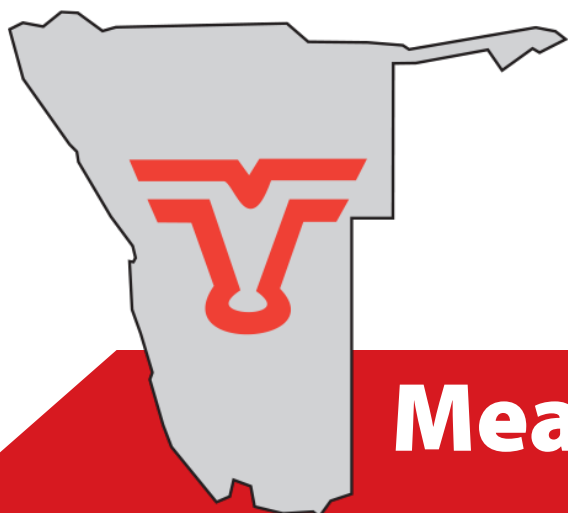


# 2020-21 Annual Report



**Meat Board of Namibia**

[www.nammic.com.na](http://www.nammic.com.na)

# Welcome to the Meat Board's Annual Report 2020 to 2021

## Alignment

The Meat Board of Namibia (MBN) has applied the principles contained in the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the Public Enterprises Governance Amendment Act as well as the Corporate Governance Code for Namibia (NamCode).

## Scope, boundary and reporting cycle

The Meat Board's 2020 to 2021 annual report provides material information relating to its strategy, business model, operating context, material risks, stakeholder interests, performance, prospects and governance as well as the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

The Meat Board endeavours to present a comprehensive view of the business by analysing its performance against its strategic objectives, highlighting its successes and challenges experienced during the reporting year.

This report will focus on key operations and activities that have contributed to the MBN's performance. Unless otherwise stated, all performance data is for the 12-month period ended 31 March 2021. This report is available in electronic format on the Meat Board's website: [www.nammic.com.na](http://www.nammic.com.na)

## Target audience and materiality

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Meat Industry Act for the government of Namibia as represented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, as well as for the meat industry and its key stakeholders.

The annual report is relevant for all key stakeholders who have an interest in the performance of the MBN against its core mandate of promoting the interest of the meat industry within Namibia and elsewhere.

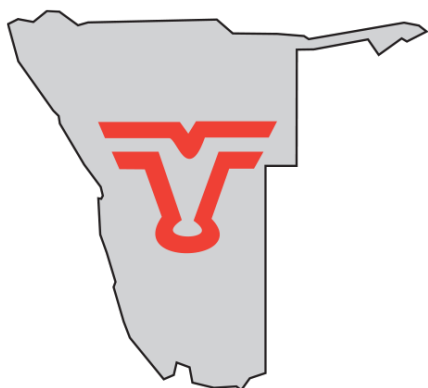
The essence of the report will be to focus on values as created by the Meat Board of Namibia for stakeholders in the short-, medium- and long-term.

*This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act No. 12 of 1981) and the Public Enterprises Governance Act, 2019 (Act No. 1 of 2019)*



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# The Meat Board of Namibia's profile

## About the Meat Board

The Meat Board of Namibia (MBN) was established in terms of Section 2 of the Meat Industry Act of 1981 (Act No. 12). The board facilitates the export of livestock, meat and processed meat products to importing countries worldwide. All major stakeholders of the Namibian meat industry are represented on the board.

The MBN is the only institution in the country with the legal mandate

to promote the interests of the meat industry in Namibia and elsewhere. It works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) and other key stakeholders such as local agricultural unions, the Abattoir Association of Namibia and the Meat Traders' and Processors' Association, Livestock Auctioneers, and the Brokers' and Traders' Association.

## The mandate of the Meat Board

The Meat Board of Namibia's mandate, as defined in the Meat Industry Act of 1981, is to promote the interests of the meat industry in Namibia and elsewhere. The act states that the MBN must provide control over grading, sales, importation, exportation and the imposition of livestock levies, meat and related products. It must also provide for incidental matters.

### Alignment

The Meat Board's strategic and operational activities are aligned with the aims and objectives defined by the:

- Harambee Prosperity Plan
- Vision 2030
- National Development Plan IV
- Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.
- At the same time, the Meat Board considers trends in national and international meat industries to manage its activities, in the context of the board's resources and capabilities.

### Compliance

The Meat Board functions in compliance with the:

- Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act No. 12 of 1981), as amended
- Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994)
- Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)
- Income Tax Act, 1981 (Act No. 24 of 1981)
- Value-added Tax Act, 2000 (Act No. 10 of 2000)
- Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007)
- Vocational Education and Training Act, 2008 (Act No. 1 of 2008)
- State Finance Act, 1991 (Act No. 31 of 1991)
- Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies & Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)
- Employment Services Act, 2011 (Act No. 8 of 2011)
- Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act No. 15 of 2015)
- Animal Health Act, 2011 (Act No. 1 of 2011)

- Animal Protection Act, 1962 (Act 71 of 1962)
- Animal Protection Amendment, 1972 (Act 7 of 1972)
- Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, 1956 (Act No. 13 of 1956),
- Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984)
- Stock Brands Act, 1995 (Act No. 24 of 1995)
- Public Enterprises Governance Amendment Act, 2018 (Act No. 8 of 2015)
- Public Enterprises Governance Act, 2019 (Act No. 1 of 2019), and
- Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 (Act No. 8 of 2003).

### What the Meat Board does

The Meat Board regulates the Namibian meat industry by managing the import and export control of livestock and meat in order to develop the industry. During the reporting year, the MBN implemented projects on behalf of the industry as well as the Namibian government. In addition, the board provided the following services to the meat industry on a national level:

- Facilitating meat market access, maintenance and diversification
- Assisting in the maintenance and improvement of animal health and welfare status
- Advising producers regarding market-related production, processing and marketing of livestock
- Providing strategic information to the meat industry and stakeholders
- Implementing regulatory control of standards, quality assurance, import and export control services
- Identifying opportunities for value addition in the meat industry
- Assisting in the creation and promotion of a consistent Namibian brand serving the export markets
- Recommending to Government regarding policy and regulatory issues related to the meat industry, and
- Managing development projects on behalf of the government and other institutions such as donors and industry associations, for the benefit of the meat industry on an agency basis.



## OUR MISSION

Our mission is to promote a conducive environment for sustainable livestock production, market growth and diversification for livestock, meat and meat products as well as to maintain standards and quality assurance by way of appropriate regulatory intervention.

## OUR VISION

Our vision is to be a nationally and internationally recognised organisation that promotes a profitable, vibrant, quality-driven Namibian meat industry in local and international markets.

## OWNERSHIP

The Meat Board of Namibia is a public enterprise duly constituted in terms of the State-owned Enterprises Governance Act of 2006 (Act No. 2), amended and currently gazetted as the Public Enterprises Governance Act of 2019 (Act No. 1). The board is classified as a non-commercial board by the Ministry of Public Enterprises and resorts under the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR).

## OUR LOCATION

The administrative offices of the Meat Board of Namibia are leased from the Agricultural Boards' Trust, which is located in the Agricultural Board building at 30 David Hosea Merero Road, Windhoek. The MBN rents offices at export abattoirs in Windhoek, Keetmanshoop, Aranos and Mariental as well as at the Ariamsvlei, Buitepos, Walvis Bay, Oshikango and Noordlower border posts, among others.





# Hope springs in trying year

Patricia Gurubes

It is my privilege to present the annual report for the financial year ending 31 March 2021 on behalf of the Meat Board of Namibia (MBN).

The MBN welcomed Minister Schlettwein's appointment as the new Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform. The Minister is a former executive director of the Ministry and brings a wealth of experience. Our best wishes accompany his term of office. The most important task for the Honourable Minister is to establish a common vision within the meat industry. Without a vision and collaboration, the livestock and meat industry will be seriously impaired.

The year 2020 was eventful, most probably to be remembered for many years to come. It was a year when the country was blessed with good, and in some areas, exceptionally high rainfall that brought hope to regions that had been in dire straits due to little or no rainfall for a prolonged period. However, on the horizon loomed a pandemic that brought many more challenges and uncertainties. Initially, with the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, inefficiencies occurred as personnel were locked down, isolated and/or quarantined along the value chains. Fortunately, the meat value chain was one of the few that was probably the least affected, while the MBN was well positioned to weather the Covid-19 storm, due to its stable financial position and strong relationships in the market and with shareholders.

Given the current depressed world economy, as well as the shortage of government finances, scarce financial resources must be made available to implement necessary interventions to stimulate growth in the Namibian meat industry. Honourable Minister, Government must establish an environment where all participants of the value chain can prosper and not only sectors that are "perceived" to create employment in the country. This could be to the detriment of other value chain components.

The MBN held successful seminars on the beef and sheep industry in Windhoek during mid-2020. Seminars were also held north of the veterinary cordon fence in Rundu and Ondangwa. These seminars aimed to obtain inputs of role players to identify areas of growth in the primary production of cattle and sheep. The biggest challenge is, and will remain, to create the ideal environment for producers to recover to previous production levels.

The MBN realises that re-establishing trust between value chain participants is the most important factor to grow the livestock industry. If trust is restored, farmers will reinvest and use available capital to develop farms and the industry. Therefore, given Namibia's livestock pro-

duction decline, priorities must be aligned to stabilise and revive livestock production and access to meat markets to the benefit of all participants.

Economic research by the MBN indicated a N\$1 billion benefit to the cattle export sector in favour of the slaughter sector. One cannot indefinitely erode the one value chain component (producers) to support the subsequent component (abattoirs) – it is just not sustainable. An exception to the rule may be the pork promotion scheme implemented by the Meat Board. Since the scheme's inception on 1 October 2012, the production of pork has increased by 57%. Approximately 45 000 pigs were slaughtered locally during 2020 alone.

Honourable Minister, the livestock and meat industry needs to grow to maintain its position within the Namibian economy. A ten-point plan which the MBN believes will make a difference has been drafted and presented to your office. All stakeholders in the value chain are prepared and have expressed their willingness to assist in implementing the plan. One of the aims is to improve economic growth in the industry to increase the carrying capacity of pastures. The MBN continues to assist initiatives in importing and selling arboricides at cost to producers countrywide. The demand normally exceeds supply with the MBN experiencing some difficulty to source supplies from manufacturers.

The MBN researched specific international markets for Northern Communal Area (NCA) produced beef, sheep and goat meat. There is potential for this meat to be exported to the Middle East and China. The study found that for beef, Bahrain and Qatar are the most lucrative markets, especially with regards to bone-in cuts. China, Kuwait and Qatar would be ideal markets for sheep meat, specifically chilled boneless cuts. The directorate veterinary services (DVS) has been requested to negotiate SPS access to these identified markets.

The meat standards division of the Meat Board continued to establish acceptable minimum standards of Namibian meat. With the strong influence of social media and easy access to information, integrity and compliance will continue to play an increasingly important role in assuring consumers. Adapting to consumers' needs places additional administrative requirements on role players in the respective value chains. The MBN FANMeat and classification teams play indispensable roles in meeting consumer demands regarding animal welfare, antibiotic use and sustainable production. However, it is the responsibility of each role player to ensure that it aligns its practices to the greater good of the consumer. These two divisions successfully underwent external international audits to maintain integrity.

Through successful collaboration with DVS, online services with regards to livestock identification, traceability and trading have been expanded. The motivation was firstly to assist the producer to comply with official livestock identification and traceability requirements, and secondly to reduce the administrative burden of the DVS. The expansion came at an opportune time when human interaction was reduced due to the global coronavirus pandemic. NamLITS online allows producers to perform administrative requirements electronically from the comfort of their own homes instead of visiting DVS or MBN offices. Furthermore, it allows official livestock ear tags



Private contractors and casual workers were hired by the Meat Board and relevant industry stakeholders to assist with VCF repairs.





Two successful seminars on cattle and sheep marketing were held by the Meat Board in Windhoek on 16 and 17 June 2020. Globally, not just in Namibia, the meat industry has been affected by reduced consumer disposable income, a shift in the application of disposable income, a change in meat consumption patterns with the shift from take away food to in-house cooking, the outbreak of animal diseases and the impact of drought.

to be ordered online directly from the Meat Board.

Honourable Minister, as the most important government institution in the livestock and meat industry, DVS is severely hampered by a lack of finances and the slow release of funds. The unfortunate outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in the protection zone five years after the previous outbreak, lead to DVS sourcing funds to control the FMD outbreak. To assist DVS, representatives of the meat industry provided support in the form of rations for 200 casual staff members performing roadblocks, surveillance and vaccination functions. In addition, support was provided for the acquisition of vaccines, supervision of and equipment at roadblocks, assistance with fence repairs, maintenance and monitoring of the veterinary cordon fence, assistance with repairs to vehicles needed for vaccinations, appointment of private veterinarians to assist DVS with FMD surveillance of affected areas in the NCA as well as the supervision, monitoring and transportation of goods from Windhoek to Rundu.

The support from these institutions in the meat industry once again demonstrates the Namibian spirit of co-operation, especially the assistance of the Livestock Producers Organisation (LPO), which mobilised fencing teams from farmers' associations to repair the VCF.

Honourable Minister, a long-term strategy for secured funds and immediate release thereof must be made available to DVS. Secondly, the uncontrolled movement of livestock across the Namibia-Angola border is of great concern for the prevention and protection of the area north of the VCF. If movement is not controlled, FMD outbreaks will regularly reoccur.

One of the strategic objectives of the MBN is to improve market access. The Meat Board through its NCA regional offices in Ongwediva, Rundu and Katima Mulilo has encouraged livestock producers to ensure that animals are marketed at both abattoirs and auctions. Government, through the MAWLR, has built new abattoirs at Eenhana, Rundu and Outapi, while the Oshakati and Katima Mulilo abattoirs were renovated. All these interventions are aimed at creating diversified marketing opportunities for NCA-produced beef both domestically and for export.

The Ministry requested the Meat Board to commission the Katima Mulilo abattoir on behalf of ZAMCO, a group of producers from the Zambezi region. These efforts were rewarded when DVS issued a certificate of approval for a meat establishment to ZAMCO on 29 June 2020. The abattoir started slaughtering commercial cattle on 29 September 2020. The first shipment of chilled beef in history, and any beef since the 2015 FMD outbreak, was shipped to Windhoek.

Stakeholder engagement is a core element of the MBN strategic plan. Engagement requires explaining the role and functions of the Meat Board to ensure livestock and meat marketing trends are correctly interpreted. Further collaboration takes place through two industry committees established by the MBN, namely the livestock marketing committee and the animal health committee. It will continue to be a major focus of the MBN to deliver benefits to the industry across the red meat supply chain. The MBN gave six veterinary students from the University



The meat standards division, in conjunction with Hygiene Solutions, hosted an abattoir hygiene training session on 3 December 2020 at BH Abattoir in Gobabis for local owners, managers and employees. The main aim of the training was to introduce and create abattoir as well as personal hygiene awareness at C-class level.

of Namibia's (UNAM) school of veterinary medicine a unique opportunity to witness trial slaughtering at the re-commissioned Katima Mulilo abattoir as part of their practical training during clinical rotations. The students had to develop a food safety system fit for regional export.

In addition, the MBN hosts abattoir hygiene training sessions from time to time for abattoir owners, managers and employees. The main aim of training is to introduce and create abattoir as well as personal hygiene awareness at C-class facilities. This is currently a big concern for the industry.

The MBN on behalf of the livestock and meat industry is in the process of introducing levies to provide for long-term contributions towards the financing of essential veterinary services. It became specifically relevant as only the Meat Board, LPO and certain private sector organizations assisted DVS with the implementation of FMD control strategies in the NCA during 2020 while the whole country and other applicable commodities benefitted from speedy reactions to control the FMD outbreak. With the support of the MBN and assistance from producers farming close to the cordon fence, authorities were able to repair the VCF in less than two months.

I wish to conclude by stating that the success of the MBN's future depends on the unselfish contributions of its employees. The Meat Board will continue to invest in their development. The MBN is a well governed and managed organisation, delivering value with levy money it receives from producers and is well positioned to effectively tackle future challenges on behalf of the red meat and livestock industries. We wish to thank employees, producers and all the role players for their support during a trying year.

Patricia Gurubes  
Chairperson  
Meat Board of Namibia



# The Meat Board's operations 2020's performance

## Performance review

Namibia has experienced recurring droughts since 2013 leading to the urgent and forced marketing of livestock. Meat prices have been under constant pressure due to depressed world economies, high local farm production costs and a local economy not able to support growth in the meat industry.

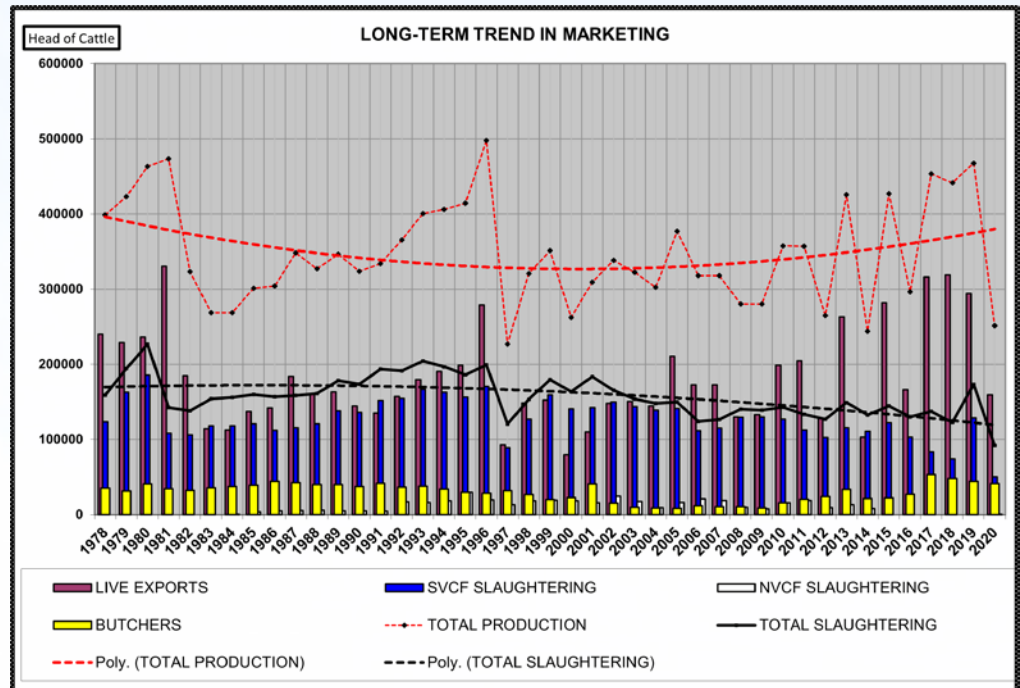


Figure 1: The long-term trend of cattle marketed shows a continuous decline in the number of cattle slaughtered locally.



## 251 281

A total of 251 281 cattle were marketed, which is a decrease of 46,87% compared to 2019. Live exports accounted for 63,44%, export abattoirs for 20,07% and local butchers for 16,49%.



## +N\$10.98

Weaner auction prices were N\$10.98 per kg lower, having increased from N\$24.04 in 2019 to N\$35.02 in 2020.



## 376 403

A total of 376 403 sheep were marketed in 2020, which is 49,23% lower than in 2019. Live exports accounted for 60,30%, export abattoirs for 7,05% and B&C class abattoirs for 32,65%.



## -N\$6.99

The average sheep price difference between Namibian and Northern Cape abattoirs was N\$6.99 per kg, contributing to increased live exports to South African abattoirs.



Acknowledging that positive relationships are the foundation of a sustainable meat and livestock industry, the Meat Board continuously strives to maintain and strengthen its stakeholder relations. As a respected authority on meat matters in Namibia, the Meat Board received several delegations during the reporting year, as well as participated in regional and international forums, advising on industry-related matters.

## Involvement in marketing-related programmes and activities



Despite not being core projects, the Meat Board is involved in various marketing-related programmes and activities, such as:

- Farmers information days to give guidance for the supply of cattle to new abattoirs in northern communal areas (NCA)
- Cattle-value improvement programmes
- Omutambo Maowe weaner finishing programme, and
- Zambezi irrigated pasture finishing project

## DVS assistance

The Meat Board of Namibia supported the directorate of veterinary services (DVS) in several ways during the reporting year, in order to promote the interest of the industry and to enhance collaboration between the two organisations. Support included assistance with maintenance of the veterinary cordon fence and DVS's central veterinary laboratory to perform tests as a prerequisite to export livestock and meat products.



## Assessing the competitiveness of Namibia's meat industry

During the year under review, the Meat Board commenced with consultation to evaluate the competitiveness of the slaughter industry when compared to the export of livestock. During recent years the industry has experienced a decrease in the number of locally slaughtered livestock, while the export of livestock to South Africa gained momentum. This trend is primarily a result of lower productivity among local abattoirs due to reduced slaughter numbers and low prices. As a predominantly livestock and meat exporting country, Namibia must maintain a healthy slaughter industry operating at optimum efficiency. All components of the value chain, including potential export countries, will be incorporated in a competitiveness report.

# How the Meat Board creates value

## Operations & activities

The Meat Board of Namibia's strategy guides the way in which it conducts its operations and activities to deliver specific outcomes for the good of the industry.

### Strategic imperatives

1. Regulatory control of standards, quality assurance and import/export
2. Market access, maintenance and diversification
3. A thriving meat industry, overseeing production, processing and marketing activities

The Meat Board pays special attention to key factors within and beyond its control that affects its ability to deliver shared value.

### Within its control

- Maintain existing markets
- Develop new markets
- Enforce regulatory compliance
- Sound reputation, nationally and internationally
- Stakeholder relationships

### Beyond its control

- Industry players working towards a common goal
- Sustainable financial position
- Global economy
- Financial viability of industry

### Strategic

1. Sustainable organisation and good governance
2. Solid Stakeholder relations

### Material risks

1. Stakeholder relationships
2. Sustainable financial position
3. Regulatory enforcement
4. Market access maintenance and development
5. Finding viable solutions for cattle in the northern communal area (NCA)
6. Maintaining animal health status south of the veterinary cordon fence (SVCF)



## Capital outcomes

### Natural capital

A thriving livestock and meat industry, benefiting all Namibians

### Financial capital

A sustainable organisation

### Intellectual capital

Solid reputations, strengthening Namibian livestock and meat products, locally, regionally and internationally

### Human capital

A motivated workforce

### Social and relationship capital

Solid stakeholder relations

## Capital inputs

### Natural capital

The long-term sustainability of Namibia's livestock and meat industry is critical to the Meat Board's existence. It actively supports responsible farming practices, ethical resource management and strict regulatory compliance.

### Financial capital

Efficient management of the Meat Board's financial resources to ensure they are used to support its operational and regulatory activities, including support to the directorate veterinary services (DVS).

### Intellectual capital

Effective building and utilisation of the Meat Board's brand value reputation and strategic partnerships are essential for a thriving industry. It strives to uphold the highest ethical standards and regulatory compliance in all its business practices.

### Human capital

The Meat Board's performance-orientated

culture positively impacts the lives of its employees with fair rewards, appropriate motivation and development, which are critical to enabling them to reach their full potential and to achieve the Meat Board's purpose. It maintains a safe and productive working environment, free from discrimination or harassment that stimulates passion and engages the commitment of employees.

### Social and relationship capital

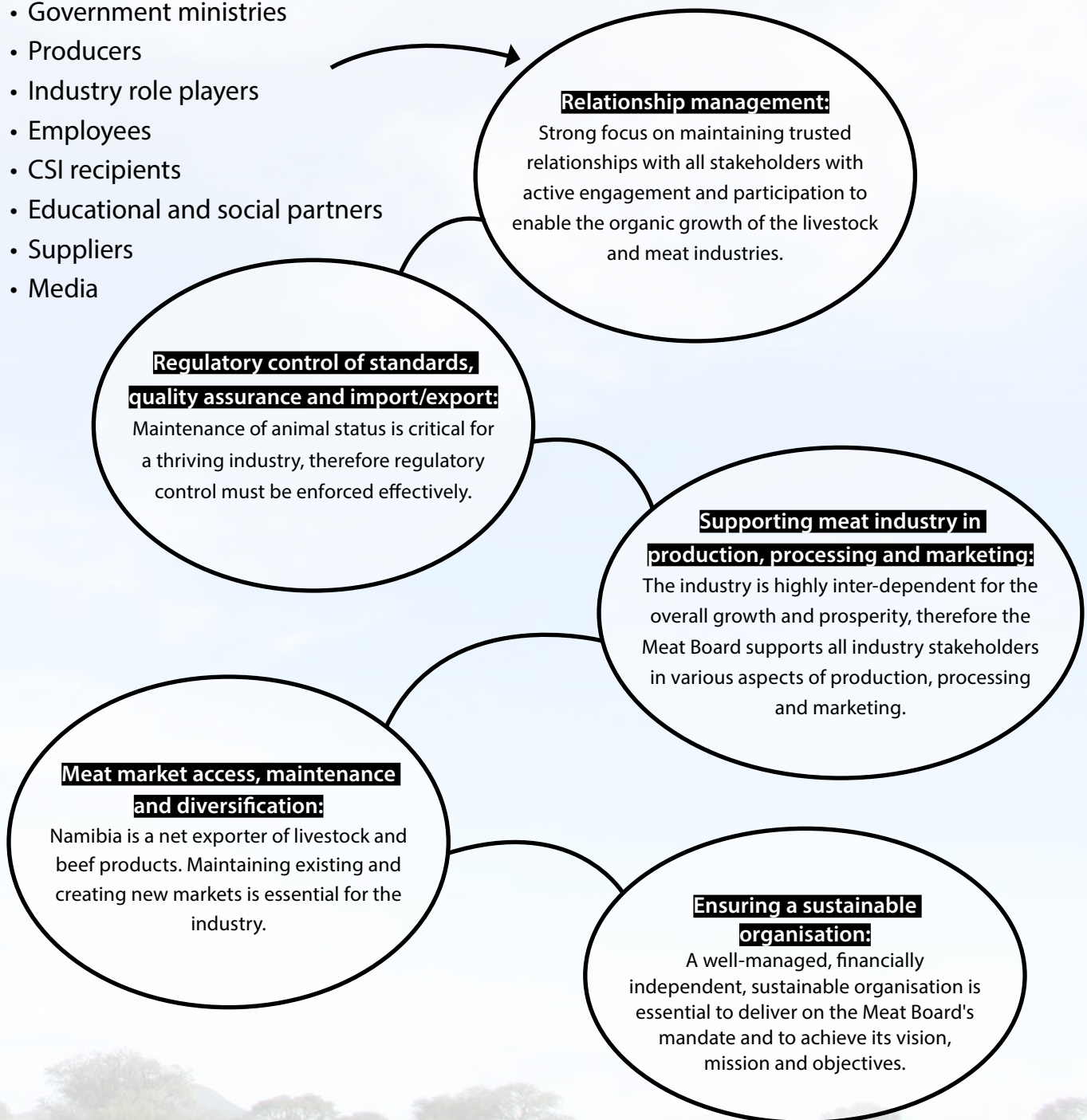
The Meat Board recognises the role the livestock and meat industries play in building a strong and thriving society and values its relationship with stakeholders, including the communities that are dependent on the agriculture sector for their livelihood.





# Key stakeholder relationships

- Government ministries
- Producers
- Industry role players
- Employees
- CSI recipients
- Educational and social partners
- Suppliers
- Media



## Value Propositions

**By focusing on outcomes, the Meat Board can create shared value for all stakeholders.**

### **Customers**

Reliable provision of responsibly farmed and processed products to individuals, retailers, wholesalers, restaurants and food producers in diversified local, regional and international

markets across consumer segments.

### **Employees**

Learn, earn, innovate and grow as responsible regulators of and support to Namibia's livestock and meat industry.

### **Stakeholders**

Strong relationships built on mutual trust and co-operation, working towards a com-

mon goal to create a thriving livestock and meat industry benefitting all Namibians.

### **Society**

A stable and growing livestock and meat sector as a means to ensure a livelihood for those involved in and dependent on the agriculture sector, contributing toward poverty alleviation and employment creation.

# Members of the Board



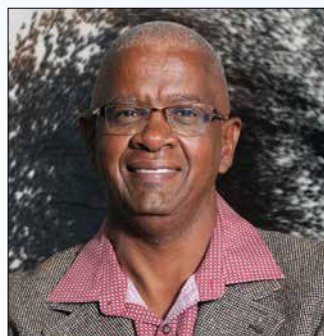
Mrs P Gurubes  
Chairperson



Mrs M Kalangula-Ndakalako  
Board Member



Mr R Mutjavikua  
Board Member



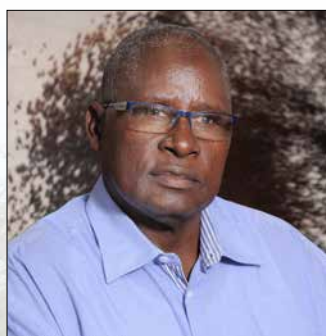
Mr J Balzar  
Board Member



Ms J Meyer  
Board Member



Mrs R Katjivena  
Board Member



Mr A Chilinda  
Board Member



Mr S Negumbo  
Board Member



Mr F van Niekerk  
Board Member



Ms Y Howaes  
Board Member



Dr J Shoopala  
Board Member



Mr P Strydom  
Chief Executive Officer



# Senior management



**Making the right decisions to the benefit of the industry**



**Seated: Paul Strydom (CEO), goliath Tujendapi (Manager: Trade)**

**Standing: Willie Schutz (Manager: Operations), Dr Anja Boshoff-De Witt (Manager: Meat Standards)**

**Insert: Ursula Nguvauva (Manager: Finance)**



# Protecting value through effective governance

## Corporate affairs

### Legal and governance considerations

The Meat Board of Namibia is a statutory body established by the Meat Industry Act (No. 12 of 1981) as amended. The act defines the objectives of the Meat Board as: "... to promote the interests of the meat industry of Namibia in Namibia and elsewhere".

