NEWSLETTER 3/2025

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA

# MEAT CHRONICLE

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# Reho Meat receives Seal of Quality

Consistent quality and a determination to succeed, ensuring the best possible prices for Namibian farmers, have earned Reho Meat Processors (RMP) the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's (LLPBN) Seal of Quality. An official handing-over ceremony took place in June at the abattoir, located just outside Rehoboth. Several LLPBN board members, including Adv. Lucia Panduleni Hamutenya (chairperson) were in attendance.

Jaco Smith, RMP chief executive, said that although the abattoir, acquired by Exigrade Feeds (a member of the DAS Group) in 2022, was initially set up to accommodate the slaughtering and processing of Wagyu beef, the long-term objective has been to cater for commercial beef, game and lamb producers. "The strategic location of RMP means that producers will have access to more markets with reduced transport costs and less stress on animals. This will help to ensure consistent quality carcasses, which is what the export market is after."

During the LLPBN visit, Jaco highlighted that the first consignment of beef was sent to a profitable European niche market. RMP also started processing game meat in June. RMP is Namibia's first abattoir designed for export and is 100% Namibian-owned. Moreover, the abattoir's design allows for expansion to double capacity as needed.

Reho Meat Processors (RMP) received the Seal of Quality from the LLPBN in June. From left are Paul Strydom (LLPBN chief executive), Sarel du Toit (chairperson DAS Group), Jaco Smith (RMP chief executive) and Adv. Lucia Panduleni Hamutenya (LLPBN chairperson).

Expansion plans are already in motion as Exifeed, an animal feed factory not far from the abattoir, opened its doors in March. According to Jaco, the aim is to help farmers deliver excellent carcass quality by feeding animals the right balance of feed and nutrition. "We believe that the key to a successful abattoir is not just about throughput but delivering uniform A to AB grade cattle with a specific carcass weight (280 kg and more) regularly. This is how you attract and keep buyers."

In this regard, Jaco stated that RMP is currently negotiating with interested clients in Angola, where prices are similar to the European market. RMP has Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) and Halaal accreditation.

# Livestock brand verification campaign

The livestock brand verification campaign, which was launched by DVS in collaboration with the Livestock Board, started in July 2023 and concluded in December 2023. Every livestock brand owner was required to verify their brand. The deactivation of unverified brands came into effect in mid-June 2025.

Brands that have not been verified cannot perform any transactions under that brand. In other words, no permit can be issued under the brand, no ear tags can be purchased, and no registration of new animals can take place until the brand has been verified.

It is important that producers keep copies of all their documents, as some claim they complied with and submitted the verification forms along with the required documentation, but are unable to provide any proof. In such cases, the brand must be verified. Producers who have valid proof that forms were submitted before the deadline will receive immediate assistance.

A total of 2 950 brands were successfully verified. Producers may still complete verification forms, but these forms will be handled in order of receipt. Enquiries may be sent to the following email address sb-data@nammic.com.na.

## Stock brand verification and registration in Zambezi

A team from the LLPBN's head office was in the Zambezi region from 28 July to 2 August 2025 to facilitate the registration and verification of stock brands. The operated from the directorate of veterinary services (DVS) boardroom at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Land Reform.

Required documents included a certified copy of the brand owner's ID, stock brand certificate and proof of registration as a producer with the LLPBN. For enquiries, please contact Richard Mbala at 081 412 7055.

## Annual assembly of the World Organisation for Animal Health

The LLPBN executive for quality assurance attened the 92nd annual general assembly of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) in Paris, France from 25 to 29 may 2025.

Of interest to the Namibian livestock sector are the talks regarding vaccination against emerging animal diseases, specifically highly pathogenic avian influenza. There is concensus that vaccination should be used for disease control, but no major producers have yet committed to do so.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the European Union (EU) is in the process of developing new animal welfare regulations and it is clear that animal welfare will become a major trade requirement in future. Discussions with Animal Health RSA did not shed light on the various requests for the waiving of bovine TB and Brucella melitensis testing for cattle and small stock to be exported to South Africa.

