



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF NAMIBIA

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



TO THE HONOURABLE SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the accounts of the Government of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 in terms of Article 127(2) of the Namibian Constitution. The report is transmitted to the Honourable Minister of Finance in terms of Section 27(1) of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991) to be laid upon the Table of the National Assembly in terms of Section 27(4) of the Act.

WINDHOEK, MARCH 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Junias Etuna Kandjeke'.

**JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL**



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DEFINITIONS

Treasury:	Financial authority in public service. (The department of Government that has control over the collection, management and disbursement of public revenue).
Vote:	Represents an Office/Ministry/Agency.
Appropriation Act:	An Act that authorizes the expenditure of government funds for a particular financial year presented to the National Assembly, the Act passed by Parliament.
Appropriation Account:	An account that shows the funds a government department has been credited with, showing on receipt side the estimated budgeted amounts and on expenditure side the actual expenditure amounts and the difference thereof.
Standard sub-division:	Government Balance account, showing balances incurred on each account/activity.
Suspension:	Reduction on budget (Treasury may from time to time withhold or suspend any amount in an estimate of expenditure).
Virement:	Moving of budgeted funds from one account to another account within the same budget of the same office/ministry/agency. The utilization of a saving under one main division/sub division of a vote to defray an excess under another existing division of the same vote.
Unauthorised Expenditure:	Expenditure that exceeds the amount appropriated (budgeted) for a vote, main division or subdivision.
Under expenditure:	Saving on the budget.
Commitments:	Funds reserved to acquire goods or services from a supplier.
Suspense accounts:	Is an account opened in the books of Government that records movement of transactions of a temporarily nature, for example salary deductions of housing instalments.
S&T Advance Suspense Account:	A suspense account reflecting the outstanding subsistence and travel advances.
Rejection Account:	A suspense account reflecting names and balances of all persons/companies that owe the money to the State.
Bills Payable Suspense Account:	It is an account that shows the amount owed for goods and services received on credit (meaning not paid at the time that the goods or services were received).
Budget:	Is an estimation of the revenue and expenses over a specified future period of time.
Performance Information:	Measurement of an individual, group, organization, system or component which is collected, analysed and reported. (Includes Strategic plans, annual plans, performance agreements and personal development plans). performance agreements and personal development plans)

Key performance indicator (KPI):	A measurable value used to monitor and demonstrates how effectively an organization is achieving key business objectives.
ISSAI: International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions:	Professional standards and best practice guidelines for public sector auditors, officially authorised and endorsed by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).
Types of Audit Opinions:	<p>Unqualified Opinion. In an unqualified report, the auditors conclude that the financial statements of your O/M/A's present fairly its affairs in all material aspects.</p> <p>Qualified Opinion. An auditor's report is qualified when there is either a limitation of scope in the auditor's work, or when there is a disagreement with management regarding application, acceptability or adequacy of accounting policies.</p> <p>Disclaimer Opinion. Auditors do not express an opinion on the financial position of a firm because they have not completed an examination of its accounts or the examination is not broad enough in scope to enable them to form an opinion.</p> <p>Adverse Opinion. The Financial statements of an O/M/A's do not fairly present its actual financial position and the required information was either not disclosed, or (if disclosed) was inadequately disclosed or was inaccurate.</p>
Reasonable Assurance:	It is when the audit conclusion is expressed positively, conveying that, in the auditor's opinion, the subject matter is or is not compliant in all material respects or, where relevant, that the subject matter information provides a true and fair view, in accordance with the applicable criteria.
Limited Assurance:	It is when the audit conclusion states that, based on the procedures performed; nothing has come to the auditor's attention to cause the auditor to believe that the subject matter is not in compliance with the criteria.
Direct reporting engagement:	It is when an auditor measures or evaluates the subject matter against the criteria. The auditor is responsible for producing the subject matter information. The auditor selects the subject matter and criteria, taking into consideration risk and materiality. By measuring the subject matter evidence against the criteria, the auditor is able to form a conclusion.
Attestation engagement:	It is when a responsible party (the entity) measures the subject matter against the criteria and presents the subject matter information, on which you, the auditor, then gather sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a reasonable basis for forming a conclusion.
Subject matter:	Refers to the information, condition or activity that is measured or evaluated against certain criteria.

ABBREVIATIONS

MOF	Ministry of Finance
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
ISSAI	International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions
INTOSAI	International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PMS	Performance Management System
OMA's	Offices/Ministries/Agencies
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfers
ITAS	Integrated Tax Administration System
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
NAMRA	Namibia Revenue Agency

**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE
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FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

1. SECTION A: FINANCIAL AUDIT

1.1 QUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

I have audited the financial statements of the Government of Namibia for the year ended 31 March 2022, provided by the Accounting Officer: Finance as attached in Annexure A. These financial statements comprise the Statement of Balances, Bank accounts, Statement of account (State Revenue Fund), Summary of Appropriation accounts, Summary of Standard subdivisions, Standing appropriations and Revenue for the year then ended, general information for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements of the Government of Namibia as at 31 March 2022 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Section 12 and 13 of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991) and relevant legislation.

1.2 BASIS FOR QUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the entity in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Supreme Audit Institutions together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Namibia and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. My opinion has been qualified based on the following:

1.2.1 Borrowing cost

The general ledger reflects an amount of N\$ 65 456 808.58 in respect of borrowing costs, however, the Accounting Officer: Finance reported borrowing cost of N\$ 85 198 546.96. The general ledger is thus understated with N\$ 19 741 738.38.

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer should ensure that borrowing costs are correctly allocated.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance indicated that the borrowing costs were incorrectly allocated. The error was only detected after closure of the books.

1.2.2 Suspense accounts

(i) Bills payable

The Bills payable suspense account for the following O/M/As reflects debit balances whereas these suspense accounts should have credit balances, which may be an indication that reconciliations may not have been performed:

O/M/A	Amount
	N\$
01. President	227 098.82
03. National Assembly	38 664.77
08. Defence	219 470.45
10. Education, Arts and Culture	34 447 987.52
11. National Council	199 019.82
13. Health and Social Services	3 264 596.22
14. Labour	1 075 482.04
18. Environment and Tourism	371 482.86
21. Judiciary	193 337.50
24. Transport	712 284.86
26. National Planning Commission	281 473.13
27. Sport, Youth and National Service	79 643.68
28. Electoral Commission	5 325 728.30
29. Information and Communication Technology	56 850.79
32. Higher Education	22 633.49
34. Public Enterprises	9 858.15
37. Agriculture and Land Reform	3 340 578.01
39. Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security	1 482 274.51

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer: Finance should put measures in place to ensure that the respective O/M/As carry out reconciliations on a regular basis to ensure that correct balances are cleared in the accounts.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance indicated that Treasury will continue with regular engagements with the O/M/As, to assist with the reconciliation of suspense accounts, particularly the aging balances.

(ii) Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

The EFT suspense account for the following O/M/As reflects debit balances whereas these suspense accounts should have credit balances, which may be an indication that reconciliations are not performed:

O/M/A	Amount
	N\$
04. Auditor-General	62 428.02
17. Urban and Rural Development	924 531.34
19. Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development	61 833.35

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer: Finance should ensure that the reconciliations be performed on a regular basis in order to clear those balances.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance indicated that Treasury will continue with regular engagements of the O/M/As, to assist with the reconciliation of the suspense accounts, particularly the aging balances.

(iii) Rejection account

The rejection suspense account for the following O/M/As reflects credit balances whereas these suspense accounts should have debit balances. There is a risk that reconciliations may not have been performed:

O/M/A	Amount
	N\$
03. National Assembly	(237 442.02)
04. Office of the Auditor-General	(30 889.74)
07. International Relations and Cooperation	(60 853.78)
10. Education, Arts and Culture	(14 798.12)
14. Labour	(97 657.17)
15. Mines and Energy	(70 166.84)
16. Justice	(765 717.17)
17. Urban and Rural Development	(48 703.16)
18. Environment and Tourism	(22 757.47)
19. Industrialisation, Trade and SME Development	(102 348.28)
22. Fisheries	(42 628.71)
23. Works	(68 636.10)
24. Transport	(22 879.98)
27. Sport, Youth and National Service	(20 838.68)
29. Information and Communication Technology	(499 994.08)
30. Anti-Corruption Commission	(74 582.53)
31. Veterans Affairs	(25 186.62)
32. Higher Education	(672 370.91)
38. Water	(1 214.00)

The Accounting Officer: Finance should ensure that measures are put in place to conduct regular reconciliations in future.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance indicated that Treasury will continue with regular engagements with the O/M/As to assist with the reconciliation of the suspense accounts particularly the aging balances.

1.2.3 Asset register

The Government of Namibia does not have an asset register where all fixed properties and vehicles are recorded, thus it would be difficult to determine the number and value of Government vehicles and immovable properties.

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer: Finance should ensure that there is an asset register for all Government vehicles and immovable properties.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance agreed that Government does not have a complete records of its fixed assets. As a result, the Ministry of Works and Transport and Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises have embarked on an asset verification project and have assigned a dedicated team to visit all the regions, with a view to conduct the identification, verification and registration of all government fixed assets accros the country. Thereafter, the Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises and the Ministry of Works and Transport will conduct a joint exercise to capacitate users of the asset registers in OMAs and data for immovable assets will be uploaded in the electronic asset register.

1.2.4 Differences in suspense accounts

The following differences were found when comparing the suspense accounts from individual OMAs to the Summary of Control Suspense Accounts submitted by the Accounting Officer: Finance:

Item	Closing balance as per the summary individual OMAs	Closing balance as per Summary of Control Suspense Accounts	Difference
	N\$	N\$	N\$
386	(133 738 837.59)	(133 558 229.00)	(180 608.59)
Total	(133 738 837.59)	(133 558 229.00)	(180 608.59)

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer: Finance should ensure that reconciliations of all suspense accounts are conducted on a regular basis.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance indicated that the differences were as a result of incorrect transactions posted on the default suspense account by Votes 01, 02 and 04. Correction journals will be processed in the 2022/2023 financial year.

1.2.5 Redemption of loans

The following foreign loan has reached its maturity date and still has an outstanding balance as indicated in the table below:

Nature	Term	Redemption date	Debt as at 31 March 2022
	Years	N\$	N\$
People's Republic of China: Loan Acc; No. 1	30	30/09/2021	225 003 048.62

It is recommended that loans that have reached their maturity date be paid off and if the loan terms were negotiated then it should be reported as such.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance indicated that the Ministry has requested the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Namibia for an update on the status of the loan in its books, of which a response is awaited.

1.3 KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that in my professional judgment were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. No key audit matter is reported for the year under review.

1.4 EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

1.4.1 FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The attention of the Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises is drawn to consider the introduction of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as a financial reporting framework of the Government.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance indicated that the Ministry will conduct an assessment in the 2023/2024 financial year to gain an understanding of the gap between the current reporting framework and IPSAS and thereafter the development of the implementation roadmap.

2. SECTION B: COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND AUDIT OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

2.1 COMPLIANCE TO LAWS AND REGULATIONS

SUBJECT MATTER: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND THE USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

I have audited the financial performance and the use of appropriated funds of the Government of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT MATTER INFORMATION AND AUDIT SCOPE

The audit aimed to determine whether the Government of Namibia used the appropriated funds in compliance with the Appropriation Act, 2021 (Act 1 of 2021), Appropriation Amendment Act, 2021 (Act 4 of 2021), State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991, Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act 15 of 2015), Treasury Instructions and the Public Procurement Regulations during the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

2.3 AUDIT OBJECTIVE

The objective of this compliance audit is to verify and assess whether Government of Namibia has complied with all laws and regulations that have an impact on the financial statements in accordance with the ISSAIs. This audit is an attestation engagement where the Government of Namibia presented the subject matter information on which the auditor then gathered sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide reasonable assurance in forming an opinion. In forming an opinion, the findings and recommendations are taken into consideration. In addition, the objective of this audit is to verify and assess whether public funds have been used appropriately and lawfully and to report issues of non-compliance so that corrective action is taken and compliance to laws and regulations is strengthened.

2.4 AUDIT CRITERIA

The audit criteria of this compliance audit are derived from the following laws and regulations stated below:

- Appropriation Act, 2021 (Act 1 of 2021);
- Appropriation Amendment Act, 2021 (Act 4 of 2021);
- State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991);
- Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act 15 of 2015);
- Treasury Instructions; and
- Public Procurement Regulations.

2.5 SUMMARY OF METHODS APPLIED

I have audited the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 submitted by the Accounting Officer: Finance in order to determine whether this information complied with laws and regulations that govern them.

2.6 BASIS FOR QUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

2.6.1 Unauthorised expenditure

The State Finance Act, 1991 Section 6(a) (i) to (iii) stipulates that no expenditure shall be incurred during a financial year on services of the State, which results in the total amount mentioned in an estimate of expenditure in respect of a vote and a main division of a vote or a subdivision of a main division being exceeded. Section 1 of the Act defines such excess as unauthorized expenditure.

Furthermore, Section 27(6)(a) of the Act stipulates in explicit terms that: *“The Auditor-General shall in a report to the National Assembly draw attention to every unauthorized expenditure incurred”*.

In accordance with the above-mentioned requirement, attention is drawn to the unauthorized expenditure incurred by various Offices/ Ministries/Agencies during the financial year under review. The total expenditure of eight (8) Votes exceeded the approved budget. The total excess expenditure on these votes amounted to N\$ 806 854 225.84 (0.13%) which compares with the excess expenditure totalling N\$ 1 101 536 890.96 in respect of seven (7) Votes in the previous financial year. The unauthorized expenditure decreased by N\$ 294 682 665.12 (36.52%) compared to the previous year.

The following Offices/Ministries/Agencies (O/M/A's) overspent their revised budgets during the financial year under review:

O/M/A	Authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure	Variance	
	N\$	N\$	N\$	%
President	600 152 000	602 118 408.32	(1 966 408.32)	(0.33)
National Assembly	111 187 000	113 794 730.11	(2 607 730.11)	(2.35)
International Relations and Cooperation	827 698 000	838 338 184.69	(10 640 184.69)	(1.29)
Education, Arts and Culture	14 173 815 000	14 492 363 171.63	(318 548 171.63)	(2.25)
Health and Social Services	8 429 816 000	8 891 982 744.13	(462 166 744.13)	(5.48)
Sport, Youth and National Service	276 250 000	276 875 870.54	(625 870.54)	(0.23)
Veterans Affairs	878 444 000	888 323 443.37	(9 879 443.37)	(1.12)
Public Enterprises	953 828 000	954 247 673.05	(419 673.05)	(0.04)
Total	26 251 190 000	27 058 044 225.84	(806 854 225.84)	(0.13)

It is recommended that an up to date kept commitment register can assist Accounting Officers to a large extent to eliminate excesses by requesting approvals for virements timeously. Improved communication between the Ministries/Offices/Agencies and the Ministry of Finance will also contribute largely to improve the situation. The Accounting Officer: Finance should also ensure that Section 6(a)(i-iii) of the State Finance Act, 1991 is adhered to.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance indicated that Treasury took note of the finding and recommendations. Written communications were issued to O/M/As that incurred unauthorised expenditure, to implement control measures towards ensuring that the budgets are executed within the approved ceiling. O/M/As will be asked to use expenditure forecast reports for proper monitoring of expenditure trends and to facilitate virements.

2.6.2 Underexpenditure

Treasury Instruction DC 0202 states that *“when drawing up draft estimates Accounting Officers and their Financial Advisors shall take note of and guard against that more funds than can reasonably be spent shall not be requested.”*

The underexpenditure on the following nine (9) Offices/Ministries/Agencies amounted to N\$ 333 496 946.31 (4.66%) of the total budget compared with an under-expenditure of N\$ 399 950 713.18 (3.59%) in the previous year. The underexpenditure decreased with N\$ 66 453 766.87 (19.93%) for the year under review:

OMA	Authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure	Variance	
	N\$	N\$	N\$	%
Prime Minister	397 598 000	388 157 419.54	9 440 580.46	2.37
National Council	85 967 000	80 845 420.47	5 121 579.53	5.96
Mines and Energy	198 441 000	185 425 981.57	13 015 018.43	6.56
Urban and Rural Development	1 575 300 000	1 520 686 032.21	54 613 967.79	3.47
Fisheries and Marine Resources	188 426 000	182 060 096.51	6 365 903.49	3.38
Works	575 089 000	554 706 412.98	20 382 587.02	3.54
Transport	2 448 644 000	2 353 191 877.55	95 452 122.45	3.90
Agriculture and Land Reform	1 222 640 000	1 124 314 081.84	98 325 918.16	8.04
Water	463 262 000	432 482 731.02	30 779 268.98	6.64
TOTAL	7 155 367 000	6 821 870 053.69	333 496 946.31	4.66

It is recommended that Treasury should ensure that Treasury Instruction DC 0202 is adhered to at all times.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer: Finance indicated that the Treasury will continue with the monitoring of expenditure patterns and engage the O/M/As to execute their budgets towards ensuring the set objectives.