The Meat Board has jurisdiction over livestock, meat and related products from:

- cattle (beef)
- sheep (lamb/mutton)
- goats (goat meat)
- pigs (pork)

The promulgation of the Public Enterprises Governance Amendment Act (No. 2 of 2006) required that additional governance measures be instituted. In line with the act, the Meat Board submitted corporate governance and performance agreements to the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR).

The Board reports to the MAWLR, which also appoints the Board. Management and staff are responsible for implementing resolutions of the Board and advising it daily. A Meat Board delegation policy governs the relationship between the Board and its management.

The Meat Board's financial statements are audited on an annual basis by the Auditor General. The Meat Board's financial statements are sound and no issues have been raised.

### Governance philosophy

The Board sets the direction for good corporate governance, including compliance with laws and in congruence with the Meat Board's purpose, strategy and conduct.

Sound governance principles and process-

es define and direct the responsibilities of the Board, and actively drive a sustained governance culture throughout the organisation based on associated norms and standards. The Board embraces the governance principles as inscribed in the NamCode and King IV report on corporate governance. These are underpinned by effective leadership, oversight and management accountability based on a sound ethical foundation.

The Board views good governance as a vital component to operating a successful and sustainable entity as well as providing assurance to stakeholders that the Meat Board is well managed.

The Board's formal governance structures guide the organisation's ethical performance through codes, policies and processes and ensure that structural accountability and principled behaviour are promoted throughout the Meat Board.

It acknowledges that good governance is ultimately about good decision-making, which is dependent on transparency and the availability of accurate information, particularly as it pertains to the Board's financial wellbeing and the quality of its relationships with all stakeholders. Close collaboration between the Board and management is required to ensure effective implementation of strategic plans and sound management concerning the execution of projects.

Board composition, structure and committees

The Meat Board has a board of directors consisting of members appointed in terms of the Meat Industry Act. The Board is comprised of:

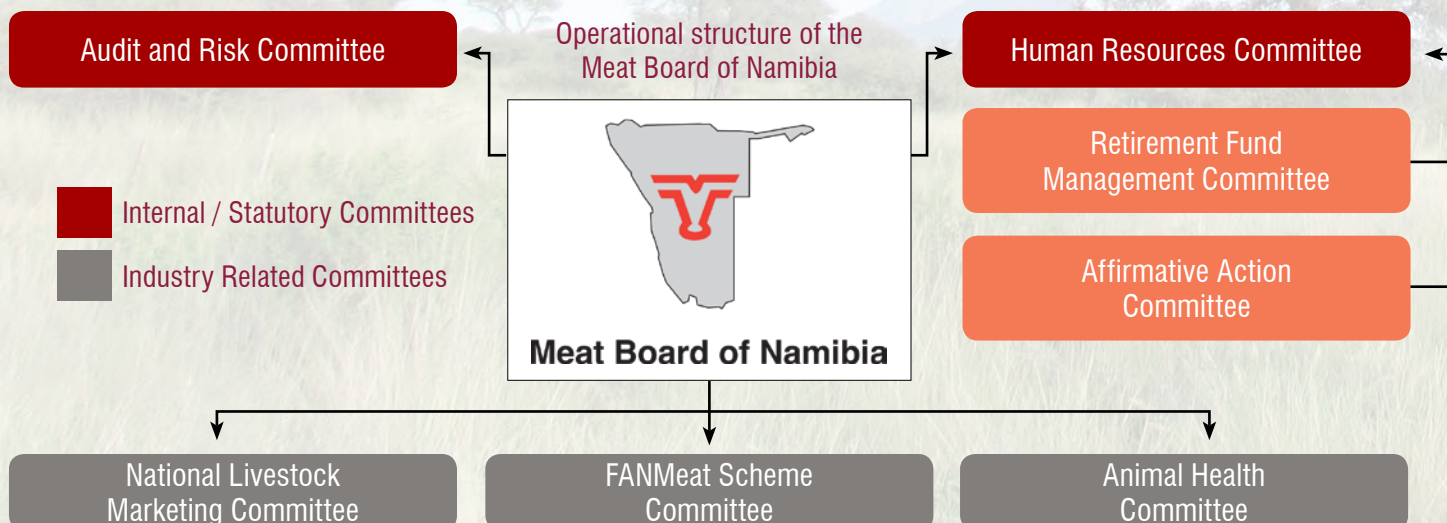
- nine persons representing livestock producers
- one person representing meat product manufacturers
- one person representing traders in meat products, and
- one person representing marketing agents of controlled products.

The Board is appointed for a term not exceeding three years. This includes the chairperson. The current Board has served the third year of its mandate.

As is required by the Act, every Board member must annually sign a declaration of interest, and declare at every meeting of the Board, any likely conflict regarding a matter before the Board. Declarations are subjected to review during the year. Every meeting records declarations by members affording them to declare conflicts of interest and when so made, are handled as per the stipulations of the Act.

The Board discharges its fiduciary responsibilities directly and through committees according to provisions of the Act. As provided in the Act, the Board has established two Board Committees, each having approved terms of reference to efficiently manage the Meat Board's business, namely the Audit and Risk Committee and the Human Resources Committee.

The mandate of the Audit and Risk Committee is to safeguard assets, evaluate internal control frameworks, maintain information and communication technology (ICT) governance and ensure that financial and non-financial risks are managed. It also monitors the accuracy of the financial statements and oversees





the financial reporting process to ensure the management of financial risk.

The Human Resources Committee oversees the implementation of both the human resources policy and the remuneration strategy to ensure performance, as well as to attract, retain and motivate human resources of a standard and calibre upon which the Meat Board depends.

In addition to these two Board committees, three industry-related committees assist the Board, namely the National Livestock Marketing Committee, the FANMeat Scheme Committee and the Animal Health Committee.

The Livestock Marketing Committee focuses on all aspects of livestock marketing, locally and internationally. The FANMeat Scheme Committee oversees aspects of the scheme and traceability, while the Animal Health Committee focuses on any issues that may endanger Namibia's animal health status.

Board Committees are chaired by Board members and may invite the attendance of other resource persons with the necessary knowledge and skills in specified instances. The CEO is a member of each committee. The Board structure is depicted in the graph below. All stakeholders are represented on industry committees.

Attendance of Board and board committee meetings

Board meetings are conducted according to a charter and work plan determined at the beginning of each year. The Minister appoints a Chair- and vice-chairperson.

The Board has four ordinary meetings in the manner stipulated by the Act. The number of meetings held and attended by each member is indicated in the table at the bottom of the page.

The minutes of each meeting have been completed and scrutinised by independent auditors for purposes of financial and management reporting (see annual financial statements).

### Operations of the Board

## Board compensation

Compensation for the Board, reflected in the income statement of the annual financial statements, includes prescribed sitting and retainer fees, payment for chairing Board committees, reimbursement of travel and related business expenses, among others, as approved by the line minister in accordance with the Ministry of Public Enterprise's directives. The chairperson and the members' remuneration for the year under review are:

Sitting fees per meeting _____		
	Board	Sub-committees
<b>Chairperson</b>	<u>N\$6 234</u>	<u>N\$2 057</u>
<b>Board member</b>	<u>N\$4 086</u>	<u>N\$2 133</u>
Retainer/preparation per meeting _____		
	Board	Sub-committees
<b>Chairperson</b>	<u>N\$3 511</u>	<u>N\$1 849</u>
<b>Board member</b>	<u>N\$2 868</u>	<u>N\$1 457</u>

The Board serves as the focal point and custodian of corporate governance for the Meat Board. The Board sets strategic objectives, policies, agrees on performance criteria and delegates the planning and implementation (within relevant risk parameters) of policies to Management.

Achievements of and conformance with agreed parameters is monitored through performance reports and budget updates. The protocol for exercising its leadership role is outlined in the Board's and committees' approved mandates. The mandates clearly define the procedures for the Board and committees to obtain professional advice and the procedures for management to submit documentation by which the Board makes informed decisions.

The Board has reviewed the reports relating to the year under review in line with its mandate, and to date, is satisfied that it has properly discharged its responsibilities.

The Board maintains a register which records any financial and non-financial interests of Directors which may potentially conflict with their duties as a director of the Meat Board, including other board positions. Members are required to update this register on an ongoing basis as their circumstances change.

A Board member may not take part in discussions or vote on a matter in which that director has a material interest (directly or otherwise) unless the Board resolves that the interest does not disqualify the member. There have been no related party transactions between the Meat Board and any director during the year under review. Section 7 of the Public Enterprises Governance Act prohibits directors from holding directorships on more than two public enterprises. No member has exceeded this limit during the period under review.

### Matters reserved for the Board

The Board reserves the approval of certain matters for itself. These matters include, but are not restricted to, the following:

### Conflict of interest

Name and surname	Capacity	Board meetings attended	Audit & risk committee meetings attended	Human resources meetings attended	Livestock marketing meetings attended	Animal health meetings attended	FANMeat meetings attended
Mrs P Gurubes	Chairperson	4	4	4	-	-	-
Dr A Norval	Vice-chairperson	4	-	-	-	4	4
Mr F van Niekerk	Board member	4	-	-	4	-	4
Mrs R Katjivena	Board member	4	-	4	-	-	-
Dr J Shoopala	Board member	4	-	-	-	4	-
Mrs M Kalangula-Ndakalako	Board member	4	4	-	-	-	-
Ms Y Howaes	Board member	4	-	-	-	-	4
Mr S Negumbo	Board member	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr A Chilindo	Board member	4	-	-	-	4	-
Mr R Mutjavikua	Board member	4	-	-	4	-	-
Mr J Balzar	Board member	4	-	4	4	-	-
Ms J Meyer	Board member	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mr P Strydom	Chief Executive	4	4	4	4	4	4



# Protecting value through effective governance

15

- Approval of financial statements;
- Annual capital and operational expenditure plan;
- Major capital projects;
- Major changes to the organisational structure; and
- Approval of the Annual Business Plan and Five-year Strategic Plan.

## Board training and development

When appointed, new members are provided access to an induction programme which includes a series of meetings with the chairperson, chief executive as well as other key executives.

This gives new members an understanding of the Meat Board's strategy, objectives and business, the industry in which it operates, corporate governance practices, financial and business performance, among others.

In addition, an induction pack of information is provided to assist new members to understand the Meat Board's business and the requirements of their role.

## Board independence

All members are expected to exercise sound personal judgment when making Board decisions. The independence of each member is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure circumstances that may affect the independent status of a director have not been compromised.

All current Board members are considered independent of outside manipulative influence.

## Strategic planning

The Board and its committees execute the Meat



Board's mandate according to the strategic direction of the Meat Board, taking into consideration the opportunities and risks facing the organisation and its inclination to take risks.

The Board assesses the implementation of its strategy every quarter through strategic workshops and ensures that recommended corrective actions are taken to address identified challenges.

Timely, relevant and accurate information is communicated to appropriate stakeholders within governance structures.

## Corporate secretariat

The Meat Board does not employ an internal company secretary. An independent external secretary is contracted to take minutes at all Board and committee meetings.

## Meat Board of Namibia

**Chief Executive Officer**  
Responsible for the day-to-day activities of the MBN by implementing the Strategic Plan.





# Producers remain resilient and optimistic

Paul Strydom

Living in a drought-prone country like Namibia, rainfall conditions will always have an impact on the agriculture sector, more specifically on the national herd size, slaughter numbers, export volumes, profitability, pricing and consumption. The reporting year was no exception with lower than expected rainfall. However, it is heartening that producers remain resilient and optimistic, admirable traits the Meat Board shares.

Over the years, the Meat Board of Namibia has played an integral role in growing and developing the industry, despite its limited human and financial resources. In this annual report, we expand the reporting format followed previously to share more information on our activities and initiatives during



the financial period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021. We welcome feedback from stakeholders.

Worldwide the demand for meat is rising. In order for Namibia to take advantage, larger volumes of meat should be produced (which means, increased off-take), especially north of the veterinary cordon fence (VCF).

For the northern communal areas (NCA), it is important to achieve internationally recognised disease status, free of foot and mouth disease (FMD) either with or without vaccination.

In the Zambezi and Kavango East regions where FMD is endemic, an alternative solution such as the commodity-based approach must be followed.

## Overview of industry performance

### Cattle sector

In 2020, the 251 281 cattle marketed represented a huge decrease of 46,66% compared with 471 116 cattle marketed in 2019. Live exports accounted for nearly two-thirds (63,44%) of the total market share: 159 414 cattle on the hoof exported.

The export abattoirs slaughtered 50 442 heads of cattle, representing 20,07% of the total number of cattle marketed, while local butchers slaughtered 41 425 cattle, representing 16,49% of the total market share.

Live exports (predominantly weaners) in 2020 declined by 45,84% compared to 2019. This decrease can be attributed to the commencement of a herd-rebuilding season during 2020, following a three year period of drought, which reduced livestock numbers considerably.

Due to a reduction in marketing numbers, a notable increase of N\$10.98 per kg was observed in weaner auction prices, which averaged N\$35.02 per kg during 2020. In 2019 weaner auctions averaged N\$24.04 per kg.

### Sheep sector

The ongoing drought saw sheep-marketing hit its lowest point in 40 years. Total sheep marketed for 2020 stood at 376 403 head, which represents a decline of 50,77% in comparison to 2019 levels.

As a cumulative result of quantitative restrictions on exports through the small stock marketing scheme, investment in the sector was diverted to other sectors such as beef and game farming. This undermined restocking efforts in the small stock sector.

In an effort to revive the industry, the Namibian government ordered a temporary suspension of the scheme and commenced with studies to develop a policy framework that will resuscitate production as well as promote value addition.

Prior to the suspension of the scheme, the Meat Board initiated and implemented a price differential-based exemption of live exports where-in sheep producers were allowed a quota without undertaking local slaughtering in the event that the price difference between Namibian and South African abattoirs exceeded the threshold of N\$5.00 per kilogram.

### Pork sector

The total tonnage of pork imported during 2020 was 3 440 tonnes (excluding pro-

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### Cattle market

Cattle marketed declined in 2020 as a result of a steady decrease in numbers due to the continuing drought. A shortage of marketable animals resulted in phenomenal cattle auction price growth while export abattoirs increased carcass prices to attract slaughter cattle.



### Small stock market

The small stock sector recorded severe reduction in marketing in 2020 compared to 2019 levels as all market segments had a decline in activities. The decrease in marketing has been driven mainly by reduced animal numbers due to the persistent drought.



### Pork market

Local pork production decreased by 6% with local demand requiring the importation of 5 356 tonnes (including processed pork). This represents 58% of the total market demand. The pork ceiling price increased by 3,10% to N\$34.83 per kg compared to the previous year.



## Producers remain resilient and optimistic

17 cessed pork), a normal rise of 0,67% compared with the 2019 level of 3 417 tonnes. Local pork production decreased by 6% from 4 039 tonnes in 2019 to 3 815 in 2020.

Pork imports (including processed pork) made up 58% of the total market share, while locally produced pork catered for 42% of market demand. The national pork demand increase from 9 070 tonnes in 2019 to 9 171 tonnes in 2020, largely driven by imports of pork products originating from Europe, while imports from South Africa declined. However, South African pork imports remain the most dominant on Namibian shelves.

The Meat Board renewed the pork market promotion scheme (PMSPS) to run for another 8 years until 30 September 2028 in order to consolidate the gains of the scheme as realised over the past 8 years. It also serves to reduce the dependency on pork imports, while supporting value addition in the local meat industry.

### Overall

In 2020 the herd-rebuilding season suppressed marketing as a herd recovery strategy lead to reduced cattle marketing activities. Sheep-marketing also suffered due to reduced herds and it is expected to decrease further over the next two years.

The government suspended the small stock-marketing scheme, which is believed to have worked together with the drought to bring

the sheep industry to its present condition. A revival in the sector is dependent on favourable industrial and trade policy.

### Stakeholder Engagement

The Meat Board continuously strives to maintain and build superior relations with all stakeholders with the primary aim to grow the industry.

The Meat Board, as a respected authority on meat matters in the industry, regularly receives invitations from international institutions to attend conferences and seminars to deliver presentations as well as to take part in formal and informal discussions with trading partners. The reporting year was no exception, as is detailed further in this report. The Meat Board was particularly proud to be invited by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to participate in a workshop for the development of guidelines for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) for the strengthening of veterinary services. On this occasion the Meat Board was specifically mentioned as an example of a successful PPP in Africa.

The PPP is part of the OIE's Public-Progress Initiative, a three-year initiative aimed at nurturing relationships between the public and private sectors of veterinary services and to provide tools to assist OIE member countries to engage in effective sustainable PPPs.

The Meat Board will continue expanding its stakeholder engagement plan, improving communication and information dissemina-

tion, acknowledging that positive relationships are the foundation of a sustainable meat and livestock industry.

### Maintenance and growing market access

Namibia is privileged to have access to a variety of international beef and cattle markets and needs to export due to a small local market. These markets, especially the slaughter markets, have been developed with tremendous effort by the directorate of veterinary services (DVS), Meatco and other stakeholders. Besides South Africa Namibia has access to the European Union (EU) market. Since then, additional beef markets have been developed for the meat industry, namely Norway, the People's Republic of China and the United States of America. Maintaining the slaughter industry is therefore of crucial importance, especially in terms of foreign exchange earnings, employment creation and risk mitigation.

### Assessing the competitiveness of Namibia's meat industry

The Meat Board has begun consultations to evaluate the competitiveness of Namibia's slaughter industry in comparison to livestock exports.

During recent years, the industry has experienced a decrease in local slaughter numbers, while the export of livestock to South Africa has gained momentum. This decline in local activity has been caused by low abattoir productiv-





ity in the face of reduced slaughter numbers and low prices.

The beef and lamb sectors dominate the industry and collectively account for 86% of all livestock consumed each year. About 84% of beef, 77% of sheep and 97% of goats are exported every year, the bulk of which is earmarked for South African consumption.

It is essential that Namibia, as a predominantly livestock and meat exporting country maintains a healthy slaughter industry operating at optimal efficiency. The Namibian livestock export market has been developed over many years and must be preserved at all costs. All components of the value chain, including potential countries to receive exports, such as the Middle East, will be incorporated in the competitiveness report.

### In conclusion

In an effort to reverse the declining contribution of the livestock and meat industry to GDP, the Meat Board established an industrywide forum to focus on industry planning and co-ordination among stakeholders.

This process led to the development of the Livestock and Meat Industry's Common Vision, spearheaded by the Meat Board, and aimed at motivating organisations and associations to improve participation in growing the sector.

The Meat Board strongly believes that only when all stakeholders work together to implement the Common Vision, will Namibia's livestock and meat industry survive – and indeed, thrive.

We urge all stakeholders to commit to making the Common Vision a reality for the benefit of all Namibians.

The Meat Board will continue to focus on strategic areas with the greatest impact on the growth of the industry and the demand for meat products, both at home and internationally. Enhancing the position of Namibian livestock and meat products in global markets is essential for the long-term sustainability and prosperity of our industry.

In conclusion, I thank the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform and the Minister of Public Enterprises for their unfailing support during the past year.

I also take this opportunity to thank the Board for its guidance, my management team for their commitment and efforts, and staff for their hard work and loyalty.

Lastly, a word of appreciation to all producers and stakeholders who remain committed to this industry, despite the many challenges.

## Marketing-related programmes and activities

The Meat Board, being a regulatory body as per the Meat Industry Act, does not own or lease an abattoir, feedlot or auction facility, nor actively trades in livestock, meat or meat products.

Should the Meat Board become involved with trading a commodity or product, it would be in violation of Namibia's trade agreement obligations and secondly, would lead to competition with the private sector, which falls outside the purview of the Meat Board.



## Assisting DVS by providing essential services

In line with global initiatives to strengthen partnerships among stakeholders, the Meat Board of Namibia has supported the directorate of veterinary services (DVS) in several ways to promote the interests of the industry and to enhance collaboration between the Meat Board and the DVS.

The following activities were testament to the successful partnership between the Meat Board and DVS.

**Issuing of stock brands:** The Meat Board was appointed by the registrar of brands to issue official stock brands. This activity included the development of a system generating unique brands to differentiate the various regions of Namibia. The stock brands are issued by the Farm Assured Namibian Meat (FANMeat) office at the Meat Board's head office in Windhoek. No person may keep livestock in the country without an official stock brand.

**Distribution of ear tags:** The DVS appointed the Meat Board to distribute official cattle and small stock ear tags for areas south of the veterinary cordon fence. This distribution includes the development and maintenance of an electronic ear tag ordering sys-

tem as well as management of the tender and procurement process for the supply of official ear tags according to specifications developed in a collaborative effort between the Meat Board and DVS. The FANMeat division of the Meat Board engages with agents to confirm and align processes regarding ear tag orders.

**NamLITS help desk:** The Meat Board runs a Namibian livestock identification and traceability system (NamLITS) help desk at the FANMeat office in support of DVS and for producer convenience. The Meat Board supports the maintenance of NamLITS by financing monthly costs of service providers.

**Animal health status dossiers:** The Meat Board of Namibia developed dossiers on animal health status throughout the country for submission by DVS to the OIE for official recognition, as well as to aid negotiations with existing and potential trade partners.

**Part maintenance of VCF:** The Meat Board assisted DVS in the maintenance of the veterinary cordon fence by appointing temporary fencing teams that were tasked to service a grader and transport fencing material.

**Support to central veterinary laboratory:** By supporting the DVS's central veterinary laboratory to perform tests as prerequisites to the export of livestock and meat through procurement of reagents, consumables and kits needed to perform the tests, the Meat Board assisted the industry to finance these tests.

**Workshops and consultants:** Various technical workshops were funded and convened by the Meat Board to support DVS with commodity-based trade (CBT) implementation and amendments to the FMD contingency plans for northern communal areas (NCA) to ensure markets for NCA export abattoirs and cattle producers.

**Animal welfare:** The Meat Board aided the DVS by paying for a consultant to draft a Namibian animal welfare policy for the development of an animal welfare bill.

**Animal health technician training:** The Meat Board sponsored refresher training in principles of FANMeat, notifiable disease recognition, reporting, farm and community inspection, NamLITS, relevant legislation as well as animal welfare.



# Maintenance of VCF and gates

As part of the Meat Board of Namibia's assistance to industry, teams were tasked, in the year under review, to repair, maintain and upgrade the veterinary cordon fence (VCF) as well the Oshivelo, Bravo and Namapanne gates.



Leon Burger (far right), Dr. Johannes Shoopala (middle) and Erasmus Ndana, chief watchman at Oshivelo gate, assisted teams with reparations at the Oshivelo vehicle bath in February 2021.



Casual employees as appointed by the Meat Board of Namibia (MBN) were ready to sanitise vehicles and passengers at Bravo gate. Protective gear was provided, with compliments, by the MBN.



To ensure Namibia's animal health status, the Meat Board does its best to aid the DVS in repairing the veterinary cordon fence wherever needed. During 2020-21, teams were sent to fix 72 km west of the Namapanne gate.



Foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreaks occurred in Kavango West and Kavango East. Precautionary measures were taken, under supervision of the MBN, to protect the FMD free zone. These included the provision of camping gear, rations and the maintenance of the VCF from the Oshivelo gate to the Namapanne gate (617 km) near the Botswana-Namibia border. The above team repaired the Bravo portion of the fence (120 km) between Tsinsabis and Mpungu to the Morurani gate between Grootfontein and Rundu.

## Did you know?

The veterinary cordon fence (VCF) was erected in 1896 as an exclusion fence separating northern and central Namibia from the southern parts of the country.

The VCF remains vital to the livestock industry as a means to control animal and meat movement from the north to the south as well as to survey animal disease outbreaks such as foot and mouth (FMD). This is critical in maintaining Namibia's international animal health status.

Additionally it ensures the marketing of animals from south of the VCF with a different disease status as those from the northern communal areas (NCA).



Damaged fencing southwest of the Onanke gate. It is believed that the majority of damage to this stretch of the veterinary cordon fence is caused by elephants.



Goliath Tujendapi and Dr. Joseph Kapapero aiding efforts to fix road signs at the Mururani gate.



Private contractors and casual workers were hired by the Meat Board and industry stakeholders to assist with repairs on VCF.





# Meat Board financially assist agricultural unions

*The Meat Board made a contribution of N\$3,7 million to the agricultural unions for the financial year 2020-21 on the following basis: Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU) 45%, Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU) 27,5% and Namibia Emerging Commercial Farmers Union (NECFU) 27,5%. The contributions to the Unions were made despite concerns over the future sustainability of the Meat Board to assist the industry during the economic and environmental state of the country and meat industry.*



## In conclusion

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This process led to the development of the Livestock and Meat Industry's Common Vision, spearheaded by the Meat Board, and aimed at motivating organisations and associations to improve participation in growing the sector.

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In conclusion, I thank the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform and the Minister of Public Enterprises for their unfailing support during the past year.

I also take this opportunity to thank the Board for its guidance, my management team for their commitment and efforts, and staff for their hard work and loyalty.

Lastly, a word of appreciation to all producers and stakeholders who remain committed to this industry, despite the many challenges.

**Paul Strydom**  
Chief Executive



## Tsumeb farmer pledges grass bales to drought-stricken Kunene counterparts

Meat Board of Namibia assisted the Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU) with the transportation of grass bales pledged by Mr Angula, a local Tsumeb farmer, to drought-stricken Kunene farmers. The drought in the region reached devastating proportions where both humans and livestock were severely affected. High death rates for both cattle and goats have been recorded in the area. The bales were handed to the Kunene Regional Council, Opuwo and NNFU for distribution to affected farmers.

# The Namibian meat and livestock industry

## National herds

### The Namibian meat and livestock industry

The meat and livestock industry forms the mainstay of the Namibian agricultural industry (excluding fish and meat processing), contributing approximately 55% to the agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) for 2020, contributing 3,6% to Namibia's overall GDP. Meat processing accounts for 0,6% of the GDP.

Agriculture as a whole (excluding fisheries, meat processing and leather products) contributes approximately 6,6% to the country's GDP (2020), having increased from 4,5% in 2019.

The industry is one of the largest providers of employment, creating both economic and social stability within rural communities.

### Size of National Cattle Herd

According to the directorate of veterinary services, the 2019 cattle census depicts a herd size of approximately 2,5 million. A total of 0,9 million are located south of the veterinary cordon fence (VCF) while nearly 1,6 million are north.

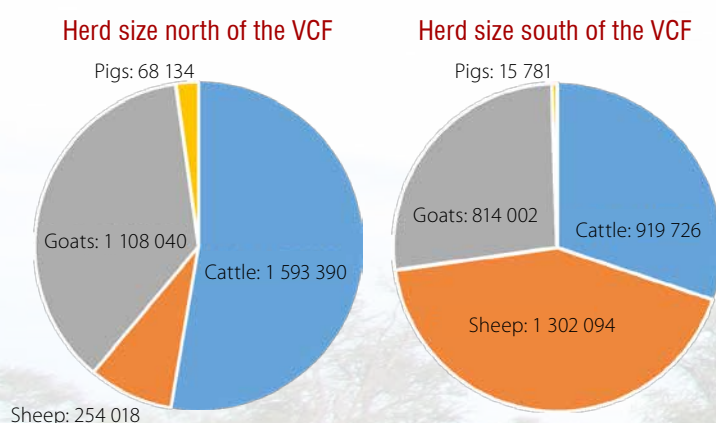
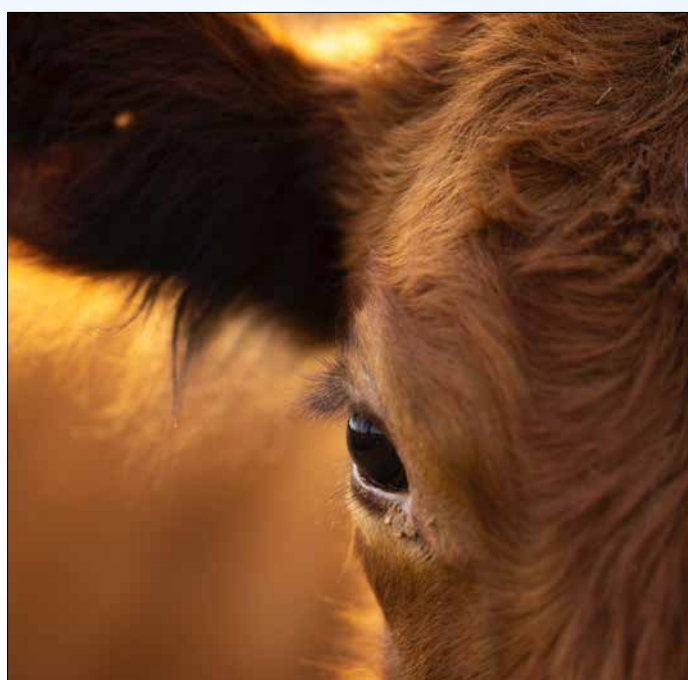


Figure 2: Herd/flock size north and south of the VCF (Note: 2020 DVS census unavailable at time of print)

## Size of national small stock herd

Namibia has approximately 1,6 million sheep of which 84% of the flock is found south of the VCF whereas 57,65% out of 1,9 million goats are mostly found in communal areas north of the VCF.