World Organisation for Animal Health

Attendance for the WOAH assembly remains an excellent opportunity to network and experience animal health discussions in an international light. Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), maintains its status as a trade sensitive disease and feared the world over.

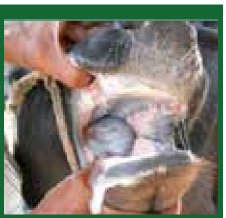
# FMD precautionary measures

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is once again spreading in South Africa. Given that we are currently in both the hunting and tourism seasons, heightened control measures are necessary to protect Namibia's FMD-free zone.

Effective immediately, the following measures will be enforced at all border points:

- Disinfection of vehicles and footwear surfaces.
- Confiscation of prohibited animal products attempting to enter the FMD-free zone.
- All producers, stakeholders, and members of the public are hereby urged to exercise increased vigilance regarding the potential spreading of the FMD virus. It is critical to be able to recognize the symptoms of FMD and respond promptly if any signs are observed.
- Furthermore, visitors from South Africa, especially those who may have been in contact with livestock, are strongly advised not to come into direct contact with Namibian livestock.
- An outbreak of FMD in Namibia's FMD-free zone would have devastating consequences for the country's livestock industry and must be prevented at all costs.

Your cooperation is essential in safeguarding Namibia's animal health status.

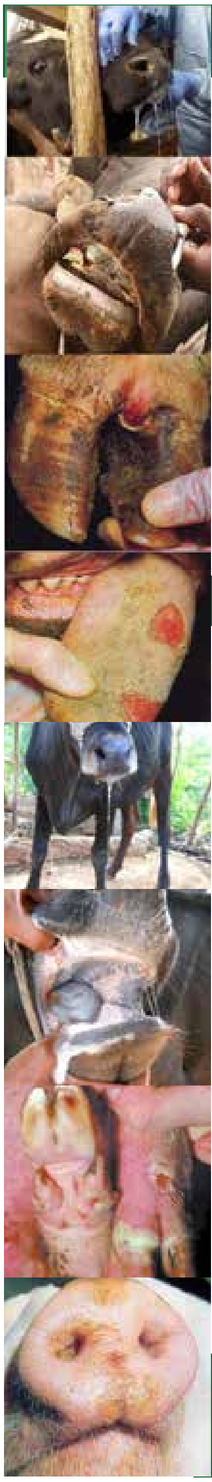



## LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS & HUNTING COMMUNITY

**In light of the increased Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreaks in the Republic of South Africa (RSA), heightened vigilance and proactive measures are essential on Namibia's part to prevent any risk of disease incursion.**

Authorities, livestock owners and stakeholders are urged to exercise increased biosecurity awareness, ensure compliance with veterinary protocols, and report any suspected cases immediately. Maintaining Namibia's FMD-free status is crucial for animal health, food security and trade integrity.

- If you receive hunters or visitors from RSA, please ensure that there is no direct contact with Namibia livestock;
- Livestock trucks returning from RSA **MUST** be washed and disinfected in RSA before returning to Namibia;
- Any Namibian resident returning from RSA should exercise caution when visiting or returning to Namibian livestock establishments (farms, feedlots, auctions). Refrain from having direct contact with Namibian livestock if there was any contact with RSA livestock for a minimum of 7 days.



## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

### SYMPTOMS OF FMD IN CATTLE, GOATS & SHEEP

- Lameness in a number of animals in the herd
- Blisters or sores on the tongue, gums or lips
- Pronounced salivation and smacking of the lips or grinding of teeth
- Blisters or sores between the hooves
- These symptoms can be very mild in goats and sheep and may not even be seen or noticed

### SYMPTOMS OF FMD IN PIGS

- Pigs are very susceptible to FMD and the disease can be seen in pigs even before it can be noticed in cattle, sheep or goats;
- All the above-mentioned symptoms in a severe grade plus blisters or sores on the snout.

