148</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>3 987 318</b>	<b>15 004 264</b>	<b>308 215 777</b>	<b>323 411 112</b>
Changes in net assets/equity:								
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	107 718 764	107 718 764
Revaluation (loss)	(29 877)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29 877)
Funds introduced	-	-	-	5 000 000	4 164 358	9 164 358	(9 164 358)	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>161 123</b>	<b>13 798</b>	<b>1 003 148</b>	<b>15 000 000</b>	<b>8 151 676</b>	<b>24 138 745</b>	<b>406 770 183</b>	<b>431 099 999</b>



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Net cash flow from operational activities</b>	12	<b>104 213 058</b>	<b>97 616 464</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(10 785 064)	(2 936 888)
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>(10 785 064)</b>	<b>(2 936 888)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>93 427 994</b>	<b>94 679 576</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		299 508 092	204 828 516
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	5	<b>393 936 086</b>	<b>299 508 092</b>

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Budget on Cash Basis	Final Approved Budget (N\$)	Actual amounts on comparable basis (N\$)	Difference between final budget and actual (N\$)
<b>Statement of Financial Performance</b>			
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>	<b>142 353 462</b>	<b>176 908 157</b>	<b>34 554 695</b>
a. Export administration	5 911 750	6 152 604	240 854
b. Levy income	136 441 712	170 755 553	34 313 841
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>	<b>17 057 891</b>	<b>26 563 906</b>	<b>9 506 015</b>
c. Interest received (trading)	16 800 000	26 285 774	9 485 774
d. Profit share of investment	257 891	228 947	(28 944)
Profit on sale of asset & other income	-	49 185	49 185
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>159 411 353</b>	<b>203 472 063</b>	<b>44 060 710</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>(98 683 094)</b>	<b>(94 753 300)</b>	<b>3 929 796</b>
e. Employee costs	(49 781 982)	(49 917 882)	(135 900)
f. Depreciation expense	(2 972 089)	(3 440 146)	(468 057)
g. General expenses	(45 929 024)	(41 395 271)	4 533 753
h. Revaluation Surplus/ (Loss)	-	(29 877)	(29 877)
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>60 728 258</b>	<b>108 688 886</b>	<b>47 960 628</b>
<b>Actual amount on Comparable Basis as presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement</b>	<b>60 728 258</b>	<b>108 688 886</b>	<b>47 960 628</b>

(a) The income for Grape, Citrus and Blueberries Export Administration was more because of the increase production volumes harvested during the financial year.

(b) The Import Levy Income on White Maize and Wheat was more than budgeted due to increase on imported tonnages, the NAB receives more levy on imported products than local products.

(c) The interest received on investments was more than budgeted seeing that more funds were invested and the interest received rates also increased.

(d) The provision for the Agricultural Boards profit share was less than the actual received.

(e) The provision for leave days due to staff members was not budgeted for.

(f) The depreciation on assets was more than the budgeted because of the new fleet acquired.

(g) Actual expenditure is less than budgeted expenditure due to savings made on few item lines.



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

### 1. Significant accounting policies

A summary of significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied in the preparation of these transitional IPSAS annual financial statements, are disclosed below.

#### 1.1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The Namibian Agronomic Board adopted the accrual basis IPSAS for the first time for the year ended 31 March 2022 and is making use of the transitional exemptions. The transitional IPSAS annual financial statements are the third year of making use of the transitional exemptions, and have been prepared in accordance with the accrual basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs), issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in the Namibia Dollar.

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of IPSAS.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

#### 1.2. Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in Namibia Dollar, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### 1.3. Interests in other entities

##### Investments in associates and/or joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the investor has significant influence.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control of an arrangement by way of a binding arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of another entity but is not control or joint control of those policies.

##### Equity method

The equity method is a method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets/equity of the associate or joint venture. The investor's surplus or deficit includes its share of the investee's surplus or deficit and the investor's net assets/equity includes its share of changes in the investee's net assets/equity that have not been recognized in the investee's surplus or deficit.

An investment in an associate using the equity method is classified as a non-current asset.

