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# MISSION, OBJECTIVES AND VALUES

## VISIE, MISSIE EN WAARDES



### Mission and Main Object

Agri SA promotes the development, profitability, stability and sustainability of agriculture in the Republic, with a focus on primary production, which forms the basis of the agricultural value chain, by means of its involvement and input on national and international policy level and the implementation thereof.

### Missie en Hoofdoelwit

Agri SA bevorder die ontwikkeling, winsgewendheid, stabiliteit en volhoubaarheid van landbou in die Republiek, met die fokus op primêre produksie, wat die basis vorm van die landbouwaardeketting deur sy betrokkenheid en insette op nasionale en internasionale beleidsvlak en die implementering daarvan.

## Ancillary Objectives

Based on the mission and main object, the ancillary objectives of Agri SA are to:

- establish a suitable and cost-effective organisation for organisations, which are representative of the spectrum of interests, who have a direct interest in the realisation of Agri SA's mission statement and who underwrites its Memorandum of Incorporation and value system, by which members' participation is facilitated, points of view are co-ordinated and joint action can be planned and executed;
- co-operate, affiliate or to confederate with other organisations within and outside the Republic, and to establish and maintain network relationships with organisations or interested parties who can contribute to the realisation of Agri SA's mission;
- present the co-ordinated opinion of its members to any organisation as well as the government or other authorities and to co-operate in all matters pertaining to the well-being and development of the agricultural industry, including the establishment of appropriate policy, legislation, services or programs;
- in the interest of well-informed participation and decision making, effectively communicate with its members and agricultural producers as well as with outside institutions and the broader public where a proper understanding and appreciation should be created for agriculture's contributions, challenges and needs;
- execute all actions that relate or contribute to the realisation of Agri SA's mission, or execute such other actions that might, in the opinion of the Board, be in direct or indirect interest of the agricultural industry;
- honour, in an appropriate manner, persons who have served Agri SA and / or agriculture in a significant way, on condition that it does not give rise to any rights for the particular person in accordance with this Memorandum; and
- have sufficient financial resources, taking into consideration the importance of voluntary membership contributions for the legitimacy of Agri SA as a representative organisation that will ensure that Agri SA can execute its mandate on a continuous basis.

## Values

Agri SA and its members:

- respect the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and adhere to its provisions and principles in the formulation of policy and related activities;
- rely on private property rights and a free market approach as cornerstones of wealth creation;
- focus on agricultural merit and act in an a-political manner;
- promote sustainable production practices, also in support of national food security;
- will always maintain an independent stance on policy matters;
- apply democratic principles in decision-making; and
- apply the accepted principles of good corporate governance.

## Aanvullende Doelwitte

Op grond van die missie en hoofdoel is die aanvullende doelwitte van Agri SA om:

- 'n geskikte en kostedoeltreffende organisasie te vestig vir organisasies wat verteenwoordigend is van die spektrum van belange, wat 'n direkte belang by die verwesenliking van Agri SA se missieverklaring het en wat sy Akte van Inlywing en waardestelsel onderskryf, waardeur lede se deelname gefasiliteer word, standpunte gekoördineer word en gesamentlike optrede beplan en uitgevoer kan word;
- om saam te werk, te affilieer of te konfedereer met ander organisasies binne en buite die Republiek, en om netwerkverhoudings met organisasies of belanghebbende partye te vestig en in stand te hou wat kan bydra tot die verwesenliking van Agri SA se missie;
- die gekoördineerde mening van sy lede aan enige organisasie sowel as die regering of ander owerhede voorlê en om saam te werk in alle aangeleenthede rakende die welstand en ontwikkeling van die landboubedryf, insluitend die daarstelling van toepaslike beleid, wetgewing, dienste of programme;
- in die belang van goed ingeligte deelname en besluitneming, effektief met sy lede en landbouprodusente sowel as met buite-instellings en die breër publiek te kommunikeer waar 'n behoorlike begrip en waardering vir landbou se bydraes, uitdagings en behoeftes geskep moet word;
- alle aksies uit te voer wat verband hou met of bydra tot die verwesenliking van Agri SA se missie, of sodanige ander aksies uitvoer wat na die mening van die Raad in direkte of indirekte belang van die landboubedryf kan wees;
- eer, op 'n gepaste wyse, persone wat Agri SA en/of landbou op 'n beduidende wyse gedien het, op voorwaarde dat dit nie aanleiding gee tot enige regte vir die betrokke persoon in ooreenstemming met hierdie Memorandum nie; en
- oor voldoende finansiële hulpbronne beskik, met inagneming van die belangrikheid van vrywillige lidmaatskapbydraes vir die legitimiteit van Agri SA as 'n verteenwoordigende organisasie wat sal verseker dat Agri SA sy mandaat deurloopend kan uitvoer.

## Waardes

Agri SA en sy lede:

- respekteer die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en voldoen aan die bepalings en beginsels daarvan in die formulering van beleid en verwante aktiwiteite;
- maak staat op privaat eiendomsreg en 'n vryemarkbenadering as hoekstene van welvaartskepping;
- fokus op landbou-meriete en tree op 'n a-politieke wyse op;
- bevorder volhoubare produksiepraktyke, ook ter ondersteuning van nasionale voedselsekerheid;
- sal altyd 'n onafhanklike standpunt oor beleidsake handhaaf;
- sal demokratiese beginsels in besluitneming toepas; en
- pas die aanvaarde beginsels van goeie korporatiewe bestuur toe.

**FOREWORD**  
BY THE PRESIDENT

**VOORWOORD**  
DEUR DIE PRESIDENT





**Jaco Minnaar**  
President

**South African farmers are famous for being highly adaptable and resilient. This has once again been proven this year, with the many unpredictable and unusual challenges they had to overcome.**

Internationally various factors had a big influence on input costs and markets. The aftermath of Covid-19 is still being felt, and transport systems are not yet functioning at full capacity. This especially impacted input supply, specifically that of electronic equipment, but also in export products. In comparison with the rest of the world, South African harbours perform poorly due to insufficient planning and poor productivity, which sets back exports.

The ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine still has an impact on input prices, with a significant part of the world's fertiliser coming out of the region. This also specifically impacts the price of grain and creates volatility in markets worldwide.

The increase in especially food prices and disturbances in transport and supply chains have a big impact on economies worldwide, with worldwide levels of inflation last seen in the 1980s. Interest rates across the world are adjusted upwards, and big economies struggle to adapt in this changing environment. Businesses never before needed to keep tread with the cost of capital.

The international environment has a big impact on the South African economy. The inflation rate is the highest since 2009, with food inflation as high as 14% in March 2023. This resulted in the lending rate of banks increasing by 4,75% recently. With agricultural debt of around R200 billion, this means an additional rent cost of R9 billion that must be carried by agriculture. Primary producers do not really have the means to transfer this additional cost to the consumer along with sharp increases in the input cost, and a big part of the cost had to be taken up by the value chain, but specifically by the producers themselves. The Land Bank's incapability to pay back depositors had a very negative effect on the bank's means to grant loans and to support agriculture with

Suid-Afrikaanse boere is bekend daarvoor dat hulle hoogs aanpasbaar en veerkragtig is. Dit is weer eens vanjaar bewys, met talle onvoorspelbare en ongewone uitdagings wat hulle die hoof moes bied.

Internasionaal het verskeie faktore 'n groot invloed op insetkoste en markte gehad. Die nadraai van Covid-19 word steeds ervaar, en vervoerkettings funksioneer nog nie teen volle kapasiteit nie. Dit het veral 'n uitwerking op insetverskaffing, veral van elektroniese toerusting, maar ook uitvoerprodukte. Teenoor die res van die wêreld presteer Suid-Afrikaanse hawens swak as gevolg van swak beplanning en swak produktiwiteit, wat uitvoer knou.

Die voortslepende oorlog tussen Rusland en Oekraïne het steeds 'n impak op insetpryse, met 'n betekenisvolle deel van die wêreld se kunsmis wat van dié gebied kom. Dit het ook 'n uitwerking op veral graanpryse en skeep baie volatilititeit in wêreldmarkte.

Die styging in veral voedselpryse en ontwrigtings in vervoer- en verskaffingskettings het 'n baie groot impak op die wêreld ekonomieë, met wêreldwye vlakke van inflasie wat laas in die 1980's gesien is. Rentekoerse is oral oor die wêreld opwaarts aangepas, en groot ekonomieë sukkel om aan te pas in hierdie veranderde omgewing. Besighede het nooit nodig gehad om rekening te hou met koste van kapitaal nie.

Die internasionale omgewing het 'n groot uitwerking op Suid-Afrika se ekonomie. Die inflasiekoers is die hoogste sedert 2009, met voedselinflasie wat in Maart 2023 so hoog as 14% was. Dit het veroorsaak dat die uitleenkoers van banke in die afgelope tyd met 4,75 persentasiepunte gestyg het. Met landbouskuld van sowat R200 miljard, beteken dit 'n addisionele rentekoste van R9 miljard wat deur landbou gedra moet word. Primêre produsente het nie werklik die vermoë om hierdie addisionele koste tesame met skerp verhogings in insetkoste deur te gee na die verbruiker nie, en moes 'n groot deel van die koste deur die waardeketting, maar veral die produsente self, opgeneem word. Die Land Bank se onvermoë om deposante terug te betaal het 'n baie negatiewe uitwerking op die bank se vermoë om lenings toe te staan en op dié wyse landbou met billike rentekoerse en kapitaal te ondersteun. Hierdie instrument moet volhoubaar herstel word.

Die hoër inflasie, rentekoerse en voedselpryse asook addisionele koste weens beurtkrag het duidelik 'n groot impak op die verbruiker, wie se besteding aansienlik getaan het en verbruikerspatrone wat verander. Dit is veral duidelik in die skuif van hoërwaardeprodukte na goedkoper produkte, soos 'n verandering van rooivleis na hoender of vark, en van pasta en ander stysels na brood of meliemeel. Maar selfs die basiese verbruik kom onder druk. Hierdie skuif en daling in vraag het gevolge op pryse gehad, 'n effek wat waarskynlik vir 'n tyd gaan voortduur en dopgehou moet word.

In die algemeen het dit regoor die land bo-normaal gereën, maar die uiterste reënval is weer gesien oor dele van die Wes-Kaap, KwaZulu-Natal en die Vrystaat. Gewasse was nie noodwendig erg geraak nie, maar infrastruktuur soos veral paaie het daaronder gelei. Hierdie het tydelike ontwrigtings veroorsaak in die hawens, spoorweë en self padvervoer was vertraag, wat die lewering en kostes van produkte opgejaag het. Agri SA se Ramp- en Droogtehelpstigting het ondersteuning gebied in hierdie en ander

reasonable Interest rates and capital. This factor must be repaired sustainably.

The higher inflation, interest rate and food prices as well as additional costs because of load-shedding, clearly have a big impact on the consumer who's spending waned significantly, and consumer patterns that are changing. This is especially clear in the shift from high value products to cheaper products, such as the shift from red meat to chicken or pork, and from pasta and other starch to bread or mealie flour. But even the basic consumption is under pressure. This shift and decrease in demand had an impact on prices, an effect which will most likely continue for the time being and must be monitored.

In general, it rained above normal throughout the country, but the heaviest rainfall was again seen over parts of the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State. Crops were not necessarily affected heavily, but infrastructure such as roads were impacted negatively. This resulted in temporary disturbances in harbours, railways, and even road transport, which chased up the supply and costs of products. Agri SA's Disaster and Drought Aid Foundation provided support in areas with these and other disasters and granted R1 092 605,00 for relief in the year of 2021-2022. Thank you to all the donors and the team who made it possible.

This decline in basic services compel everyone in the country to take over some of these services themselves – a task which actually lies with the government. With many countryside roads in decline due to the limited to no amount of state money spent on it, farmers jumped in to repair some of the damaged and neglected roads themselves. In this way, many businesses and communities got together and started providing services where the state failed. BUSA and B4SA sent a big effort from staple to find solutions and implement mechanisms together with the state to address crime, corruption, infrastructure, and economic growth. Here reasonable progress is being made.

In South Africa with a failing government, Agri SA had to make sure that we are still relevant and involved in finding solutions instead of simply giving critique from the sideline. We truly make progress in this way and can truly see that our inputs make a difference to the farmers on the ground.

The masterplan for the agriculture and agricultural processing, which was signed in April 2022, serves as a testimony to this. The role players in the industry put their best leaders together and developed the plan that identifies problems and obstacles, but also give clear solutions and goals – a conjoined strategy for all role players to strive to. The plan is based on growth in agriculture, and by establishing growth to create opportunity for existing and new entrants to be sustainable, of which a profitable nature is of cardinal importance. It is a holistic plan, which focuses on the whole value chain, right to the end-consumer, local or global.

Crime and security in South Africa remain a big problem, especially in the countryside and on the farms. A lot of attention is given to ensuring the rural security plan is implemented and applied nationally. Reasonable successes are achieved once again where communities work together, and the police are made a part of the structures. The still growing camera networks across the countryside are very successful, and together with the connection

rampe, en het in die 2021-2022 jaar R1 092 605,00 bewillig vir verligting. Baie dankie aan die skenkers en die span wat dit moontlik gemaak het.

Die verval in basiese dienste noop almal in die land om self van hierdie dienste oor te neem - 'n taak wat eintlik by die regering lê. Talle plattelandse paaie verval weens min tot geen staatsgeld wat daaraan bestee word nie, en het boere ingespring om van hierdie beskadigde en swak onderhoude paaie self te herstel. So het talle besighede en gemeenskappe ook bymeakaargekom en dienste begin lewer waar die staat faal. BUSA en B4SA het 'n groot poging van stapel gestuur om saam met die staat oplossings en implementeringsmeganismes te vind om misdaad, korrupsie, infrastruktuur en ekonomiese groei aan te spreek. Hier word redelik vordering gemaak.

In Suid-Afrika met 'n falende regering, moes ons as Agri SA ook seker maak dat ons nog relevant is en betrokke is om oplossings te vind, eerder as om net kritiek te lewer van die kantlyn af. Ons maak werklik vordering op dié manier en kan werklik sien dat ons insette uiteindelik 'n verskil maak vir die boer op grondvlak.

Die meesterplan vir landbou- en landbouverwerking wat in April 2022 onderteken is, spreek ook daarvan. Die rolspelers in die bedryf het hul beste leiers bymeakaargesit en die plan ontwikkel wat probleme en hindernisse identifiseer, maar dan duidelike oplossings en doelwitte daarstel. Dit verseker 'n gesamentlike strategie vir al die rolspelers om na te streef. Die plan is geskoei op groei in landbou, en deur groei te bewerkstellig, geleentheid te skep vir bestaande en nuwe toetreders om volhoubaar te wees, waarvan winsgewendheid natuur kardinaal deel is. Dit is 'n holistiese plan wat op die hele waardeketting fokus, tot by die eindverbruiker, plaaslik of oorsese.

Misdaad en veiligheid in Suid-Afrika bly 'n baie groot probleem, maar veral so in die platteland en op die plase. Baie aandag word geskenk om seker te maak die landelike veiligheidsplan word nasionaal geïmplementeer en toegepas. Daar word reeds redelike suksesse behaal; weer eens waar gemeenskappe saamwerk en die polisie deel gemaak word van strukture. Die steeds groeiende kameranetwerke regoor die platteland is baie suksesvol, en met die inskakeling by die polisie se databasis en skakeling tussen distrikte maak dit 'n groot verskil aan misdaad-intelligensie. Hier lê egter nog baie werk voor en met die swakker ekonomie gaan misdaad net toeneem. Die Agri Securitas Trustfonds het oor die afgelope jaar ongeveer R2 miljoen bewillig om veiligheidsprojekte in landelike gemeenskappe te ondersteun om hulself te beveilig en misdaad te voorkom. Ons is baie dankbaar vir die skenkers en personeel wat hierdie inisiatief ondersteun.

Die skielike verhoging in beurtkrag vanaf November 2022 het 'n wesentlike uitwerking op veral besproeiingsboere gehad. Verskeie gesprekke is met Eskom gevoer om die impak te probeer verlig, en verskeie voorstelle en oplossings is op die tafel gesit. Die meeste hiervan kry daadwerklike aandag, met verligting wat in sekere gebiede ervaar word. Elektrisiteitsvoorsiening gaan egter in die voorsienbare toekoms 'n groot probleem bly, en alternatiewe energiebronne bly maar die oplossing. Die belastingverligting en ander konsessies deur die staat as gevolg van volgehoue druk deur Agri SA en ander partye gaan met hierdie ontwikkeling help.

to the police database and working with districts make a big difference to crime intelligence. There is, however, still a lot of work that needs to be done and with the weaker economy crime will continue to increase. The Agri Securitas Trust fund granted around R2 million in the last year for security projects in rural areas to support communities to secure themselves and prevent crime. We are very thankful for the donors and staff who support this initiative.

The sudden increase in load-shedding from November 2022 had a substantial impact on especially irrigation farmers. There were numerous discussions with Eskom to try to relieve the impact, and several suggestions were brought to the table. The most of these are getting thorough attention, with relief felt in certain areas. Electricity supply will, however, remain a big problem in the foreseeable future and alternative energy sources remain the solution. The tax relief and other concessions by the state due to continued pressure by Agri SA and other parties will help with this development.

The South African labour landscape are getting more and more challenging, along with the increase of the minimum wage with 9,1% in the beginning of 2022. Numerous investigations showed that labour cost in South Africa, especially in the labour-intensive sectors, have a big impact on the ability of these sectors to be able to compete internationally. This is a big concern for us, and much work is being done to influence wage increases by providing good data. In the country with the highest unemployment rate in the world, labour should be our competitive advantage. Creating jobs must be a priority. Agri SA sees and promotes continuous training and increase in productivity to specifically promote competitiveness.

A very important court case about the transfer of water rights was won in the Appeal Court and now forces the state to abide by its own legislation and transfer water rights. This court case's implication is wider than just water rights and can have a big impact on any legislation or permit systems, but can possibly include property right. The recent publication of the suggested amendments of laws on water rights can also be catastrophic, and several conversations were had and commentary were given on the subject.

When conversation and influencing does not lead anywhere, Agri SA does not shy away from court cases. The recent past proves this through involvement in the Jakkalsdans case on expropriation and valuations, the Lötter and Wiid court case on the transfer of water rights, as well as the current involvement in the Melandora court case, which judge the transfer of ESTA tenancy rights and grazing rights to following generations. The courts are, however, always seen as a last resort.

To Agri SA, private property right stays the cornerstone of a good economic system and economic growth, and protection of it is essential. Inclusive growth can only happen through this and therefore it is also the centre of sustainable transformation as described in the masterplan. Agri SA is constantly busy to influence policy to promote property transfer to beneficiaries of land reform projects and by so doing, unlock the economic worth of the land. The mixed financing model, which has been brought to the table a while ago, together with good partnerships, is of utmost importance for sustainable and inclusive growth.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse arbeidslandskap raak al hoe meer uitdagend, met die minimumloon wat vroeg in 2022 met 9,1% verhoog is. Verskeie ondersoeke wys daarop dat arbeidskoste in Suid-Afrika, veral vir die arbeidsintensiewe bedrywe, 'n groot uitwerking het op dié sektore se vermoë om internasionaal mee te ding. Hierdie saak is vir ons 'n groot kommernis en baie werk word gedoen om die loonverhogings te beïnvloed deur goeie data te voorsien. In die land met die hoogste werkloosheid ter wêreld, behoort arbeid juis ons mededingende voordeel te wees. Werkskepping moet prioriteit wees. Agri SA sien en bevorder deurlopende opleiding en verhoging in produktiwiteit om spesifiek mededingendheid te bevorder.

'n Baie belangrike hofspraak aangaande die oordrag van waterregte is in die Appèlhof gewen, en dwing nou die staat om sy eie wetgewing na te kom om waterregte oor te dra. Hierdie hofspraak se implikasies is wyer as net waterregte, en kan groot impak hê op enige lisensiering of permitstelsels, maar kan moontlik ook eiendomsreg insluit. Die onlangse publiserings van die voorgestelde wysigings van wetgewing oor waterregte kan ook katastrofies wees, en verskeie gesprekke is gevoer en kommentaar daaroor gelewer.

Wanneer gesprekvoering en beïnvloeding nie meer werk nie, skroom Agri SA nie om in te gryp met hofsake nie. Die onlangse verlede bewys dit deur betrokkenheid by die Jakkalsdans-saak oor onteining en waardasies, die Lötter en Wiid-hofspraak oor die oordrag van waterregte, sowel as die betrokkenheid tans by die Melandora-hofspraak wat oordrag van ESTA-verblyfregte en weidingsregte na volgende geslagte beoordeel. Die howe word egter altyd as die laaste uitweg gesien.

Private eiendomsreg bly vir Agri SA die hoeksteen van 'n goeie ekonomiese stelsel en -groei, en die beskerming daarvan is noodsaaklik. Inklusiewe groei kan net hierdeur geskied, en derhalwe is dit ook die middelpunt van volhoubare transformasie soos in die meesterplan omskryf. Agri SA is deurentyd besig om beleid te beïnvloed om eiendoms-oordrag na begunstigdes van grondhervormingsprojekte te bevorder om so die ekonomiese waarde van die grond te ontsluit. Die gemengde finansieringsmodel wat al 'n geruime tyd op die tafel is, saam met goeie vennootskappe, is noodsaaklik vir volhoubare inklusiewe groei.

The coming 2024 national election ushers in a new era with a lot of insecurity and very little predictableness, and most likely challenging times. Therefore, Agri SA and its structures must position themselves in a way to be able to adapt more and faster. The failing state compels us to spend more of our time and attention on solutions. Be assured that Agri SA and its experienced staff members are ready for the challenges.

Thank you to all the highly capable staff of Agri SA, who daily carry the interests of members and promote the case of the producer on ground level. You make a big difference and ensure that we can farm and pay attention to production while you fight for us.

Agri SA's chief executive officer indicated that he would be retiring in October 2023, and Agri SA heartily thanks Christo for his hard work. In a difficult time, full of great uncertainty, Christo took the steer and immediately played a big part in reassuring our farmers on the ground and to build up trust, and also to increase our media exposure significantly. We wish Christo a peaceful retirement, with big gratitude.

To the board of Agri SA, a big thank you for your involvement and commitment to Agri SA, and your direction and the support you provide to the organisation.

God bless Agri SA, to Him all the glory!



**Jaco Minnaar**  
President

Die komende 2024 nasionale verkiesing lui 'n tydperk in met baie onsekerheid en baie min voorspelbaarheid, en waarskynlik baie uitdagende tye. Gevolglik moet Agri SA en sy strukture hulself so posisioneer om nog meer en vinniger aan te pas. Die mislukkende staat noop ons om meer van ons tyd en aandag en oplossings te bestee. Wees verseker dat Agri SA en sy kundige personeelkorps vir die uitdagings gerat is.

Baie dankie aan die uiters bekwame personeel van Agri SA, wat elke dag die lede se belang dra en die produsent op grondvlak se saak bevorder. Julle maak 'n groot verskil en maak dat ons kan boer en ons aandag aan produksie skenk, terwyl julle vir ons veg.

Agri SA se hoof- uitvoerende beampte het aangedui dat hy Oktober 2023 gaan aftree, en Agri SA bedank Christo van der Rheede graag vir sy harde werk. Christo het in 'n moeilike tyd van baie onsekerheid die leiding oorgeneem en dadelik 'n groot impak gemaak om ons boere op grondvlak gerus te stel en weer vertroue gebou, en ook ons blootstelling in die media aansienlik te verhoog. Ons wens Christo 'n rustige aftrede toe, met groot waardering vir sy toewyding.

Aan die direksie van Agri SA, groot dank vir jul betrokkenheid en vertroue in Agri SA, en jul rigting en ondersteuning wat julle aan die organisasie verskaf.

God seën Agri SA, aan Hom alle eer!



**Jaco Minnaar**  
President







# OVERVIEW

BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

# OORSIG

DEUR DIE HOOF- UITVOERENDE  
BEAMPTTE





**Christo van der Rheede**

Chief executive officer | Hoof- uitvoerende beampte

The Latin phrase *acta, non verba* (deeds not words) aptly encapsulates the value proposition of Agri SA. A value proposition characterised by actions and not merely words. All aimed at ensuring the realisation of Section 27 of our National Constitution that requires that all South Africans should have access to food.

In this respect, our farmers fulfil a critical role to supply affordable, quality, healthy, and regularly available food to the country. It is not land, but expertise and passion that produce food.

Hence, it is Agri SA's role to nurture, protect and grow such expertise. We do so by promoting the development, profitability, stability, and sustainability of agriculture in South Africa. And by focusing on primary production, because this forms the basis of the agricultural value chain. Without farmers, the entire agricultural value chain will come to a standstill.

It is farmers that require all sorts of inputs supplied by companies specialising in technology, seed, fertiliser, diesel and many more products and services. It is farmers that use these inputs to produce and harvest produce. The latter is purchased by agri-businesses, processing companies, market agents and retailers to process, package, transport and sell it to local, global markets and customers.

The farmer is also instrumental in regularly producing quality, healthy food produce. It is also farmers that bear the biggest risk, because there are so many variables that do have an impact on the quality, quantity and availability of any produce.

It is therefore the mission of Agri SA to, through its involvement and input on a national and international policy level, protect, advance and grow the interests of the primary producer.

This mission finds expression in three key focus areas of Agri SA focuses namely legislation, advocacy and facilitation.

Die Latynse term *acta, non verba* (dade, nie woorde nie) is 'n raak beskrywing van Agri SA se waardeproposisie – 'n waardeproposisie gekenmerk deur aksie, nie bloot woorde nie. Die doel is om te voldoen aan artikel 27 van ons Nasionale Grondwet, wat bepaal dat alle Suid-Afrikaners toegang tot voedsel moet hê.

In hierdie opsig vervul ons boere 'n kritiek belangrike rol om konsekwent bekostigbare, gesonde en goeie gehalte voedsel aan die land te voorsien. Dit is nie grond nie maar eerder kundigheid en passie wat voedselproduksie moontlik maak.

Daarom is dit Agri SA se rol om sodanige kundigheid te koester, te beskerm en uit te bou. Ons doen dit deur die ontwikkeling, winsgewendheid, stabiliteit en volhoubaarheid van landbou in Suid-Afrika te bevorder, en deur te fokus op primêre produksie as die basis van die landbouwaardeketting. Sonder boere sal die hele landbouwaardeketting tot stilstand kom.

Boere het verskeie insette nodig wat verskaf word deur maatskappye wat spesialiseer in tegnologie, saad, kunsmis, diesel en vele ander produkte en dienste. Boere gebruik dan hierdie insette om produkte te produseer en te oes. Laasgenoemde word deur agri-ondernemings, verwerkingsmaatskappye, markagente en kleinhandelaars aangekoop vir verwerking, verpakking, vervoer na en verkoop aan plaaslike of globale markte en kliënte.

Boere is instrumenteel in die voortdurende vervaardiging van goeie gehalte, gesonde voedselprodukte en dra ook die grootste risiko omdat daar soveel veranderlikes is wat wel 'n impak op die gehalte, hoeveelheid en beskikbaarheid van enige produk het.

Dit is dus Agri SA se missie om deur sy betrokkenheid en insette op nasionale en internasionale beleidsvlak, die belange van die primêre produsent te beskerm, te bevorder en uit te brei.

Hierdie missie vind uitdrukking in drie sleutelfokus-areas van Agri SA, naamlik wetgewing, voorspraak en fasilitering. Beleidswetgewing kan enige sektor maak of breek en dit is 'n sleutelfunksie van Agri SA om alle voorgestelde regulasies, wetsontwerpe en ander beleid te bestudeer en te bespreek om te bepaal of dit sal bydra tot 'n bevorderlike en ondersteunende omgewing vir die landbousektor. Die onbedoelde gevolge van beleidsvoorstelle wat 'n teenoorgestelde uitwerking kan hê, word ook deur middel van voorleggings uitgewys en betwis, of aan geregtelike ondersoek en selfs regsaksie onderwerp.

Die voorspraakrol van Agri SA word verwoord deur die kommunikasiestrategie wat die organisasie ontplooi het. Sake van nasionale belang word in die visuele, klank-, gedrukte en sosiale media uitgelig. Dit vind ook uitdrukking in meningstukke, nuusberigte, veldtogte en in gesprekke met verskeie belanghebbendes.

Die fasiliteringsrol word gekenmerk deur persoonlike gesprekvoering met die uitsluitlike doel om in te lig, te bespreek, te debattee, konsensus te bereik en die beste moontlike oplossing vir die uitdaging en die implementering daarvan te vind.

Die vyf sentra van uitnemendheid, naamlik Grondsake, Natuurlike Hulpbronne, Arbeidsake, Landelike Veiligheid, en Ekonomie ook bekend as die hartklop van Agri SA, bied diepduikprogramme en -projekte aan wat die bogenoemde drie fokus-areas ondersteun.

Policy legislation can make or break any sector and it is a key function of Agri SA to study and discuss all proposed regulations, bills and other policies to determine whether it will contribute to a conducive and supportive environment for the agricultural sector. The unintended consequences of policy proposals that may have an opposite effect are also identified and challenged through submissions or subjected to judicial scrutiny and even court action.

The advocacy role of Agri SA is articulated through the communication strategy deployed by Agri SA. Issues of national interest are highlighted in the visual, audio, print, and social media. It also finds expression in opinion pieces, news releases, campaigns, and in engagements with various stakeholders.

Its facilitation role is characterised by face-to-face engagements with the sole purpose to inform, discuss, debate, reach consensus and determine the best possible solution to the challenge and the implementation thereof.

The five Agri SA's Centres of Excellence, namely Land, Natural Resources, Labour, Rural Safety, and Economics also known as the heartbeat of Agri SA, host and drive the deep dive programmes and projects underpinning the three focus areas.

Allow me to expand in detail on each of these focus areas:

## Legislation

Agri SA actively participates in the influencing of legislation and policy development via Business Unity South Africa (BUSA), the National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac), or independently. It is required of our heads of the various Centres of Excellence to immediately identify and circulate new legislation and policies for comment. To submit comments within stipulated timeframes and to monitor the legislative process until enactment or challenge where it is found to be detrimental to Agri SA's policy position.

In a crucial victory for the holders of water rights in South Africa, the Constitutional Court dismissed the appeal by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) in the case on the transferability and trade in water use entitlements, also known as the *Lötter* and *Wiid* case. Agri SA supported and paid for the legal costs in the *Lötter* and *Wiid* matter from the outset.

The Court conclusively ruled that water rights holders are entitled to transfer such rights in accordance with the provisions of the National Water Act. It also confirmed that receiving financial compensation for transferred water use entitlements is neither prohibited nor unlawful in South Africa.

The unanimous verdict, of the Constitutional Court delivered by Judge Madlanga, follows the November 2021 victory by the applicants in the *Lötter, Wiid and South African Association for Water Users Associations* (SAAFWUA) matters in the Supreme Court of Appeal.

The matter emanated from a circular issued in January 2018 in which the DWS determined that water use entitlements could not be transferred. The circular contradicted the provisions of

Laat my toe om in detail uit te brei oor elk van hierdie fokus-areas:

## Wetgewing

Agri SA neem aktief deel aan die beïnvloeding van wetgewing en beleidsontwikkeling via Besigheidseenheid SA (BUSA) en die Nasionale Ekonomiese, - Ontwikkelings- en Arbeidraad (Nedlac), asook onafhanklik. Daar word van die hoofde van Agri SA se sentra van uitnemendheid verwag om onmiddellik nuwe wetgewing en beleid te identifiseer en te sirkuleer vir kommentaar. Kommentaar moet gelewer word binne die bepaalde spertye en die wetgewende proses moet gemonitor word tot en met goedkeuring daarvan, of beswaar moet aangeteken word indien dit blyk nadelig te wees vir Agri SA se beleidsposisie.

In 'n belangrike oorwinning vir waterreghouers in Suid-Afrika het die Konstitusionele Hof die Departement van Water en Sanitasie (DWS) se appèlaansoek aangaande die oordraagbaarheid van, en handel in, watergebruiksregte, ook bekend as die *Lötter*- en *Wiid*-saak, van die hand gewys. Agri SA het van die begin af die saak ondersteun en die regskoste gedek.

Die hof het beslis dat waterreghouers sodanige regte mag oordra ingevolge die bepaling van die Nasionale Waterwet. Die hof het ook bevestig dat finansiële vergoeding vir sodanige gebruiksregte nóg verbode nóg onwettig in Suid-Afrika is.

Die eenparige uitspraak van die Konstitusionele Hof, gelewer deur regter Madlanga, volg op die November 2021-oorwinning deur die applikante in die *Lötter*-, *Wiid*- en *Suid-Afrikaanse Assosiasie van Watergebruikersverenigings* (SAAFWUA)-appèlsake.

Die saak spruit uit 'n omsendbrief in Januarie 2018 waarin die Departement van Water en Sanitasie (DWS) bepaal het dat watergebruiksregte nie oorgedra mag word nie. Die omsendbrief was teenstrydig met die bepaling van artikel 25 van die Nasionale Waterwet, asook die DWS se eie vertolking van die Wet en sy gevestigde praktyk rakende die oordrag van watergebruiksregte, wat geld sedert 1998 toe die wet in werking getree het.

## Voorspraak

Agri SA maak aktief voorspraak vir beleid wat die landbou-omgewing gunstig beïnvloed. Beleidsvoorstelle of konsep-regulasies wat die teenoorgestelde tot gevolg sal hê, word bestudeer en in die media gekritiseer.

Die Agri SA-span het ook kritieke sake geïdentifiseer wat die landboubedryf raak en die implikasies daarvan weekliks in die gedrukte sowel as visuele media gekommunikeer. Dit is ook aangewend as 'n meganisme om by die regering voorspraak te maak en om die persepsies van die publiek ten gunste van die landbousektor te verander en bewustheid van Agri SA te verhoog.

Een sodanige voorgestelde regulasie – die hersiene *Regulations regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Amendments* – is vroeër vanjaar deur die DWS gepubliseer. Volgens die konsep-regulasies sal ondernemings wat in die toekoms aansoek doen vir lisensies om water te bekom of te stoor, aandeel van tot 75% aan swart Suid-Afrikaners moet toeken voordat sodanige watergebruikslisensies aan hulle toegestaan sal word.

section 25 of the National Water Act as well as the DWS's own interpretation of the law and its established practices in water use entitlement transfers, dating from 1998 when the Act came into effect.

## Advocacy

Agri SA actively advocates for policies that support a conducive environment in which the agricultural sector can flourish. Policy proposals or draft regulations that are set to achieve the opposite are scrutinised and challenged in the media.

The Agri SA team also identified critical issues affecting the agricultural industry and communicate the implications of such in the print and visual media on a weekly basis and used it as a lobbying mechanism to lobby government, change public perceptions in favour of the agricultural sector and inform and grow public awareness of Agri SA.

One such proposed regulation, the revised *Regulations regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Amendments* was published earlier this year by the DWS. According to the draft regulations, enterprises applying for water use licenses to take or store water, in the future would have to allocate shares of up to 75% to black South Africans in order for such water use licenses to be granted.

Agri SA launched a comprehensive media campaign to highlight the consequences for food security and the sustainability of the agricultural sector should these regulations be passed in the form as outlined in the above paragraph. The DWS contacted Agri SA to engage and during the conversation it was made clear that the regulation was only applicable to new license applications.

The issue of biosecurity is a big challenge for the South African agricultural sector. Agri SA highlighted these concerns in our engagement with the minister of Agriculture and on various media platforms. A task team was subsequently established to investigate these challenges and to compile a report. The report by the task team on Animal Biosecurity comes amid a vaccine shortage that is wreaking havoc in the livestock sector.

It also detailed numerous and serious failings in the veterinary and animal biosecurity systems in the country, describing the systems as 'broken'. The problems identified are far-reaching, from institutional design and budgetary constraints to production constraints at Onderstepoort Biological Products Limited (OBP). These findings also validated the concerns the sector repeatedly raised and highlight the magnitude of the threat biosecurity failures pose to the country's food security.

Of critical importance though was the commitment by the minister of Agriculture to in partnership with the sector, tackle the problems identified with greater urgency. This matter was also prioritised by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). Agri SA still maintains that the management of OBP, who is responsible for the timely manufacturing of vaccines, and other DALRRD officials responsible for biosecurity management must be held accountable for failing to act timeously on the recommendations in the report.

Agri SA het 'n omvattende mediaveldtog van stapel gestuur om uit te wys wat die gevolge vir voedselsekerheid en die volhoubaarheid van die landbousektor sal wees indien hierdie regulasies deurgevoer word, soos uiteengesit in bogenoemde paragraaf. Die DWS het Agri SA genader om betrokke te raak en dit duidelik gemaak tydens die gesprek dat die regulasies slegs van toepassing op nuwe lisensie-aansoeke is.

Die kwessie van biosekuriteit is 'n groot uitdaging vir die Suid-Afrikaanse landbousektor. Agri SA het sy kommer uitgespreek tydens skakeling met die minister van Landbou en op verskeie mediaplatforms. 'n Taakspan is daarna op die been gebring om hierdie uitdagings te ondersoek en 'n verslag saam te stel. Die taakspan se verslag oor diere-biosekuriteit kom te midde van 'n entstoftekort wat verwoesting in die veesektor saai.

Die verslag verwys ook na talle ernstige tekortkominge in die veeartsenykundige en diere-biosekuriteitstelsels in die land en beskryf hierdie stelsels as 'gebroke'. Die probleme wat geïdentifiseer is, is verreikend, en strek vanaf institusionele ontwerp- en begrotingstekorte tot produksiebeperkings by Onderstepoort Biologiese Produkte Beperk (OBP). Hierdie bevindings bevestig ook die kommer wat die sektor herhaaldelik uitgespreek het en beklemtoon die omvang van die bedreiging wat 'n gebrek aan biosekuriteit vir voedselsekerheid in die land inhou.

The report also highlighted decision-making processes in government characterised by a distrust of the private sector. This has led to a repeated refusal to facilitate greater private sector involvement in this space, a concern the sector has raised repeatedly. Agri SA has called for the speedy resolution of this problem now that the issues had been identified as an impediment to effective biosecurity. This is the only way to ensure that the country has sufficient and readily available vaccines and that timely interventions are implemented to prevent and manage animal disease outbreaks.

Another challenge relates to the high levels of load-shedding experienced by the country and in particular the agricultural sector. Agri SA was called upon by its affiliates to highlight this issue in the media. The minister of Agriculture called on all role players to meet and a task team was born out of this to find solutions to the crisis.

Eskom was also urged to enhance interventions by the National Energy Crisis Committee in terms of the Energy Action Plan as the consequences of this crisis are far-reaching. South Africa has already seen food prices soar due to rising input costs caused by a weaker rand and after the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. With food inflation now at a reported 14%, the addition of the cost of load-shedding can only put more pressure on consumers and producers alike.

Notwithstanding what was promised under the short-lived State of Disaster, the country continues to languish in this crisis, impacting negatively on the ongoing viability of farming and food production operations in South Africa. However, due to Agri SA's engagement with Eskom, there have already been interventions like load curtailment had already been piloted and shown to work effectively.

## Facilitation

Agri SA actively facilitate engagements between the sector and government. Various such facilitation sessions took place last year. Agri SA met with ministers Thoko Didiza and Pravin Gordhan on logistical challenges at Transnet.

Meetings also took place between minister Enoch Gondongwana to discuss financing in agriculture, focusing on the Land Bank, and with deputy minister of Finance, David Masedo, to discuss the Infrastructure Plan of government related to roads, harbours, telecommunication, water and energy.

Minister Patricia de Lille also invited Agri SA to present solutions to the land question during a Land Reform webinar. Discussions with the Director General of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) took place on disaster issues such as the locust outbreak in the Northern Cape and the reparation of floodwalls alongside the Orange River. A meeting with the office of the deputy director-general of the Expanded Public Works Programme was also held to discuss possible collaboration and partnerships between the agricultural sector and the Department of Public Works.

Agri SA was also invited to a virtual meeting with President Cyril Ramaphosa and Agri SA's biggest exporters to discuss the

Van kritieke belang was egter die minister van Landbou se onderneming om, in vennootskap met die sektor, die probleme met groter dringendheid aan te pak. Die saak is ook deur die Departement van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike ontwikkeling (DALRRD) geprioritiseer. Agri SA hou steeds vol dat die OBP-bestuur, wat verantwoordelik is vir die tydigse vervaardiging van entstowwe, asook ander DALRRD-amptenare wat verantwoordelik is vir biosekuriteitsbestuur, aanspreeklik gehou moet word omdat hulle nie betyds op die aanbevelings in die verslag gereageer het nie.

Die verslag beklemtoon ook die besluitnemingsprosesse in die regering, wat gekenmerk word deur wantroue in die private sektor. Die landbousektor het die regering se onwilligheid om groter betrokkenheid deur die private sektor te fasiliteer herhaaldelik uitgelig. Agri SA het 'n beroep gedoen op die regering om die probleem spoedig aan te spreek noudat dit uitgewys is as 'n struikelblok tot doeltreffende biosekuriteit. Dit is die enigste manier om te verseker dat die land voldoende en gereedlik beskikbare entstowwe het en dat tydigse ingrypings geïmplementeer word om dieresiektes te voorkom en te bestuur.

'n Verdere uitdaging hou verband met die hoë vlakke van beurtkrag wat die land en veral die landbousektor ervaar. Agri SA is deur sy affiliasies versoek om hierdie kwessie in die media uit te lig. Die minister van Landbou het alle rolspelers genooi om byeen te kom, waar 'n taakspan aangestel is om oplossings vir die krisis te vind.

Eskom is ook gevra om ingrypings deur die Nasionale Energiekrisis Komitee ingevolge die energie-aksieplan op te skerp, aangesien die gevolge van hierdie krisis verreikend is. Suid-Afrika het reeds 'n toename in voedselpryse gesien weens stygende insetkoste wat deur 'n swakker rand en die oorlog tussen Rusland en Oekraïne veroorsaak is. Met voedselinflasie, wat nou na bewering op 14% staan, sal die bykomende koste wat beurtkrag meebring verdere druk op verbruikers sowel as produsente plaas.

Ongeag wat beloof was onder die kortstondige Ramptoestand, kwyn die land steeds weens die negatiewe uitwerking van die krisis op die lewensvatbaarheid van boerdery- en voedselproduksie-aktiwiteite in Suid-Afrika. Danksy Agri SA se skakeling met Eskom, is daar egter reeds ingrypings soos ladingvermindering geloods, wat blyk suksesvol te wees.

## Fasilitering

Agri SA fasiliteer aktief skakeling tussen die sektor en die regering. Verskeie skakelgeleenthede het verlede jaar plaasgevind. Agri SA het ook vergader met ministers Thoko Didiza en Pravin Gordhan om die logistieke uitdagings by Transnet te bespreek.

Vergaderings het ook plaasgevind met minister Enoch Gondongwana om landboufinansiering te bespreek, veral met verwysing na die Land Bank, asook met die adjunk-minister van Finansies, David Masedo, waar daar gefokus is op die regering se infrastruktuurplan, insluitend paaie, hawens, telekommunikasie, water en energie.

Agri SA is deur minister Patricia de Lille genooi om oplossings rakende die grondkwessie tydens 'n grondhervormings-webinaar aan te spreek. Samesprekings met die direkteur-generaal

challenges at our ports. A briefing session between minister Didiza, minister of Electricity Kgosientsho Ramokgopa, and the DG of Agriculture Mr Ramasodi and the Agri SA and Agbiz ministerial task team and other agricultural role players was held to give feedback on the interventions proposed by the task team on the energy crisis in the sector.

Several meetings with Eskom's COO, Mr Jan Oberholzer, at Megawatt Park were held to discuss the impact of load-shedding on the agricultural sector. Agri SA also attended an introductory meeting with Transnet managing executive for Durban Port and its general manager for Commercial and Planning.

A meeting with Transnet was facilitated to discuss the Rural Safety Plan and to understand Agri SA's plan and the structures that support this plan. Agri SA was also called upon to attend the Transnet Industrial Action Update with the minister of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). It also took part in various discussions on abnormal loads between Transnet and role players.

Agri SA facilitated a meeting between the Land Bank CEO, DG of DALRRD, Treasury officials and role players in the sector to discuss the liquidity challenges in the agricultural sector. A meeting between SARS and Agri SA on tax incentive schemes, tax rebates, carbon, sugar, and youth tax was held.

Meetings with SANRAL on possible cooperation between the organisation and agriculture resulted in an agreement for Agri SA members to legally erect camera systems on national roads to improve their safety.

## Marketing and Communication

### Communication Strategy

With the success that Agri SA achieved in its communication effort through Resolve Communications, the board further extended the contract of the company. Media releases, opinion pieces, and other forms of communication continue to compliment the communication strategy that delivers real-time communication, and which contains appropriate messages to not only promote the overall strategy but also speaks to Agri SA's centres of excellence.

The focus areas for communication include safety, cost of agriculture, infrastructure structure, energy, land, and water, among others.

Agri SA has over time established itself as a responsible voice and opinion former by creating original content in its daily engagement with policy and other priority matters of interest to its members. Under the guidance of Resolve Communications, the focus is on proactive communication.

### Congress

Agri SA's 2022 congress was presented as an event that brought together members and role players across the value chain. The theme of the congress was *Growing locally*, elucidated by expert panels and facilitators, as well as our loyal sponsors, a successful congress could be hosted.

van DALRRD het gefokus op ramp-aangeleenthede soos die sprinkaanplaag in die Noord-Kaap en die herstel van vloedwalle langs die Oranjerivier. Agri SA het ook vergader met die kantoor van die adjunk-direkteur-generaal van die *Expanded Public Works Programme* om moontlike samewerking en vennootskappe tussen die landbousektor en die Departement van Openbare Werke te bespreek.

Agri SA is uitgenooi na 'n virtuele vergadering met president Cyril Ramaphosa, asook Suid-Afrika se vernaamste uitvoerders, om die uitdagings by die land se hawens te bespreek. Tydens 'n inligtingsessie wat bygewoon is deur minister Didiza, die minister van Elektrisiteit, Kgosientsho Ramokgopa, die direkteur-generaal van Landbou, mnr Ramasodi, Agri SA en die Agbiz- ministeriële taakspan, asook ander landbourolspelers, is terugvoering verskaf oor die ingrypings wat die taakspan voorgestel het wat die energiekrisis in die sektor betref.

Verskeie vergaderings is gehou met Eskom se bedryfshoof, mnr Jan Oberholzer, by Megawatt Park om die uitwerking van beurtkrag op die landbousektor te bespreek. Agri SA het ook 'n bekendstellingsvergadering met Transnet se bestuurshoof van die Durbanse hawe en die algemene bestuurder vir Kommersieel en Beplanning bygewoon.

'n Vergadering met Transnet is bewerkstellig om die Landelike Beveiligingsplan te bespreek en om toeligtig te verskaf oor Agri SA se plan en die strukture wat die plan ondersteun. Agri SA is ook gevra om Transnet se industriële aksie-opdateringsessie met die minister van die Departement van Openbare Ondernemings (DPE) by te woon, en het deelgeneem aan verskeie samesprekings rakende abnormale vragte tussen Transnet en die betrokke rolspelers.

Agri SA het 'n vergadering tussen die Land Bank se HUB, die DG van DALRRD, Tesourie-amptenare, en rolspelers in die sektor bygewoon om die likiditeitsprobleme in die landbousektor te bespreek. Die organisasie het ook met die SAID vergader om belasting-aansporingskemas en -kortings, asook koolstof-, suiker- en jeugbelasting te bespreek.

Vergaderings met SANRAL oor moontlike samewerking met die landbou het uitgeloop op 'n ooreenkoms waarvolgens Agri SA-lede wettig kamerastelsels op nasionale paaie kan oprig om hul veiligheid te verbeter.

## Bemaking en Kommunikasie

### Kommunikasiestrategie

Met die sukses wat Agri SA behaal het met sy kommunikasieopgong deur Resolve Communications het die direksie die kontrak met die maatskappy verder verleng. Mediaverklarings, meningstukke en ander vorme van kommunikasie is steeds komplimentêr tot die kommunikasiestrategie, wat intydse kommunikasie lewer en wat gepaste boodskappe bevat om nie net die oorhoofse strategie bevorder nie, maar ook spreek tot Agri SA se sentrums van uitnemendheid.



## MeerAsGrond

During the reporting year Agri SA initiated a TV programme, MoreThanLand (MeerAsGrond), which was broadcast as a second season on the DSTV channel Via. Brand Republic was the producer.

Agri SA wishes to thank our sponsors and partners who formed part of this series and who have also told their stories – CropLife South Africa, John Deere Financial, Case IH Southern Africa, Toyota SA, Africa Agri Tech, Total Energies SA, Van Loveren Family Vineyards, Senwes, New Holland Agriculture South Africa, Nedbank Commercial Banking Services and the The Awareness Company.

## Newsletters, Web Page and Social Media

The newsletters contain, amongst others, information on the activities of the various centres of excellence, the disaster and risk section and specialist articles by members. A fortnightly policy newsletter offers members a summary of legislation pertaining to the agricultural sector. On a weekly basis, Agri SA keeps its members informed about its activities through its *News Flash*.

Agri SA's ongoing actions on various social media platforms continue to show solid organic growth.

## Agri in which *The Boer/The Farmer* is incorporated

The digital publication *Agri* is Agri SA's two-monthly digital magazine. It provides information on policy, legislation and programmes that are of interest to farmers. It also offers advice, extension, and news on topical issues. The magazine is distributed electronically to all members and is available on an online platform. GWK coordinates and manages the digital magazine.

Die fokusareas vir kommunikasie sluit onder meer in veiligheid, koste van landbou, infrastruktuur, energie, grond en water.

Agri SA het hom oor tyd gevestig as 'n verantwoordelike stem en meningsvormer deur die skep van oorspronklike inhoud in sy daaglikse omgang met beleid en ander prioriteit-aangeleenthede wat vir sy lede van belang is. Met die leiding van Resolve Communications word daar gefokus op proaktiewe kommunikasie.

## Kongres

Agri SA se 2022-kongres is aangebied as 'n geleentheid wat lede en rolspeler oor die hele waardeketting byeengebring het. Die tema van kongres was *Groei plaaslik*, en toegelig deur kundige panele en fasiliteerders, asook ons lojale borge, kon 'n suksesvolle kongres aangebied word.

## MeerAsGrond

Gedurende die verslagjaar het Agri SA 'n TV-program, MeerAsGrond, geïnisieer wat as 'n tweede seisoen op die DSTV-kanaal Via uitgesaai is. Brand Republic was die vervaardiger.

Agri SA bedank ons borge en vennote wat deel is van hierdie reeks en ook hul storie vertel – CropLife South Africa, John Deere Financial, Case IH Southern Africa, Toyota SA, Africa Agri Tech, Total Energies SA, Van Loveren Family Vineyards, Senwes, New Holland Agriculture South Africa, Nedbank Kommersiële Bankdienste en The Awareness Company.

## Nuusbriefe, Webblad en Sosialemedia

Die nuusbriewe bevat onder meer inligting oor die werksaamhede van die onderskeie sentrums van uitnemendheid, die ramp- en risiko-afdeling en spesialis-artikels deur lede. 'n Tweeweeklikse beleidsnuusbrief bied aan lede 'n samevatting van wetgewing wat betrekking het op die landbousektor. Op 'n weeklikse basis hou Agri SA sy lede ingelig oor sy werksaamhede deur sy *Nuusflits*.

Agri SA se deurlopende aksies op verskeie sosialemediaplatforms toon steeds stewige organiese groei.

## Agri waarby ingelyf *Die Boer/The Farmer*

Die digitale tydskrif *Agri* is Agri SA se tweemaandelikse digitale tydskrif. Dit verskaf inligting oor beleid, wetgewing en programme wat vir landbouers van belang is. Dit verskaf ook raad, voorligting en nuus oor aktuele gebeure. Die tydskrif word elektronies versend aan lede en is op 'n aanlynplatform beskikbaar. GWK gekoördineer en bestuur die digitale tydskrif.

## Toyota SA/Agri SA Young Farmer of the Year competition

The Toyota SA/Agri SA Young Farmer of the Year competition is endorsed by Agri SA and has been held since 2004, with a Toyota bakkie presented as a prize to the national winner.

Agri SA is responsible for, among others, the coordination of the competition between Toyota SA and Agri SA's provincial affiliates. The value of the Young Farmer of the Year competition in identifying young role models as an example for new entrants and so doing ensuring the future dynamics of the sector, should not be underestimated.

At an event in Kempton Park on 18 November 2022, Hannes Wolvaardt from Limpopo was crowned the winner. The farming operations consist of 30 acres of peppers under specialised net houses, 26 acres of tomatoes, and 42 acres of citrus.

The competition also recognises a winner in the New Harvest competition, and this year a Communal group was announced in a new competition.

### Past winners were as follows:

2004: Jan Grey, Agri Mpumalanga  
 2005: Johan Furstenburg, Agri Limpopo  
 2006: Pieter Nortje, Agri Eastern Cape  
 2007: Robert De Villiers-Graaff, Agri Western Cape  
 2008: JB van den Berg, Free State Agriculture  
 2009: Tony Da Costa, Agri Gauteng  
 2010: Jan Scheepers, Free State Agriculture  
 2011: Gog van der Colf, Agri Northern Cape  
 2012: Richard Ablort-Morgan, Agri Eastern Cape  
 2013: Attie Scholtz, Agri Northern Cape  
 2014: Sakkie van Zyl, Agri North West  
 2015: Anthony Goble, Kwanalu  
 2016: Jacques Beukes, Agri Western Cape  
 2017: Jaco Strauss, Agri Northern Cape  
 2018: JP van den Berg, Agri North West  
 2019: Johan van der Schyff, Agri Western Cape  
 2020: No competition held  
 2021: Gerhard Bruwer, Agri Northern Cape  
 2022: Hannes Wolvaardt, Agri Limpopo

## Toyota SA/Agri SA Jongboer van die Jaar-kompetisie

Die Toyota SA/Agri SA Jongboer van die Jaar-kompetisie word deur Agri SA onderskryf. Die kompetisie word sedert 2004 aangebied, met 'n Toyota-bakkie as prys vir die nasionale wenner.

Agri SA is verantwoordelik vir onder meer die koördinerings van die kompetisie tussen Toyota SA en die provinsiale affiliasies van Agri SA. Die waarde van die jongboer-kompetisie moet nie onderskat word nie om jong rolmodelle in die landbou te identifiseer wat as voorbeeld vir nuwe toetreders kan dien en sodoende die toekomstige dinamiek van die sektor te verseker.

Tydens 'n geleentheid in Kemptonpark op 18 November 2022 is Hannes Wolvaardt van Limpopo as wenner aangewys. Die boerderybedrywighede bestaan uit 30 hektaar soetrisies onder gespesialiseerde nethuise, 26 hektaar tamaties en 42 hektaar sitrus.

Die kompetisie gee ook erkenning aan 'n wenner in die New Harvest-kompetisie, en vanjaar is 'n Kommunale-groep in 'n nuwe kompetisie aangewys.

### Die jaarlikse weners was soos volg:

2004: Jan Grey, Agri Mpumalanga  
 2005: Johan Furstenburg, Agri Limpopo  
 2006: Pieter Nortje, Agri Oos-Kaap  
 2007: Robert De Villiers-Graaff, Agri Wes-Kaap  
 2008: JB van den Berg, Vrystaat Landbou  
 2009: Tony Da Costa, Agri Gauteng  
 2010: Jan Scheepers, Vrystaat Landbou  
 2011: Gog van der Colf, Agri Noord-Kaap  
 2012: Richard Ablort-Morgan, Agri Oos-Kaap  
 2013: Attie Scholtz, Agri Noord-Kaap  
 2014: Sakkie van Zyl, Agri Noordwes  
 2015: Anthony Goble, Kwanalu  
 2016: Jacques Beukes, Agri Wes-Kaap  
 2017: Jaco Strauss, Agri Noord-Kaap  
 2018: JP van den Berg, Agri Noordwes  
 2019: Johan van der Schyff, Agri Wes-Kaap  
 2020: Geen kompetisie aangebied  
 2021: Gerhard Bruwer, Agri Noord-Kaap  
 2022: Hannes Wolvaardt, Agri Limpopo





## Agri SA Enterprises

Agri SA Enterprises, (“Agri Ent”) as the commercial arm of Agri SA, is uniquely positioned to execute projects in the agriculture sector through the relationships between the provincial, commodity and corporate chambers of Agri SA. We are excited to collaborate further with these stakeholders and make an impact on the South African agriculture sector.

Johannes Möller is the chairman of the board, with Angelo Petersen and Piet Engelbrecht as directors. Pieter de Jager, acting CEO, provides support to the board and team of qualified experts.

During the report year, Agri Ent has overseen the roll-out of various projects in collaboration with different entities, reaping great results.

## Inclusive Farming Partnership Initiative

The Corporate Finance team worked closely with the Motsepe Foundation on the Inclusive Farming Partnership Initiative. This initiative funds commercial partnerships between commercial farmers and traditional leaders and their communities. During the past year disbursements were made to three projects that unlocked investments in excess of R220 million. These projects also created and secured more than 200 permanent and 1 000 temporary jobs. There are currently 10 projects under consideration for funding. These projects would potentially require R450 million in investment funding and will create more than 1 000 jobs when fully developed.

## The Women in Farming

In our Rural Development division, a number of projects are currently underway. The Women in Farming project is a collaboration between Agri SA, Momentum and AgriSETA for the development of rural women-owned enterprises in KwaZulu-Natal. The project is will run for three years and Phase 2 has seen the successful training of 60 women in horticulture, poultry, and business planning.

Out of the 60 students, the project experienced only a 5% dropout. The program has positively impacted the lives of these farmers, empowering them to become leaders in their communities and fostering innovation in their agricultural practices. By providing motivation and guidance, these farmers have transformed from traditional smallholders focused on food security to successful business-oriented farmers.

## Kering Project

The Kering project entered its second phase this year. In partnership with Conservation South Africa, this project focuses on regenerative agriculture and practices. It was implemented in the village of Thaba Chicha in the Eastern Cape, where sheep farming is at the heart of community livelihoods. Farmers were taught how to improve their farming techniques for better health of their rangelands, sheep, and pockets.

## Agri SA Enterprises

Agri SA Enterprises, (“Agri Ent”) as die kommersiële arm van Agri SA, is uniek geposisioneer om projekte in die landbousektor uit te voer deur die verhoudings tussen die provinsiale, kommoditeits- en korporatiewe kamers van Agri SA. Ons is opgewonde om verder met hierdie belanghebbendes saam te werk en 'n impak op die Suid-Afrikaanse landbousektor te maak.

Johannes Möller is die voorsitter van die direksie, met Angelo Petersen en Piet Engelbrecht as direkteure. Pieter de Jager, waarnemende uitvoerende hoof, bied ondersteuning aan die direksie en span gekwalifiseerde kundiges.

Gedurende die verslagjaar het Agri Ent toesig gehou oor die uitvoering van verskeie projekte in samewerking met verskillende entiteite, wat goeie resultate opgelewer het.

## Inklusiewe Boerderyvennootskap-inisiatief

Die Korporatiewe Finansies-span het nou saamgewerk met die Motsepe-stigting aan die Inklusiewe Boerderyvennootskapsinisiatief. Hierdie inisiatief befonds kommersiële vennootskappe tussen kommersiële boere en tradisionele leiers en hulle gemeenskappe. Die afgelope jaar is finansiering aan drie projekte gemaak wat beleggings van meer as R220 miljoen ontsluit het. Hierdie projekte het ook meer as 200 permanente en 1 000 tydelike werkgeleenthede geskep en verseker. Daar is tans 10 projekte wat oorweeg word vir befondsing. Hierdie projekte sal moontlik R450 miljoen se beleggingsfinansiering verg en sal meer as 1 000 werkgeleenthede skep wanneer dit ten volle ontwikkel word.

## Vroue in Landbou

In die Landelike Ontwikkelingsafdeling is 'n aantal projekte tans aan die gang. Die Women in Farming-projek is in samewerking met Agri SA, Momentum en AgriSETA vir die ontwikkeling van landelike ondernemings wat deur vroue besit word in KwaZulu-Natal. Hierdie driejaarprojek is tans in Fase 2 en het die suksesvolle opleiding van 60 vroue in tuinbou, pluimvee en besigheidsbeplanning gelewer.

Uit die 60 studente het die projek slegs 'n uitval van 5% beleef. Die program het die lewens van hierdie boere positief beïnvloed, hulle bemagtig om leiers in hul gemeenskappe te word en innovasie in hul landboupraktieke bevorder. Deur motivering en leiding te verskaf, het hierdie boere verander van tradisionele kleinboere wat op voedselsekerheid gefokus is na suksesvolle besigheidsgerigte boere.

## Kering-projek

Die Kering-projek het vanjaar sy tweede fase betree. In vennootskap met Conservation South Africa fokus hierdie projek op herlewingslandbou en -praktyke. Dit is geïmplementeer in die dorpie Thaba Chicha in die Oos-Kaap, waar skaapboerdery die kern van gemeenskapsbestaan is. Boere is geleer hoe om hul boerderytegnieke te verbeter vir beter gesondheid van hul weivelde, skape en sakke.

The first phase of the modules focused on sheep management, breeding and production, nutrition, and handling practices of sheep. This was conducted in a classroom with 30 community members, covering a wide range of demographic, young and old, men and women, attending. The second phase of the project will cover the practical side of sheep production. These communal sheep farmers and herdsman will receive accredited and technical training specifically in sheep shearing and wool classification. In this hands-on phase farmers will learn how to shear sheep and classify wool.

Through the project, the farmers have been able to increase the quality of wool production and consequently increased the income received for their wool because of the knowledge and skills obtained through this program. The program expands their knowledge of sheep breeds best for wool production and the environment they will flourish in. Since the training is accredited, the youth will also apply for jobs elsewhere within the sector.

### Nedbank Agri-Business Incubator

The Nedbank Agri-Business Incubator program is a comprehensive initiative aimed at supporting farmers from previously disadvantaged backgrounds across six provinces in South Africa. The program focuses on 20 farmers and aims to assist them in transitioning from one level of the developmental farmer progression ladder to the next. The ultimate goal is to help them improve their agricultural businesses and become more successful.

Funding from Nedbank is being deployed through four commodity organisations in six provinces and Agri Ent is assisting the farmers with various interventions to make an impact on their operations.

### Other Projects

The Advisory division is busy with a number of exciting projects for corporate clients that could make a huge impact on the commercialisation of products and services. This includes the commercialisation of a bio-degradable plastic product for a multinational. We are also working on a number of initiatives for the revival of agriculture in different regions that would positively impact the lives of thousands of people. Two notable projects include the revival of the agriculture economy in the West Rand of Gauteng and the establishment of a cotton gin in Mpumalanga.

Our services are not only utilised in South Africa and we have recently won a project for a multinational in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) that will start in the fourth quarter of the year.

Die eerste fase van die modules het gefokus op skaapbestuur, teling en produksie, voeding en hanteringspraktyke van skape. Dit is uitgevoer in 'n klaskamer-opset met 30 gemeenskapslede, wat 'n wye verskeidenheid demografiese, jonk en oud, mans en vroue dek. Die tweede fase van die projek sal meer praktiese van aard wees waar hierdie skaapboere en skaapwagters geakkrediteerde opleiding sal ontvang in skaapskeer en wolklassifikasie.

Die projek se doelwit is om boere in staat te stel om die kwaliteit van hulle wolproduksie te verbeter en daardeur hulle inkomste te verhoog deur die kennis en vaardighede verkry deur die program. Omdat die opleiding geakkrediteerd is sal die deelnemers ook vir ander werke kan aansoek doen in die sektor.

### Nedbank-Landbousake-Ontwikkelingsprogram

Die Nedbank Agri-Business Incubator-program is 'n omvattende inisiatief wat daarop gemik is om boere uit voorheen benadeelde agtergronde in ses provinsies in Suid-Afrika te ondersteun. Die program fokus op 20 boere en het ten doel om hulle te help om van een vlak van die ontwikkelingsboer-vorderingsleer na die volgende oortre te skakel. Die uiteindelige doel is om hulle te help om hul landboubesighede te verbeter en meer suksesvol te word.

Befondsing van Nedbank word deur vier kommoditeitsorganisasies in ses provinsies ontplooi en Agri Ent staan die boere by met verskeie ingrypings om 'n impak op hul bedryfswaardigheid te maak.

### Ander Projekte

Die Adviesafdeling is besig met 'n aantal opwindende projekte vir korporatiewe kliënte wat 'n groot uitwerking op die kommersialisering van produkte en dienste kan maak. Dit sluit in die kommersialisering van 'n bio-afbreekbare plastiekprodukt vir 'n multinasionale groep. Ons werk ook aan 'n aantal inisiatiewe vir die herlewing van landbou in verskillende streke wat 'n positiewe uitwerking op die lewens van duisende mense sal hê. Twee noemenswaardige projekte sluit in die herlewing van die landbou-ekonomie aan die Wes-Rand van Gauteng en die vestiging van 'n katoenpluismeule in Mpumalanga.

Ons dienste word nie net in Suid-Afrika benut nie en ons het onlangs 'n projek gewen vir 'n multinasionale maatskappy in die Demokratiese Republiek van die Kongo (DRK), wat in die vierde kwartaal van die jaar sal begin.

## In Conclusion

What an honour it was to serve Agri SA and its members. The past eight years were not only a steep learning curve but also an opportunity to create awareness at all levels of society about the importance of food certainty. Thank you for the opportunity to serve and to lead. To all our affiliates, staff, board of directors, and all other officials leading the various structures in Agri SA, may you all grow from strength to strength. Be blessed.



CO van der Rheede  
Chief Executive Officer

## Ten Slotte

Dit was vir my 'n eer om Agri SA en sy lede te dien. Die afgelope agt jaar was nie net 'n harde leerskool nie, maar ook 'n geleentheid om bewustheid van die belangrikheid van voedselsekerheid op alle vlakke van die samelewing te kweek. Dankie vir die geleentheid om te dien en te lei. Aan al ons affiliasies, personeel, direksielede en ander beamptes wat die onderskeie Agri SA-strukture lei – mag julle groei van krag tot krag. Wees geseënd.



CO van der Rheede  
Hoof- uitvoerende beampte





# **SOCIAL, ETHICS AND TRANSFORMATION COMMITTEE**

# **MAATSKAPLIKE, ETIEK EN TRANSFORMASIEKOMITEE**





**Dr Kathy Hurly**  
Chairperson | Voorsitter

## Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee

The members of the Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee (SETCOM) are Dr Kathy Hurly (chairperson), Dr Charlotte Nkuna, (independent board member), Dr Willem Pretorius (chamber representative), Peter Cloete, (board representative), Christo van der Rheede, (executive management), Deon Loots, (management) and Thulile Sikhosana (management).

The committee met on 7 February, 12 April, and 14 June 2023. The final meeting will take place on 7 September 2023.

The 2023 focus areas of the committee were identified as:

- Statutory and compliance role, as outlined in Regulation 43 of the Companies Act, 1973.
- Ethics (to be read with the legal compliance role).
- Project for the year: Advise the board on creating inclusivity in agriculture.
  - The employment equity plan had been ratified at the September 2022 meeting of the Setcom.
  - February meeting recommended that the Board and affiliates undergo training on the role of the Board and sub-committees of the Board. The matter of the high public interest score and implications for the SETCOM was discussed.
  - April meeting feedback was provided by the independent members, who had reviewed all internal exit interviews to devise a strategy on staff retention for the Board. Time was spent on how a voluntary and sincere buy-in could be achieved at the provincial level for a more inclusive culture and support for the actions and operations of Agri SA.
  - In June, a historical, existing, and future perspective on affirmative action compiled by Christo van der Rheede and Thuli Sikhosana and an Employment Equity Memorandum, which served as a legal brief to instruct counsel on Agri SA's legal position on changes to the Employment Equity Act, were reviewed.
  - The charters of all the committees for the NPC were reviewed by the company secretary to ensure that no duplication existed between their functions, a slight overlap existed between the Setcom and the Remco, but this was considered immaterial and would be managed.
  - The process of self-evaluation has been completed and all members have received the results. These will be reviewed on 7 September 2023, the last meeting of the 2023 SETCOM.

## Maatskaplike, Etiek en Transformasiekomitee

Die lede van die Maatskaplike, Etiek- en Transformasiekomitee (SETCOM) is dr Kathy Hurly (voorsitter), dr Charlotte Nkuna (onafhanklike direksielid), dr Willem Pretorius (kamerverteenwoordiger), Peter Cloete (direksieverteenwoordiger), Christo van der Rheede, (uitvoerende direkteur), Deon Loots, (bestuur) en Thulile Sikhosana (bestuur).

Die komitee het op 7 Februarie, 12 April en 14 Junie 2023 vergader. Die finale vergadering sal op 7 September 2023 plaasvind.

