



Dairy, poultry, hides and skins included as controlled products

Beata Xulu

Specialist Import Commodities

Dairy, poultry, bovine hides and skins of goats and sheep have, since 22 August 2023, fallen under the mandate and powers of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia (old Meat Board) under the Livestock and Livestock Products Amendment Act (Act No. 15 of 2023). This new act altered the Meat Industry Act (Act No. 12 of 1981) to include them as controlled products.

Subsequently, the inclusion required revisions to the definitions “controlled products” and “livestock” and the insertion of a new definition of “livestock product” under section 1 of the act. The amendments resulted

in the renaming of the act and the Meat Board to the Livestock and Livestock Products Act (Act No 12 of 1981) and the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia (LLPBN).

Thus the list of controlled products under the act now includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs,



poultry, meat derived from animals that the agriculture minister declares as livestock under section 1B (1)(a), meat derived from livestock, meat products derived from livestock, dairy products and dairy product substitutes such as milk and any other product derived from such milk, any product derived from livestock such as eggs, egg products, hides and skins or any other product which the minister declares to be a livestock product under section 1B (1)(b), for purposes of the Livestock and Livestock Product Act (LLP Act).

For the LLPBN to implement the aforementioned amendments, the minister of agriculture on 13 December 2024 published measures summarised below in the Gazette. These came into effect on 13 January 2025.

Through government notice 387 of 13 December 2024, the minister requires that any person intending to export from or import any controlled livestock or livestock product into Namibia must obtain a



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1 permit from the LLPBN and be registered as a producer before obtaining the permit. Producers either register once or twice depending on the operations. The first registration applies to any person(s) concerned with any controlled product, category or class. The second registration applies to facilities including abattoirs, tanneries, hides and skins stores as well as dairy and egg production units for quality control and for safeguarding the export of Namibia's livestock products.

Registration forms and conditions are downloadable from the LLPBN's website at www.nammic.com.na. Completed producer registration forms must be emailed to mrkassistant@nammic.com.na or TradeAdmin@nammic.com.na. For facility registration, send an email to adminms@nammic.com.na. An import, including in-transit or export permit application, must be lodged online (http://196.216.45.98:8080/web/Sys_Signin.r) within 48 hours before the consignment enters or exits Namibia, subject to conditions. Applications for in-bond/into-storage permits must be downloaded from the LLPBN's website, completed and emailed to AssistantIS@nammic.com.na or chiefims@nammic.com.na.

For a smooth process, the importer must register the bonded warehouse/storage facility with the LLPBN before applying for the permit.

al levy of 0,6% is paid for livestock produced and sold in Namibia and on products derived from livestock sold in the country for the first time.

Imports (including in-transit and in-bond) and exports into Namibia attract a 0,8% and 1% levy, respectively. Carcasses of livestock slaughtered in Namibia pay 0,7% of the selling price.

Special classification levies are charged and payable to the LLPBN by the person on whose behalf the LLPBN performs the classification service. In the case of poultry carcasses and eggs, 0,2% is payable, while cattle and pig carcasses, as well as bovine hides, pay 0,4%. A levy of 0,7% is payable on goat and sheep carcasses and their hides.

Producers with approved accounts in good standing with the LLPBN, pay the levy before or on the last day of the month, following the month the activity occurred. Producers with no accounts pay the levy on the date the transaction takes place. The purchaser collects the applicable levy from the seller and pays over 97% to the LLPBN. The seller of eggs, or the exporter, pays 100% of the levy directly to the LLPBN.

The person responsible for paying the levy must submit to the LLPBN, before the seventh day of the month, following the month in which the transaction is made, a statement indicating this transaction must be sent to jenny@nammic.com.na or ursula@nammic.com.na.

Summarised notice

Government notice No. 382 of 13 December 2024 imposes general and special levies on specified transactions concerning controlled products. The levies are charged on the selling price of the controlled product concerned and must be paid to the LLPBN in the prescribed manner and time. When the LLPBN cannot verify the selling price, the levy is calculated based on a pre-determined market value for the product. A gener-



This communique serves as a reminder that the stock brand fees increased on 08 January 2025 as per Government Notice No. 145 of 2015. The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, as the mandated administrator of the stock brands, herewith informs you of the updated fees.