2.7 QUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION ON THE SUBJECT MATTER

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Audit Opinion paragraph the Government of Namibia's financial performance and the use of appropriated funds is in compliance in all material respects with the State Finance Act, 1991(Act 31 of 1991), Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act 15 of 2015), Treasury Instructions, Appropriation Act, 2021 (Act 1 of 2021), Appropriation Amendment Act, 2021 (Act 4 of 2021) and Public Procurement Regulations.

3. AUDIT OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

I have audited the performance information of the Debt Management Division of the Ministry of Finance for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT MATTER INFORMATION AND AUDIT SCOPE

A Performance Management System (PMS) is defined as a systematic process for achievement and improvement in obtaining results from an organization and its staff members by managing performance within an agreed framework consisting of objectives, outputs, key performance indicators (KPIs) and timelines.

The primary function of the PMS is to enable Offices, Ministries and Agencies (OMAs) to achieve success in National Development Plans (NDP) and provide improvements in service delivery to the general public.

The scoping of the key performance indicators was performed by looking at the high-level statements, which are indicated in the Mandate of the Ministry of Finance and the 2017-2022 Strategic Plan. Key performance indicators were selected based on what would be significant to the intended users and their usefulness in assessing the entity's achievements in terms of its service performance objectives

3.2 AUDIT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) audit is to provide assurance on whether the reported performance information measured against key performance indicators is useful reliable and evidence-based. Key performance indicators also provide the basis for the (OMAs) to inform the Parliament the public and other stakeholders on its strategic priorities programmes and projects.

The objective of this audit is also to provide reasonable assurance to Parliament members of the general public and other relevant stakeholder whether the reported actual performance has actually occurred and is based on the selected criteria.

3.3 AUDIT CRITERIA

In this audit the performance information against the following selected criteria was tested:

- Compliance with legislative requirements
- Usefulness
- Reliability
- Timeliness
- Existence
- Presentation
- Measurability
- Relevance
- Consistency
- Validity
- Accuracy
- Completeness

3.4 SUMMARY OF METHODS APPLIED

I have reviewed the Strategic Plan, Annual Plan and Annual Performance Report to confirm whether the Strategic Plan objectives, targets and KPIs have been correctly cascaded to the Annual Plan and the selected key performance indicators (KPIs) for the year under review are reported in the Directorates quarterly reports and Annual Performance Report.

Furthermore, I have reviewed documents to obtain information that pertains to the selected key performance indicators.

3.5 SELECTED KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were selected from the 2021/2022 Annual plan for the audit of performance information for the Debt Management Directorate:

Strategic objective	Key Performance Indicators
Promote Macro-economic stability	1. % deficit funded through domestic borrowing 2. % guarantee level as a ratio of GDP

3.6 KEY AUDIT FINDINGS

Observation/Finding	Audit comment
The Directorate: Debt Management targeted a percentage of deficit funded through domestic borrowing at 80% and 7% for the percentage of guarantee level as a ratio to GDP and the targets were met.	Satisfactory

3.7 CONCLUSION ON THE SUBJECT MATTER

The audit found that the performance information on both of the selected key performance indicators under the Debt Management Directorate audit was found to be satisfactory.

3. SECTION C: INFORMATION SYSTEMS AUDIT

4.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I have conducted an audit on information systems in terms of Section 26(a)(i) of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991), which states that the Auditor-General, in his or her discretion, may determine the extent of any investigation, examination and audit.

Furthermore, Section 27(3) of the State Finance Act states that the Auditor-General may at any time, if he or she deems it necessary; transmit a special report on any matter connected with the Auditor-General's duties and powers under this Act or any other law to the Minister.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

- No user access quarterly reviews as required by the MOF security policy to ensure they remain accurate;
- Outdated business continuity and disaster recovery plan documentation;
- Segregation of duty violations on accounts payable and the supplier creation process; and
- Duplication of suppliers on IFMS leading to duplicate payments.

4.2 OVERALL CONCLUSION

Based on the significance of the findings discussed in this Management Letter, it is concluded that the Ministry does not have sufficient internal controls to place reliance on the information processed by the information systems in place.

4.3 DETAILED FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.3.1 IT General Controls

The objective of the Information Technology General Controls (ITGC) audit is to determine whether the controls in the IT infrastructure that supports the information systems are adequate to effectively support the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information systems.

4.3.1.1 Mobile device policy

Criteria: ISO 27001:2013 Section A.6.2 - A policy and supporting security measures shall be adopted to manage the risks introduced by using mobile devices

Finding

There is an approved IT Security policy in place that covers the use of personal devices in section 11.13 Bring Your Own Device- BYOD. However, there are no supportive procedures on registration, keeping track and termination of personal devices.

Root cause

The IT Security policy lacks adequate guidance on management of personal devices.

Risk: Lack of guidance and procedures on the use of personal devices may lead to unauthorised access to confidential information.

Recommendation

The Ministry should develop and implement supporting procedures to manage personal devices that connect to the Ministry's resources.

Final management response on management letter

Personal devices are only given access to the Ministry's resources if they meet the prerequisites as stipulated in the security policy. A VPN application form with a guide is available for connections made using VPN. However, IT took note for comprehensive procedures required as recommendations and procedure shall be developed by the fourth quarter (Q4) of the current financial year.

Auditors comment

The forms provided by the auditee are for VPN access and not BYOD devices.

4.3.1.2 Asset Management

Criteria: ISO 27001:2013 Section A8.1.1 - Assets associated with information and information processing facilities shall be identified and an inventory of these assets shall be drawn up and maintained.

Finding

The Ministry uses service desk and store issue and receipt register to manage IT assets. It was observed from a sample of 10 users that there is no consistency on the data between the two asset register sources. Only 1/10 laptop is recorded correctly however it is not on the domain.

The IT assets being used by these users is different from what is recorded in either the service desk or store issues and receipt register.

Root cause

Not updating the asset register regularly according to staff movement.

Risk

Lack of an accurate and properly maintained IT assets register will lead to theft of IT assets, unauthorised access to network and ministry's systems and loss of confidential information not being detected.

Recommendation

The Ministry should ensure that the IT asset register is complete and updated regularly with correct information of each asset including serial numbers to uniquely identify each asset.

Management response on management letter

The Ministry will ensure that the IT Team is capacitated on the Service Desk Asset Management module, of which training is scheduled for fourth quarter (Q4) in this current financial year. The Team will further develop an inventory control register and ensure that all IT assets are recorded, and the register is updated regularly. In addition, the Ministry has developed the IT Asset Management Policy and an Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for lost, theft or damaged IT assets, and shared with all staff.

4.3.1.3 Management and review of user access rights**Criteria:**

ISO 27001:2013 Section 9.2.5 - User's access rights should be reviewed at regular and after many changes such as promotion, demotion or termination of employment.

Section 11.2 of MOF IT Security policy states - Business System Owners must conduct user access reviews on all systems every quarter to ensure that roles changes such as promotion, demotion, transfer and termination is correctly reflected in the systems. All reviews must be formally documented and signed off by management.

Finding

During the audit, no evidence could be provided of quarterly reviews as required by the policy to ensure they remain accurate.

Root cause

Business system owners are not aware of the responsibilities for reviewing user access rights.

Risk

If reviews are not done, unnecessary rights will not be identified, leaving some employees with more access rights than they need for their responsibilities and provide opportunity to commit fraud.

Recommendation

The Ministry should ensure that user access reviews should be reviewed as per ministry's IT Security policy on all systems every quarter to ensure that roles changes such as promotion, demotion or termination of employment correctly reflected and remains appropriate on all systems. Furthermore, the IT Division head and heads of Business Units shall conduct a review of contractor/vendor's user accounts every six (6) months or as deemed necessary for verification and relevance as stated in IT Security policy section 11.28.

Management response on management letter

User access review template is scheduled to be completed by the third quarter (Q3) of the current financial year and to be shared with the system owners for implementation as from the fourth quarter (Q4) of the current financial year.

4.3.1.4 Background verification checks

Criteria: ISO 27002:2013 Section 7.1.1 - Background verification checks on all candidates for employment should be carried out in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and ethics and should be proportional to the business requirements

Finding

The Ministry uses “Manual of protective security measures” applicable to all Government Offices/Ministries and Agency as per the cabinet resolutions no 33. 18-10-94/001. In addition, the ministry has identified vettable positions in line with the security manual.

The audit could not obtain any background check or reference check documents done on the employees hired during the year under review.

Risk

When screening and background checks are not done:

- Staff hired may not be suitable for the positions they are required to fill; and
- New employees with suspect backgrounds may introduce uncontrolled risks.

Recommendation

The Ministry should ensure that background verification checks on all candidates for employment should be carried out in accordance with relevant recruitment policies, laws, regulations and ethics and should be proportional to the business requirements.

Management response on management letter

The vetting is done in line with the security manual, on all identified vettable positions (from Deputy Director to top management positions). Also, background verification check or reference check documents done on the employees hired can be obtained from the Directorate of Administration (Security Management Division and Human Resource Division) through the ED’s office. However, not all information can be availed due to its confidentiality.

Auditor comment

Background and verification check documents could not be obtained for employees hired during the financial year.

4.3.1.6 Business continuity & Disaster Recovery Planning

Criteria:

COBIT 5 - DSS04: Managed Continuity requires an organisation to establish and maintain a plan to enable the business and IT organizations to respond to incidents and quickly adapt to disruptions.

COBIT 5 - DSS04.04: Exercise, test and review the business continuity plan (BCP) and disaster response plan (DRP).

Section A.12.3.1 of ISO 27001:2013 - Backup copies of information, software and system images shall be taken and tested regularly in accordance with an agreed backup policy”.

Finding

From the previous audit (2018), the recommendations were not implemented. The disaster recovery plan obtained does not have sufficient details and it is outdated. No evidence of testing of the DRP was provided.

Root cause

IT Security policy still being implemented.

Risk

Without a business continuity plan and disaster recovery plan in place could lead to the organization encountering huge loses i.e. business failure, financial loss, data loss, failure and expensive costs to recover when a disaster strikes.

Recommendation

The Ministry should ensure that:

- Overall business continuity plan and IT disaster recovery plans are developed and implemented. Based on the organization's business continuity plan, a comprehensive IT disaster recovery plan should be developed that addresses the IT aspects of business continuity and recovery in case of a disaster/event.
- Test the continuity and recovery plans to ensure that they work adequately to address business need and that the teams involved in the process are aware of and able to effectively carry out their responsibilities.

Final management response on management letter

The Ministry has a Disaster Recovery (DR) infrastructure (site) in place and SLA was shared with the Auditor. Business Continuity and DR documentation review and update is scheduled to be completed by the third quarter (Q3) of the current financial year. DR testing for the IFMS is also scheduled to be done on same quarter.

Auditors comment

The evidence provided is for plans to review the policies and testing of DR plans, but that has not been done yet.

4.3.2 APPLICATION CONTROLS**4.3.2.1 Segregation of duties**

Criteria: ISO 27001:2013 Section A.6.1.2 - Conflicting duties and areas of responsibility shall be segregated to reduce opportunities for unauthorized or unintentional modification or misuse of the organization's assets.

Finding**(i) Segregation of duties violations - AP**

The roles for making payments are segregated between the initiator, using the role AP_USER and the approver using the role AP_SUPERVISOR. The audit found 3 users on the system for Ministry of

Finance that are allocated both roles, which violates segregation of duties.

No records were found for 2 of these users and 3 transactions were found initiated and approved by one of the users.

Further testing was done at a line Ministry's finance division, and it was established that a supervisor role can create and approve the same transaction on IFMS.

Data analysis was carried out on AP transactions for all OMAs to check for transactions initiated by and approved by the same person. 687 transactions were found across all Ministries, of these, 137 transactions for Ministry of Finance.

(ii) Supplier creation

Supplier creation is segregated between initiator, OMA approver and treasury approver and this is supposed to be done by different roles. Data analysis revealed 45 suppliers were created, supervisor approved and treasury approved by 1 person, for the 2021/22 financial years. A sample of 25 was selected for verification of physical documents. During the audit no physical documents could be found, and these suppliers were also not found being recorded in the physical register book were all supplier requests were normally documented before being processed.

Risk

When duties are not segregated in the system, errors in processing will not be identified and corrected, and it also provides an opportunity to commit fraud.

Root cause

A supervisor role in Accounts Payable has permissions to create and approve transactions.

Recommendation

The Ministry should ensure that:

- Segregation of duties is maintained in role allocation and business processes where it is required.
- The Ministry should ensure that the identified supervisor role does not have the permissions to initiate transactions. If this is required in case of staff shortages, the system should be configured such that a user cannot approve a transaction they initiate.

Management responses on management letter

1. Segregation of duty violations: Accounts Payable

Treasury took note of the recommendation and Treasury will explore ways to ensure that the Supervisor role does not have permissions to initiate functions and provide feedback before the end of the financial year 2022/23.

2. Segregation of duty violations – Supplier Creation

Treasury took note of the recommendation and would like to draw your attention to the actions taken as provided

below in the report as recommended by the Executive Director Finance

Some of the immediate actions proposed as recommendations in the report to ED were addressed as follows:

1. Treasury has realigned the supplier creation functions and reassigned the users;
2. Treasury deactivated all suppliers created without following due process upon confirmation that the documents were not available with receipt of the draft management letter;
3. Although the supplier creation required documents could not be provided, the Treasury had requested for the payment vouchers and have authenticated payments indicating suppliers that have provided goods and services through normal procurement processes, thus the payments. That request for Payment Vouchers included a request to provide the supplier creation letters to Treasury.
4. Some Votes indicated that they could not provide an initial request to create suppliers as they did not have them. Further, they indicated that the supplier was already available on the system when they needed to do the commitment.
5. Since the Votes needed to pay for services supplied by some of these suppliers, some Votes opted to request for activation of the existing suppliers by providing the required documents to Treasury, those that did not bring remain inactive.
6. The suppliers who requested to be created/updated after being deactivated initially were activated back on the IFMS on the date the requests were received.

Auditors comment

The additional documentation provided after the audit was evaluated. The Ministry of Finance was able to get proof of payments for the majority of suppliers from line ministries, with the exception of (9) suppliers to the amount of N\$ 4 661 112.96.

4.3.2.2 Duplicate suppliers on IFMS

Criteria: COBIT 5 DSS06.02 Control the processing of information – Operate the execution of the business process activities and related controls, based on enterprise risk, to ensure that information processing is valid, complete, accurate, timely, and secure

Finding

There are controls in place on the system to prevent the creation of duplicate suppliers on the system. However, the same supplier can still be duplicated by a slight variation in name. Data analysis found **10069/174992** suppliers duplicated where the same bank account with different vendor ID number. In many instances the same supplier has different name variations.

Root cause

- The system only identifies suppliers by how the name is captured in the system. There is no unique identifier for each supplier.
- Line ministries were allowed to create suppliers on the IFMS causing duplications to be created, as from 2016 onwards, all suppliers were created centrally by Ministry of Finance. These older suppliers could not be deleted as they had a history of transactions linked to them.

Risk

When suppliers are duplicated in the system, there is a risk for duplicate payments, as reported on the finding on duplicate payments below.

Recommendation

The Ministry should ensure that going forward, a check is done before creating a new supplier, to verify if the supplier is already in the system, possibly with a different variation in name. Since duplicated suppliers cannot be deleted, the ministry should come up with a resolution to clear duplicates on future upgrades.