Die 2023-fokusareas van die komitee is geïdentifiseer as:

- Statutêre en nakomingsrol, soos uiteengesit in Regulasie 43 van die Maatskappywet, 1973.
- Etiek (om saamgelees te word met die wetlike nakomingsrol).
- Projek vir die jaar: Adviseer die direksie oor die skep van inklusiwiteit in die landbou.
  - Die diensbillikheidsplan is tydens die September 2022-vergadering van die SETCOM bekragtig.
  - Februarie-vergadering het aanbeveel dat die Raad en affiliasies opleiding ondergaan oor die rol van die Raad en subkomitees van die Raad. Die kwessie van die hoë openbare belangtelling en implikasies vir die Setcom is bespreek.
  - April se terugvoer is verskaf deur die onafhanklike lede wat alle interne uittree-onderhoude hersien het om 'n strategie oor personeelbehoud vir die Raad op te stel. Tyd is bestee aan hoe 'n vrywillige en opregte inkoop op provinsiale vlak bereik kon word vir 'n meer inklusiewe kultuur en ondersteuning vir die optrede en werksaamhede van Agri SA.
  - InJunie is 'n historiese, bestaande en toekomspektief op regstellende aksie saamgestel deur Christo van der Rheede en Thuli Sikhosana en 'n memorandum oor gelyke indiensneming, wat as regsopdrag gedien het om raad te gee oor Agri SA se regsposisie oor veranderinge aan die Wet op Gelyke Indiensneming, hersien.
  - Die handveste van al die komitees vir die NPC is deur die maatskappysekretaris hersien om te verseker dat daar geen duplisering tussen hul funksies bestaan nie. Daar bestaan 'n effense oorvleueling tussen die Setcom en die Remco, maar dit word as onbelangrik beskou en sal bestuur word.
  - Die proses van selfevaluering is afgehandel en alle lede het die resultate ontvang. Dit sal op 7 September 2023, die laaste vergadering van die 2023 SETCOM hersien word.



**AGRI SA**  
GOVERNANCE

**AGRI SA-**  
BESTUUR



# BOARD DIREKSIE



**Jaco Minnaar**  
President  
President



**Phenias Gumede**  
Vice president  
Vise-president



**Nicol Jansen**  
Vice president  
Vise-president



**Villiers Loubser**  
Provincial Chamber  
Provinsiale Kamer



**Piet Engelbrecht**  
Provincial Chamber  
Provinsiale Kamer



**Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt**  
Provincial Chamber  
Provinsiale Kamer



**Peter Cloete**  
Provincial Chamber  
Provinsiale Kamer



**Niël Joubert**  
Commodity Chamber  
Bedryfskamer



**SK Makinana**  
Commodity Chamber  
Bedryfskamer



**Derek Mathews**  
Commodity Chamber  
Bedryfskamer



**Gerhard Diedericks**  
Corporate Chamber  
Korporatiewe Kamer



**Rossouw Cillie**  
Corporate Chamber  
Korporatiewe Kamer



**Nic Bronkhorst**  
Corporate Chamber  
Korporatiewe Kamer



**Dr Kathy Hurlly**  
Non-executive Independent Director  
Nie-uitvoerende Onafhanklike Direkteur



**Dr Charlotte Nkuna**  
Non-executive Independent Director  
Nie-uitvoerende Onafhanklike Direkteur



**Christo van der Rheede**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Hoof- uitvoerende Beampte

# CHAMBER MANAGEMENT KAMERBESTUUR

## PROVINCIAL CHAMBER • PROVINSIALE KAMER



**Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt**  
*Chairman*  
*Voorsitter*



**Piet Engelbrecht**  
*Vice chair*  
*Vise-voorsitter*



**Peter Cloete**  
*Additional member*  
*Addisionele lid*

## COMMODITY CHAMBER • BEDRYFSKAMER



**Niël Joubert**  
*Chairman*  
*Voorsitter*



**Billy van Zyl**  
*Vice chair*  
*Vise-voorsitter*



**Derek Mathews**  
*Additional member*  
*Addisionele lid*

## CORPORATE CHAMBER • KORPORATIEWE KAMER



**Gerhard Diedericks**  
*Chairman*  
*Voorsitter*



**Nic Bronkhorst**  
*Vice chair*  
*Vise-voorsitter*



**Rossouw Cillié**  
*Additional member*  
*Addisionele lid*

# MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

## BESTUURSKOMITEES

### AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE • OUDIT- EN RISIKO-KOMITEE



**Gert Kapp**  
Chairman  
Voorsitter



**Piet Engelbrecht**  
Member  
Lid



**Nic Bronkhorst**  
Member  
Lid



**Johann Kotzé**  
Member  
Lid



**Derek Mathews**  
Member  
Lid

### SOCIAL, ETHICS AND TRANSFORMATION COMMITTEE • MAATSKAPLIKE, ETIEK- EN TRANSFORMASIEKOMITEE



**Dr Kathy Hurly**  
Chairman  
Voorsitter



**Dr Charlotte Nkuna**  
Member  
Lid



**Dr Willem Pretorius**  
Member  
Lid



**Peter Cloete**  
Member  
Lid

### REMUNERATION COMMITTEE • VERGOEDINGSKOMITEE



**Niël Joubert**  
Chairman  
Voorsitter



**Renier Snyman**  
Member  
Lid



**Nicol Jansen**  
Member  
Lid



**Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt**  
Member  
Lid

### NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE • NOMINASIE-KOMITEE



**Jaco Minnaar**  
Chairman  
Voorsitter



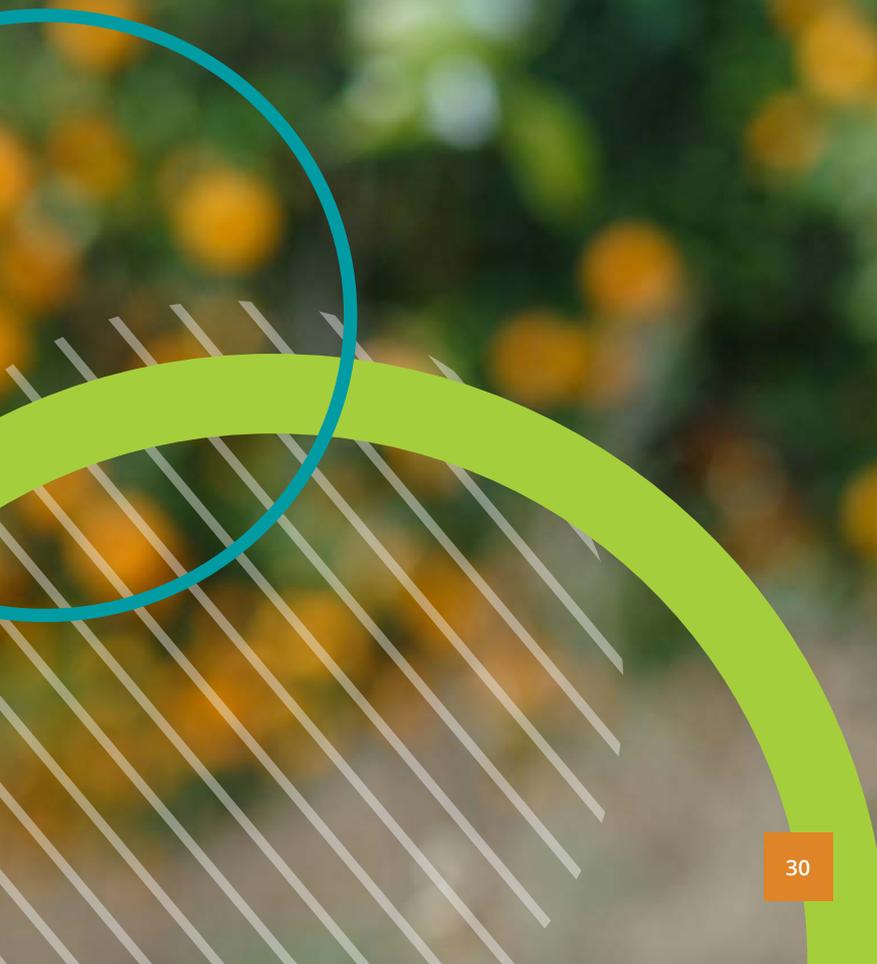
**Phenias Gumede**  
Vice president  
Vise-president



**Nicol Jansen**  
Vice president  
Vise-president

**CHAMBER**  
OVERVIEW

**KAMER-**  
OORSIG



## PROVINCIAL CHAMBER PROVINSIALE KAMER



**Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt**  
Chairman | Voorsitter

### Introduction

The name of the chamber was changed to the 'Agri SA Provincial Chamber', with Agri SA's Memorandum of Association becoming effective as from November 2022. It now states that Agri SA shall function as a non-profit company in terms of the Companies Act and that it shall be one of three chambers that can advise the Board of Directors and make submissions regarding matters with which it deals and for which it is responsible.

### Composition

The chamber's executive committee consists of Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt (chair), Piet Engelbrecht (vice chair) and Peter Cloete (additional member), assisted by Kobus Visser.

The chamber is represented on Agri SA's Board of Directors by Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt, Piet Engelbrecht, Pieter Cloete and Villiers Loubsher, and is also represented in the Board's Audit and Risk Committee and Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee. Given the extent of its financial contribution to Agri SA, the chamber was entitled to nominate a total of 77 out of 138 voting congress delegates to represent it at Agri SA's 2022 congress.

The chamber consists of nine provincial affiliates, which are affiliated via the chamber with Agri SA and represent approximately 1 000 farmer associations consisting of 15 000 fully paid-up members.

The provincial affiliate is increasingly playing a critical role in formulating strategy and at operational level in the execution and implementation of policy. The organisation is also an enormous

### Inleiding

Die kamer se naam het verander na die Agri SA Provinsiale Kamer met die inwerkingtreding van Agri SA se Akte van Oprigting vanaf November 2022. Die Akte maak nou voorsiening dat Agri SA as 'n nie-winsgewende maatskappy onder die Maatskappyyewet funksioneer en die kamer is een van drie kamers wat die direksie kan adviseer en voorleggings doen oor aangeleenthede wat hy hanteer en voor verantwoordelik is.

### Samestelling

Die dagbestuur van die kamer bestaan uit Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt (voorsitter), Piet Engelbrecht (ondervoorsitter) en Peter Cloete (addisionele lid), wat ondersteun word deur Kobus Visser.

Die kamer word in Agri SA se direksie verteenwoordig deur Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt, Piet Engelbrecht, Pieter Cloete en Viljee Loubser. Die kamer geniet ook verteenwoordiging in die direksie se Oudit- en Risiko-, Vergoedings-, Sosiale en Etiese komitees. Die kamer het weens die omvang van sy finansiële bydrae tot Agri SA die reg gehad om 77 kongres-afgevaardigdes uit 'n totaal van 138 te benoem om die kamer by Agri SA se 2022-kongres te verteenwoordig.

Die kamer bestaan uit nege provinsiale affiliasies wat deur die kamer by Agri SA geaffilieer is en verteenwoordig in die struktuur sowat 1 000 boereverenigings met nagenoeg 15 000 volopbetaalde lede.

Die provinsiale affiliasie speel toenemend 'n belangrike rol in die formulering van strategie en op die operasionele vlak in die uitvoering en implementering van beleid. Die organisasies beskik ook oor 'n enorme bron van institusionele kapasiteit. Dié kapasiteit is onontbeerlik vir Agri SA en dit is die bron vanwaar die organisasie sy kenniskapasiteit werf om sy rol in die georganiseerde landbou en interne strukture effektief te vervul en by te dra tot 'n volhoubare landbousektor en die handhawing van voedselsekerheid.

Tesame met die lede van die kamer vorm die boerevereniging een van die boublokke van die organisasie en speel hulle 'n uiters belangrike rol as saambindende faktor op plaaslike vlak en in die gemeenskappe wat hulle dien in die bevordering van die landbou- en gemeenskap se belang.

### Funksionering

Die kamer speel 'n belangrike rol as inklusiewe kommunikasieplatform en as basis vir samewerking vir die provinsiale affiliasies. Die benadering gee ook uitvoering aan die kamer se doel om te dien as adviesliggaam vir die hoof- uitvoerende beamppte en die direksie met betrekking tot aangeleenthede wat binne die kamer se toepaslikheidsfeer val. Die kamer vervul al hoe meer die rol om 'n platform daar te stel waarbinne ledesake van wedersydse belang bespreek word, om produktiewe verhoudings tussen lede te vestig en om die kundigheid wat binne die kamer bestaan, tot die voordeel van die organisasie te benut.

Deur sy lede speel die kamer ook 'n belangrike fasiliteringsrol om die belange van sy boerelede te verteenwoordig, 'n verantwoordelikheid wat voortdurend deur goeie onderlinge

source of institutional capacity. This capacity is indispensable for Agri SA and a source from which the organisation seeks the knowledge it needs to fulfill its role in organised agriculture and internal structures effectively and contribute to a sustainable agricultural sector with a view to maintaining food security.

Together with members of the chamber, the farmer association forms one of the building blocks of the organisation and plays an extremely important role as unifying factor at local level and in communities where they serve to promote the interests of agriculture and the community.

## Functioning

The chamber plays an important role as inclusive communication platform and as basis for cooperation among provincial affiliates. This approach also gives effect to the chamber's objective to serve as advisory body to the chief executive officer and the Board with regard to matters that fall within the chamber's sphere of relevance. The chamber is increasingly serving as a platform where member affairs of common interest can be discussed and productive relationships are formed among members, and where the expertise within the chamber is used to the benefit of the organisation.

Via its members, the chamber also plays an important facilitation role in representing the interests of its farmer members, a responsibility that should be continuously strengthened and expanded through sound mutual cooperation. This requires constant collaboration and open-mindedness at all levels of the organisation and within the chamber to effectively represent, protect and promote the interests of members.

The involvement of chamber members in all Agri SA's structures is also clearly discernible where the members with expertise provide input and help shape the decisions and policies of the organisation. All chamber members and their leaders are thanked for the important contribution they make to the organisational development of Agri SA. Their contributions in all areas are acknowledged and serve as evidence of the seriousness with which provincial affiliates promote the interests of agriculture and their members.

Furthermore, the chamber focuses on the general business interests of the organisation and its members, including land affairs; water and environmental issues; disaster management, such as the provision of drought relief to the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape; labour issues; economic issues such as the Land Bank; and the impact of load-shedding on agriculture and rural safety. These matters are dealt with comprehensively by Agri SA's Centres of Excellence, as reported on elsewhere in the report.

samewerking versterk en uitgebrei moet word. Dit vereis voortdurende samewerking en openhartigheid op alle vlakke van die organisasie en binne die kamer om die ledebelang effektief te verteenwoordig, beskerm en te bevorder.

Lede van die kamer se betrokkenheid by al Agri SA se strukture is ook duidelik waarneembaar waar die lede met kundigheid insette maak en help vorm aan die besluite en beleid van die organisasie. Elkeen van die kamer se lede en hul leiers word bedank vir die belangrike bydrae wat hulle maak tot die organisatoriese ontwikkeling van Agri SA. Hul bydraes op al die terreine word erken en is 'n bewys van die erns waarmee provinsiale affiliasies die saak van die landbou en die lid dien.

Verder fokus die kamer onder meer op die algemene sakebelange van die organisasie en die lid. Dit sluit in: grondsake, water- en omgewingsaangeleenthede, rampbestuur, soos die voorsiening van droogtehelp aan die Wes-Kaap, Oos-Kaap en Noord-Kaap, arbeidskwessies, ekonomiese aangeleenthede soos die Land Bank en die uitwerking van beurtkrag op die landbou en landelike veiligheid. Hierdie aangeleenthede word breedvoerig deur Agri SA se Sentrums van Uitnemendheid gehanteer, waarvoor daar elders in die verslag gerapporteer word.

## Ledegelde

Lede van die kamer het die metodiek vir die bepaling van ledegelde aangepas op basis van 'n bydrae per lid en daarmee saam ook 'n addisionele bedrag van R100 per lid goedgekeur vir 2021/2022 en die daaropvolgende twee finansiële jare. Die berekening volgens die nuwe metodiek, tesame met die addisionele bedrag per lid, is gebruik om die ledegeld betaalbaar deur provinsiale affiliasies te bepaal. Die kamer se ledegeldbydrae verseker dat Agri SA kan voortgaan met die werk wat in belang van sy lede en die lid op plaasvlak gedoen moet word.

## HUB Forum

Gedurende die verslagtydperk het die kamer aandag gegee aan die formulering van beleid rakende die HUB Forum, wat bestaan uit die hoof- uitvoerende beamptes van provinsiale affiliasies wat by Agri SA geaffilieer is. Die fokus van die forum is om as 'n adviserende struktuur van die kamer op te tree en sy status geniet die erkenning van die kamer met die hoofdoel om operasionele uitvoering aan die strategie en besluite van die kamer te gee. Dit tree verder adviserend op vir die hoof- uitvoerende beampte van Agri SA en die kamer met betrekking tot aangeleenthede wat binne die HUB Forum se toepaslikheidsfeer val en reël sy eie vergaderings en byeenkomste.

Die HUB Forum het ook ten doel om 'n platform te skep vir provinsiale hoofbestuurders om sake van gemeenskaplike belang te bespreek, produktiewe verhoudings tussen mekaar te vestig, in stand te hou, en om die kundigheid wat binne die HUB Forum bestaan te benut tot voordeel van die kamer en sy lede.

## Membership Fees

Members of the chamber have adjusted the methodology for determining membership fees on the basis of a contribution per member, as well as an additional amount of R100 per member approved for 2021/2022 and the subsequent two financial years. The calculation in terms of the new methodology, together with the additional amount per member, was used to determine the membership fee payable by provincial affiliates. The chamber's membership fee contribution ensures that Agri SA can continue with the work it must do in the interest of its members and the member at farm level.

## CEO Forum

During the reporting period, the chamber attended to the formulation of policies for the CEO Forum, which consists of the chief executive officers of Agri SA's provincial affiliates. The focus of the Forum is to act as an advisory structure of the chamber. The chamber recognises it as a body with its main objective the operational execution of the chamber's strategy and decisions. It also advises the Agri SA's chief executive officer and the chamber on matters that fall within the Forum's sphere of relevance and organises its own meetings and engagements.

The CEO Forum also aims to provide a platform for provincial executives to discuss matters of common interest, establish productive relationships among members, and maintain and leverage the expertise that exists within the Forum to the benefit of the chamber and its members.

## Acknowledgment

Members of the chamber and their elected leaders are thanked for their loyalty to the chamber, their continued support for Agri SA, their financial contributions to the organisation over the years in the form of membership fees, and their good cooperation during the past year.

## Waardering

Die lede van die kamer en hul verkose leiers word bedank vir hul lojaliteit teenoor die kamer, hul volgehoue ondersteuning aan Agri SA, vir hul finansiële bydraes aan die organisasie deur hulle ledegeldbydraes oor jare heen en die goeie samewerking wat die afgelope jaar in die kamer ervaar is.



## COMMODITY CHAMBER BEDRYFSKAMER



**Niël Joubert**  
Chairman | Voorsitter

For this reporting period, the chamber management consisted of Niël Joubert as chairperson, Billy van Zyl as vice-chair and Derek Mathews as an additional member. The chamber is represented on the Agri SA Board of Directors by Niël Joubert, Derek Mathews, and SK Makinana. Franlie van den Berg provided administrative support to the chamber.

The Chamber consists of 26 commodity organisations. Thank you to each and everyone for the role you played during the past year in the agricultural arena and as a service to the South African community.

Our ever-so-capable and resilient farmers belong to the commodity organisations on who all South Africans rely on and they are the cornerstone for the success of the South African agricultural sector, next to.

Industry organisations are increasingly playing a strategic role in the sustainability of the South African agriculture. As institutional decay and poverty settle in over rural areas, the competitiveness of farmers comes under pressure. Concurrently, on a national level, the decay of key agricultural services such as extension services, market development, research, maintenance of roads, rail and port infrastructure, Onderstepoort Biological Products and the administration of Act 36, adds to the challenges the sector faces.

Over the past few years, the importance of working relationships across all commodity value chains and national and provincial governments was under-scored. The liaison function of industries combined with their heightened capacity to respond to value chain risks should be applauded.

Vir dié verslagtydperk het die kamerbestuur bestaan uit Niël Joubert as voorsitter, Billy van Zyl as ondervoorsitter en Derek Mathews as addisionele lid. Die kamer word in die Agri SA-direksie verteenwoordig deur Niël Joubert, Derek Mathews en SK Makinana. Franlie van den Berg het administratiewe ondersteuning aan die kamer verleen.

Die Kamer bestaan uit 26 kommoditeitsorganisasies. Baie dankie aan ieder en elk vir die rol wat julle die afgelope jaar in die landbou-arena gespeel het en as 'n diens aan die Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskap.

Ons bekwame en veerkragtige boere behoort aan die kommoditeitsorganisasies op wie alle Suid-Afrikaners staatmaak en hulle is bepaald die hoeksteen vir die sukses van die Suid-Afrikaanse landbousektor.

Bedryfsorganisasies speel toenemend 'n strategiese rol in die volhoubaarheid van die Suid-Afrikaanse landbou. Namate institusionele verval en armoede in landelike gebiede gevestig raak, kom die mededingendheid van boere onder druk. Terselfdertyd dra die verval van sleutel-landboudienste soos voorligtingsdienste, markontwikkeling, navorsing, instandhouding van paaie, spoor- en hawe-infrastruktuur, Onderstepoort Biologiese Produkte en die administrasie van Wet 36 by tot die uitdagings wat die sektore in die gesig staar.

Oor die afgelope paar jaar is die belangrikheid van werk-verhoudinge in alle kommoditeitswaardekettings en nasionale en provinsiale regerings beklemtoon. Die skakelfunksie van die bedryf, gekombineer met hul verhoogde vermoë om op waardekettingrisiko's te reageer, moet geloof word.

Soos ons vorentoe beweeg in wat 'n onsekere en stormagtige periode gaan wees, moet ons voortgaan om te belê in die grondslag wat ons gevestig het en aanvaar dat die aard en rol van georganiseerde landbou ontwikkel in 'n goed gekoördineerde landskap. Die veranderende sake-omgewing sowel as 'n ontwrigtende verbruikerslandskap sal meer as net besprekingsforums vereis.

Agri SA bly 'n kritiek belangrike platform vir die vennootskappe wat landbou op bedryfsvlak vereis, maar ook tussen staatsdepartemente en bedryfsorganisasies moontlik maak. In die jare wat voorlê sal ons dalk die verhoudings tussen bedryfsorganisasies en landbou-unies moet herdefinieer. Dit moet verwelkom word, aangesien landbouers grootliks 'n gemeenskaplike visie van groei deel. Die ongemak oor die operasionalisering van hulpbronne oor alle bedrywe moet met beslissende leierskap gehanteer word.

Verslagdoening oor die aktiwiteite en uitsette van die Bedryfskamer vir die afgelope jaar vertel 'n verhaal van veerkragtigheid, deurlopende aanpassing en toewyding om die nasie en wêreldmarkte met die beste gehalte voedsel teen die laagste prys moontlik te voed.

### Russies- Oekraïne Oorlog Uitwerking op Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou

Die oorlog het steeds 'n blywende uitwerking op Suid-Afrika se landbousektor en ander besighede, waaronder stygende gas- en brandstofpryse, stygende kunsmiskoste en verhoogde uitgawes wat verband hou met vragbeweging en logistiek, om maar net 'n

As we move ahead in what is set to be an uncertain and rocky decade, we should continue to invest in the foundation we have established and accept that the nature and role of organised agriculture are evolving into a landscape of well-coordinated delivery vehicles. The changing business environment as well as a disruptive consumer landscape will demand more than just discussion forums.

Agri SA remains a critical platform to enable the partnerships that agriculture requires on an industry level, but also between state departments and industry organisations. In the years ahead we may have to redefine the relationships between industry organisations and agricultural unions. This should be embraced, as agriculturalists largely share a common vision of growth. The discomfort over the operationalising of resources across industries should be curbed with decisive leadership.

Reporting on the activities and outputs of the Commodity Chamber for the past year tells a story of resilience, continuous adaptation, and commitment to feeding the nation and global markets with the best quality food at the lowest price possible.

### Russian- Ukraine War Impact on South African Agriculture

The war continues to exert a lasting impact on South Africa's agricultural sector and other businesses, affecting various aspects, including rising gas and fuel prices, increasing fertiliser costs, and heightened expenses related to freight movement and logistics, to name a few. The consequential inflationary and interest rate effects persist as a significant risk to agriculture, as well as exports and imports of agricultural products or goods essential for agricultural activities.

Citrus, apples, and pears represents nearly 90% of exports to Russia, there was a real concern that these commodities would have had no market. SA exports more than 7% of its total citrus crop to Russia and more than 12% of its apples and pears. However, commodity organisations managed to continue to deliver to the Russian market and find new markets.

On home soil, South African farmers proved their resilience once more. Grain farmers increased wheat production to make up for the shortfall caused by the conflict.

### Transnet Harbours

Strikes at some of Transnet's ports hampered the movement of produce intended for the export market. Agri SA was approached amongst others by the berry industry to provide assistance, which at the time was at the peak of the export period. Agri SA engaged with the Unions and the CEO of Transnet, and the matter was resolved.

### Eskom

Agri SA had engagements with the former CEO of Eskom, Mr André de Ruiter, as well as the COO, Mr Jan Oberholzer on load reduction. Agri SA's members raised concerns regarding the Level 6 load-shedding in December 2022, which led to correspondence by Agri SA to the Ministers of Finance, Public Enterprises, Agriculture, the Presidency and Eskom. The sector was brought together by ministers of Agriculture to engage in the energy

pair te noem. Die gevolglike inflasionêre en rentekoers-uitwerking duur voort as 'n beduidende risiko vir die landbou, sowel as uitvoer en invoer van landbouprodukte of goedere wat noodsaaklik is vir landbou-aktiwiteite.

Sitrus, appels en pere verteenwoordig byna 90% van die uitvoer na Rusland en daar was werklike kommer dat hierdie kommoditeite geen mark sou hê nie. SA voer meer as 7% van sy totale sitrusoes na Rusland en meer as 12% van sy appels en pere uit. Kommoditeitsorganisasies het egter daarin geslaag om voort te gaan om aan die Russiese mark te lewer en nuwe markte te vind.

Op eie bodem het Suid-Afrikaanse boere weer hul veerkragtigheid bewys. Graanboere het koringproduksie verhoog om die tekort te vergoed wat deur die konflik veroorsaak is.

### Transnet-hawens

Stakings by sommige van Transnet se hawens het die beweging van produkte belemmer wat vir die uitvoermark bedoel is. Agri SA is onder meer deur die bessiebedryf genader om hulp te verleen, wat destyds op die piek van die uitvoertydperk was. Agri SA het met die unies en die uitvoerende hoof van Transnet in gesprek getree en die saak is opgelos.

### Eskom

Agri SA het in gesprek getree met die voormalige uitvoerende hoof van Eskom, mnr André de Ruyter, asook die bedryfshoof, mnr Jan Oberholzer, oor lasvermindering. Agri SA se lede het in Desember 2022 kommer uitgespreek oor die vlak 6-beurtkrag, wat gelei het tot korrespondensie deur Agri SA met die ministers van finansies, openbare ondernemings, landbou, die presidensie en Eskom. Die sektor is deur die minister van Landbou byeengebring om by die energiekrisisse betrokke te raak waarna 'n taakspan saamgestel is waarop Agri SA en Agbiz dien. Die organisasie het vergaderings met Eskom oor Ruraflux gehad. Agri SA het 'n uitgebreide mediaveldtog oor energiesake van stapel gestuur, asook die verklaring van 'n ramptoestand wat nie ondersteun word nie.

### Landelike Paaie- Publiek-Private Vennootskap

Agri SA het in gesprek getree met die departement en 'n konstruktiewe vergadering is met SANRAL, die Departement van Landbou se Landelike Ontwikkelingseenheid, asook COGTA gehou. Agbiz en Agri SA het data oor onbegaanbare paaie ingedien.

Die departement wil formeel 'n openbare-private koördinerings-komitee vir die landelike paaieprogram stig om integrasie, samewerking en implementering van die plan te verseker. Die komitee sal bestaan uit DALRRD, Landelike Ontwikkeling, departemente van Vervoer, Openbare Werke en Infrastruktuur, Samewerkende Bestuur, SANRAL, MISA, Hawe-agentskap, Provinsiale Departemente van Landbou en Landelike Ontwikkeling Infrastruktuur SA, Agbiz en Agri SA.

crises whereafter a task team was established on which Agri SA and Agbiz serve. The organisation had meetings with Eskom on Ruraflex. Agri SA launched an extensive media campaign on energy matters as well as the declaration of a State of Disaster that was not supported.

### Rural Roads Public-Private Partnership

Agri SA engaged with the Department and a constructive meeting was conducted with SANRAL, the Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Unit, as well as COGTA. Agbiz and Agri SA submitted data regarding impassible roads.

The Department wants to formally establish a Public-Private Coordinating Committee for the Rural Roads Program, to ensure integration, cooperation and implementation of the Plan. The Committee will consist of DALRRD: Rural Development, Department of Transport, Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, the Department of Cooperative Governance, SANRAL, MISA, Port Agency, Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development Infrastructure SA, Agbiz and Agri SA.

### The Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan

The Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan, AAMP, was signed in May 2022. Agri SA is satisfied that the plan that emerged from the extensive negotiation process since June 2020 reflects a balanced approach to the primary concerns of the sector's many role players. These include ensuring South Africa's food security, promoting the sustainable transformation of the sector, enhancing South Africa's competitiveness, and creating an enabling policy environment, among others. The rollout of the plan is still work in progress.

### Conditions at the Tshwane Fresh Produce Market

The Johannesburg Fresh Produce Market has problems with phytosanitary and electricity. Agri SA, and others, approached the Tshwane Municipal Manager and the Management of the Fresh Produce Market. It was agreed that a joint management agreement be signed, between the Tshwane Fresh Produce Market Management and IMASA, a draft of which was due on 30 June 2023, however no draft had been received at the stipulated time.

### Banana Industry

Agri SA facilitated a meeting between the banana industry and the minister of Agriculture on produce from Mozambique entering South Africa and posing a biosecurity threat. A technical Task Team was established, who together with and officials from the Department will visit the Mozambique border to do a proper inspection, address the challenges and propose resolutions.

### Activities of the Commodity Chamber

The commodity chamber has been actively participating in various forums. The Agricultural and Agri-processing Advisory Group focuses on youth employment, work entrepreneurship and enterprise opportunities.

### Die Landbou- en Landbouverwerkingsmeesterplan

Die Landbou- en Landbouverwerkingsmeesterplan, AAMP, is in Mei 2022 onderteken. Agri SA is tevrede dat die plan wat sedert Junie 2020 uit die uitgebreide onderhandelingsproses gespruit het, 'n gebalanseerde benadering tot die primêre bekommernisse van die sektor se talle rolspelers weerspieël. Dit sluit onder meer in die versekering van Suid-Afrika se voedselsekerheid, die bevordering van die volhoubare transformasie van die sektor, die verbetering van Suid-Afrika se mededingendheid en die skep van 'n bemagtigende beleidsomgewing. Die uitbou van die plan is nog aan die gang.

### Toestande by die Tshwane-Varsproduktemark

Die Johannesburgse varsproduktemark het probleme met fitosanitêre en elektrisiteit. Agri SA en ander instellings het die Tshwane- munisipale bestuurder en die bestuur van die varsproduktemark genader. Daar is ooreengekom dat 'n gesamentlike bestuursooreenkoms onderteken word, tussen die Tshwane-varsproduktemarkbestuur en IMASA, waarvan 'n konsep op 30 Junie 2023 gedeel moet word, maar geen konsep is op die vasgestelde tyd ontvang nie.

### Piesangbedryf

Agri SA het 'n vergadering tussen die piesangbedryf en die minister van Landbou gefasiliteer oor produkte uit Mosambiek wat Suid-Afrika binnekom en 'n biosekuriteitsbedreiging inhou. 'n Tegniese taakspan is op die been gebring wat saam met amptenare van die departement die Mosambiekse grens sal besoek om 'n behoorlike inspeksie te doen om die uitdagings die hoof te bied en resolusies voor te stel.

### Aktiwiteite van die Bedryfskamer

Die Bedryfskamer het aktief aan verskeie forums deelgeneem. Die Landbou- en Agri-verwerkingsadviesgroep fokus op jeug-indiensneming, werk-entrepreneurskap en ondernemings-geleentheid.

Die BRICS- (Brasilië, Rusland, Indië, China en Suid-Afrika) besigheidswerkgroep fokus onder meer op beste praktyke oor volhoubare landbou-ontwikkeling onder BRICS-lande; die verbetering van kunsmisbeskikbaarheid en -gebruik onder BRICS-lande en die breër Afrika-kontinent; landboufinansiering; en handel en belegging.

Ons het ook verskeie webinare en werkwinkels bygewoon, onder meer SACU se Afrika- Kontinentale Vryhandelsooreenkoms-webinaar, wat op ontluikende markgeleentheid gefokus het; voorlopige skedule van tariefkonsessie; tariewe en waardasie; praktiese stappe om uit te voer; finansiële en tegniese fasiliteite; industrialisering van ooreenkoms; doeane-modernisering en handelsfasilitering en logistieke program; GTI; en die bemagtiging van vroue en jeug om MKMO's te lei om uit te voer.

The BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) business working group focuses on best practices on Agriculture Sustainable Development among BRICS countries; improving fertiliser availability and use amongst BRICS countries and the broader African continent; agricultural finance; and trade and investment, amongst others.

We also attended various webinars and workshops, amongst others, SACU's African Continental Free Trade Agreement webinar, which focused on emerging market opportunities; Provisional Schedule of Tariff Concession; Tariffs and Valuation; Practical steps to export; Financial and technical facilities; Industrialisation of Agreement; Customs Modernisation and Trade Facilitation and Logistics Program; GTI; and Empowering Women and Youth Led MSMEs to export.

### Competition Commission

The Competition Commission requested information from Agri SA regarding the Fresh Produce Market Inquiry ("FPMI") to which Agri SA made submissions. A further request was then received, to which a submission was made on 20 July 2023. No further requests have been received to date.

Agri SA, with the assistance of experts, to share information and facilitate discussions on the implications and the processes of the FPMI with our members. Agri SA assisted with the submissions.

### Mededingingskommissie

Die Mededingingskommissie het inligting van Agri SA aangevra oor die varsproduktemarkondersoek (FPMI), waarna Agri SA voorleggings gemaak het. 'n Verdere versoek is toe ontvang waarop 'n voorlegging op 20 Julie 2023 gedoen is. Geen verdere versoeke is tot dusver ontvang nie.

Agri SA, met die hulp van kundiges, het inligting gedeel en gesprekke oor die implikasies en prosesse van die FPMI met ons lede gefasiliteer. Agri SA was behulpsaam met die voorleggings.

## Final Word from the Chairman

Commodities play an essential role in the complete agricultural value chain, and each of us is making a significant individual contribution. I firmly believe that as a collective body of commodities, we have the potential to achieve even greater accomplishments. By uniting on a common platform, we should engage in discussions regarding critical matters like trade, market access, market expansion, and the obstacles preventing us from entering specific markets.

The adage "If you want to go fast, go alone; if you want to go far, go together" holds true. Agriculture isn't a mere 100-meter sprint; it's an enduring ultra-marathon that never ceases. It is imperative for us to pinpoint the areas that demand a rapid sprint and those where a collaborative effort is indispensable.

For commodities to continue being great in their roles, it's not essential for us to seek something different, but our approach needs to be different.

I would like to extend my gratitude to every commodity and all individuals who have contributed to the success and effectiveness of the Commodity Chamber in the past year. Your efforts have played a crucial role in maintaining the vigilance and efficiency of this Chamber and its members.

To the Agri SA office and all its dedicated staff, we as a Chamber express our sincere appreciation for your hard work and resilience in tackling various challenges. Your efforts have been truly commendable.

To the Commodity Chamber management team, Billy van Zyl, Derek Mathews and our Chamber administrator Franlie van den Berg, thank you for your loyal support.

## Slotwoorde van die Voorsitter

Kommoditeite speel 'n noodsaaklike rol in die volledige landbouwaardeketting, en elkeen van ons lewer 'n beduidende individuele bydrae. Ek glo vas dat ons as 'n kollektiewe liggaam van kommoditeite die potensiaal het om nog groter prestasies te behaal. Deur op 'n gemeenskaplike platform te verenig, moet ons besprekings voer oor kritiek belangrike sake soos handel, marktoegang, markuitbreiding en die struikelblokke wat ons verhoed om spesifieke markte te betree.

Die gesegde "As jy vinnig wil gaan, gaan alleen; as jy ver wil gaan, gaan saam" geld. Landbou is nie 'n skamele 100 meter-naelloop nie; dit is 'n uitdagende ultramarathon wat nooit ophou nie. Dit is noodsaaklik vir ons om die gebiede vas te stel wat 'n vinnige naelloop vereis en dié waar 'n gesamentlike poging onontbeerlik is.

Bedrywe moet voortgaan om goed te doen in hul rolle; dit is nie noodsaaklik vir ons om iets anders te soek nie, maar ons benadering moet anders wees.

Ek wil graag my dank betuig aan elke kommoditeit en alle individue wat die afgelope jaar bygedra het tot die sukses en doeltreffendheid van die Bedryfskamer. Julle pogings het 'n deurslaggewende rol gespeel in die handhawing van die waaksaamheid en doeltreffendheid van hierdie Kamer en sy lede.

Aan die Agri SA-kantoor en al sy toegewyde personeel spreek ons as Kamer ons opregte waardering uit vir jul harde werk en veerkragtigheid om verskeie uitdagings die hoof te bied. Jul pogings was werklik prysenswaardig.

Aan die Bedryfskamer se bestuurspan, Billy van Zyl, Derek Mathews en ons Kamer-administrateur Franlie van den Berg, dankie vir jul lojale ondersteuning.



## CORPORATE CHAMBER KORPORATIEWE KAMER



**Gerhard Diedericks**  
Chairman | Voorsitter

The executive committee of Agri SA's Corporate Chamber is led by Gerhard Diedericks as chairman, Nic Bronkhorst the vice-chairman, and, Rossouw Cillié as additional member. The Chamber is represented by the executive committee on Agri SA's board of directors. Franlie van den Berg is the administrative support to the chamber.

The Corporate Chamber consists of 56 members, which include and are not limited to multinational companies, insurers, agribusinesses, financiers, input suppliers, retailers as well as tertiary education institutions. The value of the chamber is recognised by the industry and various role players who engage with the management of the chamber and Agri SA to unlock synergies and become members.

The Chamber's meetings were characterised by an interactive approach where members experts were invited, on a rotation basis, to present on relevant topics. These engagements did unlock immense value and created the networking and engagement opportunity members seek.

The past year was disruptive for all industries and members of the Corporate Chamber were not spared. The impact of continuous load-shedding forced businesses to explore other energy options and in some instances led to change in the way of doing business. The global turmoil caused by the continued war in Ukraine, still impacts business growth and profitability. The torching of trucks on freeways demanded immediate action.

Despite these and many other challenges, the Corporate Chamber continues to provide networking opportunities and constructive information to members, aiding them in their strategy formulation

Die uitvoerende komitee van Agri SA se Korporatiewe Kamer word gelei deur Gerhard Diedericks as voorsitter, Nic Bronkhorst die ondervoorsitter, en Rossouw Cillié bykomende lid. Die Kamer word verteenwoordig deur die uitvoerende komitee in Agri SA se direksie. Franlie van den Berg bied administratiewe ondersteuning aan die kamer.

Die Korporatiewe Kamer bestaan uit 56 lede wat insluit, maar nie beperk is nie tot multinasionale maatskappye, versekeraars, landboubesighede, finansiers, insetverskaffers, kleinhandelaars en tersiêre onderwysinstellings. Die waarde van die kamer word erken deur die bedryf en verskeie rolspelers wat met die bestuur van die kamer en Agri SA skakel om sinergieë te ontsluit en lede te word.

Die Kamer se vergaderings is gekenmerk deur 'n interaktiewe benadering waar ledekenners op 'n rotasiebasis genooi is om oor relevante onderwerpe gesprek te voer. Hierdie verbintenisse het wel groot waarde ontsluit en die netwerk- en betrokkenheidsgeleentheid geskep wat lede soek.

Die afgelope jaar was ontwrigtend vir alle bedrywe en lede van die Korporatiewe Kamer is nie gespaar nie. Die uitwerking van voortdurende beurtkrag het besighede gedwing om ander energie-opsies te ondersoek en het in sommige gevalle gelei tot verandering in die manier van sake doen. Die wêreldwye onrus, wat veroorsaak word deur die voortgesette oorlog in die Oekraïne, beïnvloed steeds sakegroei en winsgewendheid. Die brand van vragmotors op snelweë het onmiddellike optrede vereis.

Ten spyte van hierdie en vele ander uitdagings, bied die Korporatiewe Kamer steeds netwerkgeleenthede en konstruktiewe inligting aan lede, wat hulle help om hul strategieë meer effektief in hul betrokkenheid by boere en boerderybesighede te ondersteun. Dit stel ook Agri SA in staat om die stem te wees van daardie bedrywe in die verskillende statutêre en private strukture waar dit verteenwoordiging geniet. Verskeie korporatiewe lede het direk en indirek gebaat by die onmiddellike reaksie van Agri SA oor kwessies van wedersydse kommer.

Die Korporatiewe Kamer is die afgelope jaar deur kunsmis-maatskappye versoek om met Transnet en die Departement van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling in gesprek te tree om die aflaaï van kunsmis by die hawe te prioritiseer, aangesien die wintergraanseisoen vinnig nader kom en boere hul grond vir die volgende plantseisoen moet voorberei. 'n Korporatiewe lid wat 'n groot invoerder van landboumasjinerie soos stropers, trekkers en ander masjinerie is, het Agri SA versoek om met die Durbanse verkeersdepartement in gesprek te tree om meer verkeersbeamptes beskikbaar te stel om laebedsleepwaens wat dié masjiene na die binneland vervoer as veiligheidsmaatreël te vergesel.

Die Korporatiewe Kamer het die Instituut vir Markagente van Suid-Afrika (IMASA) bygestaan om die impak van die ontwrigting in elektrisiteitsvoorsiening aan die Johannesburgse mark uit te lig. Verkoelingsgeriewe en rypmaakkamers moet op volle kapasiteit funksioneer om nie die gehalte van vrugte en groente in daardie fasiliteite in gevaar te stel nie. 'n Mediaveldtog is deur Agri SA van stapel gestuur om hierdie kwessie uit te lig en druk op die munisipaliteit te plaas om die elektrisiteitstoevoer te herstel ná vier dae van geen elektrisiteit na die mark nie.

in order to make their engagement with farmers and farming business more effective and for Agri SA to be the voice of those industries in the various statutory and private structures where it enjoys representation. Various corporate members benefitted directly and indirectly from the immediate response by Agri SA on issues of mutual concern.

During the past year, the Corporate Chamber was called on by fertiliser companies to engage with Transnet and the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development to prioritise the offloading of fertilisers at harbour, as the winter grain season was fast approaching, and farmers must prepare their lands for the next planting season. A corporate member that is a big importer of agricultural machinery like combine harvesters, tractors and other machinery requested Agri SA to interact with the Durban Traffic Department to make more traffic officers available to accompany low-bed trailers transporting these machines inland as a safety measure.

The Corporate Chamber assisted the Institute of Market Agents of South Africa (IMASA) to highlight the impact of the disruption in electricity supply to the Johannesburg Market. Cold storage facilities and ripening rooms must function at full capacity not to compromise the quality of fruit and vegetables in those facilities. A media campaign was launched by Agri SA to highlight this issue and put pressure on the municipality to restore the electricity supply after four days of no electricity to the market.

The Corporate Chamber was supportive in consultations with Fruit SA and other affected stakeholders on the risk and impact of changing Maximum Residue Level (MRL) policies by the European Union (EU) Commission.

Agri SA, through the Corporate Chamber, assisted the South African Tobacco Transformation Alliance (SATTA) in its call for support to the tobacco value chain during the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIAS) consultations. Agri SA participated and provided input during the SEIAS value chain consultations, held by the Department of Health, on the Control of Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Bill. The proposed Bill aims to reduce the smoking of tobacco products in South Africa by introducing tobacco control legislation such as plain/standardised packaging of tobacco products.

In terms of the registering of biological products, Agri SA received requests for assistance from its commodity member SAMAC (Macadamias South Africa) and Yara Africa. All queries from SAMAC were successfully resolved by the Registrar's office and most of Yara Africa's queries were attended to with success.

The Corporate Chamber was also called upon by members operating in the space of animal health and vaccinations, to support them in their quest to put pressure on Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP) company to address the concerns regarding the operational capabilities of OBP, as well as the production and availability of vaccines.

## Transnet

Strikes at some of Transnet's ports hampered the movement of produce intended for the export market. Agri SA was approached

Die Korporatiewe Kamer was ondersteunend in konsultasies met Fruit SA en ander geaffekteerde belanghebbendes gehou oor die risiko en impak van veranderende maksimum residuvlak- (MRL) beleid deur die Europese Unie (EU) Kommissie.

Agri SA het deur die Korporatiewe Kamer die Suid-Afrikaanse Tabaktransformasie-alliansie (SATTA) bygestaan in sy oproep om ondersteuning aan die tabakwaardeketting tydens die konsultasies oor sosio-ekonomiese impakbepaling (SEIAS). Agri SA het deelgeneem en insette gelewer tydens die SEIAS-waardekettingkonsultasies, gehou deur die Departement van Gesondheid, oordie Wetsontwerp op die Beheer van Tabakprodukte en Elektroniese Afleweringstelsels. Die voorgestelde wetsontwerp het ten doel om die rook van tabakprodukte in Suid-Afrika te verminder deur tabakbeheerwetgewing soos gewone/gestandaardiseerde verpakking van tabakprodukte in te stel.

Wat die registrasie van biologiese produkte betref, het Agri SA versoeke om hulp van sy kommoditeitslid SAMAC (Makadamias Suid-Afrika) en Yara Africa ontvang. Alle navrae van SAMAC is suksesvol deur die Registrateur se kantoor opgelos en die meeste van Yara Africa se navrae is met sukses beantwoord.

Die Korporatiewe Kamer is ook deur lede wat in die omgewings van dieregesondheid en inentings werksaam is, versoek om hulle te ondersteun om druk op Onderstepoort Biologiese Produkte (OBP) te plaas om aandag te gee aan hul kommer rakende die operasionele vermoëns van OBP, asook die vervaardiging en beskikbaarheid van entstowwe.

## Transnet

Stakings by sommige van Transnet se hawens het die beweging van produkte wat vir die uitvoermark bedoel is, belemmer. Agri SA is onder meer deur die bessiebedryf genader om hulp te verleen, wat destyds op die piek van die uitvoertydperk was. Agri SA het met die unies en die uitvoerende hoof van Transnet in gesprek getree en die saak is opgelos. Die korporatiewe kamer was betrokke by die aangeleentheid.

## Eskom

Agri SA het in gesprek getree met die voormalige uitvoerende hoof van Eskom, mnr André de Ruyter, asook die bedryfshoof, mnr Jan Oberholzer, oor lasvermindering. Agri SA se lede het in Desember 2022 kommer uitgespreek oor die vlak 6-beurtkrag, wat gelei het tot korrespondensie deur Agri SA met die ministers van Finansies, Openbare Ondernemings, Landbou, die presidensie en Eskom. Die sektor is deur die minister van Landbou byeengebring om by die energiekrisisse betrokke te raak, waarna 'n taakspan saamgestel is waarin Agri SA en Agbiz dien. Die organisasie het vergaderings met Eskom oor Ruraflux gehad. Agri SA het 'n uitgebreide mediaveldtog oor energiesake van stapel gestuur, asook die verklaring van 'n ramptoestand wat nie ondersteun word nie. Sommige korporatiewe lede wat hierby betrokke.

## Landelikepaaie- Publiek-Private Vennootskap

Agri SA het in gesprek getree met die departement en 'n konstruktiewe vergadering is met SANRAL, die Departement van Landbou se Landelike Ontwikkelingseenheid, asook COGTA gehou. Agbiz en Agri SA het data oor onbegaanbare paaie ingedien.

amongst others by the berry industry to provide assistance, which at the time was at the peak of the export period. Agri SA engaged with the Unions and the CEO of Transnet, and the matter was resolved. The Corporate Chamber involved in this matter.

## Eskom

Agri SA had engagements with the former CEO of Eskom, Mr André de Ruyter, as well as the COO, Mr Jan Oberholzer on load reduction. Agri SA's members raised concerns regarding the Level 6 load-shedding in December 2022, which led to correspondence by Agri SA to the ministers of Finance, Public Enterprises, Agriculture, the Presidency and Eskom. The sector was brought together by the minister of Agriculture to engage in the energy crises whereafter a task team was established on which Agri SA and Agbiz serve. The organisation had meetings with Eskom on Ruraflux. Agri SA launched an extensive media campaign on energy matters as well as the declaration of a State of Disaster that was not supported. Some corporate members were involved herein.

## Rural Roads Public-Private Partnership

Agri SA engaged with the department and a constructive meeting was conducted with SANRAL, the Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Unit, as well as COGTA. Agbiz and Agri SA submitted data regarding impassible roads.

The department wants to formally establish a Public-Private Coordinating Committee for the Rural Roads Program, to ensure integration, cooperation and implementation of the Plan. The committee will consist of DALRRD, Rural Development, departments of Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure, Cooperative Governance, SANRAL, MISA, Port Agency, Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development Infrastructure SA, Agbiz and Agri SA.

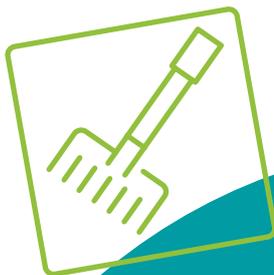
## Webinars

Throughout the year Agri SA is hosting webinars on a variety of topical issues for members of the organisation. Frequently members of the Commodity Chamber and Corporate Chamber participate in these webinars as expert speakers, like the webinar on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA), on fires, environmental, social and governance considerations for the agribusiness sector.

Die departement wil formeel 'n openbare-private koördinerings-komitee vir die landelike paaieprogram stig om integrasie, samewerking en implementering van die plan te verseker. Die komitee sal bestaan uit DALRRD, Landelike Ontwikkeling, departemente van Vervoer, Openbare Werke en Infrastruktuur, Samewerkende Bestuur, SANRAL, MISA, Port Agentskap, Provinsiale Departemente van Landbou en Landelike Ontwikkeling Infrastruktuur SA, Agbiz en Agri SA.

## Webinare

Agri SA bied deur die loop van die jaar webinare aan oor 'n verskeidenheid aktuele kwessies vir lede van die organisasie. Lede van die Kommoditeits- en Korporatiewe Kamer neem gereeld as kundige sprekers aan hierdie webinare deel, soos die webinaar oor die Afrika Kontinentale Vryhandelsgebied (AfCTA), oor brande, omgewings-, maatskaplike en bestuursoorwegings vir die landboubesigheidsektor.



## MeerAsGrond

In collaboration with members of the Chamber, Agri SA also launched a second series of the TV programme MoreThanLand (MeerAsGrond), aired on the DSTV channel VIA. Lynette Francis-Puren finds farmers' stories from the horse's mouth. Brand Republic was the producer. The aim was to inform and educate the public on the agricultural value chain and create greater awareness and drive greater appreciation for the agricultural sector amongst the general public.

Viewers were offered the opportunity to learn more about the different aspects of the entire agricultural value chain that revolves around the farmer who produces food, suppliers who provide machinery, technology, seeds, fertilisers, petroleum and other inputs and workers who provide labour and agricultural companies who process, package, store and transport the products and deliver the products through the retail sector to the consumer.

## Word of thanks

The financial contributions through this chamber to the Agri Securitas Trust Fund and actions of the Disaster Relief Foundation are recognised with great appreciation. Members' support to other specific functions and programs of Agri SA is highly valued.

## MeerAsGrond

In samewerking met lede van die Kamer het Agri SA ook 'n tweede reeks van die TV-program MeerAsGrond bekendgestel, wat op die DSTV-kanaal VIA uitgesaai is. Lynette Francis-Puren vind boere se stories uit die perd se bek. Brand Republic was die vervaardiger. Die doel was om die publiek in te lig en op te voed oor die landbouwaardeketting en groter bewustheid te skep en groter waardering vir die landbousektor onder die algemene publiek te kweek.

Kykers is die geleentheid gebied om meer te wete te kom oor die verskillende aspekte van die hele landbouwaardeketting, wat insluit voedselproduksie, verskaffers wat masjinerie, tegnologie, saad, kunsmis, petroleum en ander insette bied en werkers wat arbeids- en landboumaatskappye verskaf wat die produkte verwerk, verpak, berg en vervoer en die produkte deur die kleinhandelsektor aan die verbruiker lewer.

## Woord van dank

Die finansiële bydraes deur hierdie kamer tot die Agri Securitas Trustfonds en optrede van die Ramphulpstigting word met groot waardering erken. Lede se ondersteuning aan ander spesifieke funksies en programme van Agri SA word hoog op prys gestel.





**CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE**  
ECONOMICS

**SENTRUM VAN UITNEMENDHEID**  
EKONOMIE





**Cobus van Zyl**  
Chairman | Voorsitter

The Agri SA Economics Centre of Excellence played a vital role in addressing the challenges faced by the agricultural sector in the reporting year, marked by continued turbulence and uncertainty. The centre was chaired by Cobus van Zyl, with vice chair Johan Berg, and additional members Jannie Strydom, Len Vorster and Heinie du Toit. The Economics Centre of Excellence, led by Kulani Siweya and supported by Nel Coetzee and Aisha Dhaler, demonstrated agility in response to rapidly evolving and peculiar headwinds, while proactively initiating conversations to foster positive change.

## Energy

Amidst the persistent electricity crisis that plagued the country, Agri SA's Economics Centre of Excellence was at the forefront of advocating for the agricultural sector's interests. Recognising the detrimental impact of load-shedding on agriculture, the centre actively participated in the Ministerial Task Team focusing on the sectoral response to the energy crisis. Through this engagement, Agri SA made significant contributions and played a pivotal role in shaping the discourse surrounding the energy challenges faced by the sector.

In response to the electricity crisis, the centre developed a comprehensive mandate position that addressed short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals. The mandate position emphasised critical interventions that are needed to help insulate the sector from the devastating impact of electricity shortage. One such intervention, amongst others, is the need for load curtailment pilot projects to minimise the impact of load-shedding on agriculture.

Furthermore, Agri SA also supports the installation of smart meters to enable better electricity monitoring and management, as well as the exploration of own generation capabilities using renewable energy sources by the sector and other role players. Additionally, the centre advocated for a higher rebate on diesel consumption to alleviate the financial burden on agricultural operations during load-shedding periods.

Agri SA se Ekonomiese Sentrum van Uitnemendheid is onder die voorsitterskap van Cobus van Zyl. Hy word bygestaan deur Johan Berg as ondervoorsitter, en Jannie Strydom, Len Vorster en Heinie du Toit as addisionele lede.

Die sentrum het 'n uiters belangrike rol gespeel om die uitdagings aan te spreek wat die landbousektor in die verslagjaar ervaar het, veral die voortgesette onrus en onsekerheid. Die sentrum, onder die leiding van Kulani Siweya as hoof, bygestaan deur Nel Coetzee en Aisha Dhaler, het behendigheid getoon in hul reaksie op die vinnig-ontvouende en buitengewone uitdagings, terwyl hulle proaktief samesprekings geïnisieer het om positiewe verandering te bewerkstellig.

## Energie

Te midde van die voortdurende elektrisiteitskrisis wat die land treiter, was Agri SA se Ekonomiese Sentrum van Uitnemendheid aan die voorpunt om die belange van die landbousektor te beskerm. Gegewe die nadelige gevolge wat beurtkrag vir die landbou het, het die sentrum deelgeneem aan die Ministeriële Taakspan wat fokus op 'n sektorale reaksie op die energiekrisis. Deur sodanige deelname kon Agri SA 'n belangrike bydrae lewer en 'n sentrale rol speel om die debat rondom die uitdagings van energie aan te voer.

In reaksie op die elektrisiteitskrisis het die sentrum 'n omvattende mandaatposisie ontwikkel om korttermyn-, mediumtermyn- en langtermyn-doelwitte aan te spreek. Die mandaatposisie beklemtoon kritieke ingrypings wat nodig is om die sektor te beskerm teen die vernietigende uitwerking van elektrisiteitstekorte. Een sodanige ingryping is die loodsprojekte vir lading-vermindering om die impak van beurtkrag op die landbou te versag.

Agri SA ondersteun ook die installering van slimmeters om elektrisiteitsverbruik beter te kan monitor en bestuur, en om ondersoek in te stel na selfgenerering deur die sektor en ander rolspelers deur gebruik te maak van hernubare energiebronne. Die sentrum het ook voorspraak gemaak vir 'n groter korting op die verbruik van diesel om die finansiële las te versag wat beurtkrag vir boerdery-aktiwiteite meebring.

Agri SA se pogings in die enigiessektor het beperkte positiewe uitkomstige gelever. Die sentrum se aktiewe betrokkenheid om voorspraak te maak vir korttermyn-ingrypings het gelei tot vordering met ladingvermindering asook die Nasionale Tesourie se instelling van 'n nuwe dieselmortingsfonds ter ondersteuning van diegene wat hul eie elektrisiteit deur middel van diesel genereer. Hierdie prestasies dui op die sentrum se proaktiewe benadering in sy soeke na praktiese oplossings vir die uitdagings wat die landbousektor ervaar.

## Vervoer en Infrastruktuur

Met die wete dat doeltreffende vervoer en infrastruktuur uiters noodsaaklik is, het die sentrum gefokus op swak padinfrastruktuur, veral in landelike gebiede. Samewerking is geïnisieer deur te vergader met die betrokke owerhede, insluitend SANRAL en Infrastruktuur SA, om projekte vir die rehabilitering en verbetering van padnetwerke te bespoedig. In die lig van die uitwerking van betroubare vervoer op die landbouwaardketting, het die

Agri SA's efforts in the energy sector yielded some small positive outcomes. The centre's active involvement in advocating for short-term interventions led to progress in load curtailment and the introduction of a new diesel rebate fund by the National Treasury, aimed at supporting those who generate their own electricity through diesel. These achievements signify the centre's proactive approach to finding practical solutions to the challenges faced by the agricultural sector.

## Transportation and Infrastructure

Recognising the importance of efficient transportation and infrastructure, the centre focused on addressing poor road infrastructure, particularly in rural areas. Collaborative efforts were initiated through meetings with relevant authorities, including SANRAL and Infrastructure SA, to expedite projects aimed at rehabilitating and improving road networks. The Economics Centre of Excellence, cognisant of the impact of reliable transportation on the agricultural value chain, worked diligently to ensure that farmers had the necessary infrastructure to support their operations.

In addition to facilitating infrastructure development, the centre took a proactive step in providing guidance to Agri SA members on how to tackle road rehabilitation on their own farms and road networks that are connected. A comprehensive guideline was developed, offering procedural assistance and empowering farmers to address road infrastructure challenges within their localities. This initiative showcased the centre's commitment to equipping its constituents with the necessary tools and resources to navigate and overcome infrastructure obstacles. Efforts are still ongoing with the relevant authoritative bodies to continue with the work to improve the quality of rural roads and ensure that the viability, competitiveness, and sustainability of the sector are not undermined.

## Taxation

Agri SA's Economics Centre of Excellence remained vigilant in monitoring developments related to municipality property rates related matters and their impact on the agricultural sector. The centre took note of a significant court judgment by the Supreme Court of Appeal that ruled excessive rates charged by the Thaba Chweu Local Municipality between 2009 and 2018 as unlawful. This positive outcome demonstrates the safeguarding of the interests of farmers and advocating for fair and equitable taxation practices.

## Ad Hoc Matters

Amidst the challenges faced by the sector, the centre also addressed other ad hoc matters that emerged during the year. Notably, the centre actively engaged with regulatory bodies such as ICASA to address connectivity issues experienced by farmers during load-shedding. Through persistent lobbying efforts, the centre sought to ensure that farmers had reliable and uninterrupted cell phone connectivity to support their operations.

sentrum voortdurend gewerk om te verseker dat boere die nodige infrastruktuur het om hul boerdery-aktiwiteite te ondersteun.

Benewens die fasilitering van infrastruktuurontwikkeling, het die sentrum ook proaktiewe stappe geneem om leiding te bied aan Agri SA-lede rakende die rehabilitering van paaie op hul eie plase en gepaardgaande padnetwerke. 'n Omvattende riglyndokument is ontwikkel en bied prosessuele hulp en bemagtig boere om padinfrastruktuur-verwante uitdagings in hul omgewing aan te spreek. Hierdie inisiatief dien as bewys van die sentrum se toegewydheid om sy lede toe te rus met die nodige hulpmiddele om infrastruktuur-struikelblokke aan te spreek en uit te skakel. Die sentrum gaan voort om met die betrokke gesagsliggame saam te werk om die gehalte van landelike paaie te verbeter en om te verseker dat die lewensvatbaarheid, mededingendheid en volhoubaarheid van die sektor nie ondermyn word nie.

## Belasting

Agri SA se Ekonomiese Sentrum van Uitnemendheid het die verwikkelinge rondom munisipale heffings en die uitwerking daarvan op die landbousektor deurlopend gemonitor. Die sentrum het ook kennis geneem van 'n belangrike uitspraak deur die Hoërhof van Appèl (SCA), naamlik dat uitermatige belastingkoerse gehef deur die Thaba Chweu Plaaslike Munisipaliteit tussen 2009 en 2018 onwettig was. Hierdie positiewe uitkoms demonstreer die wyse waarop die sentrum boere se belange beskerm en voorspraak maak vir billike en regverdige belastingpraktyke.

## Ad Hoc-sake

Te midde van die uitdagings wat die sektor in die gesig staar, het die sentrum ook ander ad hoc-sake aangespreek wat in die loop van die jaar opgeduik het, met spesifieke verwysing na sy aktiewe skakeling met regulatoriese liggame soos ICASA rakende konnektiwiteitsverwante probleme wat boere tydens beurtkrag ervaar. Deur middel van voortdurende skakeling het die sentrum gepoog om te verseker dat boere betroubare en ononderbroke selfoondkking het om hul boerderye te bedryf.



## Media Coverage

Agri SA's Economics Centre of Excellence made significant strides in setting the tone of discourse through impactful media coverage. The centre utilised various communication channels to highlight the challenges faced by the agricultural sector, the proposed solutions, and the positive outcomes achieved through collaborative efforts. By effectively engaging with the media, the centre ensured that the voice of the agricultural sector was heard, fostering increased awareness, and understanding among stakeholders and the public.

In conclusion, the Centre of Excellence Economics demonstrated its commitment to addressing the challenges faced by the agricultural sector in a rapidly evolving landscape. Through its proactive approach, the centre played a pivotal role in shaping discussions, driving change, and advocating for the interests of its constituents. The achievements and outcomes outlined, underscore the vital role played by Agri SA's Economics Centre of Excellence in supporting and championing the agricultural sector.

## Structures that Agri SA is represented through the Economics Centre of Excellence

- Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)
- The Ministerial Task Team on the Energy Crisis: Agriculture
- BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) AgriBusiness Working Group

## Mediadekking

Agri SA se Ekonomiese Sentrum van Uitnemendheid het aansienlike vordering gemaak om die debat te rig deur middel van omvattende mediadekking. Die sentrum het gebruik gemaak van verskeie kommunikasiekanale om die uitdagings wat die landbousektor ervaar, asook die voorgestelde oplossings en positiewe uitkomst wat verkry is as gevolg van gesamentlike pogings, uit te wys. Deur effektief met die media te skakel, het die sentrum verseker dat die stem van die landbousektor gehoor word en sodoende bewustheid en begrip onder belanghebbendes en die publiek gekweek.

Ten slotte: Die Ekonomiese Sentrum van Uitnemendheid het bevestig dat hy daartoe verbind is om die uitdagings wat die landbou binne 'n vinnig-veranderende landskap ervaar te hanteer. Deur sy proaktiewe benadering het die sentrum 'n sentrale rol gespeel om samesprekings te rig, om verandering te dryf, en om voorspraak te maak in belang van sy lede. Hierdie prestasies en uitkomst onderstreep die noodsaaklike rol wat die sentrum speel ter ondersteuning en bevordering van die landbousektor.

## Strukture waarin Agri SA verteenwoordig is via die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid Ekonomie

- Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)
- Die Ministeriële Taakspan rakende die Energiekrisis: Landbou
- BRICS (Brasilië, Rusland, Indië, Sjina en Suid-Afrika) AgriBesigheid-werkgroep



**CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE**  
LABOUR

**SENTRUM VAN UITNEMENDHEID**  
ARBEID



**Johan Wege**  
Chairman | Voorsitter

The chairman of the Centre of Excellence Labour is Johan Wege. Louis Wessels of Agri Western Cape was co-opted as a management member at the centre's May meeting, after Roelof Swanepoel, who served as vice chair, stepped down. The management of the centre had been assisted by Lebogang Sethusha until September 2022. Thulili Sikhosana was appointed in January 2023 as the administrator of the CoE Labour.

### National Minimum Wage

On 30 September 2022, Agri SA submitted its comments and inputs for the National Minimum Wage Adjustment Notice under Government Gazette No. 11519, December 15, 2022, published for public comment. Further submissions were made by the organisation on 13 January 2023.

On 21 February 2023, the yearly increase to the National Minimum Wage (NMW) was announced in Government Gazette Adjustment Notice No. 3069. It reflected a 9,6% increase from the previous minimum wage and officially became a CPI +2% increase. In its submission, Agri SA advocated for an adjustment of CPI -2% after an extensive consultative process with its members.

As the sector battles to contain the costs associated with load-shedding, crumbling infrastructure and high input costs, the sector had to deal with above-inflation increases in the national minimum wage. The CoE Labour had been engaged with the government on these critical challenges facing the sector.

The Labour Committee convened an ad hoc meeting on 28 February 2023 and deliberated the merits of this approach and reached a resolution that, in order to influence the business constituency in the National Minimum Wage Commission, tangible and hard data to illustrate the difficulties was necessary.

It was resolved that Agri SA would engage with BFAP to further continue the process of carrying out a study illustrating the impact

Die voorsitter van die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Arbeid is Johan Wege. Louis Wessels van Agri Wes-Kaap is as bestuurslid by die sentrum se Mei-vergadering gekoöpteer nadat Roelof Swanepoel, wat as ondervoorsitter gedien het, uitgetree het. Die bestuur van die sentrum is tot September 2022 deur Lebogang Sethusha bygestaan. Thulili Sikhosana is in Januarie 2023 aangestel as die administrateur van die SvU Arbeid.

### Nasionale Minimumloon

Agri SA het sy kommentaar en insette vir die Nasionale Minimumloon-aanpassingskennisgewing op 30 September 2022 ingedien onder Staatskoerant No. 11519, 15 Desember 2022, wat vir openbare kommentaar gepubliseer is. Verdere voorleggings is op 13 Januarie 2023 deur die organisasie gemaak.

Deur die Staatskoerant se aanpassingskennisgewing No. 3069 op 21 Februarie 2023 is die jaarlikse verhoging tot die Nasionale Minimumloon (NML) aangekondig. Dit weerspieël 'n verhoging van 9,6% teenoor die vorige minimumloon en het amptelik 'n VPI +2%-verhoging geword. Agri SA het in sy voorlegging gepleit vir 'n aanpassing van die VPI -2% ná 'n uitgebreide raadplegende proses met sy lede.

Terwyl die sektor sukkel om die koste verbonde aan beurtkrag, verbrokkelende infrastruktuur en hoë insetkoste in bedwang te bring, moes die sektor bo-inflasieverhogings in die nasionale minimumloon hanteer. Die SvU Arbeid het met die regering in gesprek getree oor hierdie kritieke uitdagings wat die sektor in die gesig staar.

Die Arbeidskomitee het op 28 Februarie 2023 'n ad hoc-vergadering belê en oor die meriete van hierdie benadering beraadslaag en tot 'n resoluë gekom dat, ten einde die besigheidsafdeling van die Nasionale Minimumloonkommissie te beïnvloed, tasbare en harde data nodig was om die probleme te illustreer.

Daar is besluit dat Agri SA met BFAP in gesprek sal tree om die proses om 'n studie uit te voer wat die impak van 'n verhoogde nasionale minimumloon op die landbou illustreer, verder voort te sit. Hierdie studie sal uitgevoer word in samewerking met bedrywe se navorsingseenhede regoor die land.

Die SvU Arbeid sal 'n meer proaktiewe benadering volg deur met die Agri SA Bedryfskamer te skakel in 'n poging om 'n meer gekonsolideerde benadering te volg. Dit sal gedoen word deur bedrywe met navorsingseenhede te identifiseer. Hierdie navorsingseenhede moet toegerus wees om sulke finansiële aanwysers te gee. Verder is besluit dat 'n mediaveldtog-aspek 'n integrale deel van hierdie benadering moet wees, daarom maak Agri SA gebruik van Resolve Communication om die media hieroor in te lig.

### Wysigingswet op Gelyke Indiënsneming

Die Wet op Gelyke Indiënsneming 50 van 1998 is wetgewing wat uitvoering gee aan transformasie in die werkplek en daarop gemik is om die diskriminerende wette van die verlede reg te stel. Die Wysigingswet op Gelyke Indiënsneming poog om sekere aspekte van die Wet op Gelyke Indiënsneming 50 van 1998 te wysig.

of an increased national minimum wage on agriculture. This study would be carried out in collaboration with commodities research desks across the country.