### Cattle

Number of cattle slaughtered at export abattoirs:

- 2019: 129 735
- 2020: 50 332

Number of cattle slaughtered at local abattoirs:

- 2019: 50 000
- 2020: 41 425

Live exports:

- 2019: 294 352
- 2020: 159 414

### Small stock (sheep & goats)

Number of sheep slaughtered at export abattoirs:

- 2019: 154 398
- 2020: 26 519

Number of sheep slaughtered at local abattoirs:

- 2019: 129 828
- 2020: 122 919

Live sheep exports:

- 2019: 457 197
- 2020: 226 973

Live goat exports:

- 2019: 144 131
- 2020: 82 113







Meat Board  
of Namibia

# *In Memoriam* Dr Archie Norval

\* 19.10.1944 † 11.01.2021



Dr Norval served on the Meat Board of Namibia board in various capacities of board member, Vice-Chairperson of the Meat Board of Namibia board, Chairperson of the FAN Meat committee, substitute Chairperson and vice-chairperson of the Animal Health Committee since 1 February 2014.

Dr Norval's great personality and vast experience of the meat industry, especially in the field of animal disease control, accompanied by his extraordinary insight, lead to valuable contributions to the growth of the Namibian meat industry. Amongst

others, his efforts to raise the FAN Meat Scheme to new heights and secure additional funding to the Directorate Veterinary Services to maintain Namibia's access to markets, are acknowledged.

Dr Norval was a person of integrity, a person who could listen, a person who could debate, but most importantly a person who would try to find a solution to a problem. Dr Norval you may not be with us anymore, but your legacy with us will never be forgotten.

*You will be sincerely missed.*

**PATRICIA GURUBES**

**CHAIRPERSON: MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA**

## Namibian export facilities

Namibia is a net exporter of livestock and meat products. Of the 251 281 heads of cattle (including weaners) marketed in 2020, 63% were exported live while local abattoirs and processing factories slaughtered 91 867.

Namibia has the following European Union (EU) approved abattoirs:

- One cattle abattoir, namely Meatco (Windhoek); and
- Two sheep export abattoirs, namely Farmers' Meat Market (FMM) in Mariental and Brukkaros in Keetmanshoop, which is currently closed.

In addition to the EU approved abattoirs, South African approved abattoirs in Namibia are:

- Two cattle abattoirs in Oshakati and Katima Mulilo, which have the necessary infrastructure and comply with standards for export to South Africa. Beefcor Meat Suppliers in Okahandja is also approved to export to the South African market.
- One sheep abattoir in Aranos (Natural Namibian Meat Producers) is approved for export to South Africa and is currently operational.

## Pork industry steadily growing

The Namibia pork industry is still relatively small but has grown by 57% over the past eight years. The country produces 42% of its domestic pork consumption, importing approximately 58% of its demand (excluding processed products). This was achieved with the introduction of the pork market share promotion scheme (PMSPS), which aims at developing the local industry by protecting from cheap imports.



## Meat Board attends handover of Zambezi abattoir

*The Meat Board of Namibia was invited to attend the handover of the Zambezi abattoir to ZAMCO, a group of local producers, on 30 July 2020. ZAMCO was established by the local farmers' associations LIKWAMA and Zambezi Livestock Producers Co-operative (ZLPC) mainly to create a local market for themselves. Subsequently, ZAMCO created a company that will operate the Zambezi abattoir at Katima Mulilo. The handover was observed by the governor of the Zambezi region and the ZAMCO chairperson. The ceremony was also attended by the mayor of Katima Mulilo, members of parliament, councilors, chairpersons, and chief executives of various organisations, ZAMCO board members as well as producers. The Meat Board, with funding from the Government and the Board itself, operationalised the abattoir for commercial slaughter. All the meat will comply with commodity-based trade principles of the OIE and can, therefore, be exported.*



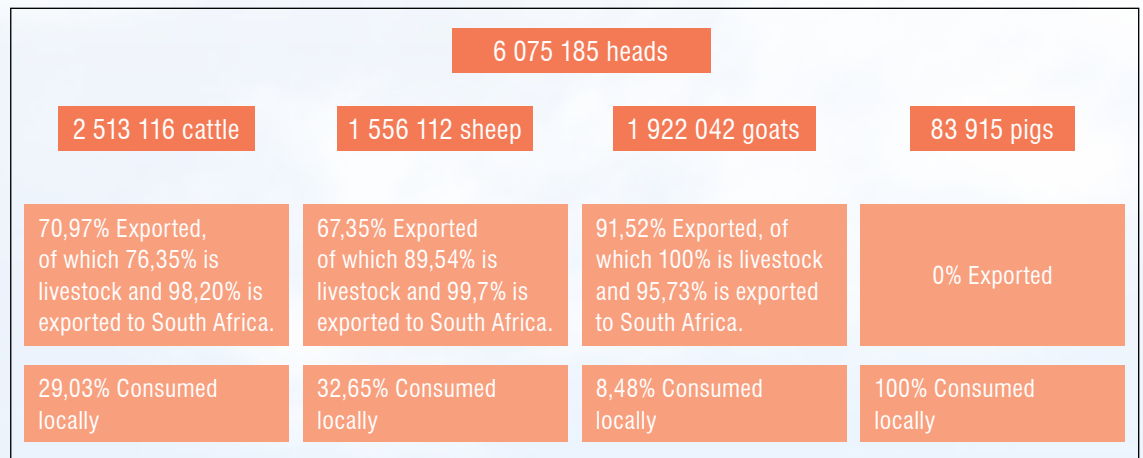
## Calle Schlettwein appointed as minister of agriculture

Honourable Calle Schlettwein was appointed as the minister of agriculture, water and land reform in 2020. Minister Schlettwein has an impressive portfolio, having held various political positions ranging from the permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture, water and rural development, minister of trade and industry to the being the minister of finance. He has always been willing to meet and listen to counter arguments and facts on policies and strategies before thoroughly considering recommendations.



# Key highlights

The Namibian livestock and meat industry is valued at approximately N\$6,95 billion, which amounts to 3,83% of all goods and services produced annually throughout the country. Stated differently, N\$1 of N\$26 produced by Namibia in goods and services each year is harnessed by the local livestock and meat industry.



Breadown of 2020 production (Sources: DVS and the Meat Board of Namibia)

## Namibia maintains more than 6 million live animals, according to the latest census data

2,5 million



1,6 million



1,9 million



83 915



Breadown of livestock, 2019 (Source: DVS)

## Did you know

- Namibia is currently the only African country recognised as having negligible risk for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Furthermore, Namibia is classified as having a foot and mouth disease (FMD), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) free zone by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
- Namibia and Botswana are the only African countries permitted to export beef to the European Union.
- Namibia has implemented a livestock identification and traceability system (NamLITS) to track and trace animals for disease management and to validate and ensure meat safety guarantees in accordance with the FANMeat quality scheme.

# Delivering value through strategy

1

## A SUSTAINABLE ORGANISATION

A sustainable organisation is essential for the execution of its mandate. This focus area ensures that the Meat Board of Namibia is financially independent, has motivated, highly skilled personnel and complies with industry requirements. The Meat Board also complies with legal obligations. In terms of a balanced scorecard perspective, this area includes financial, customer, internal processes, learning and growth perspectives.



## STRENGTHEN STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS

Sound and mutually beneficial stakeholder relations are the second strategic focus area of the Meat Board's strategic plan. Its purpose is to ensure that the Board maintains good relations with stakeholders in order to grow the meat industry and concentrate on customer and financial perspectives.

2

3

## MARKET ACCESS AND MAINTENANCE

To execute its mandate, namely promoting the meat industry of Namibia, the Meat Board must assist with the maintenance of access to existing markets while continuously identifying potential financially-viable markets as well as provide negotiation support. In terms of a balanced scorecard perspective, this focus area includes customer, learning and growth perspectives.





## 4

REGULATORY CONTROL  
OF STANDARDS

Maintaining and improving the animal health status of Namibia is essential for a healthy, growing meat industry. This strategic focus area ensures that existing regulations are well implemented and new ones introduced where gaps exist, as well as enabling the promotion, branding and classification of Namibian meat products.

5  
PRODUCTION,  
PROCESSING  
AND MARKETING

The purpose of this strategic focus is to assist the livestock and meat industry with animal health and welfare, ensuring that market-related information reaches the industry and aligning livestock production with market and consumer requirements. It entails customer, internal processes, learning and growth perspectives.

Food Lovers Wernhill  
obtains Seal of  
Quality certification

The Food Lovers Market in Wernhill shopping mall received its Seal of Quality certification in July 2020. Pictured from left is Loide Shikongo, Marius Brundyn (Fresher Meat Packers) and Petrus Martiz, chief classification services Meat Board of Namibia. The Seal of Quality is a voluntary quality and hygiene certification programme developed by the Meat Board to ensure purchasing safety for consumers.





# 2020-21 Performance

The Meat Board reviewed its strategy for sustainability and long-term growth for the period between 2019 and 2023. The senior management and the board members participated in an open strategy process that adopted a 'bottoms-up' approach aimed at encouraging active discussion and input from different divisions. Performance and principal risks for the reporting period were reviewed where key strategic imperatives for the next five years were identified.

The Meat Board's Strategic Plan (2019 to 2023) emphasizes five key strategic focus areas. Successful performance in these areas will effectively position the Meat Board to increase its contribution to Namibia's economic growth and sustainability.

The strategic focus areas outlined below and detailed on pages 30 to 38 are based on the key responsibilities of the Meat Board. Close collaboration is therefore required to ensure the effective implementation of programmes, projects and activities according to sound project management principles.



## Meat Board's five strategic focus areas (2020-21)



**1. Ensure a sustainable organisation**



**2. Strengthen stakeholder relations**



**3. Assist industry in market access, maintenance & diversification**



**4. Regulatory control of standards, quality assurance and imports/exports**



**5. Assist the industry in production, processing and marketing**





# Goat Meat

## Benefits

- Low in fat, calories & cholesterol
- High in iron & protein
- Contains Vitamin B, B12, Omega 3 & Calcium

## Cooking tips

- Cook slowly & on low heat
- Marinate overnight for a perfect "braai"

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- Beukes Spar • Elisenheim Spar
- OK Foods Baines Centre & Independence
- Hartlief Shop • The Fisher Restaurant
- Game Grove, Southern Industrial & Oshakati
- Viëtor & Raaf Spar (Aranos)
- Platteland Meat Market (B1 City Mall)

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Goat meat recipe booklet

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Website: [www.nammic.com.na](http://www.nammic.com.na)



Contact the Meat Board

Tel: +264 61 275 830

E-mail: [info@nammic.com.na](mailto:info@nammic.com.na)

Website: [www.nammic.com.na](http://www.nammic.com.na)

Available at the  
Meat Board  
of Namibia  
N\$50





# Ensure a sustainable organisation

## Strategic focus area 1

### Strategic outcomes

- Ensure cost-efficiency in operations
- Ensure that at least 95% of formal transactions are levied
- Manage Meat Board finances according to regulatory requirements
- Comply fully with the Public Enterprises Governance Amendment Act
- Maintain a skilled, motivated fulltime staff complement to support Meat Board activities
- Ensure that the Board functions efficiently and effectively
- Improve operational efficiency by implementing a performance management system
- Maintain and expand information management systems
- Administer committees and funds in an effective and transparent manner

### Expected outcomes

- Sustainable financial position
- Sound reputation, nationally and internationally



## Financial performance

### Overall financial performance

The annual financial statements of the Meat Board of Namibia were audited by the Office of the Auditor General. No qualifications were reported, a proud tradition that the Meat Board has upheld since 1995.

Total income for the reporting period was N\$51 249 790 compared to N\$74 844 093 in 2019-20, a decrease of 32%.

Total expenses decreased from N\$73 305 913 in 2019-20 to N\$61 760 993 in the reporting period. This resulted in a surplus of N\$10 511 203 compared with a surplus of N\$2 537 602 in 2019-20.

### Borrowing plans

The Meat Board of Namibia does not intend to borrow funds in the foreseeable future, nor will the organisation receive funds from the government for its operations.

### Sources of revenue

The Meat Board, as regulator of the meat industry, collects its revenue from various role players in the industry in the form of levies. Levy payments are collected at different stages of the value chain and entail that livestock sellers pay levies. The buyer, auctioneer or abattoir is responsible for the collection of levies and payment to the Meat Board.

Levies are presently calculated as follows:

1. Abattoirs: 0,7% of transaction value of livestock slaughtered
2. Export of livestock: 1% of standard value
3. Auctions: 0,6% of transaction value for all domestic and on the hoof sales
4. Where the transaction value cannot be verified, a standard value shall apply (local abattoirs and out-of-hand transactions), and
5. Imports: 0,8% of transaction value of all imports.

Levies are apportioned as follows:

- General Account: 80%
  - FANMeat Account: 15%
  - Emergency Veterinary Service Account: 5%.
- Standard values, based on livestock sold the previous calendar year, are announced by the Meat Board on an annual basis.

All registered livestock producers receive self-assessment forms, which must be completed and submitted to the Meat Board by 25 October (for April to September) and by 25 April (for October to March).

Another source of revenue includes interest received on investment of surplus funds.

Such retained income is a major source of funds.

From time to time the Meat Board receives funds from the MAWF, earmarked for the implementation of projects on a fixed-fee basis.





# Appropriation and administration of funds

The Meat Board's mission is to promote a favourable environment through which meat and meat products can be produced, processed and marketed by stakeholders of the Namibian meat industry.

In order to achieve this mission, the Meat Board must ensure that the key strategic focus areas, as enshrined in the Meat Board's Strategic Plan, are adequately addressed. This is achieved through the appropriation of levy funds, the implementation of regulatory requirements and the administration of projects.

Apart from the General Fund (and Reserve Fund) used for day-to-day activities of Meat Board operations, the Board manages six funds on behalf of the meat industry. In addition, the Meat Board manages funds earmarked for specific projects on behalf of the MAWF.

The funds administered and managed by the Meat Board include the Emergency Veterinary Services Fund, Ear Tag Fund, FANMeat Fund, Stock Brands Fund, NCA Fund and the Classification Fund. Each fund was established for specific purposes and is, as such, applied by the Meat Board. Income from the above statutory funds is derived from levies promulgated by the Honourable Minister on request of the Meat Board. Some funds are managed by the Meat Board on behalf of Government on a cost-recovery basis.

## General Fund (and Reserve Fund)

The General Fund (and Reserve Fund) are utilised for the day-to-day activities of the Meat Board of Namibia and its operations.

## Emergency Veterinary Service Fund

The Emergency Veterinary Services Fund was established during the 1994-95 financial year with the objective of accruing a special health levy to be utilised for providing support to the directorate of veterinary services (DVS) in case of national emergency. This levy is derived from the general levy and comprises 5% of the total levy received (as per government notice no. 272/2010).

## Ear Tag Fund

The Meat Board was appointed by the ministry of agriculture, water and forestry (MAWF) as central distributor of official cattle ear tags for areas south of the veterinary cordon fence and small stock ear tags as per Animal Identification Regulations (2017). The Meat Board, via the FANMeat Committee (a stakeholder platform) has since its inception been involved in the Namibian Livestock Identification and Traceability System (NamLITS), performing the distribution function on a cost-recovery basis. Tag distribution was structured so that it would recover operational and capital costs. The Ear Tag Fund serves as a reserve in case of issues such as exchange rate fluctuations. Accumulated funds will be used for the purpose of strengthening and supporting NamLITS, in accordance with recommendation from the FANMeat Committee.

## Industry extends helping hand to Rundu state vet

*A truck with vaccination, surveillance and roadblock supplies, as well as rations for 200 staff for one month, was sent to the Rundu state veterinary office in early November 2020. Transport was sponsored by Beefcor Meat Suppliers of Okahandja. The supplies were procured by the Meat Board of Namibia while rations were provided by AAN and Feedmaster.*





## Ensure a sustainable organisation (continued)

# Administering funds on behalf of the livestock and meat industry

### **FANMeat Fund**

The FANMeat Scheme is a consumer-oriented, meat quality assurance scheme which monitors and certifies meat for the export market according to consumer standards with respect to biosafety, food safety, animal welfare and meat quality. The scheme provides assurance of meat products. It is administered by the Meat Board in close association with the DVS (competent authority), export abattoirs and the livestock producers of the country.

The FANMeat Fund is utilised to manage and update the scheme in accordance with the requirements set by discerning international consumers. The fund's income is generated by the Meat Board General Levy of which 15 per cent is contributed to the FANMeat Fund. The acquisition and distribution of official cattle and small stock ear tags fall

under the mandate of this fund and assures the distribution of ear tags on a cost recovery basis to producers.

### **Stock Brand Fund**

The Registrar of Stock Brands, who is the Chief Veterinary Officer, outsourced the administration of stock brands to the Meat Board. Stock brand administration fees were imposed and a special account opened for the fund.

### **NCA Fund**

Significant growth in the meat industry can be achieved by increasing the sale of cattle north of the VCF. At present, the area does not have an internationally declared FMD free status due to the occurrence of FMD. FMD, with the exception of the Zambezi and East Kavango regions, has been contained. Inter-

national certification confirming these areas are free of FMD must be pursued in the near future. Certification may lead to an improved animal disease status and an increase in the meat export trade.

### **Classification Fund**

The Classification Fund was established under Section 17(1) of the Meat Industry Act of 1981. Based on Government notice No. 272, dated 15 December 2010, this levy is to be utilised to finance carcass classification services at export abattoirs.

### **MAWF funds**

The Meat Board manages funds earmarked for certain projects on behalf of the MAWF and appropriation is accomplished on instruction of the Executive Director.

*Mr Jezurura was the first producer that procured aboricides at the Meat Board of Namibia. He farms near Uhlenhorst.*





# Strengthen stakeholder relations



## Strategic focus area 2

### Strategic objectives

- To improve regular, formal meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry to keep local authorities up to date on conducive policies and regulatory environments
- Increase awareness of the activities of the Meat Board and potential benefits to the meat industry
- Increase networks of influential contacts nationally and internationally (both in governments and industries)
- Establish a joint vision for the livestock and meat industry

### Expected outcomes

- Regular communication between the Meat Board and stakeholders on industry matters
- Respect for the Meat Board as the authority on meat industry matters

*Purpose of strategic focus area 2: To better understand and respond to the interests of all stakeholders. Effective dialogue and engagement are critical to delivering on the Meat Board of Namibia's strategic focus areas, and to grow the meat and livestock industry.*



## Growing Namibia's meat industry

Misunderstandings, skewed policies and zero implementation of good policies have created a recipe for disaster for the Namibian meat industry. Long-term statistics clearly underscore the fact that the country's livestock industry is at a crossroad and urgently needs a swift, remedial intervention at national level to aid the N\$3 billion industry.

The Meat Board of Namibia held a two-day livestock industry seminar in 2020 where role players reviewed the status of the industry and plotted interventions that might remedy the situation. Experts delivered presentations on pertinent issues on both the beef and sheep sectors. During discussions, it was highlighted that total livestock marketing has been on a downward trajectory for the past decade, the impact of which was witnessed in the first quarter of 2020, where total cattle marketed declined by 48%, compared to the corresponding 2019 period. Sheep marketing was even worse with a 59% decline for the same period.

The sheep industry is facing policy issues and recurring drought. As a beacon of hope, the cabinet suspended the controversial small stock-marketing scheme for a period of one year with clear directives to the ministry of agriculture, water and land reform (MAWLR) to design incentives aimed at breathing new life into this industry.

During the seminars, experts proposed recommendations that will spearhead remedial actions. These actions need to address the steer-

ing of the sheep industry in a positive direction as stipulated in NDP 5. The following points were discussed.

- The major challenge as identified by stakeholders is the uncertainty in the market due to worsening climatic conditions, unproductive restrictions and the impact of Covid-19.
- Improving service delivery along the value chain. This starts with an improved budget allocation to the agriculture sector at national level. The Namibian government, as a signatory of the Malabo Convention, is required to allocate around 10% of the national budget to the agriculture sector. With increased finances, more resources could be assigned to improve national extension services, agriculture research and project management. This will ensure that relevant farming techniques are developed and implemented to improve primary production. The government was also urged to reconsider the current resettlement model.
- The seminar proposed that the MAWLR should prioritise the review of the National Drought Policy and Strategy of 1997. It is evident, after the recurring drought since 2013, that this policy does not address the issues of climate

change, restocking after a severe drought and the establishment of a drought relief fund.

- Improving efficiencies at export abattoirs was also discussed. It was said that this would, however, require facilities to operate at their highest point of effectiveness by reducing the inefficiencies (cost) of its operations. This also includes improving stakeholder relations between abattoirs and producers as well as the maximisation of Namibian products for export markets with appropriate branding.
- Improving production in the sheep sector was another heated topic of discussion. The introduction of the small stock-marketing scheme coupled with the drought, predation and unproductive resettlement farms, caused sheep production to decline sharply.
- Strong leadership and co-ordination in the agriculture sector was highlighted. It is of the utmost importance to establish a "Chamber of Agriculture" to ensure all industry stakeholders speak with Government with one voice on policy matters.
- Promoting a free trade environment to stimulate growth over regulation was also discussed at the seminar. Trade restrictions may have negative impacts on both consumer and producer.



## Strengthen stakeholder relations (continued)

# Key stakeholders

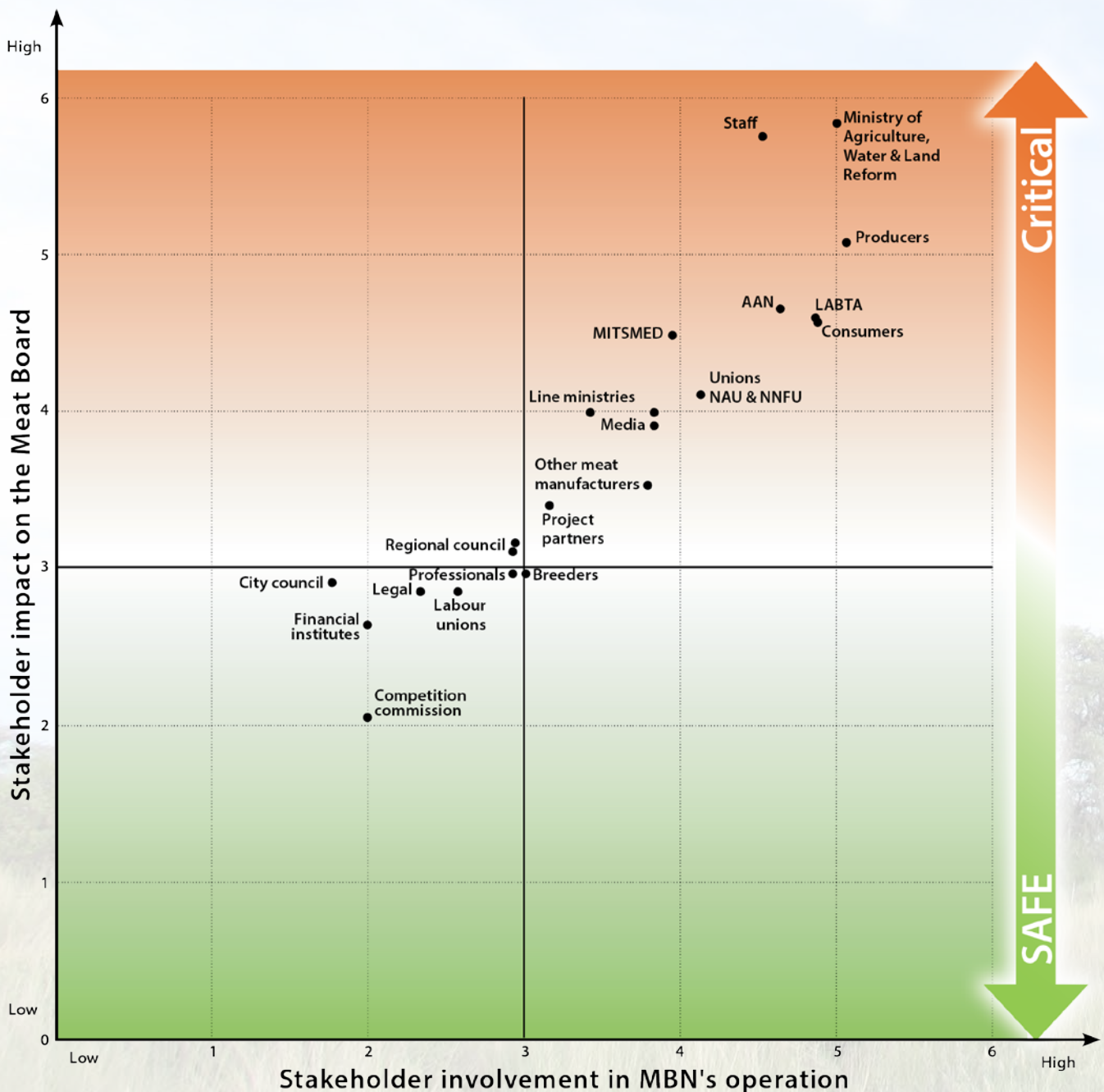
Namibia's livestock and meat industry is diverse and complex, attested to by the multitude of stakeholders, each with their own interests and needs. In 2015, the Meat Board embarked on a dedicated communications strategy, measuring the success of communication activities, while developing new initiatives to comple-

ment working activities.

The Meat Board carries the mandate to promote the interests of the meat industry in Namibia. Therefore, the Meat Board works in collaboration with the ministry of agriculture and other key stakeholders such as the farmers' unions (NAU, NNFU and NECFU), the Abattoir

Association of Namibia, the Meat Traders' and Processors' Association as well as the Livestock Brokers' and Traders' Association.

During the reporting year, the Meat Board completed a comprehensive stakeholder mapping exercise, which led to the development of a stakeholder engagement plan, illustrated below.





# Engaging our stakeholders

*Stakeholder engagement seeks to create partnerships and encourage constructive dialogue between all parties so they can learn from one another. Dialogue does not necessarily guarantee consensus but helps reduce conflict, strengthen relationships and keep good decision-makers informed to the benefit of the industry. Stakeholder analysis, as described below and on the following pages, enables the Meat Board of Namibia to engage with its stakeholders in a structured, objective-orientated manner.*

Stakeholder	Objective	Message
<b>Producers</b>		
Commercial Farmers	Inform and educate concerning relevant matters that affect them arising from the industry, paying special attention to young and upcoming commercial farmers.	Notices and announcements, industry information and interesting international information.
Delivery mechanisms	Website, placements of advertisements in local publications and on digital platforms, newspapers supplements and articles, radio, Whatsapp, Facebook, e-newsletters.	
Measurability	Questionnaires/surveys	
Emerging farmers	Inform and educate as matters arise from government developments and industry changes, be sensitive to their needs and help create opportunities for agricultural education sessions.	Notices and announcements, industry information and interesting international information.
Delivery mechanisms	Placements of advertisements in local publications, newspaper supplements and articles, Meat Board of Namibia vernacular publications, vernacular radio, SMSs, Facebook groups/pages.	
Measurability	Questionnaires/surveys	
Communal farmers	Inform and educate as matters arise from the industry, be sensitive to their needs and attend to them as far as possible.	Notices and announcements at communal meetings and, above all, radio, especially vernacular radio stations.
<b>Employees and trade unions</b>		
Meat Board of Namibia senior management	Communicate mandates with senior management and stakeholders.	Communicate the desire for optimal performance and be aware of any new directions or ministerial developments.
Delivery mechanisms	Board meetings, Meat Chronicle, Whatsapp messages	
Measurability	Overall performance of the organisation. Performance appraisal of each manager.	
Meat Board employees	Communicate the importance of roles and responsibilities in each of the portfolios to ensure meeting the mandate of the MBN.	Employees should be proud to be associated with the Meat Board as an employer of choice.
Delivery mechanisms	Staff meetings, HR internal newsletter, e-mail, internal e-mail and newsletters, Whatsapp messages	
Measurability	A climate survey to be conducted every second year	



## Strengthen stakeholder relations (continued)

Stakeholder	Objective	Message
<b>Industry bodies and relevant meat/livestock organisations</b>		
Agricultural unions	Communicate mandate and information to representatives.	Build unity between the MBN and the unions; champion unity among different unions, also lobbying support.
Delivery mechanisms	Appearances at meetings, e-mail and newsletters	
Measurability	Questionnaires/surveys. Website, e-mail, radio & Facebook	
Namibian Chamber of Commerce (NCCI)	Build support for the MBN in its mandate to research new markets and trust in its valuable contribution to the country's development.	Industry leaders should support the Board's efforts and assist where they can.
Delivery mechanisms	Ad hoc meetings with leaders of industry, electronic newsletters, public relation placements in news media.	
Measurability	Successful working partnerships and international trade visits	
The Abattoirs Association of Namibia (AAN), the Meat Processors Association of Namibia (MPA)	AAN: Set standards and enforce compliance of abattoirs across Namibia. MPA: Set standards and enforce compliance with Health and Safety legislation standards across Namibia. LABTA: Set standards and enforce compliance with Namibian legislations regarding the movement, export, import and keeping of livestock.	AAN: Encourage registration and distribute relevant information regarding compliance to all abattoirs. MPA: Encourage registration and distribute relevant information regarding compliance to all producers. LABTA: Encourage registration and distribute relevant information regarding compliance to all members and non-members.
Delivery mechanisms	Disseminate information through existing databases, training, media and advertising.	
Measurability	Monitor the industry through meetings. Measure compliance to set standards	
Veterinary Association of Namibia	Develop and build a strong relationship with the association in order to foster a trusting, working relationship and unencumbered flow of information.	Clearly communicate the mandate of the MBN at the same time taking full ownership of projects undertaken on behalf of the veterinary association.
Delivery mechanisms	Consultative meetings with directors and deputy directors, e-mail communication.	
Measurability	Annual view of working relationship. Questionnaires/surveys to producers and other stakeholders in order to ascertain knowledge of projects.	
The executive board of the MBN	Ensure the board and management are in agreement regarding current and future positions of the MBN.	Communicate progress on mandate; report on internal engagements.
Delivery mechanisms	Board meetings, Meat Chronicle, Whatsapp messages	
Measurability	Annual reviews and reports	
NGOs operating in the meat industry	A survey could be made to determine attitudes and views concerning Meat Board effectiveness, roles, whether they are a body which upholds its promises.	The MBN understands the needs of farmers across the country and can therefore be a valuable partner in development.
Delivery mechanisms	Working sessions with appropriate NGOs to ensure that their objectives are set correctly.	
Measurability	Promote information flow between NGOs. Promote implementation of short- and long-term projects as well as continued progress.	