### WHEN DO I SUSPECT FMD

- Where 2 to 3 of the above-mentioned symptoms occur in a number of animals in the herd, FMD is suspected.

## PROTOCOL FOR HANDLING SUSPECTED CASES

1. In the case where Foot-and-Mouth-Disease is suspected, immediately isolate the herd with the affected animal or animals, if possible;
2. Do not remove any animals not showing signs and move to another herd – cases may still be sub-clinical;
3. Do not round up all livestock to check for other affected animals. Rather drive through or move through the livestock in a calm manner to check for any other suspected cases. Look for lameness or animals reluctant to get up or walk, salivation, lip smacking;
4. Do this for all camps and herds to determine the extent of the suspected outbreak;
5. No water trough or water source is to be shared between the affected herd and any other unaffected herds;
6. No nose-to-nose contact between affected herds and any other susceptible animal or herd;
7. Immediately notify your local:
   a. State Veterinarian: ______________________________
   b. Farmer's Union Representative: ______________________
8. Do not allow ANY movement of any animal from or to the affected establishment;
9. No human contact with the affected livestock. If contact takes place, proper cleaning and disinfection of hands, clothes, shoes, etc., must take place before any other livestock is handled;
10. DO NOT cause panic – do not inform / notify other producers. All communication is to be done by the Chief Veterinary Officer;
11. Cooperate fully with the State Veterinarian;
12. Inform the Farmer's Union Representatives of the outcome of the official inspection. The representative to ONLY inform CVO and confirm cooperation.

**CAREFULLY FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE STATE VETERINARIAN AND CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER**

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA

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# Understanding price formation in Namibia's cattle sector
# A case for market-aligned reform

**Ace Mutelo**
**Manager: Information Systems**
**(Condensed for publication by Dortea Nakandjibi)**

Namibia's cattle sector remains a critical contributor to the national agricultural economy, yet the local beef industry faces structural weaknesses that continue to hinder value addition. The livestock sector, excluding fish and meat processing, accounted for 47% of Namibia's agricultural GDP and 2% of the total GDP in 2022, while meat processing contributed 0,38% (LLPBN, 2022).

Despite government-led strategies to promote domestic slaughter and processing, more than 70% of marketed cattle are continuously exported live, primarily to South Africa.

This article condenses findings from a study on the key factors that influence commercial cattle pricing in the country and their implications for the sector's performance. The analysis shed light on the most efficient way to improve commercial cattle prices by offering evidence-based guidance on how Namibia might enhance local competitiveness and advance the objectives of its industrialisation policy.

## Pricing conundrum

Namibian cattle producers are price-takers, whereas abattoirs are price-setters operating within a dual market structure – local abattoirs and the more lucrative live export market dominated by South African buyers. Historically, producers have favoured the latter, largely due to relatively higher prices fetched by weaner calves at auctions compared to carcass prices offered by local abattoirs.

This trend undermines the Growth at Home Strategy, which seeks to foster domestic value addition. Producer price as a motivating factor for retaining slaughter cattle and averting the mass export of weaners is a key element in this strategy. Therefore, the inability of local abattoirs to offer competitive prices for slaughter-ready animals continues to erode supply for local processing. This has serious implications not only for value retention but for employment, agro-processing development and fiscal revenues from downstream sectors.

## Evidence from the field

The study employed a quantitative methodology, combining survey data from 51 abattoir decision-makers with time series data on relevant economic variables. Regression analysis was used to determine the statistical significance of factors influencing cattle prices. A complex set of domestic and external market factors influences Namibian prices, according to the findings. Among the most statistically significant were South African cattle prices, rainfall variability, weaner auction prices and the volume of cattle marketed.

