



ANNUAL REPORT 2018 / 2019

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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

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
Inclusivity

The re-engineered corporate philosophy, that was introduced through the strategic plan of 2019 to 2023.

A photograph showing a close-up view of a center pivot irrigation system. A black spray arm is positioned low, spraying a fine mist of water onto the lush, green leaves of young corn plants. The irrigation lines are visible above the plants, and the background shows more of the same green crop stretching into the distance.

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CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

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BOARD

Chairperson's Report

From the Board's point of view, the year 2018/19 marked a period of great transformation for the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) in terms of leadership, governance and the overall administration. The year under review marked the end of Mr Christof Brock's term as the CEO, who had been at the helm of the organisation for over 17 years, while at the same time a new era for Dr Fidelis Nyambe Mwazi as the new CEO began. On behalf of the Board and indeed on my own behalf, we would like to extend our appreciation to Mr Brock for leading the NAB within the corporate governance principles during his period and we wish him good health and a splendid time during his retirement. Similarly, we warmly welcome Dr Mwazi as the NAB CEO and we look forward to tapping from his knowledge, skills and expertise in driving the agenda of the NAB to greater heights.

The 2018/19 reporting period will be remembered for the devastating drought that was experienced across Namibia during the growing period between September and March. The poor rainfall significantly reduced the rainfed grains production for the country, with almost zero yields obtained. The biggest fear in the agronomic industry is the unpredictable outcomes that may arise in the upcoming cropping season if insufficient rainfall continues. Therefore, the importance of planning that is associated with climate change and climate variability adaptation mechanisms can no longer be overlooked if we are to be resilient to the hardships experienced as a result of insufficient rainfall. However, despite the challenges due to the prevailing climate variability currently experienced in the country, we need to be resilient and to persevere through the tough times. This requires the transformation of the industry towards more tangible focussed outcomes.

Mr Michael Nyambo

Board Chairperson



For us to transform the agronomic and horticultural market development, organised farming is vital in ensuring that producers obtain the desired yields. Organised agriculture is possible; however, it requires all industry players such as producers, banking institutions, input suppliers (seeds, fertilizers, market researchers, etc.), electricity and water suppliers and many more, to form synergies that will contribute towards driving the ultimate goal of obtaining the desired yields. This will ultimately work towards maintaining food security.

industry players such as producers, banking institutions, input suppliers (seeds, fertilizers, market researchers, etc.), electricity and water suppliers and many more, to form synergies that will contribute towards driving the ultimate goal of obtaining the desired yields. This will ultimately work towards maintaining food security.

During the period under review, the NAB also developed a five-year Strategic Plan (2019/2020–2023/24) which is ready for implementation from the next financial year. The plan was drafted in consultation with various stakeholders in the agronomic and horticulture industry countrywide. The Strategic Plan will ensure that there are clear guidelines for all regulatory functions to be effectively executed by the NAB.

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The year under review has also challenged Namibian producers to improve food security in the country. This will require a transformation in exploring opportunities in domestic as well as the global markets in order to capitalise on the available potential. Therefore, there is a need for a revolution in the way we farm, grow and operate within the supply chain and the subsequent adaptation towards organised agriculture. We must simply find ways to do more with less, by increasing yields and quality thereof, optimising the use of scarce resources such as water and energy as well as further increasing food safety and traceability.

I therefore, on behalf of the Board, would like to thank our various stakeholders for their continued support and commitment towards the development of the crop sector through compliance to various rules and regulations. We appreciate your efforts.

In conclusion, I would also like to thank my fellow board members, advisory committee's members, as well as the NAB management and staff members for their commitment, and I wish to also express my recognition of their dedication and hard work.



Michael Nyambo

Chairperson of the Board

A close-up photograph of a variety of fresh vegetables. In the foreground, there are several green cucumbers and a bunch of fresh cilantro. Behind them are clusters of ripe red cherry tomatoes and some larger green leafy vegetables like lettuce or kale. The colors are rich and saturated, suggesting a healthy and organic produce source.

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CEO'S REPORT

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The Chief Executive Officer's Summary

This annual report documents the achievements and successes of a workforce that remains dedicated to and focused on the core mandate of the Namibian Agronomic Board that is to "promote the agronomic industry and to facilitate production, processing, storage and marketing of controlled crop in Namibia".

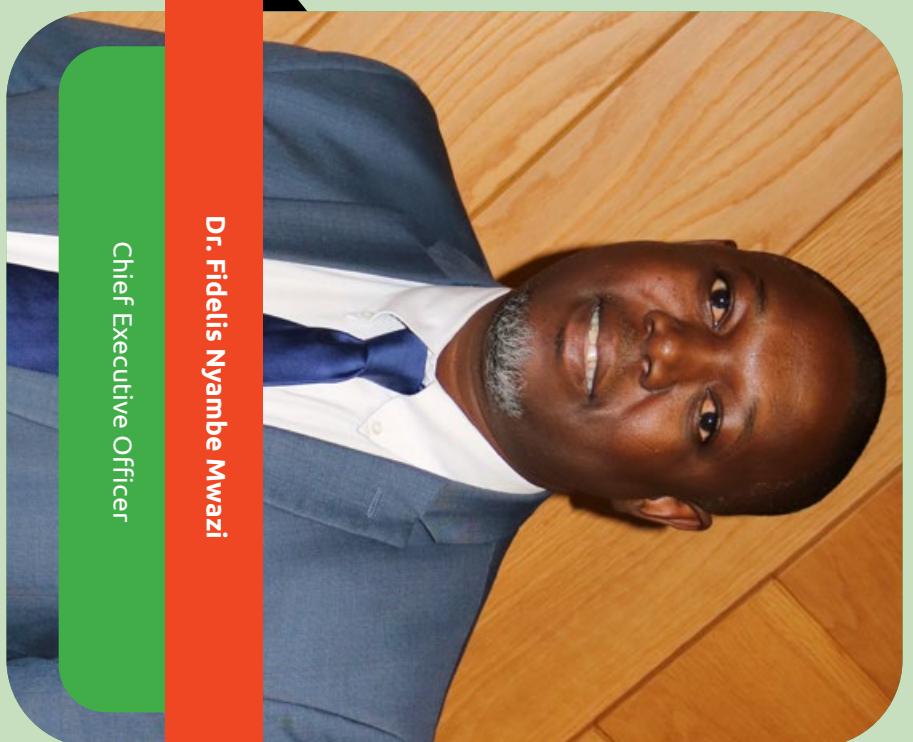
In August 2018, I took over the helm of the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB), as the Chief Executive Officer, bidding farewell to Mr Christof Brock, who had been head of the organisation for over 17 years and had held an impeccable track record in running the organisation over the years.

I would therefore like to extend my gratitude to the NAB Board for entrusting me with this challenging role and to the staff members for welcoming me into my new role at the tiller of the NAB leadership position. A one month overlap transitional strategy was initiated and agreed upon where the board requested the former CEO Mr Christof Brock to deliberate on an official handover to allow for a smooth transition of power and operations. The transitional handing over deliberation took place between 1 July 2018 and 31 July 2018. I am humbled indeed since such a transition allowed me to settle faster in the position and under both the governance and operational matters that needed my attention.

To accelerate the implementation for the mandate of the NAB, fundamental deliverables were agreed upon and they formed part of the foundation of the NAB Operations in my 100 days in office. They were referred to as low hanging fruits that were fundamental to the NAB in order to accelerate organisational performance. The key strategic issues that had to be dealt with first and foremost during my first 100 days in office were identified, and

Dr. Fidelis Nyambe Mwazi

Chief Executive Officer



dealt with, within six (6) months. These are namely: a) Regulatory/Framework, b) Stakeholder management, c) Performance management, d) Financial management, and e) Agronomy and horticulture market development. The above-mentioned strategic issues were grey areas that were identified and they required strategic intervention to build a strong foundation for improving NAB's performance and its contribution towards socio-economic development in Namibia. Thus the NAB's five years strategic plan for the period 2019/2020 to 2023/2024 was developed. The plan is a blueprint that identifies approaches that are implemented and adopted by the NAB, focusing on achieving the set strategic objectives. The plan was drafted in consultation with various stakeholders in the agronomic and horticulture industry countrywide.

During the financial year under review, the NAB focused efforts in working towards agronomy and horticulture market development's set outputs that are aligned to the strategic plan. The efforts undertaken were driven by market research and facilitation for import substitution and they were set to be achieved based on the Improved Market facilitation for the agronomy and horticulture industry as well as agronomy marketing development.

Another notable transformation in the period under review was the increase in Market Share Promotion (MSP) threshold from 44% to 47%. The 3% increase in horticulture MSP directly translate in monetary terms to about N\$20 million per annum worth of fresh produce to be accessed by local traders in the formal market. That is indeed a great achievement. The horticulture subsector during this period also performed relatively well as a result of increased local supply of formally traded horticulture fresh produce. The other changes noted are in grain production, whereby the overall wheat production indicated a slight increase to 7 508 tonnes from 6 863 tonnes recorded in the 2017/18 financial period, although this is still relatively less compared to the wheat production recorded during 2016/17. One of the major challenges affecting the decrease in wheat production is the warm winter conditions experienced at various production zones during the reporting period.

For the marketing period under review, the total dry land/rain fed white maize marketed was 23 823 tonnes, which is a major decrease from the previous marketing period which was 43 536 tonnes and this was owing primarily to the effects of drought as attributed to the effects of climate variability. However, there was a slight increase in white maize production under irrigation, which recorded 32 599 tonnes in comparison to 30 627 tonnes in the previous marketing period.

With regards to the import market of grains, pearl millet (mahangu) has indicated a considerable decrease of 36% on the quantity of pearl millet imported into the country compared to the 2017/18 period. This was mainly due to the harvest of 83 515 tonnes on pearl millet for the 2017/18 period as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), which was the highest ever recorded in the past 10 years. This means that the supply of pearl millet at household-level was sufficient and in some cases, producers reported having surplus available for formal markets. This is a notably positive improvement for the agronomy sector.

The common denominator affecting the low production in the agronomy sector is mainly influenced by the ongoing erratic climatic conditions experienced all over the country during this financial year, which immensely contributed to the overall production output in the subsector. It is therefore imperative that the NAB together with other industry players collectively look into sustainable solutions that will assist our producers in adapting to climate change, and to also encourage them to invest resources as well as look into the possibility of exploring irrigation-based production targeting maximum yields.

On the administration level, for the period under review, the NAB also experienced notable transformation in administration, which includes the introduction of a more improved organisational performance system which was approved by the board and is due for implementation in the next financial year. The system is aimed at accelerating the NAB's performance through the provision of regulatory services and several other outputs are

expected to be obtained as outlined in the NAB's Annual Management Plan. The management plan was also introduced as an ongoing development that will assist management and the NAB board in effectively monitoring the progress made at operational level. Furthermore, the system is expected to be completed based on a quarterly timeline, and will, therefore, require all NAB staff to sign performance contracts. Other notable changes experienced have been improved financial management systems models that were introduced as well as improved ICT infrastructure and usage.

As done in the previous years, the NAB continued to recognise producers, processors and millers that have excelled exceptionally on practicing innovative scientific methods, good risk diversification, labour relations and the maintenance of community involvement. This year was no exception as the NAB hosted five NAB awards events. As part of an integration strategy for the next financial year, the five awards will be grouped into two main award events only, namely Horticultural awards and the Agronomy awards. The nature of the functions of the NAB requires continuous research in order to make informed decisions. Therefore, the NAB has committed itself to various research projects such as cowpeas research, the production cost study for horticultural products, the sesame seeds value chain study, the production input cost model for mahangu, white maize, wheat and so forth.

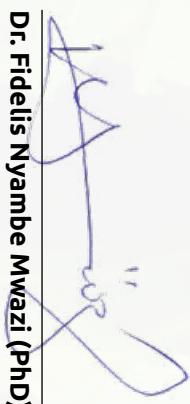
It is the NAB's prerogative to maintain prudent financial management and for the year under review, the total financial expenditure was N\$16,195,809 which was funded from the levies and fees amount of N\$84,374,955 that was collected during the 2017/18 financial year. The remaining amount was used to fund the NAB's regulatory implementing agents and also as an investment into the NAB reserve account in accordance with the directive of the Hon Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry as follows: NAB reserve fund (N\$3,644,057), funding for special activities and projects for the unions and associations such as NAU, NNFU, NAHOP, POPA and NAFTP (N\$4,048,952) as well as budgetary support to AMTA (N\$45,285,823) and AgriBusDev (N\$15,203,14) respectively. However, it is anticipated that in the future all

regulatory functions will be implemented by the NAB and financial resources may not be distributed to agents after the re-integration of functions from AMTA back to the NAB.

The levies and fees amount collected in the 2018/19 financial year amounted to N\$91,194,255 and it will be used to fund the 2019/20 financial expenditure budget. This includes funding of administrative and regulatory functions for agronomy and horticulture market development in Namibia as per the Agronomic Industry Act, 20 of 1992.

It is therefore the aspiration of the NAB to continually commit itself to serving the Namibian nation in its capacity as a regulatory body as well as working towards ensuring that the NAB becomes "A world-class regulator of a vibrant, diversified and sustainable crop industry."

A word of thanks goes to the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the board as well as the board members for maintaining good governance and for providing direction during the year under review. Last but not least, my heartfelt thank you goes out to all NAB staff for their hard work and dedication during the period under review.