The fees payable to the Registrar for the registration of a brand in terms of Section 6 (2) of the Act or the transfer of a registered brand in terms of Section 8 (3) or 9 (2) of the Stock Brand Act (Act 24 of 1995) is set out in the table below.

Annual increase of stock brand fees as per Government Gazette No 573

Type of Fee	Old fees (2024)	Fee payable from 08 January 2025
Registration of a brand	N\$173	N\$180
Transfer of brand	N\$63	N\$66
Duplicate certificate of brand	N\$109	N\$113

The annual increase is based on the average annual inflation rate which is 4% as per Bank of Namibia CPI.

All State Veterinary Offices, LLPBN Offices, Agriculture Farmers Unions, Associations and Livestock Agents are requested to implement the above notice as from 08 January 2025.

WHAT THE LLPB HAS DONE



First Trans Kalahari Highway one-stop border post

From left are Colin Kazongominja (regulatory inspector), Willie Schutz (executive operations at the LLPBN), Richard van Vurren (senior border officer) and Pau Strydom (chief executive of the LLPBN).

Annual BVM 111 halfway



The University of Namibia's School of Veterinary Medicine annually celebrates the end of the BVM 111 class's third year of study, helping to keep them motivated for the next three years until they graduate. The LLPBN donated a digital thermometer to a third-year student.

Producers requested to submit animal health declarations

The Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) requires every producer to complete an animal health declaration every six months. The declaration is an official document and must be submitted to the nearest veterinary office before 31 January 2025 for the period July 2024 to December 2024. The data collected through the submission of the animal health declaration is used for animal disease control, monitoring animal disease trends and mandatory reporting to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Producers who fail to submit these declarations on time will face a restriction on their stock brand until the required documentation is submitted. The LLPBN encourages producers to submit declarations online via the NamLITS system. Forms can be downloaded from the LLPBN's website and are available at state veterinarian offices.

Producers submitting forms to state veterinary offices must insist on proof of receipt. If the form is submitted by email, it can be sent to Animal.Health@mawlr.gov.na with a request for an acknowledgement of receipt.

Regulation of new commodities started: Poultry and poultry products, dairy and hides and skins

Regulations for managing the new commodities were announced in the Government Gazette on 13 December 2024 (for implementation on 13 January 2025) after extensive consultations with the respective industry. All sales, imports and exports of poultry and poultry products, eggs and egg products as well as milk and milk products are subject to the issuance of LLPBN permits and the payment of a levy. The process went surprisingly well. The aim of managing the products is to grow the respective industries to ensure Namibia's consumers a degree of self-sufficiency by reducing reliance on imported products. A telling example is when Namibia's largest pork supplier experienced outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. LLPBN is registering all poultry and dairy players in Namibia. The process will end on March 15, 2025. Contact Lallie Umati at 061-275885 or Ebber Kachana at 061-275855.

Producers urged to vaccinate against lumpy skin disease

On 13 February 2025, the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) made an urgent appeal to cattle producers to vaccinate cattle against lumpy skin disease – given the widespread outbreak in the livestock farming sector. Lumpy skin disease is a highly infectious virus transmitted by biting insects. The DVS has already vaccinated nearly 30 000 cattle and is in the process of obtaining further vaccines for additional campaigns. These campaigns will target areas where the largest outbreaks occurred. Cattle farmers must vaccinate as soon as possible and report any suspected cases to the nearest state veterinarian office. Only cattle that have been vaccinated may be exported with immediate effect. From March 13, vaccination will be a requirement for domestic movement and marketing from affected areas. The vaccination offers protection against the virus only after 21 days.

Neudamm School of Veterinary Medicine visits LLPBN

Neudamm's second year veterinary medicine course aims to provide students with the understanding, knowledge and skills required for the Namibian livestock industry. It covers managerial tools used in effective livestock production, marketing channels and livestock by-products. The visit to the LLPBN is to familiarise students with the stakeholder's functions and roles. Students visited the FanMeat office.