The CoE Labour will take a more proactive approach by liaising with the Agri SA Commodities Chamber and seek to adopt a more consolidated approach. This will be done by identifying commodities with research desks. These research desks must be capacitated to give such financial indicators. Further, it was resolved that a media campaign aspect needs to be an integral part of this approach, therefore, Agri SA makes use of Resolve Communication to inform the media on this topic.

## Employment Equity Amendment Act

The Employment Equity Act 50 of 1998 is legislation that gives effect to transformation in the workplace and is purposed at redressing the discriminatory laws of the past. The Employment Equity Amendment Act seeks to amend certain aspects of the Employment Equity Act 50 of 1998.

The Employment Equity Amendment Bill 4 of 2022 was assented to by President Cyril Ramaphosa on 12 April 2023. The Employment Equity Amendment Bill (the EEA henceforth) aims to encourage a more diverse and equitable workforce. Section 15 A of EEA provides that:

“The Minister may, after consulting the relevant sectors and with the advice of the Commission, for the purpose of ensuring the equitable representation of suitably qualified people from designated groups at all occupational levels in the workforce, by notice in the Gazette, set numerical targets for any national economic sector identified in terms of subsection (1)”.

Shortly thereafter on 12 May 2023, the Employment Equity Regulations were published for public comment in the Government Gazette no 48589. Pages 5 and 6 of the Government Gazette made provision for the proposed sectoral targets within Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The proposed regulations were met with a huge negative backlash, as businesses and other relevant stakeholders found them to be unattainable and, for some, unreflective of the consultative discussions between government and business sectors. Furthermore, business highlighted their concern over the negative unintended consequences of sectoral targets.

Agri SA made written submissions in response to the invitation for public comment on the proposed sectoral regulations and further consulted legal experts to explore legal avenues of redress in the effort to challenge the unattainable targets set for agriculture. The main points of concern regarding the regulations from Agri SA were the issues regarding the attainability, clarity, and feasibility of the published targets as relevant considerations of the agricultural sector were not thoroughly investigated.

Agri SA is of the view that it is imperative for the sectoral targets to be set in partnership with the relevant sectors. The minister of Employment and Labour needs to be sensitised to the realities within the agricultural sector and needs to take into consideration what is achievable and at what pace. For the minister to have

Die Wysigingswetsontwerp op Gelyke Indiensneming 4 van 2022 is op 12 April 2023 deur president Cyril Ramaphosa bekragtig. Die Wysigingswetsontwerp op Gelyke Indiensneming (die EEA voortaan) het ten doel om 'n meer diverse en billike arbeidsmag aan te moedig. Artikel 15 A van EEA bepaal dat:

“The Minister may, after consulting the relevant sectors and with the advice of the Commission, for the purpose of ensuring the equitable representation of suitably qualified people from designated groups at all occupational levels in the workforce, by notice in the Gazette, set numerical targets for any national economic sector identified in terms of subsection (1)”.

Kort daarna op 12 Mei 2023 is die Diensbillikheidsregulasies vir openbare kommentaar in die Staatskoerant no 48589 gepubliseer. Bladsye 5 en 6 van die Staatskoerant het voorsiening gemaak vir die voorgestelde sektorale teikens binne landbou, bosbou en visserye.

Die voorgestelde regulasies is met 'n groot negatiewe terugslag begroet, aangesien besighede en ander relevante belanghebbendes bevind het dat dit onbereikbaar en vir sommige nie 'n ware refleksie is van die raadplegende gesprekke tussen die regering en sakesektore. Verder het die sakesektor hul kommer oor die negatiewe onbedoelde gevolge van sektorale teikens beklemtoon.

Op die uitnodiging vir openbare kommentaar het Agri SA skriftelike voorleggings gemaak in reaksie op die voorgestelde sektorale regulasies en verder regskeners geraadpleeg om regsweë van regstelling te ondersoek in 'n poging om die onbereikbare teikens wat vir die landbou gestel word, uit te daag. Die hoofpunte van kommer rakende die regulasies van Agri SA was die kwessies rakende die haalbaarheid, duidelikheid en haalbaarheid van die gepubliseerde teikens, aangesien relevante oorwegings van die landbousektor nie deeglik ondersoek is nie.

Agri SA is van mening dat dit noodsaaklik is dat die sektorale teikens in vennootskap met die betrokke sektore gestel word. Die minister van Indiensneming en Arbeid moet sensitief wees vir die werklikhede van die landbousektor en moet in ag neem wat haalbaar is en teen watter tempo. Vir die minister om onbepaalde diskresie te hê om teikens te stel, sal hoogs problematies wees omdat dit op verskeie regsgronde betwisbaar sal wees. Vir die EEA om die gewenste impak op die huidige ongelykhede in die landbousektor te hê, moet die wysigingswetsontwerp bepaal dat konsensus tussen die minister en die geteikende bedrywe bereik moet word ingevolge die diensbillikheidsstrategie wat hy wil implementeer.

## Nasionale Migrasiebeleid

Die SvU Arbeid het besluit om voort te gaan met die mandaat om sy oplossingsgedrewe benadering te verhoog om die kwessies van trekarbeiders aan te spreek in die lig van die Nasionale Migrasieplan en die Wetsontwerp op die Betrokkenheid van Indiensnemingsdienste. Dit moet die uitdagings van vaardigheidsontwikkeling, vaardigheidsoordrag en die behoud van geskoolde werkers in die landboubedryf beklemtoon deur 'n werksdokument en 'n praktiese benadering op te stel om die gesprek tussen die Departement van Indiensneming en Arbeid en ander relevante belanghebbendes voort te sit. Hierdie dokument

unlimited discretion in setting targets will be highly problematic in that it will be challengeable on various legal grounds. For the EEA to have the desired impact on the current disparities in the agricultural sector, the Amendment Bill needs to state that consensus between the minister and the targeted industries must be reached in terms of the employment equity strategy it seeks to deploy.

### National Migration Policy

The Agri SA Centre of Excellence Labour has resolved to continue the mandated position to increase its solution-driven approach to address the issues of migrant labourers in the light of the National Migration Plan and the Engagement of Employment Services Bill. These needs highlighting the challenges of skills development, skills transfer and the retention of skilled workers in the agricultural industry by compiling a working document and a practical approach to move forward the conversation between the Department of Employment and Labour and other relevant stakeholders. This document is aimed to assist relevant stakeholders with a unified approach in the discussions regarding migrant labourers and the domestic labour issues faced by the sector.

is daarop gemik om relevante belanghebbendes by te staan met 'n verenigde benadering in die gesprekke rakende trekarbeiders en die huishoudelike arbeidskwessies waarmee die sektor te kampe het.





**CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE**

LAND

**SENTRUM VAN UITNEMENDHEID**

GRONDSAKE





**Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt**  
Chairman | Voorsitter

Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt serves as chair of the centre with Sandy La Marque the vice chair. Brent McNamara, Tommy Ferreira and Heinie du Toit are the additional members. The centre executive was assisted by Andrea Campher, Agri SA's Risk and Disaster manager until the appointment of Anne-Marie Barclay as the head of the Centre of Excellence Land with effect from 17 April 2023.

During the report year, the Centre of Excellence Land was, amongst others, involved in the following activities:

## Legislation

### Expropriation Bill

The land debate appears to have reached a critical point in the past year. On 28 September 2022 the National Assembly passed the Expropriation Bill, which has been referred to the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) for concurrence. On 22 February 2023 the NCOP Transport, Public Service and Administration, Public Works and Infrastructure held a workshop on the Expropriation Bill with the minister.

Subsequently, calls for public participation and hearings have been made at provincial level, where Agri SA's members and the public at large are allowed to make their submissions.

Agri SA requested the opportunity to make written and oral submissions to the NCOP and awaits the allocation of the date for oral submissions. The written submission has been received and is being considered. The main points raised in the submission relate to the constitutionality of Section 12(3) and 12(4) and the definition of expropriation, which focus on the loss that the owner suffers, not on acquisition by government organs.

The Expropriation Bill was merely the first step in several proposed legislative amendments and policy changes that will impact the

Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt het gedien as voorsitter van die sentrum, met Sandy La Marque as ondervoorsitter, en Brent McNamara, Tommy Ferreira en Heinie du Toit as addisionele lede. Andrea Campher, Agri SA se risiko- en rampbestuurder, het as hoof van die sentrum waargeneem tot en met die aanstelling van Anne-Marie Barclay met ingang van 17 April 2023.

Gedurende die verslagjaar was die sentrum betrokke by onder meer die volgende aktiwiteite:

## Wetgewing

### Onteieningswetsontwerp

Dit blyk dat die gronddebat die afgelope jaar 'n kritieke punt bereik het. Op 28 September 2022 het die Nasionale Vergadering die Onteieningswetsontwerp goedgekeur, waarna dit na die Nasionale Raad van Provinsies (NRP) verwys is vir bekragtiging. Op 22 Februarie 2023 het die NRP-komitees vir Vervoer, Staatsdiens en -Administrasie, Openbare Werke en Infrastruktuur 'n werksessie saam met die minister gehou waar die Onteieningswetsontwerp bespreek is.

Daarna is belanghebbendes gevra om deel te neem aan openbare verhore op provinsiale vlak waar Agri SA se lede en die breë publiek voorleggings kon maak.

Agri SA het gevra vir 'n geleentheid om skriftelike en mondelinge voorleggings aan die NRP te maak en wag tans vir 'n datum vir sy mondelinge voorlegging. Die skriftelike voorlegging is ontvang en word oorweeg. Die hoofpunte wat in die voorlegging geopper is, hou verband met die grondwetlikheid van Artikel 12(3) en 12(4) en die definisie van onteiening wat fokus op die verlies wat die eienaar ly, nie op verkryging deur regeringsliggame nie.

Die Onteieningswetsontwerp was bloot die eerste stap in verskeie voorgestelde wetswysigings en beleidsveranderinge wat 'n uitwerking sal hê op die regte van grondeienaars en die finansiële sektor wat staatmaak op hierdie regte as sekuriteit vir lenings. Terwyl sommige van die voorgestelde wysigings, nuwe wetgewing en beleid blykbaar 'n poging is om 'n samehangende en geïntegreerde wetgewende raamwerk daar te stel ten einde die billike oordrag en verspreiding van eiendomsreg moontlik te maak, insluitend kommunale en vroulike grondeienaars, blyk dit dat ander voorgestelde beleid om transformasie te bespoedig moontlik voedselsekerheid in gevaar kan stel.

Die komitee bly verbind tot werklike vordering in dié verband, met doeltreffende en volhoubare prosesse en skemas om suksesvolle grondhervorming te verseker. Die bestaande beleids- en wetgewende raamwerk, insluitend programme soos gemengde finansiering en die Landbou- en Landbouwerwerkingsmeesterplan (AAMP), word stadig geïmplementeer en het min werklike impak op grondhervormingsteikens. Hierdie gebrek aan vordering plaas druk op die regering en kan moontlik lei tot ondeurdagte beleid wat voedselsekerheid ondermyn.

### Konsep-Wysigingswetsontwerp op Aktekanore

Agri SA het kommentaar gelewer op die Konsep-Wysigingswetsontwerp op Aktekanore, veral klousules wat handel oor die

rights of property owners and the financial sector relying upon these rights as security. While some of the proposed amendments, new legislation and policies appear to be an attempt at ensuring a cohesive and integrated legislative framework to enable equitable transfer and distribution of property rights, including communal and female land occupiers, other proposed policies appear to put food security at risk in an attempt to accelerate transformation.

The committee remains committed to seeing real progress, with effective and sustainable processes and schemes to ensure successful land reform. The existing policy and legislative framework, including programmes such as blended finance and the Agricultural and Agro-Processing Master Plan (AAMP), are being implemented slowly and showing little real impact on real land reform targets. This climate of slow progress in South Africa is putting pressure on government and potentially leading to ill-conceived policies that will put food security at risk.

### Deed Registries Amendment Draft Bill

Agri SA submitted comments on the Deed Registries Amendment Draft Bill, in particular clauses dealing with the recording of land tenure rights, as security of tenure is of critical importance in the farming sector. In its submission, Agri SA welcomed the deeds registration system for supporting tenure security and providing a great deal of certainty both over who the owner or rights holder is, as well as the extent of the land. The registration of limited real rights will enable the occupier to defend his right against encroachment by third parties. As such, this kind of registration is welcomed. Agri SA also indicated that it is also in favour of the conversion of communal rights to full title where this is feasible.

Agri SA, however, highlighted that the draft bill is not clear on what kind of rights will be registrable. The long title refers to "land tenure lawfully issued by Government or any other competent authority".

There is, however, no indication of the legislation in terms of which these tenure rights will be issued and whether this would, for instance, include land rights in terms of the Extension of Security of Tenure Act and the Land Reform (Labour Tenants Act). These are rights that are exercised on private land held in title by another person on a legal entity. The registration of such land tenure rights would impact the rights of landowners and encumber their land titles.

### Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill

On 17 February 2023 the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development presented its briefing to the portfolio committee on the Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill (PDALB), requesting that the Bill promulgated as soon as possible and indicating that the public participation process had begun.

Agri SA supports the promulgation and implementation of PDALB and has submitted its request to make written and oral submissions in order to ensure that any opposition by the mining and development sectors is vehemently opposed.

registrasie van grondregte met die oog op verblyfsekerheid in die landbousektor. Agri SA verwelkom die akteregistrasiestelsel om verblyfsekerheid te handhaaf asook om sekerheid te bied vir die eenaar of regte-houer, asook 'n aanduiding van die grootte van die grond. Die registrasie van beperkte reële regte sal die bewoner in staat stel om sy reg teen inbreuk deur derde partye te verdedig. Hierdie tipe registrasie word verwelkom deur Agri SA. Agri SA het ook aangedui dat hy ten gunste van die omskakeling van kommunale regte na volle titel is waar dit lewensvatbaar is.

Agri SA het egter beklemtoon dat die konsep-wetsontwerp nie duidelik is wat betref die soort regte wat registreerbaar is nie. Die lang titel verwys na "land tenure lawfully issued by Government or any other competent authority."

Daar is egter geen aanduiding van die wetgewing ingevolge waarvan hierdie verblyfregte toegestaan sal word nie en of dit byvoorbeeld grondregte ingevolge die Wet op die Uitbreiding van Verblyfsekerheid en die Huurarbeiderswet sal insluit nie. Hierdie is regte wat uitgeoefen word op privaatgrond wat die eiendom van iemand anders is. Die registrasie van sodanige grondverblyfregte sal 'n invloed op die regte van die grondeienaars hê en ook die titel tot hul grond nadelig beïnvloed.

### Wetsontwerp op die Bewaring en Ontwikkeling van Landbougrond

Die Departement van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling het op 17 Februarie 2023 vergader met die Portefeuljekomitee om die Wetsontwerp op die Bewaring en Ontwikkeling van Landbougrond (PDALB) te bespreek. Hulle het bevestig dat die openbaredeelnames-proses reeds begin het en het versoek dat die wetsontwerp so spoedig moontlik gepromulgeer word.

Agri SA ondersteun die aanvaarding en implementering van die PDALB en het versoek om skriftelike en mondelinge voorleggings te maak om te verseker dat enige besware geopper deur die mynbou- en ontwikkelingssektore sterk teengestaan word.

Agri SA wag vir 'n datum vir sy mondelinge voorlegging en is in die proses om die finale skriftelike voorlegging voor te berei.

### Grondhofwetsontwerp

Agri SA sal nie die Grondhofwetsontwerp teenstaan nie maar het wel voorleggings gemaak wat die voorgestelde tegniese wysigings aangaan. Die parlementêre proses rakende die Grondhofwetsontwerp is steeds onderweg. Agri SA wag vir 'n datum vir wanneer hy sy mondelinge voorlegging kan lewer.

Daar is menige tegniese uitdagings rondom die instelling van 'n Grondhof wat aangespreek moet word voordat die wetsontwerp aanvaar kan word, veral ten einde die algemene bevoegdheids- en administrasie van die hof saam te voeg in 'n enkele statuut wat vir alle litigasie onder elk van die bemaagtigende statute sal geld.



Agri SA awaits the allocation of the date for oral submissions and is in the process of preparing the final written submission.

### Land Court Bill

Agri SA will not be opposing the Land Court Bill, however, submissions relating to proposed technical amendments were made. The parliamentary process on the Land Court Bill is still in progress and Agri SA awaits the allocation of a date for oral submissions herein.

The establishment of a Land Court faces numerous technicalities that need to be remedied before enactment, particularly in order to consolidate the general powers and administration of the Court into a single statute, which will apply to all litigation under each of the enabling statutes.

### Land Administration and Communal Tenure Bill

Agri SA attended workshops hosted by the department on the Land Redistribution and Communal Land Tenure Bill. The last workshop was held on 23 February 2023.

Agri SA promotes secure tenure rights and accordingly awaits the finalisation and implementation of the bill.

Agri SA confirms that the secure tenure rights will be registered with the Deeds Registry Office.

### Litigation

#### Moladora Trust v Mereki and Others - Land Claim

Agri SA received a request for legal assistance from Agri Northwest in the Moladora Trust v Mereki and Others case (Moladora case), where the issue dealt with the extension of ESTA (Extension of Security of Tenure Act) rights to grazing rights. Agri SA's legal committee had previously taken the stance not to support the case.

Agri SA reconsidered this decision in light of the ruling in the Elma Mostert case, wherein reference was made to the Moladora case. The request for support was revisited by the legal committee and it was decided that Agri SA ought to consider becoming a friend of the court (*amicus curiae*) in the appeal of the Moladora case.

A positive outcome in the Moladora case would be beneficial to the Elma Mostert case and would prevent the establishment of a precedent that could potentially negatively affect future cases of a similar nature.

Agri SA has requested the Senior Counsel to consider the prospects of success in joining the Moladora case as a friend of the court and the basis upon which new facts could be highlighted to justify the intervention and appeal. Agri SA awaits the legal opinion and cost estimate.

The Board of Directors will be required to approve the funding necessary to participate in the Moladora case as a friend of the court or provide financial support if not joining as a friend of the court.

### Wetsontwerp op Grondadministrasie en Kommunale Grondverblif

Agri SA het die departement se werkwinkels oor die Wetsontwerp op Grondherverspreiding en Kommunale Grondverblif bygewoon. Die laaste een is op 23 Februarie 2023 gehou.

Agri SA is ten gunste van verblyfsekerheid en sien dus uit na die finalisering en implementering van hierdie wetsontwerp.

Agri SA het bevestig dat die reg tot verblyfsekerheid geregistreer sal word by die Aktekantoor.

### Litigasie

#### Moladora Trust v Mereki and Others – Grondeis

Agri Noordwes het Agri SA gevra vir regshulp in die Moladora Trust v Mereki and Others-saak (Moladora-saak), wat handel oor die uitbreiding van die ESTA-wet om weidingsregte in te sluit. Agri SA se regs Komitee het voorheen besluit om nie hierdie saak te ondersteun nie.

Agri SA het egter sy besluit heroorweeg in die lig van die uitspraak in die Elma Mostert-saak, waar daar verwys is na die Moladora-saak. Die versoek is deur die regs Komitee heroorweeg, waarna daar besluit is dat Agri SA moontlik kan deelneem as vriend van die hof in die Moladora-appelsaak.

'n Positiewe uitkomst in die Moladora-saak sal voordelig wees vir die Elma Mostert-saak en sal voorkom dat 'n presedent geskep word wat potensieel nadelig kan inwerk op soortgelyke sake.

Agri SA het sy senior regsvertegenwoordiger gevra wat die kans op sukses is om as vriend van die hof in die Moladora-saak bygevoeg te word, en op watter basis nuwe feite uitgelig kan word om die ingryping en appèl te regverdig. Agri SA wag vir die regsmening en kosteberaming.

Die Agri SA-direksie sal die befondsing moet goedkeur wat benodig word om as vriend van die hof in die Moladora-saak deel te neem, of anders finansiële ondersteuning bied indien Agri SA nie as vriend van die hof bygevoeg word nie.

### Beleidsdokumente

#### Holistiese Plan vir Grondhervorming en -Ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika

Die Holistiese Plan en die Landbou- en Landbouwerkingsmeesterplan (AAMP) is ontleed soos versoek is en die ooreenkomste is uitgelig ten einde beide planne te stroombely.

Grondhervorming met egter geskied in die konteks van Pilaar 1 van AAMP, wat uitdruklik vra dat beleidsdubbelsinnighede aangespreek en 'n beleggervriendelike omgewing geskep word.

'n Voorbeeld van sodanige dubbelsinnigheid is beleidsoorwegings soos onteiening sonder vergoeding, waterreglisensies, en ander ondeurdagte beleid wat die beginsel van eienaarskap soos tans in die Nasionale Grondwet beskerm word, afwater of selfs vernietig, en vervang met 'n gesentraliseerde grondhuurstelsel onder beheer van die regering.

## Policy Documents

### Holistic Plan for Land Reform and Development in South Africa

The Holistic Plan and The Agricultural and Agro-Processing Master Plan (AAMP) have been analysed as requested and similarities have been identified in order to streamline the roll-out of both plans.

Land reform must, however, be executed in the context of Pillar 1 of the AAMP, which explicitly calls for resolving policy ambiguities and creating an investment-friendly environment.

Policy considerations such as expropriation without compensation, water rights licences and other ill-considered policies may water down, weaken or even destroy the principle of ownership as currently enshrined in the National Constitution. This would possibly replace it with a centralised land lease system under the auspices of government – an example of such policy ambiguity.

### Access to Graves Protocol

Agri SA met with the Commission for the Protection of Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities on 4 April 2023.

Agri SA requested a standardised form, requesting access to graves and recommended that it would have to be supported by an affidavit at the very least, as proof. Agri SA accordingly submitted its proposed form content and requirements, which included a veterinary certificate when in the event animals would be brought onto a farm.

Agri SA will advise on the reply to the proposed written submission.

### Word of thanks

Our sincerest appreciation to the Centre of Excellence Land leadership under the guidance of the chairperson, Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt, for the commitment and support during the past year.

A word of appreciation is also extended to Andrea Campher, who assisted the Centre of Excellence: Land during the process of appointing a new head of the Centre of Excellence Land, for her invaluable contributions and dedication.

Agri SA has appointed Amy Barclay as the head of the Centre of Excellence Land and trusts that, with her experience and dedication to the agricultural sector, she will be an asset to Agri SA and successful in her role.

Many challenges regarding proposed new legislation and policies, land reform, tenure rights, property rights and illegal activities, such as land invasions, corrupt practices in terms of land restitution and reform, and poor management of land reform processes remain.

The Centre of Excellence Land will continue to monitor the environment and take all steps necessary to strengthen property rights and play a constructive role to bring about sustainable and just land reform. This is critical for stability, wealth creation and food security for the country.

### Toegang-tot-grafte-protokol

Agri SA het op 4 April 2023 met die Kommissie vir die Beskerming van Regte van Kulturele, Godsdiens- en Taalgemeenskappe vergader.

Die organisasie het 'n gestandaardiseerde vorm aangevra wat toegang tot grafte versoek en aanbeveel dat dit ten minste deur 'n beëdigde verklaring as bewys ondersteun moet word. Agri SA het dienooreenkomstig sy voorgestelde vorm-inhoud en vereistes ingedien, wat 'n veeartsertifikaat insluit in gevalle waar diere na 'n plaas gebring sou word.

Agri SA sal terugvoering gee oor die antwoord op die voorgestelde skriftelike voorlegging.

### Bedankings

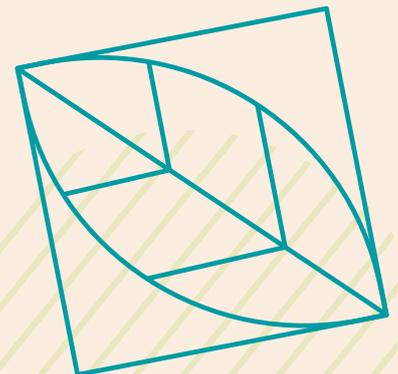
Ons spreek graag ons innige waardering uit teenoor die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grondsake onder leierskap van die voorsitter Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt, vir hul toegewydheid en ondersteuning die afgelope jaar.

Ons bedank oor graag vir Andrea Campher vir haar toegewydheid en die waardevolle bydrae wat sy gelewer het tydens die aanstelling van die nuwe hoof van die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grondsake.

Agri SA het Amy Barclay aangestel as hoof van die sentrum en is van mening dat haar ervaring in, en toewyding aan die landbousektor 'n bate sal wees vir Agri SA en sal bydra tot haar sukses in dié rol.

Daar is steeds menige uitdagings rakende die nuwe wetgewing en beleid, insluitend grondhervorming, verblyfregte, eiendomsreg en onwettige aktiwiteite soos grondbesettings, korrupte praktyk rondom die herstel van grondregte en grondhervorming, asook swak bestuur van die grondhervormingsprosesse.

Die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grondsake sal voortgaan om die omgewing te monitor en al die nodige stappe neem om eiendomsregte te versterk en 'n konstruktiewe rol te speel om volhoubare en billike grondhervorming te verseker. Dit is uiters noodsaaklik met die oog op stabiliteit, welvaartskepping en voedselsekerheid vir die land.





# CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

NATURAL RESOURCES

# SENTRUM VAN UITNEMENDHEID

NATUURLIKE HULPBRONNE





**Willem Symington**  
Chairman | Voorsitter

Willem Symington served as chair of the Centre of Excellence Natural Resources. He was assisted by Laubscher Coetzee as vice chair and Hannes de Wet and Daan van der Merwe as additional members. Janse Rabie was the head of the Centre of Excellence.

## WATER AFFAIRS

Agri SA reaffirmed its position as one of the leading bodies concerning water policy development and management for the South African agricultural sector over the past 12 months.

Agri SA had regular engagements with the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) throughout the course of the year. We were heartened by government's significantly improved management and leadership of the DWS under its current Director-General, Dr Sean Phillips.

### Constitutional Court Victory: Transferability of Water Use Entitlements

In 2017 the DWS adopted a revised policy position and instruction asserting that the National Water Act (NWA) cannot be interpreted as allowing for the private trading in water use entitlements. Agri SA consistently maintained that the provisions of section 25 of the NWA require the active participation of the minister of Water and Sanitation and/or the local water management institutions where water use entitlements are transferred. At the heart of the matter lies the most appropriate use of water through the surrendering of existing entitlements to facilitate more efficient water uses through licensing (i.e., the active participation of the DWS being implicit) or permissions by local water management institutions.

Agri SA funded the legal costs of two matters (*Lötter* and *Wiid*) dealing with issue. The DWS's application for leave to appeal the decision by the Supreme Court of Appeal, which found in favour of the arguments by Agri SA, was dismissed by the Constitutional Court on 15 March 2023. This matter is an important vindication

Willem Symington dien as voorsitter van die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid Natuurlike Hulpbronne, bygestaan deur Laubscher Coetzee as ondervoorsitter, en Hannes de Wet en Daan van der Merwe as addisionele lede. Janse Rabie dien as die hoof van die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid.

## WATERSAKE

Agri SA het sy leiersposisie in waterbeleidsontwikkeling en -bestuur vir die Suid-Afrikaanse landbousektor oor die afgelope 12 maande herbevestig.

Die organisasie het deur die loop van die jaar gereeld geskakel met die Departement van Water en Sanitasie (DWS). Agri SA is bemoedig deur die aansienlik beter bestuur en leierskap van die DWS onder sy huidige direkteur-generaal, dr Sean Phillips.

### Konstitusionele Hof-oorwinning: Oordraagbaarheid van Watergebruiksregte

Die DWS het in 2017 'n hersiene beleidsposisie en instruksie aanvaar waarvolgens die Nasionale Waterwet nie sodanig vertolk kan word dat dit private handel in watergebruiksregte toelaat nie. Agri SA was deurlopend van mening dat die bepalings van artikel 25 van die Nasionale Waterwet die aktiewe deelname van die minister van Water en Sanitasie en/of plaaslike waterbestuursinstellings vereis waar watergebruiksregte oorgedra word. Sentraal tot die aangeleentheid is die fasilitering van die toepaslikste watergebruik deur die opgawe van bestaande waterregte met die oog op doeltreffender watergebruik. Dit geskied deur middel van lisensiering (wat die aktiewe deelname van die DWS impliseer) of toestemming vanaf die plaaslike waterbestuursinstellings.

Agri SA het die regskoste van twee sake (*Lötter* en *Wiid*), wat hiermee handel, gefinansier. Die DWS se aansoek om te appelleer teen die besluit van die Hoërhof van Appèl wat ten gunste van Agri SA bevind het, is van die hand gewys deur die Konstitusionele Hof op 15 Maart 2023. Hierdie dien as regverdiging van Agri SA se posisie rondom die korrekte vertolking en toepassing van die Nasionale Waterwet, asook die gemenerereg-beginsels met betrekking tot kontraktuele vryheid en eiendomsregte.

### Rouwatertarief-onderhandelings

Die DWS en Nasionale Tesourie het begin met 'n proses om die bestaande rouwaterprysstrategie te hersien. Een van die voorstelle is dat sekere maksimum toelaatbare verhogings (*caps*) in die huidige rouwaterprysmodel geskrap word. Agri SA is van mening dat die landbousektor die versekering nodig het wat hierdie beperkings bied met betrekking tot sekere komponente van die rouwaterkoste. Ons is ook van mening dat sekere bepalings van die konsep-rouwaterprysstrategie neerkom op 'n addisionele belasting, wat nie toelaatbaar is ingevolge die Nasionale Waterwet nie. Agri SA het die dienste van kundige konsultante bekom en uitgebreide kommentaar op die konsep-rouwaterprysstrategie gelewer. Agri SA sal voortgaan om aan die proses deel te neem.

of Agri SA's position regarding the correct interpretation and application of the National Water Act, as well as underlying common-law principles with respect to contractual freedom and property entitlements.

### Raw Water Tariff Negotiations

The DWS and the National Treasury embarked on a process to revise the current Raw Water Pricing Strategy. One of the proposals mooted is the scrapping of certain maximum permissible increases (caps) in the current raw water pricing model. Agri SA is of the opinion that the agricultural sector requires the assurance provided by the capping of maximum permissible increases with respect to certain components of the raw water charges. We are also of the view that certain provisions of the draft Raw Water Pricing Strategy amount to an additional tax, which is not permissible in terms of the National Water Act. Agri SA retained the services of expert consultants and provided extensive comments on the draft Raw Water Pricing Strategy. Agri SA will continue participating in the process going forward.

### Updating of Registration Particulars (existing lawful water uses)

Agri SA was requested by the DWS to inform agricultural water users of its project to update registration particulars with respect to existing lawful water uses (ELUs). Until such time as government requires licensing of such water uses, ELUs remain an important form of lawful water use for farmers. Lawful water use entitlements are also a vitally important determinant with respect to agricultural property values. The update of registration particulars is a pre-requisite with respect to finalising the ongoing verification and validation of ELUs process.

### New Water Licensing Regulations

Agri SA submitted detailed comments on the DWS's revised regulations regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use License Applications and Amendments. Of particular concern in this regard is the proposed BEE requirements prescribed, which Agri SA believes does not accord with the law.

### Other Water-related Policy and Legal Developments

During the course of the past 12 months, the DWS published various important regulations and policies for public comment. Agri SA actively participated in various public consultations and commenting processes and submitted written and verbal inputs with respect to the following:

- The business case for an Independent Water Regulator;
- The Draft Transformation Charter for Irrigation Boards;
- The proposed creation of the (expanded) Vaal-Orange Catchment Management Agency;
- The Draft National Water Resources Strategy;
- The Draft National Water Infrastructure Agency Bill;
- Proposed Regulations pertaining to the Exploration and Production of Onshore Oil and Gas Requiring Hydraulic Fracturing; and
- The Draft Policy on the Provision of Water and Sanitation Services on Privately Owned Land.

### Opdatering van Registrasiebesonderhede (Bestaande Wettige Watergebruike)

Die DWS het Agri SA versoek om landbouwatergebruikers in te lig oor die projek om registrasiebesonderhede rakende bestaande wettige watergebruike (BWG's) op te dateer. Tot tyd en wyl die regering die lisensiering van sodanige watergebruike vereis, sal die BWG's 'n belangrike vorm van wettige watergebruik vir boere wees. Wettige watergebruiksregte is ook 'n noodsaaklike faktor in die bepaling van landbou-eiendomswaardes. Die opdatering van registrasiebesonderhede is 'n voorvereiste vir die finalisering van die hangende proses van verifiëring en validering van die BWG's.

### Nuwe Waterlisensieringsregulasies

Agri SA het breedvoerige kommentaar op die DWS se hersiene regulasies rakende die Prosedurevereistes vir Watergebruiks-lisensie-aansoeke en -wysigings gelever. Veral kommerwekkend in hierdie verband is die voorgestelde Swart Ekonomiese Bemagtiging-voorskrifte. Agri SA is van mening dat dit nie in ooreenstemming met die wet is nie.

### Ander Waterverwante Beleid- en Wetsontwikkelinge

Die DWS het gedurende die afgelope 12 maande verskeie belangrike regulasies en beleid vir openbare kommentaar gepubliseer. Agri SA het aktief deelgeneem aan verskeie openbare konsultasies en kommentaarleweringsprosesse en het skriftelike sowel as mondelinge insette ten opsigte van die volgende gelever:

- Die besigheidsgrondslag vir 'n Onafhanklike Water-reguleerder;
- Die konsep-transformasiehandves vir besproeiingsrade;
- Die voorgestelde totstandkoming van die (uitgebreide) Vaal-Oranjerivier Opvangbestuursagentskap;
- Die Konsep- Nasionale Waterhulpbronstrategie;
- Die Konsep- Nasionale Wetsontwerp op die Waterinfrastrukturaagentskap;
- Die Voorgestelde Regulasies rakende die *Exploration and Production of Onshore Oil and Gas Requiring Hydraulic Fracturing*; en
- Die konsepbeleid rakende die Voorsiening van Water- en Sanitasiedienste op Privaatgrond.

### Besoedeling van Waterhulpbronne

Agri SA is uiters bekommerd oor die ernstige toename in besoedeling van Suid-Afrika se waterhulpbronne en het herhaaldelik hierdie aangeleentheid (wat vererger word deur die beurtkragkrisis en die uitwerking daarvan op die funksionering van afvalwaterbehandelingsfasiliteite) met die regering en die media opgeneem.

Agri SA is aktief betrokke by 'n projek rakende die agteruitgang van watergehalte in die Benede-Oranjerivier. Met die deelname van 'n verteenwoordigende landbougroepering bekend as *Gariepwatch*, word watergehalte gemonitor en getoets langs 'n groot gedeelte van die Oranjerivier en laer-af gedeeltes van die Vaalrivier deur 'n eksterne geakkrediteerde diensverskaffer en laboratorium. *Gariepwatch* het, onder meer, kriminele klagte gelê teen munisipaliteite wat hul plig versuim het aangaande

## Pollution of Water Resources

Agri SA is extremely concerned about the worsening state of pollution of South Africa's water resources. Agri SA has repeatedly raised this issue (which is exacerbated by the current load-shedding crisis and its effect on the working of wastewater treatment facilities) with government and in the media.

Agri SA is actively involved in a project concerning the deteriorating quality of water in the Lower Orange River. Through participation in a broadly inclusive agricultural grouping known as *Gariepwatch*, water quality monitoring, and testing is conducted along a large section of the Orange River and lower reaches of the Vaal River by an external accredited service provider and laboratory. *Gariepwatch* has, amongst other things, laid criminal charges against municipalities for the dereliction of their duties with respect to the operation and maintenance of wastewater facilities. It has also brought this matter to the attention of the Human Rights Commission.

## Voluntary Water Fund

Agri SA manages a voluntary water fund (VWF), to which our provincial affiliates in the Western Cape, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape, as well as various irrigation boards and water user associations across the country, contribute. The purpose of the fund is to address agricultural water issues.

The contributions received to the VWF have made it possible to retain the best consultation services providers to provide input on the various water-related legislative and policy developments, as indicated above.

The fact that institutions continue to contribute to the VWF during the current economic downturn underscores the importance of Agri SA's role with respect to the sector's water interests.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

### Climate Change

Agri SA's Natural Resources Centre of Excellence developed a comprehensive climate change position paper detailing the role of Agri SA with respect to the agricultural sector's adaptation to and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

In November 2022 Agri SA's Head of Natural Resources and Legal and Policy Executive, Janse Rabie, was appointed by President Cyril Ramaphosa, to serve as Commissioner on the Presidential Climate Commission. He is actively involved in the Resilience and Adaptation working group, amongst other things.

Agri SA continues to be a crucial role player in government's development of policy and legislation dealing with this issue.

### Mining and Agriculture

The proliferation of unlawful mining activities (including sand mining) on agricultural land across South Africa continues unabated and is a major concern to Agri SA.

die funksionering en instandhouding van afvalwaterfasiliteite. *Gariepwatch* het ook die aangeleentheid onder die aandag van die Menseregtekommissie gebring.

## Vrywillige Waterfonds

Agri SA bestuur 'n vrywillige waterfonds (VWF), waartoe sy provinsiale affiliasies in die Wes-Kaap, Noord-Kaap en Oos-Kaap, asook verskeie besproeiingsrade en watergebruikersverenigings oor die land heen, bydra. Die doel van die fonds is om landbouwateraangeleenthede aan te spreek.

Die bydrae wat tot die VWF gemaak word, het dit moontlik gemaak om die beste konsultasiediensverskaffers te werf om insette te lewer op die verskillende waterverwante wetgewende en beleidsontwikkeling – soos hierbo vermeld.

Die feit dat instansies steeds bydra tot die VWF ondanks die huidige ekonomiese afswaai, onderstreep die belangrikheid van Agri SA se rol met betrekking tot die sektor se waterbelange.

## OMGEWINGSAKE

### Klimaatsverandering

Agri SA se Sentrum van Uitmendheid Natuurlike Hulpbronne het 'n omvattende klimaatsverandering-posisiedokument ontwikkel waarin die rol van Agri SA uiteengesit is rakende die landbousektor se aanpassing by die uitwerking en versagting van die oorsake van klimaatsverandering.

In November 2022 is Agri SA se hoof: Natuurlike Hulpbronne en uitvoerende beampte: Regsake en Beleid, Janse Rabie, deur president Cyril Ramaphosa aangestel om te dien as kommissaris op die Presidensiële Klimaatskommissie. Hy is onder meer aktief betrokke by die *Resilience & Adaptation*-werkgroep.

Agri SA bly 'n belangrike speler in die regering se ontwikkeling van beleid en wetgewing in dié verband.

### Mynbou en Landbou

Onwettige mynbou-aktiwiteite (insluitend sandmynbou) op landbougrond oor Suid-Afrika heen neem steeds toe en is 'n bron van ernstige kommer vir Agri SA.

Agri SA het 'n spesialis-omgewingsregsfirma aangestel om hom te help met sy strategie in dié verband. Agri SA het ook 'n riglyndokument en konsep- *pro-forma*-ooreenkoms opgestel om boere te help om te reageer op aansoek vir prospektering- en mynregte op hul grond.

Agri SA gaan voort met sy ondersteuning van 'n regsgeleding teen die omgewingsmagtigingsproses wat in Limpopo gevolg is met die verklaring en daarstelling van die Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone, wat tekenend is van ernstige wanbestuur en regulatoriese wanpraktyk met betrekking tot mynbou in Suid-Afrika.

Agri SA het herhaaldelik beroepe op president Cyril Ramaphosa gedoen om 'n inter-ministeriële taakspan aan te stel om te handel



Agri SA retained the services of a specialist environmental law firm to assist it with its strategy in this regard. Agri SA has also prepared a guideline document and draft template agreement to assist farmers in responding to applications for prospecting and mining rights on their land.

Agri SA will continue to support a legal challenge to the purported environmental authorisation process followed in the Limpopo province with the declaration and establishment of the Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone, which is illustrative of severe regulatory and governance failures with respect to mining in South Africa.

Agri SA has repeated its calls to President Cyril Ramaphosa to appoint an inter-ministerial task team to deal with the apparent failure with respect to enforcement of South Africa's environmental laws when it comes to mining.

Agri SA and the Minerals Council of South Africa expanded their joint project to identify overlapping agricultural and mining land in order to explore avenues for possible co-existence between the sectors.

### Shale Gas Exploration and Hydraulic Fracturing

Agri SA actively opposed proposals by government towards exploration for and development of an onshore shale gas industry that utilises hydraulic fracturing (fracking) as a mechanism to produce shale gas. Agri SA's official mandate remains that, due to concerns about the availability of water, to sustain onshore shale gas exploration and production by way of hydraulic fracturing techniques, as well as concerns relating to pollution of water resources at the expense of the agricultural sector, Agri SA does not support government's intention to allow shale gas exploration in the Karoo or elsewhere in South Africa.

## RISK AND DISASTER UNIT

The strategic focus of Agri SA's Risk and Disaster Unit is, among others, the management of the Agri SA Disaster Relief Foundation, positioning agriculture within climate change by developing a strategy, managing risk and disasters within agriculture, legislative and policy development as well as media management and advocacy pertaining to natural disasters affecting agriculture.

During 2022/2023 the Risk and Disaster Unit attended to various risks such as droughts, flooding, energy crisis, fires, red-billed queleas and locust outbreaks impacting the sustainability of the sector.

### Droughts

La Niña weather conditions caused above-normal rainfall conditions in many parts of the country, however, drought conditions still prevailed in parts of the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape provinces. Agri SA Disaster Relief Foundation (DRF) assisted many farmers in these regions with drought relief through provincial affiliates during 2022 and 2023.

The winter rainfall season of 2022 did not bring relief to some parts of the Western Cape and Northern Cape. In August 2022, drought

met die klaarblyklike mislukking van die afdwinging van Suid-Afrika se omgewingswette wat mynbou betref.

Agri SA en die Mineraleraad van Suid-Afrika het hul gesamentlike projek uitgebrei om oorvleuelende landbou- en mynbougrond te identifiseer ten einde 'n manier te vind waarop die twee sektore saam kan bestaan.

### Skaliegas-verkenning en Hidrouliese Breking

Agri SA het die regering se voorstelle wat betref die verkenning en ontwikkeling van 'n binnelandse skaliegasbedryf wat hidrouliese breking (*fracking*) as meganisme gebruik om skaliegas te produseer, aktief teengestaan. Agri SA se amptelike mandaat is steeds dat hy nie die regering se voorstelle om skaliegasverkenning in die Karoo en elders in Suid-Afrika toe te laat kan steun nie weens onsekerheid rakende die beskikbaarheid van water vir binnelandse skaliegasverkenning en -produksie deur middel van hidrouliese brekingstegnieke, asook kommer oor die besoedeling van waterhulpbronne ten koste van die landbousektor.

## RISIKO- EN RAMPEENHEID

Die strategiese fokus van Agri SA se Risiko- en Rampeenheid is onder meer die bestuur van die Agri SA Ramphulpstigting; die posisionering van landbou binne klimaatsverandering deur 'n strategie te ontwikkel en landbou- en rampe te bestuur; wetgewende en beleidsontwikkeling; asook mediabestuur en voorspraak met betrekking tot natuurrampe wat landbou raak.

Gedurende 2022/2023 het die Risiko- en Rampeenheid aandag gegee aan verskeie risiko's soos droogtes, oorstromings, die energiekrisis, brande, en rooibekvink- en sprinkaanuitbrake wat die volhoubaarheid van die sektor beïnvloed.

### Droogtes

La Niña-weerstoestand het bo-normale reënval in groot dele van die land tot gevolg gehad. Droogtetoestand het egter steeds in dele van die Wes-Kaap, Oos-Kaap en Noord-Kaap geheers. Agri SA se Ramphulpstigting (DRF) het gedurende 2022 en 2023 talle boere in dié streke via sy provinsiale affiliasies met droogtehelp bygestaan.

In sommige dele van die Wes-Kaap en Noord-Kaap het die winterreënvalseisoen van 2022 geen verligting gebring nie. In Augustus 2022 is droogtehelp aan die Tankwa-Karoo Boerevereniging versprei, waar sowat 15 ton droogtekorrels aan 11 produsente gelewer is. R99 475,00 is aan Agri Wes-Kaap geskenk as ramphulp vir die betrokke boere.

Die Namakwaland-distrik wes van die N7 vanaf Garies/Groenrivier tot by die Namibiese grens naby Alexanderbaai is steeds in die greep van 'n 9-jaar-droogte. Boere in die omgewing het volgens die jongste statistieke slegs 45% van hul kuddes oor. Lammers sukkel om te groei waar weiding swak of afwesig is. Dit het 'n regstreekse finansiële uitwerking op die boere se vermoë om inkomste te genereer. Voer en vervoer daarvan was dringend nodig om ongeveer 80 kommersiële boere asook 'n groot aantal boere op kommunale en staatsgrond in Desember 2022 by te staan. Die DRF het R200 000 geskenk om hierdie boere te help.

relief was distributed to the Tankwa-Karoo Farmers' Association, where approximately 15 tons of drought pellets were distributed to 11 producers. R99 475,00 was donated to Agri Western Cape to procure disaster relief for these affected farmers.

The Namaqualand district west of the N7 from Garies/Green River to the Namibian border near Alexander Bay is still in the grip of a nine year drought. Farmers in the area have, according to the latest statistics, only 45% of herds left. Lambs struggle to grow on poor or no pastures, which have a direct financial impact on the farmers' ability to generate income. Urgent fodder and transport were required to assist approximately 80 commercial farmers as well as a large number of farmers on communal and state lands in December 2022. The DRF donated R200 000 to assist these farmers.

The drought conditions continued in 2023 and in April/May the DRF, with a donation from Santam, ADM, Agri Limpopo and private donations, made it possible to assist more than 380 producers affected in the Northern Cape, Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces. A total amount of R498 130 was donated to the affiliated members.

In the Eastern Cape the following areas were affected: Cockscomb, Fullarton-Miller, Steytlerville, and a certain area of Willomore. In the Western Cape: Kliprand, Bitterfontein and Landplaas in the Matzikama Local Municipal District. In the Northern Cape: Garies, Kamieskroon, Boesmanland and Richtersveld districts.

## Fires

Due to favourable rainfall conditions during 2021, 2022 and 2023, runaway fires have been an increased risk for many producers across various provinces. In April and July 2022 Agri SA, in partnership with Santam, Kisugu Aviation and Dräger, hosted webinars aimed at fire safety, insurance and training. These webinars were considered a great success by almost 1 000 attendees. Agri SA also issued CPD certificates to those attending from the insurance industry. While fire protection associations are autonomous structures these webinars serve as a mitigation instrument to empower landowners with information to reduce their risk to veldfires.

Agri Limpopo has informed that devastating wildfires have burnt more than 50 000 hectares of veld between Potgietersrus and Polokwane between 14-18 August 2022. A variety of livestock have been affected by the inferno and they were in urgent need of fodder. The hot weather and strong winds contributed to the rapid and devastating spread of this fire, which destroyed all game and cattle grazing. Water supply in the area is also a problem as power cables have burnt out. The moratorium banning the transport of cattle (foot and mouth disease) at that time added to the pressure. R100 000 was donated to Agri Limpopo to assist with the procurement of disaster aid.

## Locust and Red-billed Quelea Outbreaks

In March 2022, the locust outbreaks in various provinces were considered the worst in 25 years. This has resulted in inadequate pesticide supply, delayed payments to locust officers, logistical and communications problems between the Department of

Die droogtetoestande het in 2023 voortgeduur tot en met April/Mei. Die DRF, met 'n skenking van Santam, ADM, Agri Limpopo en private instansies, het dit moontlik gemaak om meer as 380 produsente in die Noord-Kaap, Wes-Kaap en Oos-Kaap by te staan. 'n Totale bedrag van R498 130 is aan die geaffilieerde lede geskenk.

In die Oos-Kaap is die volgende gebiede geraak: Cockscomb, Fullarton-Miller, Steytlerville en 'n sekere gebied van Willomore. In die Wes-Kaap: Kliprand, Bitterfontein en Landplaas in die Matzikama Plaaslike Munisipale Distrik. In die Noord-Kaap: Garies-, Kamieskroon-, Boesmanland- en Richtersveld-distrikte.

## Brande

As gevolg van gunstige reënvaltoestande gedurende 2021, 2022 en 2023 was wegholbrande 'n groter risiko vir baie produsente in verskeie provinsies. In April en Julie 2022 het Agri SA, in vennootskap met Santam, Kisugu Aviation en Dräger, webinare met betrekking tot brandveiligheid, versekering en opleiding aangebied. Hierdie webinare is deur nagenoeg 1 000 deelnemers as 'n groot sukses beskou. Agri SA het ook CPD-sertifikate uitgereik aan persone in die versekeringsbedryf wat die webinare bygewoon het. Terwyl brandbeskermingsverenigings outonome strukture is, dien hierdie webinare as 'n versagtingsinstrument om grondeienaars met inligting te bemagtig en sodoende hul risiko vir veldbrande te verminder.

Agri Limpopo het laat weet dat verwoestende veldbrande tussen 14 en 18 Augustus 2022 meer as 50 000 hektaar veld tussen Potgietersrus en Polokwane afgebrand het. 'n Verskeidenheid vee is deur die inferno geraak en hulle het dringend voer nodig gehad. Die warm weer en sterk winde het bygedra tot die vinnige en verwoestende verspreiding van dié brand, wat alle wild- en beesweiding vernietig het. Watervoorsiening in die gebied is ook 'n probleem aangesien kragkabels uitgebrand het. Die moratorium wat die vervoer van beeste (bek-en-klouseer) destyds verbied het, het tot die druk bygedra. R100 000 is aan Agri Limpopo geskenk om te help met die verkryging van ramphulp.

## Sprinkaan- en Rooibekvink-uitbrake

In Maart 2022 is die sprinkaanuitbrake in verskeie provinsies beskou as die ergste in 25 jaar. Dit het 'n tekort aan plaagdodervoorrade, vertraagde betalings aan sprinkaan-beamptes, logistieke- en kommunikasieprobleme tussen die Departement van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling (DALRRD) en sprinkaanbeamptes, onvoldoende beskermingstoerusting, asook die mobilisering van lugondersteuning, tot gevolg gehad. Georganiseerde landbou het weekliks JOC-vergaderings met DALRRD bygewoon om sake te verhaas en oplossings vir die bestuur van die ramp voor te stel. Agri SA het ook weeklikse vergaderings met provinsiale affiliasies gereël om die probleme wat boere op grondvlak ervaar, te bespreek. Dit was 'n nuttige manier om risiko's en potensiele rampe rondom sprinkaanuitbrake te bestuur.

Rooibekvink word beskou as 'n plaag wat deur DALRRD gehanteer word. Verskeie besware is gelug rakende kontrakte, plaagdoders en die algehele bestuur van dié plaag. Agri SA het met DALRRD geskakel om die tenderprosesse te bespoedig met die oog op tydig plaagbestuur. Agri SA en sy geaffilieerde lede het in 2022 by DALRRD versoë gerig om meer plaagdodervoorrade by Avima te verkry wanneer tekorte voorkom.

Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) and locust officers, insufficient PPEs and mobilising aerial support. Organised agriculture attended weekly JOC meetings with the DALRRD to streamline issues and propose solutions in managing this disaster. Agri SA also organised weekly meetings with provincial affiliates to discuss issues farmers experienced on grassroot level. This is a useful manner of managing risks and potential disasters around locust outbreaks.

Red-billed queleas are also considered a pest, which is managed by DALRRD. Various concerns were raised regarding contracts, pesticides and the overall management of this pest and Agri SA engaged with DALRRD to expedite tender processes to ensure that timeous pest management takes place. Agri SA and affiliated members lobbied DALRRD during 2022 to secure more pesticide supply by Avima when national shortages occurred.

## Flooding

Flooding was considered an existential risk to agriculture and public infrastructure in the last three years. The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) classified the flooding, spanning across various provinces, as a national disaster in February 2023. This is especially because of the fact that the capacity and resources within provincial departments were exceeded to manage the disaster.

Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape provinces were the most affected. Agri SA attended various National Joint Flood Coordination Committee (NJFCC) meetings to ensure concerns by members were addressed on a national level. These included concerns raised pursuant to the dam and river flow, flood plains in KZN and others. The NDMC advised that they are awaiting approval from National Treasury on allocation provided to provinces for flood relief.

As of April 2023, National Treasury has not indicated how much funding will be made available for the requests submitted.

## Oorstromings

Oorstromings is beskou as 'n bestaansrisiko vir die landbou- en openbare infrastruktuur oor die afgelope drie jaar. Die NDMC het in Februarie 2023 die oorstromings wat oor verskeie provinsies heen voorgekom het as 'n nasionale ramp verklaar. Dit was veral weens die feit dat die kapasiteit en hulpbronne binne provinsiale departemente om die ramp te bestuur oorskry was.

Mpumalanga en die Oos-Kaap het die ergste deurgeloopt. Agri SA het verskeie *Joint Flood Coordination Committee* (NJFCC) -vergaderings bygewoon om te verseker dat lede se probleme op nasionale vlak aangespreek word. Dit sluit in aangeleenthede rakende die dam- en riviervloei, vloedgeteisterde vlaktes in KZN ens. Die NDMC het aangedui dat hulle wag op goedkeuring vanaf die Nasionale Tesourie aangaande toekennings aan provinsies vir vloedhulp.

Teen April 2023 het die Nasionale Tesourie nog nie aangedui hoeveel befondsing beskikbaar gestel sou word vir hierdie doel nie.

| Province      | Request for funding emanating from February 2023 floods |
|---------------|---|
| Eastern Cape  | R 127 678 800.00  |
| Gauteng       | R 61 700 000.00   |
| KwaZulu-Natal | R 520 455 126.00  |
| Limpopo       | R 44 904 133.00   |
| Mpumalanga    | R 578 085 500.00  |
| Northern Cape | R 5 145 435.59  |
| North West    | R 12 458 364.27   |

## Agri SA Disaster Relief Foundation

Payments to provinces 1 May 2022 – 30 April 2023

|                    | Droogte            | Brande             | Siektes            | Sprinkane | TOTAAL             |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Agri Wes-Kaap      | R267 605.00        | -                  | -                  | -         | R267 605.00        |
| Agri Noord-Kaap    | R380 000.00        | -                  | -                  | -         | R380 000.00        |
| Agri Oos-Kaap      | -                  | -                  | -                  | -         | R165 000.00        |
| Vrystaat Landbou   | -                  | -                  | -                  | -         | -                  |
| Agri Noordwes      | -                  | -                  | R180 000.00        | -         | R180 000.00        |
| Mpumalanga Landbou | -                  | -                  | -                  | -         | -                  |
| Agri Limpopo       | -                  | R100 000.00        | -                  | -         | -                  |
| Kwanalu            | -                  | -                  | -                  | -         | -                  |
| <b>TOTAAL</b>      | <b>R812 605.00</b> | <b>R100 000.00</b> | <b>R180 000.00</b> | <b>-</b>  | <b>R992 605.00</b> |

## Agri SA Ramhulpstigting

Betalings aan provinsies 1 Mei 2022 – 30 April 2023

### ESKOM

The biggest threat to agriculture production in the past year was the impact of load-shedding on the agriculture sector. During the 2022/2023 summer season, heatwaves impacted irrigation farmers and their ability to irrigate. In February 2023, the NDMC declared the energy crisis as a national state of disaster. A lot of uncertainty was experienced around the management of this crisis by the NDMC and the Presidency. Agri SA requested the NDMC to consider declaring agriculture as an essential service provider that will be exempted or limited from load-shedding during critical production time. Furthermore, Agri SA requested the NDMC to support Eskom in finding solutions to ensure that food production is not affected by load-shedding.

Members were also requested to indicate whether they support declaring a national state of disaster. National Disaster Management Advisory Forum meetings were held to suggest solutions and independent reports were submitted on the impacts. The NDMC did identify in Government Gazette Regulation no 48145 that the food production and food storage facilities are identified as essential service providers during a state of disaster. The declaration was however revoked in April 2023.

### ESKOM

Die grootste bedreiging vir landbouproduksie die afgelope jaar was die uitwerking van beurtkrag op die landbousektor. Gedurende die somerseisoen van 2022/2023 het hittegolwe besproeiingsboere en hul vermoë om te besproei, beïnvloed. In Februarie 2023 het die NDMC die energiekrisis as 'n nasionale ramptoestand verklaar. Baie onsekerheid is ervaar rondom die bestuur van hierdie krisis deur die NDMC en die presidensie. Agri SA het die NDMC gevra om oorweging te skenk aan die verklaring van die landbou as 'n noodsaaklike diensverskaffer wat tydens kritieke produksietyd vrygestel is van beurtkrag, of slegs beperkte beurtkrag ervaar. Agri SA het voorts die NDMC versoek om Eskom te ondersteun in sy soektog na oplossings om te verseker dat voedselproduksie nie deur beurtkrag geraak word nie.

Lede is ook versoek om aan te dui of hulle die verklaring van 'n nasionale ramptoestand ondersteun. Die Nasionale Rampbestuursadviesforum het vergader om oplossings voor te stel en deur onafhanklike verslae die uitwerking te beklemtoon. Die NDMC het wel in die Staatskoerant (regulasienommer 48145) verklaar dat voedselproduksie- en voedselopbergingsfasiliteite tydens 'n ramptoestand as noodsaaklike diensverskaffers geïdentifiseer word. Die verklaring is egter in April 2023 herroep.



Prof Dewald van Niekerk from North-West University gave an insightful presentation during a webinar in March 2023 on whether or not the energy crisis should be declared a state of disaster, the legality, and consequences of the declaration.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

Agri SA adopted a climate change mandate at its 2021 congress and a subsequent strategy was developed in 2022. The strategy on climate change is to guide Agri SA's actions on the agricultural sector's response (mitigation and adaptation) to climate change and importantly to ensure that Agri SA is clear and consistent with respect to its position on climate change policy and legal development, as it affects the agricultural sector. Loss and damage associated with climate change synergise with its response through disaster management.

## AGRI SA RISK REGISTER

A holistic risk register was developed by Next Step Academy in 2023, which highlights the existential risks the organisation faces. The risk register is a living document and will be updated on a regular basis as to when controls are out in place to mitigate the likelihood and impact of each identified risk. This will inform each centre and chamber's strategy going forward.

Professor Dewald van Niekerk van die Noordwes-universiteit het in Maart 2023 tydens 'n webinaar 'n insiggewende aanbieding gelewer oor die verklaring van die energiekrisis as 'n ramptoestand al dan nie, asook die wettigheid en gevolge van sodanige verklaring.

## KLIMAATSVERANDERING

Agri SA het tydens sy 2021-kongres 'n klimaatsverandering-mandaat aanvaar en daarna in 2022 'n strategie in hierdie verband ontwikkel. Die klimaatsveranderingstrategie is bedoel om as riglyn te dien rakende die landbousektor se reaksie (versagting en aanpassing) op klimaatsverandering en, selfs belangriker, om te verseker dat Agri SA sy posisie oor klimaatsverandering en wetsontwikkeling duidelik en konsekvent uitspel, aangesien dit die landbousektor raak. Verlies aan en skade wat verband hou met klimaatsverandering moet in sinergie wees met sy reaksie via rampbestuur.

## AGRI SA RISIKO-REGISTER

'n Holistiese risiko-register is in 2023 ontwikkel deur *Next Step Academy*, wat die bestaansrisiko's uitwys wat die organisasie in die gesig staar. Die risikoregister is 'n lewende dokument en sal gereeld opgedateer word in geval van 'n gebrek aan beheermiddele om die waarskynlikheid en uitwerking van elke geïdentifiseerde risiko te versag. Dit sal elke sentrum en kamer se strategie in die toekoms bepaal.





A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a handful of dark soil. The person is wearing a yellow shirt. The background is a bright sunset over a field, with the sun low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow. The soil is being held in a way that some particles are falling through the fingers, creating a sense of texture and movement. The overall mood is peaceful and connected to nature.

**CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE**  
RURAL SAFETY

**SENTRUM VAN UITNEMENDHEID**  
LANDELIKE BEVEILIGING





**Uys van der Westhuijzen**  
Chairman | Voorsitter

Uys van der Westhuijzen served as chair of the centre during the reporting year, assisted by Joe Scholtz as vice-chair and Jakkals le Roux as executive committee member. Kobus Visser served as functionary and was responsible for the centre's administration.

The serious security threat experienced by the farming community, including farm attacks, murders and general criminality, makes it imperative for Agri SA and its provincial organisations to attend to this matter on an ongoing basis. The farming community's safety is a food security issue. The vulnerability of farming and rural communities is therefore not merely a farmer matter but also a community matter, as well as a matter of national importance. The agricultural and farming community ensures that South Africans have sufficient food every day and so contributes to national stability.

The centre's activities are therefore focused on security aspects that impact the farming community's personal safety and on general criminality. In terms of the Constitution, however, it remains the government's responsibility to keep all its citizens safe, but given the current security threat, the farming community is compelled to play a bigger role in their own and the community's safety.

The centre facilitates Agri SA's efforts to influence policy, legislation and programmes relating to the safety and security of farming communities and the rural environment.

The centre's activities are supported by the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), whose representatives regularly attend and provide inputs at centre meetings.

During the report year, the centre held three meetings, one of which took place virtually. The centre's executive committee meets before every meeting to prepare for the proceedings.

Uys van der Westhuijzen is gedurende die verslagjaar tot voorsitter van die sentrum verkies en word ondersteun deur Joe Scholtz as ondervoorsitter en Jakkals le Roux as dagbestuurslid. Kobus Visser tree op as funksionaris en is verantwoordelik vir die sentrum se administrasie.

Die ernstige veiligheidsbedreiging, wat plaasaanvalle en -moorde insluit, asook algemene misdadigheid wat die landbougemeenskap beleef, maak dit noodsaaklik dat Agri SA en sy provinsiale organisasies deurlopend toegewyde aandag hieraan gee. Die boerderygemeenskap se veiligheid is 'n voedselsekerheidsaangeleentheid. Die kwesbaarheid van boerdery- en landelike gemeenskappe is dus nie bloot 'n boere-aangeleentheid nie, maar ook 'n gemeenskapsaangeleentheid wat ook van nasionale belang is. Die landbou- en boerderygemeenskap sorg immers dat daar daaglik genoeg kos op Suid-Afrikaners se tafels is en dra so by tot nasionale stabiliteit.

Die sentrum se werksaamhede is dus toegespits op veiligheidsaspekte wat 'n uitwerking het op die boerderygemeenskap se persoonlike veiligheid en op algemene misdadigheid. Dit bly die regering se grondwetlike verantwoordelikheid om alle landsburgers veilig te hou, maar weens die huidige veiligheidsbedreiging speel die boerderygemeenskap 'n groter rol in hul eie asook die gemeenskap se beveiliging.

Die sentrum fasiliteer Agri SA se beïnvloeding van beleid, wetgewing en programme wat betrekking het op die veiligheid en sekuriteit van boerderygemeenskappe en die landelike omgewing.

Die werksaamhede van die sentrum word ondersteun deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Weermag (SANW) en die Nasionale Vervolgingsgesag (NVG), wat gereeld vergaderings van die sentrum bywoon en insette lewer.

Die sentrum het gedurende die verslagtydperk drie vergaderings gehou, waarvan een virtueel plaasgevind het. Die sentrum se dagbestuur vergader voor elke vergadering ter voorbereiding van die sentrumvergaderings.

### Landelike-veiligheidsberaad

Die beraad het op 27 en 28 Junie 2022 in Parys plaasgevind. Die visie vir die beraad was om al die sleutel-individue en besluitnemers met bedryfservaring en -kundigheid die geleentheid te bied om voorstelle en oplossings voor te lê, met die oog op 'n veiliger landelike omgewing. Uiteindelik het die beraad die Landelike-beveiligingsstrategie eenparig aanvaar as die gepaste strategie om met landelike misdaad te handel, maar aanbeveel dat daar nou gefokus moet word op die doeltreffende implementering daarvan.

In sy voorlegging tydens die openingsessie van die beraad, het Agri SA sekere sleutel-aspekte van die strategie uitgelig wat moet dien as vertrekpunt in die implementering daarvan. Dit sluit in:

- Die meer effektiewe funksionering van die prioriteitskomiteestrukture.
- Die reservistestelsel wat doeltreffend geïmplementeer moet word, met die fokus op goed opgeleide landelike reserviste en die deelname van boere en plaaswerkers. Agri SA het as vertrekpunt twee reserviste per boerevereniging aanbeveel.

## Rural Safety Summit

The vision of the summit held on 27 and 28 June 2022 in Parys was to give all key individuals and decision-makers with farming-industry experience and expertise an opportunity to submit proposals and possible solutions with a view to creating a safer rural environment. Ultimately, the summit unanimously accepted the Rural Safety Strategy as a suitable strategy to deal with rural crime but recommended that the focus should now shift to effective implementation.

In its presentation during the opening session, Agri SA emphasised certain key aspects in the strategy as points of departure for implementation, including the following:

- More effective functioning of priority committee structures.
- Effective implementation of the reservist system, with a focus on well-trained rural reservists and the participation of farmers and farmworkers. As point of departure, Agri SA recommended two reservists per farming association.
- More effective criminal investigations, detention of suspects, and denial of bail by the police.
- Effective crime intelligence and analysis, including the analysis of organised crime and the establishment of an integrated, central information centre by the police.
- Greater police visibility and the implementation of blue-white-light events in all provinces.
- The appointment of police task teams and rapid response units in hotspot areas.

After the summit, the minister appointed a task team on which Agri SA's centre chair serves. They will be responsible for identifying the summit's priorities for submission to Cabinet for approval. Enquiries were made at the ministry of Police regarding the finalisation of the summit resolutions and when an announcement can be expected in this regard. The minister's feedback is awaited.

On 22 March, the police provided the Portfolio Committee on Police with feedback on the progress made by the task team with the summit resolutions, including the following:

- Improvement in response times in rural areas: Reference was also made to the E2 camera system as the 'eyes and ears' to combat crime collectively and in a coordinated manner.
- Addressing gender-based violence in rural areas.
- Job creation, agricultural development and land reform to improve the quality of life and address conflicts in rural areas.

The final outcome following the summit recommendations is now awaited.

## Land Invasion and Trespassing Instruction

The National Instruction deals with trespassing and land invasion and provides the police with guidelines as to their role and responsibilities in handling complaints relating to trespassing and land invasions. This is to ensure that police officers comply with the provisions of relevant legislation.

Following a discussion between Agri SA, Agri Northwest and a representative of the police's legal department regarding the

- Meer effektiewe misdaadondersoeke, aanhouding van verdagtes, en die opponering van borgtog deur die polisie.
- Doeltreffende misdaadintelligensie en -ontleding, met inbegrip van die ontleding van georganiseerde misdaad en daarstelling van 'n geïntegreerde, sentrale inligtingsentrum deur die polisie.
- Groter sigbaarheid van die polisie en die implementering van blou-witlig-geleenthede in alle provinsies.
- Die daarstelling van polisietaakspanne en snel reaksie-eenhede in brandpuntgebiede.

'n Taakspan is ná afloop van die beraad deur die minister aangestel, waarvan Agri SA se sentrumvoorsitter deel vorm. Die taakspan is verantwoordelik om die prioriteite van die beraad te identifiseer en dan aan die kabinet voor te lê vir aanvaarding. Navraag is by die Ministerie van Polisie gedoen oor die finalisering van die besluite van die beraad en wanneer 'n aankondiging verag kan word. Die minister se antwoord word tans afgewag.

Op 22 Maart 2023 het die polisie terugvoer aan die Portefeuljekomitee van Polisie gegee oor vordering wat die taakspan maak met die beraad se besluite, wat die volgende insluit:

- Verbetering van die reaksietyd op misdaad in landelike gebiede. Daar is ook verwys na die E2-kameraprojek as die oë-en-ore-projek om misdaad gesamentlik op 'n gekoördineerde wyse te bekamp.
- Die aanspreek van geslagsgebaseerde geweld in landelike gebiede.
- Werkskepping in landelike gebiede, landbou-ontwikkeling en grondhervorming om die kwaliteit van lewe en konflik in landelike gebiede aan te spreek.

Die finale uitslag ná die beraad se aanbevelings word nou nog afgewag.

## Grondbesettings- en Betreding-instruksie

Die nasionale instruksie van die polisie handel oor betreding en grondbesetting en verskaf riglyne aan die polisie in terme van hul rol en verantwoordelikhede gedurende die hantering van klagtes wat volg wanneer betreding en grondbesetting op eiendom voorkom. Dit is om te verseker dat polisielede binne die bepalings van toepaslike wetgewing optree.

Ná afloop van 'n gesprek tussen die sentrum, Agri Noordwes en 'n verteenwoordiger van die polisie se regsafdeling oor die moontlike hersiening van die instruksie om meer duidelikheid te verkry oor die toepassing daarvan, het die polisie begin met 'n proses om die instruksie te hersien. Die sentrum het kommentaar op die instruksie voorberei en, nadat dit deur die sentrum goedgekeur is, is dit aan die polisie voorsien vir oorweging.

