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We develop the South African Agricultural Industry.
Ons ontwikkel die Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou Industrie.

VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

VISIE, MISSIE EN WAARDES

VISION • VISIE

To secure an inclusive and prosperous agricultural sector.
Om 'n inklusiewe en welvarende landbousektor te verseker.

MISSION • MISSIE

We enable farmers.
Ons stel boere in staat.

VALUES • WAARDES

Agri SA and its members

- Trust
- Respect
- Collaboration

Agri SA en sy lede

- Vertrou
- Respekteer
- Werk saam

FOREWORD BY THE PRESIDENT

VOORWOORD DEUR DIE PRESIDENT



Pierre Vercueil
President

The year 2020 was a good year for agriculture and the expectation is that 2021 will be equally successful.

Whilst overall economic growth in 2020 was at -5,3%, the agricultural sector grew at 13,1% in the same year. It was declared an essential service and benefitted from bumper crops and the eased lockdown regulations applicable to the sector.

The pandemic, however, also had a negative impact on the sector. According to Dr Roelof Botha, economic adviser to the Optimum Investment Group, loss of demand for products of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector as a result of Covid-19, amounts to R13,5 billion.

This came about as a result of lockdown restrictions that disrupted transport of resources. Public sector services related to international agricultural trade came to a halt in many instances. The demand for agriculture products consumed through restaurants were significantly affected. Revenues generated by informal food markets declined sharply during the initial lockdown. The most significant negative impact on agriculture in terms of lost revenues was felt in game farming, agri-tourism, the hospitality industry and inputs for processed food and beverages.

Agri SA and its staff has, however, played a significant role to assist our members in addressing a range of constraints. These include the issuing of permits to deliver products to local markets, engaging with harbour authorities to address the bottlenecks and speed up exports of products to international markets and

Die jaar 2020 was 'n goeie jaar vir die landbousektor en dieselfde word verwag in 2021.

Terwyl algemene ekonomiese groei in 2020 op -5,3% te staan gekom het, het die landbousektor met 13,1% in dieselfde jaar gegroei. Die landbou is as noodsaaklike diens verklaar en het voordeel getrek uit goeie oeste en 'n verslapping van die inperkingsregulasies wat in die sektor van toepassing was.

Die pandemie het egter ook 'n negatiewe uitwerking gehad op die sektor. Volgens dr Roelof Botha, ekonomiese adviseur vir die Optimum Investment Group, het die afname in vraag na landbou-, bosbou- en visserye-produkte as gevolg van Covid-19 sowat R13,5 miljard bedra.

Die rede hiervoor was dat die Covid-19-inperkings die vervoer van hulpbronne onderbreek het. Openbaresektordienste wat internasionale handel in landbouprodukte betref, het in baie gevalle tot stilstand gekom. Die vraag na landbouprodukte deur restaurante is geweldig hierdeur geraak. Inkomste gegeneer deur informele voedselmarkte het ook skerp afgeneem gedurende die aanvanklike inperking. Die nadeligste uitwerking op die landbou in terme van verlies aan inkomste is in die wild-, agri-toerisme- en gasvryheidsbedrywe ervaar, asook ten opsigte van insette vir verwerkte voedsel en drank.

Agri SA en sy personeel het egter 'n belangrike rol gespeel om ons lede te help om 'n reeks knelpunte te hanteer. Dit sluit in die uitreiking van permitte om produkte aan plaaslike markte te lewer; skakeling met hawe-owerhede om blokkasies op te los en die uitvoer van produkte na internasionale markte te bespoedig; asook om te verseker dat ingevoerde insette en tegnologie betyds aan die landboubedryf gelewer word.

Hierdie tydigte ingrypings en konstruktiewe skakeling met kabinetministers, die leierskap van staatsondernemings soos Transnet, SANRAL en veral Eskom, en vele ander belanghebbendes, het meegehelp om hierdie probleme spoedig op te los.

Persoonlike gesprekke met president Cyril Ramaphosa in Desember 2020, asook met wyle professor Mohammed Karaan en die voormalige minister van finansies, Trevor Manuel, het 'n geleentheid geskep om Agri SA se standpunte oor kritieke aangeleenthede te deel, soos byvoorbeeld die waarde van die kommersiële landboubedryf, sy bydrae tot voedselsekerheid, 'n gunstige beleidsomgewing vir die landbou, en ons verbintenis om by te dra tot die herbou van die land se ekonomie.

Hierdie interaksies het die fondament gelê vir opvolggesprekke met die hoof- uitvoerende beampte van die Land Bank,

to ensure that imported input supplies as well as technology be delivered on time to the agricultural industry.

These timeous interventions and constructive engagements with cabinet ministers, the leadership of state-owned institutions such as Transnet, SANRAL and Eskom in particular and many other stakeholders helped to resolve challenges speedily.

In personal meetings with President Cyril Ramaphosa in December 2020 as well with the late Prof Mohammed Karaan, the previous minister of finance, Trevor Manuel, created an opportunity to share Agri SA's views on critical issues such as the value of commercial agriculture, its contribution to food security, conducive policy environment, job creation and foreign exchange earnings, land reform, agricultural development and our commitment in terms of contributing towards the rebuilding of the country's economy.

These interactions laid the basis for follow-up discussions with the chief executive officer of the Land Bank, Treasury officials, the acting director-general of the department of agriculture, rural development and land reform and many other role players to discuss the Land Bank's liquidity constraints. The latest interaction with the minister of public enterprises, Pravin Gordhan, minister of agriculture, Thoko Didiza, the chief executive officer of Transnet, Portia Derby, and other key stakeholders on the harbours and rail infrastructure challenges, has illustrated the immense value of an organisation such as Agri SA.

As an apex organisation that represents, protects and advances the interests of farmers in South Africa, Agri SA must continue to strengthen its facilitation role in this respect. Facilitation, however, requires that discussions must be frank and robust at times, not only to bring a point across, but to spur government into action.

The fact that the president has acknowledged the agricultural successes achieved last year during his State of the Nation address, I believe, is the result of lobbying by organised agriculture, sharing of information, constructive engagement with the state and collaboration at various levels to facilitate local and international trade during various stages of lockdown levels announced by the president from time to time.

In addition, South Africa has seen efforts to accelerate the implementation of structural economic reforms. These reforms are crucial to bring about a strong economic recovery, and to put our economy on a faster and more sustainable growth trajectory.

The demand for South Africa's agriculture, mining and manufacturing exports have necessitated these reforms. Not only is it necessary to modernise and transform our rail, road and harbour infrastructure to increase efficiency, reduce costs and make our exports more competitive, but it also leads to job creation and increased inflows of foreign exchange.

These reforms include the following:

- Private businesses will now be allowed to generate power of up to 100 MW each, without a licence.
- The establishment of the Transnet National Ports Authority as an independent subsidiary of Transnet, in line with the

Tesourie-amptenare, die waarnemende direkteur-generaal van die departement van landbou, landelike ontwikkeling en grondhervorming en verskeie ander rolspelers om die Land Bank se likiditeitsprobleme te bespreek. Die jongste interaksie met die minister van openbare ondernemings, Pravin Gordhan, die minister van landbou, Thoko Didiza, die hoof- uitvoerende beampte van Transnet, Portia Derby, en ander sleutelbelanghebbendes, oor die probleme wat ervaar word met hawe- en spoorinfrastruktuur, het die ontsaglike waarde van 'n organisasie soos Agri SA bevestig.

As oorkoepelende organisasie wat die belange van boere in Suid-Afrika verteenwoordig, beskerm en bevorder, moet Agri SA voortdurend sy fasiliteringsrol in dié verband versterk. Fasilitering vereis egter dat samesprekings te aller tye openhartig en robuus geskied, nie bloot om 'n punt te maak nie maar ook om die regering tot aksie aan te spoor.

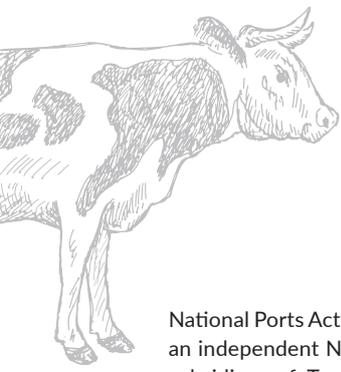
Die feit dat die president die suksesse wat die landbou verlede jaar behaal het tydens sy Staatsrede erken het, was na my mening die gevolg van georganiseerde landbou se voorspraak, verspreiding van inligting, konstruktiewe skakeling met die staat, en samewerking op verskeie vlakke om plaaslike en internasionale handel te fasiliteer gedurende die verskillende stadia van inperkingsvlakke, soos van tyd tot tyd deur die president aangekondig.

Verder het Suid-Afrika ook pogings gesien om die implementering vanstrukturele ekonomiese hervorming te bespoedig. Hierdie hervormings is uiters noodsaaklik om sterk ekonomiese herstel te bewerkstellig en om ons ekonomie op 'n vinniger en meer volhoubare groeitrajek te plaas.

Die vraag na Suid-Afrikaanse landbou-, mynbou- en vervaardigingsuitvoere het hierdie hervormings vereis. Hervorming is noodsaaklik om ons spoor-, pad- en hawe-infrastruktuur te moderniseer en te transformeer ten einde doeltreffendheid te verhoog, kostes te verlaag en ons uitvoer meer mededingend te maak, maar sal ook werkskepping en 'n toename in buitelandse valutaverdienste tot gevolg hê.

Dié hervormings sluit die volgende in:

- Private ondernemings mag nou krag van tot 100 MW elk sonder 'n lisensie opwek.
- Die stigting van die Transnet Nasionale Hawe-owerheid as 'n onafhanklike filiaal, geheel en al in Transnet se besit, met sy eie direksie wat aangestel word deur die minister van openbare ondernemings. Sodanige afsonderlike filiaal maak voorsiening vir die hawe-owerheid om sy eie investeringsbesluite te neem en sal verseker dat alle terminaaloperateurs regverdig en billik behandel word in belang van die hawe-gebruikers.
- Die president het ook gevra vir bemiddeling tydens die geregtelike dooiepunt wat die land se spektrum vendusieprosesse ontwig het.
- Die Wysigingswet op die Ouditberoeop is ook tot wet verklaar en sal dien as belangrike instrument is die stryd teen staats- en korporatiewe roof en korrupsie. Tesame met verdere beheermaatreëls vir die beroep, bied die wetsontwerp groter bevoegdhede aan die Onafhanklike Regulatoriese Raad vir Ouditeurs, insluitend die vermoë om enige perseel te betree en te deursoek met die voorafverkygde toestemming van die eienaar of persoon in beheer.



National Ports Act of 2005, will facilitate the establishment of an independent National Ports Authority as a wholly owned subsidiary of Transnet, with its own board appointed by the minister of public enterprises. Such separate subsidiary will allow the ports authority to make its own investment decisions and will ensure that it treats all terminal operators fairly and equally in the interests of port users.

- The president has also called for mediation in the legal impasse that has held back the country's spectrum auction process.
- The Auditing Profession Amendment Act was also signed into law as it will serve as a critical tool in the fight against state and corporate capture and corruption. Alongside further controls for the profession, the bill gives greater power to the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors, including the ability to enter and search any premises with the prior consent of their owner or the person in control.

These are fundamental reforms and laws to ensure that South Africa not only frees up and grows its economy, but that it stays true to the values and principles embedded in our Constitution.

Some of these constitutional values and principles are under threat. And in this regard Agri SA's Centres of Excellence plays a critical role to fend off these threats through advocacy, consultation, parliamentary submissions, active participation in parliamentary hearings and in some instances legal action. These actions are underpinned by thorough and in-depth research, analysis and intelligence.

Well done to the various Centres of Excellence, such as the Land, Natural Resources, Labour, Safety and Security and Economics centres. The work done in these centres are of great value to our members and in the interest of the greater good. Two other entities within Agri SA that also play a valuable role, are Agri Securitas and the Agri SA Disaster Relief Foundation.

The Agri Securitas Trust Fund supports agricultural unions at grass roots level with security equipment and other interventions to keep farmers and farmworkers safe. The increase in farm attacks and murders is of great concern. Hence, the support given by Agri Securitas has helped to stave off these attacks. Too many farmers and farmworkers, however, still remain vulnerable, and efforts must be stepped up in collaboration with our security establishment to prevent attacks.

The Agri SA Disaster Relief Foundation is now established, and plans are afoot to expand the disaster aid provided to farmers, farmworkers and rural communities. The impact of droughts, fires, floods and food insecurity are in many instances devastating. In this regard the Disaster Relief Foundation is geared to mobilise the greater South African public to support farmers and farmworkers in need.

We have also seen the establishment of Agri Enterprises that is steadily, but surely, making progress in terms of the establishment of commercial partnerships between white and black farmers and the training of many young black and white farmers and professionals entering the agricultural sector.

Hierdie is fundamentele hervormings en wetgewing om te verseker dat Suid-Afrika nie alleen sy ekonomie oopmaak en groei nie, maar ook voldoen aan die waardes en beginsels soos uiteengesit in die Grondwet.

Sommige van hierdie grondwetlike waardes en beginsels word bedreig. Agri SA se sentra van uitnemendheid speel 'n kritieke rol om hierdie bedreigings af te weer deur middel van voorspraak, konsultasie, parlementêre voorleggings, aktiewe deelname aan parlementêre verhore en, in sommige gevalle, regsopptrede. Sodanige aksies word gegrond op deeglike en indiepte-navorsing, ontleding en intelligensie.

Ek sê welgedaan aan die sentra van uitnemendheid soos Grondsake, Natuurlike hulpbronne, Arbeid, Veiligheid en sekuriteit, en Ekonomie. Die werk wat in hierdie sentra gedoen word, is van groot waarde vir ons lede en dra by tot die algemene belang. Twee ander entiteite binne Agri SA wat ook 'n waardevolle rol speel is Agri Securitas en die Agri SA Ramphulpstigting.

Die Agri Securitas Trustfonds ondersteun landbou-unies op grondvlak met sekuriteitstoerusting en ander ingrypings om boere en plaaswerkers te beveilig. Die toename in plaasaanvalle en -moorde is kommerwekkend. Die ondersteuning wat Agri Securitas bied help om sodanige aanvalle te voorkom. Té veel boere en plaaswerkers is egter steeds hieraan blootgestel, daarom moet pogings om plaasaanvalle af te weer in samewerking met ons sekuriteitsmagte opgeskerp word.

Die Agri SA Ramphulpstigting is nou gevestig en planne word beraam om die ramphulp wat aan boere, plaaswerkers en landelike gemeenskappe voorsien word, uit te brei. Die uitwerking van droogtes, brande, vloede en voedselonsekerheid is in menige gevalle vernietigend. In hierdie opsig is die Ramphulpstigting gerat om die breër Suid-Afrikaanse publiek te mobiliseer om boere en plaaswerkers in tye van nood te ondersteun.

Ons het ook die stigting van Agri Enterprises gesien, 'n maatskappy wat stadig maar seker vordering maak ten opsigte van kommersiële vennootskappe tussen wit en swart boere en die opleiding van talle jong swart en wit boere en professionele persone wat die landbousektor betree.

Die Grondwetlike Hersieningskomitee (CRC) het ook 'n noemenswaardige rol gespeel om Agri SA se grondwet te hersien en die fondament te lê vir die omskepping van Agri SA vanaf 'n Vrywillige Assosiasie na 'n Nie-winsgewende Maatskappy (NPC). Sodanige ontbinding sal nie voor 30 April 2022 plaasvind nie en dit sal ook nie gebeur indien die Agri SA-direksie, om enige rede op enige tydstip vóór sodanige ontbinding, van mening is dat die ontbinding van Agri SA en die daarstelling van Agri South Africa NPC nie substansieel dieselfde finansiële voordele aan die lede van Agri SA sal bied as wat die huidige struktuur en samestelling van Agri SA bied nie.

Ten slotte, in die woorde van die president van van die Wêreldbank, Robert B. Zoellick: "Ons het 'n groenrevolusie vir die 21ste eeu nodig wat ontwerp is vir die spesiale en diverse behoeftes van Afrika. Dit moet gedryf word deur groter beleggings in tegnologiese navorsing en verspreiding, volhoubare grondbestuur,

The Constitutional Review Committee (CRC) has also played a remarkable role to review Agri SA's constitution and to lay the foundation for the conversion of Agri SA from a Voluntary Association to a Non-Profit Company (NPC). Such dissolution will not take place before 30 April 2022, nor will it occur if the board of Agri SA at any point before the dissolution for any reason believe that the dissolution of Agri SA and the establishment of Agri South Africa NPC will not substantially provide the same financial benefits to the members of Agri SA as the current structure and composition of Agri SA do.

In conclusion, the World Bank president, Robert B. Zoellick, stated: "We need a 21st century green revolution designed for the special and diverse needs of Africa. It must be driven by greater investments in technological research and dissemination, sustainable land management, agricultural supply chains, irrigation, finance, and policies that strengthen market opportunities, while assisting with rural vulnerabilities and insecurities."

Agri SA embraces these sentiments and will going forward, strengthening its internal capacity to help realise this vision. A 21st Century Green Revolution will require aligning all affiliates behind this vision and mobilising funds internally and externally to capacitate Agri SA with resources. This will be the focus for the future ahead.

Thank you to all our farmers, affiliates, board members, farmer leaders heading up the chambers, Centres of Excellence, Agri Securitas, Disaster Relief Foundation, Agri Enterprises, the CRC team and the staff. Your dedication and professionalism are truly appreciated. May you grow from strength to strength and remain in service for the agricultural sector, South Africa and the greater good. God's richest blessings.



Pierre Vercueil
President, Agri SA

landbouvoorraadkettings, besproeiingsfinansiering, asook beleid wat markgeleenthede versterk en terselfdertyd landelike kwesbaarhede en onsekerhede aanspreek."

Agri SA omhels hierdie sentimente en sal vorentoe sy interne kapasiteit versterk om dié visie te realiseer. Die 21st Century Green Revolution sal vereis dat alle affiliasies hulself belyn met hierdie visie en intern sowel as ekstern die nodige fondse mobiliseer om Agri SA met hulpbronne te bekwaam. Dit sal ons fokus vir die toekoms wees.

Dankie aan ons boere, affiliasies, direksielede en boereleiers wat aan die hoof van kamers staan, asook die Sentrums van Uitnemendheid, Agri Securitas, die Ramphulpstigting, Agri Enterprises, die CRC-span en personeel. U toewyding en professionalisme word hoog op prys gestel. Mag u van krag tot krag gaan en in diens bly van die landbousektor, Suid-Afrika en die groter belang. Ek wens u alle seën toe.



Pierre Vercueil
President, Agri SA

OVERVIEW BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OORSIG DEUR DIE UITVOERENDE DIREKTEUR



**Christo
van der Rheede**
Executive director
Uitvoerende direkteur

Agri SA in service of South African agriculture and South Africa at large

Agri SA has served South African agriculture and South Africa at large since 1904. This is a role that the organisation has, over the years, fulfilled with pride and dedication. By continuing to adapt to changing circumstances, the organisation has to date survived many political and economic dispensations.

One hundred and seventeen years later, Agri SA is even more committed to protecting and promoting the interests of South African agriculture. In the meantime, the political, economic and social environment, both locally and internationally, is changing by the day.

We are being restrained by a pandemic and are facing many serious challenges. The unrest in KwaZulu-Natal and parts of Gauteng is a telling example of this. Agriculture is also confronted with high input costs, droughts, fires, paralysing government policy, socio-economic problems and many other challenges.

At the same time, we see several opportunities for agriculture and the country. During the past year, the agricultural sector produced record crops, with various exports such as citrus, table grapes, pears and apples increasing year after year.

It is within this context that Agri SA's role is critically important. The many crises that we face also offer new opportunities, and this

*Where there is no vision,
there is no hope.*

George Washington Carver

Agri SA in diens van Suid-Afrikaanse landbou en Suid-Afrika in die breë

Agri SA staan sedert 1904 in diens van Suid-Afrikaanse landbou en Suid-Afrika in die breë. Dit is 'n rol wat die organisasie oor die jare heen met trots en toewyding vervul het. Deur voortdurend by veranderende omstandighede aan te pas, het dit vele politieke en ekonomiese bedelings tot op hede oorleef.

Honderd en sewentien jaar later is dit nou selfs meer as ooit toegewyd om die belange van Suid-Afrikaanse landbou te beskerm en te bevorder. Intussen verander die politieke, ekonomiese en maatskaplike omgewing by die dag, plaaslik en internasionaal.

Ons word deur 'n pandemie aan bande gelê en ons land staan groot uitdagings in die gesig. Die opstande in KwaZulu-Natal en dele van Gauteng is 'n sprekende voorbeeld daarvan. Verder word landbou gekonfronteer deur hoë insetkoste, droogtes, brande, misdaad, verlammeende regeringsbeleid, sosio-ekonomiese probleme en vele ander uitdagings.

Terselfdertyd klop vele geleenthede aan landbou en die land se deur. Vir die afgelope paar jaar lewer die landbousektor rekordste in vele kommoditeite en die uitvoer van sitrus, tafeldruwe, pere, appels en vele ander kommoditeite na die res van die wêreld neem jaar ná jaar toe.

Dit is binne hierdie konteks wat Agri SA se rol van kritieke belang is. Die vele krisisse wat ons in die gesig staan, bring ook nuwe geleenthede en dit is waarop Agri SA fokus. Dit is die eertydse Britse premier, sir Winston Churchill, wat die volgende op 'n dag gesê het: *"Never let a good crisis go to waste."*

Die politieke, ekonomiese en maatskaplike krisisse wat ons in die gesig staan, vra van Agri SA om 'n baie breër rol te vervul as bloot net 'n diensverskaffer wat bepaalde dienste aan sy lede verskaf. Die konteks waarin die land hom op die oomblik bevind, skep 'n geleentheid vir Agri SA om 'n leierskapsrol te vervul deur eenheid te bevorder, nie net in eie geledere nie, maar ook in nasiebouverband.

Dit gryp die organisasie met beide hande aan. Op die oomblik word dit plaaslik, nasionaal en internasionaal beskou as Suid-Afrika se grootste en gesaghebbendste landbou-organisasie, wat in diens staan van Suid-Afrika en al sy mense.

is what Agri SA focuses on. As a former British prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill, once said: "Never let a good crisis go to waste."

The political, economic and social crises that we face require us to fulfil a much broader role than merely that of service provider rendering certain services to our members. The context in which the country finds itself at present creates an opportunity for Agri SA to play a leadership role by promoting unity, not only among its own ranks but also in terms of nation-building.

The organisation has grabbed this opportunity with both hands. Locally, nationally and internationally, Agri SA is currently regarded as South Africa's biggest and most influential agricultural organisation serving South Africa and all its people.

In a report published by Reuters on 13 July, reference is made to Agri SA as *South Africa's main agricultural body*. The *New York Post*, in an article published on 14 July, referred to Agri SA as *the nation's largest farmers' organization*. These are but a few examples of the international media positioning Agri SA as a leading organisation.

The sum total of the role that Agri SA fulfils can therefore not be reduced to the mere provision of services! In addition to protecting and promoting the interests of all farmers and the broader agricultural industry and empowering farmers at grassroots level, Agri SA also fulfils a constitutional role as defined in section 27 of the country's Constitution, namely the right to sufficient food.

The *right to have access to sufficient food* is entrenched in section 27(1)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. Section 27(2) of the Constitution also affords the South African government a mandate to take reasonable legislative and other measures (within its available resources) to achieve the progressive realisation of the right to have access to sufficient food.

Agri SA's members and the broader agricultural sector play a key role in this regard and the organisation has a political and economic obligation to ensure that the measures that the government must put in place, as required by section 27(2) of the Constitution, do not jeopardise food production and food security for South Africa and its people.

This obligation places Agri SA within a political-economic position from which it can never escape. This is an extremely volatile and polarised environment, rife with race politics, ignorance, irrational ideology and political statements, opportunism and policies that create further distrust, polarisation and marginalisation.

It is an unforgiving environment where the past offers fertile ground for radical policy views such as expropriation without compensation, nationalisation or custodianship of land, with no regard for the economic consequences.

Agri SA cannot, however, turn its back on this environment. This environment in fact offers the opportunity to remain intensely involved, to deploy the best expertise to lobby on our behalf, to bring workable proposals and solutions to the table and, where necessary, to have the legal validity of certain decisions tested in our courts.

Reuters, in 'n berig op 13 Julie 2021, verwys na Agri SA as '*South Africa's main agricultural body*'. Die *New York Post*, in 'n berig op 14 Julie, verwys na Agri SA '*as the nation's largest farmers' organization*'. Hierdie is maar enkele voorbeelde van internasionale media wat Agri SA internasionaal as 'n leier-organisasie posisioneer.

Die somtotaal van Agri SA se rol wat dit vervul kan daarom nie gereduseer word tot die blote verskaffing van dienste nie! Want nié net beskerm en bevorder dit die belange van alle landbouers en die breë landboubedryf en bemagtig dit landbouers op voetsoolvlak nie, maar vervul ook 'n grondwetlike rol soos omskryf in artikel 27 van ons land se Nasionale Grondwet. Dit is die reg tot voldoende voedsel.

Die "*reg op toegang tot voldoende voedsel*" word in artikel 27(1)(b) van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, 1996, verskans. Verder plaas artikel 27(2) van die Grondwet 'n mandaat op die Suid-Afrikaanse regering om redelike wetgewende en ander maatreëls te tref ten einde (binne sy beskikbare middele), die reg op toegang tot voldoende voedsel toenemend te verweselik.

In dié verband speel Agri SA se lede en die breë landbousektor 'n sleutelrol. En rus daar 'n politieke en ekonomiese verpligting op Agri SA om toe te sien dat die regering se maatreëls, wat dit in plek moet sit soos vereis deur artikel 27(2) van die Grondwet, nie voedselproduksie en voedselsekerheid vir Suid-Afrika en al sy mense in gedrang bring nie.

Hierdie verpligting plaas Agri SA midde 'n politiek-ekonomiese omgewing waarvan dit nooit kan ontsnap nie. Dit is 'n uiters onstuimige en gepolariseerde omgewing wat deurtrek is van raspolitiek, onkunde, irrasionele politieke denke en uitsprake, politieke opportunisme en beleide wat verdere wantroue, polarisasie en marginalisering teweegbring.

Dit is 'n ongenaakbare omgewing, waarin die verlede 'n vrugbare teelaarde bied vir radikale beleidstandpunte soos onteiening sonder vergoeding, die nasionalisering van grond óf die plasing van sekere grond onder voogdskap en waar daar geen agting is vir die ekonomiese gevolge daarvan nie.

Agri SA kan egter nooit sy rug draai op dié omgewing nie. Hierdie omgewing bied juis nou die geleentheid om intens betrokke te bly, die beste kundigheid te ontplooi om die beïnvloedingswerk te doen, prakties haalbare voorstelle en oplossings na die tafel te bring en om, waar nodig, die regsgeldigheid van sekere besluite in die howe te toets.

Aktiewe deelname aan publieke verhore, parlementêre prosesse, skakeling met die presidensie, kabinetslede, regeringsdepartemente, staatsondernemings, betrokkenheid by verskeie plaaslike en internasionale platforms en by verskeie inisiatiewe wat daarop afgestem is om die maatskaplike omstandighede van gemeenskappe te verbeter, beteken dus nié dat Agri SA besig is om gesonde ekonomiese beginsels in gedrang te bring nie, korrupsie en wanbestuur goedkeur nie óf om namens die sektor oor grond en ander fundamentele regte te onderhandel nie.

Agri SA's active participation in public hearings, parliamentary processes, liaison with the presidency and cabinet, government departments and state-owned enterprises, or its involvement on various local and international platforms and in various initiatives aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of communities, does not mean that it has compromised sound economic principles or approves of corruption and mismanagement, or is negotiating on behalf of the sector on land and other fundamental rights.

On the contrary, Agri SA is making the best of the opportunities that our democracy or the rule of law offers in order to promote and protect the interests of the agricultural sector and South Africa in general. And why not? The preamble to the Constitution confirms that South Africa belongs to all who live in it and that all citizens, irrespective of ethnicity, are full-fledged citizens of this country. We have to insist on this at all times and do everything in our power to defend it.

What is the alternative? To post populist statements on Twitter and cast doubt on others? To spread fake news on WhatsApp which incites further racial polarisation? To threaten war or make hostile statements against the government of the day?

How does this benefit South African agriculture? In my opinion, not at all. It merely strengthens the negative perceptions about the agricultural sector and further marginalises commercial farmers.

Through its involvement at government level and on many other national and international platforms, as well as its participation in various initiatives aimed at empowerment and emergency relief, actions intended to normalise race relations, image-building efforts to influence public sentiment about commercial agriculture positively, lawsuits to protect the rights of farmers, and the appointment and training of a new generation of agricultural and policy experts, Agri SA has been continuously strengthening the foundation on which to build a new future with a view to remaining relevant and sustainable for the next hundred years.

Our members' interests and the broader constitutional interests of the South African population form the basis for Agri SA's existence. As a members' organisation primarily, Agri SA operates from grassroots to national level via democratically elected South African agricultural leaders. Secondly, the decisions, actions and mandates driven by Agri SA at national level, are given substance at agricultural level, after which they are channelled to provincial and commodity affiliates and reflect the broader constitutional interests of South African society.

At national level there are three chambers, namely the Commodity Chamber with its 25 commodities; the Provincial Chamber which consists of nine provinces; and the Corporate Chamber with its 57 businesses. The latter includes agricultural, insurance, financing, technology, processing and retail companies, some of which are listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

These three chambers form the basis of the organisation. During Agri SA's annual congress, the members of its board and various committees (Audit & Risk, Remuneration, Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee) are democratically elected from the ranks of these committees. This also applies to the leadership of the three chambers and the respective centres of excellence.

Inteendeel Agri SA maak die meeste van die geleentehede wat ons bestaande demokrasie en regstaat bied om die belange van die landbousektor en Suid-Afrika in die breë te bevorder en te beskerm. En waarom nie? Die aanhef van die Grondwet bevestig dat Suid-Afrika aan almal behoort wat daarin woon en dat alle landsburgers, ongeag hul etnisiëit, volwaardige landsburgers is. Hierop moet ons ten alle tye aandring en dit met alles in ons vermoë verdedig.

Want wat is die alternatief? Om op Twitter populistiese stellings te maak en andere verdag te maak? Om fopnuus op WhatsApp te versprei wat verdere rasse-polarisasie aanblaas? Om oorlogspraatjies aan te wakker óf om vyandige uitlatings teenoor die regering van die dag te maak?

Watter voordeel hou dit vir Suid-Afrikaanse landbou in? Na my mening niks. Dit versterk eerder negatiewe persepsies oor die landbousektor en marginaliseer die kommersiële landbousektor net verder.

Deur Agri SA se betrokkenheid op regeringsvlak en vele ander nasionale en internasionale platforms, betrokkenheid by verskillende inisiatiewe wat bemagtiging en noodleniging ten doel het, betrokkenheid by aksies wat daarop afgestem is om rasseverhoudinge te normaliseer, betrokkenheid by beeldbou-aksies wat openbare sentiment jeens kommersiële landbou positief beïnvloed, betrokkenheid by regsaksies om die regte van ons landbouers te beskerm en Agri SA se aanstelling en opleiding van 'n nuwe geslag landbou- en beleidskundiges, versterk ons voortdurend die fondasie waarop Agri SA 'n nuwe toekoms bou, ten einde vir die volgende honderd jaar relevant en volhoubaar te bly.

Ons lede en die breër grondwetlike belange van die Suid-Afrikaanse bevolking vorm die grondslag van Agri SA se bestaansreg. As 'n lede-organisasie in die eerste plek, word Agri SA vanaf grondvlak tot op nasionale vlak deur demokraties-verkose Suid-Afrikaanse landboueiers bedryf. In die tweede plek kry besluite, aksies en mandate wat deur Agri SA op nasionale vlak gedryf word, inhoud op landbou-unievak, waarna dit na provinsiale affiliasies en bedryfsaffiliasies gekanaliseer word en reflekteer dit die breër grondwetlike belange van die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing.

Op nasionale vlak is daar drie kamers, onder andere die Bedryfskamer met sy 25 bedrywe, die Provinsiale Kamer wat uit nege provinsies bestaan en die Korporatiewe Kamer met sy 57 besighede. Laasgenoemde kamer bestaan uit landboumaatskappye, versekeringsmaatskappye, finansieringsmaatskappye, tegnologiesmaatskappye, prosesseringsmaatskappye, kleinhandelmaatskappye waarvan sommige op die Johannesburgse Effektebeurs genoteer is.

Hierdie drie kamers vorm die grondslag van Agri SA. En, tydens Agri SA se jaarkongres word lede vir die Direksie en sy verskillende komitees (Oudit en Risiko-, Vergoedings- en Maatskaplike, Etiek en Transformasie-komitee) uit hierdie komitees demokraties verkies. Dit geld ook vir die leierskap van die drie kamers en die verskillende Sentrums van Uitnemendheid.

Die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grond fokus die afgelope



The Centre of Excellence: Land has been focusing on comprehensive research and the compilation of reports relating to the Expropriation Bill and the Constitution Amendment Bill. In our submissions to parliament, Agri SA made it very clear that it opposed the amendment of section 25 of the Constitution, which forms the cornerstone of any progressive economy. We are of the opinion that state custodianship of agricultural land will have a negative impact on the growth of the sector and, ultimately, on food security. Agri SA's legal fund is available should it become necessary to contest these matters in the highest courts of the land.

The Centre of Excellence: Natural Resources supported two lawsuits dealing with farmers' water rights, which were heard in South Africa's Supreme Court of Appeal recently. The applicants had applied separately to the department of water and sanitation to transfer water rights from one property to another. Both applications were rejected.

This limitation will have a negative effect on the value of all water rights in South Africa. It destroys value and amounts to constructive deprivation of rights. For this reason, it was important to appeal the ruling. Agri SA supports the applicants financially. Judgement was reserved.

The Centre of Excellence: Economics, in consultation with tax experts, is in the process of compiling commentary on the Draft Taxation Laws Amendment Bill and the proposed amendment to prohibit losses from being carried over to the next financial year. The proposal will obviously be unfavourable for farmers whose operations are affected by drought and animal disease.

The Centre of Excellence: Labour and Development focuses on labour migration, the vaccination campaign and equal employment regulations. With regard to migration, Agri SA is working with the department of employment and labour to create a multi-stakeholder forum to provide role players within the forum with strategic guidance and to explain the roles and responsibilities of all such role players. Members of the forum will also provide advice on procedures for work visas, policies and blockages, while the committees will further inform parliament concerning national labour migration policy within the SADC region.

The Centre of Excellence: Rural Safety plays a key role in the organisation's collaboration with the National Joint Operational Intelligence Structures (NatJOINTS) and Provincial Joint Operational Intelligence Structures (ProvJOINTS) to promote rural safety. The recent violence in KwaZulu-Natal and parts of Gauteng served as a dire lesson for the agricultural sector. The Centre provides members with information and procedures in this regard and assists in creating local security structures. R4,9 million was channelled via provinces to agricultural unions during the past financial year to fund camera systems and other security initiatives.

The Agri SA Disaster Relief Centre has also been awarded section 18A status and provides support to provinces at different levels. During the past few months, drought relief to the value of R2,6 million was dispersed to the Western Cape, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape. R1 350 000 Fire assistance was provided to the

tyd op omvattende navorsing en samestelling van verslae wat verband hou met die Onteieningswetsontwerp en die Grondwet-wysigingswetsontwerp. In ons voorleggings aan die parlement het Agri SA dit duidelik gemaak dat dit gekant is teen die grondwetlike wysiging van artikel 25 as 'n meganisme om die nasionale noodsaak van grondhervorming te bespoedig. Ons glo dat regverdige en billike vergoeding, soos bepaal deur artikel 25 van die Grondwet, die hoeksteen van enige progressiewe ekonomie is. Ons is van mening dat voogdskap oor landbougrond 'n negatiewe uitwerking op die groei van die sektor en uiteindelik op voedselsekerheid sal hê. Agri SA se regs fonds is in plek, sou dit nodig word om die sake in die hoogste hof van die land te beveg.

Die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Natuurlike Hulpbronne ondersteun twee sake wat vroeër in die Hoogste Hof van Appèl van Suid-Afrika gediën het en wat handel oor die waterregte van landbouers. Die applikante het afsonderlik aansoek gedoen by die departement van water en sanitasie om waterregte te verskuif van een eiendom na 'n ander. Beide se aansoeke is afgekeur.

Hierdie beperking sal die waarde van alle waterregte in Suid Afrika negatief beïnvloed. Die beperking vernietig waarde en kom neer op konstruktiewe ontneming van regte. Om dié rede was dit noodsaaklik dat die uitspraak geappelleer word. Agri SA ondersteun die applikante finansiëel. Uitspraak is voorbehou.

Die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Ekonomie is tans besig om kommentaar in samewerking met belastingkundiges saam te stel wat verband hou met die konsepwysigingswetsontwerp op belastingwette en die voorgestelde wysiging, wat daarop dui dat verliese nie na die volgende boekjaar oorgedra kan word nie. Die voorstel sal uiteraard ongunstig wees vir boere wat moontlik deur droogtes of diëresiektes geraak word.

Die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Arbeid en Ontwikkeling fokus op arbeidsmigrasie, inentingsveldtog en gelyke indiensnemingsregulasies. Wat migrasie betref, werk Agri SA saam met die departement van indiensneming en arbeid om 'n multi-belanghebbende forum te vestig wat strategiese leiding aan die rolspelers in die forum sal gee en die rolle en verantwoordelikhede van al die rolspelers in die forum verduidelik. Lede van die forum sal die sektor verder adviseer oor prosedures vir werkvisums, beleid en blokkasies. Die komitees sal die parlement verder inlig oor die nasionale arbeidsmigrasiebeleid in die SAOG-streek.

Die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Landelike Veiligheid speel 'n sleutelrol in samewerking met die Nasionale Gesamentlike Operasionele Intelligensie-strukture (NatJOINTS) en Provinsiale Gesamentlike Operasionele Intelligensie-strukture (ProvJOINTS) om landelike veiligheid te bevorder. Die onlangse geweld wat in KwaZulu-Natal en gedeeltes van Gauteng voorgekom het, was 'n dure les vir die landbousektor en die Sentrum voorsien inligting en prosedures aan lede en help met die skep van plaaslike veiligheidsstrukture. R4,9 miljoen is in die afgelope finansiële jaar deur provinsies na landbou-unies gekanaliseer om kamerastelsels en ander inisiatiewe te befonds.

Die Agri SA Ramphulpsentrum het ook artikel 18 A-status verwerf en verskaf ondersteuning aan provinsies op verskillende vlakke. Vir die afgelope paar maande is droogte hulp ter waarde van

Northern Cape and Free State. In light of the recent unrest in KwaZulu-Natal, an amount of R736 000 was allocated to this province. To boost food aid for needy communities, an amount of R1,2 million was paid out to all provinces.

The number of submissions (40 in total) made to parliament by the respective centres of excellence between October 2020 and September 2021 covers a variety of policy issues. We thank the staff who analysed these policy proposals or draft bills and who consulted with other experts in order to submit informed and comprehensive commentary.

Agri SA last year also established an entity named Agri SA Enterprises. Under the leadership of Mr Omri van Zyl and the board, led by Johannes Möller, this entity is moving from strength to strength. Partnership projects between white and black farmers are being rolled out in collaboration with the Motsepe Foundation, while hundreds of black farmers are being trained in partnership with AgriSETA and other role players. This entity will play a critical role in future to establish successful black farming practices.

Agri SA's media and communication team is doing incredible work to position Agri SA in the print media, social media and television and radio media on a daily basis. An exciting TV programme and virtual agricultural platform are also envisaged.

During the past two years there has also been a strong focus on appointing a young generation of experts at Agri SA level. Between Agri SA and Agri SA Enterprises, we now have no fewer than 17 millennials, also known as Generation Y. These young people represent the future of Agri SA. You are welcome to invite them for a visit and also to inspire other young people to become involved in organised agriculture.

In closing, Agri SA is a members' organisation that functions on strong democratic principles. Use this democracy to make your voice heard, to elect your leaders and to keep everyone in the Agri SA leadership accountable. We are, after all, in your service. Be assured of our loyalty and commitment to the farmers, agricultural sector and broader South African society.

As mentioned previously, Agri SA is involved in a wide spectrum of activities, all of which are aimed at protecting and promoting the interests of our farmers and broader agricultural sector. This is our mission. It is clear that our farmers and the broader agricultural sector would be worse off without Agri SA and the commitment of

R2,6 miljoen aan Wes-Kaap, Noord-Kaap en Oos-Kaap uitbetaal. Brandhulp ter waarde van R1 350 000 is aan Noord-Kaap en Vrystaat uitbetaal. In die lig van die onlangse onluste in KwaZulu-Natal is 'n bedrag van R736 000 aan Kwanalu uitbetaal. Ter ondersteuning van voedselhulp aan hulpbehoewende gemeenskappe is R1,2 miljoen aan al die provinsies uitbetaal.

Die aantal voorleggings (40 in totaal) deur die onderskeie Sentrums van Uitnemendheid wat aan die parlement sedert Oktober 2020 tot September 2021 gestuur is, dek 'n verskeidenheid beleidskwessies. Dankie aan kundige personeel wat hierdie beleidsvoorstelle of konsepwetsontwerpe ontleed en met ander kundiges konsulteer om dan sodoende ingeligte en omvattende kommentaar in te dien.

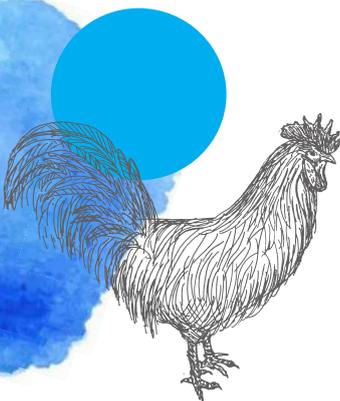
Agri SA het ook die entiteit Agri SA Enterprises verlede jaar gevestig. Onder leiding van mnr Omri van Zyl en die direksie onder leiding van Johannes Möller, gaan hierdie entiteit van krag tot krag. In samewerking met die Motsepe Foundation word vennootskapsprojekte tussen wit en swart boere gevestig en, in vennootskap met die AgriSETA en ander rolspelers, word honderde swart boere opgelei. Hierdie entiteit gaan vorentoe 'n kritiek belangrike rol speel om suksesvolle swart boerderypraktyke te vestig.

Agri SA se media- en kommunikasiespan doen ongelooflike werk om Agri SA daagliks in die gedrukte media, sosiale media, televisie- en radiomedia te posisioneer. 'n Opwindende televisie-program en 'n virtuele landbouplatform word in die vooruitsig gestel.

Vir die afgelope twee jaar is daar ook 'n sterk fokus geplaas op die vestiging van 'n jong geslag kundiges op Agri SA-vlak. Tussen Agri SA en Agri SA Enterprises beskik ons oor nie minder nie as 17 Milleniërs, ook bekend as Generasie Y. Hierdie jong mense verteenwoordig die toekoms van Agri SA. Nooi hulle gerus om by u te kom kuier en om ander jong mense te inspireer om ook betrokke by georganiseerde landbou betrokke te raak.

Ter afsluiting, Agri SA is 'n lede-organisasie wat op sterk demokratiese beginsels funksioneer. Benut die demokrasie om u stem te laat hoor, om u leiers te verkies en om almal aan die stuur van sake by Agri SA verantwoordbaar te hou. Ons staan immers in u diens. Wees daarom verseker van ons lojaliteit en toewyding aan die landbouers, die landbousektor en breër samelewing van Suid-Afrika.

Soos vermeld in die vorige paragrawe, Agri SA is besig met 'n wye spektrum aktiwiteite wat almal daarop gemik is om die belange van ons boere en die breër landbousektor te beskerm, te bevorder en te bevorder. Dit is ons missie en dit is duidelik dat ons boere en die breër landbousektor slegter daaraan toe sou gewees het sonder Agri SA en die toewyding van die personeel en ons landboueiers wat direk betrokke was by die verskillende Sentrums van Uitnemendheid en Kamers en die Raad van Direkteure. Baie dankie aan almal wat verseker het dat Agri SA getrou bly aan sy missie.



our staff and the agricultural leaders who are directly involved in the respective centres of excellence and chambers and the Board of Directors. I want to thank you all and assure you that Agri SA remains faithful to its mission.

I wish to close with the words of Stephen Covey, author of *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*: “Every human has four endowments – self-awareness, conscience, independent will and creative imagination. These give us the ultimate human freedom... The power to choose, to respond, to change.” Let us use these endowments to be of service to our sector and the country.

SETCOM

Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee (Setcom)

The Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee (Setcom) consists of five members: three members appointed by the Agri SA Board of Directors and two members of the Agri SA management. The executive director and HR manager are nominated members for Agri SA.

The Social, Transformation and Ethics Committee is a sub-committee of the Board. The committee assists the directors in monitoring the company’s activities relating to sustainability, ethics, empowerment and transformation.

Its core responsibilities entail the monitoring of social and economic citizenship through the Employment Equity Act and the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act.

The promotion of good corporate citizenship through the promotion of equality, prevention of unfair discrimination, reduction of corruption, company’s contribution to development of the communities, in which its activities are predominantly conducted, are reported in the integrated report annually.

In terms of its labour and employment obligations, including Agri SA’s standing in terms of the International Labour Organisation Protocol on decent work and working conditions, the Ethics and Transformation Committee will review Agri SA’s employment relationships and its contribution toward the educational development of its employees regularly and be responsible for the compilation of the Agri SA Code of Ethics as well as the handling of any complaints and transgressions of the Code. The Committee will also make recommendations to the Board regarding the complaints and transgressions for a final decision.

As transformation is a key pillar of the organisational strategy and legislative compliance, the Committee will report on matters it deems necessary to the Board.



Dr Kathy Hurlly
Chairman
Voorsitter

Ek sluit af met die woorde van Stephen Covey, skrywer van ‘The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People’: Every human has four endowments – self-awareness, conscience, independent will and creative imagination. These give us the ultimate human freedom... The power to choose, to respond, to change.’ Kom ons gebruik hierdie vermoëns om ons sektor en die land tot diens te wees.

SETCOM

Maatskaplike, Etiek en Transformasie-komitee (Setcom)

Setcom bestaan uit vyf lede, waarvan drie deur die Agri SA-direksie aangestel word en twee lede is van Agri SA se bestuur. Die uitvoerende direkteur en die bestuurder Menslike Hulpbronne word benoem deur lede van Agri SA.

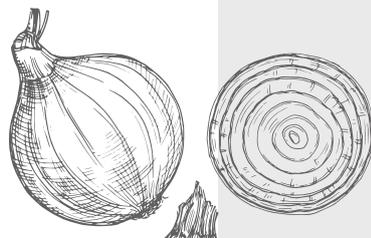
Die Maatskaplike, Etiek en Transformasie-komitee is 'n sub-komitee van die direksie. Hierdie komitee help die direkteure om die maatskappy se aktiwiteite te monitor wat verband hou met volhoubaarheid, etiek, bemagtiging en transformasie.

Die komitee se kernverantwoordelikhede behels die monitoring van maatskaplike en ekonomiese burgerskap ingevolge die Wet op Gelyke Indiensneming en die Wet op Breë-basis Swart Ekonomiese Bemagtiging.

Vordering rondom goeie korporatiewe burgerskap deur middel van die bevordering van gelykheid, die voorkoming van onbillike diskriminasie, 'n afname in korrupsie, en die maatskappy se bydrae tot die ontwikkeling van gemeenskappe waar sy bedrywighede hoofsaaklik plaasvind, word jaarliks in die geïntegreerde verslag gerapporteer.

Wat Agri SA se arbeid- en indiensnemingsverpligtinge betref, met inbegrip van Agri SA se status ingevolge die Internasionale Arbeidsorganisasie-protokol rakende billike werk en werksomstandighede, sal die Transformasie- en Etiek-komitee van Agri SA sy diensverhoudings en bydrae tot die opvoedkundige ontwikkeling van sy werknemers gereeld hersien en sal verantwoordelik wees vir die formulering van Agri SA se Etiekkode, asook die hantering van enige klagtes en oortredings van die kode. Die komitee sal ook aanbevelings maak by die direksie ten opsigte van klagtes en oortredings in dié verband met die oog op 'n finale besluit.

Aangesien transformasie 'n sleutelpilaar van die organisatoriese strategie en nakoming van wetgewing is, sal die komitee verslag doen aan die direksie oor alle aangeleenthede wat hy nodig ag.





AGRI ENTERPRISES (PTY) LTD

Agri SA Enterprises is a subsidiary of Agri SA, a new business established in 2020 with its own management and governance team. Mr Omri van Zyl is the CEO, and the Board is led by Johannes Möller (chairman), Angelo Peterson, Nyeleti Magadze and Piet Engelbrecht.

Agri SA Enterprises works mainly in the private sector and collaborates with a wide range of commercial partners. The business is built on the following pillars:

AGRI ENTERPRISES (EDMS) BEPERK

Agri SA Enterprises is 'n filiaal van Agri SA, 'n nuwe sake-onderneming gestig in 2020, met sy eie bestuurspan. Mnr Omri van Zyl is die uitvoerende hoof, en die direksie bestaan uit Johannes Möller (voorsitter), Angelo Peterson, Nyeleti Magadze en Piet Engelbrecht.

Agri SA Enterprises werk hoofsaaklik in die privaatsektor in vennootskap met 'n wye reeks kommersiële ondernemings. Die onderneming is gebou op die volgende pilare:



STRATEGY

We project manage, develop sustainable strategy and bring the best implementing agents to the table. Agri Enterprises 6-step methodology to developing agricultural projects is the backbone of our project development.



OPERATIONS & AGRI FUNDING

We have been establishing a vehicle to directly fund agricultural projects. The fund invests in bankable and feasible agricultural opportunities in primary and secondary agriculture.



TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

We have developed an agri-MBA program with the university of Stellenbosch, Pretoria and Free State. It offers courses right from basics of agriculture and agronomy, through leadership and personality, to governance and compliance.



SUSTAINABILITY AND INNOVATION

South Africa's food and fiber systems are aging and flailing. We have partnered with industry's thought leaders to innovate our sector including: biotech, nanotech, and regenerative agriculture to name a few.



INDUSTRY SPECIFIC R&D

We work with the leading universities and companies in South Africa and internationally. We have the vision to create a knowledge hub of research and development (R&D) for African agriculture in South Africa.

The business model is driven by clients' needs. Various clients buy the services of Agri SA Enterprises, including the following:

Die sakemodel is in ooreenstemming met kliënte se behoeftes. Verskeie kliënte koop dienste by Agri SA aan, insluitend die volgende:



Lastly, Agri SA Enterprises is a business well on its way in very tough times in the services industry and in agriculture. Covid-19 has had a massive impact on the economy, however, the team of Agri SA Enterprises has done extremely well in these tough times.

Agri SA Enterprises is looking forward to the next phase of its journey to make a difference to its clients, the agriculture industry and the country.

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION

Agri SA liaises continuously with its members and stakeholders to ensure that its message and information are communicated correctly, completely and as effectively as possible. Agri SA's marketing and communication function is directly aligned to that of its executive.

Communication strategy

Agri SA's 2020 strategy required that the organisation's communication strategy be adjusted to meet the changing needs of its members. According to surveys undertaken among members, it is clear that the packaging of information for each group is unique, and that the quality of relevant information is important.

Agri SA has over time established itself as a responsible voice and opinion former by creating original content in dealing on a daily basis with policy and other priority matters of interest to its members. Media channels are used strategically to communicate with the broader South African public. In this regard, social media channels appear to be particularly effective.

Ten slotte, Agri SA Enterprises is goed op dreef ten spyte van moeilike tye binne die dienstebedryf en die landbousektor. Covid-19 het 'n massiewe uitwerking op die ekonomie gehad, maar die Agri SA Enterprises-span het uitstekend gevaar in hierdie moeilike omstandighede.

Agri SA Enterprises sien uit na die volgende fase van sy reis om 'n verskil te maak aan sy kliënte, die landboubedryf en die land in geheel.

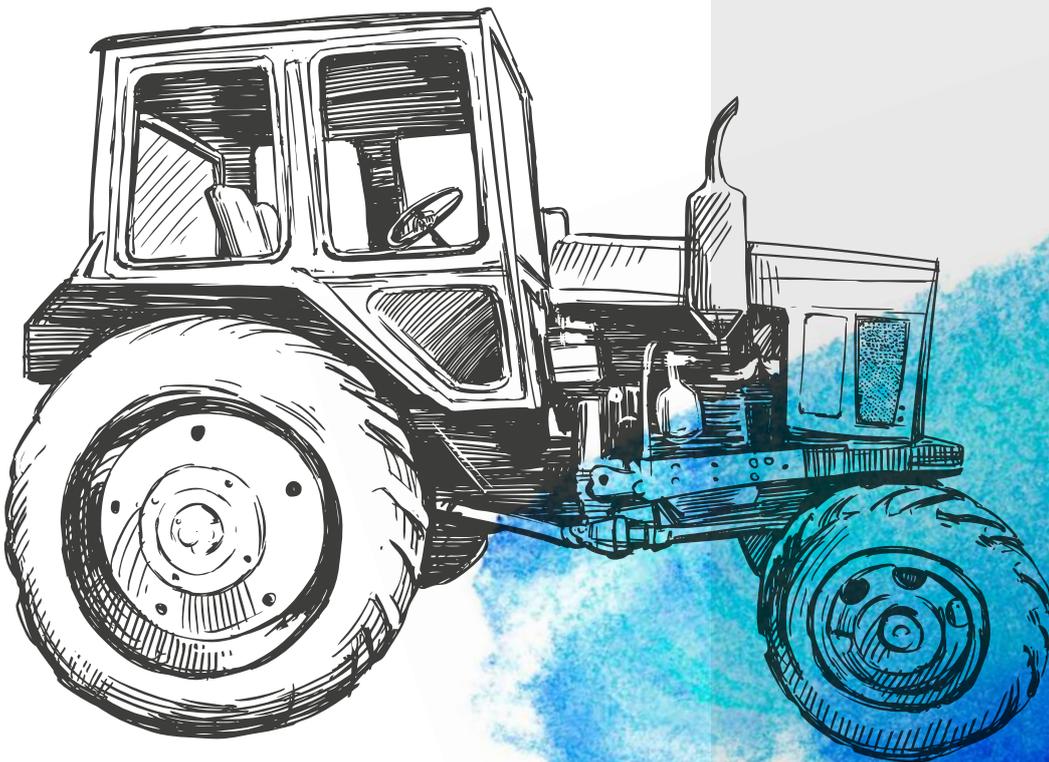
BEMARKING EN KOMMUNIKASIE

Agri SA skakel voortdurend met sy lede en belanghebbendes om te verseker dat sy boodskap en inligting korrek, volledig en so effektief moontlik oorgedra word. Agri SA se bemarking- en kommunikasie-funksie word gerig deur die uitvoerende bestuur van Agri SA.

Kommunikasiestrategie

Agri SA se 2020-strategie het dit genoodsaak dat Agri SA se kommunikasiestrategie aangepas moes word om in sy lede se veranderende behoeftes te voorsien. Uit opnames met lede was dit duidelik dat die verpakking van inligting vir elke groep uniek is en dat die gehalte en toepaslikheid van inligting belangrik is.

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. Mediakanale word strategies gebruik om met die breër Suid-Afrikaanse publiek te skakel. In dié verband blyk veral sosialemedia-kanale besonder effektief te wees.





Below a list of media statements issued by Agri SA:

Hieronder is 'n lys van mediaverklaring deur Agri SA uitgereik is:

Onderwerp Subject	SvU CoE
Aankondiging oor vrystelling van staatsgrond vir grondhervorming Announcement of release of state reform purposes	Grond Land
Joint media statement issued by the office of the National Commissioner of Police, Agri SA, TLU SA and AfriForum. Police and farming sector work closely together to ensure rural safety.	Landelike Veiligheid Rural Safety
Agri SA kondig direksie aan tydens sy 2020-kongres Agri SA announces Board at the 2020 Congress	Uitvoerende Direkteur Executive Director
Landelike veiligheid: Bestuur van emosies nou krities belangrik Rural Safety: Managing emotions is now critical	Landelike Veiligheid Rural Safety
Agri SA verwelkom President Ramaphosa se standpunt oor landelike misdaad Agri SA welcomes President Ramaphosa's statement on rural crime	Uitvoerende Direkteur Executive Director
Agri SA mourns the death of an authentic and passionate agricultural leader, Dr Vuyo Mahlati	Executive Director
President's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan thin on key details	Economics
Nóg een van die ergste brande – hulp nou nodig One of the worst fires – help needed now	Ramp Disaster
Tesourie-hulp aan Land Bank is noodsaaklik vir voedselproduksie Treasury's support to Land Bank is a food imperative	Ekonomie Economics
Gemeenskap se belang moet in ag geneem word Community's interest must be considered	Ramp Disaster
Groenlig vir lisensie-aansoeke vir selfopwekkingsfasiliteite van meer as 1MW Greenlight for licence applications for self-generation facilities of above 1MW	Ekonomie Economics
Pick n Pay donates R100 000 to Disaster fund for farmers affected by recent fires.	Disaster
Publiek moet standpunt inneem teen plaasaanvalle en misdaad in die algemeen Public must make a stand against farm attacks and crime in general	Landelike Veiligheid Rural Safety
Voorgestelde minimumloon uitpas met stygende werkloosheid Proposed national minimum wage out of step with jobs blood bath	Arbeid Labour
Agri SA neem met kommer kennis van Moody's se afgradering van Land Bank en Eskom Agri SA notes with concern Moody's downgrade of Land Bank and Eskom	Ekonomie Economics
The SANDF and Agri SA Discuss Further Cooperation The SANDF and Agri SA Discuss Further Cooperation Joint media statement by the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and Agri SA: Pretoria	Rural Safety
Kom ons dink aan ons dokters, verpleegsters en ander gesondheidswerkers Let us spare a thought to our doctors, nurses and other health workers	Uitvoerende Direkteur Executive Director
Koppe moet rol by Land Bank Heads must roll at the Land Bank	Uitvoerende Direkteur Executive Director
Verbod op verkope op alkohol gaan onwettige verkope net aanvuur Prohibition on sales of alcohol is only going to fuel illegal sales	Uitvoerende Direkteur Executive Director
Professor Karaan se skielike heengaan 'n groot slag Professor Karaan's sudden passing a big blow	Uitvoerende Direkteur Executive Director
Ramphulpfonds Raad aanstelling Disaster Relief Fund Board appointment	Ramp Disaster
Nie méér planne nie – implementeer net No more planning – just implementation	Ekonomie Economics
President moet kommersiële sektor nou op groot skaal betrek President must involve commercial sector on a large scale	Ekonomie Economics
Landboubedryf geskok oor sy insette op nasionale minimumlone vir plaaswerkers geïgnoreer is Agricultural sector shocked as sector inputs are ignored on national minimum wage for farmworkers	Arbeid Labour
SONA: Importance of agriculture celebrated, but timeous and effective implementation of policies lacking	Executive Director

Onderwerp Subject	SvU CoE
Die 2021 nasionale begrotingsrede - 'n geleentheid om terug te keer na beste praktyk 2021 National Budget Speech - an opportunity to return to best practice	Uitvoerende Direkteur Executive Director
Agri SA dien kommentaar op Onteieningswetsontwerp in Agri SA submits commentary on Expropriation Bill	Grond Land
Government is really scraping the bottom of the proverbial fiscal barrel	Executive Director
Sinnelose moorde op boere en polisielede Senseless murders of farmers and police officers	Landelike Veiligheid Rural Safety
SA se ekonomiese prestasie in 2020: Landbou 'n baken van hoop SA's economic performance in 2020: Agriculture a beacon of hope	Ekonomie Economics
'n Koning sterf A king has passed Ngokukhothama kweSilo	Uitvoerende Direkteur Executive Director
Delegering van magte vir waterlisensiering 'n stap in die regte rigting Delegations of powers for water use licenses a step in the right direction	Natuurlike Hulpbronne Natural Resources
Agri SA calls for calm in Piet Retief	Rural Safety
Die sukses van Minister Didiza se planne hang af van suksesvolle samewerking tussen openbare en private sektor Success of Minister Didiza plans depends on successful collaboration between public and private sector	Uitvoerende Direkteur Executive Director
Vuurwapenvoorstelle is irrasioneel Firearm proposals are irrational	Landelike Veiligheid Rural Safety
Gevaarlike wending in debat oor wysiging van artikel 25 Dangerous twist in debate on amendment of section 25	Grond Land
Landsburgers het 'n reg om hulself te beskerm Citizens have the right to protect themselves	Landelike Veiligheid Rural Safety
Eerste kwartaal se BBP oorskry verwagtinge - Landbou sak terug weens seisoenale faktore Q1 GDP beats expectations - Agriculture retreats on seasonality factors	Ekonomie Economics
Agri SA opposed to zero compensation and indirect expropriation	Land
Oordrag van watergebruiksregte: Appèlverhoordatum bekend gemaak Transfers of water use entitlements: Appeal date announced	Natuurlike Hulpbronne Natural Resources
Amendment of Schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act: A big step in the right direction to reforming the energy sector	Economics
Noodsaaklike agrisektor 'n prioriteit met Covid-19-inentings Essential agri sector should be a Covid-19 vaccination priority	Ramp Disaster
Duidelikheid oor regulasies dringend nodig Clarity on regulations urgently needed	Ramp Disaster
Verskerpte optrede teen wetsoortreders nou nodig Intensified action against criminals now needed	Landelike Veiligheid Rural Safety
Request for the declaration of a national state of emergency	Disaster
Nasionale droogterampverklaring: 'n Stap in die regte rigting National drought disaster declaration: A step in the right direction	Ramp Disaster
Landbou 'n lig in werkloosheidstonnel Employment in Agriculture	Arbeid Labour

Marketing strategy

The focus of Agri SA's marketing strategy was reviewed and has shifted in favour of online events and campaigns. It remains important, however, to build strategic relationships with existing partners and to identify new partners so that projects and campaigns can be implemented. These campaigns are aimed at shining a positive light on farmers and organisations involved in the agricultural value chain and making a difference to communities in need.

With the organisation's internal restructuring in 2020, the Corporate Chamber has moved away from its marketing responsibilities; however, marketing contributed to the fact that the chamber grew by three members. Work was done on various projects and events in conjunction with members of the chamber. Value was added through webinars on various themes to reach a broader audience.

Newsletters, information documents, media conferences, congress and webinars

The marketing and communication hub is responsible for compiling and distributing a monthly newsletter issued electronically to members. The newsletter contains information on the activities of the respective centres of excellence, the various chambers and the Disaster and Risk unit, as well as specialist articles by members. A two-weekly policy newsletter offers members a summary of legislation impacting the agricultural sector. Agri SA keeps its members informed of its activities on a weekly basis via its Newsflash.

The hard lockdown required Agri SA to present some of its activities where members were present on other platforms. The organisation also held successful online meetings, information sessions and webinars.

The 2020 virtual congress was a first for Agri SA and a learning opportunity for presenting events differently, given the Covid-19 pandemic. The quality of the virtual platform, the variety of speakers, as well as our loyal sponsors, contributed to the success of the event. Congress was well received by members.

Webpage and social media

During the report year, Agri SA's website underwent renewal to complement the overarching strategy of the organisation. It offers a platform where various Agri SA documents, including infograms, reports and presentations, can be found and used.

During the hard lockdown from level five in 2020, SA responded swiftly by creating a special Covid-19 section on its website where members and other stakeholders could access various information documents on, among others, permits, the impact of Covid-19 on the economy, problems affecting the agricultural value chain, and solutions found in this regard.

Bemarkingstrategie

Agri SA se bemarkingstrategie se fokus is hersien en meer verander na aanlyngeleenthede en -veldtogte. Dit bly noodsaaklik om strategiese verhoudings te bou met bestaande vennote en om nuwe vennote te identifiseer, sodat projekte en veldtogte aangepak kan word. Hierdie veldtogte het ten doel om 'n positiewe lig op landbouers en organisasies wat betrokke is in die landbouwaardeketting te laat val en 'n groot verskil te maak in gemeenskappe waar daar nood is.

Die Korporatiewe Kamer het met die interne struktuurering die klem minder laat val op bemarkingspligte. Steeds het bemarking bygedra om die kamer met drie lede te laat groei. Daar is saam met lede van die kamer gewerk op verskeie geleenthede en projekte. Waarde is toegevoeg deur webinare met verskeie temas om 'n breër gehoor te lok.

