



# 2021 CONGRESS



**Celebrating Agriculture  
- our legacy and the future**

# Celebrating Agriculture - our legacy and the future

- 09h00 Welcoming and Congress Rules
- 09h05 Scripture Reading and Prayer  
- Dr Willem Pretorius
- 09h15 Stand Strong  
- Heyneke Meyer
- 09h35 Messages of Support  
Agri SA Deputy President  
- Phenias Gumede  
VLU North  
- Ria Strydom  
TLU North  
- Henk van de Graaf
- 09h45 Nedbank - Platinum Sponsor
- 09h50 Agri Limpopo President  
- Piet Engelbrecht
- 10h10 Santam - Gold Sponsor
- 10h20 Nicky Weimar - Economist
- 11h00 ABSA - Gold Sponsor
- 11h05 Tea Break
- 11h15 Questions and Answers
- 11h25 Agri SA Deputy President  
- Jaco Minnaar

# Celebrating Agriculture - our legacy and the future



- 11h40 Standard Bank - Silver Sponsor
- 11h45 Questions and Answers
- 11h55 Property Law & Expropriation
  - Prof Elmien Du Plessis
- 12h05 Caxton - Silver Sponsor
- 12h10 Questions and Answers
- 12h25 Gold Sponsor - Nissan South Africa
- 12h30 SAPS
  - Maj General Jan Scheepers
- 12h45 Platinum Sponsor - King Price
- 12h50 Questions and Answers
- 13h00 Ann Bernstein - CDE Executive Director
- 13h20 Sanlam - Silver Sponsor
- 13h25 Questions and Answers
- 13h35 Agri Limpopo Annual Report
  - Deidre Carter
- 13h55 Introduction of Agri Limpopo's 2021 Toyota Young Farmer of the year Candidates
  - Announcement of Agri Limpopo's 2021 Toyota Young Farmer of the year
- 14h15 Vote of Thanks
- 14h20 Closing of the 2021 Congress

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# CONGRESS RULES



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## **Sound:**

Please mute yourself and turn your sound on only when you are recognized to do so by the chairperson during the question and answer session.

*Respect fellow Delegates and Enjoy  
the Congress!!!*



# SCRIPTURE READING AND PRAYER

Dr Willem Pretorius



Dr Willem Pretorius grew up on a farm in die Alma district between Vaalwater and Modimolle and matriculated at Nylstroom Hoërskool. After school, he completed his

military service in Oudsthoorn, after which he studied theology at the University of Pretoria where he later also obtained his doctorate. Dr Willem is currently a minister in the Kameeldrif Family Church in the North-East of Pretoria.

During his ministry, he has been involved in various meetings and served in various structures of the church's executive committees.

Over the years, Dr Willem Pretorius has published various books, articles in academic journals, as well as in popular magazines and has also been a guest on several radio programmes.

The Church Board of Kameeldrif considers the agriculture-related discussions as essential and therefore instructed De Willem to become involved in such discussions. At present he serves as president of Agri Gauteng and is also a member of the ethics committee of Agri SA. He also chairs the board of Agri Voice, a media company that focuses on providing agriculture with a voice in a unique manner, in print as well as digitally.

## Transcript

Friends – it is good to be with you at the congress this morning. I hope you will all be enthusiastic when you leave here and that you will enjoy forming part of – not only the congress, but also organised agriculture. The country needs us, and this has proven to be true during the past few weeks with everything that was happening in the country. But, as appropriate and customary for farmers, we are first going to read from scripture and pray, after which you will start with the congress.

This morning, I want to read from Ephesians chapter 3, from verse 16: "I pray that out of his glorious riches, He may strengthen you with power through his Spirit in your inner being.... so that Christ may dwell in your hearts through faith. And I pray that you,

being rooted and established in love, may have power, together with all the Lord's holy people, to grasp how wide and long and high and deep is the love of Christ, and to know this love that surpasses knowledge – that you may be filled to the measure of all the fullness of God."

A theme that I want to give you after reading this is 'from above, inward and outward'. Let me explain why I combine these three concepts in this way. From above: "[so that] He may strengthen you with power through his Spirit in your inner being...";

Inward: "so that Christ may dwell in your hearts through faith";

Outward: “[so that you] may have power, together with all the Lord’s holy people”.

What happens in the concept of ‘from above’? We hear Christ has empowered us. What is important to me is that we, as believers say to each other: it is impossible to be touched by the gospel without being changed. Some people say you are just like a radio station. Let us talk of ‘a cell phone tower.

So, you hear the gospel and the gospel passes through you and exits on the other side. Others talk about you being ‘transformed’ by the gospel; in other words, when Christ starts working in your heart, you change completely. There is a change; a ‘transformation’ has taken place. It is interesting that you have two words in English – ‘change’ and ‘transformation’. With ‘change’ nothing really happens. In a farming context, you will say ‘you know, I’m still working in the same way’. I still work with pen and pencil; I make my calculations and I still farm with a tractor that has no computer. I still work like I did 20 or 30 years ago’. ‘Transformation’ on the other hand, means that I realise where my destiny lies – in exports and imports – and that I must think differently; that I must improve my productivity by buying more sophisticatedly – and that’s the dilemma that we’re stuck with when we don’t realise that this ‘transformation’ must take place in our lives – the transformation that must come from above, and then we struggle with it.

We as believers must understand that if you want to ‘transform’ then you must allow Christ to come from above into your life. And then inside you, what happens inside. We need peace and some quiet inside us. Now I want to encourage you to... and I’m going to focus on one thing when I talk about what happens ‘inside’, and that is that you and I must make time for ourselves, and for our faith when we make time for ourselves. It means that you and I can drive down to the fields and sit there for literally five or ten minutes so that the silence can penetrate you; so that you can be at peace with what you are doing.

It is during those moments that God speaks to you. You cannot always run away and go

on running, and chase KPAs and objectives. You should always make time to say how you internalise what you receive from above, in other words how do I make what comes from above your own.

And then outward: This is about how I join hands with the people around me. There are absolutely beautiful examples of how our farmers and we, as believers have joined hands. One thing about us, as South Africans is that we can join hands and make a success of something. And that is exactly what we must do towards the outside: what we receive from Christ, which we will make our own, must also happen on the outside.

It is now happening on different levels. I want to believe that the first level where it is happening is in our relationships. Whatever Christ has transformed in my heart, means that if I work with others, it would be with a different attitude, and here we must not think only about white and black. We must also think of people who are old and people who are young, and we must think of men and of women, and we must think about people with disabilities and who sit in wheelchairs. So, when we talk about relationships and the change in relationships, it is a comprehensive word to say that what Christ gave me does not make a distinction when He works with people.

He treated the blind and cripple in the same way as he treated the tax collector and the same as he treated the Pharisee. The second aspect of these relationships (outward) is of course also that this message must be spread, and we do so in the way we help people. The FNB slogan about how we can help people is, of course, not an economic principle but a biblical one. The question is: how can I help you? How can I help you to get your life together; how can I help you financially to do so? How can I help you to get your farming operation at such a level that it is meaningful and good? And maybe that we should stop driving past each other and look where we can exploit you, so that things are better for us and with our farming operations.

Therefore, I won’t share information with you. I don’t want to share my little secrets with you. I think we should maybe change our



attitude somewhat because, ultimately, the markets for which we produce belong to all of us.

We have a responsibility to feed everyone in South Africa and in fact we should immediately start talking about the responsibility we have to feed people within the SADC, because we are already doing it. We export most of our products to Africa. Therefore, when we look within, from above, outward, we have to tell each other that relationships are paramount.

The second thing that is important, is of course: How can I help? The third is, when I look outward, the idea that I must spread the message. I have often thought of farmer associations and wondered how meaningful a farmer association meeting is. What happens at such meetings? I often get the impression that the men sit on one side drinking coffee while the women must be in the kitchen preparing the food. They must stay on one side and when the men have decided that the meeting is over, the women must join them, and the food must be good.

Colleagues, I want to ask you: Doesn't your wife also farm alongside you, I'd say 100% of the time? Why must she sit on the side? Why must she sit apart? They are just as integral to what happens on the farm and are mostly the ones who do the buying in town. They are also mostly in charge of the finances of the business. They are the ones who mostly take care of the workers. So, if we go outside, let us not only look at what is happening there. You know, when I am farming in Nylspoor, I go and look outside...I must now go and look at Naboom. No, no. Let us start on our own farm and say: when we move out, we move out in our own homes.

When we speak to our women and our men, when we speak to our children...we look outward, therefore I take what I get from above, what Christ said about respect (the Galatians 6 which refers to the gift of the spirit, and the latter part of Ephesians which refers to the new life). I take those things that I get from above and internalise them. It changes my life. I transform and then I start to live it outwardly and I live it together with

other believers, and there outside. I know I think in old terms. It starts with my house; it literally starts in my kitchen where I am eating with my family. The outward message is, of course, one that we must carry out, not only in our province.

Our involvement in what happens in our province. I can give you a few examples from the recent unrest in KwaZulu-Natal. I refer to the chairman of the Milk Producers' Organisation, Colin, who farms in Mooi River in the Midlands. He talks about how people joined hands – white, black, brown and Indians. How men and women and children joined hands. And then you realise that we live in a wonderful country. We live in a country where we are serious about our faith, what Christ had given us and for which he died on the cross and rose again. With strong focus on their personal lives, people who are serious about what is happening in your head and what you are struggling with and those who are dedicated to spreading the message. To really make a difference in the circumstances of others; yes, not only your own but for those in the community who depend on you, and in the towns where you are involved.

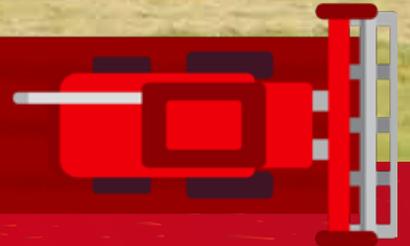
May you have a wonderful congress and may this message from above manifest inside you and feed you, because Christ will talk to you through the congress. May you make time to listen and to hear what other people say to you and what other farmers say, and may you be motivated when it is over to join hands and carry this message with you when you leave. Let us pray: "We thank you Lord that we can come together in this way to pray, even if we are literally hundreds of kilometres apart; that we can reach out to each other spiritually; that we can pray for our country; that we can pray for our farmers, especially those in KwaZulu-Natal who have suffered damages. And those here in Gauteng who have been hurt, and the farmers of Limpopo who are standing together and have joined hands. Thank you that we can experience these green sprouts of faith and thank you that You will take care of us; and as the seasons change, we know that, as sure as the sun rises and sets, that You are God and that we can leave everything in Your hands. Amen.

# Spaar tot en met 30% jaarliks

Met 'pay as you farm' se intydse opsporing weet jy te alle tye of jou voertuie in die lande gebruik word of in die skuur gestoor word... En hulle is die heelyd omvattend gedek, of hulle gebruik of gestoor word.



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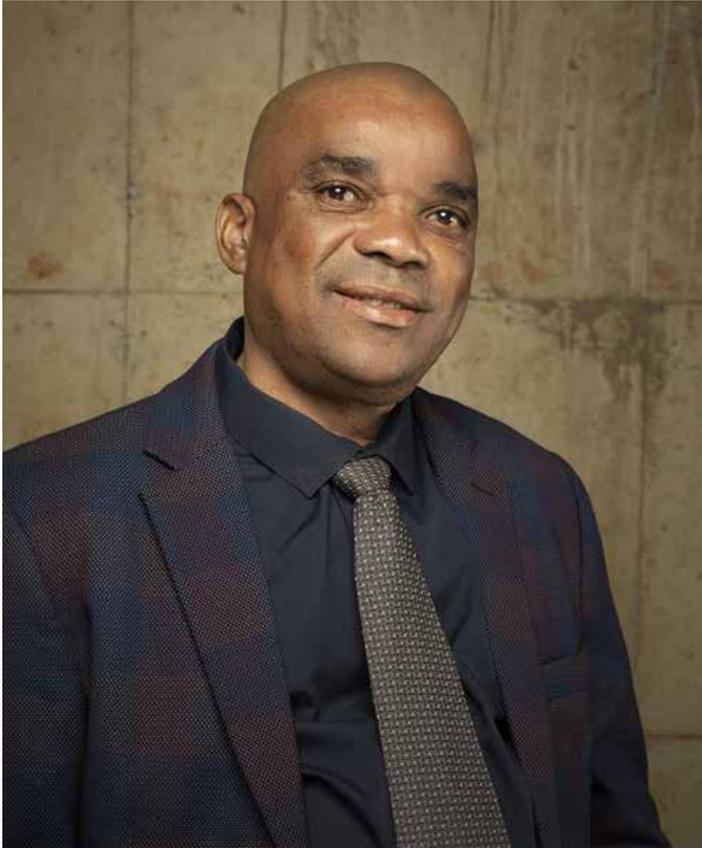
FDV nr. 43862 | B's en V's geld





# PHENIAS GUMEDE

Agri SA Deputy President



Phenias Gumede was born and raised as the son of a small-scale subsistence farmer in Jozini on the Makhathni flats in KwaZulu Natal. He began farming at an early age assisting his father on their 2-hectare farm, which he has since grown to 150 hectares of cotton production. Gumede farms both winter vegetables and cotton.

Gumede attributes his ability to juggle his many roles and responsibilities in the sector to his modest upbringing and his

intuitive passion for farming and all things agricultural.

He fondly recalls working up at 4am daily to work on his father's fields with an old-fashioned ox-driven plough, before heading off to school.

"I didn't mind, farming is what I loved doing more than anything else. It is easy to work hard and give of yourself for something that you are passionate about.

As a cotton producer, I also run the operation of the Makhathni Cotton Gin, of which I am the Managing Director since 2010. I bring my vast experience as both a farmer and at a leadership level, in Local and National organized agriculture to my role as the former President of Kwanalu."

On a leadership level he holds the following positions in organized agriculture:

- Kwanalu - Vice President
- Cotton SA - Vice Chairperson
- Agri SA - Vice President
- Sacpo - Executive Member
- Lima - Board Member
- Sacga - Executive Member
- Sacau - Deputy President
- Makhathni Cotton Gin - Managing Director

## Transcript

It is my privilege to greet all the leadership of Agri Limpopo, the good farmers of Limpopo Province and all the participants at this congress.

My name is Phineas Gumede, the vice-president of Agri SA.

First of all, I want to thank the leadership of Agri Limpopo and the organizers of this very important congress for inviting me on behalf of Agri SA to render the message of support at this congress.

Regardless of the fact that the sector



is working under the extremely difficult situation with regard to the Covid-19 pandemic, however you have managed to have

this congress. I want to commend you for that. Agri Limpopo as a federation of farmer's association of Limpopo Province play a major role to promote, protect and advance the interest of the commercial agriculture in the province, in particular and in South Africa in general through affiliates on Agri SA.

Agri Limpopo is one of the very important provincial affiliates in Agri SA. Agri Limpopo under the leadership of Piet Engelbrecht play a major role on national agricultural issues. As he serves on Agri SA board of directors, Agri SA provincial chamber, Agri SA Enterprises board and on other national structures.

At national level organized agriculture is essential to be in a position to provide certain key services to all our members and through proactive engagement and communication on particular issues. Protect and promote the rights and prosperity of all our members, promote food safety and in the food chain, promote international competitiveness for all our members.

Use our influence to promote and enable a policy environment for all our members. Establish and maintain a strong development mandate to secure inclusive growth and prosperity in this sector.

Expansion of market internationally and locally, export trade at non-tariff barriers, increase rural development, research and development as well to beneficiaries.

Training and skills development, visible finance opportunities for new farmer's development and commercial finance.

Agri Limpopo is always interacting into all the above-mentioned engagement on national level. I therefor on behalf of Agri SA express my support to this congress and wish you a good and successful congress.

I thank you. It is my privilege to greet all the leadership of Agri Limpopo, good farmers of Limpopo Province and all the participants at this congress.





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# HEYNEKE MEYER

## HDM Stand Strong



### STAAN STERK

Heyneke Meyer is a life-long coach who first publicly stated his dream of coaching the Springboks when he was eighteen years old. From that day onwards, he charted his life's journey to precision up to the day his dream was finally realised in 2012.

As a student at Pretoria University, Meyer studied human movement sciences, psychology and education – three pillars to what he believed underpinned the secret to coaching high performing sides. It was during this time, then still in the amateur era, that he was often told that rugby wouldn't take him anywhere in life and that he should rather commit more time into his studies. But Meyer saw things differently.

In the early years of his coaching career, he juggled a job in corporate with coaching at amateur rugby clubs. In 1997, shortly after the advent of professionalism in rugby, Meyer was appointed as the assistant coach of the SWD Eagles in George. Two years later, as head coach, he led the minnow Southern Cape outfit to the Currie Cup semi-finals for the first time in their 100-year existence.

In the same year, at the tender age of 32, Meyer was appointed as Nick Mallet's forwards coach at the Springboks. Meyer and his young family returned to Pretoria the following year, and it was here that he became a familiar face in local and international rugby circles as the head coach of Championship-winning sides. Under Meyer's stewardship, the Blue Bulls won three consecutive Currie Cup titles



between 2002 and 2004, adding a fourth in five years in 2006. Up to then, no South African side had ever won the Super Rugby tournament.

In 2007, Meyer's Bulls side beat the Sharks in the Super Rugby final in Durban, with Bryan Habana scoring the winning try well into extra time. In the lead up to the championship title, the Bulls recorded a 92-3 victory over the Reds; to this day, the largest winning margin in Super Rugby history.

Between then and him being appointed Springbok coach, Meyer coached the Leicester Tigers in England before returning to Loftus in 2010 to oversee rugby operations. In that year, the Bulls won their third Super Rugby title in four years with Frans Ludeke as the head coach.

Meyer has always been a firm believer in hard work, creating inspiring team environments, and coaching for the sake of touching people's lives. It was with an unrivalled track record in domestic rugby that Meyer was appointed as the Springbok head coach in 2012.

In 2012 and 2013, the Springboks completed two undefeated tours of Europe. Under Meyer's tutelage, the Springboks earned the bronze medal at the Rugby World Cup after suffering a heart-breaking 18-20 defeat to the eventual World Champion All Blacks side in the semi-final.

Before returning to South Africa shortly before the country went into its Covid-19 lockdown, Meyer also coached the Paris-based Stade Francais rugby club.

Upon returning to South Africa, Meyer wrote his book, *7 – My Notes on Leadership and Life*. In its pages, Meyer explores seven principles that underpin success in a variety of spheres of life. The book is not a biography but Meyer also reflects on some of his biggest mistakes and disappointments. Therein lies the challenge Meyer puts forth to his readers:

***"I'm just a normal guy who has experienced extraordinary high and lows in my life and career. Life plays out between those two polls, and you cannot fully appreciate the value of either by only focussing on the ups or the downs.***

***Humans and life in general are more intricate than that, and what life has taught me, is that if I – a normal human being – can reach my childhood dream and stack up incredible memories along the way, no one should have an excuse for not reaching for the stars and doing something astonishing with their one precious life."***





# HEYNEKE MEYER

## Transcript

Thank you very much and welcome to the congress. It is an incredible privilege for me to be involved and to open this congress. I really hope that I can inspire a few people through by words and make a difference to someone's life. Yes, like I said, thank you for the privilege. I am also involved in the agricultural sector, so I can identify with the people here and understand the challenges they face. For this reason, it is great to be involved. I have enormous respect for our farmers and our agricultural sector and community; therefore, it is a privilege for me to be involved.

I will be sharing only three factors with you, and like I said, I hope I can inspire someone and make a difference, bring some hope in these difficult times.

The first thing I want to say is that we must be positive in these times. No matter how difficult it is, we must be positive. I like to read motivational books. I read a book by Victor Frankl titled "In search of meaning". I found it very inspiring. Victor Frankl was a man who was held in the concentration camps. He lost everything – his family, his wife, his parents. He said they strip you of your dignity and each day people were dying around you. He lived through the worst situations and when he got out of the concentration camps, he was asked how he managed to survive. In his book he says you can take anything away from someone – their dignity, food, family. They can take everything away from you except one thing and that is attitude – your choice to be positive or negative. I think of this, especially during these trying times, when being positive or negative is a choice. They have done research on the concentration camps and found that the people who survived were positive.

People who helped other people, and people who were grateful for the smallest of things. I believe this serves as an example to us during these times – it is choice to be positive. I cannot

say it enough. Remember just one thing: you are the leader of your own household, and the pack follows the leader. Therefore, however difficult it is, you are the example and if you are negative, your workers will be negative, your family, your children. Remember, they look up to you, therefore it is important that you stay positive and I say it once again: it is a choice. Every morning when you get up, you have to make that tough choice: will I be positive or negative today? Believe me, both require the same amount of energy. It takes exactly the same amount of energy to make that decision. It is not always easy. I try to be grateful for the little things; I try to be grateful that my family is healthy; that we are still together; that I have a roof over my head and that I will still have food most of the time.

So, the first thing I want to ask you: my message is please try to be positive. By being positive, your life can change and you will see opportunities. I often do this with my players. When I'm training a new team, I write on the board and tell them to look. I want to explain something to you. Then I write on the board:  $10 + 0 = 10$ ,  $9 + 1 = 10$ ,  $7 + 3 = 10$ , and then I go down and, in the middle, I will write  $6 + 3 = 10$ . Then all the hands go up and people start shouting: coach coach,  $6 + 3$  is not equal to 10; it is 9. I carry on this way until I get to 10 different variations and ask them what they see? Everyone raises their hands and say  $6 + 3 = 9$  and not 10. I tell them it is true but not one of them has seen that 9 is right and 1 is wrong. We even sportsmen who are so used to focusing on that 1.; on the 10% that is negative, and then I tell them we want to create a community, a culture of positivity.

Yes, there will be setbacks. Negative things will happen, but we must try to focus on the positive because if you never grow you will never win, you will never progress. I think it is also important that I do the test with you, there where you sit, there where you are linked up. I usually ask the people in a room to

look around them. Look at all my things that are blue. In 2 or 3 minutes' time I will ask you to mention everything that is blue, and then what happens? The players look at everything that is blue and then memorise it. I ask them if they had looked into my eyes and don't look away and don't look again. Then I tell them to memorise everything in the room that is red, and believe it or not, very few of them can identify more than two things. What I actually want to say is that one tends to focus on the negative or on the blue, then we don't see opportunities. Things will become better; there is hope and things will get better; we will get stronger and better, and our country will grow, but if you focus only on the negative, on the 6 + 3, or on the blue, you will not see when the red opportunities open up.

My prayer and my question for you today is to be positive. Like I said: it is a choice, you can compel yourself to be positive. When I wake up in the morning, I make a decision to be positive and I also say it to myself.

I no longer follow social media. Most of the time I don't read newspapers because when you get up and spend 90% of the time during the first hour being negative, then there is no way that I can be positive. It is impossible. It is like playing a record and the lyrics stay in my head, I don't know what record it is, but after 4-5 days I start singing along with the lyrics in my head.

So, like I said before, my first point is stay positive, find the positive. Stay away from negative people, inspire your workers, inspire the people around you, in your business, in your family, because, believe me, your children look up to you, your wife or husband looks up to you, and if you are negative or give up hope, however difficult it is out there, and I know it is not easy, but then there is no way to keep your children positive if they go to school to write exams. They will have no hope for the future. Therefore, we in the community must remain positive. There may be setbacks, but you cannot be negative 100% of the time.

The second thing is: during these times we are really experiencing challenges. We must

be spiritually resilient, and this is something you can learn. You are not born with spiritual resilience. You learn it. I often tell my players this story. If you see the balloons are not selling (there is helium in the balloon) then you put in extra helium and you leave the balloons to rise up into the sky. All those beautiful colours... the children will run and buy many balloons. This continued throughout the day, and he sold many, many balloons until a young boy came up to him and said: 'Sir, I see you only have coloured balloons. If you also release white and black balloons, will they also rise up into the air?' The man thought about that for a long time and then replied: 'My boy, it's not about the colours of the balloons. The colour doesn't matter. It is about what is inside the balloon. That is what makes it rise into the air. And that is so true. Call it helium, if you like, or call it 'mental toughness'. What makes someone rise is what's inside him, what is in his heart, in his spirit, his attitude, and if there is someone listening who is sick and tired, especially someone in agriculture, I want to tell you: over the years, we have survived far worse things.

If you look at history – there were setbacks, many diseases, droughts, and every time we saw the positive and worked through it. There is an anecdote in the Lion King. His father told him to look in the mirror. Look at your reflection in the water and remember who you are. Look how far you have come. You cannot give up now, don't give up hope. Now is the time to be stronger because there will be opportunities. And I know it is easy to talk, but I've also been through difficult times, believe me. I am also in the agricultural industry, but there will be good times again and I want to tell you: "Remember who you are". You are strong, you are South Africans, you have survived many things, as have your ancestors. We can and know how to fight and we know how to develop new technology in difficult times and how to survive this.