Management response to management letter

Treasury took note of the recommendation and will attempt to embark on a supplier database cleaning, starting with ending all suppliers migrated from Release 11 that are not in use as well as all suppliers without banking details and will move to end suppliers that have not been in use for the past 5 years. The outcome of which will be provided to the auditors before the end of the financial year 2022/23. Treasury will further ensure that a check is done against the excel extract of the supplier database to check if a supplier already exists before creating new supplier and updating existing suppliers.

4.3.2.3 Duplicate payments

Criteria: COBIT 5 DSS06.02 Control the processing of information – Operate the execution of the business process activities and related controls, based on enterprise risk, to ensure that information processing is valid, complete, accurate, timely, and secure

Finding

During the audit a data analysis exercise was performed which highlighted that:

- **80 invoices** were being paid twice between **14** line ministries, involving **14** Suppliers at a total estimated value of **N\$ 1 665 681.52** (Financial year 2021/2022).

Risk

When duplicate payments are made, suppliers receive money for services not rendered and the government pays for services not received, overstating expenditure. When controls are not adequate to prevent duplicate payments, this could provide opportunities to commit fraud.

Root causes

- The system does allow the same invoice number to be paid to a different supplier code.
- A slight variation on invoice number for the same supplier, for example, a space, would be accepted as different invoice numbers.
- There is no control at procurement unit to verify if an invoice has already been paid before a new requisition and purchase order is created.
- Presence of duplicate suppliers with different supplier codes as indicated in the finding above on duplicate suppliers.
- Contingency payments made by Ministry of Finance on behalf of other Ministries may have ended up being paid again by the line Ministry thus the duplicate payments across Ministries.

Recommendation

- Procurement at line Ministries to find a mechanism to check if invoices are not already paid before they can create purchase orders and receipts for payments.
- There should be improved communication between Ministry of Finance and line Ministries regarding contingency payments, to prevent duplicating the payments.

Management response to management letter

- Treasury took note of the recommendation and its assurance as provided in its letter dated 30th September 2022.
- Treasury further takes note that the issue was raised in the audit for 2020/21 which was brought to the attention of Treasury in September of 2022 while processing for the 2021/22 was ongoing since April 2021.
- Although Treasury had addressed the issue with regards to segregation by issuing letters to the identified OMA's, who happen to be the same OMA's identified in this management letter, the addressing of the issue only be fully realized with the financial year 2022/23.
- Treasury will issue other reminders to all OMA's for the current financial year 2022/2023.
- The reasons for the duplicate payments across OMA's were mainly due to some OMA's provided invoices to Treasury for payment from the contingency while at the same time paid the same invoices at their end without notifying Treasury.

Another reason was found to be by OMA's that share services, whereby the utility bills are supposed to be settled by one OMA, but it ends up being captured by both OMA's. Treasury will advise that invoices be paid by the OMA that it was addressed to, as this is the operating unit on the IFMS. Further, the OMA's will be advised to follow recovery procedures by obtaining credit notes from the suppliers. Treasury will also embark on a supplier database cleaning, starting with ending all suppliers migrated from Release 11 that are not in use as well as all suppliers without banking details and will move to end suppliers that haven't been in use for the past 5 years. The outcome of which will be provided to the Office of the Auditor General before the end of the financial year 2022/2023.

4 RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Section 12 and 13 of the State Finance Act 1991 (Act 31 of 1991) and legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern disclosing as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible of overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

The management is also responsible for ensuring adherence to the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991) Appropriation Act, 2021 (Act 1 of 2021), Appropriation Amendment Act, 2021 (Act 4 of 2021), Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act 15 of 2015), Treasury Instructions and the Public Procurement Regulations and to ensure that effective and efficient internal controls are implemented to enable compliance to the law that governs the performance information.

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

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if individually or in the aggregate they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

My powers and duties towards auditing and reporting on the financial statements and compliance to the subject matter are outlined under Section 25 (1) (c) Section 26 (1) and Section 27 (3) of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991).

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion forgery intentional omissions misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists I am required to draw attention in my report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation structure and content of the financial statements including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- I communicate with those charged with governance regarding among other matters the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
- I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and where applicable related safeguards.
- From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when in extremely rare circumstances I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.
- It is also my responsibility to express an opinion on whether the financial performance and the use of appropriated funds is in all material respect in compliance with the Appropriation Act, 2021 (Act 1 of 2021), Appropriation Amendment Act, 2021 (Act 4 of 2021), State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991), Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act 15 of 2015), Treasury Instructions and Public Procurement Regulations. I have conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the audited entity complies with the authorities that govern the audited entity in the execution of its roles and responsibilities.

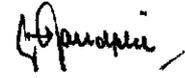
7. GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements notes to the financial statements and general information provided by the Accounting Officer: Finance are attached as Annexure A.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The co-operation and assistance by the management and staff of the Ministry of Finance (Treasury) during the audit is appreciated.

WINDHOEK, MARCH 2023



**JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL**

ANNEXURE A

1. AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1. STATEMENT OF BALANCE

1.1.1. Summary of the General Ledger

The balances as at 31 March 2022 of the State Revenue Fund and the various other accounts in the main ledger of the State Account maintained by the Ministry of Finance are summarized in the statement of cash, assets and liabilities below: Credit balances are shown in brackets:

Description	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	N\$	N\$
FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS:		
State Revenue Fund	(2 105 101 611.90)	(2 506 057 558.09)
Trade Account Balance	218 893 129.25	136 686 320.53
TOTAL	(1 886 208 482.65)	(2 369 371 237.56)
REPRESENTED BY:		
ASSETS		
CASH BALANCES AT:		
Bank of Namibia	2 475 209 100.68	2 607 611 445.46
Other Banks	(1 467 994 432.23)	(770 744 899.97)
Investments	1 650 000 000.00	1 650 000 000.00
Standing Advances and Imprest account	555 647.00	512 498.45
Receivables	20 604 979.47	21 896 452.02
General Debits	357 161 604.12	(7 024.50)
TOTAL	3 035 536 899.04	3 509 268 471.46
LIABILITIES		
Deposits held by Ministries	(31 655 450.25)	(31 582 273.25)
Sundry Creditors	(975 382 921.15)	(940 087 669.35)
General Credits	(142 290 044.99)	(168 227 291.30)
TOTAL	(1 149 328 416.39)	(1 139 897 233.90)
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES	1 886 208 482.65	2 369 371 237.56

1.1.2 Bank accounts

The Ministry of Finance administers the main Government bank account; the State Account is maintained in terms of Section 2(1) of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991). Additionally, the Ministry of Finance administers three (3) bank accounts into which most of the State moneys received referred to in Section 2(1) (a) of the Act are deposited for control purposes and for daily transfers to the State Account. The balances of the accounts according to the main ledger were as follows:

Name of the account	Balance as at 31 March 2022
	N\$
State account	(1 879 675 055.16)
Special Account	1 905 122 663.97
Inland Revenue Deposit Account	15 209.74
Inland Sub-Account (IRD)	(212.99)

1.2 STATE REVENUE FUND

1.2.1 Introduction

The State Revenue Fund has been established in accordance with Article 125(1) of the Namibian Constitution.

1.2.2 Statement of account

The following summary includes the statement which the Accounting Officer: Finance prepared in compliance with Section 12(1) (a) of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991) setting out the total revenue to the benefit of and the expenditure as a charge to the State Revenue Fund during the 2021/2022 financial year:

	N\$	N\$	N\$
Balance on 1 April 2021			(2 506 057 558.09)
REVENUE			
Tax Revenue		(50 832 666 312.58)	
Non-Tax Revenue		(4 536 603 088.86)	
Return of Capital from Lending and Equity Participation		(17 896 171.90)	
Borrowings:			
Domestic		(60 286 709 528.68)	
Total revenue		(115 673 875 102.02)	
EXPENDITURE			
Operational	56 944 931 514.44		
Development	4 693 365 239.17		
Total expenditure	61 638 296 753.61		
Standing appropriations	54 517 175 997.06		
Total Expenditure/Total Debits		116 155 472 750.67	
LOSS FOR THE YEAR			481 597 648.65
Balance as at 31 March 2022			(2 024 459 909.44)
Balance as at 31 March 2022 as per the GL			(2 105 101 611.90)
Difference (See note)*			80 641 702.46
Journals passed against the State Revenue Fund		DR Journals	284 100.97
		CR Journals	(114 705 495.88)
Journal difference			(33 779 692.45)

Note: The difference in journals are made up of as follows:

- The opening balance of the EFT – IRD account which was incorrectly classified as an expense instead of

a liability account amounting to N\$ 33 814 864.96 less an adjustment journal processed by Vote 08 – Ministry of Defence selecting an incorrect period amounting to N\$ 35 172.51.

- The correction of EFT – IRD account was effected in the 2022/2023 financial year.

1.3. Expenditure
1.3.1 Summary: Appropriation accounts

The appropriated amounts and the expenditure on the thirty-two (32) vote accounts published individually are summarized below:

Vote	Act 1 of 2021	Additional budget/ Virement	Suspensions	Net total authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure 2021/2022	Variance	
						N\$	%
1. President	609 152 000	-	(9 000 000)	600 152 000	602 118 408.32	(1 966 408.32)	(0.33)
2. Prime Minister	416 998 000	-	(19 400 000)	397 598 000	388 157 419.54	9 440 580.46	2.37
3. National Assembly	117 187 000	-	(6 000 000)	111 187 000	113 794 730.11	(2 607 730.11)	(2.35)
4. Auditor-General	108 267 000	-	-	108 267 000	106 576 264.58	1 690 735.42	1.56
7. International Relations and Cooperation	827 698 000	-	-	827 698 000	838 338 184.69	(10 640 184.69)	(1.29)
8. Defence	5 428 595 000	458 000 000	(2 500 000)	5 884 095 000	5 851 420 322.54	32 674 677.46	0.56
9. Finance	4 696 983 000	230 000 000	(10 000 000)	4 916 983 000	4 811 391 244.87	105 591 755.13	2.15
10. Education Arts and Culture	13 777 815 000	400 000 000	(4 000 000)	14 173 815 000	14 492 363 171.63	(318 548 171.63)	(2.25)
11. National Council	88 367 000	-	(2 400 000)	85 967 000	80 845 420.47	5 121 579.53	5.96
13. Health and Social Services	8 081 016 000	400 000 000	(51 200 000)	8 429 816 000	8 891 982 744.13	(462 166 744.13)	(5.48)
14. Labour Industrial Relations and Employment Creation	162 692 000	1 300 000	(1 900 000)	162 092 000	159 319 084.33	2 772 915.67	1.71
15. Mines and Energy	212 441 000	-	(14 000 000)	198 441 000	185 425 981.57	13 015 018.43	6.56
16. Justice	491 405 000	5 000 000	(7 000 000)	489 405 000	483 771 963.30	5 633 036.70	1.15
17. Urban and Rural Development	1 613 925 000	9 375 000	(48 000 000)	1 575 300 000	1 520 686 032.21	54 613 967.79	3.47
18. Environment and Tourism	524 688 000	18 258 000	(40 658 000)	502 288 000	501 560 990.61	727 009.39	0.14
19. Industrialization, Trade and SME Development	159 797 000	43 153 000	(2 500 000)	200 450 000	199 463 851.72	986 148.28	0.49
21. Judiciary	371 152 000	10 000 000	-	381 152 000	377 143 848.67	4 008 151.33	1.05
22. Fisheries and Marine Resources	191 426 000	-	(3 000 000)	188 426 000	182 060 096.51	6 365 903.49	3.38
23. Works	492 589 000	84 000 000	(1 500 000)	575 089 000	554 706 412.98	20 382 587.02	3.54
24. Transport	2 506 644 000	5 000 000	(63 000 000)	2 448 644 000	2 353 191 877.55	95 452 122.45	3.90

Vote	Act 1 of 2021	Additional budget/ Virement	Suspensions	Net total authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure 2021/2022	Variance	
						N\$	%
26. National Planning Commission	182 781 000	-	-	182 781 000	179 979 727.58	2 801 272.42	1.53
27. Sport, Youth and National Service	278 750 000	-	(2 500 000)	276 250 000	276 875 870.54	(625 870.54)	(0.23)
28. Electoral Commission of Namibia	72 419 000	-	(3 000 000)	69 419 000	68 911 063.21	507 936.79	0.73
29. Information and Communication Technology	354 050 000	141 700 000	-	495 750 000	494 284 746.34	1 465 253.66	0.30
30. Anti-Corruption Commission	62 771 000	-	-	62 771 000	62 213 349.41	557 650.59	0.89
31. Veterans Affairs	861 344 000	19 100 000	(2 000 000)	878 444 000	888 323 443.37	(9 879 443.37)	(1.12)
32. Higher Education Training and Innovation	3 147 300 000	166 000 000	(200 000)	3 313 100 000	3 309 157 422.00	3 942 578.00	0.12
34. Public Enterprises	733 396 000	220 432 000	-	953 828 000	954 247 673.05	(419 673.05)	(0.04)
36. Gender Equality Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare	5 444 795 000	15 311 000	(9 800 000)	5 450 306 000	5 415 020 597.80	35 285 402.20	0.65
37. Agriculture and Land Reform	1 255 940 000	7 600 000	(40 900 000)	1 222 640 000	1 124 314 081.84	98 325 918.16	8.04
38. Water	465 262 000	-	(2 000 000)	463 262 000	432 482 731.02	30 779 268.98	6.64
39. Home Affairs, Immigration Safety and Security	5 712 272 000	38 000 000	-	5 750 272 000	5 738 167 997.12	12 104 002.88	0.21
TOTAL	59 449 917 000	2 272 229 000	(346 458 000)	61 375 688 000	61 638 296 753.61	(262 608 753.61)	(0.43)

1.3.2 Summary of standard subdivisions

The statement below shows the amounts appropriated for the standard items of expenditure as reduced by the treasury and the amounts actually spend in rendering the services for which funds were appropriated in the Appropriation Act for the 2021/2022 financial year. Comparative actual expenditure figures for the previous financial year are also shown:

Subdivision	Authorized expenditure N\$	Actual expenditure 2021/2022 N\$	Variation Under/(Excess) N\$	Actual expenditure 2020/2021 N\$
Operational: Current expenditure: Personnel (paragraph 1.4.3)				
001. Remuneration	25 472 202 786.00	26 191 847 951.46	(719 645 165.46)	25 624 456 278.97
002. Employers Contribution to The G.I.P.F and M.P.O.O.B.P.F	2 964 667 880.00	3 033 609 714.41	(68 941 834.41)	2 960 970 250.80
003. Other conditions of service	865 970 541.00	889 317 597.11	(23 347 056.11)	911 925 057.29
005. Employers contribution to the social security	96 818 395.00	95 201 722.45	1 616 672.55	94 382 495.75
Total	29 399 659 602.00	30 209 976 985.43	(810 317 383.43)	29 591 734 082.81
Current expenditure: Goods and other services				
021. Travel and subsistence	217 620 352.00	200 691 517.64	16 928 834.36	156 945 379.29
022. Materials and supplies	2 362 080 455.00	2 327 043 853.39	35 036 601.61	1 933 513 778.96
023. Transport	656 842 412.00	632 822 219.52	24 020 192.48	661 231 514.35
024. Utilities	1 399 553 601.00	1 358 988 459.33	40 565 141.67	1 312 987 803.65
025. Maintenance	435 032 673.00	410 773 761.11	24 258 911 .89	430 312 335.36
026. Property	295 473 814.00	288 266 330.89	7 207 483.11	283 511 139.99
027. Other services and expenses	2 833 263 157.00	2 819 353 717.12	13 909 439.88	3 838 539 861.15
028. Training course symposiums and workshops	-	-	-	84 150.00
029. Printing and advertisements	-	-	-	99 460.54
033. Office refreshment	-	-	-	16 921.81
040. Security contracts	-	(0.20)	0.20	-
Total	8 199 866 464.00	8 037 939 858.80	161 926 605.20	8 617 242 345.10
Current expenditure: Membership fees and subscriptions				
041. International	151 389 478.00	141 853 961.23	9 535 516.77	156 071 603.40
042. Domestic	806 100.00	710 244.46	95 855.54	1 362 783.08
Total	152 195 578.00	142 564 205.69	(9 361 372.31)	157 434 386.48