Dr. Fidelis Nyambe Mwazi (PhD)
Chief Executive Officer



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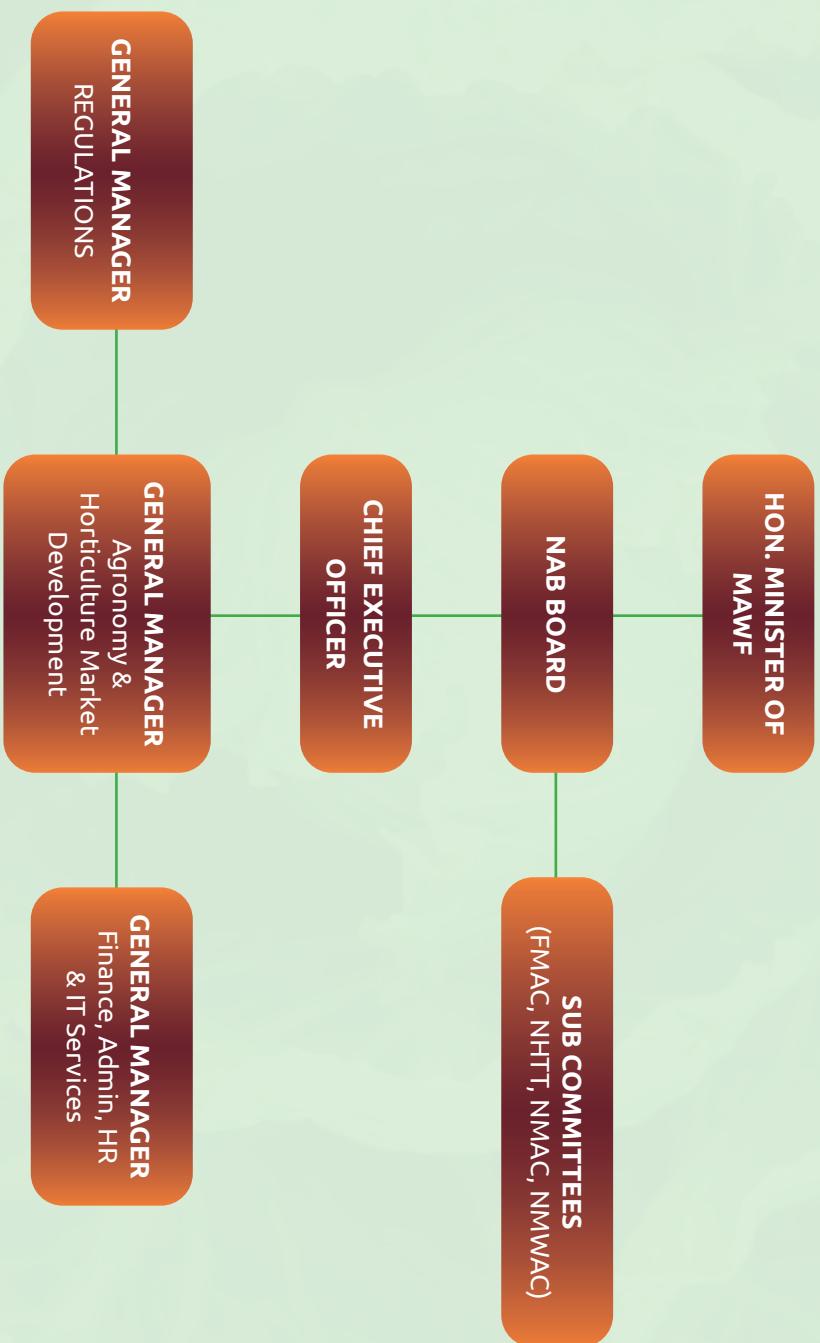
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

YEAR 3

4.1 Governance structure

The Namibian Agronomic Board came into existence on 1 April 1985, as a statutory body created in terms of the Agronomic Industry Proclamation (AG 11 and 12) of 1985 and it was later replaced by the Agronomic Industry Act, Act 20 of 1992.

The NAB's governance structure as outlined in the framework.



4.2 NAB board members

The board members are appointed as per section 4 (1) of the Agronomic Industry Act, Act 20 of 1992.



The current board members are appointed for a period of three years, starting on June 2017 to June 2020.

4.3 NAB Board advisors

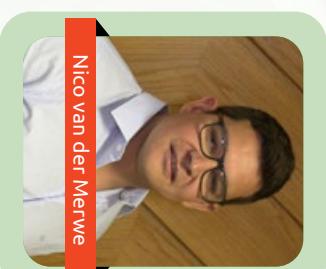
The advisors are appointed as per section 4 (4) of the Agronomic Act that allows the board to appoint three non-voting advisors for a period of 3 years.



Ian Collard



Sheehamandje Lipinge



Nico van der Merwe

4.4 Advisory committees

The establishment of advisory committees is in accordance with Section 12 (1) (a) of the Agronomic Industry Act (Act 20 of 1992). The committees are as follows;

4.4.1 Financial Management Advisory Committee (FMAC)

Advises the board on matters relating to the Financial reporting process, internal financial control audits, financial risks and other financial matters. Furthermore, the FMAC advises the board on human resource, ICT, financials and corporate governance matters.

The following persons served on the FMAC:

Dr Marina Muller	Chairperson
Mr Ian Collard	Deputy Chairperson
Ms Josephine Fugre	Board Member
Mr Jason Emvula	Board Member
Mr Leon Nel	Board Member
Mr Niek Tromp	Board Member
Mr Michael Iyambo	NAB Chair: Ex-officio

4.4.3 National Mahangu advisory committee (NMAC)

Advises the board on policy and regulatory issues pertaining to regulatory development and market facilitation impacting the production, processing, storage and marketing of Mahangu (pear millet) in Namibia.

The following persons served on NMAC:

Mr Jason Emvula	(Chairperson)
Ms Ferdina Inkono	(Board Member)
Mr Lucas Mbangu	(Board Member)
Ms Wilhelmina Handunge	(Board Member)
Mr Michael Iyambo	(Ex-Officio)

4.4.2 National Horticulture Task Team (NHTT)

Advises the board on policy and regulatory issues pertaining to regulatory development and market facilitation impacting the horticulture industry in Namibia, including the production, processing, storage and marketing of all gazetted controlled horticulture products. And the overall supply chain.

The following persons served on NHTT:

Mr Nico van der Merwe	(Chairperson and Advisor)
Mr Leon Nel	(Board Member)
Mr Tarsicius Shingundu	(Board Member)
Ms Elinah Kalundu	(Board Member)
Mr Ludie Kolver	(Board Member)
Ms Joycelyn Kangotue	(Board Member)
Mr Michael Iyambo	(Ex-Officio)

4.4.4 National Maize and Wheat Advisory Committee (NMWAC)

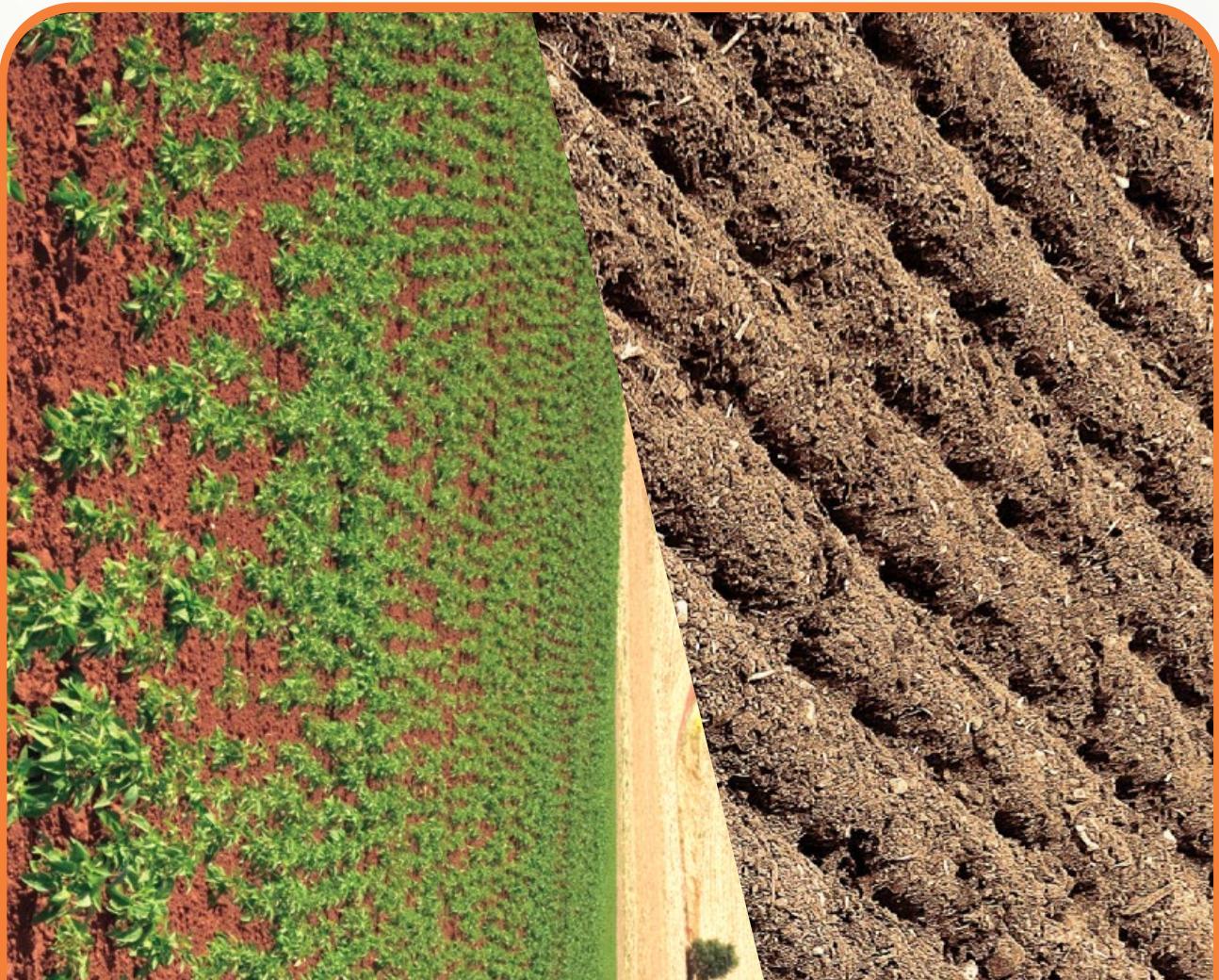
Advises the board on policy and regulatory issues pertaining to regulatory development and market facilitation impacting the production, processing, storage and marketing wheat and white maize in Namibia.

The following persons served on NMWAC;

Mr Hubertus Hamm	(Chairperson)
Ms Wilhelmina Handunge	(Board Member)
Ms Ferdina Inkono	(Board Member)
Mr Ian Collard	(Board Advisor)
Mr Michael Iyambo	(Ex-Officio)

4.4.5 External Organisations Represented in the Commodity Advisory Committees:

APA:	Agronomy Producers Association
MAWF:	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
NAU:	Namibia Agricultural Union
NAHOP:	Namibia Association of Horticulture Producers
NATFP:	Namibia Association of Traders in Fresh Produce
NGPA:	Namibia Grain Processors Association
NMPA:	Namibia Mahangu Processors Association
NNFU:	Namibia National Farmers Union
POPA:	Potato and Onion Producers Association
NGGA:	Namibia Grape Growers Association
NOA:	Namibia Organic Association







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FUNCTIONS

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5.1 Functions of the NAB

The NAB is tasked to do the following functions as per the Agronomic Industry Act, Act No. 20 of 1992:

- 5.1.1 to carry out research in the improvement of production, preservation, preparation, processing, storage and or marketing of agronomic and horticultural crops;
 - 5.1.2 to engage in activities that will foster and improve the market for agronomic and horticulture crops (controlled products) in Namibia or elsewhere;
 - 5.1.3 to establish an information service for the agronomic and horticulture industry in Namibia with a view to providing information, guidance and advice to producers and traders of agronomic and horticulture products (controlled) and other interested parties;
 - 5.1.4 to co-operate with any other body involved in the marketing and distribution of controlled products; and prohibit the importation into or exportation from Namibia, of a controlled product except by the board or a holder of a permit issued by the board and in accordance with the conditions specified in the permit;
 - 5.1.5 to register any person on application in the prescribed form, as a producer and trader of any agronomic and horticulture crops (controlled products) in Namibia;
 - 5.1.6 to require any person engaged in the production, marketing, preparation, processing, preservation or storage of a controlled product-
 - to keep specified records with respect to the product; and furnish the board with specified information or returns in a specified manner and at specified times;
 - 5.1.8 to prohibit the producer of a controlled product from selling, importing or exporting that product except:
 - after due registration with the board from the prohibition;
- or through the agency of the board or of specified persons; or in accordance with the terms of exemption by the board from prohibition; or in such quantities, or for such purpose, or at such times as the board may direct; or in accordance with the terms of a permit issued under paragraph (O) of this subsection; or in accordance with any other conditions and for the purposes specified by the board;
 - 5.1.9 to issue permits with respect to the sale, importation or exportation of a controlled product;
 - 5.1.10 to prohibit any person from erecting or operating a factory, or refrigeration plant or processing plant for the purposes of producing, processing or storing a controlled product except with the written approval of and in accordance with conditions determined by the board, or any exemption from the prohibition by the board;
 - 5.1.11 to buy a controlled product as such price as the minister may approve, and to treat, classify, pack, store, process, insure, advertise or convey in an unprocessed or semi-processed form and to sell the controlled product, or to withhold the product from the market;
 - 5.1.12 to undertake the marketing or distribution for sale of a controlled product or to act as an agent for the purposes of receipt, conveyance, processing, classification or sale of that product;
 - 5.1.13 to search the premises in order to ascertain whether a controlled product is present on the premises;
 - 5.1.14 to inspect or cause to be inspected any controlled products found on the premises and demand such information from the person in charge of the premises as is necessary to establish compliance with the provisions of this Act;



5.1.15 to take samples of a controlled product found on the premises for purposes of analysis, classification, or grading;

5.1.16 to examine any book, document or record found on the premises which in the inspector's opinion may contain information relating to a controlled product, to take copies or extracts therefrom, and demand from the person in charge an explanation of any entry therein;

5.1.17 to grade, classify, pack, mark, re-grade, reclassify or re-pack in accordance with the provisions of the Act, a controlled product found on the premises, or require the person in charge to grade, classify, pack or mark the controlled product accordingly; and

5.1.18 to collect the import, producer and trader levies.







06

AGRONOMY

MANAGEMENT

6.1 WHITE MAIZE

White maize is one of the controlled grains in Namibia that is planted under irrigation as well as rain-fed conditions. Together with mahangu, it forms the main staple food.

Being a controlled crop, the production processes of white maize are closely monitored in order to effectively implement and facilitate the marketing process by way of a marketing agreement and a price formula.

The irrigation production areas are the government projects along the Kavango River as well as the projects in the Omusati Region,

Table 1: White maize planted between December 2017 and January 2018 and the harvest of those plantings marketed as from May 2018 to November 2018 in the main marketing season

Production areas	Rain-fed		Irrigation		Total volume marketed (t)
	Planted (ha)	Marketed (t)	Planted (ha)	Marketed (t)	
Zambezi Region	Dec 2017 - Jan 2018	May 2018 - Dec 2018	Nov 2017 - Jan 2018	May 2018 - Jan 2019	
Central and eastern areas	9 011	5 406	0	0	5 406
Hardap Irrigation and environs	1 552	3 316	346	3 963	7 279
Maize Triangle and environs (karst area)	0	0	358	3 146	3 146
Irrigation Projects (Kavango and Omusati Regions)	6 134	15 101	1 392	14 848	29 949
Total	16 697	23 823	4 085	32 599	56 422

Table 2: White maize total hectares planted and total volumes marketed

Main harvest: 2018	Rain-fed	Irrigation	Total
Total hectares planted: December 2017 - January 2018 (Second harvest ha not included)	16 697	4 085	20 782
Total volumes marketed: May 2018 - December 2018	23 823	32 599	56 422

the Hardap Irrigation Project and Stampriet area; the eastern production areas of Summerdown and Hochfeld and the Maize Triangle that is formed by Otavi, Tsumeb and Grootfontein.

The rain-fed production areas are mainly in the Maize Triangle, the Zambezi Region and the eastern production areas in Summerdown and Hochfeld.

Under rain-fed conditions, a total of 16 697 hectares and under irrigation, 4 085 hectares were planted. The marketed harvest for dry-land was 23 823 tonnes and for irrigation, 32 599 tonnes. The total marketed white maize production for the country was 56 422 tonnes.

