



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION

AND TRADE

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



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TO THE HONOURABLE SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the accounts of the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade 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, JANUARY 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:	Estimate of expenditure and revenue for a particular financial year presented to the National Assembly, the Act passed by Parliament.
Appropriation Account:	Government Income and Expenditure statement, 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 without 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.
Underexpenditure:	Saving on the budget.
Miscellaneous Revenue:	All revenue collected and not having a specified revenue code.
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.
Budget:	Is an estimation of the revenue and expenses over a specified future period of time specified
Subsistence Advance:	Payment given in advance to an employee to reimburse accommodation, meal and incidental expenses, while on an official assignment.

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)
Key Performance Indicator (KPI):	A measurable value used to monitor and demonstrates how effectively an organization is achieving key business objectives.
Materiality:	Is a concept or convention relating to the importance or significance of an amount, transaction, or discrepancy that effects the decision of the user.
International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI):	Professional standards and best practice guidelines for public sector auditors, officially authorised and endorsed by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI).
OMA:	Office/Ministry/Agency
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.
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</p>

application, acceptability or adequacy of accounting policies.

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.

Adverse Opinion. The financial statement 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.

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

1. SECTION A: FINANCIAL AUDIT

1.1 UNQUALIFIED OPINION

I have audited the financial statements of the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade for the financial year ended 31 March 2022, provided by the Accounting Officer as attached in Annexure A. These financial statements comprise the Appropriation account, Standard subdivisions, Departmental revenue, notes to the financial statements and general information for the financial year then ended.

In my opinion, the financial statements for the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade 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 UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

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

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. I have determined that there were no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

1.4 OTHER INFORMATION

Management is responsible for the other information. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Based on the work I have performed, I have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Ministry of Industrialization and Trade for the financial year ending 31 March 2022.

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT MATTER INFORMATION AND AUDIT SCOPE

The audit is aimed to determine whether the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade's financial performance and use of its appropriated funds complied 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 during the financial year 31 March 2022.

2.3 AUDIT OBJECTIVE

The objective of this compliance audit is to verify and assess whether the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade 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 Ministry 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 is derived from the following regulations and laws 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 in order to determine whether this information complied with laws and regulations that governs them.

2.6 BASIS FOR UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION ON THE SUBJECT MATTER

2.6.1 Unauthorized expenditure

The following unauthorized expenditure occurred during the financial year and is hereby reported as such in terms of Section 27(6) (a) of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991):

Although Treasury approval was obtained to utilise certain expected savings for the defrayal of expenditure through virements during the year, three (3) sub-divisions were exceeded with an amount of N\$ 102 586.54 which is unauthorised in terms of section 6 (a) (iii) of the Act.

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer should closely monitor and review the financial position of the Ministry on a continuous basis and take appropriate action timeously to avoid unauthorised expenditure in future. Furthermore, if specific activities are expected to exceed the budgeted funds due to unforeseen circumstances, funds should be viremented from activities where savings are expected.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer indicated that the Ministry took note of the finding.

2.6.2 Annual stocktaking

The Treasury Instruction KA 0901 states that *“Stores and livestock shall be subjected to stocktaking at least once each financial year and the accounting officer shall submit the report thereon (as intended in TI KA 0905) to Treasury for approval as soon as possible after the stocktaking, but in any case within 30 days after the end of the financial year concerned”*. In addition, the Office of the Prime Minister issued a directive No. 1 of 2018 which states that *“Staff members in the regional offices of O/M/A’s must be trained to conduct stock controls in their respective regions. Staff members should not travel from head office or from one region to another to conduct stock at regional level”*. The Accounting Officer reported that no stocktaking was conducted during the review period due to financial constraints.

The Accounting Officer’s response to the Audit report for the 2020/2021 financial year indicated that *“the Ministry will ensure that the stock taking for all stock points will be conducted from the 2021/2022 financial year onwards”*.

It is recommended that Accounting Officer should ensure that the Ministry adheres to Directive No. 1 of 2018 by the Prime Minister and TI KA 0901.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer indicated that the Ministry agrees with the finding and that the Ministry conducted its stock taking for the 2022/23 financial year. Hence, the report for the year 2022/23 will be submitted for auditing purposes.

2.6.3 Suspense accounts

2.6.3.1 Rejection account

The audit found that the Rejection suspense account has a credit balance of N\$ 102 348.28 as at 31 March 2022 instead of a debit balance and the Accounting Officer has not explained what constitutes the credit balance.

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer should ensure that regular reconciliation of the Rejection account is conducted.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer indicated that the credit balance was caused by reversals not posted by the Ministry of Finance on time. However, some of the amounts were posted in the 2022/23 financial year.