The entity with significant influence over, an investee, accounts for its investment in an associate using the equity method except when that investment qualifies for exemption.

An investment is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which it becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment, any difference between the cost of the investment and the entity's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted for as follows:

- If the investment becomes a controlled entity, the entity accounts for its investment in accordance with IPSAS 40, Public Sector Combinations and IPSAS 35.
- If the retained interest in the former associate is a financial asset, the entity measures the retained interest at fair value. The fair value of the retained interest is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with IPSAS 41. The entity recognizes in surplus or deficit any difference between: the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture; and the carrying amount of the investment at the date the equity method was discontinued.
- When an entity discontinues the use of the equity method, the entity accounts for all amounts previously recognized directly in the entity's net assets/equity in relation to that investment on the same basis as would have been required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

An investment is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which it becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment, any difference between the cost and the entity's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted for as follows:

- when the entity has included goodwill relating to an associate in the carrying amount of the investment, amortization of that goodwill is not permitted;
- any excess of the entity's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is included as revenue in the determination of the entity's share of the associate surplus or deficit in the period in which the investment is acquired. If the entity's share of the deficit of an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, the entity discontinues recognizing its share of further deficits. The interest in an associate is the carrying amount of the investment in the associate determined using the equity method together with any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in the associate;
- significant financial difficulty of the associate or joint venture;
- a breach of contract, such as a delinquency in payments by the associate or joint venture;
- the entity, for economic or legal reasons relating to its associate's or joint venture's financial difficulty, granting to the associate or joint venture a concession that the entity would not otherwise consider;

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

- it becoming probable that the associate or joint venture will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for the net investment because of financial difficulties of the associate or joint venture.

### 1.4. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by an entity, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Control of an asset arises when the entity can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange. Levies are economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to entities, in accordance with laws and or regulations, established to provide revenue to government.

#### Recognition

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As the entity satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

#### Measurement

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the entity. When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition satisfied, the amount of the reduction is recognised as revenue.

#### Levies

The entity recognises an asset in respect of levies when the leviable event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met.

Resources arising from levies satisfy the definition of an asset when the entity controls the resources as a result of a past event (the leviable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources. Resources arising from levies satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur and their fair value can be reliably measured. The degree of probability attached to the inflow of resources is determined on the basis of evidence available at the time of initial recognition, which includes, but is not limited to, disclosure of the leviable event by the customer.

The entity analyses the Agronomic Industry Act 1992, (Act No. 20 of 1992) and Government Gazette No.5523 of 1 August 2014 as amended to determine what the leviable events are for the various levies levied.

The taxable event for customs duty is the movement of dutiable goods or services across the customs boundary.

Levy revenue is determined at a gross amount. It is not reduced for expenses paid through the levy system.

### 1.5. Revenue from exchange transactions

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Revenue includes only the gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by the entity on its own account. Amounts collected as an agent of the government or another government organization or on behalf of other third parties are not economic benefits or service potential that flow to the entity, and do not result in increases in assets or decreases in liabilities. Therefore, they are excluded from revenue.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- a. The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- b. It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- c. The stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- d. The costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 1.5 Revenue from exchange transactions (Continued)

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the recoverable expenses.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The entity has transferred to the purchaser the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- The entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably to receive payment is established.

The transitional IPSAS annual financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy is stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date. The corresponding figures for the previous period, and any information in respect of earlier periods, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date.

For the purpose of presenting comparative amounts in a different presentation currency, paragraphs 47(b) and 48 of IPSAS 4.

The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, apply.

The surplus or deficit on the net monetary position is separately disclosed in the statement of financial performance.

When an economy ceases to be hyperinflationary and an entity discontinues the preparation and presentation of financial statements prepared in accordance with this Standard, it treats the amounts expressed in the measuring unit current at the end of the previous reporting period as the basis for the carrying amounts in its subsequent financial statements.

### 1.6. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:

- Are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and
- Are expected to be used during more than one reporting period.

Class of property, plant and equipment means a grouping of assets of a similar nature or function in an entity's operations that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements.