Note: The white maize production and marketing season does not coincide with the NAB financial year and therefore, with the reporting period of this report. Although the above harvest resulted from the 2017/18 plantings, **the hectares indicated above were reported in the previous Annual Report.**



Figure 1 | White maize: Actual tonnage Irrigation versus Rainfed per area.

Various producers once again battled with the fall army worm which in the previous year caused serious damage to harvests. Early detection and effective chemical administration paid off and resulted in fairly good harvests.

Table 3: *Historic hectares planted for the main harvesting (closed-border) period and second harvest: Financial year*

Financial year (1 April until 31 March the following year)	White maize planted (ha): Planted from Nov/Dec until Jan/ Feb the following year			
	Rain-fed Main harvest: (ha) *	Irrigation Main harvest: (ha)	Irrigation Second harvest of pre- vious year: (ha)	Total area planted (ha)
2005 – 2006	8 223	3 699	660	12 582
2006 – 2007	8 664	3 867	815	13 346
2007 – 2008	8 750	2 981	337	12 068
2008 – 2009	7 476	3 708	116	11 300
2009 – 2010	9 697	3 190	139	12 500
2010 – 2011	11 139	4 656	45	15 840
2011 – 2012	9 914	3 981	-	13 895
2012 - 2013	10 275	3 881	154	14 310
2013 – 2014	9 374	4 421	222	14 017
2014 – 2015	8 209	4 168	251	12 628
2015- 2016	10 451	4 004	0	14 455
2016- 2017	6 173	5 038	214	14 514
2017- 2018	9 895	4 405	491	14 791
2018- 2019	16 697	4 085	320	21 102

* Excludes hectares planted on small-scale farms in Zambezi region

*Includes the production of the small-scale farmers in the Zambezi Region
 **Includes 1 344 tonnes WM harvested and exported (not marketed locally)

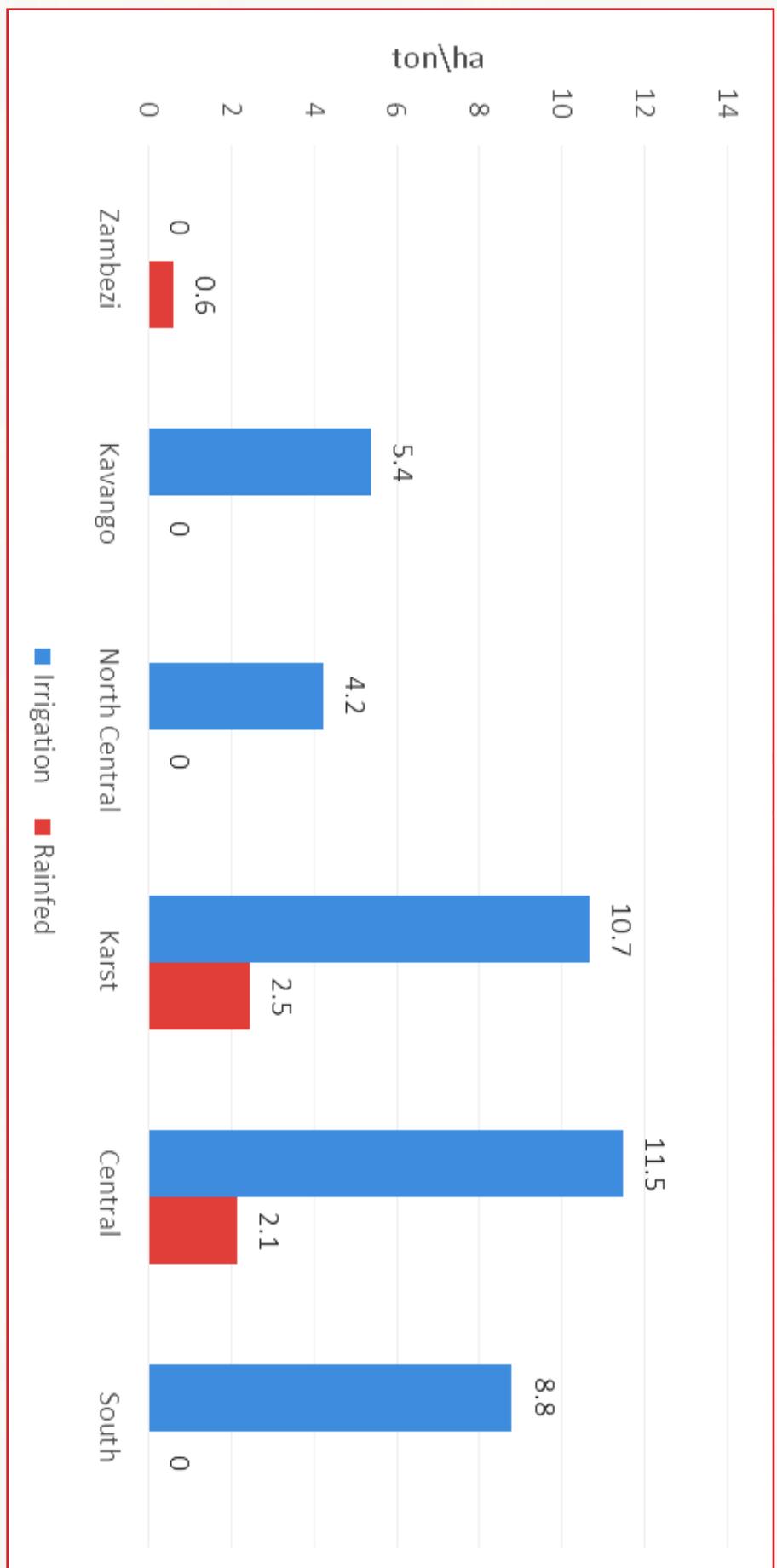


Figure 2 | White maize: Average yield per ah per area.

Table 4: Historic marketed production within the financial year: Closed-border and second harvesting periods

Financial year (1 April until 31 March the following year)	White maize marketed (t): Harvested and marketed from May until August 2019			
	Rain-fed Main harvest (t) *	Irrigation Main harvest (t)	Irrigation (Second harvest of previous year) (t)	Total marketed (t)
2005 - 2006	16 622	22 601	5 14 2	44 365
2006 - 2007	24 931	23 619	4 746	53 296
2007 - 2008	14 530	27 605	2 507	44 642
2008 - 2009	** 22 954	25 883	1 651	** 51 832
2009 - 2010	23 728	24 103	1 735	49 566
2010 - 2011	20 045	27 414	502	47 961
2011 - 2012	36 528	26 700	225	63 228
2012 - 2013	36 725	35 712	-	72 438
2013 - 2014	5 474	33 553	1 556	40 583
2014 - 2015	36 244	35 201	2 012	73 457
2015 - 2016	6 100	32 800	0	38 900
2016 - 2017	10 452	31 566	1 930	43 948
2017 - 2018	43 536	30 627	2 497	76 660
2018 - 2019	23 823	32 599	1 598	58 020

*Includes the production of the small-scale farmers in the Zambezi Region
**Includes 1 344 tonnes WY harvested and exported (not marketed locally)

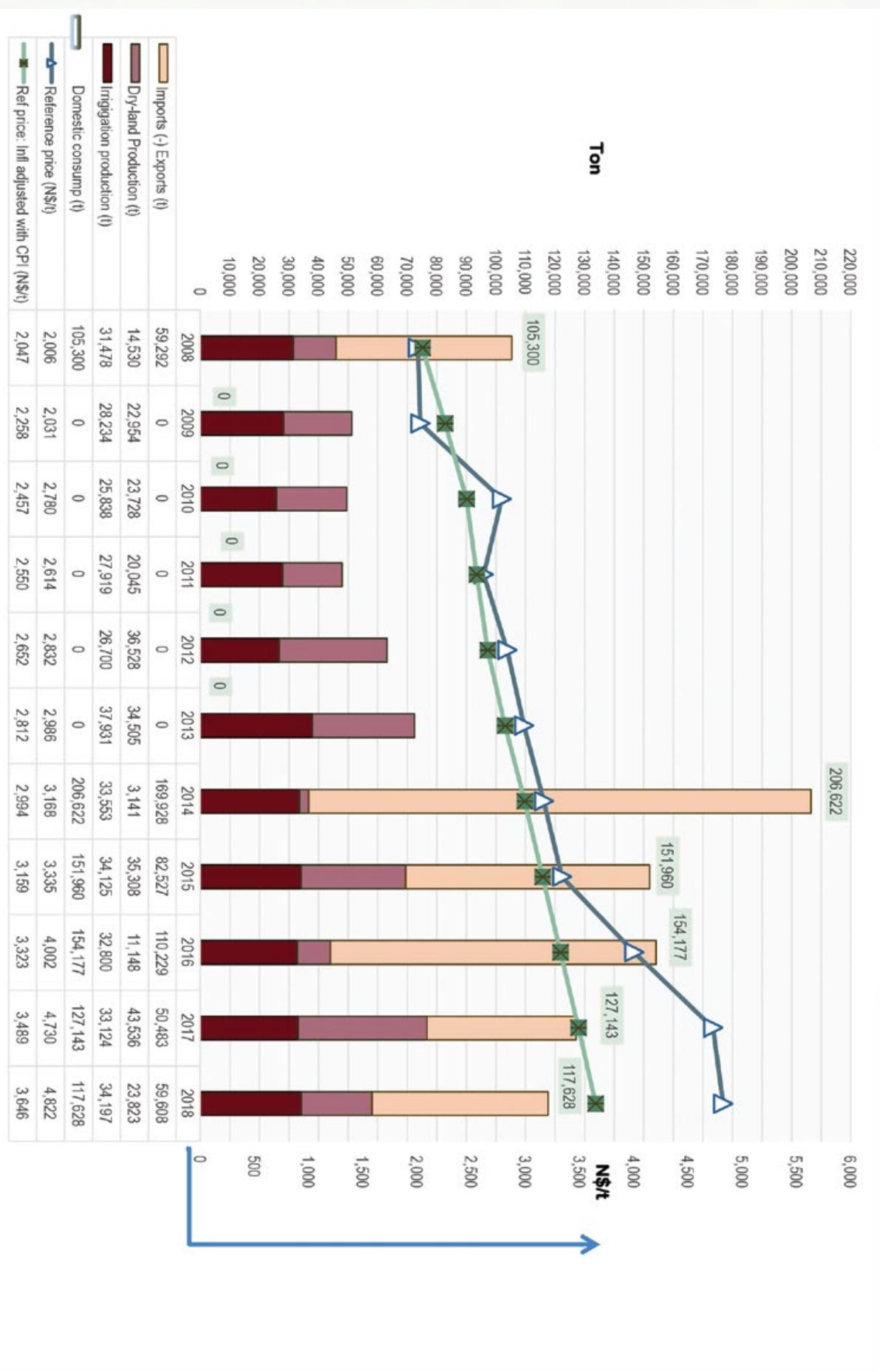


Figure 3 | White maize: Local production; import/export; domestic consumption and annual price against inflation

In terms of the mutually agreed white maize marketing mechanism, the Namibian borders close on 1 May each year, the commencement of the maize marketing period. If the domestic harvest is not ready for harvesting and marketing by the beginning of May, only restricted and controlled imports are allowed until the bulk of the domestic harvest becomes available.

This marketing period concluded on 6 November 2018 when the local harvest was bought and partially milled.

The white maize price is based on the South African Futures Exchange (SAFEX) and calculated on a SAFEX 5-year average. An inward transport differential calculated ex Bloemhof, to Randfontein (the location of SAFEX) is subtracted from the 5-year average and the outward transport differential is added to calculate the domestic minimum guaranteed price of N\$ 4 683/tonne landed at a milling location south of Otjiwarongo, or N\$ 4 822/tonne landed at a milling location north of Otjiwarongo.

Table 5: Local production, imports, exports, total consumption and prices within the financial year

Financial year	Local marketed production (t)	Grain imports (t)	Grain exports (t)	Meal exports (t)*	Meal equivalent of grain (t)*	Net domestic consumption (t)	Floor prices (N\$/t) **
2008-2009	51 832	111 714	3 150	35 078	31 571	128 825	2 030.93
2009-2010	49 566	83 903	230	13 678	12 311	120 928	2 780.49
2010-2011	47 964	81,111	0	6 309	5 679	123 393	2 614.00
2011-2012	63 228	55 305	72	2 192	1 973	116 488	2 831.37
2012-2013	72 436	105 742	0	11 124	10 012	168 168	2 998.00
2013-2014	36 694	170 234	0	340	306	206 622	3 169.00
2014-2015	69 433	82 527	0	0	0	151 960	3 302.00
2015-2016	38 900	120 650	0	0	0	159 559	* ***3 948.00
2016-2017	43 940	110 229	0	0	0	154 117	* ***5 304.00
2017-2018	76 660	50 483	0	0	0	127 143	* ***4 730
2018-2019	58 020	59 608	0	0	0	116 030	4 822

6.2 WHEAT

Being a winter crop, wheat can only be planted under irrigation. The main wheat production areas are the Hardap Irrigation Scheme at Mariental in the south, and the government irrigation projects next to the Okavango River. Small portions of wheat are also produced at irrigation farms in the Maize Triangle.