2.6.4 Outstanding subsistence advances

The audit found that the S&T suspense account had a closing balance of N\$ 159 946.07 as at 31 March 2022 which does not agree with the debit balance list closing balance of N\$ 109 684.75 as at 31 March 2022. This has resulted in an unexplained variance of N\$ 50 261.32.

In addition, it is recommended that the Accounting Officer should ensure that regular reconciliations are done to clear all outstanding balances.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer took note and agrees with the finding.

2.6.5 Stores and depots

The Accounting Officer submitted a nil statement, contrary to Treasury Instructions KA 1501 which requires the Accounting Officer to submit a statement to the Auditor-General indicating the total value of the stores on

hand at the beginning of the financial year, received, issued, written-off, surpluses and stores on hand at the end of the financial year. This matter was also reported the 2020/2021 financial year audit report.

The Accounting Officer's response to the audit report for the 2020/2021 financial year stated that *"he will ensure that stock taking is conducted and the approved stock taking report will be preserved for audit purposes"*, however no stock taking was conducted during the year under review.

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer should ensure that stock taking is conducted as per TI KA1501.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer indicated that the Ministry will conduct the physical stock taking and compile its reports on time.

2.7 Outstanding Invoices

The Accounting officer reported a nil statement on outstanding commitments, however, in a letter dated 20th July 2022, the Accounting Officer, responded to a query from this office on the following outstanding Invoices amounting to N\$ 13 682 829.84 that were not reported.

Description	Amount
	N\$
Government Garage	3 098 854.31
Singapore Cooperation Enterprises	7 505 066.25
Salt Essential	359 806.25
MTC	295 009.07
City of WHK	2 424 093.96
Total	13 682 829.84

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer should ensure that all outstanding invoices are reported for audit purposes.

Management Comment

The Accounting Officer acknowledged the omission and indicated that the Ministry will ensure that all outstanding commitments that could not be settled in their respective financial years will be disclosed to the Office of the Auditor- General.

2.8 UNQUALIFIED OPINION ON THE SUBJECT MATTER

In my opinion, in all material respects, the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade'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), 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.

3. AUDIT OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

I have audited the performance information of the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade 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 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 timeliness.

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 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 Industrialization and Trade 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. The following three (3) key performance indicators were selected from the 2021/2022 annual plan:

- i) Number of Garment Factories renovated for school uniform manufacturing;
- ii) Number of beneficiaries trained in gemstone cutting and polishing; and
- iii) % Percentage Implementation rate of the Integrated Client Services Facility (ICSF).

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, programs, and projects.

Additional objective of this audit is also to provide reasonable assurance to Parliament, members of the general public and other relevant stakeholders whether the reported actual performance has actually occurred and are 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;
- Existence;
- Timeliness;
- Presentation;
- Measurability;
- Relevance;
- Consistency;
- Validity;
- Accuracy; and
- Completeness.

3.4 SUMMARY OF METHODS APPLIED

The auditors reviewed the annual plan and the Ministry's quarterly reviews to confirm whether the Strategic Plan objectives, targets, and key performance indicators (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 Ministry's quarterly reports and Annual Plan Review Report.

Furthermore, the auditors conducted interviews and reviewed documents to obtain information that pertains to the selected key performance indicators (KPIs).

3.5 KEY AUDIT FINDINGS

The audit found that:

- (i) The targeted Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of one (1) Garment Factory to be renovated for school uniform manufacturing was not achieved.
It is recommended that the Accounting Officer should ensure that set targets are achieved.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer indicated that the Ministry did not achieve its target due to the contractor who did not perform as expected.

- (ii) The targeted Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of training forty-five (45) beneficiaries in gemstone cutting and polishing was not achieved. Only twenty-three (23) beneficiaries were reported as having undergone the training.

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer should ensure that planned activities are achieved.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer indicated that the target was not achieved due to lack of funds.

- (iii) The targeted Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of 100% Implementation rate of the Integrated Client Services Facility (ICSF) was not achieved, only eighty-five percentage (85) was achieved. The reported actual of eighty-five percent (85%) implementation could not be substantiated with sufficient and appropriate evidence.

It is recommended that the Accounting Officer should ensure that planned outputs are achieved.

Management comment

The Accounting Officer indicated that the target was not achieved due to lack of Funds.

3.6 CONCLUSION ON THE SUBJECT MATTER

The outcome of the audit is unsatisfactory, as the Ministry has not fully implemented all planned projects as per the annual plan to ensure service delivery as enshrined in the mandate of the Ministry.

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 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 Regulation and to ensure that effective and efficient internal controls are implemented to enable compliance to the law that governs the performance information.

5. AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND COMPLIANCE AUDIT

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance 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).

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies 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 auditor's 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 is 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 is in compliance with the authorities that govern the audited entity in the execution of its roles and responsibilities.

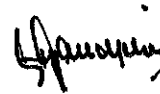
6. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

The accounts were submitted timeously by the Accounting Officer to the Auditor-General in terms of Section 13 of the State Finance Act, 1991 (Act 31 of 1991).

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The co-operation and assistance by the management and staff of the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade during the audit is highly appreciated.



WINDHOEK, JANUARY 2023

**JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL**

1. AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 Appropriation account

2021/2022						2020/2021
Service	N\$	Authorized expenditure	Actual expenditure	Variations		Actual expenditure
				Under-expenditure/ (Excess)	Percentage	
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	%	N\$
01. Office of the Minister:						
Original budget	3 461 000					
Additional budget	600 000					
Less: Virement	(418 000)	3 643 000	3 616 167.89	26 832.11	0.74	3 456 340.20
02. Administration:						
Original budget	41 370 000					
Additional budget	11 803 000					
Less: Virement	(2 517 000)	50 656 000	50 279 299.79	376 700.21	0.74	37 658 625.46
03. International Trade:						
Original budget	24 688 000					
Additional budget	9 197 000					
Plus: Virement	3 614 000	37 499 000	37 296 807.13	202 192.87	0.54	22 232 273.71
04. Industrial Development:						
Original budget	58 286 000					
Plus: Virement	1 380 000					
Less: Suspension	(2 500 000)	57 166 000	57 131 310.31	34 689.69	0.06	43 046 003.25
05. Investment Centre:						
Original budget	-					
Additional budget	7 046 000					
Less: Virement	(1 238 000)	5 808 000	5 722 868.40	85 131.60	1.47	6 319 363.27
06. Internal Trade:						
Original budget	31 992 000					
Additional budget	14 507 000					
Less: Virement	(821 000)	45 678 000	45 417 398.20	260 601.80	0.57	55 951 569.34
Total		200 450 000	199 463 851.72	986 148.28	0.49	168 664 175.23

1.2 Standard subdivisions

Subdivision	2021/2022			2020/2021
	Authorised expenditure	Actual expenditure	Under-expenditure/ (Excess)	Actual expenditure
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Operational:				
Current expenditure: Personnel				
001. Remuneration	61 248 000	60 755 110.54	492 889.46	56 109 115.77
002. Employer's contribution to GIPF and M.P.O.O.B.P.F.	7 452 000	7 315 563.74	136 436.26	6 915 215.62
003. Other condition of services	3 974 000	3 971 383.08	2 616.92	1 258 094.03
005. Employers contribution to the Social Security	165 000	161 797.36	3 202.64	149 467.13
Total	72 839 000	72 203 854.72	635 145.28	64 431 892.55
Current expenditure: Goods and other services				
021. Travel and subsistence allowances	2 207 000	2 180 759.15	26 240.85	996 489.28
022. Materials and supplies	1 000 000	981 878.42	18 121.58	1 889 917.15
023. Transport	1 000 000	1 000 000.00	-	1 167 706.12
024. Utilities	9 013 000	8 972 905.10	40 094.90	9 861 842.96
025. Maintenance expenses	500 000	500 000	-	889 778.30
027. Other services and expenses	17 116 000	16 885 323.66	230 676.34	6 798 300.77
Total	30 836 000	30 520 866.33	315 133.67	21 604 034.58
Current expenditure: Subsidies grants and other transfers				
041. International	888 000	887 598.22	401.78	4 340 601.32
Total	888 000	887 598.22	401.78	4 340 601.32
Current expenditure: Subsidies grants and other transfers				
044. Individual and non-profit entities	300 000	300 000.00	-	-
045. Public and departmental enterprises and private industries	50 493 000	50 457 532.45	35 467.55	37 585 413.29
Total	50 793 000	50 757 532.45	35 467.55	37 585 413.29
Total: Operational expenditure	155 356 000	154 369 851.72	986 148.28	127 961 941.74
Development:				
Capital expenditure: Goods and other services				
032. Materials and supplies	2 000 000	2 000 000.00	-	5 966 483.00
037. Other services and expenses	1 000 000	1 000 000.00	-	2 000 000.00
Total	3 000 000	3 000 000.00	-	7 966 483.00

Standard subdivisions (continue)