Stakeholder	Objective	Message
<b>Industry bodies and relevant meat/livestock organisations (cont.)</b>		
Agricultural financial institutions	Update information for farmers. Provide information to financial institutions that assist farmers to achieve their goals by making them aware of producers' needs.	As the Meat Board operates close to producers, the Agribank can partner with the MBN and producers to ensure a healthy livestock sector and provide optimal service to the producers.
Delivery mechanisms	Consultative meetings among stakeholders, mapping ways forwards communicated via channels shared by all stakeholders.	
Measurability	Monitoring information. Developing project plans and monitoring their progress. Ensure up-to-date and correct data is available to the agricultural banking sector. A discussion group/forum could be created for producers to communicate their needs.	
Existing and potential export markets	Build international relationships with relevant international market stakeholders as a point of contact to the Namibian meat industry.	Namibia is internationally renowned as an exporter and the market/industry is an international leader in standards and legislation.
Delivery mechanisms	High-level meetings and signed agreements, research missions in order to establish channels of communication.	
Measurability	Review the progress of signed deals. Set a benchmark and measure performance against it. Measure working relationships between international and local stakeholders such as the department veterinary services and ministries.	
<b>Government and officials, diplomatic corps</b>		
The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade & SME Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Land Reform, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of HOme Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Local Diplomatic Missions	Develop and nurture strong relationships with key individuals within the relevant ministries and missions.	The MBN is a partner to the MAWF and other government institutions in developing a world-class meat industry that is properly regulated and serves the needs of the local, regional and international markets and effective communication with producers.
Delivery mechanisms	One-on-one sessions on a regular basis. Quarterly meetings with the ministers and the executive director, directors and deputy directors at MAWF. Involving them in radio programmes/television shows, farm industry days and e-newsletters.	
Measurability	Monitor flow of communication, frequency of meetings, set a benchmark and milestones to be met over a defined period. A survey could be administered to producers in order to determine their levels of satisfaction with communications conducted between the MBN and government.	
Regional councillors	Involve them in radio programmes, TV shows, farm-industry days, e-newsletters	Regional councils are the first point of contact for governmental involvement in the regions and therefore good working relationships are crucial.
Delivery mechanisms	Meetings when management or staff are in the areas, Whatsapp messages, Facebook groups, e-mails and newsletters	
Measurability	Information sharing and successful working partnerships on regional projects.	



## Strengthen stakeholder relations (continued)

### Government and officials, diplomatic corps (cont.)

International institutions and organisations	Communicate compliance of the meat industry with international protocols, best practices and guidelines as well as initiatives and plans of the MBN.	The market/industry is on par with international markets and standards and is proactive in remaining compliant.
Delivery mechanisms	High-level meetings and signed agreements, newsletters to keep them informed about development within the MBN.	
Measurability	Review progress on signed deals. Set a benchmark and measure performance against it. Set a benchmark and measure performance against it. Surveys could be conducted to determine perceptions of Meat Board's effectiveness, roles & trustworthiness.	

### Other stakeholders

Participants in corporate social initiatives (sponsorship recipients and bursary holders) and well-being initiatives in the workplace	Communicate commitment and advice; in-service training and through sponsorships.	The MBN promotes careers, health and safety and standards in the meat industry.
Delivery mechanisms	Local media, website, Facebook, pamphlets, etc.	
Measurability	Monitor the progress of trainees who completed programme. Questionnaires/surveys.	
Educational and social partners	Develop programmes to stimulate interest in agricultural among Namibians, develop campaigns to empower producers.	As one of the main stakeholders in the industry as well as a government body, the MBN understands the agricultural landscape of Namibia and what it requires to successfully contribute to the country's development plans.
Delivery mechanisms	Annual working session with NGOs, producers, tertiary institutions to develop a roadmap for agricultural development.	
Measurability	Measure how successful implementation of short- and long-term projects has been and monitor their continued progress. Questionnaires/surveys to selected groups targeted with projects.	
Service providers	Communicate the potential for business opportunities and partnerships.	The Meat Board encourages service providers to engage and advance the interests of all parties. The MBN is transparent and fair in its dealings with all stakeholders.
Delivery mechanisms	Tenders and studies conducted.	
Measurability	Annual review of services rendered.	
Media	Develop and build strong relationships with the media with the objective to disseminate information. Become the authoritative voice in the meat industry.	Publicise the mandated and activities of the Meat Board. Communicate success stories, upcoming events, new developments at the MBN.
Delivery mechanisms	Newspaper supplements, press releases, press invite to farmer-industry days.	
Measurability	Track the effectiveness and uptake of news releases; assess the strength of relationships built with the media. Monitor and evaluate qualitatively and quantitatively.	



# The Meat Board brand

A strong brand identity is essential for the management of an organisation's reputation. The brand of the Meat Board of Namibia has been well-established in recent years and although its communication strategy, developed in 2015, laid a solid foundation, it is important that the Meat Board continues its marketing and communications journey.

In keeping with this, the Meat Board started to focus on one of its key roles, namely to disseminate relevant information to various stakeholders (with maximum impact) through all available channels.

Where the Meat Board has been tasked to assume the responsibilities of other organisations (for example, distribution of ear tags on behalf of the directorate of veterinary services), it must make sure that stakeholders are informed that this falls outside its jurisdiction. The Meat Board nonetheless accepts the challenge to assist wherever required and is aware that this stance is essential for the recognition of work accomplished in the industry.



## MBN plays crucial role in identifying new markets

Over the past few years, the Meat Board of Namibia has launched several studies and investigations in a bid to identify evolving market opportunities. In terms of beef, the South African, United States, Norwegian and European Union markets were negotiated either by the Meat Board or in conjunction with Meatco.

Follow-up animal health and meat hygiene negotiations are conducted by the directorate veterinary services, whereas trade agreements are conducted by the Agricultural Trade Forum. Recently, the Meat Board conducted research regarding several Middle Eastern

markets, which delivered promising results. Current markets are foot and mouth disease sensitive. As such the Middle Eastern markets have been identified as alternatives.

However, the industry must remain cognisant of the current limited production of cattle and beef because of the 2019 drought and further research regarding alternative markets will not necessarily lead to market utilisation. Current markets like the South African weaner calf market and the European Union beef market remain extremely profitable markets for Namibian beef producers.

## Hormone free, grain fed standard launched

Producers are reminded to complete the slaughter declaration or advice when delivering livestock to export abattoirs carefully and correctly. There is no price difference being offered to producers at these abattoirs for either free range or hormone free grain fed livestock. The differential is made to market meat under the correct class, meeting consumer expectations and demands. Meat derived from free range, pasture raised livestock have a specific taste and colour expectation and have positive health benefits in terms of low fat content, higher protein and high Omega 3 polyunsaturated fatty acid content. Meat derived from grain fed livestock also has a specific taste and colour expectation with higher levels of intramuscular fat.

Producers are urged to submit animal health self-declarations to the directorate of veterinary services between January and June. These declarations can be submitted online through NamLITS ([www.namlits.com](http://www.namlits.com)) or by hard copy at the nearest state veterinary office. When handing in hard copies producers are strongly advised to request receipts.

Producers are also reminded that submission of these forms is required by law and not optional. The information on these declarations is crucial to animal disease surveillance and reporting to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).





## Strengthen stakeholder relations (continued)

# Agricultural industry provides assistance to DVS to combat FMD outbreak

The directorate veterinary services (DVS) reported a foot and mouth disease outbreak in the Kavango East region in September 2020. According to information received, the cattle presented with extreme saliva discharge and limping. DVS immediately implemented disease prevention measures, including restrictions on the movement of cattle as well as extensive vaccinations. A new outbreak in the Kavango West region was reported end of October 2020. It appeared as if the new outbreak was not related to cases in the Kavango East region but rather to cattle that returned from Ango-



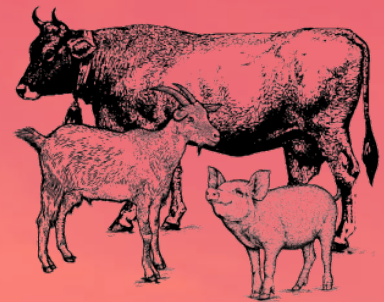
la. Representatives of the meat industry met on 3 November to provide support to DVS in the form of rations for 200 staff members, acquisition of vaccines, supervision of and equipment at roadblocks, assistance with the repair, maintenance and monitoring of the veterinary cordon fence, assistance with vehicles needed for vaccinations as well as the supervision, monitoring and transportation of goods from Windhoek to Rundu. The support from these institutions in the meat industry once again demonstrates the Namibian spirit of helpfulness.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is a transboundary animal disease (TAD) that deeply affects the livestock production, disrupting regional and international trade in animals and animal products. FMD is estimated to circulate in 77% of global livestock populations, especially in Africa, the Middle East and Asia as well as in a limited area of South America.

Countries that are currently free of FMD without vaccination remain under constant threat of an incursion. Three quarters (75%) of costs at-

tributed to FMD prevention and control are incurred by low income and lower-middle income countries. Africa and Eurasia are the regions that incur the largest costs, accounting for 50% and 33% respectively.

FMD is caused by an Aphthovirus of the family Picornaviridae, seven strains (A, O, C, SAT1, SAT2, SAT3, and Asia1) are endemic in different countries around the world. Each strain requires a specific vaccine to provide immunity. Prevention is based on early detection and warning systems.



## Foot and Mouth Disease

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is a disease of animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and wild antelopes such as kudu, oryx and springbok. It is caused by a virus. FMD occurs in northern Namibia and is a notifiable disease.



### How it spreads

- FMD is spread by infected animals or products
- People and equipment can spread the virus
- Close contact between livestock & buffalo
- Illegal movement of livestock or products

### Signs of FMD

- Sores, ulcers and blisters on feet, snout, tongue, nose, teats, lips and in the mouth
- Excessive salivation and sound from lips
- Animals limping from sore feet with blisters and ulcers where the hoof joins the skin

### Prevention & control

- Present all cattle for vaccination when required
- Avoid contact between livestock & buffalo
- Stop illegal movement of livestock & products
- Report signs of FMD to your State Veterinarian immediately
- If you see buffalo in your area, report to your State Veterinarian immediately

### Losses caused by FMD

- FMD can destroy Namibia's livestock industry
- Trade will stop & livestock prices will drop
- Marketing of livestock is disrupted
- Control of FMD outbreaks is expensive
- Farmers suffer production losses



Directorate of  
Veterinary Services

**For more information  
contact the State Veterinary Office near you.**



Meat Board of Namibia



## Strengthen stakeholder relations (continued)

# Abattoir training hosted in Gobabis

The meat standards division, in conjunction with Hygiene Solutions, hosted an abattoir hygiene training session in December of 2020. The event was held at the BH Abattoir in Gobabis. Local owners, managers and employees were invited to attend.

The main aim of the training was to introduce and create abattoir as well as personal hygiene awareness at C-class level, which is currently a big concern in the industry.

The day commenced with a theoretical presentation on the importance of hygiene at abattoirs. This was followed by a practical session, which included a discussion with regards to the environment, processes and procedures as well as general hygiene.

The session also had a practical demonstration on the correct slaughter procedure for cattle and sheep.



# Opportunity given to UNAM veterinary students to witness trial slaughtering at Katima Mulilo

Through close collaboration between the Meat Board of Namibia and the veterinary public health department of the University of Namibia (UNAM) School of Veterinary Medicine, sixth year veterinary students had the unique opportunity to witness trial slaughter at the newly commissioned Katima Mulilo abattoir as part of their practical training during clinical rotations. The task at hand for these students was to develop a food safety system fit for regional export. It provided them with an excellent practical opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge. Veterinary public health is an extremely important part of veterinary science and the Meat Board is proud to have been a part of this training process. The Meat Board continues its close collaboration with the UNAM School of Veterinary Medicine's public health department, conducting basic training in abattoir hygiene and slaughter techniques.



From left to right: George Sichombe, Elastors Simaata, Dr Hemberger (back), Rossalia Paulus (student), Shaanee Abrahams (student), Tony Holbling and Marnus Janse van Rensburg (student).



# 'Use limited funds efficiently to aid sector'

The Namibian agriculture sector does not have the necessary funds to fully implement all projects and strategic programmes for sustainability and increased profitability. Meat Board of Namibia (MBN) chief executive Paul Strydom believes the industry should use what little it has available to finance appropriate interventions where applicable to benefit the entire value chain.

Production in the livestock sector has declined, leading to a decrease in agriculture's contribution to the national gross domestic product (GDP). This could be due to several factors, such as varying rainfall and the severe drought of the past few years, and uncertain policies. Paul believes not all is doom and gloom. "The most important thing for Namibia is that the country by and large has political stability and peace. National policies, strategies and plans are set in place for specific goals and we are working towards those goals, albeit at a slow and steady pace."

However, Paul added that policies such as the controversial sheep-marketing scheme have brought the industry to its knees, contributing to a massive decrease in slaughter animal numbers. In this regard he encouraged additional research into other possible sheep meat markets the MBN undertook.

Re-establishing trust is the most important factor for the vastly experienced CEO. "If a farmer's trust is restored in the system, they are likely to reinvest and use available capital to further develop the industry. Authorities need to take note of this. It is crucial if we want the industry to have a solid future."

This will help in further growing the industry as well as constant interaction between relevant ministries and sector role players to discuss matters of importance. Paul said finances are not always critical, but the need for a conducive environment is a given.

An environment where emphasis is placed on increasing the value of sales on products

will be the quickest way to improve agriculture's contribution to the GDP, Paul said. "Local abattoirs should pay sufficiently to avoid weaners from being exported."

## Industry under review

Year-on-year export cattle-marketing has gone down by up to 50%, according to Meat Board statistics. This had caused a ripple effect on especially income and secondary industries. The CEO advocates that special attention be given to these scenarios. In 2019 a total of 463 000 cattle were marketed, while approximately 27 000 tonnes of beef were exported to the European Union, South Africa, China and Norway.

The export of sheep has also declined year-on-year by up to 56%. Slaughter capacity utilisation at operational sheep abattoirs decreased by 84%. In 2019 740 000 sheep were marketed, of which 456 000 were exported to South Africa and 284 000 slaughtered locally. Goats are a commodity largely exported to informal South African markets, but due to Covid-19 a reduction in marketing numbers of 74% was noticed. Last year 147 000 goats were marketed.

## Strategies to pursue

He advised stakeholders during the agricultural conference that a competitive environment for all producers and value chain components should be maintained. "It would be beneficial to the sector if it is not touched for the next five years. Do not spend money towards building additional abattoirs. Rather use the ones that are in operation more effectively, especially north of the veterinary cordon fence."

Paul added that feedlots require a specific business model to make them financially successful and that he regarded those as high-risk ventures for Namibia due to the amount of start-up capital needed and the importation of expensive feeds. He advised interested parties, such as the ministry of agriculture, against spending money on such initiatives.

He further supported skills transfer from older, more experienced farmers to the next generation. He regarded this as a must for the future success of the industry, stating that farmers unfortunately come and go with age. In addition, he is in favour of more focus being placed on better land utilisation. "We need to implement the national rangeland management strategy to ensure that the areas most affected (i.e. resettlement farms) become fully productive."

Paul believes a strategy should be implemented to obtain more funding for the directorate of veterinary services (DVS) to maintain and support Namibia's animal disease-free status.

Bush thinning through biomass utilisation and production of charcoal were other aspects discussed by the Meat Board CEO. "These additional diversification options have helped farmers through some extremely difficult times. Not only do they put extra money in the pocket, they create more jobs for local Namibians."

The Meat Board is confident that meat exports will reach the Middle East soon and urges DVS to diligently negotiate sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) terms and conditions. According to Paul this is what makes Australia so effective. It exports its products to about 120 countries. "There is no reason why Namibia cannot achieve the same level of success. So long as we invest what is available in upgrading skills and give all agricultural value chains the competitive edge they need. But we need to remember, the more a country exports, the better. Therefore increasing regulatory policies might not be as beneficial to the industry as authorities believe."

Paul referred to the green schemes by posing a question: "Why not exploit these projects with commercial farmers or entrepreneurs? The green scheme farms have so much potential, but the projects need to be profitable. We need the support of the private sector to achieve national goals."

## Completion of FANMeat lick, medicine and training registers

The FANMeat office received good co-operation from producers during the FANMeat audit of livestock producers for 2020. A total of 58 farms were audited for compliance with FAN Meat requirements and adherence to requirements was found to be good. Some aspects that needed attention were the completion of FANMeat registers, especially the employee training (form C) and farm management programme. The necessary training was given to audited producers, who in turn submitted completed registers to the FANMeat office. Further awareness and training regarding FANMeat rules and regulations continues by way of information sessions at farmer information days and other related gatherings.

## External roleplayer's perception survey conducted

Every three years the Meat Board of Namibia conducts a roleplayer's perception survey on the activities of the organisation. Such a survey was undertaken by an independent marketing agency in November of 2020. It yielded interesting results. The Meat Board updated its strategic plan and communication strategy accordingly. In general, the marketing agency concluded that the Meat Board showed significant improvement when compared to the 2015 and 2017 surveys. Commercial farmers requested more involvement from the Meat Board in the search for new markets, whereas communal farmers expressed a need for more information and mentoring sessions to be facilitated by the Meat Board.



# Assist industry in market access, maintenance & diversification



## Strategic focus area 3

### Strategic objectives

- Monitor developments in meat market access
- Maintain and defend meat market access conditions and develop existing markets
- Disseminate export marketing information
- Assist the creation and promotion of a strong brand in export markets
- Develop new systems to facilitate strategic market information, both nationally and internationally
- Identify opportunities for value addition in the meat industry
- Develop a trade facilitation system

### Expected outcomes

- Existing markets maintained
- New markets developed

## Exploring market access opportunities to benefit Namibian producers

Negotiations regarding the continuation of beef exports to the United Kingdom were debated at the highest level, despite difficulties between the European Union and Britain because of BREXIT negotiations. BREXIT's envisaged date of implementation was 29 March 2019.

The South African Customs Union (SACU), to which Namibia belongs, is in the final stage of negotiations to establish a Free Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom. On completion of negotiations, Namibia will still be able to export tariff and quota-free to the United Kingdom. In 2019, Namibia exported 10,8% of its beef to the United Kingdom.

*Purpose of strategic focus area 3: To assist with the maintenance of market access to existing markets while continuously identifying opportunities for new financially viable markets.*



### The future of the SA market

Continued reliance on the South African market appears to be a delicate issue.

During the reporting year, the Meat Board, on behalf of the meat industry, searched for alternative markets especially for weaners and goats as South Africa imposed livestock import conditions on SACU importing countries – inconsistent with the World Trade Organisation's Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) agreement.

Research conducted by the Meat Board has indicated that the Saudi Arabian and Angolan markets prove to be potential alternative markets for Namibian goats, should the South African market become financially nonviable. In

addition, the trade division of the Meat Board has requested the DVS to determine the export requirements for bone-in lamb, mutton and goat meat to the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. The request also included the SPS requirements for the export of NCA-produced beef to these markets. The DVS was also requested to engage its Chinese counterparts to amend the current cattle export protocol to include bone-in lamb, sheep and offal.

Furthermore, the Meat Board assisted DVS to develop standard operating procedures for exporting NCA-produced beef south of the VCF as well as in the SADC region under the commodity-based trade approach.



# Regulatory control of standards, quality assurance & import/exports



## Strategic focus area 4

### Strategic objectives

- Align the regulatory systems with Namibia's requirements
- Continue implementation of current standards and quality-assurance improvements
- Improve general enforcement of regulations
- Enforce requirements of Meat Industry Act, its amendments and regulations
- Facilitate the administration of Market Share Promotion Scheme

### Expected outcomes

- Improved compliance with regulations
- Better management of information about the Namibian meat industry

*Purpose of strategic focus area 4: To ensure that the Meat Board enforces requirements set by the Meat Industry Act and notices published under the act, as well as assist with the promotion, branding and classification of Namibian meat products.*



Sarasungu and Katima Mulilo.

## Law enforcement functions of the MBN

### An overview

In order to protect the Namibian market from illegal imports and unfair trade practices, the key objective of the Meat Board Law Enforcement subdivision is to ensure that all role players adhere to the legislation and procedures guiding the meat industry in Namibia.

This goal is achieved with physical inspections to ensure that the quantities of produce imported, exported or in transit through Namibia corresponds with invoices, customs-clearing documents and with the actual consignment quantities on trucks.

The mandate of the Meat Board of Namibia to meet this objective is derived from the Meat Industry Act.

### Presence in the industry

The subdivision monitors 20 border posts across Namibia, dealing with imports, exports and in-transit cargo of controlled products such as livestock and products thereof. Seven border posts are currently used as primary crossing points with another five border posts that are occasionally used on an ad hoc basis.

Smaller border posts are regulated by Customs and Excise (Ministry of Finance) or Nampol, who do not allow any consignment of controlled products to pass over the border without a valid Meat Board Permit.

All consignments of controlled produce are regulated by means of permits indicating the relevant information such as type of product, validity period, importer/exporter, border to be used, as well as origin and destination.

### Infrastructure

The Meat Board of Namibia's head office is situated in Windhoek, and remote offices are situated in Ongwediva, Katima Mulilo and Rundu. Border staff is deployed at Ariansvlei, Noordoewer, Buitepos, Walvis Bay, Katwitwi,

### Personnel

The Law Enforcement subdivision consists of three senior employees and 17 border officials, which include three senior border officials stationed at the three main border posts, Noordoewer, Ariansvlei and Buitepos.

### Operational duties

Trade and offload inspections. Inspectors of the Meat Board frequently visited traders and processors of livestock around the country to ensure compliance with Namibian legislation and that promulgated standards are adhered to. These inspections are documented, and information is forward-



ed to relevant stakeholders for statistical purposes.

#### **In-transit consignments**

Consignments of controlled products destined for neighbouring countries are also regulated by means of permits and a traceability system (sealing and tracking system) is in place to ensure that the same consignment that entered Namibia, exits the country under surveillance of the Meat Board staff at the point of entry and exit.

Strict terms and conditions are in place to ensure that these products do not end up in Namibian markets and compete with local production. Monthly, an average of 85 trucks of chicken, beef, mutton or pork meat are in transit through Namibia and each truck is inspected twice by Meat Board officials before being cleared for entry or to leave the country.

#### **Visits/audits at auctions and permit days**

Ad hoc visits and audits are carried out at auctions and permit days all over Namibia; irregularities are reported and resolved in order to inform and guide all producers or agents in the industry.

#### **Audits at local abattoirs**

All Class A, B and C abattoirs in Namibia are visited at least once a year to ensure that mandatory procedures regarding Meat Board registrations and slaughter and levy remittances are adhered to.



#### **Conclusion**

The Law Enforcement subdivision is an indispensable part of the meat industry of Namibia. It is regarded in a positive light by the industry and as such commended for the compliance and cooperation it promotes among most of the stakeholders in the industry.

## FAN Meat scheme: Providing assurance on Namibia's meat

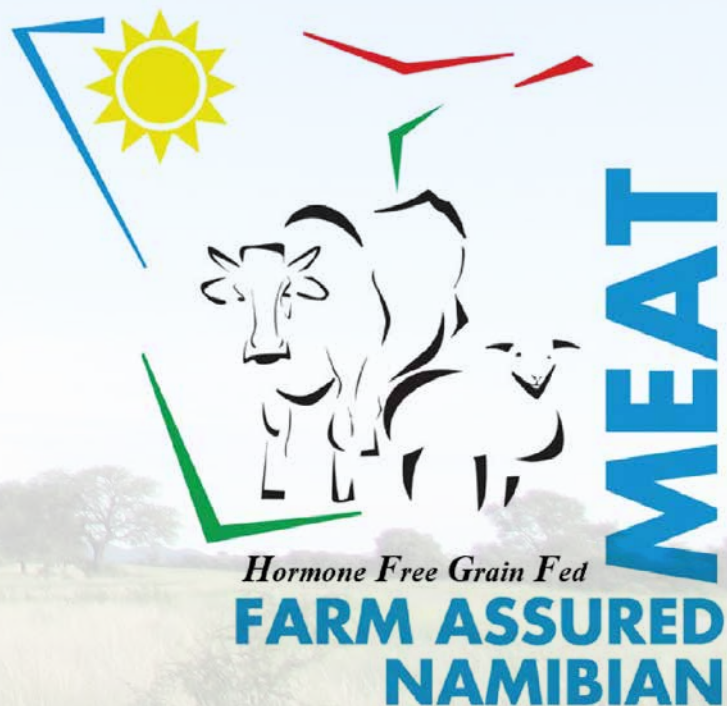
The scheme is an enabler achieving growth in the sector and focusing on the export of meat products where discerning international consumers are prepared to pay more for quality meat produced in an environmentally sustainable manner, adhering to high animal-welfare standards and ethical production methods.

Farm assurance schemes worldwide originated as a result of a number of food safety scares between 1980 and 1999 and were developed in order to restore consumer confidence in the safety of meat. The Namibian scheme in particular was developed after Mad Cow Disease outbreaks in the United Kingdom (one of Namibia's lucrative trading partners) between 1990 and 1999. The scheme was created by an industry decision and was declared a national scheme in September 1999.

FANMeat rules and standards combine legal requirements, good agricultural practice, a traceability system in conjunction with NamLITS, animal welfare standards and, by means of prescribed transport, auction, feed manufacturer, abattoir and feedlot standards, into a single standard.

It includes role players in the entire value chain, from farm to abattoir. The FANMeat standard could be used as a marketing tool for quality Namibian meat and meat products.

The scheme aims to give this assurance by means of prescribed farm management practices, a traceability system in conjunction with NamLITS.



The scheme successfully maintained ISO 9001:2015 accreditation, a testament to its success.

On the one hand Namibia's export abattoirs are EU and South Africa compliant, on the other, good agricultural practices (GAP) and animal-welfare standards are embedded through the FANMeat at farm level. These

standards also apply to the communal farming sector within the country.

The scheme imposes minimum standards in quality and assurance and is administered by the Meat Board in close



## Regulatory control of standards (continued)



45 collaboration with the DVS, export abattoirs and livestock producers in Namibia.

The standards prescribed by the scheme have already been established through Namibian legislation, describe the provisions of the legislation in a nutshell, and provide producers with clear guidelines with which they must comply.

The standards also embrace basic principles of animal welfare, veld management and chemicals storage, making the scheme both attractive and crucial in international trade.

The FANMeat scheme is continually updated, keeping abreast of requirements set by importing countries and discerning international consumers.

The establishment of the FANMeat scheme in the meat industry supported by a clean environment and natural production methods, produces meat and meat products of such high quality that they are increasing-

ly in demand by international retailers and consumers.

Unfortunately, the natural pasture of the production base is unable to sustain more livestock. Limitations are imposed due to the fragility of the environment and the country's scarce and erratic rainfall.

Namibian producers must take special precautions to ensure the sustainability of the environment.

Meat produced in Namibia is free of growth hormones, antibiotics and animal byproducts due to national preventative legislation. In addition, producers and abattoirs are constantly called to account regarding animal welfare, which is enshrined in the FANMeat scheme standards.

The success of the scheme is apparent through sustained international markets and official acknowledgement with the recent award of ISO 9001:2015 accreditation. This certification is internationally recognised and

gives the FANMeat scheme even more leverage with international trade.

ISO 9001:2015 is a standard developed by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), a worldwide federation of national bodies representing over 160 countries. The general requirements of ISO 9001:2015 require an organisation to "establish, document, implement, and maintain a quality management system and continually improve its effectiveness in accordance with the requirements of this international standard".

On the basis of ISO 9001:2015, FANMeat implemented its quality management system in conformance with the standard.

In short: the FANMeat quality mark guarantees that the meat bought by the consumer is healthy and safe and comes from animals that were bred and raised in a clean environment, were vaccinated as prescribed by law, were transported in an acceptable manner and were slaughtered humanely.

## Meat Standards Division

**The Meat Standards Division of the MBN** remains ever aware of changes required to satisfy the trade and ultimately the consumers who buy the meat. In the forefront of such perceptions are real issues such as animal welfare (freedom from hunger, thirst, pain, fear), antibiotic overuse and sustainable production (environmental health). Changes made under the Farm Assured Namibia Meat Scheme (FANMeat), include:

- **Grain-fed:** In times of drought and shortage of adequate and suitable fodder to meet production needs for livestock, provision is made for the marketing of grain-fed livestock that are FANMeat compliant. FANMeat grain-fed livestock are kept in an approved area for fattening and led a nutritionally balanced ration of high-energy content free from growth hormones and antibiotic residues, while being humanely treated and remaining traceable as of Namibian origin.
- **Feedlot standards:** In order to live up to grain-fed FANMeat standards, feedlot standards have been developed for

feedlots providing livestock to export abattoirs.

- **Audit team:** To ensure improved monitoring for compliance across the value chain, the FANMeat Division has developed a dedicated audit team. The functions of this team coincide with the partnership between the MBN and the DVS and will complement the surveillance systems implemented by the DVS.
- **Online marketing tool:** This service to the industry, in partnership with the DVS, will assist producers to comply with livestock identification, traceability and marketing requirements, as well as record-keeping and reporting.
- **Feed standards:** MBN prohibited the use of chicken litter/manure as livestock feed under the FANMeat Scheme. The prohibition is necessary to guarantee the safety of Namibia meat and is banned in the European Union and not registered in Namibia. The feeding of chicken litter/manure to livestock is unsanitary and can lead to the spread of diseases and unwanted antibiotic residues in meat.