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognized after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciable amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

The residual value of an asset is the estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Useful life is:

- The period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity; or
- The number of production units expected to be obtained from the asset by an entity.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost of each asset, or the revalued amounts, to their residual value over the estimated useful lives. The depreciation policy for motor vehicles have been amended to make provision for a residual value of 20% on cost.

The depreciation rates applicable to each category of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Motor Vehicles	5 years (20%)
Furniture	5 years (20%)
Office equipment	3 years (33%)
Fabricated Buildings	8 years (12.5%)

Entity-specific value is the present value of the cash flows an entity expects to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life or expects to incur when settling a liability.

An impairment loss of a cash-generating asset is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An impairment loss of a non-cash-generating asset is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of a cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable service amount is the higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if:

- It is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- The cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is measured at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- Its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- Any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired, or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

The entity chooses either the cost model or the revaluation model as its accounting policy, and applies that policy to an entire class of property, plant and equipment.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period is recognized in surplus or deficit, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. The depreciation method reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential is expected to be consumed by the entity.

The residual value and the useful life of an asset is reviewed at least at each annual reporting date and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change(s) is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate. The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at least at each annual reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of the consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

To determine whether an item of property, plant and equipment is impaired, the entity applies the accounting policies on Impairment of Assets. Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost, or given up is included in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized:

- On disposal; or
- When no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognized. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

### 1.7. Leases

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

#### The entity as Lessee Operating Leases

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit.

### 1.8. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or collectability. A concessionary loan is a loan granted to or received by an entity on terms that are not market-related.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.

### 1.8. Financial instruments (Continues)



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 [CONTINUED]

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices/ rates, credit rating, or other variable.
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts.
- It is settled at a future date.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

A financial asset is:

- cash;
- a residual interest of another entity; or
- a contractual right to:
  - receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
  - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or

- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk is the risk encountered by an entity in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term payables on normal credit terms.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

A residual interest is any contract that manifests an interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. A residual interest includes contributions from owners, which may be shown as:

- equity instruments or similar forms of unitised capital;
- a formal designation of a transfer of resources (or a class of such transfers) by the parties to the transaction as forming part of an entity's net assets, either before the contribution occurs or at the time of the contribution; or
- a formal agreement, in relation to the contribution, establishing or increasing an existing financial interest in the net assets of an entity.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:

- the entity designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments at cost are investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:

- derivatives;
- combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
  - it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near-term; or
  - on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking;
  - non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
  - financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

### 1.9. Related parties

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the ventures). Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, including those charged with the governance of the entity in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that person in their dealings with the entity.

The entity is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms

and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the entity is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the entity discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its entity.

### 1.10. Budget information

Entity are typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which is given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

General purpose financial reporting by entity shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

The approved budget is prepared on a cash basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024.

The budget for the economic entity includes all the entities approved budgets under its control.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

The Statement of comparative and actual information has been included in the annual financial statements as the recommended disclosure when the annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting as determined by National Treasury.

Comparative information is not required.

### 1.11. Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Impairment testing



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 1.11. Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty [Continues]

#### Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumption may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

The entity reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value-in-use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including, physical damage, decline in use of asset, together with economic factors such as change in market values, inflation interest.

#### Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 16.

#### Allowance for doubtful debts

On debtors an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the debtors carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

### 1.12. Going concern assumption

These transitional IPSAS annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the entity will continue to operate as a going concern for the next 12 months.

### 1.13. Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

### 1.14. Events after reporting date

A meeting was held on 10 July 2024 with the Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises regarding the remuneration of one Senior Manager. The Ministry informed the Secretariat that it was under the impression that the requested concurrence was previously granted. Thus, the Minister of Finance and Public Enterprises issued the NAB with a letter acknowledging that the senior manager's remuneration exceeds the gazetted remuneration scale outlined in Government Notice No. 6572 of 2018 and granted his concurrence effective 19 December 2019 (i.e. the date on which she was appointed as senior manager) with certain conditions. Those conditions have been complied with since the start of the five-year fixed-term contract, 1 February 2020, and have been recorded in the employment agreement and offer letter.