## Vuurwapenwetgewing

'n Direktief wat deur die polisie uitgereik is met gepaardgaande riglyne, voorsien leiding aan die aangewese vuurwapenbeamptes (DFO's) oor hoe om aansoeke vir vuurwapenlisensies wat voorheen verval het, te verwerk en om nie sodanige vuurwapens as verbode te ag nie.

possible revision of the instruction to provide greater clarity as to its application, the police started with a process to review the Instruction. The centre prepared comments on the Instruction which, after approval by the centre, was submitted to the police for consideration.

## Firearm Legislation

A directive issued by the police, with accompanying guidelines, provides information to the designated firearm officers (DFOs) on how to process applications for firearm licences that had previously lapsed, with instructions not to consider such firearms as prohibited.

This directive allows owners whose licences had lapsed to apply for new licences as from a specific date without having to hand over their firearms to the police for safekeeping while being processed. The applicant must comply with exactly the same requirements that apply for a new firearm licence, for example having a valid competency certificate.

Agri SA prepared a document with the following information, which was distributed to all its members' organisations:

- A summary of the directive.
- A legal opinion to provide clarity on certain matters following the Constitutional Court ruling in the case between the minister of Police and Fidelity.
- The police guidelines.

The police made a presentation to BUSA on the proposed Firearms Control Amendment Bill. At first glance, the Bill seems to be the same as the previous one, including the scrapping of section 13 (self-defence) as one of several amendments.

BUSA has appointed a task team to prepare high-level commentary on the proposed Amendment Bill and to submit it to NEDLAC as a briefing statement. Agri SA delegated Gernie Botha and Kobus Visser to serve on the BUSA task team to assist them with the preparation of commentary.

## Integration of E2 Camera Systems

The E2 project is an official coordination and joint crime-fighting initiative between the police, Business Leadership SA (BLSA) and the private security industry (PSI). The aim of the E2 project is to use the PSI's geographic footprint, technology, and other resources to promote situational awareness of incidents on the part of the police.

The E2 project fulfils two important roles, namely a facilitation role to assist in preventing crime and to work with government, when so requested, by providing information. The project was mandated by the police to include non-private security industry role players such as organised agriculture, which forms part of the Rural Safety Strategy, to serve on steering committees.

It is envisaged that the footprint, technology, and sources of information will be used by private and non-private security role players to promote situational awareness and inform the police. It also deals with the improvement of response to crime, especially

Hierdie direktief laat toe dat eienaars wie se lisensies verval het, aansoek kan doen vir nuwe lisensies vanaf 'n spesifieke datum, sonder om die vuurwapens aan die polisie te oorhandig vir veilige bewaring terwyl hul aansoeke verwerk word. Die aansoeker moet voldoen aan presies dieselfde vereistes wat geld vir 'n nuwe vuurwapenlisensie, byvoorbeeld die besit van 'n geldige bevoegdheidsertifikaat.

Agri SA het 'n dokument voorberei met die volgende inligting daarin en aan al sy lede-organisasies versprei:

- 'n Opsomming van die direktief.
- 'n Regsopinie om uitklaring te verskaf op sekere vrae na aanleiding van die Grondwethof se uitspraak in die saak tussen die minister van Polisie en Fidelity.
- Die polisie-riglyne.

Berigte is toenemend ontvang van onrusbarende praktyke wat die polisie en verkeersbeamptes volg rondom die vervoer van vuurwapens. Wetstoepassers trek motoriste by padblokkades af, of stop selfs motoriste met flitsende blou ligte, en vra uit oor die besit van vuurwapens en lisensies. Daar word dan beweer dat die vuurwapen nie gebruik mag word vir selfverdediging indien dit vir ander doeleindes gelisensieer is. Daar is geen beperking in die Wet op die Beheer van Vuurwapens dat 'n vuurwapen net gebruik mag word vir die doel waarvoor die lisensie uitgereik is nie, maar bepaal egter dat die wapen gebruik mag word waar dit veilig is en vir 'n wettige doel.

Die sentrum het 'n inligtingstuk hieroor saamgestel om lede in te lig oor die korrekte wyse vir die vervoer van 'n vuurwapen en duidelikheid verskaf oor die toepaslike bepalings van die betrokke artikels in die wet.

Die polisie het ook 'n voorlegging aan BUSA gedoen rakende die voorgestelde Wysigingswetsontwerp op die Beheer van Vuurwapens. Op die oog af blyk die wetsontwerp dieselfde as die vorige wetsontwerp, met steeds die skraping van artikel 13, selfverdediging, as een van vele wysigings.

BUSA het 'n taakspan saamgestel om hoëvlak-kommentaar op die voorgestelde wysigingswetsontwerp voor te berei en as 'n opdragstandpunt aan NEDLAC voor te lê. Agri SA het Gernie Botha en Kobus Visser aangewys in die BUSA-taakspan om te help met die voorbereiding van die kommentaar.

## Integrering van E2-kamerastelsels

Die E2-inisiatief is 'n amptelike koördinerings- en gesamentlike misdaadbekampings-inisiatief tussen die polisie, Business Leadership SA (BLSA) en die private sekuriteitsbedryf (PSI). Die doel van die E2-projek is om die PSI se geografiese voetspoor, tegnologie en ander hulpbronne van inligting te gebruik om die situasie-bewustheid van insidente by die polisie te bevorder.

Die E2-projek het twee belangrike rolle om te vervul, naamlik 'n fasiliteringsrol om onder meer misdaad te help voorkom en om met die regering saam te werk, wanneer so versoek, deur die verskaffing van inligting. Die projek het 'n mandaat van die polisie ontvang om nie-private sekuriteitsbedryf-rolspelers soos georganiseerde landbou, wat deel uitmaak van die Landelike

where there is a strong focus on making situation-specific information available.

A strategic session was held in September 2022 and the findings of the session will be prioritised by BLSA to determine what is implementable. According to BLSA, the standing operating procedure according to which non-private security companies can apply to the E2 project had been approved in principle but details such as the authorisation required from the police, are still sketchy. The process is being clarified with the police. In the meantime, BLSA has provided the centre with a link so that eligible institutions participating in the Rural Safety Strategy can register on the platform.

The police have identified three pilot projects to evaluate the E2 project, namely in Bela-Bela in the Limpopo Province, West Coast District Municipality in the Western Cape, and Impendle in KwaZulu-Natal. In the western part of the Waterberg area in Limpopo, approximately 280 cameras form part of the pilot project. Great success has already been achieved with the pilot project, which led, among other things, to the arrest of syndicates involved in copper theft.

Further discussions are envisaged with BLSA regarding the accommodation of role players in the Rural Safety Strategy on the E2 platform.

### Use of Camera Information: Legal Opinion

The centre sought a legal opinion on the application of information obtained from camera systems. The opinion also dealt with the responsibility of the owners of the systems, such as farmer associations, to apply them correctly in terms of the POPI Act. The legal opinion was distributed to Agri SA's member organisations to familiarise themselves with their responsibilities should they be the owners of the systems. The centre again referred to the responsibility of farmer associations, which in most cases are the owners of camera systems, to use that information correctly according to the POPI legislation.

### Planning for and Management of Security Risks

Lawbreakers can wreak havoc on infrastructure and agricultural property in the blink of an eye, with no regard for law and human lives. These criminal actions have a serious impact and include incidents of arson, intimidation and large-scale looting, thereby threatening food security and the safety of the farming community. Farming communities and civil society organisations have for years been compelled to initiate and repeatedly upgrade their security – physically and technologically.

The Rural Safety Strategy already contains guidelines to deal with rural safety. It is therefore important that any form of political violence or anarchy be identified at an early stage and managed with the appropriate role players based on an effectively implemented Rural Safety Strategy. The risk indicators and any potential conflict, as well as the capabilities that are available, should be analysed locally at farmer association level, after which the necessary contingency plans should be devised and implemented.

Beveiligingstrategie, in te sluit en sitting aan hulle te bied binne stuurkomitees.

Dit word in die vooruitsig gestel om die private en nie-private sekuriteitsrolspelers se voetspoor, tegnologie en bronne van inligting aan te wend in die bevordering van 'n situasie-bewustheid en die polisie daarvoor in te lig. Dit handel ook oor die bevordering van operasionele reaksie tot misdaad, veral die misdaad wat sterk gefokus is op die beskikbaarmaking van situasie-spesifieke inligting.

'n Strategiese sessie is gedurende September 2022 gehou en die bevindinge van die sessie word deur BLSA geprioritiseer om te bepaal wat implementeerbaar is. Volgens BLSA is die Staande Operasionele Prosedure vir die nie-private sekuriteitsmaatskappye om aansoek te doen by die E2-projek in beginsel goedgekeur maar die besonderhede wat nog kort, is die vorm van die magtiging wat van die polisie benodig word. Die proses word tans nog met die polisie uitgeklaar. Intussen het BLSA 'n skakel aan die sentrum beskikbaar gemaak sodat kwalifiserende instansies wat aan die Landelikebeveiligingstrategie deelneem, op die platform kan registreer.

Die polisie het drie loodsprojekte geïdentifiseer om die E2-projek te evalueer, naamlik: by Bela-Bela in die Limpopo-provinsie, die Weskus Distriksmunisipaliteit in die Wes-Kaap en Impendle in KwaZulu-Natal. In die westelike gedeelte van die Waterberggebied in Limpopo is ongeveer 280 kameras ingeskakel by die loodsprojek. Goeie suksesse is reeds met die loodsprojek behaal, wat onder meer gelei het tot die arrestasie van sindikate wat betrokke is by koperdiefstal.

Verdere gesprekke word in die vooruitsig gestel met BLSA oor die akkommodering van rolspelers in die Landelike Beveiligingstrategie op die E2-platform.

### Aanwending van Kamera-inligting: Regsmening

Die sentrum het 'n regsmening aangevra oor die aanwending van inligting wat van kamerastelsels verkry word. Die mening het ook gehandel met die verantwoordelikhede wat op die eienaars van die stelsels, soos boereverenigings, rus om dit ingevolge die POPI-wet reg aan te wend. Die regsmening is aan Agri SA se lede-organisasies versprei sodat hulle hulself van hul verantwoordelikhede kan vergewis indien hulle die eienaars van die stelsels is. Die sentrum het weer eens gewys op die verantwoordelikheid wat op boereverenigings rus, wat in die meeste gevalle die eienaars van kamerastelsels is, om daardie inligting korrek volgens die POPI-wetgewing aan te wend.

### Beplanning en Bestuur van Veiligheidsrisiko's

Wetsoortreders kan in 'n oogwink verwoesting saai aan infrastruktuur en landbou-eiendom, met geen ontsag vir die reg en menselewens nie. Dié kriminele optrede kan die landbou intens raak met voorvalle van brandstigting, intimidasie en grootskaalse plundery wat kan voorkom, waardeur voedselsekerheid en die veiligheid van die boeregemeenskap bedreig kan word. Boerderygemeenskappe en burgerlike organisasies moet reeds vir jare hul eie sekuriteit inisieer en telkens opdateer - fisies en tegnologie.

This means that the farming community, ordinary citizens and their representative organisations must be in a position to prepare and make arrangements for their own safety in order to protect their lives and property. The centre has developed a manual for the various levels within the Agri SA structure to guide them in planning their actions, coordination and arrangements, as applicable during a security threat.

### Illegal Access to a Premises Bill

The Bill serves as an effective mechanism to give effect to the constitutional duty of the South African Police Service to prevent, combat and investigate crime. However, the centre had serious misgivings, which were addressed in its comments to the Department of Justice with a view to making it easier to implement and to protect the rights of landowners.

The Bill has the potential to address some key problems experienced under the current application of the Act, which is caused by a lack of police action in cases of unlawful entry to premises. For example, it provides for the arrest of trespassers, even if they had already erected structures or already reside in such structures. This is a very important provision to curb the growing threat of illegal occupation of farmland and the resulting risk to food security.

The finalisation of the Bill will be closely monitored by the centre with a view to future participation in public processes on the matter.

### Reservist System

The reservist system is important as it is considered the “first responder” in any rural safety situation and can serve as a force multiplier in rural areas. The system also forms the backbone of the Rural Safety Strategy. Reservists are members from the community, for the community, readily available and effective in a policing capacity after the necessary training.

The centre believes that there should be a specific category for rural reservists. It will provide for the recruitment of more reservists, the utilisation of possible civilian resources when police resources are not available and will also ensure a swifter response if and when required. The centre also believes that at least two reservists should be recruited per farmer association, initially from the hotspot areas.

Training of reservists should focus on what can be expected of them in the rural areas as well as the operationalisation of the Rural Safety Strategy to work in close cooperation with the local FarmWatch. It should therefore include practical training on the implementation of strategy, which can be done locally by an accredited security company.

The centre has made a presentation to the police research unit concerned with the development of a comprehensive reservist system.

Die Landelike Beveiligingstrategie bevat reeds riglyne om landelike veiligheid te hanteer. Dit is daarom belangrik dat aanduidings van vorme van politieke geweld en naderende vorme van anargie vroegtydig bepaal behoort te word en aan die hand van 'n effektief geïmplementeerde landelike beveiligingstrategie saam met die toepaslike rolspelers bestuur moet word. Die gevaar-aanduidings en evaluering van enige konfliktpotensiaal en watter vermoëns beskikbaar is, moet op boereverenigingvlak plaaslik ontleed en daarna moet die nodige gebeurlikheidsbeplanning gedoen en in plek gestel word.

Dit plaas die boerderygemeenskap, gewone landsburgers en hul verteenwoordigende organisasies in 'n posisie dat hulle moet voorberei en organiseer vir hul eie veiligheid, ten einde eiendom en lewe te beskerm. Die sentrum het daarom 'n handleiding ontwikkel vir die onderskeie vlakke binne die struktuur van Agri SA om hulle te lei in hul verantwoordelikheid in die beplanning van optrede, koördinasie en organisering, soos van toepassing tydens 'n veiligheidsbedreiging.

### Wetsontwerp op Onwettige Toegang tot 'n Perseel

Die wetsontwerp bied 'n doeltreffende meganisme om uitvoering te gee aan die grondwetlike plig van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens om misdaad te verhoed, te bestry en te ondersoek. Die sentrum het egter ernstige bedenkinge gehad rakende die wetsontwerp. Dit is aangespreek in sy kommentaar aan die Departement van Justisie, om dit uitvoerbaar te maak en die regte en veiligheid van grondeienaars te verseker.

Die wetsontwerp het die potensiaal om sommige sleutelprobleme aan te spreek wat ervaar word onder die huidige toepassing van die wet en as gevolg van swak polisie-optrede in gevalle van onwettige betreding van persele. Byvoorbeeld: dit maak voorsiening vir die inhegtenisname van betreders, al het hulle reeds strukture opgerig of reeds in sodanige strukture gewoon. Hierdie is 'n baie belangrike bepaling om die groeiende bedreiging hok te slaan van onwettige besetting van plaasgrond en die gevolglike risiko rakende die handhawing van voedselsekerheid.

Die afhandeling van die wetsontwerp sal fyn dop gehou word deur die sentrum vir deelname aan verdere openbare prosesse daarvoor.

### Reservistestelsel

Die reservistestelsel is belangrik, aangesien die reservis as die “eerste reageerder” in enige landelike veiligheidsituasie geag word en kan dien as magsvermenigvuldiger in landelike gebiede. Die stelsel vorm ook die ruggraat van die Landelike Beveiligingstrategie. Reserviste is lede vanuit die gemeenskap vir die gemeenskap, geredelik beskikbaar en doeltreffend in 'n polisiëringshoedanigheid ná afloop van die nodige opleiding.

Die sentrum is van mening dat daar 'n spesifieke kategorie vir landelike reserviste moet wees. Dit sal voorsiening maak vir die werwing van meer reserviste, die benutting van moontlike burgerlike hulpbronne wanneer polisiehulpbronne nie beskikbaar is nie, en sal ook 'n vinniger reaksie verseker indien en wanneer nodig. Die sentrum is verder van mening dat minstens twee reserviste per boerevereniging gewerf moet word, aanvanklik vanuit die brandpuntgebiede.

## Prioritisation of DNA Samples

At the members' requested, the prioritisation of DNA samples was discussed at the previous national priority committee meeting. The prioritisation of samples relates to serious crime cases, which had long been outstanding and could not be finalised by courts because the DNA results were not available. The priority committee raised the matter with the police forensic department. The latter requested that such cases be forwarded to them with a brief description, for prioritisation of the DNA analysis. The centre now regards the matter as settled.

## Protocol for Farm Access

The Farm Access Protocol was developed in 2002 and circulated to all government departments to inform them of the application of the protocol at farm level. The protocol was adopted by the police in the same year. The protocol has become an accepted standard to access farms in a coordinated manner, thereby helping to ensure the safety of farmers and farmworkers.

The centre has revisited the protocol and decided that adjustments be made regarding visits to graves; that the Eskom protocol for farm visits be included as an annexure; and that adherence to biosecurity measures also be considered for inclusion.

## Economic Sabotage, Protests and Criminal Activities

The centre noted that the uncontrolled development of settlements along provincial and national routes had adverse consequences for road users. At some of the settlements, speed bumps had been erected, which were exploited by criminals in order to steal products and goods from trucks and even damage the trucks. This has an adverse effect on the transportation of products and livestock. The residents of these sprawling settlement resort to protest action, which results in the closure of routes and in turn gives rise to criminal activity. The problems are not resolved swiftly by the police because they try to do so through dialogue and negotiations, while the protesters continue to close roads and cause damage to infrastructure.

The executives of the centres of excellence Economics and Rural Safety were instructed to get together to find possible solutions in this regard.

## Drones

There have been an increasing number of reports of drones flying over farmers' property and dwellings without the consent of the landowner. The drones fly in an uncontrolled manner and pose a safety risk to landowners. Flying drones over a landowner's property without permission infringes on their privacy. It is difficult to police drones because when a case is made, the police ask that the culprit be identified. If such a person is not identified, the police are not interested in opening a case.

Civil aviation legislation exists to regulate the use of drones. The problem, however, is the effective application and policing of legislation. The police should be reminded of this legislation. With reference to shooting down drones that fly over private

Opleiding van die reserviste behoort te fokus op wat van 'n landelike reservis in die landelike gebiede verwag kan word asook die operasionalisering van die Landelike Beveiligingstrategie om in noue samewerking met die plaaslike plaasweg te werk. Dit moet dus praktiese opleiding insluit rakende die implementering van die strategie wat plaaslik deur 'n geakkrediteerde sekuriteitsmaatskappy gedoen kan word.

Die sentrum het 'n aanbieding gedoen aan die polisie se navorsingseenheid wat gemoeid is met die ontwikkeling van 'n omvattende reservistestelsel.

## Prioritering van DNA-monsters

Op versoek van lede is die prioritering van DNA-monsters tydens 'n vorige nasionale prioriteitskomitee-vergadering bespreek. Die prioritering van die monsters handel oor ernstige misdrywe se sake wat lank uitstaande is en hoewe dit nie kan afhandel omdat die DNA-resultate nie vir die hof beskikbaar is nie. Die prioriteitskomitee het dit met die polisie se forensiese afdeling opgeneem, wat versoek het dat sake wat aan bogenoemde voldoen met 'n kort beskrywing aan hulle voorsien kan word vir die prioritering van die ontleding van daardie monsters. Die aspek word nou as afgehandel beskou deur die sentrum.

## Protokol vir Plaastoegang

Die protokol vir plaastoegang is gedurende 2002 ontwikkel en aan alle staatsdepartemente gesirkuleer om hulle in te lig oor die toepassing van die protokol op plaasvlak. Die protokol is in dieselfde jaar deur die polisie aanvaar. Die toepassing van die protokol het egter 'n aanvaarde standaard geword om op 'n gekoördineerde wyse toegang tot plase te verkry en daardeur die veiligheid van boere en plaaswerkers te help verseker.

Die sentrum het die protokol heroorweeg en besluit dat aanpassings daaraan aangebring word rakende besoeke aan grafte, die Eskom-protokol vir plaasbesoeke as 'n bylae ingesluit word en dat die insluiting van die handhawing van bio-sekuriteitsmaatreëls vir insluiting oorweeg word.

## Ekonomiese Sabotasie, Protes- en Kriminele aktiwiteite

Die sentrum het kennis geneem dat die ongekontroleerde ontwikkeling van nedersettings langs provinsiale en nasionale roetes nadelige gevolge inhou vir padgebruikers. By sommige van die nedersettings word spoedwalle opgerig wat deur kriminele uitgebuit word om produkte en goedere van vragmotors te steel en selfs vragmotors te beskadig. Dit het nadelige gevolge vir die vervoer van produkte asook lewende hawe. Die inwoners van die nedersetting gaan ook oor tot protesaksies, wat lei tot die sluiting van die roetes en weer aanleiding gee tot kriminele aktiwiteite. Die probleme word nie vinnig deur die polisie opgelos nie en hulle probeer deur dialog en onderhandelinge met die betogers die situasie op te los, terwyl stakers voortgaan om paaie te sluit en skade te veroorsaak aan infrastruktuur.

Die besture van die Sentrums van Uitnemendheid Ekonomie en Veiligheid is opdrag gegee om bymekaar te kom om moontlike oplossings te vind vir die aangeleentheid.

property without permission, the centre warned that members should refrain from doing this. If such a drone is shot down and the offender can be identified, such a person can be charged for damage to property and upon conviction, may even be declared incompetent to possess a firearm.

The centre decided to request the police to compile guidelines and a list of the offences related to drones and operators and to distribute them to all police stations as a guide for reporting and investigating cases.

### Corruption of Police and Traffic Officers on the N1

Incidents of rampant corruption occur at the Carousel toll gate on the N1 where armed police and national traffic officers aggressively stop farmers and threaten them with arrest although they had not committed any traffic violation. To avoid arrest, the police then demand a payment. Amounts of up to R40 000 are mentioned. Usually, the police officers are not identifiable because their name tags are covered and vehicles are parked in such a way that registration numbers are not visible from the road. The centre is currently in the process of obtaining the necessary information from the victims, which will be handed to the appropriate authorities.

### Presentation on the Prevention of Theft and Sale of Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals

The centre welcomes and supports government's announcement of the targeted measures to address the theft of public infrastructure for resale as scrap metal. This causes more than R47 billion in damage to the economy every year.

The centre also supports measures to ban exports of scrap copper and ferrous metal for a period of six months, followed by a system to regulate the trade in such metals. It was to this end that the centre made a presentation for consideration by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition in its efforts to introduce measures and further strengthen the measures to combat the theft and illegal sale of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, including such scrap from the agricultural sector.

The primary aim of the presentation was to address the serious and seemingly unstoppable theft and export of non-ferrous metal, as well as measures to destroy the market supply chain. Any other approach will lead to the continued looting of South Africa's infrastructure and of agriculture, with dire consequences not only for the economy but also for the people of South Africa.

### Strategic Conversation

Discussions during the strategic meeting focused on crime, the impact of state capture, and policing. The criminal justice system and the improvement thereof by promoting the rights of citizens and complainants were also addressed.

According to experts, the police as an institution are deteriorating at a frightening rate, although there are still many good police officers trying to do their jobs.

### Hommeltuie

Al meer gevalle kom voor waar hommeltuie sonder die toestemming van die grondeienaar oor boere se eiendom en wonings vlieg. Die hommeltuie vlieg op 'n ongekontroleerde wyse en hou 'n veiligheidsrisiko vir grondeienaars in. Die gebruik van hommeltuie sonder goedkeuring oor 'n grondeienaar se gebied maak inbreek op sy privaatheid. Die probleem met polisiëring van hommeltuie is dat, wanneer daar 'n saak by die polisie gemaak word, vra die polisie dat die skuldige geïdentifiseer word. Indien so 'n persoon nie geïdentifiseer word nie, stel die polisie nie belang om 'n saak te open nie.

Burgerlugvaartwetgewing bestaan wat beheer uitoefen oor die aanwending van hommeltuie. Die probleem is egter die effektiewe toepassing en polisiëring van wetgewing en die wetgewing behoort weer onder die aandag van die polisie gebring te word. Met verwysing na die afskiet van hommeltuie wat sonder toestemming oor private eiendom vlieg, maan die sentrum dat lede nie betrokke moet raak by die afskiet van hommeltuie nie. Indien so 'n hommeltuig afgeskiet en die oortreder geïdentifiseer kan word, kan so 'n persoon aangekla word vir saakbeskadiging en by skuldigbevinding kan hy selfs onbevoeg verklaar word om 'n vuurwapen te besit.

Die sentrum het besluit om die polisie te versoek om riglyne en oortredings wat verband hou met hommeltuie en operateurs op te stel en aan alle polisiestasies te versprei vir die aanmelding van sake en die ondersoek daarvan.

### Korrupsie van Polisie en Verkeerspolisie op N1

Voorvalle van toenemende korrupsie kom voor by die Carousel-tolhek op die N1 waar die polisie en nasionale verkeerspolisie boerelede aggressief en gewapend aftrek en hulle dreig met arrestasie sonder dat hulle 'n verkeersoortreding begaan het. Om arrestasie te voorkom, eis die polisie dan 'n betaling. Bedrae van tot soveel as R40 000 word genoem wat geëis word om arrestasie te voorkom. Gewoonlik is die polisiebeamptes nie identifiseerbaar nie omdat hulle naamplaatjies toegeplak en voertuie so geparkeer word dat hul registrasienommers nie van die pad af sigbaar is nie. Die sentrum is tans besig om die nodige inligting van die slagoffers te bekom vir hantering met die toepaslike owerhede.

### Voorlegging Rakende die Voorkoming, Diefstal en Verkoop van Ysterhoudende en Nie-ysterhoudende Metale

Die sentrum verwelkom en ondersteun die regering se aankondiging van die geteikende maatreëls wat ingestel word om die diefstal van openbare infrastruktuur vir herverkoop as skrootmetaal, wat jaarliks meer as R47 miljard skade aan die ekonomie aanrig, aan te spreek.

Die sentrum ondersteun ook maatreëls met betrekking tot die verbod op die uitvoer van skrootkoper en ysterhoudende metaal vir 'n tydperk van ses maande, gevolg deur 'n stelsel om die handel in sodanige metale te reguleer. Dit is in dié verband dat die sentrum 'n voorlegging gedoen het vir oorweging deur die Departement van Handel, Nywerheid en Mededinging in sy pogings om maatreëls in te stel en die maatreëls verder te versterk.

At the end of the discussion, the following practical strategies for promoting victims' rights were identified, which need to be further developed and made available to members:

- Communicate in writing and keep a record of all relevant aspects of a case.
- Report corruption to the Hawks in terms of section 34 of Act 12 of 2004, which entails corruption legislation and requires a receipt to be provided to the complainant.
- Obtain declaratory orders.
- Obtain interdicts and court orders.
- Rely on case law, especially where precedents have been set.
- Institute formal complaints of misconduct that fall outside the mandate of the IPID.
- Obtain *nolle prosequere* certificates.
- Make an effort to improve policy and directives with a view to more effective law enforcement.
- Institute civil claims.
- Make use of a "watching" brief.

The centre was instructed to develop strategies beyond guidelines that could be used by members.

### Inputs by State Departments

During the centre meeting, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) provided inputs on the training of state prosecutors in stock theft cases as well as the Community Prosecution pilot project aimed at more proactive prosecution. The centre was asked to identify three areas with a high incidence of stock theft and other crime that can be considered as part of the pilot project.

The SANDF provided details of their operational successes along the border as well as domestic and international deployment in terms of the resolutions of the United Nations and SADC.

ten einde die diefstal en die onwettige verkoop van ysterhoudende en nie-ysterhoudende metale, insluitend sodanige skroot uit die landbousektor, te bekamp.

Die hoofdoel van die voorlegging was om die ernstige en oënskynlik onstuitbare diefstal en uitvoer van nie-ysterhoudende metaal asook maatreëls om die markvoorsieningsketting te vernietig, aan te spreek. Enige ander benadering sal lei tot die voortdurende plundering van Suid-Afrika se infrastruktuur en dié van landbou, met ernstige gevolge nie net vir die ekonomie nie, maar ook vir die mense van Suid-Afrika.

### Strategiese Gesprek

Tydens 'n strategiese gesprek is 'n strategiese blik deur kundiges gegee oor misdaad, die impak van staatskaping daarop en polisiëring. Die kriminele regstelsel en die verbetering van die stelsel deur die bevordering van die regte van burgers en klaers is ook aangespreek.

Aldus kundiges is die polisie as instelling besig om teen 'n skrikwekkende tempo te verval, terwyl daar nog talle goeie polisiebeamptes is wat probeer om hul werk te doen.

Aan die einde van die strategiese gesprek is die volgende praktiese strategieë geïdentifiseer wat verder ontwikkel moet word en aan lede beskikbaar gemaak kan word oor die bevordering van slagoffers se regte:

- Kommunikeer op skrif en hou rekord van alle relevante aspekte oor 'n saak.
- Rapporteer korrupsie by die Valke ingevolge artikel 34 van Wet 12 van 2004, wat korrupsie-wetgewing behels, en vereis dat 'n ontvangserkenning aan die klaer verskaf moet word.
- Verkry verklarende bevel.
- Verkry interdikte en hofbevel.
- Steun op regspraak, veral waar presedente geskep is.
- Lê formele klagtes van wangedrag wat buite die mandaat van die IPID val.
- Verkryging van *nolle prosequere*-sertifikate.
- Wend pogings aan om beleid en direkte tye te verbeter, sodat wetstoepassing meer effektief kan plaasvind.
- Instel van siviele eise.
- Die gebruikmaking van 'n "watching"-brief.

Die sentrum het opdrag gekry om die strategieë verder te ontwikkel as riglyne wat deur lede gebruik kan word.

### Staatsdepartemente se Insette

Tydens die sentrumvergaderings is insette gemaak deur die Nasionale Vervolgingsgesag oor die opleiding van staatsaanklaers in veediefstalsake en die loodsprojek oor die "Community Prosecution"-inisiatief om meer pro-aktiewe vervolging daar te stel. Die sentrum is versoek om drie areas met 'n hoë voorkoms van veediefstal en ander misdaad te identifiseer wat voorgelê kan word vir oorweging om deel uit te maak van die loodsprojek.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Weermag het besonderhede verskaf oor hul operasionele suksesse aan die grens asook hul ontplooiing binnelands en in die buiteland ingevolge resolusies van die Verenigde Nasies en SAOG.

## Acknowledgement

The centre wishes to acknowledge members of the farming community, provincial affiliates as well as security representatives at local level who contribute at various levels to ensure the safety of rural communities. The centre has enormous appreciation for everyone's role in combating crime and safeguarding farming communities.

A special word of thanks was extended to the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), and the Stock Theft Prevention Forum for supporting the centre in its efforts to promote rural safety.

## Erkenning

Die sentrum gee erkenning aan lede van die boerderygemeenskap, provinsiale affiliasies, asook veiligheidsverteenwoordigers op plaaslike vlak, wat op verskeie vlakke bydraes lewer om die veiligheid van landelike gemeenskappe te verseker. Daar bestaan waardering by die sentrum vir elkeen se rol in die bekamping van misdaad en die beveiling van boerderygemeenskappe.

'n Besondere woord van dank gaan aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Weermag, die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie (SAPD), die Nasionale Vervolgingsgesag (NVG) en die Veediefstalvoorkomingsforum vir hul ondersteuning aan die komitee in sy poging om landelike veiligheid te bevorder.



**AGRI SECURITAS**  
TRUST FUND

**AGRI SECURITAS**  
TRUSTFONDS





**Cobus van Zyl**  
Chairman | Voorsitter

The Agri Securitas Trust Fund's Board of Trustees was chaired by Cobus van Zyl during the past year. Kobus Visser served as functionary and was responsible for the administration of the fund.

## Introduction

The farming community's safety is a food security issue. Therefore, the vulnerability of farming and rural communities is not merely a farmer issue but also a community matter and national responsibility. Vigilance in the farming community is vital. By supporting the Trust Fund, a contribution is made towards the security of farming communities and improvement of their vigilance. The Trust Fund helps to safeguard the farming community, allowing them to continue producing food, and so doing maintain food security and thus ensure national stability.

The Trust Fund strives for a safer rural environment by supporting local security projects at farmer association level. Related projects are aimed at preventative measures as well as aftercare. The focus is now primarily on camera systems which, according to available information, are the successful deterrent and detection mechanism in that they monitor movement within an area and can identify suspicious vehicles and persons.

The Trust Fund therefore aims to make financial assistance available to farming communities to improve their safety. An important aspect in considering the funding of projects is the collaboration that exists between the local community and the South African Police Service (SAPS). All supported projects must also be conducted within the legal framework and according to institutional norms.

Since the Trust Fund does not have executive capacity, it carries out its mandate via provincial affiliates and farmer associations.

# AGRI SECURITAS

TrustFund | Trustfonds | 6461/01

Die Raad van Trustees van die Agri Securitas Trustfonds het die afgelope jaar onder voorsitterskap van Cobus van Zyl gefunksioneer. Kobus Visser is die funksionaris verantwoordelik vir die administrasie van die trustfonds.

## Inleiding

Die boerderygemeenskap se veiligheid is 'n voedselsekerheid-aangeleentheid. Die kwesbaarheid van boerdery- en landelike gemeenskappe is dus nie bloot 'n boere-aangeleentheid nie maar ook 'n gemeenskapsaangeleentheid en nasionale verantwoordelikheid. Waaksaamheid in die boeregemeenskap is daarom uiters noodsaaklik. Deur die trustfonds te ondersteun, word 'n bydrae gemaak tot die beveiliging van boeregemeenskappe en bygedra tot die verskerping van hul waaksaamheid. Die trustfonds help om die boerderygemeenskap te beveilig om te kan voortgaan met landbouproduksie en sodoende kos op die tafel van Suid-Afrikaners te hou ten einde nasionale stabiliteit te verseker.

Die trustfonds beywer hom dus vir 'n veiliger landelike omgewing deur plaaslike beveiligingsprojekte op boereverenigingvlak te ondersteun. Verbandhoudende projekte is gerig op voorkomende maatreëls sowel as nasorg. Die fokus is tans hoofsaaklik op die kamerastelsels, wat volgens inligting die suksesvolste afskrik- en opsporingsmeganisme is deurdat dit beweging binne 'n gebied monitor en verdagte voertuie en persone kan identifiseer.

Die trustfonds is dus daarop gerig om finansiële hulp aan boerderygemeenskappe beskikbaar te stel, ten einde die veiligheid van sodanige gemeenskappe te verbeter. 'n Belangrike aspek met die oorweging van die befondsing van projekte is die samewerking wat tussen die plaaslike gemeenskap en die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiediens (SAPD) bestaan. Alle projekte wat ondersteun word, moet ook binne die wetlike raamwerk en institusionele werkwysse bedryf word.

Aangesien die trustfonds nie oor uitvoerende vermoë beskik nie, voer hy sy mandaat uit deur middel van die provinsiale affiliasies en boereverenigings.

## Ontstaan van die Trustfonds

Die Agri Securitas Trustfonds is in Oktober 1998 deur Agri SA gestig as 'n inisiatief van wyle president Nelson Mandela ná afloop van 'n spesiale beraad oor landelike veiligheid. Wyle president Mandela het Agri SA uitgedaag om sy eie meganisme te ontwikkel om boere- en landelike gemeenskappe finansiël in staat te stel om hul eie asook hul werkers se lewens en eiendom te beskerm.

Agri SA het besluit om die trustfonds te stig as 'n outonome entiteit met sy eie raad van trustees en 'n ouditkomitee wat finansiële oorsig uitoef. Die trustfonds is ook geregistreer as 'n trust by die Meester met verwysingsnommer 6461/01, is vrygestel van belasting as 'n Openbare Welsynsorganisasie (OWO) en is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Inkomstediens (SAID) gemagtig om 'n artikel 18 (a)-sertifikaat vir kwalifiserende donasies uit te reik.

## Inception of the Trust Fund

The Agri Securitas Trust Fund was established by Agri SA in October 1998 as an initiative of the late President Nelson Mandela following a special summit on rural safety. President Mandela had challenged Agri SA to develop its own financing mechanism to enable farming and rural communities to protect their own as well as their workers' lives and property.

Agri SA decided to establish the Trust Fund as an autonomous entity with its own board of trustees and an audit committee that exercises financial oversight. The Trust Fund, which is also registered as a trust with the Master with reference number 6461/01, is exempt from tax as a Public Welfare Organisation (PBO) and is authorised by the South African Revenue Service (SARS) to issue a section 18(a) certificate for qualifying donations.

Since then, it has been the Trust Fund's objective to work with local farming communities and the police to ensure a safe and sustainable agricultural sector in South Africa. The Trust Fund has a proven track record of providing financial assistance to protect farming communities over the years. It also serves as a neutral platform via which institutions can contribute towards the protection of the farming community.

## Trust Deed

The trust deed makes provision for a Board of Trustees consisting of not more than 12 and not fewer than six members. As a general guideline when appointing trustees, the professional work status of candidates is considered.

During the report year, the following trustees resigned: Willie Fourie, one of the longest-serving trustees, and Tharina Rossel. In the meantime, the board has approved the appointment of Cindy Coetzee as fellow trustee. The current Board of Trustees consists of Cobus van Zyl (chair), Hans van der Merwe, John Williams, Dan Kriek, Jaco Minnaar, Christo van der Rheede, and Cindy Coetzee as nominated trustee.

According to a letter received from the South African Revenue Service (SARS), amendments were made to the trust deed so that the Trust Fund could retain its tax exemption status and give effect to its section 10(18) status. The amendments must be affected within 12 months after receipt of SARS's letter dated 12 October 2022. The following amendments were made to the trust deed:

- Amend section 6.2 by replacing 'Executive Director of Agri SA' with 'Chief Executive Officer of Agri SA'.
- Amend section 24 in accordance with the prescripts of SARS, as set out in the abovementioned letter.

The Board approved the amendments and a process is now being followed to have the approved trust deed signed by the trustees for approval by the Master, after which it will be submitted to SARS before the deadline.

## Financial Reporting

The Trust Fund is audited annually by its auditors and has since its inception received a clean audit report. An annual report is

Die doel van die trustfonds is sedertdien om met plaaslike boerderygemeenskappe en die polisie saam te werk om te verseker dat 'n veilige en volhoubare landboubedryf in Suid-Afrika gehandhaaf kan word. Die trustfonds het oor 'n bewese rekord opgebou om plaasgemeenskappe te help beveilig. Dit dien ook as 'n neutrale platform vir instansies waardeur bydraes gemaak kan word tot die beskerming van die boerderygemeenskap.

## Trustakte

Die trustakte maak voorsiening vir 'n raad van trustees wat uit nie meer as 12 en nie minder as ses lede mag bestaan nie. As 'n algemene riglyn by die aanstelling van trustees, word die bestaande professionele werkstatus van kandidate in ag geneem.

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die volgende trustees bedank: Willie Fourie, een van die langsdienende trustees, en Tharina Rossel. Intussen het die raad die aanstelling van Cindy Coetzee as mede-trustee goedgekeur. Die huidige raad van trustees bestaan uit Cobus van Zyl (voorsitter), Hans van der Merwe, John Williams, Dan Kriek, Jaco Minnaar, Christo van der Rheede en Cindy Coetzee as 'n genomineerde trustee.

Volgens 'n brief van die Suid-Afrikaanse Inkomstediens (SAID) is daar wysigings aan die trustakte aangebring sodat die trustfonds sy belastingvrystellingstatus kan behou en vir die instandhouding van sy artikel 18(A)-status. Die wysigings moet binne 12 maande van die uitreiking van die SAID se brief gedateer 12 Oktober 2022 aangebring word. Die volgende wysigings is in die trustakte aangebring:

- Wysig artikel 6.2 deur die vervanging van uitvoerende direkteur van Agri SA na hoof- uitvoerende beampte van Agri SA.
- Wysig artikel 24 volgens die voorskrifte van die SAID, soos uiteengesit in hul vermelde brief.

Die raad het die wysigings goedgekeur en die proses word nou gevolg om die goedgekeurde trustakte deur die trustees te laat teken vir goedkeuring aan die Meester, waarna dit by SAID ingedien sal word voor die sperdatum.

## Finansiële Verslagdoening

Die trustfonds word jaarliks deur sy ouditeure geaudit en het sedert sy ontstaan 'n skoon auditverslag ontvang. 'n Jaarverslag word ook gepubliseer. Dit vorm deel van Agri SA se jaarverslag wat, nadat dit deur die raad van trustees goedgekeur is, deur Agri SA se jaarkongres goedgekeur word. Die trustfonds het die afgelopen finansiële jaar weer 'n ongekwalifiseerde verslag van sy ouditeure ontvang.

Die raad is verantwoordelik vir die inhoud en integriteit van die finansiële state. Die auditkomitee het hom daarvan vergewis dat die trustfonds as 'n lopende onderneming kan voortgaan. Die raad is verantwoordelik vir die goedkeuring van die state en het sy waardering teenoor die auditkomitee uitgespreek vir die werk wat namens die trustfonds gedoen word.

Die auditkomitee bestaan uit Hans van der Merwe (voorsitter), Kiewiet Ferreira en Johannes Möller. Die dienstermyn van die

also published. It forms part of Agri SA's annual report and, after approved by the Board of Trustees, is approved by Agri SA's annual congress. The Trust Fund once again received an unqualified report from its auditors for the past financial year.

The board is responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements. The audit committee was made aware that the Trust Fund may continue operating as a going concern. The board is responsible for the approval of the financial statements and has expressed its appreciation to the audit committee for the work they do on behalf of the Trust Fund.

The audit committee consists of Hans van der Merwe (chair), Kiewiet Ferreira and Johannes Möller. The term of the current committee ends after its last meeting in June 2023. The board has approved a newly composed audit committee for a term of two years, consisting of Hans van der Merwe, Kiewiet Ferreira and Cobus van Zyl.

The board had appointed Blouwillem Theron on a contract basis to assist in securing sponsorships or donations for the Trust Fund. He focused mainly on corporate and agriculture-related companies, especially those within the agricultural value chain. The board has decided not to renew his contract, which comes to an end at the end of October 2023.

## Projects Financed by the Trust Fund

The board has experienced an increase in applications for financial assistance, especially from farmer associations for the installment of camera systems. The equipment is technologically advanced and very expensive. After critical evaluation of the Trust Fund's financial position, the board decided to make an amount of R1,9 million available to accommodate new requests. A total of 22 applications for financial assistance were received from farmer associations. Requests from the following farmer associations were considered:

### North West

In this province, 15 farmer associations applied for funding for the following rural protection equipment:

#### Night vision, repeater, drone

*Agri Piet Plessis*

#### Cameras

*Agri Jakkalskop, Agri Vorstershoop, Delareyville Farmers' Union, Agri Molopo, Agri Tlalgaming, Agri Makwassie, Hartbeesfontein Agricultural Association, Agri Leniesdeel, Agri Marico, Agri Zeerust, Agri Mareetsane, Agri Christiana*

#### Upgrading of camera system

*Agri Sannieshof*

#### Mobile camera, drone

*Agri Soetdoring*

huidige komitee verstrekk met sy laaste vergadering gedurende Julie 2023. Die raad het 'n nuut saamgestelde ouditkomitee aangestel vir 'n termyn van twee jaar, bestaande uit Hans van der Merwe, Kiewiet Ferreira en Cobus van Zyl.

Die raad het Blouwillem Theron op 'n kontrakbasis aangestel om die raad behulpsaam te wees met die werf van borgskappe of skenkings aan die trustfonds. Hy fokus hoofsaaklik op korporatiewe en landbou-verwante maatskappye, veral dié in die landbou-waardeketting. Die raad het besluit om nie sy kontrak te henu nie wat aan die einde van Oktober 2023 ten einde kom.

## Projekte deur die Trustfonds Gefinansier

Die raad ervaar 'n toename in aansoeke om finansiële ondersteuning, veral met die oprigting van kamerastelsels deur boereverenigings. Die toerusting is tegnologies gevorderd en baie duur. Ná 'n kritiese evaluering van die trustfonds se finansiële posisie het die raad besluit om 'n bedrag van R1,9 miljoen beskikbaar te stel om nuwe versoeke vir ondersteuning te akkommodeer. Daar is 'n totaal van 22 aansoeke deur boereverenigings ingedien vir finansiële ondersteuning wat almal vir befondsing deur die raad goedgekeur is. Die volgende boereverenigings se versoeke is gehanteer:

### Noordwes

In dié provinsie het 15 boereverenigings aansoek gedoen vir die onderstaande landelikebeveiligingtoerusting:

#### Nagsig, herhaler, hommeltuig

*Agri Piet Plessis*

#### Kameras

*Agri Jakkalskop, Agri Vorstershoop, Delareyville Boere-Unie, Agri Molopo, Agri Tlalgaming, Agri Makwassie, Hartbeesfontein-landbouvereniging, Agri Leniesdeel, Agri Marico, Agri Zeerust, Agri Mareetsane, Agri Christiana*

#### Opgradering aan kamerastelsel

*Agri Sannieshof*

#### Mobiele kamera, hommeltuig

*Agri Soetdoring*

## Free State

In this province, the following two farmer associations applied for funding for rural protection equipment:

### Cameras

*Hennenman Farmers' Association, Koppieskraal Agricultural Association*

## Mpumalanga

In this province, the following district agricultural union applied for funding for rural protection equipment:

### Cameras

*Amersfoort District Agricultural Union*

## KwaZulu-Natal

In this province, the following farmer association applied for funding for rural protection equipment:

### Cameras

*Zwartberg Farmers' Association*

## Eastern Cape

In this province, the following farmer associations applied for funding for rural protection equipment:

### Cameras

*Komga Farmers' Association, Venterstad Farmers' Association, Middelburg Farmers' Association*

The board noted that some provincial affiliates spent more time considering requests from their farmer associations before supporting and forwarding them to the board for consideration. It has also come to light that repeated requests are being received from farmer associations that had already received assistance in the past. Given limited funds and in order to accommodate all requests in future, the board decided to assist farmer associations that had not been helped in the past and were located in crime hotspots, on a preferential basis before making allocations to farmer associations that had already received financial support from the Trust Fund.

## Fundraising Events

The following fundraising initiatives were launched during the past year and contributions received:

- Sanlam contributed R500 000 to the Trust Fund as part of its three-year commitment. This commitment came to an end during the report year. Discussions will be held with Sanlam with a view to securing a further three-year commitment.
- During the report year a successful golf day was held at the Pecanwood Golf Course at the Hartebeespoort Dam with the support of sponsors such as Senwes, NWK, TotalEnergies, Case HI and Pioneer.
- Nissan SA, as long-standing partner of the Trust Fund, contributed to the Fund from sales of new Nissan vehicles within the agricultural value chain.

## Vrystaat

In dié provinsie het twee boereverenigings aansoek gedoen vir die onderstaande landelikebeveiligingtoerusting:

### Kameras

*Henneman-boerevereniging, Koppieskraal-landbouvereniging*

## Mpumalanga

In dié provinsie het die volgende distrikslandbou-unie aansoek gedoen vir die onderstaande landelikebeveiligingtoerusting:

### Kameras

*Amersfoort Distrikslandbou-unie*

## KwaZulu-Natal

In dié provinsie het die volgende boerevereniging aansoek gedoen vir die onderstaande landelikebeveiligingtoerusting:

### Kameras

*Zwartberg-boerevereniging*

## Oos-Kaap

In dié provinsie het die volgende boereverenigings aansoek gedoen vir die onderstaande landelikebeveiligingtoerusting:

### Kameras

*Komga-boerevereniging, Venterstad-boerevereniging, Middelburg-boerevereniging*

Die raad het opgemerk dat sommige provinsiale affiliasies meer aandag geskenk het aan die oorweging van versoeke van hul boereverenigings voordat dit ondersteun en deurgestuur word vir oorweging deur die raad. Dit het ook aan die lig gekom dat daar herhaalde versoeke ontvang word van boereverenigings wat reeds in die verlede gehelp is. In die lig van die beperkte fondse en om alle versoeke in die toekoms te akkommodeer en met befondsing te help, het die raad besluit om boereverenigings wat nog nie in die verlede gehelp is nie en wat in brandpuntmisdadagebiede geleë is op 'n voorkeurbasis te akkommodeer voordat toekennings gemaak word aan boereverenigings wat reeds finansiële ondersteuning van die trustfonds ontvang het.

## Fondsinsamelingsgeleenthede

Die volgende fondsinsamelingsinisiatiewe is die afgelope jaar geloods en bydraes ontvang:

- Sanlam het 'n bydrae van R500 000 tot die trustfonds gemaak as deel van sy driejaarverbintenis ter ondersteuning van die trustfonds. Die verbintenis het gedurende die jaar tot 'n einde gekom en daar sal nou weer gesprekke met Sanlam gevoer word vir 'n verdere verbintenis van drie jaar.
- Gedurende die verslagjaar is 'n suksesvolle gholfdag by die Pecanwood-gholfbaan by Hartebeespoortdam gehou met die ondersteuning van borge soos Senwes, NWK, TotalEnergies, Case HI en Pioneer.
- Nissan SA het as jare lange vennoot van die trustfonds 'n bydrae tot die fonds gemaak uit die verkope van nuwe Nissan-voertuie aan die landbou-waardeketting.

- During the report year Corteva Agrisciences contributed R500 000 and NWK R100 000 to the Trust Fund at Agri SA's congress.
- Contributions received from Obaro throughout the year.
- The proceeds of R100 000 from the OFM bakkie project was handed over to the chairperson of the Trust Fund at Nampo 2023. The board expressed its appreciation for OFM's fundraising initiative and for the exposure that the Trust Fund's trademark received in the process.

The board extended its sincere appreciation to every company which in a tangible manner had supported the activities of the Trust Fund.

The chair, on behalf of the marketing committee, made a presentation to the board regarding a new approach and initiatives that could be considered in raising funds for the Trust Fund. He said the time had come for the Trust Fund to think and plan more innovatively in order to raise additional funds. It currently had very limited funds available to meet the increasing demand for support.

The board recognised that the work was ongoing and that the marketing committee would have to interview marketers from identified companies to develop its fundraising strategy further. The strategy will probably have to be launched and implemented in phases over a few years. The board considered various options to raise additional funds and gave approval for the marketing committee to continue with its activities in this regard.

### Honorary Awards

The following former chairpersons of the Trust Fund were acknowledged:

- CJ (Chris) du Toit: 1999-2000
- JE (Japie) Grobler: 2000-2021
- JJ (Kiewiet) Ferreira: 2021-2022

At Agri SA's congress, the board also presented honorary awards to the following former trustees for their contributions to the Trust Fund over many years: Japie Grobler, Kiewiet Ferreira, Willie Fourie and Tharina Rossel.

### The Trust Fund's Partners

Sanlam, Nissan SA, Vodacom, Sonfin, Cartrack and CrisisOnCall are partners of the Trust Fund. Their financial contributions to the Fund make it possible to assist farmer associations in their efforts to safeguard their communities. These strategic partnerships also enable the Trust Fund to continue to play a proactive role in rural safety.

The chair and fellow trustees have great appreciation for these companies, as well as those already mentioned in the report, for their empathy and continued involvement in the Trust Fund's work to safeguard the farming community.

- Gedurende die verslagjaar het Corteva Agrisciences R500 000 en NWK R100 000 tot die trustfonds bygedra gedurende Agri SA se kongres.
- Bydraes ontvang van Obaro reg deur die jaar.
- Die opbrengs van R100 000 uit die OFM-bakkie-armprojek is tydens Nampo 2023 aan die voorsitter van die trustfonds oorhandig. Die raad spreek sy waardering uit vir die inisiatief van OFM vir die fondse wat ingesamel is en vir die blootstelling wat die trustfonds se handelsmerk in die proses ontvang het.

Die raad spreek sy opregte waardering uit teenoor elkeen van die maatskappye wat op 'n tasbare wyse die trustfonds se werksaamhede ondersteun.

Die voorsitter het 'n voorlegging namens die bemarkingskomitee aan die raad gedoen oor 'n nuwe benadering en inisiatiewe wat oorweeg kan word in die werf van fondse vir die trustfonds. Die tyd het nou aangebreek dat die trustfonds meer innoverend moet dink en beplan oor hoe om addisionele fondse te bekom vir die werk wat hy doen. In dié stadium beskik die trustfonds oor beperkte fondse om te voorsien in die toenemende vraag na ondersteuning.

Die raad beseft dat dit voortgaande werk is en dat die bemarkingskomitee onderhoude met bemarkers van geïdentifiseerde maatskappye sal voer om sy fondswerwingstrategie verder te ontwikkel. Die strategie sal waarskynlik oor 'n paar jaar in fases bekend gestel en geïmplementeer moet word. Die raad het verskeie opsies oorweeg om addisionele fondse te bekom en goedgekeur dat die bemarkingskomitee kan voortgaan met sy werksaamhede in dié verband.

### Eerrol

Erkenning word aan die voormalige voorsitters van die trustfonds gegee:

- CJ (Chris) du Toit: 1999-2000
- JE (Japie) Grobler: 2000-2021
- JJ (Kiewiet) Ferreira: 2021-2022

Die raad het tydens Agri SA se kongres ere-toekennings aan die volgende voormalige trustees gemaak vir hul jare lange bydrae tot die trustfonds: Japie Grobler, Kiewiet Ferreira, Willie Fourie en Tharina Rossel.

### Die Trustfonds se Vennote

Sanlam, Nissan SA, Vodacom, Sonfin, Cartrack en CrisisOnCall is die vennote van die trustfonds. Hul finansiële bydraes tot die fondse maak dit moontlik om boereverenigings by te staan in hul pogings om hul gemeenskappe te help beveilig. Hierdie strategiese vennootskappe stel die trustfonds verder in staat om voort te gaan om 'n pro-aktiewe rol in landelike veiligheid te speel.

Die voorsitter van die trustfonds en mede-trustees het besondere waardering vir hierdie maatskappye, asook ander instansies wat reeds in die verslag genoem is, vir hul meelewing en voortgesette betrokkenheid by die werk van die trustfonds en die beveiliging van die boerderygemeenskap.

# PERSONNEL AND ORGANOGRAM

# PERSONEEL EN ORGANOGRAM



The professional staff of Agri SA's contribution at policy level and wherever they fulfil an advocacy, facilitation or legislative role is invaluable. Without this, Agri SA would not have had any significant influence on policy and this would be of great detriment to the agricultural sector.

The influencing role of Agri SA often takes place under difficult circumstances and our staff are politically extradited. And is also often the target of those in favour of radical policy positions such as expropriation without compensation and the like.

Staff go the extra mile and are willing to play their part after hours and even on weekends. For that, I applaud them. We also leave no stone unturned to continuously empower our staff at Agri SA and build their morale. In this regard, a multitude of activities were conducted throughout the year and as such its constructive nature precipitated in the many dimensions of service delivery.

During the past year Etienne van den Vyver, Chief Financial Officer, left Agri SA's service and Ingrid Smith, who had been employed in the finance department for about 37 years, retired. Agri SA also bid farewell to Aloise Fullex who handled the marketing functions, as well as colleague, Andrea Campher, manager of the risk and disaster unit. Our sincere appreciation to the colleagues for their dedication, professionalism and willingness to go the extra mile. We wish both all the best with their new career opportunities in the business sector and know that they will also make a success of it.

Several experts joined the Agri SA team, namely: Amy Barclay as head of the Land Centre of Excellence, Thulile Sikhosana as the administrator of the Labour Centre of Excellence. Franlie van den Berg as administrator of the Corporate and Operating Chambers. Three appointments were made in the finance department, Elizma van Tonder as financial manager, Elize de Jager as accountant and Palisa Nelson as financial assistant.

It therefore requires specific abilities and knowledge as well as high levels of emotional intelligence and maturity to take a stand in often difficult circumstances and to state the policy position as mandated by Agri SA, clearly and convincingly either on a public platform, in the media and in Parliament.

The staff of Agri SA therefore deserve a shrug and veneration as people of calibre who prioritise the interests of their organisation, its members and the agricultural sector in general at all times. In my personal capacity, I also salute every staff member with whom I have rubbed shoulder over the past eight years and all staff members who serve the affiliates of Agri SA with dedication. You are uncompromising people and the contribution you make every day to help ensure food security for South Africa through a horde of activities is a demonstration of faith, commitment and professionalism.

Die professionele personeel van Agri SA se bydrae op beleidsvlak en waar hulle ook al 'n voorspraak-, fasiliterings- of wetgewende rol vervul, is van onskatbare waarde. Daarsonder sou Agri SA geen beduidende invloed op beleid gehad het nie en dit sal die landbou-sektor tot groot nadeel strek.

Die beïnvloedingsrol van Agri SA vind dikwels onder moeilike omstandighede plaas en ons personeel is polities uitgelewer. En is ook dikwels die teiken van diegene wat ten gunste is van radikale beleidsposisies soos onteining sonder vergoeding en dies meer.

Personeel loop die ekstra myl en is bereid om na-uurs en selfs oor naweke hul kant te bring. Vir dit loof ek hulle. Ons laat ook geen steen onaangeroer om ons personeel by Agri SA deurlopend te bemagtig en hul moreel te bou. In dié verband is 'n veelheid van aktiwiteite deur die loop van die jaar aangebied en as sulks het die opbouende aard daarvan in die vele dimensies van dienslewering neerslag gevind.

Die afgelope jaar het Etienne van den Vyver, hoof- finansiële beampte, Agri SA se diens verlaat en Ingrid Smith, wat vir ongeveer 37 jaar in die finansiële departement werksaam was, het afgetree. Agri SA het ook afskeid geneem van Aloise Fullex, wat die bemerkingsfunksies behartig het, asook kollega Andrea Campher, die bestuurder van die risiko- en rampeenheid. Ons opregte waardering aan die kollegas vir hul toewyding, professionaliteit en bereidwilligheid om die ekstra myl te loop. Ons wens beide alle voorspoed toe met hul nuwe loopbaangeleenthede in die sakesektor en weet dat hulle ook 'n sukses daarvan sal maak.

Verskeie kundiges het hulle by die Agri SA-span aangesluit, naamlik: Amy Barclay as hoof van die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grond, Thulile Sikhosana as die administrateur van die Arbeidsentrum van Uitnemendheid. Franlie van den Berg as administrateur van die Korporatiewe- en Bedryfskamers. Drie aanstellings is in die finansiële afdeling gemaak: Elizma van Tonder as finansiële bestuurder, Elize de Jager as rekenmeester en Palisa Nelson as finansiële assistent.

Dit verg spesifieke vermoëns en kennis asook hoë vlakke van emosionele intelligensie en volwassenheid om in dikwels moeilike omstandighede standpunt in te neem en die beleidsposisie soos opgedra deur Agri SA, duidelik en oortuigend oop 'n openbare platform in die media en in die parlement te stel.

Die personeel van Agri SA verdien daarom 'n skouerklap en verering as mense van kaliber wat hul organisasie, sy lede en die landbou-sektor in die breë se belange ten alle tye vooropstel. In my persoonlike hoedanigheid salueer ek ook elke personeellid met wie ek die afgelope agt jaar skouers geskuur het en alle personelede wat die affiliasies van Agri SA met oorgawe dien. Julle is ongelooflike mense en die bydrae wat julle elke dag lewer om deur middel van 'n horde aktiwiteite voedselsekerheid vir Suid-Afrika te help verseker, is 'n toonbeeld van geloof, toewyding en professionaliteit.

On behalf of the Agri SA affiliates, our board of directors and all the agricultural representatives who serve on the various platforms of Agri SA, I would like to sincerely thank each staff member for their contribution to the expansion of Agri SA value proposition and the inputs they make in various fields. This includes our cleaning and maintenance panel, those providing secretarial and administrative services as well as all those rendering professional services on a full-time or contracted basis.

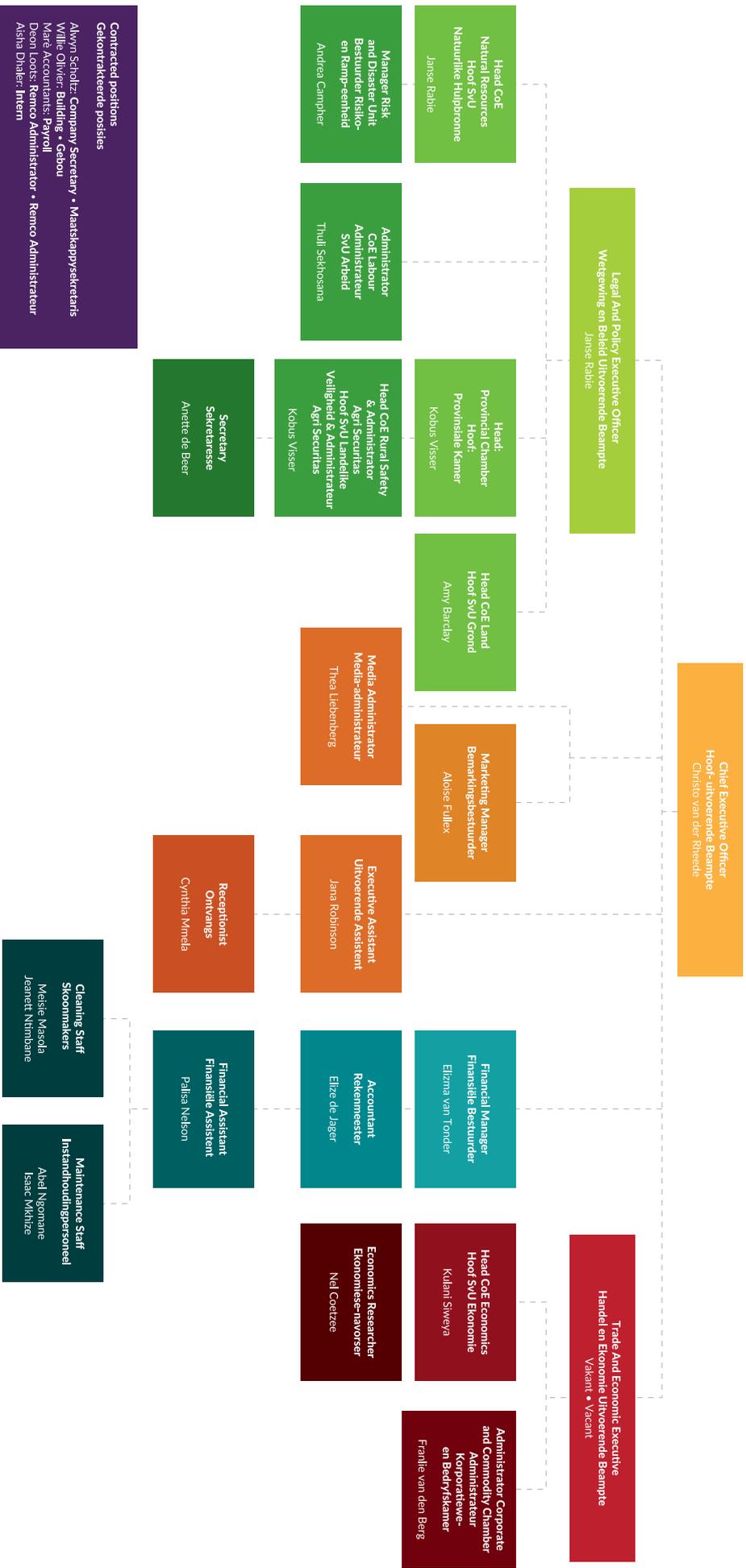
Build on that and rest assured that we all truly appreciate it.

Namens die Agri SA-affiliaties, ons raad van direkteure en al die landbou-verteenwoordigers wat in die verskillende platforms van Agri SA dien, wil ek elke personeellid opreg bedank vir hul bydrae tot die uitbou van Agri SA se waarde-proposisie en die insette wat hulle op verskillende terreine lewer. Dit sluit in ons skoonmaak- en onderhoudspaneel, diegene wat sekretariële en administratiewe dienste lewer, asook almal wat professionele dienste op 'n voltydse of ingekontrakteerde basis lewer.

Bou daarop voort en wees verseker dat ons almal dit opreg waardeer.