Information for producer registration, permit application and payment of levies

A. General <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any person(s) dealing in a product controlled under the Livestock and Livestock Products Act (Act No 12 of 1981) must register with the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia (LLPBN). Imports and exports of all controlled products must have an LLPBN permit before the consignment enters or exits the borders of Namibia. An LLPBN permit is required for all in-transit or in-bond/storage consignments. An LLPBN permit is required for all out of bond/storage consignments irrespective of destination. Registration with the LLPBN is a prerequisite prior to permit application. 	D. Permit application chiefims@nammic.com.na AssistantIS@nammic.com.na <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Have electronic copies of all required/relevant documents ready for the permit application and permit type. Login via http://196.216.45.98:8080/web/Sys_Signin.r using the login credentials used at registration. Complete the online permit application and upload the required documents. Please ensure that HS Code(s) are correct. Non-account holders, please email completed application and required documents to TradeAdmin@nammic.com.na, Vanessa@nammic.com.na or AssistantIS@nammic.com.na Import quantities must be within DVS and other relevant authority permit limits. Export quantities must not exceed the stipulated amount on the import permit from the importing country. Application must be lodged earlier or within 48 hours of shipment leaving the point of dispatch.
B. Producer registration mrkassistant@nammic.com.na TradeAdmin@nammic.com.na <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Download the producer registration form from www.nammic.com.na Read the registration conditions. Have the required documentation ready. Complete the form and email the completed one with all attachments OR hand deliver at the LLPBN office in Windhoek. A registration certificate will be emailed. PROVIDE CORRECT EMAIL ADDRESS. Once registered as an LLPBN producer, register on the LLPBN online portal via http://196.216.45.98:8080/web/Sys_Signin.r 	E. Payment of levies ursula@nammic.com.na jenny@nammic.com.na <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For applicable levies, refer to paragraph 2(1) of <i>Government Gazette</i> 382 of 13 December 2024. The purchaser collects the levies from the seller and pays the levies collected to the LLPBN. A person paying the levy to the LLPBN on behalf of another person is entitled to be paid a commission of 3% by the LLPBN of the levy collected. Failing to collect the levies makes the purchaser responsible for paying the levies concerned to the LLPBN. For the egg sector, the seller pays the levies directly to the LLPBN. The LLPBN account is open to person(s)/entities with 10 or more daily permits, strong financial position and sound ratios evidenced by annually audited financial statements. Person(s)/entities not meeting requirements in (4) will pay per transaction. Account holders must submit completed returns before or on the 7th of every month. An invoice, indicating the amount of levies payable, will be issued. Payment of invoices must be made before or on the last day of the month which follows the month in which the transaction was made. New account holders pay the levy before a permit is approved until permission is granted to pay as in (6) above.
C. Facility registration adminms@nammic.com.na classification@nammic.com.na <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Abattoirs, tanneries, dairies, egg facilities, and hides and skin facilities must be registered for the purpose of quality control of livestock products. Download the facility registration application form and registration conditions from www.nammic.com.na Read registration conditions and information relating to the required documentation. Complete the form and submit it together with required documents. The facility will receive conditional registration and full registration will be done once inspection has been completed on condition that required standards have been complied with. The facility will receive a unique registration number. 	