One of the main themes in the book that I wrote, and which inspired me, is the boxing match between Mohammed Ali and Sonny Listen. Ali was absolutely the underdog. No one gave him a chance. Sonny Listen

was a champion. He was an ex-convict, tougher than tough. He was mean and unbeatable, and nobody believed he could ever lose.

Mohammed Ali told everyone who would listen, including the media, that he will beat Sonny, that he knew he could beat him. The fight took place and in the fifth round, Sonny soaked his gloves in 'deep heat' or 'wintergreen', and then continued to hit Ali in the face. By the end of the fifth round, Ali told his trainer, Angelo Dundee, that he had had enough. 'I want to show the world how they have cheated because it is not fair. He's hitting me in the eye; my eyes are stinging, and I can't see how I'm going to win this fight.' Angelo Dundee, an incredibly good trainer, told him not to be a quitter. Come on, you're not someone who gives up. I don't care what the world says; I care what you say. Go in there and fight another round... that is all I ask. Give me one of your best rounds." Ali went into the sixth round, which went well. During the seventh round, Sonny had to get out of his chair, and something happened. Something that nobody ever expected. Sonny stood up and threw in the towel. Mohammed Ali was the world champion.

The point I want to make is that this theme has carried me through difficult times and will also carry us, South Africans, the farming community, the agricultural sector, through these times. We know about fighting another round. We have been fighting all our lives. So, if you are tired; if you feel there is no hope, believe me – there is always hope, but you have to go and fight another round. You cannot give up now. You must fight one more round.

In 2007, the Bulls won the Super Rugby tournament although everyone said it would be impossible. We lost our first match. I told them the story about '7 Up'. The guy who started the company went bankrupt. He then started 2 Up and again went bankrupt. This went on until he got to 5 Up, but he asked for one more round – that was the guy who started 7 Up and made of it a world-renowned brand. He bought the rights of 6 Up and

changed the name to 7 Up. So, that year the Bulls also didn't give up although they had started badly. Against all expectations, they won, which people said was impossible.

So, there is always hope but you have to fight until 7 Up. Especially in these times – we have to go for another round. It is like a butterfly which at first isn't very pretty – it is a larva. It struggles to get out of its cocoon and if you help it, it will die. I have seen research about this. Did a lot of reading. If you take a pair of scissors and cut that cocoon open – when it crawls out it will die because it struggles to grow. They say its bodily fluids must be pumped into the wings. It needs to strengthen its wings by struggling to get out. After a period of hardship, it will fly like the beautiful butterfly it is. And this is also what I say: people will grow during these times. It won't be easy. There are people who are sick, many are struggling financially. But I can assure you here at this congress today that I hope and believe you will get through this struggle and soar like a butterfly, wings spread widely. It will go well with your businesses.

I have done a lot of research on successful people in all spheres of society and every one of them achieved success after suffering setbacks. And these people who grew through experience, through setbacks, are the people who are successful. The people who have given up, you see this in rugby too – are the ones who don't make it. It is not always the best ones who make it – it is the one who had gone through hard times, for example, Dwayne Vermeulen. I can mention all the top guys who had gone through a difficult time, which is why they are so respected. And this is why we respect the farming community.

We know all about fighting; we know about standing together. This is how we will get through this and be the stronger for it. When I select players, I select them based on character. Our community has also proved this. Character is like coal. It doesn't mean much. You can buy charcoal, but over hundreds of years' pressure, you get diamonds. And my wish to you is that we will get through this, just stay positive, and we will glitter like diamonds. People who can take

the pressure are those who play in the World Cup, those who are selected. And that is what our farming community has stood for over the years, our agricultural sector too.

We need to become spiritually strong and we must fight back – one more round. I cannot emphasise this enough. I urge you again: look in the mirror and see who you really are, that you have already come so far. It's 7 Up – you cannot give up now. There is hope. Things will change. It's just a matter of time. You have to set an example for your family, and you have to come through this.

My last point: The final point that I want to make is that these difficult times have once again proved that South Africans can come together.

If we stand together then things go well for us. We saw it during the civil unrest. Communities stood together and won.

A story that inspires me is about a farmer – a very successful farmer – who farmed with maize. He won every competition for which he entered. The judges and the media came to see how it was possible for someone to win year after year; to see what he did to achieve this. What they could not understand was that at the beginning of every planting season, he gave his best seed to his neighbours to help them. They asked him if this wasn't stupid. You know these people could compete with you in competitions. They could beat you, and yet you still give them your best seed. His answer was: you won't believe me but my maize needs pollination and if they don't have good seed with good genetics, the wind will blow it my way and I will no longer be able to produce top-quality maize. So, by helping them, I help myself.

This is so typical of us as a nation. South Africans can come together so that we have a win-win situation. So, I urge you one more time: stand together, as families, as communities, and help each other. This is how we will get through these times. By giving – and you will receive joy, new energy to go forward again. We are South African. We can survive anything.

When I was coaching the Bulls, as well as

South Africa – we had a trophy for the player who really made a difference in people's lives – not necessarily the best player. For example, a player who had played with an injury, who didn't give up. A player who played in a different position because we had injuries and made a huge difference. We called it the 'Bumblebee' trophy. The bumblebee is very small but has a big body, tiny wings, cannot fly. We gave this trophy to those guys who did the impossible and did not give up. I later read that the bumblebee soars high when no one is watching – higher than Mount Everest. It is successful because it doesn't know its limitations; it doesn't listen to negativity; it believes in itself and flies high although everyone says it is impossible. I will close by saying: nothing is impossible in this life if you are positive, spiritually resilient and work together as a team.

My wish for you is that you will fly high like a bumblebee. My wish is that we will become stronger and stronger and, through difficult times, will grow and shine like diamonds. That your businesses and operations, your farms, will be blessed and that you will, like butterflies, spread your wings and show how successful you are. I wish you the best for the rest of your congress. Thank you for the opportunity and I pray that you will be blessed and wish you joy and every success. It was a great privilege and I hope that later, when we are open again, I will hear of your successes. Go well, and may your families be blessed and safe.

Thank you. Thank you and enjoy the rest of the congress. Until we meet again.





Ria Strydom was elected this year as President of VLU North in the Limpopo region.

She started her career as secretary of the Ellisras branch in the Bushveld region, after which she was elected as treasurer of VLU North for this region.

Ria also served as chair at the Ellisras branch and, after four years, was elected as regional chair of the Bushveld region.

## Transcript

“It is a great privilege for me to share with you how the VLU functions. Agri Limpopo is a dynamic agricultural organisation which assists the farmer. Similarly, the VLU is a dynamic organisation that assists women alongside the farmer, but also ordinary women. At VLU North we cover the entire Limpopo region, with most of the women being farmers’ wives.

VLU North is affiliated with SA VLU, which in October this year celebrated its 90th anniversary. Our membership at VLU North stands at 490, as confirmed at our congress in May 2021. Although the VLU is not a charity organisation, our members are involved in a wide variety of community-upliftment projects of which few people are aware.

These include:

- Nutritional projects at schools.
- Community vegetable garden (this is ideal at schools with boarding establishments).
- Clean-up activities.
- Coordination for the building of community clinics.
- Holiday camps and workshops for school children.
- In collaboration with Cansa, we knit prostheses for women who had undergone a mastectomy and do not have money for reconstruction surgery.
- Upgrading of nursery schools – we assist in repairing leaking roofs and paintwork to bring a smile to their faces.
- Training of domestic workers in home hygiene, first aid, etc.

We saw the need for this where domestics work in homes and with children but are not informed about these important aspects of life.

- We make provision for bursaries for students.
- We assist women and children at rape crisis centres by providing necessities. We saw the gap in the system and made plans. All the belongings of those women and children are held as evidence in court cases. For this reason, we make up parcels with toiletries to provide for their immediate needs after they had been examined by the district medical officer.
- We also submit discussion points to the government and fight for what we believe is right. In this way,

the VLU had succeed in getting Domestic Science included as a subject in the school curriculum. We also asked for legislation for reflectors on large trucks to make them more visible. There are many things in place today thanks to the efforts of the VLU women.

We are witnessing the beginning of a season of change and this year I would also like to bring Agri Limpopo to the VLU North members. Agri Limpopo – I look forward to working with you so that we can all reach new heights with my slogan “Spread your wings!”. May your activities in the year ahead be blessed and may you move from strength to strength.



# HENK VAN DE GRAAF



Henk van de Graaf, born 1 September 1961 in Potchefstroom, is currently chairperson of TLU SA's Northern Region, which includes Limpopo. He runs a mixed farm in the Warmbad district.

He was previously the assistant General Manager at TLU SA's head office in Pretoria until he started farming full-time some 5 years ago.

Before that, he had already made his mark in agricultural ranks. For several years he was the presenter of the agricultural programme, Landboukorrels, on the then Radio Pretoria. He was also presenter of the programme Plaaspraattjies on the then ASTV, and this series is currently being repeated on internet television, MyTV.

He has been to the European Parliament in Brussels several times, as well as at the UN Human Rights Commission's Forum on Minority Affairs, where he acted as Speaker and particularly highlighted the issue of farm murders. He also addressed other international conferences. Henk has written many articles that's been published in numerous local and international publications. Currently he is also a part-time editor of the digital magazine, Die Afrikaner.





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The Covid Pandemic and the recent events in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng have reinforced and reminded us once again of the importance of 'collectivism' (saamstaan) in our sector: of how organised agriculture in the form of Agri Limpopo and Agri SA protect, promote and advance our interests in good and in turbulent, unstable and uncertain times.

Three years ago we embarked on a process to re-build and strengthen Agri Limpopo and broaden our foundation as Limpopo's premier agricultural union – so as to be better positioned to be of service to you, our members.

I believe that we have made considerable progress in :

- Stabilising and strengthening our organisation and its administration and finances;
- Strengthening our Membership Base (through our member unions) and in the establishment a new membership pillar which incorporates secondary agriculture;
- Strengthening the relationship and lines of communication between:

- Our member farmers' associations and Agri Limpopo; and between
- Agri Limpopo and our national federation, Agri SA; and
- Being more responsive to the challenges, needs and crisis that you and our sector face from time to time.

Let me add that we are no longer merely a passive participant in the affairs of Agri SA, but in some instances introduce and lead the way on matters affecting the organisation and agriculture nationally.

I believe that our relationship and lines of communication with the Provincial Government of Limpopo have improved.

My call to our farmers union affiliates is to participate in the affairs of your local and district municipalities.

The Covid pandemic has been a disruptive force across the world. The last two waves have in particular affected many of us personally here in Limpopo. We have all been shaken by the recent events that rocked KwaZulu-Natal in particular but which has had an effect across our country. It points to deeper, more fundamental challenges that we face.

Nonetheless, our message remains one of pragmatism and positivity as we pay tribute to those who founded modern farming in Limpopo and look forward to further successes in the future.

As the President of the United States of America noted:

**'Fear never builds the future, but hope does'**

## Transcript

Welcome all members of Agri Limpopo and guests who have joined us.

Allow me a few acknowledgements: Firstly, to our Heavenly Father for carrying us through these times. I also want to thank my wife and children, as well as the staff of the

Piet Engelbrecht Trust who always support me when we are busy with organised agriculture matters, and then also the CEO, Deidré Carter who is always available when we need her – 24 hours, seven days a week. Deidré, thank you. I thank the executive committee who are always prepared to serve and help where they can, and as far as they can. I thank you and appreciate all the time you put in and the advice that you give us. I also want to thank the general council of Agri Limpopo for their inputs and the service they render to farmer associations to keep them going. I thank each of you, as well as the farmer associations for their support and allowing us to promote their cause on their behalf.

I want to use this opportunity to express my condolences to those of you who have lost loved ones as a result of the pandemic. Big trees have fallen during this time in agriculture, also in our communities, and I'm thinking of all of you who have lost people close to you. Thank you.

We are all tired of hearing about Covid-19 or of the pandemic, but yes, we have to make peace with it, live with it and empower ourselves to deal with it. As for how we will do it – it won't help to stand around and wait for it to pass sometime in the future. We know that it is going to be with us for a long time; that we must find a way to determine where it will take us.

So, I urge you to adapt; look where you are going. Once once the pandemic is over, nothing will be the same again. Everything will be different. Let us look at ways in which we can act and what we can do in these times. We don't know whether hotels will still have the same function as before. Will we in agriculture still have the same functions or work in the same way as we did before? If we look at restaurants – what are the trends? What about people's eating patterns? This has also changed. Within a very short space of time, things have changed, and we must adapt; so, I urge you not to run away. If you want to run away, make sure that you come back; if you want to shout, do so, but please come back. These things are not pleasant. We don't like having to do what we now have to do. We dislike many of the things.

During these times, we must also look to see where the pandemic takes us. I want to add to this – the pandemic and the events in KwaZulu-Natal have once again shown us

how important it is to stand together, to work together and to organise ourselves. This is where Agri Limpopo and Agri SA have shown what they are capable of and what they can do, and that they are leaders under these circumstances.

This is why we are here: not only in good times but also in times when we become unstable and need leadership. At Agri Limpopo we started two years ago with a process to rebuild and strengthen ourselves and to lay the foundation in organised agriculture so that we are the organisation of choice in Limpopo. Agri Limpopo is no longer a passive participant at Agri SA. We have changed to a two-way modus operandi so that we can also make a contribution to Agri SA, and they to us.

An example of this was the EFF's interference in labour matters. They are a political party – not a union, or trade union, and do not have any place in the workforce. Then there was also the theft of crops and game.

This was never on the national agenda and was never reported to SAPS at national level. We have also ensured that it is raised nationally and, so doing, was included in SAPS-feedback nationally. These are some of the points we can raise. The electoral bill was refined so that the information (such as ideas) does not appear on the voters' roll. Instead, we declared farms as businesses so that political parties cannot gain access to farms. Political campaigns can be prohibited on farms. It was a good thing that we raised it and referred it to provincial and national.

Agri Limpopo is constantly strengthening itself by stabilising and strengthening the province and the organisation, administratively and financially, and also by building our membership. We have appointed an administrative assistant who is competent – a retired person, who had worked at Agri SA. Ellen, on that note I want to welcome you and wish you every success. I hope we will enjoy working together. In this way we are continuing to build our organisation – to make it better and stronger.

Communication with the provincial government is another point we have made. It is good for us to know that we are growing, and we are constantly improving our communication with the provincial



government. The provincial government approaches us and allows us to participate in their initiatives where we provide guidance when necessary.

We also play a big role in terms of security. I believe our security is the best in the country – well-organised, with Douw providing leadership in this regard. Douw, thank you. I believe this is your passion. I believe the recent events in Kwazulu-Natal have once again shown us that if we are not well-organised, we will have problems. Douw made sure that we were well-prepared here and that the necessary channels were kept open. If we can learn any lessons from this, it is that if we are not well-organised in respect of safety or in any way whatsoever. We have to rely on ourselves in many cases; therefore, we must position ourselves.

I therefore urge farmer associations to participate in their local government and also their regional governments. You have an important role to play there. I know the meetings are very time-consuming. If you do not have people in your organisation or farmer association who are prepared to do it, get someone else and pay them to sit there and participate on your behalf. Ultimately, the influence that you can have there is far greater and far more important than you realise. Work with the departments and with your local and regional governments.

At Limpopo level we also work closely with TAU and other related organisations, agricultural organisations, so that organised agriculture can take us in the right direction in this country to the benefit of all. It always seems as if organised agriculture moves slowly – it does in fact move more slowly than in other industries because when a problem is identified today, there is a long road ahead before the problem is 100% resolved. A lot of hard work, time and money is needed to resolve a single issue and to ensure that it doesn't recur in future. With regard, to section 25, I will not elaborate: Dr Elmien will discuss it later and Annelize will also be online, so if there are any questions or comments in this regard, they will address them. What I can say from

our side is that it is frustrating: the longer the process drags on, the more it will count against us economically, and it will continue to create uncertainty to the extent that we become negative – we need to guard against this and remain positive irrespective of whether expropriation takes place without compensation or at a zero rate. They will explain everything to us.

Agri SA, thank you for your help and contributions over the years. You are always there for us when we need your help in whatever manner – so that we can resolve what we throw your way in a professional manner. Thank you for this and thank you for showing us that you are the organisation of choice.

I also want to thank Pierre Vercueil, the president of Agri SA, for the time that he served, the direction in which he took us. We will remember it – you have left a huge footprint in organised agriculture and have provided the organisation with leadership. Thank you for this. Pierre will be leaving at the end of this year; therefore, we will have a new Agri SA president after the next congress in October. Pierre, I wish you the best on the farm. May God bless you.

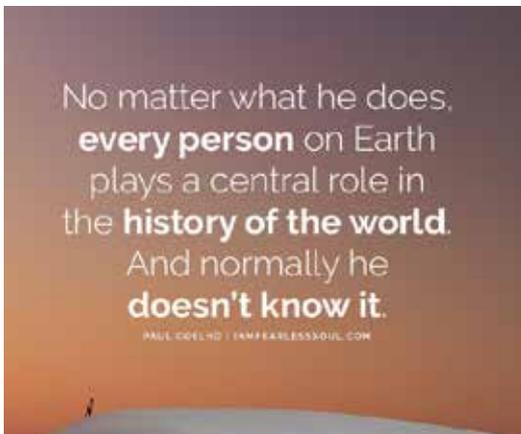
Within Agri SA we have now also started with Agri SA Enterprises, which operates at arm's length from Agri SA but is indeed linked to Agri SA through its CEO Omri van Zyl. Initially it started with donations from the Motsepe Foundation to farmers who farm in the colonial-era regions. In this way, the funds can be regulated to ensure that they reach the right places. Further into the future, Agri Enterprises can also take on other projects outside these regions and take them forward. They also work closely with AGDA, which are doing the same development work at this stage. When I say the same, I mean it is more or less the same – not exactly the same.

In this regard, I want to thank you all. Thank you for the time and thank you for the past year. Stay healthy, stay safe and take care of each other.

Thank you and good luck.

# LODEWYK DE JAGER

## Agri Limpopo Vice President



I adhere to the principle that if you place a limit on your expectations and set the cross bar accordingly, the result will be at the same height. How wrong I was in 2020! While most of us felt very depressed early in 2020, most of our national agricultural activities experienced a record season.

Well, I don't really want to speculate about 2021 at this point. Our challenges as an industry are enormous, but I believe they are not insurmountable. During my recent trip to Kaokoland, I thought of my Dorstrand ancestors who had to trudge through an

arid wasteland to reach their goal. I'm dead sure they often wondered how they would overcome these overwhelming conditions. I regularly ask myself: who are we to complain? If we want to be in control of the situation, we will have to work for it.

As representatives of commercial farmers in South Africa, we as Agri Limpopo and Agri SA face many challenges in various spheres. I'm quite certain everyone is fully aware of this. It seems to be a difficult year – especially politically. Something that gives me hope, however, is that we are not alone in this battle. The whole world is experiencing the impact of the crisis. At least we are in an industry that is of primary importance for consumers.

I am often surprised to see how we adapt and move forward. My heart bleeds for those provinces and regions that really struggle within this difficult economic and social climate, and then still have to bear the unnecessary burden of lawlessness. It is, however, encouraging to see how communities have joined forces to provide assistance.

To every farmer, their families and workforce: I wish you courage, sober thoughts and good health. To our members, thank you for your support. To our winning team, every farmer association up to Agri SA's executive – my sincere appreciation for the work you have done. To the uninvolved farmer – it is now more important than ever before to offer your support.



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# DEIDRE CARTER

Agri Limpopo CEO



Our history is complex. It cannot be moulded into a cold, rational sequence of events like the simple black and white of a school textbook.

It is rather, a story that unravels on a vast canvas amongst unique, diverse peoples; peoples separated by millennia from our common origin (here in South Africa), and then reunited here, once again, at the southern tip of Africa, each group carrying with them different kings, gods and stories.

And this is the key: that there is no one story of South Africa. Instead, there are many, often ridged, overlapping and very often incompatible and contradictory; stories which have been built not by logic as we like to imagine, but rather by our powerful human instincts for loyalty, pride and faith.

Accordingly, the South Africa story looks so very different depending on whether you were inside or outside the Larger, or whether you king was based in kwaBulawayo or Buckingham Palace.

And yet there may be a better way to explore the South African story: that our traumatic history so long a tool of hatred and division could in fact be a powerful source of as yet untapped healing and unity; that we might, as South Africans, find unexpected human connection and moments of empathy on different and perhaps unlikely sides of a story that most of us have long viewed from the comfort of our own tribe – and at this time when we are in the midst of fracture within South Africa and around the World.

Paraphrased extract from a preview of My Father's Coat By Michael Charlton



# CONGRESS 2021

## CELEBRATING AGRICULTURE - OUR LEGACY AND THE FUTURE

### Pragmatism\* Positivity\* Pride

Our Congress message has been clear and consistent over the past few years: it has been one based on Pragmatism and Positivity - despite the challenges faced here at home and across the globe.

This year, our message remains the same - but to this we add Pride and Appreciation; Pride and appreciation-

- For those who pioneered farming in Limpopo;
- For those who have grown and developed agriculture in Limpopo into what is today - a nationally and globally competitive industry; and
- For those tasked with nurturing and advancing this legacy in the midst of fracture and uncertainty (but also opportunity) within South Africa and around the World.

### REFLECTION

As I reflect and prepare this Congress Report I do so, as I suspect many of us do, from a position of incredulous bewilderment at the recent events that have engulfed our Country (particularly KwaZulu-Natal).

And yet, as I peruse my reports to Congress over the past two years, the warning signs were there, starkly set out 'in black and white'.

At our 2019 Congress we noted ever-increasing 'headwinds ... a mounting national crisis' in the form of:

- bad and corrupted governance; and
- irrational and damaging (and business and agrarian unfriendly) policy positions - including that of Expropriation Without Compensation; and consequently,
- everworsening socio-economic conditions



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which were weakening our national stability and cohesiveness as a nation.

There was also a call for our sector (and business as a whole) to exhibit greater leadership; that we could no longer afford to be reactive but needed to take the lead and be more assertive in our dealings with government regarding the challenges we face within our sector and as a country.

At our 2020 Congress we noted that the advent of 'the COVID pandemic had disrupted the global economy, accelerated developments, amplified contradictions and challenges, and forced rapid adaptation'; and that given our governance challenges and weak fundamentals here at home, 'COVID had pushed our country to the proverbial cliff – a fork in the road'.

We asked the question: 'Quo Vadis (where to) South Africa': 'All indications are', we noted, 'that we had reached our 'Rubicon' as a nation: that we either irrevocably commit to a collective course of decisive action and cross the (Rubicon) river, or flounder and drown in it as a nation.'

Less than a year later, 'all hell broke loose' in KwaZulu-Natal and to a much lesser extent in Gauteng causing nothing short of a national calamity.

Whatever the spark was that 'lit the prairie' (and there is conjecture and disinformation around this) the fact is that conditions – the growing socio-economic plight and loss of hope in our nation as a consequence, first and foremost, of a faltering and stagnating economy - were ripe for an eruption.

We can be thankful that the flames of unrest and insurrection did not reach Limpopo where we too face rampant unemployment and poverty.

The stark reality is, however, that whilst a lid may have been placed on the unrest this time around, we will face further societal eruptions (possibly of irrevocable proportions) unless we have urgent, sustained and meaningful economic growth that results in an improvement in the socio-economic conditions of our fellow citizens.

As was advocated in my 2020 report:



***“What is needed is a new compact between government and business which should move beyond the tired old culture of blame and name-calling. An economic compact, which sets out a clear transactionalism, can be the incentive for the tough choices necessary, a positive alternative to waiting around for the disincentive of failure and social upheaval.***

***A new narrative is needed which makes freedom from poverty the joint responsibility of government and business, working in partnership and leveraging the pool of skills and capital which lies dormant because of distrust. The ideologues on either side will cry foul, but they should not be allowed to determine policy from the sidelines. It's time to cut a proper deal to grow the economy”.***

(Brenthurst Foundation)

At both conferences there was a call for our sector (and business as a whole) to exhibit greater leadership; that we could no longer afford to be reactive but needed to take the lead and be more assertive in our dealings with government regarding the challenges we face within our sector and as a country.

Our Guest Speaker, Anne Bernstein, has pointedly reaffirmed much of what was observed and posited at our last two congresses:

- That we are in deep trouble (and are simply unsustainable) as a nation;
- That we simply can't carry on along our current governmental trajectory – we need faster, inclusive and labour intensive growth;
- That government can't be anti-business and expect to get growth and deal with unemployment and poverty;
- That Commercial agriculture and its expansion through inclusive growth is of paramount importance if we are to see rural development;
- That land reform is a growing imperative and that government is the single biggest



impediment and not the Constitution;

- That Business (and that includes us) must be more forthright and assertive with Government;
- That we can't rely solely on government to lead and deliver;
- That societies in crisis need organised citizens – such as in the form Agri Limpopo and Agri SA amongst other social actors.

In his address to us Jaco expressed similar sentiments to those of Anne – that we can't rely solely on government to lead and deliver - and that communities (and organised business and agriculture) must become more involved and assertive and take the lead. John Quoting Maxwell, Jaco noted that Leadership is not about what you achieve, but rather what those around you do.