Nuusbriefe, inligtingstukke, mediakonferensies, kongres en webinare

Agri SA se bemarkings- en kommunikasie-afdeling is verantwoordelik vir die saamstel en verspreiding van 'n maandelikse nuusbrieff wat elektronies aan lede voorsien word. 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 beleidsnuusbrieff 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.

Die streng inperking het Agri SA genoodsaak om van sy aktiwiteite waar lede teenwoordig was, op ander platforms aan te bied. Agri SA het met sukses verskeie aanlynvergaderings, inligtingsgeleenthede en webinare onderneem.

Die 2020- virtuele kongres was 'n eerste vir Agri SA en goeie leerskool vir die nuwe manier om geleenthede aan te bied, gegewe die Covid-19-pandemie. Die kwaliteit van die virtuele platform, die verskeidenheid sprekers, asook ons lojale borge, dra by tot die sukses van so 'n geleentheid. Kongres was goed deur lede ontvang.

Webblad en sosiale media

Gedurende die verslagjaar het Agri SA se webtuiste 'n vernuwing ondergaan wat komplimentêr is tot die oorhoofse strategie van die organisasie. Die webblad bied 'n platform waar verskeie Agri SA-dokumente, wat onder meer insluit infogramme, verslae en voorleggings, gevind en gebruik kan word.

Gedurende die streng inperking van vlak vyf in 2020 het Agri SA vinnig gereageer deur 'n spesiale Covid-19-afdeling op sy webtuiste te skep waar lede en ander belangstellendes toegang tot verskeie inligtingstukke kon kry. Hierop is onder meer gewys op die invloed van Covid-19 op die ekonomie, die probleme en oplossings wat gevind is wat die landbouwaardeketting beïnvloed het.



The social media platforms Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube are managed by the communication team with a view to interacting with members and growing its audience organically on a month-to-month basis. Great success was achieved in this regard, with specifically targeted postings on various platforms.

Die sosialemedia-platforms Facebook, Twitter, Instagram en YouTube word deur die kommunikasiespan bestuur met die oogmerk om sy gehoor en interaksie op 'n maand-tot-maand-basis organies te laat groei. Groot suksesse is in dié verband ervaar met spesifieke geteikende plasinge op die verskeie platforms.

Platform	Aantal Agri SA volgelinge Number of Agri SA followers Mei May 2021	Aantal Agri SA volgelinge Number of Agri SA followers Mei May 2021
Facebook	41 786	34 510
Twitter	26 730	20 900
LinkedIn	50 231	26 401
Instagram	6 320	4 404

Agri, into which Die Boer/The Farmer is incorporated

The digital magazine Agri is Agri SA's bimonthly publication, which provides information on policy, legislation and programmes of interest to producers. It also offers advice, extension and news on topical issues. The magazine is distributed electronically to members and is available on an online platform. GWK manages the digital magazine.

Agri waarby ingelyf Die Boer/The Farmer

Die digitale tydskrif Agri is Agri SA se tweemaandelikse 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 bestuur die digitale tydskrif.

Parliamentary liaison and submissions

Agri SA's Head: Land and Legal Affairs monitors the parliamentary programme and alerts the various heads of centres of excellence to legislation and opportunities for public comment, which are relevant to their fields of speciality. Most of the meetings are now held virtually.

Parlementêre skakeling en voorleggings

Agri SA se hoof: Grond- en Regsake monitor die parlementêre program en lig die onderskeie hoofde van die sentra van uitnemendheid in oor wetgewing en geleenthede vir openbare kommentaar wat relevant tot hul spesialiteitsveld is. Die meeste van die vergaderings geskied tans virtueel.

The most controversial subjects that were dealt with in the recent past were the amendment of section 25 of the Constitution to provide for expropriation without compensation and the Expropriation Bill providing for R nil compensation in certain instances. Agri SA made oral submissions to both parliamentary committees regarding the legislation. Agri SA also commissioned an independent study on the possible negative economic consequences of expropriation to support these submissions.

Die mees omstrede onderwerpe waarop daar onlangs gefokus is, sluit in die wysiging van artikel 25 van die Grondwet om voorsiening te maak onteiening sonder vergoeding, en die Onteieningswet om voorsiening te maak vir nulvergoeding in sekere gevalle. Agri SA het mondelingse voorleggings ten opsigte van hierdie wetgewing aan albei parlementêre komitees gemaak. Om hierdie voorleggings te ondersteun, het die organisasie ook 'n onafhanklike studie laat doen oor die moontlike negatiewe ekonomiese gevolge van onteiening.





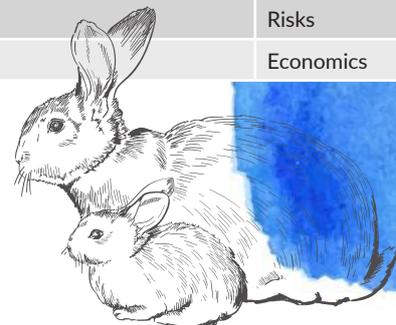
Below a list of submissions compiled by Agri SA's Centre of Excellence during the past year:

Die volgende is 'n lys voorleggings wat Agri SA se Sentra van Uitnemendheid oor die afgelope jaar saamgestel het:

Comments/ Submissions	Subject	To	CoE
Submission	Draft regulations to prohibit the production, distribution, import, export, sale and use of persistent organic pollutants	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources
Submission	Notice in terms of the Marketing of Agricultural Products Act concerning the establishment of statutory measure and determination of differentiated levy on planted hectares for funding of an integrated area wide fruit fly control programme in specified production areas	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources
Submission	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 and Listing Notices 1, 2 and 3 in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources
Submission	Proposed Draft Stock Remedies Regulations in terms of the Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act	Department of agriculture, land reform and rural development	Natural Resources
Submission	Consultation on the proclamation of land situated in the Western and Eastern Cape to be part of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources
Submission	Draft Farm Planning Regulations	Department of agriculture, land reform and rural development	Natural Resources
Submission	Amendment of Chapters 2 and 5 of the Integrated Environmental Management Plan for phase 1 of the square kilometre array and the amendment to the conditions of exclusion for implementation	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources
Submission	Notice of intention to declare the remaining extent of Erf 4492 Swellendam as part of the Bontebok National Park	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources
Submission	Amendment to Regulations in terms the Agricultural Pests Act	Department of agriculture, land reform and rural development	Natural Resources
Submission	Regulations relating to establishments, varieties, plants and propagating material: Amendment in terms of the Plant Improvement Act	Department of agriculture, land reform and rural development	Natural Resources
Submission	Control Measures relating to Asian citrus psyllid	Department of agriculture, land reform and rural development	Natural Resources
Submission	Amendment of the Vaal River Catchment Management Agency Water Management Area through extending the boundary and area of operation to include the Orange Water Management Area.	Department of water and sanitation	Natural Resources
Submission	South Africa's first nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources
Submission	Consultation on the Draft National Norms and Standards for the Treatment of Organic Waste	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources
Submission	Notice of the revised exempted radio frequency spectrum for the Karoo Central Astronomy Advantage Area	Department of science and innovation	Natural Resources
Submission	Draft Amendment to Financial Provision Regulations, 2015	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources



Comments/ Submissions	Subject	To	CoE
Submission	Draft regulations for the use of water for exploration and production of onshore naturally occurring hydrocarbons that require stimulation including hydraulic fracturing and underground gasification, to extract, and any activity incidental thereto, that may impact detrimentally on the water resource	Department of water and sanitation	Natural Resources
Submission	Draft National Guideline for Consideration of Climate Change Implications in Applications for Environmental Authorisation, Atmospheric Emission Licenses and Waste Management Licenses	Department of environment, forestry and fisheries	Natural Resources
Submission	Draft Taxation Laws Amendment Bill 2021: Agri SA draft comments.	BUSA and National Treasury	Economics
Submission	Draft Code of Good Practice on Violence and Harassment in the World of Work	BUSA	Labour
Submissions	National Minimum Wage Act	Minister of the department of employment and labour	Labour
Submission	Employment Services Amendment Bill, 2021	Portfolio Committee for Employment and Labour	Labour
Submission	Organised labour - law reform proposals	BUSA/Nedlac	Labour
Submissions	Employment Equity Amendment Bill	Parliament	Labour
Submission	Proposed amendments to the C19 OHS Direction	Department of employment and labour	Labour
Submissions	Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the National and Provincial Forums on Labour Migration in Agriculture	Department of employment and labour	Labour
Oral submissions	Blended financing	Nedlac	Land
Oral presentation	Expropriation without compensation	Free Market Foundation workshop	Land
Comments	Special Master service charter	Special Master	Land
Written submission	Expropriation Bill	Parliament	Land
Oral presentation	Valuer General, Property Valuation Act and Regulations review	Ministerial Commission	Land
Oral presentation	Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment Bill	Parliament	Land
Oral presentation	Expropriation Bill	Parliament	Land
Media conference: EWC	Expropriation without compensation	Media	Land
Submission	Land Court Bill	Department of justice	Land
Submission	Draft Deeds Registries Amendment Bill	Department of agriculture, land reform and rural development	Land
Submission	Agri SA submission on the revised 18th Constitutional Amendment Bill	Parliament	Land
Oral presentation	Amendments to section 25	DA Land Summit	Land
Submission	Draft Disaster Management Amendment Bill	Parliament	Risks
Submission	Draft Tax Amendment Bill	Parliament	Economics



Toyota SA / Agri SA Young Farmer of the Year competition

Given the Covid-19 lockdown in 2020, it was decided in consultation with Toyota SA, Agri SA's provincial affiliates and the coordinator of the national adjudication team, not to hold the competition.

Entry forms for the 2021 competition have already been distributed and various provincial affiliates have named their winners or are in the process of nominating provincial candidates.

The competition has been held since 2004. The annual 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

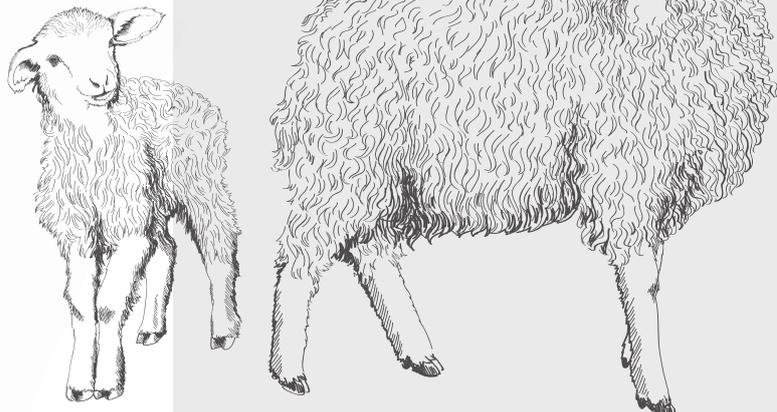
Toyota SA/Agri SA Jongboer van die Jaar-kompetisie

Weens die beperkings van Covid-19 gedurende 2020 is, in oorleg met Toyota SA, Agri SA se provinsiale affiliasies en die koördineerder van die nasionale beoordelingspan besluit dat die kompetisie nie dié jaar aangebied sou word nie.

Inskrywingsvorme vir die 2021-kompetisie is reeds versprei, en verskeie provinsiale affiliasies het reeds hul wenner aangewys of is in die proses om provinsiale kandidate aan te wys.

Die kompetisie bestaan sedert 2004 en die jaarlikse wenner 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



Other actions

- Coordination of information opportunities and visits by international and local guests.
- Agri SA's annual congress, various media information sessions and the Nampo Harvest Day.
- Agri SA's corporate clothing range.
- Coordination of Agri SA's annual report.
- Attendance of and participation in agriculture-related exhibitions and events.
- Support to the Centres of Excellence in the form of marketing/support material.
- Handling of all new membership applications.
- Fundraising, awareness campaigns and workshops in respect of challenging agricultural matters.



Christo van der Rheede
Executive director, Agri SA

Ander aksies

- Koördinerings van inligtingsgeleenthede en besoeke van internasionale en plaaslike gaste.
- Agri SA se jaarkongres, verskeie media-inligtingsgeleenthede asook Nampo Oesdag.
- Agri SA se korporatiewe klerereeks.
- Koördinerings van Agri SA se jaarverslag.
- Saamstel en verspreiding van Agri SA se maandelikse nuusbriewe.
- Bywoning van landbougerigte uitstallings en geleenthede.
- Fondswerwing vir alle Agri SA-geleenthede, wat onder meer insluit kongres en grondkonflik-transformasiewerkwinkel.
- Ondersteuning aan die Sentrums van Uitnemendheid vir bemerkingsmateriaal/ondersteuningsmateriaal.
- Koördinerings en ondersteuning van aanlyngeleenthede soos die webinare en uitstallings.
- Hanteer alle nuwe lidmaatskapversoeke.
- Fondswerwing en bewusmakingsveldtogte vir uitdagende landboukwessies.



Christo van der Rheede
Uitvoerende direkteur, Agri SA



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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
Executive Director
Uitvoerende Direkteur

CHAMBER MANAGEMENT | KAMER BESTUUR

GENERAL AFFAIRS CHAMBER • ALGEMENE SAKEKAMER



Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt

Chairman
Voorsitter



Nicol Jansen

Deputy chair
Ondervoorsitter



Piet Engelbrecht

Additional member
Addisionele lid

COMMODITY CHAMBER • BEDRYFSKAMER



Niël Joubert

Chairman
Voorsitter



Jannie de Villiers

Deputy chair
Ondervoorsitter



James Faber

Additional member
Addisionele lid

CORPORATE CHAMBER • KORPORATIEWE KAMER



Gerhard Diedericks

Chairman
Voorsitter



Rossouw Cillie

Deputy chair
Ondervoorsitter



Nic Bronkhorst

Additional member
Addisionele lid

COMMITTEES | KOMITEES

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE • OUDIT- EN RISIKO KOMITEE



Alan Bishop
Chairman • Voorsiter



Jaco Minnaar
Member • Lid



Piet Engelbrecht
Member • Lid



Nic Badenhorst
Member • Lid



Johan Kotzé
Member • Lid

SOCIAL, ETHICS AND TRANSFORMATION COMMITTEE MAATSKAPLIKE, ETIEK EN TRANSFORMASIE-KOMITEE



Dr Kathy Hurlly
Chairman • Voorsiter



Dr Charlotte Nkuna
Member • Lid



Dr Willem Pretorius
Member • Lid



Lebogang Sethusha
Co-opted member • Gekoöpteerde lid



REMUNERATION COMMITTEE • VERGOEDINGSKOMITEE



Jaco Minnaar
Chairman • Voorsiter



Renier Snyman
Member • Lid



Nicol Jansen
Member • Lid



Niël Joubert
Member • Lid

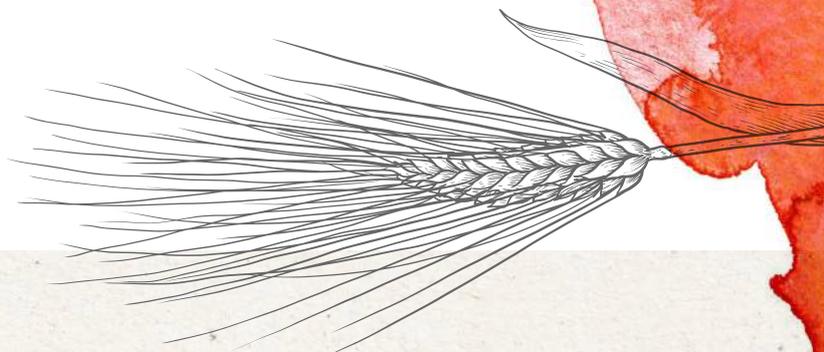


CHAMBER OVERVIEW | KAMER OORSIG

GENERAL AFFAIRS CHAMBER • ALGEMENE SAKEKAMER



**Willem de
Chavonnes Vrugt**
Chairman
Voorsitter



The Executive Committee of Agri SA's General Affairs Chamber consists of Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt as chairman, Nicol Jansen as vice-chairman and Piet Engelbrecht as additional member, supported by Kobus Visser. The chamber is represented on Agri SA's board of directors by Nicol Jansen, Piet Engelbrecht and Doug Stern.

The General Affairs Chamber consists of nine provincial affiliates, representing approximately 1 000 farmer associations with 16 000 members within the structure.

The chamber focuses on, among others, land affairs, water and environmental matters, disaster management, labour issues, economic matters such as the Land Bank and Eskom, and rural safety. These matters are dealt with in detail by Agri SA's Centres of Excellence, as reported on elsewhere.

The chamber serves as an important body for provincial affiliates to deal with matters of common interest as an inclusive communication platform and as basis for cooperation. For this reason, it is important that communication within the chamber takes place with due cognisance of diverse views. Ultimately, the chamber can only act in the interest of the organisation and members at grassroots level, who had elected these leaders and trust them to make decisions on their behalf. The chamber, together with the board, also focuses on developing and implementing the organisation's long-term strategy, as well as on the development of a sustainable funding model. During the past year, respect was shown for various viewpoints, as well as an understanding of how existing challenges should be addressed.

During the report year, the chamber consulted widely on the establishment of a single Legal Fund for financing all types of lawsuits in which Agri SA should become involved in order to create positive precedents or avoid dangerous ones. However, the process for establishing guidelines as well as an acceptable financing model for the Legal Fund, which will be acceptable to all stakeholders, continues.

The chamber wishes to thank all its members for their loyal support, for faithfully paying their membership fees, and for the good cooperation received during the past year.

Agri SA se Algemene Sakekamer se dagbestuur is Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt as voorsitter, Nicol Jansen as ondervoorsitter en Piet Engelbrecht as adisionele lid, wat ondersteun word deur Kobus Visser. Die kamer word in Agri SA se direksie verteenwoordig deur Nicol Jansen, Piet Engelbrecht en Doug Stern.

Die Algemene Sakekamer bestaan uit die nege provinsiale affiliasies en verteenwoordig in die struktuur sowat 1 000 boereverenigings met 16 000 lede.

Die kamer fokus onder meer op grondsake, water en omgewings-aangeleenthede, rampbestuur, arbeidskewessies, ekonomiese aangeleenthede soos die Land Bank en Eskom en landelike veiligheid. Hierdie aangeleenthede word breedvoerig gehanteer deur Agri SA se Sentrums van Uitnemendheid, waaroor daar elders in die verslag gerapporteer word.

Die kamer dien as 'n belangrike platform vir provinsiale affiliasies om gemeenskaplike sake te hanteer, as inklusiewe kommunikasieplatform en as basis vir samewerking. Daarom is dit belangrik dat daar met begrip binne die kamer gekommunikeer word vir uiteenlopende standpunte. Aan die einde van die dag kan die kamer slegs optree in belang van die organisasie en lid op grondvlak, wat sy leiers in die posisie geplaas het en vertrou met die besluite wat namens hulle geneem moet word. Die kamer staan ook die direksie by om die organisasie se langtermynstrategie te ontwikkel en te implementeer asook die ontwikkeling van 'n volhoubare finansieringsmodel. Die afgelope jaar is daar ook begrip getoon vir lede se standpunte en hoe bestaande uitdagings oorkom behoort te word.

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die kamer wyd gekonsulteer oor die daarstel van 'n enkele Regsfonds vir die finansiering van alle tipe regsaksies waarby Agri SA betrokke behoort te raak ten einde positiewe presedente te skep of gevaarlike presedente te vermy. Die proses vir die daarstel van riglyne asook 'n aanvaarbare finansieringsmodel vir die Regsfonds wat vir alle belanghebbendes aanvaarbaar sal wees, gaan egter nog voort.

Die kamer bedank sy lede vir hul lojale ondersteuning van die kamer, hul getroue betaling van hul ledegeld en die goeie samewerking die afgelope jaar.

COMMODITY CHAMBER • BEDRYFSKAMER



Niël Joubert

Chairman
Voorsitter

For this reporting period the following people served on the Commodity Chamber's management, Niël Joubert as chairman, Jannie de Villiers as vice-chairman and James Faber as additional member. Jolanda Andrag oversaw the function of the chamber.

Niël Joubert, Derek Mathews and served on the Agri SA Board of Directors.

The Chamber consists of 25 commodity organisations.

In addition to being serviced by Agri SA Centres of Excellence on policy pertaining to land, labour, natural resources, economics and rural safety, the Chamber focuses on agricultural development, biosecurity, trade, research and development and value chain synergies. During the reporting period, the uncertainty surrounding and impact of the Covid-19 on the agricultural value chain highlighted the value of the Commodity Chamber operating as a platform for collaboration and information sharing. Collectively, the chamber members worked alongside Agri SA to engage various state departments and state-owned enterprises on challenges in the value chain.

During the reporting period members were consulted individually on the current model and the effectiveness of the larger organised agriculture. Historically, organised agriculture contributed significantly to the establishment and functioning of commodity organisations. The current structure within Agri SA was shaped by the institutional relationship the organisation had with commodity organisations in a regulated environment. Over the years, commodity organisations evolved into independent and largely self-sufficient organisations that focus on the economic interest of their industries. This can be attributed to the rapid pace at which commodity organisations had to change to stay relevant in an ever-changing environment and market and thus had to enable their producer members to also adapt to an ever-changing market environment and the increasing need to fulfil and self-fund functions related to biosecurity, research and development, trade, and development.

Concurrently, the landscape of national organised agriculture that has its roots in farmer associations, morphed into space characterised by a spectrum of organisations that each aims to



Die volgende persone het gedurende die verslagtydperk in die Bedryfskamer se bestuur gedien, Niël Joubert as voorsitter, Jannie de Villiers as ondervoorsitter en James Faber as addisionele lid, met Jolanda Andrag as funksionaris.

Niël Joubert, Derek Mathews en SK Makinana het in Agri SA se direksie gedien.

Die Kamer bestaan uit 25 bedryfsorganisasies.

Die Kamer word bygestaan deur Agri SA se Sentrums van Uitnemendheid ten opsigte van beleid rondom grondsake, arbeid, natuurlike hulpbronne, ekonomie, en landelike veiligheid, met die fokus op landbou-ontwikkeling, biosekuriteit, handel, navorsing en ontwikkeling, en waardekettingsenergieë. Gedurende die verslagjaar het onsekerheid rondom Covid-19, asook die uitwerking daarvan op die landbouwaardeketting, die waarde van die Bedryfskamer beklemtoon as platform vir samewerking en die deel van inligting. Die kamerlede het met Agri SA saamgewerk om met verskeie staatsdepartemente en staatsondernemings te skakel oor die uitdagings wat in die waardeketting ervaar word.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is daar individueel met lede beraadslaag oor die huidige model en die doeltreffendheid van die breër georganiseerde landbou. Georganiseerde landbou het histories geweldig bygedra tot die ontstaan en funksionering van bedryfsorganisasies. Die bestaande struktuur van Agri SA is geskep op grond van die organisasie se institusionele verhouding met bedryfsorganisasies binne 'n geregleerde omgewing. Oor die jare heen het bedryfsorganisasies ontwikkel in onafhanklike en merendeels self-onderhoudende organisasies wat fokus op die ekonomiese belange van hul bedrywe. Dit kan toegeskryf word aan die vinnige pas waarteen bedryfsorganisasies moes verander om relevant te bly binne 'n ewig-veranderende omgewing en mark. Om hierdie rede moes hulle dit moontlik maak vir hul produsentelede om ook aan te pas by 'n ewig-veranderende markomgewing en die toenemende behoefte om hul funksies ten opsigte van biosekuriteit, navorsing en ontwikkeling, asook handel en ontwikkeling, te vervul en self te befonds.

Terselfdertyd het die landskap van georganiseerde landbou op nasionale vlak, met sy wortels in boereverenigings, beweeg na 'n omgewing wat gekenmerk word deur 'n spektrum van organisasies



shape a conducive environment for agriculture. This is achieved through representation in public policy forums and advocacy. In addition, these organisations closely collaborate with public and private stakeholders, amplifying the network of agriculture and leveraging its influence for the advancement of agriculture.

Increasingly, pressure is exerted on some commodity organisations to function independently of all organised agriculture bodies as a means to illustrate non-partisanship and to enable it to function more inclusively across the agricultural value chain. These sentiments hold a risk to the financial sustainability of organised agricultural bodies that became dependent on funding from commodity organisations. However, the latter sentiments should not be seen as a value judgement on the work done by national organised agriculture, which is rooted in farmer associations. The potential underlying structural implication should rather be seen as a means to improve collaboration across the agricultural ecosystem. However, most commodity organisations stressed the importance of constructive collaboration. Therefore, members remain in support of Agri SA and the role it plays alongside other organisations in organised agriculture.

Going forward, organised agricultural will not be able to rely on loyalty only as a motivation for farmers or commodities to become a member. We will have to make a concerted effort to concentrate on the value proposition on various levels of the farming value chain.

The needs of the current young and future generation of farmers are different and they are looking at new ways of representation, communication, whether already commercial or emerging and if we succeed to build that platform, we would have been successful in our task; if otherwise, we would have failed.

I would like to borrow the following from Tony Mahar, chief executive officer, National Farmers' Federation of Australia: *"External perceptions of farm sector disunity and inability to coordinate nationally have contributed towards a legacy-based structure defending 'parts' rather than the 'whole' structure of farm sector representation. There is a real and tangible risk of continuing duplication of resources and effort across all levels of representation (national state, commodity) from what we know is limited funds available for representation."*

The problem is not the performance of individual organisations so much – many of which are performing well – but about the underlying structure within which all farm bodies operate and interact."

The Chamber would like to thank its members for their continuous support to Agri SA and the development of the agricultural sector.

wat almal ten doel het om 'n gunstige omgewing vir die landbou te skep. Dit is bereik deur verteenwoordiging in beleidsforums en drukgroepe. Verder werk hierdie organisasies nou saam met openbare en private belanghebbendes om die landbounetwerk te versterk en invloed uit te oefen ter bevordering van die landbou.

Daar word toenemend druk uitgeoefen op sekere bedryfsorganisasies om onafhanklik van alle georganiseerde landbouliggame op te tree ten einde hul onpartydigheid te illustreer en dit moontlik te maak om meer inklusief oor die landbouwaardeketting heen te funksioneer. Vir georganiseerde landbouliggame wat afhanklik raak van befondsing deur bedryfsorganisasies hou hierdie sentimente die risiko van finansiële onvolhoubaarheid in. Dit moet egter nie gesien word as 'n waarde-beoordeling van die werk van georganiseerde landbou op nasionale vlak, met sy wortels in boere-organisasies, nie. Die potensiele onderliggende strukturele implikasie moet eerder gesien word as 'n manier om samewerking binne die landbou-ekostelsel te verbeter. Meeste bedryfsorganisasies het egter die belangrikheid van konstruktiewe samewerking beklemtoon; dus word Agri SA, asook die rol wat hy tesame met ander organisasies binne georganiseerde landbou speel, steeds deur sy lede ondersteun.

Wat die pad vorentoe betref, sal georganiseerde landbou nie meer kan staatmaak op lojaliteit as motivering vir boere of bedrywe om lede te word nie. Ons sal 'n gesamentlike poging moet aanwend om te fokus op die waardeproposisie op verskeie vlakke van die landbouwaardeketting.

Die behoeftes van hedendaagse en die toekomstige geslag jongboere is verskillend. Ongeag of hulle opkomend is of reeds kommersieel boer, kyk hulle na nuwe maniere van verteenwoordiging en kommunikasie, en indien ons daarin slaag om daardie platform te bou, dan het ons hierdie taak suksesvol vervul; indien nie, het ons misluk.

Ek haal graag die volgende stelling van Tony Mahar, uitvoerende hoof van Australië se Nasionale Boerefederasie, aan: *"Eksterne persepsies van verdeeldheid binne die landbousektor en 'n onvermoë om nasionaal te koördineer het bygedra tot 'n nalatenskap-gebaseerde struktuur wat 'gedeeltes' – eerder as die struktuur van landbousektor-verteenvoording as geheel – verdedig. Daar is 'n wesenlike en tasbare risiko van voortdurende duplisering van hulpbronne en pogings op alle vlakke van verteenwoordiging (nasionaal, bedryfsvlak) waarvoor befondsing – sover ons weet – beperk is."*

"Die probleem is nie soseer die prestasie van individuele organisasies nie – baie van hulle presteer goed – maar eerder die onderliggende struktuur waarbinne alle boerderygroepe funksioneer en met mekaar skakel."

Die Kamer wil graag sy lede bedank vir hul volgehoue ondersteuning aan Agri SA en die ontwikkeling van die landbousektor.

CORPORATE CHAMBER • KORPORATIEWE KAMER



Gerhard Diedericks

Chairman
Voorsitter

The executive committee of Agri SA's Corporate Chamber is led by Gerhard Diedericks, chairman, Rossouw Cillié, vice-chairman and Nic Bronkhorst as additional member, supported by Mhlali Xhala. The Chamber is represented by the executive committee on Agri SA's board of directors.

The Corporate Chamber consists of 57 members, which include and are not limited to multinational companies, insurers, agribusinesses, financiers, input suppliers, retailers and tertiary education institutions. The chamber gained 14 new corporate members during the reporting year.

The Chambers' strategic focus areas are market access, training and development, research and development, government interaction and engaging government on policies such as land affairs, water rights, AgriBEE, green energy, development finance, disaster management. These policy matters are dealt with in detail by Agri SA's Centres of Excellence, as reported elsewhere in the annual report. The Corporate Chamber is committed to the positioning of Agri SA as the trusted vehicle for members to enhance their visibility in the industry.

The Corporate Chamber aims to be closer to the farmer and to provide support for the agricultural sector. Thus, unlocking value chain synergies and having more thematic interactions and networking opportunities in collaboration with the Provincial and Commodity Chambers emerged as one of the priorities.

During the reporting period, Corporate South Africa has supported Agri SA initiatives such as the Disaster Management Campaign, Drought Aid Fund and Food Aid Campaign. The Corporate Chamber has been actively participating in industry forums and will continue to support the interests of South Africa's agricultural industry. For our members, it is important that the value chain is strengthened and that corporates support the agricultural sector's efforts to contribute to South Africa's economy.

Covid-19 and the global lockdown disrupted how we do business. Globally, organisations had to adjust their growth strategies and challenges to survive and thrive in unprecedented times. During this time, corporates were able to draw on the expertise within the Agri SA membership base and the larger agricultural value

Die dagbestuur van Agri SA se Korporatiewe Kamer staan onder leiding van Gerhard Diedericks as voorsitter, Rossouw Cillié as ondervoorsitter, en Nic Bronkhorst as addisionele lid, met ondersteuning van Mhlali Xhala. Die Kamer word deur die dagbestuur verteenwoordig in Agri SA se direksie.

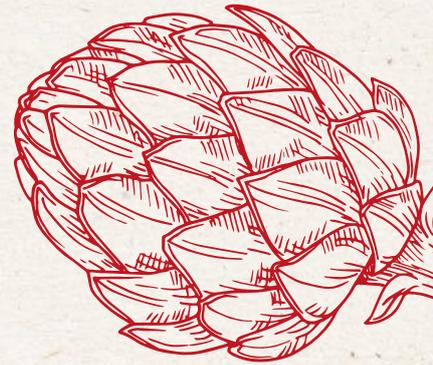
Die Korporatiewe Kamer bestaan uit 57 lede, insluitend maar nie beperk tot multinasionale en versekeringsmaatskappye, agribesighede, finansierders, insetverskaffers, kleinhandelaars en tersiêre onderwysinstellings. Veertien nuwe lede het tydens die verslagjaar by die Kamer aangesluit.

Die Kamer se strategiese fokus is op marktoegang, opleiding en vaardigheidsontwikkeling, navorsing en ontwikkeling, asook interaksie met die regering en skakeling rondom beleid, insluitend grondsake, waterregte, AgriSEB, hernubare energie, ontwikkelingsfinansiering en rampbestuur. Die besonderhede van hierdie beleidsake word deur Agri SA se Sentrums van Uitnemendheid gehanteer (sien elders in die jaarverslag). Die Korporatiewe Kamer is daartoe verbind om Agri SA te posisioneer as 'n betroubare voertuig vir lede om hul sigbaarheid in die bedryf te verhoog.

Die Korporatiewe Kamer beoog om nader aan die boer te beweeg en om ondersteuning aan die landbousektor te verleen. Om hierdie rede het die Kamer die ontsluiting van waardeketting-sinergieë en meer tematiese interaksie en netwerkgeleenthede in samewerking met die Provinsiale- en Bedryfskamers geïdentifiseer as een van sy prioriteite.

Gedurende die verslagjaar het korporatiewe instellings in Suid-Afrika ondersteuning verleen aan Agri SA-inisiatiewe soos die Rampbestuursveldtog, Droogtehelpfonds en Voedselhelpveldtog. Die Korporatiewe Kamer was ook aktief betrokke by bedryfsforums en sal voortgaan om die belange van Suid-Afrika se landbousektor te ondersteun. Vir sy lede is dit belangrik dat die waardeketting versterk word en dat korporatiewe instansies die landbousektor se pogings ondersteun om tot die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie by te dra.

Covid-19 en die globale inperking het die wyse waarop ons sake doen ontwrig. Globaal moes almal hul groeistrategieë aanpas



chain. It also provided an opportunity for chamber members to engage and foster new relationships with external stakeholders. The information sharing and representation on various forums and government at a national level on behalf of the agricultural industry by Agri SA was extremely beneficial for corporate companies as they navigated through the pandemic.

The Corporate Chamber would like to thank all its members for supporting Agri SA, collectively participating and working with the agricultural industry to drive economic prosperity in South Africa.

ten einde uitdagings aan te spreek en te oorleef en floreer in dié ongekende tye. Gedurende hierdie tyd kon korporatiewe instansies staatmaak op kundigheid binne Agri SA se ledebasis en die breër landbouwaardeketting. Dit het ook die geleentheid gebied vir kamerlede om met mekaar te skakel en nuwe verhoudings met eksterne belanghebbendes te smee. Die deel van inligting en Agri SA se verteenwoordiging in verskeie forums en skakeling met die regering op nasionale vlak namens die landbousektor was ook uiters voordelig vir maatskappye wat worstel met die uitwerking van die pandemie.

Die Korporatiewe Kamer wil graag al sy lede bedank vir hul ondersteuning aan Agri SA, asook hul kollektiewe deelname aan en samewerking met die landboubedryf om voorspoed in Suid-Afrika te bewerkstellig.





Agri SA
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AGRICULTURE: INTEGRAL PART

of the economic value chain, adapting and building a new future

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VENUE AND TIME OF CONGRESS SESSIONS • PLEK EN TYD - KONGRES-SESSIES

Held at Agri SA Centurion and via Video Conference
 Wednesday, 7 October 2020 from 9:00 to 17:00
 Thursday, 8 October 2020 from 9:00 to 13:00

Gehou by Agri SA in Centurion, asook virtueel
 Woensdag, 7 Oktober 2020 vanaf 9:00 tot 17:00
 Donderdag, 8 Oktober 2020 vanaf 9:00 tot 13:00

THEME • TEMA

Agriculture: Integral part of the economic value chain, adapting and building a new future.
 What is agriculture's position going to be post and during Covid-19 in order to fire up the economy?

Landbou: 'n Integrale deel van die ekonomiese waardeketting wat aanpas en bou vir 'n nuwe toekoms.
 Wat sal die landbou se posisie wees ná en gedurende Covid-19 om die ekonomie te laat vlamvat?

CONGRESS REPORT 2020 | KONGRESVERSLAG 2020

7 OCTOBER 2020 (DAY 1) • 7 OKTOBER 2020 (DAG 1)

OPENING SESSION

Mr Christo van der Rheede opened the proceedings on day 1 with prayer.

WORD OF WELCOME

The president, Mr Pierre Vercueil, welcomed the attendees, after which Mr JP Landman addressed the attendees on the political-economic trends of South Africa.

South African commercial farmers are in a sector that receives very few subsidies, protection, and support from the government. As a result, these farmers are seen as the most productive farmers in the world.

In the late 70s and 80s, there was an 11% decline in income of South Africa. From the mid 90s until 2014, the income of South Africa increased with 33%. Between 2015 and 2019, there has been a 3% decrease in income for South Africa. A lot of people lost their jobs and business at the end of 2019. It was clear that the stress on South Africa's economy was quite serious. Then came 2020 and the income of South Africa decreased with 9%. It is the worst performance since 1981. It is worse than the Great Depression of the 1930s.

How do we get out of it? The single most important thing that South Africa has to fix is electricity. On the one side, the electricity problem causes a severe constraint on the economy, and, on the other side, it is a new opportunity for investment.

In February 2019, it was announced that Eskom will split up into three companies, namely generation, distribution, and transmission. In October 2019, the government published two documents, namely the detailed plan for Eskom's restructuring and Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). Within the IRP, it was predicted that, over a period of eleven years (2020–2030), 30 000 MW of new electricity will be added. It is clear that 70% of this new 30 000 MW will be derived from solar and wind energy.

By 2030, 59% of our energy will come from coal, while 26% from renewables, 8% from hydro, 4,5% from nuclear, 1% from storage and 1% will come from gas.

The minister of energy made provision for the procurement of a total of 13 800 MW between 2022 and 2024. These 13 800 MW will all be produced by independent power producers.

Where is the money? The 6 000 MW that are currently installed in South Africa led to an investment of R220 billion. Forty-two per cent of that R200 billion came from foreign investors. The prediction is that 30 000 MW should lead to the investment of at least R1 trillion over the next 10 years. The nett investment in South Africa, being investment minus depreciation, amounts to approximately R200 billion per year.

OPENINGSESSIE

Mnr Christo van der Rheede open die verrigtinge op dag 1 met gebed.

VERWELKOMING

Die president, mnr Pierre Vercueil, verwelkom die kongresgangers, waarna mnr JP Landman hulle toespraak oor politiek-ekonomiese tendense in Suid-Afrika.

Suid-Afrikaanse kommersiële boere werk in 'n sektor wat baie min subsidies, beskerming en ondersteuning van die regering ontvang. Om hierdie rede word hulle beskou as die mees produktiewe boere in die wêreld.

In die laat sewentiger- en tagtigerjare was daar 'n 11% afname in inkomste in Suid-Afrika. Vanaf die middel van 1990 tot en met 2014 het inkomste in Suid-Afrika met 33% gestyg. Tussen 2015 en 2019 was daar weer 'n afname van 3%. Menige mense het aan die einde van 2019 hul werk en besighede verloor. Dit was duidelik dat die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie onder ernstige druk verkeer. Daarna, in 2020, het inkomste in Suid-Afrika verder afgeneem met 9% – die swakste prestasie sedert 1981. Dit was erger as tydens die Groot Depressie van die 1930's.

Hoe kom ons hier uit? Die enkel belangrikste probleem wat in Suid-Afrika moet aandag kry is sy elektrisiteitsvoorsiening. Aan die een kant veroorsaak dit enorme druk op die ekonomie, maar dit bied ook 'n nuwe geleentheid vir belegging.

In Februarie 2019 word daar aangekondig dat Eskom in drie maatskappye verdeel sal word, naamlik opwekking, distribusie en transmissie. In Oktober 2019 publiseer die regering twee dokumente, naamlik die gedetailleerde plan vir Eskom se onderverdeling en die Geïntegreerde Hulpbronplan (IRP). Binne die IRP word daar voorsien dat daar oor 'n tydperk van 11 jaar (2020–2030) 30 000 MW nuwe elektrisiteit bygevoeg sou word. Dit is duidelik dat 70% van daardie nuwe 30 000 MW vanaf son- en windenergie sal kom.

Teen 2030 sal 59% van ons energie van steenkool kom, terwyl 26% afkomstig sal wees van hernubares, 8% van hidro, 4,5% van kernkrag, 1% van opgegaarde energie en 1% van gas.

Die minister van energiesake het voorsiening gemaak vir die verkryging van 13 800 MW in totaal tussen 2022 en 2024. Daardie 13 800 MW sal alles deur onafhanklike energie-opwekkers voorsien word.

Waar is die geld? Die 6 000 MW wat tans in Suid-Afrika verwek word, het gelei tot investering van R220 miljard. Twee-en-veertig persent van daardie R200 miljard kom van buitelandse beleggers. Daar word voorsien dat 30 000 MW aanleiding sal gee tot investering van ten minste R1 triljoen oor die volgende 10 jaar. Die netto investering in Suid-Afrika (belegging minus depresiasie) beloop ongeveer R200 miljard per jaar.

Section 25 of the Constitution: Currently the proposed amendments will change this section to read that no compensation can be paid in certain circumstances. The circumstances under which no compensation can be paid is set out in the Expropriation Bill. There are five cases where no compensation has to be paid, namely (i) abandoned land; (ii) land belonging to the state; (iii) land held for speculative purposes only; (iv) where the state's input exceeds the value of the land; and (v) land belonging to labour tenants. Ownership is like Eskom and electricity. If you do not address the problem, the economy will not grow. Isn't there an opportunity to do something that will strengthen the president's hand, which will in effect strengthen agriculture?

In conclusion, the energy and spectrum release is well advanced. There will be an increase in investments in South Africa because of it, which can catapult the economy back to a 2% - 3% growth rate.

Q: Can Ramaphosa get a second term? Does he have enough support to achieve that?

A: Yes. If nothing changes within the next year, he will definitely be elected for a second term.

We will see a sharp recovery of the economy in 2021, because we have such a low base. Can we grow in 2022 and 2023? We can grow if we invest. You cannot grow the economy without substantial investment. The president understands the importance of investment. The prediction is that strong investment flow will be established in 2022.

Q: What impact will crime have on South Africa?

A: We have to come to a point where the agricultural safety strategy is implemented. It does seem as though there is a shift in the government and that they also want to help to implement these strategies.

CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE OVERVIEW - ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The reports as tabled were noted. In addition, the following verbal reports were given:

NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr Janse Rabie answered the following questions on behalf of the Centre of Excellence: Natural Resources.

Water has been on the forefront of the work that Agri SA has been doing. What are some of the highlights and lows in the policy space over the last few years?

The year 2020 has had the best of times and the worst of times as far as natural resources, particularly water, is concerned. It started in 2019 with our congress, at which we had a newly appointed minister of water and sanitation. Prior to that Agri SA's Natural Resources Centre of Excellence, particularly our water unit, went through a lengthy process of determining and formulating a national determined Agri SA mandate on our policy position on water. It opened new avenues and doors to us with the Government. Up to then, people spoke of water and water related issues in broad terms.

Artikel 25 van die Grondwet: Soos dit nou staan, sal die voorgestelde wysigings hierdie artikel verander om voorsiening te maak vir geen vergoeding in sekere omstandighede. Die omstandighede waaronder geen vergoeding betaalbaar is nie word uiteengesit in die Onteieningswetsontwerp. Daar is vyf gevalle waar geen vergoeding betaal word nie, naamlik (i) prysgegewe (abandoned) grond; (ii) grond in staatsbesit; (iii) grond wat gehou word slegs vir spekulasiedoeleindes; (iv) waar die staat se inset die waarde van die grond oorskry; en (v) grond wat aan huurarbeiders behoort. Eienaarskap is soos Eskom en elektrisiteit. As jy nie die probleem aanspreek nie, sal die ekonomie nie groei nie. Is daar iets wat gedoen kan word om die president se hand te sterk sodat dit as't ware die ekonomie versterk?

Ten slotte, die energie- en spektrumopwekking vorder goed. As gevolg daarvan sal investering in Suid-Afrika toeneem, wat dan die ekonomie sal terugneem na 'n groeiakoers van 2% - 3%.

V: Kan Ramaphosa 'n tweede termyn kry? Het hy genoeg steun?

A: Ja. Indien niks binne die volgende jaar verander nie, sal hy beslis vir 'n tweede termyn verkies word.

Ons sal drastiese ekonomiese herstel in 2021 sien, gegewe die lae beginpunt. Kan ons in 2022 en 2023 groei? Ja, ons kan groei as ons investeer. Die president verstaan die belangrikheid van investering. Die voorspelling is dat sterk investeringsvloei in 2022 gevestig sal word.

V: Watter uitwerking sal misdaad op Suid-Afrika hê?

A: Ons het by 'n punt gekom waar die landelike veiligheidstrategie geïmplementeer word. Dit lyk nie asof daar 'n verskuiwing in die regering is nie en dit blyk dat hulle ook wil help om hierdie strategieë te implementeer.

OORSIG OOR DIE SENTRUMS VAN UITNEMENDHEID - AKTIWITEITE EN PRESTASIES

Kennis word geneem van die verslae soos ter tafel gelê. Verder word daar soos volg mondelings verslag gedoen:

NATUURLIKE HULPBRONNE

Mnr Janse Rabie beantwoord die volgende vrae namens die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Natuurlike Hulpbronne.

Water was op die voorpunt van die werk wat Agri SA doen. Wat was sommige van die hoogtepunte en laagtepunte wat beleid betref die afgelope paar jaar?

Die jaar 2020 het die beste sowel as ergste tye meegebring wat natuurlike hulpbronne betref, veral ten opsigte van water. Dit het begin in 2019 met ons kongres waar ons 'n nuut-aangestelde minister van water en sanitasie gehad het. Daarvoor het Agri SA se Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Natuurlike Hulpbronne deur 'n lang proses van bepeinsing en formulering gegaan om 'n nasionaal-aanvaarde Agri SA-mandaat te verkry oor ons beleidsposisie ten opsigte van water. Dit het nuwe deure en werkwyses met die regering vir ons oopgemaak. Tot in daardie stadium het mense bloot in breë terme gepraat van water en water-verwante aangeleenthede.

Regarding the policy space in particular, the creation and formulation in November 2019 of the national water and sanitation master plan, is a crucial policy document from the government's side on what the government intends for water and specifically agricultural water. We have had numerous statements and media appearances by the minister of water and sanitation about issues such as water licencing and water use applications.

Agri SA has an annual water tariff consultation where farmers hear what the prices increases are going to be as far as their water are concerned and what the cost is going to be. On that we have had a surprising year, because it is, in the context of Covid-19, very important: we have had increases that have been so small it cannot even be measured. It has been a fundamental development that government takes our views into account, making sure that agriculture remains viable and cost efficient.

We, unlike any other organisation in South Africa, have quarterly meetings with the officials of the department of water and sanitation to talk about topical issues affecting farmers. We are trying to formulate a consolidated voice for agriculture as far as agricultural water is concerned in the country as a whole.

In a new development, we are taking along our colleagues in other organised agricultural players and organisations such as AFASA, TLU SA and SAAI. We have had our interactions with them to formulate and discuss those issues in agricultural water in particular, where we see eye to eye and we can take issues of mutual concern to the top of government, the minister and the president.

On a more negative level, one thing that has been a major concern is the corruption within the department of water and sanitation. This is a prevailing issue in our society.

Despite Covid-19, your portfolio has had a particularly busy year. To what do you attribute the Natural Resources: Centre of Excellence imminence in the media?

Agri SA is an organisation that has made the voice of farmers very prominent. The Natural Resources: Centre of Excellence has been particularly fortunate in having a strong committee and the chairmanship of Wayman Kritzingen and vice-chairmanship of Willem Symington. The guidance under these gentlemen, as well as the support from Agri SA generally and our management, contributes to the successes that we have had in the last 12 months. A very clear and consistent message and policy position is one of the most important things that an organisation such as ours can have and that makes us a credible and a reliable partner.

Water rights is a very contentious issue in South Africa. What is Agri SA's view regarding water rights?

If it wasn't for the fact that the expropriation of land without compensation was on the front of all newspapers in South Africa, water most certainly would have. The department of water and sanitation has for a long time asserted correctly that agriculture is the largest user of water and that there's a transformation imperative that is attached, not only to land, but also to water. From a policy point of view, Agri SA stands behind the correct implementation and interpretation of the National Water Act. It's a law-based approach. Where the Water Act says that all water

Binne die beleidsomgewing in besonder is die daarstelling en formulering van die nasionale water- en sanitasieplan in November 2019 'n uiters belangrike dokument van regeringskant oor wat die regering beoog om te doen ten opsigte van water en spesifiek landbouwater. Die minister het verskeie stellings gemaak en mediakonferensies gehou oor aangeleenthede soos waterlisensiering en watergebruiksansoek.

Agri SA het beraadslaag oor die jaarlikse watertariewe waar boere ingelig is oor die moontlike gevolge van 'n styging in waterkoste en wat sodanige koste sal wees. In daardie opsig het ons 'n verrassende jaar gehad, want dit was uiters belangrik in die konteks van Covid-19. Ons het stygings gesien wat so min was dat dit nie eens gemeet kon word nie. Daar was ook 'n noemenswaardige verwikkeling waar die regering ons standpunte in ag geneem het om seker te maak dat die landbousektor lewensvatbaar en koste-doeltreffend bly.

Anders as enige ander organisasie in Suid-Afrika, vergader ons kwartaaliks met die amptenare van die departement van water en sanitasie om akuele sake te bespreek wat die boer raak. Ons probeer om 'n gekonsolideerde stem vir die landbou te formuleer wat landbouwater betref.

In 'n nuwe verwikkeling neem ons ons kollegas in ander georganiseerde landbou-organisasies en organisasies soos AFASA, TLU SA en SAAI met ons saam. Ons het met hulle geskakel om landbouwateraangeleenthede te bespreek en standpunte daaroor te formuleer waar ons saamstem wat kwessies van wedersydse belang betref en om dit met senior amptenare van die regering asook die minister en president op te neem.

Wat laagtepunte betref, is korrupsie binne die departement van water en sanitasie 'n bron van groot kommer. Dit is ook 'n algemene probleem in ons samelewing.

Ten spyte van Covid-19, het jou portefeulje 'n besondere besige jaar gehad. Waaraan skryf jy die prominensie van die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Natuurlike Hulpbronne in die media toe?

Agri SA is 'n organisasie wat die stem van boere baie prominent gemaak het. Die sentrum was besonder gelukkig om 'n sterk komitee onder die voorsitterskap van Wayman Kritzingen en ondervoorsitterskap van Willem Symington te hê. Die leiding van hierdie twee persone, asook ondersteuning van Agri SA oor die algemeen en ons bestuur in besonder, het bygedra tot die suksesse wat ons oor die afgelope 12 maande behaal het. 'n Baie duidelike en konsekwente boodskap en beleidsposisie is een van die belangrikste dinge wat 'n organisasie soos ons s'n kan hê en wat van ons 'n geloofwaardige en betroubare vennoot maak.

Waterregte is 'n uiters omstrede aangeleentheid in Suid-Afrika. Wat is Agri SA se standpunt in hierdie verband?

As dit nie vir die feit was dat onteiening sonder vergoeding prominent in alle nuusmedia in Suid-Afrika gepryk het nie, sou water waarskynlik die grootste nuus-item gewees het. Die departement van water en sanitasie beweer lank reeds dat die landbousektor die grootste watergebruiker is en dat transformasie rondom grond sowel as water uiters noodsaaklik is. Vanuit 'n beleidstandpunt ondersteun Agri SA die korrekte implementering en interpretasie van die Nasionale Waterwet. Waar die Wet bepaal



belongs to all the people in South Africa, that does not mean that Government owns water. That is something we should be very careful of. Government has assumed that they own water and that if they want to achieve the transformation, they can use water also to expedite transformation. That has its own political ramifications.

One of the permutations of this policy position of government was a circular that was issued by the department of water and sanitation, saying that water use transfers has been incorrectly applied by the department of water and sanitation for the past 18 years. In this circular, the department stated that water use cannot be transferred from one person to another and from one property to another without it first being surrendered to the department of water and sanitation for them to allocate as they seem fit.

The matter went to the Pretoria High Court in October 2019, where the court decided against us. The court said that water use entitlements can be transferred, as long as there is not a commercial underpinning or change of money. That was problematic for the agricultural sector. The decision was made in early 2020 to take the matter on appeal and that Agri SA will support the litigating parties in taking the matter to the Court of Appeal in Bloemfontein.

What does that mean? Water use entitlements are specifically provided for in the National Water Act. If a farmer has water use entitlements and do not use it, the Act allows for the possibility of that water use entitlement to be transferred to another person or property where it will be used efficiently. Government has taken a very strong political policy position on that, which we feel is incorrect. That takes away farmers' ability to use water efficiently during a season. We should ensure that the Act is used properly and that it is not used for political purposes to achieve transformation objectives.

We are very keen on maintaining a good relationship with Government. We need to keep on speaking to the department of water and sanitation. We have been keeping the government up to date with the progress on the court case and have not burned any bridges thus far.

What are some of the positives that have come out of those consultations with the department of water and sanitation? What does Agri SA want to achieve through that?

We have quarterly engagements in which farmers, through their provincial organisations, have direct access to the department of water and sanitation on issues such as the double billing or incorrect billing of water uses by the department. The major development in having that open relationship with the department is the fact that we go every year to the department to engage with them on raw water tariff consultations and negotiations. It is utterly important that government understands where agriculture is coming from. That it is acting in good faith and looking after the interest of feeding the nation, making sure that we have the sustainability as far as the commercial agriculture sector is concerned. You cannot keep on fighting with government. You need to have the room within a relationship to fight when it is necessary to fight and to assist government in fulfilling its obligation mandate.

dat alle water aan al die mense van Suid-Afrika behoort, beteken dit nie dat die regering die water besit nie. Dit is iets waarvoor ons baie versigtig moet wees. Die regering het aangeneem dat hulle hierdie hulpbron kan gebruik om die transformasieproses te bespoedig. Dit bring sy eie politieke vertakings mee.

Een van die verskuiwings in hierdie beleidsposisie van die regering was 'n omsendbrief wat deur die departement van water en sanitasie uitgereik is waarvolgens watergebruiksoordragte klaarblyklik nie korrek deur die departement oor die afgelope 18 jaar toegepas is nie. In hierdie omsendbrief meld die departement dat watergebruik nie van een persoon na 'n ander, en van een eiendom na 'n ander, oorgegee mag word nie sonder dat dit eers oorgegee word aan die departement van water en sanitasie sodat hulle dit kan allokkeer soos hulle goeddink.

Die saak is in Pretoria se Hoëhof verhoor, waar die hof ten gunste van die regering beslis het. Die hof was wel van mening dat watergebruiksregte oorgegee mag word indien daar geen onderliggende kommersiële motief of geldverwisseling is nie. Dit was problematies vir die landbousektor. Daar is vroeg in 2020 besluit om te appelleer en Agri SA het onderneem om die litigerende partye te ondersteun in hul appèlaansoek by die Appèlhof in Bloemfontein.

Wat beteken dit? Daar word spesifiek voorsiening gemaak vir watergebruiksregte in die Nasionale Waterwet. Indien 'n boer waterregte besit en dit nie aanwend nie, maak die wet voorsiening vir die moontlikheid dat sodanige reg oorgegee mag word na 'n ander persoon of eiendom waar dit doeltreffend aangewend sal word. Die regering het 'n sterk politieke standpunt ingeneem in hierdie verband, wat ons voel inkorrekt is. Dit ontnem boere van hul vermoë om water doeltreffend aan te wend gedurende 'n seisoen. Ons moet seker maak dat die wet behoorlik toegepas word en dat dit nie gebruik word vir politieke doeleindes om transformasie te bewerkstellig nie.

Ons is gretig om 'n goeie verhouding met die regering te handhaaf. Ons moet aanhou praat met die departement van water en sanitasie. Ons moet die regering voortdurend ingelig hou oor die vordering wat gemaak word met die hofsak. Tot dusver het ons nog nie enige brúe verbrand nie.

Wat is sommige van die positiewe elemente wat gespruit het uit daardie konsultasies met die departement van water en sanitasie? Wat wil Agri SA daardeur bereik?

Ons vergader kwartaalliks waar boere, via hul provinsiale organisasies, regstreeks toegang verkry tot die departement van water en sanitasie om aangeleenthede soos dubbel-fakturering of foutiewe fakturering vir watergebruik met die departement op te neem. Die belangrikste verwickeling as gevolg van die ope verhouding met die departement is dat ons elke jaar met hulle kan vergader om oor rouwatertariewe te beraadslaag en te onderhandel. Dit is uiters belangrik dat die regering verstaan waarvandaan ons kom; dat ons in goeder trou kom en dat ons daarna streef om die nasie te voed – om seker te maak dat ons volhoubaar is wat die kommersiële landbousektor betref. Jy kan nie gedurig met die regering baklei nie. Ons het ruimte binne die verhouding om te baklei wanneer dit nodig is, en om behulpsaam

How is Agri SA doing in terms of the tug-of-war for water between mining and agricultural sectors?

Competition for resources is as old as the history of South Africa is concerned. It has played an enormous role in agriculture. The competition for resources is vitally important and it is important that it is contextualised. South Africa is one of the 30 driest countries in the world. We are the only country in Africa that can, with the limited water resources, feed its population.

When statements are made about agricultural water and the way that it is being used, it needs to be remembered that agriculture gets what remains. The domestic, industrial and mining sectors take preference over agriculture. The pollution from mining has been problematic for agriculture. As far as environmental authorisations are concerned, the playing field is not level. Mining has a special dispensation in terms of environmental laws. Mining does seem to want to take upon itself the entitlement to mine wherever they want to, and, in any manner, they want to. That is something that needs to be resisted. We need to make sure that mining is kept in check as much as possible, especially when it comes to our high value agricultural land.

One cannot always go to court. So what Agri SA has done, except for the regular interactions we've had with the minerals council and various other efforts, is to assist our farmers with being able to ask the correct questions. Asking the right questions at the right time and exerting the pressure on shareholders of the mining companies is often the way to go. We need to make sure that agriculture maintains its position and stands firm when it comes to untoward mining activities that take place.

If we look at water quality in South Africa, what is the state of the level of pollution from mines etc?

Agri SA has been very fortunate with their provincial affiliate, Northern Cape, as well as one of our commodity members who started an initiative called "Gariepwatch". Agri SA is providing money to test the water quality levels of the lower Orange River. The initiative has been extended up to lower areas of the Vaal River. The reason why this is so vitally important is because it is verifiable, accredited water results that can be taken to government and other role players. We need to look after our water and sanitation. We know the department does not have the capacity to measure and look at water quality. Agri SA has taken it upon itself to test the water and make sure that it can assist government to ensure that water issues are addressed in a proper manner.

LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr Christo van der Rheede answered the following questions on behalf of the Centre of Excellence: Labour and Development.

It is well known that the Centre of Excellence: Labour and Development "farm" with people. Kindly provide us with an update on all the activities over the past 12 months.

The Centre of Excellence: Labour and Development is actively involved at Nedlac, BUSA and the National Labour Organisation.

te wees wanneer dit nodig is sodat die regering sy mandaat kan vervul.

Hoe vaar Agri SA ten opsigte van die mededinging vir water tussen die mynbou- en landbousektore?

Mededinging om hulpbronne is so oud soos die geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika. Dit speel 'n geweldige rol in die landbou. Dit is uiters noodsaaklik dat sodanige mededinging gekontekstualiseer word. Suid-Afrika is een van die 30 droogste lande ter wêreld en die enigste land in Afrika wat met beperkte waterhulpbronne sy bevolking kan voed.

Wanneer stellings gemaak word oor landbouwater en die wyse waarop dit aangewend word, moet ons in gedagte hou dat die landbou kry wat oorbly. Die huishoudelike, nywerheids- en mynbousektore kry voorkeur. Die besoedeling wat veroorsaak word deur die mynwese is problematies vir die landbou. Wat omgewingsmagtigings betref, is die speelveld nie gelyk nie. Die mynboubedryf geniet 'n spesiale bedeling ingevolge omgewingswetgewing en is blykbaar geneig om hulself die reg toe te sê om op enige wyse en op enige plek waar hul wil te myn. Dit is iets wat ons moet teëstaan.

Ons moet seker maak dat mynbedrywighede so ver moontlik beperk word, veral wanneer dit kom by hoëwaarde-landbougrond. Ons kan nie altyd die hof nader nie, daarom het ons, benewens gereelde skakeling met die mineraleraad en verskeie ander pogings, ons boere gehelp om die regte vrae te vra. Die beste roete is dikwels om op die regte tyd die regte vrae te vra en om druk uit te oefen op belanghebbendes van die mynmaatskappye. Ons moet seker maak dat die landbou sy posisie handhaaf en sterk staan wanneer dit kom by onbehoorlike mynbou-aktiwiteite.

As ons kyk na watergehalte in Suid-Afrika, wat is die stand van besoedeling wat veroorsaak is deur myne ensomeer?

Agri SA was baie dankbaar toe sy provinsiale affiliasie Agri Noord-Kaap, asook een van sy bedryfslede, begin het met 'n inisiatief genaamd "Gariepwatch". Agri SA dra finansiële by tot die watergehaltetoetse in die Benede-Oranjerivier. Die inisiatief is uitgebrei na die stroomaf gedeeltes van die Vaalrivier. Die rede waarom dit so uiters belangrik was, is omdat dit verifieerbare, geakkrediteerde resultate bied wat aan die regering en ander rolspelers voorgelê kan word. Ons moet na ons water en sanitasie omsien. Ons weet dat die departement nie die kapasiteit het om watergehalte te toets en in stand te hou nie. Agri SA het homself die taak gestel om die water te toets en sodoende die regering te help om te verseker dat wateraangeleenthede op 'n behoorlike wyse aandag kry.

ARBEID EN ONTWIKKELING

Mnr Christo van der Rheede beantwoord die volgende vrae namens die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Arbeid en Ontwikkeling.

Dit is welbekend dat die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Arbeid en Ontwikkeling met mense 'boer'. Gee asseblief vir ons terugvoering oor al die sentrum se aktiwiteite oor die afgelope 12 maande.

Die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Arbeid en Ontwikkeling is aktief betrokke by Nedlac, BUSA en die Nasionale Arbeidsorganisasie.

The following services were rendered by the Centre of Excellence: Labour and Development:

- Agri SA provided employees with information on the Covid-19 virus and what measures should be taken to stop the virus from spreading.
- A guideline on social cohesion, which confirms primary agriculture's commitment to healthy and prosperous rural communities, was developed, jointly by the Land and Labour Centres of Excellence.
- The National Minimum Wage Act requires that the 90% dispensation for agriculture must be reviewed within 18 months after the legislation came into effect.

What can be done to promote the social accord?

The social accord is very important. In South Africa, we have a constitutional democracy. Our constitution clearly outlines what our responsibilities are in terms of our fellow human beings. Our social accord gives us that perspective and reminds us all the time, as employers, how we should treat our employees. We must take care of our workers' health, we must take care of our workers' social circumstances, we must ensure that our workers are properly housed and that the working conditions are not against the Constitution in terms of human dignity.

Agriculture can absorb a lot of unemployed people. Unemployment is quite big in the country, what is your message, as Agri SA, to government?

Government has a critical role, not to start farming, but to create conducive circumstances, liberalise the economy and ensure that we have a free-market system and at the same time support small-scale farmers, commercial farmers and small-scale businesses.

On the role of the Centre of Excellence: Labour and Development. Kindly provide some inputs you provide to government.

We are not looking at the immigration bill for example. How do we ensure that, when we need expertise in the country, that we make it accessible for people with specific expertise to come into the country?

The national minimum wage – how do we manage that process so that at the end of the day you don't create a massive financial burden for the farmer?

What do we do to create and improve the social circumstances of workers in terms of public transport, public housing, public health, and proper schooling? You need to have some kind of state support in order for the farmworker to also live a life that he or she can be proud of.

What are some of the services that were rendered over the past year?

We are involved with BUSA and through BUSA, we are involved with Nedlac, where legislation is presented to stakeholders, the community and government.

We also focus on building relationships. Agri SA entered into a three-year agreement with the Commission for Reconciliation, Mediation and Arbitration, in which we allow them to enter into conversations with the farmers and help them to dismiss workers in accordance with the law. The relationship also includes different

Die volgende dienste word deur die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Arbeid en Ontwikkeling gelewer:

- Agri SA voorsien werknemers van inligting oor Covid-19 en die maatreëls wat getref moet word om die verspreiding daarvan te verhoed.
- 'n Riglyndokument oor maatskaplike samehorigheid, wat die primêre landbousektor se verbintenis tot gesonde en welvarende landelike gemeenskappe bevestig, is gesamentlik ontwikkel deur die Sentrums van Uitnemendheid: Grondsake en Arbeid.
- Die Nasionale Minimumloonwet vereis dat die 90%-bedeling vir die landbousektor binne 18 maande ná inwerkingtreding van die wet hersien word.

Wat kan gedoen word om die maatskaplike ooreenkoms (social accord) te bevorder?

Dit is 'n uiters belangrike ooreenkoms. In Suid-Afrika het ons 'n konstitusionele demokrasie. Ons Grondwet bied 'n duidelike uiteensetting van ons verantwoordelikhede teenoor ons medemens. Hierdie ooreenkoms bied ons daardie perspektief en herinner ons voortdurend dat werkgewers moet omsien na hul werknemers. Ons moet omsien na hul gesondheid, asook hul maatskaplike omstandighede; ons met verseker dat hulle behoorlike behuising het en dat hul diensvoorwaardes, wat menslike waardigheid betref, nie teenstrydig met die Grondwet is nie.