F. Types of permits and required documents (application will be rejected if required documents are not attached)	Required documents (as relevant)	Validity from issue date
LLPBN import permit Products imported directly into Namibia, whether directly from another country or from storage/bonded warehouses, intended for use/consumption in Namibia.	DVS import permit, health certificate from exporting country or ZA certificate if importing from RSA, (if being imported from a storage facility, a LLPBN special transit permit must be applied for), quota allocation certificate (poultry quota products), consignment invoice (for non-account holders), proof of payment of LLPBN levies (for non-account holders)	30 days
LLPBN transit permit Consignment directly from other countries/territories OR out of bond/storage, immediately and directly destined for another country/territory outside Namibia, including high seas, passing through Namibia.	Health certificate/export permit from country of origin, (if passing through another territory, veterinary import/transit permit of that territory), import permit from importing country, DVS transit permit, DVS non-manipulation certificate, special transit permit out of storage if coming from storage facility (not applicable for direct transit consignments), consignment invoice (for non-account holders), proof of payment of levies (for non-account holders)	7 days
LLPBN special transit permit into storage (foreign origin goods at Namibian facilities) Products moved temporarily into bonded warehouse/storage in Namibia for future import inland or transit to other destinations.	DVS permit, veterinary health certificate from exporting country	30 days
LLPBN special transit permit out of storage (foreign origin goods at Namibian facilities) Products moved temporarily out of bonded warehouses/ storage facilities in Namibia destined for Namibia as import or other territories as transit	Transfer out document issued by storage facility	7 days
LLPBN export permit Namibian product exports to other countries or territories outside Namibia or re-exports of foreign products previously imported into Namibia	DVS health certificate (applicable for both Namibian origin products and foreign origin products), health certificate from exporting country (for foreign origin products)	7 days

Namibia's farm-level beef competitiveness in the global market



Willie Schutz
Executive Operations

This report provides a benchmark analysis of farm-level economic data utilising the Agri Benchmark database.

Figure 1 represents a view of the countries submitting data to the Agri Benchmark database and includes most of the largest producers of beef and sheep meat.



Figure 1: Agri Benchmark beef and sheep countries and farms (2024)

Beef farm results (cow-calf production system)

Figure 2 shows that the Agri Benchmark weaner and finished cattle price indices have converged after a period of relatively high weaner price increases. The indices indicate that, on an international scale, cattle prices have shown positive development over the past 20 years. This upward trend is a combination of strong demand, limited supply growth, higher production costs, global trade expansion and macro-economic factors.

Previous analyses have shown that the level and trend of returns are the most critical factors influencing profitability in cow-calf enterprises. The highest returns are observed on European farms, while the lowest are in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay and South Africa (figure 3).

Total returns have increased across European countries in North America, Indonesia, and Tunisia. In Namibia and several other countries, returns have remained stable or declined. The most significant drop in returns was recorded in Australia.

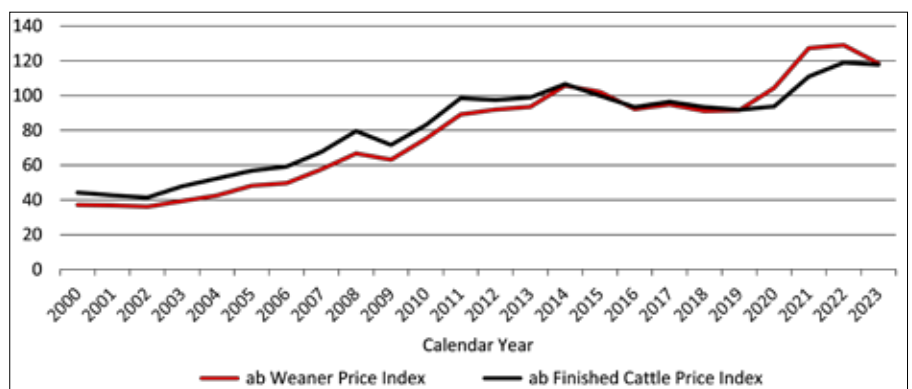


Figure 2: Agri Benchmark weaner and finished cattle price indices (Base index 2014 to 2016 = 100) (Source: National statistics, Agri Benchmark partners)

Cost ranking of cow-calf enterprises

Figure 4 ranks the total costs of cow-calf enterprises across various countries. Namibian and South African farms report some of the lowest total costs. There are significant cost variations among countries, with non-European nations generally exhibiting lower costs. These cost differences are influenced by farm size and natural conditions.