And these sentiments were recently re-enforced by Pierre Vercueil, our Agri SA President, who is quoted as saying that farmers and organised agriculture must take a more proactive stance in what is best for Agriculture and that we must be more proactive – exhibit more leadership - on land reform.

- We must remain pragmatic and positive in our outlook: we need to be mindful of the challenges that we face and adjust our sails accordingly;
- We must be more assertive in our dealings with government and cut a proper deal to grow our industry and the economy as a whole;
- We have an imperative and a role to play in driving transformation and inclusive growth.
- It's time to lead

***“ The pack follow the pace of the leader”***

## **ORGANISED AGRICULTURE**

Our President Piet, Jaco and Anne have all referred to the need for 'Saamstaan' - that societies in crisis need organised citizens.

In my 2020 report I noted that Organised Agriculture (be it Agri SA or Agri Limpopo here closer to home) had played an important role

during the ongoing COVID pandemic in not only ensuring that our sector could continue to operate, but that you the farmer could do so seamlessly in compliance with the regulatory environment.

Likewise, long hours, troubleshooting and much advocacy by Agri SA in conjunction with its provincial affiliates, including Agri Limpopo, took place behind the scenes to bring about stability and a degree of normalcy following the recent unrest.

It also saw you, the farmer, galvanising behind the plight of the farming sector in KwaZulu-Natal. Your empathy and generosity towards your fellow farmer and their workforce and those affected by the unrest is appreciated. In his most recent state of the nation address, the President set out 4 national priorities. Accelerating an economic recovery and implementing economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth were two of these national priorities.

In this regard the President was unequivocal: that it is the private sector that generates jobs: “our compact with the private sector is underpinned by a clear commitment to grow our economy and to create jobs”.

The success of agriculture and its role further economic expansion were specifically highlighted by the President in this regard. It is incumbent upon Agri Limpopo and Agri SA to engage with government to ensure that a collaborative, meaningful and productive relationship is developed and maintained.

An aspect of governance that has been overlooked has been the steady decay of the governance of our municipalities which is now reaching crisis proportions and impacting on farming and agro-processing operations.

To me the message is clear: we must through our farmer unions take an active interest in the affairs of our local municipalities: we must become active participants in the development of municipal IDP's and annual budgets, and in the monitoring of the output and outcomes thereof, and demand accountability.

We must also try to influence the planning and outputs from the District Management Model.

We must also consider and plan for further possible dysfunction of our municipalities and towns, and the further deterioration or even collapse of municipal services.

In some areas we have seen communities intervening and taking over some of the basic functions of municipalities – in some instances with the express blessing of our courts.

Referring to Nicky Weimar -

Our problems starts with SOEs and our problems ends with SOEs

The key is to solve the energy crisis.

companies should try to put in place the concession of a hundred mega watts of electricity generation in order to put in place their own generating capacity that could free them from the electricity restriction.

## **Lets Start Farming Electricity**

### **AGRI LIMPOPO**

As Piet alluded, we continue to make steady progress in our commitment to strengthening Agri Limpopo organisationally and our networking and collaborations in order to be more responsive and of better service to you, our members.

Like most organisations, we have to 'cut our coat according to our cloth'. Our financial position continues to stabilise and improve.

Our financial position continues to stabilise and improve. But like most organisations, we have to 'cut our coat according to our cloth'. If we are to strengthen and expand our offerings we will need further financial resources.

We have experienced a growth in members amongst our farmer associations and our new secondary agricultural pillar continues to attract new membership.

Our relationship with our primary congress sponsors continues to thrive and we thank them for their continued support and trust.

We continue to cement and strengthen our relationship with Agri SA and must thank them for their support, access to their expertise and for the great work that they do in advancing and protecting the agricultural sector's interests at national level.

We have a very active Management Team that is involved in all aspects of management

Our Centre's of Excellence is taking on a new dimension, involvement from Farmers Associations will ensure that we can proactively have a bottom up effect with proactively resolving issues.

Today we can boast and appreciate that our President now serves on the Board of Agri SA and Agri Enterprises – which indicates that we now 'box above our weight'.

I can also report that we are no longer merely passive participants in the affairs of Agri SA, but do now in some instances introduce and lead the way on matters affecting Agri SA and our industry nationally, amongst many others - the safety of the N3 and the Mooiriver toll, Challenges with property rates taxes and the Game industry and then political interference in the workplace.

My appreciation to Christo van der Rheede and his team at Agri SA – and to my compatriots across our provinces.

Our relationship and lines of communication with the Provincial Government of Limpopo continues to grow and strengthen. But let me point out that we are concerned at the fiscal means available to the Limpopo government to attend to maintenance of key infrastructure let alone its expansion.

Administratively and operationally, Naomi Excell of Agri Letaba continues to provide sterling and much appreciated support. Thank you Naomi. More recently, Ellen van Niekerk, formally of Agri SA now provides PA and administrative support.

I must thank our President and Vice President, our Management Committee and our Board for their support and guidance – and to our member organisations, secretaries and chairperson alike.

Our strength lies in our collectiveness – 'the whole is greater than the sum of the parts'.

## In Concluding

There is a saying that the night is darkest just before the dawn – no pun intended.

We face a growing crisis in our country in almost every respect.

Whichever way one views the issues underpinning this crisis, the fundamental pillar to our national salvation lies in urgent and sustained economic growth.

I believe that we must become more proactive and assertive regarding what is best for our sector and take the lead where necessary, including on matter of transformation and inclusiveness.

This is where organised agriculture comes to the fore, be it at farmer union, Agri Limpopo or Agri SA level.

President Ramaphosa has pointedly said that government wants urgent and inclusive economic growth and that agriculture is a key player.

I believe that we must become more proactive and assertive regarding what is best for our sector and take the lead where necessary, including on matter of transformation and inclusiveness.

This is where organised agriculture comes to the fore, be it at farmer union, Agri Limpopo or Agri SA level.

The president has pointedly said that government wants urgent and inclusive economic growth and that agriculture is a key player.

I believe that we must engage our with our municipalities and the provincial government here in Limpopo regarding government's 'plans' and their conceptualisation - and more specifically in respect of what is best for agriculture. We must become more proactive and assertive (take the lead). The same applies at national level with Agri SA.

As was noted last year:

***The Chinese use two brush strokes to write the word 'crisis': One brush stroke stands for danger; the other for opportunity. In a crisis, be aware of the danger -but recognize the opportunity."***

That is what pragmatism and positivity is all about – mitigate the risks and seize the opportunity.

***Let us celebrate our legacy and the future!***





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### National Minimum Wage

During a difficult year brought about by Covid-19, we did not expect a significant increase in the national minimum wage. Agri Limpopo, via Agri SA, has continuously opposed and expressed their objection to a possible high minimum wage. The sizeable increase of 16% published in the Government Gazette of 8 February 2021, became effective on 1 March 2021. The national minimum wage now also applies fully to agriculture but future increases will probably not be as drastic because agriculture no longer needs to 'catch up' with the national minimum wage.

Agri SA afterwards held a media conference to share with the media the impact that the new national minimum wage will have on the agricultural sector. Agri SA also addressed a letter to the

Minister of Labour requesting a relaxation of the exemption and has conducted research to determine the implication of the 16% wage increase.

### The Future of Work project

The Future of Work study is formulated to identify future approaches to job creation in the primary agricultural sector, including how employment in the agricultural sector will look like in future. Once the future of work in agriculture has been determined, the study will identify the skills needed for such work, with the probability that existing workers will be absorbed into such future employment. The study will also identify the skills gap between the current labour force in the agricultural sector and the skills needed in terms of future job opportunities in this sector and will make recommendations as to how this skills gap can be closed.

### Covid-19

With the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, workplace safety and health have changed dramatically. The Agri SA Centre of Excellence on a continuous basis shared information and kept their members informed of, among others, the Covid-19 Regulations, as well as workplace hints and posters to assist employers as far as possible in creating a safe workplace and to provide general advice and guidelines for this purpose.

### Employment Equity Amendment Bill

The Employment Equity Amendment Bill

was tabled in Parliament. The amendment focuses on, among others, the acceleration of the rate of transformation in order to set sectoral targets. Agri SA, together with other role players and the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL), is currently involved in a concerted effort to mitigate the impact of sectoral targets that could apply.

## Corporate permits and employment of migrants

Agri SA is continuously in discussion with the Department of Employment and Labour as well as the Department of Home Affairs regarding the employment of foreign nationals in the agricultural sector.

A meeting took place between all role players, including Agri SA, the Department of Employment and Labour, the Department of Home Affairs and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation. Everyone agreed that the matter required further attention. The problems experienced with applications for Corporate Permits, of which the Department of Employment and Labour had been unaware, were also discussed but the matter would be further investigated. The reasons for the employment of foreign nationals were also explained to the parties although, given the high unemployment figure, they would prefer to see fewer foreigners being appointed.

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Who could have thought after last year that things could become even more interesting? Many things can be said about South Africa, but it is definitely not boring. If you want to live in this country, you must be prepared to overcome many things; if you want to farm in this country, you must be prepared to swim in shark-infested waters with both hands tied behind your back. And yet, South African farmers still manage to do so. I sometimes feel that everything and everybody are against us, but it is important to remember that the ONE who is with us, is greater than all our concerns....

### Durban unrest and harbour disruptions

The unrest in Durban and delays at the harbour had a serious impact on farmers who export goods. The financial implications start with freight that had to be relayed to other destinations while

some had to be returned to the farms. The farmers had already incurred costs to get the products to the harbour and would normally receive an advance payment on the products as soon as they are loaded onto the ship. Given all the delays, these advances are now paid out later. This has an enormous impact on the cash flow of the farmer's business. Transport companies refused to transport products to Durban because their trucks stood there for days before being offloaded, and every day the truck stands idle it costs the company money. These companies were then forced to increase their prices, which in turn increased the farmer's costs for exporting his products.

### Diesel refunds

Agri Limpopo learned of the lawsuit Umbhaha Estates vs SARS where the farming operation lost their case. SARS alleged that the activity for which Umbhaha claimed refunds does not qualify as an agricultural activity. We are also aware of a case in 2019 against Longhorn Farms where the court found that Longhorn Farms may not claim for diesel that is not delivered to the farm.

We conveyed our concerns in this regard to Agri SA and asked that they assist Umbhaha Estates should they decide to appeal, because these rulings have a direct impact on all farmers.

Agri SA, in conjunction with Grain SA, is also working on the new refund system and is providing SARS with inputs.

### Property rates

An internal sub-committee on municipal property rates was 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 provide guidance on procedural matters in respect of property rates-related enquiries and grievances. This follows on a guideline booklet which had earlier been distributed to members for use during this whole process.

Deidre had succeeded in clarifying and finalising the property rates for farmers in the Phalaborwa area.

## Procon

Reference was made at a previous AR meeting to the accounts that farmers received from a Company named Procon for quality control at fresh product

markets. At that stage we were not aware of the lawsuit between ZZ2 and Procon. We can now report that the court had ordered that the calculation of Procon's tariffs be reviewed. We believe there will be an opportunity for inputs and commentary and will ask Agri SA to keep an eye on this matter and let us know when we can provide input.

## Roads

Agri SA had approached Sanral in an attempt to address issues relating to the rural road camera network system. This system is widely used by law enforcement agencies. The information gathered via the camera system is shared with these agencies, which has led to the arrest of many criminals. The maintenance offences along Sanral roads and the arrangement whereby Sanral and farmers share the



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costs on a 50:00 basis were also discussed, including the required specification for the fencing along Sanral roads. During the discussion, Sanral was informed that the risks incurred by the farming community who are neighbours of Sanral are far greater than those posed by 'ordinary' neighbours. An agreement was reached and signed to the effect that Sanral and farmers would share responsibility for such maintenance on a 50:50 basis.

After the cyclone Eloise during the latter part of 2020 and early in 2021, a national disaster was declared, which meant that a budget allocation was made aimed at addressing the damage and providing relief. The Centre of Excellence: Economics, in collaboration with the Risk and Disaster Unit, requested that the extent of the damage to infrastructure, including

roads, be determined. The findings were then provided to the National Disaster Management Centre where we lobbied for a budget allocation to address the situation.

While we appreciate that not all roads fall under Sanral, we used the same report and started to involve the Department of Transport. A meeting must still be held, but attempts are being made to bring the department to the table where these issues can be discussed.

Many roads in rural areas are still in a very poor condition. We urge farmer associations to continue exerting pressure on municipalities, and to keep records of all their communications. They should also attend their municipal budget votes where decisions are made about how money is to be spent.

## Electricity

Security deposits: Eskom is entitled to deposits for security purposes. The challenge was that Eskom in many



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cases had not made any adjustments for 30 years.

In an attempt to address the financial challenges of the power-generating unit, Eskom planned to bring these deposits up to date. This would have had serious implications for farmers' cash flow. For this reason, the Centre entered into negotiations with Eskom to ensure that this was done in an equitable manner, making provision for compliance while not jeopardising the financial position of the farmer.

One important aspect mentioned by Eskom was the willingness of the sector to cooperate provided that Eskom allowed farmers a measure of indulgence. A general approach is not ideal, especially not for the agricultural sector which, in general, comply with Eskom's requirements. Farmers should therefore not be punished for the mistakes of other agents in the economy. A sectoral approach was proposed to Eskom.

During the Board meeting held on 3 May 2021, it was agreed that the Centre would also submit a few other proposals to Eskom for negotiation. This included a prepaid system to circumvent the deposit requirements and, as an incentive, should be linked to a market-related interest rate. Secondly, a risk-based deposit system was proposed to incentivise loyal clients, as well as a phased-in approach for higher deposits for reconnection after non-payment by existing clients, including new clients who do not have a payment history with Eskom and those with an irregular payment history. The first proposal may have possible tax benefits. The Centre will conduct a parallel process to determine the tax implications and the maximum period for which prepayments can be made.





2021 has been a most challenging year for most South Africans due to the continued Covid-19 lockdowns, economic uncertainty, load shedding, social unrest and corruption which has plagued our country for the first half of the year. In the agricultural sector these challenges are often exacerbated by challenges related to access to resources, export challenges, and uncertainty created by the proposed 18th amendment of the constitution related to expropriation without compensation.

During meetings of AGRI SA's Centre of Excellence: Land committee, various partnership models with newly established farmers have been discussed. To this end, Agri Enterprises has been at the forefront offering potential partnership models in conjunction with the Motsepe Foundation. Agbiz

proposed a Blended finance model which will be implemented by the Land Bank. The IDC was announced as the first Private Finance Initiative and R 400m has been allocated to them. The remaining R 600m is to be apportioned to other PFIs. The Agri Development Agency also presented their proposed plans for 2021 which are focused on establishing integrated partnerships for sustainable agriculture across multiple stakeholder networks.

During the first half of 2021, AGRI SA has worked tirelessly to challenge the proposed amendments to the constitution to ensure that the agriculture industry is represented during discussions on this important matter. The proposed update to Agri SA's holistic land plan of 2014 has also been discussed comprehensively. While the basic principles of the holistic plan are still valid, it was deemed necessary that some of the items need to be reviewed and updated. The amended plan proposed by the AGRI SA's president, Pierre Vercuiel, has been used as a draft blueprint in order to structure the conversations with government. The amended plan recommends that there should be a strong focus on incentives for partnerships between commercial farmers and new entrants to the sector. To this end, an incentive committee has been established to investigate possible incentives for commercial farmers to get involved. There was also a lively discussion regarding potential participants and applicable sunset clauses. It was agreed that the plan is only a starting point and should be viewed as a holistic proposal to start the conversation within Agri SA and external stakeholders including government.

Finally, there has been little progress regarding the discussions and decisions regarding the amendment of section 25 of the constitution. The public participation phase of the process has finished and bill is due to be debated in parliament. There have been many delays related to the current situation in the country. Elmien du Plessis offered an insightful synopsis of the effects of a possible amendment to the constitution. First, it is unlikely that the amendment will be passed in its current state. To date, both the EFF and the DA have indicated that they will not support this amendment. The DA will, in fact, not support any amendment. According to Elmien du Plessis, "In terms of section 74 of the Constitution, if the National Assembly adopts the Bill with a two-

third majority, the new formulation will form part of the Constitution. It cannot be tested for its constitutionality, except on procedural grounds. As a result, it is recommend that once the Bill is passed in terms of section 74, the President (in terms of section 79) should send the Bill to the Constitutional Court to decide on its constitutionality before assenting. Still, I do think the conversation that this process started should be had. It was a catalyst for many other things, one can argue, and for that, it was necessary. But the challenge still lies in grafting and promulgating suitable legislation where needed, amending existing legislation where there are gaps, and ensuring that they are implemented effectively in well-operating institutions."



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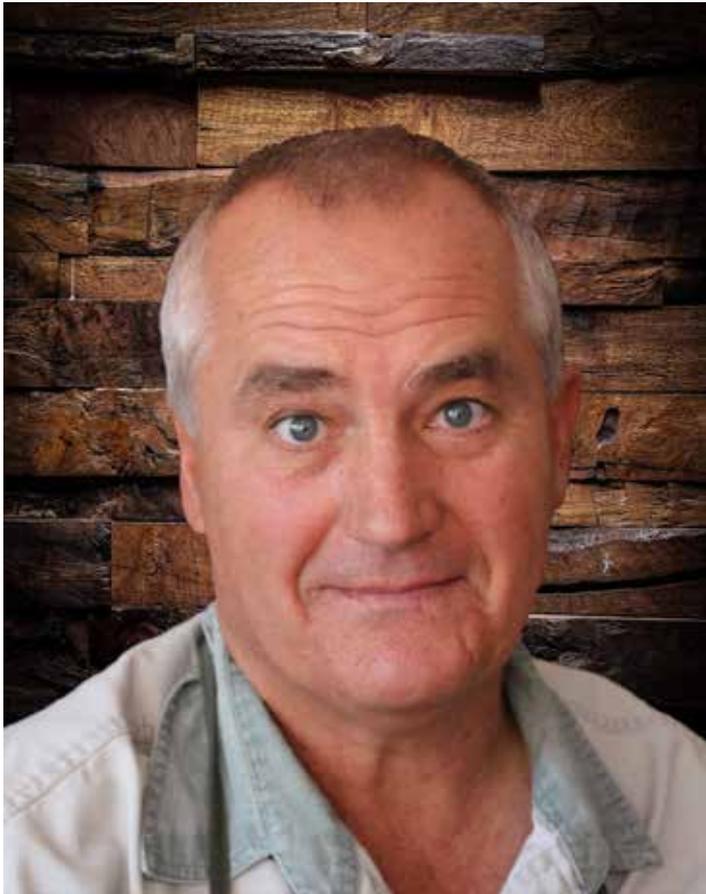


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### Status Quo

The Covid Pandemic continues to affect us all personally, in our farming operations, and as a nation.

The recent insurrection, outright economic sabotage, and acts of rampant violence, anarchy, looting and arson has shown:

- In what a fragile state our country finds itself in – socially and governmentally;
- How quickly normality can turn into chaos;
- How vulnerable we are in reality in the farming sector; and that
- In a time of crisis we may not be able to rely on the State for help and support at the most basic of level: that being basic safety and security.

### Our Stance

The message is clear: we must 'take our own destiny into our own hands' – we must:

- Be proactive and ensure your our own safety and security as individual farmers and collectively;
- Develop and maintain a good working relationship with your Station Commissioner – he must know who you are, where you farm and stay, and what security issues you may be experiencing;
- Become part and an active member of your local Rural Safety Structures;
- Participate in your local Farm Watch or other organised patrols;
- Participate in your farmer union's safety plan.

As Agri Limpopo, we are active participants and partners in the provincial structures that are tasked with rural safety and security. Adding to our safety and security burden is the fact that we border onto neighbouring countries. Nonetheless, I can unequivocally state that we in the Limpopo agricultural sector are blessed to have provincial SAPS leadership who are supportive of our sector and of rural and border safety as a whole, and who are responsive and willing to provide support whenever problems arise.

### Collaboration with AGRI SA

Agri Limpopo is an active participant in the Rural Safety Centre of Excellence of Agri SA. It is through this Centre of Excellence that lobbying on behalf of the farming sector takes place in respect of policy and legislation and on programmes relating to farmer and rural safety. Meetings are regularly held with SAPS, SANDF and the NPA amongst others.

Work undertaken through AGR SA's Rural Safety Centre includes, amongst others:

- The development and lobbying for set of minimum requirements to facilitate the effective implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy which includes an effectively implemented reservist system equipped with the necessary resources;
- Matters related to Fire Arm Legislation and the conversion of old (green) licences,
- The Reservist Policy Framework and making it more accessible for farmers and farmworkers
- Reaching an agreement with SANRAL in terms of which farmer associations can now legally install camera systems along reserves of national roads that

- fall under SANRAL's control;
- Meeting with the IEC regarding political activity on farms and the protocol to be observed.

### In Conclusion

Farm and rural safety and security is your and our collective concern. We must remain vigilant and prepared at all times. The borders adjoining our province makes the situation in our province unique. We have good and healthy relations with all those involved in and tasked with ensuring our safety and security and we intend to maintain and foster these relationship. Its emcubant on you and your farmers union to do likewise.

**“A sustainable agriculture is one which depletes neither the people nor the land”**

- Wendell Berry -



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# MARTHINUS ERASMUS

CoE Natural Resources



Through our affiliation with Agri SA and our work with their Natural Resources Centre of Excellence, we are at the forefront of endeavouring to protect

and promote the agricultural sector's rights when it comes to water.

Through Agri SA, financial assistance is being provided to two court cases which hopefully will bring clarity regarding the transferability of water use entitlements.

We wish to appreciate the work done by our national federation in respect of disasters, be it in advocating for the declaration of disasters such as drought in certain areas of the country, or in respect of the raising and distribution of funds for farmers affected by drought and fires.

We welcome the decision to establish Agri SA's Disaster Relief Foundation and our Deidre Carter's nomination to serve on its Board of Governors. The need for the fund arose due to the government not having the resources or means to alleviate the plight of those affected by drought in the agricultural sector.



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# NICKY WEIMAR

Chief Economist – Nedbank Group Ltd



Nicky Weimar is Nedbank's Chief Economist. She has been the senior economist since 2000. She received her Masters in Economics from the University of Stellenbosch in 1994 and soon advised government on economic procedures and policies in her capacity as an economist in the Central Economic Advisory Service, which has since been integrated into the President's Office.

Her experience in the banking, securities and brokering industries has given her a broader knowledge of a wide range of fields within economics, including sector analysis, fixed investment trends, as well as the relationship between real economic trends and developments within the financial markets. At Nedbank, Nicky focuses on trends in the overall economy, looking at cycles in the economic growth, inflation and interest rates. She regularly does talks all over the country to all sorts of audiences, including business forums, property groups, large corporate firms and government entities

## Transcript Summary

### SUMMARY

#### The Road to Recovery

Nicky Weimar

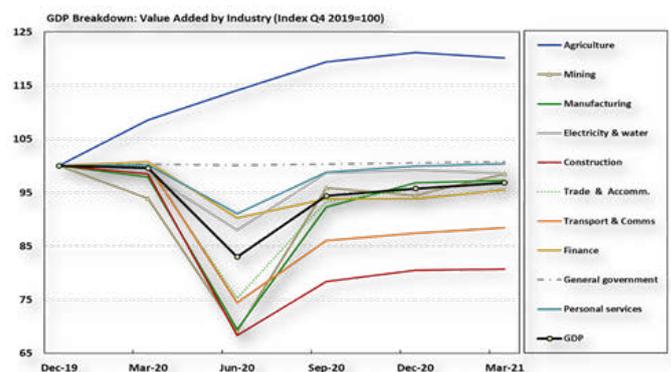
11 August 2021

The South African economy has been hit hard by the Covid-19 pandemic and the strict lockdown imposed in 2020. We will have a closer look at the economy's recovery since the second quarter of last year and hopefully provide some insights into what to expect over the next three to five years.

The good news is that the economy has started to climb out of the lockdown-induced trench. While conditions in most major sectors have improved in the second half of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, agriculture has

been a star performer throughout the crisis. Favourable weather conditions boosted agricultural production in 2020 and sustained output at these higher levels in the first half of this year.

#### Chart 1: GDP per sector





The recovery we have seen so far has been made possible by easing lockdown restrictions globally and locally. Exports and consumer

spending provided much of the momentum. Exports were lifted by the strong rebound in the global economy and surging commodity prices, enabled by effective virus control in most Asian countries and the rapid rollout of vaccines in most advanced countries. Consumer spending also recovered, supported by some improvement in disposable income and sharply lower interest rates. The government also contributed to the rebound by keeping spending steady, providing support to households and companies, albeit wholly inadequate. In sharp contrast, fixed investment activity remained very weak. Altogether, the rebound helped reduce the rate of decline in GDP from a frightening 17.8% in the second quarter of 2020 to 3.2% in the first quarter of 2021.