Die landbou kan baie werkloos absorbeer. Werkloosheid is nogal 'n groot probleem in die land. Wat is Agri SA se boodskap aan die regering?

Die regering het 'n kritieke rol te speel – nie om te begin boer nie, maar eerder om gunstige omstandighede te skep; om die ekonomie te liberaliseer en te verseker dat ons 'n vryemarkstelsel het; en om gelyktydig ondersteuning te bied aan kleinskaalboere, kommersiële boere asook kleinskaalbesighede.

Wat die rol van die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Arbeid en Ontwikkeling betref: Wat is sommige van die insette wat julle aan die regering lewer?

Ons is byvoorbeeld besig om na die immigrasiewetsontwerp te kyk. Wanneer ons kundigheid in die land nodig het, hoe kan ons seker maak dat mense met spesifieke kundigheid toegang tot die land kan verkry?

Die nasionale minimumloon - hoe kan ons daardie proses bestuur sodat ons nie aan die einde van die dag 'n massiewe finansiële las vir die boer skep nie?

Wat doen ons om beter maatskaplike omstandighede vir werkers te skep of om hul omstandighede te verbeter met betrekking tot openbare vervoer, behuising en onderwys? Ons het een of ander tipe staatsondersteuning nodig om te sorg dat 'n plaaswerker ook 'n leefwyse het waarop hy of sy trots kan wees.

Wat is sommige van die dienste wat oor die afgelope jaar gelewer is?

Ons is betrokke by BUSA en, via hulle, ook by Nedlac, waar wetgewing aan belanghebbendes, die gemeenskap en die regering voorgelê word.



initiatives and the implementation of the training-retrenchment scheme at farms that experience financial pressure.

We also have agreements with the provident fund for farmworkers and this fund's goal is to provide pension and other benefits to farmworkers. Agri SA also has a partnership with the department of labour and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

How can agricultural producers, as employers, work to improve the relationship with workers?

There are different practices in the sector, namely (i) some farmers give up a portion of their land to the workers for housing; (ii) some farmers purchase extra land for the workers to farm on; (iii) some farmers establish nurseries for the children; (iv) some farmers provide health services to their workers; and (v) some farmers provide bursaries to their workers' children.

To do all the above, you need money. That is where the government should step in, to make it easier for farmers to have a profitable business. The more profit you are making, the more funds you have available to look after your workers. The government has an important role to protect our industry.

We must ensure that all moneys that are raised through, for example skills-levies that flows through SETA and other institutions, flow back to the industry and that it is applied correctly. The role of this centre of excellence is to analyse the synergy between the government, the department, the farmer, and the employee.

What are this Centre of Excellence's prospects for the near future?

The centre should be on the forefront of human capital development. We need to understand what is happening with humanity to ensure that we create something for all the generations to come.

We must look at our value chain and those values are imbedded in the Constitution. Agriculture has a critical role to contribute to the creation of a stabilised and prosperous society.

Ons fokus ook daarop om verhoudings te smee. Agri SA het 'n driejaar-ooreenkoms met die Kommissie vir Versoening, Bemiddeling en Arbitrasie aangegaan ingevolge waarvan ons in gesprek mag tree met boere om hulle te help om, indien nodig, werknemers streng volgens wetgewing te ontslaan. Hierdie verhouding sluit ook verskillende inisiatiewe in, asook die implementering van die opleiding/afleggingskema op plase wat onder finansiële druk verkeer.

Ons het ook ooreenkomste met die voorsorgfonds vir plaaswerkers. Die doel van hierdie fonds is om pensioen- en ander voordele vir plaaswerkers daar te stel. Agri SA het ook 'n vennootskap met die departement van arbeid en die Internasionale Arbeidsorganisasie (ILO) aangegaan.

Wat kan landbouprodusente, as werkgewers, doen om hul verhouding met werkers te verbeter?

Daar is verskillende praktyke in die sektor, naamlik: (i) sekere boere dra 'n gedeelte van hul grond oor aan hul werkers vir behuising; (ii) sommige boere koop bykomende grond vir hul werkers om op te boer; (iii) sommige boere bedryf kleuterskole vir die kinders; (iv) sommige boere voorsien gesondheidsdienste aan hul werkers; en (v) sommige boere bied beurse aan hul werkers se kinders.

Bogenoemde kos alles geld. Dit is waar die regering behoort in te tree ten einde dit makliker vir boere te maak om winsgewend te bly. Hoe meer wins jy maak, hoe meer fondse het jy beskikbaar om na jou werkers om te sien. Die regering het 'n belangrike rol te speel om ons bedryf te beskerm.

Ons moet verseker dat alle gelde wat verhaal word deur middel van, byvoorbeeld, die vaardigheidsheffing wat via SETA en ander instellings vloei, terugvloei na die bedryf en dat dit korrek aangewend word. Die rol van hierdie sentrum van uitnemendheid is om die sinergie tussen die regering, die departement, die boer en die werker te ontleed.

Wat is hierdie Sentrum van Uitnemendheid se vooruitsigte vir die nabye toekoms?

Die sentrum behoort aan die voerpunt van menslike kapitaalontwikkeling te staan. Ons moet verstaan wat met die mensdom gebeur ten einde te verseker dat ons iets skep vir toekomstige geslagte.

Ons moet kyk na ons waardeketting en die waardes wat in die Grondwet bewoerd word. Die landbou het 'n kritieke rol te speel om by te dra tot die daarstelling van 'n stabiele en welvarende samelewing.

GROND

Me Annelize Crosby beantwoord die volgende vrae namens die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grond.

Verduidelik asseblief presies wat jou portefeulje behels.

Die grond-portefeulje is wyd. Dit sluit alles van al die verskillende elemente van grondhervorming in, soos uiteengesit in die Grondwet, met inbegrip van die drie verskillende programme, naamlik restitusie, herverdeling, en verblyfsekerheidshervorming asook grondadministrasie. Dit sluit ook finansiering vir nuwe boere, boere-ontwikkeling, grondbesetting, en alles wat te doen het met eiendomsregte en grondhervorming, in.

LAND

Ms Annelize Crosby answered the following questions on behalf of the Centre of Excellence: Land.

Explain what exactly your portfolio entails.

The Land portfolio is a broad portfolio. It includes everything from all the different elements of land reform, as set out in our Constitution, including the three different programs of restitution, redistribution, and tenure reform in addition to land administration. It also includes financing of new farmers, farmer development, land invasions and everything that has to do with property rights and land reform.

What cases did the Centre of Excellence: Land focus on in this year?

The debate around expropriation of land without compensation kept the Centre of Excellence: Land very busy, as well as the possible amendment of section 25 of the Constitution.

The debate around expropriation without compensation started approximately three years ago. During the past year, there have been active efforts to come up with a draft bill where certain wording is suggested of how section 25 should be amended. For Agri SA, this is a matter of principle. It is, in principle, unacceptable that land can be expropriated without compensation. Land reform is in the public's interest. Agri SA had a communication campaign, we had discussions with parliament, and we have been in the media on various occasions. Our message is that it is not necessary to amend the Constitution and such amendments are dangerous.

There was an expropriation bill, which is a separate process from the amendment of the constitution. Agri SA wrote submissions to parliament.

Furthermore, the minister published two new policy documents over December 2019. One of the documents dealt with a possible donation policy for land and the second document dealt with selection criteria for beneficiaries that will receive the land. We had to obtain a mandate from our members to comment on these two policy documents.

We are currently busy to provide input as part of a BUSA team for integrated finance for land reform. Thus, where the government and the private sector should enter into a partnership in order to commence with a new finance program to finance black farmers.

You do not only look at legislation, but also at how you can help the agricultural sector and how you can obtain financing to assist the farmers that will help with transformation?

If you only focus on commenting on policy, you will be labelled as being negative without any solutions. That is why we participated in the land audit together with Landbouweekblad and Agri Development Solutions to get a better understanding of land ownership patterns. We must stay up to date with the transformation activities in which our affiliates are involved. We had to formulate a holistic plan for land reform and agricultural development.

Do you think the land census results received enough attention on a national level in terms of the government who takes note

Op watter sake het die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grond oor die afgelope jaar gefokus?

Die debat rondom grondonteiening sonder vergoeding, asook die moontlike wysiging van artikel 25 van die Grondwet, het die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grond baie besig gehou.

Die debat rondom onteiening sonder vergoeding het ongeveer drie jaar gelede begin. Oor die afgelope jaar was daar aktiewe pogings om vorendag te kom met 'n konsepwetsontwerp waar sekere bewoording voorgestel is vir die wysiging van artikel 25. Vir Agri SA is dit 'n beginselsaak. Dit is, in beginsel, onaanvaarbaar dat grond onteien kan word sonder vergoeding. Grondhervorming is in die openbare belang. Agri SA het 'n kommunikasievelddtog geloods; ons het samesprekings gevoer met die parlement; en ons het by verskeie geleenthede mediadekking geniet. Ons boodskap is dat dit onnodig is om die Grondwet te wysig en dat sodanige wysigings gevaarlik is.

Daar was 'n Onteiningswetsontwerp – 'n proses wat afsonderlik van die wysiging van die Grondwet is. Agri SA het skriftelike voorleggings aan die parlement gemaak.

Verder het die minister gedurende Desember 2019 twee nuwe beleidsdokumente gepubliseer. Een van die dokumente het gehandel oor 'n moontlike skenkingsbeleid vir grond en die tweede oor die seleksiekriteria vir begunstigdes wat grond sal ontvang. Ons het 'n mandaat van ons lede verkry om op hierdie twee dokumente kommentaar te lewer.

Ons is tans besig om as deel van die BUSA-span insette te lewer met die oog op geïntegreerde finansiering vir grondhervorming – dit wil sê, waar die regering en die privaatsektor in vennootskap tree om te begin met 'n nuwe finansieringsprogram om swart boere te befonds.

Julle kyk nie slegs na wetgewing nie maar ook na hoe julle die landbousektor kan help en hoe julle finansiering kan bekom om nuwe boere te ondersteun met die oog op transformasie?

Indien jy slegs fokus daarop fokus om kommentaar te lewer op beleid, dan word jy geëtiketteer as negatief en sonder enige oplossings. Om hierdie rede het ons saam met Landbouweekblad en Agri Development Solutions deelgeneem aan die grondoudit om 'n beter begrip te kry van grondbesitpatrone. Ons moet ingelig bly oor transformasie-bedrywighede waarby ons affiliasies betrokke is. Ons het ook 'n holistiese plan vir grondhervorming en landbou-ontwikkeling opgestel.

Dink jy dat die grondsensus-uitslae genoeg aandag op nasionale vlak geniet het in sover die regering kennis geneem het van die syfers? Word daar algemeen aanvaar dat daardie syfers korrek is, of dink jy die regering werk steeds met die ou syfers?

Dit was beslis 'n goeie besluit om daardie syfers te kry en dit in die media te publiseer. Die regering kan nie die syfers ignoreer nie. Die syfers wat die regering ná die sensus ontvang het, was baie nader aan ons syfers as wat voorheen die geval was. Ons is nog nie op dieselfde bladsy as die regering nie. Ons het nog nooit saam gesit en probeer konsensus bereik oor die syfers nie, ten spyte van talle versoeke wat aan die regering gerig is.

of that figures? Is it generally accepted that these figures are correct, or do you think that government is still working with the old figures?

It was definitely a good exercise to obtain those figures and it was presented widely through the media. The government cannot ignore those figures. The figures that the government obtained after that exercise, was a lot closer to our figures than it was previously. We are not on the same page as the government yet. We have never sat down and tried to reach a consensus on the figures, despite numerous requests to government to do so.

How does the Centre of Excellence: Land handle new policies that come to light? What are you doing to counteract these policies to ensure that it is moving in the right direction?

We have a streamlined process in which you should determine very early on in the process whether there is a new policy or legislation on its way. This can only be done through established networks within parliament, Business South Africa and within the department in which the policy is being produced. The earlier you can start to influence, the better your chances are to force the policy in a certain direction.

The moment it is published for comment or consultation, the document must be analysed to determine the risks. After that, we must go back to our members and communicate it with them, after which we must obtain mandates from the members to take a stand on the matter. Agri SA then submits its comments to the department, after which it goes to parliament. Then we must ask for an opportunity to take action at parliament and if you are lucky, you get the opportunity to address them at parliament. It is quite a lengthy process. If the outcome is unacceptable, we must look at our other options, such as litigation. If the policy or legislation is not unconstitutional, we must help our members to understand the policy/legislation for them to manage and implement it.

Kindly highlight some of the successes you have had during the last year in this portfolio.

It is not easy to measure success if you are working within the policy field and very often you can't take credit for it on your own. We are currently working on the Splendid Financing proposals together with the business partners of IMBUSA. Government, on its own, cannot finance land reform, particularly in the economic predicament its findings itself currently. The only thing that can work is a partnership between government and the private sector to take financing and development of farmers forward.

The fact that we have not yet seen the Constitution being changed is also a positive. It might be that government is losing its appetite to make radical changes to section 25. This process has been very protracted, it could have been finalised by now. We have managed to take some of the potential negative clauses out of the Expropriation Bill. There are still some clauses in that we are quite worried about, but we managed to improve it through the process that we participated in.

There are lots of small victories, but it's an ongoing battle.

Please elaborate on some of those sections that you spoke of now that you managed to change.

In the Expropriation Bill, one of the things we managed to do

Hoe hanteer die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grond die nuwe beleid wat bekendgemaak word? Wat gaan julle doen om hierdie beleid teë te werk om te verseker dat daar in die regte rigting beweeg word?

Ons het die proses waarvolgens jy vroegtydig moet bepaal of 'n nuwe beleid of wetgewing op pad is, meer stroombelyn gemaak. Dit kan slegs gedoen word deur middel van bestaande netwerke binne die parlement, Besigheid Suid-Afrika en binne die departement waar die beleid geformuleer word. Hoe vroeër jy begin om invloed uit te oefen, hoe beter is jou kans om die beleid in 'n sekere rigting te dwing. Die oomblik wanneer dit vir kommentaar of konsultasie gepubliseer word, moet die dokument ontleed word om die risiko's te bepaal.

Daarna moet ons teruggaan na ons lede en hulle daarvoor inlig, waarna ons mandate moet verkry van die lede om 'n posisie oor die aangeleentheid in te neem. Agri SA lewer dan kommentaar aan die departement, waarna dit na die parlement toe gaan. Ons moet dan vra vir 'n geleentheid om die parlement toe te spreek. Dit is 'n redelike langsame proses. Indien die uitkoms onaanvaarbaar is, moet ons kyk na ander opsies soos litigasie. Indien die beleid of wetgewing nie grondwetlik is nie, moet Agri SA sy lede help om die beleid/wetgewing te verstaan sodat hulle dit kan bestuur en implementeer.

Gee asseblief 'n uiteensetting van sommige van die suksesse wat julle die laaste jaar in hierdie portefeulje behaal het.

Dit is moeilik om sukses te meet as jy binne die beleidsveld werk en jy kan dikwels nie alleen krediet daarvoor neem nie. Ons werk tans aan die Splendid Financing-voorstelle saam met die sakevennote van IMBUSA. Die regering alleen kan nie grondhervorming befonds nie, veral nie in die ekonomiese omstandighede waarin hy hom tans bevind nie. Die enigste ding wat kan werk is 'n vennootskap tussen die regering en die privaatsektor om die finansiering en ontwikkeling van boere verder te voer.

Die feit dat die Grondwet nog nie gewysig is nie, is ook positief. Dit is moontlik dat die regering sy apyt vir radikale wysigings aan artikel 25 verloor het. Hierdie was 'n uitgerekte proses en kon teen hierdie tyd afgehandel gewees het. Ons het daarin geslaag om sommige van die potensieel negatiewe klousules in die Onteieningswetsontwerp te skrap. Daar is steeds sommige klousules waaroor ons bekommerd is maar ons het wel daarin geslaag om dit te verbeter deur middel van die proses waaraan ons deelgeneem het.

Daar was menige klein oorwinnings, maar dit bly 'n voortdurende stryd.

Brei asseblief uit oor sommige van daardie artikels waarna jy verwys het en die veranderinge wat julle kon aanbring.

Ons het wel daarin geslaag om 'n klousule by die Onteieningswetsontwerp in te sluit wat die regering verplig om eers met grondeienaars te onderhandel voordat 'n besluit oor onteiening gemaak word. Ons het basies die beginsel dat onteiening as laaste opsie moet dien, by die wetsontwerp ingebou.

Oor die jare was daar menige wetsontwerpe ter tafel gelê waaroor boere baie bekommerd was maar wat nooit in die wetboek opgeneem was nie. Met hierdie hele debat rondom artikel 25,

was to include a clause that places an obligation on government to negotiate with landowners first before taking a decision to expropriate. We basically built in the principle that expropriation should be a measure of last resort.

Over the years there have been many bills that have been placed on the table where farmers were extremely worried and that never made it to legislation. With this whole debate around section 25, we have probably made some headway by putting the economic realities, the implications, food security, international best practice, and all of that on the table.

This paper that has been coming since 2008, have there been any huge changes that have been made over the last 10 years in terms of the land? Do you feel that we have progressed to where we were twenty years ago? Are we getting to a point where land rights are more secure?

I have been involved with the land reform portfolio since 2005. As a result, I have become a little bit skeptical because the same issues seem to be coming up again and again. You think something has been put to bed and that you are making progress and then it is never solved. If you ask me, not really. It is because the real problems are not being addressed. From Agri SA's perspective, the things that need to be addressed are (i) the budget - the budget for land reform has always been very small; (ii) implementation - the government and department have never been able to effectively implement their own programs; (iii) corruption; and (iv) the fact that there are no written leases for the land.

You mentioned that the issues do not really change and that issues come up over and over. Going into 2021 with elections coming up, what is Agri SA's advice to farmers?

We would like to assure members that we really have to be proactive when it comes to this kind of thing. We know that the combination of the aftereffects of Covid and the increase in poverty combined with the upcoming election is probably a danger signal for our members. There is a possibility of increased attempts at land invasions and that is why we are taking proactive steps as far as that is concerned.

We will definitely hear these political statements once again. My advice to members will be, stay in touch with your organisation and if you have any questions, come to us. Read the material that we make available regularly. We try to stay objective and give you the facts. Do not react in an emotional way to these political statements.

With respect to land invasions, your best chance is to prevent that invasion from happening in the first place. You need to know what is happening on your land. If you cannot stop that, you must act immediately if somebody trespasses and go and lodge complaints with the police. If people start to erect structures, act immediately by getting an attorney and a court order.

ECONOMICS AND TRADE

Mr Omri van Zyl answered the following questions on behalf of the Centre of Excellence: Economics and Trade.

Due to Covid-19, the economy has basically stagnated and agriculture have been the saving grace, growing with 15%. To

het ons waarskynlik 'n mate van vordering gemaak deur die ekonomiese realiteite asook die implikasies vir voedselsekerheid, internasionale beste praktyk ensovoorts uit te spel.

Ons sien hierdie witskrif alreeds sedert 2008. Is daar oor die afgelope 10 jaar enige groot veranderinge wat ten opsigte van grond gemaak is? Is jy van mening dat ons vordering gemaak het in vergelyking met waar ons twintig jaar gelede was? Is ons nou by 'n punt waar daar meer sekerheid rondom grondregte is?

Ek is sedert 2005 betrokke by die grondhervorming-portefeulje, daarom is ek ietwat skepties want dit lyk asof dieselfde kwessies herhaaldelik opduik. Jy dink iets is nou afgehandel en dat jy vordering maak, maar dan word die probleem nooit opgelos nie. As jy my vra - nee, nie regtig nie. Die rede is dat die werklike probleme nie aangespreek word nie. Vanuit Agri SA se perspektief is die dinge wat aangespreek moet word soos volg: (i) die begroting - die begroting vir grondhervorming was nog altyd baie beperk; (ii) implementering - die regering en departement was nog nooit in staat om hul eie programme doeltreffend te implementeer nie; (iii) korrupsie; en (iv) die feit dat daar geen skriftelike huurkontrakte vir grond is nie.

Jy het verwys na dinge wat nie eintlik verander nie en dié wat herhaaldelik voorkom. Wat is Agri SA se advies aan boere vir die jaar 2021?

Ons wil graag ons lede daarvan verseker dat ons proaktief sal wees wanneer dit kom by hierdie soort ding. Ons weet dat 'n kombinasie van die nagevolge van Covid en die toename in armoede, tesame met die opkomende verkiesing, waarskynlik 'n gevaarteken vir ons lede is. Daar is 'n moontlikheid van toenemende pogings tot grondbesetting; daarom neem ons proaktief stappe in hierdie verband.

Ons sal beslis weer hierdie politieke stellings hoor. My advies aan lede is: bly in kontak met jou organisasie en indien jy enige vrae het, kom na ons toe. Lees die materiaal wat gereeld beskikbaar is. Ons probeer om objektief te bly en die feite bekend te maak. Moenie emosioneel op hierdie politieke uitlatings reageer nie.

Met betrekking tot grondbesettings, is dit beter om in die eerste plek sodanige besettings te verhoed. Jy moet weet wat op jou grond gebeur. Indien jy dit nie kan stop nie, moet jy onmiddellik wanneer iemand jou grond betree 'n klag gaan lê by die polisie. Indien mense begin om strukture op te sit, tree onmiddellik op deur 'n prokureur aan te stel en 'n hofbevel te kry.

EKONOMIE EN HANDEL

Mnr Omri van Zyl beantwoord die volgende vrae namens die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Ekonomie en Handel.

As gevolg van Covid-19, het die ekonomie basies gestagneer, terwyl die landbou gelukkig was om met 15% te groei. Waaraan skryf jy dit toe?

Landbou is as 'n noodsaaklike diens geag en ons kon daarin slaag om ons produkte by die mark te kry. Daar was groot uitdagings in sekere sektore om die waardekettings oop te hou, soos in alkohol- en tabak-verwante bedrywe. Dit wys jou net dat, wanneer dinge seleg gaan, die landbou steeds die lewensaar van die ekonomie bly.



what do you attribute that growth?

Agriculture was an essential service and we managed to get our products out in the market. There have been major challenges in certain industries, such as the alcohol related and tobacco related industries, to keep the value chains open. It just shows you, when the chips are down, agriculture still remains the lifeblood of the economy.

We are quite a resilient industry, but there are challenges going forward. What would you say are the biggest challenges that the industry is going to face in the next five years?

Currently, we are looking at climate change, farm murders and from a liquidity and banking perspective there are still some issues to be sorted out. We have always managed to get ourselves out of trouble and hopefully this is an opportunity for us to do that.

Are there any trade issues that you can foresee that need to be tackled in the next five years?

For Agri SA, the strategy would be to have a very well-coordinated functioning trade strategy that we can execute. We are competing internationally, which is why we would need a targeted and coordinated trade strategy to make sure that we bolster our export crops. We are the biggest producer of macadamia nuts, citrus and avocado. That is something we can sharpen our pencil on. That would require broader collaboration within the industry and with stakeholders within the industry.

Trade is also an area where we can win with the weak exchange rate.

With the weakening rand and being junk status, the rand has not done well. A lot of our exports crops have done very well and that shows you the type of international valuta that you can bring into the South African system and the contribution that agriculture can make to job creation and to growing the industry.

Are there any opportunities specifically in regards to the export sector that we can see opening up in the next few years?

We have the African food trade agreement and the AGOA agreement that is coming up for review. The non-tariff barriers are something that is a key focus. We need to get our show sorted out. Once we can do that, we can have a much bigger impact on market access. A lot of these things are already happening, so it is just a matter of putting them together and operating in the same direction.

I know Agri SA has done a lot of work to get its house in order. Can you highlight some of the issues specifically that you are working on to make South Africa more of an attractive destination to source from?

Capital in South Africa is shy. We would need to make South Africa a place to invest in, not just for external investors, but for ourselves as well. To achieve that we need policy certainties. Expropriation without compensation is not something anybody wants to hear especially when it comes to economic revitalisation.

We need to sort out the liquidity in this sector, especially funding farmers in their production periods. These are things that require urgent and immediate attention.

Ons is 'n redelik geharde bedryf maar daar lê vir ons uitdagings voor. Wat dink jy is die grootste uitdagings wat die bedryf in die gesig staar oor die volgende vyf jaar?

Ons kyk tans na klimaatsverandering en plaasmoorde en, vanuit 'n likiditeit- en bank-perspektief is daar steeds dinge wat uitgesorteer moet word. Ons het nog altyd daarin geslaag om onself uit die moeilikheid te kry en hopelik is hierdie 'n geleentheid vir ons om dit te doen.

Is daar enige handelsaangeleenthede wat jy dink dringend aandag moet kry in die volgende vyf jaar?

Agri SA is van mening dat ons 'n goed-gekoördineerde en doeltreffende handelstrategie moet hê wat ons kan implementeer. Ons ding internasionaal mee, daarom het ons 'n gefokusde, gekoördineerde strategie nodig om seker te maak dat ons uitvoerproduksie in stand gehou word. Ons is die grootste produsent van makadamia-neute, sitrus en avokado – dit verg breër samewerking binne die bedryf en met belanghebbendes binne die bedryf.

Die handel is ook 'n area waar ons kan wen met die swak wisselkoers.

Met die verswakkende rand en gegewe ons rommelstatus, het die rand nie goed gevaar nie. Baie van ons uitvoergewasse het wel baie goed gevaar, wat dien as bewys van die tipe buitelandse valuta wat jy na die Suid-Afrikaanse stelsel kan inbring en die bydrae wat die landbou kan lewer om werk te skep en die bedryf te laat groei.

Is daar enige geleenthede spesifiek met betrekking tot die uitvoersector wat binne die volgende paar jaar kan oopgaan?

Ons het 'n Afrika-voedselhandelsooreenkoms en die AGOA ooreenkoms sal binnekort hersien word. Die nie-tarief-versperrings is 'n sleutel-fokuspunt. Ons moet ons sake mooi agtermekaar kry. Nadat ons dit gedoen het, kan ons 'n veel groter uitwerking op marktoegang hê. Baie van hierdie dinge is reeds besig om te gebeur, dus is dit net 'n kwessie van hulle bymekaarkry en dan in dieselfde rigting te beweeg.

Ek weet dat Agri SA hard gewerk het om sy huis in orde te kry. Kan jy verwys na sommige van die kwessies waaraan julle spesifiek werk om Suid-Afrika meer aantreklik vir aankope te maak?

Kapitaal in Suid-Afrika is sku. Ons sal van Suid-Afrika 'n plek moet maak om in te belê, nie slegs vir eksterne beleggers nie maar ook vir onself. Om dit reg te kry, het ons beleidsekerheid nodig. Onteiening sonder vergoeding is nie iets wat enigiemand wil hoor nie, veral wat ekonomiese hernuwing betref.

Ons moet die likiditeitsprobleem in hierdie sektor uitsorteer, veral die befondsing van boere gedurende produksiesoene. Hierdie is dinge wat dringend en onmiddellik aandag moet geniet.

Hoe hanteer Agri SA die groot uitdaging rondom ontwikkelingsfinansiering, en finansiering in die algemeen, in die landbousektor?

Daar is die kommersiële befondsingsaspek. Ons het gesels met die banke wat die landbou befonds, asook die Land Bank, wat die grootste leningsverskaffer in die landbou is. Dit behels 'n spesifieke risiko. Aan die ontwikkelingsfinansiering sal die sagter tipe

How is Agri SA dealing with the big issue of development finance and finance in general in the agricultural sector?

There is the commercial funding aspect. We have engaged with the banks that fund agriculture as well as the Land Bank, which is the biggest lender of money in agriculture. Therein lies a particular risk. On the development funding side, the softer type of loan capital that you are going to unlock in that space is going to be key to fund businesses going forward. That is the way to get yourself out of an economic problem that we will now face for the next 10 to 15 years. The financial impact of Covid and the fiscal deficit is something we should not underestimate. We need to gear ourselves to manage that risk.

Is there something that farmers can do specifically to manage that risk?

Every farmer is an entrepreneur and is exposed to certain things. Expert advice is therefore critical. Big corporations in the agriculture sector are changing. We are already seeing changes in the way production and trading happens in the different segments of market access. For us to remain competitive and profitable, we need to think forward.

Looking further forward, what do you think the future holds for agriculture?

The future in agriculture in South Africa is bright. We have the people here to make a massive difference. The food system is also well equipped. We have an amazing banking sector. The farmers and the banks are part of something that we see as an asset. The future of South African agriculture will depend on us to a large extent, through the way we cooperate with each other and the way we compete. We are at a point in South Africa's history where we cannot go forward without working together even if we do not agree with each other.

RURAL SAFETY

Mr Kobus Visser answered the following questions on behalf of the Centre of Excellence: Rural Safety.

You have been quite busy with farm safety over the past few months. How do you handle farm safety?

Farm safety and the safety situation of the farming community will always be a priority for Agri SA as well as for the provincial affiliates. That is where farm safety gets the most attention because it is the primary responsibility of that structure to ensure that the farming community is safe. Farm safety also includes any safety issue that has an effect on a person's personal safety.

The mandate of the committee is about the role it can play to influence policy. With reference to land invasions, we had a discussion with the police a while back where we requested them to create an instruction on the process to be followed in the case of land invasions. We have had an influence on several policy documents to make it beneficial for farmers and agriculture.

With reference to legislation, there are several draft legislations that goes to parliament for approval. We submitted our comments on the proposed Victim Support Bill. We also draft our own documents from time to time where we try to provide guidance on, for example land invasions.

leningskapitaal wat jy in daardie spasie ontsluit die sleutel wees tot befondsing van besighede in die toekoms. Dit is hoe jy die ekonomiese probleem wat ons nou vir die volgende 10 tot 15 jaar gaan ondervind, kan ontsnap. Die finansiële uitwerking van Covid en die fiskale tekort is iets wat ons nie moet onderskat nie. Ons moet onself voorberei om daardie risiko te kan bestuur.

Is daar iets wat boere spesifiek kan doen om daardie risiko te bestuur?

Elke boer is 'n entrepreneur en dus blootgestel aan sekere dinge. Kundige advies is dus noodsaaklik. Groot maatskappye in die landbousektor is besig om te verander. Ons sien reeds veranderinge in die wyse waarop daar geproduseer en handel gedryf word in die verskillende segmente van marktoegang. Vir ons om mededingend en winsgewend te bly, moet ons vorentoe beplan.

Hoe lyk die toekoms vir die landbou?

Landbou in Suid-Afrika het 'n blink toekoms. Ons het mense hier wat 'n geweldige verskil maak. Die voedselstelsel is ook goed toegerus. Boere en die banke is deel van iets wat ons as 'n bate beskou. Die toekoms van Suid-Afrikaanse landbou sal grotendeels afhang van ons – die manier waarop ons met mekaar saamwerk en die manier waarop ons meeding. Ons is op die punt in Suid-Afrika se geskiedenis waar ons nie vorentoe kan beweeg sonder om saam te werk nie – al verskil ons van mekaar.

LANDELIKE VEILIGHEID

Mnr Kobus Visser beantwoord die volgende vrae namens die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Landelike Veiligheid.

Julle was oor die afgelope paar maande baie besig met plaasveiligheid. Hoe hanteer julle dit?

Plaasveiligheid en die veiligheidsituasie van die boeregemeenskap sal altyd 'n prioriteit vir Agri SA sowel as sy provinsiale affiliasies wees. Dit is waar plaasveiligheid die meeste aandag kry, aangesien dit die primêre verantwoordelikheid van daardie strukture is om te verseker dat die boeregemeenskap veilig is. Plaasveiligheid sluit ook enige sekuriteitsaangeleentheid in wat 'n uitwerking op mense se persoonlike veiligheid het.

Die komitee se mandaat gaan oor die rol wat dit speel om beleid te beïnvloed. Met verwysing na grondbesittings, het ons 'n tyd gelede samesprekings met die polisie gevoer waar ons hulle gevra het om 'n instruksie uit te vaardig oor die proses wat gevolg moet word. Ons het daarin geslaag om die inhoud van verskeie beleidsdokumente te beïnvloed om dit meer voordelig vir boere en die landbousektor te maak.

Met verwysing na wetgewing, is daar verskeie konsepwetsontwerpe wat na die parlement verwys is vir goedkeuring. Ons formuleer ook van tyd tot tyd ons eie dokumente waar ons probeer om riglyne te verskaf oor, byvoorbeeld, grondbesittings.

Hierdie komitee word bygestaan deur sy provinsiale organisasies wat baie kennis en kundigheid rondom landelike veiligheid het. Ons skakeling met die Nasionale Veediefstalvoorkomingsforum, wat 'n mandaat het om veediefstal te ondersoek, is ook goed. Ons het ook op nasionale vlak ondersteuning gebied aan die polisie, die Nasionale Vervolgingsowerheid en Korrektiewe Dienste.



This committee is supported by its provincial organisations that provide a lot of knowledge and expertise on agricultural safety. We have good liaison with the National Livestock Theft Prevention Forum that has the mandate to look at the theft of livestock. We are also supported, at national level, by the police, the National Prosecuting Authority, and Correctional Services.

Is this really a portfolio where one must work closely with the community and all the support structure? Let's stand still at land occupations. What advice can Agri SA give members in such circumstances?

If one talks about land occupations. This is something that has been in the media for several years. We have compiled an information document in this regard. The most important thing in this whole process is to stop the people from setting foot on your land. The moment that they occupy your land, it now becomes a court process where it costs money for the farmer to get an eviction order. The instruction is very clear, if you have warned a person and he does not heed it, then the police should arrest him and bring him to court.

We also have liaison with the Centre of Excellence: Land. The advice to our members is, make sure you know what is in the information document, but also contact your local police office to clarify it with them on what exactly their responsibility is and what your responsibility is in a situation where someone is trying to invade your land.

Last year, the minister of police made available the reviewed agricultural safety strategy. Does Agri SA believe that this strategy will fight crime?

We have an executive committee that leads the centre. This executive committee led us in formulating the strategy. The national commissioner involved Agri SA in the process. We are satisfied that most of our input has been accommodated in the strategy. The strategy differs a bit from the previous strategy in the sense that it also now provides for organized crime. There is great concern amongst our members around the extent of organized crime and farm safety. We do believe that it is an excellent document and strategy, but the test of time will be the implementation of the strategy.

The focus areas are to prevent farm attacks. The research we did in 2018 showed us that farm infrastructure destruction is one of the major crimes to which the farming community has been exposed to and it is also now an element in the strategy. The strategy is based on eight pillars, including the capacity for better service delivery. We are also working in a task force with the police to see how the strategy can be adjusted to make it easier for our members to get involved.

It seems that there is a better relationship between Agri SA and the police and that you work better together. We can also see that where there was once a dead silence around farm attacks and farm murders, the government is now more open about it. Why do you think that is?

We have recently seen the deputy president speak out against farm attacks. He even convened the inter-ministerial committee to deal with the issue. We also saw that the minister of agriculture spoke

Is hierdie 'n portefeulje waar daar nou saamgewerk moet word met die gemeenskap en al die ondersteuningstrukture? Wat grondbesettings betref, watter advies kan Agri SA aan sy lede gee onder sulke omstandighede?

Grondbesettings is iets wat reeds vir etlike jare deur die media gedek word. Ons het 'n inligtingsdokument in hierdie verband opgestel. Die belangrikste ding in die hele proses is om te keer dat mense toegang tot jou grond verkry. Die oomblik wanneer hulle jou grond beset, word dit deel van die hofproses – en dit kos baie geld vir die boer om 'n uitsettingsbevel te kry. Die instruksie is baie duidelik: nadat jy 'n persoon gewaarsku het en hy verontagsaam jou waarskuwing, moet die polisie hom arresteer en voor die hof daag.

Ons skakel ook met die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grond. Die advies aan ons lede is om seker te maak dat hulle weet wat in die inligtingsdokument staan, maar ook om die polisie te kontak vir duidelikheid oor wat presies hul verantwoordelikheid is, en wat jou eie verantwoordelikheid is, in 'n situasie waar iemand probeer om jou grond te beset.

Verlede jaar het die minister van polisie die hersiene landelike beveiligingstrategie beskikbaar gestel. Glo Agri SA dat misdaad bestry kan word met hierdie strategie?

Ons het 'n dagbestuur wat die sentrum lei. Hierdie komitee het ons gelei in die formulering van die strategie. Die nasionale kommissaris het Agri SA by die proses betrek. Ons is tevrede dat die meeste van ons insette binne die strategie geakkommodeer is. Die strategie verskil effens van die vorige een in die sin dat dit ook voorsiening maak vir georganiseerde misdaad. Daar heers groot kommer onder ons lede oor die omvang van georganiseerde misdaad en plaasmisdaad. Ons glo dat dit 'n uitstekende dokument en strategie is, maar die implementering daarvan sal bepaal of dit suksesvol was.

Die fokusarea is om plaasaanvalle te voorkom. Die navorsing wat ons in 2018 gedoen het, toon dat die vernietiging van plaasinfrastruktuur een van die hoofmisdade is waaraan die boerederygemeenskap blootgestel is en dit is nou ook 'n element van die strategie. Die strategie is gegrond op agt pilare, insluitend die kapasiteit vir beter dienslewering. Ons werk ook met die polisie binne 'n taakspan om te sien of die strategie aangepas kan word om dit makliker te maak vir ons lede om betrokke te raak.

Dit lyk asof daar 'n beter verhouding tussen Agri SA en die polisie is en dat julle beter saamwerk. Ons kan ook sien dat, waar daar voorheen 'n doodse stilte was rondom plaasaanvalle en -moorde, die regering nou meer uitgesproke hieroor is. Waaraan skryf julle dit toe?

Ons het onlangs gesien dat die vise-president plaasaanvalle veroordeel. Hy het selfs die inter-ministeriële komitee saamgeroep om daarmee te handel. Ons het ook gesien dat die minister van landbou sterk standpunt inneem teen plaasaanvalle. Sy het ook gepraat oor die belangrikheid van die landbousektor vir werkskepping en voedselsekerheid. Daarna het twee portefeuljekomitee-voorsitters, naamlik die voorsitter van landbou en die voorsitter van polisie, dieselfde stelling gemaak. Ek is van mening dat die regering die waarde van die landbousektor besef, veral gedurende die tye wat ons as noodsaaklike diens gereken was.

out against it. She also talked about the importance of agriculture in job creation and food security. She was also followed by two portfolio committee chairpersons, namely the chairperson of agriculture and the chairperson of police. I think the government realised what the value of agriculture is, especially in the time where it was an essential service.

It is the only sector that has grown by 15% during the lockdown period. We need agriculture critically to get the economy back on track. The test of time will be whether the government will launch active actions to combat farm attacks. Agri SA, together with its professional structures, is ready to work with the police and government to put an end to farm attacks and thereby creating a better environment for the farmer and farmworker to produce.

A relatively new issue is the illegal hunting with dogs, which causes problems for the farmers. How serious is this problem in agriculture?

This is an increasing problem that is becoming more and more serious. The participants in this illegal hunting practices are well organised. They are usually armed and very aggressive. We found that in some provinces, they have no reverence for the police. They even continued these operations during lockdown. This is a safety risk for the farmer and farmworker.

Our advice to members is to never confront these people individually. Use your farm guard or farmers' association and report it to the police immediately. A task force has been set up to investigate this whole issue and the extent of the problem.

One of the problems is what happens to the dogs when the hunters are arrested, and the only solution is to take these animals to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA). There is currently no arrangement between the police and the SPCA. Part of the mandate of the task force is to reach an agreement between the SPCA and the police regarding the detention of those animals. The animals are evidence in the court cases, and it is the police's responsibility to keep such evidence safe.

The aim is to establish a national instruction to have uniform standards that the police can comply with and so that the farmer can also know what he has to do in terms of reporting and dealing with it.

Let's talk about the Agri Securitas Trust Fund. How does the fund help secure farming communities?

The fund originates from a decision made by President Mandela in 1998. One of the decisions taken there was: what will institutions such as Agri SA do to contribute to rural safety. We then decided to register a trust that was established in February 1999. The purpose of the Agri Securitas Trust Fund is to contribute to the safety of the farming community. This is done in collaboration with farmers' associations. Since 1999, almost R15 million has been spent on farmers' safety. Since 2017, nearly 5 500 farmers have benefited in this entire process, as well as 90 000 farmworkers and 70 projects.

The type of projects that the Trust is currently focusing on are cameras. This is the project that gets the most attention because it allows you to monitor an area/territory. All the applications we get now are about cameras and the financing of camera systems.

Ons is die enigste sektor wat met 15% gegroei het tydens die inperking. Ons het die landbou broodnodig om die ekonomie weer op dreef te kry. Die toets is of die regering daadwerklik aksies sal loods om plaasaanvalle hok te slaan. Agri SA, tesame met sy professionele strukture, is gereed om met die polisie en regering saam te werk om 'n einde te bring aan plaasaanvalle en sodoende 'n beter omgewing te skep waar die boer en plaaswerker kan produseer.

'n Relatief nuwe kwessie is die onwettige jag met honde, wat probleme vir boere veroorsaak. Hoe ernstig is die probleem in die landboubedryf?

Hierdie is 'n ernstige probleem, wat aan die toeneem is. Die deelnemers in hierdie onwettige jagpraktyke is goed georganiseer. Hulle is gewoonlik gewapen en baie aggressief. Ons het in sommige provinsies bevind dat hulle geen vrees vir die polisie toon nie. Hulle het selfs tydens die inperking met hul bedrywighede voortgegaan. Hierdie is 'n veiligheidsrisiko vir die boer sowel as die plaaswerker.

Ons advies aan lede is om nooit hierdie mense individueel te konfronteer nie. Maak gebruik van jou plaaswag of die boerevereniging en meld die voorval onmiddellik by die polisie aan. 'n Taakspan is aangestel om hierdie hele situasie en die omvang van die probleem te ondersoek.

Een van die probleme is wat word van die honde nadat die onwettige jagers in hegtenis geneem is? Die enigste oplossing is om hulle na die Dierebeskermingsvereniging (DBV) te neem. Deel van die taakspan se mandaat is om 'n ooreenkoms te bereik tussen die DBV en die polisie oor die aanhouding van hierdie diere. Die diere sal dien as bewysstukke in die hof en dit is die polisie se verantwoordelikheid om sodanige bewyse veilig te hou.

Die doel is om 'n nasionale instruksie in plek te hê om eenvormige standaarde te formuleer waaraan die polisie moet voldoen en sodat boere ook weet wat hulle moet doen in terme van aanmelding en hantering daarvan.

Kom ons gesels oor die Agri Securitas Trustfonds. Hoe help die fonds om die boeregemeenskap te beveilig?

Die fonds het ontstaan in die lig van 'n besluit wat gemaak is deur president Mandela in 1998. Een van die besluite was dat instellings soos Agri SA sou bydra tot landelike veiligheid. Ons het toe besluit om 'n trust, wat in Februarie 1999 gestig is, te registreer. Die doel van die Agri Securitas Trustfonds is om by te dra tot die veiligheid van die boeregemeenskap. Dit word gedoen in samewerking met boereverenigings. Sedert 1999 is daar sowat R15 miljoen aan boere se veiligheid bestee en sedert 2017 het nagenoeg 5 500 boere, asook 90 000 plaaswerkers en 70 projekte, by hierdie hele proses baat gevind.

Die tipe projekte waarop die trust tans fokus, is kamerastelsels. Dit is die projekte wat die meeste aandag geniet omdat dit vir jou moontlik maak om 'n gebied/terrein te monitor. Alle aansoeke wat ons nou kry, gaan oor kameras en die befondsing van kamerastelsels.





What is the one thing farmers need to keep in mind to keep themselves and their families safe?

Get involved with your local community, because this is where you get the information and where you can participate in that community's rural security plan. Make sure you have the basics in your home, such as an alarm system that can warn you early on in cases of trouble. Make sure you have the necessary security panels in front of the windows and doors. It only gives you that few seconds advantage in a farm attack to get yourself ready to fend off such an attack.

DISASTER RISK DESK

Ms Andrea Campher answered the following questions on behalf of the Disaster Risk Desk.

Can you tell us more about the type of activities of the Disaster Risk Desk performs?

The purpose of the Disaster Risk Desk is to identify risks in the agricultural sector and in the agricultural value chain. Agri SA then tries to ensure the sustainability of the sector in difficult times. The disaster management unit is focused on influencing policies and strategies and implementing projects to reduce the negative impact that certain risks have on the agricultural sector. When there are risks, Agri SA tries to prevent them and to mitigate the existing risks.

We are rolling out certain campaigns and these campaigns will operate under the auspices of the Disaster Relief Foundation of Agri SA. We are still in the process of establishing the foundation and the purpose of this foundation is to provide our donors with a section 18A tax exemption certificate at the end of the financial year.

Tell us more about these campaigns

With the prolonged drought still prevailing in large parts of our country, Engen joined hands with Agri SA in April 2020. The purpose of this project is to contribute to Agri SA's Drought Relief Fund. For every litre of Engen lubricating oil sold nationwide, Agri SA's Drought Relief Fund receives R1. The aim of this partnership is to ensure that farmers remain in production and to ensure the sustainability of the sector.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which negatively impacted our country's economy, the unemployment rate has risen dramatically. This has led to a major food shortage in many communities across South Africa. Due to Covid, farmers could not get rid of their surplus food. Farmers in their immediate area, along with the provisional affiliates, identified vulnerable and needy communities and then began donating food voluntarily. As a result, Agri SA launched the surplus food aid campaign. To date, we have been involved in 323 food aid initiatives. Yara Africa Fertiliser donated a R1 million to our surplus food campaign. We received a further donation of R1 million to roll out these projects. Agri SA then launched the R1 billion initiative with the aim of encouraging government, as well as the private sector, to identify needy communities within their immediate environment and then to work with churches and communities to distribute this food aid.

Wat is die een ding wat boere in gedagte moet hou om hulself en hul gesinne te beveilig?

Raak betrokke by jou plaaslike gemeenskap want dit is waar jy inligting kry en waar jy kan deelneem aan daardie gemeenskap se landelike beveiligingsplan. Maak seker dat jy die basiese benodighede in jou huis het, soos 'n alarmstelsel wat jou vroegtydig waarsku in die geval van moeilikheid. Maak seker dat jy die nodige sekuriteitspanele voor vensters en deure het. In geval van 'n plaasaanval, gee dit jou 'n paar kosbare sekondes om reg te maak om jouself te verdedig.

RAMPRISIKO-LESSENAAR

Me Andrea Campher beantwoord die volgende vrae namens die Ramprisiko-lessenaar.

Kan jy vir ons meer vertel oor die aktiwiteite van die Ramprisiko-lessenaar?

Die doel van die Ramprisiko-lessenaar is om risiko's in die landbousektor en in die landbouwaardketting te identifiseer. Agri SA probeer sodoende om die volhoubaarheid van die sektor gedurende moeilike tye te verseker. Die rampbestuurseenheid fokus op die beïnvloeding van beleid en strategieë en die implementering van projekte om die negatiewe uitwerking te versag wat sekere risiko's op die landbousektor het. Waar moontlike risiko's geïdentifiseer word, probeer Agri SA om te verhoed dat dit materialiseer en om bestaande risiko's te verminder.

Ons is betrokke by sekere veldtogte wat onder leiding van die Ramphulpstigting van Agri SA sal staan. Ons is nog in die proses om die stigting te skep en die doel daarvan is om ons skenkers te voorsien van 'n artikel 18A-belastingvrystellingsertifikaat aan die einde van die finansiële jaar.

Vertel ons meer oor hierdie veldtogte

Met die droogte wat steeds groot dele van die land teister, het Engen hande gevat met Agri SA in April 2020. Die doel van hierdie projek is om 'n bydrae te maak tot Agri SA se Droogtehelpfonds. Vir elke liter Engen-smeermiddel wat landwyd verkoop word, ontvang Agri SA se Droogtehelpfonds R1. Die doel van hierdie vennootskap is om seker te maak dat boere in produksie bly en om die volhoubaarheid van die sektor te handhaaf.

Die werkloosheidskoers het drasties gestyg as gevolg van die negatiewe uitwerking van die Covid-pandemie op ons ekonomie. Dit het gelei tot grootskaalse voedseltekorte in menige gemeenskappe oor Suid-Afrika heen. As gevolg van Covid, kon boere nie ontslae raak van hul surplusvoedsel nie. Boere in die gebiede, tesame met provinsiale affiliasies, het kwesbare en behoeftige gemeenskappe geïdentifiseer en vrywillig begin voedsel skenk. As gevolg hiervan het Agri SA die surplusvoedselveldtog geloods. Sedertdien was ons betrokke by 323 voedselhelp-inisiatiewe. Yara Africa Fertilizer het R1 miljoen tot ons surplusvoedsel selfonds bygedra. Ons het 'n verdere R1 miljard-inisiatief geloods ten einde die regering, sowel as die privaatsektor, aan te moedig om behoeftige gemeenskappe binne hul onmiddellike omgewing te identifiseer en dan deur middel van kerke en gemeenskappe te werk om hierdie voedsel te versprei.

Tell us more about the Total Agri Racing Campaign.

With the food aid campaign, Total South Africa also took hands with Agri SA. They have a Total Agri Racing team that they support. Seeing that there can be no spectators at this race, the Total Agri Racing team encouraged all the spectators and the public to donate R2 to Agri SA's food aid fund for every kilometre this team drives. The next race is the 23rd and 24th of October in Parys, Free State.

What are the risks in the agricultural sector?

Agri SA undertook a risk analysis this year where we highlight what major risks are currently affecting the agricultural sector and our economy. Some of the major risks are the agricultural master plan, the liquidation of the Land Bank, the transfer of water use rights, rural safety, land reform and drought.

The drought is probably the biggest risk. Tell us more about the activities with regard to the drought.

The drought still prevails in large parts of our country, despite the good winter rainfall season that the Western Cape had in certain parts. If one looks at the recent drought maps, one can see that in the western parts of the Eastern Cape, the Little Karoo and parts of the Northern Cape are still suffering from prolonged drought. If one looks at the 6-month and 12-month SPI index, there are weather forecasts indicating that there is an 80% probability that a La Niña phenomenon is going to occur early next year. This means that South Africa will have an above-average rainfall for the summer rainfall season. This rain can occur between January and March 2021.

AGRI SA CHAMBERS – ACTIVITIES AND CHALLENGES

GENERAL AFFAIRS CHAMBER

The chairman of the General Affairs Chamber, Mr Cornie Swart, and the director: Rural Safety and Provincial Affairs, Mr Kobus Visser, reported back on the activities and challenges of the General Affairs Chamber.

The provincial affiliates of Agri SA play a very important role in representing the interest of the primary producer in the structures of organised agriculture. How is this Chamber structured to ensure that these expectations are met and that members are provided with the services?

Mr Cornie Swart: From a primary agricultural side, you can become a member of the farmers' association. The farmers' association is then affiliated with your provincial affiliation. The provincial affiliates are on its turn affiliated with Agri SA. This means that we have nine provincial affiliates and represent approximately 16 000 farmers. These farmers then elect their own leaders, and the chairmen and vice-chairmen are then the representatives of the General Affairs Chamber.

How is the General Affairs Chamber managed?

Mr Kobus Visser: The structure of the Chamber is based on Agri SA's nine provincial affiliations. At the forefront of that structure is our executive committee, which consists of the chairman, Cornie Swart, the vice-chairman, Francois Wilken and the executive member, Doug Stern. It is this leadership that takes the lead and

Vertel ons meer omtrent die Total Agri wedren veldtog.

Met die voedselhulpveldtog het Total SA ook hande gevat met Agri SA. Hulle het 'n Total Agri-wedrenspan wat hulle ondersteun. Aangesien daar geen toeskouers by hierdie wedren kan wees nie, moedig hulle alle toeskouers en die publiek aan om R2 by te dra tot Agri SA se voedselhulpfonds vir elke kilometer wat die span voltooi. Die volgende wedren is geskeduleer vir 23 en 24 Oktober in Parys in die Vrystaat.

Wat is die risiko's in die landbousektor?

Agri SA het oor die afgelope jaar 'n risiko-ontleding gedoen waar ons die hoofrisiko's beklemtoon het wat tans die landbousektor en ons ekonomie raak. Hierdie risiko's hou verband met die landboumeesterplan, die likwidasië van die Land Bank, die oordrag van watergebruiksregte, landelike veiligheid, grondhervorming en droogtetoestande.

Die droogte is waarskynlik die grootste risiko. Vertel ons meer van die droogtehulp-aktiwiteite.

Die droogte duur voort in groot dele van die land ten spyte van 'n goeie reënvalseisoen in sekere dele van die Wes-Kaap. As jy kyk na die onlangse droogtekaart, kan jy sien dat die westelike dele van die Oos-Kaap, die Klein Karoo en dele van die Noord-Kaap steeds gebuk gaan onder die voortslepende droogte. As jy kyk na die SPI-indeks vir 6 en 12 maande onderskeidelik, dui die weervoorspellings aan dat daar 'n 80%-waarskynlikheid is dat La Niña vroeg volgende jaar haar verskyning sal maak. Dit beteken dat Suid-Afrika bogemiddelde reënval vir die somerreënvalseisoen sal aanteken. Hierdie reëns word tussen Januarie en Maart 2021 verwag.

AGRI SA-KAMERS – AKTIWITEITE EN UITDAGINGS

ALGEMENE SAKEKAMER

Die voorsitter van die Algemene Sakekamer, mnr Cornie Swart, en die direkteur: Landelike Veiligheid en Provinsiale Sake, mnr Kobus Visser, gee terugvoering oor aktiwiteite asook die uitdagings wat die Algemene Sakekamer ervaar.

Agri SA se provinsiale affiliasies speel 'n baie belangrike rol deurdat hulle die belange van die primêre produsent in die strukture van georganiseerde landbou verteenwoordig. Hoe is die Kamer gestruktureer om te verseker dat daar aan hierdie verwagtinge voldoen word en dat dienste aan lede gelewer word?

Mnr Cornie Swart: Vanaf die primêre landbou se kant kan jy lid word van die boerevereniging. Die boerevereniging affilieer dan met jou provinsiale affiliasie. Provinsiale affiliasies affilieer met Agri SA. Dit beteken dat ons nege provinsiale affiliasies het en ongeveer 16 000 boere verteenwoordig. Hierdie boere verkies dan hul eie leiers, en die voorsitter en ondervoorsitter dien dan as hul verteenwoordigers in die Algemene Sakekamer.

Hoe word die Algemene Sakekamer bestuur?

Mnr Kobus Visser: Die struktuur van die Kamer is gebaseer op Agri SA se nege provinsiale affiliasies. Aan die voorpunt van daardie struktuur is ons dagbestuur, wat bestaan uit die voorsitter, Cornie Swart, die ondervoorsitter, Francois Wilken, en die bestuurslid,

indicates the strategic direction in the Chamber. The General Affairs Chamber also represents the general business interest.

General business interest includes rural safety, labour and development, economy and trade, land, and natural resources. The three Chambers are represented on the board of directors of Agri SA. Our Centres of Excellence are playing the key important role in the work that is being done in the Chamber. The board of directors is also elected at the annual congress.

Cornie, you yourself are a producer and farmer with cattle and fruit in the Western Cape. You are also the president of Agri Western Cape. This Chamber focuses on general matters that are important to the producer. What type of issues does this involve and how does this coordination take place between the different Centres of Excellence?

Mr Cornie Swart: We have five different Centres of Excellence, namely (i): Land; (ii) Natural Resources; (iii) Labour and Development; (iv) Economics and Trade; and (v) Rural Safety. If you put these five centres together, it deals with the biggest part of business in which the primary farmer finds himself.

We have functionaries and we have farmers who are part of the management of the centres every day. In other words, these are really the people who liaise with the different departments. We are also a policy the organisation working with the government. In the Chambers, we coordinate these general matters with one another. We refer specific issues to the different centres, which is then referred to the board of directors of Agri SA.

How does the communication take place with the respective chief executives to help implement the strategy of the leaders of the Chamber?

Mr Kobus Visser: We started to establish this top management forum. It is an informal forum involved in the implementation of strategic objectives. The forum, together with the staff of Agri SA, did an incredible job during the Covid restrictions. We met every two weeks at the beginning of the restriction period, where we clarified the problems that arose with the implementation of the regulations. It is a very important structure, although it has no formal mandate. It is also a very useful structure where we, as staff, learn from each other.

There is a lot of knowledge that is settled in the forum, and we must learn from each other to be able to work on the best interests of the Chamber and of the producer on the ground. The minutes are kept of each meeting. The minutes will then go to Agri SA's management, which can then review the decisions and the recommendations made. This is then again referred to the appropriate structure in Agri SA.

Covid-19 posed certain challenges to the Chamber, especially since you could not hold formal meetings. How did you manage to communicate during this period and what was focused on so that the producer could continue with production on the farm?

Mr Cornie Swart: Fortunately, we discovered apps such as Zoom and Teams, which helped us to convene the meetings. There have been connectivity problems in certain areas. Those who struggled with connectivity could phone in via conference call.

Doug Stern. Hierdie is die mense wat die leiding neem en die strategiese rigting binne die Kamer bepaal. Die Algemene Sakekamer verteenwoordig ook die algemene besigheidsbelang.

Algemene sakebelange sluit in Landelike Veiligheid; Arbeid en Ontwikkeling; Ekonomie en Handel; Grond en Natuurlike Hulpbronne. Die drie Kamers het verteenwoordiging in Agri SA se direksie. Ons sentrums van uitnemendheid speel 'n uiters belangrike rol in die werk wat gedoen word in die Kamer. Die direksielede word ook tydens die jaarkongres verkies.

Cornie, jy is self iemand wat boer met beeste en vrugte in die Wes-Kaap. Jy is ook die president van Agri Wes-Kaap. Hierdie Kamer fokus op algemene sake wat belangrik is vir die produsent. Watter tipe aangeleenthede is hier betrokke en hoe vind koördinerings tussen die onderskeie sentrums van uitnemendheid plaas?

Mnr Cornie Swart: Ons het vyf sentrums van uitnemendheid, naamlik (i): Grond; (ii) Natuurlike Hulpbronne; (iii) Arbeid en Ontwikkeling; (iv) Ekonomie en Handel; en (v) Landelike Veiligheid. Hierdie vyf sentrums tesame hanteer die grootste deel van die besigheid waarby primêre boere betrokke is.

Ons het funksionaris en ons het boere wat deel van die dag-tot-dag-bestuur van die sentrums is. Met ander woorde, hierdie is die mense wat met die verskillende departemente skakel. Ons het ook 'n beleid waarvolgens die organisasie met die regering saamwerk. In die Kamers koördineer ons hierdie algemene sake. Ons verwys spesifieke sake na die verskillende sentrums, waarna dit dan verwys word na die Agri SA-direksie.

Hoe vind kommunikasie met die onderskeie hoofbesture plaas om te help met die implementering van die Kamerleiers se strategie?

Mnr Kobus Visser: Ons het begin deur hierdie topbestuursforum in te stel. Dit is 'n informele forum wat betrokke is by die implementering van strategiese doelwitte. Die forum, tesame met Agri SA se personeel, het 'n ongelooflike taak tydens die Covid-inperkings verrig. Aan die begin van die inperkings het ons elke twee weke vergader, waar daar duidelikheid verkry is oor die probleme wat met die implementering van Covid-regulasies ervaar word. Dit is 'n uiters belangrike struktuur, hoewel dit geen formele mandaat het nie. Dit is ook 'n nuttige struktuur waar ons as personeel van mekaar kan leer.

Daar is baie kennis gesetel in die forum, en ons moet van mekaar leer ten einde in die beste belang van die Kamer, asook die produsent op grondvlak, te werk. Notule word gehou van elke vergadering. Hierdie notule gaan dan na Agri SA se bestuur, waar die besluite hersien word en aanbevelings gemaak word. Dit word dan weer na die betrokke struktuur binne Agri SA verwys.

Covid-19 het sekere uitdagings vir die Kamer meegebring, veral aangesien julle nie formele vergaderings kon hou nie. Hoe was die kommunikasie gedurende hierdie tydperk en waarop het julle gefokus sodat die produsent kon voortgaan met produksie op die plaas?

Mnr Cornie Swart: Ons het gelukkig programme soos Zoom en Teams gehad wat ons gehelp het om die vergaderings te hou. Daar was wel konnektiwiteitsprobleme in sekere gebiede. Diegene wat

Can you give specific examples of where problems had to be solved during the restrictions?

Mr Kobus Visser: In the beginning of Covid-19, there were a myriad of regulations delegated from different departments on the lockdown restrictions. It has been our responsibility to interpret, among other things, those regulations and see where the potential issues are. It was further our responsibility to provide our members with information so that our members on the ground can continue with their primary task, which is to take agriculture forward and produce for the country's population.

It just showed us what the value of agriculture is. Agriculture is the only sector that has grown during this difficult time. This can all be attributed to the joint effort of the organisation, with its leadership and staff.

What were your personal experiences with regard to the Covid-19 pandemic?

Mr Kobus Visser: It was a very difficult time for everyone. The positive I take from it is the team effort. Everyone climbed in, everyone helped and worked hard. There were many evenings and weekends that the staff of Agri SA worked to assist its members. If they did not have the passion, they would not have put in that work. It speaks on behalf of the organisation, the staff, and the leadership of Agri SA.

Agriculture will always face challenges. What challenges do you anticipate will require the Chamber's attention in the next year?

Mr Cornie Swart: We are not done with the Covid pandemic yet. I'm a little afraid we might get an even stronger degree of restraint than the level one we're at right now. Along with the restrictions, the whole of government and matters such as the expropriation of land without compensation got stuck. That process is going to have to start all over again. The Chamber will have to manage natural resources and land. We have a whole bunch of stuff that is going to be on the table on a day-to-day basis. Now, the big question is how we are going to manage Covid over the next year.

COMMODITY CHAMBER AND CORPORATE CHAMBER

The head of the Commodity Chamber, Ms Jolanda Andrag, and the head of the Corporate Chamber, Ms Mhlahi Xhala, reported back on the activities and challenges of the Commodity and Corporate Chambers.

What is the current structure of the two Chambers and what does the respective Chambers look like?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: Currently, the Commodity Chamber consists of 26 members, covering the three subsectors.

Ms Mhlahi Xhala: I am looking after 59 large corporates (companies), which is basically the upstream and downstream of the agriculture value chain. It includes multinational listed companies, insurance companies, agri-business, banks, and corporations in and around South Africa.

How do the Commodities Chamber and Corporate Chamber differ from each other?

Ms Mhlahi Xhala: The Corporate Chamber is the new kid on the block. It was only established in 2017. A lot of the members are new to the primary agricultural side. The motivation for a lot of

met verbindings gesukkel het, kon inbel via die konferensiefasiliteit.

Kan jy spesifieke voorbeelde noem van waar probleme tydens die inperkings opgelos moes word?

Mnr Kobus Visser: In die begin van Covid-19 was menige inperkingsregulasies uitgevaardig deur verskillende departemente. Dit was ons verantwoordelikheid om hierdie regulasies te vertolk, insluitend dié wat ons beskou het as potensiële uitdagings. Dit was ook ons verantwoordelikheid om ons lede te voorsien van inligting sodat lede op grondvlak kon voortgaan met hul primêre taak, naamlik om die landbou vorentoe te neem en voedsel te produseer vir die land se mense.

Dit het as bewys gedien van die landbousektor se waarde. Landbou is die enigste sektor wat gedurende hierdie moeilike tyd gegroei het. Dit kan toegeskryf word aan 'n gesamentlike poging deur die organisasie, sy leierskap en die personeel.

Wat was jou persoonlike ervaring ten opsigte van die Covid-19 pandemie?

Mnr Kobus Visser: Dit was 'n moeilike tyd vir almal. 'n Positiewe punt vir my was die spanpoging. Almal het ingeklim; almal het gehelp en hard gewerk. Daar was selfs baie aande en naweke waar Agri SA se personeel gewerk het om lede behulpsaam te wees. As hulle nie soveel passie gehad het nie, sou hulle nie daardie ure gewerk het nie. Dit spreek boekdele oor die organisasie, sy personeel en leierskap.

Die landbou sal altyd uitdagings ervaar. Na jou mening, wat is die uitdagings wat julle verwag die Kamer sal moet aanspreek oor die volgende jaar?