Subdivision	2021/2022			2020/2021
	Authorised expenditure	Actual expenditure	Under expenditure/ (Excess)	Actual Expenditure
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Capital expenditure: Acquisition of assets				
117. Construction, renovation and improvement	42 094 000	42 094 000.00	-	32 735 750.49
Total	42 094 000	42 094 000.00	-	32 735 750.49
Total: Development expenditure	45 094 000	45 094 000.00	-	40 702 233.49
GRAND TOTAL	200 450 000	199 463 851.72	986 148.28	168 664 175.23

1.3 Departmental revenue

Revenue for the year is as follows:

Revenue head	Estimate	Actual revenue 2021/2022	More/(Less) than estimated	Actual revenue 2020/2021
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Miscellaneous	10 000	150 152.49	140 152.49	12 443.49
Total	10 000	150 152.49	140 152.49	12 443.49

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 Miscellaneous revenue

The Accounting Officer reported miscellaneous revenue amounting to N\$ 150 152.49 for the financial year under review.

2.2 Bank accounts

The Ministry operated twenty (20) bank accounts abroad and the following are the closing balances as at 31 March 2022:

Commercial offices	Banking Institution	Balance as at 31 March 2022
Brazil	Branco do Brazil, Brasilia: US\$ Account	US\$ 33 089.70
Brazil	Branco do Brazil, Brasilia: R\$ Account	R\$ 40 972.20
Egypt	Credit Agricole, Cairo:	US\$ 127 544.93
China	Bank of China, Beijing:	US\$ 26 900.35
China	Bank of China, Beijing: CNY Account	¥ 151 277.23
United Kingdom	Barclays Bank, London	£ 4 186.82
Germany	Commerz Bank, Berlin	€ 79 249.13
Germany	Commerz Bank, Berlin (Capital Account)	€ 475 465.68
Belgium	ING Bank, Brussels	€ 19 320.32
Switzerland	UBS Bank of Geneva : € Account	€ (27.75)
Switzerland	UBS Bank of Geneva : CHF Account	CHF 360.32
Angola	BFA, Luanda : US\$ Account	US\$ 24.36
Angola	BFA, Luanda : Kz Account	Kz 56 736.14
Ethiopia	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	US\$ 20 275.73
Ethiopia	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	ETB 13 878.67
United States of America	Bank of America, Washington	US\$ 3 092.02
India	The Ratnakar Bank, New Dehli	US\$ 224 599.77
India	The Ratnakar Bank, New Dehli	₹ 568 442.31
South Africa	First National Bank of South Africa, Pretoria	R 22 254.77
France	Credit Lyonnais Bank of Paris	€ 18 108.57

2.3 Suspense accounts

The final ledger shows the following nine (9) suspense accounts as at 31 March 2022 of which five (5) had debit balances and four (4) with credit balances:

Description	Balance as at 31 March 2022 Debit/(Credit)
	N\$
Receipt suspense account	(157 407.77)
S&T advance suspense account	159 946.07
Rejection account	(102 348.28)
Bills payable	(247 662.72)
Electronic Fund Transfer clearing account (EFT)	61 833.35
Social Security	188.26
Pension fund (GIPF)	5 107.25
National Housing Enterprise (10%)	(0.90)
Standard Bank (Windhoek)	7 350.00

2.4 Capital projects

The Accounting Officer reported the following development projects for the Ministry for the year under review:

Project name	Approved total budget N\$	Approved appropriation 2021/2022 N\$	Total expenditure as at 31 March 2021 N\$	Actual expenditure 2021/2022 N\$	Total expenditure as at 31 March 2022 N\$	Expected year of completion
Sites and Premises Development Programme	1 231 659 000	15 527 000	1 189 832 239.60	15 527 000.00	1 205 359 239.60	31/03/2025
Garment Factories Development	141 988 000	10 500 000	53 900 074.00	10 500 000.00	64 400 074.00	31/03/2030
Agro-processing Development	404 268 551	3 220 000	127 871 287.00	3 220 000.00	131 091 287.00	31/03/2030
Special Industrialization Programme	492 191 517	5 000 000	126 407 736.00	5 000 000.00	131 407 736.00	31/03/2030
Product Development and group purchasing project	58 966 483	2 000 000	13 716 746.00	2 000 000.00	15 716 746.00	30/03/2030
Gemstone and Jewellery Development Programme	70 500 000	1 000 000	15 058 561.00	1 000 000.00	16 058 561.00	31/03/2030
Namibia Standard Institute (NSI)	207 389 000	7 847 000	169 226 999.89	7 847 000.00	177 073 999.89	31/03/2024
TOTAL	2 606 962 551	45 094 000	1 696 013 643.49	45 094 000.00	1 741 107 643.49	

WINDHOEK, 06 OCTOBER 2022

SIKONGO HAIHAMBO
ACCOUNTING OFFICER