The bigger question is whether this fragile recovery will continue and gather pace over the next three to five years? Given the country's challenges, brought to the fore by the recent unrest in Kwazulu-Natal and parts with Gauteng, there are numerous reasons to be sceptical about South Africa's prospects. The best way to assess the country's outlook is to evaluate the key drivers of growth. In our view, the recovery from last year's low base will endure, but it will also remain uneven and patchy. This is because the economy will continue to rely on only a few sources of demand.

The outlook for South Africa's exports is favourable. Global conditions will remain supportive as vaccines become more widely available and distributed, allowing more countries to lift Covid-restrictions with a greater sense of permanency. Global monetary and fiscal policies, particularly in advanced countries, will also remain primarily stimulatory. As a result, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects the world economy to grow by a robust

6% this year and an equally strong 4.9% next year. Added to these expectations, fiscal policies in advanced countries are shifting away from emergency lockdown-mitigating interventions towards promoting greater infrastructure investment, focusing on speeding up the transition to green energy and transport systems. These initiatives are likely to create greater demand for commodities. This expectation has been a major driver behind the surge in commodity prices since the start of this year. We expect a commodity upswing over the next three to five years, which will boost the demand for and prices of South Africa's exports.

Consumers will also do some of the heavy lifting in sustaining the overall economic recovery. While confidence is likely to remain fragile, household incomes should improve as employment gradually recovers, working hours normalise, and interest rates remain relatively low by historical standards. Inflation has started to edge up, and the Reserve Bank is likely to respond by raising interest rates, most likely next year. However, the hikes are expected to be modest, still leaving interest rates below the pre-pandemic levels.

The upside for South Africa will be limited by weak government finances and subdued fixed investment. A revival in the latter holds the key to faster growth and job creation. However, the lack of reliable and cost-effective electricity will continue to undermine fixed investment over the medium term. The government's recent promise to enable private companies to generate their own electricity offers a way around the country's electricity constraint in the years ahead, but the benefits will not accrue over the medium term. It will take time to lift the country's infrastructure constraints, which means that fixed investment will be slow to recover.

Considering all the above, we expect South Africa's economy to grow by 4.2% in 2021, 2% in 2022 and 1.6% in 2023. Although by no means spectacular, it is nonetheless a move in the right direction after over a decade of decay.

# Transcript

## NICKY WEIMAR - ECONOMIST



Good morning ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to be with you again today.

So my aim today is, as it always is and that is to give everybody a quick update on South Africa's economic performance and hopefully some indication of what to expect in the years ahead.

Before we delve into the macroeconomic landscape that is likely to dominate for the rest of this year, but also for the years ahead. Let us have a quick look at how agriculture itself has performed.

Now the good thing is that for everybody in agriculture, you have not been as badly affected by the shock of Covid-19 by the pandemic and by the horrendous level 5 lockdown which basically resulted in the economy grinding to a halt in the second quarter of last year.

As for agriculture, life has continued pretty much as per normal and we have seen that during the course of last year as this graph will clearly show, agriculture has actually been the top performer in this economy and maintained that level pretty much coming into 2021.

So, it really provided a nice and solid boost to economic growth during the course of 2020. A little bit slower going in the first half of this year, but non the less very robust. And so, among all the industries out there we have certainly seen that agriculture has been one of the top performers.

Now, given this context where you've had a fairly robust two years behind you, the question is where do we go from here, what happens to the economy going forward? And the good news is that a recovery of sorts has started.

Alright, so we are in a situation where the South African economy has started to climb,

it is a very steep climb, but it has started to climb out of the lockdown induced pit, and as a result our GDP growth rate has improved although it is still very negative.

What we see is the rate of contraction in GDP has slowed from a frightening 17,8% in the second quarter of last year to a more, well still scary but more acceptable 3,2% contraction in the first quarter of this year.

Where did the growth come from in the first quarter of this year? Well, it essentially came from three main sources.

The first being of course, government. Covid-19 really wreaked havoc with government's finances. We saw that tax revenue imploded, but at the same time government had a responsibility to offset the rest of the contraction in the rest of the economy, to shield the economy as much as it could against what was undoubtedly going to be one of the worst recessions we were going to experience since the Second World War.

And so what government did was they leaned against the tide, they leaned against the wind and they kept their spending constant, although they did not grow it, they kept it constant and you can see that's that beige line there.

But the real lift, the real recovery only started once the private sector had some room to maneuver, once level 5 lockdown was lifted and restrictions started to ease and what we saw then, was that the boost really came from exports, a very nice recovery in exports, that's that red line there and from consumer spending.

Consumer spending also rebounded quite sharply and quite quickly, once level 5 lockdown was lifted.

So, that's where the growth came from in the



first half of the year.

What we have to ask ourselves now is where is the growth going to come from in the years ahead?

What we basically know, is that there are only a few sources of demand in any given economy. Firstly of course, government is a source of demand, government can be a source of demand when it undertakes consumer spending, it can also be a source of demand when it undertakes capital expenditure which is the good type of spending. This is when you build power stations and when you build roads and schools and put in place decent public transport systems, that is capital expenditure.

So, government can be a source of demand for either one of those two channels.

Then of course companies are a very important source of demand. Where we measure their contribution is essentially through capital expenditure, because otherwise there is a whole bunch of double counting, so we mainly capture the contribution of companies when they expand their operations and undertake capital projects in order to boost their production in the years ahead so that's one source of demand and the final one or second final one is of course consumer spending.

That's a big portion, it makes up the lion share of GDP in almost all economies and then lastly there is also the rest of the world. That's a source of demand that can help our economy grow through of course exports.

Right, so let's first start and let's see how each of these sources of demand are likely to play out in the years ahead.

Just because it's easier I'm going start with those factors that I do not think will not drive growth in the years ahead.

The first one is government. Government's ability to support this economy has been greatly reduced by over a decade of corruption, by the hollowing out of key

institutions of state owned enterprises, by really a lack of capacity and self-growth in the forms of management capacity, skills, they don't have the necessary skills really to drive growth in any significant way and of course after the pandemic, after the strict lockdown of the second quarter of last year, government now sits with a massive budget deficit in 2020 / 2021, in that particular fiscal year which ended in March this year.

It is estimated that the budget deficit will be over 10% GDP, so you know that is way above what is considered the sustainable level which is only 3% of GDP, so we are miles away from what is a comfortable and sustainable place to operate and because the deficit just exploded during the course of last year, government had to borrow a lot more. Now, they sit with a public debt burden of over 80% of GDP. If you add the state of debt owned enterprises such as Eskom, Transnet, Denel and so forth you wind up with debt of 100% of GDP.

So, they are sitting with large budget deficits, a mountain of debt and really their ability to provide any further support to this economy is very, very limited.

They can do us a great favour, if over the next decade they focus really on getting their own act together, on reducing the budget deficit, slowing the rate of increase and public debt and ultimately start to bring it down to a more sustainable level.

And the reality is, although government can raise taxes there's a limit to which that remains effective and we are pretty much on the precipice of that already, so increasing taxes even further can often be counterproductive because it causes your economy to contract while you may get more tax revenue from some sources you get less tax revenue from other sources as the economy slows.

How much you can do with higher taxes are very limited, so the only option for government going forward is to reduce this massive, frightening budget deficit and to control the debt burden, is to essentially cut spending and if they are cutting spending, it

means they are putting less demand in the system and in fact government is not in a position to boost growth. That much is very clear.

They are going to be a drag on this economy and not just for the rest of this year, not just for next year, but for the next decade in all likelihood because that's how long it will take for them to get their spending down and to fix the deficit in debt problem.

Another source of demand, which is not going to support us in a hurry is fixed investment and this is unfortunate, because as you all know, fixed investment is the good type of spending.

That is when companies go out there, take the risk, expand their operations, build a new factory, put up a new branch, build another shopping center, build more residential buildings and so forth and what the outcome of that of course is, a whole chain of events that support the economy from the constructional all the way through to the point where you have actually completed your capital project and you've put additional productive capacity into place and during that process of course it supports employment.

In fact, the recovery in fixed investment is the key to really kickstarting a faster, more rapid pace of job creation in South Africa, but unfortunately fixed investment has been exceptionally hard hit by strict lockdown last year and the recovery has been almost non-existent in fact you need a magnifying glass to find it on this graph, but what you will notice is that there was a little bit of a bounce in the second half of last year and by the time we came to the first quarter of this year it basically ran out of steam completely and especially private fixed investment relapsed by contracting by 8,9% again in the first quarter of this year.

So, what's the problem here? The problem here is that the decline has been caused by a very sharp contraction in fixed investment by state owned enterprises, in fact a collapse in capital outlays by state owned enterprises.

Now why does that matter? Well in South Africa we have opted for a situation where state owned enterprises essentially provide all our economic infrastructure.

Let's think about it, electricity, roads, rail, port infrastructure, all provided by state owned enterprises. They even dabble in things like telecommunications, and other communication systems and networks.

In other words, if they are as they are, in poor financial position, sit with very weak balance sheets and very little cash flow and also no capacity to really undertake capital projects essentially, they are constrained on all other forms of capital expenditure.

The private sector cannot expand their operations without access to electricity. So, the reality is the collapse in capital expenditure by state owned enterprises have dragged down capital expenditure in the overall economy.

This has made it very difficult for private companies to expand their operations, either very difficult or very expensive.

Now, there have been some positive developments on this front, the most positive development is that government recently allowed or made a concession to allow 100 megawatts of embedded generation, thereby giving companies the ability to put in their own electricity generation capacity.

This is obviously not going to happen overnight.

It is still a cost to the private company, they will have to undertake that expense, in other words they must still believe that demand is going to be robust enough to justify that, but nonetheless it is a way around South Africa's acute electricity shortage.

We don't think that it is going to change the picture for capital expenditure this year, probably not even next year maybe towards the end of next year and into 2023 we'll start to see some activity on that front, we will start seeing companies take up that concession,



to use it more aggressively and if they can put it in their own power supply they are in a position where they can expand their operations, but the bottom line is we are in a

bind at the moment where fixed investments probably going to remain weak for the rest of this year and only start to recover very slowly from next year onwards, and not nearly fast enough to get those source of virtuous cycle going and to get some job creation growing, which South Africa of course desperately needs.

So, fixed investments are not going to drive this economy going forward, government spending are not going to drive this economy going forward, so where is it going to come from?

Well, we are going to have to rely on exports and consumer spending to do the heavy lifting.

### *What are the chances that they will continue to do so?*

It is really exports and consumer spending that got South Africa out of that deep pit we fell into in the second quarter of last year.

So, can we rely on them to continue to grow and continue to provide at least some base demand in the system, and keep the wheels on the bus turning while we try and repair some of the damage done elsewhere in the economy.

The good news is exports have remained exceptionally robust, not only in the first quarter of this year, but also in the second quarter of this year and exports have literally pulled away from imports and so as a result South Africa is a nett earner of foreign exchange at the moment, and we are sitting with for the first time in a long period of time, a trade surplus of almost 8% of GDP.

This is translated into a current account surplus of almost 4% of GDP.

So, a very impressive situation we find ourselves in on that front.

Exports have rebounded very rapidly. Now, will it continue?

Well, the key factor driving exports going forward is, of course the global recovery.

What we've seen is a very nice and robust rebound recovery on global activity. Now, the world economy at large took an enormous hit in the second quarter of last year.

The IMF estimates that in the second quarter of last year, where essentially 85% of the world economy, I mean that is unbelievable, 85% of the world economy was on strict lockdown, in fact, a shut down.

But, from that point as we entered the third quarter of last year throughout the fourth quarter into the first half of this year, we have seen a fairly impressive rebound and that rebound has occurred really across the globe.

All countries have fared better in the second half of this, and of last year and the first half of this year than they did of 2020.

There's been a nice strong little rebound developing in the world economy.

Now, what's brought that about?

Well, firstly the world has gotten smarter in dealing with Covid in itself, so when the pandemic initially hit, no government really had a script as to how do you deal with such a crisis and, so they went and undertook very extreme measures and they basically imposed strict lockdowns and quarantines and that just brought the economy to its knees and caused a tremendous amount of damage.

Now the virus is still with us, it is still circulating around the world, and it is mutating as we're going along and developing more deadly variants, yet we are handling it better. So, governments have now learned to target those industries where there is a high level of human contact, that unfortunately means that some industries have really been scarred very badly and will probably remain under pressure until the world at large have defeated Covid, but other industries have bounced back very strongly.

So, restrictions, Covid-19 restrictions have become better targeted to those areas where you get the maximum health outcome without completely shortening the economy, so that's the good news.

It is one factor that contributed, the other factor is of course that we've seen virtues of technology and what that has enabled businesses to do as they continue to operate although they can't be in the office or the factory and so that adaptability of businesses have made it possible for us to recover from hard lock down last year.

And then finally and very importantly, and probably the most important element or facilitator, the recovery we see around the world is the development of a variety of effective vaccines.

Now in your advanced countries they have rolled out these vaccines rapidly, which means that very advanced countries essentially have been able to lift all restrictions on economic activity. And what we've seen therefore is a very strong and robust rebound in many of your advanced countries.

Then on top of that throughout this crisis global monetary policy has been extraordinarily stimulatory. We saw your advanced countries, including the US Federal Reserve slashed interest rates to near 0.

At the same time, they opened up the tap on the printing presses and they injected truckloads of liquidity into the system, and they kept the credit rolling and it didn't end there because fiscal policy played a very important role in mitigating the damage from this particular pandemic.

Governments, especially your rich countries, really undertook very aggressive fiscal stimulus and support in emergency measures, providing direct financial support to both households and companies to help carry them through the lockdown. And that has been very instrumental.

Nowhere, has fiscal policy been more aggressive than in the United States. When

President Biden took over the US administration in the early part of this year, he quickly went about to put in place a \$1.9 trillion US stimulus package which followed on several stimulus packages during the course of 2020. That took the US fiscal stimulus to over 10% of GDP. It is just unprecedented.

It has never been done before, not even during the great depression.

And as a result, they sent cheques directly to households and that boosted confidence and that got their economy going again. So, with this cocktail of monetary and fiscal stimulation, plus the easing of restriction, the rapid roll out of vaccines, we have seen a fairly convincing global recovery take hold.

So much so that the IMF now believes the world economy will grow at 6% this year which is exceptionally robust, and it is in fact growing more this year than it shrunk last year, so that includes about 2% of actual growth and they expect that momentum to continue into 2022, where they are looking for 4% growth, in global terms that is very strong and then they ultimately expect the global economy to return to trend growth of around 3% which is still in global terms an upswing.

So, they are expecting fairly robust growth to come from the world economy. Momentum is probably going to come from the US and China this year and also even next year.

So, among your emerging markets it is China providing the 'oomph'.

*Among your advanced countries it is undoubtedly the US providing the 'oomph'.*

The US is anticipated to grow by 7% this year. It is a sort of a growth rate they have not seen in a very long period. Now this combination of a rapid rebound in economic activity as lockdowns have been eased and vaccines have been rolled out and this enormous stimulus, particularly the fiscal stimulus have supported demands for commodities the world over.



Now what we've seen is a very strong rally in commodity prices. A lot of people are saying it is overshoot a little bit, we should see commodity prices start to moderate

a little bit towards the end of this year, but everybody is also kind of starting to anticipate that we might go into a period of five to ten years of an elevated commodity prices.

Why? Because of the nature of the fiscal stimulus particularly coming from the US also from the Eurozone, from the UK, from Japan. There is this new emphasis on rebuilding infrastructure. Now if you're building infrastructure, you need iron and steel, you need aluminum, for that you need ferro, manganese, you need chrome. We as South Africans sit with large deposits of all of those commodities, and so that will support demand for South Africa's exports, particularly our commodity exports.

There's another element to this fixed investment that's been undertaken by the US and other advanced countries and that is that they want to accelerate the transition towards green sustainable energy in transport network. Now that's going to require massive investment over the next decade.

And of course, the aim here is to mitigate the damage of climate change. Unfortunately, we are starting a little bit late with that because the climate is already changing, we are already seeing extreme weather events causing enormous risk and damage the world over and also effecting the livelihoods of people the world over, but nonetheless, there is now an emphasis on it and that will require huge investment. The thing about renewable technology whether it's for transport networks or whether it's for electricity, renewable technology uses 30 - 40% more commodities than your fossil fuel alternatives and that means there is going to be huge demands for things like lithium, cobalt, and your phosphates, and all of those types of commodities.

Now while South Africa, and in particularly copper, let's not forget copper because if

you want to electrify everything, you need copper. But the reality is South Africa does not have large deposits of some of these types of commodities that will be used in renewable technology, but Africa does.

In South Africa to a large extent is a gateway to Africa, so there is an opportunity for us as well. So, the exports of both goods and services should remain strong in this global environment and we should see continued support for South Africa's overall economy from robust economic growth globally and also from increased fixed investment in advanced countries, and as a result of that from a very positive terms and trade where our export prices exceed our import prices.

What about consumer spending, can it do some of the heavy lifting? Well, it did not decline by as much as many other industries did, and many other sources of demand did during the lockdown and it also bounced back very quickly, alright.

The reality is the consumers is a bit of a mystery now. What we have seen is that consumer spending has been sustained not only in the first quarter but also in the second quarter of this year. We have seen as we went from level 2 lockdown to level 3 lockdown in January the consumer spending was hurt a little bit, but it bounced back very strongly in February, March, April and May.

You are probably going to see that same effect every time we go through another wave of Covid-19 infections, every time we have a little bit of a stricter lockdown, consumer spending will take a little bit of a dip, but what we're also seeing is, it's ability to rebound is quite significant.

So, what about the consumer, can it continue to do its magic. Well, it depends on the financial conditions of consumers which is a function of what, it is a function of employment, it's a function of wage increases and it's a confidence of course in general, finally it's a cost of credit, in other words, interest rate.

Let's first deal with income, right, so there are

two elements to income, job creation and wage growth. The interesting thing is you can see in this graph, personal disposable income has returned to pre-pandemic levels in the first quarter of this year, but it is a bit of a mystery because it appears like all of the heavy lifting has been done by the compensation of employees, yet we know that wage settlement increases have been a lot lower at the early part of this year than it had been compared to pre-pandemic levels. Yet, compensation of employees has recovered to pre-pandemic levels, so what could be behind this?

We think other sources of income, things like profits, rents, as you ease lockdown restrictions these bounce back quite convincingly. We also think because you've had a situation whereas you've eased lockdown, people have started working more normal hours and therefore their income has normalized as a result.

What is very clear is that it is not coming from excessive wage increases, because this has been generally low, below the rate of inflation or exactly in line with the rate of inflation, so wage growth has not been spectacular, not in the private sector and not in the public sector and confidence remains extremely weak and the reason confidence is so weak is because employment has not really moved or recovered, not nearly as fast as the rest of the economy has, so that's why the income of those households are a bit of a mystery.

Because you can see in this graph although employment has rebounded from the depths of lockdown, it is at a higher level, we've seen some employment growth in the second half of last year, not in the first quarter of this year.

In fact, we had nett job losses in the first quarter of this year. We are still miles away from the pre-pandemic levels of employment, so employment has not done the heavy lifting, wage growth has not done the heavy lifting, so almost all of this has come from other sources of income, profits, rents, recovering as lockdown has been eased and, the normalisation of working hours which allowed people to earn a more normalised income.

On the income front we think that you will continue to see employment edge higher and it's going to be a very slow and long climb back to pre-pandemic levels, obviously that will support household income. Wage growth is in my opinion going to be quite subdued, not just this year but next year, probably even into 2023 and then it should start to recover more significantly and the reason I say that, is because the focus of companies is at this point to restore profitability and to strengthen their balance sheets.

Now, the only way they can restore profitability when demand is fairly subdued, in other words their sales volumes isn't racing ahead is by controlling cost, and wages is a big element of those costs, so the prospect of wage growth is quite muted until we get to about 2023.

What is going to carry the consumer forward? You will see disposable income grow but it is going to grow very slowly, it's not going to provide momentum to consumer spending, but I think what you are going to see is that consumers have become very cautious, and they've become very responsible in their finances.

During the course of last year South African consumers became nett savers, that's what this graph shows you. Here is the thing, they've got this stash of savings that they've put away, alright, and so once confidence returns, some of that savings will be redirected towards spending, not all of it, but some of it will be redirected towards spending and so that presents some upside to consumer spending.

The other thing we've seen is that household wealth levels has actually bounced back, consumers have been very responsible in their borrowing, debt has slowly crept up, but it's nowhere near the peaks we saw during the global financial crisis and so while debt has slowly crept up, households are borrowing a bit more, but they are very cautious.

Debt service costs have dropped to multiple



decade lows, and why is that, because the Reserve Bank has cut interest rates, so this is what I think happened to the consumer.

There are a group of people in South Africa, I think your middle class and upper class, which generally consists of skilled to professional labour and their jobs were not at risk by the pandemic. Their jobs were not threatened by lockdown. But what lockdown did for them is lower their cost, their operating expenses dramatically, freeing up disposable income.

At the same time this is also the demographic that tends to borrow money from banks, to buy a property, to buy a car and as interest rates came down that freed up disposable income.

So, this group actually benefit, they have much lower expenses, they did not pay that much on servicing their debt and they sat with this windfall of cash and they did the following with it; they spend a little more on discretionary items like building a home office, a new computer, a new printer but a big portion of it they saved, just in case things got worse.

Once confidence returns you should see that spending converting back, I mean that savings being diverted back to spending.

The other thing we've got of course is that household wealth is in a very good shape. This relates to the rebound in equity prices from the lows of last year and in fact equities are now above the levels that prevailed prior to the pandemic, so that boosted income.

We've also seen an improvement in house prices as ironically the work from home environment has created demand for property and a result house prices has started to rise, that's also boosted household wealth.

Another big, big contributor has been low interest rates. So, low interest rates undoubtedly also provided a boost to consumer spending.

We believe that, that will continue, we will continue to see a situation where consumers will continue to spend. It's going to be a moderate recovery; it's not going to be as robust as exports but it's going to help keeping the wheels on the bus turning in the South African economy.

But there are risks, what are those risks? The first one is that we've still got Covid circulating in our economy as you can see here as I show you Covid-19 new cases. In South Africa we've just been through the worst of the third wave.

Our new case numbers are starting to fall but it's nowhere near the sort of levels we need to go back to level 1 or a level 2.

We are still dealing with this crisis, then of course all the mayhem of July, the mayhem and destruction that came with the social unrest and the looting in Kwazulu-Natal and parts of Gauteng have probably extended this third wave more than it normally would and so that's the situation we are in.

The good news is though, the only way to deal with that threat and the fact that we're probably going to have further waves of Covid-19, which is going to do the following, it's going to result in slower consuming spending followed by recovery, slower consuming spending followed by recovery, so it's going to slow our rate of recovery. It's not going to completely derail it, but the only way to deal with this, the only way to defeat this pandemic is vaccinate everybody.

The good news is that we are starting to make progress on it, we are actually now starting to appear on the map of global vaccination, we are nowhere near Israel or Canada or United Kingdom in terms of approaching herd immunity.

We are now at a point where at least 10% of the population have received one shot of the vaccine or put it this way, just slightly over 5% of the population have been fully vaccinated, so not in the spot yet, but approaching, at least gaining momentum, so this is our key challenge.

Vaccinate, vaccinate, vaccinate, that ensures our recovery going forward. We still have the thread of Covid, what's the other risk? Inflation has crept up, inflation has increased, it's reached the peak of over 5% in May and then interestingly enough in June it started to come down again, dipping a little to 4,9%.

Now what's been behind the rise in inflation, well it's been all imported inflation, it's not generated locally, it's imported inflation. One of the key sources of inflation has been higher global food prices, so global food prices has started to climb up, it has been transferred to the local consumer and we are seeing retail prices for food inflation rising and that's been a source of inflation and you can see what's happened to global food prices, they've shot up very sharply, your overall food index, your cereals, your meat. If you look at oil, it's increased even more dramatically than any of those. We've got rising global food prices, that is a source of inflation.

We've also got oil prices that have returned to, not only returned to pre-covid levels but have actually risen above pre-pandemic levels, so oil has rebounded very strongly and that's been putting some pressure on prices in South Africa as well, but here's the thing about oil, that's not going to continue.

We've probably seen the steepest part of the rise in oil prices, that's probably behind us and we should see oil prices starting to dilate and sort of bottom out at the top and slowly start to drift lower and part of the reason for that is of course is that you OPEC plus nations has increased supply to meet global demand.

But here's the thing, we've got an unsynchronized global recovery and it's got a lot to do with the fact that you have uneven access to vaccines. Your advanced countries, they've got vaccines, they've rolled them out rapidly, they have the administrative, health and logistical capacity to do so and they have made them free and rolled them out rapidly to their populations, and as they've put Covid behind them, they've been able to open up their economies more normally, plus they've been stimulating their economies to

an extent that no emerging or developing country ever can because it doesn't have the capacity to do so, it does not have the tax base to do so.

So, you've had this bounce in demand in most of your advanced countries, but the rest of the world, where a lot of the products that go into the production of goods and services consumed in a lot of the places like the US, the EU, a lot of those products are produced and processed in developing countries and developing countries are still struggling with Covid.