South African producer prices emerged as the most influential driver because Namibia is a net exporter of weaners to South Africa, which means that fluctuations in this market directly affect local pricing. Higher prices in neighbouring South Africa increase the demand for Namibian weaners, putting pressure on supply and prices.

Weaner auction prices proved to be a decisive factor. The study highlights that when auction prices for weaners exceed 64% of carcass prices offered by abattoirs, producers are more likely to export rather than retain cattle for local slaughter. This threshold creates a disincentive to invest in ox production for the domestic market.

Rainfall was another major variable, as it affects both the quality of livestock and supply dynamics. In drought years, producers tend to offload livestock quickly, increasing supply and pushing prices down. Conversely, good rainfall leads to better-quality animals and often a temporary reduction in supply as producers hold back for better prices.

Other factors, such as yellow maize prices (a proxy for feed costs), exchange rates (particularly against the Euro) and production volumes, were found to influence prices to a lesser extent. These variables typically affect abattoir profitability and, by extension, the prices they are able or willing to offer producers.

## Price determination and abattoir decision-making

Beyond external market variables, the study revealed that internal abattoir dynamics (particularly the scale of operation) influence how cattle prices are determined and adjusted, and do not operate as homogenous entities. Through a detailed analysis of factor market structure, it became clear that Namibia's cattle market functions within an oligopsonistic environment – a few large buyers (abattoirs) exert considerable influence over pricing, while producers have limited bargaining power.

The capacity of an abattoir, measured by its average slaughter throughput, was found to significantly influence pricing decisions. Larger abattoirs showed different decision-making patterns compared to smaller facilities. Statistical analysis revealed that slaughter capacity was moderately correlated with factors such as supply elasticity, auction price considerations and distribution costs.

This suggests that larger facilities, owing to their scale, are capable of absorbing cost fluctuations and may approach pricing with a longer-term, volume-based strategy. In contrast, smaller abattoirs appeared more sensitive to short-term supply shifts and auction prices, possibly due to their limited capacity and narrower margins.

These differences were further confirmed through a Pearson's chi-square test, which showed a significant association between slaughter capacity and most pricing-related factors, including economies of scale. This suggests that larger abattoirs tend to prioritise cost-efficiency and supply scaling, while smaller abattoirs may be more reactive to short-term market signals and auction fluctuations.

Moreover, the study found that perceptions about who determines prices were inconsistent across respondents. While some believed abattoirs themselves set prices, others attributed price formation to market conditions or producer-driven dynamics. This inconsistency underscores a lack of transparency and shared understanding within the value chain – an issue that may contribute to ongoing mistrust between producers and processors.

Together, these insights reinforce the need for differentiated policy support that accounts for structural variation within the sector. Recognising the influence of scale on price formation can help guide interventions such as information systems, infrastructure investment or incentive schemes toward the distinct needs of both large and small abattoirs. Policies that treat all abattoirs as equal units may fall short of addressing the structural realities and operational challenges faced across different scales of operation.

## Policy and industry strategy

The dominance of live exports is not inherently negative. However, its current trajectory, driven by price disparities, internal capacity differences among abattoirs and broader structural inefficiencies, undermines Namibia's ability to build a resilient, value-adding meat industry.

A rebalancing of the market will require action on several fronts:

- Price competitiveness must be restored, particularly by supporting abattoirs to improve operational margins and slaughter incentives. Importantly, support should be differentiated by abattoir size, as the study found that larger and smaller abattoirs respond differently to pricing factors.
- Market signals must be strengthened. Inconsistent perceptions around who determines prices suggest a lack of transparency within the value chain. Real-time price dissemination and better communication between producers and processors could support informed decision-making.
- Post-drought policies should stabilise the sector during recovery periods, with mechanisms that prevent distress selling and encourage sustained market participation.
- Operational efficiency in processing must improve. The study highlights that distribution costs, economies of scale and auction price sensitivity vary by slaughter capacity. Tailored investments in cost-reduction technologies, byproduct utilisation and export market access are key to enhancing abattoir viability and competitiveness.