# ORGANOGRAM



**Contracted positions**  
Gekontrakteerde posisies

Alwyn Scholtz: Company Secretary • Maatskappyskryweris  
Wille Olivier: Building • Gebou  
Ware Accountants: Payroll  
Deon Loots: Remco Administrator • Remco Administrateur  
Aisha Dhlaler: Intern

# COMPOSITION OF CONGRESS

## SAMESTELLING VAN DIE KONGRES

Within the structure of Agri SA, the highest authority is vested in the congress, which was composed as follows during the report year:  
Binne die struktuur van Agri SA berus die hoogste gesag by die kongres wat gedurende die verslagjaar soos volg saamgestel is:

### OFFICE BEARERS AMPSDRAERS

President  
Deputy Presidents  
Chairman of Agri SA's General Affairs Chamber  
Chairman of Agri SA's Commodity Chamber  
Chairman of Agri SA's Corporate Chamber

### GENERAL AFFAIRS CHAMBER (77) ALGEMENE SAKEKAMER (77)

14 Agri Western Cape  
13 Free State Agriculture  
13 Agri Northern Cape  
14 Agri Eastern Cape  
7 Kwanalu  
7 Agri North West  
4 Mpumalanga Agriculture  
3 Agri Limpopo  
2 Agri Gauteng

### CORPORATE CHAMBER (14) KORPORATIEWE KAMER (14)

2 Total Energies  
2 Woolworths  
1 Corteva Agrisciences  
1 ENSafrica  
1 GWK  
1 McCain Foods  
1 OBARO  
1 Pro Agri Group  
1 Santam Agriculture  
1 Syngenta  
1 Villa Crop  
1 WinField United SA

### COMMODITY CHAMBER (41) BEDRYFSKAMER (41)

#### Agronomy • Akkerbou

9 Grain South Africa  
3 South African Cane Growers' Organisation  
2 Forestry South Africa Medium Grower's Group  
1 Dry Bean Producers' Organisation  
1 Cotton South Africa

#### Animal production • Diereproduksie

4 Red Meat Producers' Organisation  
2 National Wool Growers' Association of South Africa  
1 South African Mohair Growers' Association  
1 South African Ostrich Business Chamber  
1 Aquaculture SA

#### Horticulture • Tuinbou

2 Vinpro  
2 South African Table Grape Industry  
2 Macadamias South Africa  
2 South African Subtropical Growers' Association  
2 Tomato Producers' Organisation  
1 Raisins SA  
1 South African Garlic Growers' Association  
1 Dried Tree Fruit  
1 Guava Producers' Organisation  
1 South African Nursery Association  
1 South African Rooibos Council



# HONORARY AWARDS ERETOEKENNINGS

## HONORARY PRESIDENTS EREPRESIDENTE

|       |                            |
|-------|----------------------------|
| 2022: | Mr P S (Pierre) Vercueil   |
| 2021: | Mr D J (Dan) Kriek         |
| 2018: | Mr J D (Johannes) Möller   |
| 2009: | Mr L L (Lourie) Bosman     |
| 2005: | Mr J E (Japie) Grobler     |
| 2001: | Mr C J (Chris) du Toit     |
| 1996: | Mr J J (Boet) Fourie       |
| 1991: | Mr N J (Nico) Kotzé        |
| 1989: | Mr J A (Kobus) Jooste      |
| 1985: | Mr J (Jaap) Wilkens        |
| 1973: | Dr De la Harpe de Villiers |
| 1956: | Dr G J (Giepie) Rossouw    |

## HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS EREVISE-PRESIDENTE

|       |                         |
|-------|-------------------------|
| 1980: | Mr A J (Albert) Basson  |
| 1972: | Mr J F (Jannie) van Wyk |
| 1966: | Mr J G (Kobus) Grobler  |

## HONORARY AWARDS IN THE FORM OF AN ILLUMINATED ADDRESS ERETOEKENNINGS BY WYSE VAN OORKONDES

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| 2022: | Mr T (Tommie) Esterhuuse<br>Mr C (Chris) Krone<br>Mr W (Willem) Bestbier  |
| 2021: | Mr W (Wayman) Kritzinger<br>Mr F (Felix) Reinders<br>Mr H (Hein) Lindeman<br>Mr N (Naude) Pienaar<br>Mr D (Deon) Conradie<br>Mr C J U (Cornie) Swart<br>Mr J D (Doug) Stern<br>Mr W J (Willie) Jacobs<br>Mr N (Neil) Hamman<br>Dr K (Kathy) Hurlly<br>Mr J F (Jannie) de Villiers<br>Mr K (Kobus) Steenekamp - Posthumously |
| 2020: | Dr P W (Pieter) Prinsloo  |
| 2019: | Dr K (Koos) Coetzee<br>Mr J S (Johan) Bothma<br>Mr J H H (Hoffie) Joubert<br>Mr S P (Oubaas) Malan<br>Mr H F (Hendrik) Ackermann<br>Dr G R (Gerhard) Backeberg<br>Dr C J (Chris) Wentzel<br>Mr J C (Kobus) Breytenbach<br>Mr H (Henk) van Wyk - Posthumously  |

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| 2018: | Mr C B (Carl) Opperman<br>Mr H J (Henk) Vermeulen<br>Judge A (Antonie) Gildenhuis<br>Mr T (Thinus) Ferreira<br>Mr (Borrie) Erasmus<br>Mr S J (Wiehahn) Victor<br>Mr F (Francois) van der Merwe<br>Dr T (Theo) de Jager<br>Mr J D (Johannes) Möller |
| 2017: | Mr G (Gideon) Anderson<br>Mr C (Charl) Senekal<br>Dr J H (Jan) Visser<br>Mr J S (Johan) Pienaar<br>Mr N M P (Nic) Opperman<br>Ms H E (Elize) van der Westhuizen  |
| 2016: | Mr L (Louw) Steytler<br>Mr S F (Simon) Streicher<br>Mr S (Salam) Abram   |
| 2015: | Mr C W P (Cor) Jansen van Vuuren<br>Mr H B (Hennie) Laas<br>Mr J H (Harry) Prinsloo<br>Prof M (Mohammad) Karaan<br>Mr J F (Hans) van der Merwe   |
| 2014: | Mr P P J (Johan) van Rensburg<br>Mr C K (Neels) Ferreira<br>Ms L (Lillibeth) Moolman<br>Dr L (Leon) van Rooyen<br>Ms N (Ntombi) Msimang - Posthumously   |
| 2013: | Mr L (Louw) Steytler<br>Mr J A (Kosie) Loubser<br>Mr A P (André) Botha<br>Mr R K (Robert) Barnsley   |
| 2012: | Mr W J (Wessel) van der Merwe<br>Mr A (Andries) Beyers<br>Mr J A (Koos) Pienaar  |
| 2011: | Mr C (Stoffel) Lombard<br>Mr C J (Cerneys) Pietersen   |
| 2009: | Mr J E (Edward) Vorster<br>Mr A C (Christof) Cloete  |
| 2008: | Mr H F (Koos) van Zyl<br>Mr P J (Philé) van Zyl<br>Mr J J (Koot) Claassen<br>Sanlam<br>Vodacom   |
| 2007: | Mr P W (Pieter) Möller<br>Mr A (Willie) Auret - Posthumously   |
| 2006: | Mr H J (Bully) Bothma<br>Dr J G (John) Williams<br>Mr M W (Walter) Ntuli<br>Mr P C P (Pieter) Meyer<br>Mr A F (Riaan) van Wyk<br>Dr N (Neil) Theron - Posthumously   |
| 2005: | Mr H J (Bully) Bothma<br>Mr I J (Izak) van der Merwe<br>Mr W (Wilco) Beukes<br>Mr J L (Jan) van der Walt<br>Barloworld Motor   |



- 2004: Mr W A (Willie) Fourie  
Mr J J (Kiewiet) Ferreira  
Free State Agriculture (Centenary)  
T&E FinOps
- 2003: Mr H (Bokkie) van der Merwe  
Mr B P (Pieter) Erasmus  
Mutual & Federal  
Smartcom  
Total SA  
Land Bank  
ABSA  
Omnia
- 2002: Mr J E (Japie) Grobler  
Mr C B (Bertie) van Zyl  
Nissan SA
- 2001: Mr G J (Giel) van Zyl
- 1998: Mr C G (Charles) van Veijeren  
Mr C J (Cerneels) Claassen  
South African Dried Fruit Cooperative (SAD)
- 1997: Transvaal Agricultural Union (Centenary)
- 1996: Mr F J (Fanie) Hugo  
Dr A I (Kraai) van Niekerk
- 1995: Mr P H (Piet) Swart  
Mr G S (Gert) Bosch
- 1991: Mr A B (Andries) van der Merwe  
Dr A S (Japie) Jacobs  
Natal Agricultural Union (Centenary)
- 1990: Mr J E (Francis) Krone
- 1988: Mr J J M J (Jan) van Vuuren  
Mr T D de K (Theunis) Pienaar  
Dr A J (André) du Toit
- 1987: Mr H J S (Hendrik) Schoeman
- 1985: Mr D C (Donald) Sinclair  
Mr F P R (Frans) van Wijk  
Mr L C R (Louis) Bührman  
Mr C J P (Chris) Cilliers

**HONORARY AWARDS IN THE FORM OF A GOLD PIN  
ERETOEKENINGS BY WYSE VAN GOUE  
LAPELWAPEN**

- 2022: Ms A (Annelize) Crosby  
Dr J (John) Purchase
- 2021: Mr C J U (Cornie) Swart  
Mr J D (Doug) Stern  
Mr W J (Willie) Jacobs  
Mr N (Neil) Hamman  
Dr K (Kathy) Hurly  
Mr J F (Jannie) de Villiers  
Mr D J (Dan) Kriek  
Mr K (Kobus) Steenekamp - Posthumously
- 2020: Dr P W (Pieter) Prinsloo
- 2019: Dr C J (Chris) Wentzel  
Mr J C (Kobus) Breytenbach  
Mr H (Henk) van Wyk - Posthumously
- 2018: Dr T (Theo) de Jager  
Mr F (Francois) van der Merwe
- 2017: Mr G (Gideon) Anderson  
Mr C (Charl) Senekal  
Dr J H (Jan) Visser  
Mr J S (Johan) Pienaar  
Mr N M P (Nic) Opperman  
Ms H E (Elize) van der Westhuizen

- 2016: Mr L (Louw) Steytler  
Mr S F (Simon) Streicher  
Mr S (Salam) Abram
- 2015: Prof M (Mohammad) Karaan  
Mr J F (Hans) van der Merwe
- 2014: Mr P P J (Johan) van Rensburg  
Mr W (Wiehahn) Victor  
Dr L (Leon) van Rooyen  
Mr C J (Chris) du Toit  
Mr J J (Boet) Fourie
- 2013: Mnr L (Louw) Steytler  
Mnr J A (Kosie) Loubser  
Mnr A P (André) Botha  
Mnr R K (Robert) Barnsley
- 2012: Mr J D (Johannes) Möller  
Mr I J (Izak) van der Merwe  
Mr C K (Neels) Ferreira  
Mr J E (Japie) Grobler  
Mr L L (Lourie) Bosman  
Mr W J (Wessel) van der Merwe  
Mr A (Andries) Beyers  
Mr J A (Koo) Pienaar

**AGRI SECURITAS TRUST FUND HONORARY AWARDS  
IN THE FORM OF AN ILLUMINATED ADDRESS  
AGRI SECURITAS TRUSTFONDS-ERETOEKENINGS BY  
WYSE VAN 'N OORKONDE**

- 2022: Mr J E (Japie) Grobler  
Mr W A (Willie) Fourie  
Mr J J (Kiewiet) Ferreira  
Ms T (Tharina) Rossel



# STRUCTURES

IN WHICH AGRI SA IS REPRESENTED

# STRUKTURE

WAARIN AGRI SA VERTEENWOORDIGING GENIET

Agri SA has representation in many official and private sector structures.

Agri SA het verteenwoordiging in talle amptelike strukture en strukture van die private sektor.

| OFFICIAL STRUCTURES<br>AMPTELIKE STRUKTURE  | REPRESENTATIVE(S)<br>VERTEENWOORDIGER(S)  |
|---|---|
| <b>AgriBEE Charter Council</b><br>- BEE Advisory Council  | Thuli Sikhosana, Christo van der Rheede   |
| <b>AgriSETA</b>   | Christo van der Rheede  |
| <b>Department in the Presidency</b><br>- Trade Advisory Council<br>- Women Economic Assembly - Agricultural Representatives   | Christo van der Rheede<br>Thuli Sikhosana, Andrea Campher   |
| <b>Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)</b><br>- The Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan (AAMP)<br>- National Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Committee (NADRMCO)<br>- Forum for Chief Executive Officers in Agriculture (CEO Forum)<br>- Agricultural Trade Forum (ATF)<br>- National Agricultural Research Forum (NARF)<br>- National Animal Health Forum<br>- Natural Resources Inventories and Assessment Working Group | Christo van der Rheede<br>Andrea Campher<br>Christo van der Rheede<br>Franlie van den Berg<br>Niël Joubert, Dr Kathy Hurly<br>Franlie van den Berg<br>Janse Rabie |
| <b>Department of Water and Sanitation</b><br>- Water and Sanitation Sector Leadership Group   | Janse Rabie   |
| <b>Human Resources Development Council (HRDC)</b>   | Christo van der Rheede  |
| <b>Rural Safety: Ministerial Task Team</b>  | Uys van der Westhuijzen   |
| <b>National Disaster Management Centre</b><br>- National Joint Flood Coordination Committee<br>- National Disaster Management Advisory Forum  | Andrea Campher<br>Andrea Campher  |
| <b>National Priority Committee on Rural Safety (JOINTS)</b>   | Uys van der Westhuijzen, Kobus Visser   |
| <b>National Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee (NFMCCC)</b>   | Uys van der Westhuijzen, Kobus Visser   |
| <b>Presidential Climate Change Commission</b>   | Janse Rabie   |
| <b>Water Research Commission (WRC)</b>  | Janse Rabie   |

| PRIVATE STRUCTURES<br>PRIVAATSTRUKTURE   | REPRESENTATIVE(S)<br>VERTEENWOORDIGER(S)  |
|--|---|
| <b>Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic and Trade Policy Committee</li> <li>- Social Policy Committee and Subsector Education and Training Committee (SOCPOL)</li> <li>- SUBCET</li> <li>- Environmental Sub-committee</li> <li>- Trade, Transport and Logistics Sub-committee</li> <li>- Energy Sub-committee</li> <li>- Ministerial Energy Task Team on Agriculture</li> <li>- Abnormal Loads Forum</li> </ul> | Kulani Siweya<br>Thuli Sikhosana<br><br>Thuli Sikhosana<br>Janse Rabie, Andrea Campher<br>Kulani Siweya<br>Kulani Siweya<br>Kulani Siweya<br>Franlie van den Berg |
| <b>Environmental Lawyers Association</b>   | Janse Rabie   |
| <b>Provident fund for the agricultural sector</b>  | Deon Loots  |
| <b>National Stock Theft Forum</b>  | Sarel Pretorius   |
| <b>Sasol Trust</b>   | Christo van der Rheede  |
| <b>Strategic Water Partners Network Forum (SWPN)</b>   | Janse Rabie   |
| <b>South African National Committee for Irrigation and Drainage (SANCID)</b>   | Janse Rabie   |

| INTERNATIONAL STRUCTURES<br>INTERNASIONALE STRUKTURE  | REPRESENTATIVE(S)<br>VERTEENWOORDIGER(S)     |
|---|--|
| <b>Brics Business Council</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agribusiness Working Group</li> </ul>  | Christo van der Rheede, Franlie van den Berg |
| <b>Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional team for a Community of Practice for Climate resilience</li> </ul> | Phenias Gumede, Andrea Campher               |



## IN MEMORIAM

Agri SA remembers those members who passed away during the report year and extends its heart-felt condolences to their next of kin.

Agri SA wishes to specially mention those farmers, their families and farmworkers who died in the past year as a result of violent crime and extends its sincere condolences to their next of kin.

## IN MEMORIAM

Agri SA onthou die lede wat gedurende die verslagjaar oorlede is en betuig sy innige meegevoel met hul naasbestaandes.

Agri SA wil spesiaal melding maak van die boere, hul gesinne en plaaswerkers wat die afgelope jaar weens gewelddadige misdade gesterf het en sy innige meegevoel met hul naasbestaandes betuig.

**FINANCIAL**  
STATEMENTS

**FINANSIËLE**  
STATE



**AGRI SOUTH AFRICA NPO & NPC COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**  
Annual financial statements  
for the year ended 30 April 2023



THE  
**ASHTON**  
CA (SA) GROUP INC.  

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REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
AND AUDITORS

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### General Information

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|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Country of incorporation and domicile</b>       | South Africa  |
| <b>Nature of business and principal activities</b> | Promotion of the development, profitability, stability and sustainability of agriculture in South Africa. |
| <b>Registered office</b>                           | Inkwazi Office Park<br>Embankmentweg 1249<br>Zwartkop X 7<br>Centurion, Gauteng<br>0157                   |
| <b>Business address</b>                            | Private Bag X180<br>Centurion<br>Gauteng<br>0157  |
| <b>Auditors</b>                                    | The Ashton CA(SA) Group Inc.<br>Chartered Accountants (S.A.)<br>Registered Auditors                       |
| <b>Tax reference number</b>                        | 9086664266  |
| <b>Preparer</b>                                    | The annual financial statements were independently compiled by:<br>A Mare<br>Chartered Accountant SA      |

# Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

## Index

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the directors:

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## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Director's Responsibilities and Approval

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The board of directors is required in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is its responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The board of directors acknowledges that it is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the board of directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss 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 company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The board of directors is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The board of directors has reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 April 2024 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements set out on page 4 - 24, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on ..... and were signed on their behalf by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
**President**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Chief Executive Officer (CEO)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Deputy President**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Deputy President**

# Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

## Director's Report

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The board of directors has pleasure in submitting its report on the annual financial statements of Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information for the year ended 30 April 2023.

### 1. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these annual financial statements.

### 2. Events after the reporting period

The board of directors is not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

### 3. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business

The board of directors believes that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The board of directors has satisfied itself that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The board of directors is not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The board of directors is also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

### 4. Auditors

The Ashton CA(SA) Group Inc. continued in office as auditors for the Agri SA Group of entities for 2023.

### 5. Secretary

The company secretary is Mr A Scholtz.

# Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

## Director's Report

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### 6. Board of directors

The board of directors is the highest authority of Agri SA, and is accountable to Congress.

Subject to the control and general policy of the Congress, the board of directors has all power and executes all the duties as defined in the Constitution and Companies Act of South Africa 2008, may delegate powers as it deems fit and do everything necessary to achieve Agri SA's mission and objectives.

#### Non-executive directors

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| JJ Minnaar           | - President        |
| NP Gumede            | - Deputy President |
| N Jansen             | - Deputy President |
| N Joubert            |                    |
| SK Makinana          |                    |
| D Mathews            |                    |
| V Loubser            |                    |
| P Engelbrecht        |                    |
| W de Chavonnes Vrugt |                    |
| P Cloete             |                    |
| G Diedericks         |                    |
| R Cillie             |                    |
| N Bronkhorst         |                    |
| Dr K Hurly           |                    |
| Dr C Nkuna           |                    |

#### Executive director

C van der Rheede

#### Committees appointed by the board of directors

##### **Audit and risk committee**

The committee meets twice a year and functions within a framework approved by the board of directors.

##### **Members**

|               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| G Kapp        | - Independent Chairman |
| P Engelbrecht |                        |
| N Bronkhorst  |                        |
| J Kotze       |                        |
| D Mathews     |                        |

##### **Social, ethics and transformation committee**

The social, ethics and transformation committee meets four times a year and functions within a framework approved by the board of directors. The members were appointed in November 2022 by the board of directors. The Chairman is elected by the committee.

##### **Members**

|                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Dr K Hurly     | - Independent Chairman |
| Dr C Nkuna     |                        |
| Dr W Pretorius |                        |
| P Cloete       |                        |

##### **Remuneration committee**

The remuneration committee meets twice a year and functions within a framework approved by the board of directors. The members were appointed in November 2022 by the board of directors. The Chairman is elected by the committee.

##### **Members**

|           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| N Joubert | - Independent Chairman |
| R Snyman  |                        |
| N Jansen  |                        |

# Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

## Director's Report

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### 6. Board of directors (continued)

W de Chavonnes Vrugt

### 7. Agri SA Organisation and Agri SA NPC

The Annual Financial Statement is the combination of Agri South Africa Organisation and Agri South Africa NPC. Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd is not included in this set of annual financial statements, but is included in the consolidated annual financial statements for the Agri South Africa group.

A decision was made during the Congress 2021 of Agri South Africa to register a non-profit company and transfer all the operations of Agri South Africa to that company. This process of transferring Agri South Africa to Agri South Africa NPC (2021/931332/08) has started during the 2023 financial year, but is still ongoing. Annual financial statements for the entities respectively is compiled to comply with regulatory requirements, however, the two sets of financial statements is considered in combination in this set of annual financial statements to present the financial information in a reasonable manner to consider the information for the operation in combination.

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Statement of Financial Position as at 30 April 2023

| Figures in Rand                     | Notes | 2023               | 2022               |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Assets</b>                       |       |                    |                    |
| <b>Non-Current Assets</b>           |       |                    |                    |
| Property, plant and equipment       | 2     | 844 575            | 772 113            |
| Investment property                 | 3     | 32 603 723         | 32 603 723         |
| Intangible assets                   | 4     | 10 260             | 10 260             |
| Operating lease asset               | 6     | -                  | 19 501             |
| Other financial assets              | 7     | 187 482 441        | 185 712 477        |
|                                     |       | <b>220 940 999</b> | <b>219 118 074</b> |
| <b>Current Assets</b>               |       |                    |                    |
| Trade and other receivables         | 5     | 6 930 705          | 1 054 788          |
| Cash and cash equivalents           | 8     | 11 794 417         | 5 331 701          |
|                                     |       | <b>18 725 122</b>  | <b>6 386 489</b>   |
| <b>Total Assets</b>                 |       | <b>239 666 121</b> | <b>225 504 563</b> |
| <b>Equity and Liabilities</b>       |       |                    |                    |
| <b>Equity</b>                       |       |                    |                    |
| Reserves                            |       | 891 270            | 15 809 423         |
| Retained income                     |       | 222 604 560        | 203 748 603        |
|                                     |       | <b>223 495 830</b> | <b>219 558 026</b> |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                  |       |                    |                    |
| <b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>      |       |                    |                    |
| Operating lease liability           | 6     | -                  | 21 508             |
| <b>Current Liabilities</b>          |       |                    |                    |
| Trade and other payables            | 11    | 5 759 273          | 1 778 281          |
| Provisions                          | 9     | 1 721 699          | 1 305 775          |
| Other liabilities                   | 10    | 8 689 319          | 2 840 973          |
|                                     |       | <b>16 170 291</b>  | <b>5 925 029</b>   |
| <b>Total Liabilities</b>            |       | <b>16 170 291</b>  | <b>5 946 537</b>   |
| <b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b> |       | <b>239 666 121</b> | <b>225 504 563</b> |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

| Figures in Rand   | Notes | 2023              | 2022                |
|---|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue (Membership fees and Investment Income)                   | 12    | 16 362 249        | 15 650 702          |
| Other operating income  | 13    | 22 223 527        | 15 786 702          |
| Other operating gains/(losses)                                    |       | 4 348             | 3 110               |
| Other operating expenses  |       | (27 570 097)      | (28 561 707)        |
| <b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>                                | 14    | <b>11 020 027</b> | <b>2 878 807</b>    |
| Investment income Finance costs                                   | 15    | 7 838 251         | 8 153 660           |
|   |       | (2 294)           | (4 239)             |
| <b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>                             |       | <b>18 855 984</b> | <b>11 028 228</b>   |
| <b>Other comprehensive income:</b>                                |       |                   |                     |
| <b>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus or deficit:</b> |       |                   |                     |
| Fair value adjustment on investment property                      |       | -                 | (12 277 177)        |
| <b>Items that may be reclassified to surplus or deficit:</b>      |       |                   |                     |
| Available-for-sale financial assets adjustments                   |       | -                 | (2 526 638)         |
| <b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>                    |       | <b>-</b>          | <b>(14 803 815)</b> |
| <b>Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>         |       | <b>18 855 984</b> | <b>(3 775 587)</b>  |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Statement of Changes in Equity

|  | Water Affairs Reserve | Fair Value Adjustment on Investment Property | Fair Value Adjustment Assets- Available-For-Sale | Total reserves      | Retained income    | Total equity       |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Figures in Rand                                |                       |  |  |                     |                    |                    |
| <b>Balance at 01 May 2021</b>                  | <b>456 379</b>        | <b>13 101 138</b>                            | <b>17 045 171</b>                                | <b>30 602 688</b>   | <b>192 720 375</b> | <b>223 323 063</b> |
| Surplus for the year                           | -                     | -  | -  | -                   | 11 028 228         | 11 028 228         |
| Other comprehensive income                     | 288 758               | (12 277 177)                                 | (2 804 846)                                      | (14 793 265)        | -                  | (14 793 265)       |
| <b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b> | <b>288 758</b>        | <b>(12 277 177)</b>                          | <b>(2 804 846)</b>                               | <b>(14 793 265)</b> | <b>11 028 228</b>  | <b>(3 765 037)</b> |
| <b>Balance at 01 May 2022</b>                  | <b>745 137</b>        | <b>823 961</b>                               | <b>14 240 325</b>                                | <b>15 809 423</b>   | <b>203 748 576</b> | <b>219 557 999</b> |
| Surplus for the year                           | -                     | -  | -  | -                   | 18 855 984         | 18 855 984         |
| Other comprehensive income                     | 146 133               | (823 961)                                    | (14 240 325)                                     | (14 918 153)        | -                  | (14 918 153)       |
| <b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b> | <b>146 133</b>        | <b>(823 961)</b>                             | <b>(14 240 325)</b>                              | <b>(14 918 153)</b> | <b>18 855 984</b>  | <b>3 937 831</b>   |
| <b>Balance at 30 April 2023</b>                | <b>891 270</b>        | <b>-</b>                                     | <b>-</b>   | <b>891 270</b>      | <b>222 604 560</b> | <b>223 495 830</b> |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Statement of Cash Flows

| Figures in Rand   | Note | 2023                | 2022                |
|---|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>             |      |                     |                     |
| Cash generated from operations                          |      | 12 668 127          | 3 786 332           |
| Interest income   | 15   | 7 838 251           | 8 153 660           |
| Finance costs   |      | (2 294)             | (4 239)             |
| <b>Net cash from operating activities</b>               |      | <b>20 504 084</b>   | <b>11 935 753</b>   |
| <b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>             |      |                     |                     |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment               | 2    | (202 220)           | (122 068)           |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment     | 2    | 4 348               | 114 075             |
| Movement in financial assets                            | 7    | (12 883 337)        | (10 626 909)        |
| <b>Net cash from investing activities</b>               |      | <b>(13 081 209)</b> | <b>(10 634 902)</b> |
| <b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>             |      |                     |                     |
| Repayments of other liabilities                         | 10   | (960 159)           | (1 241 417)         |
| <b>Total cash movement for the year</b>                 |      | <b>6 462 716</b>    | <b>59 434</b>       |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year  |      | 5 331 701           | 5 272 267           |
| <b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b> | 8    | <b>11 794 417</b>   | <b>5 331 701</b>    |

# Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

## Accounting Policies

### 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Companies Act of South Africa as amended.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Rands, which is the company's functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

#### 1.2 Investment property

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, and only when, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the enterprise, and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

#### Cost model

Investment property is carried at cost less depreciation less any accumulated impairment losses.

| Item            | Depreciation method | Average useful life |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Property - land | Straight line       | Indefinite          |

#### 1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Accounting Policies

#### 1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

| Item                   | Depreciation method | Average useful life |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Furniture and fixtures | Straight line       | Indefinite          |
| Motor vehicles         | Straight line       | 4 year              |
| Office equipment       | Straight line       | 5 year              |
| IT equipment           | Straight line       | 3 years             |

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

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 year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

#### 1.4 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- \* it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- \* the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- \* it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- \* there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- \* there is an ability to use or sell it.
- \* it will generate probable future economic benefits.
- \* there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- \* the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Accounting Policies

#### 1.4 Intangible assets (continued)

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

| Item                                 | Depreciation method | Average useful life |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Patents, trademarks and other rights | Straight line       | Indefinite          |

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the company, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are equity instruments:

- \* Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss; or
- \* Designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. (This designation is not available to equity instruments which are held for trading or which are contingent consideration in a business combination).

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

- \* Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows); or
- \* Fair value through other comprehensive income. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the instruments); or
- \* Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification automatically applies to all debt instruments which do not qualify as at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income); or
- \* Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can only be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch).

Derivatives which are not part of a hedging relationship:

- \* Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities:

- \* Amortised cost; or
- \* Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This applies to contingent consideration in a business combination or to liabilities which are held for trading); or
- \* Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; the liability forms part of a group of financial instruments managed on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing an embedded derivative and the entire contract is designated as at fair value through profit or loss).

Note Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the company based on their specific classifications.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the company are presented below:

# Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Trade and other receivables

##### Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost (note 5).

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the company's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

##### Recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

#### Borrowings and loans from related parties

##### Classification

Loans from group companies, loans from shareholders and borrowings are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

##### Recognition and measurement

Borrowings and loans from related parties are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Interest expense, calculated on the effective interest method, is included in profit or loss in finance costs.

Borrowings expose the company to liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Refer to details of risk exposure and management thereof.

# Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Trade and other payables

##### Classification

Trade and other payables (note 11), excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

##### Recognition and measurement

They are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs.

Trade and other payables expose the company to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to details of risk exposure and management thereof.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

#### Bank overdrafts

Bank overdrafts are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

### 1.6 Leases

The company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract.

A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

In order to assess whether a contract is, or contains a lease, management determine whether the asset under consideration is "identified", which means that the asset is either explicitly or implicitly specified in the contract and that the supplier does not have a substantial right of substitution throughout the period of use. Once management has concluded that the contract deals with an identified asset, the right to control the use thereof is considered. To this end, control over the use of an identified asset only exists when the company has the right to substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset as well as the right to direct the use of the asset.

In circumstances where the determination of whether the contract is or contains a lease requires significant judgement, the relevant disclosures are provided in the significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty section of these accounting policies.

### 1.7 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the company also:

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Accounting Policies

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#### 1.7 Impairment of assets (continued)

- \* tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.
- \* tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.8 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- \* the company has a present obligation as a result of a past events;
- \* it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- \* a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- \* has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
  - the business or part of a business concerned;
  - the principal locations affected;
  - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
  - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
  - when the plan will be implemented; and
- \* has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Accounting Policies

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#### 1.8 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

- \* the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- \* the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies will be disclosed.

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

#### 2. Property, plant and equipment

|                        | 2023                |                          |                | 2022                |                          |                |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
|                        | Cost or revaluation | Accumulated depreciation | Carrying value | Cost or revaluation | Accumulated depreciation | Carrying value |
| Furniture and fixtures | 685 285             | -                        | 685 285        | 685 285             | -                        | 685 285        |
| Motor vehicles         | 213 596             | (213 595)                | 1              | 213 596             | (213 595)                | 1              |
| Office equipment       | 317 976             | (317 973)                | 3              | 317 976             | (315 804)                | 2 172          |
| IT equipment           | 705 070             | (669 568)                | 35 502         | 652 573             | (591 475)                | 61 098         |
| Electronic equipment   | 576 216             | (452 432)                | 123 784        | 426 491             | (402 934)                | 23 557         |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>2 498 143</b>    | <b>(1 653 568)</b>       | <b>844 575</b> | <b>2 295 921</b>    | <b>(1 523 808)</b>       | <b>772 113</b> |

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2023

|                        | Opening balance | Additions      | Depreciation     | Total          |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Furniture and fixtures | 685 285         | -              | -                | 685 285        |
| Motor vehicles         | 1               | -              | -                | 1              |
| Office equipment       | 2 172           | -              | (2 169)          | 3              |
| IT equipment           | 61 098          | 52 497         | (78 093)         | 35 502         |
| Electronic equipment   | 23 557          | 149 725        | (49 498)         | 123 784        |
|                        | <b>772 113</b>  | <b>202 222</b> | <b>(129 760)</b> | <b>844 575</b> |

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2022

|                        | Opening balance | Additions      | Disposals        | Depreciation     | Total          |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Furniture and fixtures | 685 285         | -              | -                | -                | 685 285        |
| Motor vehicles         | 10 679          | -              | -                | (10 678)         | 1              |
| Office equipment       | 3 117           | -              | (945)            | -                | 2 172          |
| IT equipment           | 151 694         | 69 668         | (58 561)         | (101 703)        | 61 098         |
| Electronic equipment   | 80 471          | 52 400         | (51 455)         | (57 859)         | 23 557         |
|                        | <b>931 246</b>  | <b>122 068</b> | <b>(110 961)</b> | <b>(170 240)</b> | <b>772 113</b> |

#### 3. Investment property

|                     | 2023             |                          |                | 2022             |                          |                |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
|                     | Cost / Valuation | Accumulated depreciation | Carrying value | Cost / Valuation | Accumulated depreciation | Carrying value |
| Investment property | 32 603 723       | -                        | 32 603 723     | 32 603 723       | -                        | 32 603 723     |

#### Reconciliation of investment property - 2023

|                     | Opening balance | Total      |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Investment property | 32 603 723      | 32 603 723 |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

| Figures in Rand  | 2023              | 2022              |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>3. Investment property (continued)</b>                                  |                   |                   |
| <b>Details of property</b>   |                   |                   |
| <b>Inkwazi Office Park - Portion 3 of Stand 1350, Zwartkop Extention 7</b> |                   |                   |
| - Purchase price: 15 October 2009  | -                 | 31 000 000        |
| - Additions since purchase or valuation                                    | -                 | 833 961           |
| - Capitalised expenditure  | -                 | 769 762           |
| - Transferred from Agri South Africa NPO                                   | 32 603 723        | -                 |
|  | <b>32 603 723</b> | <b>32 603 723</b> |

#### Recognition of investment property

Included in the Agri SA Investment Property income statement, is an amount of R 1 434 315 (R 1 508 567 (2022)) that Agri SA Administration paid in respect of operational rent for the respective financial years, simultaneously the same amount is included in the operational expenses of Agri SA's Administration income statement. Agri SA Administration pays a market related rent for the use of this building.

The above treatment allows the user of the annual financial statements to assess the profit and financial sustainability of Agri SA Administration and Agri SA Investment Property separately. We believe that the current recognition and disclosure of this transactions enables the user of the annual financial statements to obtain sufficient, appropriate financial information to base their opinions on.

The determination of the classification of the property as investment property was done with consideration of the following:

- Although a portion of the property is owner occupied the Agri SA Administration agreed to a rental contract with Agri SA's Building and duly pays a monthly rental expense.

- If the Agri SA Building were to be valued separately, the contract with Agri SA Administration department cannot be ignored as this department is bona fide tenants.

- The owner occupied portion used for the Agri SA Building is insignificant.

#### 4. Intangible assets

|            | 2023             |                          |                | 2022             |                          |                |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
|            | Cost / Valuation | Accumulated amortisation | Carrying value | Cost / Valuation | Accumulated amortisation | Carrying value |
| Trademarks | 10 260           | -                        | 10 260         | 10 260           | -                        | 10 260         |

#### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2023

|            | Opening balance | Total  |
|------------|-----------------|--------|
| Trademarks | 10 260          | 10 260 |

#### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2022

|            | Opening balance | Total  |
|------------|-----------------|--------|
| Trademarks | 10 260          | 10 260 |

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### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

| Figures in Rand                           | 2023             | 2022             |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>5. Trade and other receivables</b>     |                  |                  |
| <b>Financial instruments:</b>             |                  |                  |
| Trade receivables                         | 6 576 555        | 450 851          |
| Deposits                                  | 128 662          | -                |
| Accrued income                            | -                | 547 354          |
| <b>Non-financial instruments:</b>         |                  |                  |
| VAT                                       | 225 488          | 56 583           |
| <b>Total trade and other receivables</b>  | <b>6 930 705</b> | <b>1 054 788</b> |
| <b>6. Operating lease asset (accrual)</b> |                  |                  |
| Non-current assets                        | -                | 19 501           |
| Non-current liabilities                   | -                | (21 508)         |
|   | -                | <b>(2 007)</b>   |

#### Operating lease - Photocopiers (Lessee)

A right-of-use asset is disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position, calculated as the present value (PV) of minimum lease payments due over the term of the lease contract, using an incremental borrowing rate (IBR). The asset is subsequently depreciated in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income over the useful life of asset.

A lease liability is disclosed in the statement of financial position. The lease liability is decreased each year by the actual lease payments made for the relevant financial year, as well as interest that has been calculated using an amortisation schedule applying the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) as mentioned above.

The cumulative effect of the above are as follows at 30 April 2022.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Operating lease assets (SFP - Non current assets)         | R 19 501   |
| Operating lease liability (SFP - Non current liabilities) | R 21 508   |
| Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Income statement)    | R 16 715   |
| Office & equipment rental (Income statement)              | (R 19 233) |
| Finance cost (Income statement)                           | R 2 085    |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

|                                      | 2023               | 2022               |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>7. Other financial assets</b>     |                    |                    |
| <b>Investments</b>                   |                    |                    |
| Sanlam Investment Manager Fund (SIM) | 81 388 635         | 184 333 801        |
| Galileo Investment                   | 51 165 617         | -                  |
| PSG Investment                       | 53 481 893         | -                  |
| Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd        | 100                | 100                |
| South African Reserve Bank - Shares  | 10 000             | 15 000             |
| Investec High Income Fund            | 1 327 513          | 1 236 787          |
| Sanlam Ltd - Shares                  | 108 684            | 126 789            |
|                                      | <b>187 482 442</b> | <b>185 712 477</b> |

### Reconciliation of SIM, Galileo and PSG Investments - 2023

|                                 | Opening balance    | Withdrawals and investments | Income (Interest and dividends) | Realised profit/loss for the period | Management fees and bank charges (incl. VAT) | Net worth of portfolio as at 30 April 2023 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| SIM                             | 184 333 801        | (106 932 000)               | 7 407 166                       | (2 771 685)                         | (648 647)                                    | 81 388 635                                 |
| Galileo Investment (Allan Gray) | -                  | 50 000 000                  | 336 986                         | 883 119                             | (54 489)                                     | 51 165 616                                 |
| PSG Investment                  | -                  | 50 000 000                  | 5 918                           | 3 618 527                           | (142 552)                                    | 53 481 893                                 |
|                                 | <b>184 333 801</b> | <b>(6 932 000)</b>          | <b>7 750 070</b>                | <b>1 729 961</b>                    | <b>(845 688)</b>                             | <b>186 036 144</b>                         |

### Reconciliation of SIM Investment - 2022

|     | Opening balance | Withdrawals | Income (Interest and dividends) | Realised profit/loss for the period | Unrealised profit/loss for the period | Management fees and bank charges (incl. VAT) | Net worth of portfolio as at 30 April 2022 |
|-----|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| SIM | 176 503 405     | (6 500 000) | 8 028 435                       | 9 890 103                           | (3 588 142)                           | (769 007)                                    | 184 333 801                                |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2023 2022

#### 8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

|                      |                   |                  |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Bank balances        | 384 090           | 742 237          |
| Short-term deposits  | 10 974 373        | 1 075 104        |
| Disaster fund        | -                 | 69 541           |
| Project bank account | 435 954           | 3 444 819        |
|                      | <b>11 794 417</b> | <b>5 331 701</b> |

#### 9. Provisions

##### Reconciliation of provisions - 2023

|                       | Opening<br>balance | Additions      | Total            |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Provision for bonuses | 454 802            | 360 697        | 815 499          |
| Leave pay benefits    | 850 973            | 55 227         | 906 200          |
|                       | <b>1 305 775</b>   | <b>415 924</b> | <b>1 721 699</b> |

##### Reconciliation of provisions - 2022

|                       | Opening<br>balance | Additions      | Total            |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Provision for bonuses | -                  | 454 802        | 454 802          |
| Leave pay benefits    | 1 310 269          | (459 296)      | 850 973          |
|                       | <b>1 310 269</b>   | <b>(4 494)</b> | <b>1 305 775</b> |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

#### 10. Other liabilities

##### Land and Environment Fund

|                    |              |                  |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Opening balance    | 2 867 892    | 3 043 026        |
| Income             | 4 390 020    | 432 046          |
| Expenses and legal | (7 249 131)  | (607 180)        |
|                    | <b>8 781</b> | <b>2 867 892</b> |

##### Water Affairs

|                 |                  |                 |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Opening balance | (26 920)         | 1 215           |
| Income          | 928 264          | 766 449         |
| Expenses        | (1 087 744)      | (794 584)       |
|                 | <b>(186 400)</b> | <b>(26 920)</b> |

##### Legal Fund

|          |                  |          |
|----------|------------------|----------|
| Income   | 2 765 966        | -        |
| Expenses | (714 028)        | -        |
|          | <b>2 051 938</b> | <b>-</b> |

##### Agri SETA - Project towards ASAE

|          |           |   |
|----------|-----------|---|
| Expenses | 6 815 000 | - |
|----------|-----------|---|

Agri South Africa only acts as the custodian for the above projects.

The Board of Directors has approved the decision to dissolve the Legal and Environmental Fund in the 2023 financial year. Further discussions around the logistics of the disolvement will be held in the foreseeable future.

The Board of Directors made a commitment to fund the new Legal Fund to the value R 10 million. When needed this will be funded from the Agri SA Investments. With consideration of the contingent liability the position of the Legal Fund as at year end is as follows:

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Balance of the Legal Fund               | R 2 051 938         |
| Contingent Liability                    | R 10 000 000        |
| <i>Total position of the Legal Fund</i> | <u>R 12 051 938</u> |

#### 11. Trade and other payables

##### Financial instruments:

|                           |           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Trade payables            | 5 191 307 | 1 101 078 |
| Auditors remuneration     | 327 655   | 258 580   |
| Rental deposits - Inkwazi | 158 058   | 100 728   |
| Credit cards              | 82 253    | 560       |
| SARS - SDL                | -         | 12 003    |
| SARS - UIF                | -         | 12 013    |
| SARS - PAYE               | -         | 289 708   |

##### Non-financial instruments:

|     |                  |                  |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| VAT | -                | 3 611            |
|     | <b>5 759 273</b> | <b>1 778 281</b> |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

| Figures in Rand  | 2023              | 2022              |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>12. Revenue</b>   |                   |                   |
| <b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>   |                   |                   |
| Membership fees  | 14 712 607        | 12 704 096        |
| Investment Property Income   | 1 649 642         | 2 946 606         |
|  | <b>16 362 249</b> | <b>15 650 702</b> |
| <b>13. Other operating income</b>  |                   |                   |
| Realised investment income/expense   | 16 250 637        | 9 890 103         |
| Commissions received   | 34 783            | -                 |
| Donations and sponsorships   | 1 682 434         | 1 680 571         |
| Bad debts recovered  | 446 061           | 650 628           |
| Agri SETA - Scares skills  | 4 975             | -                 |
| Agri SA Commodity & Corporate Conference   | 18 850            | 20 000            |
| Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd  | 1 244 104         | 1 238 833         |
| Agri SA Congress   | 1 107 368         | 798 000           |
| Electricity recovered - Agri SA  | 219 565           | 280 967           |
| Rent received - Parking : Agri SA  | 66 950            | 66 600            |
| Rent received - Office : Agri SA   | 1 147 800         | 1 161 000         |
|  | <b>22 223 527</b> | <b>15 786 702</b> |
| <b>14. Operating profit/(loss)</b>   |                   |                   |
| Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others: |                   |                   |
| <b>Auditor's remuneration - external</b>   |                   |                   |
| Audit fees   | 332 165           | 253 110           |
| <b>Employee costs</b>  |                   |                   |
| Salaries, wages, bonuses and other benefits  | 9 629 329         | 13 480 186        |
| <b>15. Investment income</b>   |                   |                   |
| <b>Interest income</b>   |                   |                   |
| <b>Investments in financial assets:</b>  |                   |                   |
| Bank and other cash  | 246 965           | 63 807            |
| Other dividends  | 40                | 40                |
| Interest and dividends - SIM, Galileo and PSG  | 7 503 825         | 8 029 655         |
| Interest and dividends received - Investec   | 87 421            | 60 158            |
| <b>Total interest income</b>   | <b>7 838 251</b>  | <b>8 153 660</b>  |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

| Figures in Rand  | 2023                          | 2022        |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>16. Related parties</b>   |                               |             |
| <b>Relationships</b>   |                               |             |
| Subsidiaries   | Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd |             |
| <b>Related party transactions</b>                                  |                               |             |
| <b>Administration fees paid to/(received from) related parties</b> |                               |             |
| Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd - Management & Royalty fee           | (1 154 104)                   | (1 045 000) |
| Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd - Admin and Rental                   | (90 000)                      | (192 000)   |
| Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd - Other income                       | -                             | (1 833)     |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

| Figures in Rand                                   | 2023                  | 2022                           |                  |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>17. Director's emoluments</b>                  |                       |                                |                  |
| <b>Executive</b>                                  |                       |                                |                  |
| <b>2023</b>                                       |                       |                                |                  |
| <b>Director's emoluments</b>                      | <b>Directors fees</b> | <b>Reimbursive travel</b>      | <b>Total</b>     |
| <b>Services as director or prescribed officer</b> |                       |                                |                  |
| C van der Rheede                                  | 2 764 744             | 70 287                         | 2 835 031        |
|   | <b>2 764 744</b>      | <b>70 287</b>                  | <b>2 835 031</b> |
| <b>2022</b>                                       |                       |                                |                  |
| <b>Director's emoluments</b>                      | <b>Directors fees</b> | <b>Travel</b>                  | <b>Total</b>     |
| <b>Services as director or prescribed officer</b> |                       |                                |                  |
| C van der Rheede                                  | 2 507 613             | 18 649                         | 2 526 262        |
|   | <b>2 507 613</b>      | <b>18 649</b>                  | <b>2 526 262</b> |
| <b>Non-executive</b>                              |                       |                                |                  |
| <b>2023</b>                                       |                       |                                |                  |
| <b>Director's emoluments</b>                      | <b>Honorarium</b>     | <b>Travel related expenses</b> | <b>Total</b>     |
| <b>Board of directors</b>                         |                       |                                |                  |
| J Minnaar   | 396 270               | 31 509                         | 427 779          |
| P Gumede  | 214 682               | 29 099                         | 243 781          |
| N Jansen  | 214 682               | 44 950                         | 259 632          |
| D Mathews   | 74 219                | 9 560                          | 83 779           |
| N Joubert   | 74 219                | 67 496                         | 141 715          |
| SK Makinana                                       | 74 219                | 14 015                         | 88 234           |
| P Engelbrecht                                     | 74 219                | 3 095                          | 77 314           |
| V Loubser   | 74 219                | -                              | 74 219           |
| W de Chavonnes Vrugt                              | 74 219                | 8 694                          | 82 913           |
| P Cloete  | 74 219                | 20 323                         | 94 542           |
| G Diedericks                                      | 74 219                | 7 200                          | 81 419           |
| R Cillie  | 74 219                | 1 260                          | 75 479           |
| Dr K Hurly  | 74 219                | 14 752                         | 88 971           |
| Dr C Nkuna  | 74 219                | -                              | 74 219           |
| <b>Chambers and Committees</b>                    |                       |                                |                  |
| W de Chavonnes Vrugt                              | 73 850                | -                              | 73 850           |
| N Joubert   | 73 850                | -                              | 73 850           |
| G Diedericks                                      | 36 925                | -                              | 36 925           |
| C van Zyl   | 36 925                | -                              | 36 925           |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

| Figures in Rand                              | 2023             | 2022           |                  |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| <b>17. Director's emoluments (continued)</b> |                  |                |                  |
| W Symington                                  | 36 925           | 3 220          | 40 145           |
| J Wege                                       | 36 925           | 33 732         | 70 657           |
| U van der Westhuijzen                        | 36 925           | 25 953         | 62 878           |
| G Kapp                                       | 36 925           | -              | 36 925           |
| R Snyman                                     | 17 724           | 15 406         | 33 130           |
| Dr K Hurly                                   | 18 462           | -              | 18 462           |
| Dr W Pretorius                               | 8 862            | -              | 8 862            |
|  | <b>2 056 341</b> | <b>330 264</b> | <b>2 386 605</b> |

#### 2022

| Director's emoluments                             | Honorarium       | Travel         | Office bearers emoluments | Total            |
|---|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Services as director or prescribed officer</b> |                  |                |                           |                  |
| J Minnaar   | 294 880          | 11 050         | -                         | 305 930          |
| P Vercueil  | 198 135          | 42 904         | -                         | 241 039          |
| N Gumede  | 203 490          | 93 220         | -                         | 296 710          |
| D Mathews   | 70 350           | 17 364         | -                         | 87 714           |
| N Joubert   | 105 350          | 104 178        | 35 000                    | 244 528          |
| D Stern   | 35 175           | 45 227         | -                         | 80 402           |
| P Engelbrecht                                     | 70 350           | 3 157          | -                         | 73 507           |
| W de Chavonnes Vrugt                              | 35 175           | 5 275          | 70 000                    | 110 450          |
| SK Makinana                                       | 70 350           | 45 034         | -                         | 115 384          |
| N Jansen  | 136 920          | 77 059         | 17 500                    | 231 479          |
| V Loubser   | 35 175           | 18 214         | -                         | 53 389           |
| G Diedericks                                      | 70 350           | -              | -                         | 70 350           |
| P Cillie  | 70 350           | 3 157          | 35 000                    | 108 507          |
| Dr C Nkuna  | 70 350           | -              | -                         | 70 350           |
| Dr K Hurly  | 70 350           | 30 183         | -                         | 100 533          |
|   | <b>1 536 750</b> | <b>496 022</b> | <b>157 500</b>            | <b>2 190 272</b> |

#### 18. Donations and sponsorships

|                                      |                  |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Electronic newsletter                | -                | 20 000           |
| Nissan SA                            | -                | 90 000           |
| Toyota SA - Young farmer of the year | 954 492          | 909 040          |
| Vodacom Ltd                          | 727 942          | 661 531          |
|                                      | <b>1 682 434</b> | <b>1 680 571</b> |

#### 19. Travel related expenses

|           |         |         |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| Personnel | 237 587 | 160 655 |
|-----------|---------|---------|

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

| Figures in Rand   | 2023              | 2022              |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>20. Summary of results - Combined income</b>           |                   |                   |
| Core business activities - Surplus/(Deficit) for the year | 9 563 069         | 8 535 395         |
| Investmet property - Surplus/(Defecit) for the year       | 1 456 958         | 2 492 833         |
|   | <b>11 020 027</b> | <b>11 028 228</b> |
| <b>21. Realised Investment Income</b>                     |                   |                   |
| <b>Realised Investment Income</b>                         |                   |                   |
| Unrealised profit previously through OCI                  | 14 240 321        | -                 |
| Current year realised and unrealised profit               | 2 010 316         | 9 890 103         |
|   | <b>16 250 637</b> | <b>9 890 103</b>  |

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Detailed Income Statement - Core business activities

| Figures in Rand  | Note(s) | 2023                | 2022                |
|--|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Revenue</b>   |         |                     |                     |
| Membership fees - Commodity Chamber                      |         | 2 277 167           | 2 373 428           |
| Membership fees - Provincial Chamber                     |         | 9 929 022           | 7 755 290           |
| Membership fees - Corporate Chamber                      |         | 2 506 418           | 2 575 378           |
|  | 12      | <b>14 712 607</b>   | <b>12 704 096</b>   |
| <b>Operating income</b>                                  |         |                     |                     |
| Agri SA Congress (Gross)                                 |         | 1 107 368           | 798 000             |
| Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd                            |         | 1 244 104           | 1 238 833           |
| Agri SA Land, Commodity and Corporate conference         |         | 18 850              | 20 000              |
| Donations and sponsorships                               | 18      | 1 682 434           | 1 680 571           |
| Financial services rendered                              |         | 446 061             | 650 628             |
| Net Project income, expense and recoveries               |         | 4 975               | -                   |
| Realised investment income/(expense)                     | 21      | 16 250 637          | 9 890 103           |
| Sundry income  |         | 34 783              | -                   |
|  | 13      | <b>20 789 212</b>   | <b>14 278 135</b>   |
| <b>Other operating surplus/(deficit)</b>                 |         |                     |                     |
| Gains on disposal of assets or settlement of liabilities |         | 4 348               | 3 114               |
| <b>Expenses (Refer to page 30)</b>                       |         |                     |                     |
|  |         | <b>(25 943 098)</b> | <b>(26 599 370)</b> |
| <b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>                       | 14      | <b>9 563 069</b>    | <b>385 975</b>      |
| Investment income Finance costs                          | 15      | 7 838 251           | 8 153 660           |
| <b>Surplus/(deficit)</b>                                 |         | <b>(2 294)</b>      | <b>(4 239)</b>      |
|  |         | <b>17 399 026</b>   | <b>8 535 396</b>    |

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Detailed Income Statement - Core business activities

| Figures in Rand                                  | Note(s) | 2023                | 2022                |
|--|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Other operating expenses</b>                  |         |                     |                     |
| Affiliation and membership fees                  |         | (1 056 542)         | (490 120)           |
| Agri SA - congress                               |         | (1 508 814)         | (497 690)           |
| Agri SA Land, Commodity and Corporate Conference |         | -                   | (59 535)            |
| Auditor's remuneration                           | 14      | (332 165)           | (253 110)           |
| Bank charges                                     |         | (376 660)           | (200 662)           |
| Corporate design and layout                      |         | (103 775)           | (94 581)            |
| Covid 19 costs                                   |         | -                   | (395)               |
| Depreciation                                     |         | (128 981)           | (158 414)           |
| Depreciation on right-of-use-asset               |         | -                   | (16 715)            |
| Directors' remuneration - executive              | 17      | (2 835 031)         | (2 526 262)         |
| Directors' remuneration - non executive          | 17      | (2 386 605)         | (2 190 272)         |
| Donations  |         | (91 943)            | -                   |
| Electricity                                      |         | (244 177)           | (278 077)           |
| Employee costs                                   |         | (9 181 427)         | (13 480 186)        |
| Insurance  |         | (228 465)           | (191 938)           |
| Legal fees                                       |         | (412 671)           | (689 523)           |
| Management fees - Investments                    |         | (470 339)           | (586 817)           |
| Meeting and entertainment expenses               |         | (219 713)           | (146 063)           |
| Office and equipment rent                        |         | (1 269 492)         | (1 264 308)         |
| Office bearers remuneration                      |         | -                   | (219 828)           |
| Printing and stationery                          |         | (125 297)           | (96 121)            |
| Professional and consulting fees                 |         | (1 043 814)         | (718 642)           |
| Promotions                                       |         | (1 381 124)         | (245 713)           |
| Publications                                     |         | (32 686)            | (17 891)            |
| Repairs and maintenance                          |         | (136 096)           | (49 669)            |
| Restructuring expenses                           |         | (37 168)            | (105 735)           |
| Secretarial fees                                 |         | (505 789)           | (518 738)           |
| Software and licences                            |         | (259 632)           | (182 720)           |
| Telephone and postage                            |         | (119 458)           | (339 506)           |
| Toyota SA - Young farmer of the year             |         | (706 986)           | (673 320)           |
| Training and recruitment                         |         | (423 246)           | (75 368)            |
| Translation fees                                 |         | (56 450)            | (67 387)            |
| Travel related expenses                          | 19      | (268 552)           | (160 655)           |
| Website  |         | -                   | (3 409)             |
|  |         | <b>(25 943 098)</b> | <b>(26 599 370)</b> |

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Detailed Income Statement - Investment Property

| Figures in Rand   | 2023               | 2022               |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Revenue</b>  |                    |                    |
| Interest received   | 9 087              | 10 876             |
| Rent received - Parking: Tenants  | 100 487            | 230 836            |
| Rent received - Office: Tenants   | 1 270 643          | 2 230 794          |
| Electricity recovered - Tenants   | 266 425            | 447 567            |
| Conference facility   | 3 000              | 26 533             |
|   | <b>1 649 642</b>   | <b>2 946 606</b>   |
| <b>Other operating income</b>   |                    |                    |
| Electricity recovered - Agri SA   | 219 565            | 280 967            |
| Rent received - Parking: Agri SA  | 66 950             | 66 600             |
| Rent received - Office: Agri SA   | 1 147 800          | 1 161 000          |
|   | <b>1 434 315</b>   | <b>1 508 567</b>   |
| <b>Operating expenses</b>   |                    |                    |
| Bank charges  | (4 643)            | (4 751)            |
| Cleaning materials and services   | (63 493)           | (90 933)           |
| Depreciation  | (777)              | (11 827)           |
| Employee cost   | (119 650)          | -                  |
| Garden services   | (29 929)           | (26 628)           |
| Rates and taxes   | (507 526)          | (436 270)          |
| Repairs and maintenance   | (58 162)           | (373 354)          |
| Security  | (373 069)          | (359 300)          |
| Utilities   | (275 485)          | (19 300)           |
| Valuation fees  | (194 265)          | (639 975)          |
|   | <b>(1 626 999)</b> | <b>(1 962 338)</b> |
| <b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>  | <b>1 456 958</b>   | <b>2 492 835</b>   |
| <b>Other non-operating surplus/(deficit)</b>                              |                    |                    |
| Fair value gains on investment property                                   | -                  | (12 277 177)       |
| <b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year from investment property activities</b> | <b>1 456 958</b>   | <b>(9 784 342)</b> |

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## Agri South Africa NPO & NPC Combined Financial Information

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### Supplementary Information - Results per major segment

#### A Core Business Activities

##### Gross income from core business activities

|                        |                   |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Membership fees        | 14 712 607        | 12 704 096        |
| Other operating income | 4 542 923         | 4 391 145         |
|                        | <b>19 255 530</b> | <b>17 095 241</b> |

##### Less: Total adjusted expenses

|                                   |                     |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Expenses                          | (25 945 392)        | (26 599 370)        |
| Investment related management fee | 845 688             | 586 817             |
| IFRS 16                           | -                   | 20 954              |
|                                   | <b>(25 099 704)</b> | <b>(25 991 599)</b> |

##### Summary of core business activities

|  |                    |                    |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Gross income from normal business activities | 19 255 530         | 17 095 241         |
| Total adjusted expenses                      | (25 099 704)       | (25 991 599)       |
|  | <b>(5 844 174)</b> | <b>(8 896 358)</b> |

##### Surplus/(Deficit) from core business activities (Excluding investment activities)

#### B Investment activities (financial instruments)

##### Investment activities

|                                 |            |             |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Realised Investment Income      | 16 250 637 | 9 890 103   |
| Unrealised investment income    | -          | (2 526 638) |
| Interest and dividends received | 7 838 251  | 8 153 660   |
| Management fees                 | (845 688)  | (586 817)   |

##### Surplus/(Deficit) from investment activities (Excluding business activities)

**23 243 200**      **14 930 308**

#### C Property Investment

##### Total adjusted operating surplus/(deficit)

|                            |             |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue - External tenants | 1 649 642   | 2 946 606   |
| Revenue - Internal tenants | 1 434 315   | 1 508 567   |
| Operating Expenses         | (1 626 999) | (1 962 340) |

##### Surplus/(Deficit) from Investment Property activities

**1 456 958**      **2 492 833**

##### Surplus/(Deficit) for the year

|  |                  |                    |
|--|------------------|--------------------|
| Surplus/(Deficit) for the year according to IFRS | 18 855 984       | 8 526 783          |
| IFRS Adjustments                                 | (14 240 325)     | (25 193)           |
| Losses on revaluation of Investment Property     | -                | (12 277 177)       |
|  | <b>4 615 659</b> | <b>(3 775 587)</b> |

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# CONGRESS REPORT

2022

# KONGRESVERSLAG

2022



## TIME OF CONGRESS SESSIONS

13 October 2022 from 9:00 to 17:00  
14 October 2022 from 9:00 to 13:00

## THEME

Growing local

## OPENING

Rev Trevor Links, chaplain, SANDF, opened the proceedings on day 1 with Scripture-reading and prayer, followed by the singing of the National Anthem together with the Mzansi Youth Choir.

The president, Mr Jaco Minnaar, welcomed everyone present.

## ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

Mr Christo van der Rheede welcomed the members present at the congress, and he presented the order of arrangements.

The President, Mr Jaco Minnaar, will determine the flow of the programme, and should there be any queries, the office personnel can be contacted accordingly. Mr Christo van der Rheede confirmed that online translation services were available.

Mr Scholtz will share the rules and the regulations that apply to the nomination and voting process.

## A WORD OF WELCOME

Mr Phenias Gumede welcomed all members, sponsors and speakers present at the congress and thanked them in advance for their input.

Mr Gumede indicated that several persons would be honoured at the evening function.

He also apologised on behalf of Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, who would not be able to attend the congress. However, Minister Thoko Didiza would deliver a message on behalf of Mr Ramaphosa.

A special word of welcome was extended to Director-general Ramasotho, as well as the former Agri SA presidents who were attending the congress. Mr Gumede also thanked the sponsors for their support of Agri SA.

The aim of the congress was to highlight the importance of local food production for the food security of South Africa. The challenges and opportunities in local food production would be addressed during the congress.

South Africa's capacity to grow locally should never be taken for granted and everything possible should be done to ensure that this would continue into the future.

The key message of the congress was that, in order to ensure the prosperity of South Africa, sustainable and profitable agriculture was required. Agri SA members, government and the private sector should work together to improve the agri-sector.

## TYE VAN KONGRES-SESSIES

13 Oktober 2022 vanaf 9:00 tot 17:00  
14 Oktober 2022 vanaf 9:00 tot 13:00

## TEMA

Groei plaaslik

## OPENING

Eerwaarde Trevor Links, kapelaan by die SANW, open die verrigtinge op dag een met skriflesing en gebed, waarna die volkslied saam met die Mzansi-jeugkoor gesing word.

Die president, mnr Jaco Minnaar, verwelkom almal teenwoordig.

## ORDEREËLINGS

Mnr Christo van der Rheede verwelkom die lede en kondig die ordereëlins aan.

Die president, mnr Jaco Minnaar, sal die vloe van die program bepaal en indien daar enige navrae is, kan die kantoorpersoneel direk gekontak word. Mnr Christo van der Rheede bevestig dat vertaaldienste aanlyn beskikbaar is.

Mnr Scholtz sal die reëls en regulasies uiteensit wat vir die benoemings- en stemproses geld.

## VERWELKOMING

Mnr Phenias Gumede verwelkom al die lede, borge en sprekers en bedank hulle by voorbaat vir hul insette.

Mnr Gumede meld dat 'n aantal persone tydens die aandfunksie vereer sal word.

Hy maak ook verskoning namens mnr Cyril Ramaphosa, wat nie die kongres kan bywoon nie. Minister Thoko Didiza sal egter 'n boodskap namens mnr Ramaphosa oordra.

'n Spesiale woord van verwelkoming word gerig aan direkteur-generaal Ramasotho sowel as die voormalige Agri SA-presidente wat die kongres bywoon. Mnr Gumede bedank ook die borge vir hul ondersteuning aan Agri SA.

Die doel van die kongres is om die belangrikheid van plaaslike produksie vir voedselsekerheid in Suid-Afrika uit te lig. Die uitdagings en geleenthede rondom plaaslike voedselproduksie sal tydens die kongres aangespreek word.

Suid-Afrika se kapasiteit om plaaslik te produseer moet nooit as vanselfsprekend geag word nie. Alles moontlik moet gedoen word om te verseker dat dit in die toekoms volgehou kan word.

Die sleutelboodskap van die kongres is dat Suid-Afrika 'n volhoubare en winsgewende landbousektor nodig het om welvaart te skep. Agri SA-lede, die regering en private sektor moet saamwerk vir hierdie doel.

Plaaslike voedselproduksie gaan oor meer as bloot voedselsekerheid – dit gaan ook oor voortdurende beskikbaarheid van voedsel, wat uiters belangrik vir Suid-Afrika is.

Local food production was about more than just food security - it was also about food certainty, which was of the utmost importance for South Africa.

## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The President of Agri SA, Mr Jaco Minnaar, welcomed Minister Thoko Didiza to the congress, as well as all delegates, farmers, representatives of provincial commodities and agricultural organisations as well as agricultural businesses.

The agricultural sector has been a major contributor to the economy over the past three years, despite the difficulties faced by the country. It also remained central to the wellbeing of South Africans and the provision of sustenance.

He indicated that it is unfortunate that President Ramaphosa could not attend the congress, but congress attendees were looking forward to the address by Minister Didiza. The Department of Agriculture is a critical stakeholder in the sector.

## Challenges

The past year has been a difficult one for agriculture, due to several successive events, namely:

- The impact of Covid-19 on the logistics chain.
- The increase in food prices due to the Russia/Ukraine war;
- Declining infrastructure.
- Electricity interruptions.
- Increased inflation and resultant interest rate increases.
- Political uncertainty and economic volatility in South Africa and internationally.

Despite the above, agriculture still experienced a good production year.

## Production

Primary production has increased from R224 billion in 2014/2015 to R346 billion in 2020/2021, which represented an increase of approximately 9% per annum. This contributed significantly to the country's economy and shielded it from the worst consequences of the sharp decline in GDP in other sectors.

Another good production year was expected because of increases in commodity prices and predictions of a third La Niña occurrence.

However, the following aspects could hamper the positive predictions:

- Sharp increases in input costs.
- Challenges in respect of export logistics and markets.
- Foot-and-mouth disease.

## Drive to Grow Local

The shocks of the recent past have prompted introspection globally and have encouraged countries to rethink local production and supply chains.

## PRESIDENTSREDE

Die president van Agri SA, mnr Jaco Minnaar, verwelkom minister Thoko Didiza, alle afgevaardigdes, boere, verteenwoordigers van provinsiale bedrywe en landbou-organisasies, asook agri-besighede.

Die landbousektor het oor die afgelope drie jaar 'n belangrike bydrae tot die ekonomie gelewer ten spyte van die uitdagings wat ons land ervaar het. Dit bly sentraal tot die welvaart van en voedselsekerheid vir Suid-Afrikaners.

Hy meld dat dit jammer is dat president Ramaphosa nie teenwoordig kon wees nie, maar bevestig dat die kongresgangers uitsien na minister Didiza se insette. Die Departement van Landbou is 'n verneme belanghebbende in die sektor.

## Uitdagings

Die afgelope jaar was 'n moeilike een vir die landbou as gevolg van die volgende:

- Die uitwerking van Covid-19 op die logistieke ketting.
- Die toename in voedselpriese weens die oorlog in Oekraïne.
- Die agteruitgang van infrastruktuur.
- Elektrisiteitsonderbrekings.
- Toename in inflasie en gevolglike styging in rentekoerse.
- Politieke onsekerheid en ekonomiese onstuimigheid in Suid-Afrika en internasionaal.

Ondanks bogenoemde faktore, het die landbou steeds 'n goeie produksiejaar beleef.

## Produksie

Primêre produksie het met ongeveer 9% per jaar toegeneem vanaf R224 miljard in 2014/2015 tot R346 miljard in 2020/2021. Dit het aansienlik bygedra tot die land se ekonomie en gehelp om die ergste gevolge van die skerp afname in BBP in ander sektore te vermy.

Nog 'n goeie produksiejaar word verwag as gevolg van die styging in kommoditeitspryse en voorspelling van 'n derde La Niña-verskynsel.

Die volgende aspekte kan die positiewe voorspellings in die wêreldry:

- Skerp stygings in insetkoste.
- Uitdagings rondom uitvoerlogistiek en -markte.
- Bek-en-klouseer.

## Veldtog om Plaaslik te Produseer

Die onlangse skokke het internasionaal gelei na introspeksie en het lande aangemoedig om hul plaaslike groei en voorsieningskettings te heroorweeg.

'n Groot deel van die graaninvoer na Suid-Afrika het in die verlede vanuit Oekraïne gekom, maar dit het verander na 'n hernieude poging om plaaslik te produseer en te vervaardig en meer

A large portion of the grain imports to South Africa came from Ukraine in the past, but this has changed to a renewed drive to grow and manufacture locally and to become more independent. If successful, the rewards of a sustainable job-creating sector that uplifts rural communities will be reaped - hence our theme for the congress, namely "Growing local".

Exports are important for the country since it encourages producers to produce more than required to have enough to supply locally in periods of lesser production due to factors such as drought. Surpluses to export help to keep the prices of produce below export parity, which makes food more affordable for the local consumer. Maize is currently below export parity. This has a direct impact on the price of maize meal, the staple food in South Africa.

Should South African farmers able to remain competitive internationally, it will ensure that the South African consumer will have food certainty.

According to the World Bank in March 2022, the year-on-year food price inflation of South Africa is about 6,7%, which is low, compared to other countries.

Although we are proud of the performance of agriculture, we can still do better. This is the motivation behind agricultural and agro-processing master plan that Minister Didiza signed earlier this year. It is a unique plan in the sense that it is a private-sector initiative, started by Johan van Zyl in 2018. It was drafted in cooperation with the total agri-sector.

If this plan can be executed, it will be possible to not only equal the agri-performance, but to exceed it and to reach new heights. However, the road ahead will not be easy and big challenges will have to be faced.

It has become evident in the agri-business index that confidence in the agri-sector has decreased by seven points to 53 points in the second quarter of 2022.

Although there is reason for optimism, the extent of the challenges to be faced needs to be understood. The biggest challenge could be the continuous increase in input costs. The South African consumer inflation rate reached a 13-year high of 7,8% in July 2022.

## Problems Faced by the Agri-industry

The monetary policy of South Africa resulted in the Reserve Bank increasing interest rates by 275 basis points since November 2021. Agricultural debt is in the region of R200 billion, which means that agriculture would have to make available an additional R5 billion just to cover interest.

An equally crippling problem for the sector is the transport infrastructure. In order to be a global competitive exporter, we need to focus on our logistics. A survey done by Stats SA in 2021 indicated that only 8% of agricultural products were transported by rail, even though it is much cheaper than road transport.

World Bank research also showed that, in 2020, it took 92 hours

onafhanklik te word. Indien dit suksesvol is, sal ons die vrugte pluk van 'n volhoubare, werkskeppende sektor wat landelike gemeenskappe ophef - vandaar die tema vir die kongres.

Landbou-uitvoer is belangrik vir die land aangesien dit produsente aanmoedig om meer te produseer as wat nodig is vir die plaaslike mark in tye van minder produksie as gevolg van faktore soos droogte. Surplusse om uit te voer help om die pryse van produkte onder uitvoerpariteit te hou, wat dus voedsel meer bekostigbaar maak vir die plaaslike verbruiker. Mielies is tans onder uitvoerpariteit. Dit het 'n regstreekse uitwerking op die prys van meliemeel, die stapelvoedsel in Suid-Afrika.

Indien Suid-Afrikaanse boere internasionaal mededingend kan bly, sal hulle voedselsekerheid kan handhaaf vir die Suid-Afrikaanse verbruiker.

Volgens die Wêreldbank was jaar-op-jaar-voedselprysinflasie in Suid-Afrika in Maart 2022 ongeveer 6,7%, wat laag is vergeleke met ander lande.

Alhoewel ons trots is op die prestasie van landbou, kan ons steeds beter doen. Dit is die motivering agter die Landbou- en Landbouverwerkingsmeesterplan (AAPM) wat minister Didiza vroeër vanjaar onderteken het. Dit is 'n unieke plan in die sin dat dit 'n privaatsektor-inisiatief is wat in 2018 deur Johan van Zyl van stapel gestuur is. Dit is in samewerking met die totale landbousektor opgestel.

As hierdie plan uitgevoer kan word, sal ons nie bloot soortgelyke prestasie behaal nie maar dit selfs oorskry en nuwe hoogtes bereik. Die pad vorentoe gaan egter nie maklik wees nie en groot uitdagings sal oorkom moet word.

Volgens die landboubesigheidsindeks het vertroue in die landbousektor in die tweede kwartaal van 2022 met sewe punte tot 53 punte gedaal.

Alhoewel daar rede vir optimisme is, moet die omvang van die uitdagings wat ons in die gesig staar, verstaan word. Die grootste uitdaging is moontlik die deurlopende styging in insetkoste. Die Suid-Afrikaanse verbruikersinflasiekoers het in Julie 2022 'n 13-jaar-hoogtepunt van 7,8% bereik.

## Probleme wat die Landboubedryf in die Gesig Staar

Die monetêre beleid van Suid-Afrika het daartoe gelei dat die Reserwebank rentekoerse sedert November 2021 met 275 basispunte verhoog het. Landbouskuld is in die omgewing van R200 miljard, wat beteken dat die landbou 'n bykomende R5 miljard beskikbaar moet stel net om rente te dek.

'n Ewe verlamende probleem vir die sektor is die vervoerinfrastruktuur. Om 'n wêreldwye mededingende uitvoerder te wees, moet ons op logistiek fokus. 'n Opname wat Statistieke SA in 2021 gedoen het, het aangedui dat slegs 8% van landbouprodukte per spoor vervoer word, al is dit baie goedkoper as padvervoer.

Navorsing van die Wêreldbank het ook getoon dat dit in 2020 gemiddeld 92 uur geneem het om produkte vanaf Suid-Afrika uit

on average to export products from South Africa compared to 12,5 hours in the rest of the world. It also costs about eight times more to export from South Africa.

Our harbours, with the same equipment as other countries, handle about one-third of the products that other countries can handle, according to big shipping companies.

The same World Bank report found that our harbours are some of the worst-performing harbours in the evaluation of harbours worldwide.

The condition of rural roads is concerning and producers and agri-companies are starting to repair roads themselves in order to ensure that goods reach the intended markets, even though they are taking the risk of possible legal action.

Energy supply constraints are creating worldwide problems, but nowhere more so than in South Africa. With more than 81 days of national load-shedding in 2022, it is significantly more than in 2021 and 2020.

Irrigation, processing, and manufacturing of agricultural products are a challenge due to the above problems. This will be detrimental in the long run for farmers, food production, food supply, food security, and the broader economy.

We welcome the plans of the presidency to get more energy creation capacity onto the grid, but we also plead with all role players to make this process as quick and smooth as possible.

Crime needs to be addressed as well. It has a destructive impact on South Africa and on economic value. Increasing unemployment is an important reason for the crime rate, but competent policing and effective investigative processes, inter alia, will enable government to get crime under control.

Farmers are part of the bigger South African community who experience crime daily. The rural areas in which we live, make rural communities more vulnerable and this problem needs to be addressed.