Mnr Cornie Swart: Ons is nog nie klaar met die Covid-pandemie nie. Ek is bevrees daar sal moontlik selfs strengere maatreëls ingestel word as wat ons op die huidige vlak ervaar. Tesame met die regulasies, het die regering as geheel, asook kwessies soos grondonteiening sonder vergoeding, stilgestaan. Daardie proses sal van voor af moet begin. Die Kamer sal natuurlike hulpbronne en grondsake moet hanteer. Ons het baie dinge wat op 'n dag-tot-dag-basis aandag sal moet geniet. Die groot vraag nou is hoe gaan ons Covid-19 oor die volgende jaar bestuur?

BEDRYFSKAMER EN KORPORATIEWE KAMER

Die hoof van die Bedryfskamer, me Jolanda Andrag, en die hoof van die Korporatiewe Kamer, me Mhlahi Xhala, gee terugvoer oor aktiwiteite asook die uitdagings wat die Bedryfs- en Korporatiewe Kamers ervaar.

Wat is die huidige struktuur van die twee Kamers en hoe lyk die onderskeie Kamers?

Me Jolanda Andrag: Die Bedryfskamer bestaan tans uit 26 lede, wat die drie sub-sektore dek.

Me Mhlahi Xhala: Ek sien om na 59 groot maatskappye wat basies stroomop en stroomaf van die landbouwaardeketting sake doen. Dit sluit in multi-nasionale genoteerde maatskappye, versekeringsmaatskappye, agri-ondernemings, banke en korporatiewe instansies in en rondom Suid-Afrika.

Hoe verskil die Bedryfskamer en Korporatiewe Kamer van mekaar?

Me Mhlahi Xhala: Die Korporatiewe Kamer is 'n nuweling wat eers



corporates to join Agri SA was to become closer to the network and to forge that gap between primary agriculture and the other side of the value chain.

In your opinion, what was the Corporate Chamber's greatest achievement this year?

Ms Mhlali Xhala: The greatest achievement was purely supporting the farmers during this time. We started off the year with a bang. We had an embassy evening where over 50 countries were represented. Very shortly after that, we had Covid. A lot of the issues that corporate members had were to the benefit of farmers. The corporate chamber influenced a lot of policies and regulations and we advised government in a big way in terms of how they can better structure regulations and how they can better support primary agriculture.

In your opinion, what was the Commodity Chamber's greatest achievement this year?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: We started the year with a dream to unlock synergies throughout the value chain and the embassy evening was a start for us. That was the one place where we had the whole of the value chain together in front of 50 countries, telling the story on behalf of agriculture to the world. We wanted to set a tone for the year going forward. Our greatest achievement this year was the way we reacted to our greatest challenge. The whole of the value chain came together during this pandemic to get issues resolved. It was an absolute privilege to work alongside the leaders of commodity organisations. We realised the importance of working the network in organised agriculture and building relationships, especially in state-owned enterprises like Transnet. For agriculture, going forward, working together is a good base for 2021.

What is the current focus of the Commodity Chamber?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: The Chamber has five focus areas, namely (i) bio-security – Agri SA works alongside its members to play an advocacy and facilitating role in issues such as FMD; (ii) agricultural development – commodity organisations have an unbelievable track record in terms of developing rural South Africa over the past decades. It is something we, as a chamber, are driving hard in collaboration with various other stakeholders such as the banks and policy initiators on the government front; (iii) trade – Agri SA plays a facilitating role alongside its members to align our members' efforts to unlock the political world so that we have a better trade regime and a better access to markets, (iv) R&D – We are trying to get an alignment between academia and private industry in terms of priority to get a feel of how we can best allocate R&D resources that we have in this country. Agri SA will play an instrumental role in bringing the private industry, the state and academia together to jointly take ownership of the need for R&D and the value of it in agriculture as a whole; (v) value-chain synergies. It is the forging of relationships and building trust among people to bring about the change that is needed.

What is the current focus of the Corporate Chamber?

Ms Mhlali Xhala: The Corporate Chamber developed a strategy going forward. Our focus areas are very similar to those of the commodity organisations. A big part that the corporates wanted Agri SA to play a role in, was the lobbying efforts. We were focusing on policy matters, such as land reform, Act 36 of 1987,

in 2017 tot stand gekom het. Baie van die lede is nuut aan primêre landbou kant. Die motivering van baie van hierdie maatskappye was om nader te wees aan die netwerk en om daardie gaping tussen primêre landbou en die ander sy van die waardeketting te vernou.

Na jou mening, wat was die Korporatiewe Kamer se grootste sukses die afgelope jaar?

Ms Mhlali Xhala: Ons grootste prestasie was bloot om boere gedurende hierdie tyd te ondersteun. Ons het die jaar afgeskop met 'n knalskoot. Ons het 'n ambassade-aand gereël waar meer as 50 lande verteenwoordig was. Kort daarna het Covid ons getref. Baie van die korporatiewe lede se knelpunte was tot voordeel van boere. Die Korporatiewe Kamer het in 'n groot mate beleid en regulasies beïnvloed en ons het die regering geadviseer in terme van hoe hulle die regulasies beter kan struktureer en hoe hulle die primêre landbousektor beter kon ondersteun.

Na jou mening, wat was die Bedryfskamer se grootste sukses die afgelope jaar?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: Ons het die jaar begin met 'n visie om sinergieë te ontsluit oor die waardeketting heen en die ambassade-aand was die beginpunt. Dit was waar ons die hele waardeketting bymekaar gehad het voor 50 lande en waar ons die storie namens die landbou aan die wêreld kon vertel. Ons wou die toon aangee vir die jaar wat voorlê. Ons grootste prestasie hierdie jaar was die wyse waarop ons op ons grootste uitdaging gereageer het. Die totale waardeketting het gedurende die pandemie bymekaar gekom op soek na oplossings. Dit was 'n absolute voorreg om saam met leiers van bedryfsorganisasies te werk. Ons het die belangrikheid besef daarvan om binne 'n georganiseerde landbounetwerk te werk en om verhoudings te bou, veral met staatsondernemings soos Transnet. Vir die landbou vorentoe, dien samewerking in 2021 as 'n sinvolle basis.

Wat is tans die Bedryfskamer se fokuspunt?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: The Kamer het vyf fokusareas, naamlik (i) biosekuriteit – Agri SA werk tesame met sy lede om voorspraak te maak rondom aangeleenthede soos bek-en-klouseer en om 'n fasiliterende rol te speel in hierdie verband; (ii) landbou-ontwikkeling – bedryfsorganisasies het oor die afgelope dekades ongelooflike prestasies behaal ten opsigte van landelike ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika. Dit is iets wat ons as Kamer, in samewerking met verskeie ander belanghebbendes soos banke en beleidsinisieerders aan regeringskant, sterk bevorder; (iii) handel – Agri SA speel 'n fasiliterende rol tesame met sy lede om ons lede se pogings om die politieke wêreld te ontsluit stukrag te gee, sodat ons 'n beter handelsregime, asook beter toegang tot markte, kan bewerkstellig; (iv) Navorsing en Ontwikkeling – Ons probeer om die akademie en private bedryf te rig in terme van prioritisering, ten einde vas te stel hoe ons ten beste die N&O-hulpbronne wat ons in die land het, kan toedeel. Agri SA sal 'n deurslaggewende rol speel om die privaatsektor, die staat en die akademie bymekaar te bring om gesamentlik eienaarskap te neem van die behoefte aan N&O en die waarde daarvan vir die landbou as geheel; (v) waardeketting-sinergieë – dit behels die bou van verhoudings en vertroue tussen mense om die verandering teweeg te bring wat nodig is.



which would basically ensure that corporates within Agri SA remain competitive and innovative. Another focus area for us was R&D, which is like the Commodity Chamber. We have a lot of the universities sitting within the Corporate Chamber. It was very good to integrate their efforts with the commodity organisations and try to pull in some of the corporates and multi-nationals that are already investing in R&D and forge collaboration between existing members. Another focus area for us is market access.

Corporate members are also participating in the trade facilitation program that Agri SA is running. Market access is the only way for companies to grow. That is why our focus on trade has been critical. These value chain synergies that we forged for our corporates have been critical. Transformation and development are a big focus area for corporates. I think we have invested in enterprise development and supplier development over the years. It is such a great opportunity for corporates to tap into the services the commodity organisations already offer when it comes to development. We have seen a lot of banks partnering with commodity organisations or government to drive sustainable enterprise and supplier development within the agricultural space.

Mihlali, you mentioned Covid-19. How did that affect the landscape that you and the members operate in?

Ms Mihlali Xhala: Covid-19 made a lot of our members look inwards and just review the way that we operate as an industry. We forged a lot of relationships with the rest of the value chain, because we realised the dependency of each part of the value chain.

What corporates are on the lookout for is what the trends will look like for the various commodities, such as the wine industry. In terms of consumer patterns, I think a lot of the corporates are monitoring that. It is going to affect a lot of businesses. We are going to look at consumer demand and what the buying power of the consumer. We also want to emphasise the importance of traceability, which is what the livestock industry has been really focusing on. I think the consumer is more aware of what they are consuming, and corporates are aware of that. The retailers want to provide what is good for the consumer and cooperatives want to provide what will really make the farmer competitive and able to compete at a global scale.

Jolanda, you mentioned Covid-19. How did that affect the landscape that you operate in? Also elaborate on the lessons you learned during the pandemic.

Ms Jolanda Andrag: The Covid story started in February 2020, when some of our members who were exporting to China, experienced difficulties at the port. At that time, members were increasingly concerned about the blockages in European countries as well. Leading into March, we saw how the logistical vulnerabilities between the links in the value chain started crumbling away and the vulnerabilities, specifically at ports, were completely exposed.

Moving into April, as we were going into level five, there was the non-essential grouping and essential grouping that were affected in completely different ways. The liquidity challenges, especially in the wine industry and the prolonged storage capacity that built up over the past few months, are something we are going to struggle with for months to come.

Wat is tans die Korporatiewe Kamer se fokuspunt?

Me Mihlali Xhala: Die Korporatiewe Kamer het 'n strategie vir die toekoms ontwikkel. Ons fokusgebiede is baie soortgelyk aan dié van die bedryfsorganisasies. 'n Groot aantal van die maatskappye wou hê dat Agri SA 'n rol speel in pogings om voorspraak te maak in dié verband. Ons het gefokus op beleidsake soos grondhervorming, Wet 36 van 1987, wat basies sal verseker dat die maatskappye binne Agri SA mededingend en innoverend bly. 'n Ander fokusarea vir ons was N&O – wat soortgelyk aan dié van die Bedryfskamer is. Ons het baie universiteite wat binne die Korporatiewe Kamer sit. Dit was goed om hul pogings met dié van die bedryfsorganisasies te integreer en om sommige van die maatskappye en multi-nasionale organisasies te betrek wat reeds in N&O investeer en om samewerking tussen bestaande lede te bewerkstellig. 'n Ander fokusgebied vir ons is marktoegang.

Korporatiewe lede het ook deelgeneem aan die handels-fasiliteringsprogram wat Agri SA bedryf. Marktoegang is die enigste manier waarop maatskappye kan groei. Om hierdie rede was dit noodsaaklik dat ons op die handel fokus. Hierdie waardekettingsinergieë wat ons vir ons korporatiewe lede bewerkstellig het, was krities belangrik. Transformasie en ontwikkeling is 'n belangrike fokus van maatskappye. Ek glo dat ons oor die jare belê het in onderneming- en verskaffersontwikkeling. Dit bied 'n gulde geleentheid vir maatskappye om dienste te bekom by die bedryfsorganisasies wat dit reeds aanbied wat ontwikkeling betref. Ons sien baie banke wat vennootskappe aangaan met bedryfsorganisasies of die regering ten einde volhoubare onderneming- en verskaffersontwikkeling binne die landbou te bevorder.

Mihlali, jy verwys na Covid-19. Hoe het dit die landskap beïnvloed waarbinne jy en die lede werksaam is?

Me Mihlali Xhala: Covid-19 het baie van ons lede tot introspeksie gedwing en ook die wyse hersien waarop ons as bedryf funksioneer. Ons het menige verhoudings gesmee met die res van die waardeketting omdat ons die interafhanklikheid van elke deel van die waardeketting besef het.

Maatskappye is op die uitkyk na hoe die tendense vir 'n verskeidenheid van bedrywe lyk, byvoorbeeld die wynbedryf. Wat verbruikerspatrone betref, is ek van mening dat baie maatskappye dit monitor. Dit gaan baie van die besighede raak. Ons gaan kyk na verbruikersaanvraag en wat die verbruiker se koopkrag is. Ons wil ook die belangrikheid van naspoorbaarheid beklemtoon – iets waarop die veebedryf tans sterk fokus. Ek glo dat die verbruiker meer bewus is van wat hulle gebruik en dat maatskappye dit weet. Die kleinhandelaars wil aanbied wat goed is vir die verbruiker, en landbou-ondernemings wil iets aanbied wat die boer werklik mededingend sal maak en in staat sal stel om op globale skaal mee te ding.

Jolanda, jy verwys na Covid-19. Hoe het dit die landskap beïnvloed waarbinne jy werk? Brei ook uit op die lesse wat jy geleer het tydens die pandemie.

Me Jolanda Andrag: Die Covid-storie het in Februarie 2020 begin toe sommige van ons lede wat na China uitvoer, probleme by die hawe ervaar het. In daardie stadium was lede ook toenemend bekommerd oor die versperrings in Europese lande. Teen Maart het ons gesien hoe die logistieke kwesbaarhede tussen die skakels in die waardeketting verkrummel en veral hoe totaal blootgestel ons hawens was.

We learned what the importance of acknowledging inter-dependencies are. We saw the alcohol people working together as a group and the same were true in the tobacco and game industry.

What lessons have you learned during this period of Covid-19?

Ms Mhlahli Xhala: As a sector we are going to become more inter-dependent as time goes by. The Corporate Chamber felt closer to the agricultural family during this time. There is a need for communication. As an organisation we did very well in communicating with our members and making them understand the struggles and challenges of farmers in the industry and really having everybody's buy-in when it came to our lobbying efforts. Our lobbying efforts would not have been that successful if we did not have the backing of the entire value chain and external stakeholders. The greatest lesson I have learned during this pandemic is that communication is key and without having an inclusive value chain, we will not be able to achieve what we put our minds to. We need to support each other in all the endeavours that we do and really monitor what market opportunities will look like for the rest of the value chain.

The whole risk landscape in agriculture changed over the past few months. What are the bigger risks now that the Commodity Chamber identified and worked on?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: Besides Covid, we should not lose focus of the fact that climate change is still a big issue in our country and remains one of the key risks. We need to sort out the animal health crisis in our country. We need to capacitate the right kind of people and form private public partnerships that are geared to addressing the issues. We need to unlock new markets. We need to collectively strengthen our efforts on a global scale of how we trade. We need to find a balance between protecting our industry and growing it. That dualism on the one side can divide us, but it is also something that can drive us forward and bring us together. Another key risk is bringing in young people. We need to handover the stick to the next generation and start building capacity on a skills level. We need to bring in a diverse group of people that can take this industry forward.

What is your view on the future of organised agriculture?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: The future of agriculture will be to define the relationship between the various value chain components correctly and constructively. It is also to make a concerted effort to work across the spectrum of organised agriculture together. I believe our relationships will improve dramatically. Over time we might be divided in structure, but at least the people across these structures can come together and work together on solutions. Organised agriculture is best positioned to drive development in this country, and it will always be an important link between the private sector and government. What is important to remember is that agriculture in our country was built on the back of a network and organised agriculture is the formalisation of that network. Organised agriculture developed agriculture into what it is today in terms of setting the standards and opening the markets.

What excites you about the environment?

Ms Mhlahli Xhala: We started off in such a difficult time. We communicated in ways we have never communicated as a value chain. We can only build from that. What makes me excited of where agriculture is going is the amount of new young people

Teen April, met ingang tot vlak 5, was daar die nie-noodsaaklike groepering en noodsaaklike groepering wat op geheel en al verskillende maniere geraak is. Die likiditeitsuitdagings, veral in die wynbedryf, en die verlengde bergingskapasiteit wat oor 'n paar maande opgebou het, was iets waarmee ons vir maande lank sal sukkel.

Ons het geleer hoe belangrik dit is om ons inter-onafhanklikhede te erken. Ons het gesien hoe die alkohol mense as 'n groep saamwerk. Dieselfde geld vir die tabak- en wildbedrywe.

Watter lesse het julle geleer tydens die Covid-19 pandemie?

Ms Mhlahli Xhala: As 'n sektor gaan ons oor tyd meer interafhanklik raak. Die Korporatiewe Kamer het gedurende hierdie tyd nader aan die landbougemeenskap beweeg. Daar is 'n behoefte aan kommunikasie. As organisasie het ons daarin geslaag om baie goed met ons lede te kommunikeer; om hulle te help om die uitdagings en stryd van boere in die bedryf te verstaan en werklik almal se steun te kry wanneer dit kom by pogings om voorspraak namens hulle te maak. Ons pogings sou nie so suksesvol gewees het as ons nie die ondersteuning van die waardeketting as geheel, asook eksterne belanghebbendes, gehad het nie. Die belangrikste les wat ek tydens die pandemie geleer het, was dat kommunikasie die sleutel is en dat ons nie sou kon behaal wat ons beoog het sonder 'n inklusiewe waardeketting nie. Ons moet mekaar ondersteun in al ons pogings en ook kyk hoe markgeleenthede in die res van die waardeketting sal lyk.

Die hele risiko-landskap in die landbou het verander oor die afgelope paar maande. Wat is die grootste risiko's wat die Bedryfskamer geïdentifiseer en aan gewerk het?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: Benewens Covid, moet ons nie vergeet dat klimaatsverandering steeds 'n groot probleem in ons land is en steeds een van die belangrikste risiko's is nie. Ons moet die dieregesondheidskrisis in die land uitsorteer. Ons moet die regte soort mense kapasiteer en publieke-private vennootskappe skep wat in staat is om hierdie probleme aan te spreek. Ons moet nuwe markte ontsluit. Ons moet gesamentlik ons pogings op globale skaal versterk en ook kyk na hoe ons handel dryf. Ons moet 'n balans vind tussen beskerming van ons bedryf en uitbreiding daarvan. Daardie dualisme verdeel ons wel, maar dit is ook iets wat ons kan aanspoor en nader aan mekaar kan beweeg. 'n Ander sleutelrisiko gaan oor die insluiting van jongmense. Ons moet die leisels aan die volgende geslag oorgee en begin om kapasiteit te bou op vaardigheidsvlak. Ons moet 'n diverse groep mense inbring wat hierdie bedryf vorentoe kan neem.

Wat is jou mening oor die toekoms van georganiseerde landbou?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: Die toekoms van die landbou sal wees om die verhouding tussen die onderskeie waardekettingkomponente korrek en konstruktief te omskryf. Dit is ook om 'n gesamentlike poging aan te wend om oor die spektrum van georganiseerde landbou saam te werk. Ek glo dat ons verhoudings dramaties sal verbeter. Oor tyd, sal ons miskien verdeeld wees in terme van struktuur, maar ten minste sal die mense oor sodanige strukture heen saam kan kom en saamwerk om oplossings te vind. Georganiseerde landbou is ten beste geposisioneer om ontwikkeling in die land te dryf en sal altyd 'n belangrike skakel wees tussen die privaatsektor en die regering. Dit is belangrik om te onthou dat landbou in ons land gebou was op die rug van

entering the sector. It is a matter of upscaling young people and handing over the bat to younger people. How we respond to risk will determine the future of agriculture and how it flourishes in comparison to the rest of the world.

Jolanda, you have various organisations that you represent, which may result in you seeing agriculture from a different perspective sometimes. What is the role of agriculture in South Africa?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: It has a dual role. On the one hand, we have an incredible responsibility to ensure food security and to produce affordable and accessible food. On the other hand, we as an industry have an incredible role to play in giving content to how we stand in relation to each other in South Africa. The one thing we need to realise is that South African agriculture is a microcosm. There are so many systemic challenges that are going to take time to overcome. The dedication with which our current leaders are tackling these challenges is what excites me and keeps me hopeful of a future where we can give new context to what South African is about in the agricultural narrative.

How would you define the future of leadership in agriculture?

Ms Mhlahi Xhala: The future leader in agriculture will be agile. I think, during this time agile leaders were the ones that really overcame the challenges. How we respond to risk will determine the kind of leaders that are available for agriculture in the future. Innovation is key and unlocking market opportunities will be the kind of leaders we want. There is also room for new leaders. Leaders that continue to serve the farmer and are concerned with really harnessing sustainable agriculture and food security will be the leaders that thrive.

Ms Jolanda Andrag: The future of leadership of agriculture is leaders that can show you humility and empathetically listen to all the sides. It is certainly people that value diversity and can exploit it. We are going to inspire leadership that is visionary and that can ask the right questions.

BUYING PATTERNS AND CONSUMER TRENDS

Lindie Stroebel, Mission South Africa: Southern Africa country manager, answered the following questions:

Coming firstly to the farmer, what has been the trend shaping the farmers' environment in 2020?

The trends that we have been observing are the major trends over a couple of years already, of which the use of information is one of the biggest trends. Information on the farmers' level, include soil analysis, plant protection or forecasting of harvest right through to your market information, logistics and information about the consumer. The consumer is very informed and sometimes dis-informed, but they react because they are interactive. That is a trend that is very determining to farmers.

Another important trend is technology, which includes big machinery and the iPad that is used to analyse data. All of it is linked to improve the efficiency on farm level through the value chain right to your retail level. Efficiency is the key word nowadays.

Globalisation is severely under threat. Whether we agree to it or not, countries, especially after the Covid pandemic, have

'n netwerk en dat georganiseerde landbou die formalisering van daardie netwerk is. Georganiseerde landbou het die landbou ontwikkel tot waar hy vandag is in terme van die stel van standaarde en ontsluiting van markte.

Wat maak jou opgewonde oor die omgewing?

Ms Mhlahi Xhala: Ons het die jaar op 'n baie moeilike noot afgeskop. Ons het as waardeketting gekommunikeer op 'n wyse wat nooit vantevore gedoen is nie. Ons kan slegs daarop voortbou. Wat my opgewonde maak oor waar die landbou tans is, is die getal nuwe jongmense wat die sektor betree. Dit is 'n kwessie van opheffing van jongmense en dan die leiers aan hulle oorhandig. Hoe ons op risiko's reageer, sal die toekoms van die landbou bepaal en hoe dit floreer in vergelyking met die res van die wêreld.

Jolanda, julle verteenwoordig verskeie organisasies, wat kan beteken dat jy soms die landbou vanuit 'n ander perspektief sien. Wat is die rol van die landbou in Suid-Afrika?

Ms Jolanda Andrag: Dit is 'n tweeledige rol. Aan die een kant het ons 'n groot verantwoordelikheid om voedselsekerheid te handhaaf en bekostigbare en toeganklike voedsel te produseer, en aan die ander kant moet ons as bedryf 'n belangrike rol vervul om inhoud te gee aan waar ons in Suid-Afrika in verhouding met mekaar staan. Die een ding wat ons moet besef, is dat Suid-Afrikaanse landbou 'n mikrokosmos is. Daar is soveel sistemiese uitdagings wat tyd sal neem om te bowe te kom. Die toewyding waarmee ons huidige leiers hierdie uitdagings aanpak, is wat my opgewonde maak en wat my hoop gee vir 'n toekoms waar ons nuwe konteks verleen aan wie ons as Suid-Afrikaners is in die landbouverhaal.

Hoe omskryf jy die toekoms van leierskap in die landbou?

Ms Mhlahi Xhala: Die landbouleier van die toekoms sal baie vaardig moet wees. Ek glo dat, gedurende hierdie tye, dit die behendige leiers was wat werklik die uitdagings te bowe gekom het. Hoe ons reageer op risiko's sal bepaal watter soort leiers beskikbaar is vir die landbou in die toekoms. Innowering is noodsaaklik en ontsluiting van markgeleenthede sal hierdie soort leiers verg. Daar is ruimte vir nuwe leiers. Leiers wat voortgaan om die boer te dien en diegene wat werklik volhoubare landboupraktiek en voedselsekerheid toepas, sal die leiers wees wat goed vaar.

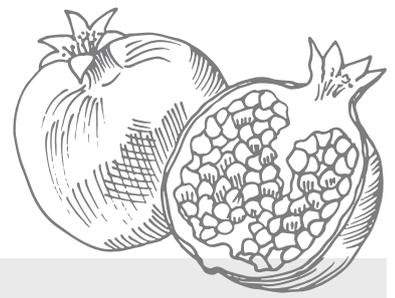
Ms Jolanda Andrag: Die toekomstige leierskap in die landbou is leiers wat empatie kan toon en wat na alle groepe luister. Dit sal sekerlik mense wees wat waarde heg aan diversiteit en dit sal benut. Ons gaan 'n visioenêre leierskap hê en hulle sal mense wees wat die regte vrae kan vra.

KOOPPATRONE EN VERBRUIKERSTENDENSE

Lindie Stroebel, plaaslike bestuurder van Mission South Africa: Suider-Afrika, beantwoord die volgende vrae:

Eerstens, wat die boer betref, wat was die tendense in die landbou-omgewing wat in 2020 na vore getree het?

Ons het alreeds oor die afgelope klompie jaar sterk tendense gesien, waarvan die gebruik van inligting een van die belangrikste is. Inligting op boerevlak sluit in grondontleding, plantbeskerming of oesvoorsigte, asook markinligting, logistiek en inligting oor die verbruiker. Die verbruiker is soms goed ingelig en soms



the intention of being more self-sufficient, both on imports and exports. We need to be very aware of it because it has an impact on policies and politics are going to impact how we operate.

The supply-chain interruptions is another important trend to consider.

The one thing we realised across the agriculture value chain is the logistical vulnerabilities. Is that also something that play out in this industry?

If there is one thing that the pandemic taught us is how fragile the links are for the various sectors to operate and to trade. Going forward, there is going to be a standing agenda point and that is your supply chain interruption risk strategy. Identify where the risk lies and what your strategy is.

Domestically, the supply chain feeds largely in the domestic space into the produce markets. How did these markets adapt to the changes, given the Covid situation we had this year?

The fresh produce markets, locally in particular, was fortunately also an essential service. They were operational from day one of the lockdown and they had to make the decisions and be very agile from day one. The markets had to adjust to the wearing of masks and managing the number of people sanitising. The rapid response to Covid cases and the adjustments that had to be made, showed how agile the markets are.

One of the things we have seen over the year is the increased use of packaging. What was the other things playing out in the retail space?

The advantage that we have with the Corona virus is that it is not food borne. There is also some proof that the risk of infection from packaging is very low. The point is that the emphasis was so much on the handling and the hygienic management of food and distribution. This was the case on farm level as well. Farmers had to reduce the number of touch points of the product and the packaging had to be adjusted accordingly. This went through all the levels to the in-store handling by customers.

The trends that we saw was that the industry had to be agile, and the industry had to adapt. In the beginning, people went a bit on a shopping spree, buying in bulk to limit their store visits. That sort of trend materialised in the packaging and in the way they handled the products. We see examples in Europe, where individual food was wrapped because people did not want to touch food that was handled by someone else.

The solutions and the reactions that we saw was very much due to the disruption. It is not necessarily trends that is going to last. To a large extent, the trends that we have been seeing before Covid and before lockdown in the packaging environment, are going to be maintained. That includes sustainability and eco-friendly packaging, light weight packaging and supply-ready packing.

How have things changed over the past year in the South African environment compared to a global level? How does the way that we consume fresh produce differ from other spaces at this stage?

Our manner does not differ a lot. If we talk about health focus in the western world, it is very much towards super foods and

verkeerd ingelig, maar reageer altyd omdat hulle interaktief is. Dit is 'n tendens wat deurslaggewend vir boere is.

'n Ander tendens is tegnologie. Dit sluit groot masjinerie in sowel as die tablet wat gebruik word om data te ontleed. Alles is gekoppel om doeltreffendheid op plaasvlak te verbeter – vanaf die waardeketting tot by jou kleinhandelaar. Doeltreffendheid is vandag die sleutelwoord.

Globalisering word ernstig bedreig. Of ons nou saamstem daarmee of nie, lande beoog om meer selfonderhoudend te word ten opsigte van invoer sowel as uitvoer, veral ná die Covid-pandemie. Ons moet deeglik bewus wees daarvan want dit het 'n uitwerking op politieke beleid, en politiek is wat sal bepaal hoe ons optree.

Die onderbrekings in die voorraadketting is ook 'n verdere belangrike tendens wat in ag geneem moet word.

Een ding wat ons oor die landbouwaardeketting heen besef het, is die logistieke kwesbaarheid. Is dit ook iets wat in hierdie bedryf voorkom?

As daar een ding is wat die pandemie ons geleer het, is dit hoe broos die skakels vir verskeie sektore is om te werk en handel te dryf. Vorentoe sal daar 'n staande item op die agenda wees, naamlik jou risikostrategie vir waardeketting-onderbrekings. Identifiseer waar die risiko lê en wat jou strategie is.

Plaaslik voorsien die voorraadketting hoofsaaklik die produkte-markte. Hoe het hierdie markte aangepas by die veranderings gegewe die Covid-situasie wat ons hierdie jaar ervaar het?

Die varsproduktmarkte, veral plaaslik, was gelukkig om as noodsaaklike diens geïdentifiseer te word. Hulle was operasioneel vanaf dag een van die inperking en moes besluite neem en behendig te werk gaan vanaf dag een. Die markte moes aanpas wat maskers en ontsmetting betref en moes die getal mense bestuur. Die vinnige reaksie op Covid-gevalle en die aanpassings wat gemaak moes word, het as bewys gedien van hoe buigsaam die markte is.

Een van die dinge wat ek gedurende die jaar opgemerk het, is die toenemende gebruik van verpakking. Wat was die ander dinge wat in die kleinhandel-omgewing opgeval het?

Die voordeel wat ons gehad het met Covid was dat dit nie voedsel-verwant was nie. Daar is ook bewyse dat die risiko van infeksie deur middel van verpakking baie gering is. Die punt is dat daar soveel klem gelê is op higiëne-bestuur en die hantering en verspreiding van voedsel. Dit was ook die geval op plaasvlak. Boere moes die getal aanraakpunte van die produk verminder en die verpakking daarvolgens aanpas. Dit het gegeld oor al die vlakke heen tot by die hantering daarvan deur verbruikers.

Die tendens wat ons gesien het, was dat die bedryf buigsaam moes wees en moes kon aanpas. In die begin het mense in grootmaat aangekoop om besoeke aan die winkels te beperk. Hierdie soort tendens het ook gematerialiseer in die verpakking en wyse waarop hulle produkte gehanteer het. Ons sien voorbeelde in Europa waar kos-items individueel verpak is omdat mense nie aan voedsel wou raak wat deur iemand anders gehanteer is nie.

high-end products. Whereas, in more developing areas, the focus would not necessarily be on the high-end product, but on getting fresh produce and nutrition towards your consumers. When you have an economic downturn and you have a cash-strapped community, especially in our rural and poor areas, the consumer tends to fall back to their staples. The trick here is to get them to still eat healthy. Those trends are very important.

Sustainability is also very important in terms of the consumer. The origin of this pandemic is because of how the environment was managed. Sustainability and the consumer's focus thereon are going to increase significantly.

In a South African context, the informal market also plays an important role, especially getting food into deep rural areas. What has been your experience around the informal market in the past few months?

The informal market has played a very big role in our industry, but we don't recognise it. During lockdown, one of the regulations were the banning of informal trade. That was when we realised how big a part of our supply channels they fulfil. We realised how dependent the agricultural sector is on our informal markets. We also realised what a critical role they play in supplying products to our most vulnerable communities on the street. We had emphasised the importance of their role in our market.

With reference to the export market. This is obviously a big value market for the larger South African fruit industries. Where do you see us compete currently and where do we want to go in the future?

Our biggest constraint here is market access. We need to be positioned in the right markets and we need to be competitive in that environment. We have a weak exchange rate, which exporters can benefit from in the short-run, but in the long-run our import side and mechanisation is getting more expensive and uncompetitive. Efficiency, better information structures and supply-chain interruptions are factors that are going to make us more competitive. If we can be in that position, we will be able to gain more benefit from our market access.

What are the things that are impeding growth, especially on a domestic level? What are the things that people struggle with in this industry? Is it infrastructure or transport? What is shaping the landscape?

If we look at the export market, we are very dependent on that foreign income. We need to be more competitive, efficient and compete without a weak exchange rate. The only way we can do that is if we have more market access and better market participation. We are not fully exploiting the opportunities in Asia. We are not understanding those markets. We are not using the relationships that is being built. We are fixated on the traditional products, and we need to start diversifying to compete and utilise the opportunities and markets.

What is it that the agricultural industry, especially the fresh produce industry, must do differently? How can we lobby collectively, especially on the AGOA front and Asian markets?

We need to build on our strength. The citrus industry is a good example. Lockdown was right in the middle of their export season. The Citrus Growers Association collaborated with the

Die oplossings en reaksies wat ons gesien het, was veel eerder as gevolg van ontwrigting. Dit is nie noodwendig tendense wat sal voortduur nie. Die tendense wat ons voor Covid en die inperking in die verpakkingsomgewing gesien het, sal tot 'n groot mate in stand gehou word. Dit sluit in volhoubaarheid en eko-vriendelike verpakking, liggewigverpakking en afleweringsgereed verpakking.

Hoe het dinge in die Suid-Afrikaanse omgewing verander oor die afgelope jaar in vergelyking met wat op globale vlak gebeur? Hoe verskil die wyse waarop ons varsprodukte verbruik van ander verbruikersomgewings in dié stadium?

Ons wyse verskil nie veel nie. As ons praat oor die fokus op gesondheid in Westerse lande, verwys dit meestal na supervoedsels en hoëwaarde-produkte, terwyl die fokus in ontwikkelende lande nie soseer op hoëwaarde-produkte sal wees nie – verbruikers fokus eerder op varsprodukte en voeding. In die geval van 'n ekonomiese afswaai waar die gemeenskap 'n gebrek aan kontant ervaar, veral in landelike en arm dele, is verbruikers geneig om terug te val op stapelprodukte. Ons moet egter steeds probeer sorg dat hulle gesond eet. Hierdie tendense is baie belangrik.

Volhoubaarheid is ook baie belangrik wat die verbruiker betref. Die oorsprong van die pandemie het te doen met hoe die omgewing bestuur was. Volhoubaarheid en die verbruiker se fokus sal toenemend belangrik word.

In die Suid-Afrikaanse konteks speel die informele mark ook 'n belangrike rol, veral om voedsel in die diep landelike gebiede te kry. Wat was jou ondervinding rondom die informele mark oor die afgelope paar maande?

Die informele mark het 'n groot rol gespeel in ons bedryf maar ons het nie besef tot watter mate nie. Tydens die inperking het een van die regulasies informele handel verbied. Dit was toe ons besef het watter groot gedeelte van ons voorsieningskanale hulle bedien. Ons het besef hoe afhanklik die landbousektor van die informele markte is. Ons het ook besef watter noodsaaklike rol hulle speel wat voorsiening aan ons mees kwesbare gemeenskappe betref. Ons kan die belangrikheid van hul rol in ons mark beklemtoon.

Met verwysing na die uitvoermark. Dit het duidelik groot waarde vir die breër vrugtebedryf in Suid-Afrika. Waar, na jou mening, ding ons tans mee en waar wil ons gaan in die toekoms?

Ons grootste kopseer is marktoegang. Ons moet geposisioneer wees in die regte markte en ons moet mededingend in daardie omgewing wees. Ons het 'n swak wisselkoers, wat tot ons voordeel is op kort termyn, maar op lang termyn word ons invoerkant en meganisasie duurder en onmededingend. Doeltreffendheid, beter inligtingstrukture en voorraandonderbrekings is faktore wat ons meer mededingend gaan maak. Indien ons in daardie posisie kan wees, sal ons meer voordeel trek uit ons marktoegang.

Wat is die dinge wat groei belemmer, veral op plaaslike vlak? Wat is die dinge waarmee mense sukkel in hierdie bedryf? Is dit infrastruktuur of vervoer? Wat bepaal tans hierdie landskap?

As ons kyk na die uitvoermark, is ons baie afhanklik van daardie buitelandse inkomste. Ons moet meer mededingend en doeltreffend wees en moet kan meeding sonder 'n swak wisselkoers. Die enigste manier waarop ons dit kan doen, is as ons meer marktoegang en beter markdeelname het. Ons benut nie die geleentheid in Asië ten volle nie. Ons verstaan nie daardie

department of agriculture, PPECB, the port managers and the freight companies to overcome the challenges they faced during that time.

In Africa, more particular to the vegetable industry, we are really constrained by the lack of commitment from government's end as well as organisations across the border to really make this work. It is a fragmented industry that cannot work together to overcome challenges. These are the sort of examples that we should address and put up the structures that is needed to overcome challenges. Collectively, we can overcome any challenges, but we cannot do that if we do not work together with government.

When we talk of trade and market access, we must work with government and that is the collaboration we need to strive for.

We expect that the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement will be implemented early 2021. What is the opportunity for the fresh produce industry? Do we see that these relationships, on a regional level, improve so that we can collectively exploit the opportunities?

The Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement means that we want free access of investments, people, and goods. If we don't put the rules down properly and establish protocols in the fresh produce industries, we could run into a lot of trouble. There is a lot of detail that need to be investigated to ensure the free flow of goods. It is also important to have an arbitrary system in place to ensure that future disputes are addressed. There is a lot of opportunities for the African Free Trade Agreement, but the rules, protocols and debate need to happen first.

In the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement space, one of the things that is also critical in the livestock industry is traceability. How did Covid-19 hasten the need for traceability in the fresh produce industry? Is there an increasing demand on the consumer side for that?

Since Covid-19 is not food borne, we did not really see the traction it could have had if it was. If you look at listeriosis, the outbreak of such a disease brings a very big demand on traceability. The consumer wants to know where the problem occurred if there was a problem. The consumer needs to feel safe. We have a huge task ahead of us and there is going to be zero tolerance for the lack of food safety measures. Going forward, one aspect that is starting to be discussed at port level is the traceability block-chain and how you can use those functions so that your inspections at port level in terms of time, labour, and human contact, can be reduced so that that sort of impact is less.

Was certain produce, replaced with other produce?

What we saw, especially in the European market, was very up and down and was very difficult to predict. We did see some products that were high in demand in one week and then in another week, it was very low. The demand for certain products were high in certain countries and low in other countries, but not necessarily the replacement of one product with another.

What has been the trends in the avocado industry over the past few months?

Mission Produce is the world's largest and most advanced avocado distributor with approximately 20% market share in America and

markte nie. Ons gebruik nie die verhoudings wat gebou word nie. Ons konsentreer op tradisionele produkte en moet begin om te diversifiseer ten einde mee te ding en die geleentheid en markte te benut.

Wat moet die landboubedryf, en veral die varsproduktebedryf, anders doen? Hoe kan ons kollektief voorspraak maak, veral op die AGOA-front en Asië-markte?

Ons moet voortbou op ons sterk punte. Die sitrusbedryf is 'n goeie voorbeeld. Die inperking het gekom te midde van hul uitvoerseisoen. Die Sitruskwekersvereniging het met die departement van landbou, die PPECB, hawebestuurders en vragmaatskappye saamgewerk om die uitdagings wat gedurende daardie tyd ervaar is, te bowe te kom.

In Afrika, en meer spesifiek die groentebedryf, is ons geweldig ingeperk weens die regering asook organisasies oor die grense heen se gebrek aan verbintenis om te verseker dat dit werk. Dit is 'n gefragmenteerde bedryf wat versuim om saam te werk ten einde uitdagings te bowe te kom. Hierdie is die tipe voorbeelde wat ons moet aanspreek en waar ons die nodige strukture in plek moet stel om die uitdagings te bowe te kom. Gesamentlik kan ons enige uitdaging die hoof bied, maar ons kan dit slegs doen indien ons met die regering saamwerk.

Wanneer ons praat van handel en marktoegang, moet ons met die regering saamwerk, en dit is die samewerking waarna ons moet streef.

Ons verwag dat die Afrika Kontinentale Vryhandelsooreenkoms vroeg in 2021 geïmplementeer sal word. Wat is die geleentheid vir die varsprodukbedryf? Is dit moontlik dat hierdie verhoudings op streeklvlak sodanig sal verbeter dat ons gesamentlik die geleentheid kan benut?

Die Afrika Kontinentale Vryhandelsooreenkoms beteken dat ons vrye toegang vir investering, mense en goedere wil hê. Indien ons nie die reëls behoorlik neerlê en protokolle in die varsprodukbedrywe instel nie, kan ons groot moeilikheid in die gesig staar. Daar is heelwat detail wat ondersoek moet word om die vrye vloeï van goedere te verseker. Dit is ook belangrik om 'n arbitrasiestelsel in plek te hê om te verseker dat toekomstige geskille aandag geniet. Daar is baie geleentheid vir die Afrika Kontinentale Vryhandelsooreenkoms, maar die nodige reëls, protokolle en debat daaromtrent moet eers plaasvind.

In die Afrika Kontinentale Vryhandelsooreenkoms-omgewing, is naspoorbaarheid een van die dinge wat kritiek in die veebedryf is. Hoe het Covid-19 die behoefte aan naspoorbaarheid in die varsprodukbedryf bespoedig? Is daar 'n toenemende vereiste hiervoor aan verbruikerskant?

Aangesien Covid-19 nie voedselgedrewe is nie, sien ons nie werklik die trekkrag wat dit kon gehad het as dit wel die geval was nie. Indien ons kyk na listeriose – die uitbraak van hierdie siekte het 'n aansienlike vraag na naspoorbaarheid beklemtoon. Die verbruiker moet kan veilig voel. Ons het 'n geweldige taak wat voorlê en daar gaan nul-toleransie vir 'n gebrek aan voedselveiligheidsmaatreëls wees. Een aspek waaroor daar tans gesprek gevoer word op hawe-vlak is die naspoorbaarheid -blokketting- en hoe jy daardie funksies kan benut sodat jou inspeksies op hawevlak minder tydrowend en arbeidsintensief is en minder menslike kontak verg en sodoende daardie soort uitwerking te versag.

80% market share in the ripe-and-ready in China. What we saw now with the trends is that avocados were in high demand. The advantage that Mission Produce is bringing through Mission South Africa is that global footprint. There is going to be a lot of globalisations in the flow of agricultural produce where you have the capacity to utilise markets to its full potential.

South Africa has got the big constraint of competing with Peru in the European Market. We now harvest between 30–40 weeks so that we have a flow of products and maintain or retail programs. We are losing out on the potential of the critical mass. With Mission Produce, we can utilise the best times of the market so that we do not compete with Peru but rather collaborate with them. Relationships, a global network, critical mass, and efficiencies are necessary. South Africa cannot run by itself and utilise its markets fully without global partners such as Mission Produce.

With reference to the food prices and the increase we have experienced during lockdown, will this persist over the long-term or will we see a recovery over the short-term?

That is always a difficult situation, because the solution for a high price is increased supply, because the supplier has a response to it. In industries such as the potato industry, they had a really difficult time due to the closures of supermarkets. The demand was immediately zero, which dropped the prices. As a result, there were a lot of fluctuations in the prices. The high prices that are a result of interruptions are not necessarily going to be maintained. I think we are going to fall back into our patterns of supply and demand. We have also learned valuable lessons going forward and if another wave of Covid strikes, we will be ready.

HOW TRANSNET ADDRESSED CHALLENGES DURING LOCKDOWN TO SUPPORT FARMERS AND AGRI-BUSINESSES

Dr Andrew Shaw, Transnet Chief Officer: Strategy and Planning, delivered a presentation on how Transnet addressed challenges during the Covid-19 lockdown to support farmers and agri-businesses.

Summary of the discussion by Mr Pierre Vercueil and Mr van der Rheede due to connectivity issues on Dr Shaw's side: During lockdown, Transnet had an open-door policy. We are looking at a growing agricultural economy and the demand for assistance in terms of transport is going to become more and more. Transnet is a very important link in the agricultural supply chain. We are dependent on railways, as well as harbours, seeing that we will have to export more when we produce more. We are going to need efficient logistical systems to be able to assist farmers, especially if we look at fresh produce that is exported. We need to ensure that quality products are delivered on the other side. Our growing population makes this a very important issue, and we will have to collaborate very closely with Transnet, as well as other logistical companies, to ensure that it is as efficient and cost-effective as possible.

Transnet is based on six key business areas, namely (i) Transnet Freight Rail; (ii) Transnet Engineering; (iii) Transnet National Ports Authority; (iv) Transnet Port Terminals; (v) Transnet Pipelines; and (vi) Transnet Property.

Was sekere produkte vervang deur ander produkte?

Wat ons sien, veral in die Europese mark, was baie op-en-af en baie moeilik om te voorspel. Ons het wel sommige produkte gesien waarvoor daar groot aanvraag was in een week, en dan weer baie laag in die volgende week. Die vraag na sekere produkte was hoog in sekere lande en laag in ander, maar nie noodwendig die vervanging van een produk deur 'n ander nie.

Wat was die tendense in die avokadobedryf oor die afgelope paar maande?

Mission Produce is die wêreld se grootste en mees gevorderde avokado-verspreider, met ongeveer 20% marktaandeel in Amerika en 80% marktaandeel in die ryp-en-gereed-segment in China. Wat ons nou sien is dat avokado's hoog in aanvraag is. Die voordeel wat Mission Produce bring is daardie globale voetspoor. Daar gaan geweldige globalisering wees in die vloei van landbouprodukte – waar jy die kapasiteit het om die mark tot sy volle potensiaal te benut.

Suid-Afrika ervaar baie beperkings in sy mededinging met Peru in die Europese mark. Ons oes nou tussen 30–40 weke, sodat ons 'n vloei van produkte het en kleinhandelprogramme in stand kan hou. Ons benut nie die potensiaal van kritieke massa nie. Met Mission Produce kan ons die beste tye in die mark benut, sodat ons nie meeding met Peru nie maar eerder met hulle saamwerk. Verhoudings, 'n globale netwerk, kritieke massa en doeltreffendheid is noodsaaklik. Suid-Afrika kan nie alleen optree en sy markte ten volle benut sonder globale vennote soos Mission Produce nie.

Met verwysing na die voedselpryse en die stygings wat ons tydens die inperking ervaar het, is jy van mening dat dit sal voortduur op lang termyn of sal dinge herstel op kort termyn?

Hierdie is altyd 'n moeilike situasie, want die oplossing vir 'n hoë prys is 'n toename in voorraad – want die verskaffer moet daarop reageer. In bedrywe soos die aartappelbedryf, was dinge werklik moeilik weens die sluiting van supermarkte. Die vraag was onmiddellik nul, met gevolg dat pryse verlaag is. As gevolg hiervan was daar baie fluktuasies in pryse. Die hoë pryse wat die gevolg van onderbrekings was, sal nie noodwendig voortduur nie. Ek glo dat ons sal terugkeer na vraag-en-aanbod-patrone. Ons het ook waardevolle lesse geleer en indien daar weer 'n Covid-vlaag sou wees, sal ons gereed wees.

DIE WYSE WAAROP TRANSNET UITDAGINGS TYDENS DIE INPERKING AANGESPREEK HET TER ONDERSTEUNING VAN BOERE EN AGRIBESIGHEDE

Dr Andrew Shaw, Transnet-hoofbeampte vir strategie en beplanning, doen 'n aanbieding oor hoe uitdagings tydens die Covid-19-inperking aangespreek is om boere en agri-ondernemings te ondersteun.

Opsomming van die besprekings deur mnr Vercueil en van der Rheede as gevolg van konnektiwiteitsprobleme aan dr Shaw se kant: Tydens die inperking het Transnet 'n oopdeurbeleid gevolg. Ons kyk na 'n groeiende landbou-ekonomie met toenemende eise vir ondersteuning ten opsigte van vervoer. Transnet is 'n baie belangrike skakel in die landbouwaardeketting. Ons is afhanklik

The business that Agri SA is interested in is the Transnet Port Terminals and how we can export, as well as the role Transnet Freight Rail can play. We are largely effective in the bulk commodity space. We struggle a bit more in spaces such as agriculture and industrial products, which are more complex and require logistical solutions. Going forward, we see Transnet Freight Rail playing a more aligned role in expansion of exporting in agriculture.

Transnet has five key pillars, namely:

- i. Customer service - We are driving a much closer association with the customer. We want to understand what the customer needs and what we can do to enhance our alignment with our customer service needs. Customers are very demanding and differential.
- ii. People - We would like to improve our people and processes so that we drive more effective operations and that our operations are much more aligned to the customer. There are many people who are trying to drive out a more effective business proposition around the people.
- iii. Asset utilisation - In the last few years it has not been sufficient. We would like to be more targeted. We would like to make better use of assets and involve the private sector more.
- iv. Safety - We have had a reduction in safety over the last one or two years.
- v. Cost control - Cost control is critical for us as we go into a post-Covid world, because Transnet's credit rating has been downgraded. It is therefore more difficult to incur debt and we have seen declining revenue. We therefore must be more cost effective.

Some of our trading partners have not been negatively impacted and in the agricultural space there is still a huge demand in product. While the global economy is seeing downturn, there are some signs that there is some stability in the overall economy. The top five export destinations of South Africa are China, United States, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. China has started to dominate the commodity exports.

During the lockdown period, agriculture was the only positive contributor towards the GDP in the second quarter. There is a key push to make agriculture a much greater or focused sector.

The challenges that Transnet faced during lockdown was, for instance, the mobility of people and freight in South Africa. We operate a national business, so we are quite used to people moving across provincial boundaries just to operate the railway network. The same is true within the ports. Our challenges during the early part of lockdown were to operate within a much more constrained environment. Social distancing and sanitising of the people working at the terminals had to be implemented. Consequently, we had a lot of blockages in the ports and rail corridors.

Government instituted a three-level prioritisation of product. Priority one for freight was medical products, medical goods, essential commodities. The challenge with those priorities were that no one actually allocated the priorities in the different freight types within the market. The challenge with that was that we had to allocate priorities. Certain logistic services providers were unable to pick up from the harbour because they

van die spoorweë asook die hawens, aangesien ons meer sal moet uitvoer wanneer ons meer produseer. Ons sal doeltreffende logistieke stelsels nodig hê om boere te kan ondersteun, veral indien ons lyk na varsvrugteprodukte wat uitgevoer word. Ons moet seker maak dat gehalteprodukte aan die ander kant gelewer word. Ons groeiende bevolking maak van hierdie 'n baie belangrike saak en ons sal moet nou saamwerk met Transnet, asook ander logistieke maatskappye, om te verseker dat dit so doeltreffend en koste-effektief moontlik is.

Transnet is gegrond op ses sleutel-besigheidsareas, naamlik: (i) Transnet Freight Rail; (ii) Transnet Engineering; (iii) Transnet National Ports Authority; (iv) Transnet Port Terminals; (v) Transnet Pipelines; en (vi) Transnet Property.

Die besigheid waarin Agri SA belangstel, is Transnet Port Terminals en hoe ons kan uitvoer, asook die rol wat Transnet Freight Rail kan speel. Ons is grotendeels effektief in die grootmaatbedryfsruimte. Ons sukkel effens met landbou- en nywerheidsprodukte, wat meer kompleks is en logistieke oplossings verg. Ons verwag dat Transnet Freight Rail se rol in die uitbreiding van landbou-uitvoer meer in ooreenstemming sal wees.

Transnet het vyf sleutelpilare, naamlik:

- i. Kliëntediens - Ons streef na nouer samewerking met die kliënt. Ons wil verstaan wat hulle nodig het en wat ons kan doen om ons belyning met ons kliënte se diensbehoefes te verbeter. Klante is baie veeleisend en differensieel.
- ii. Mense - Ons wil graag ons mense en prosesse verbeter sodat ons meer effektief is en ons bedrywighede baie meer in ooreenstemming is met die kliënt se behoeftes. Daar is baie mense wat probeer om 'n meer effektiewe sakeproposisie vir mense te bewerkstellig.
- iii. Batebenutting - In die laaste paar jaar was dit nie voldoende nie. Ons sal graag meer gefokus wil wees. Ons wil graag ons bates beter benut en ook die privaatsektor meer betrek.
- iv. Veiligheid - Ons veiligheid het afgeneem oor die afgelope jaar of twee.
- v. Kostebeheer - Kostebeheer is noodsaaklik vir ons namate ons na die post-Covid-wêreld beweeg, aangesien Transnet se kredietgradering afwaarts aangepas is. Daarom is dit baie moeilik om skuld aan te gaan en ons het 'n afname in inkomste gesien. Om hierdie rede moet ons meer koste-effektief wees.

Sommige van ons handelsvennote is nie nadelig beïnvloed nie en in die landbou-omgewing is daar steeds 'n groot aanvraag. Terwyl die globale ekonomie 'n afswaai gesien het, is daar sommige tekens van stabiliteit in die algehele ekonomie. Die top-vyf uitvoerbestemmings van Suid-Afrika is China, die VSA, Duitsland, Japan en die Verenigde Koninkryk.

Tydens die inperking was die landbou die enigste positiewe bydraer tot die BBP in die tweede kwartaal. Daar is sterk druk om van die landbou 'n groter en meer gefokusde sektor te maak.

Die uitdagings wat Transnet tydens die inperking ervaar het was, byvoorbeeld, die mobiliteit van mense en vrag in Suid-Afrika. Ons bedryf 'n nasionale besigheid, daarom is ons redelik gewoond om oor provinsiale grense te beweeg bloot om die spoornetwerk te

themselves were in lockdown and had restrictions. We had a build-up within the container stacks of lower priority freight in the early days of lockdown, which created blockages. Vandalism increased dramatically during lockdown. Cable theft especially in the Gauteng complex made servicing of agri processing plants extremely difficult and costly.

Agriculture was very different prior to 1995 than it is now. Prior to 1995, agriculture was deregulated. Since then, the sectoral structure has become more regulated. To comply, we need to manage it more effectively and put more effective supply chain solutions in place. We are opening the branch line network in a more open way to keep in line with our key strategy drive. We would also like to offer the capability of the private sector to play a role in some of our ports and terminals in respect of agriculture and other products. We are slowly trying to shift to a more efficient and open model, which allows greater access for our competitors and our customers into our network.

In terms of driving cost-effective logistics, the agricultural supply chain, especially cold chain, is complex. The quality requirements from customers, particularly in the global environment, has become onerous. It has become more difficult to compete and to meet the expectations of the consumer. We need to redesign our model in such a way that we meet these needs more effectively.

We have approximately 2,4 million containers moving through our container facilities per annum. There are only 395 000 containers that are moved through the port rail facilities per annum and Transnet would like to increase that number to 530 000 per annum. That can be done by opening more inland ports.

There is currently a trend of vessel consignment size increase and a reduction in the number of vessels calling at the port of Durban. We want to drive a program of port investment that enhances the bigger vessels, because what we have seen competitively in other parts of the world is, the larger vessels you get calling at the port, the more you can focus on reducing the unit cost price of container tariffs. Now it costs more for us to get a container from South Africa to China than it does from Europe to China, although we are half the distance. If we can focus on being more productive and enhancing the trade scheduled vessels of larger sizes, we believe that the pricing of those containers will come down. That is an active strategy process.

Another trend that we have noticed in agricultural products is that they are now contributing about 24% to manufactured commodities in South Africa. Agriculture is now becoming a key input in the manufactured space and that is largely through packaged and processed foods.

The customer needs have changed quite dramatically over time. The challenges for Transnet are that we are still constrained by the Transnet's historical challenges of delivery. We can fix some of that, but we will never be able to compete with freight providers in terms of performance of getting product to market. We would ask that the agricultural community work with us in trying to establish more effective consolidation points and drive those out to better align the customer needs in this area.

bedryf. Dieselfde geld vir hawens. Ons uitdaging vroeg gedurende die inperking was om binne 'n veel meer beperkte omgewing te werk. Sosiale distansiëring en ontsmetting van mense wat by die terminale werk, moes implementeer word. Die gevolg was dat ons opeenhopings by die hawens en spoorlyn-korridors ervaar het.

Die regering het 'n drievlak-voorkeurorde van produkte ingestel. Prioriteit 1 vir vrag was mediese voorraad, mediese goedere en noodsaaklike kommoditeite. Die uitdaging met hierdie prioriteite was dat niemand werklik die prioriteite toegewys het vir die verskillende vragtipes in die mark nie. Die uitdaging in hierdie verband was dat ons die prioriteite moes identifiseer. Sekere logistieke diensverskaffers kon nie goedere by die hawe oplaai nie omdat hulle self onder inperking was en moes voldoen aan die regulasies. Daar was opeenhoping in die houerstapels van laerprioriteitvrag in die vroeë dae van die inperking, wat opeenhopings veroorsaak het. Vandalisme het dramaties toegeneem gedurende die inperking. Kabeldiefstal, veral in die Gauteng-kompleks, het dienslewering vir Agri-prosesseringsaanlegte baie moeilik en duur gemaak.

Die landbou het baie anders gelyk voor 1995. Voor 1995 was die bedryf gedereguleer. Sedertdien het die sektorale struktuur baie meer gereguleer geword. Om te voldoen, moes ons dit meer effektief bestuur en met meer waardeketting-oplossings vorendag kom. Ons is besig om die slynnetwerk weer oop te maak om in ooreenstemming met ons sleutel-strategiedoelstellings te kom. Ons wil ook graag die vermoë van die private sektor om ten opsigte van landbou- en ander produkte 'n rol in sommige van ons hawens en terminale te speel, aanbied. Ons probeer om stadig te beweeg na 'n meer doeltreffende en oop model, wat voorsiening maak vir beter toegang tot ons netwerk vir ons mededingers en kliënte.

Wat koste-effektiewe logistiek betref, is die landbouwaardeketting baie kompleks - veral die koueketting. Die gehaltevereistes van kliënte, veral in die globale omgewing, het baie veeleisend geraak. Dit het moeiliker geword om mee te ding en om aan kliënte se verwagtinge te voldoen. Ons moet ons model op so 'n wyse herontwerp dat ons hierdie behoeftes meer doeltreffend kan dien.

Ons het ongeveer 2,4 miljoen houters per jaar in ons houerfasiliteite. Daar is slegs 395 000 houters wat deur die hawe-spoorfasiliteite per jaar beweeg word en Transnet sal graag hierdie volume wil vergroot tot 530 000 per jaar. Dit kan gedoen word deur meer binnelandse hawens te open.

Daar is tans 'n neiging om die vragvolume van skepe te vergroot en om die getal skepe te verminder wat by Durban-hawe aandoen. Ons wil 'n program ontwikkel vir hawe-investering wat die groter skepe verbeter - wat ons gesien het in ander dele van die wêreld, is die groter skepe wat by die hawe sal aandoen wanneer jy fokus op vermindering van die eenheidskoste van houertariewe. Dit kos nou vir ons meer om 'n houer vanaf Suid-Afrika na China te kry as wat dit kos van Europa na China, ten spyte daarvan dat dit die helfte van die afstand is. Indien ons daarop kan fokus om meer produktief te wees en om die grootte van handelsgeskeduleerde skepe aan te pas, glo ons dat die koste van daardie houters sal afneem. Daar is 'n aktiewe strategieproses.

'n Ander tendens wat ons in landbouprodukte gesien het, is dat hulle nou ongeveer 24% bydra tot vervaardigde kommoditeite in Suid-Afrika. Landbou word nou 'n sleutel-uitset in die

We are under a lot of pressure from the presidency to put forward a strategy going forward, that is aligned to two things, namely (i) growth and job creation and (ii) be much more effective in supporting the economy. We remain constraint in relation to certain products and want to move towards trying to lift some of these constraints and increase our capacity going forward. We understand that we are not in the financial position where we are in the full ambit of available debt funding to invest in all the requirements of trying to sustain our network of rail, water and pipelines. That is why we will have to take hands with the private sector.

The grain elevators in Durban will be made deeper to accommodate ships for grain export and is scheduled for 2024. Are we on track?

We are engaging very closely with government and some of our key commodity exporters and stakeholders. The focus here is to redesign and tweak the operation model around Transnet to be much more effective. Part of what we must do, is to make sure that we have an asset-base that is fit for purpose and will not fail us from a performance perspective. We are constrained by the amount of funding that we have.

We are busy with an exercise now, which we call our segment focus strategy. Our focus is to relook at all the investment programs across Transnet going forward. Covid and the post-Covid world is going to be very different. We are reviewing all investments, including the grain elevator expansion in Durban. What we are identifying is that there are opportunities for Transnet to co-invest in infrastructure going forward. We want to make sure that we have the right assets that are fit for purpose, and we will be focusing on what we can fund.

There are rumors that the railway to Botswana were damaged. Is it going to influence exports to Botswana?

I do not know the detail of that and will have to come back to you on where that stands.



vervaardiging-omgewing en dit kan hoofsaaklik toegeskryf word aan verpakking en verwerkte voedsel.

Kliëntebehoefes het dramaties verander oor tyd. Die uitdagings vir Transnet is dat ons steeds gestrem word deur Transnet se historiese uitdagings rondom lewering. Ons kan sommige daarvan regstel, maar ons sal nooit in staat wees om mee te ding met vragverskaffers in terme van prestasie om die produk by die mark te kry nie. Ons vra dat die landbougemeenskap met ons saamwerk om meer doeltreffende konsolidasiepunte te vestig en om hulle sodanig te bestuur dat dit meer ooreenstem met kliëntebehoefes.

Ons is onder geweldige druk van die presidensie om vorendag te kom met 'n strategie wat voorsiening maak vir twee dinge, naamlik (i) groei en werkskepping; en (ii) om meer effektief te wees ter ondersteuning van die ekonomie. Ons bly beperk met betrekking tot sekere produkte en wil probeer om hierdie beperkings op te hef en om ons kapasiteit te verhoog. Ons verstaan dat ons nie in die finansiële posisie is waar ons die nodige skuldbefondsing het om te belê in al die vereistes om ons spoor-, water- en pyplyn-netwerk in stand te hou nie. Daarom sal ons moet hande vat met die privaatsektor.

Die graanhyskrane in Durban sal dieper gemaak word om skepe vir graanuitvoer te akkomodeer. Dit is geskeduleer vir 2024. Is ons op koers?

Ons skakel nou met die regering en met sommige van ons sleutel-uitvoerders en belanghebbendes in die bedryf. Hier fokus ons op die herontwerp en aanpassing van die operasionele model ten opsigte van Transnet om dit meer baie meer doeltreffend te maak. Deel van wat ons doen, is om te verseker dat ons 'n bategrondslag het wat gepas is vir die doel en wat ons nie in die steek sal laat vanuit 'n werkverrigting-oogpunt nie. Ons word beperk deur die hoeveelheid befondsing wat beskikbaar is.

Ons is tans besig met iets waarna ons verwys as 'n 'segment-fokus-strategie'. Ons fokus is om weer te kyk na al die beleggingsprogramme by Transnet. Die Covid- en die post-Covid-wêreld gaan baie anders lyk. Ons hersien ook alle beleggings, insluitend die graanhyskraan-aanpassing in Durban. Ons het geleenthede vir Transnet geïdentifiseer waar ons 'n medebelegging kan maak in infrastruktuur. Ons wil seker maak dat ons die regte bates het vir die doel en sal fokus op wat ons kan befonds.

Daar is gerugte dat die spoorlyn na Botswana beskadig is. Sal dit uitvoer na Botswana beïnvloed?

Ek is nie vertrou met die besonderhede nie en sal na jou terug moet kom oor verwickelinge in dié verband.

MEMBER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr Christo van der Rhee extended a warm welcome to the following corporate members to Agri SA:

BEDANKINGS

Mnr Christo van der Rhee heet die volgende korporatiewe lede hartlik welkom by Agri SA:

AllSolar
San Miguel
South African Wool & Mohair Buyers Association (Sawamba)
Universal Leaf Tobacco
Henley Business School
Yara Africa Fertilizer
John Deere
Adama
Point-S Tyres
Argo Tractors
Total SA
Cova Advisory
LFP Group
McCain Foods
Nitrophoska

CLOSING

Mr Christo van der Rhee concluded the session.

AFSLUITING

Mnr Christo van der Rhee sluit die sessie af.



CONGRESS REPORT 2020 | KONGRESVERSLAG 2020

8 OCTOBER 2020 (DAY 2) • 8 OKTOBER 2020 (DAG 2)

OPENING SESSION

Prof. Nico Botha opened the proceedings with Scripture reading and prayer.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS

Mr Alwyn Scholtz confirmed that all the affiliates submitted their lists of nominees, which will be made available electronically to all members. It is noted that an objection was lodged against the holding of this year's congress, which was dealt with, and which will be dealt with by the Board of Agri SA hereafter.