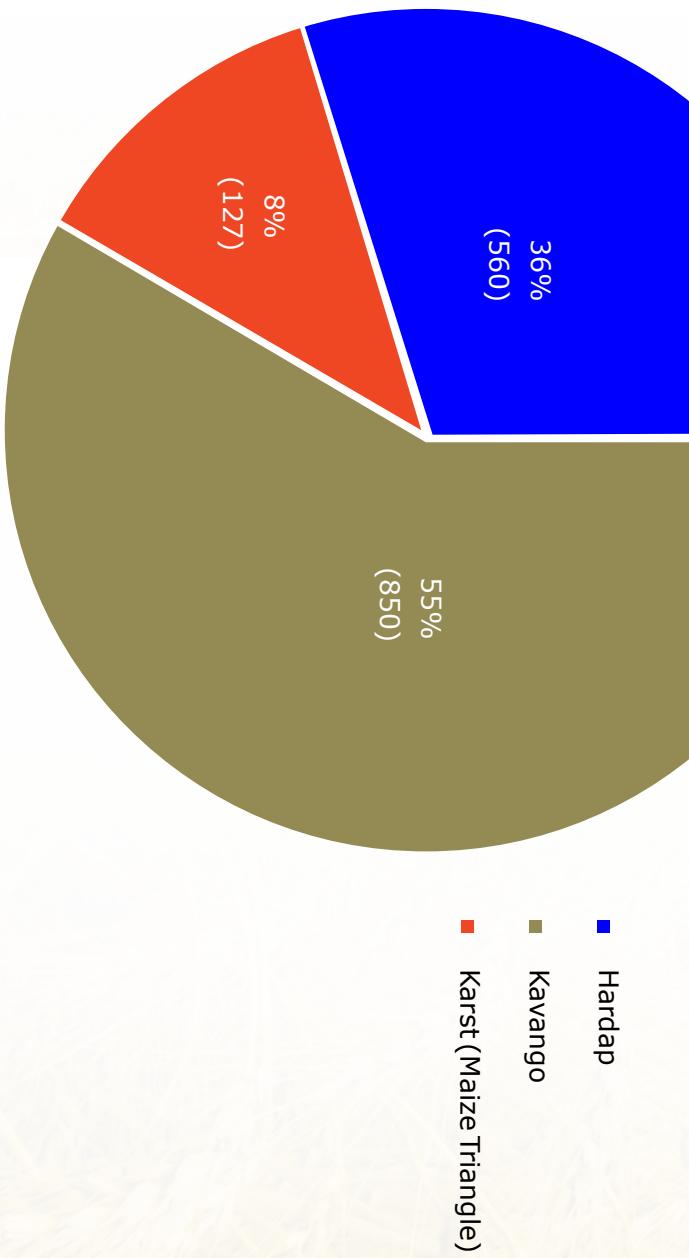
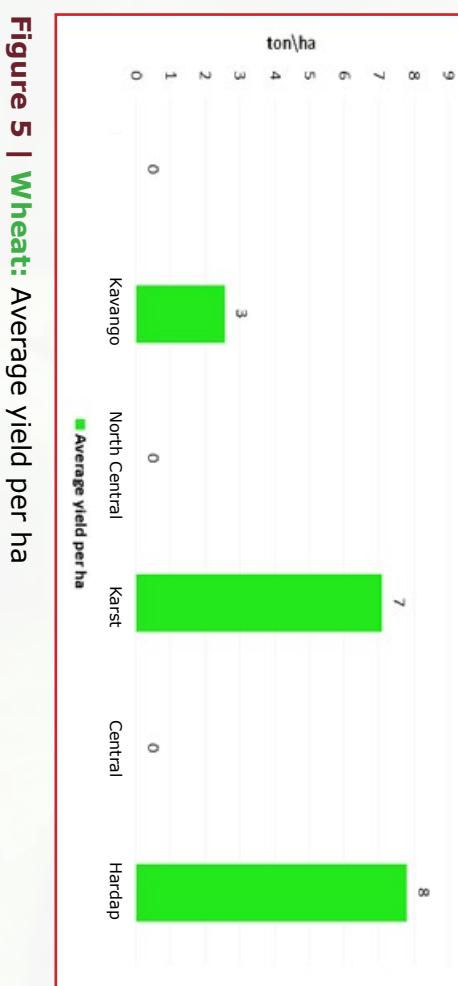


Figure 4 | Wheat: Hectares under production



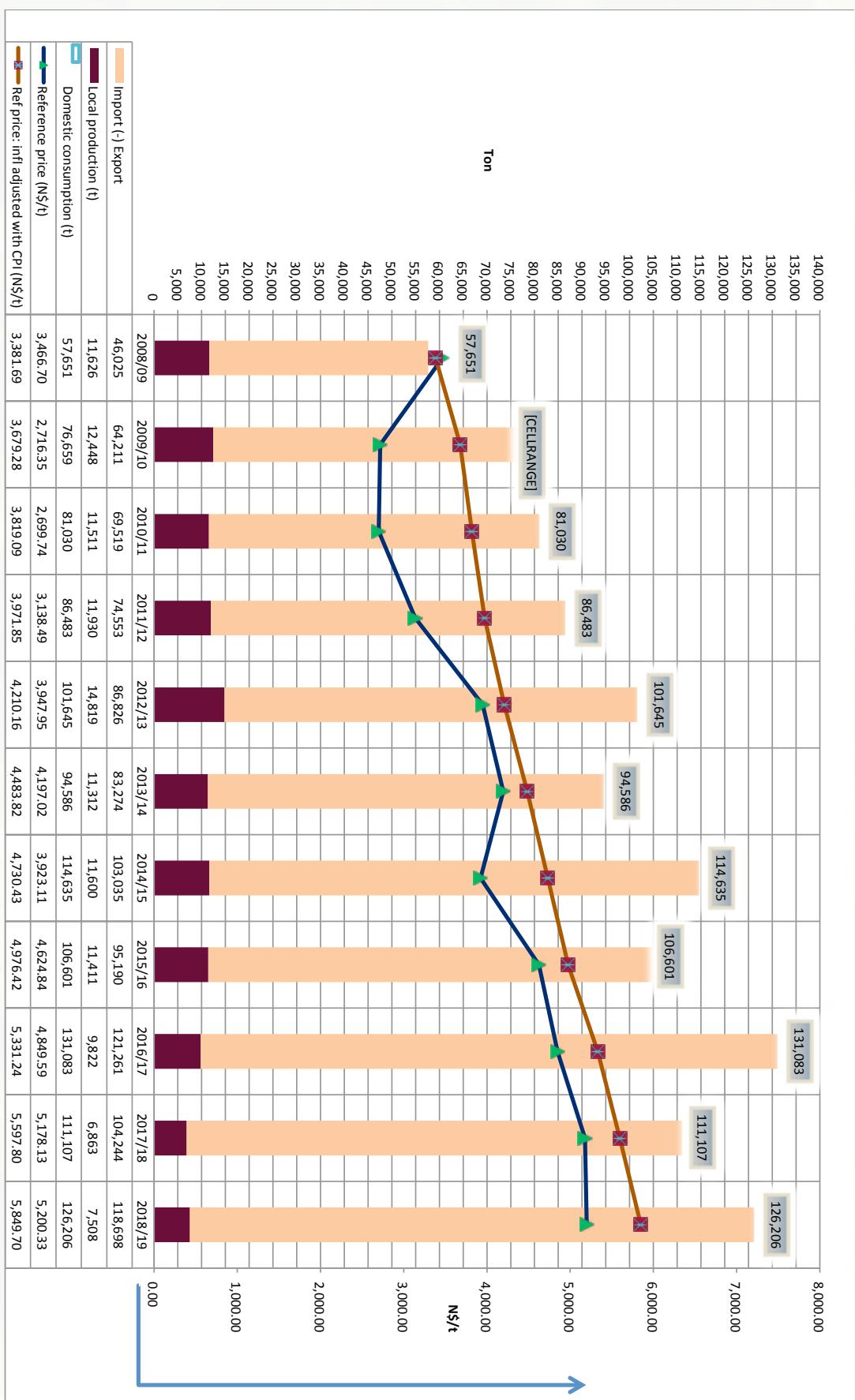


Figure 6 | Wheat: Local production; import/export and domestic grain consumption.

Table 6: Hectares planted, local production, producer prices, imports, exports and total consumption

Financial year	Area planted (ha)	Local production marketed (t)	Grain imports (t)* ^{**}	Flour exports (t)*	Flour exports in equivalent of grain (t)*	Net domestic consumption (t)	Floor price (N\$/t)
2009–2010	1 852	12 448	64 661	500	450	76 659	2 716.35
2010–2011	2 389	11 511	69 519	-	-	81 031	2 699.74
2011 - 2012	2 136	11 930	84 543	11 100	9 990	86 483	3 138.49
2012 - 2013	2 314	14 819	87 726	1 000	900	101 645	3 947.95
2013 - 2014	2 198	11 312	85 257	2 644	1 983	94 586	4 197.02
2014 - 2015	2 032	11 600	103 035	0	0	114 635	3 923.11
2015 - 2016	2 077	11 411	95 190	0	0	106 601	4 624.84
2016 - 2017	1 832	7 626	118 698	0	0	126 324	4 849.59
2017 - 2018	1 568	6 863	104 244	0	0	111 107	5 178.13
2018 – 2019	1 537	7 508	118 698	0	0	126 206	5 200.33

* Wheat flour exported: Exported tonnage of flour = approximately 25 % to equal tonnage of un-milled grain for the calculation of a realistic total consumption
 ** Import/export information (volumes) based on border receipts and permits issued. Imports via Walvis Bay only based on permits issued.

From the table above, it is clear that the domestic wheat consumption showed a drastic increase. The reason for that is a higher volume of wheat that was imported for the growing pasta industry.

The total wheat production of 7 508 tonnes urged the industry to look into the reasons for the decline in the local wheat production and if wheat should rather be de-regulated. Relative warm winter weather was one of the reasons identified but the industry decided to rather address the challenges than to deregulate the commodity.

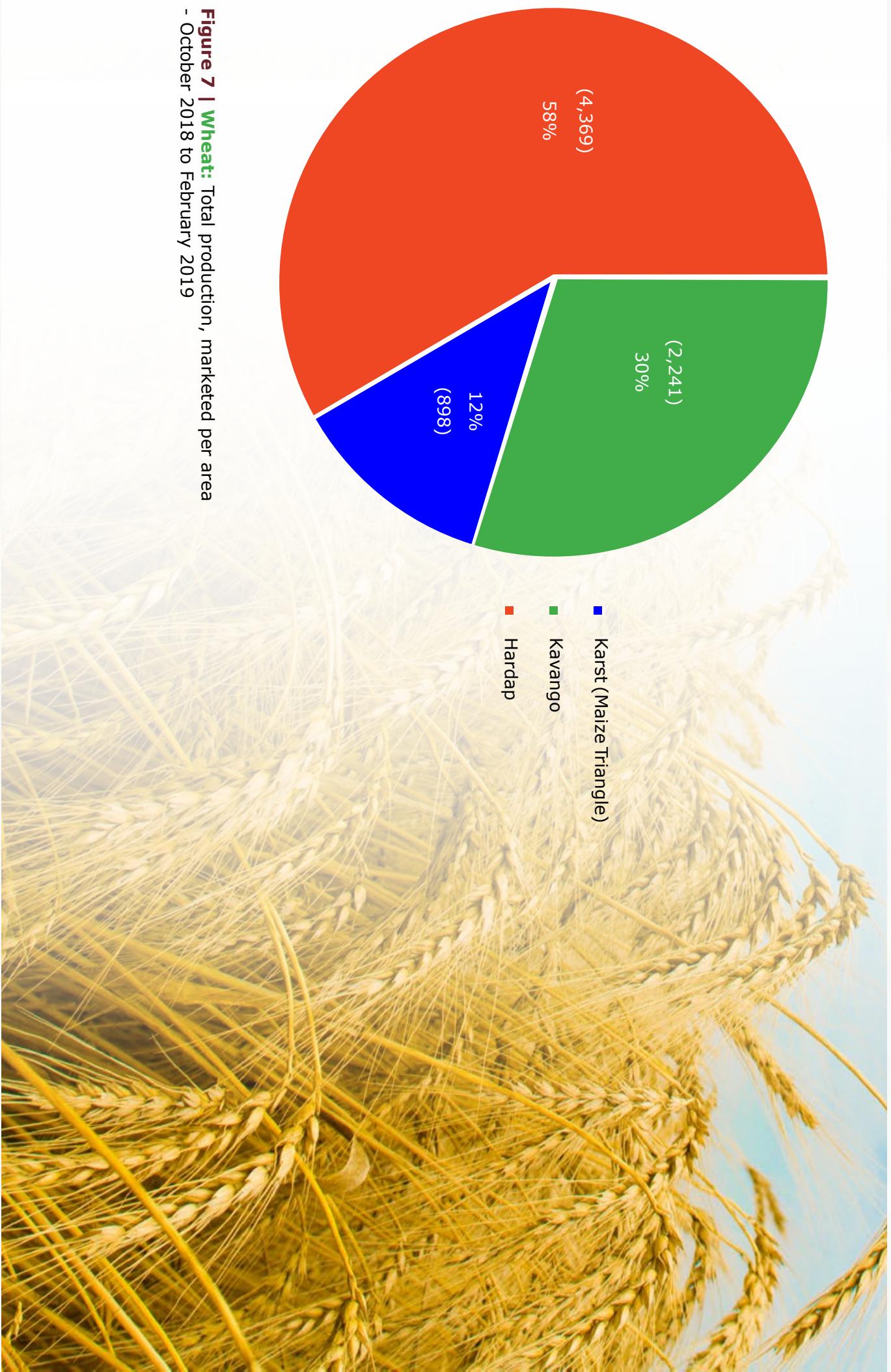


Figure 7 | Wheat: Total production, marketed per area
- October 2018 to February 2019

The wheat price is calculated as follows:

- SAFEX 5-year average or the average of the October SAFEX spot price, whichever is highest.
- 30% import parity ex South Africa and 70% import parity via Walvis Bay, landed in Windhoek.

Formula A:

1. 30% of the five-year average (adjusted for inflation) of the actual SAFEX spot price, plus the transport differential from Upington to Windhoek, and
2. 70% of the five-year average (adjusted for inflation) Hard Red Winter (HRW) import parity price from the United States of America and the Rand/US Dollar exchange rate, plus the transport via Walvis Bay to Windhoek.

Formula B:

In the first week of November each year, a price will be determined based on the following:

1. 30% of the average of the actual SAFEX spot price for October, plus the transport differential from Upington to Windhoek (as set out in formula A.1. above), and
2. 70% of the average HRW import parity price from the US and the Rand/US\$ exchange rate for October, plus the transport via Walvis Bay to Windhoek (as set out in formula B.1. above).

For 2018, the floor price for wheat was N\$ 5 200.33/tonne, calculated on formula A.

6.3 MAHANGU (PEARL MILLET)

and is adjusted annually by the NAB, on the 1st of October with real input cost and inflation.

Mahangu floor price

The Agreement regarding the mahangu marketing mechanism and the reference price formula is made between organised mahangu (pearl millet) producers and organised mahangu millers to safeguard an orderly marketing environment in order to stimulate additional production and marketing of mahangu.

Such agreement (in terms of principles and formulas – not in terms of absolute value of N\$) will continue indefinitely until either party gives notice to renegotiate this agreement, but this has to be at least 2 months before the mahangu planting season in any given year (end of October unless otherwise agreed by two [2] signatories of this agreement).

The floor price is based on production costs of mahangu per hectare

The mahangu producer floor price for 2019 is N\$5 609 per tonne. The production cost went up, compared to N\$5 223 per tonne for 2018, because of a slightly expensive NPK 2:3:2 (37) ZN fertilizers available in the market, and it carries about 33% of the total costs.

Mahangu import

During the period under review, there was a slight decrease in the quantity of mahangu imported, compared to the 2017/18 period. The quantity of mahangu imported has decreased by 36% compared to the previous period, as a result of the closed border period that allowed local farmers to sell their surplus marketable mahangu from the 2018 harvest. The table below is a summary of mahangu hectares planted, harvested and marketed locally, as well as imported mahangu.