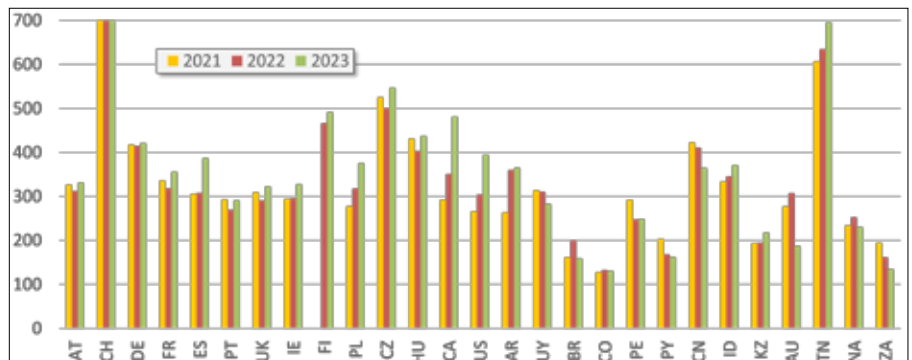


Figure 3: Total returns of cow-calf enterprises (USD per 100 kg live weight) (Source: Agri Benchmark, 2024)
Countries: AR = Argentina, AU = Australia, AT = Austria, BR = Brazil, CA = Canada, CH = Switzerland, CN = China, CO = Colombia, CZ = Czech Republic, DE = Germany, ES = Spain, FI = Finland, FR = France, HU = Hungary, ID = Indonesia, IE = Ireland, KZ = Kazakhstan, NA = Namibia, PE = Peru, PL = Poland, PT = Portugal, PY = Paraguay, TN = Tunisia, UK = United Kingdom, US = America, UY = Uruguay, ZA = South Africa

Profitability analysis

Figure 5 illustrates the short-, medium- and long-term profitability of cow-calf enterprises.

The study found that:

- **84%** of the 75 farms analysed are profitable in the short term.
- **71%** remain profitable in the medium term.
- **Only 36%** maintain profitability in the long term.

This indicates that over one-third of the farms studied may not be viable for future production. The gap between medium- and long-term profitability is often larger in smaller farms, which rely more on family labour and own land. The Namibian farm included in the study is slightly profitable, similar to most South African farms.

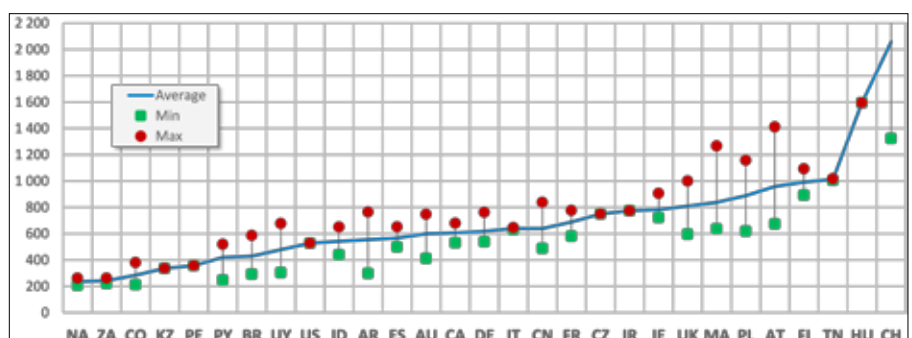


Figure 4: Ranking of total costs of the cow-calf enterprise 2023 (USD per 100 kg live weight) (Source: Agri Benchmark, 2024)

Livestock and meat industry fourth

This article compares the performance of cattle, small stock and pork marketing in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2024 to the same period in 2023. Total livestock marketing dropped in Q4 of 2024 as the impact of the drought waned. Fortunately, producer prices at auctions slowly increased as marketing activities slowed down. However, the sheep sector experienced a decrease in marketing due to reductions in activities at export and B- and C-class abattoirs.

Cattle sector

Overall, cattle marketing activities declined in Q4 of 2024. Despite a 24,9% rise in slaughtering at export abattoirs, total marketing decreased by 17,5%. This was further driven by reduced performance in B- and C-class abattoirs and live exports, which experienced declines of 38,4% and 36,6%, respectively.