Subdivision	Authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure 2021/2022	Variation Under/(Excess)	Actual expenditure 2020/2021
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Current expenditure: Subsidies grants and other transfers				
043. Government organizations	11 593 349 756.00	11 567 007 022.07	26 342 733.93	9 965 843 297.48
044. Individual and non-profit organizations	5 151 659 000.00	5 140 197 195.69	11 461 804.31	7 623 982 646.44
045. Public departmental enterprises and private industries	1 224 497 841.00	1 224 763 032.03	(265 191.03)	1 326 320 668.57
Total	17 969 506 597.00	17 931 967 249.79	37 539 347.21	18 916 146 612.49
Total Current Expenditure	55 721 228 241.00	56 322 448 299.71	(601 220 058.71)	57 282 557 426.88
Capital expenditure: Acquisition of assets				
101. Furniture	38 279 425.00	33 638 562.92	4 640 862.08	44 838 039.08
102. Vehicles	-	-	-	23 822 822.36
103. Operational equipment	547 984 771.00	585 861 993.55	(37 877 222.55)	662 793 040.55
106. Purchase of land and assets	-	-	-	413 381.34
Total	586 264 196.00	619 500 556.47	(33 236 360.47)	731 867 283.33
Capital transfers				
124. Abroad	3 050 000.00	2 982 658.26	67 341.74	2 008 465.40
Total	3 050 000.00	2 982 658.26	67 341.74	2 008 465.40
Total Capital expenditure	589 314 196.00	622 483 214.73	(33 169 018.73)	733 875 748.73
Total Operational expenditure	56 310 542 437.00	56 944 931 514.44	(3 634 389 077.44)	58 016 433 175.61
Development:				
032. Materials and supplies	62 041 294.00	45 475 330.45	16 565 963.55	347 657 682.40
037. Other services and expenses	100 394 436.00	75 656 196.66	24 738 239.34	76 278 222.59
Total	162 435 730.00	121 131 527.11	41 304 202.89	423 935 904.99
Capital expenditure: Acquisition of assets				
103. Equipment	-	-	-	562 000.00
107. Construction	519 009.00	499 008.53	20 000.47	74 052.90
111. Furniture and Office equipment	25 987 850.00	16 367 085.14	9 620 764.86	23 581 804.48
112. Vehicles	-	-	-	90 118.87
113. Operational equipment machinery and plants	192 750 969.00	128 067 766.43	64 683 202.57	187 711 070.63
115. Feasibility studies design and supervision	457 141 093.00	396 376 369.56	60 764 723.44	374 410 721.41

Subdivision	Authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure 2021/2022	Variation Under/(Excess)	Actual expenditure 2020/2021
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
116. Purchase of land and intangible assets	13 346 683.00	12 746 606.60	600 076.40	19 276 140.00
117. Construction renovation and improvement	2 928 554 745.00	2 768 285 767.41	160 268 977.59	3 641 540 597.80
Total	3 618 300 349.00	3 322 342 603.67	295 957 745.33	4 247 246 506.09
131. Government organizations	971 203 101.00	937 224 751.63	33 978 349.37	1 239 174 483.22
133. Public departmental enterprises and private industries	233 212 389.00	233 212 389.00	-	105 539 835.00
134. Government organizations	79 993 994.00	79 453 967.76	540 026.24	65 168 700.19
Total	1 284 409 484.00	1 249 891 108.39	34 518 375.61	1 409 883 018.41
Total Development expenditure	5 065 145 563.00	4 693 365 239.17	371 780 323.83	6 081 065 429.49
GRAND TOTAL	61 375 688 000.00	61 638 296 753.61	(262 608 753.61)	64 097 498 605.10

1.3.3 Personnel costs

The personnel costs totalled N\$ 30 209 976 985.43 for the year under review. It represents 49% of the total actual expenditure of N\$ 61 638 296 753.61 (excluding statutory expenditure) charged to the State Revenue Fund in 2021/2022. In the previous financial year personnel costs totalled N\$ 29 591 734 083.81 (46%) and the year before N\$ 29 584 033 017.02 (49.61%).

In addition, the actual personnel costs totalling to N\$ 30 209 976 985.43 in 2021/2022 overspent with an amount of N\$ 810 317 383.43 of the authorized amount of N\$ 29 399 659 602.00 in comparison with an overspending of N\$ 933 065 308.33 (0.2512%) in the previous year.

1.3.4 Standing appropriation

1.3.4.1 Summary

In addition to expenditure incurred in terms of the annual Appropriation Act, expenditure was also charged to the State Revenue Fund in terms of standing appropriations in the legislation. These standing charges to the State Revenue Fund are not subject to further or annual appropriation. The following is a summary of the estimates for 2021/2022 for standing charges and the actual expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Finance in terms of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991):

Purpose	Legislation and other authorization of which the expenditure was incurred	Estimate 2021/2022	Expenditure incurred 2021/2022	Variations under (over) expenditure	Actual expenditure 2020/2021
		N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Domestic Interest Payments	State Finance Act (Act 31 of 1991)	5 852 719 257.18	5 852 719 257.18	-	5 194 590 931.48
Foreign Interest Payments (loans)		1 818 452 117.18	1 818 452 117.18	-	2 076 012 653.95
Guarantee (Maintenance of aircrafts lease by Air Namibia)		237 887 261.10	237 887 261.10	-	33 788 889.13
Total interest payments		7 909 058 635.46	7 909 058 635.46	-	7 270 603 585.43
Redemption of Loans: Domestic	Section 29 and 36	44 110 015 823.95	44 110 015 823.95	-	38 362 198 887.52
Redemption of Loans: Foreign		1 385 992 774.38	1 385 992 774.38	-	2 190 298 373.86
Guarantees (Lease of Air Namibia aircrafts)		357 303 005.61	357 303 005.61	-	-
Exchange Rate Gain/Losses		-	-	-	93 286.99
Total loan repayments		45 853 311 603.94	45 853 311 603.94	-	40 552 590 548.37
Borrowing Related Charges		65 456 808.58	65 456 808.58	-	20 571 044.80
Oddlot - Switch Auctions		274 986.41	274 986.41	-	842 755.75
Guarantees		689 073 962.67	689 073 962.67	-	646 253 009.07
Total		754 805 757.66	754 805 757.66	-	667 666 809.62
Total expenditure in terms of standing appropriations		54 517 175 997.06	54 517 175 997.06	-	48 490 860 943.42

1.4 REVENUE

1.4.1 Summary of Revenue

The statement below prepared by the Accounting Officer: Finance in terms of Section 12(1) and 12(2) of the State Finance Act 1991 (Act 31 of 1991) reflects the revenue received in the State Revenue Fund during the 2021/2022 financial year. It is shown under the various heads of revenue referred to in the revised estimate of revenue presented to Parliament:

Code	Revenue head	Estimate	Revenue received 2021/2022	Less/(More) than estimated	Revenue received 2020/2021
		N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
30	TAX REVENUE				
0001	Tax on Income and Profits				
	601. Income tax on individuals				
	6010. Normal income tax on individuals	14 569 094 338.16	14 629 302 097.36	(60 207 759.20)	13 767 653 562.20
	Total	14 569 094 338.16	14 629 302 097.36	(60 207 759.20)	13 767 653 562.20
	602. Company taxes				
	6021. Diamond mining companies	1 397 311 277.71	932 918 675.63	464 392 602.08	1 367 364 207.36
	6022. Other mining companies	1 047 966 000.48	742 692 335.07	305 273 665.41	848 700 835.29
	6023. Non-mining companies	4 873 081 674.81	5 809 810 356.64	(936 728 681.83)	5 342 491 304.03
	Total	7 318 358 953.00	7 485 421 367.34	(167 062 414.34)	7 558 556 346.68
	603. Other taxes on income and profits				
	6031. Non-resident shareholders tax	234 935 691.98	226 890 115.72	8 045 576.26	206 512 095.44
	6032. Tax on royalties	102 935 003.17	97 094 970.06	5 840 033.11	102 444 329.45
	Total	337 870 695.15	323 985 085.78	13 885 609.37	308 956 424.89
	604. Withholding tax on interests				
	6044. Withholding tax on companies and individuals	346 217 773.91	231 550 152.06	114 667 621.85	322 303 839.90
	6045. Withholding tax on unit trusts	122 729 552.30	99 903 440.17	22 826 112.13	164 812 111.78
	6046. Withholding tax on services	130 000 000.00	177 643 449.91	(47 643 449.91)	165 685 571.55
	Total	598 947 326.21	509 097 042.14	89 850 284.07	652 801 523.23
	TOTAL: Taxes on income and profits	22 824 271 312.52	22 947 805 592.62	(123 534 280.10)	22 287 967 857.00
0002	Taxes on Property				
	6040. Transfer duties	160 000 000.00	237 075 808.69	(77 075 808.69)	172 993 887.51
	TOTAL: TAXES ON PROPERTY	160 000 000.00	237 075 808.69	(77 075 808.69)	172 993 887.51
0003	Domestic taxes on goods and services				
	605. Value added tax	10 511 221 565.34	11 430 953 406.24	(919 731 840.90)	8 325 677 397.34
	607. Levy on fuel	1 076 250 000.00	1 323 521 293.36	(247 271 293.36)	1 151 955 245.16
	608. Liquor licenses	-	9 310 323.96	(9 310 323.96)	10 892 412.34
	611. Prospecting licenses and claims	-	-	-	150.00
	TOTAL: Domestic Taxes on goods and services	11 587 471 565.34	12 763 785 023.56	(1 176 313 458.22)	9 488 525 204.84

Code	Revenue head	Estimate	Revenue received 2021/2022	Less/(More) than estimated	Revenue received 2020/2021
		N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
0004	Taxes on international trade and transactions				
	6150. Customs Revenue Pool share	15 608 000 000.00	14 751 204 760.48	856 795 239.52	22 251 886 451.00
	6151. Customs Revenue Formula Adjustments	(858 000 000.00)	-	(858 000 000.00)	-
	TOTAL: Taxes on international trade and transactions	14 750 000 000.00	14 751 204 760.48	(1 204 760.48)	22 251 886 451.00
0005	Other Taxes				
	617. Stamp duties and fees	122 041 353.92	132 795 127.23	(10 753 773.31)	97 106 775.26
	TOTAL: Other Taxes	122 041 353.92	132 795 127.23	(10 753 773.31)	97 106 775.26
	TOTAL TAX REVENUE	49 443 784 231.78	50 832 666 312.58	(1 388 882 080.80)	54 298 480 175.61
31	NON-TAX REVENUE				
0020	Entrepreneurial and Property Income				
	618. Interest receipts for loans extended to:				-
	6183. Municipalities and regional authorities	2 028 246.41	1 329 392.96	698 853.45	1 324 066.37
	6186. On-lending arrangements	6 000 000.00	2 957 442.70	3 042 557.30	3 129 568.97
	620. Dividends and profit share:				
	6202. Bank of Namibia	68 852 000.00	-	68 852 000.00	278 197 799.39
	6203. Namdeb	203 708 467.42	275 000 000.00	(71 291 532.58)	50 000 000.00
	6205. Nampost	720 976 191.54	300 000 000.00	420 976 191.54	200 000 000.00
	6209. Namibia Re-insurance Corporation	10 000 000.00	-	10 000 000.00	10 000 000.00
	6213. Namibia Diamond Trading Company	139 094 571.20	50 000 000.00	89 094 571.20	100 000 000.00
	6215. Namib Desert Diamonds	30 000 000.00	40 000 000.00	(10 000 000.00)	-
	6218. National Special Risks Insurance Association Limited (Nasria)	-	6 800 000.00	(6 800 000.00)	-
	621. Interest on state account balances with BoN	4 448 000.00	200 069 000.66	(195 621 00.66)	(24 976 080.85)
	TOTAL: Entrepreneurial and Property Income	1 185 107 476.57	876 155 836.32	308 951 640.25	617 675 353.88
0021	Fines and Forfeitures				
	624. Fines and forfeitures	90 289 464.12	96 666 265.79	(6 376 801.67)	98 863 599.49
	TOTAL: Fines and Forfeitures	90 289 464.12	96 666 265.79	(6 376 801.67)	98 863 599.49
	Administrative fees charges and incidental sales				
	0122. President	-	617 114.41	(617 114.41)	350 804.98
	0222. Prime Minister	50 000.00	67 735.60	(17 735.60)	1 169 140.27
	0322. National Assembly	500.00	474 443.86	(473 943.86)	15 899.00
	0422. Auditor-General	755 000.00	428 083.65	326 916.35	1 056 677.95
	0522. Home Affairs	-	-	-	79 620 831.77
	0622. Safety and Security	-	-	-	16 526 556.29
	0722. International Relations and Cooperation	70 000.00	(48 007.29)	118 007.29	167 441.59

Code	Revenue head	Estimate	Revenue received 2021/2022	Less/(More) than estimated	Revenue received 2020/2021
		N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
	0822. Defence	3 360 000.00	2 335 585.17	1 024 414.83	1 250 639.81
	0922. Finance	1 126 360 637.00	1 559 808 870.45	(433 448 233.45)	399 296 889.09
	1022. Education, Arts and Culture	30 090 000.00	24 982 873.52	5 107 126.48	40 449 096.90
	1122. National Council	5 000.00	-	5 000.00	600.00
	1322. Health and Social Services	61 528 000.00	59 073 573.97	2 454 426.03	51 265 921.08
	1422. Labour and Social Welfare	85 000.00	166 111.43	(81 111.43)	106 872.99
	1522. Mines and Energy	2 224 898 975.25	1 434 194 368.38	790 704 606.87	1 519 018 886.67
	1622. Justice	-	3 291 839.26	(3 291 839.26)	104 283 828.20
	1722. Urban and Rural Development	2 680 000.00	567 438.69	2 112 561.31	5 850 743.18
	1822. Environment and Tourism	83 321 000.00	17 393 550.70	65 927 449.30	22 254 834.89
	1922. Industrialization Trade and SME development	10 000.00	150 152.49	(140 152.49)	12 443.49
	2022. Agriculture Water and Forestry	-	-	-	120 362.66
	2122. Judiciary	2 467 000.00	2 767 525.92	(300 525.92)	5 198 588.64
	2222. Fisheries and Marine Resources	159 806 500.00	252 669 591.96	(92 863 091.96)	213 343 810.56
	2322. Works	57 275 449.10	44 232 358.58	13 043 090.52	38 684 147.35
	2422. Transport	978 813.22	1 683 228.99	(704 415.77)	405 704.59
	2622. National Planning Commission	10 000.00	26 080.29	(16 080.29)	123 355.51
	2722. Youth National Service Sport and Culture	2 970 000.00	177 916.65	2 792 083.35	267 660.04
	2822. Electoral Commission	53 500.00	567 402.23	(513 902.23)	1 063 273.23
	2922. Information and Communication Technology	103 000.00	1 959 141.51	(1 856 141.51)	1 201 092.29
	3022. Anti-Corruption Commission	-	30 373.73	(30 373.73)	29 794.80
	3122. Veterans Affairs	11 000.00	2 702.71	8 297.29	1 160.68
	3422. Public Enterprises	-	50 093.99	(50 093.99)	(12 324.15)
	3522. Attorney General	-	-	-	976.60
	3622. Gender Equality Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare	350 000.00	6 517 708.16	(6 167 708.16)	6 003 326.82
	3722. Agriculture and Land Reform	39 796 500.00	38 917 431.44	879 068.56	33 024 372.91
	3822. Water	402 100.00	2 122 655.53	(1 720 555 .53)	3 068 490.48
	3922. Home Affairs, Safety and Security	79 758 000	108 553 040.77	(28 795 040.77)	-
	Total Administrative fees charges and incidental sales	3 877 195 974.57	3 563 780 986.75	313 414 987.82	2 545 219 901.16
	Total Non-Tax Revenue	5 152 592 915.26	4 536 603 088.86	615 989 826.40	3 261 758 854.53
32	Return on capital from on-lending and equity participation				
0030	Receipts of principal of loans from:				
	903. Municipalities and regional authorities	-	2 832 057.17	(2 832 057.17)	2 312 519.02
	905. Low cost housing and self-build schemes	-	4 885 040.55	(4 885 040.55)	9 851 565.27
	906. On-lending arrangements	23 341 440.32	10 179 074.18	13 162 366.14	-