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

## 2. REVENUE

### Revenue from non-exchange transactions

	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
Export Administration	6 152 604	6 154 380
Levy Income	170 755 553	149 360 121

### Revenue from exchange transactions

	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
Interest received	26 285 774	14 941 661
Profit share of investment	228 947	188 706
Other Income	47 107	-
Profit/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	2 078	30 867

### Levies fees included in Revenue are as follows:

#### Permits, Registration & Inspection fees

	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
Grain Producers' Levy	4 735 206	4 650 140
Grain Processors' Levy - Local	6 854 890	11 388 755
Grain Processors' Levy - Imports	6 854 890	11 388 748
Horticulture Levy	97 054 977	73 529 813
	55 255 590	48 402 665

## 3. EMPLOYEE-RELATED COSTS

	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
Personnel remuneration	36 468 700	31 738 181
Performance bonus	4 362 858	4 313 277
Medical aid	3 477 899	3 100 738
Social Security	88 851	83 437
NTA Training Levy	487 366	432 732
Leave pay provision charge	998 164	1 105 270
Pension Fund Contributions	4 025 710	3 545 072
Cell Phone Allowance	8 333	-



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 [CONTINUED]

	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
<b>4. GENERAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>42 395 271</b>	<b>38 641 557</b>
Agricultural Trade Monitoring	573 748	394 867
Auditors remuneration - External	171 003	176 750
Board fees	2 790 033	4 452 652
Bank charges	143 714	164 332
Border Control Investigations	2 111 137	1 645 591
Cost of information centre (Internet & Email)	795 423	837 352
Crop Seed Research and Production Project	2 377 123	1 972 687
Crop Value Chain Research	835 642	12 682
Database - AMID System	397 070	359 535
Designing and printing of annual report	161 790	151 206
Develop & Implement GAP & HACCP Standards	1 105 934	861 834
Employee wellness program	576 260	316 250
Farmer information days	661 895	702 954
Insurance	516 821	387 378
Laboratory Services	1 150 379	717 006
Liaison	8 449	19 673
Motor vehicle expenses	1 793 858	1 445 592
Newsletters and publications	322 726	298 568
Postal and freight	104 158	114 312
Professional services and legal costs	1 228 473	1 663 564
Promotional & branding material	626 791	553 470
Recruitment and Induction	131 402	355 116
Refreshments and cleaning materials	201 734	187 737
Printing & Stationery	560 619	499 220
Regulatory compliance assessments	2 863 148	3 886 381
Water and Electricity	445 569	343 803
Rent paid	3 031 637	2 764 431
Repairs and maintenance - computer equipment	1 570 478	935 953
Regional commodity consultation meetings	449 255	367 381
Social media awareness initiatives	34 368	28 964
Special events	2 170 355	1 666 808
Special Projects	4 000 000	4 000 000
Sponsorship & corporate social responsibilities	1 097 403	129 200
Staff - Subsistence and travel	1 474 721	1 169 792
Stakeholder engagement	423 447	259 994
Subscriptions	62 060	73 123
Team Building	158 166	202 313
Telephone and fax	310 860	312 823
Training and personnel development	1 257 998	1 271 546
Truck seals	368 920	255 300
Website development and maintenance	55 538	40 507
QMS	1 491 138	2 635 775
Accreditation Fees	193 885	-
Office Maintenance including Security Services	130 077	-
Management planning & review meetings	403 881	-
Information Hub Systems	656 200	-
Production and Marketing Mobile Application	399 985	-