As at 9:00, 135 of the affiliates have logged on to participate at the congress. Accordingly, Mr Alwyn Scholtz confirmed that a quorum is present and that all constitutional requirements, about the commencement of the congress, have been met.

The following were noted:

- Mr Jacques van Rensburg – Free State, is replaced as representative by Mr AJ Steyn;
- Mr Jim Bredekamp – Agri Northern Cape, is replaced as representative by Mr Brandt du Toit;
- Mr Wilco Fourie – Agri Northern Cape, is replaced as representative by Mr Johan Scholtz;
- Mr NP Kethlana – A new addition from the Corporate Chamber; and
- On the programme it stated that Mr M de Klerck shall vote on behalf of the Corporate Chamber, which is incorrect. The authorised representative is Mr PJ de Klerck.

WORD OF WELCOME

The deputy president, Mr Phenias Gumede, welcomed the attendees. He extended a word of welcome to the delegates, other representatives of affiliates, speakers, the delegates of various state departments, representatives of portfolio committees, statutory bodies and embassies, delegates of other agricultural organisations, former presidents of Agri SA and guests.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr Pierre Vercueil, as chairman, delivered the presidential address.

Two important quotes: "The secret of change is to focus all our energy, not on fighting the old but on building the new." This means that we must be pro-active.

The second quote is: "Good collaboration is when you are willing to sacrifice your view for something that is more cohesive." This does not mean that everything can be negotiated. For example, we can never walk away from private property rights, because it is the fundamental building blocks of a good economy and agriculture. We must therefore follow certain strategies and employ certain processes in such a way that it is beneficial to agriculture. We must listen to one another to design the best strategies and to implement such strategies to ensure that we can retain private property rights.

OPENINGESSIE

Prof Nico Botha open die verrigtinge met skriflesing en gebed.

KONSTITUERING VAN DIE KONGRES

Mnr Alwyn Scholtz bevestig dat alle affiliasies hul benoemingslyste ingedien het en dat dit elektronies aan alle lede beskikbaar gestel is. Daar word kennis geneem van 'n beswaar wat aangeteken is en wat verder deur die Agri SA-direksie gehanteer sal word.

Teen 9:00 is 135 van die affiliasies reeds ingeskakel om deel te neem aan die kongres. Mnr Alwyn Scholtz bevestig dat 'n kworum teenwoordig is en dat daar aan alle grondwetlike vereistes rondom die aanvang van die kongres voldoen is.

Kennis word van die volgende geneem:

- Mnr Jacques van Rensburg – Vrystaat, word vervang as verteenwoordiger deur mnr AJ Steyn;
- Mnr Jim Bredekamp – Agri Noord-Kaap, word vervang as verteenwoordiger deur mnr Brandt du Toit;
- Mnr Wilco Fourie – Agri Noord-Kaap, word vervang as verteenwoordiger deur mnr Johan Scholtz;
- Mnr NP Kethlana – 'n Nuwe toevoeging tot die Korporatiewe Kamer; en
- Volgens die program sou mnr Mr M de Klerck namens die Korporatiewe Kamer stem. Dit is egter inkorrekt. Die gemagtigde verteenwoordiger is mnr PJ de Klerck.

VERWELKOMING

Die adjunk-president, mnr Phenias Gumede, verwelkom die kongresgangers, met verwysing na afgevaardigdes, ander verteenwoordigers van affiliasies, sprekers, die afgevaardigdes van verskeie staatsdepartemente, verteenwoordigers van portefeuljekomitees, statutêre liggame en ambassades, afgevaardigdes van ander landbou-organisasies, voormalige presidente van Agri SA en gaste.

PRESIDENTSREDE

Mnr Pierre Vercueil, as voorsitter, lewer die presidentsrede.

Hy haal die volgende aan: "Die geheim van verandering is om al ons energie daarop te fokus om nuut te bou eerder as om te baklei oor van voorheen gebeur het." Dit beteken dat ons proaktief moet wees.

Die tweede aanhaling, naamlik "Goeie samewerking is wanneer jy gewillig is om jou standpunt prys te gee ter wille van iets wat groter samehorigheid meebring", beteken nie dat alles onderhandel kan word nie. Byvoorbeeld, ons kan nie privaat-eiendomsregte prysgee nie aangesien dit die fundamentele boublokke van 'n suksesvolle ekonomie en landbousektor behels. Ons moet dus sekere strategieë volg en sekere prosesse in plek hê wat tot voordeel van die landbou is. Ons moet luister na mekaar ten einde die beste strategieë te kan formuleer en implementeer om sodoende te verseker dat privaat-eiendomsregte beskerm word.

Organised agriculture is about challenges that are sometimes out of our control and have to be managed. We will be accountable for both our actions and our omissions. Agriculture has four basic characteristics, namely, (i) we must concern ourselves with the crucial issues that are central to our success; (ii) we must advance Agri SA's mission; (iii) we enable farmers and (iv) ensure its long-term welfare.

When we talk about enabling farmers, we are talking about all farmers in South Africa. That is why we must be involved in agricultural development. We must understand that we have to be accessible and accountable to all farmers. We must be driven by results and have clear measures of success.

The issue of the export of livestock and sheep was in the news for quite a while. Farmers of the Eastern Cape, under the leadership of Agri Eastern Cape, recognised a new market for sheep as well as cattle. Those exports will have to be live animals and they brought this to the commodity chamber to be able to negotiate amongst ourselves and the stakeholders whether this is something we should pursue. Now we are talking about collaboration. Various factors had to be taken into consideration, including other commodities that are not in the red meat industries, the standard and quality of ships that are being used, the quality of the cattle and sheep, the genetics of these livestock etc.

If this was truly the enabling of farmers by creating a market for new and existing farmers, we can build our country to new heights.

Another very important issue is the expropriation of land without compensation. We, as Agri SA, believe that we have a contribution to make. If we want to retain private property rights, we have to become a part of a system and make it possible for new farmers to enter a business that is capital, logically and management intensive. We have to be able to make available new opportunities for farmers to enter agriculture.

Accordingly, we have a new company called Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd. This company is going to be involved in empowerment, social and economic. Agri SA Enterprises has, during the past year with the Motsepe Foundation, been involved in the whole issue of how we can make agriculture work in communal areas. The focus is therefore on development.

The president thanked Mr Omri van Zyl, who is the managing director of Agri Enterprises, for his choice to take the risk to be the new CEO of this entity. There is a lot of risk involved and we will therefore also look at joint ventures inside as well as outside the traditional communal areas. We will make use of our commodities as well as our corporate members. We must put our farmers and our members in a position where they can actually contribute towards agricultural development. Agri SA is determined to make this work. We will keep our members up to date with this process. We will have to collaborate with government so that they have confidence in what we are trying to achieve.

Mr Vercueil congratulated Mr Christo van der Rheede on becoming the executive director of Agri SA.

Georganiseerde landbou handel met uitdagings wat soms buite ons beheer is en wat ons moet bestuur. Ons sal verantwoordelikheid moet aanvaar vir ons optrede asook ons gebrek aan optrede. Die landbou het vier basiese take, naamlik (i) ons moet aandag gee aan die kritieke aangeleenthede wat sentraal tot ons sukses is; (ii) ons moet Agri SA se missie bevorder; (iii) ons moet boere bemagtig; en (iv) ons moet die langtermynwelvaart van die bedryf verseker.

Wanneer ons praat oor die bemagtiging van boere, praat ons van alle boere in Suid-Afrika. Dit is waarom ons betrokke moet wees by landbou-ontwikkeling. Ons moet besef dat ons toeganklik moet wees vir, en aanspreeklik is teenoor, alle boere. Ons moet uitkoms-gerig wees en duidelike maatstawwe hê waarvolgens ons sukses kan meet.

Die kwessie van vee- en skaapuitvoere was redelik lank in die nuus. Boere in die Oos-Kaap onder leierskap van Agri Oos-Kaap het 'n nuwe mark vir skape sowel as beeste geïdentifiseer. Sodanige uitvoer sal lewendige diere moet wees. Die aangeleentheid is met die Bedryfskamer opgeneem sodat ons onder mekaar en met belanghebbendes kon onderhandel oor die moontlikheid van sulke uitvoer. Ons praat nou van samewerking. Verskeie faktore moet oorweeg word, insluitend ander kommoditeite wat nie deel van rooivleisbedrywe is nie, asook die standaard en gehalte van skape wat gebruik word, die gehalte van die skape en beeste, die genetica van hierdie vee ensameer.

Indien ons die landbou werklik kan bemagtig deur 'n mark te skep vir nuwe en bestaande boere, kan ons die land tot nuwe hoogtes voer.

'n Ander belangrike saak is die onteiening van grond sonder vergoeding. Ons as Agri SA glo dat ons 'n bydrae kan lewer. Indien ons privaat-eiendomsregte wil behou, sal ons deel moet word van die stelsel en dit moontlik maak vir nuwe boere om toe te tree tot 'n besigheid wat logies gesproke kapitaal- en bestuursintensief is. Ons sal nuwe geleenthede moet vind vir boere om tot die bedryf toe te tree.

Gevolgtrek het ons 'n nuwe maatskappy genaamd Agri SA Enterprises (Edms) Bpk gestig. Hierdie maatskappy sal betrokke wees by bemagtiging, maatskaplik sowel as ekonomies. Oor die afgelope jaar was Agri SA Enterprises tesame met die Motsepe-stigting betrokke by die hele kwessie van hoe ons landbou kan laat werk in kommunale gebiede. Die fokus is dus op ontwikkeling.

Mnr Vercueil bedank mnr Omri van Zyl, die besturende direkteur van Agri Enterprises, vir sy keuse om as nuwe besturende direkteur van hierdie entiteit die risiko's daaraan verbonde te aanvaar. Daar is heelwat risiko's betrokke en ons sal dus ook moet kyk na gesamentlike ondernemings binne sowel as buite die tradisionele kommunale gebiede. Ons sal gebruik maak van ons gemeenskappe asook ons korporatiewe lede. Ons moet boere en ons lede in 'n posisie plaas waar hulle werklik kan bydra tot landbou-ontwikkeling. Agri SA is vasberade om dit te laat werk. Ons sal ons lede ingelig hou oor hierdie proses. Ons sal moet saamwerk met die regering sodat hulle vertrou het in wat ons probeer bereik.



We need spiritual guidance as well. Pierre read a passage from Exodus. Agri SA's future is dependent on the collaboration of the parties, strategies and plans.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ELECTION OF AGRI SA'S OFFICE BEARERS

Mr Alwyn Scholtz reviewed the process that was followed.

He confirmed that a notice was sent out in terms of which the nomination process was detailed. The vetting of the election is handled on behalf of Agri SA by the auditors, being the Ashton Group Inc. Agri SA is also supported by Mr Etienne van der Vyver, who is the chief financial officer of Agri SA.

In brief, members had the opportunity to forward the nominations via email to the designated email addresses. Etienne and Clovilde, Ashton Group Inc. vetted the nominations as well as the secondment and nominee. They also confirmed that the nominees accepted their nominations and confirmed that the nominees complied with the requirements set out in the constitution of Agri SA to take up the position.

Accordingly, the first part of the election, which is the election of the president, could proceed and the nominations for the president was formally closed. Only one nomination was received, being the current president, Mr Pierre Vercueil.

BRANDON DE KOCK: COVID-19 CHANGED CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

Mr Brandon de Kock from Whyfive presented the issue of whether Covid-19 changed consumer behaviour and what it means for farmers and agriculture.

Mr De Kock specialises in consumer insights. Thus, a survey is sent to approximately 30 000 South Africans in order to determine what they like, what they don't like, what they eat and what they drink. These insights are then used to help South African businesses to understand the consumer better.

It is still too early to make assumptions of the effect of Covid. Thus, the presentation is only an assumption of what the effect of Covid is on South Africa. Covid did not create anything, but it has simply exposed existing weaknesses.

At the moment, South Africa earns approximately R2,7 trillion per year. The pyramid is a breakdown of how households fit into the income pyramid. Thus, we are looking at the GPO coefficient. The bottom 70% of adults in our country live in households earning under R10 000 per month, being R400 billion per year. The middle class of South Africa, being represented by 25% of the population, earns between R10 000 and R40 000 per month, being R900 billion per year. Only 5% of South Africa's households earn more than R40 000 per month, being R1,4 trillion per year.

It is clear that from the 40 million South Africans, there are approximately 7,6 million South Africans that pay tax in South Africa. If we have a closer look at the top 2 million individuals, you will see that they pay 82% of all personal tax in South Africa.

Mnr Vercueil wens mnr Christo van der Rheede geluk met sy aanstelling as uitvoerende direkteur van Agri SA.

Ons het geestelike leiding ook nodig. Pierre lees uit Eksodus. Agri SA se toekoms hang af van samewerking tussen partye, asook ingevolge strategieë en planne.

AANKONDIGING VAN DIE VERKIESING VAN AGRI SA SE AMPSDRAERS

Mnr Alwyn Scholtz verduidelik aan die kongres watter proses gevolg is.

Hy bevestig dat 'n kennisgewing uitgestuur is wat ingevolge die benoemingsproses die nodige besonderhede bevat het. Verifiëring van die verkiesing is namens Agri SA deur sy ouditeure, die Ashton-groep, gehanteer. Agri SA word ook bygestaan deur sy hoof- finansiële beampte, mnr Etienne van der Vyver.

Kortliks, lede het die geleentheid gehad om die benoemings per e-pos na die aangewese adresse te stuur. Etienne en Clovilde van die Ashton-groep het die benoemings, asook die sekondant en benoemde, geverifieer. Hulle bevestig ook dat die benoemdes hul benoemings aanvaar het en dat die benoemdes voldoen aan die vereistes vir die posisie soos uiteengesit in die Agri SA se grondwet.

Gevolgtrek kon daar voortgegaan word met die eerste gedeelte van die verkiesing, en die benoemings vir president word formeel gesluit. Slegs een benoeming is ontvang, naamlik vir die huidige president, mnr Pierre Vercueil.

BRANDON DE KOCK – COVID-19 HET VERBRUIKERSGEDRAG VERANDER

Mnr Brandon de Kock van Whyfive spreek die kongres toe oor die maontlike verandering in verbruikersgedrag en wat dit vir boere en die landbou inhoud.

Brandon spesialiseer in verbruikersinsigte. 'n Opname is onder meer gedoen onder ongeveer 30 000 Suid-Afrikaners om te bepaal waarvan hulle hou, wat hulle eet en wat hulle drink. Hierdie insigte is daarna gebruik om Suid-Afrikaanse sake-ondernemings te help om die verbruiker beter te verstaan.

Dit is nog te vroeg om aannames te maak oor die uitwerking van Covid, dus behels die aanbieding bloot bespiegeling in hierdie verband. Covid het niks geskep nie; dit het bloot bestaande swakhede uitgewys.

Tans verdien Suid-Afrika ongeveer R2,7 triljoen per jaar. Die inkomste-piramide wys hoe huishoudings hierby inpas. Ons kyk dus na die BBP-koëffisiënt. Die onderste 70% van volwassenes in ons land woon in huishoudings wat minder as R10 000 per maand verdien, naamlik R400 miljard per jaar. Die middelklas van Suid-Afrika, wat 25% van die bevolking verteenwoordig, verdien tussen R10 000 en R40 000 per maand, d.w.s. R900 triljoen per jaar. Slegs 5% van Suid-Afrikaanse huishoudings verdien meer as R40 000 per maand, naamlik R1,4 triljoen per jaar.

The youth of South Africa have a massive impact on the consumer market. Most of our consumers are a lot younger than in other countries. Approximately 64% of the South African population is under the age of 35 years old. If you compare that statistic to countries such as America, you will see that 43% of America's population is under 35 years old.

The goals are to get young people to reconnect with the land and with nature. We must be wary of trends. Example: Veganism – Brand Mapp conducted a survey to determine if veganism is the next big food trend. It is clear from the survey that veganism is not the next food trend, as only 4% of people indicated that they are going vegan. Instead, flexitarian is the next big trend.

We need to emphasise the importance of agriculture and focus on making people aware of it. Furthermore, 60% of consumers care about the way companies contribute to society.

How much money will consumers have left in order to add to consumer spending? All consumers will be affected negatively by Covid. We need the top half of the pyramid to be actively a part of agriculture. According to their survey, 40% of consumers are worried about their debt and according to a survey of TransUnion, 38% of consumers may drop out of the middle class due to Covid induced debt.

Questions:

Q: Young people are active in a lot of areas and a lot of sectors. What is happening in agriculture is quite the opposite. Agriculture has quite an aging group of people that are interested in farming. Maybe young people are so involved in social media that they are not interested in agriculture and do not grasp the importance of farmers providing food to the nation. What can we do to get young people really interested in the agriculture sector and in following a career in agriculture?

A: People in general are so disconnected from the food chain. The education system should be changed to teach children how connected they should be to their food and where their food comes from.

Any other questions had to be forwarded to Mr Brandon de Kock.

Advertisements by Santam and GWK sponsors of the congress were played.

Announcement of president and nominations for deputy president

With regard to the appointment of the president of Agri SA: Since the morning, there have been no other nominations for president other than Agri SA's current president, being Mr Pierre Vercueil. Accordingly, Mr Vercueil was re-elected as president of Agri SA.

Agri SA received two nominations for the election of the first deputy president. The members were given another 10 minutes in which they could submit their nominations.

Dit is duidelik dat, uit 40 miljoen Suid-Afrikaners, daar slegs omtrent 7,6 miljoen is wat in Suid-Afrika belasting betaal. As ons van nader kyk na die top 2 miljoen individue, sal jy sien dat hulle 82% van alle persoonlike belasting in Suid-Afrika betaal.

Die jeug van Suid-Afrika het 'n geweldige uitwerking op die verbruikersmark. Die meeste van ons verbruikers is baie jonger as in ander lande. Ongeveer 64% van die Suid-Afrikaanse bevolking is onder die ouderdom van 35. Indien ons dit vergelyk met statistieke van lande soos Amerika, sien ons dat 43% van die Amerikaanse bevolking jonger as 35 jaar is.

Die doelwit is om jongmense te kry om te herenig met die land en die natuur. Ons moet ook versigtig wees vir tendense. Byvoorbeeld: Veganisme – Brand Mapp het 'n opname gedoen om te bepaal of veganisme die volgende groot voedseltendens sal wees. Dit was duidelik hieruit dat veganisme nie die volgende voedseltendens sal wees nie, aangesien slegs 4% van korrespondente aangedui het dat hulle daardie opsie sal kies. Die volgende groot tendens is in werklikheid fleksetarianisme.

Ons moet die belangrikheid van die landbou beklemtoon en daarop fokus om mense bewus daarvan te maak. Sowat 60% van verbruikers het aangedui dat hulle omgee hoe maatskappye tot die samelewing bydra.

Hoeveel geld sal iemand moet oorrê ten einde tot verbruikersbesteding by te dra? Alle verbruikers word nadelig geraak deur Covid. Ons het die boonste helfte van die piramide nodig om aktief deel van die landbou te wees. Volgens hul opname is 40% van verbruikers bekommerd oor hul skuld, en volgens 'n opname deur TransUnion kan 38% van verbruikers moontlik middelklasstatus verloor weens skuld wat aangegaan was as gevolg van Covid.

Vrae:

V: Jongmense is op vele terreine en in menige sektore aktief. Dit wat in die landbou gebeur, is presies die teenoorgestelde. Die landbou het 'n verouderende groep wat in boerdery belangstel. Miskien is jongmense só betrokke by sosiale media dat hulle nie belangstel in die landbou nie en nie die belangrikheid van boere vir voedselvoorsiening aan die nasie besef nie. Wat kan ons doen om jongmense te laat belangstel in die landbousektor en om 'n loopbaan in die sektor te oorweeg?

A: Mense in die algemeen staan afsydig van die voedselketting. Die onderwysstelsel moet verander word om kinders te leer hoe betrokke hulle behoort te wees ten opsigte van voedsel en waar hul kos vandaan kom.

Enige verdere vrae sal na De Kock verwys word.

Advertensies van die kongresborge Santam en GWK word vertoon op die skerm.

Aankondiging van president en benoemings vir adjunk-president

Wat die president van Agri SA betref, was daar sedert die oggend geen ander benoemings behalwe die huidige president, mnr Pierre Vercueil, nie; derhalwe word mnr Pierre Vercueil herverkies tot president van Agri SA.

AGRICULTURE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

Mr Dan Hennessy, VP International: Land O'Lakes, presented the issue relating to how international companies view agriculture in Africa and South Africa.

Mr Dan Hennessy has been working with Land O'Lakes for the past fourteen years. Land O'Lakes is a large farm co-operative, which is owned by farmers and represents the farmers. The co-operative is made up of three business units. It started as a dairy food co-operative in 1921. Land O'Lakes also has one of the largest animal feed businesses in the US. Land O'Lakes has a very large footprint in agriculture in the US, from feeding the animals and planting the seeds, up to the consumer products on the shelf.

Until 2013, Land O'Lakes was a domestic company with approximately 95% of its business only being in the US. In 2015, Land O'Lakes started to explore partnerships in South Africa.

Is South Africa the next breadbasket of the future? Mr Hennessy agrees with that statement. Certain factors are considered, for example the merging middle class and the demand for higher quality food services. Land O'Lakes wants to bring the latest products and technology to the market to help farmers meet the increase in demand.

What are the game changers that are going to shape agriculture nationally and internationally? Insights and efficiency. There is basically an explosion of digital technology. The question is how you turn all this new information into insights (being decision making on the farm using a data-back model). The need for efficiency is going to continue to be necessary to be able to deal with lower prices in the markets.

Q: Wat are the two things that worry you the most and the two things that excite you the most about South Africa?

A: The political instability is something you must think about before expanding your investment in putting more capital into the country. What excites him the most is the fact that, despite climate changes and drought, the farmers continue to step-up and produce food at a high level.

Announcement of nominations for deputy president

It is confirmed that only two nominations for the election of the first deputy president were received, namely Mr Phineas Gumede and Mr Jaco Minnaar.

The online voting platform is now open for twenty minutes to vote for the first deputy president.

Mr Alwyn Scholtz explained how the online voting platform works.

OUR FARMERS IN THE NEW LANDSCAPE

Ms Sandy La Marque, chief executive officer from Kwanalu, presented the issue on our farmers in the new landscape.

Ms La Marque indicated that she would provide the provincial perspective on the landscape our farmers find themselves in today. What makes Agri SA so unique in the province is the

Agri SA het twee benoemings vir die eerste adjunk-president ontvang. Die lede word 'n verdere 10 minute gegun om benoemings in te dien.

LANDBOU IN DIE INTERNASIONALE ARENA

Mnr Dan Hennessy, VP International: Land O'Lakes, spreek die kongres toe oor hoe internasionale maatskappye landbou in Afrika en Suid-Afrika sien.

Mnr Hennessy werk die afgelope 14 jaar by Land O'Lakes. Land O'Lakes is 'n groot boerderykoöperasie wat deur boere besit word en boere verteenwoordig. Die sake-onderneming bestaan uit drie sake-eenhede. Dit het ontstaan as 'n suiwelkoöperasie in 1921. Land O'Lakes het ook een van die grootste veevoerbesighede in die VSA. Land O'Lakes handhaaf 'n baie groot voetspoor in die VSA-landbou, vanaf veevoer en saadaanplantings tot en met die verbruikersprodukte op die winkelrak.

Land O'Lakes was tot 2013 'n plaaslike onderneming en het ongeveer 95% van sy besigheid slegs in die VSA gedoen. In 2015 het Land O'Lakes begin om vennootskappe in Suid-Afrika te oorweeg.

Is Suid-Afrika die broodmandjie van die toekoms? Mnr Hennessy glo dat dit so is. Sekere faktore word oorweeg, byvoorbeeld die opkomende middelklas en die behoefte aan hoërgehalte voedseldienste. Land O'Lakes wil die jongste produkte en tegnologie na die mark bring om boere te help om te voldoen aan die toename in aanvraag.

Wat is die faktore wat bepaal hoe die landbou nasionaal en internasionaal sal lyk? Insigte en doeltreffendheid is belangrik. Daar is basies 'n ontploffing van digitale tegnologie. Die vraag is hoe jy al hierdie nuwe inligting omskakel in insigte (d.w.s besluitneming op die plaas deur gebruik te maak van 'n data-gerugsteunde model). Doeltreffendheid sal voortdurend vereis word ten einde laer pryse in die markte te kan bewerkstellig.

V: Wat is die twee dinge waarvoor jy meeste bekommerd is en twee dinge wat jou die meeste opgewonde maak oor Suid-Afrika?

A: Die politieke onstabieleit is iets waaraan ons moet dink voordat ons meer kapitaal in die land belê. Iets wat my opgewonde maak, is die feit dat, ten spyte van klimaatsverandering, boere steeds voortgaan om voedsel op 'n hoë vlak te produseer.

Aankondiging van benoemings vir adjunk-president

Daar word bevestig dat slegs twee benoemings ontvang is vir eerste adjunk-president, naamlik mnr Phineas Gumede en mnr Jaco Minnaar.

Die aanlyn-platform word geopen vir 20 minute om te stem vir 'n eerste adjunk-president.

Mnr Alwyn Scholtz verduidelik hoe die aanlyn-stemplatform werk.

ONS BOERE IN DIE NUWE LANDSKAP

Ms Sandy La Marque, hoof- uitvoerende beamppte van Kwanalu, doen 'n aanbieding oor boere in die nuwe landskap.

farmers, landowners, associations, commodities, and corporates. Our leadership, knowledge, expertise, mandate and governance and succession of leadership comes from farmers at local level. The goal is to bring everybody together under one structure.

How did Kwanalu respond to the changing landscape?

In 1997, Kwanalu incorporated all farmers in KwaZulu-Natal and came under one umbrella. During the last few years, Kwanalu realised that they must evolve. Accordingly, Kwanalu expanded their board to seven directors that are vested with the affairs of the union.

The voice of our farmers is so critical that it must come through at all of their structures. Kwanalu has therefore created an advisory council. The advisory council was vested with providing strategic direction, industry specific knowledge, agricultural expertise and information stating their aims and objectives. Kwanalu's constitution is unique in the sense that it provides for equal representation of their members.

Four pillars

There are four pillars on which Kwanalu is based, namely (i) Being informed; (ii) Integrity; (iii) Professional image; and (iv) Socially and morally responsible.

A provincial institutional structure should:

- Organise effectively and collectively.
- Use their collective powers, being the corporates, the farmers and the commodities coming together as one.
- Act according to the mandates that the members provide.
- Be clear considered influencers.
- Drive and facilitate development and viable solutions.

Land desk

The protection of property and land rights have become critical. Kwanalu has appointed a full-time person to run their land desk. This person has several responsibilities, including (i) the protection of property and land rights, (ii) to facilitate and assist members in respect of identifying and formulating solutions relating to land reform; (iii) inform policy and legislation; (iv) looking at partnership models (where the members have the appetite, participation and funding); (v) farmer profitability opportunities.

Development desk

Kwanalu can work on the ground with the communities and the new growing farmers to see how they can facilitate and bring together the finance, training, and education. Kwanalu has had the opportunity to provide finance, training and education at a development level to these farmers.

Kwanalu has taken 100 unemployed graduates and placed them in learnerships. We have an opportunity to influence and effect change. There is at least a 75% success rate that these learners are taken up in management positions and full-time employment.

Safety and security desk

Kwanalu created the safety and security desk several years ago. This allowed Kwanalu to represent their members at various

Me La Marque meld dat sy 'n provinsiale perspektief sal bied van die landskap wat ons boere tans ervaar. Iets wat Agri SA so uniek in die provinsie maak, is die boere, grondeienaars, verenigings, bedrywe en maatskappye. Ons leierskap, kennis, kundigheid, mandate, bestuur en die volgende geslag leiers kom vanuit boere op plaaslike vlak. Die doel is om almal bymekaar te bring onder een struktuur.

Hoe het Kwanalu gereageer op die veranderende landskap?

In 1997, het Kwanalu met alle boere in KwaZulu-Natal onder een sambreel geïnkorporeer. Oor die afgelope paar jaar het Kwanalu besef dat hulle verder moet ontwikkel, daarom het Kwanalu sy direksie uitgebrei na sewe direkteure om met die unie se sake te handel.

Die stem van ons boere is uiters belangrik en moet in al hul strukture tot uiting kom. Kwanalu het dus 'n adviesraad op die been gebring om ons te bedien met strategiese rigting, bedryfs-spesifieke kennis, landboukundigheid en inligting. Kwanalu se grondwet is uniek in die sin dat dit voorsiening maak vir gelyke verteenwoordiging van lede.

Vier pilare

Daar is vier pilare waarop Kwanalu gebou is, naamlik (i) Ingelig; (ii) Integriteit; (iii) Professionele beeld; en (iv) Sosiale en morele verantwoordelikheid.

'n Provinsiale institusionele struktuur moet:

- Doeltreffend en kollektief organiseer.
- Gebruik maak van hul kollektiewe mag en gesamentlik optree, naamlik maatskappye, boere en bedrywe.
- Optree ingevolge die mandaat wat lede aan hul gee.
- Wel-oorwoë beïnvloeders wees.
- Ontwikkeling en lewensvatbare oplossings vind en fasiliteer.

Grond-lessenaar

Die beskerming van eiendoms- en grondregte het uiters noodsaaklik geword. Kwanalu het 'n voltydse persoon aangestel om hul grond-lessenaar te bestuur. Hierdie persoon het verskeie verantwoordelikhede, insluitend (i) die beskerming van eiendoms- en grondregte; (ii) om lede te help met die identifisering en formulering van oplossings rondom grondhervorming; (iii) beïnvloeding van beleid en wetgewing; (iv) vennootskapsmodelle (lede se aptyt daarvoor en deelname en befondsing daarvan); en (v) winsgewende geleenthede vir boere.

Ontwikkeling-lessenaar

Kwanalu kan met gemeenskappe en nuwe produsente op grondvlak saamwerk om hulle te bemagtig met befondsing, opleiding en onderwys. Kwanalu het die geleentheid gehad om aan hierdie boere finansiering, opleiding en onderwys op 'n ontwikkelingsvlak beskikbaar te stel.

Kwanalu het ook 100 werklose gegradueerdes geneem en hulle in leerlingskappe geplaas. Ons het 'n geleentheid om beïnvloeding te doen ten einde verandering teweeg te bring. Daar is ten minste 'n 75% kans dat hierdie leiers in bestuursposisies en voltydse poste aangestel sal word.



safety structures. This desk help by making submissions for proactive action and operational planning, by gathering detail and crime statistics, by providing guideline documents and an annual analysis of farm attacks and murders. Furthermore, they assist members with queries, complaints and basic advice on criminal matters, legal procedures and steps to be taken.

Public relations and image building

Kwanalu formed a wall of recognition for the 300 women in agriculture. We have an opportunity to grow our membership and bring women in agriculture into our organisation. This applies to South Africa's youth as well.

Where do we go in the future?

Our focus should remain on agriculture and rural development by providing a sector specific approach. We must constantly look at how our influence bring about change to our commodity members and affiliation base. We should continue striving to be powerful influencers and ethical leaders.

Q: What do you think is the greatest challenge for farmers in the KZN region and how do you think we can retain the number of commercial farmers who play an intricate part in agriculture?

A: Kwanalu created the Land Desk especially for this issue to find a solution on how to retain membership and to grow membership. This can only be done by looking at the rural areas, new commercial farmers, and the growing farmers. Kwanalu's women in agriculture is one of the opportunities in which we can grow those numbers.

Q: Do you have any advice for the new entrance in farming, especially with non-GMO practices in farming and organic farming?

A: Kwanalu partnered with the University of Missouri a few years ago, where they focused on GMO varieties. This is a commodity specific question. At a local level you have your study groups, and we need to work together at that local level to understand what the opportunities are. There is a lot of expertise that exist. Kwanalu has invited a lot of experts over the years to have a look at certain opportunities. It all comes down to being involved and finding the right network.

Q: As considered influencers, have you just done the right thing, or have you made an active input into government systems such as created integrated development plans at local level or both? Please share your strategy.

A: At the end of the day, it is easy to play lip service and lip service is not going to achieve what we need in South Africa. Therefore, Kwanalu has been extremely proactive. When it comes to integrated rural development, Kwanalu plays a role. It's not only about saying that you are going to participate in a discussion that informs legislation, it is also participating in a discussion that will bring meaningful change. Kwanalu has taken those mandates and that is why they see the practical changes of their development desk and land desk.

Q: What is your perspective on sustainability? What are your thoughts in terms of farming, especially animals, chemical pest control and dominant multi-nationals?

A: The mandate that Kwanalu has is to look at how we as an organisation promote sustainable, profitable agriculture.

Veiligheid- en sekuriteit-lessenaar

Kwanalu het etlike jare gelede 'n veiligheid- en sekuriteit-lessenaar geskep. Dit stel Kwanalu in staat om sy lede in verskeie strukture te verteenwoordig. Hierdie lessenaar help deur voorleggings te maak ten opsigte van proaktiewe optrede en operasionele beplanning te doen deur besonderhede en misdaadstatistieke te versamel en jaarliks 'n ontleding te doen van plaasaanvalle en -moorde. Die lessenaar help ook lede met navrae, klagtes en basiese advies rakende misdaadaangeleenthede, regsprosedures en die stappe wat geneem moet word.

Openbare verhoudings en beeldbou

Kwanalu het 'n muur van erkenning vir die 300 vroue in landbou opgerig. Ons het 'n geleentheid om ons ledebasis te groei en om vroue na ons organisasie te lok. Dit geld ook vir Suid-Afrika se jeug.

Waar gaan ons heen in die toekoms?

Ons fokus bly steeds op die landbou en landelike ontwikkeling deur voorsiening te maak vir 'n sektor-spesifieke benadering. Ons moet voortdurend kyk na hoe ons beïnvloeding kan doen om verandering vir ons gemeenskapsleiers en affiliasiebasis teweeg te bring. Ons moet ook voortdurend daarna streef om doeltreffende beïnvloeders en etiese leiers te wees.

V: Wat dink jy is die grootste uitdaging vir boere in die KZN-streek en hoe kan ons die getal kommersiële boere behou wat 'n integrale deel in die landbou uitmaak?

A: Kwanalu het die grond-lessenaar geskep om veral oplossings te vind wat sy ledebasis in stand te hou en uitbrei. Dit kan slegs gedoen word deur te kyk na landelike gebiede, nuwe kommersiële boere en 'n toename in die getal boere. Kwanalu se vroue in landbou is een van die geleenthede om daardie getalle te verhoog.

V: Het jy enige advies vir nuwe toetreders tot die landbou, veral ten opsigte van nie-GMO-praktyke en organiese boerdery?

A: Kwanalu het 'n paar jaar gelede 'n vennootskap met die Universiteit van Missouri aangegaan waar daar op GMO-variëteite gefokus word. Hierdie is 'n bedryf-spesifieke aangeleentheid. Op plaaslike vlak kan jy jou studiegroepe hê, en ons moet saamwerk op daardie vlak om te kan verstaan wat die geleentheid is. Daar is heelwat kundigheid daar. Kwanalu het 'n groot aantal kundiges oor die jare gevra om te kyk na sekere geleenthede. Per slot van rekening beteken dit om betrokke te wees en die regte netwerk te vind.

V: As beïnvloeders, het julle bloot die regte ding gedoen, of het julle aktief insette tot regeringstelsels, soos die formulering van geïntegreerde ontwikkelingsplanne op plaaslike vlak, gelewer, of beide? Deel asseblief jul strategie met ons.

A: Aan die einde van die dag is dit maklik om lippediens te lewer, maar dit gaan nie maak dat ons in Suid-Afrika bereik wat nodig is nie. Om hierdie rede is Kwanalu uiters proaktief. Wanneer dit kom by geïntegreerde landelike ontwikkeling, speel ons 'n rol. Dit gaan nie bloot daaroor om te sê dat jy gaan deelneem aan 'n gesprek rondom wetgewing nie – dit beteken ook dat jy moet deelneem aan 'n gesprek wat sinvolle verandering sal meebring. Kwanalu het daardie mandaat aanvaar en dit is waarom ons praktiese verandering by die ontwikkeling-lessenaar en grond-lessenaar sien.

Q: As a leader at a provincial level, what would you say were your biggest challenges during the Covid-19 pandemic and how did you navigate those issues?

A: It demanded a lot of time and energy and commitment. For me, being part of this organisation, time is not your own. We are here to serve our members and our farmers. For Kwanalu, it was to enable the farmers to continue doing what they need to do.

Q: I'm interested in partnering with rural communities in KZN. Can Kwanalu help? If yes, what do I do next?

A: The person is welcome to contact Kwanalu's offices at the following email address: land@kwanalu.co.za

Q: It is common knowledge that most new entrants do not last long in the sector. Have you had great success in retaining entrants in the farming community in KZN?

A: Every business has its challenges. Many of our new entrants have struggled and one of the major factors have been access to finance, information technology and education. Through our development desk, we are focused on ensuring that new entrants are not lost along the way.

Q: Seeing that you represent quite a large constituency of farmers, how do you pinpoint which risks, challenges and opportunities to take up first?

A: Kwanalu has its pillars and everything the organisation does, is being done against the pillars. Further to that, Kwanalu has a board and an advisory council. The advisory council is vested with the strategic interest, focus and direction. That is where we would go test it and where we would identify the risks or opportunity. Kwanalu has a strong institutional structure that provides that framework to work within.

Q: What does the future of agriculture look like? What trends do you see at a local level that you think commodity groups should be on the lookout for?

A: There is a shift from some of the commodities that has always been growing, to look at new niche opportunities. That is something that is quickly growing in KZN. A lot of farmers have consolidated.

Announcement of first deputy president and nominations for second deputy president

Mr Jaco Minnaar has been appointed as first deputy president of Agri SA.

Nominations for the election of second deputy president will close in five minutes, after which the voting platform will be open for the voting of the second deputy president. The only nomination received by Agri SA is for Mr Phineas Gumede.

V: Wat is jou perspektief rondom volhoubaarheid? Wat is jou idees wat boerdery aangaan, veral diereproduksie, asook chemiese plaagbeheer en dominante multi-nasionale ondernemings?

A: Die mandaat wat Kwanalu het, is om te kyk hoe ons as 'n organisasie volhoubare, winsgewende landbou kan bevorder.

V: As 'n leier op provinsiale vlak, wat dink jy is jul grootste uitdaging gedurende die Covid-19-pandemie en hoe het julle daardie uitdagings bestuur?

A: Dit het baie tyd, energie en toewyding geveer. Vir my, as deel van die organisasie, is tyd nie my eie nie. Ons is hier om ons lede en ons boere te bedien. Vir Kwanalu was dit om die boere in staat te stel om voort te gaan met dit wat hulle moet doen.

V: Ek stel belang in 'n vennootskap met landelike gemeenskappe in KZN. Kan Kwanalu help? Indien wel, wat is die volgende stap?

A: Die persoon is welkom om Kwanalu se kantore te kontak by die volgende e-pos-adres: land@kwanalu.co.za

V: Dit is algemene kennis dat die meeste nuwe toetreders nie lank in die sektor bly nie. Het julle enige sukses behaal met die behoud van nuwe toetreders in die boerderygemeenskap van KZN?

A: Elke sake-onderneming ervaar uitdagings. Baie van ons nuwe toetreders het gesukkel en een van die hoof faktore was toegang tot finansiering, inligtingstegnologie en onderwys. Deur middel van die Ontwikkeling-lessenaar het ons daarop gefokus om te verseker dat nuwe toetreders nie langs die pad verlore gaan nie.

V: Aangesien julle 'n groot persentasie boere verteenwoordig, hoe bepaal julle watter risiko's, uitdagings en geleenthede prioriteit moet geniet?

A: Kwanalu het sy pilare en alles wat die organisasie doen, word aan daardie pilare gemeet. Verder het Kwanalu ook 'n direksie en 'n adviesraad. Die adviesraad bied die nodige strategiese insig, fokus en rigting. Dit is waar ons dit sal toets en waar ons die risiko's of geleenthede sal identifiseer. Kwanalu het 'n sterk institutionele struktuur wat die raamwerk bied waarbinne ons werk.

V: Hoe lyk die toekoms van landbou? Watter tendense sien julle op plaaslike vlak waarvoor bedryfsgroepe moet uitkyk?

A: Daar is 'n verskuiwing waar sommige van die bedrywe wat nog altyd gegroei het, nou na nuwe nisgeleenthede kyk. Dit is iets wat vinnig toeneem in KwaZulu-Natal. Menige boere het gekonsolideer.

Aankondiging van die eerste adjunk-president en benoemings vir die tweede adjunk-president

Mnr Jaco Minnaar word verkies tot eerste adjunk-president van Agri SA.

Benoemings vir die verkiesing van 'n tweede adjunk-president sluit binne vyf minute, waarna die aanlynplatform oop sal wees vir stemming vir die tweede adjunk-president. Die enigste benoeming wat Agri SA ontvang het, was mnr Phineas Gumede.



SPONSORS

Diamond:

Corteva

Gold:

Santam Agriculture, John Deere, AgriSETA and GWK

Silver:

Afgri, Nedbank, Senwes, Standard Bank, Voermol Feeds and Yara Africa Fertilizer

Bronze:

Toyota Industrial Equipment, NWK, Obaro, OVK, The Ashton CA (SA) Group Inc. and Syngenta.

Nickel:

Pannar Seed, Nissan, Sanlam, Vleissentraal and VKB

Message from Corteva as main sponsor

The CEO of Corteva, Mr Tony Esmeraldo, was welcomed to the congress. Corteva is the main sponsor of Agri SA's 2020 congress.

Corteva Worldwide is the biggest pure-play agricultural company in the world. Corteva has 20 000 employees and operate in 140 countries worldwide. Corteva invoice more than 10 million farmers worldwide. In South Africa, Corteva has two strong brands, namely Pannar and Pioneer as well as the crop protection brand.

Food security is critical for every country and its economy. We need to provide the best products and services to farmers to produce quality food to the community. Corteva has been involved with the published food security index and that index is used worldwide by industries as well as governments to improve food security.

Farmers are competing in the world market and sell their products at commodity prices that are linked with the world market. Our strategy is to provide the best innovation in technology for farmers to be competitive in the world market. We have a worldwide research network with which we can provide local solutions for farmers in South Africa.

Corteva tries to provide an end-to-end solution to every hectare in South Africa, which is also called a Corteva Hectare. With regard to germ plasm, Corteva has seed products in more than seven crops in SA. Corteva has biotech traits and will launch a power cord in the maize seed industry and with regard to crop protection, Corteva has different molecule solutions that they provide to farmers through their distribution network. Corteva further has plans to launch their own seed apply technologies, i.e., seed treatment and digital solutions for farmers as well.

Corteva has, on the seeds side, more than a 150 sales reps and dealers that are servicing farmers on a day-to-day basis. In both brands, Corteva has strong economic teams that help farmers on a day-to-day basis. On the crop protection side, Corteva has crop protection teams that work together with crop advisors.

BORGE

Diamant:

Corteva

Goud:

Santam Landbou, John Deere, AgriSETA en GWK

Silwer:

Afgri, Nedbank, Senwes, Standard Bank, Voermol Feeds en Yara Africa Fertilizer

Bron:

Toyota Industrial Equipment, NWK, Obaro, OVK, die Ashton CA(SA)-groep Ingelyf en Syngenta.

Nikkel:

Pannar Saad, Nissan, Sanlam, Vleissentraal en VKB

Boodskap van Corteva as hoofborg

Die uitvoerende hoof van Corteva, mnr Tony Esmeraldo, word by die kongres verwelkom. Corteva is die hoofborg van Agri SA se 2020-kongres.

Corteva Worldwide is die grootste suiwer landboumaatskappy ter wêreld en, met 20 000 werknemers, betrokke in 140 lande wêreldwyd. Corteva faktureer meer as 10 miljoen boere wêreldwyd en het twee sterk handelsmerke in Suid-Afrika, naamlik Pannar en Pioneer, asook die oesbeskermingshandelsmerk.

Voedselsekerheid is uiters belangrik vir elke land en sy ekonomie. Ons moet die beste produkte en dienste aan boere lewer sodat hulle gehalte-voedsel vir die gemeenskap kan produseer. Corteva was betrokke by die gepubliseerde voedselsekerheidsindeks wat wêreldwyd gebruik word deur bedrywe sowel as regerings om voedselsekerheid te verbeter.

Boere ding mee in die wêreldmark en verkoop hul produkte teen kommoditeitspryse wat aan die wêreldmark gekoppel is. Ons strategie is om die beste innovering in tegnologie te voorsien ten einde boere mededingend in die wêreldmark te maak. Ons het 'n wêreldwye navorsingsnetwerk waardeur ons plaaslike oplossings aan boere in Suid-Afrika kan bied.

Corteva probeer om 'n volledige oplossing vir elke hektaar in Suid-Afrika te voorsien. Dit staan ook bekend as 'n Corteva-hektaar. Wat kiemplasma betref, het Corteva saadprodukte vir meer as sewe gewasse in Suid-Afrika. Corteva het n'n biotegnologievoetspoor en dit verseker die allerbeste mieliesaad aan boere. Wat oesbeskerming betref, het hy verskillende molekule-oplossings wat aan boere voorsien word deur middel van sy verspreidingsnetwerk. Corteva beplan ook om sy eie saadtegnologieë te loods, dit wil sê, saadbehandeling- en digitale oplossings vir boere.

Wat saad betref, het Corteva meer as 150 verkoopsverteenwoordigers en handelaars wat boere op 'n daaglikse basis bedien. In beide handelsmerke het Corteva sterk ekonomiese spanne wat boere op 'n dag-tot-dag-basis ondersteun. Aan oesbeskermingskant het Corteva oesbeskermingspanne wat met gewas-adviseurs saamwerk.

Being part of an international network helped Corteva SA a lot. The branches in Europe that have been affected by Covid-19 has given Corteva SA access to different strategies to manage through the pandemic. Corteva further has a vibrant supply chain model, and they leverage that as much as possible.

Corteva has a five-phase strategy. The first is to keep their employees safe. Since the outbreak, there were several employees who got infected with Covid, but all the employees have recovered and are back at work. The second, to take care of the farmers and business partners. Being an essential service, Corteva was not really disrupted by the lockdown.

In terms of technology, Covid has changed Corteva's operational strategy. Technology helped with the launching of new products when Corteva could not get to the farmers. It is still important to get into the land, and that will remain the strategy for Corteva.

Most of the farmers still allow Corteva reps onto their farms during the pandemic. Corteva ensures that all safety measures are put into place before sending any employees to the farmers. The farmer always receives a call-in order to find out whether he/she is comfortable with a crop advisor or sales representative coming to their farm.

The slogan "In it for farmers. In it for good". In it for good is enriching the lives of the producers, but also to do it for generations to come, which includes sustainability of farmers, communities and the land operations. We believe that we need a strong, vibrant and sustainable farming community because that leads to a strong food system and food security. Corteva has made a commitment to donate R500 000 to the Securitas Trust Fund of Agri SA, to ensure the safety of our farmers and farmworkers.

AgriSETA

The CEO of AgriSETA, Mr Zenzele Myeza, was welcomed to the congress. AgriSETA is one of the sponsors of Agri SA's 2020 congress.

Overall picture of AgriSETA: AgriSETA looked at how they can make a bigger impact, noting that it is about the economic value chain in agriculture. AgriSETA fits in from a skills development point of view. The mission has been revised to say: Increase access to skills development through strategy partnerships to have wide research and inclusive economic growth. AgriSETA has a budget of R500 million to improve its impact in agriculture, especially in skills development.

AgriSETA has always looked at short term projects and have decided to rather focus on medium term and long-term projects. For example, AgriSETA went to the University of Pretoria and focus on 60 PhD's, 50 Masters and Honors students, in total 210 students that will specifically be placed in hotspots in order to do something relevant for the sector.

AgriSETA is creating a research hub with existing research councils. There are eleven subsectors, and those subsectors have their own committees. In these committees they determine what the sectors need. The funding of AgriSETA is informed by these committees.

Sy deelname aan 'n internasionale netwerk was van groot hulp vir Corteva SA. Die takke in Europa wat geraak is deur Covid-19 het aan Corteva SA toegang verleen tot verskillende strategieë tydens die pandemie. Corteva het ook 'n dinamiese voorraadketting-model wat hy soveel as moontlik vir beïnvloedingsdoeleindes aanwend.

Corteva het 'n vyf-fase-strategie. Die eerste is om sy werknemers veilig te hou. Sedert die Covid-uitbraak het verskeie werknemers Covid opgedoen, maar hulle het almal herstel en is terug by die werk. Die tweede is om na boere en sakevennote om te sien. As 'n noodsaaklike diensverskaffer is Corteva nie werklik ontwrig as gevolg van die inperkings nie.

Wat tegnologies betref, het Covid Corteva se bedryfsstrategie verander. Tegnologie help met die bekendstelling van nuwe produkte wanneer Corteva nie by boere kan uitkom nie. Dit is steeds belangrik om op die lande te kom en dit sal Corteva se strategie bly.

Die meeste boere laat steeds toe dat Corteva se verteenwoordigers hulle tydens die pandemie op hul plase besoek. Corteva verseker dat alle veiligheidsmaatreëls geld voordat enige van sy werknemers die boer besoek. Die boer ontvang altyd 'n oproep om uit te vind of hy/sy gemaklik is met 'n gewas-adviseur of verkoopsvertegenwoordiger se besoek op sy/haar plaas.

Die slagspreuk "In it for farmers. In it for good" beteken ons is betrokke om produsente se lewens te verryk, maar ook om dit te doen vir toekomstige geslagte. Dit sluit in die volhoubaarheid van boere, gemeenskappe en bedryfsaktiwiteite op die plaas. Ons glo dat ons 'n sterk, dinamiese en volhoubare boerderygemeenskap nodig het, want dit gee aanleiding tot 'n sterk voedselstelsel en voedselsekerheid. Corteva het hom byvoorbeeld verbind tot 'n skenking van R500 000 aan Agri Securitas Trustfonds van Agri SA om die veiligheid van ons boere en plaaswerkers te verseker.

AgriSETA

Die uitvoerende hoof van AgriSETA, mnr Zenzele Myeza, word by die kongres verwelkom. AgriSETA is een van die borge van Agri SA se 2020-kongres.

Die algemene prentjie van AgriSETA: AgriSETA het gekyk hoe hy 'n groter impak kan maak en daarop gelet dat dit te doen het met die ekonomiese waardeketting in die landbou. AgriSETA pas hierby in vanuit 'n vaardigheidsontwikkelingsperspektief. Die missie is hersien en is nou: "Beter toegang tot vaardigheidsontwikkeling deur middel van strategiese vennootskappe, met die oog op wye navorsing en inklusiewe ekonomiese groei". AgriSETA het 'n begroting van R500 miljoen om sy bydrae op landbou te verbeter, veral ten opsigte van vaardigheidsontwikkeling.

AgriSETA het altyd gekyk na korttermynprojekte maar het besluit om eerder te fokus op mediumtermyn- en langtermynprojekte. Byvoorbeeld, AgriSETA het die Universiteit van Pretoria genader en fokus op 60 PhD-, 50 Meesters- en Honneurs-studente - in totaal 210 studente wat spesifiek geplaas sal word in brandpuntgebiede ten einde iets relevant vir die sektor te doen.



AgriSETA's pool is approximately R500 million. That pool is not sufficient. Thus, AgriSETA's drive is to determine how they can increase that pool. It should be noted that, according to the Skills Development Act, not everybody contributes to the fund. Mr Myeza had to engage with all the sectors to determine how everyone can work together.

Announcement of second deputy president and nominations for executive member of the General Affairs Chamber

Mr Phineas Gumede has been appointed as second deputy president of Agri SA.

Nominations for the election of the executive member of the General Affairs Chamber will close in 10 minutes, after which the online voting platform will open to vote for the executive member of the General Affairs Chamber.

ENGEN DROUGHT RELIEF CAMPAIGN

Mr Jason Delpport from Engen was welcomed to the congress.

Engen has a long history within the agricultural sector, which goes back to the late 1800s. Engen's journey and success through the years is linked to the success of South Africa's farmers. Due to the contribution that farmers make to the economy by providing jobs and food, Engen felt compelled to get involved.

The drought fund was established in 2016 during the height of that drought season. Agri SA collected approximately R30 million, which was distributed via Agri SA's provinces. The provinces took the responsibility to make sure that farmers get the necessary assistance. It is not just limited to commercial farmers but assists developing farmers and drought-stricken communities.

Engen had several initiatives that they helped with over the past few years. One of the most recent initiatives was where Engen gave away a tractor to the value of R500 000 to a farming community. Engen also donated 100 JoJo Tanks to the Sarah Baartman municipality in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Delpport handed over a check of R700 000 to Mr Christo van der Rheede as a contribution to the Drought Aid Fund.

HONORARY AWARDS

The honorary awards are awarded to persons that rendered a special service to the organisation. The golden lapel pin is an award given by the board to persons that made a special contribution within the organisation. The General Affairs Chamber also gives out awards to persons for excellent service.

It is noted that the General Affairs Chamber will not be giving out any awards this year.

The golden lapel pin is awarded by the board to Dr Pieter Prinsloo, who served as chairman of the Commodity Chamber.

AgriSETA skep 'n navorsingshub met bestaande navorsingsrade. Daar is 11 sub-sektore en daardie sub-sektore het hul eie komitees. In hierdie komitees bepaal hulle wat die sektore benodig. Die befondsing van AgriSETA word deur hierdie komitees gerig.

AgriSETA het ongeveer R500 miljoen tot sy beskikking. Daardie bedrag is egter nie voldoende nie. AgriSETA wil dus bepaal hoe hy daardie poel kan vergroot. Let daarop dat, ingevolge die Wet op Vaardigheidsontwikkeling, almal nie bydra tot die fonds nie. Mnr Myeza moes met elke sektor skakel om te bepaal hoe almal kan saamwerk.

Aankondiging van tweede adjunk-president en benoemings vir die verkiesing van die bestuurslid vir die Algemene Sakekamer

Mnr Phineas Gumede word verkies tot tweede adjunk-president van Agri SA.

Benoemings vir die verkiesing van die bestuurslid van die Algemene Sakekamer sluit binne 10 minute, waarna die aanlynplatform oop sal wees vir die verkiesing van die bestuurslid vir die Algemene Sakekamer.

ENGEN-DROOGTEHULPVELD TOG

Mnr Jason Delpport van Engen word by die kongres verwelkom.

Engen het 'n lang geskiedenis binne die landbousektor, wat reeds in die laat 1800's begin het. Engen se sukses oor die jare heen hou nou verband met die sukses van Suid-Afrika se boere. As gevolg van die bydrae wat boere tot die ekonomie maak deur werkgeleenthede en voedsel te voorsien, was Engen genoop om betrokke te raak.

Die droogtehelpfronds is in 2016 gestig te midde van daardie droogteseisoen. Agri SA het kollektief ongeveer R30 miljoen ingesamel wat via sy provinsiale affiliasies versprei is. Die provinsies het ook verantwoordelikheid aanvaar om seker te maak dat boere die nodige hulp ontvang. Dit was nie beperk tot slegs kommersiële boere nie maar is ook tot die beskikking van opkomende boere en droogtegeteisterde gemeenskappe gestel.

Engen het verskeie inisiatiewe waarmee hy behulpsaam was oor die afgelope paar jaar. Met een van die onlangse inisiatiewe het Engen 'n trekker ter waarde van R500 000 aan 'n boerderygemeenskap geskenk. Engen het ook 100 JoJo-tenks aan die Sarah Baartman-munisipaliteit in die Oos-Kaap geskenk.

Mnr Delpport oorhandig 'n tjek van R700 000 aan mnr Christo van der Rheede as bydrae tot die droogtehelpfronds.

ERE-TOEKENNINGS

Die ere-toekennings word oorhandig aan persone wat 'n spesiale diens aan die organisasie gelewer het. Die goue-lapelwapen is 'n toekening wat deur die direksie aan persone gemaak word wat 'n spesiale bydrae tot die organisasie gelewer het. Die Algemene Sakekamer maak ook toekennings aan persone wat uitstekende diens gelewer het.

Die kongres neem kennis daarvan dat die Algemene Sakekamer nie vanjaar enige toekennings sal maak nie.

ELECTION OF AGRI SA'S CHAMBER EXECUTIVE MEMBERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The chair, vice chair and executive members of:

Agri SA Commodity Chamber
Agri SA General Affairs Chamber
Agri SA Corporate Chamber

The chambers elect from own ranks three representatives to serve on the Agri SA Board.

The following persons were elected:

Commodity Chamber

Board members

Niël Joubert
Sipiwo (SK) Makinana
Derek Mathews

Chamber executive

Niël Joubert – Chair
Jannie de Villiers – Deputy chair
James Faber - Additional member

General Affairs Chamber

Board members

Doug Stern
Nicol Jansen
Piet Engelbrecht

Chamber executive

Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt – Chair
Nicol Jansen – Deputy chair
Piet Engelbrecht – Additional member

Corporate Chamber

Board members

Gerhard Diedericks
Rossouw Cillié
Nic Bronkhorst

Chamber executive

Gerhard Diedericks – Chair
Rossouw Cillié – Deputy chair
Nic Bronkhorst – Additional member

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Mr. Christo van der Rheede explained that the open session has come to an end. Members were told to open the new link that will take each member to the annual general meeting.

The annual general meeting is a closed session that is limited to the members of Agri SA.

Programme director

Mr Christo van der Rheede, executive director of Agri SA, acted as programme director.

Die goue-lapelwapen word deur die direksie toegeken aan dr Pieter Prinsloo, wat as voorsitter van die Bedryfskamer gedien het.

VERKIESING VAN AGRI SA SE KAMERBESTUURSLEDE EN DIREKSIE

Die voorsitter, ondervoorsitter en bestuurslede van:

Agri SA Bedryfskamer
Agri SA Algemene Sakekamer
Agri SA Korporatiewe Kamer

Die Kamer verkies vanuit sy eie geledere drie verteenwoordigers om in die Agri SA-direksie te dien.

Die volgende persone word verkies:

Bedryfskamer

Raadslede

Niël Joubert
Sipiwo (SK) Makinana
Derek Mathews

Kamerbestuur

Niël Joubert – Voorsitter
Jannie de Villiers – Ondervoorsitter
James Faber - Addisionele lid

Algemene Sakekamer

Raadslede

Doug Stern
Nicol Jansen
Piet Engelbrecht

Kamerbestuur

Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt – Voorsitter
Nicol Jansen – Ondervoorsitter
Piet Engelbrecht – Addisionele lid

Korporatiewe Kamer

Raadslede

Gerhard Diedericks
Rossouw Cillié
Nic Bronkhorst

Kamerbestuur

Gerhard Diedericks – Voorsitter
Rossouw Cillié – Ondervoorsitter
Nic Bronkhorst – Addisionele lid

ALGEMENE JAARVERGADERING

Mnr Christo van der Rheede verduidelik dat die oop sessie afgehandel is. Lede word versoek om op die nuwe skakel te klik wat elke lid na die algemene jaarvergadering sal neem.

Die algemene jaarvergadering is 'n geslote sessie wat beperk is tot lede van Agri SA.

Programdirekteur

Christo van der Rheede, uitvoerende direkteur van Agri SA, tree as programmeier op.

CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE | SENTRUMS VAN UITNEMENDHEID

LAND • GROND



Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt
Chairman
Voorsitter



Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt serves as chair of the centre with **Sandy La Marque** the vice chair. **SK Makinana** and **Tommy Ferreira** are the additional members. The centre executive is assisted by **Annelize Crosby**.

During the report year, that is May 2020 to June 2021, the Centre of Excellence was involved in the following activities:

Land expropriation at zero compensation

During the year under review, the centre's activities were once again eclipsed by the debate on expropriation and compensation. The Ad Hoc Committee appointed by parliament to formulate the proposed wording to amend section 25, held public hearings during March 2021, where Agri SA, among others, did a presentation. The committee's work was delayed by the measures prescribed in the Disaster Management Act, which placed restrictions on physical meetings during the Covid-19 pandemic.

There has been enormous media interest in the debate around the proposed amendment of the Constitution, with a large number of media releases, media conferences, and radio and TV interviews in which Agri SA participated. Agri SA also hosted a media conference on 24 March 2021 where the organisation's opposition to expropriation without compensation and the devastating economic consequences thereof, were reiterated.

A senior legal team was consulted throughout, and a few consultations were also conducted with advocates during the period under review.

LEGISLATION

Expropriation Bill

The Expropriation Bill, in revised form, was introduced at the National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac) during 2020, where Business, the Labour community and government had to negotiate with regard to the amended sections, and more specifically the amendments that make provision for expropriation of certain categories of land at zero compensation. Thereafter, the bill was introduced into the parliamentary process, with public hearings scheduled from March to June 2021.

Die voorsitter van die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Grond is Willem de Chavonnes Vrugt. Sandy La Marque is ondervoorsitter en SK Makinana en Tommy Ferreira is adisionele lede. Die bestuur van die sentrum word bygestaan deur Annelize Crosby.

Gedurende die verslagperiode, naamlik Mei 2020 tot Junie 2021, was hierdie Sentrum van Uitnemendheid betrokke by die volgende aktiwiteite:

Grondonteiening teen nulvergoeding

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid se aktiwiteite weer eens deur die debat oor onteiening en vergoeding oorskadu. Die ad hoc-komitee wat deur die parlement aangewys is om met 'n voorgestelde bewoording ter wysiging van artikel 25 vorendag te kom, het openbare verhore gehou gedurende Maart 2021, waartydens Agri SA onder meer aan die komitee 'n voorlegging gemaak het. Die komitee se werk is vertraag deur die maatreëls ingevolge die Wet op Rampbestuur, wat beperkings op fisiese vergaderings geplaas het tydens die Covid-19-pandemie.

Daar was deurentyd groot media-belangstelling in die debat oor die voorgestelde wysiging van die Grondwet en daar was 'n groot aantal media-krystellings, media-konferensies, radio- en TV-onderhoude waaraan Agri SA deelgeneem het. Agri SA het ook 'n media-konferensie gehou op 24 Maart 2021, waartydens die organisasie se teenkanting teen onteiening sonder vergoeding en die vernietigende ekonomiese gevolge van onteiening onder vergoeding duidelik uitgespel is.

'n Senior regsman is deurgaans gekonsulteer en daar was 'n paar konsultasies met advokate gedurende die oorsigtydperk.

WETGEWING

Onteieningswetsontwerp

Die Onteieningswetsontwerp is gedurende 2020 in gewysigde vorm in die Nasionale Ekonomiese, Ontwikkelings- en Arbeidsraad (Nedlac) ingedien, waar besigheid, die arbeidsgemeenskap en die regering moes onderhandel oor die gewysigde artikels en meer spesifiek die wysigings wat voorsiening gemaak het vir die onteiening van sekere kategorieë van grond teen nulvergoeding.

Agri SA did a presentation during the national public hearings and assisted its affiliates to provide inputs during provincial public hearings. Agri SA adopted a firm position against the narrow definition of expropriation, as well as against sub-sections 12(3) and (4), which make provision for expropriation at zero compensation in certain circumstances.

Agri SA directed Dr Roelof Botha and Ilse Botha to update the study on the possible economic impact of expropriation without compensation, which they had undertaken earlier, also taking into consideration the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The report on this study, which highlighted possible serious consequences for the economy, especially with regard to capital formation, was released at a media conference on 24 March 2021.

Agri SA has also sought a legal opinion on the constitutionality of the Expropriation Bill.

Upgrading of Land Ownership Rights Act

This legislation, which makes provision for the upgrading of certain rights on state-owned land, such as permission to occupy with a view to full title, was amended during 2020 in light of a ruling issued by the Constitutional Court on the rights of women. According to the court these rights should be better protected in the legislation.

Agri SA participated in the Nedlac process and did a presentation to the relevant portfolio committee, where the importance of title deeds for black farmers on state-owned land was emphasised.

Constitutional Court Bill

The bill was published in April 2021. The court will replace the Land Claims Court and, unlike the latter, will have permanent judges. A Land Appeal Court will also be established, which will hear disputes relating to expropriation and be able to recommend mediation and arbitration.

Agri SA submitted written commentary on the legislation and will participate in further public consultations processes.

POLICY DOCUMENTS

Blended finance

Discussions within Nedlac regarding blended financing (where a value-chain approach is followed), involving a combination of state contributions and loan financing, were resumed. Various consultations took place with Agri SA's affiliates, as well as with the department of agriculture, land Reform and rural development and commercial banks. A final policy document was made available in March 2021.

Agri SA's affiliates were asked to indicate whether they wish to form part of the private sector initiative involved in implementation.