## Conclusion

Improving cattle prices in Namibia is not simply a matter of adjusting abattoir offers. It requires an understanding of the economic and structural variables that shape price formation across a dual-market system.

The findings from this study offer a basis for more targeted, evidence-led policy and investment decisions. If Namibia is to retain more of its cattle for local slaughter and foster local value addition, systemic incentives must align with market realities of scale, cost and market access. Furthermore, producers must be confident that the domestic market can offer value that rivals export alternatives.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA

# GUIDELINES FOR TAKING MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND DAIRY FROM NAMIBIA TO SOUTH AFRICA

**Namibia is known for its export quality meat, good tourism potential and unique hunting opportunities. A person visiting Namibia might want to take some of the meat back to South Africa. One headache, however, for the many visitors to Namibia, particularly hunters, is the restrictions on the export of meat from Namibia to SA.**

Animal products taken into South Africa for own use may not be sold or traded by any other means. Animals and animal products requiring a veterinary import permit may only be taken to South Africa through the borders at Vioolsdrift, Nakop or in transit through Botswana via Ramatlabama, Skilpadshek and Groblersbrug.

**For own consumption the following apply:**

1. Meat products to be exported should originate from the WOAH recognized FMD Free Zone of Namibia (area south of the VCF).
2. A maximum of 25kg meat per person older than 18 years (cattle, sheep, goats, game and poultry meat) but excludes raw pork and or meat from wild pigs may be exported without a South African Veterinary Import permit and a Namibian Health Certificate.
3. A maximum of 10kg biltong per person older than 18 years may be exported without a South African Veterinary Import permit and a Namibian Health Certificate.
4. Other processed meat products (canned, cooked, polony, brawn etc) to the maximum of 25kg per person older then 18 years may be exported without a South African Veterinary Import permit and a Namibian Health Certificate. However, when the volume exceeds 25kg per person a South African Veterinary Import permit and a Namibian Health Certificate is required.
5. No raw meat and biltong from equid origin are allowed to be exported to the RSA.
6. In the event where the volume exceed 25kg to a maximum of 250kg per person, a South African Veterinary Import permit and a Namibian Health Certificate are required.
7. In the event where the volume of biltong exceeds 10kg to a maximum of 100kg per person, a South African Veterinary Import permit and a Namibian Health Certificate is required.
8. For own consumption no LLPBN export permit is required.

Where consignments exceeds the stipulated volumes above per person, its not regarded as export for own consumption. Therefore, exporters must apply for a commercial veterinary import permit, Namibian Health Certificate and LLPBN export permit.

The following products may however not be exported from Namibia to South Africa without a veterinary import permit irrespective of the quantity:

- any animal or animal by-product from the foot and mouth disease affected regions (north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence);
- any edible products where the mass exceeds the specifications above;
- no raw pork and/or meat from wild pig may be taken to RSA for own use;
- non-edible products for commercial use;
- raw unprocessed or half processed game trophies;
- artworks containing raw products like skins or any trophies and drums covered with unprocessed skins from the foot and mouth disease affected regions;
- manure;
- bones, teeth, claws or horns in big quantities;
- bone meal or carcass meal;
- live animals

**Border posts**

The Namibian Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS), Livestock, and Livestock Products Board of Namibia have officials at the following border posts where meat products may be transported to South Africa: Noordoewer, Buitepos en Ariamsvlei.

No meat permit and health certificates will be certified at any border. These permits must be certified by the State Veterinarian from the area from which the meat originates.

**Meat and meat products from RSA to Namibia**

No raw and unprocessed meat, dairy or their products are allowed into Namibia as per the Directorate of Veterinary Services Public Notices 10 and 15 of 2022.

**General Information**

It is important to take note that various organisations (Livestock and Livestock Products Board, Directorate Veterinary Services, Directorate Customs and Excise, Namibian Police, and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism) are on duty at the border posts and banned products will be confiscated without compensation.