Production and marketing

- Year-on-year, a 17,5% decrease was observed in the total marketing of cattle during the fourth quarter of 2024 (51 678 heads of cattle) compared to 2023 (62 678). This decline was driven by reduced live exports and slaughtering at B- and C-class abattoirs.
- Live exports accounted for 40,1% of total cattle marketed, while export abattoirs took up 47,6% and B- and C-class abattoirs 12,3%. Compared to Q4 of 2023, live exports and B- and C-class abattoirs lost 12,1% and 4,1% of the market share to export abattoirs, respectively.
- In total, 6 322 cattle were marketed at B- and C-class abattoirs during Q4 of 2024. This brought the total slaughter figure for 2024 to 49 427 heads of cattle.
- The average weaner price south of the veterinary cordon fence (sVCF) in-

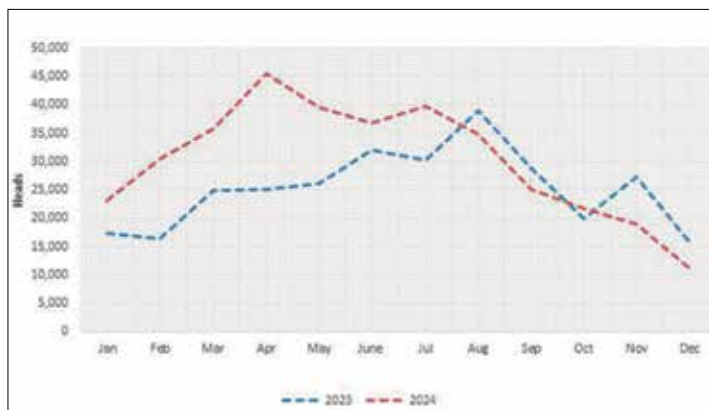


Figure 1: Total cattle marketed (2023-2024)

creased by 2,8% and averaged N\$28.12 per kg during Q4 of 2024 compared to N\$27.35 in 2023.

- Conversely, the tolly price north of the veterinary cordon fence (nVCF) averaged N\$26.57 per kg. The lowest and the highest prices were recorded in October 2024.
- Year-on-year, the B2 producer carcass price increased by N\$2.14 per kg and averaged N\$63.37 during the fourth quarter in 2024 compared to the N\$61.23 paid to producers in 2023.
- The weaner-to-B2 ratio averaged 44,4%. In the corresponding 2023 period, 44,7% was recorded. The low ratio, below the 64% benchmark, represents relatively stable prices paid by abattoirs coupled with lower weaner prices.

Sheep sector

Sheep marketing activities declined in Q4 of 2024 with 97 143 heads of sheep marketed compared to 156 866 in Q4 of 2023. All market segments posted a negative performance during this period as the effect of the severe drought began to wane. This is indicative of farmers beginning to restock for the next marketing season. Price differentials between Namibia and South Africa averaged N\$1.96 per kg in favour of Namibian abattoirs.

Production and marketing

- In total, 97 143 heads of sheep were marketed through various formal channels during the period under review. This translated to a 38% decrease compared to 2023 when 156 866 sheep were marketed.



Figure 2: Live weaner versus B2 carcass prices (2023-2024)

LLPBN wishes minister Calle Schlettwein a peaceful retirement



Members of the LLPBN's board engaged with the Honourable minister of agriculture, Calle Schlettwein, where Adv. Lucy Lucy Hamutenya, LLPBN chairperson, wished him a blessed and peaceful retirement.

quarter 2024 performance

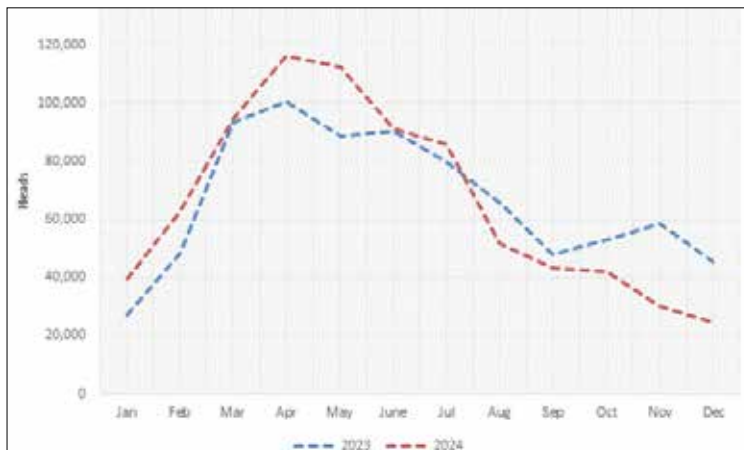


Figure 3: Total sheep marketed (2023-2024)