Table 7: Summary of mahangu planted, harvested, imported, marketed locally and producer floor price

Financial Year	Estimated area planted (ha)*	Estimated production (t)*	Production marketed locally (t)**	Quantity locally bought by millers (t)**	Imports (t)**	Floor Price per tonne (N\$/t)
2006 – 2007	194,788	44,450	825	No data available	No data available	***N\$ 1,780
2007 – 2008	186,197	35,512	512	No data available	No data available	****N\$ 1,900
2008 – 2009	257,735	37,301	507	507	2,185	****N\$ 1,948
2009 – 2010	264,436	73,272	996	996	3,336	****N\$ 2,699
2010 – 2011	270,018	41,166	1,064	422	1,034	****N\$ 2,668
2011 – 2012	255,456	55,921	975	233	1,860	****N\$ 2,872
2012 – 2013	229,449	24,695	1,040	536	3,863	****N\$ 3,041
2013 – 2014	254,528	44,141	532	358	5,485	N\$ 3,504
2014 – 2015	219,020	15,302	750	264	3,332	N\$ 3,640
2015 – 2016	240,053	19,428	98	37	6,096	N\$ 3,475
2016 – 2017	268,359	57,644	1,584	84	5,541	N\$ 4,386
2017 – 2018	256,187	83,515	2,486	433	3,469	N\$ 5,400
2018 – 2019	144,111	9,277	1,979	1,236	931	N\$ 5,223

* Information received from the Crop Prospect and Food Security Situation Report, MAWF

** NAB/AWTA statistics

*** The same producer price as for white maize

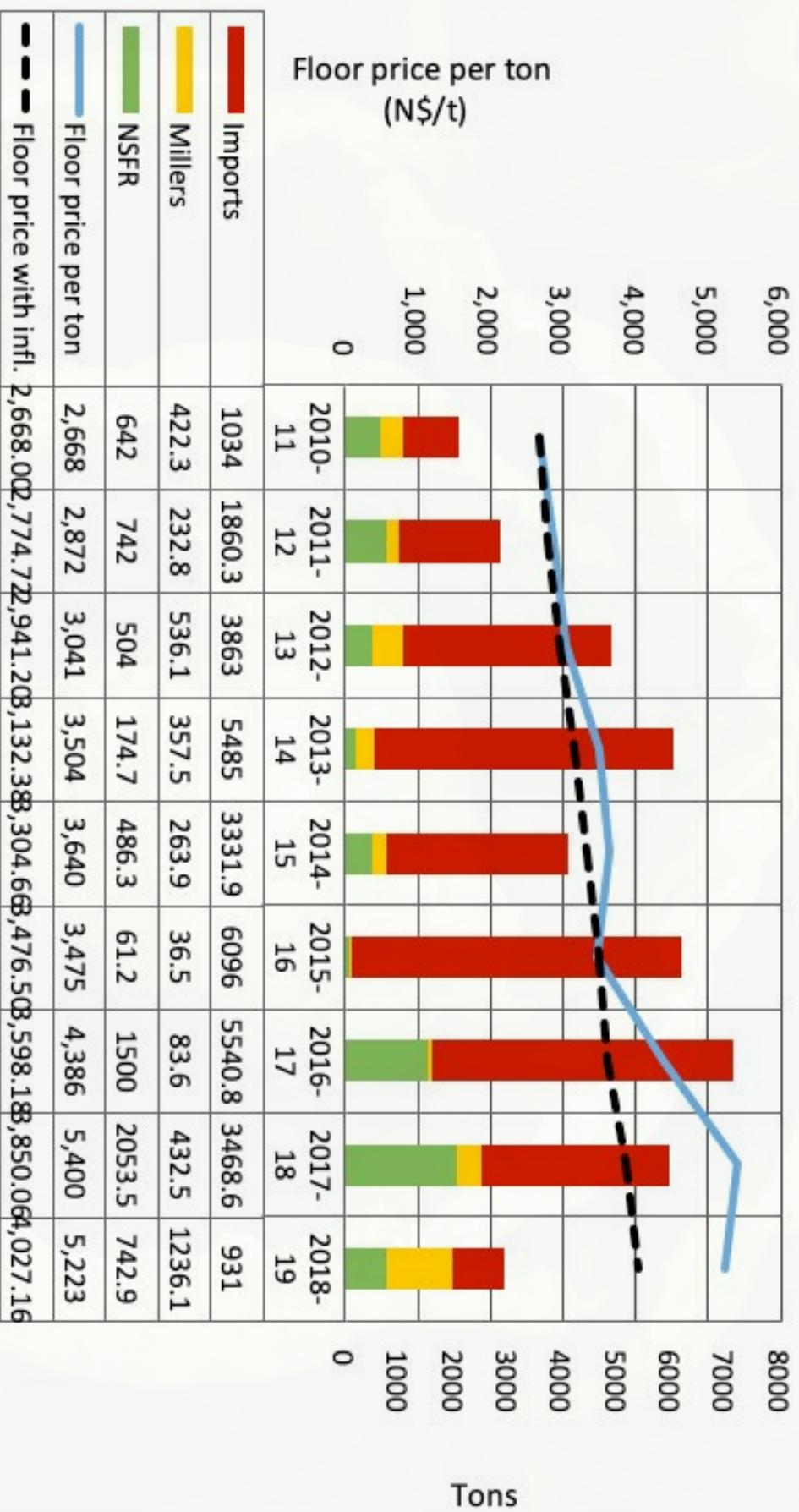


Figure 8 | Mahangu floor price, imports and local procurement

National Mahangu Consultative Forum (NMCF)

The annual NMCF was held on 7 August 2018 in Rundu for mahangu stakeholders to discuss issues pertaining to the production, marketing and processing of mahangu.

6.4 NAMIBIAN GRAIN PROCESSORS

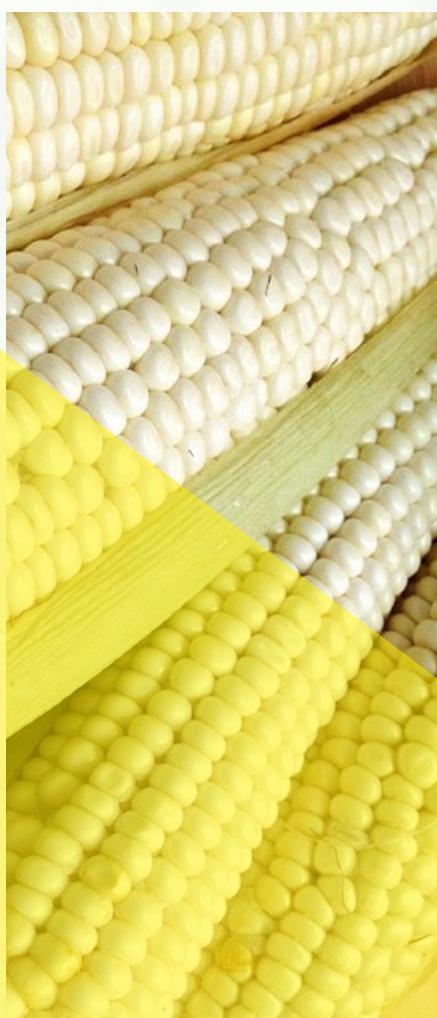
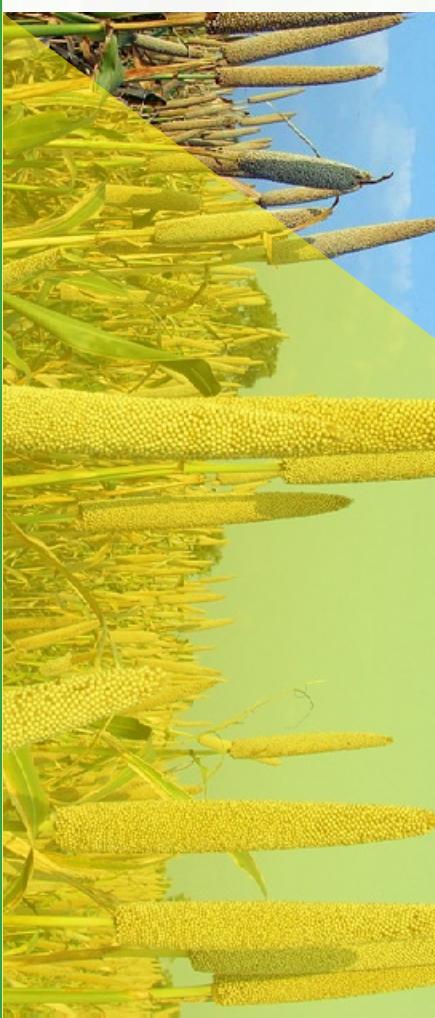
A total number of 24 grain processors were registered with the NAB and they are actively milling. These millers are spread all over the country.

Table 8: Number of Namibian grain processors.

Region	White maize	Wheat	Mahangu
//Karas	1	1	0
Kavango East	2	1	1
Kavango West	2	0	1
Khomas	2	2	2
Kunene	1	1	0
Omaheke	1	0	0
Ohangwena	1	0	3
Omusati	1	0	1
Oshana	1	0	5
Oshikoto	2	0	0
Otjizondjupa	4	1	1
Zambezi	2	0	0

During the period under review, only one processor milled all three grains (white maize, wheat and mahangu). Six of the processors milled both white maize and wheat, whilst four processors milled both white maize and mahangu.

Additionally, 9 processors milled white maize only and the remaining 6 milled mahangu only.





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HORTICULTURE

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7.1 HORTICULTURE

Overview of horticulture

The primary objective of horticulture development is to increase the local production and supply of horticulture fresh produce in Namibia. In response, the National Horticulture Development Initiative (NHDI) was established during 2002 by the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB), in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF). This was a strategic intervention in the development of Namibia's horticulture industry, which ultimately led to fresh fruit and vegetables being gazetted as controlled products during 2002, under Section 2 of the Agronomic Industry Act (Act 20 of 1992).

As detailed in the primary Market Share Promotion (MSP) performance in Figure 9 (excluding ad-hoc amnesty and exports by traders), the average market share of local produce was 36% percent during the MSP review period, Quarter 2 of 2018 to Quarter 1 of 2019. Although the average primary MSP was beneath the established MSP threshold of 47%, the overall performance of the horticulture industry during the current review period may still be considered satisfactory considering the above average MSP performance over the past five years.

During the 2018/2019 financial period, Namibia consumed 89,083 tonnes of horticulture fresh produce in the formal market, worth an estimated N\$658 million. Noteworthy is the increased local supply of formally traded horticulture fresh produce apart from an unsolicited reciprocal upsurge in imports tonnages. The comparative analysis (figure 2 and 3) displays an increase of 10 percent in local tonnages, and an 8.4% increase in local monetary value.

Horticulture market regulations

The Namibian Agronomic Board regulates the horticulture industry through the Market Share Promotion (MSP) scheme, which is implemented by AMTA as the agent of the NAB. In terms of the MSP, importers of fresh horticulture produce are required to source a minimum percentage of their products from Namibian producers, prior to qualifying for an import permit in a given quarter.

The initial MSP threshold was set at 5% in 2005, which increased to, and remained at 47% during the 2018/19 period. The MSP % that traders need to achieve is determined by the NAB through mutual industry consensus based on references for the availability of local produce as recommended by the National Horticulture Task Team (NHTT). The objective of the MSP is to create a more dynamic and favourable marketing environment. Traders are encouraged to engage producers through commissioning planting agreements to increase local sourcing. Producers are therefore motivated to increase production according to market demand, as the marketing risk is reduced.

Ultimately, by implementing the MSP, the investment in the Namibian agriculture sector is stimulated. The implementation of the MSP scheme is funded through horticulture levies. According to the Government Gazette of 31 December 2014, AMTA collects 1.4% levy on sales from local producers, 5% on horticulture imports, and 1.4% from traders as a general purchasing levy.

Impact of the market share promotion

Figure 9 shows the trend in monetary value of locally traded horticulture fresh produce versus imports, as well as the fixed MSP threshold versus actual MSP percentages obtained per quarter. It

is noteworthy that this figure is a pure graphical representation of the MSP performance inclusive of trader-to-trader secondary local purchases and concurrent to the import permit data evaluation periods.

The primary MSP obtained during the MSP reporting period for 2018/19 was 37% in Quarter 2 of 2018, 38% in Quarter 3 of 2018, 38% in Quarter 4 of 2018, and 31% in Quarter 1 of 2019, which yielded an average MSP percentage of 36%, and 11% below the established MSP threshold of 47%.

The above primary MSP performance displays a negative trend in terms of lower market share of locally produced fresh produce against the established threshold. However, on a positive note, the

average primary MSP % has been on an increasing trend over the past five reporting periods (29.5% average during 2014/2015; 27% average during 2015/2016; 31.5% average during 2016/2017; 34% average during 2017/2018; and 36% average during 2018/2019).

A noticeably significant downward movement in the primary MSP from Quarter 4 of 2018 (38%) to Quarter 1 of 2019 (31%) can be attributed to the unavailability of some high value fresh produce such as potatoes, cabbages, and carrots during the 2018/2019 December/January festive season. This situation has been addressed through the establishment of trader-producer dialogues to ensure earlier communication of festive holiday fresh produce demands in time to avoid repletion.

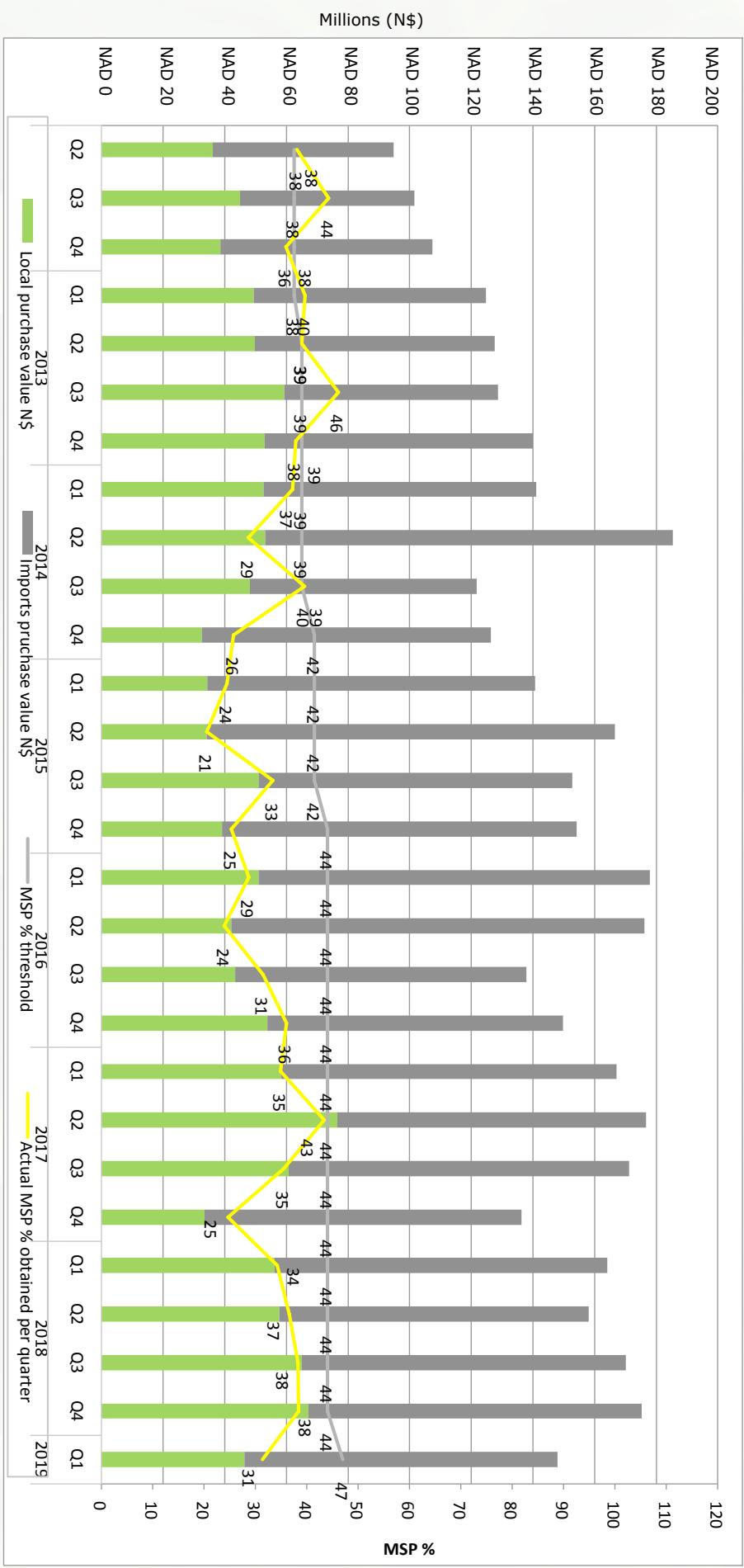


Figure 9 | Market Share Promotion (MSP) performance vs domestic formal market purchases and imports (Q2 2012 - Q1 2019)

When compared to the MSP% calculations of the past years, where the MSP performance was calculated inclusive of secondary purchases, ad-hoc amnesty and export by traders, this chart reflects a more appropriate market share of local products compared to imports.