The LLPBN only issue permits for products under its mandate such cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, dairy and its products.

LLPBN Personnel are easily identifiable with the blue uniforms, a LLPBN Board logo on their shirt pocket and they are also in possession of an official LLPBN identification card that they need to produce.

**It is further important that Namibian producers, hunters and/or tourists avail themselves of the necessary requirements to take meat (beef, game and mutton) as well as dried meat products like biltong to South Africa, since this ignorance on the part of the meat or biltong hunter will not be accepted.**

**Enquires:**

- DVS: Export permits +264 61 2087892
- LLPBN: Export permit: +264 61 275830;
- LLPBN Border Control:
  Gerhard Jooste +264 81 767 0555
  Collin Kazongominja +264 81 258 3183

# Livestock and meat industry

This article will review the performance of cattle, small stock and pork marketing. The review will cover and compare the second quarter (Q2) of 2025 with the corresponding 2024 period.

## Cattle sector

Cattle marketing did not improve during Q2 of 2025 compared to 2024. A decrease in marketing was observed across all channels when compared to the preceding year's second quarter.

### Production and marketing

- Year-on-year, 92 600 cattle were marketed across all channels. This represents a decline in the growth of the cattle sector by 56,21% from the 211 473 heads marketed during the same quarter of 2024.
- A total of 26 523 animals were exported live on the hoof to neighboring SADC member states, 46 293 were slaughtered at A-class abattoirs and 19 784 were slaughtered at various LLPBN-registered B- and C-class abattoirs.
- B- and C-class abattoirs slaughtered 19 784 heads of cattle during the first half of 2025 whereas throughput at these facilities during the corresponding quarter of 2024 stood at 33 673 heads of cattle, showing a decline of 41,25%.
- From the total number of cattle marketed during the first half of 2025, 28,64% were live exports, export abattoirs took up 49,99% while B- and C-class abattoirs absorbed 21,37% of the total market share. The market share during the corresponding 2024 period was 51,65% for live exports, 32,43% for A-class abattoirs and 15,92% for B- and C-class abattoirs.


Figure 1: Total cattle marketed (2024-2025)

- During the review period, domestic weaner prices at auctions reached higher levels.
- The average weaner price sout of the veterinary cordon fence (sVCF) increased to N$30.26 per kg during Q2 of 2025, up from the N$24.45 recorded during the same period in 2024.
- During the review period, the tolly price north of the veterinary cordon fence (nVCF) averaged N$29.58 per kg with the highest (N$32.29) and lowest (N$27.99) prices recorded in April and May.

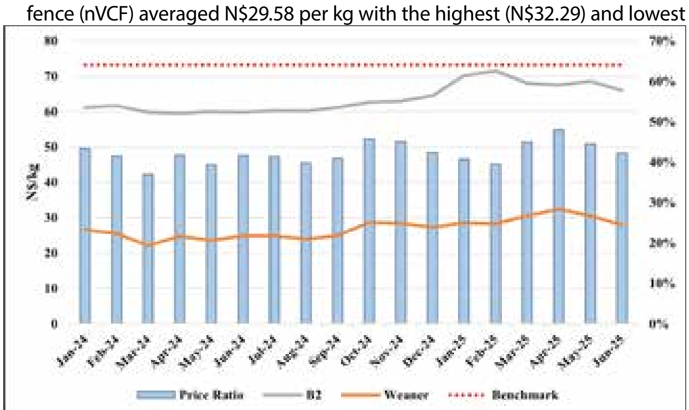


Figure 2: Live weaner versus B2 carcass prices (2024-2025)

- Year-on-year, the B2 producer carcass price increased by N$7.60 per kg and averaged N$67.36 per kg during the first half of 2025, compared to the N$59.76 paid to producers during the same 2024 period.
- The Red Meat Abattoir Association (RMAA) came in N$8.07 per kg lower than its Namibian counterpart and averaged N$59.29 per kg during Q2 of 2025. In the same 2024 period, the average was N$46.29.