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
<b>5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>392 936 086</b>	<b>299 508 092</b>
Standard Bank (Call Deposit)	121 733	115 763
Standard Bank (Levies Investment)	36 91 630	46 230 859
Standard Bank (Operational)	3 590 900	1 775 220
Standard Bank (Levies)	1 188 350	4 321 255
Standard Bank (Consolidated)	139	50 305
Petty Cash	2 003	2 003
Simonis Storm (Greensquare Namibian Agronomic Board)	213 866	198 585
Simonis Storm (Samco Namibian Agronomic Board)	243 759	226 301
Simonis Storm (Horti Namibian Agronomic Board)	242 992	225 570
Bank Windhoek Fixed Deposit (Interest rate 7.70%)	42 559 302	40 000 000
Bank Windhoek Fixed Deposit (Interest rate 7.75%)	47 124 238	44 368 515
First National Bank Namibia (Interest rate 8.35%)	72 969 631	52 900 000
Nedbank Namibia (Interest rate 8.40%)	111 006 141	102 069 780
Standard Bank Namibia (Premium Call Interest rate 7.35%)	10 572 133	5 017 098
Standard Bank Namibia (Premium Call Interest rate 7.35%)	4 215 551	2 006 839
Standard Bank Namibia (Premium Call Interest rate 7.35%)	61 967 718	-

<b>6. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>5 677 730</b>	<b>2 482 042</b>
Prepayments	308 470	145 437
Deposits	111 3025	96 818
Other receivables	5 257 958	2 239 787

<b>7. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>29 902 497</b>	<b>27 438 996</b>
Levies	25 049 451	22 585 950
Receivables from AMTA	4 853 046	4 853 046



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET/ EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

### 7. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	Cost / Valuation [N\$]	2024 Accumulated depreciation [N\$]	Carrying value [N\$]	Cost / Valuation [N\$]	2023 Accumulated depreciation [N\$]	Carrying value [N\$]
Land	1 468 900	-	1 468 900	1 468 900	-	1 468 900
Buildings	1 991 100	-	1 991 100	2 084 977	-	2 084 977
Furniture	1 331 275	(847 045)	484 230	1 154 155	(629 871)	524 284
Motor vehicles	11 465 118	(3 510 562)	7 954 556	7 606 792	(2 186 225)	5 420 566
Equipment	8 217 632	(5 149 418)	3 068 214	5 128 694	(3 552 627)	1 576 068
Fabricated Buildings	2 336 582	(610 591)	1 725 991	1 389 058	(327 069)	1 061 988
<b>PPE</b>	<b>26 810 607</b>	<b>(10 117 616)</b>	<b>16 692 991</b>	<b>18 832 576</b>	<b>(6 695 793)</b>	<b>12 136 783</b>
Capital work in progress - Transkalahari	2 689 595	-	2 689 595	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PPE</b>	<b>29 500 202</b>	<b>(10 117 616)</b>	<b>19 382 586</b>	<b>18 832 576</b>	<b>(6 695 793)</b>	<b>12 136 783</b>

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET/ EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

### 7. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS [CONTINUES]

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment – 2024	Opening balance [N\$]	Additions [N\$]	Revaluation [N\$]	Disposals [N\$]	Depreciation [N\$]	Total [N\$]
Land	1 468 900	-	-	-	-	1 468 900
Buildings	2 084 977	-	(93 877)	-	-	1 991 100
Furniture and fixtures	524 284	177 120	-	-	(217 174)	484 230
Motor vehicles	5 420 566	3 858 327	-	-	(1 324 337)	7 954 556
Equipment	1 576 068	3 112 498	-	(5 238)	(1 615 114)	3 068 214
Fabricated Buildings	1 061 988	947 524	-	-	(283 521)	1 725 991
Trans Kalahari Buildings	-	2 689 595	-	-	-	2 689 595
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 136 783</b>	<b>10 785 064</b>	<b>(93 877)</b>	<b>(5 238)</b>	<b>(3 440 146)</b>	<b>19 382 586</b>

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment – 2023						
Land	1 468 900	-	-	-	-	1 468 900
Buildings	2 084 977	-	-	-	-	2 084 977
Furniture and fixtures	653 216	70 106	-	-	(199 039)	524 284
Motor vehicles	4 218 071	2 114 132	-	-	(911 637)	5 420 566
Equipment	2 268 243	752 650	-	(6 076)	(1 438 749)	1 576 068
Fabricated Buildings	1 235 621	-	-	-	(173 632)	1 061 988
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 929 028</b>	<b>2 936 888</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6 076)</b>	<b>(2 723 057)</b>	<b>12 136 783</b>



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Name	Jurisdiction	Determination of ownership interest %	ownership interest 2024 %	ownership interest 2023 %	Carrying amount 2024 [N\$]	Carrying amount 2023 [N\$]
The Agricultural Boards Buildings Namibia		Equity	10.00 %	10.00 %	709 000	645 000

The carrying amounts of Investment Property are shown net of impairment losses.