Urgent action needs to be taken to enable police servicing rural areas, to protect these communities. The trust of the communities in which they work needs to be regained as well. The National Rural Safety Strategy was reconfirmed in June this year and needs to be implemented in all police stations. The strategy is a suitable vehicle by means of which to address the crime situation in farming communities, if implemented and equipped properly.

Farming communities must be given some credit for their initiatives to protect their communities under difficult conditions. Politicians and leaders must be held accountable for the inciting remarks that cause a lot of damage.

Agri SA and its affiliates have done a lot to train and develop labour but a lot is still lacking, which puts us on the back foot compared to the rest of the world.

Global data indicates that the cost of labour is affecting our competitiveness, especially in labour-intensive crops such as citrus, bananas, fruits, and vegetables.

te voer, vergeleke met 12,5 uur in die res van die wêreld. Dit kos ook sowat agt keer meer om vanaf Suid-Afrika uit te voer.

Ons hawens, met dieselfde toerusting as ander lande, hanteer ongeveer een derde van die produkte wat ander lande kan hanteer, volgens groot rederye.

Dieselfde verslag van die Wêreldbank het bevind dat ons hawens van dié is wat die swakste presteer in die wêreld.

Die toestand van landelike paaie is kommerwekkend en produsente en landboumaatskappye begin self paaie herstel om te verseker dat goedere die betrokke markte bereik, al loop hulle die risiko van moontlike regstappe.

Beperkings op energievoorsiening skep wêreldwyd probleme, maar nêrens meer as in Suid-Afrika nie. Met meer as 81 dae van nasionale beurtkrag in 2022, is dit aansienlik meer as in 2021 en 2020.

Besproeiing, verwerking en vervaardiging van landbouprodukte is 'n uitdaging as gevolg van bogenoemde probleme, wat op die lange duur nadelig sal wees vir boere, voedselproduksie, voedselvoorsiening, voedselsekerheid en die breër ekonomie.

Agri SA verwelkom die planne van die presidensie om meer energieskeppingskapasiteit op die netwerk te kry, maar pleit ook by alle rolspelers om hierdie proses so vinnig en glad as moontlik te maak.

Misdaad moet ook aangespreek word. Dit het 'n vernietigende impak op Suid-Afrika en op ekonomiese waarde. Toenemende werkloosheid is 'n belangrike rede vir die misdaadsyfer, maar bekwame polisieëring en doeltreffende ondersoekprosesse sal onder meer die regering in staat stel om misdaad onder beheer te kry.

Boere is deel van die groter Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskap wat daaglik misdaad ervaar. Die afgeleë gebiede waar ons woon, maak landelike gemeenskappe meer kwesbaar en hierdie probleem moet aangespreek word.

Dringende stappe moet geneem word om die polisie in staat te stel om landelike gebiede te bedien en hierdie gemeenskappe te beskerm. Die vertroue van die gemeenskappe waarin hulle werk, moet ook herwin word. Die Nasionale Landelike Beveiligingstrategie is in Junie vanjaar herbevestig en moet by alle polisieostasies geïmplementeer word. Die strategie, indien dit behoorlik geïmplementeer en befonds word, is 'n geskikte voertuig om die misdaadsituasie in boerderygebiede aan te spreek.

Boerderygemeenskappe moet krediet kry vir hul inisiatiewe om hul gemeenskappe onder moeilike omstandighede te beskerm. Politici en leiers moet aanspreeklik gehou word vir die aanhitsende opmerkings wat baie skade aanrig.

Agri SA en sy affiliasies het baie gedoen om arbeid op te lei en te ontwikkel, maar nog nie genoeg nie. Dit plaas ons op die agtervoet in vergelyking met die res van die wêreld.

Increases in minimum wages have made a difference in the lives of employed but have not helped the unemployed. Poverty in the country will not be addressed through increases in wages, but rather through employment of more people.

## Expropriation Bill

The passing of the Expropriation Bill in the National Assembly has probably been the most contentious issue over the previous few weeks. Legally secure and protected tradeable property rights are the foundation of capital formation in South Africa, which creates accessible economic opportunities for the holders. We experience it daily in agriculture when new entrants struggle to make ends meet because they have almost no ability to raise capital to buy inputs needed to farm successfully.

We are concerned that the very vague explanation of expropriation in the new proposed Expropriation Bill, as well as other poorly defined clauses, do not strengthen property rights and do not provide certainty to the sector. Agri SA repeatedly made submissions to the government in this regard, and it is concerning that our comments and concerns that exposed the flaws in the Bill, were blatantly ignored in the final Bill that is now enforced through Parliament.

Even if we have confidence in the current administration, that it will honour its commitment not to use the current Bill to undermine food security and stability in agriculture, the Bill is simply too broad and too ambiguous for us to be able to accept. With all the recent dangerous populist statements and talk about changing the Constitution, and uncertainty created by the Expropriation Bill in its current form, Agri SA urgently appeals to the President to refer the Bill back to Parliament to address the concerns raised. We will take hands with all like-minded role players and organisations to defend the constitutionally enshrined and internationally acknowledged rights of private property ownership in the interest of our sector and of our country..

The uncertainty created over the past five years by government's revised view of legally transferring water consumption rights, serves as another example of the current administration's attack on legal ownership rights. This matter cost billions of rand in lost opportunities in agriculture. It also stopped very important transformation initiatives. Although we acknowledge that water belongs to all people in South Africa, the way this valuable resource is used can only be done in accordance with legislation and the necessary discussions regarding property rights.

The recent collapse of the slimes dam in Jagersfontein placed focus on mining and the obligations of mining companies and government, which are not being executed and enforced. Farmers are experiencing similar problems with coal and sand mines in other areas.

We want to prevent this from happening in the very vulnerable Karoo and other areas hydro-fracking and shale gas development are still being considered and we therefore appeal to government to reconsider its position in this regard and to rather consider renewable energy opportunities.

Wêreldstatistieke dui daarop dat die koste van arbeid Suid-Afrika se mededingendheid beïnvloed, veral in die geval van arbeidsintensiewe gewasse soos sitrus, piesangs, vrugte en groente.

Verhogings in minimumlone het 'n verskil in die lewens van werkers gemaak, maar het nie werkloos gehelp nie. Armoede in die land sal nie aangespreek word deur loonverhogings nie, maar eerder deur indiensneming van meer mense.

## Onteieningswetsontwerp

Die aanvaarding van die Onteieningswetsontwerp in die Nasionale Vergadering was waarskynlik oor die afgelope paar weke die mees omstrede kwessie. Regsgeldige en beskermde verhandelbare eiendomsreg is die grondslag van kapitaalvorming in Suid-Afrika en skep toeganklike ekonomiese geleenthede vir die eienaars. Ons ervaar dit daaglik in die landbou wanneer nuwe toetreders sukkel om te oorleef omdat hulle byna geen toegang tot kapitaal het om die nodige insette te koop om suksesvol te wees nie.

Agri SA is bekommerd dat die uiters vae omskrywing van onteiening in die nuwe voorgestelde Onteieningswetsontwerp, asook ander swak omskrewe klousules, nie eiendomsreg versterk nie en nie sekerheid aan die sektor bied nie. Agri SA het herhaaldelik voorleggings aan die regering in dié verband gemaak en dit is kommerwekkend dat ons kommentaar en uitwysing van die gebreke in die wetsontwerp blatant geïgnoreer is in die finale wetsontwerp wat nou deur die parlement afgedwing word.

Selfs al het ons vertrou dat die huidige administrasie sy onderneming om nie die wetsontwerp te gebruik om voedselsekerheid en stabiliteit in die landbou te ondermyn nie, gestand sou doen, is die wetsontwerp eenvoudig te wyd en dubbelsinnig vir ons om te kan aanvaar. Met al die onlangse populistiese uitsprake en gevaarlike praatjies oor die wysiging van die Grondwet, en gegewe die onsekerheid wat die Onteieningswetsontwerp in sy huidige vorm skep, doen Agri SA 'n dringende beroep op president Ramaphosa om die wetsontwerp terug te verwys na die parlement ten einde die besware wat geopper is aan te spreek. Ons sal hande vat met alle enersdenkende rolspelers en organisasies om die grondwetlik verskanste en internasionaal erkende privaat-eiendomsregte in belang van ons sektor en van ons land as geheel te verdedig.

Die onsekerheid wat die afgelope vyf jaar geskep is deur die regering se heroorweging van die wettige oordrag van waterverbruiksregte, dien as nog 'n voorbeeld van die huidige administrasie se aanval op wettige eiendomsreg. Hierdie saak het miljarde rand se verlore geleenthede in die landbou gekos. Dit het ook baie belangrike transformasie-inisiatiewe in die wêreld gery. Alhoewel ons erken dat water aan alle mense in Suid-Afrika behoort, kan die wyse waarop hierdie waardevolle hulpbron gebruik word slegs in ooreenstemming met wetgewing en die nodige gesprekke oor eiendomsreg gedoen word.

Die onlangse ineenstorting van die slydam in Jagersfontein het die fokus geplaas op mynbou en die verpligtinge van mynmaatskappye en die regering wat nie nagekom en afgedwing word nie. Boere ervaar soortgelyke probleme met steenkool- en sandmyne in ander gebiede.



## Job Creation

We need to protect our job-creating industries. Decisions like the relaxation of the anti-dumping tariffs on chicken meat may bring short-term relief to the consumer, but in the longer term this will cause significantly greater harm to the workers, the growth and development of the affected industries. This is not in the spirit of the recently signed masterplan.

If we are sufficiently resilient and steadfast in our commitment to address these challenges, we can emerge as a stronger, more inclusive, and globally competitive sector. To strengthen our capacity to grow locally and compete globally, we need to lay the groundwork today. Agriculture is and remains a custodian and catalyst for economic growth in rural communities. We must be implementing the master plan with a concrete action plan, in collaboration with the stakeholders in the sector need to make sure that it happens.

There are still issues to be sorted and refined but we have a good framework and strategy to work from. We need to expand our ability to produce surpluses so we can play a bigger role in the export market. Higher value export produce like fruit brings in foreign capital that can stimulate the local economy and create growth opportunities. The agricultural trade surplus for 2021 was approximately R80,4 billion. Most of this revenue flows back into rural communities, where it creates jobs and provides an economical influx.

We can take a different approach to make the sector more inclusive. Through thoughtful beneficiary selection, meaningful support, and secure property rights, government can ensure that the 10 million hectares it acquired over the past five years through the plus program are put to work productively. We need to transfer the ownership of this property to the beneficiaries. We need to address our infrastructure challenges. As part of the consumer basket, transport costs equate to about 16,4% and electricity costs to 13,3%. Increasing the efficiencies of these two aspects can make a huge difference in the pockets of consumers.

## Acknowledgment

Thank you to Christo van der Rhee and the Agri SA staff for their hard work - it is appreciated. All stakeholders are thanked for their loyalty, support, and contributions to Agri SA. Agriculture can only grow and flourish if there is a common focus and a common purpose.

As farmers, we all know our dependence on our Heavenly Father, who always provides for us. We experience His blessings and guidance daily.



Ons wil voorkom dat dit in die uiters kwesbare Karoo en ander gebiede waar hidro-breking en skaliegas-ontwikkeling steeds oorweeg word gebeur en ons doen dus 'n beroep op die regering om sy posisie in hierdie verband te heroorweeg en eerder te fokus op hernubare energie-opsies.

## Werkskepping

Ons moet ons werkskeppende bedrywe beskerm. Besluite soos die verslapping van teenstortingstariewe op hoendervleis kan korttermynverligting vir die verbruiker bring, maar op langer termyn sal dit 'n ernstige impak op die werkers asook die groei en ontwikkeling van die betrokke bedrywe hê. Dit is teenstrydig met die gees van die onlangs ondertekende meesterplan.

As ons genoeg veerkragtigheid en volharding aan die dag lê om hierdie uitdagings die hoof te bied, sal ons as 'n sterker, meer inklusiewe en globaal mededingende sektor anderkant uitkom. Ten einde ons vermoë om plaaslik te groei en wêreldwyd mee te ding te versterk, moet ons vandag die grondslag lê. Landbou is en bly 'n bewaarder van en katalisator vir ekonomiese groei in landelike gemeenskappe. Ons moet die meesterplan met 'n konkrete aksieplan implementeer en in samewerking met die belanghebbendes in die sektor seker maak dat dit gebeur.

Daar is ander kwessies wat ook aangespreek en verfyn moet word, maar ons het reeds 'n goeie raamwerk en strategie om mee te werk. Ons moet ons vermoë om surplusse te produseer verhoog sodat ons 'n groter rol in die uitvoermark kan speel. Uitvoerprodukte met hoër waarde, soos vrugte, bring buitelandse kapitaal in wat die plaaslike ekonomie kan stimuleer en groeigeleentehede kan skep. Die landbouhandelsruis vir 2021 was sowat R80,4 miljard. Die meeste van hierdie inkomste vloei terug na landelike gemeenskappe waar dit werk skep en 'n ekonomiese inspuiting bied.

Ons kan 'n ander benadering volg om die sektor meer inklusief te maak. Deur deurdagte keuse van begunstigdes, betekenisvolle ondersteuning en gewaarborgde eiendomsreg, kan die regering verseker dat die 10 miljoen hektaar wat hy die afgelope vyf jaar deur die plusprogram bekom het, produktief aan die werk gesit word. Ons moet eienaarskap van hierdie grond aan die begunstigdes oordra. Ons moet ons infrastruktuur-uitdagings die hoof bied. As deel van die verbruikersmandjie, is vervoerkoste gelyk aan sowat 16,4% en elektrisiteitskoste 13,3%. Groter doeltreffendheid van hierdie twee aspekte kan 'n groot verskil in die sakke van verbruikers maak.





## In Conclusion

There are a lot of challenges that we face, some with easier and some with more difficult solutions. For years we left it to Government to act and supply the solutions, but not much happened.

Many other countries faced these same challenges over centuries, and it only changed when the ordinary stood up and started to take control of their own destinies.

Mahatma Gandhi said: "When the people lead, the leaders will follow." Kallie Schoeman's recent version is the most relevant in these times: "When the people lead, government must follow." South Africa is now at the point where we as the people of a country need to stand up and start taking action. Ordinary citizens, in collaboration with entire communities, need to make a difference. People like Imtiaz Sooliman of Gift of the Givers, communities like Pongola and KwaZulu-Natal during the 2021 riots, church and community leaders in Coligny, and many farmers and agricultural leaders, some of them here today.

Growing local in our communities is essential. We have the opportunity over the next few years to make things happen and we owe it to our children.

Brand Pretorius, former CEO of Toyota SA, said the following: "Hope is a verb. It is time to act."

## ADDRESS BY MINISTER THOKO DIDIZA

Minister Thoko Didiza acknowledged the Agri SA board, the Agri SA executive management, Agri SA staff, and Agri SA's provisional structures.

She indicated that it was necessary to reflect on the agri-sector but, also on the highs and the lows which are faced on a daily basis. She referred to the current Transnet strike and the efforts to resolve the relevant issues that gave rise to the strike. The objective was to ensure that ports and rails would become functional as a matter of extreme urgency.

Government appreciates the role that agriculture plays in the economy, not only in terms of its contribution to the GDP but also in terms of job creation.

As part of the realities being faced by the agricultural sector, the global impact of Covid-19 has disrupted our social life and economies worldwide. Within that context, the resilience of the agricultural sector was something to admire. Farmers and farmworkers are therefore honoured, who accepted the responsibility of being a sector that had to work, even during the intense lockdown period.

The above process enabled us to look at innovation and other means in order to ensure that exports continued. Working with the Netherlands government, we were able to put in place the E-certification, so it did not require any person to be on the farm to do audits that any importer or importing country required, which was one exciting measure that emerged during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Bedankings

Christo van der Rhee en die Agri SA-personeel word bedank vir hul harde werk – dit word waardeer. Alle belanghebbendes word bedank vir hul lojaliteit, ondersteuning en bydraes aan Agri SA. Die landbou kan slegs groei en floreer as daar 'n gemeenskaplike fokus en doel is.

As boere is ons almal bewus van ons afhanklikheid van ons Hemelse Vader wat altyd voorsien. Ons ervaar Sy seëninge en leiding op 'n daaglikse basis.

## Ten Slotte

Daar is baie uitdagings wat ons in die gesig staar, sommige met makliker en ander met moeiliker oplossings. Vir jare het ons dit aan die regering oorgelaat om op te tree en die oplossings te vind, maar nie veel het gebeur nie.

Baie ander lande het oor eeue heen voor dieselfde uitdagings te staan gekom en dit het eers verander toe gewone mense opgestaan en beheer oor hul eie lot begin neem het.

Mahatma Gandhi het gesê: "Wanneer die mense lei, sal die leiers volg." Kallie Schoeman se onlangse weergawe is meer toepaslik in hierdie tye: "Wanneer die mense lei, moet regerings volg." Suid-Afrika is nou op die punt waar ons as die mense van 'n land moet opstaan en begin optree. Gewone burgers, in samewerking met hele gemeenskappe, moet 'n verskil maak – mense soos Imtiaz Sooliman van *Gift of the Givers*, gemeenskappe soos Pongola in KwaZulu-Natal tydens die 2021-onluste, kerk- en gemeenskapsleiers in Coligny, en menige boere en landboueiers, sommige wat vandag hier is.

Plaaslike produksie is noodsaaklik vir ons gemeenskappe. Ons het die geleentheid oor die volgende paar jaar om dinge te laat gebeur en ons is dit aan ons kinders verskuldig.

Brand Pretorius, voormalige uitvoerende hoof van Toyota SA, het die volgende gesê: "Hoop is 'n werkwoord. Dit is tyd om op te tree."

## TOESPRAAK DEUR MINISTER THOKO DIDIZA

Minister Thoko Didiza groet Agri SA se direksie en bestuur, asook personeel en die organisasie se provinsiale strukture.

Sy meld dat 'n retrospeksie op die landbousektor belangrik is, maar so ook die hoogte- en laagtepunte wat daagliks ervaar word. Sy verwys na die huidige Transnet-staking en pogings om die kwessies wat daartoe aanleiding gegee het aan te spreek. Die doel was om te verseker dat hawens en spoorweë funksioneel word as 'n saak van uiterse dringendheid.

Die regering waardeer die rol wat die landbou in die ekonomie speel, nie bloot in terme van sy bydrae tot die BBP nie maar oor in terme van werkskepping.

As deel van die realiteit wat die landbousektor in die gesig staar, het die globale impak van Covid-19 ons sosiale lewe en ekonomieë wêreldwyd onderbreek. Binne daardie konteks was die landbousektor se veerkragtigheid prysenswaardig. Boere en

A biosecurity hub was launched recently in partnership with Pretoria University, which will contribute to the animal and plant diseases that affect our country, some as a result of climate change.

The majority of people had challenges as a result of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and the actions government announced. Farmers from the rural areas were not happy with government, but communication took place throughout the process and the lockdown was lifted in various areas.

The biosecurity hub will enable government to strengthen some of the gaps identified by the task team set out by Minister Didiza and to advise us on what the weaknesses in the system are.

The July unrest referred to earlier was a test for our farming community and particularly the food value chain. I want to thank you as producers and retailers who really stood up to defend the towns and communities closer to where you live. You were able to make sure that we do not have another challenge or food crisis.

Farmers had floods, locusts, drought, and more rain, but you are still here. Tough times never last, but tough people do.

We still have to go through those tough times with the Transnet issue, which is not yet over.

Although government often differs from the agri-sector in terms of policies and regulations, we still manage to find a way of engaging and finding solutions, albeit not as swiftly as desired in certain areas.

Issues relating to rural roads and infrastructure in particular are in the process of being dealt with at present.

A central theme has been the emphasis placed by President Ramaphosa on the way in which we should work together - the strengthening of partnerships.

## President Cyril Ramaphosa's Message

Minister Didiza emphasised that President Ramaphosa profusely apologised for his absence, due to other emergencies which he had to attend to.

He requested that the following message be conveyed to the Agri SA congress:

He acknowledged the board and management of Agri SA and all stakeholders attending the congress and thanked the leadership of Agri SA for the invitation to address the congress.

Agriculture is vital to our economy and country, according to Mr Ramaphosa. The goods, products, and services you produce feed our nation. The businesses created across the agricultural value chain provide employment, support livelihoods, and play a direct role in alleviating poverty.

Agriculture is also one of the economy's best-performing sectors in the economy in terms of contribution to GDP. According to the Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP), agriculture

plaaswerkers wat verantwoordelikheid aanvaar het as 'n sektor wat moes werk, selfs gedurende die inperking, verdien groot lof.

Bogenoemde proses het ons in staat gestel om na innovasie en ander middele te kyk om voortgesette uitvoer te verseker. In samewerking met die Nederlandse regering kon ons e-sertifisering instel sodat dit nie van enige persoon vereis is om op die plaas te wees vir die oudits wat enige invoerder of invoerland benodig nie – dit is een opwindende maatreef wat tydens die Covid-19-pandemie na vore gekom het.

'n Biosekuriteitsentrum is onlangs bekendgestel in vennootskap met die Universiteit van Pretoria. Die sentrum sal 'n bydrae lewer om die diere- en plantsiektes wat ons land raak, sommige as gevolg van klimaatsverandering, aan te spreek.

Die meerderheid mense het uitdagings ervaar as gevolg van 'n uitbreking van bek-en-kloseer en die optrede wat die regering aangekondig het in dié verband. Boere in landelike gebiede was nie gelukkig met die regering nie, maar kommunikasie het voortdurend plaasgevind en die inperking is in verskeie gebiede opgehef.

Die biosekuriteitsentrum sal die regering in staat stel om sommige van die leemtes wat deur die taakspan geïdentifiseer is, aan te spreek en om ons te adviseer oor wat die swakhede in die stelsel is.

Die Julie-onrus waarna vroeër verwys is, was 'n toets vir ons boeregemeenskap en veral die voedselwaardeketting. Ek wil u bedank as produsente en kleinhandelaars wat reggestaan het om die dorpe en gemeenskappe in u omgewing te verdedig. Julle het verseker dat ons nie weer 'n uitdaging of voedselkrisis ervaar nie.

Boere het gebuk gegaan onder vloede, sprinkaanplae, droogte en nog meer reën, maar julle is steeds hier. Tawwe tye duur nooit voort nie, maar tawwe mense wel.

Ons ervaar steeds moeilike tye as gevolg van die Transnet-kwessie, wat nog nie verby is nie.

Hoewel die regering in terme van beleid en regulasies dikwels van die landbousektor verskil, slaag ons steeds daarin om oplossings te vind, al is dit nie so vinnig as wat in sekere gebiede verlang word nie.

Kwessies rakende veral landelike paaie en infrastruktuur is tans in die proses om gehanteer te word.

'n Sentrale tema was die klem wat president Ramaphosa geplaas het op die manier waarop ons moet saamwerk – die versterking van vennootskappe.

## President Cyril Ramaphosa se Boodskap

Minister Didiza benadruk dat president Ramaphosa innig verskoning gemaak het vir sy afwesigheid weens ander noodgevalle waaraan hy aandag moes gee.

Hy het versoek dat die volgende boodskap aan die Agri SA-kongres oorgedra word:



expanded by 13% in 2020, by 8% in 2021, and by 12% in the fourth quarter of last year. In 2021, when we posted the largest trade surplus on record since 1987, much of it was driven by agricultural exports. In the second quarter of this year, our agricultural and agri-processing exports amounted to R51 billion.

The revenue the state collects from the sector by way of VAT, export duties, land and land-related taxes, livestock taxes, and others, enable government to provide services to improve the lives of citizens.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, nearly every sector of the economy contracted but agriculture expanded. This was thanks to the strong partnership between the sector and government.

Our experience during the pandemic led to increased public appreciation of the role of agriculture in our national life. It also reaffirmed once more that farmers are the lifeblood of our country. As government, we affirm our unwavering support to the sector and pledge to do everything within our means to ensure its sustainability and growth.

Agri SA has helped us to create some policies and programs to support the sustainability of agriculture in South Africa. The agricultural sector is our valued partner.

The development of growth-enhancing measures, such as the sectoral master plan, would also not have been possible without close co-operation. The poultry and sugar master plans were the first steps, culminating in the agriculture and agro-processing masterplan that was signed by social partners in May this year. We can make it work.

I am pleased to note that the report-back on the masterplan is the first order of business this morning. I am also pleased that this congress has its theme 'Growing local'. Just as we seek new markets for our agricultural exports, we have to look at ways of replacing imported agricultural products with those that are locally produced. Imported goods that could otherwise be produced domestically, are a lost opportunity for growth in our sector and for the expansion of job creation.

It is important to strengthen value chains so that localisation translates to more business opportunities, up and downstream, as well as directly into our own economy. Agri SA has also been key to supporting private sector investment into the sector, as shown by the commitments made by the industry at successive SA investment conferences.

Despite its outstanding performance, agriculture faces a number of challenges. At global level, the ongoing conflict in Europe has disrupted our food value chains, impacting fuel costs and fertiliser imports, and many others. This has seen food price inflation hit new highs, pushing the cost of a typical food basket to over R1 000 in August 2022.

The agility of our farmers and traders, proper planning, and good domestic harvests for wheat, sunflower, and maize, resulted in prices starting to decrease. Another global issue is the steady encroachment of the tariff of sanitary and phytosanitary measures that are limiting our ability to export.

Hy gee erkenning aan die direksie en bestuur van Agri SA en alle belanghebbendes wat die kongres bywoon en bedank die leierskap van Agri SA vir die uitnodiging om die kongres toe te spreek.

Landbou is noodsaaklik vir ons ekonomie en land. Die goedere, produkte en dienste wat u produseer, voed ons land. Die besighede wat regoor die landbouwaardeketting geskep word, verskaf werk, ondersteun lewensbestaan en speel 'n regstreekse rol in die verligting van armoede.

Landbou is ook een van die hoogs presterende sektore in die ekonomie wat bydrae tot die BBP betref. Volgens die Buro vir Voedsel- en Landboubeleid, het landbou in 2020 met 13% uitgebrei, met 8% in 2021 en met 12% in die vierde kwartaal van verlede jaar. In 2021, toe ons die grootste handelsoorskot sedert 1987 op rekord geplaas het, is baie daarvan deur landbou-uitvoer gedryf. In die tweede kwartaal van vanjaar het landbou- en landbouverwerkingsuitvoer R51 miljard beloop.

Die inkomste wat die staat by wyse van BTW van die sektor invorder, asook uitvoerbelasting, grond- en grondverwante belasting, veebelasting en ander, stel die regering in staat om dienste te lewer om die lewens van landsburgers te verbeter.

Tydens die Covid-19-pandemie het byna elke sektor van die ekonomie gekrimp, maar die landbou het uitgebrei. Dit was danksy die sterk vennootskap tussen die sektor en die regering.

Ons ervaring tydens die pandemie het gelei tot groter waardering onder die publiek vir die rol van landbou in ons nasionale lewe. Dit het ook weer bevestig dat boere die lewensaar van ons land is. As regering bevestig ons ons onwrikbare ondersteuning aan die sektor en beloop ons om alles binne ons vermoë te doen om sy volhoubaarheid en groei te verseker.

Agri SA het ons gehelp om 'n paar beleidsdokumente en programme te skep om die volhoubaarheid van landbou in Suid-Afrika te ondersteun. Die landbousektor is ons gewaardeerde vennoot.

Die ontwikkeling van maatreëls om produksie te verhoog, soos die sektorale meesterplan, sou ook nie moontlik gewees het sonder noue samewerking nie. Die pluimvee- en suikermeesterplanne was die eerste stappe wat uitgeloop het op die meesterplan wat in Mei vanjaar deur maatskaplike vennote onderteken is. Ons kan dit laat werk.

Ek is bly om te sien dat terugvoering oor die meesterplan vanoggend die eerste orde van besigheid is. Ek is ook bly om te sien dat hierdie kongres sy tema *Plaaslike produksie* is. Net soos ons nuwe markte vir ons landbou-uitvoer soek, moet ons ook kyk na maniere om ingevoerde landbouprodukte te vervang met dié wat plaaslik geproduseer word. Ingevoerde goedere wat andersins plaaslik geproduseer kan word, is 'n verlore geleentheid vir groei in ons sektor en vir die uitbreiding van werkskepping.

Dit is belangrik om waardekettings te versterk sodat lokalisering neerkom op meer sakegeleenthede, stroomop en stroomaf, asook direk in ons eie ekonomie. Agri SA was ook die sleutel tot die ondersteuning van privaatsektorbelegging in die sektor, soos blyk uit die verbintenisse wat die bedryf by opeenvolgende beleggingskonferensies gemaak het.

South Africa and the European Union are in consultation on sanitary and phytosanitary measures within the framework of the World Trade Organisation. We are optimistic that the existing engagement platforms will lead to successful outcomes.

At a domestic level, biosecurity remains a concern. The prevalence of animal disease in our country has barred commercial farmers from exporting their products to important markets. The department is working with the industry to strengthen our biosecurity controls, veterinary services, and related support services.

Agriculture is being impacted by the poor state of key infrastructure such as roads, rail, and ports. Logistical and shipping bottlenecks directly impact market access for agricultural goods, products, and services. We are implementing growth and enhancing structural reforms to improve efficiencies in the network industries. After establishing the national ports authority as a subsidiary of Transnet, we are now in the process of enabling private sector participation in the running of the ports to improve efficiencies. With the publication of the White Paper on national rail policy, we are moving ahead with plans to revitalise the rail infrastructure and to enable third-party access to our freight rail network.

The wage dispute at Transnet, which carries a huge cost for agriculture for all our exports and for the broader economy, is concerning. We are confident that all parties will be able to resolve this issue urgently.

We know that a protracted dispute will set back our efforts to restore our economy to growth and create jobs and new business opportunities. We urge all parties to act in the interest of our country. Under the economic reconstruction and economic recovery plan, key water infrastructure investment, designated and strategic integrated projects, we will support the needs of the sector. These include phase 2 of the Lesotho Highland Water Project, Phase 2A of the Mokolo Crocodile River waste augmentation project, projects of Mkomomazi, and a number of other irrigation and augmentation schemes. We are also fast-tracking the process of issuing the water use licences.

Thanks to the turnaround plan under implementation, the backlog of water use licences has been cleared and the Department of Water Affairs is on track to meet its target of processing 80% of applications within 90 days.

Work is also underway to establish a national water resource infrastructure agency that will ensure better management of our national water resources. Of the 203 projects in the pipeline, developed by the infrastructure office in the presidency, 13 relate to agriculture and agro-processing. We are taking far-reaching measures to ensure energy security, in the immediate term and in the future, as the president of Agri SA has highlighted in his speech.

Thanks to a turnaround plan under implementation, we will be working with private sector as well as the public sector to ensure that the challenges in terms of energy security and other related industries that impact agriculture, will be resolved.

The new board at Eskom as announced by the minister, will hopefully be able to address some of the challenges that we are

Ten spyte van sy uitstekende prestasie, staar die landbou egter 'n aantal uitdagings in die gesig. Op globale vlak het die voortslepende konflik in Europa ons voedselwaardekettings ontwig en aanleiding gegee tot 'n toename in brandstofkoste, kunsmis invoere ens. Dit het ook daartoe gelei dat voedselprysinflasie die hoogte ingeskiet het en het die koste van 'n tipiese voedselmandjie in Augustus 2022 tot meer as R1 000 opgestoot.

Die behendigheid van ons boere en handelaars, behoorlike beplanning en goeie binnelandse oeste vir koring, sonneblom en mielies, het daartoe gelei dat pryse begin daal het. Nog 'n wêreldwye probleem is die geleidelike ontwigting van die sanitêre en fitosanitêre maatreël-tariewe, wat ons vermoë beperk om uit te voer.

Suid-Afrika en die Europese Unie beraadslaag oor sanitêre en fitosanitêre maatreëls binne die raamwerk van die Wêreldhandelsorganisasie. Ons is optimisties dat die bestaande skakelingsplatforms tot suksesvolle uitkomst sal lei.

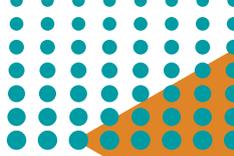
Op huishoudelike vlak bly biosekuriteit 'n bron van kommer. Die voorkoms van diersiektes in ons land het kommersiële boere belemmer om hul produkte na belangrike markte uit te voer. Die departement werk saam met die bedryf om ons biosekuriteitsbeheermaatreëls, veeartsenykundige dienste en verwante ondersteuningsdienste te versterk.

Landbou word beïnvloed deur die swak toestand van sleutelinfrastruktuur soos paaie, spoorweë en hawens. Logistieke en verskepingknelpunte het 'n regstreekse uitwerking op marktoegang vir landbougoedere, -produkte en -dienste. Ons implementeer tans strukturele hervormings om doeltreffendheid in die netwerkbedrywe te verbeter. Nadat ons die nasionale hawewoerheid as 'n filiaal van Transnet gestig het, is ons nou in die proses om deelname van die privaatsektor aan die bestuur van die hawens moontlik te maak en sodoende doeltreffendheid te verbeter. Met die publikasie van die Witskrif oor nasionale spoorbeleid, gaan ons voort met planne om die spoorinfrastruktuur te laat herleef en om derdeparty-toegang tot ons vragspoor netwerk moontlik te maak.

Die loongeskil by Transnet, wat groot koste vir die landbou en die breër ekonomie meebring, is kommerwekkend. Ons is vol vertroue dat alle partye hierdie kwessie dringend sal kan oplos.

Ons weet dat 'n uitgerekte geskil ons pogings om die ekonomie te herstel, asook om werk en nuwe sakegeleenthede te skep, sal belemmer. Ons doen 'n beroep op alle partye om in belang van ons land op te tree. Ingevolge die ekonomiese heropbou- en ekonomiese herstelplan se sleutelwaterinfrastruktuurbelegging- en aangewese en strategiese geïntegreerde projekte, sal ons die behoeftes van die sektor ondersteun. Dit sluit in fase 2 van die Lesotho-Hooglandwaterprojek, fase 2A van die Mokolo Krokodilrivier-afvalvergrotingsprojek, projekte van Mkomomazi en 'n aantal ander besproeiings- en aanvullingskemas. Ons is ook in die proses om die uitreiking van die watergebruikslisensies te bespoedig.

Danksy die regruk-plan wat in werking gestel is, is die agterstand van watergebruikslisensies uitgewis en is die Departement van Waterwese op koers om sy teiken te bereik om 80% van aansoeke binne 90 dae te verwerk.



facing in that state entity. The issues of maintenance, corruption, procurement, and capacity have caused the recent load-shedding. We have taken decisive measures to enable a massive increase in private sector investment in energy generation capacity. We are working closely with regulators, businesses and other stakeholders to remove any obstacles to the completion of the new generation projects.

## Farm Safety and Criminality

The killing of farmers and farmworkers and attacks on farms are acts of criminality that we condemn in the strongest terms. We mourn the lives so senselessly lost and the trauma that it causes for all involved. The disruption caused by these attacks and the damage caused to farming operations by arson, vandalism and theft have a far broader impact on society and on the country's food security.

Government is working with the sectors, particularly farmers and farming communities, as we implement the national rural safety strategy to improve the safety of the farming community and to reduce stock and crop thefts.

I want to express my gratitude to industry bodies for devoting resources to support this strategy on a number of fronts, including through infrastructure upgrades and other measures.

Another issue of concern to the sector is the prevalence of illegal mining, which has a detrimental impact on agriculture. We have established a multi-disciplinary task team in 22 priority districts across several provinces to combat crime that targets economic infrastructure. You will have seen the major arrest earlier this week in the North West province.

Much of the success is thanks to collaboration between the task team, private security companies, and businesses, including the agricultural sector.

Farm killings, illegal mining and other forms of crime can only be defeated if we work together, share information and best practice, and pool resources that are needed. Thanks to the partnership between the sector and government, we are dealing with the challenges facing the sector in a co-ordinate manner.

## Land Reform

We cannot talk about sustainable agriculture in South Africa without giving equal attention to the urgent imperatives of farming and land ownership. When it comes to enabling black farmers to run successful farming operations, agricultural financing is key.

We are all aware of the challenges which the Land Bank faced in the recent past. The new board that the minister of Finance has put in place is working tirelessly to reform the Land Bank so it is better able to serve this sector. We are also looking at ensuring that the agricultural development funds and grants housed in various departments are consolidated and used as a capital base in a new and sustainable Land Bank. We anticipate the next phase of the blended finance scheme will be upscaled and run in partnership with the Land Bank, commercial banks, and agri-businesses.

Werk is ook aan die gang om 'n nasionale waterhulpbron-infrastruktuuragentskap te stig wat sal verseker dat ons nasionale waterbronne beter bestuur sal word. Van die 203 projekte in die pyplyn wat deur die infrastruktuurkantoor in die presidensie ontwikkel is, hou 13 verband met landbou en landbouverwerking. Ons tref verreikende maatreëls om energiesekerheid in die onmiddellike termyn en in die toekoms te handhaaf, soos deur die president van Agri SA in sy toespraak uitgelig is.

Ingevolge die rekrutplan, sal ons met die private sektor sowel as die openbare sektor saamwerk om te verseker dat die uitdagings ten opsigte van energiesekerheid en ander verwante aspekte wat landbou raak, aangespreek word.

Die nuwe Eskom-raad, soos deur die minister aangekondig, sal hopelik sommige van die uitdagings wat ons in daardie staatsonderneming ervaar, die hoof kan bied. Kwessies rondom instandhouding, korrupsie, verkryging en kapasiteit het die onlangse beurtkrag veroorsaak. Ons het daadwerklike maatreëls getref om 'n massiewe toename in private sektorbelegging in energie-opwekkingskapasiteit moontlik te maak. Ons werk nou saam met reguleerders, besighede en ander belanghebbendes om enige struikelblokke tot die voltooiing van die nuwegenerasieprojekte uit die weg te ruim.

## Plaasveiligheid en Kriminaliteit

Die moord op boere en plaaswerkers en aanvalle op plase is misdade wat ons ten sterkste veroordeel. Ons betreur die sinnelose lewensverlies en die trauma wat dit vir alle betrokkenes veroorsaak. Die ontwriging wat deur hierdie aanvalle veroorsaak word en die skade wat boerderybedrywighede as gevolg van brandstigting, vandalisme en diefstal ly, het veel wyer gevolge vir die samelewing en die land se voedselsekerheid.

Die regering werk saam met die sektore, veral boere en boerderygemeenskappe, terwyl ons die nasionale landelikeveiligheidsstrategie implementeer om die veiligheid van die boerderygemeenskap te verbeter en om vee- en gewasdiefstalle hok te slaan.

Ek wil graag die bedryfsliggame bedank vir die hulpbronne wat beskikbaar gestel is om hierdie strategie op verskeie fronte te ondersteun, insluitend infrastruktuur-opgradering en ander maatreëls.

Ook kommerwekkend vir die sektor is die voorkoms van onwettige mynbou, wat 'n nadelige uitwerking op die landbou het. Ons het 'n multidissiplinêre taakspan in 22 prioriteitsdistrikte in verskeie provinsies op die been gebring om misdaad gemik op die ekonomiese infrastruktuur te bekamp. Daar was vroeër vandeeweek 'n groot getal arrestasies in Noordwes.

Hierdie sukses was grootliks as gevolg van samewerking tussen die taakspan, private sekuriteitsmaatskappye en besighede, insluitend die landbousektor.

Plaasmoorde, onwettige mynbou en ander vorme van misdaad kan slegs hokgeslaan word indien ons saamwerk, inligting en beste praktyk deel, en die nodige hulpbronne verpoel. Danksy die vennootskap tussen die sektor en die regering hanteer ons die uitdagings wat die sektor in die gesig staar op 'n gekoördineerde wyse.

On land reform and restitution, the department has developed a system to provide transparency in the selection of beneficiaries of land allocation. Work is also underway to establish a land and development agency that will ensure greater efficiency in both the acquisition of strategic land and its redistribution to deserving beneficiaries.

Thank you to organisations in the sector for the support initiatives they are running for farmers who have been given land under the proactive land acquisition programme. The land reform process will only be successful if beneficiaries have access to the necessary resources, expertise, and capital to become commercially successful.

The Expropriation Bill, which has recently been approved by the National Assembly and which is now before the National Council of Provinces, will also assist in speeding up land reform. Rather than being viewed as a threat to agriculture, the Expropriation Bill provides clarity on the circumstances in which land may be expropriated and provides clear rules on how, within the precepts of the constitution, various actions can be taken to advance the needs of all SA's people. We cannot build a united society without redressing the wrongs of the past. We cannot live alongside each other in harmony as long as the country's majority, the dispossessed, do not have an equal share in land ownership.

## In Conclusion

As the agricultural and farming sector, I applaud you for your contribution to the daily lives of our South African population. I applaud you for your sector's contribution to our balance of trade, to addressing our employment crisis, and to ensuring our national security. I commend the sector for embracing the land donations policy and urge you to use this policy to support the acceleration of land reform.

We would like to see from this congress concrete proposals that would not only benefit agriculture but the broader economy and society. As you will be deliberating on the profitability and sustainability of agriculture in SA, I urge you to work towards an agricultural sector that is representative, inclusive and that supports our nation's social and economic goals.

Let us all play our part, even as we have our challenges and disagreements. Let us not be disheartened but look at ways to overcome them. Even as our country has struggled to regain its footing, we are seeing the green shoots of recovery. It is up to us to build on them. Let us continue to work together as government and as the industry, labour, and civil society to strengthen agriculture so that it grows and benefits all.

The president of Agri SA thanked Minister Didiza for her personal address and for delivering the address of president Ramaphosa. He also thanked her for her valuable work in agriculture and her input at the congress.

## Grondhervorming

Ons kan nie oor volhoubare landbou in Suid-Afrika praat sonder om soortgelyke aandag aan die dringende imperatiewe van boerdery en grondbesit te gee nie. Wanneer dit kom by die bemagtiging van swart boere om suksesvolle boerderybedrywighede te bedryf, is landboufinansiering die sleutel.

Ons is almal bewus van die uitdagings wat die Land Bank in die onlangse verlede ervaar het. Die nuwe raad wat die minister van Finansies ingestel het, werk onverpoosd om die Land Bank te hervorm sodat hy beter in staat is om hierdie sektor te dien. Ons wil ook verseker dat die landbou-ontwikkelingsfondse en toelaes wat in verskeie departemente gehuisves word, gekonsolideer en as 'n kapitaalbasis in 'n nuwe en volhoubare Land Bank gebruik word. Ons verwag dat die volgende fase van die gemengde finansieringskema opgeskaal en bestuur sal word in vennootskap met die Land Bank, kommersiële banke en agribesighede.

Wat grondhervorming en restituisie betref, het die departement 'n stelsel ontwikkel om deursigtigheid in die keuse van begunstigdes van grondtoewysing te bewerkstellig. Daar word ook gewerk om 'n grond- en ontwikkelingsagentskap te stig wat groter doeltreffendheid in die verkryging van strategiese grond en die herverspreiding daarvan aan verdienstelike begunstigdes sal verseker.

Baie dankie aan organisasies in die sektor vir die ondersteuningsinisiatiewe wat hulle bedryf vir boere wat grond onder die proaktiewe grondverkrygingsprogram ontvang het. Die grondhervormingsproses kan slegs suksesvol wees indien begunstigdes toegang het tot die nodige hulpbronne, kundigheid en kapitaal om kommersieel suksesvol te wees.

Die Onteieningswetsontwerp wat onlangs deur die Nasionale Vergadering goedgekeur is en nou voor die Nasionale Raad van Provinsies dien, sal ook help om grondhervorming te bespoedig. Eerder as 'n bedreiging vir die landbou, bied die Onteieningswetsontwerp duidelikheid oor die omstandighede waarin grond onteien kan word en verskaf duidelike reëls oor hoe daar binne die voorskrifte van die Grondwet verskeie stappe geneem kan word om die behoeftes van al Suid-Afrika se mense te bevredig. Ons kan nie 'n verenigde samelewing bou sonder om die onreg van die verlede reg te stel nie. Ons kan nie in harmonie met mekaar saamleef solank die meerderheid, die onteienendes, nie 'n gelyke aandeel in grondbesit het nie.

## Ten Slotte

As landbou- en boerderysektor loof ek u vir u bydrae tot die daaglikse lewens van ons Suid-Afrikaanse bevolking. Ek loof u vir u sektor se bydrae tot ons handelsbalans; vir die wyse waarop u ons indiensnemingskrisis aanspreek en ons nasionale veiligheid verseker. Ek loof die sektor vir hul aanvaarding van die grondskenkingsbeleid en doen 'n beroep op u om hierdie beleid te gebruik om die bespoediging van grondhervorming te ondersteun.

Ons wil tydens hierdie kongres graag konkrete voorstelle sien wat nie net die landbou sal bevoordeel nie, maar ook die breër ekonomie en die samelewing. Terwyl u beraadslaag oor die winsgewendheid en volhoubaarheid van landbou in Suid-Afrika,





## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ELECTION OF AGRI SA'S OFFICE BEARERS

Mr Alwyn Scholtz confirmed that voting devices would be made available during the tea break. He briefly outlined how the election was going to proceed by making use of the voting devices.

The first election is for the president's office. The voting delegates will receive a card to be matched to a device made available by Lumi. Prior to lunch, a test will be run to ensure that the system works properly.

Voting will proceed after lunch.

### KEYNOTE SPEAKER: MS WRENELLE STANDER, CEO OF WESGRO

Mr Van der Rheede welcomed Ms Wrenelle Stander and thanked her for being willing to deliver an address to the congress.

Ms Stander indicated that it was a humbling experience and a privilege to address the congress.

She expressed a sense of gratitude and respect for the deep love of the land that the farming community has. Farming is extremely capital-intensive and showed the farming community's long-term commitment to South Africa.

Agriculture is a top contributor to the economy and to job creation and export earnings and showed remarkable resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic, largely because of a decade of investment by the private sector, aided by good weather and global price dynamics.

The question is whether we have and are continuing to invest sufficiently in future resilience? Are we investing enough in export competitiveness to grow and sustain the agricultural sector?

She referred to various challenges, such as climate change, and acknowledged positive aspects such as anti-pollution laws, cleaner energy, improved crop varieties, and the transformative role of technology, which ensure that our world is not doomed. Climate change and the green transition are rapidly changing

doen ek 'n beroep op u om te werk aan 'n landbousektor wat verteenwoordigend en inklusief is en wat ons land se maatskaplike en ekonomiese doelwitte ondersteun.

Laat ons almal ons deel doen, selfs al is daar uitdagings en meningsverskille. Laat ons nie moedeloos raak nie, maar kyk na maniere om die uitdagings en verskille te oorkom. Selfs terwyl ons land sukkel om weer sy voete te vind, sien ons die groen lote van herstel. Dit is waarop ons moet voortbou. Kom laat ons as regering en as die bedryf, arbeid en die burgerlike samelewing, saamwerk om landbou te versterk sodat dit groei en almal bevoordeel.

Die president van Agri SA bedank minister Didiza vir haar persoonlike toespraak en vir die lewering van president Ramaphosa se boodskap. Hy bedank haar ook vir haar waardevolle werk in die landbou en haar insette tydens die kongres.

## AANKONDIGING VAN DIE VERKIESING VAN AGRI SA SE AMPSDRAERS

Mnr Alwyn Scholtz bevestig dat stemtoestelle tydens die teepouse beskikbaar sal wees. Hy beskryf kortliks hoe die verkiesing sal verloop deur gebruik te maak van hierdie toestelle.

Die eerste verkiesing is vir president. Stemgeregtigde afgevaardigdes sal 'n kaart ontvang wat aanpas by die toestelle soos beskikbaar gestel is deur Lumi. Voor middagete sal 'n toets gedoen word om te verseker dat die stelsel behoorlik werk.

Stemming sal ná middagete geskied.

### GASSPREKER: ME WRENELLE STANDER, UITVOERENDE HOOF VAN WESGRO

Mnr Van der Rheede verwelkom me Wrenelle Stander en bedank haar vir haar bereidwilligheid om die kongres toe te spreek.

Me Stander meld dat dit vir haar 'n voorreg is om die kongres toe te spreek.

Sy meld verder dat sy groot dankbaarheid teenoor, asook respek en 'n diep liefde vir die boeregemeenskap se grond het. Boerdery is uiters kapitaal-intensief en reflekteer die boeregemeenskap se langtermynverbintenis tot Suid-Afrika.

the very fibre of the international economy and it is necessary to adapt to and mitigate against changing environmental conditions. Better ways to distribute resources to sustain people at a level above mere survival are of the utmost importance.

One-third of the world's population suffers from food insecurity. Temperatures are still rising and this affects global food production. Covid-19 disrupted global supply chains and transport networks and created shortages of farm machinery, pesticides, and other vital agricultural components. The pandemic has caused mass shutdowns of food production in facilities and has raised food prices.

The Russia/Ukraine war impacts prices, since these countries account for a quarter of the world's wheat supply. Inflation, which has been tamed for 40 years, is back with a vengeance, compounded by the energy crisis caused by the conflict. If these trends continue, nations will meet food protests. A complex geopolitical setting, a world in conflict that makes the world explosive, volatile, and unpredictable is setting the scene and the vulnerable will suffer the most.

SA is not immune to many of the same pressures being felt across the world. Ongoing and accelerated load-shedding is compounding an already fragile economic and social situation. Thankfully we are seeing some green shoots.

Positive signals from two rating agencies: Moody's and SMP have both revised the country's rating upwards and we are starting to see political accountability in SA. We are seeing civil society begin to play an increasing role. The recently announced energy reforms to the country's energy sector will create significant opportunities for manufacturing across the renewable energy value chain in SA. The SA Fiscus has been buoyed by favourable global commodity prices. New markets and new business opportunities are being unlocked in part, driven by technology and regulatory shifts.

Ms Stander referred to the success stories of agriculture in SA, which include the fact that SA is a leading global player in the avocado and macadamia nut markets. Distell is the world's second-largest cider producer after Heineken. SA is the number one source of imported fruit in Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Zambia, Angola and Botswana, amongst others. SA is also the second-largest source of imported fruit in the UK and the Netherlands.

How will we grow local and build local communities?

Exporting globally is the recipe for a competitive country. The Westfalia Fruit story shows that exports are a key driver of growth in the agriculture. Westfalia Fruit is the single biggest avocado supplier in the world. Exports allow us to reach larger markets, markets with stronger buying power, and given different seasons, allow us to mitigate conditions at home. The ability to access larger and diversified markets allows our agricultural sector to invest and create jobs at home while also mitigating local market conditions.

Are we, as government and local support organisations, doing everything in our power to ensure that our farmers can access and compete in key global markets and support the growth of local communities? To stay in the game, we need to compete

Landbou is 'n top-bydraer tot die ekonomie en werkskepping, asook uitvoerverdienste, en het verbasende volharding tydens die Covid-19 pandemie getoon, grootliks danksy 'n dekad se belegging deur die privaatsektor, vergesel deur goeie weerstoestande en globale prysdinamika.

Die vraag is of ons genoeg belê het, of steeds belê, in toekomstige veerkragtigheid? Belê ons genoeg in uitvoermededingendheid met die oog op uitbreiding en volhoubaarheid van die landbousektor?

Sy verwys na verskeie uitdagings soos klimaatsverandering, en bevestig die positiewe aspekte soos anti-besoedelingswette, skoner energie, verbeterde gewasvariëteite, en die transformatiewe rol van tegnologie wat verseker dat ons planeet nie gedoem is nie. Klimaatsverandering en die groen transisie is besig om die karakter van die internasionale ekonomie te verander, daarom is dit nodig om aan te pas by, en versagtende maatreëls te tref teen veranderende omgewingstoestande. Dit is uiters noodsaaklik om beter maniere te vind om hulpbronne sodanig te versprei dat mense bokant blote oorlewingsvlak kan leef.

Een derde van die wêreld se bevolking beleef voedselonsekerheid. Temperature styg steeds en dit beïnvloed wêreldwye voedselproduksie. Covid-19 het globale voorsieningskettings en vervoernetwerke onderbreek en 'n tekort aan plaasmasjinerie, insekdoders en ander noodsaaklike boerdery-insette veroorsaak. Die pandemie het ook massaluiting van voedselproduksie-aanlegte veroorsaak en 'n styging in voedselpryse meegebring.

Die oorlog tussen Rusland en Oekraïne beïnvloed pryse aangesien hierdie lande 'n kwart van die wêreld se koring voorsien. Inflasie wat al 40 jaar getem is, is in volle vaart terug en word vererger deur die energiekrisis wat deur die konflik veroorsaak is. As hierdie tendense voortduur, sal nasies voedselbetogings ervaar. 'n Komplekse geopolitieke omgewing, globale konflik wat die wêreld plofbaar, wisselvallig en onvoorspelbaar maak, is ons voorland en die kwesbares onder ons sal die meeste ly.

Suid-Afrika is nie immuun teen die druk wat regoor die wêreld ervaar word nie. Voortdurende en versnelde beurtkrag vererger 'n reeds brose ekonomiese en maatskaplike situasie. Gelukkig sien ons 'n paar groen lote.

Positiewe seine van twee graderingsagentskappe, Moody's en SMP, het albei die land se graderings opwaarts hersien en ons begin politieke aanspreeklikheid sien. Ons sien hoe die burgerlike samelewing 'n toenemende rol begin speel. Die onlangs aangekondigde hervormings in die land se energiesektor sal beduidende geleenthede vir vervaardiging regoor die hernubare energiewaardeketting in Suid-Afrika skep. Die Suid-Afrikaanse fiskus is geboei deur gunstige internasionale kommoditeitspryse. Nuwe markte en sakegeleenthede word gedeeltelik ontsluit en gedryf deur tegnologie en regulatoriese verskuiwings.

Sy verwys na die suksesverhale van landbou in Suid-Afrika, insluitend die feit dat ons 'n toonaangewende wêreldspeler in die avokado- en makadamianeutmarkte is. Distell is die wêreld se tweede grootste siderprodusent ná Heineken. Suid-Afrika is die nommer een-bron van ingevoerde vrugte in onder meer Mauritius, Mosambiek, Namibië, Nigerië, Zambië, Angola en Botswana. Ons is ook die tweede grootste bron van ingevoerde vrugte in die Verenigde Koninkryk en Nederland.

with global competitors in a digitised decarbonising world. Sustainability, adaptation, and resilience are the buzzwords for global competitiveness. Changing climate patterns are driving farmers to mitigate and adapt. Climate commitment, investors, and consumers are driving changing business behaviour to decarbonise. Sustainability is the strategy.

SA needs to start taking measures in anticipation of the changes ahead. Government is investing in measures to support their agricultural industries so that they can adapt and remain competitive into the future. In Germany, government is putting public money towards supporting energy and resource efficiency, promoting greenhouse farming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protecting and promoting biodiversity, and reducing pesticide use, and rewetting agricultural moorlands.

The Dutch government is investing heavily in cellular agriculture and climate change resistant crops and aims to be a global leader in circular agriculture by 2030. In China the World Bank is supporting a programme to develop an innovative financing mechanism for green agriculture that will boost commercial investment and increase the use of innovative technologies.

SA must therefore work harder, smarter, and faster. There is no time to waste. We need to focus on investing adequate public money in the basic levers of competitiveness. Agriculture requires efficient and cost-effective routes to market, road, rail, and ports, market access in export markets, reliable access to low-cost energy and water, and importantly, greener value chains to comply with export demands and our own national climate commitments.

In the Western Cape, the provincial Department of Agriculture is investing in the future resilience of the industry through its green agri-programme. The Green Agri Online Portal is a one-stop-shop portal for all farmers, researchers, and non-governmental agencies. IT is focused on smart agricultural practices as well as available funding opportunities.

In response to a request from small SMMEs for marketing support, Wesgro developed the Cape trade portal. This is an online digital platform that connects buyers and exporters. Another great project in the Western Cape is Fruitloop, a web-based portal with near real-time data based on remote sensing data modelling for the Western Cape agricultural sector. The portal provides weekly data on growth, moisture, and minerals of their crops.

The prevalence of smart agriculture techniques, decreasing costs, and increasing availability of solar power solutions, as well as technological advances in biogas and circular solutions, are taking us towards increased resource efficiency and decreased input costs. The importance of small-scale farmers and farming communities cannot be underestimated. More specifically ensuring that small-scale farmers can access value chains and that more people are able to grow food.

Smallholders are more vulnerable to climate risks because they have limited access to resources and information that would enable them to develop effective response strategies. It is necessary to create opportunities to allow for stronger integration into the agricultural sector and the greater economy to facilitate and enable resilient rural livelihoods. Resilience is more than the ability to resist and recover from adverse shocks. It is about the ability to bounce back stronger than before and to learn from the experience.

Hoe sal ons plaaslik produseer en plaaslike gemeenskappe bou?

Wêreldwye uitvoer is die resep vir 'n mededingende land. Die *Westfalia Fruit*-storie toon dat uitvoer 'n sleutelaandrywer van groei in die landbou is. *Westfalia Fruit* is die enkele grootste avokadoverskaffer ter wêreld. Uitvoer stel ons in staat om groter markte te bereik, markte met sterker koopkrag en, gegewe verskillende seisoene, kan ons toestande tuis versag. Die vermoë om toegang tot groter en gediversifiseerde markte te verkry, stel ons landbousektor in staat om tuis te belê en werk te skep, terwyl dit ook plaaslike marktoestande verbeter.

Doen ons as regering en plaaslike ondersteuningsorganisasies alles in ons vermoë om te verseker dat ons boere toegang tot belangrike wêreldmarkte kry en kan meeding en sodoende die groei van plaaslike gemeenskappe kan ondersteun? Om in die spel te bly, moet ons meeding met wêreldspelers in 'n gedigitaliseerde wêreld. Volhoubaarheid, aanpassing en veerkrachtigheid is die gonswoorde vir wêreldwye mededingendheid. Veranderende klimaatspatrone dryf boere om aan te pas. Klimaatsverbintenisse, beleggers en verbruikers dryf veranderende sakegedrag om die koolstofvoetspoor te verklein. Volhoubaarheid is die strategie.

SA moet maatreëls begin tref in afwagting op die veranderinge wat voorlê. Die regerings belê in maatreëls om hul landboubedrywe te ondersteun sodat hulle kan aanpas en mededingend in die toekoms kan bly. In Duitsland gebruik die regering belastingbetalersgeld ter ondersteuning van energie- en hulpbrondoeleffendheid, asook om kweekhuisboerdery om kweekhuisgasvrystellings te verminder, biodiversiteit te beskerm en te bevorder. Ook om die gebruik van plaagdoders te verminder en die landbou-heiveld te laat herleef.

Die Nederlandse regering belê baie in sellulêre landbou- en klimaatsveranderingbestande gewasse en beoog om teen 2030 'n wêreldleier in slim landbou te wees. In China ondersteun die Wêreldbank 'n program om innoverende finansieringsmeganismes vir groen landbou te ontwikkel wat kommersiële belegging 'n hupstoot sal gee en die gebruik van innoverende tegnologieë sal verhoog.

SA moet dus harder, slimmer en vinniger werk. Daar is nie tyd om te mors nie. Ons moet daarop fokus om voldoende belastingbetalersfondse in die basiese hefbome van mededingendheid te belê. Landbou vereis doeltreffende en kostedoelreffende roetes na markte en hawens per pad of spoor, en toegang in uitvoermarkte, betroubare toegang tot laekoste-energie en water, en selfs belangriker, groener waardekettings om aan uitvoervereistes en ons eie nasionale klimaatsverpligtinge te voldoen.

In die Wes-Kaap belê die provinsiale departement van landbou in die toekomstige veerkrachtigheid van die bedryf deur middel van sy groen agri-program. Die *Green Agri Online Portal* is 'n eenstopwinkelportaal vir alle boere, navorsers en nie-regeringsinstansies. IT is gefokus op slim landboupraktyke sowel as beskikbare befondsingsgeleenthede.



The recent fires in the Northern Cape and the floods in KZN show that we have a long way to go. To build resilience we need to invest in local adaptive capabilities. The focus to date has been on mitigation with most of global finance going to decarbonisation and especially renewable and green energy projects. We need to ensure that enough investment flows into adaptation projects to protect communities and ecosystems from the effects of climate change.

The Western Cape and the Northern Cape have been beneficiaries of foreign direct investment in renewable energy and green projects. Renewable energy has been the second-largest driver of foreign trade investment into the Western Cape over the last ten years. With the additional steps put in place now to deregulate the energy sector, this investment is set to increase at a significant rate. Internationally, renewables have taken over from fossil fuels as the biggest magnet of global FTI across the sectors since 2019.

Solar and wind farms are going up across the world, battery manufacturing is booming and new technologies like green hydrogen are attracting tremendous attention. In SA new market opportunities are opening in utility scale renewable energy, small-scale and better generation, battery and solar manufacturing, energy efficiency, e-mobility and green hydrogen. This means that there is a huge opportunity for global foreign investment into renewable energy over the next few decades.

Ms Stander concluded by emphasising that a shared vision of the future around which we can unite urgently is needed. Through strengthening alliances, collaboration and fortitude we have an opportunity to raise the SA flag even higher.

## GROWING LOCAL THROUGH SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

### MS PORTIA DERBY, TRANSNET CEO

Ms Derby thanked Agri SA for the invitation to address the congress.

She referred to the press reporting extensively on the transporting of particularly perishables at present and the importance of solving the problems and leaving a strong sustainable company at the end of the day.

The biggest cost driver of Transnet is the fact that 66% of operating costs are labour costs.

The second largest cost driver of Transnet is interest costs, with electricity and fuel being in the third and fourth place.

Agriculture has always been an important driver at the ports, but on the rail side it has not been an important driver.

A number of Transnet lines are inactive and the focus is on reinvesting in lines that are close to the poverty-stricken communities.

85% of the revenue of Transnet comes from the minerals sector. Agriculture is a very small contributor to the revenue of Transnet, particularly on the rail side. However, agriculture is a much bigger contributor on the ports side.

In reaksie op 'n versoek van klein SMME's vir bemerkings-ondersteuning, het Wesgro die Kaapse handelsportaal ontwikkel. Dit is 'n aanlyn- digitale platform wat kopers en uitvoerders verbind. Nog 'n groot projek in die Wes-Kaap is *Fruitloop*, 'n webgebaseerde portaal met hoofsaaklik intydse data gegrond op afstandswaarneming-datamodellering vir die Wes-Kaapse landbousektor. Die portaal verskaf weeklikse data oor die groei, vog en minerale van hul gewasse.

Die voorkoms van slim landboutegniese, dalende koste en toenemende beskikbaarheid van sonkragoplossings, sowel as tegnologiese vooruitgang in biogas- en slim oplossings, bied ons verhoogde hulpbrondoeltreffendheid en verlaagde insetkoste. Die belangrikheid van kleinskaalse boere en boerderygemeenskappe moet nie onderskat word nie – meer spesifiek, om te verseker dat kleinskaalse boere toegang tot waardekettings het en dat meer mense voedsel kan verbou.

Kleinboere is meer kwesbaar vir klimaatrisiko's weens hul beperkte toegang tot hulpbronne en inligting wat hulle in staat sal stel om effektiewe reaksiestrategieë te ontwikkel. Dit is nodig om geleenthede te skep ten einde sterker integrasie in die landbousektor en die groter ekonomie moontlik te maak en sodoende 'n veerkragtige landelike lewensbestaan te bewerkstellig. Veerkragtigheid is meer as die vermoë om nadelige skokke te weerstaan en daarvan te herstel. Dit gaan oor die vermoë om sterker as voorheen terug te bons en uit die ervaring te leer.

Die onlangse brande in die Noord-Kaap en vloede in KwaZulu-Natal bewys dat ons 'n lang pad het om te gaan. Om veerkragtigheid te bou, moet ons belê in plaaslike aanpassingsvermoëns. Die fokus tot dusver was op versagting, met die meeste van globale finansies wat na koolstofvermindering en veral hernubare en groen energieprojekte gaan. Ons moet verseker dat genoeg belegging in aanpassingsprojekte vloei om gemeenskappe en ekosisteme teen die gevolge van klimaatsverandering te beskerm.

Die Wes-Kaap en die Noord-Kaap is begunstigdes van direkte buitelandse beleggings in hernubare energie en groenprojekte. Hernubare energie is die afgelope tien jaar die tweede grootste dryfveer vir buitelandse handelsbeleggings in die Wes-Kaap. Met die bykomende stappe wat nou ingestel is om die enigiensektor te dereguleer, gaan hierdie belegging teen 'n beduidende koers toeneem. Internasionaal het hernubare energie sedert 2019 oorgeneem by fossielbrandstowwe as die grootste aantrekkingskrag van globale FTI oor alle sektore heen.

Son- en windplase vermeerder regoor die wêreld, battery-vervaardiging floreer en nuwe tegnologieë soos groenwaterstof trek geweldig aandag. In Suid-Afrika is daar nuwe markgeleenthede in nutskaal- hernubare energie, kleinskaalse en beter opwekking, battery- en sonkragvervaardiging, energiedoeltreffendheid, e-mobiliteit en groenwaterstof. Dit beteken dat daar 'n groot geleentheid is vir wêreldwye buitelandse beleggings in hernubare energie oor die volgende paar dekades.

Me Stander sluit af deur te beklemtoon dat Suid-Afrika 'n gedeelde toekomsvisie nodig het waarop almal kan ooreenkom. Deur alliansies en samewerking te versterk, het ons die geleentheid om die Suid-Afrikaanse vlag nog hoër te hys.

Since agriculture has been a small contributor to Transnet's revenue for the longest time, active engagement with agriculture did not take place when strategy planning was done. This changed over the past few years, when several meetings were held with Agri SA, Agbiz and other agri-organisations.

The message of agricultural involvement has therefore been conveyed to Transnet's finance function during strategic planning sessions.

Ms Derby indicated that Transnet would be dealing with a number of issues over the months to come, which relate to reform around third party access and active partnerships. Areas in which Transnet has an obvious competitive advantage or installed infrastructure, are being focused upon and strengthened. There are areas that can be strengthened much better by other role players, particularly in areas relating to cargo consolidation, inland terminal management and branch lines.

Transnet could do a lot about branch line reinvestment, working in a collaborative fashion.

Ms Derby presented a five-year view of the Transnet investment programme, which included expansion (20% of the expenditure) and catching up on the maintenance backlog (takes up 80% of the expenditure).

Agricultural commodities focused more on the container corridor, which is the Gauteng to Durban line. An investment of R800 million was being planned in respect of container business, and R1 billion in respect of general freight. This would directly benefit agriculture.

In some of the areas, discussions are being held with government with a view to lending support in respect of the investment in track, to ensure a sensible tariff.

For every rand of revenue generated in respect of the container corridor, R2,18 was spent by Transnet. It is very important for Transnet to adjust its model to ensure greater sustainability and to at least achieve a break-even point.

Ms Derby expanded on opportunities that existed in respect of the fruit sector branch lines and the opportunities for private sector investment, in collaboration with Transnet.

Discussions in this regard are already taking place with Agri SA and Agbiz.

In respect of grain, Transnet is of the opinion that a mega terminal should be established at Daljosafat in the Western Cape, which is another area of investment.

In terms of rail, Klerksdorp, Bethlehem, and Kroonstad are not viable as separate rail entities. Should it be possible to combine the three into a regional hub branch line system, it would be a viable business.

Several branch lines have been targeted by Transnet and those that could be dealt with in collaboration with the private sector. These branch lines are being maintained at a standard lower than

## PLAASLIKE GROEI DEUR MIDDEL VAN VOLHOUBARE INFRASTRUKTURE

### ME PORTIA DERBY, UITVOERENDE HOOF VAN TRANSNET

Me Derby bedank Agri SA vir die uitnodiging om die kongres toe te spreek.

Sy verwys na die wye mediadekking rondom die vervoer van bederfbare produkte en die probleme wat dringend opgelos moet word sodat ons uiteindelik weer 'n sterk, volhoubare maatskappy het.

Die grootste kostedrywer van Transnet is die feit dat 66% van sy bedryfskoste arbeidsverwant is.

Die tweede grootste kostedrywer is rentekoste, met elektrisiteit en brandstof in die derde en vierde plek.

Landbou was nog altyd 'n belangrike drywer by hawens, maar wat die spoorweë betref, was dit nie belangrik nie.

'n Aantal Transnet-lyne is onaktief en die fokus is op die herlewing van die lyne naby aan arm gemeenskappe.

In totaal kom 85% van Transnet se inkomste vanuit die minerale sektor. Landbou is 'n baie klein bydraer in dié verband, veral wat die spoorweë betref. Landbou is egter 'n veel groter bydraer aan die hawe-kant.

Aangesien die landbou vir baie lank 'n klein bydraer tot Transnet se inkomste was, het geen aktiewe skakeling met die sektor plaasgevind toe strategiese beplanning gedoen is nie. Dit het oor die afgelope paar jaar verander nadat verskeie vergaderings met Agri SA, Agbiz en ander landbou-organisasies gehou is.

Die boodskap van landboubetrokkenheid was dus tydens strategiesebeplanningsessies aan Transnet se finansiële afdeling oorgedra.