Developing countries like South Africa, we are not even over 10% of our population that have been vaccinated, so we are still vulnerable to Covid outbreaks, we are still vulnerable to lockdown and that disrupts transport networks and supply chains and so you've got this surge in demand and you've got supply not quite able to meet it, and that is what is pushing up prices and that is going to be with us for some time to come and this is causing inflation the world over, even in advanced countries.

The interesting thing is, in June, South Africa's consumer inflation was 4,9%, for the first time ever, US inflation is in fact higher than South African inflation. In June, US inflation was 5,3% so this is a global problem.

What has helped protect us against the impact of rising global inflation, in particular on commodities, like oil, like food and on intermediate goods?

What has helped to protect us has essentially been that we have a lot of slack in our system, so it is very difficult for companies to pass cost increases onto consumers without hurting their sales volumes and so they tend to absorb a bigger portion of that cost. That's the first factor and probably the most important factor.

The second factor has been the remarkable recovery of the value in Rand. So, the Rand has rebounded, what's behind that? Well,



the key factor behind that has been the surge in global commodity prices, the fact that we are running a trade surplus of over 8% of GDP and the fact that we are running

a current account surplus, so we've got real positive flows, we are earning foreign exchange and of course if you convert that foreign exchange back to local currency you have to sell the foreign currency and buy the local currency and that supported the Rand.

At the same time, we have also seen rock bottom interest rates in the US have meant, that investors looking for return have been more willing to take risks because they're earning at a pittance on putting their money on a low risk investment on the US or on the Eurozone or in Japan or in the UK. So, you've had an increase in the risk appetites which has also supported the currency, but that will probably change, so this is another risk.

The US as I have said is over 5%, now they believe it is temporary, they believe as the rest of the world becomes vaccinated a lot of these supply disruptions will start to ease and prices will recede and to some extent they are true, they are quite right, but that period of transition could be more than a year, could be even two years in which we will be dealing with higher inflation.

The US Federal Reserve, although they were reluctant to start moving interest rates have acknowledged that they probably have to start normalizing their monetary policy by 2023, but before they can normalize their monetary policy, they have to cut, they have to start cutting their balance sheet, so they have to stop the quantitative easing programmes, they have to stop the printing of money, they have to unwind those programs and what happens the moment they start doing it. This graph shows you the balance sheets of your major advanced countries, the central bank of your major advanced countries and you can see the amount of money printing that have carried on.

Now, they've got to reverse that and what does that mean, it means you're taking dollars out of the system.

So, the moment you start unwinding quantitative easing out of the system, the printing of money, you are taking dollars out of the system, you are mopping it up from all over the place, then there's less dollars in circulation. The moment there is less of something, it is scarce in relative terms, what happens to the price of something, it goes up.

That's when the dollar will strengthen and all other currencies will start to weaken, including the Rand. The outlook for the Rand is a little bit more vulnerable, so when will they start tapering their bond purchases, probably in early 2022. Because before they can hike interest rates in 2023, they have to ease and taper their bond purchases.

So, that's probably going to be early next year and it is that point where the Rand's probably going to be more vulnerable and the Reserve Bank knows this and it is because of that they are looking to hike interest rates in November this year, because they expect this is when the Rand's going to wobble and that could be a source of inflation on top of global rising food prices, higher global oil prices and rise in global inflation in general on intermediate goods and they're thinking that maybe this could become a threat.

So, they are proposing we hike interest rate 25 basis points in November, another 100 basis points in 2022 and another 100 basis points in 2023.

Here's our argument though, yes the Rand will be more vulnerable towards the end of this year and particularly next year, but it's going to push up inflation a little bit, but not a lot. It's not going to have a dramatic impact on inflation. Why? Because we still sit with a massive negative output gap. What does that mean? Even as the economy is recovering, we are so below our potential capacity, that we are not putting any pressure on prices. All of that slack in the system is still containing price pressures. It is still making it difficult for producers, for wholesalers, for merchants, for retailers to pass on cost increases to the consumer.

Instead of inflation running away it is probably going to be quite contained and in fact the Reserve Bank's own forecast suggests that inflation will be quite contained, around 4,5%, which is the midpoint of their target range over the next three years.

So, here is the thing, in a country like South Africa where we've just had violent riots, where we have lived through a situation where we've had severe lockdown, where employment has been exceptionally slow to recover, absolute poverty levels have increased, absolutely. Under those circumstances, is it really such a smart idea to start hiking this year. We don't think so. We don't think the growth story or the inflation story is going to give them enough ammunition to hike rates. Next year, however, will be a different story. That is when you will probably see interest rates start going up.

Will it go up a 100 basis points like they are anticipating and another 100 basis points in 2023, we don't think so.

We think it is probably only going to be a 100 basis points, which is 1% higher from where we are now.

All of that means that we have got risk, inflation is edging higher, there are upside risks to inflation, most of it is coming from global sources. The outlook for global inflation is uncertain. It may take two or three years before some of these supply blockages are cleared and resolved and then at the same time, we are still dealing with Covid. So, those are the downside risks but if interest rates only go up by the extent, we anticipate then it shouldn't stop the recovery.

What are we saying overall? We are saying at the end of the day you are still going to have strong export growth and you are going to have consumer spending growth. It will slow from next year onwards as interest rates start to rise, but it isn't going to turn negative or be a drag on this economy.

Consumer exports and spending will keep the wheels on the bus turning.

Fixed investment will be slow to recover, and government spending is in fact going to be a

drag on this economy going forward. What does that produce in totality? It brings us to a situation where we've got 4,2% growth in GDP this year, about 2% next year.

As interest rates start to go up some of the air comes out of consumer spending. It slows a little bit, 1,6% in 2023 and 0,7% in 2024.

We could do better in 2023 and 2024 than we say. What is the key here? The key is we need to resolve the energy crisis and if companies take up the concession of 100 megawatts of embedded generation and they start putting in place their own generating capacity and that frees them from the electricity constraint and as demand recovers, they start to exploit opportunities more than fixed investment might be more robust by the time we get to 23 / 24.

If fixed investment is more robust, employment will be more robust, more people will earn an income, more people will have the ability to spend. As a result our GDP numbers for 2023 / 24 could be perhaps a little pessimistic.

So, there is that potential upside, but the key is really that we need to resolve some of these key blockages to the economy and it starts with state owned enterprises, and it ends with state owned enterprises and if we can deal with that crisis and we can find ways around some of these infrastructure constraints perhaps South Africa has a better shot at producing stronger growth and creating jobs and in the process buy ourselves some social stability in the years ahead.

Thank you very much.

# JACO MINNAAR

Agri SA Deputy President



Jaco Minnaar is a fourth-generation farmer on the family farm Uitsny in the Hennenman district.

He has been farming since 1999 with maize, soya beans, dried beans, sunflower, livestock and game in the Hennenman and Bothaville districts.

In 1998, he obtained the degree B. Eng. (Agriculture) at the University of Pretoria. Since 2002, he has served in various organised structures, including Free State Agriculture and Grain SA, and since 2009 has been involved with Agri SA where he is currently the vice president.

Since 2011, Jaco has also served on the board of the agribusiness Senwes.

## Transcript

Piet, Deidre, executive members of Agri Limpopo and congress attendees – it is a privilege for me to be part of your congress today, even if it is virtually.

It is indeed a highlight on every agricultural organisation's calendar, and I believe and trust that it will be a constructive and valuable experience for each of you and that it will add real value to your daily activities, but also your view of the future.

For Agri SA it is a privilege to have Agri Limpopo as a member and I want to thank you for the positive inputs and contributions you make to Agri SA. Any organisation is only as strong as its individual members.

Events in our country over the past five years with regard to the land issue and amendments to the Constitution should also bring real change to us as a society and agricultural community. The way in which we think, act and respond is unconsciously different. Some

people have become more conservative and less involved in their communities and their activities. They have become more exclusively protective and defensive in the way they act towards what they have.

On the other hand, there is a grouping that has started to reach out and want to be inclusive, and who want to involve people to find long-term solutions and, so doing, try to make a difference.

Within organised agriculture exactly the same thing has happened, with the result that Agri SA and its affiliates have had to adapt to accommodate all these groupings. However, it is not easy to meet and manage all their expectations. This left room for various other organisations to enter the agricultural space and, in doing so, serve a specific grouping. All these organisations have a place in our society and in agriculture, but each one has its unique objectives and way of doing things. It is very important to bear this in mind.

Agri SA's mandate comes from its members via a proper monitoring structure, of which the congress also forms part. Agri SA's main objective is to promote stability, sustainability, profitability and development in agriculture by being involved, providing inputs and advocacy in the national and international policy environment. Our point of departure is therefore at all times to use our contacts and relationships with various organisations and government officials in order to achieve these objectives.

The past year was generally a good year for the greater part of agriculture and farming communities across the country. Good rainfall was experienced in large parts of the country, supporting the production of almost all products and, with the weaker rand, export prices were naturally quite high. Agriculture's confidence index, as compiled quarterly by Agbiz, confirms this and the fact that confidence in agriculture is at an all-time high. This is extremely good for the general sentiment and investment in agriculture and poses many opportunities for us who work in agriculture – opportunities that we must not miss.

However, the Covid pandemic over the past 18 months has had an enormous impact on certain commodities, with some suffering extensive damage from which they won't recover for a long time. In the north, the hunting industry suffered big losses, with a resultant impact on game prices. We can also elaborate on the impact on the tourism industry and even pull this through to fresh produce.

The point that I want to make is that unforeseen events have a very direct impact on our society, with even more unforeseen consequences. A pandemic such as Covid could not have been foreseen, therefore we could not plan for it. We simply had to make changes and adapt. This also applied to agricultural organisations, including Agri SA. We quickly had to learn how to use Zoom and managed to hold regular meetings and discussions to identify potential problems and to find solutions during the lockdown. In this way, for instance, agriculture was identified by the government as an essential service,

and we were able to get permits to perform our daily tasks. Businesses were open to farmers and our products could move. Auctions were later permitted again. Couriers started to make deliveries; tractors and products could enter and leave harbours. Agri SA succeeded in this by moving quickly, identifying problems, and offering solutions by making use of our contacts and relationships which we had built over the years with various role players in state departments. We were, therefore, able to continue providing inputs and to exercise influence at various lockdown levels. We didn't get everything we wanted but you will agree that agriculture was affected only marginally by the lockdown.

During the recent protest and the looting that followed in KwaZulu-Natal, Agri SA was also able to respond very quickly and could use its contacts to intervene and restore stability. For example, we insisted that more SANDF troops be deployed and we informed the national police, the media and government officials about the situation while they had initially thought these were isolated incidents. Discussions were held with the Nat Joints, the chief of the defence force and various DGs and ministers to activate resources, which made a real difference. We were able to empower our members swiftly with information concerning self-protection and roadblocks. We also alerted our security companies to protect property. At a joint meeting, Agri SA and Agbiz were on the forefront to identify where intervention was needed and what was required to bring things back to normal. It was fairly clear during the unrest that we could not rely on the state and commission to solve our problems and that communities, inclusively and collectively, would have to act. This is increasingly becoming a reality in South Africa and I believe we will have to adapt to this and position ourselves as well as possible so that we can respond swiftly to find solutions – not only for ourselves but also for the broader community. This doesn't apply only to safety but also to the broader spectrum of activities in our areas. Only then will we prosper in South Africa.



At present Agri SA, via its disaster-and-hope foundation, is also providing food and humanitarian aid to, amongst others, KwaZulu-

Natal. Once again, cooperation and trust built across the industry and all levels of government over time made it possible for us to make a difference in this unforeseen situation.

Ladies and gentlemen, in situations like this it is extremely important not to merely shout from the side-lines but rather to be a participant on the field where we can play an active part.

Agri SA is constantly in contact with various organisations, primarily to convey the producer's views but also to find common ground, provide information, advocate for and secure support to promote the cause of the producer. We also do it in order to better understand how the respective groupings think and work so as to position our challenges and solutions within our mandate in such a way that it is acceptable to the broader grouping. Therefore, we talk to diverse groups, including Afriforum, the Afrikanerbond, the ANC, the Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki foundations. We are continuously in discussion with foreign embassies, including ambassadors and visiting state officials, to promote the interests of producers.

Agri SA has various internal structures to address these challenges swiftly and to come up with solutions. Currently, we have five centres of excellence, each providing specialist services. They focus on economics and trade; natural resources; labour and social development; rural safety and land. These centres are well informed and, in collaboration with various role players and experts, have ensured that Agri SA not only provides appropriate commentary but is also able to effectively influence legislation. With funding from its members, Agri SA also has access to top legal experts and academics, and forms part of various lawsuits against the state which create precedents to protect your rights. These lawsuits deal with, among others, the protection of property rights, fair land values where courts are involved, as well as the transfer of water rights. Discussions are

currently underway regarding expropriation without compensation and the amendment of section 25 of the Constitution. Agri SA is keeping a watchful eye on the process and has already on various occasions provided commentary and input and made several submissions to Parliament and parliamentary committees. However, the process comes with many kinks and cables, with proposals changing constantly.

Our viewpoint is clear: Agri SA believes in the protection of private property rights and free-market principles to protect your value and to promote growth in South Africa. We feel so strongly about this that it is included as one of the core principles in Agri SA's constitution. Be assured that we are also prepared to support your case in court.

Agri SA, together with its affiliates, is in the process of reviewing our holistic plan for land reform. The idea is to use mandates secured for action, which had long ago been received from affiliates and which we are dusting off, to adapt to the changing environment. You will agree with me that pressure for effective and sustainable land reform is increasing; therefore, we want to provide solutions that protect not only existing producers and landowners, but will also allow agriculture to grow and expand to create room and opportunities for new entrants, within the free market and subject to property rights. We are now emphasising incentives to expedite the implementation of land reform. We are looking, among other things, at tax breaks, exemption from capital gains tax, access to cheaper funding of participants, and even incentives for service delivery. We believe that reform must be a win for all parties, both those who sell and those who enter the industry. We can accelerate the rate of land reform, but also make it more sustainable. This, however, still requires extensive negotiation and advocacy

Ladies and gentlemen, there are many challenges which we must overcome. We must adapt and find new ways to do things. This year Agri SA celebrates its 117th anniversary, but this as such is no guarantee that we will continue to survive. The world around us is changing very rapidly, as do the needs of our members.



If we don't constantly adapt and make changes, we will not survive another decade. Change is uncomfortable but always necessary. We are geared for this. My question is: what does your business or farming operation look like today? Are you ready for this? Are you geared to adapt quickly, to change, to be able to get the best information and necessary support and the best solutions?

In these challenging times it is of utmost importance that you choose your partners correctly – those who will walk with you. Partners who can give you what you need, advice and information, and partners who can import or export where you are not able to. Partners who can make the biggest difference and can add the most value to your business.

Ultimately, it is your choice who these partners will be. Choose wisely. And here I want to thank Agri Limpopo once again for the big difference they make in their province but also at national level. Your leadership and contributions do not go unnoticed. To you

as farmers, but also leaders in the area, I call on you to also assume leadership within your communities to influence conversations at the braai and to support your communities.

We expect more challenging times ahead, but we will overcome those challenges if the leaders raise their hands and show us all a better path towards a better future. Leadership starts in our homes, schools, churches, farmer associations and communities. Thank you for the difference you have already made and for your support to organised agriculture.

John Maxwell, a well-known author who wrote about leadership, said: "Leadership is not about what you achieve but the people around you". Let us make sure that not only agriculture flourishes but also the communities in which we live. President, thank you again for the opportunity. It was a privilege to be part of this. I wish you the very best for the rest of the proceedings. Thank you.



**AGRI**  
ENTERPRISES  
YOUR APEX PARTNER IN AGRICULTURE

## OUR APPROACH:



### OPERATIONS & AGRI FUNDING:

- Business plans
- Linking transformational partners & funding



### STRATEGY:

- Market, client and production solutions
- End-to-end value creation



### SUSTAINABILITY AND INNOVATION:

- Agriculture meets the Fourth Industrial Revolution
- Green solutions & funding



### TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Providing industry centric scarce skills
- Developing entrepreneurship across the food & fibre value chain



### INDUSTRY SPECIFIC R&D



# PROF ELMIEN DU PLESSIS

## Property Law & Expropriation



Elmien (WJ) du Plessis is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Law at the North-West University, South Africa. She holds BA (International relations), LLB and LLD degrees from the University of Stellenbosch. She is an NRF Thuthuka grant-holder.

### Transcript

Good day, and thank you for the invitation to speak about this important matter: the proposed amendment of section 25 and the implications thereof for property rights.

There is, of course, no simple answer – and our answers may differ. During the brief time at my disposal I will try to explain how I understand the proposed amendment and where the snags lie.

The ANC's Nasrec resolution states that it will follow “expropriation without compensation” as its policy, without destabilising the

She obtained her doctorate on Compensation for Expropriation under the Constitution in 2009. She is interested in property law issues, especially in the land reform context and the overlap between customary law and common law notions of property rights. Recently her research started to investigate the concepts of justice that underlie the Constitution and how legal interpretation can be used to concretise the values of the Constitution to attain justice. She has published numerous peer-reviewed articles and chapters on these topics.

She has a passion for finding the human element in law. As an engaged, versatile and balanced scholar, she is particularly interested in how law can mediate the common ground in society. With a keen interest in justice, she is committed to ensuring that her research impacts the broader community in South Africa to build a just society.

When she is not busy thinking about property law and its impact on society, she tries to apply property theories at home when her three offspring struggles over scarce resources. When this does not work, she loves to sit under a tree and watch the blue skies through the branches.

agricultural sector, without jeopardising food security, and without undermining economic growth and job creation.

The resolution, however, does not stipulate what is understood by “expropriation without compensation” and how it should be done. Policy is one thing – to amend a constitution is something else.

Nonetheless, it was the beginning of a lengthy process. In February 2018, the EFF put forward a motion in Parliament requesting that an investigation be launched into whether the

Constitution should be amended – which the ANC amended rather drastically. I don't want to focus on that now, but just want to mention that the EFF's proposal of custodianship of all land was one of the amendments: the ANC scrapped it. And now we have come full circle and are right back where we started.

Maybe we can start with the idea of custodianship – a concept of which the content and scope are not on solid ground, but where there are better or worse explanations for what it probably entails.

The courts' explanation in the context of mineral rights is that state custodianship gives the state the power to control, administer and manage mineral rights. It talks about an institution. Custodianship basically entails that control and management of a resource are removed from private ownership and placed under public management. Note that the resource does not become the property of the state, as in the case of nationalisation where the state can use and manage the resource for its own benefit. When a resource is placed under custodianship, the state holds it to achieve certain objectives, as set out in legislation, and issues licences to holders who can then use the resource within the limits of such legislation.

In the Agri SA lawsuit, which dealt with minerals, the court ruled that since the state does not become the owner of the mineral right, no expropriation has taken place – but rather 'deprivation' – and as such, that no compensation was payable.

With reference to the Agri SA case, we can say the following: state custodianship is still possible in terms of the Constitution – this is a policy decision – but the question will be whether compensation is payable. It seems that compensation is not payable unless it is provided for in terms of the Constitution, serves a rational and legitimate purpose, and is procedurally justified. That last condition implies that people who have access to a resource in terms of private property rights, will still have access to such resource under a dispensation of public management thereof

even if such access is limited.

Therefore, the question is: why does the ANC now want to incorporate policy into the Constitution? Their proposed amendment does not make much difference to the law and simply causes more uncertainty. The inclusion of 4A, which states that land is the heritage of all South Africans, will probably make it slightly more possible to assert that something like custodianship of land serves a legitimate purpose and is allowed in terms of the Constitution. But we still do not know what the ANC understands under custodianship, and since it is an intensely regulated process – it is difficult in the absence of legislation to comment on what land will be placed under state custodianship.

The EFF's proposed amendment, on the other hand, makes more sense. They have released a more detailed document on what they mean under this concept. They ask for custodianship of all land and, to avoid the uncertainty of whether compensation is payable or not, they ask for blanket expropriation without compensation. NOBODY receives compensation. There is no weighing up of interests. There is no question of compensation. Land will be under the custodianship of the state; people lose their private property rights; and the state manages the land based on rules and legislation which still do not exist and of which the content is uncertain. In the absence of an amendment which places all land under custodianship, the EFF will not vote in favour of an amendment.

They distinguish it from nationalisation, where the state is the owner of the land for its own gain.

The conversation is, after all, not simple. We learned from experience overseas that there could be good reasons why certain resources should not necessarily be subject to private property rights but rather be regulated by the state to ensure that the resource is managed in such a way that it also remains sustainable in future. A good argument can be made,



for example, that land is one such a resource – that the state must be able to ensure that land of high productive value is used for that purpose and is not left unused. We

could even concede that, seen within a vacuum, the process where the state is in control of the allocation of rights in land may expedite redistribution thereof.

But how do we have such a conversation within a context where there is a lack of trust in the state; where land reform has in fact been unsatisfactory because of the state's administration of the process and the land? No proposed provision in the amendment bill says how our state institutions will build to ensure that there is capacity to drive land reform. No proposed amendment explains how the prevailing problems relating to a lack of legislation for redistribution and mechanisms to ensure accountability and prevent elite capture, will be addressed.

The amendment of section 25(2) makes it explicit that there may be circumstances where fair and equitable compensation would be zero. The Expropriation Bill gave an indication of what such circumstances would be, and in that respect the bill states explicitly what the Constitution merely implies – which legislation is, of course, required to do. The EFF also refuses to vote for an amendment that talks about “zero compensation” instead of “without compensation”.

The biggest snag here is the question of who must decide about zero compensation –

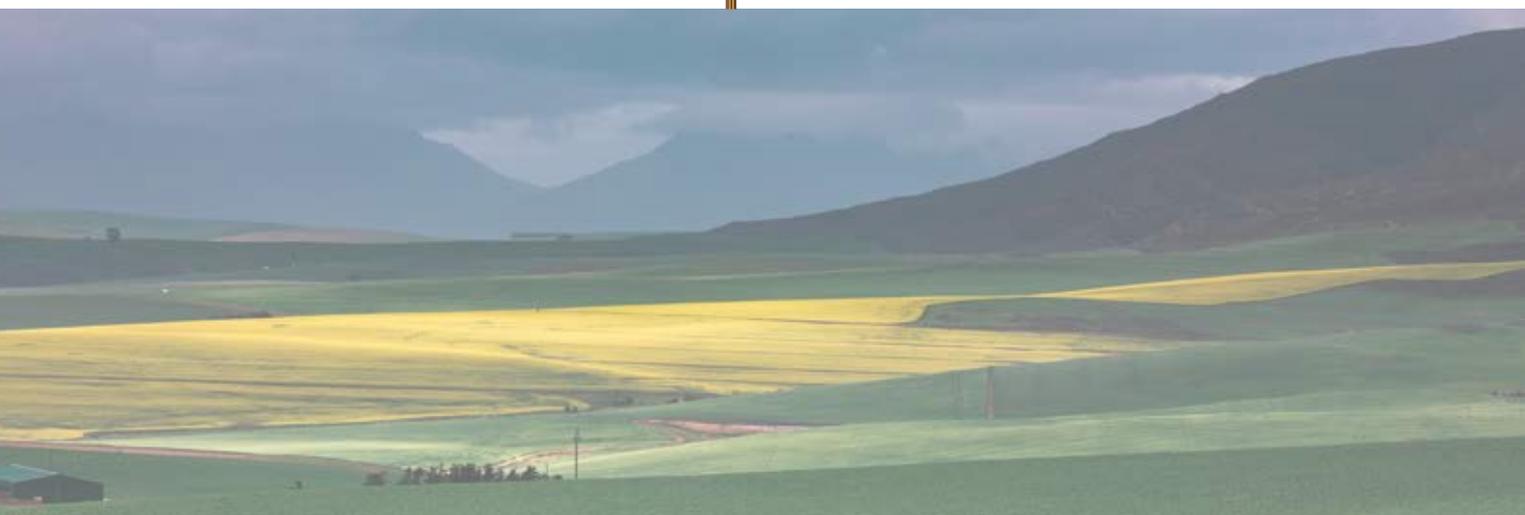
just the courts, or also administrators (with the possibility that such decisions can be reviewed by the courts and overturned). In terms of how expropriation will work in practice, I am satisfied that, for various reasons, the courts should not be the first and only determinators.

During the preliminary address, and several times within the committee, the impression was created that one was either in favour of land reform and therefore the amendment, or against it. But such a binary view makes things very difficult. Things are not that simple – just as land reform is not only about the economy or simply about love for and connection with the land.

So, where does that leave us? Have we wasted time working on this amendment over the past three years? I must say, it is possible (and most probable) that it will not be accepted given the lack of a two-thirds majority.

I don't think so. However difficult, clumsy and messy the process might have been to date, it has opened up the discussion, and a discussion is what we need to have. To look for meaning and to formulate the wording in a document which spells out the game rules for us as a nation, is a process of interaction. No person – not me, not you, not a judge – has a monopoly on what a provision in the Constitution means. Meaning is created through dialogue and brave conversations. And that is where the value of the process lies.