# Ensuring standards and controls are implemented

## **SAMIC approved Meat Board classification standards**

The South African Meat Industry Company (SAMIC) annually audits the Meat Board's application of carcass classification systems and standards at export abattoirs. However, due to Covid-19 restrictions the 2020 audit could not be conducted. The audit will be scheduled as soon as travel restrictions are lifted.

## **Qualitative risk analysis set up**

The Meat Board initiated and financed the preparation of a dossier regarding the status of tuberculosis in Namibian cattle. This document is a compilation of information and data about the prevalence of cattle tuberculosis in Namibia dating back to 1980. A qualitative risk analysis, conducted on the compiled data, indicated that Namibia presents negligible risk regarding cattle tuberculosis, making individual testing of cattle prior to export unnecessary. This risk is commensurate with the level

of protection for imported cattle which is required by South Africa. The DVS has already contacted the directorate animal health South Africa in this regard. Should negotiations regarding termination of testing for cattle tuberculosis be successful, significant savings and improvement of animal welfare of cattle exported to feedlots will follow.

## **Impact of FMD outbreak a concern**

The negative impact of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD), as recently witnessed in South Africa, is dramatic.

Exports ceased with immediate effect, leading to an oversupply of meat in the market and thereafter a decline in producer prices. The potential impact of an FMD outbreak in Namibia's free zone is of serious concern and remains a constant threat to Namibia's livestock and meat industry. If such an outbreak were to occur in the FMD-free zone areas, all exports would be stopped with im-

mediate effect.

Domestically, all movement of livestock and meat inland would also come to a halt and producer prices would decline exponentially — as Namibian beef producers north of the veterinary cordon fence can testify.

It is therefore imperative that producers in Namibia be vigilant in maintaining Namibia's FMD-free zone. Producers can do so by not supporting the illegal movement of animals from neighbouring countries, by protecting the integrity of the veterinary cordon fence (VCF) and other boundary fences, and by reporting all stray animals to the nearest DVS office.

Because of a lack of Government funding, the Meat Board was compelled to financially support the DVS and, since January 2019, has been involved in the repair of the VCF. This support came in the form of transporting material, servicing vehicles and appointing temporary staff. The repair of the VCF will be extended to other areas in the coming reporting year.

## Bovine Tuberculosis

Bovine Tuberculosis (bTB) mostly affects cattle and wild animals such as kudu, lions, warthogs and buffaloes. It is caused by a bacterium. Namibia has declared itself historically free from bTB. It is a notifiable disease.



### How it could enter Namibia

- bTB could enter Namibia through importing infected cattle
- Cattle get bTB from close contact with infected animals or eating contaminated feed

### Signs in sick & dead animals

- Losing a lot of weight over a long time
- Moist cough and struggling to breathe
- Small lumps in lymph nodes of head and chest
- Small lumps also in lung, spleen, liver and inside walls of chest and abdomen

### Prevention & gathering evidence

- Avoid smuggling cattle into Namibia
- Report signs of bTB to your State Veterinarian immediately
- Adhere to bTB testing protocols to help provide more evidence to support Namibia's bTB status

### Problems related to bTB

- Pre-export testing for bTB has cost the cattle industry millions of dollars every year since 2016
- bTB can cause tuberculosis in people
- Farmers will suffer production losses



Directorate of  
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Meat Board of Namibia





# Production, processing and marketing

## Strategic focus area 5

### Strategic objectives

- Support animal health and welfare initiatives on a cost-recovery basis
- Sensitize the industry on animal health and welfare issues
- Provide input for the development of veterinary policies and legal documents through stakeholder consultation
- Advocate for the increase of formal livestock off-take in NCA
- Contribute to the stabilisation of sheep and cattle production
- Improve meat quality by promoting standards and branding to consumers
- Facilitate the promotion of local goat meat markets in strategic areas in Namibian towns

### Expected outcomes

- Increased financial viability of livestock production
- Better informed and educated producers, processors and consumers
- Better collaboration with the Directorate of Veterinary Services
- Improved animal health status in the NCA to attain international recognition
- Maintenance of animal health status in areas south of the VCF

*Purpose of strategic focus area 5: To support the industry in all aspects of production, processing and marketing in order to grow the industry for the benefit of all Namibians.*



## Growing the livestock and meat industry long-term

The contribution of the livestock and meat industry to Namibia's gross domestic product (GDP) is diminishing. However, worldwide demand for meat is growing. The world's population is growing at such an alarming rate that it is estimated that soon, 50% more food will be needed globally.

Namibia is ideally positioned to contribute to feeding the world, but the need to grow the meat industry sustainably and competitively necessitates a unifying vision.

To this end, the Meat Board established an industrywide forum to focus on industry planning and coordination among stakeholders.

This process was instrumental in developing the Common Vision and a shared plan aimed at motivating organisations and associations to improve participation in growing the sec-

tor. The Common Vision identified five critical areas, namely animal health and welfare linked to food safety, livestock production, marketing and product trade, value addition and industry consolidation. Specific issues, such as the development and enlargement of the livestock sector north of the veterinary cordon fence were also identified to grow the industry.

The Meat Board will lend new impetus to the Common Vision in the upcoming financial year.

### **Production support initiative: Bush encroachment**

Bush encroachment is a national challenge in Namibia, having increased significantly over recent decades, largely due to habitat change. It is estimated that it affects between 26 and 30 million hectares of land in Namibia, an area

that poses a serious threat to sustainable livestock production.

Overgrazing is believed to be a key driver in bush encroachment; other contributing factors are the displacement of browsers by livestock, scarce rainfall and its variability, the suppression of high intensity fires due to cattle farming, and increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations.

As a result of invader bush infestation of farmland, the carrying capacity of land has declined from 1 head of cattle per 12 hectares to 1 head per 20 hectares. All stakeholders agree that urgent collective effort is necessary to find an effective solution to bush encroachment.

As the meat and livestock regulator and a leader in the agriculture industry, the Meat Board has actively supported various de-bush-ing initiatives.



# Marketing of livestock, meat and meat products

## Cattle marketing

A total of 251 281 cattle were marketed in 2020, a decrease of 46.87% compared with 472 916 head of cattle marketed in 2019. Live exports accounted for 63.44% of total cattle market share with 159 414 cattle exported.

Cattle slaughtered at export abattoirs accounted for 20.07% (50 442 heads) whilst local (B&C- class) abattoirs slaughtered a total of 41 425 cattle, representing 16.49% of total market share.

The first graph depicts an overall lower marketing outcome during 2020 in comparison to the previous five years. While the year 2019 recorded the highest slaughtering by export abattoirs in a ten year period, the year 2020 on the other hand saw the lowest performance by export abattoirs since 1975.

A rebound in weaner auction prices was seen during 2020 with average prices rising to N\$35.02/kg from N\$24.04/kg in 2019. However, beef carcass prices were more stable as the beef, all-grade average moved only by N\$0.31/kg (representing a 0.72% annual growth) from N\$43.05/kg in 2019 to N\$43.36/kg in 2020. Given reduced availability of marketable cattle, beef prices were expected to increase significantly during 2020 but the expected increases were countered by downward pressure due to reduced demand for beef in general and premium cuts in particular in Namibia's prime markets, owing to reduced global economic performance as a result of COVID-19.

Due to an increase in weaner prices, the ratio of weaner auction prices to the B2 carcass price increased from 55.84% to 80.77%.

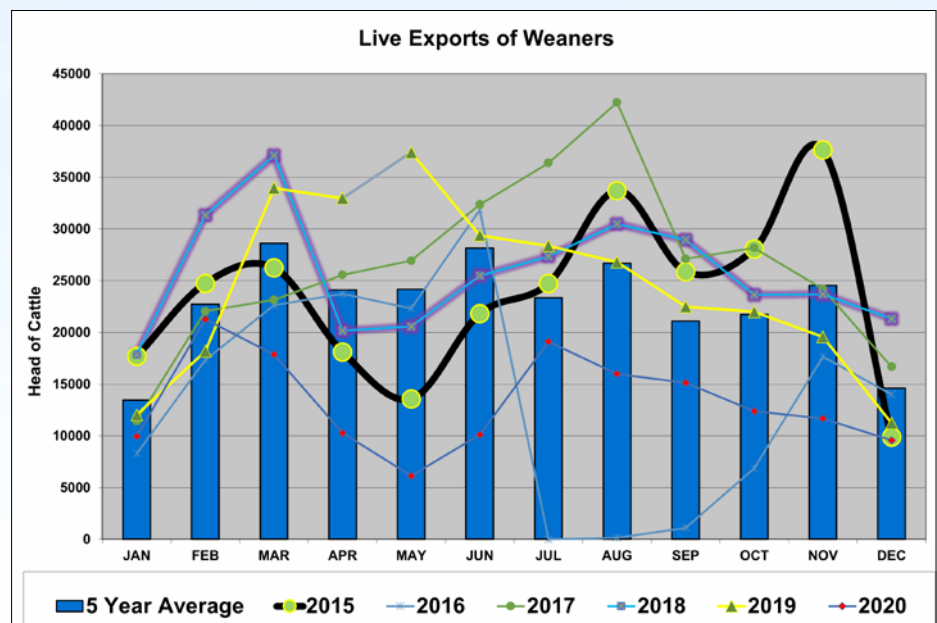
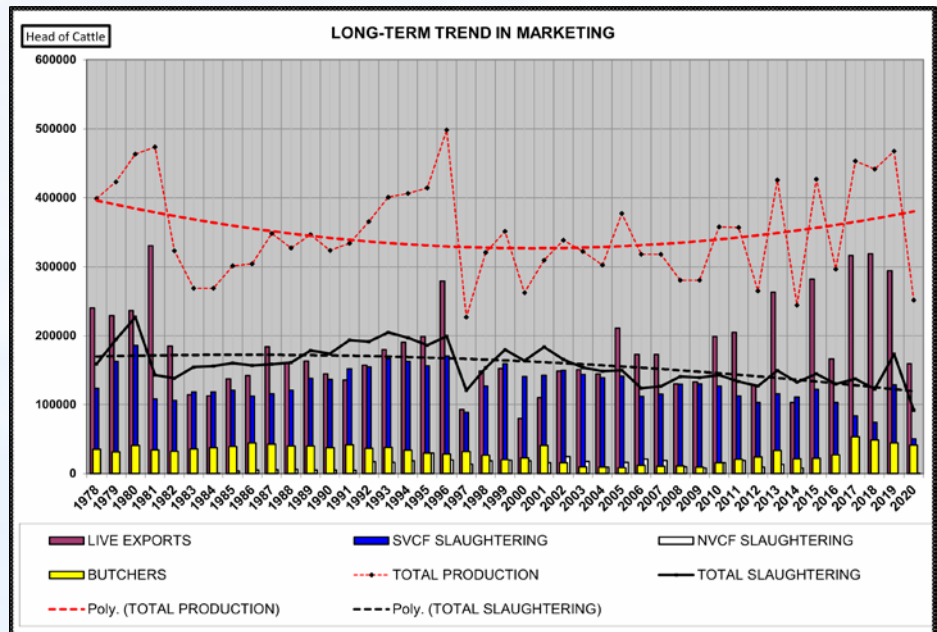
The combined proportion of AB-grade and B-grade slaughtered cattle stood at 40.07% in 2020, down from 55.35% in 2019. This decline reflects the reduction in demand for premium beef and a bias towards the local market requiring C-grades which increased from 31.97% to 42.57% as abattoirs increased supply into local markets. The increase in C-grade slaughtering was also a reflection of a general shortage of slaughter cattle and has negative implications for capital formation in the sector.

The long-term trend of cattle marketing depicts a decline in heads of cattle slaughtered locally.

## Sheep marketing

A total of 376 403 were marketed in 2020, marking a decline of 49.23%, compared to 741 444 marketed in 2019. Live exports accounted for 60.30% (226 973 sheep) while slaughtering at export approved and B&C-class abattoirs respectively absorbed 7.05% and 32.65%, respectively.

The two graphs on the next page show A2



price fluctuations between Namibian prices and those of the Red Meat Abattoir Association (RMAA) as well as the Northern Cape. The average price differential between the Namibian A2 and Northern Cape A2 sheep prices during 2020 stood at N\$7.17/kg (2019: N\$2.89/kg) while the difference in C2 prices stood at N\$10.43/kg (2019: N\$2.16/kg). Namibia exports most of its goats to the Northern Cape province which is in close proximity and offers better producer prices. Price differentials and the reduced sheep herd account for the poor performance of Namibian abattoirs which face limited possibilities

## Goat marketing

Namibia exports nearly all its goats live to the South African market. In 2020, a total of 89 720 goats were marketed, representing a significant decline of 38.94%. Of this total marketing, live goat exports accounted for 91.52% (82 113 heads) while 8.48% (7 607 heads) were slaughtered locally. The decline in live exports was occasioned by movement restrictions in South Africa due to COVID-19. Nevertheless, a sharp increase of 170.90% in local slaughtering was observed with 7 607 goats marketed at B&C- class abattoirs in comparison with 2 808 heads in 2019.



## Production, processing and marketing (continued)

### Marketing of livestock and meat products

#### 49 Pig marketing

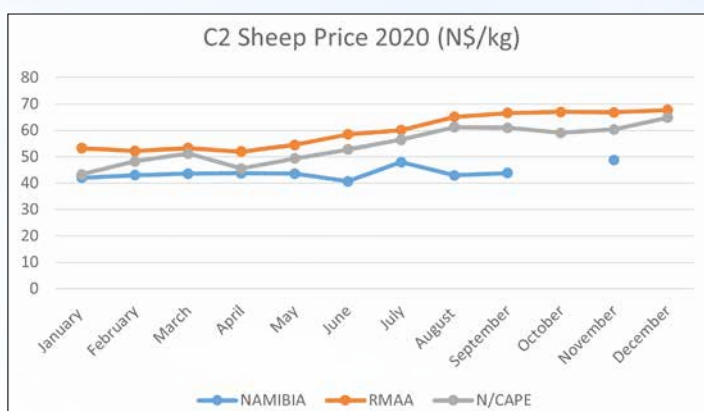
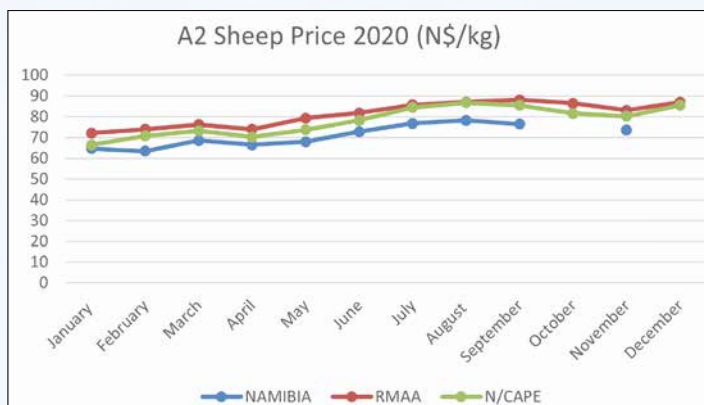
Pig marketing saw a 5.54% decline in 2020 with a total of 44 885 pigs being slaughtered by local abattoirs in comparison with 47 519 pigs marketed in the previous year. With Namibia being unable to fulfil its pork consumption requirements, there exists no export-approved abattoir in the country as more focus is placed on servicing local consumption.

The pork market share promotion scheme (PMSPS) implemented since 2012 ran its full course of eight years by 30 September 2020 and was extended by another eight years to run until 30 September 2028 in order to consolidate the gains of the past eight years.

#### Conclusion

After three years of drought-induced marketing a period of herd-rebuilding commenced in 2020 with the advent of good rains. This herd-rebuilding season is expected to negatively affect marketing in the coming year. The sheep sector has been going through a recession and 2020 saw one of the worst performances in the history of the sector. However, a rebound on the back of live exports is expected while slaughtering is likely to remain minimal. The goat sector was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and is expected to return to normalcy depending on how COVID-19 will play out in 2021.

The recovery of the livestock and meat industry is strongly hinged on the continuation of good rains into 2021 boosting livestock numbers, the containment of COVID-19 and the recovery of advanced economies.



## Lung Sickness

Lung Sickness (CBPP) is a disease of animals such as cattle. It is caused by a bacterium. CBPP was eradicated from areas south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence but a few outbreaks occur in northern Namibia. It is a notifiable disease.



#### How it spreads

- CBPP is spread by infected animals
- It is passed on through direct or close contact
- Carrier cattle that are a major source of infection
- Movement of infected cattle from infected areas

#### Signs in sick & dead animals

- Fast & noisy breathing with neck extended
- Stands with front legs apart
- Shallow cough especially after exercise
- Lungs covered with yellowish material & fluid
- Lungs are solid & marbled

#### Prevention & control

- Present cattle for vaccination when required
- Do not smuggle cattle into Namibia
- Avoid movement of cattle from infected areas
- Report signs of CBPP to your State Veterinarian immediately

#### Losses caused by CBPP

- CBPP can destroy Namibia's cattle industry
- Trade will stop & livestock prices will fall
- Marketing of livestock is disrupted
- Control of CBPP outbreaks is expensive
- Cattle deaths, poor production & condemned carcasses at abattoirs



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Meat Board of Namibia





# EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY MEAT, THE NAMIBIAN WAY

The FARM ASSURED NAMIBIAN MEAT SCHEME (FAN Meat) of the Meat Board of Namibia is a scheme which aims to provide assurance to International Namibian Meat Markets of the safety, healthiness, quality and traceability of Namibia's export meat.

Namibia's premium quality meat is controlled and guaranteed by the Meat Board across the value chain according to the highest quality and safety standards.

For more information on import and export of Namibian meat, please contact us at +264 61 275877, e-mail us at [info@nammic.com.na](mailto:info@nammic.com.na), or visit our website [www.nammic.com.na](http://www.nammic.com.na)



**Meat Board  
of Namibia**



# Human resources department activities

## Employer & employees

### Organisational structure

The current organisational structure of the Meat Board is aligned with its Strategic Plan. The majority of its employees perform specialised tasks in the execution of the Meat Board's mandate. Functions are categorised into divisions which interact with one another to meet attendant responsibilities.

### Management Team

The management team is comprised of the CEO, who reports to the Board, the Manager: Operations, Manager: Trade, Manager: Finance and Manager: Meat Standards, who in turn report to the CEO.

Management is assisted by a Chief Marketing, Chief Classification, Chief Information Management Systems and Chief FANMeat, Chief Information Technology, and Head Law Enforcement. The latter two report to the Operations Manager together with the Chief Human Resources.

### Chief Executive Officer

The CEO is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Meat Board's affairs.

One of the main functions of the CEO is to strategically align the Meat Board with the needs of the meat industry and, in this capacity, prepare submissions to the Board for decision-making. Once the Board has decided, the implementation is vested in the CEO.

Within the current organisational structure, the CEO is also responsible for strengthening stakeholder relations. This means that the CEO currently performs a dual function: general management and public relations.

### Operations Division

The Operations division is headed by the Manager: Operations and is responsible for efficient and effective management of the Meat Board's

- Human Resources
- Information Technology
- Law Enforcement
- Assets
- Administration, and
- Compliance.

Board policies provide directives for the procurement and appropriation of levies, as well as the optimal utilisation of resources, e.g. Human Resource Policy, Affirmative Action Policy, among others.

The Law Enforcement subdivision is headed by an inspector responsible for the enforcement of the Meat Industry Act, border control and general advice and assistance to law enforcement agencies.

### Trade Division

The Manager: Trade is responsible for livestock and meat market ac-

cess, market maintenance and diversification.

This division combines the functions of market and trade information and marketing, and serves functions related to supply management and marketing information to the Board and the Namibian meat industry through a management information system and by reporting industry trends and developments.

The division also provides support for production and market-related issues with the aim of increasing the financial viability of livestock production in Namibia.

The division is supported by marketing assistants whose job is to increase the Meat Board's visibility north of the VCF.

The Information subdivision is responsible for gathering and disseminating information with respect to the meat industry. This subdivision also focuses on expanding existing markets for livestock and meat as well as assisting with the exploration of new markets.

The tasks of this division include informing producers, processors and consumers how to improve livestock and meat production and consumption.

### Meat Standards Division

This division, headed by the Manager: Meat Standards, who is a veterinarian, is responsible for independently performing carcass classification and quality assurance at export abattoirs in Namibia.

The division further performs retailer brand audits at abattoirs and farms, ultrasonic scanning of cattle and livestock and judging carcasses.

This division is the second largest in terms of the number of staff members employed. Permits are issued at each export abattoir by staff who classify carcasses and cuts for export.

The FANMeat subdivision forms part of the Meat Standards division and is headed by the Chief: FAN Meat, who, together with the Manager: Meat Standards, is responsible for the implementation of Namibia's FANMeat Scheme (for minimum standards and assurance), and for the advocacy of animal health and welfare in the country.

The subdivision is responsible for the importation and selling of official cattle and small stock ear tags and the administration of stock brands in Namibia on behalf of the Registrar of Stock Brands, which responsibility is vested in the Chief Veterinary Officer.

The subdivision runs a NamLITS help desk which assists producers with NamLITS related queries.

### Finance Division

The division is responsible for managing Meat Board Finances according to regulatory requirements and other resources in accordance with the MI act and other relevant legislation. The Manager Finance is responsible for financial planning, reporting and controls, investments, cash management, internal risk management and accounting.

The operational philosophy of the Meat Board is based on a lean operational structure. Certain services are provided in-house, while others are outsourced to service providers on a project-by-project basis. The senior management team is comprised of the CEO, the Manager: Operations, Manager: Trade, Manager: Finance and Manager: Meat Standards.



# People, the backbone of the Meat Board's operations

**1 Workforce profile:** The Meat Board employs 72 staff members, of which 57% are male and 43% female. The workforce profile shows a balanced spread of ages. Employees under 40 years of age comprise 55% of the workforce and employees over 40 constitute 45%, a good balance between youth and experience. A total of 31% of the workforce has served more than ten years. Most of the employees (80%) work in Operations and Meat Standards respectively.

**2 Bursaries:** As per Meat Board strategic plan focus areas and the advocacy of animal health and welfare, the organisation awards bursaries to veterinarians for undergraduate studies, catering for Namibia's livestock population. To date, all bursary holders successfully completed their studies. Two bursaries were awarded to post-graduate students during the 2020-21 financial year. The awarding of bursaries to post-graduate students studying Veterinary or Animal Sciences, or Agricultural Economics, is done with emphasis on contributing to the well-being of the meat industry.

**3 Affirmative Action activities:** The Meat Board is an equal opportunity employer, and annually receives an affirmative action compliance certificate from Equity Commissioner. With employees who commenced employment as far back as 1991, and by maintaining sound labour relations, the Meat Board has made substantial progress in people management, with regards to training and development. In giving employment opportunities to all skill levels of society, the Meat Board currently employs 72 staff members in all categories. A total of 89% are from previously disadvantaged backgrounds. The Meat Board's management is fully committed to the implementation of affirmative action in the workplace as a way of addressing past injustices.

**4 Suitably skilled:** All managerial and middle management positions, besides standard tertiary qualifications, have relevant industry knowledge. Job descriptions are available that highlight relevant tasks, qualifications and experience.

**5 Staff turnover:** Staff turnover at the Meat Board is relatively low and remuneration levels are market-related. Remuneration for management and board members is subject to the guidelines and remuneration framework issued in terms of the Public Enterprises Governance Act.

**6 Training development:** An annual training and development programme has been established to identified skill gaps among staff. A performance management framework is in place; staff performance is appraised biannually.

## Appointments and promotions



**Fransina Angula** (Statistician) was appointed at the trade division on 1 August 2020. She holds an honours degree in economics from the University of Namibia (Unam) and is busy with her masters of science in economics.

Prior to her employment commencement at the Meat Board of Namibia, Angula was employed at the Namibia Statistics Agency as Statistician: National Accounts in the economics department. She is 30 years of age.



**Ursula Nguvauva** was promoted to Manager: Finance at the Meat Board of Namibia on 1 July 2020. She started her career with the Meat Board in 1998 in the finance division. Nguvauva holds a B.Com Finance degree and is currently busy with her master's degree in business administration.



# Personnel with more than 20 years' experience



Paul Strydom  
Chief Executive Officer



Magda van Schoor  
Public Relations Officer



Ursula Nguvauva  
Manager: Finance



Petrus Maritz  
Chief: Classification Services



Erenfried Tjivikua  
Chief: Meat Classifier



Nikolaus Nauyoma  
Senior Classification Assistant



Henock Tjitengeni  
Classification Assistant



# Livestock marketing statistics & analysis

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Table 1: Total Marketing of Livestock (2004 to 2020) (heads)

<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Export abattoirs</b>	<b>NCA*</b>	<b>Butchers</b>	<b>Live exports</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2004</b>	139 162	9 401	9 191	144 573	302 327
<b>2005</b>	141 348	16 283	8 477	210 945	377 053
<b>2006</b>	111 821	21 170	12 016	172 790	317 797
<b>2007</b>	115 460	18 881	10 893	172 587	317 821
<b>2008</b>	129 622	9 798	10 923	129 862	280 205
<b>2009</b>	130 035	7 876	9 210	133 156	280 277
<b>2010</b>	127 141	15 704	15 866	198 816	357 527
<b>2011</b>	112 602	18 757	20 825	204 858	357 042
<b>2012</b>	102 980	9 581	23 910	128 493	264 964
<b>2013</b>	115 819	13 217	33 423	262 929	425 388
<b>2014</b>	111 101	8 019	21 598	103 199	243 917
<b>2015</b>	122 267	0	22 367	282 197	426 831
<b>2016</b>	103 097	0	35 837	166 161	305 095
<b>2017</b>	83 790	0	39 383	316 206	439 379
<b>2018</b>	74 171	0	40 698	318 880	433 749
<b>2019</b>	128 564	0	50 000	294 352	472 916
<b>2020</b>	50 332	110	41 425	159 414	251 414
<b>2020%</b>	20,03%	0,04%	16,49%	63,44%	100%
<b>Average</b>	126 292	13 049	25 549	182 330	347 221

\*NCA: Northern communal areas

<b>Small stock</b>	<b>Export abattoirs</b>	<b>Butchers</b>	<b>Live exports</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2004</b>	435 676	38 427	756 464	1 230 567
<b>2005</b>	772 422	23 715	546 103	1 342 240
<b>2006</b>	725 558	74 101	535 121	1 334 780
<b>2007</b>	856 438	83 044	458 454	1 397 936
<b>2008</b>	762 647	76 818	301 196	1 140 661
<b>2009</b>	865 758	85 946	332 914	1 284 618
<b>2010</b>	842 559	77 137	369 957	1 289 653
<b>2011</b>	742 986	65 475	337 971	1 146 432
<b>2012</b>	768 522	76 311	314 648	1 159 481
<b>2013</b>	798 963	130 345	427 240	1 356 548
<b>2014</b>	559 160	96 854	326 221	982 235
<b>2015</b>	444 927	79 024	628 580	1 152 531
<b>2016</b>	321 413	132 161	452 162	905 736
<b>2017</b>	238 104	149 100	535 476	922 680
<b>2018</b>	191 029	179 361	604 106	974 496
<b>2019</b>	154 398	132 636	601 328	888 362
<b>2020</b>	26 519	130 518	309 086	466 123
<b>2020%</b>	5,69%	28%	66,31%	100%
<b>Average</b>	390 396	105 283	668 272	1 163 950



Table 1: Total Marketing of Livestock (2004 to 2020) (heads)

<b>Pigs**</b>	<b>Meatco</b>	<b>Butchers</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2004</b>	9 600	10 475	20 075
<b>2005</b>	14 295	6 442	20 737
<b>2006</b>	14 754	6 986	21 740
<b>2007</b>	17 233	11 916	29 149
<b>2008</b>	16 104	11 521	27 625
<b>2009</b>	-	27 526	27 526
<b>2010</b>	-	43 910	43 910
<b>2011</b>	-	21 646	21 646
<b>2012</b>	-	35 910	35 910
<b>2013</b>	-	39 149	39 149
<b>2014</b>	-	42 656	42 656
<b>2015</b>	-	37 638	37 638
<b>2016</b>	-	46 514	46 514
<b>2017</b>	-	43 092	43 092
<b>2018</b>	-	45 184	45 184
<b>2019</b>	-	47 519	47 519
<b>2020</b>	-	44 885	44 885
<b>2020%</b>	0%	100%	100%
<b>Average</b>	9 024	25 312	28 203

\*\*Live imports from RSA included





Table 2: Marketing of Live Cattle per District (2020) (heads)

Months	Aranos	Bethanie	Berseba	Epukiro	Gobabis	Grootfontein	Karasburg	Keetmans	Kamanjab	Luderitz	Maltahohe
Jan	-	-	-	-	1 514	-	110	1 129	-	-	-
Feb	-	-	-	-	6 039	32	224	2 037	-	-	214
Mar	-	-	-	-	4 339	63	514	1 796	-	-	-
Apr	-	-	-	-	1 679	-	1 007	1 552	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	1 475	-	-	871	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	-	2 768	-	-	1 150	35	-	-
Jul	-	-	-	-	5 422	-	199	1 948	-	-	-
Aug	-	-	-	-	3 196	16	-	1 827	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	-	2 661	-	509	1 277	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	10	-	2 800	26	155	1 794	-	-	120
Nov	-	-	-	-	2 152	54	385	1 666	-	-	-
Dec	-	-	-	-	2 528	-	443	1 519	-	-	140
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>36 573</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3 546</b>	<b>18 566</b>	-	-	<b>474</b>

Table 3: Marketing of Live Sheep per District (2020) (heads)