Formal market tonnage and value (all horticulture-controlled products)

Figure 10 reports the local formal market purchases against imports in tonnages. During the 2018/19 financial year, 57,582 tonnes were imported (9% rise in imports compared to the previous year), while 31,501 tonnes were locally purchased (10% increase in local supply compared to the previous year). Despite the 9% increase in imports, the increase in local tonnage and value indicates a positive impact of the MSP scheme.

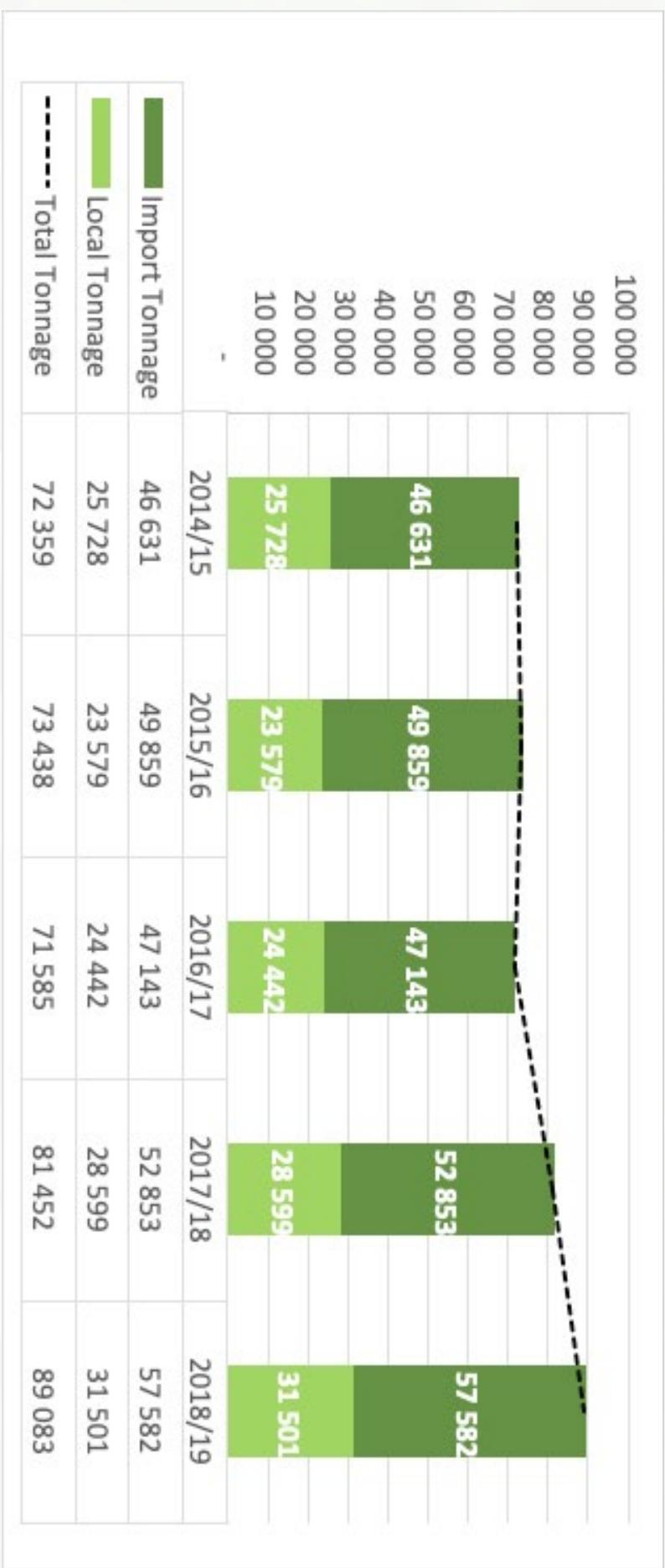


Figure 10 | Local formal market purchases vs imports in tonnages (2014 - 2019)

Figure 11 reports the local formal market purchases against imports in monetary values. During the 2018/2019 financial year, the total value for imports was N\$417.6 million (0.8 % decrease in imported value compared to the previous year), while the total value for local purchases was N\$240.2 million (8.4% increase in local supply value compared to the previous year).



Figure 11 | Local formal market purchases vs imports in value (2014 - 2019)

Top 20 Horticultural products

Table 10 and Figure 12 indicate the total horticulture produce consumed mostly in Namibia during the 2018/2019 financial period in the formal market of which 39 percent of the total consumption is potatoes.

Table 9: Total horticulture fresh produce traded in Namibia during the 2018/2019 financial period

RANK	PRODUCT NAME	LOCAL TONNAGE	IMPORT TONNAGE	TOTAL TONNAGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL TONNAGE
1	POTATOES	10 328	23427	33754	38
2	APPLES	-	8327	8327	9
3	ONIONS	4 254	2450	6704	8
4	BANANAS	-	5084	5084	6
5	TOMATOES	2 408	1831	4238	5
6	CARROTS	3 121	896	4017	5
7	ORANGES	283	3347	3630	4
8	ENGLISH CUCUMBERS	1 582	893	2476	3
9	CABBAGES	1 737	32	1770	2
10	GRAPES	416	998	1414	2
11	BUTTERNUTS	1 244	168	1412	2
12	PEPPERS	787	525	1312	1
13	LETTUCE	657	615	1272	1
14	PEARS	-	1 114	1114	1
15	AVOCADOS	-	891	891	1
16	SWEET POTATOES	424	450	874	1
17	BEETROOT	585	202	787	1
18	PUMPKINS	663	106	769	1
19	WATER MELONS	478	162	639	1
20	SPINACH	593	30	623	1
Total Other		1942	6033	7 976	9
Grand Total		31501	57582	89 083	100

Figure 12: illustrates that potatoes dominated trading in the formal market, taking up 38% of the total products traded. The next most traded crop which is at 29% below potatoes is apples at 9%. Onions were third at 8%.

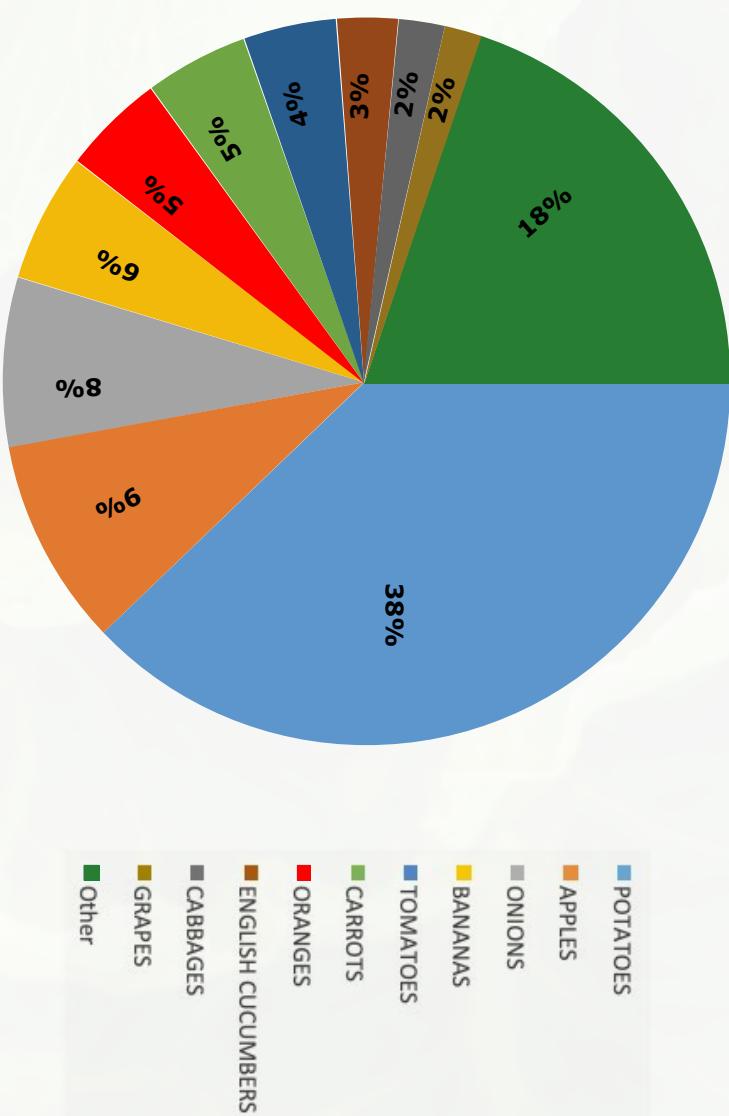


Figure 12 | Top 10 Horticulture products traded in the formal market (2018/19)

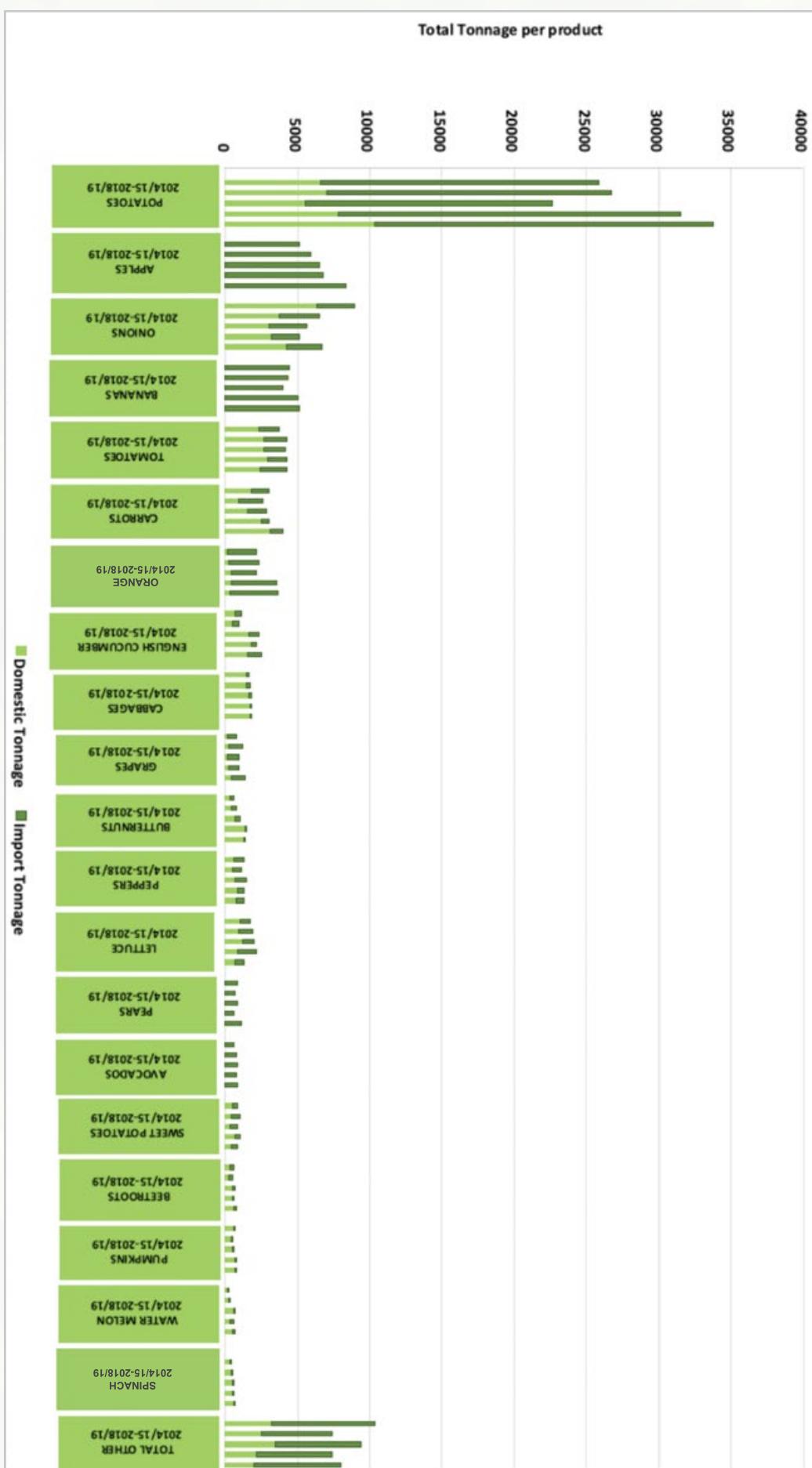


Figure 13 | Top 20 formally traded fresh produce: Domestic vs imported tonnage 2014/15 to 2018/19 Financial Year.

POTATOES



Figure 14 | Potatoes formal market tonnage and value (2014-2019)

The domestic production of potatoes (domestic consumed tonnage plus export tonnage) increased substantially from 8,299 tonnes in 2017/18 to 10,598 tonnes (27% increase) in 2018/19. This positive improvement in local production and supply of washed potatoes to the formal market is driven by the horticulture industry's efforts to become self-sufficient in potato production. However, a worrying factor is the dwindling domestic prices (domestic value N\$/tonne) that may negatively impact and discourage the industry's drive to increase local production.

In addition, Namibia imported 23 427 tonnes of washed potatoes during 2018/19 from South Africa, a positive decline of about 1% on potato imports over the previous financial period. On the contrary, exports to Angola continued on a downward trend with a mere 262 tonnes of unwashed and brushed potatoes recorded for exports to the previously flourishing export market.