Code	Revenue head	Estimate	Revenue received 2021/2022	Less/(More) than estimated	Revenue received 2020/2021
		N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
	Total: return on capital from on-lending and equity participation	23 341 440.32	17 896 171.90	5 445 268.42	12 164 084.29
33	EXTERNAL GRANTS:				
0040	910. Recurrent activities – Tied grants	-	-	-	265 878 504.81
0041	911. Development Projects-Tied Grants	73 440 000.00	-	73 440 000.00	-
	TOTAL: EXTERNAL GRANTS	73 440 000.00	-	73 440 000.00	265 878 504.81
34	BORROWINGS:				
0042	Domestic Borrowings				
	9120. Treasury bills	47 645 252 077.40	47 645 252 077.40	-	41 036 242 672.36
	9121. Internal registered stock (Bonds)	12 641 457 451.28	12 641 457 451.28	-	9 907 740 608.77
	TOTAL: Domestic Borrowings	60 286 709 528.68	60 286 709 528.68	-	50 943 983 281.13
0043	External borrowings				
	9121. Internal registered stock (Bonds)	-	-	-	6 072 560 650.00
	TOTAL: External borrowings	-	-	-	6 072 560 650.00
	TOTAL BORROWINGS	60 286 709 528.68	60 286 709 528.68	-	57 016 543 931.13
	TOTAL REVENUE	114 979 868 116.04	115 673 875 102.02	(694 006 985.98)	114 854 825 550.37

1.4.2 Notes to the financial statements

1.4.2.1 Explanation for deviations exceeding N\$ 400 000

The Accounting Officer: Finance provided the following explanations in respect of variations in excess of N\$ 400 000 between the estimate and actual revenue:

Code	Revenue head	Explanation
30.00.01.000000.601 . 6010.000000	Income Tax on Individuals	The increase in collection is attributable to pessimistic estimates due to the anticipated impact of Covid-19 during budget preparation as well as increased compliance enforced by NAMRA.
30.00.01.000000.602 . 6021.000000	Diamond Mining Companies	The Diamond Mining companies recorded a significant decrease in revenue collected due to the impact of Covid-19 on economic activities, as a result of travel restrictions that led to lower demand for diamonds.
30.00.01.000000.602 . 6022.000000	Other Mining	The under collection for Other Mining is attributable to the weak economic performance than initially envisaged.
30.00.01.000000.602 . 6023.000000	Non-Mining	The positive variance resulted from a combination of pessimistic estimates that assumed high negative impact of Covid-19 and collection efforts by NAMRA.
30.00.01.000000.603 . 6031.000000	Non-Resident Shareholders' Tax	Dividends and distribution to shareholders were taxed moderately. Additionally there was a slight decrease in the collection of Non-Residential Shareholders tax due to the new norm of conducting business online. Our observation of the evolution of digital services is visible which found that most of the global businesses have changed their go-to-market model since the pandemic hit with the overwhelming majority turning to multiple forms of digital engagement with customers.
30.00.01.000000.603 . 6032.000000	Tax on Royalties	The contraction in the economy continued to have negative impact on tax on royalties due to a decline in revenue collection.
30.00.01.000000.626 . 6044.000000	Withholding tax on interest on companies and Individuals	The contraction in the tertiary industry has worsened compared to the prior year due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in job losses, and salary cuts hence the under-collection on the withholding tax on interest.
30.00.01.000000.626 . 6045.000000	Withholding tax on Unit Trust	Withholding tax on unit trusts has been moderate due to the impact of lockdown restrictions resulting in entities and individuals holding onto their investments.
30.00.01.000000.626 6046.000000	Withholding tax on Services	The contraction in the economy due to pandemic led to a discovery that virtual technology allows customers to do things that were nearly impossible previously, as growth in the usage of foreign services in the country has shown a moderate increase.
30.00.02.000000.604 . 6040.000000	Transfer Duties	The housing market has been much more resilient than what has been projected at the outset of the pandemic. The demand of property in Namibia remains high thus an increase in revenue collected.
30.00.03.000000.605 . 0000.000000	Value Added Tax	VAT revenue increased on the back of improved demand in goods and services and favourable consumption than

		anticipated as well as price increases in the market.
30.00.03.000000.607 .0000.000000	Levy on fuel	There was an increase in the collection of fuel levy than initially projected.
30.00.03.000000.608 .0000.000000	Liquor Licenses	No estimate of revenue was made from the liquor licences. Although the Liquor Act 6, of 1998 states that the Ministry of Industrialisation & Trade is responsible for issuance of liquor licences both the Ministry of Industrialisation & Trade and the Ministry of Justice indicated that the above-mentioned revenue is not their responsibility. Treasury will conduct further engagements to identify the responsible institution to account for the revenue collected.
30.00.04.000000.615 .6150.000000	Customs Revenue Pool Share	The actual revenue share was lower than the estimates because of the deficit in the Common Revenue Pool resulting in a downward formula adjustment. In addition, Namibia's total intra SACU imports decreased negatively influencing the revenue share.
30.00.04.000000.615 .6151.000000	Customs Revenue formula Adjustments	The variance was due to a downward formula adjustment in the original Customs Revenue Pool to reflect the slowdown in the economic performance.
30.00.05.000000.617 .0000.000000	Stamp Duties and Fees	The milder impact of Covid-19 on economic growth than anticipated coupled with increased investment opportunities resulted in overall increase in the tax collection.
31.00.020.000000.618.6183.000000	Municipalities and Regional Authorities	Interest payments were received from four municipalities namely Otjiwarongo, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay and Windhoek. Other Municipalities failed to honour their interest payment obligation resulting in the variance.
31.00.04.000000.618 .6186.000000	On Lending Arrangements	Payments were received from NAMPOST and the Agricultural Bank of Namibia while other institutions did not honour their payment obligations.
31.00.20.000000.620 .6202.000000	Bank of Namibia	The dividend declared by the Bank of Namibia was not yet paid over to the State as at the end of the financial year.
31.00.20.000000.620 .6203.000000	Namdeb	Namdeb declared more dividend than estimated.
31.00.20.000000.620 .6205.000000	Namibia Post & Telecom Ltd	Namibia Post & Telecom Ltd declared less dividend than estimated mostly because the remainder of the divestiture money was due to pay Namibia Post & Telecom Ltd. declared less dividend in the following year which is contrary to than as planned.
31.00.20.000000.620 .6209.000000	Namibia Re-Insurance Corporation (Namibre)	The dividend declared by Namibia Re-Insurance Corporation has not yet been paid over to the State.
31.00.20.000000.620 .6213.000000	Namibia Diamond Trading Company (NDTC)	Namibia Diamond Trading Company (NDTC) paid fewer dividends than estimated.
31.00.20.000000.620 .6215.000000	Namib Desert Diamonds	Namibia Desert Diamonds paid more dividend than estimated.
31.00.20.000000.620 .6218.000000	Namibia Special Risks Insurance Association Limited (Nasria)	Nasria provided no estimate during budget preparation. However, Nasria declared dividend at the end of 2020/2021 financial year.
31.0020.621	Interest on State Account	More interest was received into the State Account on the daily

	balances with the Bank of Namibia	credit balance than anticipated. The projection anticipated low interest payments, as there was no interest paid in the previous two years.
31.00.21.000000.624 .0000.000000	Fines And Forfeitures	The variance was a result of an increase in revenue collected for fines and forfeitures more than was submitted by OMAs to Ministry of Finance.
32.00.30.000000.903 .0000.000000	Municipal & Regional Authorities	Loan repayment was made by the City of Windhoek, which has been defaulting on its loan obligations over the years.
32.00.30.000000.905 .0000.000000	Low Cost Housing and Self Build Schemes	No budget provision was made for revenue from the rental of official accommodation through the Department of Works.
32.00.30.000000.906 .0000.000000	On lending Arrangements	Agricultural Bank of Namibia and Namibia Post Ltd paid fewer instalments than the projected amount.
33.00.41.000000.911 .0000.000000	Development Projects-Tied Grants	Nothing was collected on the tied grants during the financial year under review while estimates were made based on past experience.

1.5 Investments

Long term

The Accounting Officer: Finance reported the following relating to investments for the financial year 2021/2022:

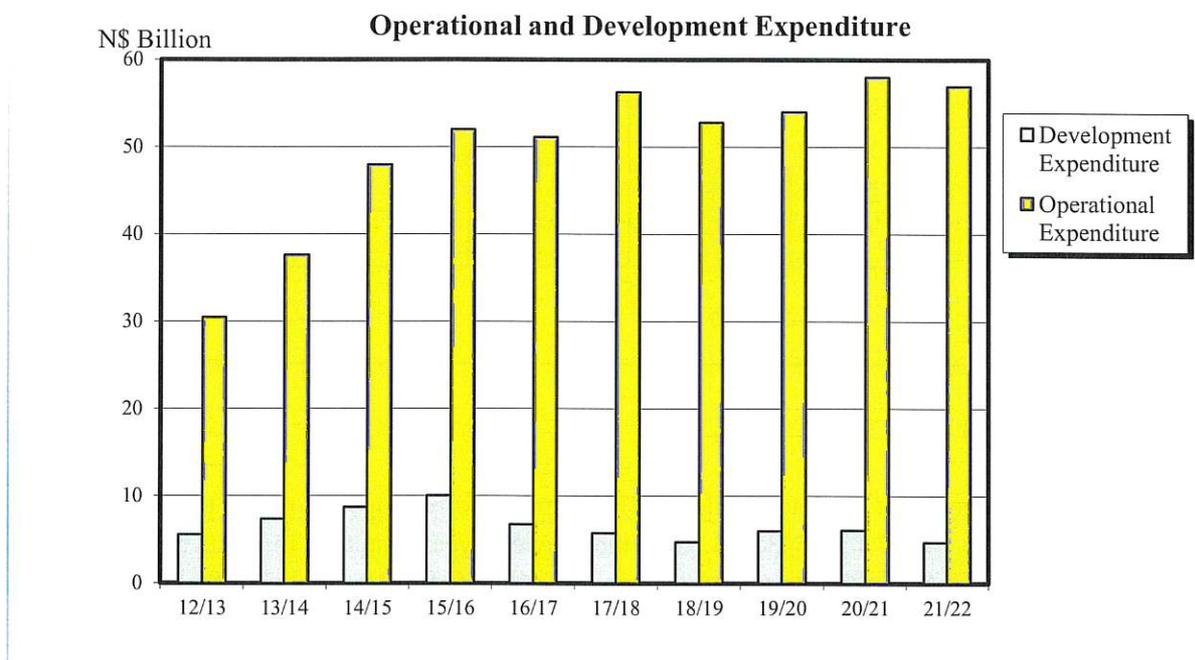
INSTITUTION	INITIAL INVESTMENT AMOUNT		BALANCE AS AT 01-APR-2021		OTHER EXPENSES DURING 2021/2022		INCOME AND INTEREST EARNED DURING 2021/2022		BALANCE AS AT 31 MARCH 2022								
	USD	Exchange rate	NAD	Exchange rate	USD	Exchange rate	USD	Exchange rate	USD	Exchange rate							
Bank of Namibia	491 024 203.00	14.9460	7 338 700 430.78	14.82	205 696 780.15	14.82	3 047 737 197.61	14.82	(480 091 115.48)	14.51	(6 968 234 486.52)	274 394 348.93	14.51	3 982 669 338.11	13.60	14.51	197.40
Total	491 024 203.00	14.9460	7 338 700 430.78	14.82	205 696 780.15	14.82	3 047 737 197.61	14.51	(480 091 115.48)	14.51	(6 968 234 486.52)	274 394 348.93	14.51	3 982 669 338.11	13.60	14.51	197.40

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 Expenditure vs revenue and public debt of the Government

The charts below show the trend in development vs operational expenditure borrowings vs Government borrowing costs interest paid on borrowings vs Government borrowings and revenue vs expenditure during the financial years 2012/2013 to 2021/2022:

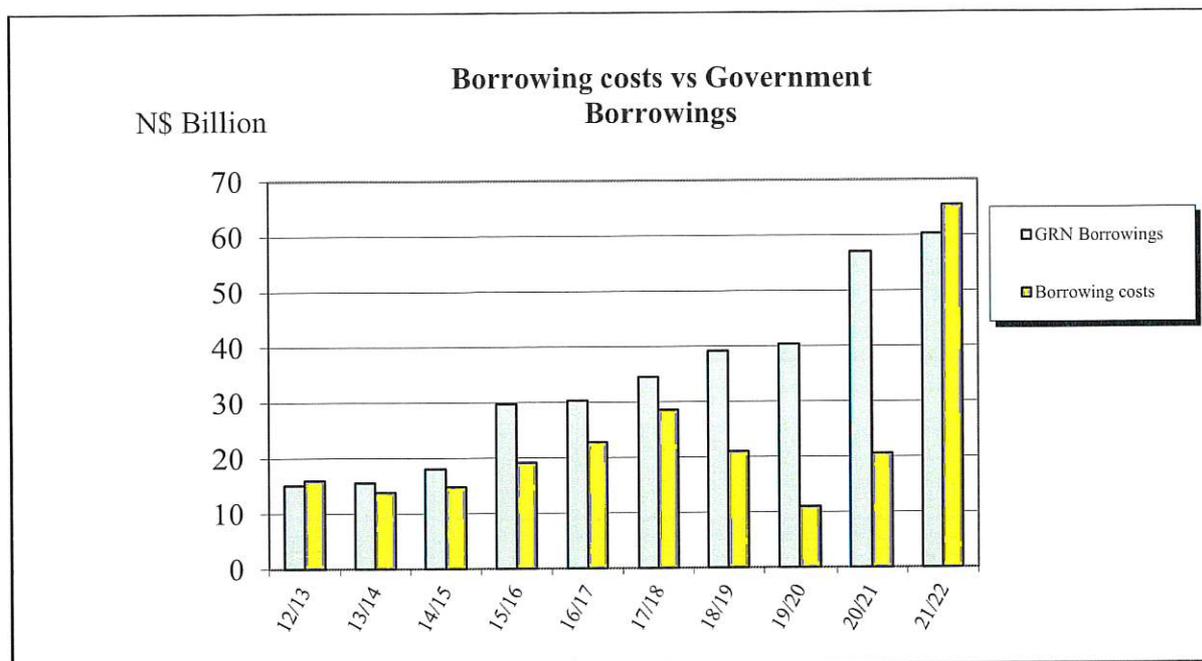
i) Operational expenditure vs Development expenditure



The figures do not include standing appropriations (see paragraph 1.3.2 and 1.3.4.1).