Thank you.



# MAJ. GENERAL JAN SCHEEPERS

SAPS



Major-General Scheepers was born in 1967 in the Northern Cape where his father farmed.

He matriculated in 1985 in Vereeniging, after which he completed his military service at 1 SAI in Bloemfontein between 1986 and 1987.

General-Major Scheepers joined the South African Police Service in 1988, and from 1989 to 1994 served as patrol and explosive dog-guide in the Dog Unit.

Thereafter, he was promoted and appointed as Station Commander where he served for 16 years at various stations in the Vaal Triangle, including Sebokeng, Orange Farm, Evaton and Vanderbijl Park. In 2016, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General and was appointed as Cluster Commander in Polokwane, and in 2017 as Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Visible Policing, in Limpopo.

Major-General Scheepers is married to Elmarie and has two daughters in grade 8 and 10, respectively.

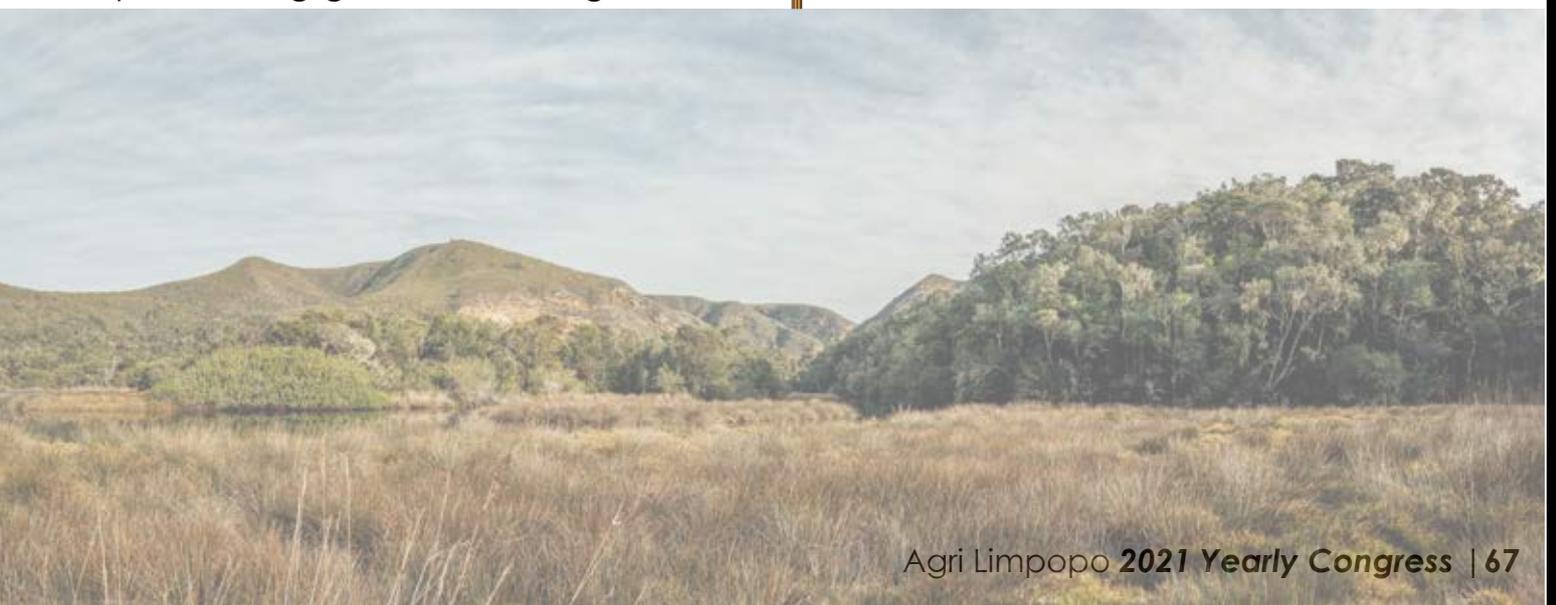
Major-General Scheepers –

- is trained in the handling and identification of explosives;
- trained as operational tracker;
- was trained by the FBI of the USA in hostage negotiation; and
- completed various management courses.

He also completed a Diploma in –

- Police Administration; and
- Theology.

He has a passion for rhino conservation, in particular, and nature conservation in general.



# Transcript

Good morning.

I am General Scheepers and it is a privilege to speak to you about Rural Safety.

I want to look at the following:

Considering what is happening in the country at present, we must prepare ourselves for the possibility of increased violence on farms as well as in towns. For this reason, my first request is that you ensure that you form part of Rural Safety at your local police station. In Limpopo, we have established Rural Safety structures at every police station. We also have a designated person at each police station to promote and ensure rural safety. For me, it is important that the police should not manage this initiative – it must be managed by the farming community themselves. The farming community must make sure that meetings are held and that proper planning is done. In this regard, I refer to a plan of action for in case something happens, and to the possible risks. I'm also looking at fires, for example – fires on farms and veldfires. We have to make sure that we are prepared should something happen, and that we know how to respond.

There is no point in running away. I believe there are lessons to be learned from the recent violence in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. It won't help if we all run towards the same point or mobilise from the same point.

Leadership should be established and deployed in the event of a farm attack or attempted farm attack. We must all know what we should do in terms of self-defence, similar to the old army days where people went out to a specific location or point and then stood there. Even if nothing happens, we can close and block the access routes and in so doing, ensure that we can arrest the suspects. Thus, leadership is very important – not in the sense that we want to propagate

war or violence, but simply to be prepared. I always say that if you want peace, you must be prepared for a war. Leadership in the sense that we are not going to talk about war or incite violence – we will simply ensure that we are well-gearred and ready to deal with, or ward off, a farm attack, whether it happens by means of arson or an attack at the farm gate, or at the farmhouse, and then to arrest the culprits.

Besides being part of your rural safety plan and the plan of action, I believe it is also important for every farmer to conduct a risk assessment of his own farm or farmhouse. When I arrive at a farm, I often see very bright lights on the farmgate. I don't really understand this – it puts you in the spotlight. Instead, adjust the light so that it shines beyond the gate – go and have that risk assessment done.

If I were to arrive home late at night or early in the morning via the farmgate, what are the dangers waiting for me at the farmhouse or in the kraal where people can gain access? We must patrol our boundary fences every day to ensure that there are proper firebreaks. Look for footprints or any attempt to gain access. Don't keep such information to yourself. It must be shared with the leadership structure in your area. Here is a photo – it is a footprint, which means there may also be attempts to access other farms. Most importantly, our workers who live on the farm, and people who come in or go out every day must also be made part of our situation. They must be informed if there had been any such attempts. They must know about unusual happenings or suspicious vehicles in the area. They usually have such information before we do.

You also need a good intelligence network. During the risk assessment, a security plan for inside the farmhouse must also be considered; for example, if we are attacked at night while we are inside the house, members of the household must all know

where we are going to. Should someone try to burn down the house, where will you get out? Do you have adequate protection? Are there lights that shine towards the outside so that you can see from inside what is happening in the vicinity of the house, rather than switching on the lights inside the house? I think this is the type of thing we must do to protect our farmers.

Our farmers are important to this country, not only in terms of the economy but also to ensure food security. We live during a time where they are specifically targeted. Make sure that you know who is on your farm. Make sure that you know who works for you and I urge you not to employ foreign nationals who have no paperwork. Should a worker arrive on the farm and you want to employ him, go to Home Affairs and get the right papers so that we can know that the person is in the country. It is very difficult to track down such a person afterwards if we were not even aware that he was in the country— no fingerprints, no photos. So, take him to Home Affairs and make sure that he has the necessary papers. I believe that if we do these little things, we will be able to stand together.

I want to make it very clear: we cannot simply sit at home and think the police alone will take care of rural safety. That time has long passed. We know that there is an element inside the police station....people in uniform....who are involved in stock theft syndicates and criminal activities. You cannot rely on the police alone. There are also very good police officers. I think we must forge relationships with our local police stations; we must know whom we can trust and know with whom we can work.

I call on farmers not to take the law into their own hands. There is always someone at the police station with whom you can work and whom you can trust. If there isn't, go to a higher level; go to district or provincial level. Make sure that you maintain a good

relationship with the police. If there are problems where the police do not act correctly, don't be silent. Report it so that we can speak to the individuals and address the problem, but to rely solely on the police will bear no fruit in the long term.

We as community, together with the police – that relationship must be in place. It is important.

In a nutshell—we can, to a reasonable extent, ensure that farmers are able to produce. This is important for the food chain, for job creation and for the country, but for us our safety is most important. We alone cannot safeguard you. Let us join hands; let us work together. There will always be differences, but I believe we are living in a time when we have to set our differences aside.

Let us work for the bigger goal: the safety of every member of our community, every member of the farming community, and every farmworker.

This is far more important than personal differences. Let us put our differences aside and work together to at least ensure that our farmers are able to farm and that the environment within which they do so is reasonably stable. I wish you the best of luck. And then, last but not least (I should have mentioned this first) – when moving around your farm, PRAY, although many will tell you it would already be too late. Pray for your farm; pray for your family's safety. Let us pray every day on the farm and make it part of our leadership and action plan. If we make God part of our plan, then I believe there will be a better future for every farmer in our community.

Thank you for the opportunity to address you.

# ANN BERNSTEIN

CDE Executive Director



Ann Bernstein is the founder and executive director of the CDE (Centre for Development and Enterprise), South Africa's leading development think tank which focuses on inclusive economic growth and democratic consolidation. Ann has published numerous reports and op-eds on economic growth, jobs, youth unemployment, education, skills, land reform, urbanization, cities and the role of business. She engages regularly with leaders in government, business, civil society and academia. She is a frequent commentator in the media.

## Transcript

I am delighted to be here today with all of you. It's rare that I'm in Limpopo at the best of times and certainly not under Covid. I'm delighted to be a part of your Congress.

I'm going to say a few words about my organization and what I do and then go on to talk about the state of the country and what I think business should do.

The Centre for Development and Enterprises is an unusual organisation. We've been called a national resource that's paid for by business and private philanthropies, and our job is to think very hard about national challenges and that determine our prospects for growth and jobs.

So, we look at things like youth

unemployment and what we should do about it. The quality of our education system and how to dramatically improve it, and the growth strategy that the country has. We try and influence government and business, media and other important influences throughout our society to think about the key challenges we face as honestly and frankly as possible, and then to think even harder about what we do about them.

We have got what you can call convening power - we can get people from different perspectives in a room or on a Zoom platform, and we can encourage them to listen to each other and to learn from each other and try and see where the other person sits and how we can find common ground to move South Africa forward. We also

have a wide network of international experts who bring a very important new dimension to how to think about South Africa's big challenges and what to do about them.

So just to give you a feel of the kind of issues that we work on. Our Chairman likes us to reduce mountains of research and analysis and debate to t-shirt slogans. So let me give you a few of those:

South Africa spends too much time making the top of society blacker rather than the bottom of society better.

This Country compensates the poor for their exclusion rather than working night and day to include them.

South Africa needs jobs for the work force we actually have, not the highly skilled workforce, we wish we had.

In our view an unskilled low wage job, is a lot better as a first step than no job at all.

And lastly, South Africa cannot be anti-business and expect to get growth or to deal with poverty.

Now, I don't have to tell anyone here today what deep trouble this country is in. We really cannot go on as we are. We have the world's deepest unemployment rate before Covid, around 10 million people. Now, as we speak at least 11.5 million people.

We are a complete global outlier. We have a fiscal crisis. We spend more than we have and our debt costs are now the fastest growing item on the country's budget. Our economy is stagnant. Even before Covid it shrank minus 7% last year, minus 7% and yes,

we'll grow something this year, I hope, but to get back to where we were in 2019 is going to take to at least to 2023 and in the meanwhile a population grows in fiscal challenges continue.

We have skilled people leaving the country and basically we don't have a compelling story about how that country is going to become much more prosperous, much more inclusive and build a future and hope for everybody, we don't have that now.

So we can't go on as we are. Now late last year the president announced an economic recovery and a recovery strategy for the country. This was after a year in which everybody, I think the only growth industry South Africa had for most of 2020 was in the development of plans, proposals for what to do during a post Covid to recover.

The president's plan is of course the most important and let me say a few words about this. This plan is built on a few essential pillars, industrialization, infrastructure, energy, reforms for growth and employment stimulus. The problem is that although the president says he wants to ease the cost of doing business in South Africa, his own plan will add many more regulations for businesses and for firms, because he wants to industrialized through localization. Sounds good, who can be opposed to that, but in fact this is an anti-export strategy, and we are in favour of making this a much more competitive economy. That is the only way we are going to earn more revenue. That is the only we are going to get investment and if you add more and more rules on who you can do business with, how many you have



to do business with you, local companies, black firms, woman headed firms, veteran headed firms. There is a long list that you have to comply with. We think this is going to add to the cost of doing business, and will make this a less competitive economy. So, we don't buy that pillar.

His second pillar is infrastructure and again who could be opposed to infrastructure, but this is much harder than it sounds. The state doesn't have money to build infrastructure, they need private investment. You have to manage that carefully and you have to create the conditions in which private investors want to risk their money. You have to decide what kind of infrastructure we can afford because you need a revenue stream. And what kind of infrastructure will help South Africa grow much faster.

So, this is obviously an important area, it's not a silver bullet. A lot of the issues are not yet resolved, and this is only one part on how South Africa can grow. The state is going to have to change quite dramatically in order to engage effectively with the private sector and get the kind of investment that we need.

Well energy, I am not going to talk much about that, I suppose the only thing to say is why don't you get a move on already. There have been some reforms introduced but we have a mass of debt at Eskom and no plan yet as to how to deal with it. We have a minister of minerals and energy who is reluctant to introduce the kinds of reforms that almost every expert in the country is calling for and although the president surprised everyone by saying that we could have a hundred

megawatts of self-generated energy which would be good and would increase infrastructure investment and increase energy security, it remains to be seen how fast the regulations will be introduced to deal with this and how enthusiastically the reluctant ministry will implement this.

So, they many issues around energy before we can say we have the energy we need to grow, never mind all the blackouts we have to deal with.

The next pillar of the government, the president talked about reforms for growth. I am absolutely in favour of reform, and I support his introduction of the operation Vulindlela between his office and the presidency and the national Treasury to try and push reluctant ministers to actually implement reform, but the truth is that a number the reforms he was talking about in 2018 have still not been implemented and some of them are not very hard. This is not a very ambitious agenda. Visas for tourists when we get some, post Covid, well we haven't done that yet, Ethiopia has it, we haven't done that, Why? It's never very clear why not, so the reforms for growth are absolutely essential.

I think my list would differ from the president's but he hasn't even completed his list yet and it is certainly not going to be finished before the end of this year. So as very slow approach to reform.

Now a part of his strategy was employment, absolutely vital and what he proposed is 8 000 jobs to be paid for by public money to provide mainly young people with employment in this terrible time of Covid and the consequences it had for employment.

It's not clear about 400- to 500 000 temporary part time jobs have been created with public money and I personally are not convinced about this strategy but the jury is out and we await an evaluation of this. The sum of 300 000 young people were paid at the minimum wage or more and sort of put into our schools, many of which were closed at the time, so I am confused about this approach to jobs, but the more important question, the most important question is this, why do you put your faith in the state to create jobs when we know that it is firms and markets and entrepreneurs that create millions and millions of jobs and that's the real priority for South Africa.

So, I am really one of those people that says I'm afraid that I don't think the government's strategy for reform and recovery is going to work. We're not going to get the growth that we need and we need to find fundamentally rethink how we get much faster and more inclusive growth in this society, not just growth, but much more labour intensive growth is required and so I would argue especially after the terrible events in July, I think there were traitors in the ANC and in the State and I think it was whatever you want to call it. The President called it an insurrection, I think he's probably right, but the fact is that many, many people were involved in looting because I think they have no hope for the future, of course there were richer people who also looted and that's partly because we have a culture of lawlessness and impunity for looting that stretches right up to the cabinet, so we've had a terrible July and I think it has driven the country to even more of a precipice, I can mix my metaphors, than before and in this circumstance I think the president has to act much more boldly than hitherto.

He has to stamp his authority on government, on his cabinet. He has to stamp his authority on his party.

Now, yes he has introduced some reforms in the last 3 and a half years, it would be wrong to ignore that and yes, Jacob Zuma is in jail and this is a big achievement, but the reforms that have been introduced are too little to give a big signal to investors that this is a country to risk your money. It's too little to give hope to millions and millions and millions of young people who cannot see where they can get employment. Many of whom come out of terrible schools. We pay a lot of money for our teachers and our education budget is proportionately one of the highest in the developing world, but we don't get value for money and most of the kids in our schools do not learn and do not get the kind of education, just basics, reading, writing and basic numeracy, that you need in order at minimum to get a job.

So, I think the president has to move up a gear or at least five gears, I would say he's got to act boldly and he has to put South Africa's interests first, way ahead of ANC unity.

What does he have to do? Well, I think a reforming president must lead, he should stop talking about endless compacts, yes consultation is fine, but in a situation where you have to deal with vested interests, reformers have to move fast. They have to take on vested interests, from the corrupt to those who benefit from the structure of our society, and he has to introduce reforms so he can get new friends, new beneficiaries very fast. He has to also dominate the narrative in the country.



What is the story we can tell each other and our children about how South Africa is moving forward and is going to provide jobs and prosperity and

inclusion?

So, I think the president has to first and foremost deal with a security cluster. We have a useless police department. We have a compromised National Minister of Police. We have a defence minister who disagrees with the president about what happened in July and we have a national security intelligence which didn't seem to provide anyone with any intelligence, now whether they divided, incompetent, corrupt or part of the instigation of insurrection, we don't know, but the president needs to reassure the country and fast that he is dealing with the security cluster and some heads must roll, some big heads. So, security is now a very important issue.

When the President came into power in 2018 he appointed a committee to look into this. They reported in December 2018 that there were big allegations of all sorts of terrible things, a captured security cluster but he did not act. He has to act now. He has to get a new team around him in the cabinet, senior deep, directors General and below, a team that are committed to the Constitution and are seized with a necessity to deliver results.

Let me say something, I see I'm running out of time. I am going to say something about business nationally and then yourselves regionally.

So, I think business nationally has a really important role to play in a society in crisis. I think they should stop cheerleading, they should stop

supporting band aids, they should say in public what they discuss around their big dinner tables and they should be much more strategic about how to approach South Africa's many challenges. I don't have time to go into all that.

What can, what can you do as a regional agricultural, commercial agricultural organization? The first thing I would say is you should make your voice heard loud and clear in Limpopo, with every politician in Limpopo, with the Premier and with top officials. The truth is that commercial agriculture, big and small is the only real capacity in rural South Africa. I don't say that lightly and that has enormous consequences.

Our largest agricultural companies many in your region are integrated into global value chains. This is very unusual in the developing world and it's great. We need more of this, we need support for that and we need black inclusion both in terms of farmers who must succeed. We need a black commercial farming class, but also in terms of workers, how they are treated and how we can encourage labour intensity rather than more and more and more machines. The labour market rules must change. You should say this loudly and clearly.

When it comes to land reform you should say loudly that we must not change the Constitution. This is the worst possible signal to investors and domestic and foreign. Land reform is absolutely vital, and I am in favour of faster land reform but what holds it back is not anything to do with the Constitution or the ability to expropriate land with null compensation. What holds it back is the capacity of the state, to implement something without

corruption, effectively and at all levels of government.

You should publicize what many farmers are doing already, to implement land reform, to bring in black farmers and into to their value chains and into their business, publicize that.

And lastly the country needs a rural development strategy that is economically based, we've never had one. We've done terrible things to rural people, but we've never had a serious rational economic rural strategy for the country and we need one. And then lastly there are many, many young people in your region and the rest of the country's rural areas who just have no hope of a future and we have to stop doing small little projects and starts shouting at the politicians about the legislative and other changes that are required in order to grow faster and grow much more labour intensively.

So, let me end then by saying that societies in trouble need organized

citizens and the reaction of many of us with the circumstances in our country is to retreat to the private realm and say, there's nothing we can do, but in fact this is when we have to organize and get involved and shout loudly in the public square much more than ever before.

There is a lot more at stake here. Our country is in deep trouble, but I think it can be turned around and your organization has an important role to play and you should not be subtle , things should happen in your region or the country but make it crystal clear what rules must change, what regulations, what laws and how the country can move forward and grow and include more and more of almost 50% of our population that is excluded and lives in poverty.

Thank you very much for this opportunity



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# YOUNG FARMER JUDGES

## Nico Groenewald - Standard Bank



Nico is married to Tessa, they are blessed with 2 children ages 26, and 22. Nico lives in Pretoria South Africa.

### Formal Qualifications

- Completed school in 1984
- Obtained a BSc Agric (Agric-Econ), University of Pretoria, SA in 1988;

- Also completed a MBA at the North West University in SA in 1997.

Nico expanded his knowledge with a Diploma in Insolvency Law via the Institute for insolvency Practitioners in SA (1999) and he also successfully participated and completed several leadership and international executive development programs via Standard Bank.

### Work Experience

Started his career with Standard Bank in 1990 as a Junior Agricultural Advisor where after Nico Joined an Agribusiness (VKB) in 1991 as an Agricultural Economist focusing on production economics.

Nico rejoined Standard Bank in 1997 as an Agricultural Credit Evaluation Manager.

From 2005 onwards Nico fulfilled several management roles in the Agricultural Business and Credit functions within Standard Bank. Nico was appointed as the Head of Agribusiness for Standard Bank's Business and Commercial clients in 2014, he currently still holds this position.

## Emil Pretorius - Santam



I am Emil Pretorius, a leader without title, who challenges myself every day to make a difference and to live to the fullest. I have had the wonderful privilege to complete my honours degree in Industrial Psychology at the North West University. In 2994, I started as regional trainer at Santam and in 2013 I was convinced that I was the apple of Jesus's eye when I had an opportunity to join Santam Agriculture. With humility, humour and passion, I distinguish myself daily in the insurance world, with a special focus on agriculture. What a privilege to help building this country through its farmers!

## Johan Berg - Obaro



I grew up in Secunda where I also matriculated. After matric, I completed two years of military service in the air force, after which I started my career at the City Council of Nelspruit as apprentice horticulturist. I hold a National Diploma in Horticulture from the Technikon, Pretoria and later also qualified as a horticulturist at the City Council. This is where I met my life partner, Amanda. We are married and have a daughter, Estelle,

and a son, Jaco. I was appointed as deputy head of Parks, Sport & Culture at



the Nelspruit City Council. After 10 years at the council, I changed careers and entered the agricultural sector as branch manager at the Lowveld Tobacco Corporation in Nelspruit. The tobacco corporation was later purchased by Afgri and a year later by Obaro. This is where my career with Obaro started. Over the past 10 years, I have served in various roles, including Senior Branch Manager, Manager: Agricultural Advisory Services, Purchase Manager and General Manager. In my current role as General Manager, I am part of Obaro's executive where I am responsible for New Business Development, Obaro Properties, and Industry and Agricultural Advisory Services. I serve in Agri Gauteng's Centre of Excellence: Trade and Industry, as well as additional member of the same executive committee at Agri SA.

In my free time, I like to spend time in my garden among my cycad collection and Clivia plants. I also like to spend time in nature and try to make time to camp out in my bush caravan on a regular basis. My annual hunting trips are, of course, not negotiable.

## Herman Krause - Sanlam



I am a Short-Term Insurance Specialist.

I excel at both analyzing data and communicating with clients to understand their needs and present solutions. I manage risks in order for my clients to focus on growing their Business.

I started my career as a "life adviser" in 2005. Sanlam has been my home ever since. In my role as a Short-Term Insurance Specialist, I develop, strategise and implement customised Personal, Commercial and Agri Short-Term Insurance solutions that protect your wealth and assets.

"Find a job you enjoy doing, and you will never have to work a day in your life." — Mark Twain

# YOUNG FARMER JUDGES

Thinus van Zijl - Agri Gauteng CEO



Thinus van Zijl, was born on the 19th of January 1958 in Potchefstroom and is currently the CEO of AGRI Gauteng, a Provincial Organisation of AgriSA

He was previously attached to the Land Bank as Senior Manager (Agricultural Economist) in the Agricultural Economic Division for 33 Years.

He worked at different branches of the Land Bank during his Career and his passion saw hi

excelling in his career. Unfortunately, I had to decide after 33 years enough is enough.

He served on various Agricultural Committees as well as Organisations such as LEFSA (Agricultural Economic Association of SA). Agriculture has been and always will be my Passions especially to build Bridges between different People as well as Organisations.

I think every person in SA has to make a choice what he or she wants to do to make it better for him/ herself. First for yourself and then for others in South Africa – do not allow the Negative in Our Life to take over.