Daarna is die wetsontwerp in die parlementêre proses ingevoer en openbare verhore is vanaf Maart tot Junie 2021 gehou.

Agri SA het 'n voorlegging gemaak tydens die nasionale openbare verhore en affiliasies is ondersteun om insette te lewer tydens provinsiale openbare verhore. Agri SA het sterk standpunt ingeneem teen die eng definisie van onteining, asook teen artikels 12(3) en (4), wat voorsiening maak vir onteining teen nulvergoeding onder sekere omstandighede.

Agri SA het vir dr Roelof Botha en Ilse Botha opdrag gegee om 'n studie oor die moontlike ekonomiese uitwerking van onteining sonder vergoeding, wat hulle vroeër onderneem het, op te dateer, ook met inagneming van die uitwerking van die Covid-19-pandemie. Die verslag van hierdie studie, wat dui op baie ernstige moontlike gevolge vir veral kapitaalvorming in die ekonomie, is op 24 Maart 2021 tydens 'n media-konferensie bekendgestel.

Agri SA het ook regsmenings ingewin oor die grondwetlikheid van die Onteieningswetsontwerp.

Wet op die Opgadering van Grondbesitregte

Hierdie wetgewing, wat voorsiening maak vir die opgradering van bepaalde regte op staatsgrond, soos toestemmings om te okkupeer tot voltitel, is gewysig tydens 2020 na aanleiding van 'n uitspraak van die Grondwetlike Hof oor die regte van vroue wat beter beskerm behoort te word in die wetgewing.

Agri SA het deelgeneem aan die Nedlac-proses en 'n voorlegging gemaak aan die betrokke portefeuljekomitee, waar die belangrikheid van titelaktes vir swart boere op staatsgrond beklemtoon is.

Grondhof-wetsontwerp

Die wetsontwerp is gedurende April 2021 gepubliseer. Die hof sal die Grondeishof vervang en sal, anders as dié hof, permanente regters hê. Daar sal ook 'n Grond-appélhof wees. Die hof sal ook dispute oor onteining aanhoor en sal mediasie en arbitrasie kan beveel.

Agri SA het skriftelike kommentaar oor die wetgewing ingedien en sal aan verdere openbare konsultasie-prosesse deelneem.

BELEIDSDOKUMENTE

Gemengde finansiering

Gesprekke binne Nedlac oor gemengde finansiering, waar 'n waardekettingbenadering ten opsigte van 'n kombinasie van staatsbydraes en leningsfinansiering ter sprake is, is voortgesit. Daar was verskeie konsultasies met Agri SA se affiliasies, asook die departement van landbou, landelike ontwikkeling en grondhervorming asook handelsbanke. 'n Finale beleidsdokument is teen Maart 2021 beskikbaar gestel.

Agri SA-affiliasies is versoek om aan te dui of hulle deel wil vorm van die privaatsektor-inisiatief ten opsigte van implementering.

LITIGATION

Jakkalsdans lawsuit

Agri SA provided financial support to the landowners of Jakkalsdans in Gauteng who are involved in a lawsuit aimed at fair and equitable compensation for their farms. The Valuer-General, using the formula cited in the regulations to the Property Valuation Act, had made a very low offer for the farms. Agri SA has since 2016 been objecting to the use of this formula to determine fair and equitable compensation.

The court was asked to determine fair and equitable compensation and, in the process, establish principles on how such compensation should be calculated and what role the offensive formula (if any) should play in such calculation. The case has been partially heard and will hopefully be finalised later in 2021.

INTERACTION WITH AFFILIATES AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

During the year under review, interactions took place with various institutions, experts and role players. This included discussions with the Land Claims Commission on sustainable restitution models and further discussions with the Special Master on labour tenant claims.

In March 2021, training was provided to provincial affiliates on conflict management in the event of land reform, in collaboration with the Henley Business School. Two external experts in conflict management and land reform shared their knowledge with members. Further training in this regard is envisaged. Proactive advice and guidance to affiliates in respect of land issues have enabled affiliates to offer their members the best possible service.

LITIGASIE

Jakkalsdans-saak

Agri SA het finansiële ondersteuning verleen aan die grondeienaars van Jakkalsdans in Gauteng, wat in 'n hofstryd vir regverdigde en billike vergoeding vir hulle plase betrokke is. Die Waardeerder-Generaal het deur die aanwending van 'n formule wat vervat is in regulasies tot die Wet op Eiendomswaardering, 'n baie lae aanbod vir die plase gemaak. Agri SA maak reeds sedert 2016 beswaar teen die gebruik van hierdie formule in die bepaling van regverdigde en billike vergoeding.

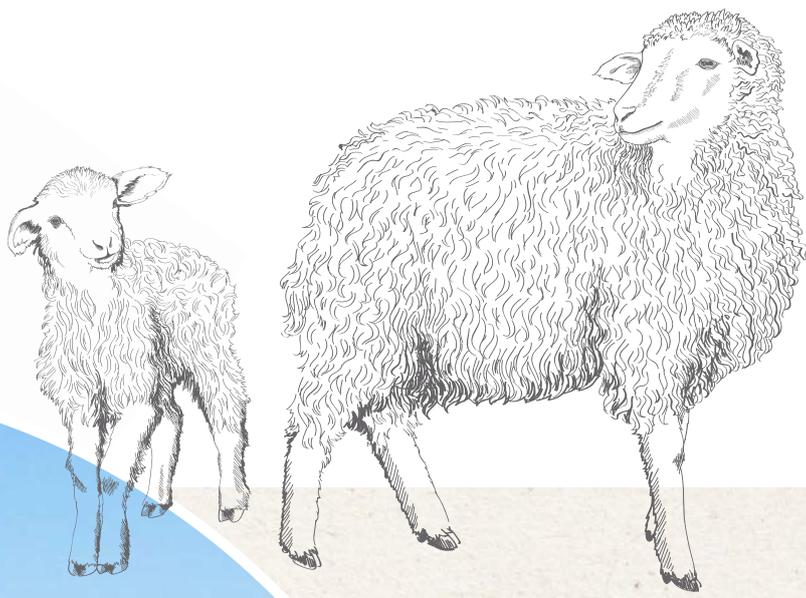
Die hof is versoek om regverdige en billike vergoeding te bepaal en in die proses beginsels vas te lê van hoe sodanige vergoeding bereken moet word en wat die rol van die gewraakte formule (indien enige) by sodanige berekening moet speel. Die saak is deels verhoor en sal hopelik later in 2021 tot finaliteit gebring word.

INTERAKSIE MET AFFILIASIES EN EKSTERNE BELANGHEBBENDES

Daar was gedurende die jaar onder oorsig interaksies met verskeie instansies, kundiges en rolspelers. Dit sluit gesprekke met die Grondeisekommissie oor volhoubare restituisie-modelle, verdere gesprekke met die Spesiale Meester oor huurarbeider-eise in.

Gedurende Maart 2021 is daar opleiding vir provinsiale affiliasies aangebied in konflikbestuur by grondhervorming, in samewerking met die Henley-sakeskool. Twee buite-kundiges in konflikbestuur en grondhervorming het hul kennis in dié verband met lede gedeel. Verdere soortgelyke opleiding word in die vooruitsig gestel. Proaktiewe advies en leiding aan affiliasies ten opsigte van grondkwessies het affiliasies gehelp om hul lede ten beste te kan bedien.





CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE | SENTRUMS VAN UITNEMENDHEID

RURAL SAFETY • LANDELIKE VEILIGHEID



Uys van der Westhuijzen
Chairman
Voorsitter

Uys van der Westhuijzen was elected as chair of the Centre during the report year. He was assisted by Joe Scholtz as vice chair and Jakkals le Roux as executive committee member. Kobus Visser served as functionary.

The serious security threat, including farm attacks and murders, as well as general criminality experienced by the farming community, compelled Agri SA and its provincial organisations to give dedicated attention to these matters on an ongoing basis.

The announcement of the lockdown regulations to curb the spread of Covid-19 brought further pressure to bear on the farming community in that more attention had to be given to their security during this period. It also meant that the Centre had to develop processes and procedures, which posed further challenges.

The Centre's activities were therefore focused on security aspects that impact on the farming communities' personal safety and on general criminality. It remains the government's responsibility to keep all citizens safe, but given the current security threat and lockdown regulations, the farming community has been playing a bigger role in their own security, as well as that of the community.

The Centre facilitates Agri SA's lobbying activities in terms of policy, legislation and programmes relating to the safety and security of farming communities and the rural environment.

The activities of the Centre are supported by the South African Police Service (SAPS), the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), Correctional Services, and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), all of whom regularly attend and provide input during the Centre meetings.

DISCUSSION WITH THE NATIONAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

On 5 October 2020, the Centre and other organised agriculture organisations met with the National Commissioner of Police. During the discussion, the Commissioner of Police reaffirmed his commitment to prioritising rural crime on a proactive as well as reactive basis. The Commissioner also presented his vision

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.

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 afkondiging van die inperkingmaatreëls om die verspreiding van die Covid-19-virus te beperk, het verder druk geplaas op die veiligheid van die landbougemeenskap deurdat hulle meer aandag aan hul veiligheid in dié tydperk moes gee. Dit het ook tot gevolg gehad dat die Sentrum prosesse en prosedures moes ontwikkel om kommunikasie te bevorder wat verdere uitdagings gebied het.

Die Sentrum se werksaamhede is dus toegespits op veiligheidsaspekte wat 'n uitwerking het op boerderygemeenskappe 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 en die inperkingmaatreëls 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 Polisiediens (SAPD), Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Weermag (SANW), Korrektiewe Dienste en die Nasionale Vervolgingsgesag (NVG), wat gereeld vergaderings van die Sentrum bywoon en insette lewer.

GESPREK MET NASIONALE KOMMISSARIS VAN POLISIE

Op 5 Oktober 2020 het die Sentrum saam met ander georganiseerde landbou-organisasies 'n gesprek met die nasionale kommissaris van die Polisie gehad. Tydens die gesprek het die

for combating rural crime by, among others, the creation of joint rural safety centres. The centres would be responsible for jointly implementing the operational plan for the Rural Protection Strategy. The importance of addressing practical challenges around the recruitment and deployment of reservists within the context of a task team, was also emphasised.

Interventions to stabilise flash-point areas were discussed as effective proactive crime-prevention initiatives. With regard to cross-border crime, the emphasis was on adequate resources for police stations on the border, improved intelligence, and the establishment of cross-border liaison committees. Security problems at Tlhakgaming in the North West province, which have persisted for many years, were also raised with the Commissioner. Instructions were given for the appointment of a task team to investigate security-related problems and to stabilise the area. The task team has already achieved results in this regard. It was agreed that discussions should take place on a regular basis, and arrangements were made for a follow-up meeting.

DISCUSSION WITH THE CHIEF OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE

On 30 November 2020, the Centre met with the Chief of the South African National Defence Force to identify areas for closer cooperation, specifically aimed at rural safety initiatives and economic development. He said the defence force plays a role in assisting communities in emergency situations, including farming communities. He also confirmed that the safety of farming communities along the border was an important aspect of this and said the defence force and Agri SA should work together to help improve the situation.

The creation of Mzantsi Home Guard, which is not a replacement for the phased-out commando system, was discussed. Members of the Home Guard will receive basic military training, including additional training in information-gathering, the handling of disasters, and support for communities in emergency situations, and will also play an important role in rural protection. Follow-up discussions in this regard are now envisaged with the newly appointed Chief of the Defence Force, who had responded positively to Agri SA's congratulations on his appointment.

RURAL PROTECTION STRATEGY

To prepare for the Centre meeting scheduled for May 2021, the Centre's executive committee conducted a critical evaluation of the challenges experienced in effectively implementing the strategy, including the resources required. In the meantime, the National Commissioner of Police decided that the implementation dates of approximately 200 police strategies should be reviewed. This also included the Rural Protection Strategy, the implementation date of which would probably be postponed until March 2025.

The Integrated Resource Committee of the police is currently looking at the resources needed for, among others, the Rural Protection Strategy. A needs assessment has already been conducted by rural police stations and is now being offset in the

kommissaris die Polisie se verbintenis tot die priorisering van landelike misdade in landelike gebiede beide op 'n pro- en reaktiewe basis herbevestig. Die kommissaris het sy visie gegee van die bekamping van landelike misdaad deur onder meer die vestiging van gesamentlike landelikeveiligheidsbevelsentra. Dié sentra sal die verantwoordelikheid hê om gesamentlik die operasionele plan van die Landelike Beveiligingsstrategie te implementeer. Klem is ook geplaas om, binne die konteks van 'n taakspan, die praktiese uitdagings met die werwing en aanwending van reserviste aan te spreek.

Die aanwending van stabilisering-intervensies in brandpunt-areas is bespreek as effektiewe proaktiewe misdaadbekamping-inisiatiewe. Oorgrensmisdaad is bespreek en klem is geplaas op voldoende hulpbronne vir polisievestigings aan die grens, verbeterde intelligensie en die vestiging van oorgrensskakelkomitees. Die veiligheidsprobleme by Tlhakgaming in die Noordwes-provinsie, wat reeds jare lank duur, is met die kommissaris opgeneem. Opdrag is gegee dat 'n taakspan die veiligheidsprobleme moet ondersoek en die gebied stabiliseer. Die taakspan het reeds resultate in dié verband bereik. Daar is ooreengekom dat die gesprek op 'n kwartaallike basis gevoer word en reëlings word getref vir 'n opvolggesprek.

GESPREK MET DIE HOOF VAN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE NASIONALE WEERMAG

Die Sentrum het op 30 November 2020 'n gesprek met die hoof van die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Weermag gevoer om terreine vir nuwe samewerking te identifiseer, spesifiek dié gemik op landelikeveiligheidsinisiatiewe en ekonomiese ontwikkeling. Die hoof van die Weermag het gesê dat die weermag 'n rolspeler is om gemeenskappe in nood by te staan – insluitende boerderygemeenskappe. Hy het bevestig dat die veiligheid van boerderygemeenskappe aan die grensgebied 'n belangrike aspek is en dat die Weermag en Agri SA moet saamwerk om die situasie te help verbeter.

Die vestiging van die Mzantsi Home Guard, wat nie 'n plaasvervangende struktuur vir die uitgefaseerde kommandostelsel is nie, is bespreek. Lede van dié tuiswag sal basiese militêre opleiding ontvang, insluitend addisionele opleiding in inligtingsinsameling, hantering van rampe, ondersteuning van gemeenskappe in nood en sal ook 'n belangrike rol speel in landelike veiligheid. Opvolggesprekke in dié verband word nou in die vooruitsig gestel met die nuut aangestelde hoof van die Weermag, wat positief gereageer het op Agri SA se gelukwensinge met sy aanstelling.

LANDELIKE BEVEILIGINGSTRATEGIE

Ter voorbereiding van die Sentrum se vergadering in Mei 2021, het die Sentrum se dagbestuur die strategie krities geëvalueer in terme van die uitdagings om die strategie effektief te implementeer, insluitend die benodigde hulpbronne. Intussen het die nasionale kommissaris van Polisie besluit dat nagenoeg 200 polisiestrategieë se implementeringsdatums hersien moet word. Dit sluit ook die landelikebeveiligingsstrategie in, waarvan die implementeringsdatum waarskynlik uitgeskuif sal word na Maart 2025.



budget for procurement of the necessary resources. Given the President's instructions for a smaller public service, not all vacant posts within the police force will be filled, which could have a negative impact on the implementation of the strategy.

The Centre had earlier this year made a presentation on rural safety to a workshop hosted by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under chairmanship of the Deputy President. A similar presentation was made to the South African Human Rights Commission. The message to both was that no new plans were needed to combat rural crime. Instead, the Rural Protection Strategy should simply be implemented effectively and funded adequately.

The effective functioning of priority committees at all levels was identified as an important aspect to manage and implement the strategy successfully. The Centre also identified the following minimum requirements to facilitate the effective implementation of the strategy.

- An effectively implemented reservist system, equipped with the necessary resources.
- More effective crime investigations, arrests of suspects and the opposment of bail by the police.
- Effective crime intelligence and crime analysis, including organised crime, and the establishment of an integrated and central information system for the police.
- Greater police visibility and the implementation of blue-white lights at night.
- Establishment of police task teams and rapid response units in flash-point areas.

The minimum requirements will be cited in further discussions with the police.

FIREARM LEGISLATION

The SA Hunters' Association provided the Centre with elucidation on their approach to the conversion of approximately 450 000 green licences to white licences. They accepted that South Africa should have a single meaningful process to manage private ownership of firearms. The existing system, where some old licences remained valid in terms of a court ruling in 2009, could not continue to apply indefinitely and would have had to change some time.

It must also be accepted that those who still have the valid old (green) licences, will have to meet the requirements of the current Firearms Control Act. Should the police not be willing to enter into discussions with the association regarding a meaningful process for converting the green licence, the association will oppose the police's application to repeal the 2009 interdict. The Centre supported the association in its proposed process for converting green firearm licences into white licences.

RESERVIST POLICY FRAMEWORK

At the Centre's request, the police task team conducted an inquiry into the possibility of making the reservist system more accessible

Die geïntegreerde hulpbronne-komitee van die Polisie is tans besig om ondersoek in te stel na die hulpbronnebehoefte van onder meer die landelike beveiligingsstrategie. 'n Behoeftebepaling is reeds by die landelike polisievestigings gedoen en word nou verreken in die begroting vir die nodige aankope. In terme van die opdrag van die president dat die staatsdiens verklein moet word, word alle vakante poste in die polisie nie gevul nie, wat 'n negatiewe uitwerking op die implementering van die strategie mag hê.

Die Sentrum het vroeër vanjaar 'n voorlegging gedoen aan 'n werkwinkel van die interministeriële komitee (IMC), onder voorsitterskap van die adjunk-president, rakende die bevordering van landelike beveiliging. 'n Soortgelyke voorlegging is aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Menseregtekommissie gedoen en die boodskap aan beide was dat daar nie nuwe planne benodig word om landelike misdaad te bekamp nie maar bloot die effektiewe implementering van die landelike beveiligingsstrategie, met die beskikbaarstelling van voldoende fondse.

Die effektiewe funksionering van prioriteitskomitees op alle vlakke is geïdentifiseer as 'n belangrike aspek om die strategie suksesvol te bestuur en te implementeer. Verder het die Sentrum die volgende minimum vereistes geïdentifiseer om die strategie se effektiwiteit en implementering te bevorder:

- 'n Effektief geïmplementeerde reservistestelsel, met die nodige hulpbronne.
- Meer effektiewe misdaadondersoeke, arrestasie van verdagtes en die opponering van borg deur die polisie.
- Doeltreffende misdaad-intelligensie, ontleding van misdaad, insluitend die analisering van georganiseerde misdaad en die vestiging van 'n geïntegreerde en sentrale inligtingsentrum by die polisie.
- Verhoogde polisie sigbaarheid en die toepassing van blou-witlig-aande.
- Vestiging van polisie-taakspanne en snelreaksie-eenhede in brandpuntgebiede.

Die minimum vereistes sal gebruik word in voortgesette gesprekke met die polisie.

VUURWAPENWETGEWING

Die SA Jagtersvereniging het toeligtig aan die Sentrum verskaf oor hul benadering met die omskakeling van die nagenoeg 450 000 groenlisensies na die witlisensie. Hulle aanvaar dat, in Suid-Afrika, slegs 'n enkele en sinvolle proses moet bestaan om die private besit van vuurwapens te bestuur. Die huidige bestel, waar sommige ou lisensies geldig gehou word deur die hofuitspraak van 2009, kan nie vir ewig voortbestaan nie en sal een of ander tyd moet verander.

Dit word ook aanvaar dat diegene wat nog wapens het met die geldige ou (groen) lisensies, wel sal moet voldoen aan die vereistes van die huidige geldige Wet op Beheer van Vuurwapens. Sou die polisie nie bereid wees om in gesprek te tree met die vereniging oor 'n sinvolle proses vir die omskakeling van die groenlisensie nie, sal die vereniging die aansoek van die polisie teëstaan om die interdik van 2009 te onttrek. Die Sentrum het die vereniging ondersteun

for farmers and farmworkers. Theoretical training can now be provided remotely or through e-learning, together with a practical module on firearm handling, street skills and legal aspects. The second part consists of on-the-job training at the station, after which training will be provided outside the station as part of the police's response to complaints. The Centre will continue to monitor the implementation of the reservist system and, where necessary, provide input aimed at promoting the system.

LAND INVASIONS

In the run-up to the provincial elections on 27 October 2021, the Centre expects that political parties will use land invasions for canvassing votes. For this reason, it is important to remind the police that they have a responsibility in terms of National Instruction 7 of 2017 to take action when they receive a complaint regarding trespassing or a land invasion. Provincial affiliates were asked to ensure that the police are sensitised to this during priority committee meetings, and that such incidents are reported to the committees.

ILLEGAL HUNTING WITH DOGS

When suspects are arrested and dogs confiscated during illegal hunting operations, the safe accommodation of dogs (as SAPS-13 evidence) poses a problem. During a meeting with the police, it was decided to appoint a task team, in which Agri SA would be represented, to address the problem and to consider the possibility of developing a national instruction in this regard.

A process was followed to obtain a mandate from the National Commissioner to enter into discussions with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) for the accommodation of these dogs, as well as the tariff to be paid by the police. The current arrangement is that the local police station can negotiate according to the normal procedure with a local organisation to accommodate the dogs as evidence until the case has been finalised.

The National Commissioner granted permission for discussions between the task team and the SPCA with a view to reaching an agreement at national level on the accommodation of confiscated dogs. After an agreement is reached, the provincial commissioners will have to reach similar agreements with their provincial SPCAs, because the national SPCA has no jurisdiction over provincial SPCAs. As soon as the agreements have been finalised, progress can be made with the development of a national instruction on how the police will deal with complaints concerning illegal hunting with dogs.

CRIME INTELLIGENCE

After the meeting with the National Commissioner on 5 October 2020, Crime Intelligence met with Agri SA to discuss closer cooperation. It was decided to appoint a small committee that would meet on a structured basis to discuss intelligence-related matters. The committee will consist of representatives of Agri SA's provincial affiliates, the National Stock Theft Forum and TAU SA. It was agreed that the activities of the committee would be

in sy voorgestelde omskakelingsproses van die groenvuurwapen-lisensie na die nuwe bedeling met die witsensie.

RESERVISTEBELEIDSRAMWERK

'n Taakspan van die polisie het, op versoek van die Sentrum, ondersoek ingestel om die reservistestelsel meer toeganklik te maak vir boere en plaaswerkers om daaraan deel te neem. Teoretiese opleiding kan nou by wyse van afstandsonderrig of e-leer geskied, met 'n praktiese module oor vuurwapenhantering, straatvaardighede en wetlike aspekte. Die tweede gedeelte is indiensopleiding by die stasie self en daarna vind opleiding buite die stasie plaas as deel van die reaksie van die polisie op klagtes. Die Sentrum sal voortgaan om die implementering van die reservistestelsel te monitor en, waar nodig, toepaslike insette te lewer ter bevordering van die stelsel.

GRONDBESETTINGS

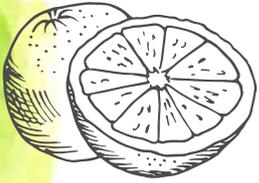
In aanloop tot die provinsiale verkiesings op 27 Oktober 2021, verwag die Sentrum dat politieke partye die kwessie van grondbesettings kan gebruik in stemwerwing. Dit is daarom nodig dat die hantering van grondbesettings deur die polisie op prioriteitkomitee-sakelyste geplaas moet word en dat die polisie daarop gewys moet word dat hulle 'n verantwoordelikheid het, in terme van die Nasionale Instruksie nommer 7 van 2017, om op te tree wanneer 'n klagte gelê word van betreding en grondbesettings. Provinsiale affiliasies is versoek om toe te sien dat die polisie hieroor gesensiteer word tydens prioriteitsvergaderings en dat voorvalle in dié verband aan die komitees gerapporteer word.

ONWETTIGE JAG MET HONDE

Wanneer verdagtes gearresteer en honde gekonfiskeer word tydens onwettige jagtogte, is dit tans 'n probleem oor waar die honde in veilige bewaring (as 'n SAPS 13-bewysstuk) aangehou kan word. Tydens 'n gesprek met die polisie is besluit om 'n taakspan, waarvan Agri SA deel uitmaak, daar te stel om die probleem aan te spreek en die moontlikheid te ondersoek om 'n nasionale instruksie te ontwikkel.

'n Proses is gevolg om 'n mandaat van die nasionale kommissaris te kry om in gesprek te tree met die nasionale dierebeskermingsvereniging (DBV) vir die huisvesting van hierdie honde asook die tarief wat deur die polisie betaal sal word. Die reëling is tans dat die plaaslike polisieestasie deur hul normale prosedure met 'n plaaslike instansie kan onderhandel oor die aanhou van die honde as bewysstuk totdat die saak afgehandel is.

Die nasionale kommissaris het toestemming gegee vir gesprekke deur die taakspan met die DBV om 'n ooreenkoms te bereik oor die aanhouding van gekonfiskeerde honde op 'n nasionale vlak. Ná bereiking van die ooreenkoms sal provinsiale kommissarisse soortgelyke ooreenkoms met hul provinsiale DBV moet bereik, aangesien die nasionale DBV geen bevoegdheid het oor provinsiale DBV's nie. Sodra al die ooreenkoms gefinaliseer is, sal daar dan gevorder kan word met die ontwikkeling van 'n nasionale instruksie oor die hantering van klagtes deur die polisie oor die onwettige jag met honde.



conducted on a confidential basis and that information of such activities would not be disclosed. Dates for a follow-up meeting must be finalised.

FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS

The contractual problems experienced with the service provider for the analysis of animal DNA samples resulted in such cases not progressing in the courts. This gave rise to a backlog in the analysis of all DNA samples. According to the feedback that the minister provided to the Portfolio Committee on Police, there is currently a backlog of 200 000 samples that still have to be analysed. The police also told the portfolio committee that special arrangements had been made for the analysis of human DNA samples. During a priority committee meeting, the police at provincial level were requested to give priority to DNA samples because it would still take some time to work through the backlog.

SANRAL CAMERA AGREEMENT

A meeting took place with SANRAL in July 2020 to discuss the development of an agreement in terms of which farmer associations can legally install camera systems along reserves of national roads that fall under SANRAL's control. All camera systems installed along the roads without SANRAL's consent, are considered illegal, and the owners thereof can be held responsible for removing them. The agreement includes all nine provincial affiliates.

After the General Affairs Chamber had considered the agreement, Agri SA's board of directors approved it for sign-off on the recommendation of the Chamber. The agreement now makes provision for a modus operandi according to which farmer associations can apply for the legal installation of cameras on reserves along national roads. Agri Eastern Cape was thanked for their support during discussions with SANRAL and finalisation of the agreement.

PROTECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION ACT

The Protection of Personal Information Act recognised the right to privacy, as enshrined in section 14 of the Constitution. The legislation, which came into effect on 1 July 2020, states that processing of all personal information must comply with the provisions of the act within one year after it becomes effective. Agri SA compiled guidelines in this regard, including a policy on the use of personal information gathered by way of CCTV cameras. These guidelines were made available to all members of Agri SA.

It is important to erect warning signs where CCTV cameras are used so that people are aware of them. According to available information, the police have already received enquiries from individuals regarding the installation of cameras and possible invasion of privacy. The Centre has expressed concern over members' handling of personal information gathered via camera systems and shared on social media platforms such as WhatsApp. It is important to look closely at the dissemination of information to ensure that it complies with the provisions of the Act. With a

MISDAADINTELLIGENSIE

Ná afloop van die gesprek met die Nasionale Kommissaris op 5 Oktober 2020 het Misdaadintelligensie 'n gesprek met Agri SA gehad oor nouer samewerking. Daar is besluit om 'n klein komitee in die lewe te roep om op 'n gestruktureerde basis te vergader om intelligensie-aspekte te bespreek. Die komitee sal bestaan uit verteenwoordigers van Agri SA se provinsiale affiliasies, die Nasionale Veediefstalvoorkomingsforum en TLU SA. Daar word ooreengekom dat die werksaamhede van die komitee op 'n vertroulike basis gehanteer sal word en dat inligting oor die werksaamhede van die komitee nie versprei sal word nie. Datumreëlings vir 'n opvolgvergadering moet gefinaliseer word.

FORENSIESE ONDERSOEKE

Die kontraktuele probleme met die diensverskaffer vir die ontleding van diere se DNA-monsters het tot gevolg gehad dat sulke sake nie in die howe vorder nie. Dit het aanleiding gegee tot die ontwikkeling van 'n groot agterstand in die ontleding van alle DNA-monsters. In die minister se terugvoer aan die Portefeuljekomitee van Polisie is daar tans 'n agterstand van meer as 200 000 monsters wat ontleed moet word. Volgens terugvoer van die polisie is die kontraktuele probleme uitgesorteer en kan die monsters nou ontleed word. Die polisie het ook aan die Portefeuljekomitee van die polisie gerapporteer dat spesiale reëlings getref is vir die ontleding van menslike DNA-monsters. Tydens 'n prioriteitskomiteevergadering is die polisie op provinsiale vlak versoek om prioriteite toe te ken aan DNA-monsters vir ontleding, aangesien dit nog 'n tyd sal neem om die agterstand weg te werk.

SANRAL-KAMERA-OOREENKOMS

Gesprekke het sedert Julie 2020 met SANRAL plaasgevind vir die ontwikkeling van 'n ooreenkoms waarvolgens boereverenigings op 'n wettige wyse kamerastelsels in die padreserwe van nasionale paaie wat onder die beheer van SANRAL val, kan oprig. Alle kamerastelsels wat op die paaie opgerig word sonder die eksplisiete goedkeuring van SANRAL is onwettig en die eienaars daarvan kan aanspreeklik gehou word om dit te verwyder.

Die ooreenkoms sluit al nege provinsiale affiliasies in en, nadat die Algemene Sakekamer die ooreenkoms oorweeg het, het Agri SA se direksie die ooreenkoms goedgekeur vir ondertekening op aanbeveling van die Kamer. Die ooreenkoms maak nou voorsiening vir 'n werkswyse waarvolgens boereverenigings kan aansoek doen vir die wettige oprigting van die kameras in die padreserwe van nasionale paaie. Agri Oos-Kaap word bedank vir hul ondersteuning in die gesprekke met SANRAL en die finalisering van die ooreenkoms.

WET OP DIE BESKERMING VAN PERSOONLIKE INLIGTING

Die Wet op die Beskerming van Persoonlike Inligting gee erkenning aan die reg tot privaatheid, soos omskryf in artikel 14 van die Grondwet. Die wet het in werking getree op 1 Julie 2020 en die prosering van alle persoonlike inligting moet binne een jaar ná



view to rural safety, a guideline document is being compiled on the gathering of personal information via cameras systems and disclosure thereof on social media.

HATE-SPEECH COMPLAINT

Following the actions of the EFF during court proceedings in Senekal, Agri SA on 27 October 2020 lodged a hate-speech complaint with the Human Rights Commission (HRC) and a similar complaint with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). During a meeting with the HRC, Agri SA was informed that the complaint was being investigated by the HRC office in the Free State. The IEC also confirmed in writing that the complaint was being investigated. The Centre will now request written answers from both organisations regarding a deadline within which this must take place. Depending on the answer, Agri SA will decide on further steps in this regard in consultation with its legal department.

INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION

On 3 March 2021, Agri SA, other role players within organised agriculture, and trade unions attended an information session hosted by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to provide information on the upcoming municipal elections. The IEC provided elucidation on the enforcement of the Electoral Act and how to deal with financial donations to political parties. During the discussion, mention was also made of the protocol that has been in existence since 2014.

After the discussion, the IEC proposed amendments to the protocol that were not acceptable to the Centre. Participants in the discussion had until end April 2021 to comment on the proposed wording of the protocol. The Centre has already submitted commentary, which basically includes the wording to the previous protocol, with an additional clause that makes provision for compliance with Covid-19 regulations when visiting farms. Feedback is currently awaited from the IEC.

BILLS

The Police Amendment Bill, 2020: The amendment bill consists of approximately 119 pages and focuses mainly on the submission of commentary on aspects relating to rural safety. The recommendations of the National Development Plan were also included in the commentary. The draft commentary was forwarded to Agri SA's member organisations for further inputs. The Centre's commentary was submitted, and the legislative process will be scrutinised for further amendments.

The Centre also commented on the Victim Support Services Bill, 2019, which relates to the rights of an arrested person in terms of section 35 of the Constitution. The bill was welcomed because it serves as step forward in addressing the challenges that victims face.

die inwerkingtreding daarvan geskied, volgens die voorskrifte van die wet. Agri SA het riglyne saamgestel oor die wet, wat insluit 'n beleid oor die aanwending van persoonlike inligting wat ingesamel word deur CCTV-kameras. Hierdie riglyne is aan alle lede van Agri SA beskikbaar gemaak.

Dit is belangrik dat waarskuwingsborde opgerig word waar CCTV-kameras in gebruik is om mense in te lig oor die gebruik daarvan. Volgens inligting het die polisie reeds navrae van individue ontvang oor die oprigting van kameras en die moontlike inbreek daarvan op hul privaatheid. Die Sentrum het sy kommer uitgespreek oor lede se hantering van persoonlike inligting wat deur kamerastelsels ingesamel word en inligting wat deur sosiale-media platforms, soos WhatsApp, versprei word. Daar sal sorgvuldig gekyk moet word na die verspreiding van die inligting sodat dit aan die vereistes van die wet voldoen. 'n Riglyndokument word saamgestel in terme van landelike veiligheid oor die versameling en verspreiding van persoonlike inligting deur kamerastelsels en sosiale-media-platforms.

HAATSPRAAKKLAGTE

Agri SA het op 27 Oktober 2020, na aanleiding van die optrede van die EFF tydens die hofverrigtinge in Senekal, 'n haatspraakklage by die Menseregtekommissie (MRK) gelê asook 'n soortgelyke klage by die Onafhanklike Verkiesingskommissie (OVK). Tydens 'n gesprek met die MRK is Agri SA ingelig dat die klage deur die MRK se kantoor in die Vrystaat ondersoek word. Die OVK het skriftelik ook bevestig dat die klage ondersoek word. Die Sentrum sal nou skriftelik antwoorde van beide organisasies versoek, met 'n keurdatum waarbinne dit moet geskied. Na gelang van die antwoord sal daar in oorleg met Agri SA se regsafdeling oor verdere optrede besin word.

ONAFHANKLIKE VERKIESINGSKOMMISSIE

Agri SA, ander rolspelers in georganiseerde landbou en vakbonde het op 3 Maart 2021 'n inligtingsessie bygewoon wat deur die Onafhanklike Verkiesingskommissie (OVK) gereël is om toeligting te verskaf oor die komende munisipale verkiesings. Die OVK het toeligting verskaf oor die toepassing van die Kieswet asook die hantering van finansiële skenkings aan politieke partye. Tydens die gesprek het die protokol wat reeds sedert 2014 bestaan, ter sprake gekom.

Die OVK het ná afloop van die gesprek wysigings aan die protokol voorgestel wat nie vir die Sentrum aanvaarbaar was nie. Deelnemers aan die gesprek het tot einde April 2021 kans gehad om kommentaar oor die voorgestelde bewoording van die protokol te lewer. Die Sentrum het reeds sy kommentaar ingedien, wat basies die vorige protokol se bewoording insluit, met 'n addisionele klousule waarin voorsiening gemaak word vir die nakoming van Covid-19-regulasies wanneer plase besoek word. Terugvoering van die OVK word tans afgewag.

WETSONTWERPE

Die Polisie wysigingswetsontwerp van 2020: Die wysigingswetsontwerp het nagenoeg 119 bladsye beslaan en daar is



LEGAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

The Centre has compiled a list of legal aspects with which members have to deal on a daily basis. The Centre will now compile a manual to address these legal aspects individually in a practical manner and provide members with guidance on how to act in such instances. To this end, MacRobert Attorneys were approached. They agreed to assist in the compilation of such a document.

Further discussions will be conducted with MacRobert Attorneys, with a request that their online platform – where information regarding other legal aspects, such as contracts, legal documents and various questions and answers, can be posted – be made available to members. The content of the manual can also be made available on the platform. Consideration is being given to a dedicated section on the platform where agriculture-specific legal aspects can be made available. Further attention is also given to the inclusion of a list of available attorneys on the platform who can be used by members as needed.

PRIVATE SECURITY INITIATIVES

During the report year, the Centre received various submissions from private organisations such as the SA Agricultural Crime Prevention Institute, Specialised Service Solutions of Mike Bolhuis and Fidelity ADT. All these organisations can offer some or other service to the farming community to improve farm safety. The Centre has been approached by numerous private organisations that wish to offer services to the farming community and in most cases are seeking Agri SA's support in this regard. These requests are carefully considered before the companies are granted an interview or opportunity to make presentations. Afterwards a decision has to be made as to whether the service will benefit the organisation and members at grassroots level.

TECHNOLOGY

During the report period, the Centre looked at technology that would offer a cost-saving for members and can be used in emergency situations, as well as at the integration of various technologies on one platform. The technology entails the Syntell software, which is available to farmer associations at an affordable price and could save costs. This information has already been made available to provincial affiliates so that they can enter into agreements on an individual basis.

The Centre's executive committee and some members of provincial affiliates are currently testing the AgriTrec panic button, which can be used to send a message, together with a GPS coordinate, in order to elicit a response. The TraxBox platform is being evaluated in conjunction with Agri Limpopo and TAU SA North in Limpopo. The platform has the capability to integrate a variety of technologies and to make the information available to various role players.

TRAUMA NETWORK

During a church meeting at the end of 2020, the extent of trauma suffered by farm attack victims was discussed. The

hoofsaaklik gekonsentreer om kommentaar te lewer op daardie aspekte wat van belang is vir landelike veiligheid. Aanbevelings van die Nasionale Ontwikkelingsplan is ook in die kommentaar ingesluit. Die konsepkommentaar is aan Agri SA se lede-organisasies voorsien vir verdere insette. Die Sentrum se kommentaar is ingedien en die wetgewende proses sal dopgehou word vir verdere wysigings.

Die Sentrum het ook kommentaar gelewer op die Slagoffer-ondersteuningsdienstewetsontwerp van 2019, wat verband hou met die regte van 'n gearresteerde in terme van artikel 35 van die Grondwet. Die wetsontwerp is verwelkom aangesien dit 'n tree nader is om die uitdagings waarmee 'n slagoffer te make het, aan te spreek.

REGSINLIGTINGDOKUMENT

Die Sentrum het 'n lys van regsaspekte saamgestel waarmee lede daaglik te make het. Die Sentrum sal nou 'n handleiding saamstel waarin die regsaspekte individueel op 'n praktiese wyse aangespreek word om leiding aan lede te gee oor hoe om op te tree in sodanige gevalle. In dié verband is McRobert Prokureurs genader om die dokument saam te stel, wat aangedui het dat hulle daarmee behulpsaam sal wees.

Verdere gesprekke sal met McRobert Prokureurs gevoer word om hul aanlynplatform, waarop inligting oor ander regsaspekte soos kontrakte, regsdokumente en 'n verskeidenheid van vrae en antwoorde geplaas word, tot die beskikking van lede te stel. Die inhoud van die handleiding kan ook op die platform beskikbaar gestel word. Oorweging word geskenk om 'n toegewyde landbougedeelte op die platform te skep, waarop landbouspesifieke regsaspekte beskikbaar gestel kan word. Verder word aandag geskenk om 'n lys van beskikbare prokureurs op die platform beskikbaar te kan stel, wat lede na behoefte kan gebruik.

PRIVAATVEILIGHEIDSINISIATIEWE

Die Sentrum het tydens die verslagtydperk verskeie voorleggings ontvang van privaatinstanties, soos die SA Agricultural Crime Prevention Institute, Specialised Service Solutions van Mike Bolhuis en Fidelity ADT. Al die instanties verskaf op die een of ander wyse 'n diens aan die boerderygemeenskap waardeur plaasveiligheid bevorder kan word. Die Sentrum word oorval deur privaatinstanties wat 'n diens aan die landbougemeenskap wil lewer en in die meeste gevalle Agri SA se ondersteuning daarvoor soek. Versoeke van privaatinstanties in dié verband behoort sorgvuldig oorweeg te word voordat onderhoude of voorleggings aan hulle toegestaan word en dan moet daar ook geoordeel word of dit tot voordeel van die organisasie en die lid op grondvlak is.

TEGNOLOGIE

Gedurende die verslagtydperk het die Sentrum aandag gegee aan tegnologie wat kostebesparend kan wees vir lede, in noodsituasies gebruik kan word asook die integrering van verskeie tegnologieë op een platform. Die tegnologie behels die Syntell-sagteware wat teen 'n bekostigbare prys aan boereverenigings beskikbaar is en kostebesparend kan wees. Hierdie inligting is reeds aan



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CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE | SENTRUMS VAN UITNEMENDHEID

NATURAL RESOURCES • NATUURLIKE HULPBRONNE



Willem Symington
Chairman
Voorsitter

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

WATER AFFAIRS

Agri SA again affirmed its position as the leading body concerning water policy development and management for the South African agricultural sector over the past 12 months.

Raw water tariff negotiations

Agri SA participated in the annual sector-specific and national raw water tariff consultations regarding tariff increases for the 2022/23 financial year. Agri SA made submissions concerning disproportionately high tariffs raised at certain (historic) state water schemes and has since met with the Department of Water and Sanitation to address the issue.

Voluntary water fund

Agri SA manages a voluntary water fund (VWF), to which various irrigation boards and water user associations across the country contribute. The purpose of the fund is to address agricultural water issues that have a significant impact on irrigation agriculture, especially those of national interest.

During 2021 funds from the VWF were utilised to contribute to the legal fees in respect of two court cases pertaining to the permanent and temporary transfers of water use entitlements and a water quality testing and action project regarding water quality along the Lower Orange River (Gariepwatch).

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

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

WATERSAKE

Agri SA het oor die afgelope 12 maande weer eens sy posisie as leier in beleidsontwikkeling en bestuur van water vir die Suid-Afrikaanse landbousektor bevestig.

Rouwatertarief-onderhandelinge

Agri SA het deelgeneem aan die jaarlikse sektor-spesifieke en nasaionale rouwater tarief-onderhandelinge vir die 2022/23 finansieële jaar. Agri SA het voorleggings gemaak ten opsigte van buitensporige hoë tariewe wat gehê word ten opsigte van sekere (historiese) staatswaterskemas en het sedertdien met die Departement van Water en Sanitasie vergader om die kwessie aan te spreek.

Vrywillige waterfonds

Agri SA bestuur 'n vrywillige waterfonds (VWF), waartoe verskeie besproeiingsrade en watergebruikersverenigings oor die land heen bydra. Die doel van die fonds is om landbouwater-aangeleenthede wat 'n aansienlike uitwerking op besproeiingslandbou het, veral dié wat van nasionale belang is, aan te spreek.

Gedurende 2021 is fondse vanuit die VWF aangewend om 'n bydrae te maak tot regsgelede ten opsigte van twee hofsake rondom die permanente en tydelike oordrag van watergebruiksregte, asook vir 'n watergehaltetoetsing- en aksieprojek langs die Benede-Oranjerivier (Gariepwatch).

Die feit dat verskeie instellings steeds tot die fonds bydra, ten spyte van huidige ekonomiese omstandighede, beklemtoon die belangrikheid van Agri SA se rol met betrekking tot die sektor se waterbelange.

Pro-active solutions to deteriorating water quality

The deterioration of water quality and its implications for agriculture is a significant concern to Agri SA. To ensure the issue of pollution is addressed, Agri SA continuously calls upon the department of water and sanitation (DWS) to improve its monitoring, enforcement and reporting functions with respect to water quality throughout the country. Implementation of resource classification and resource quality objectives are a few examples thereof.

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 grouping known as Gariepwatch, water quality monitoring and testing is conducted along a large section of the river by an external accredited service provider and laboratory.

All relevant stakeholders, including organised agriculture, the relevant national, provincial and local authorities and role players (including the department of health and the South African Local Government Association) are included in this initiative, which is intended to provide evidence-based solutions to a very significant problem. While the ambit of the Gariepwatch initiative is currently limited to the Lower Orange River, success in this project indicates a truly viable model through which deteriorating water quality may be addressed throughout South Africa.

Quarterly meetings with the department of water and sanitation

The DWS, as the regulator and custodian of water resources, is a vital role player in the water sector. Agri SA holds quarterly meetings with the DWS during which events we engage with government on water-related issues of concern to the agricultural sector. During the past 12 months this included flood management procedures for the Vaal and Orange River Catchments and water licensing procedures.

Good cooperation does not necessarily imply we always agreed with one another, but where we differed with the government on certain issues over the past year, such differences were conveyed and discussed through good mutual communication and regular engagements. This approach has paved the way for Agri SA to protect agricultural interests and promote the agricultural perspective.

Summit meeting with Minister Lindiwe Sisulu

On 10 February 2020, the minister of human settlements, water and sanitation, Minister Lindiwe Sisulu, convened a summit meeting with Agri SA to discuss developments concerning the implementation of the National Water and Sanitation Master Plan (NWSMP). The NWSMP is a vital policy instrument outlining the department's vision regarding water governance and management up to 2030 and beyond. Agri SA was actively involved in the development of this plan.

While there are definite positive aspects such as insights into what is planned over the next decades, with specific dates attached thereto, there are also elements of uncertainty,

Proaktiewe oplossings vir verswakende watergehalte

Die agteruitgang van watergehalte en die implikasies daarvan vir die landbou is 'n bron van groot kommer vir Agri SA. Om te verseker dat besoedeling aangespreek word, doen Agri SA herhaaldelik 'n beroep op die DWS om sy monitoring-, afdwinging- en verslagdoeningsfunksies rondom watergehalte oral in die land op te skerp. Voorbeelde hiervan sluit in die implementering van hulpbronklassifikasie asook -geheldoelwitte.

Agri SA is aktief betrokke by 'n projek om die verswakende watergehalte in die Benede-Oranjerivier aan te spreek. Deur middel van die inklusiewe groepering wat bekend staan as Gariepwatch, word watergehalte langs 'n groot deel van die rivier deur 'n eksterne geakkrediteerde diensverskaffer en laboratorium gemonitor en getoets.

Alle belanghebbendes, insluitend georganiseerde landbou en die betrokke nasionale, provinsiale en plaaslike owerhede en rolspelers (insluitend die departement van gesondheid en die Suid-Afrikaanse Plaaslike Regeringsvereniging) neem deel aan hierdie inisiatief, waarmee daar beoog word om bewysgebaseerde oplossings vir 'n uiters ernstige probleem te vind. Hoewel die omvang van die Gariepwatch-inisiatief tans beperk is tot die Benede-Oranjerivier dui sukses in hierdie projek op 'n werklike lewensvatbare model waardeur verswakte watergehalte in Suid-Afrika aangespreek kan word.

Kwartaallikse vergaderings met die departement van water en sanitasie

Die DWS, as die reguleerder en bewaarder van waterhulpbronne, is 'n noodsaaklike rolspeler in die watersektor. Agri SA vergader kwartaalliks met die DWS, waar gesprekke fokus op waterverwante aangeleenthede wat van belang vir die landbousektor is. Oor die afgelope 12 maande het dit ook vloedbestuursprosedures vir die Vaal- en Oranjerivier-opvanggebiede en waterlisensieringsprosedures ingesluit.

Goeie samewerking impliseer nie noodwendig dat ons altyd met mekaar saamstem nie, maar waar ons in die verlede met die regering verskil het oor sekere dinge, is sodanige verskille uitgelig en bespreek deur middel van goeie wedersydse kommunikasie en gereelde skakeling. Hierdie benadering het die weg gebaan vir Agri SA om sy lede se landboubelange te beskerm en die landbouerspektief te bevorder.

Beraad met minister Lindiwe Sisulu

Die minister van menslike nedersettings, water en sanitasie, me Lindiwe Sisulu, het op 10 Februarie 2020 met Agri SA vergader om verwikkelinge rondom die implementering van die Nasionale Water- en Sanitasie-meesterplan (NWSMP) te bespreek. Die NWSMP is uiters noodsaaklik as beleidsinstrument en skets die departement se visie vir waterbeheer en -bestuur tot en met 2030 en daarna. Agri SA was aktief betrokke by die ontwikkeling van hierdie plan.



including proposed new institutional developments. Importantly, however, through the NWSMP we have a clear indication of the government's direction and plans when it comes to water resource and infrastructure management in South Africa, which we can engage with the DWS upon going forward.

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 to allow 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 institution where water use entitlements are transferred. The purported notion of private bi-lateral transactions was not the matter at stake. At the heart of the matter lies the efficient use of water through the surrender of existing entitlements to facilitate more appropriate water uses through licensing (i.e. the active participation of the DWS being implicit).

Agri SA's Voluntary Water Fund is funding the legal costs of two matters (*Lötter and Wiid*) dealing with issue. The matters were argued before the Supreme Court of Appeal on 20 August 2021. (*At the time of publication of this annual report, judgement was still reserved).

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Shale-gas development

Agri SA's Natural Resources Centre of Excellence remains at the forefront of opposing the proposed establishment of an onshore shale-gas industry in South Africa. Agri SA maintains that, in the absence of information as to the availability of water and details as to how contaminated soil and water will be treated and disposed of, it cannot endorse or support the proposed creation of a shale-gas industry in South Africa.

Agri SA approached by consultants appointed by the Petroleum Association of South Africa for support in their undertaking a groundwater quality monitoring network study in the Central Karoo for the area currently under an exploration right application for shale gas. Agri SA informed affiliates of the circumstances surrounding the proposed study.

Biological control of alien and invasive species

Agri SA actively supported the Centre for Biological Control and Rhodes University in programmes to introduce biological control measures to manage alien and invasive species, including the management of *Prosopis* species, particularly in the Northern Cape.



Terwyl daar ongetwyfeld positiewe aspekte is, soos insigte oor wat beplan word vir die volgende paar dekades, gekoppel aan spesifieke sperdatums, is daar ook elemente van onsekerheid, insluitend voorgestelde nuwe institusionele verwickelinge. Van belang is egter dat die NWSMP 'n duidelike aanduiding bied van die regering se beleidsrigting en planne wanneer dit kom by waterhulpbron- en infrastruktuurbestuur in Suid-Afrika. Dit is iets waaroor ons vorentoe met die DWS kan gesels.

Oordraagbaarheid van watergebruiksregte

In 2017 het die DWS 'n gewysigde beleidsposisie ingeneem, insluitend 'n instruksie dat die Nasionale Waterwet (NWA) nie vertolk kan word op 'n wyse wat private handel in watergebruiksregte toelaat nie. Agri SA se standpunt was deurlopend dat, ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 25 van die NWA, die deelname van die minister van water en sanitasie en/of die plaaslike waterbestuursinstansie vereis word waar watergebruiksregte oorgedra word. Die kwessie van beweerde private bilaterale transaksies was nie ter sprake nie. Sentraal tot die aangeleentheid is die doeltreffende gebruik van water deur oorgawe van bestaande regte ten einde meer gepaste watergebruike deur middel van lisensiering te bewerkstellig (d.w.s. die aktiewe deelname van die DWS is implisiet).

Agri SA se Vrywillige Waterfonds befonds die regskostes van twee hofsake (*Lötter en Wiid*) waarin die kwessie ter sake kom. Die sake is op 20 Augustus 2021 in die Hoërhof van Appèl aangehoor. (*Uitspraak was ten tye van die publiserings van die jaarverslag nog voorbehou).

OMGEWINGSAKE

Skaliegas-ontwikkeling

Agri SA se Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Natuurlike Hulpbronne bly aan die voerpunt van die stryd om die voorgestelde daarstelling van 'n binnelandse skaliegasbedryf in Suid-Afrika teë te staan. Agri SA is van mening dat, in die afwesigheid van inligting oor die beskikbaarheid van water en besonderhede oor hoe besmette grond en water behandel en verwyder sal word, die organisasie nie die voorgestelde ontwikkeling van 'n skaliegasbedryf in Suid-Afrika kan onderskryf of ondersteun nie.

Agri SA is genader deur konsultante wat aangestel is deur die Petroleumvereniging van Suid-Afrika vir ondersteuning van hul grondwatergehalte-moniteringsnetwerkstudie in die Sentrale Karoo met betrekking tot die gebied wat tans onderhewig is aan 'n eksplorasierig-aansoek vir skaliegas. Agri SA het sy affiliasies ingelig oor die omstandighede rondom die voorgestelde studie.

Biologiese beheer oor vreemde en indringerspesies

Agri SA het aktiewe ondersteuning verleen aan die Sentrum vir Biologiese Beheer en Rhodes-Universiteit se programme vir die daarstelling van biologiese beheermaatreëls om vreemde en indringerspesies te beheer, met inbegrip van *Prosopis*-spesies, veral in die Noord-Kaap.

RISK AND DISASTER UNIT

The strategic focus of Agri SA's Risk and Disaster Unit are, amongst others, the set-up of a Disaster Relief Foundation, to be a fully independent unit by December 2021, climate change, risk and disasters within agriculture, legislative and policy development as well as media management and advocacy.

RISKS

Drought

In March 2020 a national drought disaster was declared by the department of cooperative governance and traditional leaders (COGTA). Agri SA requested to extend the drought declaration from 4 June 2020 with a month as permitted by the Disaster Management Act. Agri SA has also called on the government to provide financial assistance to farmers who are affected by the drought in the form of stock feed, water infrastructure, drills, equipment, upgrading of boreholes and other interventions that could help to soften the burden of those who are suffering. The department ringfenced R139 million to assist farmers in drought-stricken areas. Financial aid was distributed as follows for drought relief per province:

Province	R million
Northern Cape	R36m
Western Cape	R25m
Eastern Cape	R35m
Limpopo	R18.5m
Mpumalanga	R12.5m
North West	R8m
KwaZulu-Natal	R4m

Drought conditions in many parts of South Africa still have a severe impact on the sustainability of farms. Farmers in the Northern Cape, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Limpopo are still under threat by the continuous drought. Agri SA, in partnership with Engen, ran a promotion on Engen Lubricants. A portion of the sales in the promotion period was donated to Agri SA's drought relief funds. A contribution of R700 000 was donated by Engen at Agri SA's congress and was used to brought relief where it was needed most.

RISIKO- EN RAMPEENHEID

Die strategiese fokus van Agri SA se Risiko- en Rampeenheid is onder meer die daarstelling van 'n Ramphulpstigting as ten volle onafhanklike eenheid teen Desember 2021; klimaatsverandering, risiko's en rampe in die landbousektor; die ontwikkeling van wetgewing en beleid, asook mediabestuur en voorspraakmaking.

RISIKO'S

Droogte

In Maart 2020 het die departement van samewerkende regering en tradisionele sake (CoGTA) die droogte as 'n nasionale ramp verklaar. Agri SA het gevra dat die tydperk van die rampverklaring vanaf 4 Junie 2020 met 'n maand verleng word, soos veroorloof deur die Wet op Rampbestuur. Agri SA het ook 'n beroep gedoen op die regering om finansiële hulp aan boere, wat geraak is deur die droogte, te voorsien in die vorm van veevoer, waterinfrastruktuur, boortoerusting, opgradering van boorgate en ander ingrypings wat kan help om die las van diegene wat swaarkry te verlig. Die departement het R139 miljoen opsy gesit om boere in droogtegeteisterde gebiede te help. Finansiële bystand is soos volg versprei vir droogtehelp per provinsie:

Provinsie	R miljoen
Noord-Kaap	R36m
Wes-Kaap	R25m
Oos-Kaap	R35m
Limpopo	R18.5m
Mpumalanga	R12.5m
Noordwes	R8m
KwaZulu-Natal	R4m

Droogtetoestande in menige dele van Suid-Afrika het steeds 'n ernstige uitwerking op die volhoubaarheid van boere. Boere in die Noord-Kaap, Wes-Kaap, Oos-Kaap en Limpopo word steeds geteister deur voortsepende droogtetoestande. Agri SA, in vennootskap met Engen, het 'n promosieveldtog met Engen Lubricants onderneem. 'n Gedeelte van verkope gedurende die promotie tydperk is aan Agri SA se droogtehelpfondse geskenk. 'n Bydrae van R700 000 is deur Engen gemaak tydens Agri SA se kongres en is aangewend vir droogtehelp waar die grootste nood geïdentifiseer is.

Fires

Veld fires in the Free State destroyed almost 100 000 hectares of pastures, with farmers losing large numbers of livestock and infrastructure in the fires, which were carried by strong winds. The inferno started from 18-19 October 2020 in the vicinity of Dealesville, Bultfontein and Hoopstad. Veld fires also caused damage in North West as well as Northern Cape.

Agri SA submitted an independent report to the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) on damages incurred by the farming community.

Agri SA distributed more than R500 000 to affected provinces to assist the farming community.

Floods

In February 2021 a national state of disaster was declared by COGTA due to tropical storm Eloise and summer seasonal rains. Agri SA conducted a survey amongst members to determine the extent of the damage caused. The aim of submitting the information was to request the NDMC and the department of agriculture, land reform and rural development (DALRRD) to consider the impact this flood had on the agricultural sector, and to request budget allocation to address the economic damages caused. Agri SA offered to assist the department on further assessments. Agri SA is awaiting information from the department of agriculture on the budget allocation for relief in the agricultural sector.

Due to roads heavily damaged we submitted a report to SANRAL, containing the names and numbers of such roads.

The NDMC requested that affiliated members follow up with the respective provincial disaster management centres on budget allocations.

Locusts

Locusts outbreaks have been reported in the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Free State mainly due to the good rains they received and favourable weather conditions for swarms. The national department of agriculture is responsible to contain locusts outbreaks. Agri SA has been engaging with the department to ensure the effective management of the outbreaks and to streamline communication between farmers and the department where issues arise.

Covid-19

Agri SA has been keeping members up to date with the latest developments on Covid-19 regulations and the progress on the national roll-out of the vaccination program. Agri SA, through its membership with Business Unity South Africa (BUSA), has been advocating to ensure that the agricultural sector is prioritised in the vaccination drive.

Brande

Veldbrande in die Vrystaat het nagenoeg 100 000 ha weiveld vernietig, waar boere groot getalle vee asook infrastruktuur verloor het weens veldbrande wat deur sterk winde versprei is. Die inferno het tussen 18 en 19 Oktober 2021 in die distrikte van Dealesville, Bultfontein en Hoopstad begin, en veldbrande het ook skade in Noordwes en die Noord-Kaap aangerig.

Agri SA het 'n onafhanklike verslag oor die skade wat deur die boeregemeenskap gely is aan die Nasionale Rampbestuursentrum (NDMC) voorgelê.

Agri SA het meer as R500 000 aan die betrokke provinsies beskikbaar gestel om die boeregemeenskap te help.

Vloede

In Februarie 2021 het CoGTA 'n nasionale ramp verklaar as gevolg van die tropiese storm Eloise en seisoenale somerreën. Agri SA het 'n opname onder lede gedoen om die omvang van skade te bepaal. Die doel van hierdie inligting was om die NDMC en die departement van landbou, grondhervorming en landelike ontwikkeling (DALRRD) te oorreed om die uitwerking van hierdie vloed op die landbousektor te oorweeg en om te vra vir 'n toewysing uit die begroting om die gevolglike ekonomiese verliese te verlig. Agri SA het aangebied om die departement te help met verdere skadebepalings. Agri SA wag vir inligting vanaf die departement van landbou oor 'n moontlike toewysing vir die landbousektor.

Aangesien paaie erg beskadig is, het ons ook 'n verslag aan SANRAL voorgelê waarin melding gemaak word van die name en nommers van sodanige paaie.

Die NDMC het geaffilieerde lede versoek om met die onderskeie provinsiale rampbestuursentrums op te volg rakende toewysings uit die begroting.

Sprinkane

Die voorkoms van sprinkaanswerms is aangemeld in die Noord-Kaap, Oos-Kaap en Vrystaat, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van goeie reëns en gunstige weerstoestande. Aangesien die departement van landbou verantwoordelik is vir sprinkaanbeheer, het Agri SA met die departement geskakel om doeltreffende bestuur van swerms te verseker en om kommunikasie tussen boere en die departement te vergemaklik waar sodanige uitbrake voorkom.

Covid-19

Agri SA het sy lede op hoogte gehou van die jongste ontwikkelinge rondom die Covid-19-regulasies en vordering wat gemaak word met die nasionale ontplooiing van die inentingsprogram. Agri SA, via sy lidmaatskap van Besigheidsenheid Suid-Afrika (BUSA), het voorspraak gemaak vir die prioritering van die landbousektor in hierdie verband.

Surplus food aid campaign

Throughout 2020 and 2021, Agri SA and partners distributed almost 330 tons of food aid to food-insecure communities throughout South Africa that were left destitute due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the consequences of weak economic growth.

Risk register

A risk register was compiled by the provincial and commodity chamber on what affiliated members perceive as the biggest risks affecting the agricultural value chain. This was to inform the centre of excellence on the risks that members prioritise within their constituency.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Agri SA intends to adopt a climate change mandate at Congress in 2021, which forms the industry's perspective on climate change.

Agri SA Disaster Relief Foundation

Agri SA's Drought Relief Fund was founded in 2015, which assisted farmers and farmworkers in drought-stricken areas with financial and humanitarian aid.

The need arose due to the government not having the resources or means to alleviate the plight of those affected by drought in the agricultural sector. Since 2015, R30 million has been distributed by Agri SA through its provincial affiliations to farmers and farm workers.

More risks (other than drought) emerged throughout the years, which threatened the sustainability of the value chain. This has led to the establishment of Agri SA's Disaster Relief Foundation (DRF) in 2021.

The Agri SA Disaster Relief Foundation is in process of registering at the South African Revenue Service to provide donors with section 18A tax certificates.

The board of governors of the DRF are Christo van der Rheede, Deidre Carter, Dr Pieter Prinsloo, Dr Charlotte Nkuna, Willem Symington, Janse Rabie and Andrea Campher.



Surplusvoedselhulp-veldtog

Gedurende 2020 en 2021 het Agri SA en sy vennote nagenoeg 330 ton voedselhulp gegee aan gemeenskappe oor Suid-Afrika heen wat weens die Covid-19-pandemie en die gevolge van swak ekonomiese groei hongersnood ervaar het.

Risiko-register

'n Risiko-register ten opsigte van die faktore wat geaffilieerde lede as die grootste risiko's vir die landbouwaardeketting beskou, is deur die Provinsiale Kamer en Bedryfskamer opgestel. Die doel hiervan is om die sentrum van uitnemendheid in te lig oor die risiko's wat lede binne hul gebied prioritiseer.

KLIMAATSVERANDERING

Agri SA beoog om 'n klimaatsveranderingsmandaat tydens sy 2021-kongres goed te keur om die bedryf se perspektief rondom klimaatsverandering te bewoerd.

Agri SA se Ramphulpstigting

Agri SA se Droogtehelpfonds is in 2015 gestig om boere en plaaswerkers in droogtegeteisterde gebiede by te staan met finansiële en humanitêre hulp.

'n Behoefte aan só 'n fonds het ontstaan weens die regering se versuim om voorsiening te maak vir hulpbronne of ander hulp om diegene in die landbousektor te help wat deur die droogte geraak word. Sedert 2015 is R30 miljoen deur Agri SA via sy provinsiale affiliasies aan boere en plaaswerkers versprei.

Verdere risiko's (anders as droogte) het oor die jare ontstaan wat die volhoubaarheid van die waardeketting bedreig. Dit het aanleiding gegee tot die ontstaan van Agri SA se Ramphulpstigting (DRF) in 2021.

Die stigting is in die proses om by die Suid-Afrikaanse Inkomstediens te registreer ten einde skenkers te kan voorsien van artikel 18A-belastingsertifikate.

Die bestuursraad van die DRF bestaan uit Christo van der Rheede, Deidre Carter, Dr Pieter Prinsloo, Dr Charlotte Nkuna, Willem Symington, Janse Rabie en Andrea Campher.



DISASTER RELIEF: 2020/2021 FINANCIAL YEAR

During the past financial year Agri SA responded to requests from its provincial affiliations for assistance on drought-, food and fire aid. The table below gives an overview of the financial assistance by Agri SA.