As per the graph above during the year under review N\$ 56 944 931 514.44 was spent on operational expenditure showing a decrease of (1.85%) from prior year (N\$ 58 016 433 175.61) while N\$ 4 693 365 239.17 was spent on development expenditure indicating a decrease of (22.82%) from prior year of (N\$ 6 081 065 429.49).

ii) **Borrowing cost vs Government Borrowings**

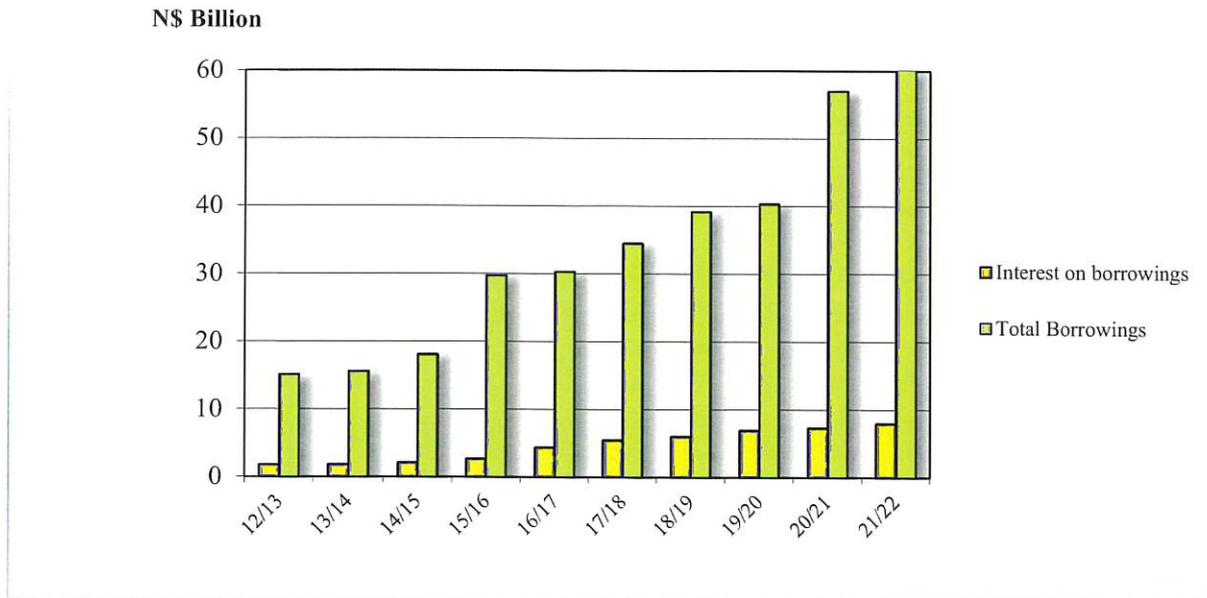


See paragraphs 1.4.1 and 1.3.4.1

As per the graph above the total accumulative Government borrowings amounted to N\$ 60 286 709 528.68 compared to N\$ 57 016 543 931.13 in the previous year resulting in an increase of 5.74%. Whereas the borrowing cost for the year under review amounted to N\$ 65 456 808.58 (2021: N\$ 20 571 044.80) resulting in an increase of 218.20 % from prior year.

iii) Interest paid on Borrowings vs Government Borrowings

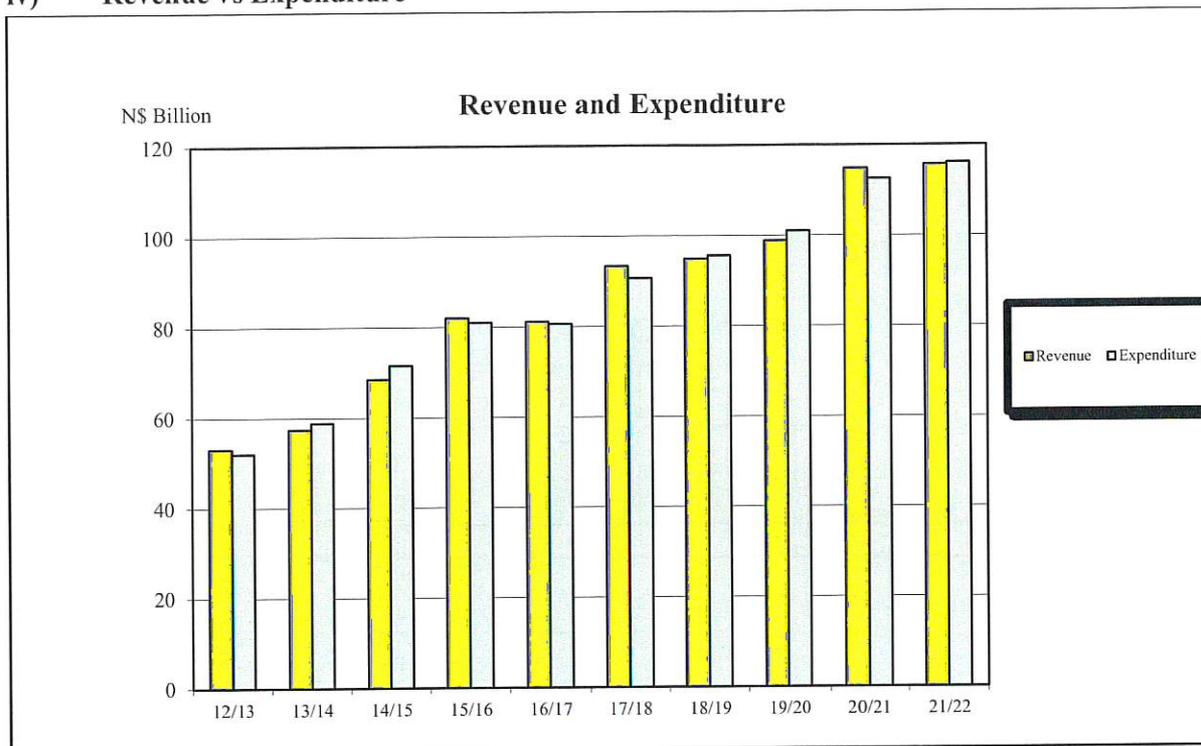
Interest paid on borrowings vs Total borrowings



See paragraphs 1.4.1 and 1.3.4.1

As per the graph above the total Government accumulative borrowings amounted to N\$ 60 286 709 528.68 and N\$ 57 016 543 931.13 in the previous year and N\$ 7 909 058 635.46 interest was paid for the year under review compared to prior year (2021: N\$ 7 270 603 585.43) resulting in an increase of 5.74% of interest obligation.

iv) Revenue vs Expenditure



See paragraphs 1.2.2

As per the graph above, expenditure comprises actual expenditure on all vote accounts and expenditure under Standing Appropriations. Revenue increased from N\$ 114 854 825 550.37 to N\$ 115 673 875 102.02 (0.71%) between 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 respectively whereas expenditure increased from N\$ 112 588 359 548.52 to N\$ 116 155 472 750.67 (3.17%) during the year under review.

2.2 Debt to Government

2.2.1 Loans

The Ministry of Finance administers the following loans given by the Government to the following institutions:

(f) Summary of on-lending and return of capital from on-lending

Name of institution	Purpose of loan	Term Years	Inter- est rate %	Balance as at 01-04-2021 N\$	Payments and other debits during 2021/2022 N\$	Redemption received and other credits during 2021/2022 N\$	Balance as at 31-Mar-2022 N\$	Interest received during 2021/ 2022 N\$	Arrears at 31-03-2022	
									Principal N\$	Interest N\$
Seaflower Whitefish Corporation City of Windhoek	Seaflower Fisheries Project	40	2	8 379 325.60	-	-	8 379 325.60	-	4 022 076.34	3 452 608.11
	Windhoek Infrastructure 1	15	10	30 264 800.00	-	-	30 264 800.00	-	30 231 958.00	41 318 000.00
	Windhoek Infrastructure 2	20	10	100 351 600.00	-	-	100 351 600.00	-	99 851 604.00	153 060 882.00
	Windhoek water reclamation	30	7	49 254 000.00	-	-	49 254 000.00	-	32 959 179.00	47 015 750.00
Namibia Water Corporation	Windhoek Urban Infrastructure	11	16	182 424 600.00	-	-	182 424 600.00	-	182 424 600.00	444 276 358.00
	Government loan	10	15	5 745 557.38	-	-	5 745 557.38	-	5 745 557.38	2 101 817.85
	Water supply Project A	10	10	8 842 815.72	-	-	8 842 815.72	-	8 842 815.72	2 611 830.40
	Water supply Project B	11	15	10 391 104.68	-	-	10 391 104.68	-	10 391 104.68	3 341 802.23
National Housing Enterprise Namibia Post Ltd TransNamib Holdings Ltd Agricultural Bank of Namibia Total	Low costs housing	15	free	31 801 100.00	-	-	31 801 100.00	-	31 801 100.00	-
	Extension of payment services	30	7	6 523 879.98	-	266 280.82	6 257 599.16	46 980.85	-	-
	Purchase of railway equipment	10	3	207 792 805.10	-	207 792 805.10	-	-	-	-
	Credit lines	21	2	145 523 092.71	-	9 912 793.36	135 610 299.35	2 910 461.85	-	-
				787 294 681.17	-	217 971 879.28	569 322 801.89	2 957 442.70	403 619 863.12	697 179 048.59

Note: Cabinet endorsed the on-lent loan granted to TransNamib to be written-off.

(ii) Loans granted to Government Organizations Public Enterprises and Non-Profit Organizations, Municipalities, Towns and Villages

Loans granted to Municipalities: Capital

Name of institution	Balance as at 01/04/2021	Redemption received and other credits during the year	Balance as at 31/03/2022	Capital arrears as at 31/03/2022
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Gobabis	3 429 128.83	-	3 429 128.83	712 630.76
Grootfontein	2 575 632.51	-	2 575 632.51	1 434 000.32
Karasburg	(430.42)	-	(430.42)	21 168.62
Karibib	1 883 149.08	-	1 883 149.08	1 427 277.84
Keetmanshoop	2 543 598.23	-	2 543 598.23	1 659 133.31
Mariental	3 507 336.48	-	3 507 336.48	2 081 123.92
Okahandja	1 575 231.63	-	1 575 231.63	1 308 049.70
Omaruru	1 689 239.41	-	1 689 239.41	1 099 816.61
Otavi	989 656.17	-	989 656.17	466 969.13
Otjiwarongo	1 549 798.37	212 286.25	1 337 512.12	501 406.33
Outjo	1 475 831.15	-	1 475 831.15	866 518.39
Swakopmund	2 998 233.39	464 863.74	2 533 369.65	-
Tsumeb	10 077 620.74	-	10 077 620.74	27 949 637.21
Usakos	1 323 396.99	-	1 323 396.99	1 178 535.48
Walvisbay	1 562 113.89	186 666.49	1 375 447.40	-
Windhoek	3 426 090.83	1 968 240.69	1 457 850.14	-
Total	40 605 627.28	2 832 057.17	37 773 570.11	40 706 267.62

Loans granted to Municipalities: Interest payments

Name of institution	Balances as at 01/04/2021	Payments and other debits during the year	Redemption received and other credits during the year	Interest arrears as at 31/03/2022
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Gobabis	874 894.63	390 884.11	-	1 265 778.74
Grootfontein	3 109 844.20	170 886.22	-	3 280 730.42
Karasburg	5 573.38	-	-	5 573.38
Karibib	3 592 254.93	44 014.12	-	3 636 269.05
Keetmanshoop	5 111 911.02	101 780.99	-	5 213 692.01
Mariental	3 557 693.18	154 043.62	-	3 711 736.80
Okahandja	1 317 080.77	33 091.58	-	1 350 172.35
Omaruru	902 050.15	87 658.40	-	989 708.55
Otavi	2 306 064.30	61 304.93	-	2 367 369.23
Otjiwarongo	484 555.38	139 502.37	150 993.15	473 064.60
Outjo	3 103 138.46	75 742.24	-	3 178 880.70
Swakopmund	13 273.20	348 019.57	348 020.36	13 272.41

Name of institution	Balances as at 01/04/2021	Payments and other debits during the year	Redemption received and other credits during the year	Interest arrears as at 31/03/2022
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Tsumeb	18 351 615.75	489 001.60	-	18 840 617.35
Usakos	2 210 514.61	19 708.32	-	2 230 222.93
Walvisbay	(8 249.99)	184 587.83	184 587.83	(8 249.99)
Windhoek	10 495 061.65	389 974.09	645 791.62	10 239 244.12
Total	55 427 275.62	2 690 199.93	1 329 392.96	56 788 082.59

(iii) Loans granted to Government Organizations, Public Enterprises and Non-Profit Organizations, Municipalities, Towns and Villages

Loans granted to Towns and Villages: Capital

Name of institution	Balance as at 01/04/2021	Debits during the year	Balance as at 31/03/2022	Arrear as at 31/03/2022
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Aranos	1 031 067.02	65 053.41	1 031 067.02	753 192.42
Ariamsvlei	12 448.25	601.54	12 448.25	12 448.00
Aroab	335 544.13	17 894.89	335 544.13	211 477.12
Bethanie	396 824.44	27 859.83	396 824.44	277 396.52
Gochas	709 928.72	35 229.93	709 928.72	569 548.58
Grunau	54 085.54	-	54 085.54	34 600.48
Henties Bay	69 967.92	6 946.50	69 967.92	64 647.46
Kalkfeld	38 302.17	3 180.56	38 302.17	32 974.11
Kalkrand	111 282.82	6 502.23	111 282.82	68 617.16
Kamanjab	299 475.67	23 776.32	299 475.67	253 054.57
Koes	28 919.98	3 473.25	28 919.98	37 037.25
Leonardville	426 839.14	26 282.55	426 839.14	262 893.48
Luderitz	8 338 134.04	662 551.75	8 338 134.04	6 732 490.52
Maltahohe	1 201 195.40	64 369.32	1 201 195.40	773 763.00
Stampriet	107 921.30	9 551.48	107 921.30	102 821.23
Witvlei	332 969.83	20 564.62	332 969.83	217 455.69
Wlotzkas Bakèn	19 962.49	2 019.07	19 962.49	30 466.39
Total	13 514 868.86	975 857.25	13 514 868.86	10 434 883.98

iv) Loans granted to Towns and Villages: Interest payments

Name of institution	Balance as at 01/04/2021	Payments and other debits during the year	Redemption received and other credits during the year	Arrears as at 31/03/2022
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Aranos	1 794 723.70	21 592.65	-	1 816 316.35
Ariamsvlei	19 019.53	27.07	-	19 046.60
Aroab	612 590.69	14 008.55	-	626 599.24
Bethanie	757 469.30	13 452.21	-	770 921.51
Gochas	1 223 337.38	4 987.09	-	1 228 324.47
Grunau	179 597.22	-	-	179 597.22
Henties Bay	69 738.74	806.18	-	70 544.92
Kalkfeld	57 424.10	695.78	-	58 119.88
Kalkrand	196 707.31	4 282.03	-	200 989.34
Kamanjab	502 712.31	5 794.58	-	508 506.89
Koes	63 344.50	403.09	-	63 747.59
Leonardville	720 115.21	15 388.11	-	735 503.32
Luderitz	17 914 149.73	248 441.31	-	18 162 591.04
Maltahohe	2 203 582.84	42 621.79	-	2 246 204.63
Stampriet	183 888.70	1 108.46	-	184 997.16
Witvlei	584 574.67	11 794.56	-	596 369.23
Wlotzkas Baken	52 390.19	455.95	-	52 846.14
Total	27 135 366.12	385 859.41	-	27 521 225.53

v) Loans granted to Government Organizations, Public Enterprises and Non-Profit Organizations:
Capital

Name of institution	Purpose of loan	Term/Year	Interest rate %	Balances as at 31/03/2022	Interest levied for 2021/2022	Capital Redemption for 2021/2022	Balance as at 31/03/2022	Arrears as at 31/03/2022
				N\$			N\$	
Meatco	Meat factory	18	9	(5 581.37)	-	-	(5 581.37)	-
Total				(5 581.37)	-	-	(5 581.37)	-

*An amount of N\$ 5 581.37 is a result over payment on the loan made by Meatco Co during 2003/2004 financial year. Source documents cannot be retrieved to effect refund; hence, the Attorney-General needs to be consulted before paying the amount.

**vi) Loans granted to Government Organizations, Public Enterprises and Non-Profit Organizations:
Interest**

Name of institution	Term/year	Balances as at 01/04/2021	Interest levied for 2021/2022	Interest redemption for 2021/2022	Balances as at 31/03/2022	Arrears as at 31 March 2022
	Year	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
WHK International School	10	16 707 542.47	*226 500.00	-	16 707 542.47	226 500.00
Total		16 707 542.47	226 500.00	-	16 707 542.47	226 500.00

*No interest repayment was received from Windhoek International School for the 2021/2022 financial year.

2.3 Debt of Government

The Accounting Officer: Finance prepared a statement of the Government's debt at 31 March 2022 and related transactions during 2021/2022 in compliance with Section 12(1) (b) of the State Finance Act 1991 resulting from unredeemed loans incurred since 1997. Redemption and interest payments made and currency fluctuation losses suffered on loans shown in the following summary were charged to the State Revenue Fund in terms of Section 10(2) of the Act as shown in paragraph 1.4.1 without annual appropriation.