Me Derby meld dat Transnet oor die komende maande gaan handel met 'n aantal kwessies wat verband hou met hervorming rondom derdeparty-toegang en aktiewe vennootskappe. Gebiede waarin Transnet 'n ooglopende mededingende voordeel of goeie infrastruktuur het, word op gefokus en versterk. Daar is gebiede wat baie beter versterk kan word deur ander rolspelers, veral waar vragkonsolidasie, binnelandse terminale bestuur en silyne ter sprake is.

Transnet kan baie doen wat silyn-herinvestering betref, ook op 'n samewerkingsgrondslag.

Me Derby hou 'n vyfjaar-beskouing van die Transnet-beleggings-program aan die kongres voor, insluitend uitbreiding (20% van die uitgawes) en inhaal van die instandhoudingsagterstand (wat 80% van die uitgawes in beslag neem).

Landboubedrywe het meer gefokus op die houerkorridor, naamlik die spoorlyn van Gauteng na Durban. 'n Belegging van R800 miljoen word ten opsigte van houerbesigheid beplan, en

the container corridor or the main system. Although it made sense at some level, the model should be one of consolidating at some point and then creating a new train to go to the container corridor. However, if the long-term objective is to sell access right through to the port, then the standard of maintenance of the track would have to be the same as the rest of the system.

Other initiatives of Transnet will be:

- The introduction of a block train in the foreseeable future.
- Setting up a leasing company that will have locomotives and wagons.
- Evolving its model and considering longer-term contracts and shorter-term contracts in order to establish a more dynamic system.
- Durban being the hub for SA and for Southern Africa. As a hub port, it would be able to deal with so-called milk runs as well.
- The possibility of a direct east route is also being evaluated and the last phase of the process of finding a partner is being dealt with.

In respect of the Durban port, the ideal partner would be a world class player with deep pockets, which would make the modernisation of equipment possible and who would create a link into the maritime flows going north and east.

The Western Cape (Cape Town) is also regarded as an area where Transnet should increasingly drive for a direct route to Europe and good progress has been made in terms of signing a collaborative interface agreement with Agbiz. This instrument is useful since it would help Transnet to fast-track investments into new partnerships with the sector.

Ports performance and port efficiency are not the responsibility of Transnet port terminals. TNPA, the owner of port terminals, set the level of performance to be achieved by ports. This is being enforced to a larger extent and has resulted in sharper focus on performance and in investment by the various entities.

## Bulk Agriculture

Focus areas are:

- Durban is working closely with the wood industry (wood chips) to bringing it back into full commission and to increase silo capacity in the long-term.
- An increased investment in the Durban agri-port is being considered.
- The grain silo at East London is a focus area at present and actions efficiency is being increased.
- East London is a single auto port and a natural commodity to be dealt with at this port is agriculture (livestock). Improvements in East London are on the cards.
- Transnet recently closed an RFI (request for information) as TNPA for water desalination. It is an open-ended RFI and the objective is to ensure self-sufficiency at every port throughout the country. A partnership in this area would be sensible.
- Hubs are planned for Messina, Tzaneen, Bela-Bela and City Deep (fruit). City Deep will be included with the container corridor and to attempt to obtain private sector participation.

R1 miljard ten opsigte van algemene vraag. Dit sal die landbou direk bevoordeel.

In sommige van die gebiede word samesprekings met die regering gevoer met die oog op ondersteuning rakende die belegging in die spoorlyn ten einde 'n sinvolle tarief te verseker.

Vir elke rand van inkomste wat ten opsigte van die houerkorridor gegeneer is, is R2,18 deur Transnet bestee. Dit is vir Transnet baie belangrik om sy model aan te pas om groter volhoubaarheid te verseker en ten minste 'n gelykbreekpunt te bereik.

Me Derby brei uit oor die geleenthede wat bestaan ten opsigte van die vrugtesektorvertakkings en die geleenthede vir privaatsektorbelegging in samewerking met Transnet.

Gesprekke in hierdie verband vind reeds plaas met Agri SA en Agbiz.

Wat graan betref, is Transnet van mening dat 'n mega-terminaal by Daljosafat in die Wes-Kaap opgerig moet word. Dit is nog 'n beleggingsmoontlikheid.

Wat spoor betref, is Klerksdorp, Bethlehem en Kroonstad nie lewensvatbaar as afsonderlike spoorondernemings nie. Sou dit moontlik wees om die drie in 'n streekspilpunt-sylynstelsel te kombineer, sal dit 'n lewensvatbare onderneming wees.

'n Aantal sylyne is deur Transnet geteiken asook dié wat in samewerking met die privaatsektor gehanteer kan word. Hierdie sylyne word op 'n standaard laer as die houerkorridor of die hoofstelsel gehandhaaf. Alhoewel dit op 'n sekere vlak sinvol was, moet die model in 'n stadium konsolideer en dan 'n nuwe trein skep om na die houerkorridor te gaan. As die langtermyn doelwit egter is om toegang tot die hawe te verkoop, sal die standaard van instandhouding van die spoor dieselfde moet wees as die res van die stelsel.

Ander Transnet-inisiatiewe is soos volg:

- Die instelling van 'n bloktrein in die nabye toekoms.
- Opstel van 'n verhuuringsmaatskappy wat lokomotiewe en waens sal hê.
- Ontwikkeling van sy model en oorweging van langertermynkontrakte en korter kontrakte ten einde 'n meer dinamiese stelsel te skep.
- Durban as die spil vir Suid-Afrika en Suider-Afrika, sal ook in staat wees om sogenaamde *milk runs* te onderneem.
- Die moontlikheid van 'n direkte oostelike roete word ook geëvalueer en die laaste fase van die proses om 'n vennoot te vind, is onderweg.

Met betrekking tot die Durbanse hawe sal die ideale vennoot 'n wêreldklasspeler met diep sakke wees. Dit sal die modernisering van toerusting moontlik maak en 'n skakel skep na die maritieme vloei noord- en ooswaarts.

Die Wes-Kaap (Kaapstad) word ook beskou as 'n area waarop Transnet toenemend moet fokus vir 'n direkte roete na Europa, en goeie vordering is reeds gemaak in terme van 'n samewerkingskoppelvlak-ooreenkoms met Agbiz. Hierdie

- Rail branch lines are being accelerated, reopened and upgraded and in certain cases, the branch lines will be flowing into the main system and Transnet will continue to do the maintenance.
- Other branch lines will be open to a concession where the maintenance of the tracks can be the responsibility of whoever gets the concession. Lots of opportunities for private sector investment in the network, locomotives and wagons.

Another area in which Transnet can work a lot closer with the agri-sector is the rural policing strategy. There is an overlap between the highest crime areas of the agri-sector and that of Transnet. Transnet was losing thousands of kilometres of rail/cable annually.

An investigation into replacing copper wire with tiger wire is investigated at present.

## In Conclusion

To summarise, Transnet is doing the following to accelerate growth on rail:

- Accelerate the reopening and upgrading of branch lines.
- Enabling private sector investment in rail networks, locomotives and wagons.
- Consulting, listening and collaborating to work towards success.
- Collaborate on rural safety strategy to mitigate theft and vandalism.

Opportunities to collaborate:

- Investment in port terminal equipment, rail wagons and reefer container capacity.
- Innovation in wagon design technology to maximise capacity per wagon.
- Inland consolidation and reefer terminals to improve access to rail, increase rail density and reduce unit costs.
- Branch line rehabilitation and maintenance, operations and security.
- Cold storage facilities.
- Port terminal and back-of-port facilities.

Transnet is of the opinion that there are massive opportunities to work in cooperation with the agri-sector, but it is recognised that some of the cost structures of Transnet mean that it should be more of an enabler who is the provider of the infrastructure.

It is therefore necessary to increase the density of wagons to decrease prices. There are a lot of opportunities in respect of, inter alia, terminal points inland and at the coast.

Transnet is grateful for the relationship that it has with the agri-sector and the regular meetings held. It is crucial to bring to bear all Transnet's assets to help the agri-sector and its growth, in the interest of all South Africans.

instrument is nuttig aangesien dit Transnet sal help om belegging in nuwe vennootskappe met die sektor te bespoedig.

Die prestasie en doeltreffendheid van hawens is nie eintlik die verantwoordelikheid van Transnet se terminale nie. TNPA, die eienaar van die terminale, bepaal die prestasievlakke wat hawens moet behaal. Dit word in 'n groot mate afgedwing en het aanleiding gegee tot 'n skerper fokus op prestasie en investering deur ander ondernemings.

## Grootmaatlandbou

Die fokusgebiede is soos volg:

- Durban werk nou saam met die houtbedryf (houtskaafsels) om dit weer volledig in werking te stel en om die silo-kapasiteit op lang termyn te verhoog.
- Groter belegging in die Durban-agri-hawe word oorweeg.
- Die graansilo by Oos-London is tans 'n fokusarea en die doeltreffendheid van aksies word verbeter.
- Oos-London is 'n enkel-oute-hawe en landbou (lewende hawe) is 'n natuurlike kommoditeit vir hierdie hawe om te hanteer. Verbeterings in Oos-London word beplan.
- Transnet het onlangs 'n RFI (versoek om inligting) uitgereik as TNPA vir water-ontsooting. Dit is 'n ope RFI en die doel is om selfstandigheid by elke hawe in die land te verseker. 'n Vennootskap in dié verband sal wenslik wees.
- Spille (hubs) word beplan vir Messina, Tzaneen, Bela-Bela en City Deep (vrugte). City Deep sal ingesluit word by die houerkorridor in 'n poging om privaatsektordeelname te verkry.
- Sylyne word bespoedig, heropen en opgegradeer en in sekere gevalle sal die sylyne by die hoofstelsel invloei, en Transnet sal voortgaan om die instandhouding te doen.
- Ander sylyne sal oopgestel word vir 'n konsessie, waar die instandhouding van die spoor die verantwoordelikheid van die konsessiehouer kan wees. Daar is menige geleenthede vir privaatsektorbelegging in die netwerk, lokomotiewe en waens.

'n Verdere area waar Transnet baie nouer met die landbousektor kan saamwerk, is die landelikepoliseringstrategie. Daar is oorvleueling tussen gebiede in die landbousektor met die hoogste misdaadvlakke en dié van Transnet. Transnet verloor jaarliks duisende kilometer spoorlyn/kabels.

Daar word tans ondersoek ingestel na die vervanging van koperkabels met "tiger wire".

## Ten Slotte

Ter opsomming, Transnet doen die volgende om groei in spoorvervoer te bespoedig:

- Bespoediging van die heropening en opgradering van sylyne.
- Fasilitering van privaatsektorbelegging in spoornetwerke, lokomotiewe en waens.
- Beraadslaging, luister en samewerking met die oog op sukses.
- Samewerking rakende die landelikebeveiligingstrategie om diefstal en vandalisme te bekamp.

## ADDRESS BY MR JAN OBERHOLZER, COO OF ESKOM

Mr Oberholzer thanked Agri SA for the opportunity to address the congress.

It is a known fact that Eskom has significant challenges. These can be broken down into three categories, being generation capacity, finance and grid access.

- Generation capacity - load-shedding is being applied.
- Finance - Eskom's total debt situation amounts to R400 billion. The outstanding debt of the top twenty municipalities amounts to R50 billion.
- Grid access - it is necessary to get more electrons onto the grid.

Mr Oberholzer referred to the problems being faced by Eskom and highlighted the following:

- Eskom has anything between a 4-6-gigawatt generation capacity shortage, which means the system is unreliable and unpredictable.
- A lack of maintenance has resulted in the current unreliability.
- Outages have to be planned long in advance and all resources have to be available, but often money allocated for this purpose is used for something else.
- Capacity is not available to stand in for the capacity that requires maintenance because the capacity is needed for the country.
- Base load capacity is required and hybrid model is required to provide renewables, battery energy storage, pump storage.
- Within the next 15 years Eskom will be retiring nine of the cold fire power plants. Eskom has 15 plants and taking Medupi and Kusile out, 13 remain and nine will be retired because of age and environmental challenges. 40 gigawatts of generation capacity exist in the coal fleet, half of which will be taken off.
- It has to be understood that Eskom has to think about the future in parallel with the challenges referred to.

24 years ago, Eskom made it very clear that it needed additional capacity. The request was not adhered to. Eskom started to run out of capacity and when the World Cup was held in SA, electricity had to be provided at all cost. Additional capacity was not built, however. Power plants were running at a utilisation of above 80%. The units needing care and maintenance at present, are being run at 92% utilisation.

For the same age of power plant in the world, the benchmark is 65%. Over the last two decades, virtual capacity was created by running plants in the red and we are paying for that now.

Due to the current deficit and what will happen over the next 15 years, it is clear that 60 gigawatts of renewable energy will have to be created. Eskom has 47 installed capacity gigawatts presently. Over the next 15 years, Eskom will have to install 60 gigawatts, this being at a growth rate of only 2,5%.

Samewerkingsgeleentehede:

- Belegging in haweterminaaltoerusting, spoorwegwaens en reefer-houerkapasiteit.
- Innovering in ontwerptechnologie om die kapasiteit per trok te optimaliseer.
- Binnelandse konsolidasie en reefer-terminale om toegang tot spoorlyne te verbeter, spoordigtheid te verhoog, en eenheidskoste te verlaag.
- Sylynrehabilitasie en -instandhouding, bedrywighede en sekuriteit.
- Koelbergingsfasiliteite.
- Haweterminaal- en terugkeer-na-die-hawe-fasiliteite.

Transnet is van mening dat daar massiewe geleentehede is om met die landbousektor saam te werk, maar erken dat sommige van Transnet se kostestrukture sodanig is dat hy meer van 'n bemagtiger moet wees wat infrastruktuur voorsien.

Dit is dus nodig om die digtheid van waens te vermeerder ten einde pryse te verlaag. Daar is baie geleentehede met betrekking tot onder meer terminaalpunte in die binneland en by die kus.

Transnet is dankbaar vir die verhouding met die landbousektor en die gereelde vergaderings wat plaasvind. Dit is noodsaaklik om al Transnet se bates aan te wend om die landbousektor en die uitbreiding daarvan te bevorder in belang van alle Suid-Afrikaners.

## TOESPRAAK DEUR MNR JAN OBERHOLZER, BEDRYFSHOOF VAN ESKOM

Mnr Oberholzer bedank Agri SA vir die geleentheid om die kongres toe te spreek.

Dit is welbekend dat Eskom geweldige uitdagings ervaar. Hierdie kan verdeel word in drie kategorieë, naamlik opwekkingskapasiteit, finansiering en toegang tot die netwerk.

- Opwekkingskapasiteit – beurtkrag word toegepas.
- Finansiering – Eskom se totale skuld beloop R400 miljard. Die uitstaande skuld van die top 20 munisipaliteite beloop R50 miljard.
- Toegang tot netwerk – meer elektrone moet tot die netwerk gevoeg word.

Mnr Oberholzer verwys na die probleme wat Eskom ervaar en lig die volgende uit:

- Eskom het 'n tekort aan opwekkingskapasiteit van tussen 4 en 6 gigawatt, wat beteken dat die stelsel onbetroubaar en onvoorspelbaar is.
- 'n Gebrek aan instandhouding het gelei tot die huidige onbetroubaarheid.
- Kragonderbrekings moet lank voor beplan word en alle hulpbronne moet beskikbaar wees, maar fondse wat vir hierdie doel toegewys word, word dikwels vir iets anders aangewend.
- Daar is nie genoeg kapasiteit beskikbaar om in te staan vir die kapasiteit wat instandhouding benodig nie want daardie kapasiteit word elders in die land benodig;



## What is Eskom doing about the challenges?

- The focus is on improving plant performance - energy availability of just below 60% is not acceptable.
- Two units at Kusile need to come into commercial operation. This was planned for middle 2023 and the end of 2023 but a fire broke out at one of the Kusile units the week before, which would take 12 months to repair. It means that 600 megawatt will be available much later.
- Koeberg is run very safely by, inter alia, independent specialists but is 37 years old - Eskom is in the process of extending its life by another 20 years (2 units of 1 000 megawatt).
- As power stations are shut down, they will be transitioned, repowered and repurposed. The stations were designed for 50 years and they can be extended to 60 years.
- It is important to move to cleaner sources of energy as the transition takes place and the communities around the stations will be trained and developed in this regard.

## What must happen in the next 15 years?

- An amount of R1 trillion will have to be invested and 8 500 kilometres of transmission will have to be built. Lines will have to be built over farmland and servitudes will have to be obtained to build the infrastructure.
- R130 billion will have to be put aside to build the transmission, 12 substations will have to be built, which will create a lot of jobs.
- 7 500 distribution lines will also have to be built.

## Load-shedding

- Load-shedding is here to stay for a period until there is additional capacity to fulfil the demand of the country and maintain the plants properly. It is almost impossible to give a time, but it could be another year to one and a half years.
- It is hoped that stage 6 will not be implemented again - this was to a large extent due to criminal activity.

Mr Oberholzer referred to the improvements made over the past two years. Should this not have happened, the situation would have been far worse. It is believed that bold steps need to be taken, such as possibly implementing stage 2 load-shedding for a period. Everyone will then be able to arrange their lives accordingly and the maintenance can then be done.

Mr Oberholzer stated that he is in favour of transformation. However, the outcome thereof must be understood, otherwise severe challenges will have to be faced. Eskom has lost the ability to train and develop people and coaches and mentors are being brought back now. Human capital in Eskom is its most important asset and it must be treated well.

He apologised for load-shedding and gave the assurance that he takes his job very seriously.

In conclusion he thanked his colleagues for their hard work and dedication under very difficult circumstances.

- Basisladingskapasiteit word benodig en die hibriede model is nodig om hernubare energie, battery-energieberging en pompberging te voorsien.
- Binne die volgende 15 jaar sal Eskom nege van die koue vuuraangedrewe aanlegte uit diens moet haal. Eskom het 15 aanlegte buiten Medupi en Kusile. Dertien bly oor en nege sal uit diens gehaal word weens ouderdom en omgewingsuitdagings; daar is 40 gigawatt opwekkingskapasiteit in die steenkoolvloot, waarvan die helfte uitgehaal sal word.
- Daar moet verstaan word dat Eskom die toekoms in ag moet neem parallel met die uitdagings wat hier uitgelig word.

Eskom het dit 24 jaar gelede baie duidelik gestel dat hy bykomende kapasiteit benodig. Daar is nie aan die versoek voldoen nie. Eskom se kapasiteit het begin opraak en toe Suid-Afrika die gasheer van die Wêreldbekertoernooi was, moes elektrisiteit ten alle koste voorsien word. Geen bykomende kapasiteit is egter gebou nie. Kragcentrales loop teen 'n benutting van bó 80%. Die eenhede wat tans versorging en instandhouding benodig, word teen 92% benutting bedryf.

Vir dieselfde ouderdom van kragcentrale in die wêreld is die maatstaf 65%. Oor die afgelope twee dekades is virtuele kapasiteit geskep deur aanlegte in die rooi te laat loop en ons betaal nou daarvoor.

As gevolg van die huidige tekort en wat oor die volgende 15 jaar gaan gebeur, is dit duidelik dat 60 gigawatt hernubare energie geskep sal moet word. Eskom het tans 47 geïnstalleerde kapasiteit gigawatt. Oor die volgende 15 jaar sal Eskom 60 gigawatt moet installeer en dit is teen 'n groei koers van slegs 2,5%.

## Wat doen Eskom omtrent hierdie uitdagings?

- Die fokus is op die verbetering van aanlegprestasie - energiebeskikbaarheid van onder 60% is nie aanvaarbaar nie.
- Twee eenhede by Kusile moet in kommersiële bedryf kom. Dit is vir middel 2023 en einde 2023 beplan, maar 'n brand het die vorige week gelede by een van die Kusile-eenhede uitgebreek, wat 12 maande sal neem om te herstel. Dit beteken dat 600 megawatt heelwat later beskikbaar sal wees.
- Koeberg word baie veilig bestuur deur onder meer onafhanklike spesialiste, maar is 37 jaar oud. Eskom is besig om sy lewe met nog 20 jaar te verleng (2 eenhede van 1 000 megawatt).
- Namate kragstasies sluit, sal hulle omgeskakel, heraan gedryf en herontwerp vir 'n nuwe doel en hergebruik word. Die stasies was ontwerp vir 50 jaar maar dit kan tot 60 jaar verleng word.
- Dit is belangrik om na skoner energiebronne om te skakel namate die oorgang plaasvind. Die gemeenskappe rondom die stasies sal opgelei en ontwikkel word vir hierdie doel.

## Wat moet in die volgende 15 jaar gebeur?

- 'n Bedrag van R1 triljoen moet belê word en 8 500 kilometer transmissie moet gebou word. Lyne sal gebou moet word oor plaasgrond, en servitude sal verkry moet word om die infrastruktuur te bou.
- R130 miljard sal opsy gesit moet word om die transmissie en 12 substasies te bou. Dit sal talle werkgeleenthede skep.
- 7 500 distribusielyne sal ook gebou moet word.

## PANEL DISCUSSION ON GROWING LOCAL, USING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

### Facilitator: Mr Kulani Siweya, Agri SA Centre of Excellence Economics

A team of panellists joined Mr Siweya to discuss the issues around growing local, using sustainable infrastructure.

The panellists are Mr Anton Potgieter, CEO of the Logistics Group, Mr Wandile Sihlobo, chief economist at Agbiz and Mr Jan Oberholzer, COO of Eskom.

As introduction Mr Siweya indicated that it is no secret that a well-functioning infrastructure is key to any functioning economy in the world. The undermining thereof always has a dire impact on the economy, living standards and living conditions of the population, as is evident from the challenges faced by Eskom and Transnet.

#### Mr Sihlobo, chief economist, Agbiz

Mr Sihlobo sketched the state of agriculture in South Africa and emphasised that it is evident that agriculture is finding itself in a period of good growth. This growth is driven by two important aspects, namely rising productivity and exports. South Africa is exporting approximately 51% of what is produced, which amounts to a record \$12,4 billion. It is a record in value and volume terms.

#### Challenges

Several challenges are faced by the agri-sector, which include biosecurity challenges, rising protectionism in the global space and challenges in all the network industries, such as logistics, water and electricity.

Mr Siweya emphasised that a survey done some time ago, indicated that 94% of the participants indicated that close to 98% of their produce was being transported via road transport.

He acknowledged the work done by Transnet and Eskom and applauded them for what was being done for the country.

#### Transnet

Mr Sihlobo indicated that approximately 5 000 trucks are using the N3 to Durban on a daily basis and a proper railway network would be very lucrative. The various hurdles to be overcome for the network to materialise, will be discussed with Transnet, since it now seemed to be open for discussion.

In respect of the branch lines, Transnet currently has 30 000 kilometres of rail track and approximately 20 000 kilometres of rail corridor in South Africa, which is amongst the top ten in the world. However, only 5 000 to 7 000 kilometres are being utilised at present. A massive branch line network in the rural areas could be utilised.

The environment and system in which Transnet operates are the problem and not Transnet in itself. The turnaround process at Transnet needs to be applauded. However, the system must be addressed as well.

He referred to a policy drafted in 2009 in which Transnet was advised to open the network. However, the policy was only approved by Parliament in May 2022. It is unthinkable that

## Beurtkrag

- Beurtkrag is hier om te bly tot tyd en wyl addisionele kapasiteit geskep word om te voldoen aan vraag en totdat aanlegte behoorlik in stand gehou kan word. Dit is byna onmoontlik om 'n datum te bepaal maar dit kan nog 'n jaar tot 18 maande wees.
- Daar word gehoop dat fase 6 nie weer geïmplementeer sal word nie – dit was tot 'n groot mate die gevolg van kriminele aktiwiteit.

Mnr Oberholzer verwys na die verbeterings wat die afgelope twee jaar aangebring is. As dit nie gebeur het nie, sou die situasie veel erger gewees het. Daadwerklike stappe is nodig, soos moontlik fase 2-beurtkrag vir 'n tydperk te implementeer. Almal sal dan hul lewens daarvolgens kan reël en die instandhouding kan dan gedoen word.

Mnr Oberholzer meld dat hy ten gunste van transformasie is. Die uitkoms daarvan moet egter verstaan word anders sal ons ernstige probleme ondervind. Eskom het die vermoë verloor om mense op te lei en te ontwikkel, daarom word afrigters en mentors nou teruggebring. Mensekapitaal by Eskom is sy belangrikste bate en dit moet goed behandel word.

Hy vra verskoning vir beurtkrag en gee die versekering dat hy sy werk baie ernstig opneem.

Ten afsluiting, bedank hy sy kollegas vir hul harde werk en toewyding onder baie moeilike omstandighede.

## PANEELBESPREKING OOR PLAASLIKE GROEI DEUR MIDDEL VAN VOLHOUBARE LANDBOU

### Fasiliteerder: Mnr Kulani Siweya, hoof: Agri SA Sentrum van Uitnemendheid Ekonomie

'n Span paneellede sluit by mnr Siweya aan om kwessies rondom plaaslike groei en die gebruik van volhoubare infrastruktuur te bespreek.

Die paneellede is mnr Anton Potgieter, uitvoerende hoof van die Logistics-groep, mnr Wandile Sihlobo, hoof-ekonomies by Agbiz en mnr Jan Oberholzer, bedryfshoof by Eskom.

Ter inleiding wys mnr Siweya daarop dat dit geen geheim is dat 'n goed funksionerende infrastruktuur die sleutel is tot enige funksionele ekonomie in die wêreld. Ondermyning daarvan het 'n ernstige uitwerking op die ekonomie en lewenstandaarde van die bevolking, soos gesien kan word in die uitdagings by Eskom en Transnet.

#### Mnr Sihlobo, hoof-ekonomies, Agbiz

Mnr Sihlobo beskryf die stand van landbou in Suid-Afrika en beklemtoon dat die landbou klaarblyklik homself in 'n tydperk van gesonde groei bevind. Hierdie groei word gedryf deur twee belangrike aspekte, naamlik toenemende produktiwiteit en uitvoer. Suid-Afrika voer ongeveer 51% van wat produseer word uit, wat 'n rekord \$12,4 miljard beloop. Dit is 'n rekord in terme van waarde sowel as volume.

stakeholders must wait for 13 years for low-hanging fruit. The system is obviously the problem. Policies, permits and RFIs do not get the required attention, which is very frustrating.

It is necessary to adapt to the new world we are living in and to open 33 000 kilometres of railway line to any organisation with a safety permit and rolling stock. Slots can be booked, Transnet can be paid per kilometre and per freight ton and it will make more money than ever.

The positive sentiment of partnership between government and all the stakeholders is pleasing.

#### **Question to Mr Jan Oberholzer, COO Eskom**

Is there a possibility and opportunity for the agricultural sector to actively participate in the generation of energy and what is Eskom doing to have the agricultural sector alleviate the pressure away from Eskom?

Mr Oberholzer responded that a meeting was held recently to discuss the issue of load reduction and how to deal with the negative impact thereof on agriculture. Eskom distribution is definitely not close enough to the agri-sector and it needs to move closer to understand the requirements and needs of the sector.

Eskom is doing everything in its power to prevent load-shedding in the agri-sector. It is necessary to have a focused approach with the agri-sector and to create an understanding for each other. It may be possible to collectively find a better solution for Eskom and the agri-sector.

As far as embedded generation is concerned, it is believed that Eskom is not driving actively. Eskom does not make policy - it merely implements policy. Policy is made by the Department of Minerals and Energy. In terms of the embedded generation, some farmers have PV systems and if possible, energy could be fed back into the Eskom system. Eskom has been requested to actively investigate this. A tariff is being awaited from NERSA, but it is believed Eskom is not driving it hard enough.

Mr Siweya stated that the community would be happy with such an initiative and even just by coming to understand the requirements of the agri-sector, one would get the buy-in of the agri-sector to assist Eskom.

The floor was opened for questions:

#### **Questions/statements**

It is interesting that the policy makers do not seem to know what they are doing. They seem to be incapable and do not know how Eskom's operations. They are politically motivated and politics should be taken out of the equation - Eskom will do a lot better then.

Question by Mr Jan Kempen: Why does Eskom not consider nuclear power more seriously? A concern is also how Eskom will react to the inability of the entity (municipality) that must provide the energy to the consumer. The entity that has to supply power on behalf of Eskom does not have the ability to do so and the consumer can therefore not buy energy.

#### **Uitdagings**

'n Aantal uitdagings word ervaar deur die landbousektor, insluitend biosekuriteitsprobleme, toenemende proteksionisme in die globale sfeer, en uitdagings in al die netwerkbedrywe, soos logistiek, water en elektrisiteit.

Mnr Siweya verwys na 'n opname wat 'n tyd gelede gedoen is waarvolgens 94% van deelnemers aangedui het dat nagenoeg 98% van hul produkte per pad vervoer word.

Hy gee erkenning aan die werk wat deur Transnet en Eskom gedoen word en loof hulle vir dit wat vir die land gedoen word.

#### **Transnet**

Mnr Sihlobo meld dat sowat 5 000 vragmotors daaglik die N3 na Durban gebruik en dat 'n behoorlike spoorwegnetwerk baie winsgewend sal wees. Die verskillende probleme wat aangespreek moet word sodat die netwerk kan materialiseer, sal met Transnet bespreek word. Die aangeleentheid is nou blykbaar oop vir bespreking.

Wat die sylyne betref, het Transnet tans 30 000 kilometer spoorlyn en sowat 20 000 kilometer spoorkorridor in Suid-Afrika, wat onder die top-tien ter wêreld tel. Daar word egter tans slegs 5 000 tot 7 000 kilometer benut. 'n Massiewe sylynnetwerk in die landelike gebiede kan benut word.

Die omgewing en stelsel waarbinne Transnet funksioneer, is die probleem en nie Transnet as sulks nie. Die regrukproses by Transnet is prysenswaardig. Die stelsel moet egter ook aangespreek word.

Hy verwys na 'n beleid wat in 2009 ingestel is waarvolgens Transnet aangeraai is om die netwerk te open. Die beleid is egter eers in Mei 2022 deur die parlement goedgekeur. Dit is ondenkbaar dat belanghebbendes 13 jaar moes wag vir laaghangende vrugte. Die stelsel is natuurlik die probleem. Beleid, permitte en RVI's kry nie die nodige aandag nie, wat uiters frustrerend is.

Dit is nodig om aan te pas by die nuwe wêreld waarin ons leef en om 33 000 kilometer spoorlyn oop te stel vir enige organisasie met 'n veiligheidspermit en spoorvoertuie. 'n Tydstoedeling kan gereserveer word. Transnet kan per kilometer en per vrag ton betaal word, wat 'n groter inkomste as ooit tevore sal genereer.

Die positiewe sentiment rakende 'n vennootskap tussen die regering en al die belanghebbendes is bemoedigend.

#### **Vraag aan mnr Jan Oberholzer, bedryfshoof: Eskom**

Is daar 'n moontlikheid en geleentheid vir die landbousektor om aktief deel te neem aan die opwekking van energie en wat doen Eskom om die landbousektor in staat te stel om die druk op Eskom te verlig?

Mnr Oberholzer meld dat daar onlangs 'n vergadering gehou is om die kwessie van lading-vermindering en hoe om die negatiewe impak daarvan op die landbou te hanteer, te bespreek. Eskom-distribusie is beslis nie naby genoeg aan die landbousektor nie en dit moet nader beweeg om die vereistes en behoeftes van die sektor te verstaan.

Eskom doen alles in sy vermoë om beurtkrag in die landbousektor te voorkom. Dit is nodig om 'n gefokusde benadering tot die landbousektor te volg en om begrip vir mekaar te skep. Dit

Question by Mr Piet Engelbrecht, Limpopo: Why is private partner participation slow and not attractive for private investors? Can we not speed up the process? Why not look at other opportunities while working on infrastructure?

**Mr Anton Potgieter, CEO of the Logistics Group**

Sometimes things must break first before it is fixed. Maputo port was fixed in the early 2000s. Today they are working at full capacity. As private sector player we follow the path of least resistance for the biggest returns. We gained a lot of experience across the border and performed well. The Logistics Group is very keen to start operating within our own borders. A new RFQ is out for Boegoebaai in the Northern Cape at present. Progress is being made, but it is very slow, due to the very slow system.

**Mr Jan Oberholzer, COO Eskom**

As far as nuclear is concerned, Eskom is in favour of nuclear and is looking at small modular reactors. We visited a few manufacturers in the world to look at such reactors. I believe it is ideal for the power stations which we are closing and repurposing. A safety radius of 500 metres is required and it is very safe. The Department of Minerals and Energy is also in favour of nuclear.

Eskom has clamped down on overtime and has received negative backlash in this regard. However, it is doing its best to develop skills and improve morale.

**De Wet Boshoff, representative of animal feed manufacturers**

Please elaborate on bureaucracy and red tape holding back the process and allude to the distinction between city councils vs direct Eskom lines. We are talking to Eskom directly since we manufacture feed at an 80/20 split between municipal and Eskom power.

**Mr Jan Oberholzer**

Maintenance is very important, as is qualified resources, skills etcetera. Current rules and regulations are prohibiting Eskom from doing things in the correct manner. Unqualified people are working on the plants and materials are installed that are not suitable and this is catching up with Eskom. Certain PMFA and National Treasury requirements had to be followed, which just did not work.

Eskom has its own internal inefficiencies, which we are trying to deal with. Reaction time to new applications for direct power from Eskom is being addressed. There should be no reason for any consumer that will prevent him from getting the service he deserves. If not, the reason will be inefficiencies in the Eskom system.

## Closing Remarks

**Mr Anton Potgieter**

Besides mining, agriculture is the biggest industry that we are involved in. We would love to take hands with Transnet and find a practical way forward to service communities.

**Mr Jan Oberholzer**

Eskom understands the mandate it has in respect of sustainable electricity supply to the country, and it takes it seriously. We are trying to deal with the challenges we have, and I give my

kan moontlik dat ons saam 'n beter oplossing vir Eskom en die landbousektor kan vind.

Wat ingebedde opwekking betref, is die mening dat Eskom dit nie aktief dryf nie. Eskom maak nie beleid nie – hy implementeer bloot beleid. Beleid word deur die Departement van Minerale en Energie gemaak. Wat die ingebedde opwekking betref, het sommige boere PV-stelsels en indien moontlik, kan energie weer na die Eskom-stelsel ingevoer word. Eskom is versoek om dit aktief te ondersoek. 'n Tarief word van NERSA afgewag, maar daar word gemeen dat Eskom dit nie hard genoeg dryf nie.

Mnr Siweya meld dat die gemeenskap tevrede sal wees met so 'n inisiatief en selfs deur bloot die behoeftes van die landbousektor te verstaan, sal 'n mens die inkoop van die landbousektor verkry om Eskom by te staan.

Die vloer word oopgestel vir vrae:

**Vrae/stellings**

Dit is interessant dat die beleidmakers blykbaar nie weet wat hulle doen nie. Hulle blyk onbekwaam te wees en weet nie hoe Eskom werk nie. Hulle is polities gemotiveerd. Politiek behoort buite rekening gelaat word, dan sal Eskom baie beter vaar.

Vraag deur mnr Jan Kempen: Waarom oorweeg Eskom kernkrag nie ernstiger nie? Dit is ook kommerwekkend hoe Eskom gaan reageer op die onvermoë van die entiteit (munisipaliteit) wat die energie aan die verbruiker moet verskaf. Die entiteit wat krag namens Eskom moet voorsien, het nie die vermoë om dit te doen nie en die verbruiker kan dus nie energie koop nie.

Vraag deur mnr Piet Engelbrecht, Limpopo: Waarom is deelname deur privaatvennote stadig en nie aantreklik vir private beleggers nie? Kan ons nie die proses bespoedig nie? Waarom nie na ander geleenthede kyk terwyl daar aan infrastruktuur gewerk word nie?

**Mnr Anton Potgieter, uitvoerende hoof van die Logistics-groep**

Soms moet dinge eers breek voordat dit reggemaak kan word. Maputo-hawe is in die vroeë 2000's reggemaak. Vandag werk hulle op volle kapasiteit. As speler in die private sektor volg ons die pad van die minste weerstand vir die grootste opbrengste. Ons het baie ondervinding oorkant die grens opgedoen en goed presteer. Die Logistics-groep is baie gretig om binne ons eie grense te begin werk. 'n Nuwe versoek om kwotasie (RFQ) is tans uit vir Boegoebaai in die Noord-Kaap. Vordering word gemaak, maar dit is baie stadig as gevolg van die stadige stelsel.

**Mnr Jan Oberholzer, bedryfshoof: Eskom**

Eskom is ten gunste van kernkrag en kyk na klein modulêre reaktors. Ons het 'n paar vervaardigers in die wêreld besoek om na sulke reaktors te kyk. Ek glo dit is ideaal vir die kragstasies wat ons sluit en dan aanpas vir hergebruik. 'n Veiligheidsradius van 500 meter is nodig – dit is baie veilig. Die Departement van Minerale en Energie is ook ten gunste van kernkrag.

Eskom het vasgeskop teen oortyd, met negatiewe reaksie. Ons doen egter ons bes om vaardighede te ontwikkel en moreel te verbeter.

commitment to ensure that my colleagues will get closer to agriculture. I have already received this commitment from the Managing Director of the business. Eskom respects farmers.

Mr Nicol Jansen (acting chair) concluded that Agri SA wants to be part of the solution, not the criticism. They want to take hands and contribute ideas, business solutions, and action and support active sustainable action, even if it causes pain in the short term. It seems to be a good time for internal discussion on permanent stage 2 load-shedding to avoid stage 6 in future.

Mr Jaco Minnaar took the chair again.

#### **Announcement by Mr Alwyn Scholtz**

Mr Scholtz introduced a representative from Lumi, who explained the voting process. Congress goers were requested to submit all nominations by 13:00.

A test process was run.

## **PANEL DISCUSSION: THE ROLE OF AAMP AS A POLICY VEHICLE FOR GROWING LOCAL**

### **Facilitator: Mr Christo van der Rheede, Executive Director, Agri SA**

Mr Van der Rheede introduced and welcomed the panellists: Dr John Purchase, former CEO of Agbiz, Dr Victor Paledi, representing Mr Mooketsa Ramasodi, DG of DALRRD and Dr Tracy Davids, manager of Commodity Markets & Foresight at BFAP.

The panellists were requested to discuss the Agricultural and Agro-Processing Master Plan (AAMP), how it is implemented and concerns about the plan.

#### **Dr John Purchase**

Dr Purchase made a slide presentation and indicated that the AAMP forms part of the economic reconstruction and recovery plan by government, following Covid-19 and other factors, as well as the present economic situation.

He continued to give context to development of a masterplan for key sectors, including the AAMP and expanded on the development process.

The focus areas and objectives of the AAMP were listed in the slide show and organised into the six pillars below:

- Reducing policy ambiguities and creating an investment-friendly environment.
- Investing in, maintaining and enabling infrastructure critical to industry such as electricity, roads, rail and ports.
- Providing comprehensive farmer assistance, development finance, R&D and extension services.
- Improving food security, increasing production and employment and ensuring employment decency and employment inclusivity, but also farmer inclusivity in the process.
- Facilitating market expansion, improving market access and promoting trade.
- Improving localised food production, reducing imports and expanding agro-processing imports.

### **De Wet Boshoff, verteenwoordiger van dierevoervervaardigers**

Brei asseblief uit oor die burokrasie en rompslomp wat die proses vertraag, en verwys na die onderskeid tussen stadsrade vs direkte Eskom-lyne. Ons praat direk met Eskom aangesien ons dierevoer vervaardig met 'n 80:20-verhouding tussen munisipale en Eskomkrag.

#### **Mnr Jan Oberholzer**

Instandhouding is baie belangrik asook gekwalifiseerde hulpbronne, vaardighede ensovoorts. Huidige reëls en regulasies verbied Eskom om dinge op die regte manier te doen. Ongekwalifiseerde mense werk aan die aanlegte, en materiaal word geïnstalleer wat nie geskik is nie en dit haal Eskom in. Sekere PMFA- en nasionale tesourievereistes moes gevolg word, wat bloot nie gewerk het nie.

Eskom het sy eie interne ondoeltreffendhede wat ons probeer hanteer. Reaksietyd op nuwe aansoeke vir direkte krag vanaf Eskom word aangespreek. Daar behoort geen rede te wees waarom enige verbruiker nie die diens kry wat hy verdien nie. Indien nie, sal dit weens ondoeltreffendhede binne die Eskomstelsel wees.

## **Slotopmerkings**

#### **Mnr Anton Potgieter**

Met die uitsondering van mynbou, is landbou die grootste bedryf waarby ons betrokke is. Ons sal graag hande met Transnet wil vat en 'n praktiese wyse vind om ons gemeenskappe te dien.

#### **Mnr Jan Oberholzer**

Eskom verstaan die mandaat wat hy het ten opsigte van volhoubare elektrisiteitsvoorsiening aan die land en neem dit ernstig op. Ons probeer om die uitdagings wat ons het aan te spreek en ek is daartoe verbind om te verseker dat my kollegas nader aan die landbou beweeg. Ek het reeds hierdie verbintenis verkry van die besturende direkteur van die onderneming. Eskom respekteer boere.

Mnr Nicol Jansen (waarnemende voorsitter) kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat Agri SA deel van die oplossing wil wees, nie die kritiek nie. Hulle wil hande vat en idees, sake-oplossings en aksie bydra, asook aktiewe volhoubare optrede ondersteun, selfs al veroorsaak dit pyn op kort termyn. Dit blyk 'n goeie tyd te wees vir interne bespreking oor permanente fase 2-beurtkrag om fase 6 in die toekoms te vermy.

Mnr Jaco Minnaar neem weer waar as voorsitter.

#### **Aankondiging deur mnr Alwyn Scholtz**

Mnr Scholtz stel die Lumi-verteenwoordigers bekend wat die stemproses aan die kongres sal verduidelik. Kongresgangers word versoek om alle benoemings teen 13:00 in te dien.

'n Toetslopie word onderneem.



Dr Purchase hoped that the said pillars provided a sense of process and what the masterplan entailed and emphasised that it was needed in order to build social cohesion.

**Dr Victor Paledi, representing Mr Mooketsa Ramasodi, DG of DALRRD**

Dr Paledi reconfirmed the challenges faced by the sector as reported earlier by the minister.

He emphasised the following:

- The conceptualisation of the AAMP is a robust and frank process.
- It is important to note that the primary sector is not driving the agro-processing process.
- The department is eager to fulfil its role in terms of food security, since Stats SA recently indicated that 55% of the population is living beyond the poverty line - effectively it means that about 25% of the population goes to bed hungry.
- One of the fundamental roles of the people gathered here today, is to ensure that there is food security.
- People who go to bed hungry, play no role in the economy, and add no value.
- The department sees the AAMP as fulfilling the constitutional mandate in relation to food security.

Dr Paledi referred to the vast tracks of land that belong to traditional leadership and the question is whether the current financing instruments in the country can service that type of land for us to unlock potential.

It needs to be determined if research being done in the country, is aimed at servicing agriculture. Research has been declining over the past 10 to 15 years. This results in an inability to sustain the competitive advantage we have in certain areas.

Research needs to be channelled to agricultural colleges, which require substantial investment to ensure that they play a meaningful role in developing particularly the youth. The average age of farmers is 62 - colleges must become the pipeline to ensure entrance of new farmers.

**Mr Christo van der Rheede**

BFAP is one of our key research institutions. It recently released a report in which the state of industry was analysed and highlighted some risks. A lot of research is done in respect of AAMP. Given all the research and all the future predictions and past successes, will this masterplan be able to address the challenges going forward and to what extent will it help to realise the vision of inclusive growth?

**Dr Tracy Davids, BFAP**

Dr Davids alluded to the fact that BFAP was just one of the research partners, they also collaborated with NAMC and CRED to produce this report, with a view to providing a solid backbone of information for negotiation and the co-creation process for the master plan to evolve and to be contributed to by various partners.

## PANEELBESPREKING: DIE ROL VAN AAMP AS 'N BELEIDSVOERTUIG VIR PLAASLIKE GROEI

**Fasiliteerder: Mnr Christo van der Rheede, uitvoerende direkteur: Agri SA**

Mnr Van der Rheede verwelkom en stel die volgende paneellede bekend: Dr John Purchase, voormalige uitvoerende hoof van Agbiz; dr Victor Paledi as verteenwoordiger van mnr Mooketsa Ramasodi, DG van DALRRD; en dr Tracy Davids, bestuurder: Kommoditeitsmarkte & Vooruitsigte, BFAP

Die paneellede word versoek om die meesterplan vir landbou- en landbouverwerking (AAMP) te bespreek, met verwysing na hoe dit geïmplementeer word en kommer rakende die plan.

**Dr John Purchase**

Dr Purchase doen 'n skyfieverlegging en wys daarop dat die AAMP deel vorm van die regering se ekonomiese heropbou- en herstelplan ná afloop van Covid-19 en ander faktore, asook die huidige ekonomiese situasie.

Hy gaan voort om konteks te gee aan die ontwikkeling van 'n meesterplan vir sleutelsektore, insluitend die AAMP, en brei uit oor die ontwikkelingsproses.

Die fokus-areas en doelwitte van die AAMP is volgens ses pilare in die skyfie-voorlegging gekategoriseer, naamlik:

- Die vermindering van beleidsonduidelikhede en die skep van 'n beleggingsvriendelike omgewing.
- Belegging in, instandhouding en bemagtiging van infrastruktuur wat van kritieke belang vir die bedryf is, soos elektrisiteit, paaie, spoor en hawens.
- Die verskaffing van omvattende boerebystand, ontwikkelingsfinansiering, navorsing en ontwikkeling en voorligtingsdienste.
- Die verbetering van voedselsekerheid, die verhoging van produksie. en voorsiening van ordentlike werk en inklusiewe indiensneming, maar ook die betrokkenheid van boere by die proses.
- Fasilitering van markuitbreiding, die verbetering van marktoegang en die bevordering van handel.
- Verbetering van plaaslike voedselproduksie, die vermindering van invoer en die uitbreiding van landbouverwerkingsinvoer.

Dr Purchase spreek die hoop uit dat die genoemde pilare 'n gevoel bied van wat die meesterplan behels en beklemtoon dat dit nodig is om sosiale samehorigheid te bou.

**Dr Victor Paledi as verteenwoordiger van mnr Mooketsa Ramasodi, DG van DALRRD**

Dr Paledi herbevestig die uitdagings wat deur die sektor ervaar word, soos vroeër uitgelig deur die minister. Hy beklemtoon die volgende:

- Die konseptualisering van die AAMP is 'n robuuste en reguit proses.
- Dit is belangrik om te besef dat die primêre sektor nie die landbouverwerkingsproses dryf nie;

BFAP was responsible for the following:

- It undertook the value chain deep dives, and the market-led approach was applied.
- It started on the market side, considering exports and local market, the actions to be taken to expand it, grow exports, grow domestic markets and how to replace imports in specific industries where possible.
- It looked at agro-processing, distribution, aggregation, primary production and input provision, spoke to many industry stakeholders, mapped out the value chain and identified key challenges and bottlenecks in the value chains.

The question which arises is what to do about all the above.

- In collaboration with partners, BFAP looked for solutions and specific interventions to address the challenges.
- 17 major value chains major were investigated and granular interventions into bigger cross-cutting issues were identified.
- It had to be determined what the ideal state of the value chains should look like;
- The objective is to create this state, which aligns with the common vision created in the plan.
- Further objectives are to accelerate growth, boost inclusivity, accelerate transformation across the nodes of the value chain and to make the value chain as competitive as possible.

BFPA's quantitative modelling system was used and calculations were made with the idea to scope the size of the opportunities, how many jobs can be created if challenges are addressed and how much more can be generated and added to the GDP.

Using beef as an example, Dr Davids explained issues such as unlocking additional export markets, implementing internet-accepted grading systems, accessing new markets, implementing a veterinary strategy to bring disease situations under control.

There are quick wins and there are more complex issues that will take longer to solve. Immediate action is necessary.

Mr Van der Rhee stated that it is not the land that produces food, but it is expertise that produces food. How does the AAMP address the issue of building expertise so that the goal of inclusive growth can be achieved?

#### **Dr John Purchase**

Skills in the sector are critical to make the sector competitive and to grow it. The biggest problem in SA is the skills deficit. Schools, universities, colleges are required, as well as the AgriSETA. New technology skills are also required and the assistance of multi-nationals such as Corteva, Bayer, and John Deere is required in this regard.

#### **Mr Van der Rhee**

The plan talks about developing black farmers and there is emphasis on specific targets. Do we have the financial means to assist those farmers and how do we avoid making the mistakes made in the past? How do we forge partnerships?

- Die departement is gretig om sy rol in terme van voedselsekerheid te speel aangesien Statistieke SA onlangs aangedui het dat 55% van die bevolking bokant die broodlyn leef, wat effektief beteken dat 25% van die bevolking saans honger gaan slaap.
- 'n Fundamentele rol wat alle kongresgangers speel is om te verseker dat voedselsekerheid gehandhaaf word.
- Mense wat honger gaan slaap, speel geen rol in die ekonomie nie en voeg geen waarde toe nie.
- Die departement is van mening dat die AAMP die konstitusionele mandaat met betrekking tot voedselsekerheid vervul.

Dr Paledi verwys na die groot stukke grond wat aan die tradisionele leierskap behoort en vra of die bestaande finansieringsinstrumente in die land die potensiaal van daardie tipe grond kan ontsluit.

Daar moet bepaal word of die navorsing wat in die land gedoen word daarop gemik is om landbou te bedien. Navorsing het die afgelope 10 tot 15 jaar afgeneem. Dit lei tot 'n onvermoë om die mededingende voordeel wat ons op sekere gebiede het, te handhaaf.

Navorsing moet na landboukolleges gekanaliseer word. Dit verg 'n aansienlike belegging om te verseker dat hulle 'n betekenisvolle rol in die ontwikkeling van veral die jeug speel. Die gemiddelde ouderdom van boere is 62 – kolleges moet die kanaal word om toegang vir nuwe boere te verseker.

#### **Mnr Christo van der Rhee**

BFAP is een van ons sleutel-navorsingsinstellings en het onlangs 'n verslag vrygestel waarin die stand van die bedryf ontleed is en risiko's uitgelig is. Baie navorsing word gedoen oor die AAMP. Gegewe al hierdie navorsing en voorspellings vir die toekoms en vorige suksesse, sal hierdie meesterplan in staat wees om die uitdagings wat voorlê aan te spreek, en tot watter mate sal dit help om die visie van inklusiewe groei te verwesenlik?

#### **Dr Tracy Davids, BFAP**

Dr Davids verwys na die feit dat BFAP bloot een van die navorsingsvennote was. Hulle het ook met NAMC en CRED saamgewerk om hierdie verslag op te stel met die oog op 'n soliede inligtingsbron vir die onderhandelings- en medeskeppingsproses om die plan te ontwikkel en vir insette deur verskeie vennote.

BFAP was verantwoordelik vir die volgende:

- BFAP het diep gedelwe in die waardeketting en 'n markgeleide benadering toegepas.
- Dit het aan markkant begin, met inagneming van uitvoer en die plaaslike mark, die aksies wat geneem moet word om dit uit te brei en om uitvoer en binnelandse markte te laat groei, asook hoe invoer in spesifieke bedrywe moontlik vervang kan word.
- Daar is gekyk na landbouverwerking, verspreiding, samevoeging, primêre produksie- en insetvoorsiening; daar is met baie belanghebbendes in die bedryf gepraat, die waardeketting is gekarteer en sleuteluitdagings en knelpunte in die waardekettings geïdentifiseer.

**Dr Paledi**

He indicated that the outcome of the AAMP was destructive because if the problem is not diagnosed correctly, one is unlikely to dispense the appropriate remedy. From the AAMP the one-size-fits-all approach in relation to the funding of smallholder farmers will not work. The requirements of a vulnerable farmer is quite different to that of a large commercial agri-business. The AAMP stratified the categories of farmers in terms of determining the requirements.

Blended finance, namely a grant as well as a loan to be considered, as mentioned by the minister, seems sensible. It goes about the jockey and not the horse, which is where skills come into play. There must be focus on enterprise and supply development.

Social compacting is the only way forward if and if we really want to make an impact, we have to work together.

**Mr Van der Rheede**

Reference was made to the blueberry industry, which is under severe pressure and the question was raised as to whether there is hope.

**Dr Tracy Davids**

Dr Davids indicated that implementation is key. Structures have been identified that are based on collaboration going forward. If the multitudes of crises faced over the past two years taught us anything, it is what agriculture can achieve when it really pulls together.

There are challenges relating to ports, capacity, efficiency for products like blueberries and other products. If a platform is created, we can move to a common vision and must keep being nimble and adjustable in our process - then we will be able to solve the challenges.

**Conclusion by Mr Van der Rheede**

Mr Van der Rheede summarised that there seems to be a plan, but it should not be compromised by the following:

- The principle of ownership should be protected.
- If we have all kinds of demands that place a bureaucratic burden on the industry, the plan will never work.
- The plan must not deviate from the fundamentals of free market enterprise, ownership of property, of making funding available, working together to open up markets and addressing issues at local governance level, otherwise it will take us nowhere.

**ADDRESS BY MR TONY ESMERALDO, CEO OF CORTEVA**

Mr Esmeraldo made a slide presentation and provided background on the role played by Corteva and its objective to add value to the lives of farmers and consumers. Its winning aspiration is to provide innovative and sustainable solutions to farmers in SA.

The following aspects were highlighted:

- The net rate revenue world-wide is 46% crop protection and 54% seed.

Die vraag is wat daar gedoen kan word rakende die bogenoemde.

- BFAP het in samewerking met vennote oplossings en spesifieke ingrypings oorweeg om die uitdagings die hoof te bied.
- 17 belangrike waardekettings is ondersoek en toepaslike ingrypings rakende groter kruissnydende kwessies is geïdentifiseer.
- Daar moes bepaal word hoe die ideale stand van die waardekettings lyk.
- Die doel is om toestande te skep wat ooreenstem met die gemeenskaplike visie wat in die plan geskep word.
- Verdere doelwitte is om groei te versnel, inklusiwiteit te bevorder, transformasie oor die nodusse van die waardeketting heen te bespoedig, en om die waardeketting so mededingend moontlik te maak.

BFAP se kwantitatiewe modelleringstelsel is gebruik en berekeninge is gemaak met die idee om die mate van die geleentheid te bepaal, asook hoeveel werkgeleentheid geskep kan word indien uitdagings aangespreek word, en hoeveel meer gegenerer en by die BBP gevoeg kan word.

Deur beesvleis as voorbeeld te gebruik, verduidelik dr Davids kwessies soos die ontsluiting van bykomende uitvoermarkte, die implementering van internet-aanvaarde graderingstelsels, toegang tot nuwe markte, en die implementering van 'n veeartsenykundige strategie om siektesituasies onder beheer te bring.

Daar is vinnige oorwinnings en dan daar is meer ingewikkelde probleme wat langer sal neem om op te los en onmiddellike optrede nodig is.

Mnr Van der Rheede meld dat dit kundigheid is wat voedsel produseer, nie grond nie. Hoe spreek die AAMP die kwessie van kundigheid aan sodat die visie van inklusiewe groei verwesenlik kan word?

**Dr John Purchase**

Vaardighede is uiters noodsaaklik vir die sektor om mededingend te bly en te groei. Die grootste probleem in Suid-Afrika is die tekort aan vaardighede. Benewens AgriSETA, benodig ons skole, universiteite en kolleges. Nuwe tegnologievaardighede word ook benodig, asook die hulp van multi-nasionale maatskappye soos Corteva, Bayer en John Deere in hierdie verband.

**Mnr Van der Rheede**

Die plan handel oor die ontwikkeling van swart boere, met die klem op spesifieke teikens. Het ons die finansiële vermoë om daardie boere te help en hoe vermy ons die foute van die verlede? Hoe gaan ons vennootskappe aan?

**Dr Paledi**

Hy wys daarop dat die uitkoms van die AAMP vernietigend was, want as die probleem nie korrek gediagnoseer word nie, is dit onwaarskynlik dat 'n toepaslike middel voorgeskryf sal word. Volgens die AAMP is dit duidelik dat die een-grootte-pas-almal-benadering met betrekking tot die befondsing van kleinboere nie sal werk nie. 'n Kwesbare boer se vereistes is heeltemal anders as dié van 'n groot kommersiële landbou-onderneming. Die AAMP stratifiseer die kategorieë boere ingevolge die bepaling van die vereistes.

- Corteva has 15 900 registered patents, 65 active ingredients, more than 100 crops, more than 150 research stations worldwide and 100 plants where seed is processed daily.
- Its local footprint in SA comprises more than 150 points of sale (sales reps, agents and agronomists).
- 85% of its production is done in SA and processed in its plants in SA.
- Corteva has logistics systems in most areas and recently invested in cold storage as well.
- An investment was made in a research hub in Delmas with the same capability as the hubs in Brazil and North America to develop new products.
- It has local partners in SA distributing crop protection - strategic partners include Laeveld Agrochem, AECl, Intelligro and Nexus.

Mr Esmeraldo gave the assurance that they are involved in agriculture for the good of farmers.

#### **Mr Cobus van Zyl, Chairman of Agri Securitas**

Mr Tony Esmeraldo, Corteva, handed a cheque of R500 000 over to Agri Securitas to be used for agri-security.

Mr Johan Bezuidenhout from NWK handed a cheque of R100 000 over to Agri Securitas and Mr Gert Bezuidenhout from Sanlam handed over a cheque to the value of R500 000 to Agri Securitas.

Mr Van Zyl thanked the donors for their generosity and assured them that the money would be put to good use for the security of the farming community.



Gemengde finansiering, naamlik 'n toelae asook 'n lening wat oorweeg word, soos deur die minister genoem, blyk sinvol te wees. Dit gaan oor die jokkie en nie die perd nie, en dit is waar vaardighede ter sprake kom. Daar moet gefokus word op ondernemingsvoorsiening of verskaffing en voorsieningsontwikkeling.

Maatskaplike ooreenkomste (social compacts) is die enigste pad vorentoe, en indien ons regtig 'n impak wil maak, moet ons saamwerk.

#### **Mnr Van der Rheede**

Verwysing word gemaak na die bloubessiebedryf, wat onder ernstige druk verkeer. Daar word gevra of daar enige hoop is.

#### **Dr Tracy Davids**

Dr Davids wys daarop dat implementering van kardinale belang is. Strukture is geïdentifiseer wat gebaseer is op samewerking vorentoe. As die hoeveelheid krisis wat die afgelope twee jaar ervaar is ons enigste geleer het, is dit wat landbou kan bereik wanneer ons regtig saamwerk.

Daar is uitdagings met betrekking tot hawens, kapasiteit en doeltreffendheid vir produkte soos bloubessies en ander produkte. Solank 'n platform geskep word, kan ons na 'n gemeenskaplike visie beweeg en moet ons flink en aanpasbaar bly - dan sal ons die uitdagings kan oplos.

#### **Slotopmerkings deur mnr Van der Rheede**

Mnr Van der Rheede meld ter opsomming dat daar blykbaar 'n plan is maar dit moet nie ondermyn word deur die volgende nie:

- Die beginsel van eienaarskap moet beskerm word.
- As daar allerhande eise is wat rompslomp veroorsaak, sal die plan nooit werk nie.
- Die plan moet voldoen aan fundamentele vryemarkbeginsels, eiendomsreg en beskikbaarheid van finansiering wat meewerk om markte oop te stel en kwessies op plaaslike regeringsvlak aan te spreek. Indien nie, sal dit ons nêrens bring nie.

### **TOESPRAAK DEUR MNR TONY ESERALDO, HUB VAN CORTEVA**

Mnr Esmeraldo doen 'n skyfievoorstelling en verskaf agtergrondinligting oor die rol wat Corteva speel en sy doel om waarde tot die lewens van boere en verbruikers toe te voeg. Hul ideaal is om innoverende en volhoubare oplossings aan boere in Suid-Afrika te bied.

Die volgende aspekte word uitgelig:

- Die nettokoers-inkomstewêreldwyd is 46% gewasbeskerming en 54% saad.
- Corteva het 15 900 geregistreerde patente, 65 aktiewe bestanddele, meer as 100 gewasse, meer as 150 navorsingstasies wêreldwyd en 100 aanlegte waar saad daaglik verwerk word.
- Sy plaaslike voetspoor in Suid-Afrika bestaan uit meer as 150 verkooppunte (verkoopsvertegenwoordigers, agente en landboukundiges).
- 85% van sy produksie word in Suid-Afrika gedoen en in sy aanlegte in Suid-Afrika verwerk.

### Announcements by Mr Alwyn Scholtz

Mr Scholtz announced the following results of the voting process:

Only one nomination was received for all the following and no voting is therefore required. All requirements have been met, the necessary declarations were done, and the persons involved were duly nominated and seconded. The auditors are comfortable with the procedures.

#### Jaco Minnaar

*Re-elected as President of Agri SA*

#### Phineas Gumede

*Re-elected as Vice-president of Agri SA*

#### Nicol Jansen

*Re-elected as Vice-president of Agri SA*

### GENERAL AFFAIRS CHAMBER

*Chairman: Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt*

*Vice-chairman: Piet Engelbrecht*

*Additional member: Pieter Cloete*

*Board members:*

*Messrs Villiers Loubser, Piet Engelbrecht, Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt and Pieter Cloete*

### COMMODITY CHAMBER

*Chairman: Niël Joubert*

*Deputy Chairman: Billy van Zyl*

*Additional member: Derek Mathews*

### CORPORATE CHAMBER

*Chairman: Gerhard Diedericks*

*Vice-chairman: Nic Bronkhorst*

*Additional Member: Rossouw Cillilié*

Mr Scholtz indicated that four nominations have been received for the Commodity Chamber board position, namely Messrs Billy van Zyl, Derek Mathews, SK Makinana and Niël Joubert.

Voting devices are activated by Lumi and voting is open for members of the Commodity Chamber only.

## GROWING LOCAL: AGRICULTURE AND ITS VALUE CHAIN AS ENABLERS OF FOOD CERTAINTY

### Facilitator: Mr Christo van der Rheede, Executive Director, Agri SA

Mr Van der Rheede welcomed Mr Mhlatyana and thanked him for being willing to address the congress. He introduced the panellists, Messrs Tony Esmeraldo, CEO of Corteva, Tobela Tapula, CEO of SA Tobacco Transformation Alliance and Norman Dlamini, director: Business Development, Forestry SA.

### Unathi Mhlatyana, MD of McCain Foods Farms of the Future

Mr Mhlatyana referred to the many uncertainties in agriculture, but also to the resilience of farmers and the opportunities available to them.

- Corteva het logistieke stelsels in die meeste gebiede en het onlangs ook in koelberging belê.
- 'n Belegging is gemaak in 'n navorsingsentrum in Delmas met dieselfde vermoë as die spilpunte in Brasilië en Noord-Amerika om nuwe produkte te ontwikkel.
- Corteva het plaaslike vennote in Suid-Afrika wat gewasbeskerming versprei – strategiese vennote sluit Laeveld Agrochem, AECl, Intelligro en Nexus in.

Mnr Esmeraldo bied die versekering dat hulle tot voordeel van boere by landbou betrokke is.

### Mnr Cobus van Zyl, voorsitter van Agri Securitas

Mnr Tony Esmeraldo van Corteva oorhandig 'n tjek van R500 000 aan Agri Securitas ter ondersteuning van landelike veiligheid.

Mnr Johan Bezuidenhout van NWK oorhandig 'n tjek van R100 000 aan Agri Securitas, en mnr Gert Bezuidenhout van Sanlam oorhandig 'n tjek ter waarde van R500 000 aan Agri Securitas.

Mnr Van Zyl bedank die skenkers vir hul vrygewigheid en verseker hulle dat die geld goed aangewend sal word ter beveiliging van die boerderygemeenskap.

### Afkondigings deur Mnr Alwyn Scholtz

Mnr Scholtz kondig die volgende uitslae van die stemproses aan:

Slegs een benoeming is ontvang vir elk van volgende, dus was dit nie nodig om te stem nie. Alle vereistes is aan voldoen, die nodige verklarings is afgelê, en die betrokke persone is behoorlik benoem en gesekondeer. Die ouditeure is gemaklik met die prosedures.

#### Jaco Minnaar

*Herverkies tot president van Agri SA*

#### Phineas Gumede

*Herverkies tot vise-president van Agri SA*

#### Nicol Jansen

*Herverkies tot vise-president van Agri SA*

### ALGEMENE SAKEKAMER

*Voorsitter: Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt*

*Vise-voorsitter: Piet Engelbrecht*

*Addisionele lid: Pieter Cloete*

*Direksielede: Mnre Villiers Loubser, Piet Engelbrecht, Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt en Pieter Cloete*

### BEDRYFSKAMER

*Voorsitter: Niël Joubert*

*Ondervoorsitter: Billy van Zyl*

*Addisionele lid: Derek Mathews*

### KORPORATIEWE KAMER

*Voorsitter: Gerhard Diedericks*

*Vise-voorsitter: Nic Bronkhorst*

*Addisionele lid: Rossouw Cillilié*

Mnr Scholtz meld dat vier benoemings vir die Bedryfskamer-direksielede ontvang is, naamlik mnre Billy van Zyl, Derek Mathews, SK Makinana en Niël Joubert.



He highlighted a few aspects, which included the following:

- Global population will grow by one-third by 2050 to 10 billion.
- Farming outputs will have to increase by 70% to satisfy food demand, according to the UN.
- As demonstrated by the recent pandemic, agriculture and the requirement to feed nations, will continue.
- The 2022 Global Food Security Index, supported by Corteva Agriscience, shocks such as pandemics, conflict, and extreme weather due to climate change, will become the new norm in the global food system.

McCain Foods launched the Farms of the Future project, which is vital in trying to make global food systems more sustainable and resilient. McCain has unveiled plans for its farms of the future, the first being in Canada and the second in Lichtenburg in SA. The objectives of the farm of the future are listed below:

- It will form part of the plan to advance and showcase regional agricultural practices.
- Specific frameworks will be followed and each farm will leverage framework made up of agricultural sustainability, technology, machinery and equipment and energy.
- It will create a wide range of opportunities, which require partnerships, entrepreneurs, scientists and strong collaboration across the industry through which productivity, soil health and water efficiency can be enhanced and the impact of agro-chemical impacts can be reduced.
- It will also introduce the preservation of biodiversity.

Mr Mhlatyana emphasised various realities relating to:

- Inputs and energy - rising costs, energy insecurity.
- It is necessary to boost local production to shield ourselves as South Africans from hyper-inflation and geopolitical factors, ensuring that we can provide ongoing food security to our people.
- Solutions must be found locally through sector collaboration.
- Climate adaption as a result of climate change.
- While a high level of food security has been ensured and nutrient-rich food is provided to the consumer, there is a challenge in respect of sustainability and adaptation.
- This highlights that we have to look at hunger from a food system approach.
- The farms of the future, which started in Lichtenburg led by McCain, will allow us to build a better understanding of regional agricultural practices, enabling McCain to work with our farm partners to reimagine the way we grow our produce.
- This approach will benefit production, productivity, profitability and the planet at large.
- A further challenge is the value change shifts that we all need to adopt to.
- The reliance on imports has to be decreased and the efficiency of local markets increased.
- SMMEs are critical in the process and not only multi-nationals.
- McCain aims to announce inclusivity along the agri-value chain, empowering suppliers, creating local employment opportunities, helping to secure security of local supply.
- There are opportunities that include digitisation, technology

Stemtoestelle word geaktiveer deur Lumi en slegs lede van die Bedryfskamer kan stem.

## PLAASLIKE GROEI: LANDBOU EN SY WAARDEKETTOING AS BEMAGTIGERS VAN VOLHOUBARE VOEDSELVOORSIENING

**Fasiliteerder: Mnr Christo van der Rheede, uitvoerende direkteur: Agri SA**

Mnr Van der Rheede verwelkom mnr Mhlatyana en bedank hom vir sy bereidwilligheid om die kongres toe te spreek. Daarna stel hy die paneellede bekend, naamlik mnre Tony Esmeraldo, HUB van Corteva, Tobela Tapula, uitvoerende hoof van SA Tobacco Transformation Alliance, en Norman Dlamini, direkteur: Besigheidsontwikkeling, Forestry SA.

### Unathi Mhlatyana, BD McCain Foods - Farms of the Future

Mnr Mhlatyana verwys na die menige onsekerhede in landbou, maar ook na die veerkragtigheid van boere en die geleentheid tot hul beskikking.

Hy lig die volgende aspekte uit:

- Die globale bevolking sal met een derde groei tot 10 miljard in 2025.
- Volgens die VN sal boerdery-uitset moet toeneem met 70% om te voldoen aan die vraag na voedsel.
- Soos gedemonstreer deur die onlangse pandemie, sal die landbou en die behoefte om nasies te voed, voortduur.
- Volgens die 2022 Global Food Security Index, ondersteun deur Corteva Agri-Science, sal skokke soos pandemies, konflik en uiterse weerstoestande as gevolg van klimaatsverandering die norm word in die globale voedselstelsel.