MAY 2020 - MAY 2021

Item	Date submitted application/ payment made	Province	Type of aid	Amount requested	Amount paid by Agri SA
1.	25.05.2020	Western Cape	Drought aid	R 1 200 000	R 500 000
2.	04.06.2020	Western Cape	Food aid	R 100 000	R 100 000
3.	05.06.2020	Northern Cape	Drought aid	R 400 000	R 400 000
4.	05.06.2020	Eastern Cape	Food aid	R 100 000	R 100 000
5.	05.06.2020	Gauteng (Vaal)	Food aid	R 50 000	R 50 000
6.	05.06.2020	Limpopo	Food aid	R 50 000	R 50 000
7.	12.06.2020	Northern Cape	Food aid	R 100 000	R 95 375.04
8.	24.06.2020	Gauteng (Tshwane)	Food aid	R 110 000	R 110 000
9.	03.08.2020	Free State	Food aid	R 90 000	R 90 000
10.	13.08.2020	Limpopo	Food aid	R 100 000	R 100 000
11.	14.08.2020	North West + FoodForward SA	Food aid	R 110 000	R 110 000
12.	14.08.2020	Northern Cape	Drought aid	R 250 000	R 200 000
13.	11.09.2020	Mpumalanga	Food aid	R 100 000	R 100 000
14.	22.09.2020	Northern Cape	Food aid	R 100 000	R 100 000
15.	12.10.2020	Eastern Cape	Drought aid	R 250 000	R 250 000
16.	21.10.2020	Free State	Fire aid	R 300 000	R 300 000
17.	22.10.2010	Northern Cape	Drought aid	R 375 000	R -
18.	23.10.2020	North West	Fire aid	R 200 000	R 200 000
19.	04.11.2020	Northern Cape	Drought aid	R 400 000	R 400 000
20.	04.11.2020	KwaZulu-Natal	Drought aid	R 589 400	R 200 000
21.	14.12.2020	Western Cape	Drought aid	R 203 808.75	R 200 000
22.	18.02.2021	Western Cape (Agri Gauteng requested)	Drought aid	R 56 350	R 56 350
23.	16.03.2021	Northern Cape	Drought aid	R 400 000	R 200 000
24.	31.03.2021	Gauteng	Food aid	R 20 000	R 20 000
25.	12.05.2021	Eastern Cape (Kwanalu requested)	Drought aid	R 150 000	R 100 000
TOTAL				R 5 600 750	R 3 936 350

RAMPHULP: 2020/2021 FINANSIËLE JAAR

Oor die afgelope finansiële jaar het Agri SA gereageer op versoeke van sy provinsiale affiliasies vir droogte-, voedsel- en brandhulp. Die tabel hieronder bied 'n oorsig van die finansiële hulp wat Agri SA verleen het.

MEI 2020 - MEI 2021

CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE | SENTRUMS VAN UITNEMENDHEID

LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT • ARBEID EN ONTWIKKELING



Johan Wege
Chairman
Voorsitter

The chairman of the centre is Johan Wege and Roelof Swanepoel serves as deputy chair. The management of the centre is assisted by Lebogang Sethusha.

COVID-19 IN THE WORKPLACE

The worldwide coronavirus outbreak was raised as a matter of concern by members, with specific emphasis on workplace readiness and information-sharing. The Centre of Excellence: Labour and Development undertook to ensure that workplace tips would be developed and shared in poster format in as many languages as possible, to ensure a wide reach of communication.

FUTURE OF WORK PROJECT: JOB CREATION IN THE PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

The study was formulated to identify future-proof approaches to job creation in the primary agricultural sector. The project will include identifying what the future of work in agriculture will look like. Once the future of work in the agricultural sector is established, the study will identify the skills required to do future jobs in agriculture and the likelihood of existing workers being absorbed into future jobs.

The study will further identify the skills gap between the current workforce in the agricultural sector and the skills need in terms of future job opportunities in the agricultural sector and make recommendations on how the skills gap can be closed. The study has been engaging with organised agriculture, organised labour, agricultural academics and HR specialists within the sector.

In 2021, the IFR (Institute for Future Research) team has conducted a sector desktop scan on the future of jobs and the report is complete. On 6 May 2021, the IFR was to host a research colloquium that will consist of mostly agricultural researchers and academics to discuss the desktop scan report. The IFR team expected the study to be concluded by July 2021.

Johan Wege dien as voorsitter van die sentrum, met Roelof Swanepoel as ondervoorsitter. Die sentrum se bestuur word bygestaan deur Lebogang Sethusha.

COVID-19 IN DIE WERKPLEK

Die wêreldwye Covid-19-uitbraak word deur lede as kommerwekkend bestempel, met spesifieke klem op werkplek-gereedheid en die deel van inligting. Die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Arbeid en Ontwikkeling het onderneem om wenke in dié verband te ontwikkel en in plakkaat-formaat in soveel tale moontlik beskikbaar te stel om wye kommunikasie daarvan te verseker.

FUTURE OF WORK-PROJEK: WERKSKEPPING IN DIE PRIMÊRE LANDBOUSEKTOR

Die studie is geformuleer om toekomsbestande benaderings tot werkskepping in die primêre landbousektor te identifiseer. Die projek sluit in 'n bepaling van hoe toekomstige werkgeleenthede binne die landbousektor sal lyk. Daarna sal die studie die vaardighede wat in die toekoms benodig sal word, identifiseer en ook die waarskynlikheid bepaal dat huidige werkers in sodanige werkgeleenthede geabsorbeer sal word.

Die studie sal ook poog om die vaardigheidsgaping tussen die huidige arbeidsmag in die landbousektor en die vaardighede wat vir toekomstige werkgeleenthede vereis sal word, te identifiseer, en sal aanbevelings maak oor hoe dié vaardigheidsgaping aangespreek kan word. Die studie skakel tans met georganiseerde landbou, georganiseerde arbeid asook mensehulpbronspesialiste binne die sektor.

In 2021 het die IFR-span (Institute for Future Research) 'n lessenaarstudie oor die toekoms van werk in die sektor gedoen, waarna 'n verslag opgestel is. Die IFR het beplan om op 6 Mei 2021 'n navorsing-kollokwium aan te bied, hoofsaaklik bestaande uit landbounavorsers en -akademici, om die lessenaarskanderingsverslag te bespreek. Die IFR het beplan om die studie teen Julie 2021 te voltooi.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY AMENDMENT BILL

The Employment Equity Amendment Bill (EE Amendment Bill) tabled at parliament is aimed to expedite the pace of transformation in the sector. Agri SA is part of the delegation in consultation with the department of employment and labour (DEL) on the employment equity sectoral targets to ensure sustainable transformation.

On 2 March 2021, the DEL invited Agri SA and other agricultural organisations for an introductory meeting regarding the sectoral targets and proposals. The DEL requested that representative organisations submit a consolidated submission on their proposals by Friday, 14 May 2021. The submission was a first in a continued consultation between the DEL and the sector.

CORPORATE PERMITS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF MIGRANT LABOUR

Agri SA continues to engage with the DEL and the department of home affairs on labour migration in the agricultural sector. Agri SA held a meeting with the DEL, department of home affairs (DHA), department of international relations and cooperation (DIRCO) and department of trade, industry and competition (DTIC) and they committed to an investigation of problems areas, develop an applications notification system, and meet on the potential phasing out of foreign labour.

The Centre of Excellence further received a request from the DEL to establish provincial working committees that would liaise with the DEL on the challenges of corporate visas and the employment of migrant labour. The working committees would further formulate provincial specific action plans, with sustainable solutions with the vision to reduce the number of migrant labourers being employed within the sector. The formulation of the provincial committees was mandated by Agri SA members for the nomination of provincial representatives.

WYSIGINGSWETSONTWERP OP GELYKE INDIENSNEMING

Met die Wysigingswetsontwerp op Gelyke Indiensneming wat in die parlement ter tafel gelê is, word daar beoog om die pas van transformasie in die sektor te bespoedig. Agri SA is deel van die afvaardiging wat met die departement van indiense-neming en arbeid (DEL) oor die gelyke-indiense-nemingsteikens beraadslaag om volhoubare transformasie te verseker.

Op 2 Maart 2021 het DEL 'n uitnodiging aan Agri SA en ander landbou-organisasies gerig om 'n inleidende vergadering oor die sektorale teikens en voorstelle by te woon. Die departement het gevra dat verteenwoordigende organisasies 'n gekonsolideerde voorlegging oor hul voorstelle teen Vrydag, 14 Mei 2021 beskikbaar stel. Dit dien as die eerste stap in deurlopende beraadslaging tussen DEL en die sektor.

KORPORATIEWE PERMITTE EN INDIENSNEMING VAN MIGRANTE-ARBEID

Agri SA gaan voort om met DEL en die departement van binnelandse sake te skakel oor arbeidsmigrasie in die landbousektor. Die organisasie het vergader met DEL, departement van binnelandse sake (DHA), departement van internasionale betrekkinge en samewerking (DIRCO) en die departement van handel, nywerheid en kompetisie (DTIC), waar dié partye onderneem het om ondersoek in te stel ten opsigte van probleemareas en om 'n aansoek-kenningsgewingstelsel te ontwikkel, asook om samesprekings te hou oor die potensiele uitfasering van buitelandse arbeid.

Die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid het 'n versoek ontvang van DEL om provinsiale werkskomitees te stig wat met DEL sal skakel oor die uitdagings rondom korporatiewe visums en die indiense-neming van migrante-arbeid. Die werkskomitees sal ook provinsiespesifieke aksieplanne formuleer vir volhoubare oplossings met die oog op 'n afname in die aantal migrante-arbeiders wat in die sektor werksaam is. Agri SA-lede het 'n mandaat goedgekeur vir die stigting van provinsiale komitees en die benoeming van provinsiale verteenwoordigers.



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NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE

Agri SA drafted a report on the impact of the increase and equalisation of the national minimum wage based on the desktop study conducted. The report that Agri SA presented to the Centre of Labour and Development on 9 February 2021 sets out the process followed to determine the national minimum wage. It further provides an overview of all the media interaction by Agri SA, in which opposition was expressed to the proposed 16% increase.

Agri SA communicated the impact of the national minimum wage on agriculture to the media during a media conference on 19 February 2021. In it, the government was urged to relax labour legislation and the process of applying for exemption. Through its extensive efforts, Agri SA received a response letter from the Minister, Thulas Nxesi acknowledging the unique challenges faced by the sector and committed to further engagements on the issue. Agri SA also provided an overview of the research that had been done and the implications of the 16% national minimum wage increase for employment. The impact that unemployment has on poverty was also discussed in the document. Agri SA also held a webinar with Farmer's Weekly to discuss the impact of the 16% increase.

NASIONALE MINIMUMLOON

Agri SA het 'n verslag oor die uitwerking van die verhoging en egalisering van die nasionale minimumloon opgestel op grond van die lessenaarstudie wat onderneem is. Die verslag wat Agri SA op 9 Februarie 2021 aan die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Arbeid en Ontwikkeling voorgehou het, bied 'n uiteensetting van die proses wat gevolg is om die nasionale minimumloon te bepaal. Dit bied ook 'n oorsig van al die media-interaksie waarin Agri SA sy besware rondom die voorgestelde 16%-verhoging uitlig.

In die verslag oor die uitwerking van die nasionale minimumloon wat Agri SA aan die media voorgehou het tydens 'n mediakonferensie op 19 Februarie 2021, is ge vra dat die regering die arbeidswetgewing, asook die aansoekproses vir vrystelling, verslap. Agri SA het deur middel van sy uitgebreide pogings 'n antwoordbrief van die minister, Thulas Nxesi, ontvang waarin hy erkenning gee aan die unieke uitdagings van die sektor en het hy hom verdere skakeling oor die saak. Agri SA het 'n oorsig gegee van die navorsing wat gedoen is en die implikasies wat 'n 16%-verhoging vir werkskepping inhou. Die uitwerking van werkloosheid op armoede word ook in die dokument bespreek. Agri SA het ook 'n webinar saam met Farmer's Weekly aangebied om die uitwerking van die 16%-verhoging te bespreek.

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CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE | SENTRUMS VAN UITNEMENDHEID

ECONOMICS • EKONOMIE



Nicol Jansen

Chairman
Voorsitter

The chairman of the centre is Nicol Jansen, Cobus van Zyl is deputy chair and additional members are Heinie du Toit, Johan Berg and Len Vorster. The management of the centre is assisted by Kulani Siweya.

At the centre of excellence meeting that took place on 17 November 2020, the centre's name was changed to the Economics Centre of Excellence (CoE), removing the trade component. Trade matters are now overseen by Jolanda Andrag, head of Agri SA's Commodity Chamber.

The centre's activities relate to economic matters that impact on the development, profitability, stability, and sustainability of agriculture. Regarding economic matters, the centre provides inputs and/or commentary on economic policy, input costs, the diesel refund for agricultural purposes, tax matters, Covid-19, as well as agricultural legislation. The centre also oversees aspects relating to road infrastructure and telecommunication.

During the reporting year, a significant amount of time was spent on electricity matters as well as financing in the agricultural sector, with mixed success.

DIESEL REFUNDS

This centre has continued to collaborate with Grain SA, as it has done for the past 4-5 years, working on the new system.

The new diesel refund system proposes the creation/registration of a diesel user profile, which will typically work like e-filing. These new rules were discussed in depth during the centre's March 2020 meeting, with meaningful inputs from its members, after which commentary was submitted on the new rules and forms. Workshops in this regard were to be held at the end of 2020 but given the lockdown because of Covid-19 pandemic, this didn't materialise.

The South African Revenue Service (SARS) subsequently resumed consultation at the beginning of 2021, where the centre provided input. Part of this input included support for the e-filing kind of system, which would improve communication efficiency and Agri SA recommended a phased-in implementation, while keeping

Die voorsitter van die sentrum is Nicol Jansen, met Cobus van Zyl wat dien as ondervoorsitter. Addisionele lede van die komitee is Heinie du Toit, Johan Berg en Len Vorster. Die bestuur van die sentrum word deur Kulani Siweya bygestaan.

Tydens die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid (SvU) se vergadering op 17 November 2020 is die sentrum se naam verander na die Sentrum van Uitnemendheid Ekonomie, met die handelskomponent verwyder. Die handelsaangeleenthede word nou hanteer binne Agri SA se Bedryfskamer onder leiding van Jolanda Andrag.

Die sentrum se bedrywighede hou verband met ekonomiese sake wat 'n uitwerking het op die ontwikkeling, winsgewendheid, stabiliteit en volhoubaarheid van landbou. Met betrekking tot ekonomiese sake, lewer die sentrum insette en/of kommentaar oor ekonomiese beleide, insetkoste, die dieselmikorting vir landboudoeleindes, belastingaangeleenthede, Covid-19, asook landbouwetgewing. Die sentrum hanteer onder andere ook aspekte wat verband hou met padinfrastruktuur en telekommunikasie.

Verskeie uitkomstes is gedurende die verslagjaar behaal waartydens heelwat tyd wat gespanneer was aan elektrisiteitsaangeleenthede en finansiering in die landbousektor.

DIESELKORTINGS

Soos in die afgelope 4-5 jaar, het hierdie sentrum voortdurend saam met Graan SA gewerk rondom die nuwe stelsel.

Met die nuwe dieselmikortingstelsel word daar beoog om 'n dieselmikortingsprofiel te skep deur registreer wat tipies soos e-filing sal werk. 'n Werkwinkel in dié verband was vir die einde van 2020 beplan, maar weens die inperking as gevolg van Covid-19 het dit nie plaasgevind nie. Met die sinvolle insette vanaf lede, was kommentaar oor die nuwe reëls en vorms ingedien. Hierdie nuwe reëls is indringend bespreek tydens die sentrum se Maart 2021 vergadering.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Inkomstediens (SAID) het aan die begin van 2021 sy beraadslagings hervat, waarop die sentrum ook insette gelewer het. Hierdie insette sluit in ondersteuning vir die e-filing-tipe stelsel, wat die doeltreffendheid van kommunikasie sal verbeter. Agri SA het aanbeveel dat implementering van die nuwe stelsel ingefaseer word, terwyl die huidige stelsel in stand gehou word om enige onvoorsiene probleme uit te skakel. Verder het die sentrum weereens die belangrikheid beklemtoon van logboeke om verkope en gebruik te bevestig. Waar die bestaande stelsel in baie opsigte oop is vir nie-nakoming, het ons aanbeveel dat logboek-vereistes bespreek word vóór die volgende implementeringsfase. Dit is veral belangrik gegewe die onrealistiese verwagtinge rondom die voorkoms van die logboek, asook die verskille in interpretasie van die besonderhede wat moontlik in die logboek ingesluit moet word.



the current system working to avoid any unforeseen glitches. Furthermore, the centre reiterated the importance of logbooks that serve to ascertain the eligibility of purchase and usage and, with the current system open to non-compliance in many aspects, we recommended for logbook requirements to be discussed before the next phase of consultation. This is particularly important owing to the unrealistic expectations on the look of the logbook as well as differences in interpretation on the details expected to be included in the logbook.

Owing to the purpose of the refund, which is to provide relief from road-related tax burdens for certain non-road users involved in qualifying primary activities and support the competitiveness of agriculture, the centre strongly emphasised the need to have a definitive percentage of the general fuel levy and road accident fund levy (RAF), eg 100% RAF and 40% of fuel levy. This is to remove any uncertainty and undermine the system.

PROPERTY TAX

An internal sub-committee on municipal property tax rates has been established within the centre under the chairmanship of Len Vorster. The other elected members include Gernie Botha, Sandy La Marque, Deidre Carter, Nicol Jansen and Rodger Ferguson as external expert consultant. The sub-committee intends to offer guidance on procedural matters on property tax-related queries and grievances. This follows a guideline booklet that was disseminated earlier for members to use throughout the process.

ELECTRICITY ISSUES IN AGRICULTURE

Securities: Eskom is legally entitled to deposit accounts for security purposes. The challenge has been in many instances the requirements for these have not been acted upon by Eskom for 30 years in some cases.

In a bid to resolve the generation unit's financial challenges, Eskom intended to bring these deposits up to date at a go. This would have dire consequences for farmers' cash flow. To this effect, the centre entered into negotiations with the power utility to do this in an equitable manner that allows for compliance but also not straining farmer finances.

One important aspect mentioned to Eskom was the willingness of the sector to cooperate but required Eskom to exercise leniency on this front. A blanket approach is not ideal, particularly for the agriculture sector that has a low rate of non-compliance, and to this effect should not be punished for the faults of other agents in the economy. A sectoral approach was suggested to Eskom.

At the CoE meeting that took place on 3 May 2021, it was agreed that a few more proposals can be tabled and negotiated with Eskom by the centre. These include a prepaid system to overcome deposit requirements and tie to it an incentive market-related interest rate. Second is a risk-based deposit system to incentivise loyal customers and tie to this a phased-in approach on higher deposits for reconnection after non-payment from existing clients as well as new clients with no payment history with Eskom and those with an irregular payment history. Attached

Om die doel van die korting, naamlik om die pad-verwante belastinglas vir sekere nie-padgebruikers wat betrokke is by kwalifiserende primêre aktiwiteite, te verlig en die mededingendheid van die landbou te ondersteun, het die sentrum hom sterk beywer vir 'n definitiewe persentasie van die algemene brandstofheffing en padongelukfondsheffing (POF), byvoorbeeld 100% van die POF en 40% van die brandstofheffing, wat dan enige onsekerheid sal uitkakel.

EIENDOMSBELASTING

'n Interne sub-komitee is binne die sentrum aangestel onder voorsitterskap van Len Vorster getaak om sake rakende munisipale eiendomsbelastingkoerse te ondersoek. Die ander verkose lede sluit in Gernie Botha, Sandy La Marque, Deidre Carter, Nicol Jansen en Rodger Ferguson as eksterne kundige. Die sub-komitee beoog om leiding te bied ten opsigte van prosedures rondom eiendomsbelastingkwessies en -griewe. Dit volg nadat 'n riglyngids aan lede beskikbaar gestel is waarvan hulle gebruik kan maak gedurende hierdie proses.

ELEKTRISITEITSAANGELEENTHEDE IN DIE LANDBOU

Kollateraal: Eskom is wetlik geregtig op depositorekenings as kollateraal. Die uitdaging was dikwels die vereistes in hierdie verband waarop Eskom in sommige gevalle vir 30 jaar geen ag geslaan het nie.

In 'n poging om die opwekkingseenheid se finansiële probleme aan te spreek, beoog Eskom om hierdie deposito's met een aanslag op datum te bring. Dit hou ernstige gevolge vir boere se kontantvloed in. Om hierdie rede onderhandel die sentrum met Eskom vir 'n bedeling waar boere stelselmatig hulle uitstaande verpligtinge kan nakom sonder om hulle finansiële situasie onder onnodige druk te sit.

Een ander belangrike aspek wat aan Eskom uitgewys is, is die gewilligheid van die sektor om saam te werk. Dus word daar egter van Eskom verwag om toegewend op te tree in hierdie verband. 'n Algemene benadering is nie ideaal nie, veral nie binne die landbousektor waar nie-nakoming selde voorkom. Die sektor moet dus nie gevolglik gestraf word vir die foute wat ander agente in die ekonomie gemaak het nie. 'n Sektorale benadering word in die verband voorgestel.

Tydens die SvU-vergadering op 3 Mei 2021 is daar ooreengekom dat 'n aantal verdere voorstelle ter tafel gelê kan word en met Eskom daarvoor onderhandel kan word. Dit sluit in 'n vooruitbetalingstelsel om depositovereistes te omseil, gekoppel aan 'n markverwante rentekoers as insentief. 'n Tweede voorstel behels 'n risiko-gebaseerde depositostelsel om lojale kliënte aan te spoor wat gekoppel is aan 'n ingefaseerde benadering ten opsigte van hoër deposito's vir aansluiting ná wanbetaling deur bestaande kliënte, asook kliënte wat geen betalingsgeskiedenis met Eskom het nie en diene met 'n geskiedenis van ongereelde betaling. Belastingvoordele kan gekoppel word aan die eers genoemde voorstel. Die sentrum sal in 'n parallelle proses ondersoek instel na die belastingimplikasies en die maksimum tydperk wat toegelaat word vir vooruitbetaling.

to the first proposal could come tax benefits. The centre will in a parallel process investigate what the tax implications are and the maximum period allowed for pre-payment.

Service delivery: In the same meeting that took place on 3 May, a new top-down and bottom-up strategy was introduced. The procedure involves provincial affiliates engaging with Eskom's provincial structures on after-hours service delivery. The focus should be on services from 16:30 till 24:00 as a priority. Agri SA, through the Economics CoE, will engage Eskom on a national level, advocating enablers to deal with this and other maintenance-related matters.

Load shedding and agriculture: During the reporting year, load shedding once again haunted South Africans. Agri SA expressed its concern over the negative impact that load shedding could have on the primary agricultural sector, the food value chain and the economy as a whole.

Load shedding has a particularly negative impact on energy-intensive agricultural industries across the value chain, from farm gate to the consumer's home. Maintaining the cold chain is critical to ensure quality and the shelf-life of food.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

Agri SA engaged SANRAL to reach an amicable solution on a rural road camera network system. This system is used extensively by law enforcement agencies by way of sharing the information obtained by the camera system with these agencies and has resulted in numerous successes in apprehending criminals.

In addition to this, we discussed the maintenance of fencing next to SANRAL roads and the arrangement of 50:50 maintenance cooperation between SANRAL and farmers, as well as the required specification of fencing next to SANRAL roads. During this discussion, it was pointed out to SANRAL that the risks that the agricultural sector carries by being neighbours with SANRAL are far greater than other "normal neighbours". An agreement was reached and signed that a 50:50 maintenance cooperation between SANRAL and farmers would be put in place.

Following cyclone Eloise experienced in the latter part of 2020 and early 2021, this was declared to be a national disaster, which meant that a budget allocation was unlocked, aimed at addressing damages and provide relief. The Economics CoE, in conjunction with the Risk and Disaster Unit, surveyed to assess the extent of damages caused to infrastructure, including roads. The findings were subsequently provided to the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) and we lobbied for budget allocation to remedy the situation.

Appreciating that not all roads fall under SANRAL's ambit we used the same report and initiated to engage the department of transport. A meeting is yet to take place, but efforts are being made to bring the department to the table and discuss these issues.

Dienslewering: Tydens dieselfde vergadering op 3 Mei is 'n nuwe top-down- en bottom-up-strategie voorgelê. Die prosedure behels skakeling tussen provinsiale affiliasies en Eskom se provinsiale strukture ten opsigte van na-uurse dienslewering. Die fokus moet op die prioritering van dienste tussen 16:30 en 24:00 wees. Agri SA, via die SvU Ekonomie, sal met Eskom op nasionale vlak skakel om voorspraak te maak vir fasiliteerders om hiermee, asook ander instandhouding-verwante aangeleenthede, te onderhandel.

Beurtkrag in die landbou: Gedurende die afgelope verslagjaar is Suid-Afrika weereens deur beurtkrag geteister. Agri SA het sy misnoeë uitgespreek oor die negatiewe uitwerking wat beurtkrag op die primêre landbousektor, asook die voedselwaardeketting en die ekonomie as geheel, kan hê.

Beurtkrag het veral 'n negatiewe invloed op energie-intensiewe bedrywe oor die waardeketting heen, vanaf die plaashek tot die verbruiker se tafel. Instandhouding van die koue voorsieningsketting is uiters noodsaaklik om die gehalte en raklewe van voedsel te verseker.

PADINFRASTRUKTUUR

Agri SA het met SANRAL onderhandel vir 'n vreedsame oplossing rakende 'n landelike kameranetwerkstelsel. Hierdie stelsel word doeltreffend gebruik deur die inligting wat via die kamerastelsel verkry word met wetstoepassingsagentskappe te deel. Dit het gelei tot die suksesvolle arrestasies van menige misdadigers.

Samesprekings het ook gefokus op die instandhouding van omheining langs SANRAL se paaie en die reëling tussen SANRAL en boere ingevolge waarvolgens instandhouding op 'n 50:50-grondslag deur SANRAL en die boere gedoen sal word, asook die vereiste spesifikasies vir omheining langs SANRAL se paaie. Tydens hierdie samesprekings is daar aan SANRAL uitgewys dat die risiko's vir lede van die landbousektor wat bure van SANRAL is, veel groter is as dié van "normale bure". 'n Ooreenkoms is bereik en onderteken waarvolgens instandhoudingskoste op 'n 50:50-grondslag tussen SANRAL en die boere gedeel sal word.

Ná afloop van die Eloise-sikloon in die tweede helfte van 2020 en begin van 2021, het die regering 'n nasionale ramp verklaar, wat beteken het dat 'n begrotingstoewysing ontsluit is om finansiële hulp te verleen om vir die skade te vergoed. Die SvU Ekonomie, tesame met die Risiko- en Rampeenheid, het 'n opname gedoen om die omvang van die skade aan infrastruktuur, insluitend paaie, te bepaal. Die bevindinge is daarna aan die Nasionale Rampbestuursentrum (NDMC) beskikbaar gestel en Agri SA het voorspraak gemaak vir 'n toewysing uit die begroting vir hierdie doel.

Gegewe dat nie alle paaie onder SANRAL se bestuur val nie, het ons dieselfde verslag gebruik om skakeling met die departement van vervoer te inisier. 'n Vergadering het nog nie plaasgevind nie, maar pogings word al jare lank aangewend om die departement aan boord te bring om hierdie aangeleenthede te beprek.



2021 NATIONAL BUDGET

The centre actively participated in submissions made before the tabling of the national budget through Business Unity South Africa (BUSA). A letter was also addressed to the minister of finance, focused mainly on advocating for a bailout for the Land Bank, a key institution for the sector. Subsequently, R7 billion was allocated to assist the Land Bank with its liquidity challenges, however, Agri SA did reiterate that cash alone was not the solution and called for further assistance in the form of restructuring. Following the budget speech, a comprehensive budget review was done by the centre of the outcome and its implications on the sector.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

During the year, discussions around renewable energy, as well as other relevant issues within the centre's focus areas, were conducted on various radio and television platforms, including OFM, Farmer's Weekly, SABC, eNews and Landbouweekliks. This centre also enjoyed tremendous coverage in respect of a wide variety of issues and kept farmers informed in this regard.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING MASTER PLAN

The centre submitted comprehensive inputs to the department of agriculture, land reform and rural development (DALRRD) on the first draft of the Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan (AAMP).

The latest developments on the process comprise of two documents:

1. The Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Framework Agreement.
2. The Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Action Plan.

The framework agreement document informs the drafting and finalisation of the action plan of the AAMP. However, the action plan is work in progress, negotiations on targets and commitments will follow.

MEDICAL AID

The centre collaborated with the Labour and Development CoE on investigating a possible medical aid product. This resulted in Agility Health joining Agri SA's Corporate Chamber as a new member and the group shared its value proposition with all members and affiliates.

PRODUCTION/INPUT WORKING GROUP

Agri SA is a member of Grain SA's production/input working group, which meets regularly. An extensive agenda was covered during the reporting year, including problems relating to poor road conditions, electricity, water, copper theft, the theft of farm produce, sectoral determinations and the introduction of a national minimum wage. These matters form part of the focus areas of Agri SA's centres of excellence.

2021 NASIONALE BEGROTING

Die sentrum was aktief betrokke by die voorbereiding van voorleggings wat deur Besigheidsenheid Suid-Afrika (BUSA) gedoen is voordat die nasionale begroting ter tafel gelê is. 'n Brief is ook aan die minister van finansies gerig, hoofsaaklik om voorspraak te maak vir 'n hulp pakket vir die Land Bank – wat 'n sleutelinstelling vir die sektor is. Daarna is R7 miljard toegewys om die Land Bank met sy likiditeitsprobleme te help. Agri SA het egter beklemtoon dat kontant alleen nie die oplossing is nie en het gevra vir verdere hulp in die vorm van herstrukturering. Ná afloop van die begrotingsrede het die sentrum 'n omvattende begrotingsoorsig oor die uitkomst, asook die implikasies daarvan op die sektor, gedoen.

RADIO EN TELEVISIE

Gedurende die jaar is daar gesprekke gevoer op verskeie radio- en televisieplatforms, insluitend OFM, Farmer's Weekly, SABC, eNews en Landbouweekliks, oor hernubare energie asook ander toepaslike sake binne die sentrum se fokusareas. Die sentrum het ook ruim dekking ontvang ten opsigte van 'n wye verskeidenheid aangeleenthede en het boere op hoogte gehou in hierdie verband.

LANDBOU- EN AGRO-PROSESSERINGSMEESTERPLAN

Die sentrum het omvattende insette aan die departement van landbou, grondhervorming en landelike ontwikkeling (DALRRD) gelewer oor die eerste konsep-raamwerk van die Meesterplan vir Landbou en Agro-prosesseringmeesterplan (AAMP).

Die jongste verwikkelinge rondom vordering met die proses behels twee dokumente:

1. Die Raamwerkooreenkoms vir die Landbou- en Agro-prosesseringsmeesterplan.
2. Die Aksieplan vir die Landbou- en Agro-prosesseringmeesterplan.

Die raamwerkooreenkoms dien as grondslag vir die formulering en finalisering van die AAMP se Aksieplan. Die Aksieplan is egter steeds in konsepvorm. Onderhandelinge oor teikens en ondernemings sal volg.

MEDIESE HULP

Die sentrum het met die SvU Arbeid en Ontwikkeling saamgewerk ten opsigte van die ondersoek na 'n moontlike mediese hulp-produk. Dit het daartoe gelei dat Agility Health by Agri SA se Korporatiewe Kamer aangesluit het as nuwe lid. Die mediese groep het sy waardeproposisie met alle lede en affiliasies gedeel.

PRODUKSIE/INSET-WERKGROEP

Agri SA is 'n lid van Graan SA se produksie/inset-werkgroep, wat gereeld vergader. 'n Omvattende agenda is gedurende die verslagjaar gedek, met inbegrip van probleme rondom swak padtoestande, elektrisiteit, water, koperdiefstal, diefstal van



ECONOMIC REVIVAL PLAN

It was decided to merge the event into the Agri SA congress for 2021, where the focus will be on policy implementation, specifically for aspects that have an impact on agriculture, including the development of both emerging and commercial farmers. This entails support for emerging farmers to come into the “system” and support to sustain existing commercial farmers, i.e. “protecting what we have” whilst “adding” emerging farmers to the sector. Global role players, for example the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), should be invited to attend this session.

TRADE

Over the past year the agricultural trade environment had to overcome many challenges caused by lockdowns announced in various countries at the beginning of 2020. Even before a national lockdown was announced in South Africa, supply chain disruptions caused bottlenecks at ports of entry. During this time the lockdowns in China, large parts of South East Asia and Europe caused drastic changes in consumer patterns.

Following the announcement of a lockdown in South Africa, the impact of these challenges was compounded by the inconsistent interpretation of lockdown regulations, reduced operational capacity at the ports and Covid-19 cases, which caused intermittent disruptions in logistical hubs.

During this reporting period, Agri SA's relationships with state departments such as the department of transport, the department of trade and industry (DTiC), the department of agriculture, land reform and rural development (DALRRD) enabled the organisation to resolve many of the arising trade challenges. The unprecedented crisis allowed the organisation to collaborate closely with State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) such as Transnet, which seeded a relationship set to significantly strengthen the agricultural industry's relationship with both the port and rail segments of Transnet.

Over the last year the international market access challenges, both tariff and non-tariff, were captured and a report was presented to the department of international relations and cooperation (DIRCO). Concurrently, challenges were taken up with the DTiC and DALRRD through the Agricultural Trade Forum (ATF). This strategy mitigated the miscommunication and misinformation between state departments and increased the efficiency of the agricultural industry's collective lobbying efforts.

A key future prospect is the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which holds significant opportunity for the industry if risks linked to biosecurity standards and custom rules are implemented consistently. Agri SA, alongside other industry bodies, will monitor the final negotiations closely.

plaasprodukte, sektorale vasstellings en die instelling van 'n nasionale minimumloon. Hierdie aangeleenthede vorm deel van die fokusareas van Agri SA se sentra van uitnemendheid.

EKONOMIESE HERNUWINGSPLAN

Daar is besluit om die onderwerp te kombineer met Agri SA se 2021-kongres, waar daar gefokus sal word op beleidsimplementering, spesifiek aspekte wat 'n uitwerking het op die landbou, insluitend die ontwikkeling van beide opkomende en kommersiële boere. Dit behels ondersteuning vir opkomende boere om toe te tree tot die 'stelsel', asook ondersteuning om bestaande kommersiële boere volhoubaar te hou, d.w.s 'om te beskerm wat ons het', terwyl opkomende boere die sektor betree. Globale rolspelers, byvoorbeeld die Wêreldbank en Internasionale Monetêre Fonds (IMF), moet genooi word om hierdie sessie by te woon.

HANDEL

Oor die afgelope jaar was die landbouhandelsomgewing genoop om menige uitdagings aan te spreek wat veroorsaak is deur die inperkings wat aangekondig is in menige lande aan die begin van 2020. Sels vóór die aankondiging van 'n nasionale inperking in Suid-Afrika, het voorraadketting-ontwrigtings versperrings by hawens tot gevolg gehad. Gedurende hierdie tydperk het die inperkings in China, asook groot dele van Suidoos-Asië en Europa, drastiese veranderinge in verbruikerspatrone meegebring.

Ná die aankondiging van die inperking in Suid-Afrika, is die uitwerking van hierdie uitdagings vererger weens verskillende vertolkings van die regulasies, 'n afname in kapasiteit by hawens, Covid-19 asook afwisselende ontwrigting in logistieke hubs as gevolg daarvan.

Oor hierdie tydperk het Agri SA se verhoudinge met staatsdepartemente soos vervoer, handel, nywerheid en kompetisie (DTiC), en landbou, grondhervorming en landelike ontwikkeling (DALRRD) dit moontlik gemaak vir die organisasie om menige van die voortspruitende uitdagings aan te spreek. As gevolg van die ongekende krisis, moes die organisasie nou saamwerk met staatsondernemings (SOE's) soos Transnet, wat aanleiding gegee het tot 'n hegte verhouding tussen die landboubedryf en die hawe- sowel as spoorsegmente van Transnet.

Gedurende die afgelope jaar is die uitdagings rondom internasionale marktoegang, beide tarief en nie-tarief, gedokumenteer en 'n verslag is aan die departement van internasionale verhoudinge en samewerking (DIRCO) voorgelê. Die uitdagings is terselfdertyd opgeneem met die DTiC en DALRRD via die Landbouhandelsforum (ATF). Hierdie strategie het daarin geslaag om misinformatie en misleidende kommunikasie tussen staatsdepartemente te verminder en om die doeltreffendheid van die landboubedryf se kollektiewe voorspraakpogings op te skerp.

'n Belangrike vooruitsig vir die toekoms is die implementering van die African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), wat geweldige geleenthede vir die bedryf inhou indien die risiko's gekoppel aan biosekuriteitstandaarde en doeane-reëls konsekwent toegepas word. Agri SA, tesame met bedryfsliggame, sal die finale onderhandelinge fyn dophou.

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AGRI SECURITAS TRUST FUND

AGRI SECURITAS TRUSTFONDS



Kiewiet Ferreira

Chairman
Voorsitter

The Agri Securitas Trust Fund's board of trustees functions under chairmanship of Kiewiet Ferreira, who was elected as chair during the report year. Kobus Visser is the functionary.

INTRODUCTION

The Agri Securitas Trust Fund strives for a safer rural environment by supporting local security projects. The relevant projects are aimed at introducing preventative measures, as well as post-trauma assistance.

The Trust Fund makes financial support available to farming communities to improve their safety.

An important aspect that is considered when deciding on the funding of projects is the cooperation that exists between the local community and the South African Police Service (SAPS). All projects that are supported must also operate within the statutory and institutional frameworks. Since the Trust Fund does not have any executive capacity, it executes its mandate via other organisations, for instance farmers' associations.

INCEPTION OF THE TRUST FUND

After the Summit on Rural Safety held on 10 October 1998, the Agri Securitas Trust Fund was created as an initiative of Agri SA.

The initiative was supported by the former president, Nelson Mandela, and serves as the ideal partner in the battle against rural crime. Over the years, the Trust Fund has developed a proven record of helping to safeguard farming communities. The Fund also serves as a neutral platform for people who want to contribute towards the protection of the farming community.

TRUST DEED

The trust deed makes provision for a board of trustees consisting of a maximum of 12 members. As a general guideline when appointing trustees, the current professional status of the candidates is taken into account.

AGRI SECURITAS

TrustFund | Trustfonds | 6461/01

Die Raad van Trustees van die Agri Securitas Trustfonds funksioneer onder voorsitterskap van Kiewiet Ferreira, wat tydens die verslag jaar tot voorsitter verkies is. Kobus Visser is die funksionaris.

INLEIDING

Die Agri Securitas Trustfonds beywer hom vir 'n veiliger landelike omgewing deur plaaslike beveiligingsprojekte te ondersteun. Verbandhoudende projekte is gerig op voorkomende maatreëls sowel as nasorg.

Die Trustfonds is daarop gerig om finansiële hulp aan boerdery-gemeenskappe 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 werkwyse bedryf word. Aangesien die Trustfonds nie oor uitvoerende kapasiteit beskik nie, voer hy sy mandaat uit deur middel van ander organisasies, soos byvoorbeeld boereverenigings.

ONTSTAAN VAN DIE TRUSTFONDS

Die Trustfonds is ná die Spitsberaad oor Plattelandse Veiligheid op 10 Oktober 1998 as 'n inisiatief van Agri SA in die lewe geroep.

Die inisiatief is deur voormalige president Mandela ondersteun en die Trustfonds dien as 'n ideale vennoot in die stryd teen landelike misdaad. Die Trustfonds het oor jare '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 lede mag bestaan nie. As 'n algemene riglyn by die aanstelling van trustees, word die bestaande professionele werkstatus van kandidate in ag geneem.

During the report year, Omri van Zyl resigned as trustee. His resignation is currently being considered by the Master of the High Court. Christo van der Rheede, the Executive Director of Agri SA, was appointed in his official capacity as fellow trustee. The existing board of trustees consists of Kiewiet Ferreira (chair), Japie Grobler, Willie Fourie, John Williams, Tharina Rossel, Hans van der Merwe, Mosiuoa Lekota, Dan Kriek and Cobus van Zyl.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Trust Fund received an unqualified report from its auditors.

The board is responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements. The Audit Committee received confirmation that the Trust Fund could continue operating as a going concern. The board, which is responsible for approving the financial statements, has expressed its appreciation to the Audit Committee for the work they do on behalf of Trust Fund. The Audit Committee consists of Hans van der Merwe (chair), Kiewiet Ferreira and Johannes Möller.

During the past year, the board noted an increase in applications for financial assistance, especially from farmers' associations, for the installation of camera systems. The equipment is technologically advanced and very expensive. After critical assessment of the Trust Fund's financial position, the board decided that, given a lack of available funds, it would be unable to accommodate any new requests; therefore, until further notification, the board will not be considering any new requests for additional funding. Provincial affiliates of Agri SA were informed accordingly.

The board has appointed Blouwillem Theron on a contract basis to assist in securing sponsorships or donations for the Trust Fund. He will focus largely on corporate and agribusiness companies, especially those within the agricultural value chain.

PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE TRUST FUND

Since its inception, the Trust Fund has been involved in the financing of various projects, including camera systems, radio communication systems, the erection of booms, acquisition of rural security equipment, funding of research on the motives behind farm attacks, support for security desks operated by provincial organisations, the purchase of drones, and funding of trauma counselling.

During the report year, the Trust Fund supported the following projects financially:

NATIONAL

Reformanda Counselling Services: Reformanda Counselling Services has for the past 14 years been actively involved in providing counselling services to farming communities countrywide. Individual counselling sessions are also provided after workshops.

The Trust Fund has been repeatedly thanked for the funding it provides for the initiative to assist the farming community to

Gedurende die verslagjaar het Omri van Zyl as trustee bedank en sy bedanking word tans deur die Meester van die Hooggeregshof oorweeg. Christo van der Rheede, Uitvoerende Direkteur van Agri SA, is ampshalwe as mede-trustee aangewys. Die huidige raad van trustees bestaan uit Kiewiet Ferreira (voorsitter), Japie Grobler, Willie Fourie, John Williams, Tharina Rossel, Hans van der Merwe, Mosiuoa Lekota, Dan Kriek en Cobus van Zyl.

FINANSIËLE VERSLAGDOENING

Die Trustfonds het 'n ongekwalifiseerde verslag van sy ouditeure ontvang.

Die raad is verantwoordelik vir die inhoud en integriteit van die finansiële state. Die Ouditkomitee 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 Ouditkomitee uitgespreek vir die werk wat namens die Trustfonds gedoen word. Die Ouditkomitee bestaan uit Hans van der Merwe (voorsitter), Kiewiet Ferreira en Johannes Möller.

Die afgelope jaar het die raad 'n toename ervaar 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 dat, weens die huidige beskikbare fondse, dit van so 'n aard is dat dit nie voldoende is om nuwe versoeke vir ondersteuning te akkommodeer nie. Tot verdere kennisgewing sal die raad nie nuwe versoeke vir addisionele befondsing kan oorweeg nie. Provinsiale affiliasies van Agri SA is dienoreenkomstig ingelig.

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 sal hoofsaaklik fokus op korporatiewe- en landbou-verwante maatskappye, veral dié in die landbou-waardeketting.

PROJEKTE DEUR DIE TRUSTFONDS GEFINANSIER

Die Trustfonds was sedert sy ontstaan by die finansiering van verskeie projekte betrokke, wat die volgende insluit: kamerastelsels, voorsiening van radio-kommunikasiestelsels, oprigting van valhekke, verskaffing van landelikebeveiligingstoerusting, befondsing van navorsing oor motiewe vir plaasaanvalle, ondersteuning aan veiligheidslessenaars wat deur provinsiale organisasies bedryf word, aankoop van hommeltuie en traumaberading.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk het die Trustfonds die volgende projekte finansiël ondersteun:

NASIONAAL

Reformanda Beradingsdienste: Reformanda Beradingsdienste is vir die afgelope 14 jaar aktief betrokke by die verskaffing van landwyse beradingsdienste aan landbougemeenskappe. Individuele



deal with trauma. The success of the trauma workshops can be ascribed to the fact that remote farming communities can access the services of Reformanda to address their emotional problems.

Agri SA's Rural Safety Centre of Excellence: The centre's policy actions are aimed at improving and promoting the safety of farming communities. This ideal can only be realised if circumstances, including the security environment, are conducive to facilitating a profitable and safe agricultural sector. Agri SA's Centre of Excellence: Rural Safety focuses on a policy environment within which rural safety can be promoted. The Trust Fund makes a financial contribution towards the activities of the centre but had decided to discontinue such support from the beginning of the new financial year on 1 May 2021.

PROVINCIAL PROJECTS SUPPORTED

During the past year, the following projects received financial assistance in response to requests.

FREE STATE

In this province, the following projects were assisted financially:

- **Mockesdam Farmers' Association, camera system:** Stock theft, copper theft, home burglaries and armed robberies are particularly prevalent in the area. By installing a camera system at strategic locations, suspicious vehicles can be monitored and reported to a control room to reduce crime in the area.
- **Geluksdam Agricultural Association, camera system:** The installation of a camera system in this area can offer the police an advantage in combatting crimes such as theft or farm attacks. The system will be used to monitor vehicle movement in the area, especially along the main access routes.
- **Soutpan Farmers' Association, camera system:** Stock theft is the order of the day in the area, while farm attacks, home burglaries, assault and grain theft are also prevalent. A camera system is implemented to monitor suspicious vehicles. If used in combination with effective communication, the camera system can contribute towards preventing crime.
- **Riversdale Farmers' Association, camera system:** Stock theft, as well as the theft of diesel, batteries and equipment, is increasing by the day. The area is also vulnerable to farm attacks. By installing cameras, the area can be constantly monitored.
- **Excelsior Agricultural Association, camera system:** Stolen goods and cannabis are transported along secondary roads, while the theft of farm inputs, solar pumps and copper cables, as well as stock theft, poses a serious problem in the area. The installation of camera systems will make a contribution towards the monitoring of vehicles in the area and can also serve as a deterrent.

beradingsessies vind ook ná afloop van werkwinkels plaas.

Daar word telkemale dank uitgespreek teenoor die Trustfonds vir die finansiële ondersteuning van die inisiatief wat geneem word om die landbougemeenskap te help om tersaaklike trauma te verwerk. Die sukses van die traumawerkwinkels is daarin geleë dat landbougemeenskappe wat nie naby ondersteunende dienste is om hul emosionele probleme aan te spreek nie, nou van die dienste van Reformanda gebruik kan maak.

Agri SA se Landelike Veiligheid Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Die sentrum se beleidsoptrede is daarop gemik om die veiligheidspesie van betrokkenes te verbeter en om die veiligheidssituasie van boerderygemeenskappe te bevorder. Hierdie ideaal kan slegs verwesenlik word indien omstandighede, insluitend die veiligheidssomgewing, bevorderlik is vir die daarstelling van 'n winsgewende en veilige landbousektor. Agri SA se Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Landelike Veiligheid fokus op 'n beleidsomgewing waarbinne landelike veiligheid bevorder kan word. Die Trustfonds maak 'n finansiële bydrae tot die funksionering van die werksaamhede van die sentrum maar het besluit om die finansiële ondersteuning van die begin van die nuwe finansiële jaar op 1 Mei 2021 te staak.

PROVINSIALE PROEJKE ONDERSTEUN

Die afgelope jaar is die volgende projekte na aanleiding van versoeke deur provinsies finansiël ondersteun:

VRYSTAAT

In dié provinsie is die volgende projekte finansiël ondersteun:

- **Mockesdam Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Dit is veral veediefstal, koperdiefstal, huisinbrake en gewapende rowe wat in die gebied voorkom. Deur die oprigting van 'n kamerastelsel op strategiese plekke word verdagte voertuie gemonitor en aan 'n beheerkamer gerapporteer om die misdaad aan bande te lê.
- **Geluksdam Landbouvereniging, kamerastelsel:** Die oprigting van 'n kamerastelsel in hierdie gebied kan die polisie 'n voorsprong gee in die bekamping van misdade soos diefstal of plaasaanvalle. Die stelsels sal gebruik word in die monitering van voertuigbeweging in die gebied, veral op hooftoegangsroetes.
- **Soutpan Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** In dié gebied is veediefstal aan die orde van die dag met plaasaanvalle, huisinbrake, aanrandings en graandiefstal wat ook voorkom. 'n Kamerastelsel is geïmplementeer om verdagte voertuie te monitor en, tesame met die goeie skakeling met die plaaslike polisie, kan die kamerastelsel bydra om misdaad te voorkom.
- **Riversdal Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal neem daaglik toe asook die diefstal van diesel, batterye en gereedskap. Die gebied is ook kwesbaar vir plaasaanvalle en deur die oprigting van kameras, kan daar nou deurlopende monitering van die gebied plaasvind.

- **Edenburg Farmers' Association, camera system:** Given an increase in stock theft, cameras will be installed at strategic locations to monitor the area. Much success has been achieved with the cameras already installed. The local police form part of the project.
- **Reitz East Farmers' Association, camera system:** Stock theft has increased and equipment is being stolen from storerooms. Armed robbery, farm attacks and arson are also increasing. The camera system that was installed will serve as a further measure to support the local security group.
- **De Brug Farmers' Association, camera system:** The area is unsafe in general, with farmers being increasingly prone to stock theft as well as theft of solar panels and copper. The installation of a camera system will help to monitor access routes and to gather evidence of suspicious persons and vehicles.
- **Springfontein Farmers' Association, camera system:** Stock theft is common, while illegal trade in cannabis and alcohol, which are even delivered to farmworkers, gives rise to domestic violence. Cameras will be positioned along busy routes to and from the town, with the possibility of being extended to neighbouring districts.
- **Fauresmith Farmers' Association, camera system:** Stock theft occurs sporadically, while home burglaries and vehicle theft are also prevalent. With the camera system the aim is to monitor the movement of suspicious vehicles in order to combat crime and prevent farm attacks.
- **Bethulie Agricultural Association, camera system:** Stock theft has a serious impact on agriculture. To supplement the security plan, cameras will be installed at strategic locations to monitor the movement of vehicles, pedestrians and other activities.

NORTH WEST

In this province, the following projects received financial support:

- **Agri Kameel, camera system:** Stock theft is a major problem, with slaughter for consumption purposes also increasing. Bakkie-loads of green maize, as well as seed, diesel and poison, are stolen. Burglaries occur at homes and storerooms. The installation of the camera system will make it possible to respond more quickly to incidents.
- **Agri Leniesdeel, camera system:** Stock theft is a major problem, while game poaching is also the order of the day. Home burglaries, including the theft of safes, ammunition, cash and jewellery, are common. Intimidation and arson also occur. The camera system is installed at strategic location to monitor the movement of suspicious vehicles.
- **Agri Zeerust, camera system:** Crimes such as vehicle theft, stock and game theft, and home burglaries occur. With the installation of the camera system, the effectiveness and functioning of the community's security initiatives can be improved.

- **Excelsior Landbouvereniging, kamerastelsel:** Gesteelde goedere en dagga word op sekondêre paaie vervoer en die diefstal van landbou-insette, sonpompe en koperkabeldiefstal is 'n groot probleem. Veediefstal is ook 'n probleem in die gebied. Die oprigting van kamerastelsels sal 'n bydrae maak met die monitering van voertuie in die gebied, wat as 'n afskrikmiddel kan dien.
- **Edenburg Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** 'n Toename in veediefstal word ervaar en, met die oprigting van kameras op strategiese plekke, sal die gebied gemonitor word. Groot sukses word behaal met kameras wat reeds geïnstalleer is en die plaaslike polisie vorm deel van die projek.
- **Reitz-Oos Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal is aan die toeneem asook inbrake by store, waar toerusting gesteel word. Gewapende roof, plaasaanvalle asook brandstgting is ook aan die toeneem. Die kamerastelsel wat geïnstalleer is, sal as 'n verdere hulpmaatreël dien ter ondersteuning van die plaaslike veiligheidsgroep.
- **De Brug Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** In die algemeen is die gebied onveilig en word boere geteiken met veediefstal, wat toeneem, asook die diefstal van sonpaneel en koper. Die oprigting van 'n kamerastelsel sal bydra om toegangsroetes te monitor en bewysstukke in te samel van verdagte persone en voertuie.
- **Springfontein Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal is 'n algemene verskynsel asook die onwettige handel in dagga en drank, wat selfs by plaaswerkers afgelewer word en aanleiding gee tot gesinsgeweld. Kameras sal op van die besige roetes van en na die dorp opgerig word, met die gedagte om dit uit te brei na buurtdistrikte.
- **Fauresmith Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal kom sporadies voor, met inbrake by plaashuise asook voertuigdiefstal. Met die kamerastelsel word beoog om 'n moniteringstelsel daar te stel vir die monitering van die beweging van verdagte voertuie om sodoende misdaad en plaasaanvalle te bekamp.
- **Bethulie Landbouvereniging, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal het 'n groot uitwerking op die landbou en, ter aanvulling van die beveiligingsplan, sal kameras op strategiese plekke geplaas word sodat die beweging van voertuie, voetgangers en ander bedrywighede gemonitor kan word.

NOORDWES

In dié provinsie is die volgende projekte finansiële ondersteun:

- **Agri Kameel, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal is 'n groot probleem, met potslagtings wat aan die toeneem is. Bakkievragte vol groenmelies asook saad, diesel en gif word gesteel. Inbrake kom by huise en store voor. Met die oprigting van die kamerastelsel word beoog om vinnig op insidente te reageer.
- **Agri Leniesdeel, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal is 'n groprobleem, met wildstropery wat aan die orde van die dag is. Inbrake by

- **Agri Salpeterpan, camera system:** To prevent farm attacks and other crimes, further security structures were put in place, which are supported by the installation of camera systems at various access routes to monitor the area.
- **Agri Makokskraal Farmers' Association, camera system:** Theft of livestock, batteries, fencing, fertiliser and other farm inputs is prevalent. The installation of a camera system will assist in monitoring the area.
- **Agri Klippan, camera system:** Crime in the area includes livestock and vehicle theft, as well as theft of equipment, implements and farm products. Farm attacks have also occurred. The camera system will be used to monitor and follow up on the movement of strange vehicles and, where possible, limit this.
- **Agri Biesiesvlei, camera system:** Farm attacks have already occurred in the area, while theft of seed, herbicides and fertiliser has increased. Incidents of stock theft remain a major concern. The camera system will assist in combatting these crimes.
- **Hartbeesfontein Agricultural Association, camera system:** Stock theft has increased significantly, with theft of fencing material, diesel and electrical cables also prevalent. Over the past 15 years, 12 farm attacks and five murders have occurred in the area. The camera system will be used to proactively safeguard the area.
- **Agri Delareyville, camera system:** Besides incidents of violent public unrest and arson in the town, the farming community is also prone to stock theft, armed robbery, robberies at the diggings, theft of equipment, illegal hunting with dogs, and arson. The existing camera system is being expanded to create an effective and sustainable network of cameras in the area.
- **Agri Setlagole, camera system:** Crimes such as home burglaries, stock theft, illegal hunting and theft of production inputs are increasing. Livestock and game are shot by perpetrators from the road and carcasses are removed from the area. The camera systems are used to monitor the area.
- **Agri Soetdoring, camera system:** Farm attacks occur regularly in the area, with the high number of stock theft incidents remaining a major concern. Other crimes include theft of seed, herbicides and fertilisers. With the installation of cameras at strategic locations, an attempt will be made to combat farm attacks and general crime.
- **Agri Mareetsane, camera system:** Stock theft has increased, as has the theft of fencing material, diesel, farm products, solar panels, fodder and fertiliser. With the installation of cameras at strategic locations, an attempt is made to gather information proactively to improve security in the area.
- **Agri Bloemhof, camera system, including night vision equipment and drones:** Farm murders and attempted murder occur, while stock theft takes place on a regular basis. Arson huise kom voor, met die diefstal van brandkluis, ammunisie, kontant en juwele algemeen. Intimidasie en brandstigting kom ook voor. Die kamerastelsel word op strategiese plekke opgerig om die beweging van verdagte voertuie te monitor.
- **Agri Zeerust, kamerastelsel:** Misdade soos voertuigdiefstal, vee- en wilddiefstal en huisinbrake kom voor. Met die oprigting van die stelsel word beoog om die effektiwiteit en die funksionering van die gemeenskap se beveiligings-inisiatiewe te verbeter.
- **Agri Salpeterpan, kamerastelsel:** Om plaasaanvalle en ander misdade te voorkom, is verdere veiligheidstrukture in plek gestel. Dit word ondersteun deur die oprigting van kamerastelsels op verskeie ingangroetes waardeur die gebied gemonitor sal word.
- **Agri Makokskraal Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Diefstal van vee, batterye, heinings, kunsmis en ander plaasinsette kom voor. Die oprigting van 'n kamerastelsel sal bydra om die gebied te monitor.
- **Agri Klippan, kamerastelsel:** Misdade in die gebied sluit in vee- en voertuigdiefstal, diefstal van toerusting, implemente en plaasprodukte. Plaasaanvalle het ook reeds voorgekom. Die kamerastelsel sal gebruik word om die beweging van vreemde voertuie te monitor, op te volg en waar moontlik te beperk.
- **Agri Biesiesvlei, kamerastelsel:** Plaasaanvalle het reeds in die gebied voorgekom, met die diefstal van saad, onkruidodder en kunsmis wat aan die toeneem is. Veediefstal bly kommerwekkend hoog en die kamerastelsel sal bydra om die misdade te bekamp.
- **Hartbeesfontein Landbouvereniging, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal het geweldig toegeneem, met die diefstal van omheiningsmateriaal, diesel en elektriesekabel wat ook voorkom. Oor die afgelope 15 jaar het 12 plaasaanvalle en 5 plaasmoorde voorgekom. Die kamerastelsel sal gebruik word vir proaktiewe beveiliging in die gebied.
- **Agri Delareyville, kamerastelsel:** Behalwe vir die gewelddadige openbare onrusvoorvalle en brandstigting wat in die dorp voorkom, word die landbougemeenskap geteister deur veediefstal, gewapende roof, roof by delwerye, diefstal van toerusting, onwettige jag met honde en brandstigting. Die bestaande kameranetwerk word uitgebrei om 'n effektiewe en volhoubare netwerk van kameras in die gebied te vestig.
- **Agri Setlagole, kamerastelsel:** Misdade soos huisrowe, veediefstal, onwettige jag en steel van produksiemiddele is aan die toeneem. Vee en wild word vanaf paaie geskiet en karkasse word uit die gebied verwyder. Die kamerastelsel word gebruik om die gebied te monitor.
- **Agri Soetdoring, kamerastelsel:** Gereelde voorvalle van plaasaanvalle kom in die gebied voor, met veediefstal wat kommerwekkend hoog bly. Ander misdade sluit in saad-,



and home burglaries are also prevalent. The camera system will be used to monitor access routes in the area.

- **Agri Rysmierbult, camera system:** Stock theft remains a serious problem, with various incidents of crime occurring on farms. An informal settlement in the area causes problems with protest action and blocking of roads. The camera system will be used to monitor suspicious vehicles and persons, and the information will be shared on WhatsApp groups for a response.

NORTHERN CAPE

In this province, the following projects received financial assistance:

- **Vaalharts District Agricultural Association, camera system:** Various types of crime occur on a daily basis, and the entire community is subject to farm attacks, armed robberies, burglaries, theft of livestock and vehicles, as well as agricultural products. The crimes are usually accompanied by violence, with criminals being increasingly well-equipped with weapons. A camera system is now used to monitor the area.
- **Wagenaarskraal Agricultural Association, camera system:** Crime in the area occurs sporadically and includes livestock and vehicle theft, theft of goods on farms, damage to property, and suspicious vehicles on roads in the area. Drugs and alcohol are smuggled and often exchanged for meat. The camera system will help to curb or eradicate these problems.

EASTERN CAPE

In this province, the following projects received financial assistance:

- **Graaff-Reinet Wool Growers, camera system:** Major problems were experienced with stock theft, poaching and theft of property. It is suspected that criminals operate from within the town. Existing cameras make a valuable contribution in terms of crime prevention and rapid response.
- **Kei River Farmers' Association, camera system:** Sheep theft is the main problem in the area, while a farm attack has also occurred. Drug use is also a major problem. The installation of the camera system will be of assistance to the local police.
- **Klipplaat Farmers' Association, camera system:** Crime in the area mainly involves the theft of livestock, wool and mohair, while drug use is also increasing. Various farm attacks and violent crimes have occurred. The camera system will be used in an attempt to combat crime and to promote liaison with security companies and the police in the area.
- **Steynsburg Farmers' Union, camera system:** A farm attack has already occurred in the area, while trespassing, stock theft and illegal protests also occur from time to time and have an impact on the security of farmers.

onkruiddoder- en kunsmisdiefstal. Met die oprigting van kameras op strategiese plekke word gepoog om plaasaanvalle en algemene misdaad te bekamp.

- **Agri Mareetsane, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal is aan die toeneem en daarmee saam die diefstal van omheiningsmateriaal, diesel, plaasprodukte, sonpanele, voer en kunsmis. Met die oprigting van kameras op strategiese punte word gepoog om inligting proaktief te bekom om die veiligheid in die gebied te verbeter.
- **Agri Bloemhof, kamerastelsel insluitend nagsigtoerusting en hommeltuie:** Plaasmoorde en poging tot moord kom voor asook veediefstal wat op 'n gereelde basis plaasvind. Verder kom brandstigting en huisinbrake ook voor. Die kamerastelsel sal gebruik word om toegangsroetes in die gebied te monitor.
- **Agri Rysmierbult, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal bly 'n groot probleem, met verskeie misdaad-insidente wat op plase voorkom. 'n Plakkersgemeenskap in die gebied veroorsaak probleme met protesoptredes en die versperring van paaie. Die kamerastelsel sal gebruik word om verdagte voertuie en persone te monitor en die inligting sal op WhatsApp-groepe versprei word vir reaksie.

NOORD-KAAP

In dié provinsie is die volgende projekte finansiële ondersteun:

- **Vaalharts Distrikslandbou-unie, kamerastelsel:** Verskeie vorme van misdaad vind op 'n daaglikse basis plaas en die hele gemeenskap is uitgelewer aan plaasaanvalle, gewapende roof, inbrake, diefstal van vee en voertuie asook landbouprodukte. Misdade is gewoonlik gewelddadig en misdadigers is al hoe meer toegerus met wapens. 'n Kamerastelsel word nou aangewend om die gebied te monitor.
- **Wagenaarskraal Landbouvereniging, kamerastelsel:** Misdadeprobleme in die gebied is sporadies van aard en sluit in vee- en voertuigdiefstal, diefstal van goedere op plase, die beskadiging van eiendom en verdagte voertuie op paaie in die gebied. Daar word ook drank en dwelms gesmokkel, wat dikwels geruil word vir vleis. Met die kamerastelsel word gepoog om hierdie probleme te beperk en uit te skakel.

OOS-KAAP

In dié provinsie is die volgende projekte finansiële ondersteun:

- **Graaff-Reinet Wolkwekers, kamerastelsel:** Groot probleme word ervaar met veediefstal, wildstroping en die diefstal van eiendom en die vermoede bestaan dat kriminele vanuit die dorp opereer. Bestaande kameras lewer reeds 'n waardevolle bydrae in misdaadvoorkoming en vinnige reaksie teen misdaad.
- **Keirivier Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Skaapdiefstal is die oorwegende misdaad in die gebied en 'n plaasaanval het ook reeds voorgekom. Dwelmmisbruik is 'n groot probleem en die oprigting van die kamerastelsel sal tot voordeel strek

- **Aberdeen Farmers' Association, camera system:** There has been an increase in house robberies and drug use, as well as an increase in alcohol abuse due to the high unemployment figures. Stock theft is increasing, and farm attacks also occur. With the installation of cameras, vehicles will be monitored in the interest of the community.

LIMPOPO

In this province, the following projects were supported financially:

- **Agri Lephale, camera system:** Crimes such as farm attacks, stock theft, theft of infrastructure, rhino poaching, land invasions and burglaries occur. With the installation of a camera system, all access routes in the area will be monitored because most crimes that are committed involve vehicles.
- **Agri Bosveld, camera system:** Stock and game theft, farm attacks accompanied by violence, as well as robberies occur. The camera system will help to support security structures in monitoring and following up on incidents.
- **Soutpansberg District Agricultural Union Bandelierskop, camera system:** The district agricultural union is a member of TAU SA. Serious crimes in the area include stock and game theft, illegal hunting and damage to infrastructure, such as solar panels. The camera project will form part of a wider network of cameras within the Soutpansberg area.