## Sheep sector

Year-on-year, 300 668 sheep were marketed across all channels. This represents a decline of 41,83% in the growth of the sector, compared to the 516 887 animals marketed in the same quarter of 2024.

### Production and marketing

- During the first half of 2025, total sheep marketed decreased by 41,38% in comparison to 2024.
- There was an overall decrease in all marketing channels during the period under review, with live exports recording a decline of 42,95%, A-class abattoirs recording a 39,68% decline and B- and C-class abattoirs a decline of 35,64%.
- Live sheep exports significantly decreased by 42,24% during the quarter under review, recording 149 403 heads in comparison to the 258 641 recorded in 2023.
- The market share for live sheep exports decreased to 76,09% during Q2 of 2025, down from the 78,04% recorded in 2024.
- Export-approved abattoirs' market share decreased and accounted for 8,75%, while B- and C-class abattoirs' market share increased to 15,16% during the period under review.
- The price difference between Namibian sheep export abattoirs and Northern Cape abattoirs averaged N$2.79 per kg during Q2. A negative price differential of N$7.87 per kg was recorded in favour of Northern Cape producers


Figure 3: Total sheep marketed (2024-2025)

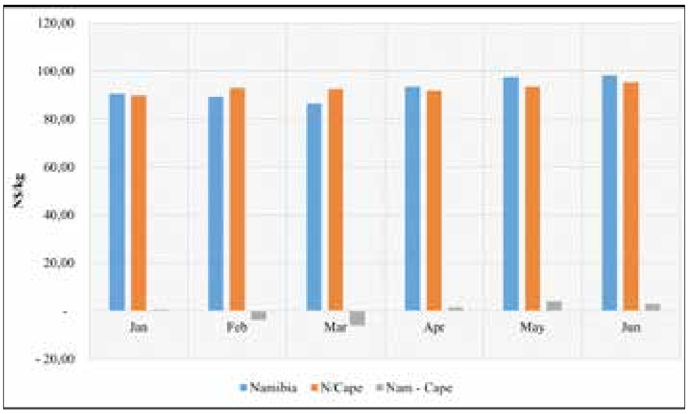


Figure 4: Namibia versus Northern Cape sheep prices for 2025 (N$ per kg)

# second quarter review for 2025

during 2024.

- The Namibian A2 producer price on average traded at N$96.38 per kg during the second quarter of 2025, whereas the Northern Cape price averaged N$93.58, N$2.79 per kg lower than the Namibian A2 producer price.
- The Northern Cape producer prices serve as a benchmark for Namibian producers, given that the majority of sheep exports are destined for the Northern Cape region.

## Goat sector

The goat sector witnessed a drop in all marketing channels during Q2 of 2025, compared to the same period in 2024.

### Production and marketing

- Total goat marketed during the second quarter of 2025 decreased by 12,12% in comparison to 2024.
- Live export of goats decreased by 9,76% during Q2 of 2025, recording 32 450 heads in comparison to the 35 961 in 2024.
- From the total number of goats marketed, 98.01% were live exports, while B- and C-class abattoirs accounted for 1,99% of all animals marketed.

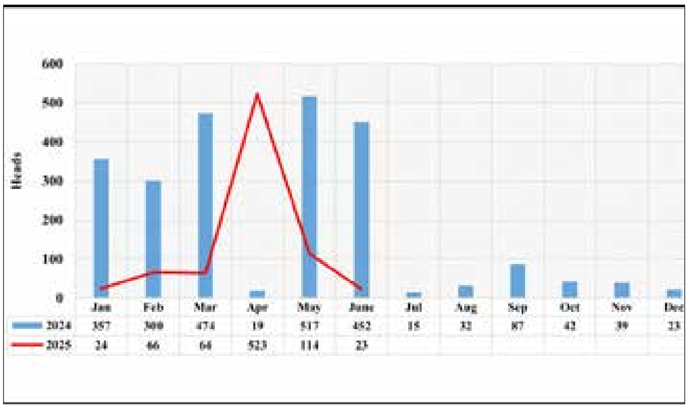


Figure 5: Total goats marketed (2024-2025)

## Pork sector

Pig slaughtering activities at LLPBN-registered abattoirs recorded a growth during the period under review when compared to Q2 of 2024.