- Live exports registered a 44,6% decline in the fourth quarter of 2024, recording 61 307 heads of sheep compared to 110 716 in the previous year.
- Export-approved abattoirs recorded weak activities, slaughtering 12 207 sheep in Q4 of 2024 compared to 15 512 in 2023. This brings the year-to-date throughput at local abattoirs to 72 157 compared to 88 140 in 2023.
- The Namibian A2 sheep price increased by 12,9% from N\$75.98 per kg in Q4 of 2023 to N\$85.79 in 2024. The Northern Cape A2 price increased by 6,7% during the same period from N\$78.59 to N\$83.83 per kg – N\$1.96 lower than the Namibian A2 producer price.
- The Namibian A2 sheep prices and Northern Cape prices generally narrowed from a negative difference of N\$2.61 per kg in Q4 of 2023 to a positive difference of N\$1.96 per kg observed in 2024, driven by improved domestic producer carcass prices.

Goat sector

The goat sector witnessed a drop in marketing activities during Q4 in 2024. Total goats marketed during the fourth quarter of 2024 declined by 23,4% compared to 2023. Live exports also decreased by 21,1%, recording 34 709 heads compared to 44 041 the previous year. From the total number of goats marketed during the fourth quarter of 2024, 99,7% were live exports while B- and C-class abattoirs accounted for 0,3%.

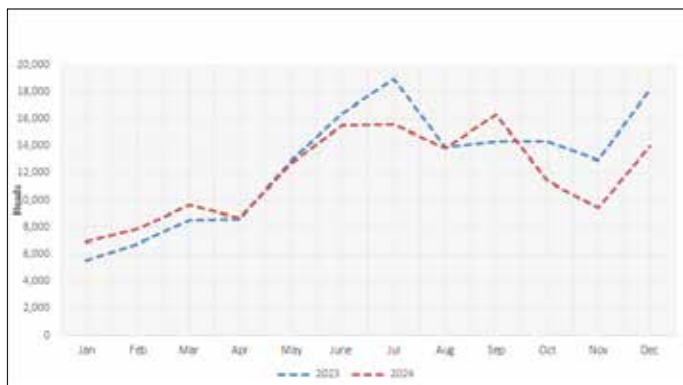


Figure 5: Total goats marketed (2023-2024)

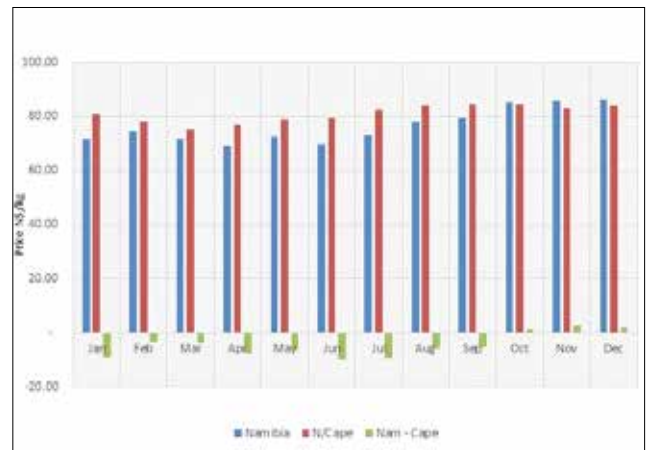


Figure 4: Namibia versus Northern Cape sheep prices for 2023-2024 (N\$ per kg)

Pork sector

Pig slaughtering activities at LLPBN-registered abattoirs recorded growth during the period under review. Pig slaughtering in Q4 of 2024 totalled 13 580, an increase of 15,4% compared to 11 768 in 2023.