My motto is

**“IF YOU CAN DREAM IT YOU  
CAN DO IT”**

**I was involved in the Toyota Young Farmer competition years ago in the North West Province and What a Privilege to be closely involved with the Young Farmers of the Future in Gauteng and Limpopo Province, You are indeed an Example for other Young Aspiring Lan builders.**







**PLAASINLIGTING**

**LIGGING:** Letsitele, Limpopo

**NAAM:** Wolvaardt Boerdery

**GROOTTE:** 57,5 ha

**EIENAARSKAP:** Beslote korporasie

**VERTAKKINGS:** Soetrissies in nethuise en op oop lande, kool, asook vulstasies

**GEMIDDELDE REËNVAL:** 450-500 mm per jaar

**KORTOM**

- Met 3 ha huurgrond en sy Ford Fiesta as "plaasbakkie" het mnr. Hannes Wolvaardt 'n boerdery opgebou wat vandag 120 000 kartonhouers soetrissies per jaar oes.
- Hy bemagtig reeds soomloos en is betrokke by twee vennootskappe. Hy verskaf heeltydse werk aan 38 mense en deeltidse werk aan 42.
- Sy oog is op sitrus en makadamias, asook nisgroente in kweekhuise om sy risiko's te verskans.



Mnr. Hannes Wolvaardt, Limpopo se Jongboer van die Jaar, verbou hoofsaaklik soetrissies by Letsitele. Hy boer min of meer om die helfte op oop landerye en onder skadunet.

**A**gt jaar gelede het mnr. Hannes Wolvaardt met 'n saamgeskraapte R200 000, 3 ha huurgrond en geleende trekkers en werktuie begin boer. Vandag oes hy meer as 120 000 kartonhouers soetrissies per jaar, boer hy saam met sy een buurman met wild in 'n swartbemaatigingsvennootskap en is hy saam met sy vennote en plaasbestuurder besig om sitrusboerdery te ontwikkel in 'n tweede bemaatigingsboerdery.

Sy broer Riaan en sy vrou, Joelene, wat die boerdery met finansiering ondersteun het, is nou gelyke vennote in Wolvaardt Boerdery. Sy oudste broer, SJ, bestuur die onderneming se drie vulstasies in die omgewing van Letsitele en Giyani.

Anders as sy broers wat B.Com. gaan studeer het, het Wolvaardt besluit om ná skool sy passie te volg en 'n nasionale diploma in gemengde landbou aan die Tshwane-universiteit van Tegnologie (TUT) te voltooi.

Wat hy daarna reggekry het, is 'n storie wat jou hoenderfel gee.

"Ek het besef as ek myself as plaaswerker of bestuurder gaan uitgee, gaan ek baie gou my plafon in die lewe bereik. Ek wou meer uit die lewe en my loopbaan hê," sê Wolvaardt.

Op sy 21ste verjaardag het hy besluit dis maak of breek. Hy het sommer daar en dan vir Riaan, hoof van ERP Konsultasie en mede-aandeelhouer van Parity Software, 'n maatskappy wat intelligente besighedsoplossings ontwikkel en toepas, gebel. "Ek sê toe

## Jongboer begin met 3 ha huurgrond en 'n studentekar

Mnr. Hannes Wolvaardt is 'n opkomende boer in elke sin van die woord. Met deeglike marknavorsing en die optimale benutting van reserwes en hulpbronne is hy 'n sprekende voorbeeld van iemand wat met niks meer as manmoed en goeie verhoudinge 'n boerdery op die been gebring het.

vir hom: "Kom ons begin 'n boerdery. Ek het my huiswerk gedoen en ek dink ons kan dit laat werk!"

Dit was 8 Julie 2010. Tussen dié twee broers en Joelene het hulle, almal aan die begin van hul loopbane, R200 000 bymekaar geskraap. Minder as 'n maand later, op 3 Augustus, was

Wolvaardt Boerdery reeds gestig en het Wolvaardt hul eerste oopland-soetrissies geplant met 'n trekker en werktuie wat hy by van sy vriende geleen het.

Hy het daardie jaar 3 ha soetrissies aangeplant en die volgende jaar nog 'n stuk grond gekry wat hy kon huur. Hy moes dit eers ▶

**LBW VRA ...**
**MNR. HANNES WOLVAARDT**
**WAT WAS JOU BESTE BESLUIT NÓG?**

Die dag toe ek besluit het om die kans te waag en boerdery te betree as 'n eerste generasie boer.

**WIE WAS JOU MENTOR?**

By my oorlede pa het ek geleer om met my hande te werk en self planne te maak. Hy het ons broers geleer om nooit op te gee nie, maak nie saak hoe groot die berg voor jou lê nie. My broer en sakevennoot Riaan leer my elke dag om na die groter prentjie van elke scenario te kyk.

**WAT IS DIE BESTE RAAD WAT JY AL GEKRY HET?**

Boerdery gaan nie net oor die bestemming nie, maar oor om die reis te geniet.

**WATTER TEGNOLOGIE IS ONMISBAAR?**

Ons gebruik Irricheck-sensors wat deurlo-

pend data beskikbaar stel rakende die water-toediening in ál die lande. Dit is beskikbaar as 'n selfoontoepassing. Ek kan dag of nag sien watter dele meer of minder water nodig het. Die stelsel het reeds tot 'n daling van 40% in watergebruik gelei. Ons bestuurspan gebruik ook daaglik die Align-toepassing waar ons op ons slimfone en tablette die dag, week en maand se belangrikste take of doelwitte aanteken en dit afmerk. Ons stel en monitor ons groter sakedoelwitte ook op dié platform.

**WAT IS JOU GROOTSTE STRUIKELBLOKKE?**

Die verkryging van finansiering om 'n boerdery op die been te bring, was 'n groot stryd. Daarom het ons meestal eie kapitaal aangewend vir uitbreiding. Ons het vasgebyt en alles wat ons jaarliks maak, terugbelê in die besigheid totdat ons die boerdery vir finansiering kon posisioneer. Die klimaat in ons gebied stel ook baie eise en moet reg bestuur word met gespesialiseerde opsies, soos nethuise.



Deur sy eie grond in 2013 te koop, kan Wolvaardt Boerdery ook rooi en geel soetrissies onder skadunet verbou. Dit het eenvoudig nie s'n gemaak om in nethuise te belê op die grond wat hulle aanvanklik gehuur het nie. Nou voeg hulle ook waarde toe deur 'n "robot"-kombinasie van rooi, geel en groen rissies te verpak.



Wolvaardt en sy pa, Simon, het die eerste nethuise saam opgerig. Sedertdien het Wolvaardt nog elke stuk skadunet op die plaas met sy eie hande gespan.

ontbos. Daar het hy toe ook 5 ha soetrissies geplant. Hy het verder begin om skorsies, kool en ander groente te plant wanneer hy gesien het daar is 'n geleentheid op die mark.

"Ek het nie eens 'n bakkie gehad nie. Ek het met my studentekar, 'n Ford Fiesta, geboer. Daarmee het ek alles van besproeiingspype tot vars produkte na die plaaslike afsetpunte aangery. Dit was vir die eerste jaar my bakkie."

Twee en 'n half jaar later, in 2013, kon Wolvaardt Boerdery bekostig om sy eie grond te koop – 'n plaas van 24,5 ha. Dit was ook toe dat Wolvaardt en sy pa, Simon, begin het om die eerste gespesialiseerde nethuise op te

rig. Wolvaardt het 5 ha onder net gespan. Dit het hom vir die eerste keer in staat gestel om beter op die mark vir rooi en geel soetrissies te konsentreer. In 2015 het die boerdery al sodanig gegroei dat hy tot 10 ha se nethuise kon uitbrei.

Hy moes boorgate sink op die nuwe plaas en het soveel moontlik van die ou strukture op die grond benut. Die netjiese kantoor was byvoorbeeld 'n ou kleihuise en die plaasskuur 'n ou melkstal. Die boerdery se infrastruktuur, prosesse en pakgeriewe is uitgebrei tot op GlobalGap-standaard, waarvoor die boerdery verlede jaar gesertifiseer is.

**NOU BEMAGTIG HY**

In 2016 het Wolvaardt 'n internskapprogram met sy alma mater van stapel gestuur. Van die TUT-landboustudente kan nou elke jaar hul praktiese ondervinding by Wolvaardt Boerdery kom opdoen.

Die eerste student het sommer aan die begin van daardie jaar al ingeval en sy eerste jaar van praktiese werkservaring opgedoen. Die volgende jaar het Wolvaardt Boerdery toe goud getref met me. Andiswe Ngaleka. Op 26 het sy reeds 'n diploma in landbouproduksie, 'n B.Tech.-graad in gewasproduksie en 'n B.Tech.-graad in landboubestuur agter haar naam.

"Andiswe het my lewe verander. Sy het reg van die begin af haar plek in die boerdery se bestuur ingeneem. Sy het dadelik die stelsels verstaan en die boerdery se prosesse in werking gestel, wat dinge makliker en beter laat werk het," sê Wolvaardt.

Wolvaardt sê sy het 'n sleutelrol gespeel in die rekordoes wat hulle verlede jaar behaal het.

"Sy is 'n voorslagboer wat ons geesdrif vir die sektor en ons toewyding om as boere te groei, met ons gemeen het."

Daarom het hulle Ngaleka vanjaar betrek in 'n vennootskap waar sy nou 51% van die aandele in hul nuwe maatskappy, Khensisa, besit. Hulle gaan saam met haar sitrus vestig op nuwe grond wat hulle vroeër vanjaar aangekoop het.

Wolvaardt sê vandat hulle in 2016 begin het om werkseleenthede vir TUT se topstudente te skep, het die ekstra aandag wat die plantjies van plant- tot plukstadium gekry het, gehelp om siektes en plae vinniger raak te sien en daarteen op te tree.

## SLIM MARKBESTUUR

Hy bekommer hom ook nie oor die wisselvalligheid van markpryse nie, want statistieke van die afgelope 15 jaar toon dat die grootste deel van sy oes gelewer word wanneer ander produksiegebiede te koud is en baie hoë produksiekoste vir infrastruktuur, soos kweekhuise, nodig is om gekleurde soetrissies van dieselfde gehalte as hy te verbou.

Dit stel Wolvaardt in staat om te beplan en begroot om sy produk te lewer teen 'n prys wat, gegrond op sy marknavorsing, winsgewend sal wees.

“Ek glo 'n belangrike deel van 'n boerdery se sukses is navorsing oor markte en neigings en deeglike beplanning daarvolgens.”

Hy plant sy winteroes in Maart of April aan en oes dan vanaf Junie tot Desember.

Van 2010 tot vanjaar het die boerdery se omset tot R10 miljoen gegroei. Daarmee saam is aanplantings elke jaar uitgebrei.

## PRODUKSIEBESTUUR

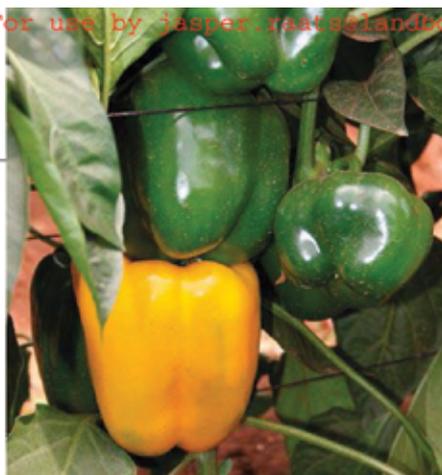
Daar word elke jaar meer aandag aan grondgesondheid en -voorbereiding gegee. Die grond onder die nette word berook. Dan word elemente wat groei bevorder, soos organiese materiaal, kompos, biolewe en visemulsie, bygevoeg.

Grondmonsters word geneem. Daarvolgens word die bemestingsprogramme deur tegniese raadgewers aanbeveel. Enige probleme word vroeg waargeneem deur weeklikse blokverkenning en voorkomende bespuiting.

Plae word vroegtydig deur 'n geïntegreerde plaagbestuurs- en voorkomende bespuitingsprogram geïdentifiseer en bestuur. “Ons glo dat hierdie praktyke 'n groot rol speel in ons verhoogde produksie en boerderysukses.”

## BOERDERY SE ORGANIESE GROEI

Om alles in die boerdery terug te ploeg, het hulle tot dusver net goed gedien. Wolvaardt is onlangs met Caela getroud en hulle woon nou in hul eie huis op een van die nuwe plase. Daar staan deesdae 'n rits bakkies, trekkers en werktuie op die plaas langs die nuwe pakhuis van 1 200 m<sup>2</sup>. Die nuwe pakhuis huisves ook 'n



In die warm Limpopo moet boere op hul voete dink om gewasse teen die elemente te beskerm. Vir Wolvaardt is dit belangrik dat sy gekleurde soetrissies net so goed soos sy groen kultivars dra en dat hy so min moontlik vrugte aan sonskade verloor.



Om te sien watter kleur- en digtheidkombinasie lewer die beste vrugdrag met die minste son- en windskaade, is Wolvaardt besig om 'n reeks proewe in kleiner nethuise te doen. Daar is 'n fyn balans tussen genoeg sonbeskerming en genoegsame lugvloei deur die nethuise.

pasgemaakte soetrissiepaklyn wat gebou is uit toerusting wat by 'n sitruspakhuis gekoop is.

Die Wolvaardt Boerdery skeep werk vir 38 heeltydse en 42 tydelike werkers.

Wolvaardt het in 2015 plaaslike sakemanne, mnr. Ernest Risaba en die Hlaneki-broers, genader met 'n geleentheid om die vulstasies wat hulle in die omliggende gemeenskappe besit, op langtermynkontrak te huur. Wolvaardt en sy oorlede pa het die vulstasies ontwikkel en uitgebrei vanaf 40 000 liter per maand tot 300 000 liter per maand. Die verbetering van die vulstasies was ook deel van die groter prentjie om die geriewe vir die omliggende gemeenskappe te verbeter.

Sy broer SJ het verlede jaar by die familiebesigheid aangesluit en bestuur die drie vulstasies, wat die BF Fuels Tzaneen-handelsmerk dra.

## TOEKOMS VOL AVONTUUR

Anders as baie boere wat hul blind staar teen politieke dreigemente oor grond, sê Wolvaardt hy wil in die volgende paar jaar die boerdery se grondbesit uitbrei om die boerdery se produksievermoë te verhoog.

Hy wil onder meer groei deur sitrus en ander gewasse, soos makadamineute en avokado's, te verbou. Dit sal help om die boerdery se risiko's oor meer as een gewas te versprei. Hulle het reeds grond naby Tzaneen

gekoop waar Wolvaardt makadamineute en avokado's wil vestig.

“Ons kyk reeds na 'n optiese sorteermasjien vir ons pakhuis,” voeg hy by.

Een van Wolvaardt se grootste ambisies is om uiteindelik kweekhuise op te rig waarin hy rissies en ander gewasse van topgehalte wil kweek en waarvoor hy meen hy 'n gesonde pryspremie sal verdien. Dit sal hom ook in staat stel om die klimaat heeltemal te beheer en heeljaar groente te kweek.

Hy en Riaan het reeds by etlike boere wat in kweekhuise boer, gaan aanklop om meer oor hierdie verbouingspraktyk te leer. Hy het ook reeds 'n kursus in hidroponika voltooi.

Intussen boer Wolvaardt voluit met wat hy het. Hy is tans besig met interessante proewe onder verskeie soorte en kleure net. Daardeer wil hy die optimale vrugdrag nastreef sonder die verliese wat deur son en wind veroorsaak word.

Sy ideaal is om oor tien jaar soetrissies, tamaties en komkommers vir die vars mark in nethuise te verbou. Daarbenewens wil hy nisgroente in kweekhuise verbou met die doel om leweringskontrakte te bekom.

Teen daardie tyd hoop hy ook dat Khensisa ver gevorder sal wees in die sitrusbedryf.

Dit klink dalk na groot planne vir 'n boer wat agt jaar gelede op 3 ha huurgrond begin het, maar soos Wolvaardt sê: “It's all about the journey.”

Vir hom is elke dag in boerdery 'n avontuur. **LBW**

NAVRAE: Mnr. Hannes Wolvaardt, e-pos: [jjwolvvaardt@webmail.co.za](mailto:jjwolvvaardt@webmail.co.za)



Die nuwe pakhuis by Wolvaardt Boerdery sal eersdaags 'n betonvloer en baksteen mure hê. Intussen word daar net so onder die reusnuwe dak gepak.

# Gee jou groei rigting met besigheidsbanksake wat die groter prentjie in ag neem.



By Nedbank Landboubesigheid wil ons elke aspek van jou besigheid verstaan. Dis danksy ons wyer benadering tot besigheidsbanksake dat ons jou met volledige oplossings vir jou besigheid kan help. En, omdat daar 'n landbouspesialis in jou omgewing is, kan ons jou ook help om daardie belangrike sakebesluite vinnig en doeltreffend te neem en s6 help om jou besigheid uit te brei.

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# YOUNG FARMERS

Lloyd Rogers



I am Lloyd Rogers. I am 29 years old and have grown up on a farm in the Letsitele area, where I am currently living and working, for the past 5 years. I am engaged to Lize Greeff and have no children as yet.

After completing my school career at Hilton College in 2009, I went on to get my commercial pilots license at 43 Airschool in Port Alfred. Thereafter going onto Stellenbosch University where I completed a B Agricultural Business Management Degree in 2013.

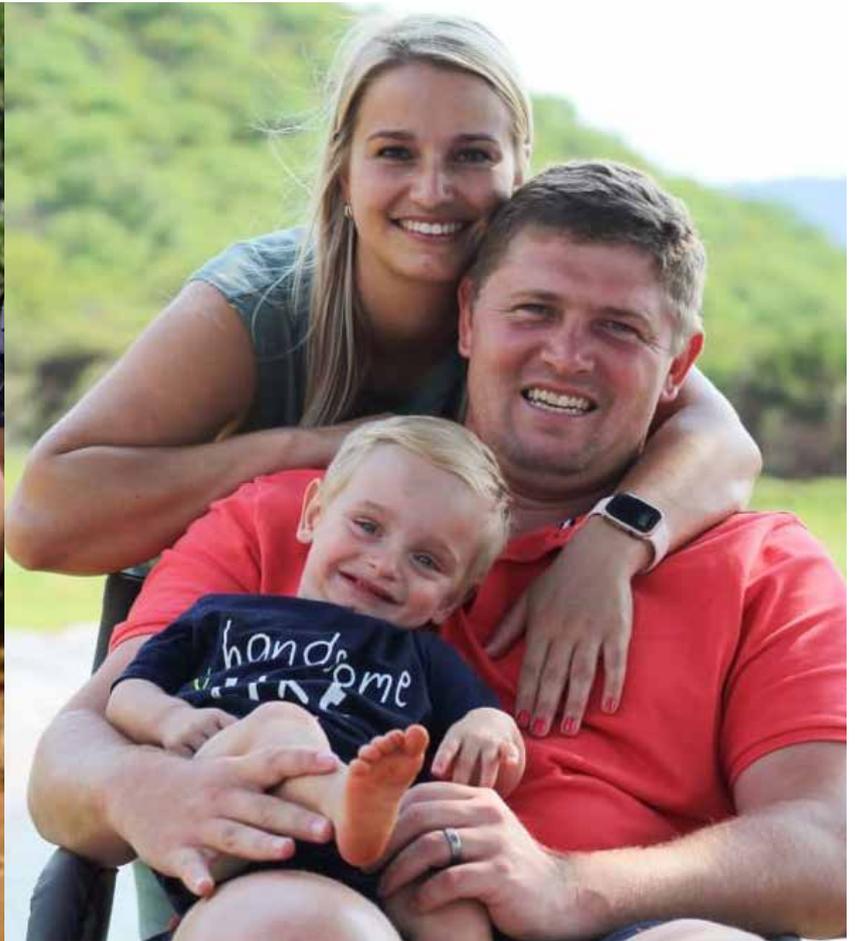
I then went onto flying in Africa for just over 2 years, before returning home,

completing my helicopter license in 2017 and starting full time on the farm with my Dad in September 2017.

We farm with 30ha Citrus as well as 22ha Macadamia nuts on our one business front. Then we also contract grow broiler chickens for Bushvalley Chickens. We have 12 controlled environment chicken houses at the moment, then end of this month we will have finished an additional 6 new houses. Growing 900 000 chickens per cycle.

# YOUNG FARMERS

Leon Lötter



My name is Leon Dawid Lötter. I was born on 20 December 1990 and raised in the Watersvalsevriër Valley near Burgersfort.

I attended Lydenburg Hoërskool where I matriculated in 2009. After school I worked temporarily on the farm where I grew up and where my father farmed with citrus. Thereafter, I completed my diesel mechanic apprenticeship and in 2014 returned to the valley to follow my passion for citrus.

In 2014 I started working at Indigo Fruit Farming in Burgersfort as a junior production manager and I am currently the manager of 750 hectares, mostly under soft citrus, and 90 hectares under lemons.

My love for citrus comes from my father and grandfather, both of whom farmed

with citrus. I am still fortunate to have my father in my life. He is 95 years old. My grandfather taught me to work hard and to focus on the smaller things that matter on a farm.

**Strengths:** I am driven by challenges; to be able to make a decision quickly and to ensure that the business moves forward.

**Hobbies:** Mountain biking, nature and hunting.

**Motto:** If you can master the basic principles of farming, there is very little that can go wrong.

My wife Nanrie and I were married in 2016. We have one son Dawid who is now 2 years old.

## JJ De Nysschen



JJ de Nysschen was born in 1990 and lived with his mother Marian, his father Koos, and two sisters on the citrus farm Taganashoek, near Letsitele.

He attended the primary school Dr Annecke in Letsitele, and then Hoërskool Ben Vorster in Tzaneen. Because of the speed with which he covered 100m, he was selected to play for the first team in standard 9 and matric. His love and passion for deep-sea diving and freshwater fishing, as well as hunting, come from his early days and these remain special activities which he shares with his father.

After school, he studied agriculture at TUT. In 2010 he joined the family business where he farmed with his two cousins under the supervision of his father and uncle. They farm with citrus and cattle under the name De Nysschen Broers Boerdery.

In 2015, he married his childhood sweetheart, Freda de Nysschen (Dry) and settled on the farm Junction.

In 2019, the family business De Nysschen Broers Boerdery was divided, after which he and his father started farming on the farms Junction, Delhi and Hornby with citrus and cattle as JJ de Nysschen Boerdery.

On Vluchtkraal near Bandelierkop they also farm with game. Although his father is already 72 years old, they work side by side every day and he continues to learn from him every day.

In 2020, JJ took the initiative to start farming with chickens at Junction. During the past year he erected six chicken batteries and aims to erect a further six in future.

In 2019 and 2021, JJ and Freda were blessed with two little boys, namely Cobus and Pienaar.

Faith, loyalty towards friends and family, a passion for his hobbies, and dedication to his profession are characteristics of a de Nysschen.

# YOUNG FARMERS

PP Roets



I am PP (Philippus Petrus) Roets. I am married to the love of my life, Mari-Louise, and we have been blessed with two beautiful little daughters, Mikela (5) and Lynn-Mari (2)

I am a go-getter and believe that if you are thrown into the deep side, you will come out stronger and better on the other side.

I surround myself with believers and sincere people who support my vision and drive. Family is a pillar of strength in any successful business.

I believe that a good relationship with God and looking after yourself will enable you to take care of your family and, so doing, also make a success of your work / business.

I have served as production manager at Rosle Boerdery – Blueberries and Granadillas (Groblersdal) since 2017.

I currently manage 65 hectares under blueberries and 30 hectares under granadillas in the Loskop scheme. All production units are under hail netting and are managed on a semi-hydroponic system. All blueberry plants are planted in the soil (instead of pots), which was a first in the northern part of South Africa.

I have three production managers and 100 permanent workers under me. When it comes to the blueberry harvest season, I have 900 temporary workers and 6 additional managers who supervise the processes.

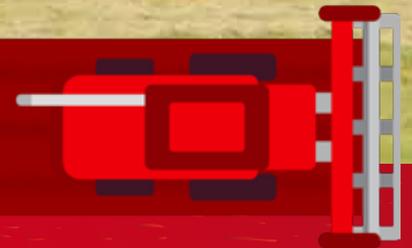
My strengths are management, human relations, planning and communication.

# Spaar tot en met 30% jaarliks

Met 'pay as you farm' se intydse opsporing weet jy te alle tye of jou voertuie in die lande gebruik word of in die skuur gestoor word... En hulle is die heelyd omvattend gedek, of hulle gebruik of gestoor word.



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Jy kan die data gebruik om meer akkurate besluite te neem waar ook al jy is, terwyl ons die data gebruik om 'n jaarlikse korting van tot en met 30% toe te ken met die jaarlikse hernuwing van jou polis.

Boer vooruit, spaar vooruit danksy 'pay as you farm' deur King Price.

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# 2021 RESIGNATIONS

Goeiemore dames en here, my naam is Will Coetsee en dit is my voorreg om die bedankings vir die Agri Limpopo jaarkongres te doen.

AgriLimpoposejaarkongresspeel 'n belangrike rol in die aktiwiteite van ons lede en bied 'n platform waar die landbougemeenskap met mekaar kan skakel en besigheid kan doen met noodsaaklike verskaffers wat goedere en dienste aan die sektor lewer.