### Production and marketing

- Pig slaughtering totaled 13 077 heads, a 6,8% growth in comparison to a slaughter quantity of 12 244 during the corresponding 2024 period.
- The pork market share remained in favour of imports due to increased imports.
- Excluding processed products, the local pork product market share increased from 35,8% to 52,28% during the quarter under review.

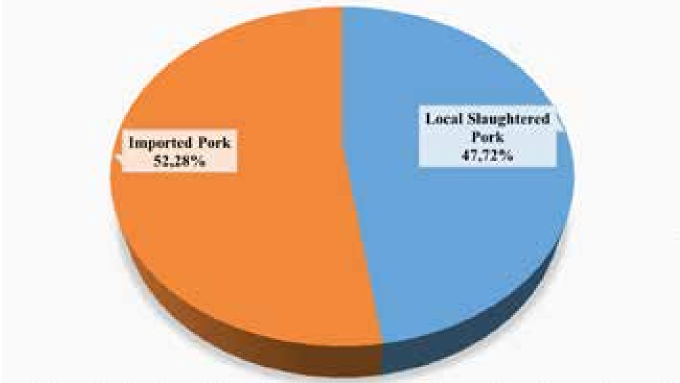


Figure 6: Pork market share for Q2 of 2025 (excluding processed meat)

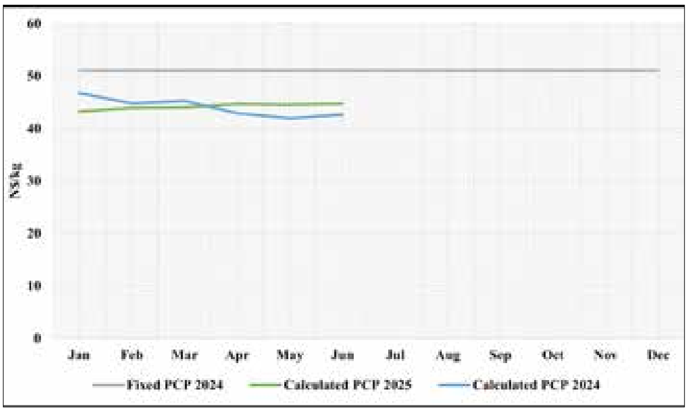


Figure 7: Pork ceiling price (2024-2025)

- Local pork production served 46,06% of Namibian consumption requirements (including processed pork) during the period under review.
- The average slaughter mass of pigs during Q2 averaged 98,77 kg.
- The pork-ceiling price remained fixed at N$51.03 per kg while the benchmark RMAA price in South Africa averaged N$32.47 per kg during the quarter.

## Conclusion

Q2 of 2025 showed a decline in growth across all marketing channels for cattle, sheep and goats. However, the pig sector's total marketing increased slightly. During the quarter under review, exports of beef products increased substantially while lamb and mutton exports declined. Commodity producer prices gradually increased from the start of 2025 and stabilised during the quarter under review due to the limited availability of slaughter-ready animals. This is due to a herd rebuilding phase that carried over to Q2 of 2025.

# New seats at the table, pull up a chair ... Welcome to the team!

**Tannia Toivo** has been appointed as Manager: Human Capital, effective 1 August 2025.


**Stephanie Adams** was appointed on 1 July 2025 as a Border Officer at Noordoewer. She has more than 20 years of experience, first serving as a veterinary hygiene inspection assistant at the Ministry of Agriculture.