McCain Foods het die Farms of the Future-projek geloods wat uiters noodsaaklik is om globale voedselstelsels meer volhoubaar en veerkragtig te maak. McCain het planne bekend gemaak in dié verband, met die eerste in Kanada en die tweede in Lichtenburg, Suid-Afrika. Die doel van die projek is soos volg:

- Dit sal deel vorm van die plan om streekslandboupraktyke te bevorder en ten toon te stel.
- Spesifieke raamwerke sal gevolg word en elke plaas s'n sal fokus op landbouvolhoubaarheid, tegnologiese, masjinerie en toerusting, en energie.
- Dit sal 'n wye reeks geleentheid skep wat vennootskappe, entrepreneurs, wetenskaplikes en nuwe samewerking oor die bedryf heen sal verg ten einde produktiwiteit, bodemgesondheid en doeltreffende watergebruik te bevorder en die impak van landbouchemikalieë te verminder.
- Dit sal ook die bewaring van biosekuriteit inlei.

Mnr Mhlatyana beklemtoon verskeie realiteite rakende die volgende:

- Insette en energie – stygende koste, energie-onsekerheid.
- Dit is belangrik om plaaslike produksie te bevorder ten einde ons as Suid-Afrikaners te beskerm teen hiperinflasie en geopolitieke faktore en sodoende verseker dat ons voortdurend voedselsekerheid vir ons mense kan handhaaf.
- Oplossings moet plaaslik gevind word deur middel van samewerking.

and certain things around mobile applications as a driver to ensure more effective interactions between farmers, input suppliers, transport and logistical services, financiers and other value chain partners.

- McCain is putting R100 million behind the farm of the future in the middle of North West in Lichtenburg, with a view to eventually handing over the farm to a community partner that is the key intent, and to drive empowerment in the province.
- The crops that come from this farm will be used to create some of the SA favourite McCain products.

Mr Mhlatyana emphasised that capacity building is a focus area for McCain and explained that a steady pipeline of talent must be developed.

The fourth pillar is about capability building. A steady pipeline of talent is of the utmost importance and the minister has often encouraged role players to create mechanisms to help the new generations of farmers to succeed.

At McCain's new farm of the future we are not only recruiting and developing talent, but we also hope that we will create a learning platform, promoting local and global knowledge sharing, driving crop rotation and integrating cattle grazing in Lichtenburg to ensure that some of the local farmers can also benefit.

McCain remains committed to SA agriculture and agri-processing sector.

The time is now to focus on close collaboration, embrace local state-of-the-art crop protection solutions, suitable and innovative agri-practices to empower farmers to continue to feed our nation, while still being profitable.

#### **Tony Esmeraldo**

Mr Esmeraldo indicated that agro-processing, specifically in the seed industry, makes up 5% of the total GDP and 3% in terms of employment. Over the past 10 years, agri-processing grew by 13% from a GDP point of view. Primary agriculture contributes only 2% to the GDP.

The seed industry and input products are the beginning of most of the value chains (animal feed, milling, plant oil crushing). 85% of the seed in SA is produced locally. Excluding of forage and vegetable seed, the value of seed produced is R8 billion (85 000 tonnes of seed) that are produced locally. It is a huge creator of employment and capacity in SA.

#### **Thobela Tapula**

SA Tobacco represents the entire tobacco chain, starting from the farmers to the tobacco processors and manufacturers. It operates in five provinces and the value chain creates 11 000 direct jobs and 296 000 indirect jobs.

The tobacco market consumes 30 billion sticks, 20 billion of which are illicit tobacco trade. The legal tobacco value chain only produces 10 billion sticks, by British American Tobacco.

The 10 billion sticks produced for local market is from tobacco grown by 150 farmers in five provinces.

- Klimaatsverandering – ons moet hierby aanpas.
- Terwyl 'n hoë vlak van voedselsekerheid gehandhaaf word en voedsame voedsel aan die verbruiker voorsien word, is daar 'n uitdaging rakende volhoubaarheid en aanpassing.
- Dit wys daarop dat ons na honger moet kyk vanuit 'n voedselstelselbenadering.
- Farms of the future, wat in Lichtenburg onder leiding van McCain begin het, sal dit vir ons moontlik maak om 'n beter begrip van streekslandboupraktyke te kry en vir McCain om met plaasvennote saam te werk om die wyse waarop ons kan groei te herbedink.
- Hierdie benadering sal voordelig wees vir produksie, produktiwiteit, winsgewendheid en die planeet as geheel.
- 'n Verdere uitdaging is die verskuiwing in waardeverandering waarby ons almal sal moet aanpas.
- Ons afhanklikheid van invoer moet verminder word en die doeltreffendheid van plaaslike markte moet verbeter.
- SMME's en nie slegs multi-nasionale maatskappye nie is noodsaaklik in die proses.
- McCain beoog om inklusiwiteit oor die landbouwaardeketting heen aan te kondig, om verskaffers te bemagtig en plaaslike werkgeleenthede te bevorder, en sodoende te help om plaaslike voorsiening te handhaaf.
- Geleenthede sluit in digitalisering, tegnologie en sekere aspekte rondom mobiele toepassings as 'n drywer om meer doeltreffende interaksie tussen boere, insetverskaffers, vervoer- en logistieke dienste, finansiers en ander waardekettingsvennote te verseker.
- McCain investeer R100 miljoen in Farms of the future in die middel van die noordwestelike deel van Lichtenburg met die oog daarop om uiteindelik die plaas aan die gemeenskapsvennoot te oorhandig. Dit, asook om bemagtiging in die provinsie te dryf, is die hoofdoel van die projek.
- Die oeste wat vanaf hierdie plaas kom sal gebruik word om sommige van Suid-Afrika se gunsteling McCain-produkte te skep.

Mnr Mhlatyana beklemtoon dat kapasiteitsbou 'n fokusarea vir McCain is en verduidelik dat 'n konstante kanaal van talent ontwikkel moet word.

Die vierde pilaar gaan oor vir die bou van vermoë. 'n Konstante talent-aanbod is uiters noodsaaklik en die minister moedig dikwels rolspelers aan om meganismes te skep om nuwe geslagte te help om suksesvol te boer.

By McCain se nuwe Farms of the future-werf en ontwikkel ons nie bloot talent nie, maar hoop om 'n leerskool-platform te skep om plaaslike en globale kennis te deel, gewasrotasie te dryf en veeweiding te integreer om te verseker dat sommige plaaslike boere van Lichtenburg ook baatvind.

McCain bly verbind tot Suid-Afrikaanse landbou en die landbouverwerkingsektor.

Dit is nou tyd om te fokus op noue samewerking en om die jongste plaaslike gewasbeskermingsoplossings, asook om geskikte en innoverende landboupraktyke toe te pas ten einde boere te bemagtig om ons mense te voed terwyl hulle steeds winsgewend bly.

SA Tobacco assists with growing the industry and transforming it. It has only one black commercial tobacco farmer based in Mpumalanga, but it has a mandate to change that picture.

SA Tobacco also represents farmers growing vegetable crops. The advantage of its value chain is that everything that is grown, is produced and consumed locally. It contributes R40 billion to the GDP and R13 billion to SARS.

#### **Norman Dlamini**

Mr Dlamini indicated that the forestry industry through Forestry SA has a footprint of about 1,2 million hectares in the country, spreading from Limpopo to Mpumalanga, the Eastern Cape and parts of the Western Cape.

The large corporate timber growers (large grower group) are the big companies producing pulp, paper and other products. There are 1 300 commercial tree farmers, which are mainly family-owned businesses. Most practice tree farming and other farming branches on the same piece of land. The last group is small-scale timber growers.

The sector represents close to 20 000 of the small-scale timber growers, most of them previously disadvantaged, who joined the industry through the efforts of corporate timber growers. 90% of them joined through outgrower schemes.

In the past, before the agri-industrial fund through the IDC, none of the development finance institutions would fund forestry. Members supported other members by means of soft loans without interest. They also transferred expertise and skills and assisted with growth material for timber (seedlings or clones).

The timber industry is strongly moving towards transformation and processes 18 million tonnes of timber per year.

#### **Question by Mr Van der Rheede**

Can the wool industry create more jobs?

#### **Leon de Beer, NWGA**

It is explained that, as part of the agricultural and agro-processing masterplan, local processing is on the cards. The Chinese market is important at this stage because that is where the processing capacity of the world is based.

There are opportunities locally, but most of the wool processing plants have closed due to competitiveness in relation to China and other countries.

#### **Hennie Bruwer, Cotton SA**

The cotton industry is in a similar situation. In the eighties and nineties there were 22 cotton spinners in SA, compared to four today. Therefore 80% of our cotton is exported annually.

Investment in new technology and new spinning plants is required to be more competitive. Cotton industries are heavily subsidised by governments worldwide, which means that SA companies have to compete with governments, which is difficult. Given the current situation in SA it is hard to attract new investment.

#### **Tony Esmeraldo**

Mnr Esmeraldo meld dat landbouwerwerking, spesifiek in die saadbedryf, 5% van die totale BBP en 3% van werkgeleenthede uitmaak. Oor die afgelope 10 jaar het landbouwerwerking vanuit 'n BBP-perspektief met 13% gegroei. Primêre landbou dra slegs 2% tot die BBP by.

Die saadbedryf en insetprodukte is die begin van die meeste waardekettings (veevoer, maal, plantoliepersing); 85% van die saad in SA word plaaslik geproduseer. Benewens voer- en groentesaad, is die waarde van saad wat geproduseer word R8 miljard (85 000 ton saad) wat plaaslik geproduseer word. Dit is 'n groot skepper van werk en kapasiteit in Suid-Afrika.

#### **Thobela Tapula**

SA Tobacco verteenwoordig die hele tabakketting, vanaf die boere tot die tabakverwerkers en -vervaardigers. Ons is teenwoordig in vyf provinsies en die waardeketting bied 11 000 direkte en 296 000 indirekte werkgeleenthede.

Die tabakmark verbruik 30 miljard sigarette, waarvan 20 miljard onwettige tabakhandel is. Die wettige tabakwaardeketting produseer slegs 10 miljard, deur British American Tobacco.

Die 10 miljard eenhede wat vir die plaaslike mark geproduseer word, is afkomstig van tabak wat deur 150 boere in vyf provinsies verbou word.

SA Tobacco help om die bedryf te groei en te transformeer. Ons het slegs een swart kommersiële tabakboer gesetel in Mpumalanga, maar het wel 'n mandaat om hierdie prentjie te verander.

SA Tobacco verteenwoordig ook boere wat groente verbou. Die voordeel van die waardeketting is dat alles wat produseer word, plaaslik verbou en verbruik word. Dit dra R40 miljard by tot die BBP en R13 miljard tot die fiskus.

#### **Norman Dlamini**

Mnr Dlamini wys daarop dat die bosboubedryf via Forestry SA 'n voetspoor van sowat 1,2 miljoen hektaar in die land het. Dit strek van Limpopo na Mpumalanga, die Oos-Kaap en dele van die Wes-Kaap.

Die groot korporatiewe houtkwekers (groot produsentegroep) is die maatskappye wat pulp, papier en ander produkte produseer. Daar is 1 300 kommersiële houtprodusente wat hoofsaaklik gesinsondernemings is. Die meeste beoefen bosbou en ander boerderyvertakkings op dieselfde stuk grond. Die laaste groep is kleinskaalse houtkwekers.

Die sektor verteenwoordig nagenoeg 20 000 kleinskaalse houtkwekers, waarvan die meeste voorheen benadeel was. Hulle by die bedryf aangesluit danksy die pogings van korporatiewe houtkwekers – 90% van hulle het via uitkontrakteringskemas (outgrower schemes) aangesluit.

In die verlede, voor die agri-industriële fonds deur die IDC, sou nie een van die ontwikkelingfinansieringsinstellings bosbou finansier nie. Lede het ander lede ondersteun deur middel van sagte lenings sonder rente. Hulle het ook kundigheid en vaardighede oorgedra en gehelp met groeimateriaal vir hout (saailinge of klone).

There is renewed interest in our products and we hope that we will be able to sell more of our local produce to local companies.

#### **Tony Esmeraldo**

Mr Esmeraldo reiterated that it remains a challenge to address all the social issues.

The masterplan says that food imports must be replaced to create a local processing capacity and create jobs. The intention is to create an environment of co-existence of small, medium, and large farmers and agri-businesses and the only way to do it is through PPPs with meaningful input from both parties.

It is good to have a plan, but the challenge is the execution thereof.

#### **Question by Mr Van der Rhee**

How do we convince government about unlocking the potential of the secondary part of the agri-value chain? Do people grasp the magnitude of this or are they just ignoring it?

#### **Mr Norman Dlamini**

In the forestry sector the multiplier effects from the primary side of the business throughout the value chain onto the secondary side of the business, is sevenfold.

Mr Dlamini highlighted the following:

- It is critical for every part of the value chain to do something very special about local people.
- The forestry sector is starting to allow people to come into the plantation to plant legumes before the next timber crop is planted.
- It is mutually beneficial since it helps with the nitrogen levels and people have space to grow legumes for themselves, their workers and communities.
- If we want to convince government about the importance of our industries, we have to show that we care about the local people.

#### **Mr Gert English**

Mr English referred to the President's address, in which it was said that agriculture is the lifeline of the economy.

All the government entities present said that agriculture is a valuable partner.

However, government as partner does not contribute much. The value chain within agriculture is world standard. Farmers are world standard.

Mr English appealed to the government to ensure that government departments perform better. If agriculture is cut off, then there will be no future. An appeal is made to congress to convey this message to government.

Mr Van der Rhee requested Dr Muhammad Kadwa to provide information regarding the sugar tax. The sugar industry is massive and contributes to the GDP and economic growth in KZN and taxes must be undermining growth in the sector.

Die houtbedryf beweeg sterk na transformasie en verwerk 18 miljoen ton hout per jaar.

#### **Vraag deur mnr Van der Rhee**

Kan die wolbedryf nuwe werkgeleenthede skep?

#### **Leon de Beer, NWKV**

Die kongres verneem dat, as deel van die landbou- en landbouverwerkingsmeesterplan, word plaaslike verwerking in die vooruitsig gestel. Die Chinese mark is in dié stadium belangrik, want dit is waar die verwerkingskapasiteit van die wêreld gesetel is.

Daar is geleenthede plaaslik, maar die meeste wolverwerkings-aanlegte het gesluit weens mededingendheid in verhouding tot China en ander lande.

#### **Hennie Bruwer, Katoen SA**

Die katoenbedryf is in 'n soortgelyke situasie. In die 1980's en 1990's was daar 22 katoenspinners in Suid-Afrika in vergelyking met vier vandag. Om hierdie rede word 80% van ons katoen jaarliks uitgevoer.

Belegging in nuwe tegnologie en nuwe spin-aanlegte word vereis om meer mededingend te wees. Katoenbedrywe word wêreldwyd swaar gesubsidieer deur regerings, wat beteken dat Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappye met regerings moet meeding, wat moeilik is. Gegewe die huidige situasie in Suid-Afrika, is dit moeilik om nuwe beleggings te lok.

Daar is hernude belangstelling in ons produkte en ons hoop dat ons meer van ons plaaslike produkte aan plaaslike maatskappye sal kan verkoop.

#### **Tony Esmeraldo**

Mnr Esmeraldo herhaal dat dit 'n uitdaging bly om al die maatskaplike kwessies aan te spreek.

Ingevolge die meesterplan moet voedselinvoer vervang word om 'n plaaslike verwerkingskapasiteit en werkgeleenthede te skep. Die bedoeling is om 'n omgewing te skep waar klein, medium en groot boere en agribesighede naas mekaar kan bestaan en die enigste manier om dit te doen is deur privaat-publieke vennootskappe (PPP's) met betekenisvolle insette van beide partye.

Dit is goed om 'n plan te hê, maar die uitdaging is die uitvoering daarvan.

#### **Vraag deur mnr Van der Rhee**

Hoe kan ons die regering oortuig rakende die ontsluiting van die potensiaal van die sekondêre deel van die landbouwaardeketting? Besef mense die omvang hiervan of ignoreer hulle dit bloot?

#### **Mnr Norman Dlamini**

In die bosbousektor is die vermenigvuldiger-effek vanaf die primêre kant van die besigheid oor die waardeketting heen, na die sekondêre kant van die besigheid sewevoudig.

### **Dr Muhammad Kadwa, SA Cane Growers**

The sugar industry has a turnover of R18 billion per annum. Sugar tax was implemented in 2018 and a big portion of the market was lost as a result. An additional 250 000 tonnes had to be exported. Over a billion rand per year was lost.

The 14 sugar mills that existed have decreased to 12 due to sugar tax and other financial issues. Exported sugar is sold at a loss.

The recent disruptions due to the unrest and floods resulted in a difficult time for the sugar industry. It is estimated that 1 million livelihoods are dependent on the sugar industry, and 70 000 direct jobs (in total 250 000 jobs).

Sugar cane is planted and harvested once every year or two years. When you harvest the entire crop is not taken out. It is cut at ground level and grown again. Replanting takes place once in ten years. A clear policy is needed, given the huge investments made by sugar cane farmers.

Mr Van der Rheede requested Ms Theresa Fredericks of IMASA to have the last word.

### **Ms Fredericks**

IMASA has huge challenges related to municipal markets. Farmers sending produce to the markets are paying a 5% fee, but municipalities are not reinvesting the money into their markets. The Johannesburg Market does business of over R600 million a month, of which 5% goes to the municipality, but this money is not invested in the market for, inter alia, maintenance.

### **In conclusion**

Congress is urged to act in respect of the value chain approach.

All that is required from government is an enabling environment. All value chain members have indicated that we have the ability, the will, and the know-how. We can be successful, but government is in the way and we are being prevented from being successful.

Policy certainty and infrastructure is required from government. Congress is requested to set up a master plan for Agri SA to achieve the above.

### **Announcement by Mr Alwyn Scholtz**

Mr Scholtz reported that, due to technical problems, some devices did not record the vote. Any members from Commodity Chamber who could not vote should go to the Emerald Room where they could vote.

## **CLOSING**

The president concluded the session.

Mnr Dlamini lig die volgende uit:

- Dit is van kritieke belang vir elke deel van die waardeketting om iets baie spesiaals te doen wat plaaslike mense betref.
- Die bosbousektor begin mense toelaat om in die plantasies peulgewasse te plant voordat die volgende houtgewas geplant word.
- Dit is wedersyds voordelig aangesien dit help met die stikstofvlakke en aan mense ruimte bied om peulgewasse vir hulself, hul werkers en gemeenskappe te kweek.
- As ons die regering wil oortuig van die belangrikheid van ons bedrywe, moet ons wys dat ons omgee vir die plaaslike gemeenskap.

### **Mnr Gert English**

Mnr English verwys na die president se toespraak waarin gemeld word dat landbou die lewensaar van die ekonomie is.

Alle regeringsondernemings teenwoordig is van mening dat landbou 'n waardevolle vennoot is.

Die regering as vennoot dra egter nie veel by nie. Die waardeketting binne die landbou is van 'n wêreldstandaard. Boere is wêreldklas.

Mnr English doen 'n beroep op die regering om te verseker dat staatsdepartemente beter presteer. As die landbou afgesny word, sal daar geen toekoms wees nie. 'n Beroep word op die kongres gedoen om hierdie boodskap aan die regering oor te dra.

Mnr Van der Rheede versoek dr Dr Muhammad Kadwa om inligting oor die suikerbelasting te verskaf. Die suikerbedryf is geweldig groot en dra by tot die BBP en ekonomiese groei in KwaZulu-Natal. Suikerbelasting ondermyn egter groei in die sektor.

### **Dr Muhammad Kadwa, SA Suikerrietkwekers**

Die suikerbedryf het 'n omset van R18 miljard per jaar. Suikerbelasting is in 2018 geïmplementeer en 'n groot deel van die mark het as gevolg daarvan verlore gegaan. 'n Bykomende 250 000 ton moes uitgevoer word. Meer as 'n R1 miljard per jaar het verlore gegaan.

Die 14 suikermeulens wat bestaan het, het weens suikerbelasting en ander finansiële probleme tot 12 afgeneem. Uitgevoerde suiker word teen 'n verlies verkoop.

Die onlangse ontwrigtings weens die onrus en vloede het 'n moeilike tyd vir die suikerbedryf tot gevolg gehad. Na raming is 1 miljoen mense afhanklik van die suikerbedryf asook 70 000 direkte werkgeleenthede (altesaam 250 000 werkgeleenthede).

Suikerriet word een keer elke jaar of twee jaar geplant en geoes. Wanneer jy oes, word die hele oes nie uitgehaal nie. Dit word op grondvlak gesny en weer gegroei. Herplanting vind een keer in tien jaar plaas. 'n Duidelike beleid is nodig, gegewe die groot beleggings wat suikerrietboere maak

Mnr Van der Rheede vra me Theresa Fredericks van IMASA vir haar slotopmerkings.



## DAY 2

14 October 2022 from 9:00 to 13:00

### OPENING SESSION

Rev Stephan Joubert opened the proceedings on Day 2 with scripture reading and prayer.

Mr Nicol Jansen welcomed all present to the second day of the Agri SA Congress and thanked all concerned for their continued support and loyalty to Agri SA and agriculture.

He conveyed the congratulations of the congress to the award winners, who received their awards at the Agri SA evening function on 13 October 2022. It is an honour for Agri SA to give recognition to so many people.

The focus of the congress will be on labour, skills transfer and the improvement of local communities. The day will be concluded with a closed session, during which the annual general meeting of Agri SA as a non-profit organisation will be held.

### Me Fredericks

IMASA ervaar groot uitdagings by munisipale markte. Boere stuur produkte na die mark en betaal 'n 5% fooi, maar munisipaliteite herbelê nie daardie geld in hul markte nie. Die Johannesburg-mark doen besigheid van meer as R600 miljoen per maand, waarvan 5% na die munisipaliteit gaan, maar hierdie geld word nie in die mark vir die doel van, byvoorbeeld instandhouding, belê nie.

### Ten slotte

Die kongres word versoek om stappe te doen met betrekking tot die waardekettingbenadering.

Al wat van die regering benodig word, is 'n bemagtigende omgewing. Alle lede in die waardeketting het aangedui dat hulle die nodige vermoë, wil en kennis het. Ons kan suksesvol wees maar die regering staan in die pad. Hulle verhoed ons om suksesvol te wees.

Beleidskerheid en infrastruktuur word benodig van die regering. Die kongres word versoek om 'n meesterplan vir Agri SA op te stel ten einde bogenoemde te bewerkstellig.

### Aankondiging deur mnr Alwyn Scholtz

Mnr Scholtz meld dat weens tegniese probleme, sommige toestelle nie die stemme aantoon nie. Enige lede van die Bedryfskamer wat nie kon stem nie, moet na die Emerald-saal kan waar hulle hul stem kan uitbring.

## AFSLUITING

Die president sluit die sessie af.

## DAG 2

14 Oktober 2022 vanaf 9:00 tot 13:00

### OPENINGSESSIE

Ds Stephan Joubert open die verrigtinge op Dag 2 met skriflesing en gebed.

Mnr Nicol Jansen verwelkom almal teenwoordig op die tweede dag van Agri SA se kongres en bedank hulle vir hul voortgesette ondersteuning aan en lojaliteit teenoor Agri SA en die landbou as geheel.

Hy dra die kongres se gelukwensing oor aan die prysweners wat hul toekennings by die Agri SA-aandfunksie op 13 Oktober 2022 ontvang het. Dit is vir Agri SA 'n eer om erkenning aan soveel mense te gee.

Die fokus van die kongres sal wees op arbeid, vaardigheidsoordrag en die opheffing van plaaslike gemeenskappe. Die dag sal afgesluit word met 'n geslote sessie waartydens die algemene jaarvergadering van Agri SA as 'n nie-winsgewende organisasie gehou sal word.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS

Mr Alwyn Scholtz confirmed that the congress is properly constituted and that a quorum is present. The formal proceedings could therefore continue.

Mr Scholtz announced the following results of the election held on 13 October 2022:

The three board members of the Business Chamber were elected, namely Messrs Niël Joubert, SK Makinana and Derek Mathews.

The only voting formality to be dealt with during the congress is the adoption of four resolutions relating to putting into operation the new NPC. It mostly related to administrative functions to be put in place for the NPC and included the following:

- Appointment of auditor: Ashton to be appointed as auditor for the NPC.
- The election of an Audit and Risk Committee.
- The election of a Social and Ethics Committee.
- The confirmation of the board of directors for the NPC.

The voting devices would be used again during the voting sessions and the same procedure as yesterday should be followed.

## ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

Mr Christo van der Rheede welcomed the members present at congress, and he presented the order of arrangements. Mr Van der Rheede will also act as facilitator for the first point of discussion.

## GROWING LOCAL THROUGH EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS TRANSFER

**Facilitator: Mr Christo van der Rheede, executive director, Agri SA**

Mr Van der Rheede introduced the panellists, namely Dr Innocent Sirovha (CEO AgriSETA), Mr Omri van Zyl (CEO Agri Enterprises), Mr Cobus van Zyl (vice-president Agri Northwest) and Dr Pieter Taljaard (CEO, Grain SA).

Mr Van der Rheede gave the following introduction:

Employment and skills transfer are critical aspects in an industry that is becoming increasingly technologically oriented and sophisticated in terms of scientific development. The panellists are requested to give their input on skills development and skills transfer.

### Mr Cobus van Zyl

Mr Van Zyl referred to the Stockdale paradox, which is the discipline to face brutal facts as starting point for the reality to be faced. Employment is such a factor.

When employment is discussed with government, they usually respond that the private sector cares about profits only. The concept of growing local through employment and skills transfer was therefore a curious concept.

## SAMESTELLING VAN DIE KONGRES

Mnr Alwyn Scholtz bevestig dat die kongres behoorlik saamgestel is en dat 'n kworum teenwoordig is. Die formele verrigtinge kon dus voortgaan.

Mnr Scholtz kondig die volgende uitslae van die verkiesing gehou op 13 Oktober 2022 aan:

Die drie direksielede van die Sakekamer is mnr Niël Joubert, SK Makinana en Derek Mathews.

Die enigste verkiesingsformaliteit tydens die kongres is die aanvaarding van vier besluite wat verband hou met die inwerkingstelling van die nuwe nie-winsgewende maatskappy (NPC). Dit het meestal te doen met administratiewe funksies vir die NPC en sluit die volgende in:

- Aanstelling van ouditeure: Ashton word aangestel as ouditeur vir die NPC.
- Verkiesing van 'n Oudit- en Risikokomitee.
- Verkiesing van 'n Sosiale en Etiek-komitee.
- Bevestiging van die NPC se direksie.

Die stemtoestelle sal weer gebruik word tydens die verkiesingsessies en dieselfde prosedure as die vorige dag sal gevolg word.

## ORDEREËLINGS

Mnr Christo van der Rheede verwelkom al die lede en hou die ordereëlings aan die kongres voor. Mnr Van der Rheede dien ook as fasiliteerder vir die eerste besprekingspunt.

## PLAASLIKE GROEI DEUR MIDDEL VAN INDIENSNEMING EN VAARDIGHEIDSOORDRAG

**Fasiliteerder: Mnr Christo van der Rheede, uitvoerende direkteur: Agri SA**

Mnr Van der Rheede stel die paneellede bekend, naamlik dr Innocent Sirovha (uitvoerende hoof van AgriSETA), mnr Omri van Zyl (HUB Agri Enterprises), mnr Cobus van Zyl (vice-president Agri Noordwes) en dr Pieter Taljaard (uitvoerende hoof van Graan SA).

Mnr Van der Rheede wys ter inleiding op die volgende:

Indiensneming en vaardigheidsoordrag is kritieke aspekte in 'n bedryf wat toenemend tegnologies georiënteerd en gesofistikeerd raak in terme van wetenskaplike ontwikkeling. Die paneellede word versoek om hul insette te gee rakende vaardigheidsontwikkeling en -oordrag.

### Mnr Cobus van Zyl

Mnr Van Zyl verwys na die Stockdale-paradoks, naamlik die dissipline om die naakte feite in die gesig te staar as vertrekpunt vir die werklikheid wat aanvaar moet word. Indiensneming is so 'n faktor.

Investments are made in the farming business, in the hope of making a profit, which does not always materialise, and then reinvestment takes place. The latter is a capital allocation decision in its purest form.

Investment in fixed assets versus training of employees has always been an issue and it is evident that training tended to come last.

Mr Van Zyl referred to the fact that the return on capital invested in human resources generates the best return, but it is also true that more people can only be employed once a business grows. Employment is therefore a by-product of growth.

The employment capability of a bankrupt farmer is zero. Profits are therefore important, which is something that government will have to understand.

In a typical farming operation, government tends to think of it as a pot of gold. Commercial farmers registered at SARS number roughly 40 000. Two thirds report a turnover of less than R1 million per year. 22% report an income of between R1 million and R10 million and 8% report an income of more than R10 million.

Five of the 11 sub-sectors in agriculture are low-margin environments, while only three are high-margin environments. In addition, farmers must complete global, which is a further constraint.

The employment of more people is undoubtedly an issue, but it is also the only way of alleviating poverty.

#### **Dr Pieter Taljaard**

Dr Taljaard confirms that profitability (profit after tax) is also important to Grain SA for purposes of its development programmes. There is no sustainability without profitability.

The profitability of grain producers is crucial for Grain SA. Grain SA has a farmer development programme, which deals with food security, as well as job creation and the rural economy and this must be funded.

Meetings are held monthly with study groups, training of farmers is done, trials are undertaken and farmer days are held. Partners in the value chain assist with the trials.

Numerous other actions are undertaken such as:

- Emerging farmers showing potential are put into a development programme.
- Mentorships in insurance are becoming important as well.
- Programmes also involve input costs, revolving credit loans and the repayment thereof.
- More advanced emerging farmers in different categories are also acknowledged by making mentorships available to them, as well as support on a one-to-one basis.
- This can only be made possible by funds received from partnerships and trusts.
- Over a period of five years, various farmers have been put through the 'Beyond Abundance' project, where huge differences are being made in the lives of emerging farmers.
- 800 training courses were presented by Grain SA over the past five years and 13 300 people were trained.

Wanneer indiensneming met die regering bespreek word, is hul mening gewoonlik dat die privaatsektor net omgee vir winste. Die konsep om plaaslik te groei deur indiensneming en vaardigheidsoordrag was dus 'n vreemde konsep.

Beleggings word in die boerdery gemaak in die hoop om wins te maak. Dit gerealiseer nie altyd nie en dan word daar herbelê. Laasgenoemde is 'n kapitaaltoewysingsbesluit in sy suiwerste vorm.

Belegging in vaste bates teenoor opleiding van werknemers was nog altyd 'n probleem en dit is duidelik dat opleiding geneig was om laaste te kom.

Mnr Van Zyl verwys na die feit dat die opbrengs op kapitaal wat in mensehulpbronne belê word, die beste opbrengs lewer, maar dit is ook waar dat meer mense eers in diens geneem kan word sodra 'n besigheid groei. Indiensneming is dus 'n nuweprodukt van groei.

Die indiensnemingsvermoë van 'n bankrot boer is nul. Winste is dus belangrik en iets wat die regering sal moet verstaan.

In 'n tipiese boerderybedryf is die regering geneig om daaraan te dink as 'n pot goud. Kommersiële boere wat by die SAID geregistreer is, beloop ongeveer 40 000. Twee derdes rapporteer 'n omset van minder as R1 miljoen per jaar; 22% rapporteer 'n inkomste van tussen R1 miljoen en R10 miljoen; en 8% rapporteer 'n inkomste van meer as R10 miljoen.

Vyf van die 11 subsektore in die landbou val binne lae-marge-omgewings, terwyl slegs drie omgewings met 'n hoë marge is. Daarbenewens moet boere wêreldwyd meeding, wat 'n verdere beperking is.

Die indiensneming van meer mense is ongetwyfeld 'n probleem, maar dit is ook die enigste manier om armoede te verlig.

#### **Dr Pieter Taljaard**

Dr Taljaard bevestig dat winsgewendheid (wins ná belasting) ook belangrik vir Graan SA is vir doeleindes van sy ontwikkelingsprogramme. Daar is geen volhoubaarheid sonder winsgewendheid nie.

Die winsgewendheid van graanprodusente is noodsaaklik vir Graan SA. Graan SA het 'n boere-ontwikkelingsprogram wat handel oor voedselsekerheid asook werkskepping en die landelike ekonomie. Dit moet befonds word.

Vergaderings met studiegroepe vind maandeliks plaas; boere ontvang opleiding; proewe word onderneem; en boeredae word gehou. Vennote in die waardeketting help met die proewe.

Verskeie ander aksies word onderneem, byvoorbeeld:

- Opkomende boere wat potensiaal toon, word in ontwikkelingsprogramme opgeneem.
- Mentorskappe in versekering raak ook belangrik.
- Programme behels ook insetkoste, wentelkredietlenings en terugbetaling daarvan.
- Meer gevorderde opkomende boere in verskillende kategorieë kry ook erkenning deur aan hulle mentorskappe te bied, asook ondersteuning op 'n een-tot-een-basis.

- Although only a few planting trials were undertaken by Grain SA itself, many more are undertaken in co-operation with other partners.
- 70 farmers' days were held, 9 200 study group meetings were held and 5 100 farm visits were undertaken over the past year.
- Grain SA is also involved in research and applies the 'Mind-the-Gap' principle. The objective is to make sure that researchers in the country focused on research that can be applied in a practical manner and which can be of value to producers.
- 92 bursaries have been awarded since 2018 and various internships have been funded, mostly by Grain SA in partnership with the Department of Science and Innovation and other industry partners, such as Sasol Trust.
- Students and projects are evaluated to ensure that they are industry-appropriate.

Mr Van der Rheede applauded the agri-industry as being a leader in terms of the development of people and communities.

#### Mr Omri van Zyl

Mr Van Zyl referred to Zimbabwe and its decline over time, because of the total decline of the agricultural system, property rights and other aspects.

The mission of Agri Enterprises is to create economic growth through agriculture and to create a knowledge economy in SA. Throughout the world, the only economies that really work are economies based on knowledge.

SA has approximately 2,5 million emerging farmers, abject poverty and many problems in the rural areas. The creation of knowledge economies in rural areas is a critical mission for agriculture and a moral imperative. Even if emerging farmers were improved by some extent only, it immediately made a difference to the farmer, his family, and his community.

Agri Enterprises works with more than 1 000 emerging farmers, together with various partners, private sector partners and the difference being made is already huge. However, in the absence of available capital nothing can happen.

One interesting project being run on behalf of the Motsepe Foundation is to invest in partnerships between traditional people, leaders and commercial farmers, agri-businesses and other agri-players in the value chain.

R200 million was received from the Motsepe Foundation at a low interest rate, R77 million has been spent and an additional R190 million has been unlocked as a result. The first tranche of funding of two projects amounted to R220 million, 2 500 sustainable jobs were created, not by grant money but by securitised money. This is an example of the private sector making a massive impact on rural development and rural people.

#### Dr Innocent Sirovha

Dr Sirovha explained the role of AgriSETA as a matchmaker between the industry, the skills required and training providers. It has become evident over time that the skills being produced are not the skills required in the industry. As part of the solution,

- Dit kan slegs moontlik gemaak word deur middel van fondse wat ontvang word van vennote en trusts.
- Oor 'n tydperk van vyf jaar het verskeie boere aan die Beyond Abundance-projek deelgeneem, wat 'n geweldige verskil aan opkomende boere se lewens gemaak het.
- 800 opleidingskursusse is deur Graan SA oor die afgelope vyf jaar aangebied, en 13 300 mense is opgelei.
- Hoewel Graan SA self slegs 'n paar aanplantingsproewe onderneem het, word vele meer in samewerking met ander vennote onderneem.
- Oor die afgelope jaar is 70 boeredae en 9 200 studiegroepvergaderings gehou, en 5 100 plaasbesoeke is afgelê.
- Graan SA is ook betrokke by navorsing en pas die Mind-the-Gap-beginsel toe. Die doel is om seker te maak dat navorsers in die land fokus op navorsing wat toegepas kan word op 'n praktiese wyse en van waarde sal wees vir produsente.
- 92 beurse is sedert 2018 toegeken en verskeie internskappe is befonds, meestal deur Graan SA in vennootskap met die Departement van Wetenskap en Innovering en ander bedryfsvennote soos die Sasol Trust.
- Studente-projekte word geëvalueer om te verseker dat hulle bedryf-toepaslik is.

Mnr Van der Rheede meld dat die landboubedryf 'n leier is in terme van die ontwikkeling van mense en gemeenskappe.

#### Mnr Omri van Zyl

Mnr Van Zyl verwys na Zimbabwe en die agteruitgang oor tyd as gevolg van die totale ineenstorting van die landboustelsel, gebrek aan eiendomsregte en ander faktore.

Die missie van Agri Enterprises is om ekonomiese groei deur landbou te skep sowel as 'n kennisgedrewe ekonomie in Suid-Afrika. Oor die wêreld heen is die enigste ekonomieë wat regtig werk, ekonomieë gebaseer op kennis.

Suid-Afrika het sowat 2,5 miljoen opkomende boere, erge armoede en talle probleme in die landelike gebiede. Die daargestelling van kennisgedrewe ekonomieë in landelike gebiede is 'n kritieke missie vir die landbou en 'n morele noodsaaklikheid. Selfs al sou die lot van opkomende boere net in 'n mate verbeter, sal dit onmiddellik 'n verskil aan die boer, sy familie en sy gemeenskap maak.

Agri Enterprises werk saam met meer as 1 000 opkomende boere en verskeie vennote, vennote in die privaatsektor, en maak reeds 'n groot verskil. In die afwesigheid van beskikbare kapitaal kan niks egter gebeur nie.

Een interessante projek wat namens die Motsepe-stigting bedryf word, is om in vennootskappe tussen tradisionele mense, leiers en kommersiële boere, agribesighede en ander landbourolspelers in die waardeketting te belê.

R200 miljoen is teen lae rentekoerse van die Motsepe-stigting ontvang; R77 miljoen is bestee en 'n bykomende R190 miljoen is gevolglik ontsluit. Die eerste tranche-befondsing van twee projekte het R220 miljoen beloop, 2 500 volhoubare werkseleenthede is geskep, nie deur toelaegeld nie, maar deur gesekureerde geld. Dit is 'n voorbeeld van die privaatsektor wat 'n groot uitwerking op landelike ontwikkeling en landelike mense het.

discussions are ongoing with the 11 existing agricultural colleges and other training entities to address the said problem.

AgriSETA co-ordinates the skills required and the skilling of students. The objective is to standardise the agricultural curriculum at training entities. Strong input into the curriculums of training entities by AgriSETA is important to ensure that the appropriate skills are developed.

The cost of funding an artisan over a period of three years, amounted to R206 000. This has been done for a few years and it was necessary to determine the contribution they made to agriculture.

An appeal is made to agriculture to advise AgriSETA of its direction - it will listen.

#### Question

*Agricultural colleges are in a very bad state at present, generally as well as in respect of the quality of lecturers. How can this situation be turned around?*

Dr Sirovha confirmed that colleges are in a bad state and that actions are being taken to address the situation. AgriSETA has compiled a report on the colleges. The colleges now fell under the auspices of the Department of Higher Education and Training and the consequences of the decline will be dealt with.

A meeting will be scheduled with the Department, Agri SA and AgriSETA with a view to making strong inputs into the curricula of the agri-colleges in the foreseeable future.

#### Question

*Reference is made to the complexities of farming and the developments in that space. Is the training system aligned with the latest developments?*

#### Mr Cobus van Zyl

According to the 2017 census, the trends in respect of full-time employment in the agri-sector are as follows:

- Ordinary workers increased by 10%.
- Managers, supervisors and administrative staff increased by 50%.

The use of technology is increasing in primary agriculture. Farmer numbers are declining but farming units are getting larger and are producing more (which is why more managers are needed). In 2007 no farms were involved in services, but in 2017, approximately 823 farms were involved in services. It shows that the complexity of commercial farming environment is changing and technical skills are becoming more important. It is an excellent idea to link colleges with commercial farmers to make sure of the skills required by farmers.

#### Dr Pieter Taljaard

Dr Taljaard emphasised that trained and skilled human resources are the biggest asset in any business. The strength of SA lies in its diversity, and the relatively young population it has is where the opportunities lie.

#### Dr Innocent Sirovha

Dr Sirovha verduidelik die rol wat AgriSETA speel om die vaardighede wat die bedryf benodig en die opleidingsverskaffers bymekaar te bring. Dit het oor tyd duidelik geword dat die vaardighede wat ontwikkel word nie die vaardighede is wat die bedryf nodig het nie. As deel van die oplossing, duur die samesprekings met 11 bestaande landboukolleges en ander opleidingsinstellings voort om hierdie probleem aan te spreek.

AgriSETA koördineer die vaardighede wat benodig word en die vaardigheidsopleiding van studente. Die doel is om die landbou-curriculum van opleidingskolleges te standaardiseer. Dit is belangrik dat AgriSETA sterk insette tot die curriculum van opleidingsinstellings maak om te verseker dat toepaslike vaardighede ontwikkel word.

Die koste van die befondsing van 'n ambagspersoon oor 'n tydperk van drie jaar beloop R206 000. Dit is vir 'n aantal jare gedoen en was nodig om hul bydrae tot die landbou te bepaal.

'n Beroep word op die landbou gedoen om AgriSETA in te lig rakende die rigting waarin hul beweeg. AgriSETA sal luister.

#### Vraag

*Landboukolleges is tans in 'n baie slegte toestand, oor die algemeen sowel as ten opsigte van die gehalte van dosente. Hoe kan hierdie situasie omgedraai word?*

Dr Sirovha bevestig dat kolleges in 'n swak toestand is en dat stappe geneem word om die situasie aan te spreek. AgriSETA het 'n verslag oor die kolleges saamgestel. Die kolleges val nou onder die vaandel van die Departement van Hoër Onderwys en Opleiding en die gevolge van die agteruitgang sal aangespreek word.

'n Vergadering sal met die departement, Agri SA en AgriSETA geskeduleer word met die oog daarop om in die afsienbare toekoms sterk insette tot die leerplanne van die landboukolleges te lewer.

#### Vraag

*Daar word verwys na die kompleksiteit van boerdery en verwikkelinge in dié verband. Is die opleidingstelsel in ooreenstemming met die jongste verwikkelinge?*

#### Mnr Cobus van Zyl

Volgens die 2017-sensus is die tendense ten opsigte van voltydse werkeleenthede in die landbousektor soos volg:

- Getal gewone werkers styg met 10%.
- Getal bestuurders, toesighouers en administratiewe personeel styg met 50%.

Die gebruik van tegnologie neem toe in primêre landbou. Boeregetalle neem af, maar boerdery-eenhede word groter en produseer meer (daarom is meer bestuurders nodig). In 2007 was geen plase betrokke by dienslewering nie, maar in 2017 was ongeveer 823 plase by dienslewering betrokke. Dit toon dat die kompleksiteit van die kommersiële boerdery-omgewing verander en tegniese vaardighede belangriker word. Dit is 'n uitstekende idee om kolleges met kommersiële boere te verbind om seker te maak van die vaardighede wat boere vereis.

**Dr Innocent Serovha**

Dr Serovha confirmed that AgriSETA is ready to place any number of students in any agricultural area. AgriSETA will be able to pay the students a stipend for a period of approximately 18 months. The only request, however, was that agri-organisations will skill these students in a practical manner. AgriSETA is more than happy to partner with other organisations in the agri-industry.

Mr Van der Rheede thanked the panellists for their participation.

**Address by Dr Imtiaz Sooliman: Founder of Gift of the Givers**

A question on the lips of every citizen of SA is currently whether there is hope for the country? Is it falling apart, are we safe, must we leave?

Dr Sooliman emphasised that SA is the greatest country in the world, but the situation has to be understood in context. He referred to various events over the past two decades, such as:

- The election in 1994, which the people of South Africa survived.
- The fact that South Africans are patient, peaceful and humble.
- They have a spirit of Ubuntu and want to build together.

The transition was very peaceful, but then things started to go wrong. However, South Africa can be fixed by prayer, resoluteness and resilience. Simple things can be done, but it would require a change in mindset.

Dr Sooliman explained how the organisation, Gift of the Givers, was established in 1992, and highlighted several aspects that always remain important:

- Unity of religion, colour, class and togetherness.
- People have to respect, understand and love one another.
- We have to overcome the problems of lack of skills and lack of experience in South Africa.
- We have to be accessible and available for the sake of the people and communities in the country.

Dr Sooliman alluded to the outstanding work done by Gift of the Givers, in all realms from feeding animals to feeding people, fighting fires, helping during all kinds of disasters, providing water, medical services, drilling boreholes and assistance in numerous other respects.

He reiterated that South Africans have the skills and the know-how that can make a huge difference in our country. The recent pandemic broke the idea of money being king and proved that money does not mean everything. Even Corporate SA changed its thinking and started caring about people. If there is care, then everything can be fixed in our country.

The country does not belong to the government, but to the people of SA.

**Dr Pieter Taljaard**

Dr Taljaard beklemtoon dat opgeleide en vaardige mensehulpbronne die grootste bate van enige besigheid is. Suid-Afrika se sterkpunt is sy diversiteit. Sy relatief jong bevolking is waar die geleentehede lê.

**Dr Innocent Sirovha**

Dr Sirovha bevestig dat AgriSETA gereed is om enige hoeveelheid studente in enige landbougebied te plaas. AgriSETA is in staat om die studente 'n toelae vir 'n tydperk van ongeveer 18 maande te betaal. Die enigste versoek is egter dat landbou-organisasies vaardighede aan hierdie studente op 'n praktiese wyse oordra. AgriSETA is meer as bereid om met ander organisasies in die landboubedryf vennootskappe aan te gaan.

Mnr Van der Rheede bedank die paneellede vir hul deelname.

**Toespraak deur dr Imtiaz Sooliman: Stigter van Gift of the Givers Foundation**

Tans wil almal in Suid-Afrika weet of daar nog hoop vir die land is. Is alles gebroke? Is ons veilig of moet ons die land verlaat?

Dr Sooliman beklemtoon dat Suid-Afrika die beste land ter wêreld is, maar die situasie moet binne konteks verstaan word. Hy verwys na verskeie gebeure oor die afgelope twee dekades, byvoorbeeld:

- Die verkiesing in 1994 wat die mense van Suid-Afrika oorleef het.
- Die feit dat Suid-Afrikaners geduldig, vreedsaam en nederig is.
- Suid-Afrikaners het 'n Ubuntu-gesindheid en wil saam aan die land bou.

Die oorgang was vreedsaam maar daarna het dinge verkeerd begin loop. Suid-Afrika kan egter reggestel word met gebed, volharding en veerkragtigheid. Eenvoudige dinge kan gedoen word maar dit verg 'n verandering in denke.

Dr Sooliman verduidelik hoe die organisasie Gift of the Givers in 1992 ontstaan het, en lig die volgende belangrike aspekte uit:

- Eenheid oor geloof, kleur, klas en samesyn heen.
- Mense moet mekaar respekteer, verstaan en liefhê.
- Ons moet die probleem van gebrek aan vaardighede en werkservaring in Suid-Afrika aanspreek.
- Ons moet toeganklik en beskikbaar wees ter wille van alle mense en gemeenskappe in die land.

Dr Sooliman verwys na die organisasie se uitstekende werk op vele gebiede, insluitend voedsel aan mens en dier, brandbestryding, hulp tydens rampe, verskaffing van water, mediese dienste, die boor van boorgate en hulp rakende verskeie ander aspekte.

Hy herhaal dat Suid-Afrikaners die vaardighede en kennis het wat 'n groot verskil in ons land kan maak. Die onlangse pandemie het die idee dat geld koning is weerlê en bewys dat geld nie alles is nie. Sels korporatiewe instansies het anders begin dink en het begin omgee oor mense. Indien ons omgee, kan alles in ons land reggestel word.

Die land behoort nie aan die regering maar aan die mense van Suid-Afrika.

Dr Sooliman appealed to all South Africans to stand up, take ownership of the country and fix it. People must be trained, skills transferred, we should support each other and work together. We must forget stereotypes and be ready to share and help our neighbour.

Mr Van der Rheede thanked Dr Sooliman for the address and more so, for the wonderful work being done by Gift of the Givers. It should give hope to all South Africans.

### Panel Discussion: Growing local through employment and skills transfer

#### Facilitator: Dr Kathy Hurly, SETCOM Chair, Agri SA

Dr Hurly welcomed and introduced the panellists, Mr Frans Jacobs, Mr Lennox Plaatjies (National Public Liaison Officer SA PALS), Ms Deirdre Carter from Limpopo, Ms Andrea Campher (risk and disaster manager of Agri SA), Ms Sandy La Marque (CEO of Kwanalu) and Mr Grant Jacobs (CEO of HelloChoice).

#### Ms Sandy La Marque

Ms La Marque alluded to the recent crises in KZN and Kwanalu's ambition to find ways of strengthening rural safety and security, build communities and grow local through job creation, mindset change, entrepreneurship, mentoring and clustering.

About 74% of people under the age of 35 are unemployed, 54% of those over 35 are unemployed and eight million jobs are required. Covid-19, the riots and floods and foot-and-mouth disease, were all huge challenges in KZN.

Kwanalu wanted to influence the situation and realised that this would require a huge effort. To address the need, 22 220 people would have to be employed every day for a year, or alternatively 2 220 small or medium enterprises would have to be started up every day, which would then have to employ people.

Several activities flowed from Kwanalu's planning:

- Private sector funding.
- Training of people - 945 women and young people were trained within six months.
- 75% of these people were already seeing increased incomes and reliance on grants decreased from 78% to 64%.
- Key projects were identified and employment started to increase.
- Critical community-led projects were launched on a collective community-based approach.
- Kwanalu put a land desk in place where land solutions, how to partner with farmers, security issues, stock theft and crime and how to influence farm attacks are discussed.
- Resources were put to work in communities to do public relations work and build confidence.
- The development desk of Kwanalu reached out to 1 000 people over the past number of months and the WYRE-project (Women, Youth and Rural Entrepreneurship) was launched.
- Private sector funding was secured and the objective was to help SMMEs to create jobs.
- A communal livestock project, a cotton project and a future farmers project were doing excellent work.

Dr Sooliman doen 'n beroep op alle Suid-Afrikaners om eienaarskap van die land te neem en dinge reg te maak. Mense moet opgelei word, vaardighede moet oorgedra word, en ons moet mekaar ondersteun en saamwerk. Ons moet vergeet van stereotipes en bereid wees om te deel en ons buurman te help.

Mnr Van der Rheede bedank dr Sooliman vir sy insette asook vir die wonderlike werk wat Gift of the Givers doen. Dit behoort vir alle Suid-Afrikaners hoop te gee.

### Paneelbespreking: Plaaslike groei deur middel van indiensneming en vaardigheidsoordrag

#### Fasiliteerder: Dr Kathy Hurly, SETCOM Voorsitter, Agri SA

Dr Hurly verwelkom die paneellede en stel hulle bekend, naamlik mnr Frans Jacobs, mnr Lennox Plaatjies (nasionale skakelbeampte by SA PALS), me Deirdre Carter van Limpopo, me Andrea Campher (ramp- en risikobestuurder by Agri SA), me Sandy La Marque (hoof- uitvoerende beampte van Kwanalu) en mnr Grant Jacobs (uitvoerende hoof van HelloChoice).

#### Me Sandy La Marque

Me La Marque verwys na die onlangse krisis in KZN, asook Kwanalu se strewe om maniere te vind om landelike veiligheid en sekuriteit te versterk, gemeenskappe te bou en plaaslik te groei deur werkskepping, ingestelheidsverandering, entrepreneurskap, mentorskap en klustervorming.

Sowat 74% mense onder die ouderdom van 35 is werkloos, 54% van diegene ouer as 35 is werkloos, en agtmiljoen poste word benodig. Covid-19, die onluste en vloede in KZN asook bek-en-kloseer, was alles groot uitdagings in KZN.

Kwanalu wou die situasie beïnvloed en het besef dat dit 'n reuse-poging sou verg. Om die behoefte aan te spreek, sal 22 220 mense elke dag vir 'n jaar in diens geneem moet word, of alternatiewelik sal 2 220 klein of medium ondernemings elke dag gestig moet word en dan mense in diens neem.

'n Aantal aktiwiteite het uit Kwanalu se beplanning voortgespruit:

- Privatesektorbefondsing.
- Opleiding van mense - 945 vroue en jongmense is binne ses maande opgelei.
- 75% van hierdie mense het reeds 'n verhoogde inkomste gesien en afhanklikheid van toelaes het van 78% na 64% afgeneem.
- Sleutelprojekte is geïdentifiseer en indiensneming het begin toeneem.
- Belangrike gemeenskapsgeleide projekte is van stapel gestuur op grond van 'n kollektiewe gemeenskapsgebaseerde benadering.
- Kwanalu het 'n Grondlessenaar daargestel om grondverwante oplossings te vind en te gesels oor hoe vennootskappe met boere aangegaan kan word, asook veiligheidskwessies, veediefstal en misdaad en hoe om plaasaanvalle te voorkom.
- Hulpbronne is in gemeenskappe aan die werk gesit om skakelwerk te doen en vertrou op te bou.

- 1 000 unemployed graduates were placed on farms over the past six years, and they are receiving practical hands-on training.

Ms La Marque concluded by emphasising that agriculture is a major contributor to the change needed. Agriculture can do a lot and agriculture can be grown, developed and jobs can be created using the broader value chain.

**Mr Lennox Plaatjies**

Mr Plaatjies mentioned that the SA PALS initiative (Partners and Agri Land Solutions) was formed in 2015 in the Witzenberg area of Ceres and provided a brief overview of the work done by SA PALS.

He alluded to the fact that the theme of the congress is very similar to that of PALS since its inception. The idea was to grow together, which has become the slogan of PALS.

The reason for the establishment of PALS in 2015 was commercial farmers, black and white, who came together to say they recognised the past and the atrocities of the past, particularly in the land space, and recognised their responsibility to make a contribution, but it had to be done differently.

The farmers decided to establish the PALS initiative to promote inclusive agri-development and a drive for economic growth. It had to be sustainable, work with the communities and had to promote social harmony.

A unique feature of the PALS framework was that it was registered as a trademark and it had certain objectives: must be sustainable, the structures must protect the rights of parties, it must be anchored along established commercial lines, transfer skills to emerging black farmers, mentorship and it must identify individual black farmers to deracialise the agri-sector. It also had to be based on bankable business, and be private sector funded, initiated and supported. Government must have the responsibility of enabling and PALS will keep government to task.

A further objective of the PALS initiative was to set up a unique centre in each region to serve as a one-stop-shop land reform office that gives assistance to all projects rolled out in the specific areas.

Focus areas were specifically social cohesion in agriculture, enterprise development and inclusivity.

An oversight was given on the achievements of the PALS centre established firstly in Ceres, whereafter further centres were established in the Maluti and Mbombela areas.

The PALS centre is 100% funded by commercial farmers and in the second year, a request was received from Nedbank to become involved as strategic partner. PALS recently signed an agreement with Nedbank to capacitate the rolling out of this initiative.

- Kwanalu se Ontwikkelingslessenaar het die afgelope aantal maande na 1 000 mense uitgereik en die WYRE-projek (Vroue, Jeug en Landelike Entrepreneurskap) is van stapel gestuur.
- Privatesektorbefondsing is verkry en die doel was om SMME's te help om werk te skep.
- 'n Gemeenskaplike veeprojek, 'n katoenprojek en 'n Future farmers-projek het uitstekende werk gedoen.
- 1 000 werklose gegradueerdes is die afgelope ses jaar op plase geplaas om praktiese opleiding te ontvang.

Me La Marque sluit af deur te beklemtoon dat landbou 'n groot bydrae lewer tot die verandering wat nodig is. Die bedryf kan baie doen en kan uitgebrei en ontwikkel word, asook werkgeleenthede skep met behulp van die breër waardeketting.

**Mnr Lennox Plaatjies**

Mnr Plaatjies meld dat die SA PALS-inisiatief (Partners and Agri Land Solutions) in 2015 in die Witzenberg-omgewing van Ceres gestig is en bied 'n kort oorsig van die werk wat deur SA PALS gedoen word.

Hy verwys na die feit dat die tema van die kongres baie ooreenstem met dié van PALS sedert sy ontstaan. Die idee was om saam te groei, en dit het die slagspreuk van PALS geword.

PALS is in 2015 gestig sodat kommersiële boere, swart en wit, bymekaar kon kom om te sê hulle erken die verlede en die gruweldade van die verlede, veral wat grondbesit betref, en erken hul verantwoordelikheid om 'n bydrae te lewer, maar dat dit anders gedoen moet word.

Die boere het besluit om die PALS-inisiatief op die been te bring om inklusiewe landbou-ontwikkeling te bevorder en te streef na ekonomiese groei. Dit moes volhoubaar wees; daar moes met die gemeenskappe saamgewerk word en maatskaplike harmonie moes bevorder word.

'n Unieke kenmerk van die PALS-raamwerk is dat dit as handelsmerk geregistreer is en sekere doelwitte het, naamlik dit moet volhoubaar wees; die strukture moet die regte van partye beskerm; dit moet langs gevestigde kommersiële lyne geanker wees; vaardighede moet oorgedra word aan opkomende swart boere deur mentorskap; en dit moet individuele swart boere identifiseer in 'n poging om die landbousektor te derassifiseer. Dit moes ook op finansiële gesonde besigheid gegrond wees en deur die privaatsektor befonds, geïnisieer en ondersteun word. Die regering moet verantwoordelik aanvaar vir bemagtiging, en PALS sal die regering aanspreekbaar hou.

'n Verdere doelwit van die PALS-inisiatief was om 'n unieke sentrum in elke streek op die been te bring om as 'n eenstop-grondhervormingskantoor te dien wat hulp verleen aan alle projekte wat in die spesifieke gebiede uitgerol word.

Die fokusareas is spesifiek sosiale kohesie in landbou, ondernemingsontwikkeling en inklusiwiteit.

Hy bied 'n oorsig van prestasies van die PALS-sentrum wat eerstens in Ceres gestig is, waarna verdere sentrums in die Maluti- en Mbombela-gebiede gevestig is.



Some of the achievements of PALS were highlighted:

- A lot of technical skills have been transferred to farmworkers and will be elevated to transferring skills to leaders of enterprises.
- A strategic partnership was forged with AECl, which has been funding business training, leadership and mentorship programmes since 2016.
- Extensive focus is being put on youth and making agriculture an attractive destination for young people.
- A community piggery project was launched with the assistance of SA Pork Producers.

Mr Plaatjies thanked Agri SA for its partnership and for the work done in agriculture.

#### **Ms Andrea Campher, risk and disaster manager at Agri SA**

Ms Campher emphasised that the essence of the theme of growing local is that resilient rural communities must be built to absorb impacts of disasters such as the floods in KZN.

The large number of disasters experienced over the last two years gives an indication of how resilient communities need to be. Relief should not always be provided on a reactive basis.

Agri SA embarked on the drought aid campaign in 2016 and assisted thousands of farmers. In 2020, when the surplus food aid campaign was launched, a lot of farmers donated food to vulnerable households. During the recent looting and unrest, the Agri SA Disaster Relief Foundation was birthed. These are only some of the initiatives that organised agriculture embarked on to assist our rural communities.

Ms Campher concluded by emphasising that, when we enable our farmers and assist them, we will reach a bigger community at the end of the day. Farmers strengthen rural communities and are the heart of our communities.

#### **Mr Grant Jacobs, CEO of HelloChoice**

Mr Jacobs confirmed that growing local together is an excellent concept and when one looks at the agri-sector, it is a massive ecosystem with lots of players - suppliers, producers, buyers, transporters, agri-processors.

HelloChoice launched the One-Farm-Share programme and formed a strategic partnership with Agri SA to grow the reach around food rescue, hunger relief and ultimately the commercialisation of smallholder farmers.

The said programme is a spinoff of the HelloChoice online marketplace, in terms of which a mobile application makes it possible for buyers and sellers to trade digitally. It brings transparency to the agri-supply chain, creates an opportunity to generate savings for farmers/buyers and brings massive inclusion. Smaller traders can now also participate in trading.

Working together with Standard Bank, HelloChoice looked at how to assist farmers who, at the time of Covid-19, had a lot of excess produce. Restaurants closed, people suffered from financial strain and SA faced a critical phase of massive food surplus on the one hand, but lots of people who could not afford food.

Die PALS-sentrum word 100% deur kommersiële boere befonds en in die tweede jaar is 'n versoek van Nedbank ontvang om as strategiese vennote betrokke te raak. PALS het onlangs 'n ooreenkoms met Nedbank onderteken om die uitbou van hierdie inisiatief te befonds.

Sommige van PALS se prestasies word uitgelig:

- Verskeie tegniese vaardighede is oorgedra aan plaaswerkers, en sal ook aan leiers van ondernemings oorgedra word.
- 'n Strategiese vennootskap is aangegaan met AECl, wat sedert 2016 sake-opleiding-, leierskap- en mentorskapsprogramme befonds.
- 'n Sterk fokus op die jeug en om landbou 'n aantreklike bestemming vir jongmense te maak.
- 'n Gemeenskap-varkboerderyprojek is van stapel gestuur met behulp van die Suid-Afrikaanse Varkvleisprodusente.

Mnr Plaatjies bedank Agri SA vir hul vennootskap en vir die werk wat hulle doen in die landbou.

#### **Me Andrea Campher, ramp- en risikobestuurder by Agri SA**

Me Campher beklemtoon dat die kern van die tema is dat veerkragtige landelike gemeenskappe gebou moet word om die uitwerking van rampe soos die vloede in KwaZulu-Natal te kan absorbeer.

Die groot aantal rampe die afgelope twee jaar bied 'n aanduiding van hoe veerkragtig gemeenskappe moet wees. Verligting moet nie altyd op 'n reaktiewe basis verskaf word nie.

Agri SA het in 2016 die droogtehelpveldtog van stapel gestuur en duisende boere bygestaan. In 2020, toe die surplusvoedselhelpveldtog geloods is, het baie boere kos aan kwesbare huishoudings geskenk. Tydens die onlangse plundering en onrus is Agri SA se Ramphulpstigting gebore. Dit is slegs enkele van die inisiatiewe wat georganiseerde landbou aangepak het om ons landelike gemeenskappe by te staan.

Me Campher sluit af deur te beklemtoon dat wanneer ons boere bemagtig en bystaan, ons uiteindelik ook die groter gemeenskap bereik. Boere versterk landelike gemeenskappe en is die hart van ons gemeenskappe.

#### **Mnr Grant Jacobs, uitvoerende hoof van HelloChoice**

Mnr Jacobs bevestig dat om saam plaaslik te groei 'n uitstekende konsep is, en as 'n mens na die landbousektor kyk, is dit 'n massiewe ekosisteem met baie rolspelers - verskaffers, produsente, kopers, vervoerders, landbouwerkers.

HelloChoice het die One-Farm-Share-program van stapel gestuur en 'n strategiese vennootskap met Agri SA aangegaan om die reikwydte rondom voedselredding, hongerverligting en uiteindelik die kommersialisering van kleinboere uit te brei.

Die program is 'n goeie gevolg van die HelloChoice-aanlynmark waar 'n mobiele toepassing (App) dit vir kopers en verkopers moontlik maak om digitaal handel te dryf. Dit bring deursigtigheid in die landbouvoorsieningsketting, skep 'n geleentheid om besparings vir boere/kopers te genereer, en bewerkstellig massiewe inklusiwiteit. Kleiner handelaars kan nou ook deelneem.

One-Farm-Share was used as an impact platform to digitise excess food, to understand where charities need food and formed partnerships to efficiently distribute excess food to thousands of charities.

The platform has become a full-fledged impact platform focusing on reducing food wastage and that is where the partnership with Agri SA works well. Farmers want to contribute, but they do not have mechanism to do so. HelloChoice manages this process and makes sure the food does not get into the commercial supply chain.

It also deals with hunger relief and makes sure that food gets to needy people across the country, assists smallholder farmers with commercialisation by using corporate social investment money to procure food from smallholder farmers, assists with packaging, pricing, and distribution so that they can grow to become commercial farmers.

None of this would be possible without partnerships and HelloChoice works with government agencies and private NGOs.

On-farm food rescue is another focus area and, in this regard, HelloChoice managed to rescue in excess of 60 000 tonnes of citrus in Kirkwood and Ixopo over the previous two weeks and to distribute it to food distribution partners. It also expanded into an on-market food rescue programme, working with eight market agents. Food is rescued from markets before it is discarded. HelloChoice pays for transport, labour and the processing of such products ensures that it gets to old age homes, early childhood development centres and other organisations.

#### **Dr Kathy Hurly**

Dr Hurly referred to Dr Sooliman's call to action and raised the question as to what the panellists recommend farmers should do. Where should we start?

**Ms La Marque:** The best thing to bring farmers together is sadly a disaster. Working collectively is the positive. It is not necessary to launch huge projects. We can start small and continue to grow. We have to have hope and hope requires action.

**Mr Plaatjies:** The agri-sector is already responding to the call as testified. Big or small we can do something. Growing together but uncertain how to proceed due to trust issues. We should learn from each other. There are various models and examples in the country and uncertainty must not stop action. We need a united voice to keep government to task in terms of enablers.

**Ms Campher:** Bureaucratic red tape and insufficient budgeting by government must be addressed. The private sector stepped up as did corporate chambers and people are donating to assist vulnerable farming communities. Collaboration, communication and coordination are the three Cs of disaster management. It must be practically implemented, and we must remain positive.

In samewerking met Standard Bank het HelloChoice gekyk hoe boere wat tydens Covid-19 baie oortollige produkte gehad het, bygestaan kon word. Restaurante het gesluit, mense het onder finansiële druk gebuk gegaan, en Suid-Afrika het 'n fase van massiewe voedselorskot beleef terwyl mense nie kos kon bekostig nie.

One-Farm-Share is gebruik as 'n impakplatform om oortollige voedsel te digitaliseer, om te verstaan waar liefdadigheidsorganisasies kos benodig word, en om vennootskappe te vorm om surplusvoedsel doeltreffend aan duisende liefdadigheidsorganisasies te versprei.

Dit het 'n volwaardige impakplatform geword wat fokus op die bekamping van voedselvermorsing. Dit is waar vennootskappe met Agri SA goed werk. Boere wil bydra, maar hulle het nie die meganisme om dit te doen nie. HelloChoice bestuur hierdie proses en maak seker dat die kos nie in die kommersiële voorsieningsketting beland nie.

Dit gaan ook oor hongerverligting en verseker dat kos by behoeftige mense regoor die land uitkom. Dit help kleinboere met kommersialisering deur korporatiewe maatskaplike beleggingsgeld te gebruik om voedsel by hulle aan te koop, en help hulle ook met verpakking, prysing en verspreiding sodat hulle kommersiële boere kan word.

Niks hiervan sou moontlik gewees het sonder vennootskappe nie en HelloChoice werk saam met regeringsinstansies en private NRO's.

Voedselredding op die plaas is nog 'n fokusarea en in dié verband het HelloChoice die vorige twee weke daarin geslaag om meer as 60 000 ton sitrus in Kirkwood en Ixopo te red en aan voedselverspreidingsvennote te lewer. Dit het ook uitgebrei tot 'n voedselreddingsprogram op die mark, wat saam met agt markagente werk. Kos word uit markte gered voordat dit weggegooi word. HelloChoice betaal vir vervoer en arbeid, en die verwerking van sulke produkte verseker dat dit by ouetehuse, kleinkinderontwikkelingsentrums en ander organisasies uitkom.

#### **Dr Kathy Hurly**

Dr Hurly verwys na dr Sooliman se pleidooi vir aksie en vra wat die paneellede dink boere moet doen. Waar moet ons begin?

**Me La Marque:** Die beste manier om boere by mekaar te bring is ongelukkig 'n ramp. Om saam te werk is positief. Dit is nie nodig om groot projekte te loods nie. Ons kan klein begin en dan aanhou groei. Ons moet hoop hê, en hoop vereis aksie.

**Mnr Plaatjies:** Die landbousektor reageer reeds op die versoek, soos bevestig. Groot en klein; ons kan almal iets doen. Ons wil saam groei maar is onseker hoe om te werk te gaan as gevolg van 'n gebrek aan vertroue. Ons moet by mekaar leer. Daar is ander modelle en voorbeelde in die land, en onsekerheid mag nie ons pogings kortwiek nie. Ons moet uit een mond praat om die regering verantwoordelik te hou wat bemagtiging betref.

**Me Campher:** Burokratiese rompslomp en onvoldoende begroting deur die regering moet aangespreek word. Die privaatsektor asook korporatiewe ondernemings en skenkers het hul deel gedoen om kwesbare boerderygemeenskappe te help. Samewerking,

**Mr Jacobs:** The keyword is implementation. The Agri SA structures, capability, skills, and systems level are there to coordinate the different systems. There is so much we can do - it is our country and we should get stuck in and help fix it.

Mr Van der Rheede thanked the panellists for their insightful contributions.

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kommunikasie en koördinerings is die drie kritieke elemente van rampbestuur. Dit moet prakties geïmplementeer word en ons moet positief bly.

**Mnr Jacobs:** Die sleutelwoord is implementering. Agri SA se strukture, kapasiteit, vaardighede en stelselvlakke is daar om die verskillende stelsels te koördineer – daar is soveel wat ons kan doen. Dit is ons land en ons moet skouer aan die wiel sit en help om dinge reg te maak.

Mnr Van der Rheede bedank die paneellede vir hul insigvolle bydraes.

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