- a) Domestic debt:
 i) Domestic debt: Nominal value

Nature of instruments	Redemptio n date	Coupo n rate %	Opening balance 01/04/2021 N\$	New issues (Amount allotted) 2021/2022 N\$	Principal redeemed including interest 2021/2022 N\$	Interest Paid N\$	Switch auction 2021/2022 N\$	Outstanding balance as at 31/03/2022 N\$
TREASURY BILLS								
T-91	-	-	2 500 000 000.00	11 134 440 000.00	10 565 507 767.59	118 932 232.41	-	2 950 000 000.00
T-182	-	-	4 620 000 000.00	10 501 440 000.00	9 701 367 546.55	216 492 453.45	-	5 203 580 000.00
T-273	-	-	8 316 250 000.00	13 129 430 000.00	11 150 612 536.85	365 637 463.15	-	9 929 430 000.00
T-365	-	-	12 120 000 000.00	14 520 000 000.00	11 594 372 972.96	525 627 027.04	-	14 520 000 000.00
T-BILLS TOTAL			27 556 250 000.00	49 285 310 000.00	43 011 860 823.95	1 226 689 176.05	-	32 603 010 000.00
TREASURY BONDS								
GC21	15/10/2021	7.75	168 535 000.00	-	168 535 000.00	-	-	-
GC22	15/01/2022	8.75	1 622 100 000.00	-	929 620 000.00	-	(692 480 000.00)	-
GC23	15/10/2023	8.50	3 491 270 000.00	1 647 150 000.00	-	-	-	5 138 420 000.00
GC24	15/10/2024	10.50	3 853 360 000.00	383 600 000.00	-	-	-	4 236 960 000.00
GC25	15/04/2025	8.50	3 732 990 000.00	340 020 000.00	-	-	-	4 073 010 000.00
GC26	15/04/2026	8.50	2 259 540 000.00	1 731 460 000.00	-	-	177 790 000.00	4 168 790 000.00
GC27	15/01/2027	8.00	4 292 770 000.00	327 160 000.00	-	-	-	4 619 930 000.00
GC30	15/01/2030	8.00	4 754 040 000.00	1 415 720 000.00	-	-	265 680 000.00	6 435 440 000.00
GC32	15/04/2032	9.00	3 845 820 000.00	976 680 000.00	-	-	79 350 000.00	4 901 850 000.00
GC35	15/07/2035	9.50	3 413 810 000.00	921 330 000.00	-	-	35 240 000.00	4 370 380 000.00
GC37	16/07/2037	9.50	2 952 610 000.00	595 450 000.00	-	-	12 480 000.00	3 560 540 000.00

Nature of instruments	Redemption date	Coupon rate %	Opening balance 01/04/2021 N\$	New issues (Amount allotted) 2021/2022 N\$	Principal redeemed including interest 2021/2022 N\$	Interest Paid N\$	Switch auction 2021/2022 N\$	Outstanding balance as at 31/03/2022 N\$
GC40	15/10/2040	9.80	3 085 180 000.00	813 590 000.00	-	-	75 560 000.00	3 974 330 000.00
GC43	15/07/2043	10.00	1 417 710 000.00	721 130 000.00	-	-	1 290 000.00	2 140 130 000.00
GC45	15/07/2045	9.85	2 866 390 000.00	594 720 000.00	-	-	53 560 000.00	3 514 670 000.00
GC48	15/10/2048	10.00	-	633 090 000.00	-	-	36 270 000.00	669 360 000.00
GC50	15/07/2050	10.25	1 436 700 000.00	814 200 000.00	-	-	62 100 000.00	2 313 000 000.00
GI22	15/10/2022	3.55	2 300 330 000.00	-	-	-	(330 000 000.00)	1 970 330 000.00
GI25	15/07/2025	3.80	1 962 710 000.00	-	-	-	-	1 962 710 000.00
GI27	15/10/2027	4.00	-	485 000 000.00	-	-	175 860 000.00	660 860 000.00
GI29	15/01/2029	4.50	980 520 000.00	464 650 000.00	-	-	61 680 000.00	1 506 850 000.00
GI33	15/04/2033	4.50	639 050 000.00	554 580 000.00	-	-	110 010 000.00	1 303 640 000.00
GI36	15/07/2036	4.80	333 000 000.00	348 530 000.00	-	-	134 420 000.00	815 950 000.00
TOTAL Bonds			49 408 435 000.00	13 768 060 000.00	1 098 155 000.00	-	258 810 000	62 337 150 000.00
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES			76 964 685 000.00	63 053 370 000.00	44 110 015 823.95	1 226 689 176.05	258 810 000	94 940 160 000

ii) Domestic debt: Capital value

Nature of instruments	Redemption date	Coupon rate	Capital value					Cost payments				
			Opening balance 01/04/2021	New issues (Costing amount) 2021/2022	Principal redeemed 2021/2022	Switch Auction	Outstanding balance as of 31/03/2022	NSX Annual bond cost during 2021/2022	Oddlot-Switch auction paid during 2021/2022	Interest paid during 2021/2022		
		%	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
TREASURY BILLS												
T-91			2 473 712 495.71	11 005 113 243.77	10 565 507 767.59	-	2 913 317 971.89	-	-	-	-	118 932 232.41
T-182			4 526 678 030.24	10 241 034 184.90	9 701 367 546.55	-	5 066 344 668.59	-	-	-	-	216 492 453.45
T-273			8 058 817 846.13	12 619 926 227.49	11 150 612 536.85	-	9 528 131 536.77	-	-	-	-	365 637 463.15
T-365			11 594 372 972.96	13 779 178 421.24	11 594 372 972.96	-	13 779 178 421.24	-	-	-	-	525 627 027.04
T-BILLS TOTAL			26 653 581 345.04	47 645 252 077.40	43 011 860 823.95	-	31 286 972 598.49	-	-	-	-	1 226 689 176.05
TREASURY BONDS												
Fixed rate bonds												
GC21	15/10/2021	7.75	1 294 929 506.69	-	168 535 000.00	(1 126 394 506.69)	-	-	23 600.00	-	-	13 061 462.50
GC22	15/01/2022	8.75	1 729 876 764.50	-	929 620 000.00	(800 256 764.50)	-	-	23 600.00	(17 433.70)	-	111 637 750.00
GC23	15/10/2023	8.50	2 937 493 779.84	1 760 957 562.87	-	-	4 698 451 342.71	-	23 600.00	-	-	344 377 395.00
GC24	15/10/2024	10.50	4 179 721 070.07	426 545 795.23	-	-	4 606 266 865.30	-	23 600.00	-	-	415 816 800.00
GC25	15/04/2025	8.50	2 981 724 454.93	357 279 861.52	-	-	3 339 004 316.45	-	23 600.00	-	-	324 104 150.00
GC26	15/04/2026	8.50	1 462 352 975.34	1 788 427 226.08	-	-	3 250 780 201.42	-	23 600.00	68 835.13	-	224 500 725.00
GC27	15/01/2027	8.00	2 869 841 452.00	328 476 716.29	-	-	3 198 318 168.29	-	23 600.00	-	-	359 063 200.00
GC30	15/01/2030	8.00	3 097 619 877.53	1 287 373 296.61	-	-	4 384 993 174.14	-	23 600.00	55 985.25	-	450 550 400.00
GC32	15/04/2032	9.00	2 826 098 348.12	887 427 122.96	-	-	3 713 525 471.08	-	23 600.00	12 035.22	-	360 811 800.00
GC35	15/07/2035	9.50	2 639 868 687.46	797 780 640.85	-	-	3 437 649 328.31	-	23 600.00	10 332.73	-	369 441 700.00
GC37	16/07/2037	9.50	2 123 042 112.78	484 409 259.40	-	-	2 607 451 372.18	-	23 600.00	3 751.48	-	307 183 450.00
GC40	15/10/2040	9.80	2 299 582 974.49	645 685 048.36	-	-	2 945 268 022.85	-	23 600.00	20 157.81	-	313 180 070.00
GC43	15/07/2043	10.00	869 970 376.48	571 144 401.94	-	-	1 441 114 778.42	-	23 600.00	176.60	-	175 254 000.00
GC45	15/07/2045	9.85	1 959 759 038.65	458 249 406.14	-	-	2 418 008 444.79	-	23 600.00	40 615.74	-	312 558 722.50

Nature of instruments	Redemption date	Coupon rate %	Capital value						Cost payments			
			Opening balance 01/04/2021 N\$	New issues (Costing amount) 2021/2022 N\$	Principal redeemed 2021/2022 N\$	Switch Auction N\$	Outstanding balance as of 31/03/2022 N\$	NSX Annual bond cost during 2021/2022 N\$	Oddlot- Switch auction paid during 2021/2022 N\$	Interest paid during 2021/2022 N\$		
GC48	15/10/2048	10.00	-	488 024 764.16	-	-	-	488 024 764.16	23 600.00	20 990.30	13 646 500.00	
GC50	15/07/2050	10.25	653 844 977.19	642 146 762.05	-	-	-	1 295 991 739.24	23 600.00	10 281.71	191 246 037.50	
TOTAL			33 925 726 396.07	10 923 927 864.46	1 098 155 000.00	(1 926 651 271.19)	41 824 847 989.34	377 600.00	225 728.27	4 286 434 162.50		
INFLATION LINKER BONDS												
GI22	15/10/2022	3.55	2 458 781 948.18	-	-	(330 000 000.00)	2 128 781 948.18	23 600.00	-	105 344 812.81		
GI25	15/07/2025	3.80	2 085 948 729.55	-	-	-	2 085 948 729.55	23 600.00	-	97 120 308.39		
GI27	15/10/2027	4.00	-	471 603 961.96	-	-	471 603 961.96	23 600.00	29 008.00	5 082 280.01		
GI29	15/01/2029	4.50	979 861 059.31	493 327 244.38	-	-	1 473 188 303.69	23 600.00	1 163.14	65 326 832.00		
GI33	15/04/2033	4.50	561 956 418.03	478 016 812.39	-	-	1 039 973 230.42	23 600.00	5 872.11	36 615 141.93		
GI36	15/07/2036	4.80	275 993 371.27	277 410 317.39	-	-	553 403 688.66	23 600.00	13 214.89	30 106 543.49		
TOTAL			6 362 541 526.34	1 720 358 336.12	-	(330 000 000.00)	7 752 899 862.46	141 600.00	49 258.14	339 595 918.63		
TOTAL Bonds			40 288 267 922.41	12 644 286 200.58	1 098 155 000.00	(2 256 651 271.19)	49 577 747 851.80	519 200.00	274 986.41	4 626 030 081.13		
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES			66 941 849 267.45	60 289 538 277.98	44 110 015 823.95	(2 256 651 271.19)	80 864 720 450.29	519 200.00	274 986.41	5 852 719 257.18		

b) Foreign debt

Nature	Terms/year	Redemption date	Debt as at 01 April 2021	Debt incurred during 2021/2022 in loan currency	Redemption /Other adjustments	Debt at 31 March 2022	Interest payments 2021/2022	Cost payments 2021/2022
	Years		N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
African Development Fund								
Trans Kalahari Road	50	1/4/2042	20 354 277.31	-	942 910.29	18 148 880.89	151 585.21	-
	50	1/4/2042	3 468 706.16	-	165 168.98	3 319 745.51	26 552.46	-
	50	1/4/2042	16 899 171.50	-	748 724.57	15 818 686.48	120 344.32	-
	50	1/4/2042	8 418 017.13	-	393 821.69	7 138 961.11	63 327.78	-
Basic Teacher Education	50	1/1/2043	27 185 535.34	-	1 225 489.26	25 447 369.33	205 964.31	-
	50	1/1/2043	34 841 060.67	-	1 663 618.66	33 344 858.22	279 599.94	-
	50	1/1/2043	55 336 244.81	-	2 573 699.40	49 340 534.31	432 576.79	-
	50	1/1/2043	23 021 373.71	-	1 052 629.52	19 523 444.96	176 942.03	-
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau								
Hardap Dam rehabilitation	30	30/6/2023	6 932 074.73	-	2 803 211.79	3 884 266.54	125 851.27	-
Trans Caprivi Highway I	30	30/6/2024	36 845 660.89	-	10 655 799.30	24 558 199.80	690 855.36	-
Trans Caprivi Highway II	20	30/12/2036	128 502 683.44	-	8 391 666.49	112 172 582.94	959 273.77	-
Trans Caprivi Highway III	20	30/12/2028	61 779 282.73	-	7 816 648.67	50 441 632.47	1 210 280.81	-
Rural Telecommunication Tranch 1	30	30/6/2026	8 943 617.25	-	1 792 390.41	6 693 127.90	171 795.39	-
Rural Telecommunication Tranch 2	30	30/12/2026	12 500 441.70	-	843 477.84	10 886 853.15	93 263.12	-
Upgrading of Commercial Port Walvis Bay	30	30/6/2027	31 848 284.93	-	4 959 528.80	25 146 271.49	619 116.57	-
Windhoek water reclamation	30	30/6/2027	52 654 411.27	-	8 194 004.14	41 579 144.91	1 023 606.86	-
Road rehabilitation Oshivelo -Oshakati								
Tranch 1	20	30/12/2026	37 600 151.35	-	6 343 165.28	29 237 926.62	728 409.32	-
Oshakati Tranch 2	30	30/12/2026	28 013 711.71	-	1 760 991.95	24 516 789.38	209 255.12	-
Oshakati Tranch 3	30	30/12/2026	53 801 319.37	-	3 000 874.15	47 029 162.59	399 304.40	-
Labour Based Roads Construction II	20	30/12/2026	53 364 520.05	-	5 390 791.99	44 726 572.00	1 050 308.23	-
Road rehabilitation Mururani Gate								
Rundu	20	30/12/2030	61 726 369.53	-	6 576 766.47	51 535 270.40	1 215 615.47	-
Road rehabilitation Ondangwa –								
Oshikango	30	30/6/2032	49 927 676.27	-	4 393 113.75	42 538 703.22	988 043.21	-
Extension of Payment services	30	30/12/2044	12 426 141.63	-	492 028.74	11 141 513.15	93 380.28	-
Sector budget support	30	30/6/2038	103 972 633.40	-	6 185 504.16	91 316 863.35	2 072 872.78	-

Nature	Terms	Redemption date	Debt as at 01 April 2021	Debt incurred during 2021/2022 in loan currency	Redemption /Other adjustments	Debt at 31 March 2022	Interest payments 2021/2022	Cost payments 2021/2022
			N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
People's Republic of China								
Loan Acc. No 1	30	30/9/2021	221 758 020.48	-	-	225 003 048.62	-	-
Loan Acc. No 2	20	1/10/2030	70 228 845.59	-	-	71 256 517.91	-	-
Loan Acc. No 3	20	1/4/2025	46 286 215.49	-	-	46 963 530.66	-	-
Nordic Investment Bank								
Seaflower Fisheries	40	15/06/2035	19 169 373.14	-	1 364 805.65	16 609 686.97	140 641.66	-
African Development Bank								
Northern Railway Extension	15	08/01/2021	6 747 968.92	-	6 747 968.92	-	245 286.28	-
Aus-Rosh Pinah road	30	02/01/2023	26 647 162.60	-	13 323 581.30	13 323 581.30	1 145 204.52	-
Kamanjab-Omakange road	15	02/01/2024	49 352 000.08	-	16 450 666.68	32 901 333.40	2 158 649.26	-
Economic Governance and								
Competitiveness Support Programme	15	05/01/2032	2 812 500 000.00	-	250 000 000.00	2 562 500 000.00	122 937 902.40	-
Economic Governance and								
Competitiveness Support Programme	15	01/11/2023	3 000 000 000.00	-	125 000 000.00	2 875 000 000.00	133 516 511.98	-
Agricultural Mechanisation and Seed								
Improvement	-	01/05/2031	85 456 420.61	40 846 402.98	10 852 873.28	115 449 950.31	4 389 145.88	2 248 842.61
Transport Infrastructure Improvement	-	01/05/2038	443 944 539.12	504 175 637.15	-	948 120 176.27	24 172 378.23	3 653 158.18
Education and Training Quality								
Improvement	-	01/05/2037	343 038 493.39	301 965 245.68	-	645 003 739.07	17 355 979.33	1 533 894.93
Water Sector Support Program	-	15/04/2043	-	1 917 500.00	-	1 917 500.00	46 863.06	4 729 985.82
Economic Governance and								
Competitiveness Support Programme	-	01/05/2035	2 011 000 000.00	-	-	2 011 000 000.00	89 654 787.69	-
Supplemental Financing								
Governance and Economic Recovery								
Support Program	-	15/08/2038	-	1 500 000 000.00	-	1 500 000 000.00	34 576 150.70	3 914 383.56
Arab Bank for Economic								
Development in Africa(Badea)								
Northern Railway Extension	24	01/08/2024	49 827 653.12	-	3 056 098.32	45 777 691.88	652 528.61	-
Aus-Rosh Pinah road	24	01/04/2024	55 475 443.91	-	5 009 114.86	49 612 086.62	1 682 409.82	-
Kuwait Fund for Arab Development								
Northern Railway Extension	30	15/09/2021	22 092 730.94	-	7 158 456.96	14 392 580.00	398 336.16	-