Months	Aranos	Berseba	Gobabis	Karasburg	Keetmans	Luderitz	Maltahohe	Mariental	Okahandja	Omaruru	Otjiwarongo
Jan	-	-	-	2 891	2 360	-	-	1 209	-	-	-
Feb	-	-	-	1 636	4 755	-	100	3 908	-	-	-
Mar	-	-	-	3 933	7 890	-	-	14 220	-	-	-
Apr	-	-	-	4 130	10 412	-	-	19 138	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	5 334	11 642	-	-	15 913	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	4 545	11 144	-	-	16 170	-	-	-
Jul	-	-	-	3 529	7 542	-	751	10 376	-	-	-
Aug	-	-	-	1 919	4 440	-	-	6 039	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	1 790	3 380	-	-	3 735	-	-	-
Oct	-	1	-	1 254	3 280	-	-	4 361	50	-	-
Nov	-	-	-	2 742	4 360	-	-	8 771	-	-	-
Dec	-	-	-	3 786	5 465	-	-	8 070	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>37 489</b>	<b>76 670</b>	-	<b>851</b>	<b>111 910</b>	<b>50</b>	-	-

Table 4: Marketing of Live Goats per District (2020) (heads)

Months	Aranos	Berseba	Gobabis	Grootfontein	Karasburg	Keetmans	Maltahohe	Mariental	Okahandja	Omaruru	Otjinene
Jan	-	-	-	-	-	1 320	425	2 190	-	-	-
Feb	-	-	2	-	386	2 528	605	4 488	-	-	-
Mar	-	-	-	-	-	2 577	-	3 608	-	-	-
Apr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	1 100	-	1 650	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	55	-	-	2 500	-	3 428	-	-	-
Jul	-	-	-	-	-	2 600	940	4 230	-	-	-
Aug	-	-	-	-	-	3 080	780	4 857	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	78	-	-	2 790	500	4 816	45	-	-
Oct	-	54	-	-	-	2 699	-	5 415	50	-	-
Nov	-	-	650	-	-	1 900	358	6 329	-	-	-
Dec	-	-	1 056	2	-	4 560	96	6 295	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1 841</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>27 654</b>	<b>3 704</b>	<b>47 356</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



Mariental	Okahandja	Omaruru	Ongwediva	Opuwo	Otjinene	Otjiwarongo	Rehoboth	Rundu	Tsumeb	Windhoek	Total
1 005	2 155	-	-	-	-	4 035	-	-	-	-	9 948
1 780	4 562	-	-	-	-	6 380	-	-	-	1	21 269
1 381	3 321	-	-	210	-	6 005	-	-	-	236	17 865
855	1 672	-	-	-	-	3 497	-	-	-	-	10 262
874	249	-	-	-	-	2 661	-	-	-	-	6 130
982	588	-	-	-	-	4 526	-	-	-	60	10 109
1 696	3 401	-	-	-	-	6 290	-	-	-	150	19 106
1 635	3 919	-	-	-	-	5 069	-	-	-	315	15 977
1 746	2 503	-	-	-	-	6 122	-	-	-	312	15 130
781	2 432	-	-	-	-	3 883	-	-	-	385	12 386
998	2 139	-	-	-	-	4 270	-	-	-	-	11 664
457	886	-	-	-	-	3 280	-	-	-	315	9 568
<b>14 190</b>	<b>27 827</b>	-	-	<b>210</b>	-	<b>56 018</b>	-	-	-	<b>1 774</b>	<b>159 414</b>

Rehoboth	Tweervier	Windhoek	Total
-	-	-	6 460
-	-	-	10 399
-	-	2	26 045
-	-	-	33 680
-	-	-	32 889
-	-	-	31 859
-	-	-	22 198
-	-	-	12 398
-	-	-	8 905
-	-	-	8 946
-	-	-	15 873
-	-	-	17 321
-	-	2	226 973



Otjiwarongo	Otjombinde	Ongwediva	Rehoboth	Tsumeb	Windhoek	Total
496	-	-	-	-	21	4 454
-	-	-	-	-	41	8 050
-	-	-	2	-	78	6 265
-	-	-	-	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	-	41	2 791
-	-	-	-	-	-	5 983
-	-	-	-	-	-	7 770
57	-	-	-	-	-	8 774
-	-	-	-	-	45	8 274
-	-	-	60	32	46	8 356
-	-	-	-	-	60	9 297
-	-	-	-	-	40	12 049
<b>555</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>82 113</b>





Table 5: Export of Cattle to all Market Regions (2020) (heads)

Months	South Africa	Angola	Botswana	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Total 2020
1	9 948	0	0	0	0	9 948
2	21 216	32	21	0	0	21 269
3	17 461	401	3	0	0	17 865
4	10 262	0	0	0	0	10 262
5	6 025	105	0	0	0	6 130
6	9 630	473	6	0	0	10 109
7	18 835	271	0	0	0	19 106
8	15 646	315	0	0	16	15 977
9	14 655	475	0	0	0	15 130
10	12 185	182	2	0	17	12 386
11	11 439	222	3	0	0	11 664
12	9 253	305	0	0	10	9 568
<b>Total 2020 %</b>	<b>156 555 98,21%</b>	<b>2 781 1,74%</b>	<b>35 0,02%</b>	<b>0 0%</b>	<b>43 0,03%</b>	<b>159 414 100%</b>



Table 6: Export of Sheep to all Market Regions (2020) (heads)

Months	South Africa	Angola	Botswana	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Total 2020
1	6 460	0	0	0	0	6 460
2	10 247	152	0	0	0	10 399
3	25 988	0	57	0	0	26 045
4	33 680	0	0	0	0	33 680
5	32 889	0	0	0	0	32 889
6	31 859	0	0	0	0	31 859
7	22 192	0	0	0	6	22 198
8	12 392	0	0	6	0	12 398
9	8 723	130	52	0	0	8 905
10	8 895	0	0	0	51	8 946
11	15 873	0	0	0	0	15 873
12	17 310	0	11	0	0	17 321
<b>Total 2020 %</b>	<b>226 508 99,8%</b>	<b>282 0,12%</b>	<b>120 0,05%</b>	<b>6 0,00%</b>	<b>57 0,03%</b>	<b>226 973 100%</b>



Table 7: Export of Goats to all Market Regions (2020) (heads)

Months	South Africa	Angola	Botswana	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Total 2020
1	4 433	0	21	0	0	4 454
2	7 908	0	105	0	37	8 050
3	5 789	0	3	0	473	6 265
4	50	0	0	0	0	50
5	2 750	0	0	0	41	2 791
6	5 928	0	0	0	55	5 983
7	7 366	0	123	200	81	7 770
8	8 587	0	0	130	57	8 774
9	7 634	0	106	136	398	8 274
10	8 039	60	32	75	150	8 356
11	8 763	0	367	116	51	9 297
12	11 356	0	75	0	618	12 049
<b>Total 2020 %</b>	<b>78 603 95,73%</b>	<b>60 0,07%</b>	<b>832 1,01%</b>	<b>657 0,8%</b>	<b>1 961 2,39%</b>	<b>82 113 100%</b>





Table 8: Export of Beef Carcasses, Cuts and Processed Meat by Export Abattoir (2020) (tonnes)

Months	RSA Markets					Other Africa				
	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL
1	0,0	1,5	148	90,1	239,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	80,8	80,8
2	0,0	0,0	163	62,8	225,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	107,8	107,8
3	0,0	22,1	33,7	67	122,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	134,7	134,7
4	0,0	0,0	32,9	34	66,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
5	0,0	39,2	178,5	36,8	254,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	80,9	80,9
6	0,0	22,5	204,6	33,2	260,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,6	26,6
7	1,3	66,1	248,6	34,9	350,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	134,8	134,8
8	0,0	167,5	107,7	36,7	311,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	27	27
9	0,0	52,8	112,2	35,5	200,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	53,9	53,9
10	0,0	80	39,4	36,2	155,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
11	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	12,5	0,0	0,0	142,2	0,0	142,2
12	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,5	10,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>2020 %</b>	<b>1,3 0%</b>	<b>451,6 20%</b>	<b>1 268,4 57%</b>	<b>490,3 22%</b>	<b>2 211,6 100%</b>	<b>· 0%</b>	<b>· 0%</b>	<b>142,2 0%</b>	<b>646,4 0%</b>	<b>788,6 82%</b>
2019 %	57,7 0%	10 968 92%	150,1 1%	800,8 7%	11 977,4 100%	0,0 0%	188,7 0%	0,0 0%	838,5 82%	1 027,2 82%

Months	Overseas					Grand Total				
	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL
1	0,0	428,1	0,0	0,0	428,1	0,0	429,6	148	170,9	748,5
2	0,0	163,7	0,0	0,0	163,7	0,0	163,7	163	170,7	497,3
3	0,0	95,2	0,0	0,0	95,2	0,0	117,3	33,7	201,7	352,7
4	0,0	354,5	0,0	0,0	354,5	0,0	354,5	32,9	34	421,3
5	0,0	973,2	0,0	0,0	973,2	0,0	1 012,4	178,5	117,7	1 308,5
6	0,0	1 073,6	0,0	0,0	1 073,6	0,0	1 096,1	204,6	59,8	1 360,8
7	0,0	696,7	0,0	0,0	696,7	0,0	762,8	248,6	169,6	1 182,4
8	0,0	352,1	0,0	0,0	352,1	0,0	519,7	107,7	63,7	691,1
9	0,0	347,7	0,0	0,0	347,7	0,0	400,5	112,2	89,4	602,2
10	0,0	265	0,0	0,0	265	0,0	345	39,4	36,2	420,6
11	0,0	367,6	0,0	0,0	367,6	0,0	367,6	142,2	12,5	522,3
12	114,5	164,6	0,0	0,0	279,2	114,5	164,6	0,0	10,5	289,7
<b>2020 %</b>	<b>114,5 2%</b>	<b>5 282,2 98%</b>	<b>· 0%</b>	<b>· 0%</b>	<b>5 396,7 100%</b>	<b>115,8 1%</b>	<b>5 733,8 68%</b>	<b>1 410,6 17%</b>	<b>1 136,7 14%</b>	<b>8 397,3 100%</b>
2019 %	0 0%	13 633,7 100%	0 0%	0 0%	13 633,7 100%	57,7 0%	24 791,2 93%	150,1 1%	1 639,3 6%	26 638,3 100%



Table 9 (a): Export of Sheep Carcasses, Cuts and Processed Meat by Export Abattoir (2020) (tonnes)

Months	RSA Markets					Other Africa				
	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL
1	8,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
2	51,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	51,3	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,5
3	64,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	64,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
4	29,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	29,7	0,0	0,0	8	0,0	7
5	57,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	57,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
6	14,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
7	5,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
8	24	0,0	0,0	0,0	24	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
9	12,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
10	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
11	6,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
12	11,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,9	0,0	0,0	5,7	0,0	5,7
2020 %	285,5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	285,5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	14,2 100%	0 0%	14,2 100%
2019 %	2 244,9 89%	25,5 1%	264,8 10%	0,0 0%	2 535,3 100%	0,0 0%	0,3 0%	0,0 0%	0,0 0%	0,3 0%

Months	Overseas					Grand Total				
	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL
1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,2
2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	51,3	0,0	0,5	0,0	51,8
3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	64,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	64,2
4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	29,7	0,0	7	0,0	37,7
5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	57,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	57,4
6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,9
7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,2
8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	24	0,0	0,0	0,0	24
9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,3
10	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
11	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4
12	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,9	0,0	5,7	0,0	17,7
2020 %	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	285,5 95%	0 0%	14,2 5%	0 0%	299,8 100%
2019 %	0,0 0%	0,0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0,0 0%	2 244,9 89%	25,8 1%	264,8 10%	0,0 0%	2 535,5 100%

2020 Carcass Mass  
Bone-in 18,64



Table 10: Sex of Cattle Slaughtered at Export Abattoirs (2020) (%)

Months	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Oxen	Total
Jan	1%	33%	24%	42%	999
Feb	3%	41%	16%	40%	1 122
Mar	3%	54%	12%	32%	2 833
Apr	4%	55%	9%	33%	3 769
May	2%	49%	11%	37%	8 883
Jun	2%	21%	21%	56%	5 488
Jul	2%	19%	20%	60%	3 659
Aug	2%	12%	12%	74%	1 775
Sep	2%	28%	14%	55%	1 262
Oct	4%	15%	9%	72%	2 632
Nov	1%	9%	9%	81%	2 743
Dec	3%	14%	11%	72%	1 170
<b>2020</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>36 335</b>
2019	2%	41%	17%	40%	128 564



\*All export abattoir quantities included. Proportions based on Meatco data.

Table 11: Cattle Slaughtered at various Abattoir Factories (NCA included) (heads)

Months	EXPORT ABATTOIRS								NCA		Total	
	Meatco Windhoek		Brukarros		Beefcor Okahandja		Other Export Slaughtering		ZAMCO			
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	816	999	0	0	790	637	205	261	0	0	1 811	1 897
2	4 461	1 122	0	0	920	1 372	362	227	20	0	5 763	2 721
3	11 865	2 833	0	0	902	1 140	545	248	105	3	13 417	4 224
4	10 249	3 769	0	0	751	526	335	180	101	0	11 436	4 475
5	17 745	8 883	0	0	701	867	241	304	101	19	18 788	10 073
6	14 210	5 488	0	0	830	704	178	196	118	0	15 336	6 388
7	13 613	3 659	0	0	426	704	271	221	116	0	14 426	4 584
8	16 149	1 775	0	0	628	655	250	110	129	0	17 156	2 540
9	12 146	1 262	0	0	789	840	267	139	129	0	13 331	2 241
10	6 387	2 653	0	0	933	1 237	306	155	131	88	7 757	4 133
11	7 033	2 978	0	0	710	1 044	399	222	106	0	8 248	4 244
12	1 447	1 456	0	0	448	1 362	256	104	115	0	2 266	2 922
Total	116 121	36 877	0	0	8 828	11 088	3 615	2 367	1 171	110	129 735	50 442

\*No slaughter for NCA (Oshakati & Katima) and Witvlei

\*\*Other export slaughtering refers to slaughtering undertaken by Hartlief in Windhoek and Namibian Natural Meat Producers in Aranos



Table 12: Type of Live Cattle Exports (2020) (heads)

Month	Calves	Weaners	Stores	Tollies	Oxen	Breeding
1	991	6 280	60	1 845	0	0
2	610	15 108	0	3 577	0	0
3	660	12 218	192	2 830	0	0
4	0	7 603	26	1 770	0	0
5	0	5 495	180	303	0	0
6	0	8 723	176	351	0	6
7	476	15 864	152	1 056	0	87
8	250	11 482	155	2 252	0	0
9	522	11 164	43	1 766	9	118
10	310	8 979	297	1 822	4	43
11	496	8 127	271	1 786	26	0
12	212	7 334	314	783	1	0
<b>Total 2020</b>	<b>4 527</b>	<b>118 377</b>	<b>1 866</b>	<b>20 141</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>13 947</b>	<b>167 494</b>	<b>9 333</b>	<b>59 469</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>504</b>

Month	Live Bovine	Heifers	Cow	Slaughter Cattle	Bulls	Cow with Calves	Total
1	125	644	0	0	3	0	9 948
2	0	1 881	84	0	9	0	21 269
3	0	1 736	224	0	5	0	17 865
4	0	833	30	0	0	0	10 262
5	0	152	0	0	0	0	6 130
6	0	654	164	35	0	0	10 109
7	0	1 250	221	0	0	0	19 106
8	0	1 755	83	0	0	0	15 977
9	0	1 359	134	0	15	0	15 130
10	0	728	189	0	14	0	12 386
11	0	849	86	0	23	0	11 664
12	0	579	271	0	38	36	9 568
<b>Total 2020</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>12 420</b>	<b>1 486</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>159 414</b>
<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>35 442</b>	<b>6 992</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>294 352</b>





Table 13: Grades of Beef Carcasses at Export Abattoirs (2020) (%)

Grades	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Avg 2020	Avg 2019
A0	1,63%	0,74%	1,56%	0,69%	0,32%	0,33%	0,76%	0,83%	1,30%	1,6%	0,92%	0,44%	0,93%	0,62%
A1	5,32%	1,59%	1,87%	1,09%	1,34%	2,30%	2,53%	2,17%	1,79%	2,7%	3,53%	4,14%	2,54%	2,18%
A2	9,65%	3,33%	5,64%	3,52%	3,90%	16,02%	14,55%	15,79%	7,11%	14%	25,8%	1,77%	11,01%	8,27%
A3	0,53%	0,15%	0,52%	0,60%	0,67%	2,68%	2,55%	4,17%	2,15%	5,2%	6,64%	5,68%	2,63%	1,58%
A4	0,05%	0,00%	0,05%	0,04%	0,07%	0,17%	0,28%	0,28%	0,45%	0,5%	0,24%	0,55%	0,22%	0,16%
A5	0,00%	0,00%	0,05%	0,02%	0,00%	0,08%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,0%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%
A6	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,08%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,0%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%
AB0	1,69%	0,96%	1,66%	1,30%	1,08%	1,08%	1,44%	0,83%	1,83%	0,9%	1,86%	0,48%	1,26%	1,17%
AB1	3,48%	2,89%	2,58%	2,93%	3,82%	3,48%	3,95%	3,46%	3,35%	2,4%	2,45%	3,01%	3,15%	3,93%
AB2	10,44%	7,11%	5%	5,05%	7,72%	15,08%	11,98%	12,91%	6,88%	10,7%	13,12%	9,27%	9,61%	12,71%
AB3	0,58%	0,56%	0,59%	0,65%	1,23%	3,09%	3,14%	2,95%	1,97%	4,3%	3,32%	3,32%	2,14%	2,73%
AB4	0,05%	0,07%	0,02%	0,02%	0,12%	0,27%	0,35%	0,31%	0,22%	0,5%	0,35%	0,21%	0,21%	0,42%
AB5	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,00%	0,03%	0,03%	0,04%	0,04%	0,00%	0,0%	0,05%	0,00%	0,02%	0,11%
AB6	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,03%	0,04%	0,00%	0,13%	0,0%	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,07%
B0	4,48%	2,55%	1,54%	0,94%	1,24%	1,91%	1,59%	2,64%	3,98%	2,2%	2,57%	1,95%	2,30%	2,18%
B1	5,59%	5,59%	4,88%	4,54%	4,82%	4,91%	5,93%	5,31%	7,38%	5,7%	4,03%	3,83%	5,21%	7,37%
B2	8,54%	14,18%	14,21%	11,90%	12,80%	15,29%	16,27%	12,44%	13,63%	14,8%	12,16%	9,92%	13,02%	19,32%
B3	0,26%	1,18%	1,80%	2,08%	2,41%	2,96%	3,88%	3,39%	2,64%	3,6%	3,16%	5,61%	2,75%	4,33%
B4	0,05%	0,19%	0,21%	0,09%	0,26%	0,50%	0,61%	0,43%	0,40%	0,4%	0,09%	0,31%	0,30%	0,72%
B5	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,04%	0,05%	0,07%	0,12%	0,18%	0,0%	0,02%	0,07%	0,05%	0,17%
B6	0,00%	0,04%	0,05%	0,00%	0,03%	0,06%	0,00%	0,04%	0,04%	0,0%	0,02%	0,10%	0,03%	0,14%
C0	9,96%	7,33%	2,91%	1,79%	2,64%	1,55%	1,81%	1,42%	3,53%	2,1%	1,41%	6,02%	3,54%	2,20%
C1	14,07%	8,92%	5,59%	5,82%	5,87%	3,68%	4,12%	3,19%	5,63%	4,6%	2,17%	6,37%	5,84%	3,37%
C2	20,77%	34,51%	37,74%	37,68%	32,27%	14,30%	13,69%	11,97%	21,55%	14,7%	8,69%	14,34%	21,85%	16,08%
C3	1,90%	6,11%	8,88%	15,75%	12,83%	6,77%	7,13%	10,98%	10,77%	7,3%	6,36%	10,10%	8,74%	6,84%
C4	0,05%	1,11%	1,18%	1,79%	2,24%	1,43%	1,61%	2,32%	1,65%	0,7%	0,52%	0,72%	1,28%	1,57%
C5	0,00%	0,11%	0,17%	0,29%	0,41%	0,31%	0,35%	0,55%	0,22%	0,1%	0,07%	0,17%	0,23%	0,49%
C6	0,00%	0,19%	0,31%	0,29%	0,43%	0,34%	0,22%	0,71%	0,18%	0,0%	0,00%	0,21%	0,24%	0,48%
MEASELS	0,79%	0,48%	0,90%	0,85%	1,15%	1,03%	0,70%	0,63%	0,76%	0,4%	0,38%	0,38%	0,71%	0,69%
CONDEMNED	0,11%	0,11%	0,05%	0,28%	0,23%	0,16%	0,21%	0,12%	0,27%	0,1%	0,05%	0,03%	0,15%	0,25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Carcasses (n)														TOTAL
<b>Total (n) 2020</b>	<b>1 897</b>	<b>2 721</b>	<b>4 224</b>	<b>4 475</b>	<b>10 073</b>	<b>6 388</b>	<b>4 584</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>2 241</b>	<b>4 133</b>	<b>4 244</b>	<b>2 922</b>		<b>50 442</b>
<b>Total (n) 2019</b>	<b>1 811</b>	<b>5 743</b>	<b>13 312</b>	<b>11 335</b>	<b>18 687</b>	<b>15 218</b>	<b>14 310</b>	<b>17 027</b>	<b>13 202</b>	<b>7 626</b>	<b>8 142</b>	<b>2 151</b>		<b>128 564</b>
<b>Total (n) 2018</b>	<b>4 914</b>	<b>4 951</b>	<b>7 471</b>	<b>8 826</b>	<b>6 806</b>	<b>9 883</b>	<b>5 055</b>	<b>5 974</b>	<b>5 760</b>	<b>6 077</b>	<b>6 938</b>	<b>1 516</b>		<b>74 171</b>

\*Statistics based on all export facilities



Table 14: Grades of Sheep Carcasses at Export Abattoirs (2020) (%)

Grades	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Avg 2020	Avg 2019
A0	4,89%	3,86%	1,70%	3,10%	6,75%	2,67%	2,55%	3,08%	3,36%		9,60%		4,16%	4,17%
A1	7,88%	12,71%	6,96%	8,85%	23,03%	13,91%	12,53%	14,71%	17,01%		25,06%		14,26%	8,44%
A2	67,13%	50,98%	56,53%	54,85%	51,78%	63,04%	58,15%	57,53%	28,82%		43,09%		53,19%	48,38%
A3	9,10%	7,46%	8,07%	7,18%	5,75%	7,76%	7,23%	6,43%	2,28%		4,22%		6,55%	8,65%
A4	1,31%	1,69%	2,00%	1,43%	0,91%	2,11%	1,32%	1,23%	0,33%		0,70%		1,30%	2,19%
A5	0,46%	0,42%	0,68%	0,67%	0,41%	1,30%	0,71%	0,26%	0,33%		0,47%		0,57%	1,08%
A6	0,13%	0,30%	0,42%	0,37%	0,22%	0,50%	0,20%	0,18%	0,22%		0,00%		0,25%	0,78%
AB0	0,13%	0,53%	0,21%	0,24%	0,44%	0,25%	0,00%	0,00%	1,95%		0,70%		0,44%	0,54%
AB1	0,29%	1,80%	0,71%	0,74%	0,69%	0,37%	1,53%	0,18%	5,09%		0,70%		1,21%	0,80%
AB2	1,31%	7,14%	4,70%	3,45%	1,99%	2,05%	6,62%	1,67%	9,97%		2,81%		4,17%	3,21%
AB3	0,17%	0,60%	0,57%	0,80%	0,30%	0,12%	0,61%	0,70%	1,19%		0,23%		0,53%	0,67%
AB4	0,04%	0,07%	0,17%	0,17%	0,11%	0,19%	0,10%	0,18%	0,54%		0,00%		0,16%	0,18%
AB5	0,00%	0,00%	0,10%	0,11%	0,08%	0,06%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%		0,04%	0,10%
AB6	0,00%	0,00%	0,02%	0,02%	0,03%	0,25%	0,10%	0,09%	0,11%		0,00%		0,06%	0,06%
B0	0,04%	0,32%	0,14%	0,11%	0,03%	0,31%	0,10%	0,26%	2,06%		0,23%		0,36%	0,35%
B1	0,00%	0,79%	0,31%	0,37%	0,41%	0,31%	0,61%	1,06%	3,03%		1,17%		0,81%	0,45%
B2	0,34%	2,66%	2,39%	2,43%	1,27%	1,55%	3,67%	6,17%	8,67%		1,87%		3,10%	2,39%
B3	0,04%	0,32%	0,61%	0,48%	0,39%	0,25%	0,61%	0,97%	1,95%		0,00%		0,56%	0,58%
B4	0,00%	0,00%	0,17%	0,13%	0,00%	0,19%	0,41%	0,18%	0,00%		0,00%		0,11%	0,20%
B5	0,00%	0,09%	0,03%	0,04%	0,06%	0,06%	0,00%	0,18%	0,33%		0,00%		0,08%	0,10%
B6	0,00%	0,00%	0,03%	0,04%	0,03%	0,06%	0,00%	0,00%	0,11%		0,00%		0,03%	0,11%
C0	1,01%	1,02%	1,42%	1,39%	1,24%	0,25%	0,41%	0,35%	0,98%		2,58%		1,06%	2,52%
C1	0,80%	1,13%	1,70%	1,97%	1,02%	0,06%	0,10%	0,62%	1,73%		2,81%		1,20%	1,98%
C2	4,21%	4,74%	7,98%	8,83%	2,32%	1,55%	1,63%	2,73%	6,72%		2,81%		4,35%	9,55%
C3	0,51%	1,02%	1,46%	1,41%	0,50%	0,62%	0,51%	0,97%	1,95%		0,94%		0,99%	1,76%
C4	0,17%	0,23%	0,49%	0,41%	0,17%	0,06%	0,10%	0,18%	0,43%		0,00%		0,22%	0,54%
C5	0,00%	0,07%	0,14%	0,07%	0,00%	0,06%	0,10%	0,00%	0,43%		0,00%		0,09%	0,23%
C6	0,04%	0,07%	0,28%	0,33%	0,06%	0,06%	0,10%	0,09%	0,43%		0,00%		0,15%	0,38%
MEASELS	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%		0,00%	0,00%
CONDEMNED	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%		0,00%		0,00%	0,00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Carcasses (n)													<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Total (n) 2020</b>	<b>2 373</b>	<b>4 329</b>	<b>5 763</b>	<b>4 609</b>	<b>3 617</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25 768</b>
<b>Total (n) 2019</b>	<b>12 147</b>	<b>13 792</b>	<b>26 871</b>	<b>29 800</b>	<b>21 392</b>	<b>14 930</b>	<b>6 486</b>	<b>6 486</b>	<b>5 773</b>	<b>5 773</b>	<b>3 209</b>	<b>4 402</b>	<b>153 560</b>

\*Statistics based on all export facilities



Table 15: Average of Beef Carcass Mass at Export Abattoirs (2020) (kg)

Grades	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Avg2020	Avg2019
A0	177,68	132,94	145,64	141,39	205,30	191,62	152,21	192	168,15	191,89	194,94	206,78	172,16	173,18
A1	200,44	183,77	201,85	283,59	244,13	205,27	203,83	221,68	202,33	212,70	210,16	190,67	215,43	199,90
A2	200,53	205,10	196,34	194,53	296,11	208,73	205,80	219,70	217,88	257,24	250,54	222,78	222,95	215,63
A3	228,37	216,75	207,41	213,01	210,15	219,56	212,40	224,79	214,61	224,29	237,45	237,32	218,98	258,69
A4	222,60		211,60	199,55	205,34	230	237,08	235,94	214,36	243	252,21	240,65	225,17	
A5			229,10	201,60		233,22	236,58						225,13	
A6					259,80	240,60	242,73						247,71	
AB0	164,70	152,45	173,87	150,82	222,24	210,78	188,71	219,00	150,97	187,27	191,10	163,43	182,90	178,57
AB1	189,76	188,59	218,13	497,66	227,47	225,31	221,97	223,93	196,79	240,73	226,39	192,69	241,52	197,67
AB2	215,03	209,89	216,32	574,72	273,29	229,06	228,66	224,81	226,28	262,31	248,97	221,41	264,48	221,55
AB3	220,23	231,83	224,08	229,91	228,07	233,29	234,03	231,60	224,62	246,50	238,95	237,06	231,19	231,00
AB4	223,40	233,10	213,40	254,10	223,14	229,06	252,84	276,68	226,48	244,55	248,29	255,07	238,64	228,39
AB5			189,60		215,60	263,55	263,55	305,10					247,48	221,05
AB6					216,80	240,85	240,85						232,83	242,30
B0	185,67	188,75	250,94	298,79	239,94	243,40	204,95	203,76	190,66	227,79	214,20	183,10	222,62	211,99
B1	212,33	210,71	246,01	255,88	247,87	244,92	225,30	237,08	216,69	246,60	231,00	207,32	234,04	229,55
B2	223,96	241,68	241,94	245,26	292,10	247,37	250,77	255,04	243,88	265,34	247,63	229,03	250,45	241,08
B3	263,84	257,17	248,53	237,91	309,27	249,58	257,55	270,33	254,98	268,62	262,06	255,79	261,80	254,02
B4	270,80	273,24	235,87	235,50	270,35	263,67	247,61	270,91	262,19	240,38	353,88	292,36	265,85	275,35
B5					262,15	296,80	253,73	281,87	259,33	280,20	257,10	272,15	270,17	286,40
B6		285,90	296,90		284,37	266,90							283,52	
C0	200,27	217,84	279,99	300,07	260,24	290,87	284,64	243,99	215,52	258,81	286,32	215,42	258,05	197,53
C1	216,42	227,72	237,36	284,20	262,49	253,45	249,05	221,31	235,43	267,83	253,81	235,73	246,28	225,40
C2	230,97	239,29	237,00	341,86	312,03	247,19	230,20	258,44	274,85	270,82	243,71	254,01	262,40	235,26
C3	246,31	260,63	253,63	295,98	330,29	263,19	260,33	265,61	272,63	274,18	253,72	266,58	270,59	261,76
C4	281,00	275,62	268,74	262,59	293,52	276,71	277,45	280,37	280,91	289,26	267,80	291,85	277,63	287,76
C5		301,93	299,56	309,34	300,33	290,16	302,12	294,99	278,10	333,13	276,67	267,82	298,63	298,40
C6		271,16	288,32	286,55	294,92	292,56	299,55	306,75	302,05	314,65		354,22	295,17	318,85
MEASELS	170,61	171,37	225,46	233,82	242,43	236,26	213,75	250,67	252,82	241,63	253,09	230,56	226,54	228,45
CONDEMNED	199,10	209,60	223,80	245,40	246,60	240,40	244,70	203,60	227,50	312,30	276,00	262,60	239,00	225,45

													Average Mass
<b>Avg 2020</b>	<b>215,64</b>	<b>224,46</b>	<b>231,90</b>	<b>270,96</b>	<b>257,80</b>	<b>245,48</b>	<b>238,72</b>	<b>246,92</b>	<b>232,40</b>	<b>256,08</b>	<b>249,00</b>	<b>239,46</b>	<b>242,40</b>
<b>Avg 2019</b>	<b>226,70</b>	<b>234,11</b>	<b>240,59</b>	<b>253,88</b>	<b>240,23</b>	<b>241,03</b>	<b>236,33</b>	<b>238,14</b>	<b>237,57</b>	<b>233,37</b>	<b>214,78</b>	<b>231,00</b>	<b>235,64</b>
<b>Avg 2018</b>	<b>248,90</b>	<b>242,10</b>	<b>247,70</b>	<b>256,40</b>	<b>250,80</b>	<b>252,10</b>	<b>248,70</b>	<b>245,10</b>	<b>241,50</b>	<b>236,70</b>	<b>237,50</b>	<b>229,30</b>	<b>244,73</b>
<b>Avg 2017</b>	<b>238,28</b>	<b>225,87</b>	<b>236,76</b>	<b>233,61</b>	<b>236,57</b>	<b>239,21</b>	<b>239,20</b>	<b>240,57</b>	<b>239,27</b>	<b>241,21</b>	<b>235,81</b>	<b>236,08</b>	<b>236,87</b>

\*Monthly weighted average based on all export abattoir gradings, weight per grade is a simple average.