ONION

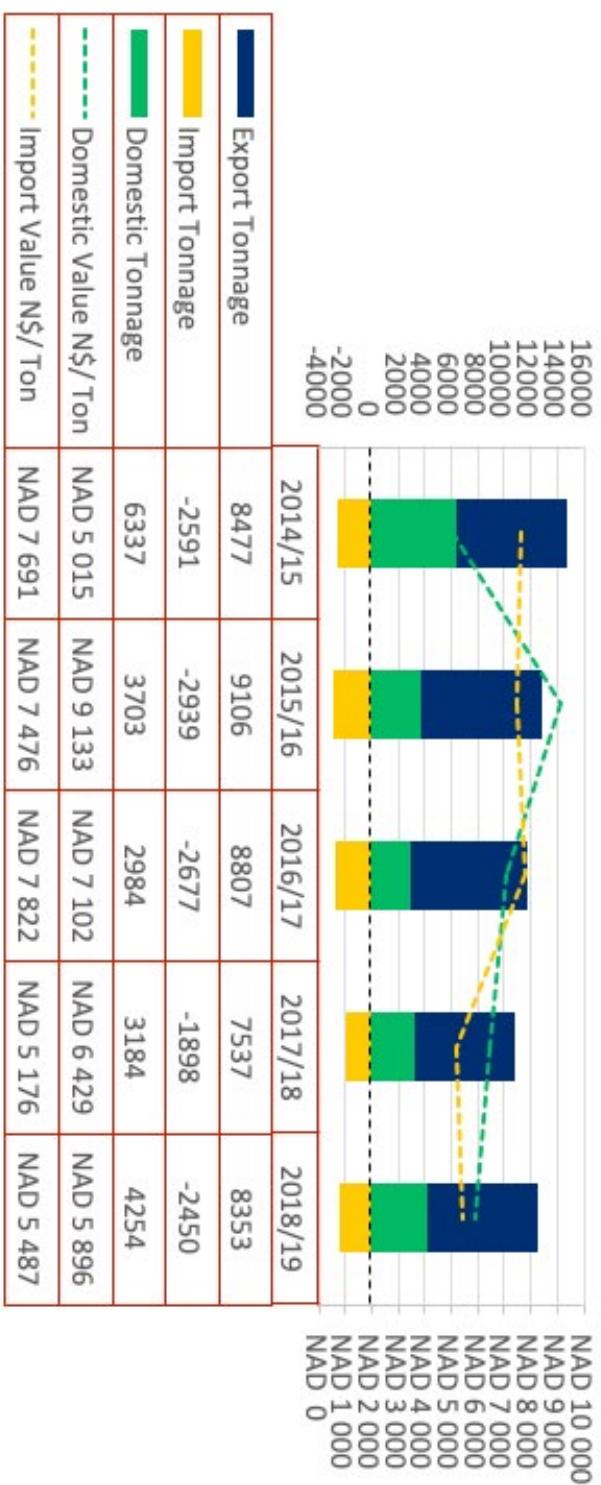


Figure 15 | Onion formal market tonnage and value (2014-2019)

Domestic production (domestic consumed tonnage plus export tonnage) slightly increased from 10,700 tonnes in 2017/18 to 12,601 tonnes in 2018/19 (18% increase), of which 4,254 tonnes worth N\$25 million were traded in the domestic formal market, and 8,353 tonnes were exported primarily to the Angolan market. The increase in domestic production of about 17.5 percent in onions is largely attributed to the improvement in the Angolan export market.

In addition, Namibia imported 2,450 tonnes of onions during 2018/2019 from South Africa, representing an increase of about 30% over the previous financial period. Most of these imports took place during the open border period for onions (January to May) during which local production is insufficient to meet the demand.





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AGRONOMY & HORTICULTURE AWARDS

MAB

As it has been customary, the NAB hosts annual NAB Awards for agronomy and horticulture. The agronomy awards consist of the master agronomist award, the mega irrigation food producer awards, communal maize awards and the national mahangu awards. The horticulture awards consist of the national horticulture day and awards.

Despite the prevailing climatic conditions experienced due to climatic variability during the 2018/19 financial year all over the country, the NAB ensured that the awards were held during the year under review in recognition of producers who have excelled in the production of the NAB controlled crops (grains and horticultural products). The awards also aim to encourage Namibian producers in practising improved farming practices in order to maximise the yield of crops they cultivate.

Master Agronomist Award

Hansie van der Merwe of Farm Ludwigshaven in the Tsumeb area was crowned Master Agronomist for the year under review at the award ceremony and information sharing day held in Tsumeb. The evaluations for the master agronomist winner took place during February to March 2019. The winner was announced in March 2019. The award is presented to a farmer who is not necessarily



evaluated on the size of his/her harvest, but rather on practicing an exceptionally innovative and scientific approach, good risk diversification, good labour relations and community involvement. Hansie van der Merwe started farming with maize in 2007 and for this year alone, van der Merwe planted maize on 42 hectares of land, all under irrigation, with an expected yield average of approximately 12 t/ha. He planted two varieties of maize (Pannar SA-291 and Pannar Bg 5285), and is also facilitating eight other trial varieties on behalf of Agra Ltd. In addition to that, he practices the crop rotation technique in order to enhance soil fertility and crop yields.

Apart from maize, van der Merwe is also a well-known horticulture farmer. He is also determined on addressing the issue of the high unemployment rate being experienced in the country. He currently employs 22 full-time workers, of which 13 are female and 9 are male, and hopes to expand his operations to offer more job opportunities in the near future.

"The NAB encourages producers to adapt to the prevailing climatic conditions by shifting towards irrigation practices for food production and will continue supporting all Namibian agronomy and horticulture farmers in striving towards food security and improved lives of our citizens" he concluded.



Agronomic and horticultural industry enthusiast pictured during the information sharing session held at the master agronomist award ceremony.



Master Agronomist winner 2018, Hansie van der Merwe (far left), pictured with his family and staff during the award ceremony.



From left: NAB Chairperson, Michael Iyambo; 2017 Master agronomist winner, Elize van Niekerk, 2018 Master Agronomist Winners, Alida and Hansie van der Merwe and NAB Chief Executive Officer, Dr Fidelis Mwazi pictured during the of the 20189/ Master Agronomist.

Mega Irrigation Master Agronomist 2018

The Mashare Irrigation Project in the Kavango-East Region was crowned the Mega-Irrigation Champion. This award was presented during the World Food Day event held on the 30th of October 2018 at Bunya Combined School in the Kavango region.

The Namibian Agronomic Board bestowed this prestigious award to a mega irrigation master agronomist who was also recognised by the NAB for excellent and efficient food production, contributing to food security in the country. The NAB's Chief Executive Officer, Dr Fidelis Mwazi, commended Mashare and its team for their hard work and the vision to secure food in Namibia. "We hope to see more producers adapting and practicing more sustainable production approaches of precision agriculture," he said.

"Despite the challenges of climate variability experienced during the 2017/2018 growing and marketing season, Namibia still managed to produce approximately 58 000 tonnes of white maize grains, 4000 tonnes of pearl millet grains; and in terms of wheat, about 6,900 tonnes are expected to be harvested and formally marketed in Namibia," Dr Mwazi concluded.

The Namibian Agronomic Board was also one of the proud sponsors towards this year's World Food Day event. Speaking at the event, the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Minister, Hon. Alpheus! Naruseb encouraged all relevant stakeholders to come together in the fight against world hunger, and to reach the zero-hunger target for Namibia.



From left; Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry: Hon. Alpheus !Naruseb, Minister of Agriculture Hon. Senzeni Zokwana (SA); Mashare Irrigation Project Representative (centre); Governor of the Kavango East Region, Hon. Samuel Mbambo; FAO country representative; Farayi Zimudzi; Governor of the Kavango West Region, Hon. Sirkka Ausiku and NAB Chairperson, Michael Iyambo. Far Back; NAB CEO, Dr Fidelis Mwazi, Pictured during the awarding of the Mega Irrigation Champion.

National Mahangu (Pearl Millets) Awards

As it has been customary since 2002, the Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) again hosted the event to reward and honour the best mahangu farmers of the country for the year 2018 in two categories during the National Mahangu Harvest Festival held on 8 August 2018 in Rundu, Kavango East Region.

Category one recognises farmers who:

- Produce mahangu grain on more than 10 hectares
- Conduct operations that are semi commercial and mechanised
- Have the resources to hire labour
- Market the surplus in the formal market

Category two recognises farmers who:

- Cultivate between 5 and 10 hectares
- Have the resources to implement improved technologies and farming techniques
- Market the surplus in the formal market

National Mahangu Champions

Mr Petrus Kudumo from Kavango East Region was chosen as the National Mahangu Grand Champion Winner of the year 2018 (Category 1), while Mr. Robert Makota from Kavango West Region was chosen as the National Mahangu Champion Winner of the same year (Category 2).

Regional Mahangu Grand Champions

(Category 1)

Mr Fabian Sisamu (Zambezi Region), Mr Petrus Kudumo (Kavango East Region), Ms Benedicta Hausiku (Otjozondjupa Region), Mr Fillipus Daniel (Ohangwena Region), Mr Michael Shelungu (Oshikoto Region), Ms Maria Stefanus (Oshana Region), Mr Josafat Alipinge (Omusati Region) and Mr Markus Muhongi (Kavango West Region).

Regional Mahangu Champions

(Category 2)

Mr Robert Kamwayayamunzi (Zambezi Region), Mr Elias Ndumba (Kavango East Region), Ms Hellene Mukuve (Otjozondjupa Region), Mr Elia Linoovene (Ohangwena Region), Mr Paulus Kashikola (Oshikoto Region), Mr Werner Shiinda (Oshana Region), Ms Cecilia Amutenya (Omusati Region) and Mr Robert Makota (Kavango West Region).



NAB Chairperson, Michael Iyambo addressing guests during the National Mahangu Awards.

Sitting from left; Kavango East Regional Council Representative Albertyne Kauluma; NAB CEO, Dr Fidelis Mwazi, Governor of the Kavango East Region, Hon. Dr Samuel Mbambo, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Hon. Anna Shiwedza and NAB Chairperson, Michael Iyambu, pictured with the winners in various categories, awarded at the National Mahangu awards.



COMMUNAL DRY-LAND MAIZE CHAMPION

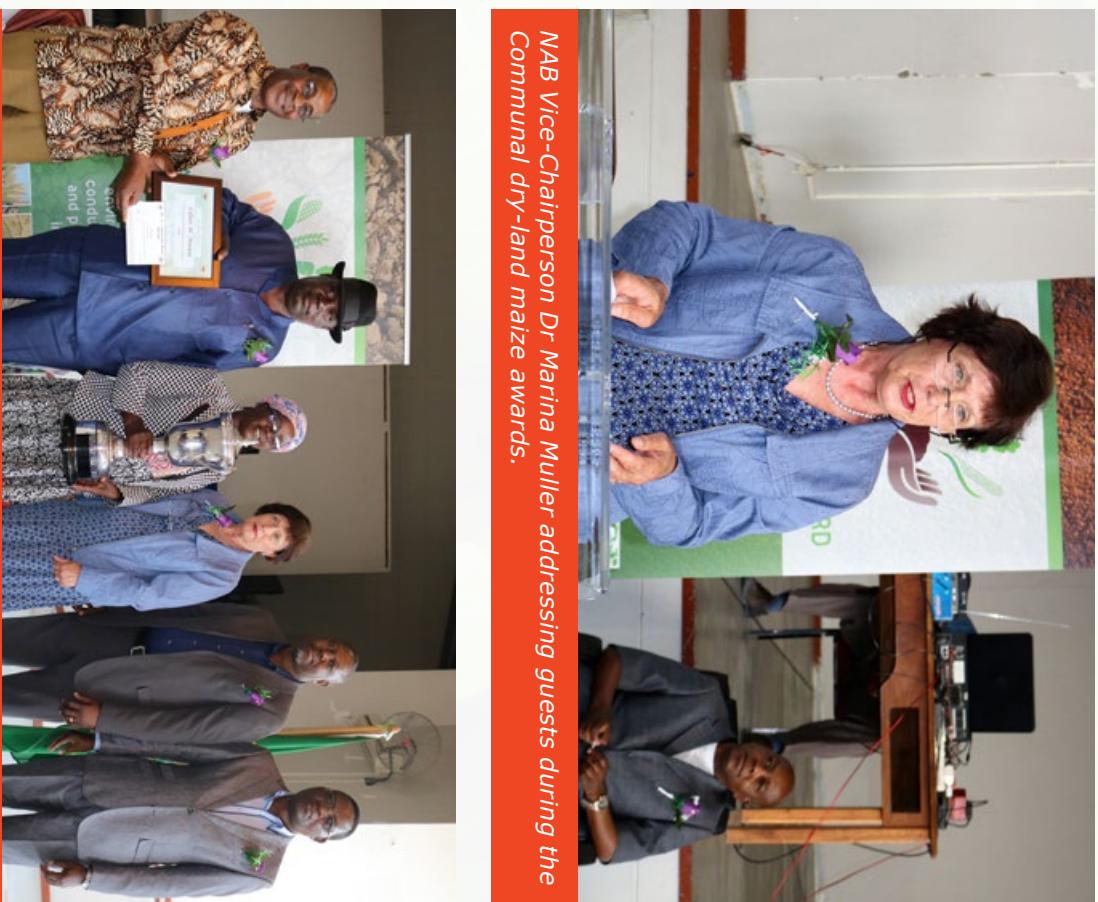
Mr Lifasi M Munsu, a white maize producer in Kanono Village in Sibbinda Constituency was crowned the Communal Dry-Land Maize Champion Farmer of the year 2018 at the award ceremony held on 22 August 2018 in Katima Mulilo. Mr Munsu planted white maize on 13 hectares under rain-fed conditions.

Mr. Lifasi Munsu from Sibbinda constituency in the Zambezi region was crowned as the National Communal Dry-Land Maize Champion Farmer Of The Year, at an awards ceremony held on Wednesday, 22 August 2018 at the UNAM Multi-Purpose Centre in Katima Mulilo. The awards aim at encouraging producers to implement good farming practices in order to increase maize grain yield to ensure adequate produce for household consumption and surplus for the formal market. Mr. Lukatezi Kulobone from the Linyati constituency, also in the Zambezi region was awarded as the National Communal Dry-Land Maize Runner-Up.

The competition is scored using several operational elements including tonnage produced, production methods used and, inputs application. Crop and labour management, marketing, financial management and record-keeping are also taken into consideration. All dry-land maize producers from the five communal maize producing regions, namely: Zambezi, Kavango East, Kavango West, Otojondjupa and the Omaheke can participate in the competition through their agricultural extension offices.

The Nab encourages crop farmers in the different regions to consult the agricultural extension offices in their respective constituencies to get assistance and obtain expert advice on the types of seed and fertilizers that are suitable for their farming land.

NAB Vice-Chairperson Dr Marina Muller addressing guests during the Communal dry-land maize awards.



From Left; Zambezi Region Governor, Hon. Lawrence Sampofu, Lifasi Munsu and his wife who walked away with the best communal dry-land award, Deputy Chairperson of NAB Dr Marina Muller, NAB CEO Dr Fidelis Mwazi, and the Deputy Director of Planning at the Zambezi regional Council, Dr kelvin Mukata.

NATIONAL HORTICULTURE DAY AND AWARDS

National Horticulture Day and Horticulture Producer of the Year Awards 2018

The Namibian Agronomic Board (NAB) hosted the annual National Horticulture Day (NHD) on Wednesday 26 September 2018 at Olushandja in Omusati region. Each year, the outstanding horticulture industry producers and traders are honoured at this

prestigious event. The event aimed to publicly recognise the hard work, innovation and ingenuity of horticulture producers and traders in their efforts to provide the Namibian market with locally produced fresh fruits and vegetables.