The market share remained in favour of imports due to increased pork imports. Excluding processed products, the local pork products market share stood at 51,6% during Q4 in 2024, while exports serviced 48,3% of domestic requirements. Local pork production (including processed pork) serviced 40,2% of Namibian consumption requirements during the period under review.

The pork-ceiling price remained fixed at N\$51.03 per kg, while the benchmark Red Meat Abattoir Association price in South Africa averaged N\$32.29 during the quarter. The average slaughter mass of pigs was 90,39 kg.

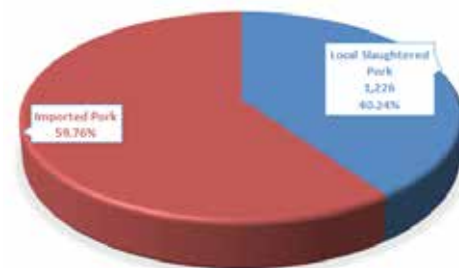


Figure 6: Pork market share for Q4 of 2024 (excluding processed meat)

Figure 7: Pork market share for Q4 of 2024 (including processed meat)

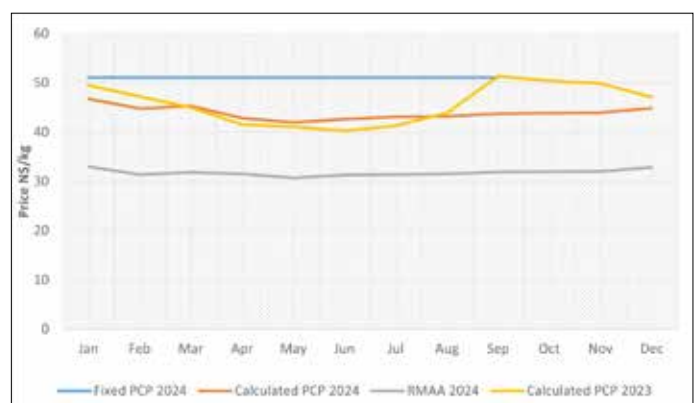
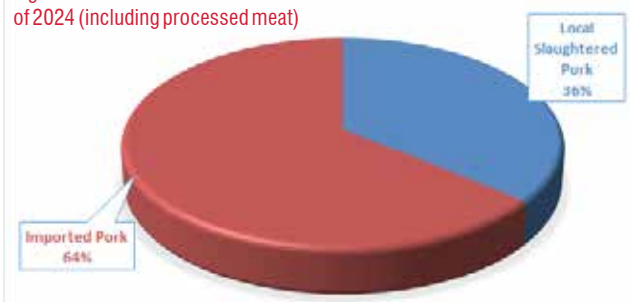


Figure 7: Pork ceiling price (2023-2024)

STAFF NEWS | Long service certificates



Petrus Maritz (30 years)
Manager: Classification Services



Job Katana (20 years)
Classification Assistant



Johan Dirkse (10 years)
Border Officer Noordoewer



Bonifac Mukendo (10 years)
Border Officer Rundu



Wessels Horn (10 years)
Manager: Border Control



Joseph Uusiku (10 years)
Senior Meat Classifier



Dr Anja Boshoff-De Witt (10 years)
Executive: Meat Standards



Joseph Likuwa (10 years)
Regional Marketing Officer Rundu



Gerhard Jooste (10 years)
Regulatory Inspector



**LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA**

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia is to promote a conducive environment for sustainable livestock production, market growth and diversification for livestock, meat and meat products; and to maintain standards and quality assurance by way of appropriate regulatory intervention.

VISION STATEMENT

The vision of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia is to be an internationally and locally recognised organisation that promotes a profitable, vibrant, quality-driven Namibian meat industry in local and international markets.

WE LOVE OUR MEAT

Premium quality Namibian meat controlled and guaranteed by the Livestock and Livestock Products Board across the value chain based on high quality & safety standards.