\*Blank cells imply that no animals of that grade were slaughtered.



Table 16: Average of Sheep Carcass Mass at Export Abattoirs (2020) (kg)

Classes	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Avg
A0	11,98	11,25	13,70	13,76	13,15	14,00	12,11	12,89	12,64		12,29		12,78
A1	13,34	12,35	14,87	14,63	14,34	14,12	14,18	14,27	12,98		13,43		13,85
A2	15,79	15,03	16,38	16,37	16,43	13,60	16,31	16,26	15,60		15,41		15,72
A3	17,85	16,74	17,76	17,43	17,52	17,51	17,90	17,62	16,57		16,00		17,29
A4	19,62	17,26	18,63	18,53	17,40	17,83	18,37	19,97	18,20		15,90		18,17
A5	17,51	15,75	17,56	18,74	17,69	19,96	19,16	18,63	18,53		15,65		17,92
A6	17,97	16,38	17,90	18,42	17,09	18,64	14,65	13,95	18,50				17,06
AB0	13,93	12,69	14,33	15,69	14,98	12,00			6,63				12,89
AB1	14,53	13,04	15,25	15,34	17,92	15,72	16,75	13,95	14,42		14,80		15,17
AB2	16,05	15,79	17,27	16,25	18,95	18,77	17,71	20,22	16,06		16,69		17,38
AB3	18,65	18,93	20,08	20,03	22,72	19,95	19,80	23,08	17,39		21,20		20,18
AB4	16,80	22,93	20,76	20,06	19,13	18,53	20,00	27,55	17,64				20,38
AB5			18,50	19,94	21,80	21,00							20,31
AB6			22,00	22,00	17,90	21,65	16,90	18,50	19,40				19,76
B0	21,20	13,82	14,00	14,82	12,20	11,68	14,50	14,93	14,47		10,60		14,22
B1		13,55	14,64	14,89	16,92	14,48	18,38	14,73	15,78		15,32		15,41
B2	17,31	16,13	17,45	16,57	20,16	19,02	20,26	17,45	16,91		18,65		17,99
B3	26,10	21,47	19,69	19,76	21,30	25,88	21,78	18,77	18,47				21,47
B4			19,40	21,02		24,33	21,20	20,95					21,38
B5		18,75	15,65	15,65	19,65	30,90			18,87				19,91
B6			21,80	21,80	19,50	20,80			24,30				21,64
C0	17,97	19,04	17,19	16,70	16,67	19,73	18,60	21,80	16,22		15,50		17,94
C1	19,55	20,06	17,30	17,62	21,49	15,10	21,10	17,69	18,14		15,17		18,32
C2	21,63	20,72	19,14	19,24	20,18	24,46	24,16	19,11	18,30		18,26		20,52
C3	22,04	23,55	21,99	21,59	19,98	23,86	23,60	23,84	18,89		24,13		22,35
C4	30,58	25,28	23,43	23,91	18,87	27,70	27,80	21,45	19,75				24,31
C5		30,73	23,61	21,70		29,00	31,00						27,21
C6	56,90	29,43	24,99	24,67	25,30	32,90	34,40	24,60	27,03				31,13
<b>Avg2020</b>	<b>20,35</b>	<b>18,36</b>	<b>18,40</b>	<b>18,47</b>	<b>18,43</b>	<b>20,11</b>	<b>20,03</b>	<b>18,79</b>	<b>17,27</b>		<b>16,19</b>		<b>18,64</b>
<b>Avg2019</b>	<b>19,41</b>	<b>19,53</b>	<b>19,79</b>	<b>18,93</b>	<b>19,45</b>	<b>19,38</b>	<b>18,65</b>	<b>18,78</b>	<b>19,04</b>	<b>19,41</b>	<b>20,14</b>	<b>19,38</b>	<b>19,32</b>

\*Source: NNMP and FMM

Note: A blank cell implies that no animals of that grade were slaughtered.



Table 17: Average Producer Price of Beef Carcasses at Export Abattoirs (2020) (N\$/kg)

Grades	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Avg
A0	45,60	41,06	40,00	40,67	45,49	44,36	39,46	43,71	42,29	45,42	35,54	41,08	42,06
A1	48,30	47,80	47,15	47,57	46,03	45,67	44,58	44,50	44,17	47,59	42,52	41,83	45,64
A2	48,25	49,61	48,61	47,11	46,17	45,89	44,61	44,04	42,70	48,77	47,31	36,66	45,81
A3	48,18	49,82	48,70	47,60	46,72	46,61	44,86	37,35	35,42	49,80	38,48	28,91	43,54
A4	47,50		48,22	47,00	46,58	41,13	41,28	32,54	43,44	48,51	49,20	31,19	43,33
A5			49,00	47,00		46,90	47,00						47,48
A6					47,00	46,82	47,00						46,94
AB0	43,23	41,55	41,68	40,95	45,64	43,66	41,70	43,49	35,56	41,40	37,26	41,98	41,51
AB1	47,67	47,11	46,99	47,52	46,15	45,82	44,71	44,41	40,34	47,23	43,19	40,43	45,13
AB2	48,55	48,23	48,13	47,77	46,29	46,06	44,86	44,50	44,99	48,58	46,50	39,23	46,14
AB3	49,08	51,50	48,83	47,85	46,57	46,17	45,05	44,66	46,91	49,82	46,28	38,63	46,78
AB4	52,00	47,64	49,00	49,00	46,65	46,31	45,65	44,92	46,13	49,57	49,43	42,52	47,40
AB5			50,00		47,00	46,51	46,51	44,98					47,00
AB6					47,00	46,51	46,51						46,67
B0	42,05	43,63	46,29	44,08	43,79	43,43	41,39	40,09	37,44	41,70	42,01	34,44	41,69
B1	48,15	46,60	47,36	47,45	46,06	45,86	44,41	44,22	41,03	47,10	44,16	38,03	45,04
B2	48,37	47,68	47,35	47,42	46,23	45,88	44,67	44,24	43,90	48,16	43,00	39,05	45,50
B3	48,36	49,74	47,36	46,81	46,16	45,77	44,82	44,35	44,48	48,95	44,57	46,94	46,53
B4	47,94	48,31	47,12	45,20	46,18	45,32	41,13	44,06	44,34	49,23	36,50	43,42	44,90
B5					45,35	44,95	44,45	43,23	45,03	48,25	48,00	49,98	46,15
B6		47,98	47,99		45,85	46,35							47,04
C0	43,70	42,07	42,56	41,12	38,14	37,33	36,91	35,05	32,83	40,58	28,82	32,84	37,66
C1	46,83	45,57	44,83	44,23	42,11	40,17	39,06	38,53	37,94	45,85	35,12	41,32	41,80
C2	47,71	46,98	45,64	44,27	42,57	40,49	39,69	40,62	40,77	46,69	42,58	43,62	43,47
C3	48,20	47,15	45,66	44,23	42,82	40,99	40,41	42,02	43,12	47,88	50,03	44,57	44,76
C4	52,00	48,50	45,30	44,35	42,96	41,20	40,89	41,66	41,10	46,15	46,71	51,02	45,15
C5		48,32	46,07	44,69	42,84	41,13	40,45	40,54	39,64	46,98	45,47	51,09	44,29
C6		46,06	43,99	44,70	42,86	41,09	41,34	40,95	40,74	45,99		47,44	43,52
Measels	32,25	34,71	40,39	39,94	39,27	39,73	35,26	35,20	33,13	39,36	41,46	38,31	37,42
Condemned	26,05	25,12	25,67	13,40	22,64	23,17	23,64	24,39	23,93	19,76	25,85	25,57	23,27
<b>Avg 2020</b>	<b>45,91</b>	<b>45,53</b>	<b>45,55</b>	<b>44,08</b>	<b>44,11</b>	<b>43,38</b>	<b>42,15</b>	<b>41,09</b>	<b>40,45</b>	<b>45,57</b>	<b>42,08</b>	<b>40,40</b>	<b>43,36</b>
<b>Avg 2019</b>	<b>44,09</b>	<b>43,94</b>	<b>43,72</b>	<b>43,56</b>	<b>44,22</b>	<b>43,83</b>	<b>42,60</b>	<b>42,13</b>	<b>41,86</b>	<b>40,94</b>	<b>42,01</b>	<b>43,66</b>	<b>43,05</b>

(Blank cells imply that no animals of that grade were slaughtered during the month)

Monthly and annual averages for all grades are weighted by slaughter quantity (calculations based on all export abattoirs data).



Table 18: Average Producer Price of Sheep Carcasses at Export Abattoirs (2020) (N\$/kg)

Classes	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Avg
A0	39,80	40,47	42,15	42,78	43,54	46,35	48,58	50,45	48,28		50,17		45,26
A1	61,82	59,81	64,70	64,03	65,71	69,93	74,66	76,45	73,00		71,19		68,13
A2	64,66	63,42	68,54	66,51	67,97	72,73	76,76	78,30	76,43		73,65		70,90
A3	66,06	63,62	69,61	67,35	67,97	73,19	77,75	78,67	76,40		73,91		71,45
A4	59,83	59,56	60,18	60,80	60,70	65,96	69,15	72,26	68,87		64,40		64,17
A5	47,23	47,77	47,71	50,97	53,52	59,11	61,69	63,07	60,87		59,13		55,11
A6	47,86	48,23	49,25	50,31	55,51	58,25	60,93	62,60	59,59				54,73
AB0	32,03	33,32	33,67	33,93	32,50	34,48			36,64		38,31		34,36
AB1	39,65	42,85	43,70	43,06	41,48	51,23	51,34	55,36	49,36		48,11		46,61
AB2	47,19	46,33	47,29	47,20	45,98	49,97	56,88	53,24	48,15		54,24		49,65
AB3	47,58	47,43	47,35	47,73	44,88	43,02	54,35	58,26	44,65		56,52		49,18
AB4	48,00	45,22	45,55	45,19	44,13	49,55	53,91	53,91	41,74				47,47
AB5			40,31	41,72	36,94	46,00							41,24
AB6			42,61	42,61	43,47	33,04	48,69	34,78	48,69				41,98
B0	31,00	32,59	31,38	32,29	31,30	29,42	34,78	33,04	31,05		32,18		31,90
B1		43,26	41,56	41,36	35,78	43,48	45,99	42,31	40,71		49,96		42,71
B2	38,16	40,76	43,74	44,00	40,61	43,36	47,25	42,95	42,88		49,56		43,33
B3	45,00	44,69	43,07	43,37	42,42	41,81	43,23	46,56	42,22				43,60
B4			44,33	44,90		45,21	41,30	49,56					45,06
B5		35,65	37,40	37,40	37,87	41,00			37,10				37,74
B6			37,40	37,40	40,86	43,47			45,21				40,87
C0	32,51	31,62	32,13	32,78	30,96	28,75	33,91	30,65	31,23		33,34		31,79
C1	38,92	42,31	60,19	63,05	41,99	46,95	48,69	41,24	37,55		48,34		46,92
C2	42,02	42,99	43,55	43,75	43,54	40,69	47,94	42,93	43,83		48,69		43,99
C3	43,37	43,18	43,73	44,16	44,37	43,49	48,69	45,53	46,51		48,69		45,17
C4	39,92	43,26	43,97	44,45	44,89	46,95	48,69	40,00	48,69				44,53
C5		33,34	35,92	36,53		29,56	42,60						35,59
C6	35,66	32,68	36,50	36,53	34,35	11,00	42,60	42,60	42,60				34,95
<b>Avg 2020</b>	<b>45,16</b>	<b>44,35</b>	<b>45,62</b>	<b>45,93</b>	<b>45,13</b>	<b>46,00</b>	<b>52,51</b>	<b>51,94</b>	<b>48,89</b>		<b>52,96</b>		<b>47,85</b>
<b>Avg 2019</b>	<b>41,65</b>	<b>43,69</b>	<b>41,76</b>	<b>40,18</b>	<b>37,45</b>	<b>40,09</b>	<b>41,35</b>	<b>40,00</b>	<b>42,44</b>	<b>43,25</b>	<b>41,59</b>	<b>45,34</b>	<b>41,57</b>

\*Source: All Export Abattoirs

\*Blank spaces indicate that no data was collected for that time period



Table 19 (a)(i): National Livestock Auctions (Cattle Average Price) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2020	AVG 2019
Weaners N\$ per kg	34.11	33.85	33.54	30.02	31.96	32.42	34.12	34.12	35.13	36.95	41.29	42.78	<b>35.02</b>	<b>24.04</b>
Tollies N\$ per kg	35.96	34.55	33.31	31.39	31.19	32.78	33.26	34.47	36.56	38.07	40.07	40.92	<b>35.21</b>	<b>27.00</b>
Stores N\$ per kg	27.55	27.12	26.68	25.99	24.07	27.35	26.09	26.42	28.51	29.57	31.19	31.71	<b>27.69</b>	<b>20.94</b>
Slaughter oxen N\$ per kg	27.08	24.75	22.96	22.69	22.58	22.02	22.61	23.31	26.12	26.85	28.58	29.59	<b>24.93</b>	<b>21.67</b>
Slaughter heifers N\$ per kg	25.69	23.42	23.07	22.14	22.57	21.63	22.76	22.89	24.98	26.77	28.67	28.86	<b>24.45</b>	<b>20.93</b>
Cow lean N\$ per kg	20.06	18.93	19.28	17.84	19.37	18.96	19.36	19.68	21.27	23.16	23.31	24.12	<b>20.45</b>	<b>14.43</b>
Cow fat N\$ per kg	26.06	25.55	22.29	20.89	21.81	21.91	22.26	23.07	25.38	27.48	27.62	28.59	<b>24.41</b>	<b>21.74</b>

LABTA forms the basis for National Auction prices

Table 19 (a)(ii): National Livestock Auctions (Cattle Average Mass) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2020
Weaners kg	112	161	148	158	154	183	154	156	174	163	158	158	<b>156,58</b>
Tollies kg	168	183	194	206	19	199,	203	195	195	190	190	178	<b>191,50</b>
Heifers kg	172	186	205	209	200	202	203	196	205	196	184	181	<b>194,92</b>
Store oxen kg	275	277	311	313	317	300	319	314	306	308	289	297	<b>302,17</b>
Store heifers kg	260	274	283	316	292	310	315	303	296	303	286	257	<b>291,25</b>
Slaughter oxen kg	460	437	422	477	491	461	498	490	519	467	468	507	<b>474,75</b>
Slaughter heifers kg	323	339	347	375	370	368	371	353	395	429	365	360	<b>366,25</b>
Cows fat kg	434	464	469	470	483	486	506	474	464	479	481	475	<b>473,75</b>
Cows medium kg	380	408	433	446	442	442	453	451	431	430	417	415	<b>429</b>
Cows lean kg	334	366	374	399	388	404	400	386	391	383	363	363	<b>379,25</b>
Slaughter bulls kg	548	556	588	612	575	632	626	627	620	606	590	559	<b>594,92</b>

LABTA forms the basis for National Auction mass



Table 19 (a)(iii): National Livestock Auctions (Cattle Marketing) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOT 2020
Weaners heads	1 328	2 080	833	510	519	745	924	714	549	494	479	395	<b>9 570</b>
Tollies heads	9 482	11 957	7 801	5 504	7 370	8 580	14 960	8 375	5 992	6 554	5 603	3 629	<b>95 807</b>
Heifers heads	7 586	7 658	4 851	2 859	3 281	3 874	8 166	4 230	3 766	4 366	3 627	2 589	<b>56 853</b>
Store oxen heads	780	1 742	1 171	789	1 124	2 014	2 019	1 546	1 232	1 221	1 032	595	<b>15 265</b>
Store heifers heads	694	1 049	763	331	547	690	1 235	593	415	638	559	393	<b>7 907</b>
Slaughter oxen heads	226	430	425	243	520	461	320	506	286	551	628	316	<b>4 912</b>
Slaughter heifers heads	244	279	208	157	273	195	217	236	161	175	116	58	<b>2 319</b>
Cows fat heads	483	741	1 074	897	747	912	915	845	715	778	586	462	<b>9 155</b>
Cows medium heads	1 632	2 767	2 730	1 972	1 765	1 871	1 883	1 297	1 020	1 442	908	707	<b>19 994</b>
Cows lean heads	1 915	2 469	1 092	557	532	662	945	680	484	845	821	576	<b>11 578</b>
Slaughter bulls heads	290	431	392	262	358	423	343	433	275	325	267	171	<b>3 970</b>
Cows with calves heads	78	191	71	42	67	52	45	42	83	107	150	28	<b>956</b>
Total marketed	24 738	31 794	21 411	14 123	17 103	20 479	31 972	19 497	14 978	17 496	14 776	9 919	<b>238 286</b>





Table 19 (b)(i): National Livestock Auctions (Sheep Average Price) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2020
Lamb Dorper N\$ per kg	34.91	32.85	30.13	32.85	33.31	33.99	37.34	37.97	36.42	38.33	35.58	34.85	<b>34.88</b>
Castrated Dorper N\$ per kg	30.94	30.51	30.41	28.32	33.05	32.09	35.06	34.21	34.67	36.32	36.05	37.07	<b>33.23</b>
Ewe Dorper N\$ per kg	27.88	22.47	20.79	22.71	27.53	30.39	30.88	33.92	30.92	33.80	30.36	33.24	<b>28.74</b>
Ewe & Lamb Dorper N\$ per kg							28.21	28.23	27.49	31.66	28.52	24.20	<b>28.05</b>
Ram Dorper N\$ per kg	30.26	24.21	18.85	20.91	26.74	27.01							<b>24.66</b>

LABTA forms the basis for National Auction prices  
(Blank cells imply that no animals were marketed during the month)

Table 19 (b)(ii): National Livestock Auctions (Sheep Average Mass) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2020
Lamb Dorper kg	29	28	31	36	32	34	35	34	33	27	33	33	<b>32.08</b>
Castrated Dorper kg	34	32	32	38	36	44	46	41	43	38	38	41	<b>38.58</b>
Ewe Dorper kg	32	42	44	41	43	50	49	42	48	45	42	37	<b>42.92</b>
Ewe & Lamb Dorper kg							60	56	55	48	42	50	<b>51.83</b>
Ram Dorper kg	34	38	47	56	53	69							<b>49.50</b>

LABTA forms the basis for National Auction mass  
(Blank cells imply that no animals were marketed during the month)

Table 19 (b)(iii): National Livestock Auctions (Sheep Marketing) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2020
Lamb Dorper heads	1 282	1 396	1 805	1 228	1 411	991	2 933	1 861	1 127	1 038	2 510	1 175	<b>18 757</b>
Castrated Dorper heads	745	334	913	831	670	622	1 565	1 284	545	912	799	463	<b>9 683</b>
Ewe Dorper heads	1 089	362	815	881	497	414	1 587	1 082	963	610	447	550	<b>9 297</b>
Ewe & Lamb Dorper heads	-	-	-	-	40	-	231	207	201	210	86	120	<b>1 095</b>
Ram Dorper heads	59	34	195	30	88	66	11	4	-	-	-	-	<b>487</b>

LABTA forms the basis for National Auction numbers  
(Blank cells imply that no animals were marketed during the month)



Table 19 (b)(iv): National Livestock Auctions (Sheep Marketing) (%) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2020
Lamb Dorper heads	40,38%	65,66%	48,42%	41,35%	52,14%	47,35%	46,36%	41,93%	39,74%	37,47%	65,33%	50,91%	<b>48,09%</b>
Castrated Dorper heads	23,46%	15,71%	24,49%	27,98%	24,76%	29,72%	24,74%	28,93%	19,22%	32,92%	20,80%	20,06%	<b>24,40%</b>
Ewe Dorper heads	34,30%	17,03%	21,86%	29,66%	18,37%	19,78%	25,08%	24,38%	33,96%	22,02%	11,63%	23,83%	<b>23,49%</b>
Ewe & Lamb Dorper heads	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,48%	0,00%	3,65%	4,66%	7,09%	7,58%	2,24%	5,20%	<b>2,66%</b>
Ram Dorper heads	1,86%	1,60%	5,23%	1,01%	3,25%	3,15%	0,17%	0,09%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	<b>1,36%</b>

LABTA forms the basis for National Auction statistics  
(Blank cells imply that no animals were marketed during the month)

Table 19 (c)(i): National Livestock Auctions (Goat Average Price) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2020
Lamb N\$ per kg	34.81	31.86	34.74	30.82	32.17	33.72	37.41	37.04	47.38	42.85	45.85	46.13	<b>37.90</b>
Kapater N\$ per kg	31.06	32.74	32.06	26.02	30.03	29.75	31.61	33.34	42.45	39.85	41.81	42.79	<b>34.46</b>
Ewe N\$ per kg	24.75	24.97	26.58	29.41	31.15	29.88	30.32	30.68	39.11	39.08	36.57	35.38	<b>31.49</b>
Ewe & Lamb N\$ per kg							22.37	28.18	30.56	30.09	30.31	34.99	<b>29.42</b>
Ram N\$ per kg	24.12	24.91	24.56	21.71	23.93	25.46							<b>24.12</b>

LABTA forms the basis for National Auction prices  
(Blank cells imply that no animals were marketed during the month)

Table 19 (c)(ii): National Livestock Auctions (Goat Average Mass) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2020
Lamb kg	21	22	24	29	28	29	25	28	21	21	23	23	<b>24.50</b>
Kapater kg	33	36	33	35	35	44	36	38	37	39	37	34	<b>36.42</b>
Ewe kg	37	39	39	42	34	42	43	44	38	36	38	40	<b>39.33</b>
Ewe & Lamb kg							51	49	51	46	49	48	<b>49</b>
Ram kg	43	42	46	42	42	49							<b>44</b>

LABTA forms the basis for National Auction mass  
(Blank cells imply that no animals were marketed during the month)



Table 19 (c)(iii): National Livestock Auctions (Goat Marketing) (2020)

Types	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2020
Lamb heads	834	914	1 238	333	653	413	2 525	1 159	1 099	1 869	2 023	4 293	<b>17 353</b>
Kapater heads	1 176	1 093	1 845	835	1 218	1 345	3 071	2 883	2 662	2 915	2 561	3 116	<b>24 720</b>
Ewe heads	2 262	1 803	2 309	735	659	614	1 405	1 440	1 277	1 801	1 460	2 699	<b>18 464</b>
Ewe & Lamb heads	18	25	-	-	-	19	541	394	353	461	418	571	<b>2 800</b>
Ram heads	267	206	495	151	184	67	25	19	52	141	11	35	<b>1 653</b>

LABTA forms the basis for National Auction numbers

(Blank cells imply that no animals were marketed during the month)

## Peste des Petit Ruminants

Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR) is a fast-spreading disease of sheep and goats. It is caused by a virus. PPR does not occur in Namibia but it is spreading from other African countries. Therefore, it is a notifiable disease. PPR kills many animals.



### How it spreads

- PPR is spread by infected animals
- Illegal movement of sheep & goats
- Smuggling sheep & goats from infected countries
- Contaminated equipment may spread the virus

### Signs of PPR

- Watery or thick & yellowish discharge from nose
- Nose gets blocked causing breathing difficulties
- Eyelids stick together due to eye discharge
- Sores in the mouth causing excessive salivation
- Severe watery diarrhoea with blood

### Prevention & control

- Avoid smuggling sheep & goats into Namibia
- Report signs of PPR to your State Veterinarian immediately
- Present all animals for vaccination when required
- Adhere to quarantine & movement restrictions

### Losses caused by PPR

- PPR can destroy Namibia's small stock industry
- PPR kills up to 9 out of 10 infected animals causing huge losses to farmers
- Trade will stop, causing prices to fall
- Marketing of sheep & goats will be disrupted
- Huge losses by farmer due to death of animals



Directorate of  
Veterinary Services

**For more information  
contact the State Veterinary Office near you.**



Meat Board of Namibia



Table 20: Total Marketing of Cattle (1968 - 2020) (heads)

Year	Total live exports	Export abattoirs	Factories NCA	Namibia butchers	Total production	Slaughter mass	Beef producer carcass prices (N\$ per kg)	Live weaner auction prices (N\$ per kg)
1968	259 490	32 333	-	26 666	318 489	220.10	0.33	
1969	240 591	46 915	-	26 156	313 662	215.30		
1970	312 383	75 219	-	31 295	418 897	200.10	0.37	
1971	371 502	10 186	-	30 409	412 097	192.40	0.39	
1972	429 195	122 313	-	33 521	585 029	194.80	0.39	
1973	324 547	149 414	-	35 039	509 000	198.20	0.53	
1974	212 478	33 853	-	30 445	276 776	212.10	0.64	
1975	249 565	43 823	-	34 433	327 821	216.40	0.72	
1976	260 869	93 214	-	37 455	391 538	220.10	0.82	
1977	199 757	115 175	-	35 348	350 280	216.10	0.91	
1978	239 994	123 545	-	35 338	398 877	216		
1979	228 857	162 762	-	31 556	423 175	203.10		
1980	236 435	185 613	-	41 112	463 160	209.50	1.46	
1981	330 642	108 356	-	34 377	473 375	205.50	2.07	
1982	184 954	106 015	-	32 348	323 317	199.20	1.72	
1983	114 258	118 486	-	35 902	268 646	214		
1984	112 501	118 493	323	37 573	268 890	218		
1985	137 375	120 936	3 641	39 094	301 046	212.80	2.09	
1986	142 178	112 435	5 241	44 230	304 084	216.90	2.52	
1987	184 153	115 889	5 587	42 571	348 200	221.30		
1988	160 077	120 807	5 877	40 241	327 002	225	4.52	
1989	163 067	138 223	5 079	40 009	346 378	225	4.45	
1990	144 582	136 261	5 052	37 565	323 460	220	4.54	
1991	135 367	151 828	4 837	41 813	333 845	227.80		
1992	157 071	154 643	17 106	36 814	365 634	232	5.11	
1993	179 648	166 609	16 512	37 931	400 700	234	5.33	
1994	190 660	162 672	18 604	34 108	406 044	227	7.41	956
1995	198 773	156 381	29 690	29 645	414 489	221.34	7.32	812.75
1996	279 127	170 707	19 724	28 405	497 963	209.20	7.24	749
1997	92 661	88 879	13 522	31 713	226 775	222.40	8.11	1 089
1998	148 734	126 824	18 488	26 620	320 666	225.90	8.13	969
1999	152 416	159 522	19 410	20 021	351 369	223.20	8.30	4.36
2000	79 969	140 589	18 604	22 956	262 118	234.10	9.06	5.79
2001	110 127	142 624	15 701	41 073	309 525	239.60	9.86	6.16
2002	148 350	149 833	24 499	15 654	338 336	240.70	12.92	7.98
2003	150 601	143 885	17 776	9 950	322 212	238.50	11.30	7.15
2004	144 573	139 162	9 401	9 191	302 327	240.40	11.46	4.14
2005	210 945	141 348	16 283	8 477	377 053	245.10	12.30	8.37
2006	172 790	111 821	21 170	12 016	317 797	249.10	16.21	12.78
2007	172 587	115 460	18 881	10 893	317 821	251.80	17.11	11.25
2008	129 862	129 622	9 798	10 923	280 205	243.10	21.79	11.49
2009	133 156	130 035	7 876	9 210	280 277	246.88	20.41	13.10
2010	198 816	127 141	15 704	15 866	357 527	250.25	18.70	13.99
2011	204 858	112 602	18 757	20 825	357 042	251.27	23.54	18.80
2012	128 493	102 980	9 581	23 910	264 964	248.49	22.90	17.72
2013	262 929	115 819	13 217	33 423	425 388	236.64	25.35	14.63
2014	103 199	111 101	8 019	21 598	243 917	231.76	28.08	17.69
2015	282 197	122 267	0	22 367	426 831	232.85	25.68	18.04
2016	166 161	103 097	0	35 837	305 095	237.49	28.57	16.72
2017	316 206	83 790	0	39 383	439 379	236.87	35.64	25.19
2018	318 880	74 171	0	40 698	433 749	244.73	40.93	30.88
2019	294 352	128 564	0	50 000	472 916	235.64	43.05	24.04
2020	159 414	50 332	110	41 425	251 281	242.40	43.36	35.02