Nature	Terms	Redemption date	Debt as at 01 April 2021	Debt incurred during 2021/2022 in loan currency	Redemption /Other adjustments	Debt at 31 March 2022	Interest payments 2021/2022	Cost payments 2021/2022
Instituto de Credito Oficial Construction : Fisheries Surveillance Vessel	20	19/03/2026	58 953 086.77	-	5 349 043.18	50 009 451.15	215 462.44	-
Upgrading and refurbishing of five airports	14	09/02/2032	213 997 959.26	-	13 837 533.82	186 803 133.35	625 823.19	-
Export-Import Bank of China Electronics Documents and Records Management System	15	21/03/2023	17 055 319.05	-	7 170 642.12	10 382 935.77	326 991.75	-
Customs and Excise Scanner Procurement	15	21/03/2028	184 872 118.82	-	25 908 864.03	162 567 069.91	3 807 919.55	-
Northern Road DR3608	15	21/03/2033	897 951 790.87	-	78 652 039.69	835 167 385.80	18 735 738.27	-
Northern Road MR67	15	21/03/2033	511 274 946.31	-	44 782 824.38	475 526 820.80	10 623 052.21	-
Japan Bank for International Cooperation Rundu-Eilundu road upgrading	15	20/09/2021	62 788 037.64	-	64 280 532.48	-	286 884.77	-
BNP Paribas Vessel	12	15/03/2027	265 506366.07	-	42 895 792.08	206 458 093.04	-	-
Supply of health equipment	17	31/05/2023	48 567 073.44	-	19 456 029.94	27 191 400.37	-	-
International Monetary Fund Rapid Financial Instruments	-	-	-	269 883 805.49	-	3 917 201 506.40	35 308 679.60	19 741 738.38
Foreign Bondholders Eurobond 1	10	03/11/2021	7 408 325 000	-	536 588 141.97	-	293 230 999.98	42 634 337.13
Eurobond 2	10	29/10/2025	11 112 487 500	-	-	10 885 800 000	829 250 965.13	1 244 601.27
Johannesburg Stock Exchange JSE Bond - Nam 01	10	19/11/2022	850 000 000.00	-	-	850 000 000.00	70 210 000.00	1 244 601.27
JSE Bond - Nam 01	5	19/11/2022	710 000 000.00	-	-	710 000 000.00	58 646 000.00	1 244 601.27
JSE Bond - Nam 04	7	01/08/2026	335 000 000.00	-	-	335 000 000.00	35 208 500.00	1 244 601.27
JSE Bond - Nam 03	10	01/08/2023	157 000 000.00	-	-	157 000 000.00	15 794 200.00	1 244 601.27
Total			33 027 124 115.63	2 618 788 591.30	1 366 251 035.96	30 773 426 580.34	1 818 452 117.27	84 679 346.96

Note: These loans are in foreign currency and only converted to Namibian Dollars for the purposes of reporting.

2.4 Borrowing cost

Cost incurred in establishing loans during the 2021/2022 financial year is as follows:

Loan	Cost
	N\$
Agricultural Mechanization and Seed Improvement	2 248 842.61
Transport Infrastructure Improvement	3 653 158.18
Education and Training Quality Improvement	1 533 894.93
Water Sector Support Programme	4 729 985.82
Governance and Economic Recovery Support Program	3 914 383.56
Rapid Financing Instrument	19 741 738.38
Eurobond 1	42 634 337.13
Eurobond 2	1 244 601.27
JSE Bond – Nam 01	1 244 601.27
JSE Bond – Nam 03	1 244 601.27
JSE Bond – Nam 01	1 244 601.27
JSE Bond – Nam 04	1 244 601.27
NSX Annual Bonds	519 200.00
Total	85 198 546.96

2.5 Financial Guarantees

The following guarantees given in terms of Section 36 of the State Finance Act, 1991 and administered by the Ministry of Finance were reported as contingent liabilities on the State Revenue Fund at 31 March 2022:

a) Local and Foreign Guarantees

(i) Local Institutions

Lender	Beneficiary	Initial loan amount	Outstanding balance as at 31/03/2022
		N\$	N\$
Development Bank of Namibia	Seaflower Whitefish Corporation	38 500 000	9 250 027.28
Development Bank of Namibia	Seaflower Whitefish Corporation: Preference share	25 600 000	55 608 694.90
Development Bank of Namibia	Namibia Wildlife Resort	91 500 000	53 555 122.54
Development Bank of Namibia	National Energy Fund	670 000 000	671 005 057.00
Social Security Commission	Agribank	150 000 000	150 000 000.00
GIPF	Agribank	200 000 000	200 000 000.00
Development of Namibia	MEATCO	250 000 000	288 628 250.28
First National Bank	Namibia Wildlife Resort	100 000 000	80 780 983.07
Standard Bank	Road Fund Administration	250 000 000	272 981.23
First National Bank	Namibia Airports Company (NAC)	143 000 000	143 703 442.46
GIPF	Development Bank of Namibia	130 000 000	130 000 000.00
Total			1 782 804 558.75

(ii) Foreign institutions

Guarantee given to	Beneficiary	Currency	Initial loan amount (loan currency)	Outstanding loan amount as at 31/03/2022
				N\$
KFW Frankfurt am Main	NamPost Limited	EUR	6 070 000	48 756 057.95
African Development Bank (ADB)	Namibia Ports Authority	ZAR	2 955 726 206	2 482 171 710.13
KFW Frankfurt am Main	Road Fund Administration	ZAR	447 360 000	259 004 881.00
African Development Bank (ADB)	Development Bank of Namibia	ZAR	4 500 000 000	4 218 749 999.99
KFW Frankfurt am Main	Road Fund Administration	ZAR	481 755 000	431 043 945.05
KFW Frankfurt am Main	Development Bank of Namibia	ZAR	240 750 000	188 412 177.71
KFW Frankfurt am Main	NamPost Limited	ZAR	325 020 000	325 020 000.00
KFW Frankfurt am Main	Development of Namibia	ZAR	450 000 000	409 090 909.14
Total				8 362 249 680.97

(b) Housing Guarantees

The Accounting Officer: Finance reported housing guarantees issued for the year under review to the amount of N\$ 42 873 933.18 and housing guarantees cancelled amounting to N\$ 2 809 635.20.

(c) Farming Guarantees

The Accounting Officer: Finance reported farming guarantees for the year under review to the amount of N\$ 192 895 087.34.

2.6 Shares and dividends

(i) Shares

Payments were made from the State Revenue Fund for the acquisition of shares in various bodies as shown below:

1. Ordinary shares

Name of institution	Shares						Current market value as at 31 March 2022
	Date of issue	Share-holding status	Number of shares as at 1 April 2021	Total number of shares as at 31 March 2022	Nominal value of shares	N\$	
Air Namibia	01/03/2009-01/03/2012	100	230	230	1.00	N\$	3 465 200 100.00
African Development Bank	30/09/1992	0.34	22 459	22 459	10 000.00		224 590 000.00
Development Bank of Namibia	14/03/2003-01/04/2016	100	1 650	1 650	100 000.00		2 007 071 178.00
Zambezi Waterfront	6/12/2005	100	4 000	4 000	1.00		4 000.00
Namibia Water Cooperation Limited	01/04/1998	100	959 054 444	959 054 444	1.00		959 054 444.00
Lüderitz Waterfront	6/6/2002	100	1	1	1.00		1.00
Nampower	28/05/1965-28/12/1976	100	165 000 000	165 000 000	1.00		1 065 000 000.00
TransNamib	01/12/1988-31/12/1990	100	277 266 030	277 266 030	1.00		277 266 030.00
Namibia Post and Telecommunication	19/02/1998-05/09/2018	100	152 425 936	152 425 936	1.00		152 425 936.00
Afreximbank	01/09/1995	0.36	333	333	224 369.85		74 715 160.05
Namib Desert Diamonds	18/04/2016	100	1 000	1 000	1.00		50 000 000.00
Namdeb	23/02/1996	50	4 956 950	4 956 950	1.00		4 956 950.00
Shelter Afrique	24/05/2012	1.66	2 074	2 074	24 155.26		69 752 834.45
Off Shore Development Company	05/07/1995-01/03/2008	100	43 382 125	43 382 125	1.00		43 382 125.00
Namibia Minerals Cooperation (NAMCO)	1/1/2001	100	7 575 758	7 575 758	1.00		7 575 758.00
Namibia Development Corporation	04/12/1978 - 30/04/2005	100	234 935 130	234 935 130	1.00		234 935 130.00
Namibia Wildlife Resorts	19/01/1999 - 30/10/2010	100	100 003 000	100 003 000	1.00		1 057 353 729.00
Namibia Airport Company	05/11/1998	100	1	1	1.00		1.00
Windhoek Country Club Hotel	14/10/1994	100	100 000	100 000	0.01		1 000.00

Shares						
Name of institution	Date of issue	Share-holding status	Number of shares as at 1 April 2021	Total number of shares as at 31 March 2022	Nominal value of shares	Current market value as at 31 March 2022
Namibre	08/03/2001	100 %	9 000 000	9 000 000	N\$ 1.00	N\$ 9 000 000.00
August 26 Holding Company	14/08/1998	100	9 824	9 824	1.00	53 120 000.00
Windhoek Maschinen Fabrik	14/08/1998	100	4 000	4 000	1.00	4 000.00
Walvis Bay Export Processing Zone	23/05/2001	100	175 000	175 000	1.00	175 000.00
Rossing Uranium Ltd	21/03/1990-21/12/2008	3	5 659 449	5 659 449	57.79	327 059 557.71
National Fishing Corporation of Namibia	18/04/2016	100	42 260 928.00	42 260 928	1.00	42 260 928.00
Road Contractor Company	10/03/2000	100	100 000 000	100 000 000	1.00	100 000 000.00
National Housing Enterprise	18/08/1993	100	71 029 248	71 029 248	1.00	71 029 248.00
Namcor	29/06/2007	100	10 000 000	10 000 000	1.00	10 000 000.00
Bank of Namibia	01/08/1990-31/07/1992	100	40 000 000	40 000 000	1.00	40 000 000.00
Namibia National Training Organization	16/11/1993	100	4 000	4 000	1.00	4 000.00
Total			2 222 873 570	2 222 873 570	358 606.91	10 345 937 110.21

Note: The current market value of the following organizations includes premium amount:

1. DBN N\$ 1 842 071 178.00;
2. NAMDIA N\$ 49 999 000.00;
3. NAMPOWER N\$ 900 000 000.00;
4. NWR N\$ 957 350 729.00;
5. August 26 Holding Company N\$ 53 110 176.00;
6. SHELTER AFRIOUE N\$ 19 654 825.21.

2. Preference shares

Shares						
Name of Institution	Dates of issue	Share-holding Status	Number of shares as at 1 April 2021	Total number of shares as at 31 March 2022	Nominal value of shares	Current market value as at 31 March 2022
Windhoek Country Club Hotel	14/10/1994	% 100	37 226	37 226	N\$ 0.01	N\$ 270 284 800.26
Total			37 226	37 226	0.01	270 284 800.26

Note: The current market value of Windhoek Country Club Hotel includes premium amount of N\$ 270 284 428.00.

(ii) Dividends

The Accounting Officer: Finance reported the following relating to dividends from ordinary shares for the financial year 2021/2022:

Name of Institutions	Shareholding status	Type of shares (Ordinary/Preference shares)	Number of shares	Dividends receivable as at 01/04/2021	Dividends declared 2021/2022	Dividends received 2021/2022	Date received	Dividends receivable as at 31/03/2022
Namdeb	%			N\$	N\$	N\$		N\$
Namibia Diamond Trading Company (NDTC)	50	Ordinary	4 956 950	-	275 000 000	275 000 000	16.03.2022	-
NAMDIA	50	Ordinary	-	-	50 000 000	50 000 000	16.11.2021	-
Namibia Post and Telecom Holdings (NPTH)	100	Ordinary	-	-	40 000 000	40 000 000	24.11.2021	-
NASRIA	100	Ordinary	143 925 936	-	300 000 000	300 000 000	10.05.2021	-
	100	Ordinary	-	-	6 800 000	6 800 000	26.05.2021	-
Total			143 925 936	-	396 800 000	396 800 000		-

(iii) Subsidies

The Accounting Officer: Finance reported that the following subsidies were paid for the financial year 2021/2022 to the following institutions:

Name of institution	Balance as at 1 April 2021	Paid during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2022
NAMFISA Board of Appeal	N\$ 1 551 558.18	N\$ 1 371 669.08	N\$ 2 923 227.26
Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board (PAAB)	8 400 000.00	5 500 000.00	13 900 000.00
Agribank	1 332 814 000.00	90 000 000.00	1 422 814 000.00
Bank of Namibia (FIC)	217 953 000.00	39 000 000.00	256 953 000.00
Development Bank of Namibia	2 193 023 240.00	45 000 000.00	2 238 023 240.00
Zambezi Waterfront	96 632 851.55	-	96 632 851.55
Namibia Water Cooperation Limited	200 000 000.00	-	200 000 000.00
Lüderitz Waterfront	30 000 000.00	-	30 000 000.00
Roads Fund Administration	3 099 858 896.41	-	3 099 858 896.41
Nampower	1 610 000 000.00	-	1 610 000 000.00
TransNamib	102 714 944.14	-	102 714 944.14
Hentiesbay Waterfront	10 000.00	-	10 000.00
Namibre	20 000 000.00	-	20 000 000.00
National Energy Fund (not a parastatal but the transfer was made to this fund)	156 000 000.00	-	156 000 000.00
Total	9 068 958 490.28	180 871 669.08	9 249 830 159.36

* A total amount of N\$ 3 000 000 paid to PAAB was paid from the contingency fund.

2.7 Revenue outstanding

Tax revenue

The Accounting Officer: Finance reported the following revenue outstanding to the value of N\$ 59 268 174 924:

Revenue head	Amount				Reason for non-collection
	Tax N\$	Penalty N\$	Interest N\$	Total N\$	
Income Tax	4 837 958 366	13 545 608 940	3 836 535 681	22 220 102 987	<p>The taxpayers defaulted in paying taxes on time due various reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late payments by taxpayers' clients and objections to assessments; and • Poor cash flow.
Employee Tax	2 253 649 078	2 940 390 905	1 521 399 501	6 715 439 485	
Non-Residential Shareholders Tax	13 658 875	11 930 841	3 609 678	29 199 394	
Tax on Royalties	6 327 190	13 383 183	6 192 826	25 903 200	
Withholding Tax on Interest	16 445 893	17 001 138	5 533 646	38 980 677	
Withholding Tax on Services	29 232 666	33 930 070	21 905 337	85 068 073	
Value Added Tax	3 545 221 938	13 324 540 095	2 629 463 097	19 499 225 131	
Value Added Tax on Import	1 295 357 853	8 248 947 212	879 607 463	10 423 912 528	
Value Added Tax on Import Services	227 109 830	803 393	2 430 226	230 343 450	
Total	12 224 961 690	38 136 535 778	8 906 677 456	59 268 174 924	

2.8 Revenue written off

Tax revenue

The Accounting Officer: Finance reported revenue written off during the financial year under review to the amount of N\$ 340 258 723.21.

2.9 Refund of revenue

Tax revenue

The Accounting Officer: Finance reported the following revenue that were refunded in terms of the following laws:

Revenue head	Reason for refund	Amount
		N\$
Income Tax – Individuals	In terms of Section 94 of Income Tax Act	430 889 164.00
Non-Mining Companies	In terms of Section 94 of Income Tax Act	159 061 193.00
Withholding Tax on Services	In terms of Section 94 of Income Tax Act	81 142.00
Value Added Tax	In terms of Section 38 of VAT Act	7 019 399 787.00
Transfer Duties	In terms of Section 20 of Transfer Duty Act	1 402 004.00
Stamp duties	In terms of Section 32 of Stamp Duty Act	452 765.00
Total		7 611 286 056.00

WINDHOEK, AUGUST 2022

TITUS NDOVE
ACCOUNTING OFFICER