The Meat Board and the Namibian Agronomy Board (NAB) bought certain Erf no. 744 Windhoek Township, certain Erf no. 746 Windhoek Township and certain Erf no. 749 Windhoek Township in 1987, to be used for construction of buildings to be used for business purposes and a separate building to be used for residential purposes.

Namibian Agronomy Board (NAB) owns 10% of this investment for residential purposes.

	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
<b>Movements in Fair Value</b>	<b>709 000</b>	<b>645 000</b>
Opening balance	645 000	610 000
Revaluation surplus/ (loss)	64 000	35 000

### 10. PAYABLES UNDER EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	16 912 335	14 940 259
Trade payables	3 432 601	3 296 372
Unions & Associations Special Activities	2 820 561	2 489 497
Guarantee deposits from Millers / Traders	700 617	650 456
Provisions	9 808 556	8 503 934
Dr. F. N. Mwazi	150 000	-

### 10.1 PROVISIONS AND ACCRUALS

	9 808 557	8 503 934
<b>Provision</b>		
Audit fee	506 493	335 490
Printing & design of annual report	759 427	606 693
Leave pay	3 775 590	3 144 751
Performance bonus	4 209 221	3 882 519
Job grading's	27 760	27 760
<b>Accruals</b>		
Income received in advance	235 171	271 941
Blue fuel credit card charges	120 288	121 484
Overtime and back pay	174 607	113 296

### 11. PAYABLES UNDER NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	595 567	3 859 543
Levy collected prior financial years for distribution	-	2 685 550
Zambezi Pool Handling Costs	595 567	1 173 993

# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
<b>12. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<b>105 213 058</b>	<b>97 616 464</b>
Surplus	108 670 563	84 998 003
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3 458 470	2 723 056
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	5 238	6 076
Fair Value Adjustment - Agricultural Boards Building	29 877	-
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Receivables from exchange transactions	(3 195 688)	(1 515 174)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	(2 463 501)	12 592 255
Payables under exchange transactions	1 972 076	(2 361 746)
Payables under non-exchange transaction	(3 263 976)	1 173 994

## 13. RELATED PARTIES

Relationships  
Board Members Refer to Board members' report  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Members of key management

The Ministry of Public Enterprises oversees the Governance expectations that relate to the Board Member's Governance Agreement.

	2024 [N\$]	2023 [N\$]
Related part transactions		
<b>Remuneration to key management</b>	<b>6 839 591</b>	<b>6 484 197</b>
Basic Salary	5 340 623	5 083 291
Performance Bonus	1 498 968	1 400 906



# NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD TRANSITIONAL IPSAS ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 14. PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

	Amount as per prior year signed financial statements (N\$)	Adjustments (N\$)	Restated Amounts (N\$)
<b>Prior year adjustments 2022/23</b>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	53 145 860	-	53 145 860
Receivables from exchange transactions	2 482 042	-	2 482 042
Receivables from non-exchange transaction	27 438 996	-	27 438 996
Investment in financial assets	246 362 232	-	246 362 232
Property, plant and equipment	8 582 906	3 553 877	12 136 783
Investments in associates	4 198 877	(4 198 877)	-
Investment property	-	645 000	645 000
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>342 210 913</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>342 210 913</b>
<b>Liabilities &amp; Reserves</b>			
Payables under exchange transaction	14 940 259	-	14 940 259
Payables under non-exchange transactions	3 859 543	-	3 859 543
Commodity Reserve Fund	13 798	-	13 798
General Administrative Fund	1 003 148	-	1 003 148
Crop Disaster Fund	10 000 000	-	10 000 000
Crop Value Chain Development Fund	3 987 318	-	3 987 318
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	406 931 374	-	406 931 374
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>342 210 914</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>342 210 914</b>

## NOTES

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