The annual Agri Limpopo congress is held at a time of continued uncertainty, economic turmoil and social challenges, not only in South Africa but also across the globe. It is under these challenging conditions that organised agriculture, in the form of Agri Limpopo and Agri SA, is required to play an even bigger role to assist the commercial agricultural sector to survive and recover from the challenges of the past 18 months. Our annual congress also offers an excellent opportunity to raise funds for our operations, initiatives and events.

Given the current situation during the lockdowns as a result of enduring Covid-19 pandemic, we have no alternative but to host our annual congress on a virtual platform for the second time in 2021.

Congress sponsorships contribute considerably towards Agri Limpopo's efforts to promote the interests of our members. We wish to thank the following sponsors that continue to support us during these difficult times:

## Our Platinum sponsors

- Nedbank – represented by Francois van Jaarsveld en Daneel Rossouw
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## Ons Goue borge:

- Santam – Verteenwoordig deur Hanlie Kroese en Emil Pretorius
- Nissan SA – Verteenwoordig deur Simoné

Visser

- ABSA – Verteenwoordig deur Johan Scholtz

## Silwer borge:

- Standard Bank – Verteenwoordig deur Puxley Rasekala
- Caxton – Verteenwoordig deur Danene Erasmus
- Landbouweekblad – Verteenwoordig deur Jasper Raats
- Sanlam – Verteenwoordig deur Jan Hendrik Jacobs en Ben Scott

## Brons borge:

- Obaro – Verteenwoordig deur Nick Bronkhorst
- Houers – Verteenwoordig deur Wimpie Mostert, Gerhard Duvenhage en Adriaan Buisson
- VKB NTK – Verteenwoordig deur Mene van de Venter
- FNB – Verteenwoordig deur Arno de Klerk en Papie Moseki
- Agri Enterprises – Verteenwoordig deur Omri van Zyl

## Our Ruby sponsors

- PSG Insure represented by Danie Cronjé
- Alliance Fruit represented by Mike Scott and Nico van Schalkwyk
- Vleissentraal Bosveld represented by Johan Vosser
- Imcol represented by Petronette Nortje.

Namens Agri Limpopo, wil ons graag 'n opregte woord van dank uitspreek teenoor on sekondêre landboulede wat op 'n operasionele vlak hande vat met Agri Limpopo. Hulle is Obara, ICT Loskop, HK Houers, Granor Passi, Salom en Favourite Fresh Export. Julle insette en ondersteuning word opreg waardeer.

In 2021, het ons vir die eerste keer in 2 jaar weer die kans gehad om die Toyota Jongboer kompetisie aan te bied. Hierdie kompetisie is 'n belangrike gebeurtenis op die Agri Limpopo

kalender en het die doel om jongboere in ons provinsie te identifiseer, ondersteun en hulle suksesse te vier. Namens Agri Limpopo wil ek graag die beoordelaars van die Toyota Jongboer kompetisie hartlik bedank vir die tyd en moeite wat julle gedoen het om betrokke te wees.

Hulle is:

- Johan Berg, Obaro
- Nico Groenewald, Standard Bank
- Herman Krause, Sanlam
- Emil Pretorius, Santam en
- Thinus van Zyl, die HUB van Agri Gauteng

Dan aan die Toyota Jongboer kandidate vir 2021. Ons waardeer julle deelname en verstaan dit is nie altyd maklik om jou boerdery oop te vlek vir beoordelaars om daardeur te fynkam nie. Vir elkeen van julle wens ons julle geluk en sterkte vir die toekoms van julle boerderye.

Die jongboer kandidate vir 2021 is:

- JJ de Nysschen – Letaba BV
- Lloyd Rogers – Letaba BV
- Leon Lötter – Watervalsrivier
- PP Roets – Loskop

Sonder die borge van die Toyota jongboer kompetisie sou die nie moontlik wees om dit aan te bied nie. Daarvoor bedank ons graag vir Toyota Suid Afrika en Santam, verteenwoordig deur Hanlie Kroese en Emil Pretorius.

Baie dankie aan dr Willem Pretorius wat vandag die kongres geopen het, asook ons gasspreker, coach Heyneke Meyer, wat sy ervaring en kennis met ons deel en ons die nodige motivering gegee het om te volhard in hierdie uitdagende tye. Next I would like to thank Phenias Gumede, (vice president of Agri SA), Henk van de Graaff (chairperson of TLU) as well as Ria Strydom (chairperson of VLU) for their messages of support and solidarity.

The annual Agri Limpopo Congress is only as good as the speakers that contribute to it. This year, I'm very proud to say that we had excellent contributors and I would like to thank them for sharing their knowledge with us.

They are:

- Nicky Weimar from Nedbank
- Jaco Minnaar, the vice president of Agri SA
- Professor Elmien du Plessis from North West University
- Major General Jan Scheepers from the South African Police Service, and
- Ann Bernstein from the Centre for Development and Enterprise

Namens die president, Piet Engelbrecht, en vise-president, Lodewyk De Jager, die dagbestuur en algemene raad van Agri Limpopo, bedank ons elkeen van ons lede vir die vertroue wat julle in ons stel om die organisasie te bestuur. Ons is trots om die jaar kongres aan te bied en ons bedank ook graag DIGI TV vir die opnames, Carmen Roux vir die uitleg van die kongres jaarboek, Tertia de Villiers vir vertalingsdienste, Michelle Buitendag vir die transkripsies sowel as Juanita Da Matta wat die kongres koördineer het. Elkeen van julle het gehelp het om 'n sukses van vandag se virtuele kongres te maak.

Laastens, wil ons ook 'n besondere woord van dank uitspreek teenoor ons hoof uitvoerende beampte, Deidre Carter, Naomi Excell en Ellen vir die besondere diens wat hulle aan elkeen van ons lede en BV oor die afgelope jaar gelewer het. Jul toewyding en ondersteuning word opreg waardeer en speel 'n deurslaggewende rol in Agri Limpopo se sukses.

Baie dankie. Thank you.





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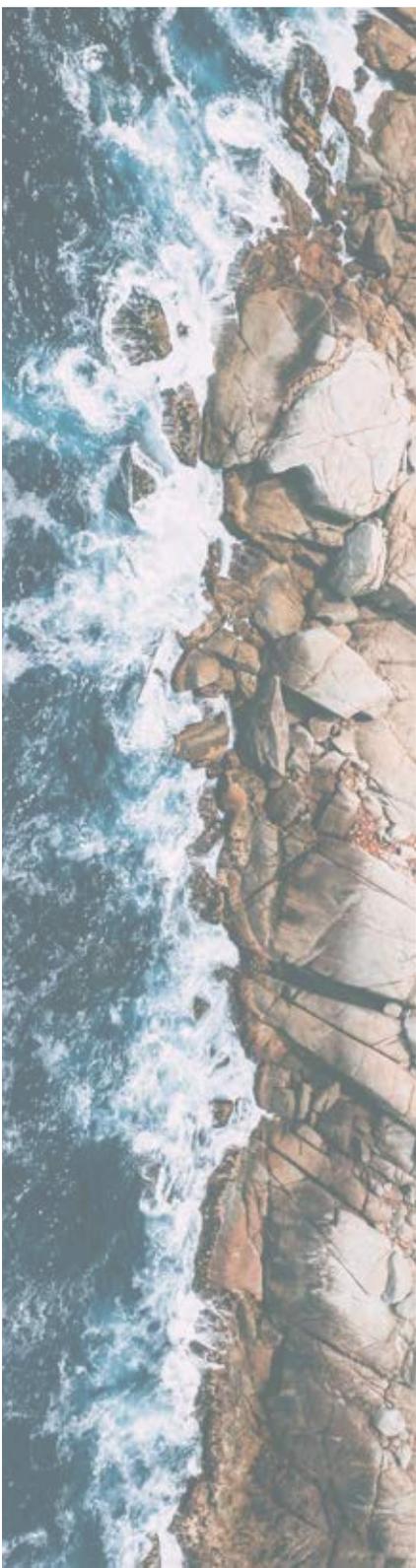
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Spearheaded by ex-springbok coach Heyneke Meyer, Invictus Sport & Entertainment is an Event, Entertainment and Leadership Management company driven to

***motivate, inspire ... captivate!***

Whether on the golf course, in the boardroom, classroom or locker room, events are tailor-made to translate your passion into experiences that define the extraordinary.



**INVICTUS**

For more information, kindly contact

**Juanita da Matta**



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[www.invictusinternational.co.za](http://www.invictusinternational.co.za)





# ASSOCIATED MEMBERS



PROMOTING AND PROTECTING THE STABILITY,  
SUSTAINABILITY AND PROFITABILITY OF  
THE AGRARIAN VALUE CHAIN

***Through our advocacy work with Agri SA we ensured that Agriculture was classified as an essential service; that the Lockdown regulations were refined to ensure ease of business; and that you the farmer were empowered to ensure compliance with the regulatory regime.***

# ABOUT US

**A**gri Limpopo is a federation of Farmer's Associations located across Limpopo.

We aim to protect, promote and advance the collective interests of commercial agriculture in particular and of agriculture as a whole within the province of Limpopo.

When extraordinary matters arise, we are at the forefront of troubleshooting and resolving them.

Through our affiliation with Agri SA, South Africa's premier national Agricultural federation, we aim to influence policy and governmental interventions and programmes which affect

the agricultural sector both nationally and internationally, thereby ensuring that we retain and grow our global competitiveness.

Our affiliation also gives our affiliated Farmer's Associations and their member farmers (and you) access to expert knowledge and advice on cross-cutting matters affecting the agricultural sector as a whole.

The importance of a collective, pragmatic and progressive voice for commercial agriculture is of paramount importance especially given the growing economic, social and political crises affecting the country as a whole- and

indeed the world.

An Agri Limpopo affiliation offers to our affiliated farmers' associations, their members and you as the agrarian value chain -

- access to our Centres of Excellence
- indirect link with the Provincial and National Government
- ongoing communication that strives to make important information available.

# INTENT

The following points encapsulates our strategic intent:

- To become the Centre of Organised Agriculture in the Limpopo province
- Organised agriculture should not only include commercial farmers, but are to be inclusive of the entire value chain.
- Commercial Farmers

should still remain Agri Limpopo's key priority

- To accommodate not only the Farmer, but also the relevant Commodity and Corporate organisations
- To concentrate our efforts on developing transformation initiatives
- Establish and maintain a good relationship with our Affiliated and Associated

Members

- Establish and maintain a good relationship with Agri SA
- Establish and maintain a good relationship with the Provincial Government
- Establish and maintain a good relationship with Local Government through our Farmers Associations.





# OBJECTIVES

To be a representative provincial organization for farmers and representing their agricultural interests.

To create a favorable environment in which farmers can be economically empowered and at the same time create space for their security needs.

To serve as a mouthpiece for all affiliated and associated members of Agri Limpopo in the Limpopo Province.

To promote a spirit of co-operation and cohesion among agriculture-oriented stakeholders.

To best negotiate for the members through joint action.

To act in all matters affecting the agricultural community, provided that all matters are dealt with only on merit and will under no circumstances be approached from a party political, personal or any other spiritual or religious view.

To promote effective

functioning and democracy by appointing representatives in institutions involved in the interests of agriculture in order to promote co-operation and democracy.

To strive for the conservation of natural resources, the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility and improved management, marketing and production methods.

To assist in the establishment of the necessary facilities and services to satisfy members' financial and security needs and thus to pursue the stated common objectives.

To continuously maintain the best understanding with the government, farmers, input suppliers, consumers and other role players.

To promote economically oriented upliftment in the agricultural sector by supporting training programs for farm workers and their employers.

To promote co-operation with any institution by

appointing representatives in government bodies or any other organization dealing with the general safety and business interests of agriculture.

To provide by means of action the establishment of the necessary facilities and services for farmers and to organize for this purpose the farmers and to establish where necessary the necessary service organizations.

To continuously strive through effective communication to make information available to affiliated and associated members.

Use the funds available to the organization to further its objectives.

To provide an opportunity for representatives of industry specialist organizations to promote general and agricultural business interests.



# — VISION

To positively contribute to the continued growth of agricultural production and development in Limpopo and South Africa

# — MISSION

To establish and maintain Agri Limpopo as a dynamic organisation, positioned as Limpopo's premier organised farmer's association, geared towards representing, advancing and protecting the collective interests of its affiliated associations and their members and agriculture as a whole, and contributing towards to the development, maintenance and advancement of an environment conducive to the continued growth of agricultural production and development in Limpopo and South Africa

# — VALUES

Agri Limpopo is a dynamic agricultural organisation consisting of positive thinking people with the capacity to tackle all challenges and opportunities with enthusiasms.

- **Sustaining National Growth**
- **Engaging farmer communities**
- **Implementing agricultural policies**

# Centres of Excellence



**LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT**



**LAND AFFAIRS**



**ECONOMICS AND TRADE**



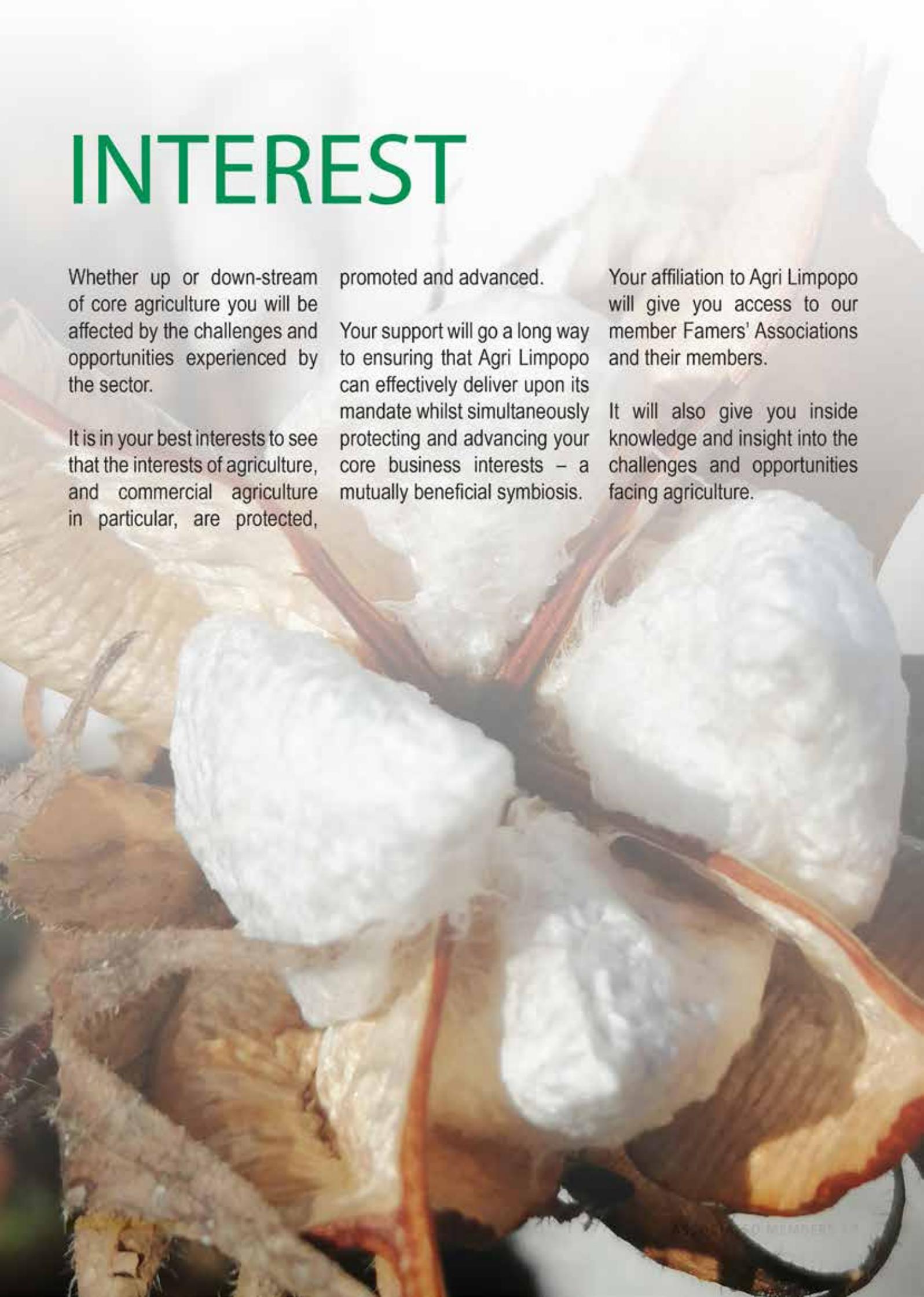
**NATURAL RESOURCES**



**SAFETY AND SECURITY**



# INTEREST



Whether up or down-stream of core agriculture you will be affected by the challenges and opportunities experienced by the sector.

It is in your best interests to see that the interests of agriculture, and commercial agriculture in particular, are protected,

promoted and advanced.

Your support will go a long way to ensuring that Agri Limpopo can effectively deliver upon its mandate whilst simultaneously protecting and advancing your core business interests – a mutually beneficial symbiosis.

Your affiliation to Agri Limpopo will give you access to our member Farmers' Associations and their members.

It will also give you inside knowledge and insight into the challenges and opportunities facing agriculture.

# MEMBERSHIP



## PLATINUM

**R30 000 PER ANNUM**

- Link on the Agri Limpopo website directed to your website
- Business card on Agri Limpopo website
- A5 advertisement on the Agri Limpopo website
- Invitation to Agri Limpopo's quarterly General Affairs Council meeting – 1 Person
- Marketing material at Agri Limpopo's quarterly General Affairs Council meeting
- Annual conference attendance for 2 persons
- 6 x Advertising/Marketing material per year distributed via email to all members.
- Logo on Agri Limpopo email
- All information sent to Farmers' Associations.



## GOLD

**R24 000 PER ANNUM**

- Link on the Agri Limpopo website directed to your website
- Business card on Agri Limpopo website
- A6 advertisement on the Agri Limpopo website
- Invitation to Agri Limpopo's quarterly General Affairs Council meeting – 1 Person
- Marketing material at 2 of Agri Limpopo's quarterly General Affairs Council meeting
- Annual conference attendance for 2 persons
- 4 x Advertising/Marketing material per year distributed via email to all members.
- Logo on Agri Limpopo email
- All information sent to Farmers' Associations.



## SILVER

**R12 000 PER ANNUM**

- Link on the Agri Limpopo website directed to your website
- Business card on Agri Limpopo website
- Invitation to Agri Limpopo's quarterly General Affairs Council meeting – 1 Person
- Annual conference attendance for 1 person
- 2 x Advertising/Marketing material per year distributed via email to all members.
- All information sent to Farmers' Associations.



Tzaneen Showgrounds| R71 via Phalaborwa| Tzaneen| 0850  
Postnet 387| Private Bag X4019| Tzaneen | 0850  
Tel: 015 307 2725| Cell: 083 676 5426| Email: admin@limag.co.za

## ASSOCIATED MEMBERS – APPLICATION FORM 2021

### MAATSKAPPY | COMPANY

#### LIDMAATSKAP KATEGORIE | MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY



- R 30 000 per jaar | annum  
 R 2500 per maand | month



- R 24 000 per jaar | annum  
 R 2 000 per maand | month



- R 12 000 per jaar | annum  
 R 1 000 per maand | month

#### AANGEWSE VERTEENWOORDIGER | DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE

Naam | Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Van | Surname: \_\_\_\_\_  
Id Nr | Id No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sel | Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Epos | Email: \_\_\_\_\_

#### KOMMUNIKASIE SKAKEL | COMMUNICATION CONTACT

Naam | Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Van | Surname: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sel | Cell: \_\_\_\_\_ Epos | Email: \_\_\_\_\_

#### FINASIEëLE SKAKEL | FINANCE CONTACT

Naam & Van | Name & Surname: \_\_\_\_\_  
Pos Adres | Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fisiese Adres | Physical Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel Nr | Tel No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Epos | E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Btw Nr | Vat No: \_\_\_\_\_

Handtekening | Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Volle Name | Full Names: \_\_\_\_\_  
Posisie | Designation: \_\_\_\_\_ **HUB | CEO**



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[www.agrilimpopo.co.za](http://www.agrilimpopo.co.za)

# KONGRES DELEGATES

- Adéle Vorster
- Adriaan Rood Weipe
- Adriaan Rood Weipe
- Adriaan Rood Weipe
- Adriaan Rood Weipe
- Altus Bylsma Ohrigstad
- Ann Bernstein
- Anneke Roux
- Annelie COLEMAN
- Annelize Crosby
- Anne-Marie de Bruin
- Anneri Potgieter
- Arno de Klerk
- Azaan Hafner
- Barend Vorster Nzelele
- Barend Vorster
- Bekker Pelsler Lephallale
- Ben Scott
- Carel Minnaar Letaba
- Casper Gilfillan
- Cecil Henry Nel Nzelele
- Cecil Nel Nzelele
- Chantel Engelbrecht
- Charles Rossouw Loskop
- Chris Van Eck Letaba
- Christo Craill
- Christo Van der Rheede
- Christo Vorster Nzelele
- Christo Vorster Nzelele
- Christo Vorster
- Cobus Coetzee Bosveld
- Cor Cross Ohrigstad
- Daan Erasmus Lephallale
- Daneel Rossouw
- Danelle Osmers
- Danie Steenkamp Lephallale
- Danie Van den Heever Loskop
- Danielle Gerber
- Dannhauser Van der Meree  
Springbokvlakte
- Dawie Maree
- Denene Erasmus
- Douw Pelsler Lephallale
- Douw Pelsler Lephallale
- Dries Enslin
- Ellen van Niekerk Agri Limpopo
- Elmare Human
- Elmien du Plessis
- Elmien du Plessis
- Emil Pretorius
- Ernest Mukhawane Letaba
- Estelle Oberholster
- Estelle Paul Springbokvlakte
- Francois Dillman Weipe
- Francois Knowles
- Francois Schlebusch
- Francois van Jaarsveld
- Francois Van Jaarsveld
- Frans Winterbach Watervalsrivier
- Freddie van Tonder
- Frikkie Erasmus Loskop
- Fritz Marx Ohrigstad
- Gen Majoor Scheepers
- Gernie Botha
- Grant Downie Nzelele
- Hanlie Kroese
- Henk Van der Graaf
- Henry Burger Ohrigstad
- Herman Potgieter Sekondêre Landbou
- Heyneke Meyer
- Jaco Minnaar
- Jaco Minnaar
- Jacobus Vorster Nzelele
- Jan Hendrik Jacobs
- Janet Channing
- Japie Nortje Watervalsrivier
- Jasper Raats
- Jeanré du Plessis
- JJ De Nysschen Letaba
- Johan Berg
- Johan Van der Walt Springbokvlakte
- Johann Scholtz
- Johann Vosser
- Juanita da Matta
- Karin Marx Ohrigstad
- Kees Vermaak Loskop
- Kobus Janse van Renburg
- Kobus Stapelberg
- Koos de Wet Loskop
- Koos Van Heerden Ohrigstad
- Kulani Siweya
- Lebogang Sethusha
- Leon Lotter Watervalsrivier
- LJ de Jager Watervalsrivier
- Lloyd Rogers Letaba
- Lourika du Bois
- Lucas McLean Letaba
- Magda Du Toit
- Marian De Nysschen Letaba
- MARIAN De Nysschen Kies / Select

- Mariette van der Westhuizen
- Mari-Louise Roets Loskop
- Marius Coetzee
- Marius Coetzee
- Marnus Van Den berg Ohrigstad
- Marthinus Erasmus Bosveld
- Martin Van Staden
- Martina Benade
- Naomi Excell Letaba
- Nicky Weimar
- Noreen Hancocks
- Omri van Zyl
- P J Roodt Hoedspruit
- Paul De Beer Other/Ander
- Paul Erasmus Ohrigstad
- Paul Roos Other/Ander
- Petri Maass
- Petri Van der Walt Springbokvlakte
- Petronette Nortje Loskop
- Phenias Gumede
- Phenias Gumede
- Piet Engelbrecht Agri Limpopo
- Piet Pretorius
- Piet Smit Letaba
- Pieter Esterhuyse Weipe
- Pieter Esterhuyse Weipe
- Pieter Scholtz Loskop
- Pieter Vorster Letaba
- PJ Strydom
- PP Roets Loskop
- Puxley Rasekgala
- Reinier Ferreira Ohrigstad
- Renier Snyman Letaba
- Renier Snyman Letaba
- Ria Strydom
- Rieker Botha Nzelele
- Rodger Ferguson Agri Limpopo
- Roelien Van der Walt Linton
- Sandra Pretorius Lephallale
- Sandy La Marque
- Schalk van der Merwe
- Shauneen Coetzee
- Sindira Chetty
- Stephan Pietersen
- Stephenie Erasmus
- Thea Liebenberg
- Thinus Van Zijl
- Will Coetsee Bosveld
- Will Coetsee Bosveld
- Willem Barnard
- Willem Groothof Springbokvlakte
- Willem Pretorius
- Willem Van der Walt Springbokvlakte
- Wynand Benadie