WESTERN CAPE

In this province, the following projects were supported financially:

- **Ceres Witzenberg Agricultural Association, installation of a relay and purchase of portable radios:** Cable theft, drug smuggling, murder and assault, as well as farm attacks, occur in the area. With the installation of a relay and purchase of portable radios, an attempt is made to promote emergency communication in the area.
- **Overhex Agricultural Association, camera system:** The police have confirmed that the area suffers enormous losses due to farm burglaries, farm attacks with the intent to cause serious injury, and direct intimidation of farm owners. Other crimes that have been prevented include drug smuggling and illegal trade in alcohol. The installation of cameras will help to expand the camera network in the area.
- **Agterpakhuis Agricultural Association, camera system:** Since 2019, the number of farm attacks in the Western Cape has doubled, while high levels of unemployment also lead to crime in the area. With the expansion of the camera system, an attempt will be made to curb the increase in stock theft as well as the theft of farm equipment.
- **Nuvelde Agricultural Association, camera system:** Crime in the area mainly involves stock theft and general theft, which includes theft of boundary fencing and smuggling of drugs and alcohol. By installing cameras, an attempt will be made to curb or prevent these crimes.

van die plaaslike polisie.

- **Klipplaat Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Vee-, wol- en bokhaardiefstal kom hoofsaaklik in die gebied voor, met dwelmmisbruik wat aan die toeneem is. Verskeie plaasaanvalle en gewelddadige misdade kom ook voor. Die kamerastelsel sal gebruik word om die misdade te probeer bekamp en skakeling met die sekuriteitsmaatskappye en polisie te bevorder.
- **Steynsburg Boereunie, kamerastelsel:** 'n Plaasaanval het reeds in die gebied voorgekom, met onwettige betreding, veediefstal en onwettige optogte wat van tyd tot tyd voorkom. Dit het 'n uitwerking op boere se veiligheid.
- **Aberdeen Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Daar is 'n toename in huisrowe, dwelmmisbruik asook 'n toename in alkoholmisbruik weens hoë werkloosheid. Veediefstal is aan die toeneem, met plaasaanvalle wat voorkom. Met die oprigting van kameras sal voertuigmonitering tot voordeel van die gemeenskap toegepas word.

LIMPOPO

In dié provinsie is die volgende projekte finansiële ondersteun:

- **Agri Lephale, kamerastelsel:** Misdade soos plaasaanvalle, veediefstal, diefstal van infrastruktuur, renosterstroping, grondbesettings en inbrake kom voor. Met die oprigting van 'n kamerastelsel sal alle toegangsroetes deur die gebied gemonitor word, aangesien die meeste misdade gepleeg word waar voertuie betrokke is.
- **Agri Bosveld, kamerastelsel:** Vee- en wilddiefstal, plaasaanvalle met die gepaardgaande geweld en roof kom voor. Die kamerastelsel sal 'n bydrae lewer ter ondersteuning van die veiligheidstrukture deur die monitering en opvolging van insidente.
- **Soutpansberg Distriklandbou-unie Bandelierskop, kamerastelsel:** Die distriklandbou-unie is 'n lid van TLU SA en die grootste misdade in die gebied is vee- en wilddiefstal, onwettige jag en die beskadiging van infrastruktuur soos sonpanele. Die kameraprojek sal deel vorm van 'n wyer netwerk van kameras binne die Soutpansberggebied.

WES-KAAP

In dié provinsie is die volgende projekte finansiële ondersteun:

- **Ceres Witzenberg Landbouvereniging, oprigting van herhaler en aankoop van draagbare radio's:** Kabeldiefstal, dwelmsmokkelary, moord en aanranding kom meestal voor asook plaasaanvalle. Die oprigting van 'n herhaler en die aankoop van draagbare radio's is 'n poging om noodkommunikasie in die gebied te bevorder.
- **Overhex Landbouvereniging, kamerastelsel:** Die polisie het bevestig dat die gebied groot skade ly met inbrake op plase, plaasaanvalle met die doel om ernstig te beseer en

- **Darling Agricultural Association, radio amplifier and night vision equipment:** Theft of especially vehicles, solar panels, batteries, copper cables and borehole pumps has increased recently. Sheep theft, as well as theft of farm equipment and home burglaries, has increased drastically. Financial assistance was provided for the purchase of night vision equipment, as well as a relay to improve communication.
- **Caledon-Jongensklip Agricultural Association, radio system:** Unreliable communication in the area is considered a major risk, especially when producers have to respond to incidents at night and leave their families alone at home. The radio system will be used for emergency communication and can be incorporated into the existing police network.

KWAZULU-NATAL

In this province, the following project was supported financially:

- **Elandslaagte Farmers' Association, camera system:** Stock theft has been increasing, while farm attacks and home burglaries also occur. Criminals are usually in search of firearms and money. The camera system will assist the security company in the area, as well as the police, in their activities.

MPUMALANGA

In this province, the following project was supported financially:

- **Volksrust Farmers' Association, night vision equipment:** Stock theft has increased recently, as have grain theft, theft from houses and home burglaries. The night vision equipment will be used in stock theft prevention operations.

direkte intimidasie teen plaaseienaars. Ander misdade wat voorkom, is dwelmsmokkelary en onwettige drankhandel. Die oprigting van die kameras sal bydra tot die uitbreiding van die kamerastelsel in die gebied.

- **Agterpakhuis Landbouvereniging, kamerastelsel:** Sedert 2019 het die hoeveelheid plaasaanvalle in die Wes-Kaap verdubbel en die hoë vlakke van werkloosheid lei tot verhoogde misdaad in die gebied. Met die uitbreiding van die kamerastelsel word beoog om die toename in veediefstal asook die diefstal van plaastoerusting te bekamp.
- **Nuveland Landbouvereniging, kamerastelsel:** Misdaad in die gebied is hoofsaaklik veediefstal, algemene diefstal, wat insluit die diefstal van grensdrade en die smokkel in drank en dwelms. Deur die oprigting van die kameras sal gepoog word om die misdade te beperk en te voorkom.
- **Darling Landbouvereniging, radioversterker en nagsigtoerusting:** Die afgelope tyd het veral die diefstal van voertuie, sonpanele, batterye, koperkabels en boorgatpompe voorgekom. Skaapdiefstal neem drasties toe asook die diefstal van plaastoerusting en huisinbrake. Ondersteuning is gebied met die aankoop van nagsigtoerusting en 'n herhaler om kommunikasie te verbeter.
- **Caledon-Jongensklip Landbouvereniging, radiostelsel:** Die onbetroubare kommunikasie in die gebied word as 'n groot risiko geag, veral as produsente in die nag op insidente moet reageer en hulle gesinne alleen by die huis bly. Die radiostelsel sal vir noodkommunikasie gebruik word en kan by die bestaande polisienetwerk inskakel.

KWAZULU-NATAL

In dié provinsie is die volgende projek finansiële ondersteun:

- **Elandslaagte Boerevereniging, kamerastelsel:** Veediefstal is besig om toe te neem en plaasaanvalle en huisinbrake kom ook voor. Kriminele is meestal op soek na vuurwapens en geld. Die kamerastelsel sal bydra tot die sekuriteitsmaatskappy in die gebied en die polisie se werksaamhede.

MPUMALANGA

In dié provinsie is die volgende projekfinansiële ondersteun:

- **Volksrust Boerevereniging, nagsigtoerusting:** Veediefstal het die afgelope tyd toegeneem asook die voorkoms van graandiefstal, diefstal uit huise asook huisinbrake. Die nagsigtoerusting sal aangewend word in veediefstalvoorkoming-operasies.

FUNDRAISING OPPORTUNITIES

The following fundraising initiatives were launched during the report year:

- Monsanto pledged maize seed to the value of R1 million to the Trust Fund at the Agri SA 2019 congress, while VKB took up the seed donation and paid the value thereof over to the Trust Fund.
- Sanlam approved a contribution of R500 000 to the Trust Fund for a period of three years in support of the work done by the Fund.
- During a meeting of the trustees on 13 October 2021, Corteva donated an amount of R500 000 to the Fund.

THE TRUST FUND'S PARTNERS

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

The chair of the Trust Fund and his fellow trustees have great appreciation for these companies, as well as other organisations already mentioned in the report, for their empathy and ongoing involvement in the security of the farming community.

FONDSINSAMELINGSGELEENTHEDE

Die volgende fondsinsamelingsinisiatiewe is die afgelope jaar geloods:

- Monsanto het tydens Agri SA se 2019-kongres mieliesaad ter waarde van R1 miljoen bewillig aan die Trustfonds. VKB het die saadskenking oorgeneem en die waarde daarvan aan die Trustfonds oorbetaal.
- Sanlam het 'n bydrae van R500 000 tot die Trustfonds vir 'n periode van drie jaar goedgekeur ter ondersteuning van die werk wat die Trustfonds doen.
- Tydens die trusteevergadering op 13 Oktober 2021 het Corteva 'n bedrag van R 500 000 aan die Trustfonds geskenk.

DIE TRUSTFONDS SE VENNOTE

Sanlam, Nissan SA, Vodacom, Sonfin en CrisisOnCall is die vennote van die Trustfonds. Hul finansiële bydraes tot die fonds 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 meeleving en voortgesette betrokkenheid by die veiligheid van die boerderygemeenskap.



STAFF AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PERSONEEL EN MENSLIKE HULPBRONNE

The staff of Agri SA is its biggest asset. It is also its biggest expense. A fine balance must therefore be maintained between the salary expenses, ensuring quality output and staff morale; it is important to align the current workforce with the needs required by the Agri SA strategy. Abilities of current employees are continuously evaluated and shortcomings are addressed through development and training, where possible, as well as annual performance assessment.

This year saw a new performance assessment methodology being introduced. The key focus areas of each Chamber, Centre of Excellence and administrative department of Agri SA are identified. For each focus area, specific key performance indicators are developed. Each key performance indicator is discussed and evaluated on the basis of a portfolio of evidence. The final assessment is based on four criteria: poor, inadequate, satisfactory and exceeded expectations.

In order to develop and maintain a high-performance culture, performance assessment is used to determine annual salary increases. In the event of any surplus funding, consideration is also given to pay a bonus to any staff member who is exceeding expectations. The percentage of any bonus paid depends on the number of key performance indicators exceeded.

New positions are approved by the Remco and the selection process driven by HR. Final decisions are taken by the line managers and executive director. The selection process is unbiased and is informed by the skills requirement of the organisation as well as the maintenance of the organisational culture.

No new positions were filled during the past year. Only one employee, Gregory Smith, natural resources officer, left the employment of Agri SA for a senior position at the South African Water User Association.

Monthly training sessions were also held to upskill employees on certain gaps identified by the training needs analysis done in March every year. Training that will benefit the employer and the employee will be prioritised. Where training is requested that falls outside of the scope of the organisation, it will be evaluated by the Training Committee.

Due to the disruption of the surge of Covid-19 cases and deaths this year and the re-introduction of restriction levels 2, 3 and 4, Agri SA had to close its offices and staff was required to work from home for the larger part of 2021. Despite this, the staff of Agri SA continuous to be busy with a wide spectrum of activities, which are all aimed at protecting, advancing and promoting the interests of our farmers and the broader agricultural sector.

This is our mission and it is clear that, without Agri SA and the commitment of the staff, our farmer leaders directly involved in the various centres of excellence and chambers or on the Board of Directors, our farmers and the broader agricultural sector would have been worse off.

Agri SA se personeel is sy grootste bate. Dit verteenwoordig ook sy grootste uitgawe. 'n Fyn balans moet dus gehandhaaf word tussen salaris-uitgawes en die behoefte aan gehalteuitsette en personeelmoreel. Dit is belangrik om die huidige arbeidsmag te belyn met die behoeftes soos uiteengesit in die Agri SA-strategie. Die vermoë van die huidige personeel word voortdurend geëvalueer en tekortkomings word aangespreek deur middel van ontwikkeling en opleiding, waar moontlik, asook jaarlikse prestasie-assessering.

'n Nuwe prestasie-assesseringsmetodologie is vanjaar ingestel. Die sleutelfokus-areas van elke kamer, sentrum van uitnemendheid en Agri SA se administrasie-departement word geïdentifiseer. Vir elke fokusarea word spesifieke sleutelprestasie-aanwysers ontwikkel, en elke aanwyser word bespreek en geëvalueer op grond van 'n portefeulje van bewyse. Die finale assessering word gegrond op vier kriteria, naamlik 'swak', 'onvoldoende', 'bevredegend' en 'oortref verwagtinge'.

Ten einde 'n hoëprestasiekultuur te ontwikkel en te handhaaf, word daar gebruik gemaak van prestasie-assessering om jaarlikse salarisverhogings te bepaal. In die geval van surplusbefondsing word die betaling van 'n bonus oorweeg vir enige personeel wat verwagtinge oortref. Die persentasie van enige bonus sal afhang van die aantal sleutelprestasie-aanwysers wat oortref word.

Nuwe poste word goedgekeur deur die vergoedingskomitee en 'n keuringsproses wat deur Menslike Hulpbronne bedryf word. Die finale besluit word deur die lynbestuurders en uitvoerende direkteur geneem. Die keuringsproses is onpartydig en geskied ingevolge die organisasie se vaardigheidsvereistes, asook met die oog op handhawing van die organisatoriese kultuur.

Geen nuwe poste is gedurende die afgelope jaar gevul nie. Slegs een werknemer, 'n Natuurlike Hulpbron-amptenaar genaamd Gregory Smith, het Agri SA se diens verlaat ten gunste van 'n senior pos by die Suid-Afrikaanse Watergebruikersvereniging.

Maandelikse opleidingsessies word aangebied om sekere gapings in werknemers se vaardighede aan te vul, soos geïdentifiseer deur middel van 'n ontleding wat in Maart elke jaar onderneem word. Opleiding wat voordelig vir die werkgewer sowel as die werknemer is, sal geprioritiseer word. Waar die opleiding wat aangevra word buite die bestek van die organisasie val, sal dit deur die opleidingskomitee geëvalueer word.

As gevolg van die ontwrigting wat vanjaar deur die toename in Covid-infeksies en -sterftes en die herinstelling van inperkingsvlakke 2, 3 en 4 veroorsaak is, moes Agri SA sy deure sluit en personeel moes vanaf hul huise werk vir die groter deel van 2021. Ten spyte hiervan, was die Agri SA-personeel voortdurend besig met 'n wye spektrum aktiwiteite wat gemik is op die beskerming en bevordering ons boere en die breër landbousektor se belange.

IN MEMORIAM | 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 Covid-19 and extends its sincere condolences to their next of kin.

Agri SA bring hulde aan lede wat oor die afgelope jaar heengegaan het en betuig sy innige meegevoel met hulle naasbestaandes.

Agri SA wil spesiaal melding maak van landbouers, hulle gesinslede en plaaswerkers wat die afgelope jaar as gevolg van geweldsmisdade en Covid-19 gesterf het. Die organisasie wil die naasbestaandes van sy opregte meegevoel verseker.



HONORARY AWARDS | ERETOEKENNINGS

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

EREPRESIDENTE

- 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

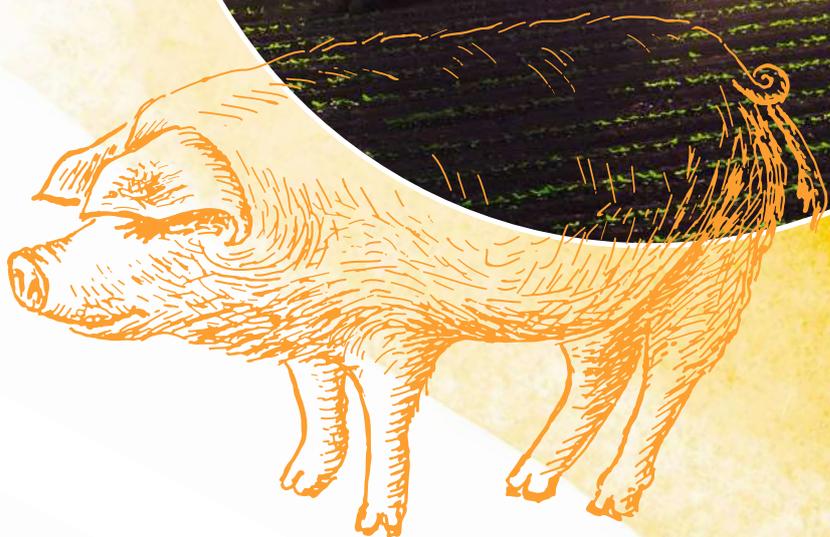
- 2020:** Dr P W (Pieter) Prinsloo
2019: Dr K (Koos) Coetzee
 Mr J S (Johan) Bothma
 Mr J H H (Hoffie) Joubert
 Mr S P (Oubaas) Malan
 Mr H F (Hendrik) Ackermann
 Dr G R (Gerhard) Backeberg
 Dr C J (Chris) Wentzel
 Mr J C (Kobus) Breytenbach
 Mr H (Henk) van Wyk - Posthumously
2018: Mr C B (Carl) Opperman
 Mr H J (Henk) Vermeulen
 Judge A (Antonie) Gildenhuis
 Mr T (Thinus) Ferreira
 Mr (Borrie) Erasmus
 Mr S J (Wiehahn) Victor
 Mr F (Francois) van der Merwe
 Dr T (Theo) de Jager
 Mr J D (Johannes) Möller
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: Mr C W P (Cor) Jansen van Vuuren
 Mr H B (Hennie) Laas
 Mr J H (Harry) Prinsloo
 Prof M (Mohammad) Karaan
 Mr J F (Hans) van der Merwe

- 2014:** Mr P P J (Johan) van Rensburg
 Mr C K (Neels) Ferreira
 Ms L (Lillibeth) Moolman
 Dr L (Leon) van Rooyen
 Ms N (Ntombi) Msimang - Posthumously
2013: Mr L (Louw) Steytler
 Mr J A (Kosie) Loubser
 Mr A P (André) Botha
 Mr R K (Robert) Barnsley
2012: Mr W J (Wessel) van der Merwe
 Mr A (Andries) Beyers
 Mr J A (Koos) Pienaar
2011: Mr C (Stoffel) Lombard
 Mr C J (Cerneys) Pietersen
2009: Mr J E (Edward) Vorster
 Mr A C (Christof) Cloete
2008: Mr H F (Koos) van Zyl
 Mr P J (Philé) van Zyl
 Mr J J (Koot) Claassen
 Sanlam
 Vodacom
2007: Mr P W (Pieter) Möller
 Mr A (Willie) Auret - Posthumously
2006: Mr H J (Bully) Botma
 Dr J G (John) Williams
 Mr M W (Walter) Ntuli
 Mr P C P (Pieter) Meyer
 Mr A F (Riaan) van Wyk
 Dr N (Neil) Theron - Posthumously
2005: Mr H J (Bully) Botma
 Mr I J (Izak) van der Merwe
 Mr W (Wilco) Beukes
 Mr J L (Jan) van der Walt
 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 (Cerneys) 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) Bühman
Mr C J P (Chris) Cilliers

**HONORARY AWARDS IN THE FORM OF A GOLD PIN
ERETOEKENNINGS BY WYSE VAN GOUE LAPELWAPEN**

- 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



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 (67) ALGEMENE SAKEKAMER (67)

13	Agri Western Cape
12	Free State Agriculture
11	Agri Northern Cape
10	Agri Eastern Cape
7	Kwanalu
7	Agri North West
3	Mpumalanga Agriculture
2	Agri Limpopo
2	Agri Gauteng

CORPORATE CHAMBER (14) KORPORATIEWE KAMER (14)

2	Nedbank
2	Woolworths
1	Corteva Agrisciences
1	ENSAfrica
1	GWK
1	Intelichem
1	Obaro
1	Pro Agri Group
1	Sanlam
1	Santam Agriculture
1	Syngenta
1	Mintirho Foundation

COMMODITY CHAMBER (51) BEDRYFSKAMER (51)

Agronomy | Akkerbou

15	Grain South Africa
3	South African Cane Growers' Association
2	Forestry South Africa Medium Grower's Group
1	Tobacco Institute of Southern Africa
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
2	SA Pork Producers' Organisation
1	Wildlife Ranching SA
1	South African Mohair Growers' Association
1	South African Ostrich Business Chamber

Horticulture | Tuinbou

3	Vinpro
2	Macadamia South Africa
2	Southern African Fruit Industry
2	South African Subtropical Growers' Association
2	South African Table Grape Industry
2	Tomato Producers' Organisation
1	Raisins SA
1	South African Garlic Growers' Association
1	South African Nursery Association
1	South African Rooibos Council

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 AMPTELIKE STRUKTURE	REPRESENTATIVE(S) VERTEENWOORDIGER(S)
AgriBEE Charter Council - BEE Advisory Council	Lebogang Sethusa Christo van der Rheede
AgriSETA	Kgadi Senyatsi Christo van der Rheede
Department in the Presidency - Trade Advisory Council	Christo van der Rheede
Department of agriculture, land reform and rural development (DALRRD) - National Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Committee (NADRMCO) - Forum for Chief Executive Officers in Agriculture (CEO Forum) - Agricultural Trade Forum (ATF) - National Agricultural Research Forum (NARF) - National Animal Health Forum - Natural Resources Inventories and Assessment Working Group	Andrea Campher Christo van der Rheede Jolanda Andrag Niël Joubert Dr Kathy Hurly Jolanda Andrag Janse Rabie
Department of social development - Disaster Relief Fund Board	Andrea Campher
Department of water and sanitation - Water Sector Leadership Group	Janse Rabie
Human Resources Development Council (HRDC)	Christo van der Rheede
National Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee (NFMCCC)	Uys van der Westhuijzen Kobus Visser
National Priority Committee on Rural Safety (JOINTS)	Kobus Visser
Water Research Commission (WRC)	Janse Rabie



PRIVATE STRUCTURES PRIVAAT STRUKTURE	REPRESENTATIVE(S) VERTEENWOORDIGER(S)
Business Unity South Africa (BUSA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic and Trade Policy Committee - Social Policy Committee and Subsector Education and Training Committee (SOCPOL) - SUBCET - Environmental Working Group - Trade, Transport and Logistics Subcommittee - Energy Subcommittee 	Kulani Siweya Lebogang Sethusha Lebogang Sethusha Janse Rabie Kulani Siweya Kulani Siweya
Environmental Lawyers Association	Janse Rabie
Provident fund for the agricultural sector	Deon Loots
National Stock Theft Forum	Sarel Pretorius
Sasol Trust	Christo van der Rheede
Strategic Water Partners Network Forum (SWPN)	Janse Rabie
South African National Committee for Irrigation and Drainage (SANCID)	Janse Rabie

INTERNATIONAL STRUCTURES INTERNASIONALE STRUKTURE	REPRESENTATIVE(S) VERTEENWOORDIGER(S)
Brics Business Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agribusiness Working Group 	Jolanda Andrag Christo van der Rheede
Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU)	Phenias Gumede

FINANCIAL MATTERS

FINANSIËLE SAKE

AGRI SA'S FINANCIAL POSITION

AGRI SA SE FINANSIËLE POSISIE

Most important movements – Statement of financial position Belangrikste bewegings – Staat van finansiële posisie

	2021	2020	Movement Bewegings	%
Capital and reserves Kapitaal en reserwes	R 223 608 157	R 211 132 002	R 12 476 155	6%
Non-current assets Nie-bedryfsbates	R 223 733 553	R 212 413 546	R 11 320 007	5%
Investments Beleggings	R 177 799 094	R 166 205 985	R 11 593 109	7%
Current assets Bedryfsbates	R 7 038 895	R 6 782 793	R 256 104	4%
Current liabilities Bedryfslaste	R 7 125 645	R 7 120 121	R 5 524	0,07%

Agri SA's finances performed desirably, especially under the unprecedented circumstances in 2020.

The increase in capital reserves was mainly contributed by our financial instruments achieving the necessary yields set by our investment mandate and adhering to our 2020/21 approved budget targets. The current liabilities consist 57% of project funds where Agri SA acts as the custodian towards these funds.

We are still in a cost saving drive due to diminishing income streams and sponsors not committing due to the worldwide pandemic. Agri SA is still tenacious towards its financial position and striving to meet its necessary budgetary commitments for 2021/22.

ACCOUNTING POLICY

The organisation has complied with international financial reporting standards (IFRS) since December 2016 and if any new IFRS policies are introduced it will be adopted by Agri SA's accounting policy.

Property, plant and equipment must be valued according to its fair value at year-end. The building will be revalued every four years, with the next revaluation scheduled for 2021/22. Depreciation is written off over the expected lifespan of the assets and a residual value is attached to each asset, which must then be reviewed annually.

Agri SA se finansiële posisie was gunstig, veral gegewe ongekende omstandighede in 2020.

Die toename in kapitaalreserwes kan hoofsaaklik toegeskryf word aan die feit dat ons finansiële instrumente die nodige opbrengs ingevolge ons beleggingsmandaat en in lyn met ons goedgekeurde 2020/21-begrotingsteikens gelewer het.

Sewe-en-vyftig persent (57%) van ons bedryfslaste bestaan uit projekfondse waar Agri SA die bewaarder van sodanige fondse is.

Ons is steeds in 'n kostebesparende situasie as gevolg 'n afname in inkomstestrome en borge weens die wêreldwye pandemie. Agri SA bly doelgerig ten opsigte van sy finansiële posisie en is daartoe verbind om te voldoen aan sy begrotingsdoelwitte vir 2021/22.

REKENINGKUNDIGE BELEID

Die organisasie voldoen sedert Desember 2016 aan internasionale finansiële verslagdoeningstandaarde (IFRS) en, indien enige nuwe IFRS-beleide sou ingestel word, sal Agri SA se rekeningkundige beleid daarvolgens aangepas word.

Eiendom, aanlegte en toerusting moet waardeer word volgens die billike waarde daarvan by jaareinde. Die gebou word elke vier jaar herwaardeer, met die volgende herwaardasie geskeduleer vir 2021/22. Depresiasie word afgeskryf oor die verwagte leeftyd van die bates, en 'n reswaarde word aan elke bate gevoeg wat dan jaarliks hersien moet word.

RESPONSIBILITIES

In terms of Agri SA's constitution, the board is responsible for maintaining accounting records, as well as for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information.

Although the board is primarily responsible for the financial statements, they are assisted by Agri SA's external auditors. The latter must express an independent opinion on the financial statements and report thereon. Approval of the organisation's financial statements rests with the board. Financial management is exercised in accordance with an appendix to Agri SA's constitution under the heading Delegation of Powers.

AUDITORS

Agri SA's auditors are the Ashton CA (SA) Group.

The audited annual financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2021 were presented and approved by the Board of Directors on 22 July 2021. In terms of Agri SA's constitution, the full set of audited annual financial statements will be presented to congress and is also included in this report.

VERANTWOORDELIKHEDE

Ingevolge Agri SA se grondwet, is die direksie verantwoordelik vir die byhou van rekeningkundige rekords asook vir die inhoud en integriteit van die finansiële state en verbandhoudende finansiële inligting.

Hoewel die direksie primêr verantwoordelik is vir die finansiële state, word hulle bygestaan deur Agri SA se eksterne ouditeure. Laasgenoemde moet 'n onafhanklike mening uitspreek oor die finansiële state en daarvoor verslag doen. Goedkeuring van die organisasie se finansiële state berus by die direksie. Finansiële bestuur word uitgeoefen ingevolge 'n bylae tot Agri SA se grondwet onder die opskrif Delegering van Bevoegdhede.

LOUDITEURE

Agri SA se ouditeure is die Ashton CA (SA)-groep.

Die geouditeerde finansiële jaarstate vir die jaar geëindig 30 April 2021 is op 22 Julie 2021 aan die Direksie voorgelê en goedgekeur tydens dieselfde vergadering. Ingevolge Agri SA se grondwet, moet die volledige stel geouditeerde finansiële jaarstate aan die kongres voorgelê word en is ook ingesluit by hierdie verslag.

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 April 2021



THE
ASHTON
CA (SA) GROUP INC.

REGISTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AND AUDITORS

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Promotion of the development, profitability, stability and sustainability of agriculture in South Africa.
Registered office	Inkwazi Office Park Block A 1249 Embankment Road Centurion 0157
Postal address	Private Bag X180 Centurion 0046
Auditors	The Ashton CA (SA) Group Inc. Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
Tax reference number	9126/145/14/4
Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: Mare Chartered Accountants

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Board of Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The Board of Directors is required in terms of the Constitution 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 their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the organisation 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 organisation and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Board of Directors to meet these responsibilities, the organisation 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 organisation and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the organisation's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the organisation is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the organisation. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the organisation 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 organisation's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 April 2022 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, it is satisfied that the organisation has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the organisation's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the organisation's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 7 to 8.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 9 to 35, 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)

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Board of Directors' Report

The Board of Directors has pleasure in submitting its report on the annual financial statements of Agri SA for the year ended 30 April 2021.

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 Constitution. 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 organisation are set out in these annual financial statements.

2. Events after the reporting period

Agri SA is investigating the funding model of the Commodity Chamber, as well as the Corporate Chamber, which might have a financial impact on the membership fees for the following financial year. At this stage it is not feasible to calculate the monetary effect as no definite decisions has been made at this stage.

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 ability of the organisation to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the Board of directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the organisation.

The board is aware of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the country's downgrade to sub-investment grade. The pandemic related events are considered to be adjusting events after the reporting period. There is no immediate concern around going concern. Management has established high-level task teams that are continually assessing and monitoring developments with regard to the disease and at the time of finalising the report, the board is confident that our responses are adequate and the crisis is being continuously monitored to assess the impact on the organisation.

4. Auditors

The Ashton CA (SA) Group Inc. continued in office as auditors for the organisation for 2021.

5. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the highest authority of Agri SA, when the Congress is not in session and is accountable to Congress.

Subject to the control and general policy of the Congress, the Board of Directors has all the power and executes all the duties as defined in the Constitution may delegate powers as it deems fit and do everything necessary to achieve Agri SA's mission and objectives.

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Board of Directors' Report

6. Composition of the board and office bearers

Non-executive directors

PS Vercueil	- President
NP Gumede	- Deputy president
JJ Minnaar	- Deputy president
D Matthews	- Appointed 7 October 2020
DJ Joubert	
SK Makinana	
P Engelbrech	- Appointed 7 October 2020
N Jansen	- Appointed 7 October 2020
JD Stern	
G Diedericks	
PR Cillie	
NJ Bronkhorst	
CJU Swart	- Resigned 7 October 2020
CF Wilken	- Resigned 7 October 2020
Dr KM Hurly	- Appointed 10 October 2018
Dr. C Nkuna	- Appointed 10 October 2019

Executive director

O van Zyl	- Reassigned * (1 November 2020)
C van der Rheede	- Appointed (18 September 2020)

* Appointed as Chief Executive Officer for Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd.

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. The members were re-appointed on 4 December 2019 by the Board of Directors, for a period of two years.

Members

AH Bishop	- Independent Chairman
JJ Minnaar	
NJ Bronkhorst	
JF Kotze	

PS Vercueil who became president was replaced by JF Kotze who was elected by the Board of Directors on 13 February 2020.

Social, Ethics and Transformation committee

The Social, Ethics and Transformation committee meets once a year and functions within a framework approved by the Board of Directors. The members were appointed on 13 July 2020 by the Board of Directors. The Chairman is elected by the committee.

Members

W Pretorius	- Chairman
C van der Rheede	
C Nkuna	
K Hurly	
L Sethusha	
D Loots	

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Board of Directors' Report

Remuneration committee

The Remuneration committee meets once a year and functions within a framework approved by the Board of Directors. The members were appointed on 4 December 2019 by the Board of Directors. The Chairman is elected by the committee.

Members

PS Vercueil	- Chairman - Resigned 2 March 2020
JJ Minnaar	- Chairman - Appointed 2 March 2020
DJ Joubert	
NJ Bronkhorst	
R Snyman	- External

PS Vercueil who became president, was replaced by NJ Bronkhorst who was elected by the Board of Directors on 13 February 2020.



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Agri South Africa

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Agri South Africa set out on pages 9 to 32, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 April 2021, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Agri South Africa as at 30 April 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Constitution of Agri SA.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organisation in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Part A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "AGRI SOUTH AFRICA annual financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2021", which includes the Board of Directors' report as required by the Constitution and the supplementary information as set out on pages 33 to 36. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Constitution, and for such internal control as the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the board of directors is responsible for assessing the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board of directors either intend to liquidate the organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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Fax: +27 (0)12 460 1263
E-mail: karin@ashtongroup.co.za

Directors

A. Robberts B.Compt (Hons) CA (SA) RA
H.J. Windell B.Compt (Hons) CA (SA) RA
W. Delpont B.Compt (Hons) CA (SA) RA

Professional Assistants

C.E. Möller B.Com (PGDA) CA (SA)
A. Deyssel Professional Accountant (SA) B.Com CIMA
T.C. Moyo Professional Accountant (SA) B.Com Acc Sci

Independent Auditors' Report

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the board of director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the director regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



The Ashton CA (SA) Group Inc.
CE Moller
Director
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditor

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 April 2021

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	931 246	1 179 114
Investment property	3	44 880 900	44 880 900
Intangible assets	4	10 260	10 260
Other financial assets	5	177 799 094	166 205 985
Operating lease asset	6	112 053	137 287
		223 733 553	212 413 546
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	2 800	2 800
Trade and other receivables	8	1 763 828	2 013 022
Cash and cash equivalents	9	5 272 267	4 766 971
		7 038 895	6 782 793
Total Assets		230 772 448	219 196 339
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Reserves		30 602 688	11 381 005
Retained income		193 005 469	199 750 997
		223 608 157	211 132 002
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loans from third parties	10	-	889 548
Operating lease liability	6	38 646	54 668
		38 646	944 216
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	1 732 985	2 050 489
Provisions	11	1 310 269	2 021 483
Other liabilities	12	4 082 391	3 048 149
		7 125 645	7 120 121
Total Liabilities		7 164 291	8 064 337
Total Equity and Liabilities		230 772 448	219 196 339

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Statement of Surplus or Deficit and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Revenue		16 522 059	17 162 082
Other income	14	(335 528)	14 048 554
Other operating expenses		(30 062 155)	(35 717 468)
Operating surplus/(deficit)	15	(13 875 624)	(4 506 832)
Dividends and interest received	16	6 928 605	8 073 511
Finance costs		(3 256)	(5 326)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(6 950 275)	3 561 353
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Available-for-sale financial assets adjustments	5	19 162 709	(8 548 327)
Other comprehensive income for the year		19 162 709	(8 548 327)
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) income for the year		12 212 434	(4 986 974)

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Water Affairs Reserve	Fair value adjustments on investment property	Fair value adjustment assets-available-for-sale reserve	Total reserves	Retained income	Total equity
Figures in Rand						
Balance at 01 May 2019	41 684	13 101 138	6 507 919	19 650 741	196 189 644	215 840 385
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-	-	-	3 561 353	3 561 353
Other comprehensive income	355 720	-	(8 548 327)	(8 192 607)	-	(8 192 607)
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year	355 720	-	(8 548 327)	(8 192 607)	3 561 353	(4 631 254)
Balance at 01 May 2020	397 404	13 101 138	(2 117 537)	11 381 005	199 955 744	211 336 749
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-	-	-	(6 950 275)	(6 950 275)
Other comprehensive income	58 974	-	19 162 709	19 221 683	-	19 221 683
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year	58 974	-	19 162 709	19 221 683	(6 950 275)	12 271 408
Balance at 30 April 2021	456 378	13 101 138	17 045 172	30 602 688	193 005 469	223 608 157

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	17	(14 250 571)	(2 706 547)
Investment Income		6 928 605	8 073 511
Finance costs		(3 256)	(5 326)
Net cash from operating activities		(7 325 222)	5 361 638
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(173 962)	(219 451)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	2	26 461	11 549
Loan from Agri SA Enterprise (Pty) Ltd		(889 548)	889 548
Movement of financial assets		(11 593 109)	4 725 428
Non cashflow movements in financial assets		19 426 433	(8 269 735)
Net cash from investing activities		6 796 275	(2 862 661)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Movement in other liabilities		1 034 242	(3 888 796)
Net cash from financing activities		1 034 242	(3 888 796)
Total cash movement for the year		505 295	(1 389 819)
Cash at the beginning of the year		4 766 971	6 156 790
Total cash at end of the year	9	5 272 266	4 766 971

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

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 Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Constitution.

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 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

Fair Value

Subsequent to the initial measurement investment property is measured at fair value.

A gain or loss arising from the change in fair value is included in net profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

The property is revalued to fair value every three years.

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.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land and buildings which are stated at revalued amounts. The revalued amount is the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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 organisation. 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:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	Indefinite
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4 Years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 Years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 Years

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Accounting Policies

1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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.

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.

During the current financial year a change in estimation with regards to the residual values was implemented and will be applied consistently in the following financial years. The residual values was adjusted to align with realistic fair values and will be applied prospectively in terms of IAS 8.

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.

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.

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

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

- 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).

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the organisation are presented below:

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 8).

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 (note), loans from shareholders (note) and borrowings (note) are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Accounting Policies

1.5 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other payables

Classification

Trade and other payables (note 13), 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.

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.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The organisation derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the organisation neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the organisation recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the organisation retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the organisation continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The organisation derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the organisation obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

The organisation is exempt from income tax in terms of Section 30 of the Income Tax Act.

1.7 Leases

The organisation 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.

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Accounting Policies

1.7 Leases (continued)

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 organisation 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.

Organisation as lessee

A lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset are recognised at the lease commencement date, for all lease agreements for which the organisation is a lessee, except for short-term leases of 12 months or less, or leases of low value assets. For these leases, the organisation recognises the lease payments as an operating expense (note 15) on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The various lease and non-lease components of contracts containing leases are accounted for separately, with consideration being allocated to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone prices of the lease components and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components (where non-lease components exist).

However as an exception to the preceding paragraph, the organisation has elected not to separate the non-lease components for leases of land and buildings.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the organisation uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the organisation under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the organisation is reasonably certain to exercise the option;
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the organisation is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. Interest charged on the lease liability is included in finance costs.

The organisation remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) when:

- there has been a change to the lease term, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- there has been a change in the assessment of whether the organisation will exercise a purchase, termination or extension option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- there has been a change to the lease payments due to a change in an index or a rate, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used);
- there has been a change in expected payment under a residual value guarantee, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate;
- a lease contract has been modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised payments using a revised discount rate.

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Accounting Policies

1.7 Leases (continued)

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- the initial amount of the corresponding lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
- any initial direct costs incurred;
- any estimated costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, when the organisation incurs an obligation to do so, unless these costs are incurred to produce inventories; and
- less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. However, if a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the organisation expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation starts at the commencement date of a lease.

For right-of-use assets which are depreciated over their useful lives, the useful lives are determined consistently with items of the same class of property, plant and equipment. Refer to the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment for details of useful lives.

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 a right-of-use asset with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset 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.

Organisation as lessor

Leases for which the organisation is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Lease classification is made at inception and is only reassessed if there is a lease modification.

When the organisation is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. If the head lease is a short-term lease to which the organisation applies the exemption described previously, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The various lease and non-lease components of contracts containing leases are accounted for separately, with consideration being allocated by applying IFRS 15.

Operating leases

Lease payments from operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, or on another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which the benefits from the use of the underlying asset are diminished. Operating lease income is included in other operating income.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and are expensed over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Modifications made to operating leases are accounted for as a new lease from the effective date of the modification. Any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease are treated as part of the lease payments of the new lease.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Accounting Policies

1.7 Leases (continued)

Finance leases

Amounts due from lessees are recognised from commencement date at an amount equal to the organisation net investment in the lease. They are presented as lease receivables (note) on the statement of financial position.

The interest rate implicit in the lease is used to measure the net investment in the lease. If the interest rate implicit in a sublease cannot be readily determined for a sublease, then the discount rate used for the head lease (adjusted for any initial direct costs associated with the sublease) is used to measure the net investment in the sublease.

The interest rate implicit in the lease is defined in a manner which causes the initial direct costs to be included in the initial measurement of the net investment in the lease.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease comprise the following:

- fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives payable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be receivable by the organisation from the lessee, a party related to the lessee or a third party unrelated to the organisation under residual value guarantees (to the extent of third parties, this amount is only included if the party is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee);
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the option;
- penalties for early termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The organisation recognises finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease. Finance income recognised on finance leases is included in investment income in profit or loss (note 16).

The organisation applies the impairment provisions of IFRS 9 to lease receivables. Refer to the accounting policy for trade and other receivables as lease receivables are impaired on a consistent basis with that accounting policy.

1.8 Leases (Comparatives under IAS 17)

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

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease income is recognised as an income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in profit or loss.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the first-in-first-out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Accounting Policies

1.9 Inventories (continued)

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.10 Impairment of assets

The organisation 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 organisation estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the organisation also:

- 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.

1.11 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the company in which they are declared.

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Accounting Policies

1.12 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

1.13 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- 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.

1.14 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The organisation recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

1.15 Realised and unrealised gains and losses

Realised and unrealised gains and losses is disclosed in numerous notes. There is extensive disclosure that accompany the financial statements that explains and supports the disclosure for clarity purposes. The unrealised as well as the realised profit are disclosed respectively as separate line items in Note 5 - Other financial assets.

Agri SA holds investments in a portfolio with a finance house and is referred to in 5 as the SIM investment. Although the portfolio is managed by the finance house and products within the portfolio are purchased and sold on a regular basis, it is done so by the portfolio manager to ensure optimum growth for the portfolio as a whole. Agri SA does not trade in this investment directly and keeps this investment for growth purposes in the future. The portfolio manager makes available to us the information for the hybrid products held within the portfolio that defines realised and unrealised profit. The disclosure within the financial statements are done from this document for completeness purposes.

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2021			2020		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	685 285	-	685 285	680 277	-	680 277
Motor vehicles	213 596	(202 917)	10 679	213 596	(149 518)	64 078
Office equipment	317 976	(314 859)	3 117	317 976	(251 264)	66 712
IT equipment	719 403	(567 709)	151 694	670 524	(470 004)	200 520
Electronic equipment	426 491	(346 020)	80 471	425 393	(257 866)	167 527
Total	2 362 751	(1 431 505)	931 246	2 307 766	(1 128 652)	1 179 114

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	680 277	5 008	-	-	685 285
Motor vehicles	64 078	-	-	(53 399)	10 679
Office equipment	66 712	-	-	(63 595)	3 117
IT equipment	200 520	115 056	(7 356)	(156 526)	151 694
Electronic equipment	167 527	53 898	(19 105)	(121 849)	80 471
	1 179 114	173 962	(26 461)	(395 369)	931 246

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	674 973	5 689	(385)	-	680 277
Motor vehicles	64 078	-	-	-	64 078
Office equipment	65 604	1 729	-	(621)	66 712
IT equipment	111 291	183 333	(6 385)	(87 719)	200 520
Electronic equipment	170 797	28 700	(4 779)	(27 191)	167 527
	1 086 743	219 451	(11 549)	(115 531)	1 179 114

3. Investment property

	2021			2020		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Investment property	44 880 900	-	44 880 900	44 880 900	-	44 880 900

Details of property

Inkwazi Office Park - Portion 3 of Stand 1350, Zwartkop Extension 7

- Purchase price: 15 October 2009	31 000 000	31 000 000
- Additions since purchase or valuation	13 101 138	13 101 138
- Capitalised expenditure	769 762	769 762
	44 870 900	44 870 900

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
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3. Investment property (continued)

Details of valuation

The effective date of the last revaluation was Thursday, 5 July 2018. The revaluation was performed by an independent valuator, Serfontein Valuers. The next valuation will be done in the 2022 financial year.

Included in Agri investment property, is rental to the amount of R 1 227 600 (R 1 227 600 (2020)) that Agri Administration paid in respect of operational rent for the respective financial years, simultaneously the same amount is included in the operational expenses of Agri Administration. Agri Administration pays a market related rent for the use of this building.

The above treatment allows the user of the financial statements to assess the profit and financial sustainability of Agri Administration and Agri investment property separately. We believe that the current reporting of this transaction enables the user of the 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 Administration department agreed to a rental contract with Agri Building department and duly pays a monthly rental expense.
- If the Agri Building department were to be valued separately, the contract with Agri Administration department cannot be ignored as this department is a bona fide tenant.
- The owner occupied portion used for the Agri Building department is insignificant.

4. Intangible assets

	2021			2020		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Trademarks	10 260	-	10 260	10 260	-	10 260

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

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5. Other financial assets**Available-for-sale**

Sanlam Investment Manager Fund (SIM)
 Agri Enterprises (Pty) Ltd - Shares (100%)
 South African Reserve Bank - Shares
 Investec High Income Fund
 Sanlam Ltd - Shares

176 503 405	165 044 322
100	100
10 500	10 500
1 177 194	1 036 890
107 895	114 173
177 799 094	166 205 985

Non-current assets

Available-for-sale

177 799 094	166 205 985
-------------	-------------

Reconciliation of SIM Investment (2021)

	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 2021
SIM	165 044 322	(8 500 000)	6 773 949	(5 279 862)	19 144 775	(679 779)	176 503 405

Reconciliation of SIM Investment (2020)

	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 2020
SIM	170 776 074	(10 000 000)	7 923 208	5 641 669	(8 589 043)	(707 586)	165 044 322

The initial SMMI Investment was R 120 000 000 on 10/12/2009.

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
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6. Operating lease assets and liabilities

Operating lease assets

Operating lease asset	75 837	84 355
Right of use asset	36 216	52 932
	112 053	137 287

Operating lease liability

Operating lease liability	38 646	54 668
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Operating Lease - Premises (Lessor)

The operating lease agreement for the majority of Agri SA's leases does not exceed a 12 month period except for one lease agreement between Agri SA and a tenant. The contract is entered into from March 2017 - February 2022 which exceeds a 12 month period. This contract is subject to IFRS 16 disclosure and has been treated as such from the lessor's point of view.

The cumulative effects of the above mentioned are as follows as at 30 April 2021:

Operating lease assets (SFP - Non-current assets)	R 75 837
Rent received - Office: Tenants (Income statement - Building)	R 8 518
Retained Income (Rent received prior periods)	(R 84 355)

Operating Lease - Photocopiers (Lessee)

During the 2020 financial year, the standard concerning leases changed from the application of IAS 17 to the application of IFRS 16.

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 the 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 effects of the above mentioned are as follows as at 30 April 2021.

Operating lease assets (SFP - Non-current assets)	R 36 216
Operating lease liability (SFP - Non current liabilities)	R 38 646
Depreciation on right-of-use-assets (Income statement)	R 16 715
Office & equipment rental (Income statement)	(R 19 223)
Finance cost (Income statement)	R 3 200

7. Inventories

Merchandise	2 800	2 800
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AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
8. Trade and other receivables		
Financial instruments:		
Trade receivables	596 121	1 054 506
Accrued income	917 993	747 620
Agri SA (NPC)	-	33 760
Non-financial instruments:		
Taxation - VAT	248 364	177 136
Prepayments	1 350	-
Total trade and other receivables	1 763 828	2 013 022

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	-	5 500
Bank balances	260 177	1 143 357
Short-term deposits	200 744	99 836
Disaster Fund	1 322 699	1 539 880
Project bank accounts	3 488 647	1 909 021
Land and Environmental Fund - ABSA Call Account	-	69 377
	5 272 267	4 766 971

10. Loans to / (from) third parties

Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	-	889 548
The loan bears interest at a variable rate, with no fixed terms of repayment.		

11. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2021

	Opening balance	Utilised during the year	Total
Leave pay benefits	2 021 483	(711 214)	1 310 269

Reconciliation of provisions - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Leave pay benefits	1 485 116	536 367	2 021 483

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
12. Other liabilities		
Land and Environment Fund		
Opening balance	1 420 065	2 552 532
Income	1 768 965	586 463
Expenses	(146 004)	(1 718 930)
	3 043 026	1 420 065
Water Affairs		
Income	170 220	671 858
Expenses	(110 031)	(316 138)
Transfer to Water Affairs Reserves	(58 974)	(355 720)
	1 215	-
Sundry Project		
ALDP - University of Pretoria	-	(106 177)
Sage 2	-	190 539
Golf day	-	4 842
	-	89 204
Motsepe Foundation		
Opening balance	-	4 166 952
Income	-	5 000 000
Transfer to Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	-	(9 166 952)
	-	-
Drought Relief Fund		
Opening balance	1 538 880	218 461
Drought relief fund - income	1 932 074	5 457 658
Drought relief fund - expenses	(3 169 029)	(4 137 239)
Food aid - income	2 031 600	-
Food aid - expenses	(1 295 375)	-
Balance carried forward	1 038 150	1 538 880
Total other liabilities	4 082 391	3 048 149

Agri SA only acts as the custodian for the projects above.

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
13. Trade and other payables		
Financial instruments:		
Auditors remuneration	247 060	147 560
Compensation commissioner	246 999	215 844
Credit cards	50 256	1 505
Rental deposits - Inkwazi	36 964	128 274
SARS - PAYE	327 211	-
SARS - SDL	10 569	-
SARS - UIF	7 929	-
Trade payables	755 908	640 591
Non-financial instruments:		
Amounts received in advance	27 543	881 410
VAT	22 546	35 308
	1 732 985	2 050 489
14. Other operating income		
Agri SA Congress	607 250	1 284 739
Agri SA Magazine	(61 970)	(348 140)
Bad debts recovered	405 317	438 060
Donations and sponsorships	906 631	1 891 814
Electricity recovered - Agri SA	257 198	242 510
Financial Services Rendered	374 281	24 765
Net Project income, expense and recoveries	130 527	3 750 408
Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	1 097 500	-
Realised investment income/expense	(5 279 862)	5 536 798
Rent received - Office: Agri SA	1 161 000	1 161 000
Rent received - Parking: Agri SA	66 600	66 600
	(335 528)	14 048 554
15. Operating profit (loss)		
Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:		
Auditor's remuneration - external		
Audit fees	219 500	207 000
Consulting and additional services	19 880	10 560
Projects	34 000	-
	273 380	217 560
Employee costs		
Salaries, wages, bonuses and other benefits	14 531 000	17 729 185

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
16. Investment income		
Investments in financial assets:		
Bank and other cash	28 433	73 970
Other dividends	80	80
Interest and dividends - SIM	6 773 949	7 952 521
Interest and dividends - Investec	126 143	46 940
Total interest income	6 928 605	8 073 511
17. Cash used in operations		
Profit (loss) before taxation	(6 950 275)	3 561 353
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	395 369	115 531
Interest income	(6 928 605)	(8 073 511)
Finance costs	3 256	5 326
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	9 212	(82 619)
Movements in provisions	(711 214)	536 367
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	-	5 600
Trade and other receivables	249 193	1 261 081
Trade and other payables	(317 507)	(35 675)
	(14 250 571)	(2 706 547)
18. Related parties		
Relationships		
Subsidiary	Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	
Related party balances		
Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties		
Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	-	(889 548)
Related party transactions		
Administration and other fees paid to (received from) related parties		
Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd : Management/Royalty fee	(1 000 000)	(3 724 793)
Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd : Admin and Rental	(90 000)	-
Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd : Other Income	(7 500)	-

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
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19. Director's emoluments**Executive directors****2021**

Director's emoluments	Emoluments	Travel allowances	Total
C van der Rheede	1 259 128	37 028	1 296 156
O van Zyl	1 171 630	5 933	1 177 563

The emoluments disclosed above is done pro-rata for the relevant periods the individuals served in their roles.

2020

Director's emoluments	Emoluments	Travel allowances	Total
O van Zyl	3 018 224	70 836	3 089 060

Non-executive**2021**

Director's emoluments	2021	Director's fees and travel allowances	Travel allowances	Total
PS Vercueil		396 270	111 118	507 388
NP Gumede		203 490	112 818	316 308
JJ Minnaar		203 490	3 586	207 076
D Matthews		35 175	-	35 175
N Joubert		87 850	117 117	204 967
SK Makinana		70 350	28 342	98 692
CJU Swart (Resigned)		52 675	24 823	77 498
P Engelbrecht		-	-	-
CF Wilken		35 175	-	35 175
N Jansen		70 175	-	70 175
JD Stern		70 350	33 089	103 439
G Diedericks		105 350	-	105 350
PR Cillie		70 350	-	70 350
N Bronkhorst		-	-	-
K Hurly		70 350	22 113	92 463
C Nkuna		70 350	-	70 350

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2021	2020	
19. Director's emoluments (continued)				
Office bearers				
W Kritzinger		17 500	7 353	24 853
W De Chavonnes Vrugt		52 500	1 263	53 763
T Esterhuyse (Resigned)		17 500	18 951	36 451
N Hamman		17 500	3 780	21 280
J Wege		17 500	23 621	41 121
R Snyman		17 500	2 250	19 750
W Symington		17 500	5 773	23 273
P Prinsloo		17 500	-	17 500
U van der Westhuizen		17 500	-	17 500
		1 733 900	515 997	2 249 897
2020				
Director's emoluments	2020	Director's fees and travel allowances	Travel and allowances	Total
DJ Kriek		264 180	146 207	410 387
PS Vercueil		267 750	111 794	379 544
NP Gumede		203 490	54 951	258 441
JJ Minnaar		95 156	-	95 156
CJU Swart		70 350	32 290	102 640
JD Stern		70 350	28 498	98 848
CF Wilken		70 350	990	71 340
DJ Joubert		70 350	63 279	133 629
SK Makinana		70 350	39 128	109 478
G Diedericks		172 525	-	172 525
PR Cillie		70 350	3 000	73 350
KM Hurly		70 350	15 226	85 576
C Nkuna		70 350	-	70 350
Office bearers				
W Kritzinger		35 000	73 937	108 937
W De Chavonnes Vrugt		17 500	20 127	37 627
T Esterhuyse		35 000	30 987	65 987
N Hamman		35 000	18 504	53 504
P Prinsloo		35 000	67 967	102 967
A Bishop		35 000	13 623	48 623
		1 758 401	720 508	2 478 909

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2021	2020
20. Net project income, expenses and recoveries		
Agri SETA Scares Skills	-	(124 000)
AgroHub	-	124 165
Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd - Administration fee recoveries	-	300 000
Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd - Salary recoveries	-	3 424 793
Insurance recoveries	41 322	-
Sage 1st Grant	-	25 949
Sage 2nd Grant	190 539	-
ALDP:UP	(106 176)	-
Golf day	4 842	-
	130 527	3 750 907
21. Agri magazine		
Operating income	8 949	1 702 340
Operating expenses	(70 919)	(2 050 480)
Surplus / (Deficit)	(61 970)	(348 140)
22. Donations and sponsorships		
Electronic Newsletter	20 217	-
Nissan SA	87 750	200 700
Toyota SA - Young farmer of the year	-	817 046
T & E Finops (Pty) Ltd	18 248	49 538
Vodacom Ltd	780 416	824 530
	906 631	1 891 814
23. Travel related expenses		
Personnel	544 200	755 440
Office bearers and committees	202 440	737 237
International liaison	-	122 397
	746 640	1 615 074
24. Summary of Results - Combined Income Statement		
Administration - Surplus/(Deficit) for the year (Refer to page 33)	(9 196 476)	573 746
Rental Property - Surplus/(Deficit) for the year (Refer to page 35)	2 246 201	2 987 607
	(6 950 275)	3 561 353

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Detailed Income Statement - Administration

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Revenue			
Membership fees - Commodity Chamber		3 569 502	3 786 659
Membership fees - General Affairs Chamber		7 113 600	6 679 348
Membership fees - Corporate Chamber		2 685 612	2 715 775
		13 368 714	13 181 782
Operating income			
Agri Magazine	21	(61 970)	(348 140)
Agri SA Congress (Gross)		607 250	1 284 740
Donations and Sponsorship	22	906 631	1 891 814
Services Rendered		374 281	24 765
Financial Services Rendered		405 317	438 060
Net Project Income, Expense and Recoveries	20	130 527	3 750 407
Realised investment income/(expense)	5	(5 279 862)	5 536 798
Agri SA Enterprises (Pty) Ltd	18	1 097 500	-
		(1 820 326)	12 578 444
Expenses (Refer to page 34)		(27 670 213)	(33 254 665)
Operating surplus/(deficit)		(16 121 825)	(7 494 439)
Interest and dividends	16	6 928 605	8 073 511
Finance costs		(3 256)	(5 326)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(9 196 476)	573 746

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Detailed Income Statement - Administration

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Operating expenses			
Affiliation and membership fees		(365 302)	(696 934)
Agri SA - Congress		(327 532)	(982 564)
Agri SA Land, Commodity and Corporate Conference		(6 279)	(100 283)
Auditors remuneration		(229 480)	(176 008)
Bad debts		(510 218)	(30 047)
Bank charges		(183 184)	(121 063)
Corporate design and layout		(118 550)	(120 000)
Covid 19 costs		(69 761)	(1 690)
Depreciation		(281 218)	(106 000)
Depreciation on right-of-use-asset		(16 715)	(16 715)
Directors' remuneration- executive	19	(2 473 719)	(3 089 060)
Directors' remuneration- non executive	19	(1 994 406)	(2 061 264)
Directors' remuneration- office bearers	19	(255 491)	(225 145)
Electricity		(257 198)	(242 510)
Employee cost		(14 531 000)	(17 729 185)
Fines and penalties		(1 240)	-
Insurance and security		(192 481)	(141 454)
Legal fees		(217 803)	(156 814)
Management fee - SMMI/SIM		(473 490)	(500 671)
Meeting and entertainment expenses		(181 123)	(331 926)
Office and equipment rent		(1 296 430)	(1 402 432)
Other office bearers remuneration		(331 800)	(331 800)
Printing and stationary		(92 492)	(211 269)
Professional and consulting fees		(951 015)	(985 032)
Profit/Loss on disposal of assets		(10 937)	(1 299)
Promotions		(111 886)	(315 874)
Publications		(22 970)	(23 883)
Repairs and maintenance		(59 841)	(61 392)
Secretarial fees		(404 613)	(2 804)
Software and licences		(142 700)	(181 016)
Stellenbosch offices		(17 670)	(9 823)
Telephone, fax and postage		(659 922)	(581 447)
Toyota SA - Young Farmer of the Year		-	(605 521)
Training and recruitment		(31 567)	(56 223)
Translation fees		(50 764)	(40 443)
Travel related expenses	23	(746 640)	(1 615 074)
Website		(52 776)	-
		(27 670 213)	(33 254 665)

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

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Detailed Income Statement - Rental Property

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2021	2020
Revenue			
Rent received - Parking: Tenants		280 142	352 402
Rent received - Office: Tenants		2 390 808	3 093 299
Electricity recovered - Tenants		469 041	524 103
Conference facility		13 354	10 496
Total Income		3 153 345	3 980 300
Gross profit			
		3 153 345	3 980 300
Other operating income			
Electricity recovered - Agri SA		257 198	242 510
Rent received - Parking: Agri SA		66 600	66 600
Rent received - Office: Agri SA		1 161 000	1 161 000
		1 484 798	1 470 110
Operating expenses			
Audit fees		(43 900)	(41 552)
Bank charges		(4 763)	(5 342)
Cleaning materials and services		(83 342)	(68 407)
Depreciation		(114 151)	(9 531)
Electricity and water		(608 009)	(574 560)
Employee cost		(535 928)	(534 235)
Garden services		(24 200)	(24 000)
Insurance		-	(46 042)
Rates and taxes		(511 537)	(699 042)
Repairs and maintenance		(110 871)	(115 471)
Security		(355 240)	(344 621)
		(2 391 941)	(2 462 803)
Operating surplus/(deficit)		2 246 202	2 987 607
Surplus after re-valuation		2 246 202	2 987 607

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

AGRI SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2021

Supplementary Information- Results per major segment**Normal Business Activities - Agri SA Administration****Gross income from normal business activities**

Membership fees (Page 33)	13 368 714	13 181 782
Other operating income	3 456 281	7 036 320
	16 824 995	20 218 102

Less: Total adjusted expenses

Expenses (Page 34)	(27 670 213)	(33 254 665)
Investment related management fee	473 490	500 671
IFRS 16	19 915	20 958
	(27 176 808)	(32 733 036)

Summary of Administration business activities

Gross income from normal business activities	16 824 995	20 218 102
Total adjusted expenses	(27 176 808)	(32 733 036)
	(10 351 813)	(12 514 934)

Surplus/(Deficit) from normal business activities (Excluding investment activities)**Investment Activities****Total investment income**

Realised investment income (Page 33)	(5 279 862)	5 536 798
Unrealised investment income (Available-for-sale financial assets adjustments) (Page 10)	19 162 709	(8 548 327)
Interest and dividends received (Page 33)	6 928 605	8 073 511
Management fees	(473 490)	(500 671)
	20 337 962	4 561 311

Surplus/(Deficit) from investment activities (Excluding business activities)**Normal Business Activities - Rental Property****Total adjusted operating surplus/(deficit)**

Revenue - External tenants (Page 35)	3 153 345	3 980 300
Revenue - Internal tenants (Page 35)	1 484 798	1 470 110
IFRS 16 (Leases)	8 518	(84 355)
Operating expenses (Page 35)	(2 391 941)	(2 462 803)
	2 254 720	2 903 252

Surplus/(Deficit) from rental activities**Surplus/(Deficit) for the year**

Surplus/(Deficit) before IFRS adjustment	12 240 869	(5 050 371)
IFRS 16 (Leases)	(28 435)	63 397
	12 212 434	(4 986 974)

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

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We are in it to advance sustainability for farmers.

To provide tools and training for farmers to increase yield, profitability, optimise inputs, and improve climate resilience.

We deliver innovative, farmer-first solutions to maximise every hectare. Enabling farmers to get the most out of every season.

We invest with the farmer in mind: building a future for generations to come.



KEEP GROWING.

www.corteva.co.za

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JOHN DEERE

Ons het almal
gewag vir die
reën om te kom.

Dankie aan elke boer wat
hoopvol bly in moeilike
omstandighede.

Glo in meer



DIE ENIGSTE DING WAT ON S BETER AS BOERDERY VERSTAAN IS HOE OM DIT TE VERSEKER.

Boere en produsente lê Santam baie na aan die hart. Dis waarom ons grondige navorsing doen en 'n wetenskaplike benadering volg om al jou bates op en weg van die plaas af te beskerm. Dis net nóg 'n faset van ons **regte, egte versekering**.

Gaan na www.santam.co.za/products/agriculture of bel jou makelaar vir meer inligting.

Santam is 'n gemagtigde finansiële-diensverskaffer (lisensienommer 3416).

santam
landbou

HEALTH SQUARED



In association with



Investment in health & wellbeing: A solution tailored for the Agriculture industry

Never before has health and wellbeing been more top of mind than today. As the COVID-19 pandemic continued its global spread, the African continent soon became one of the pandemic's epicentres with South Africa particularly hard-hit by the recent third wave and Delta variant.

"Estimated to be **55%** to **97%** more transmissible than the original strain of the virus, the Delta variant, is showing just how crucial a nation's health and wellbeing is to its economy, industries and overall prosperity. This premise has been a cornerstone of the **Agility Agri** solution since inception and, over the past 15 years, we have developed one of the industry's most specialised health, wellbeing, financial services and rewards solutions," says Dr Kobus Laubscher of **Agility Agri**.

The solution uniquely combines the full employee benefit spectrum into a single, specialised agricultural offering that not only ensures quality and affordable cover for every employee, but proactively guides you towards a healthier, happier, and more productive workforce that can play an active role in the success of your business.

Benefits are fully customised to the Agriculture industry's unique needs with Dr Laubscher pointing to the solution's latest **Agility Agri Assist** product as an example.

"The nature of agricultural work makes the **Trauma product a key addition** to the solution's already impressive menu of products. It includes **24-hour emergency medical assistance, trauma support** services like a crisis assist helpline, a psychology helpline and face-to-face counselling, as well as unlimited access to legal, financial and psychosocial advice. For as little as R60 per month for a family of four, the product was specifically designed with affordability and quality benefits in mind," Dr Laubscher explains.

Agility Agri spans the full employee benefit spectrum and lets you build your own cover by implementing the full solution, choosing only those benefits you need or combining it with any existing programmes you may already have in place.

 **HEALTH**

- 9 Medical Scheme options
- 8 Gap & CoPay products
- 2 Primary Healthcare solutions

Customised **Trauma** product

 **WELLBEING**

Design your own **employee wellbeing** programme

 **FINANCIAL SERVICES**

- Choose your **group risk** benefits
- 7 Retirement funding portfolios

 **REWARDS**

- 2 Rewards Programmes



To find out more about the **Agility Agri** solution and how it can assist your business in managing its human capital risk and the snowball effect on your bottom line, get in touch:

+27 (0)21 918 6210 | www.agilitygroup.co.za/agility-agri

Old MacDonald has a farm.

He wakes up every day to feed me and you.
Because that is just what farmers do.



We all know one. That one person who never stops working to produce food. Who cares for his animals, fields, workers and family with evergreen positivity. To every Old MacDonald in South Africa: we appreciate you.



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