The NHD was held under the theme "Small-Scale Producers, Our Food - Our Story". The Winner in the small-scale category is from Olushandja (Epalela) area which undoubtedly befitted the theme, and hence the decision by the NAB to host the event in the region. The NHD day was attended by more than 200 horticulture producers and stakeholders from all over the country.

The event was honoured by the attendance of the following dignitaries: Hon. Erginus Endjala, the Governor of the Omusati



The Zambian Large-Scale Farmer, Maria Zilensi Nyirenda was the Guest Speaker at the 2018 NHD.



region; Ms Maria Zilensi Zaloumis-Nyirenda, the guest speaker from Zambia, and a large-scale horticulture producer popularly known as the "Zed Farmer" - Mr Nico van der Merwe, the NAB's National Horticulture Task Team (NHTT) Chairperson, the NAB Chairperson Mr Michael Iyambo and Dr Fidelis Nyambe Mwazi, the Chief Executive Officer of the Namibian Agronomic Board.

The overall winners in the producer categories were:

- LARGE SCALE HORTICULTURE PRODUCER OF THE YEAR 2018 Kobus and Gaylene Coetzee/Lanzo (Karst Area, Oshikoto Region)
- MEDIUM SCALE HORTICULTURE PRODUCER OF THE YEAR 2018 Louis Louw (Stampriet, Otjozondjupa Region)
- SMALL SCALE HORTICULTURE PRODUCER OF THE YEAR 2018 Elio Amashili (Olushandja, Omusati Region)

The overall winner in the horticulture trader "Mega Category" was:

- Go Fresh Pty (Ltd) (Swakopmund)



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AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORTS





REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE NAMIBIAN AGRONOMIC BOARD FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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 2019 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 (Act no 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.

WINDHOEK, December, 2019

JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL

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

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

I have audited the financial statements of the Namibian Agronomic Board for the financial year ended 31 March 2019. These financial statements comprise the statement of Namibian Agronomic Board financial position, detailed statement of income and expenditure, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements do present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Namibian Agronomic Board as at 31 March 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with Namibian Generally Accepted Accounting Practices NC001.

2. BASIS FOR UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

I conducted my 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 my 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 my audit of the financial statements in Namibia, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance

with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion

3. KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

Management is responsible for the other information. The auditor's opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, the auditor does not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my 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.

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 Agronomic Industry Act 20 of 1992 and the State Finance Act, 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 auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions, 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.

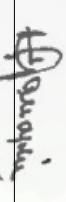
As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions, I exercise professional scepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies uses and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 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 my report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.
- I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
- I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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


JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL

WINDHOEK, December 2019

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH

ANNEXURE A

		2019	2018
	Note	N\$	N\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	22 202 456	14 903 562
Investments	3	5 801 942	4 850 035
		16 400 514	10 053 527
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	18 468 611	81 016 071
Cash and cash equivalents	5	77 619 128	6 981 765
		96 087 739	87 997 836
TOTAL ASSETS		118 290 195	102 901 398
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds and reserves			
General Fund	6	18 171 493	14 622 075
General Administration Fund	7	1 003 148	1 003 148
Commodity Reserve Fund	8	13 798	13 798
		19 188 439	15 639 021
Shares Agricultural Board's Building	9	4 621 290	4 621 290
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	94 480 466	82 641 087
		118 290 195	102 901 398
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

ANNEXURE B

		2019	2018
	Note	N\$	N\$
INCOME			
Interest received		19 231 209	19 621 993
10% of profit - Agricultural Boards' Building		-	805 426
MAWF distribution: Levy funding		185 552	188 434
Approved portion of 2017/18 surplus to fund deficit for 2018/19 budget		16 195 809	18 626 610
Profit on sale of fixed assets		2 648 850	-
Other Income		199 995	-
Expenses		12	1 003
Net surplus for the year		(17 593 229)	(15 175 797)
		1 637 979	4 446 196

ANNEXURE C

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

		2019	2018
	Note	N\$	N\$
Cash (utilised) / generated from operations	13	76 274 627	3 388 319
Interest received		-	805 426
Net cash flow from operational activities		76 274 627	4 193 745
Cash flow from investing activities			
Movement in investments		(1 201 716)	(87 008)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(1 201 716)	(87 008)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Movement in Reserves		1 911 439	(20 841 009)
Movement in Call account		(6 346 987)	15 410 338
Net cash flows from financing activities		(4 435 548)	(5 430 671)
Net cash outflow for the period		70 637 353	(1 323 934)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		6 981 765	8 305 699
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5	77 619 128	6 981 765

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

ANNEXURE D

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Namibian Statement of General Accepted Accounting Practice (NAC001: Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities), using the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principal accounting policies, which are consistent in all material aspects with those applied in the previous year:

1.1 Property and equipment

All property and equipment are initially recorded at cost and adjusted for any impairment in value. Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost of each asset, or the revalued amounts, to their residual values over their 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 and equipment are as follows:

- Motor vehicles 4 years (25%)
- Furniture 5 years (20%)
- Office equipment 3 years (33%)

1.2 Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investments.

1.3 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments recognised in statement of financial position include: cash & cash equivalents, investments, trade receivables and trade payables.

1.4 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. Such provision for impairment of trade receivables is established if there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

1.5 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises of levies and fees collected by the agency Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) on behalf of the Board in terms of the Agronomic Industry Act 1992, Act 20 of 1992, GRN gazette No. 5523 of 1 August 2014 as amended.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are separately disclosed in current liabilities.

1.7 Reserve fund

The Reserve fund contains the accumulated reserves. In terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Agronomic Industry Act 20 of 1992, this fund shall be utilised for various purposes as authorised by the Minister on recommendation of the Board from time to time.

1.8 Trade payables

Trade payables are carried at fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods or services that have been received or supplied and invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier.

1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Board has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable

that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

1.10 Employee benefits

The Board recognised in full employees' right to leave entitlement in respect of past service. Staff bonuses are accounted for in the year to which they relate.

2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Land & Building	4 623 000	-	4 623 000	4 623 000	-	4 623 000
Motor vehicles	1 216 844	(213 522)	1 003 322	629 388	(543 324)	86 063
Furniture	164 333	(133 583)	30 750	156 735	(124 230)	32 505
Equipment	654 348	(509 478)	144 870	585 571	(477 103)	108 468
	6 658 526	(856 584)	5 801 942	5 994 693	(1 144 658)	4 850 035

The carrying amounts of property and equipment can be reconciled as follows:

	Carrying value beginning of year	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Carrying value end of year
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
2019					
Land & Building	4 623 000	-	-	-	4 623 000
Motor vehicles	86 063	1 063 844	(1)	(146 585)	1 003 322
Furniture	32 505	7 598	-	(9 353)	30 750
Equipment	108 468	130 273	(4)	(93 866)	144 871
	4 850 035	1 201 716	(5)	(249 803)	5 801 943
2018					
Land & Building	4 623 000	-	-	-	4 623 000
Motor vehicles	243 410	-	-	(157,346)	86 063
Furniture	13 843	25 990	(331)	(6 996)	32 505
Equipment	121 747	61 018	-	(74 298)	108 468
	5 002 000	87 008	(331)	(238 640)	4 850 035

Details of Properties

Erf no 744 and 749, Windhoek

The property consists of two ervens of which the Namibian Agronomic Board owns 10% of the two properties.

Erf 744, Windhoek, and measures 4 205 m²

Erf 749, Windhoek, and measures 1 854 m²

	2019 N\$	2018 N\$
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3. INVESTMENTS:

At the period-end the amounts invested in terms of Section 14(5) of the Act were:

At STANDARD BANK (wholesale call account). At 5.7% interest rate at year end	15 879 530	9 567 801
At Old Mutual Money Market (Call Account). The interest rate was 7.36% at 31 March 2018 and 6.97% at 31 March 2019	520 984	485 726

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES:

Trade Receivables	4 794	8 718
Prepaid Expenses	35 036	7 850
Receiver of Revenue – VAT on levies collected from January 2015 to March 2015	1 291 929	1 291 929
AMTA (Levies and fees Collected)	17 125 306	79 701 964
Levies & fees collected from April to March	91 194 255	79 701 964
Levies & fees transferred from Dec 2018 to 31 Mar 2019	(74 068 949)	-
Sundries (Staff loans)	11 547	5 611
	18 468 611	81 016 071

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:

In terms of the Agronomic Industry Act, Act 20 of 1992, the Board has two current accounts at a commercial bank for levies and operations:

Current Accounts	77 617 125	6 979 762
General account	74 077 754	10 566
Operational account	3 539 371	6 969 197
Petty cash	2 003	2 003
	77 619 128	6 981 765

On 13 December 2018 a directive was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF), that the agent of the Board AMTA had to transfer all levies and fees collected including all interest accumulated with effect from 1 April 2018 to 13 December 2018 into the general account at NAB with immediate effect. Thereafter, all levies and fees collected should be transferred on a monthly basis to the NAB general account.

	2019 N\$	2018 N\$
Balance as at 31 March	18 171 493	14 622 075
MAWF approved purchasing grain for NSFR	(2 648 850)	(26 000 000)
MAWF Approved portion of 17/18 Surplus to fund deficit of 18/19 budget	749 949	-
MAWF Directive transfer interest received to Reserves	1 637 979	4 446 196
Net surplus for the period	13 798	13 798
Balance as at 1 April	1 003 148	1 003 148

6. GENERAL FUND:

This Fund was established to finance the administrative expenses of the Board. The transactions were as follows:

Balance as at 1 April	14 622 075	31 016 888
Association & Unions Special Activities	166 282	363 556
MAWF approved transfer to Reserves	3 644 057	4 795 435
MAWF Approved portion of 17/18 Surplus to fund deficit of 18/19 budget	(2 648 850)	-
MAWF Directive transfer interest received to Reserves	749 949	-
Net surplus for the period	13 798	13 798
Balance as at 31 March	1 003 148	1 003 148

7. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE FUND:

This Fund was instituted to act as a buffer against effects of poor crops. The Fund can be used in years of poor crops to finance the Board's administrative functions.

The transactions were as follows:

Balance as at 1 April till 31 March	1 003 148	1 003 148
Balance as at 1 April till 31 March	13 798	13 798

8. COMMODITY RESERVE FUND:

The fund was instituted to assist schemes in drought situations, to carry price increases to producers to be rendered as a guarantee to facilitate production loans.

The transactions were as follows:

Balance as at 1 April till 31 March	13 798	13 798
Balance as at 1 April till 31 March	13 798	13 798

	2019 N\$	2018 N\$
Balance as at 1 April till 31 March	4 621 290	4 621 290

9. SHARES-AGRICULTURAL BOARD BUILDING

The Agronomic Board holds a 10% share in a joint venture with the Karakul Board of Namibia and the Meat Board of Namibia in the Agricultural Boards' Building.

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES:

Administrative expenses	64 380	41 773
Payables Control	208 308	221 805
Provisions	1 521 545	1 562 829
Guarantee deposits from Millers / Traders	520 984	485 726
Levy collected for next financial year operational costs	91 194 255	79 701 964
Unions & Associations Special Activities	970 995	626 990
Total	94 480 466	82 641 087

11. LEVIES AND FEES COLLECTED BY AMTA

All the levies and fees collected by the agent of the Board (AMTA) during a financial year, is distributed according to a directive issued by the MAWF. The distributed funds are used by the NAB and it's Agents (AMTA & AGRIBUSDEV) for the financing of subsequent year's expenditure. Therefore, the levies and fees collected during the financial year 2017/18 were used for financing the financial year 2018/19 expenditure. Further to it, the levies and fees collected during the financial year 2018/19 will be used for financing the financial year 2019/20 Expenditure

The levies and fees collected by the agent of the Board were as follows:

LEVIES AND FEES:

	2019 N\$	2018 N\$
Permits, Registration & Inspection fees	3 972 945	3 395 909
Permits fees	1 626 143	1 006 679
Processors registration fees	202 817	221 738
Inspection fee on intransito & export trucks	2 143 985	2 167 492
Grain Producers' levy	4 498 547	5 725 668
White Maize	3 856 121	5 068 722
Wheat	540 018	479 804
Mahangu	102 408	177 142
Grain Processors' levy - Local	4 837 678	5 511 221
White Maize	4 183 097	4 990 826
Wheat	538 154	487 887
Mahangu	116 428	32 509
Grain Processors' levy - Imports	35 489 095	27 117 710
White Maize	11 145 486	7 645 981
Wheat	24 130 094	18 582 029
Mahangu	213 515	889 701
Horticulture Levy	40 617 064	37 951 455
Levies on local production 1.4%	3 646 810	3 943 151
Levies on Imports 5%	26 033 941	23 488 401
Selling levy 1.4% (local & imports)	10 936 313	10 519 903
Nett Interest on Levy Account	1 778 925	4 672 992
Interest Received on Levy Account	1 715 275	4 672 992
Interest charged on overdue accounts	211 166	-
Bank Charges on Levy Account	(147 515)	-

12. SCHEDULE FOR EXPENSES

	2019 N\$	2018 N\$
Advertising	9 593	44 735
Agricultural Trade Monitoring	306 945	-
Auditors remuneration - External	141 409	53 101
Bank charges	33 731	30 426
Board fees	2 930 942	3 131 722
Board member training	260 469	209 739
Chartered Accountant - Financial Management Committee	9 833	24 696
Cost of information centre (Internet & Email)	74 195	67 023
Depreciation – equipment	93 866	74 298
Depreciation – furniture	9 353	6 996
Depreciation - motor vehicles	146 585	157 346
Designing and printing of annual report	128 645	122 519
Farmer information days	511 791	566 573
Insurance	64 713	45 661
Liaison	1 953	3 089
Loss on sale of fixed asset	-	331
Motor vehicle expenses	250 549	93 328
Personnel remuneration	8 452 057	6 896 027
Postal and freight	14 581	13 954
Professional services and legal costs	428 686	397 269
Promotions	40 954	38 467
Public relations services	122 729	120 176
Refreshments	30 685	25 727
Rent paid	980 801	914 959

	2019 N\$	2018 N\$
Repairs and maintenance - computer equipment	185 594	200 690
Special Events (Award Ceremonies)	1 361 166	1 171 846
Staff - Subsistence and travel	539 106	334 932
Stationary and printing	183 271	164 816
Studies to enhance the Agronomic Industry	12 333	-
Subscriptions	6 714	8 110
Team Building	34 177	66 575
Telephone and fax	70 464	65 893
Training and personnel development	92 354	65 827
Website development and maintenance	62 990	58 947
Total expenses	17 593 229	15 175 797

13. RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Surplus / (deficit) for the period	1 637 979	4 446 196
Depreciation	249 803	238 640
Disposal / loss on assets	5	331
Interest received	-	(805 426)
Profit before working capital movements	1 887 788	3 879 741
Changes in working capital	74 386 839	(491 422)
Movement in accounts receivable	62 547 460	19 069 361
Movement in accounts payable	11 839 379	(19 560 783)
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	76 274 627	3 388 319

NOTES



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