\*Beef carcass prices are simple all-grade averages | Weaner prices for the period 1994-1998 are expressed per head

\*Blank spaces indicate that no data was available that year



Table 21: Total Marketing of Small stock (1968 - 2020) (heads)

Year	Total live exports	Namibia Factories	Namibia butchers	Total production	Sheep producer carcass prices (N\$ per kg)
1968	285 936	5 558	112 917	404 411	0.34
1969	283 024	6 392	127 829	417 245	
1970	256 949	8 755	140 528	406 232	0.37
1971	267 023	7 837	148 779	423 639	0.37
1972	219 508	2 309	107 470	329 287	0.43
1973	167 002	911	88 655	256 568	0.49
1974	217 363	5 689	92 646	315 698	0.65
1975	314 335	-	98 231	412 566	0.74
1976	290 948	-	98 722	389 670	0.86
1977	275 951	-	101 425	377 376	0.87
1978	253 160	-	117 267	370 427	
1979	248 171	-	121 450	369 621	
1980	204 050	-	131 670	335 720	1.97
1981	583 182	28 220	139 333	750 735	2.52
1982	514 514	59 527	139 994	714 035	2.46
1983	259 710	65 608	142 323	467 641	
1984	302 216	89 713	146 842	538 771	
1985	546 513	57 581	143 372	747 466	3.85
1986	525 882	41 126	118 239	685 247	4.17
1987	604 951	44 039	137 621	786 611	
1988	597 621	48 985	132 082	778 688	6.15
1989	843 112	87 196	117 011	1 047 319	5.63
1990	853 553	102 070	132 676	1 088 299	6.00
1991	839 537	108 777	141 557	1 089 871	
1992	1 045 809	147 603	152 492	1 345 904	7.03
1993	817 608	102 319	118 231	1 038 158	7.95
1994	888 410	115 290	96 481	1 100 181	10.77
1995	1 008 662	52 907	121 829	1 183 398	10.03
1996	928 614	2 198	128 522	1 059 334	10.43
1997	865 951	0	87 714	953 665	11.09
1998	1 086 320	2 552	105 213	1 194 085	10.48
1999	908 153	236 919	196 670	1 341 742	10.74
2000	755 363	214 754	192 795	1 162 912	11.85
2001	965 713	254 966	153 706	1 374 385	11.68
2002	1 149 149	318 713	45 414	1 513 276	14.18
2003	1 123 102	366 454	23 155	1 512 711	14.66
2004	756 464	435 676	38 427	1 230 567	14.43
2005	546 103	772 422	23 715	1 342 240	14.61
2006	535 121	725 558	74 101	1 334 780	17.66
2007	458 454	856 438	83 044	1 397 936	18.86
2008	301 196	762 647	76 818	1 140 661	20.19
2009	332 914	865 758	85 946	1 284 618	20.44
2010	369 957	842 559	77 137	1 289 653	22.25
2011	337 971	742 986	65 475	1 146 432	31.71
2012	314 648	768 522	76 311	1 159 481	29.72
2013	427 240	798 963	130 345	1 356 548	27.12
2014	326 221	559 160	96 854	982 235	33.46
2015	628 580	444 927	79 024	1 152 531	36.12
2016	452 162	321 413	132 161	905 736	43.36
2017	535 476	238 104	149 100	922 680	37.90
2018	604 106	191 029	179 361	974 496	43.36
2019	601 328	154 398	132 636	888 362	41.57
2020	309 086	26 519	130 518	466 123	47.85

\*Sheep carcass prices are simple all-grade averages | Blank spaces indicate that no data was available that year



Table 22: Total Marketing of Pigs (1968 - 2020) (heads)

Year	Meatco	Total live exports	Butchers	RSA controlled markets	Total
1968	-	-	19 116	-	19 116
1969	-	25	21 884	-	21 909
1970	4 840	125	19 300	125	24 390
1971	4 362	44	21 378	44	25 828
1972	427	248	19 245	248	20 168
1973	134	224	23 388	224	23 970
1974	353	327	28 523	327	29 530
1975	-	139	30 856	139	31 134
1976	-	-	32 890	-	32 890
1977	-	-	35 075	-	35 075
1978	-	-	35 810	-	35 810
1979	-	-	31 864	-	31 864
1980	-	-	31 669	-	31 669
1981	137	-	33 003	-	33 140
1982	579	-	33 235	-	33 814
1983	270	-	37 414	-	37 684
1984	151	-	35 343	-	35 494
1985	218	-	37 226	-	37 444
1986	365	-	41 146	-	41 511
1987	314	-	45 245	-	45 559
1988	211	-	51 590	-	51 801
1989		-	53 899	-	53 899
1990		-	46 000	-	46 000
1991		-	44 498	-	44 498
1992		-	33 372	-	33 372
1993		-	30 212	-	30 212
1994		-	34 577	-	34 577
1995		-	33 111	-	33 111
1996		-	31 575	-	31 575
1997		-	26 534	-	26 534
1998		-	9 331	-	9 331
1999		-	6 391	-	6 391
2000	1 374	-	3 311	-	4 685
2001	585	-	1 464	-	2 049
2002	675	-	860	-	1 535
2003	6 595	-	2 954	-	9 549
2004	9 600	-	10 475	-	20 075
2005	14 295	-	6 442	-	20 737
2006	14 754	-	6 986	-	21 740
2007	17 233	-	11 916	-	29 149
2008	16 104	-	11 521	-	27 625
2009	-	-	27 526	-	27 526
2010	-	-	43 910	-	43 910
2011	-	-	21 646	-	21 646
2012	-	-	35 910	-	35 910
2013	-	-	39 149	-	39 149
2014	-	-	42 656	-	42 656
2015	-	-	37 638	-	37 638
2016	-	-	46 514	-	46 514
2017	-	-	43 092	-	43 092
2018	-	-	45 184	-	45 184
2019	-	-	47 519	-	47 519
2020	-	-	44 885	-	44 885



Table 23: Livestock import/export statistics (1968 - 2020) (kg)

YEAR	Beef exports	Mutton exports	Beef imports	Mutton imports	Pork imports	Processed canned meat Imports
1968	-					
1969	794 908.40					
1970	11 891 446					
1971						
1972	19 853 455					
1973						
1974						
1975	6 620 677					
1976	11 710 507					
1977	14 646 290					
1978						
1979						
1980	20 764 550					
1981	9 399 200					
1982	10 545 239					
1983						
1984	20 206 182					
1985	18 932 573					
1986	18 432 634					
1987	20 487 017					
1988	21 695 256					
1989	29 208 948					
1990						
1991	27 711 822					
1992	27 325 706					
1993	20 577 744					
1994	24 114 979		1 384 412	499 657	985 364	
1995	26 665 627		978 913	307 812	1 651 814	
1996	25 013 717		1 033 187	470 433	1 127 627	
1997	23 203 000		5 814 631	654 726	2 652 608	
1998	22 491 000		1 865 442	633 810	1 803 338	
1999	33 650 000	2 529 109	564 721	180 539	1 648 887	
2000	22 452 000	2 631 175	798 550	436 354	2 206 298	
2001	26 195 000	2 979 669	373 227	281 815	3 462 196	
2002	25 644 000	4 387 436	723 192	137 059	4 146 332	
2003	24 251 000	5 745 486	892 895	197 378	4 064 874	
2004	27 118 000		252 385	109 742	3 406 113	2 186 417
2005	29 051 000		243 831	244 769	3 205 860	2 824 321
2006	24 415 000		338 504	278 348	2 309 588	3 209 420
2007	22 842 000	15 415 502	341 273	329 391	2 361 216	2 829 521
2008	22 086 000	14 523 473	780 381	238 819	2 561 835	3 849 931
2009	20 664 000	15 747 890	705 018	84 453	4 655 438	2 360 635
2010	21 083 000	13 694 279	332 722	171 686	3 468 631	3 465 246
2011	20 643 000	13 509 253	39 903	55 823	2 744 216	1 577 907
2012	19 400 000	14 158 826	815	49 640	2 036 420	1 399 671
2013	23 211 000	13 418 634	67 642	62 550	2 383 859	3 413 651
2014	20 199 791.09	9 197 363	565 634	106 636	2 734 247	3 921 730
2015	23 617 000	7 064 659	1 037 820.90	253 542.54	3 705 898.89	7 311 930.59
2016	18 581 300	5 047 946.10	1 558 486	250 629	3 709 940	11 549 724
2017	18 709 403.86	3 252 357	1 394 412	172 738	2 668 724	4 605 974
2018	16 194 763	3 027 326	1 575 548	116 724	2 630 593	2 777 646
2019	26 638 317	2 535 527	1 022 867	113 070	3 416 945	2 559 702
2020	8 397 265	299 762	887 615	199 322	3 439 584	2 659 382



\*Blank Spaces indicate that no data was available for that time period.

\*Beef Exports between the years 1989-1998 were converted to kg from carcass units.

\*Beef Exports between the years 1968-1988 and 1998-2020 were converted to kg from tonnes.



Table 24: Cattle &amp; Sheep slaughter mass (1968 - 2020) (kg)

YEAR	Cattle	Sheep
1968	220,10	
1969	215,30	
1970	200,10	
1971	192,40	
1972	194,80	
1973	198,20	
1974	212,10	
1975	216,40	
1976	220,10	
1977	216,10	
1978	216,00	
1979	203,10	
1980	209,50	
1981	205,50	
1982	199,20	
1983	214,00	
1984	218,00	
1985	212,80	
1986	216,90	16,50
1987	221,30	15,80
1988	225,00	16,80
1989	225,00	16,70
1990	220,00	16,40
1991	227,80	16,80
1992	232,00	16,20
1993	234,00	17,20
1994	227,00	17,70
1995	221,34	15,37
1996	209,20	16,83
1997	222,40	16,98
1998	225,90	17,18
1999	223,20	17,09
2000	234,10	
2001	239,60	
2002	240,70	
2003	238,50	18,77
2004	240,40	19,20
2005	245,10	18,03
2006	249,10	19,63
2007	251,80	19,29
2008	243,10	19,33
2009	246,88	18,84
2010	250,25	18,98
2011	251,27	20,11
2012	248,49	19,84
2013	236,64	19,61
2014	231,76	19,92
2015	232,85	21,57
2016	237,49	19,10
2017	236,87	20,42
2018	244,73	19,30
2019	235,64	19,32
2020	242,40	18,64







**REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**



**REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE**  
**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

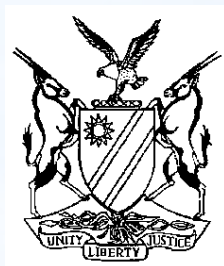
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## **REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA**



### **TO THE HONOURABLE SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the accounts of the Meat Board of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 in terms of Article 127(2) of the Namibian Constitution. The report is transmitted to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture Water and Forestry in terms of section 16(1) of the Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act 12 of 1981) to be laid upon the Table of the National Assembly in terms of Section 16(4) of the Act.

**WINDHOEK, November 2021**

**JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE  
AUDITOR-GENERAL**



# **REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021**

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## **1. UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION**

I have audited the financial statements of the Meat Board of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2021. These financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Cash flow Statement, Notes to the annual financial statements for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Meat Board of Namibia as at 31 March 2021 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

## **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, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

## **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. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. I have nothing to report in this regard.

## **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. I have nothing to report in this regard.



## **5. 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 Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act 16 of 1981) as amended by Amendment Act 21 of 1992 and legislation, and for such internal control as management determines it 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.

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

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue my 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.

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

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



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence, obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
- I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or, when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## **7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The co-operation and assistance by the Management and staff of the Meat Board of Namibia during the audit is appreciated.

**WINDHOEK, November 2021**

**JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE  
AUDITOR-GENERAL**



## ANNEXURE A

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2021 N\$	2020 N\$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>34 768 897</b>	<b>35 628 901</b>
Property Plant and equipment	3	29 728 897	30 588 901
Investment property	2	5 040 000	5 040 000
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>67 084 935</b>	<b>85 593 949</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalent	4	19 493 755	25 969 854
Investments	5	38 885 195	43 301 881
Receivables from exchange transactions	6	6 677 495	8 945 613
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	7	552 912	2 512 846
Inventories	8	1 475 578	4 863 754
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>101 853 831</b>	<b>121 222 852</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>6 371 597</b>	<b>4 664 535</b>
Trade and other Payables from exchange transactions	9	3 840 661	2 175 158
Leave pay provisions	10	2 392 809	2 117 063
Deferred income		-	279 032
Payments made in advance from customers		138 127	93 283
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6 371 597</b>	<b>4 664 535</b>
Net assets		95 482 206	116 558 317
<b>Reserves</b>	11	<b>95 482 206</b>	<b>116 558 317</b>
<b>Total net assets and liabilities</b>		<b>101 853 831</b>	<b>121 222 852</b>



## ANNEXURE B

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021- Actual	2020	2021- Annual Budget	Difference (Actual less Budget)	Difference	Commentary Budget info Notes
Note		N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	%	
	<b>Income</b>	<b>51 249 790</b>	<b>74 844 093</b>	<b>74 470 030</b>	<b>(23 220 240)</b>	<b>-31%</b>	
	<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>	<b>36 374 738</b>	<b>55 944 016</b>	<b>57 046 415</b>	<b>(20 671 677)</b>		
	Levy Income	36 374 738	55 944 016	57 046 415	(20 671 677)	-36%	i
	<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>	<b>14 875 052</b>	<b>18 900 077</b>	<b>17 423 615</b>	<b>(2 548 563)</b>	<b>-15%</b>	<b>ii</b>
	Administration fees	605 797	654 036	1 038 311	(432 514)	-42%	iii
	Financing income (Interest received)	3 429 984	4 604 001	3 930 398	(500 414)	-13%	iv
	Rendering of service Classification	2 256 776	6 101 426	4 541 280	(2 284 504)	-50%	v
	Other Income	8 582 495	7 540 614	7 913 626	668 869	8%	vi
	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>61 760 993</b>	<b>73 305 913</b>	<b>75 628 432</b>	<b>(13 867 439)</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>vii</b>
	Donation	3 744 715	15 900 000	6 352 719	(2 608 004)	-41%	viii
	Board administration expenses	1 906 439	2 610 774	2 971 518	(1 065 079)	-36%	ix
	Personnel expenses	29 547 131	28 268 938	33 410 963	(3 863 832)	-12%	x

## ANNEXURE B

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continue)

Travelling and Subsistence	20	338 955	651 073	609 684	(270 729)	-44%	xi
Office expenses	21	13 203 643	11 032 165	11 702 685	1 500 958	13%	xii
Depreciation	22	847 768	1 307 542	397 503	450 265	113%	xiii
Market Research	23	2 873 235	4 640 874	4 982 361	(2 109 126)	-42%	xiv
Commission	24	1 012 979	1 819 750	1 637 299	(624 320)	-38%	xvi
Other expenses	25	8 286 129	7 074 797	13 563 700	(5 277 571)	-39%	xvii
<b>Other gains/losses</b>							
Gain on revaluation of building	26	-	999 422	-	-		
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year including interest</b>		<b>(10 511 203)</b>	<b>2 537 602</b>	<b>(1 158 402)</b>	<b>(9 352 801)</b>		



## ANNEXURE C

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021	2020
	N\$	N\$
General fund	67 113 678	63 696 848
FAN Meat fund	18 838 651	15 517 174
Emergency Veterinary Services fund	14 298 934	12 679 058
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(10 511 203)	6 318 122
Transfer surplus - Agri Board	1 329 896	1 946 840
Drought Admin fund	-	728 104
MCA Caprivi Fund	-	1 650 740
NCA Levy fund	4 412 250	6 518 158
Stock brands fund balance	-	1 375 830
DVS Account balance	-	318 041
Ear tags fund balance	-	5 340 562
Bukalo Processing Plant fund	-	468 842
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>95 482 206</b>	<b>116 558 319</b>

## ANNEXURE D

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021	2020
Note	N\$	N\$
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash (utilized) generated from operations	(3 222 558)	(11 121 611)
Interest Received	3 429 984	4 604 000
Net cash flow from operating activities	<b>207 426</b>	<b>(6 517 611)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Movement in property investments	-	288 000
Additions to property plant and equipment	(204 859)	(1 176 244)
Net cash flow from investing activities	<b>(204 859)</b>	<b>(888 244)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Movement in project funds account	(10 895 380)	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net cash inflow for the year	<b>(10 892 814)</b>	<b>(7 405 856)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	69 271 743	76 677 592
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>58 378 929</b>	<b>69 271 736</b>

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

(Continued)

## RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	Note	2021 N\$	2020 N\$
Surplus for the year		(10 511 203)	6 318 122
Depreciation adjustment		217 096	117 573
Funds adjustments		330 474	123 342
Gain		-	(1 287 422)
Depreciation		847 768	1 307 542
Interest received		(3 429 984)	(4 604 000)
		<b>(2 034 645)</b>	<b>(4 342 965)</b>
<b>Profit before working capital movements</b>		(12 545 848)	1 975 157
Movement in accounts receivable		4 228 053	1 065 627
Movement in Stock		3 388 176	(3 394 172)
Movement in accounts payable		1 707 062	(10 768 223)
		9 323 291	(13 096 768)
<b>CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS</b>		<b>(3 222 558)</b>	<b>(11 121 611)</b>



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021**

---

**Statement of compliance and basis of preparation - IPSAS 1**

The financial statements of the entity have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Namibia Dollars, which is the functional and reporting currency of the entity. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flows statement is prepared using the indirect method. The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis.

The following are the critical judgements and estimation that management have made in the process of applying the MBN Accounting Policies and that have most significant effect on the amounts recognized in Annual Financial statements:

**Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty - IPSAS 1**

The preparation of the Board's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting period. However, uncertainty about those assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

**Change in accounting policies and estimates - IPSAS 3**

The Board recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

**Foreign currency transactions - IPSAS 4**

The transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or are from the reporting of creditors are rated different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021**

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**Revenue recognition - IPSAS 9 & 23**

Revenue is derived from a variety of sources which include sales in respect of trading operations and levies received, excluding Value Added Taxation. Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of the goods and services in the ordinary course of the Meat Board's activities.

Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The Meat Board recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Meat Board and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Meat Board's activities as described below, except when specifically stated otherwise. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved.

**Revenue for Exchange Transactions** refers to revenue that accrued to the Meat Board directly in return for services rendered/ goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

**Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions** refers to transactions where the Meat Board received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognized to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customers returns, stock rotation, price projection, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from sale of goods and services is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer. The Meat Board revenue/levies is calculated as per the Meat Industry Act of 1981, GRN gazette no. 272 of December 2010 as amended, and is allocated between the funds as follows:

General levy fund 80%; FAN Meat levy fund 15% and Emergency Veterinary levy fund 5%.



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)****Other Funds Revenue**

Classification fund	Levies is calculated as per Meat Industry Act of 1981. GRN Gazette No. 5783 - 15 July 2015.
Ear Tags fund	Sales of livestock ear tags
Stock Brands fund	Stock brands registration fees as per Meat Industry Act of 1981 GRN gazette No.5783 - 15 July 2015
MAWRL Projects funds	Money received from Government from time to time as per the Minister's directive.

**Joint operation**

The interest in the Agricultural Board's Buildings are classified as a joint operation and is accounted for in line with the requirements in terms of IPSAS 37.

The Board deemed this treatment to be the most appropriate taking into account the contractual obligations between the respective parties of the joint operation. The interest of the entity in the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation has been recognized in the annual financial statements.

**Investment property - IPSAS 16**

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement costs of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition, subsequently to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the fair value model. The fair value of an investment property shall reflect market conditions at the reporting date.

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of an investment property shall be recognized in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment properties only when there is a change in use.

Land and buildings that is considered an investment property is carried at fair value and accordingly not depreciated but tested for impairment annually.

**Property, plant and equipment - IPSAS 17****Initial Recognition**

Property, Plant and Equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or service, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year. The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Meat Board, and if the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, Plant and Equipment are initially recognized at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grants or donations, deemed cost, being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Meat Board of Namibia. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

Where an asset is acquired by the Meat Board for none or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired. The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment acquired in exchange for non-monetary assets or monetary assets, or a combination of the two is measured at the fair value of the asset, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset.

Land and buildings are carried at under the revaluation model. Land is not depreciated.



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

The Board carries plant and equipment at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of assets.

Plant and equipment are depreciated as follows to reduce the book value to the residual value over the useful lives of the relevant assets:

	<b>Depreciation Method</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Plant and equipment	straight line	10%
Computer equipment	straight line	20%
Motor vehicle	straight line	33%
Building	straight line	2%

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each year-end and the effect of changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising from the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in income.

**Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalized if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the Meat Board and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalized when it increases the capitalist or future economic benefits associated with the asset. Where the Meat Board replaces parts of an asset, it derecognizes the part of the asset being replaced and capitalizes the new component.

Subsequently all Plant and Equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Compensation from third parties for the items of Property, Plant and Equipment that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Financial Performance when the compensation becomes receivable.

**Impairment of assets**

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash flows.

**De-recognition**

The carrying amount of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an item of Property, plant and Equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is de-recognized. Gains are not classified as revenue.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of assets (cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses) and the proceeds from disposal are included in the Statements of Financial Performance as gain or loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment.

**Financial Instruments - IPSAS 29**

The Meat Board has various types of Financial Instruments and these can be broadly categorized as *Financial Assets*, *Financial Liabilities* or *Residual Interests* in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. The Meat Board only recognizes a Financial Instrument when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Meat Board's Financial Instruments recognized on the balance sheet include cash and cash equivalents, investments, trade receivables and trade payables.

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets within the scope of *IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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**Subsequent measurement**

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

**Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit**

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through surplus and deficit. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit.

**Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

**Held-to-maturity**

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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**De-recognition**

The entity derecognizes a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or is waived.
- The entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either: (a) the entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

**Financial assets carried at amortized cost**

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the entity first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the entity determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in surplus or deficit. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or transferred to the entity. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in surplus or deficit.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purposes of the cash flow statement cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

**Investments**

Investments consist of investments at financial institutions and have maturity dates of higher than three (3) months after financial year-end. Investments are initially recognized at cost but subsequently carried at amortized cost.

**Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are carried at the original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. Such provision for impairment of trade receivables is established if there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

**Trade payables**

Trade payables are carried at the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods or services that have been received or supplied and invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier.

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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**Financial liabilities****Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

**Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

**Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit**

Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. The category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the entity that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IPSAS 29.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in surplus or deficit.



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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**Loans and borrowing**

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

**De-recognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in surplus or deficit.

**Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

**Fair value of financial instruments**

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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**Provisions - IPSAS 19**

Provisions are recognized when:

- the Board has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; and
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

**Inventory - IPSAS 12**

Inventory is measured at cost upon the initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventory are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the entity.

Merchandise is valued at the lower of cost and net realized value. Cost is determined on the weighted average cost basis and includes transport and handling costs. Obsolete redundant and slow moving inventory is identified and written down to their estimated realizable values.



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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**Interest expenses**

The Board recognizes interest and expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance for all instruments measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

**Computer software**

Computer software is expensed in the year it is incurred.

**Budget information – IPSAS 24**

IPSAS 24 requires a comparison of budget amounts and actual amounts arising from the execution of the budget to be included in the financial statements of entities that are required to, or elect to, make publicly available their approved budget(s), and for which they are, therefore, held publicly

accountable. The MBN prepares its budget on an accrual basis. As such, the budget and the financial statements are already on the same basis and further adjustments are not required to align the financial statements to the budget. The MBN has the option to present this comparison either as a separate additional financial statement or as additional budget columns in the financial statements (IPSAS 24.14). The MBN has chosen to add budget a column in the financial statements.

The differences in comparing the actual amount and the budget amount are as follows:

- i) Levy income has decrease due to post drought recovery, total animals marketed for the FY ended has significantly dropped, as a result of producers which are in the process of restocking.
- ii) Administration fees is based on Ear Tags and Stock Brands' income received, less income received as a result of sporadic drought conditions during the last few years resulted in a decrease in administration fees.
- iii) Interest received on investments depends on the market rates, funds was invested at a lower rate than projected, hence the decrease.
- iv) The rendering of services decrease is due to the Classification levy income which is limited as a result of a drastic decline in slaughter numbers during the year, especially at small stock abattoirs as a result of the sporadic drought conditions.

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

- v) Other income decreased as a result of arboricides sales, only half of the budgeted sales were purchased to due Covid-19 restrictions.
- vi) Donations to Agricultural unions are a calculated as a certain percentage (%) based on income received, less levy income resulted in a donation decrease.
- vii) The decrease in the Board administration expenses is due to traveling being less than projected, due to Covid-19 restrictions.
- viii) Personnel expenses cost decrease is as a result of some positions which was put on hold due to financial constraints.
- ix) Travel and Subsistence costs decreased is as a result of less traveling being less than projected, due to Covid-19 restrictions.
- x) Office Expenses increase due to Covid-19 health regulations expenses.
- xi) Depreciation increased due to deprecation on Buildings that was not budgeted for.
- xii) The decrease in Market research is due to Covid-19 restrictions; some projects/ industry studies were not implemented as anticipated.
- xiii) Commission on levy is based on levy collected, the decline in livestock marketed resulted in a decrease in commission paid to producers.
- xiv) Other expenses decreased due to funds that were allocated to assisting Veterinary services and buying of arboricides which were not disbursed.

**Employee benefits - IPSAS 25****Short-term employee benefit**

Remuneration to employees is recognized in the statement of Financial Performance as the service rendered, except for non-accumulating benefits which are only recognized when the specific event occurs. The Meat Board opted to recognize its provision for leave pay as an accrual.

The cost of all short-term employees benefits such as leave pay, are recognized during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The liability for leave pay is based on the total accrued leave days at year end and is shown as a creditor in the statement of Financial Position. The Meat Board recognizes expected cost of performance bonuses only when a percent legal or constructive obligation to make such payment and reliable estimate can be made.

**Retirement fund**

Membership of the Meat Board's retirement fund is compulsory for all full-time employees in the permanent employment of the Meat Board of Namibia.



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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**Post-employment benefits**

Meat Board provides retirement benefits to its employees, and has defined contribution post-employment plans.

*Defined Contribution plans*

The Meat Board's contributions to the defined contribution funds are established in terms of the rules governing those plans. Contributions are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the service is rendered by the relevant employees. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

**Medical aid scheme**

Membership to the Meat Board's Medical Aid Scheme is optional to all employees.

**Social Security Fund**

Membership to the Social Security Fund is compulsory as per the Social Security Act of 1994. All employees of the Meat Board of Namibia, irrespective of their employment status, must be registered according to the Social Security Act, 1994 (Act 34 of 1994).

**Events after the reporting date - IPSAS 14**

The Board is not aware of any material events which occurred after the reporting date (31 March 2021), and up to the date of this report.

There is widespread global uncertainty associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. While the limitation in movement implemented by Government, both nationally and internationally are expected to be temporary, the duration of the operational disruption and related financial impact cannot be estimated at this time. We are monitoring the situation on a daily basis. Agriculture and the livestock sector per se have not been disrupted as other sectors.

The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on our operations, financial results and liquidity will depend largely on future developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and the related impact on consumer confidence and spending.

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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**General levy Fund**

The General Levy Fund is based on the General Levy and calculated as 80% of the total levies received. The accumulated reserves is transferred to the Reserve fund. In terms of Section 13(6) of the Meat Industry Act, this fund shall be utilized for various purposes as authorized by the Minister on recommendation of the Board from time to time.

**Emergency Veterinary Services Fund**

This fund was established during the 1994/1995 financial year with the objective of accruing a special health levy to be utilized for providing support to the DVS in case of a national emergency. This levy is based on the General Levy and calculated as 5% of the total General Levy received.

**Fan Meat Fund**

The Fan Meat fund was established with the objective of accruing a special levy for the implementation and maintenance of a National Quality Assurance and Traceability Scheme. This levy is based on the General Levy and calculated as 15% of the total General Levy received.

**Stock Brands Registration Fund**

The Registrar of Stock Brands who is also the DVS, outsourced the administration of stock brands to the Meat Board. A stock brands registration fee was imposed and a special account was opened for that purpose.

**NCA Voluntary Levy Fund**

The NCA fund was voluntarily established on 1 July 2007 by producers south of the veterinary cordon fence with the objective to enhance market access to cattle in the NCA. A special levy was imposed and accrued to this fund for a period of 5 years. The levy was abolished on 30 May 2012. The fund is still in operating on accumulating reserves.

**Ear Tag Fund**

The Ear Tag fund is for the development and maintenance of an animal identification and traceability system and the administration and distribution of official ear tags in Namibia.



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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**MAWLR Project Fund**

The administration of Government funds for the purpose of Improvement of animal health and marketing services in the NCA, Expansion of CVL, Construction of Veterinary Clinics and for Plant animal health and inspection systems at borders.

**Drought Administration Fund**

The administration of the Government fund for the establishment of a Drought Aid Information Management System for future drought implementation procedures. The agreement was signed in 2006, the remaining balance was put in a call account to gain interest till it is fully utilized.

**MCA Caprivi Project Fund**

Funding from the Millennium Challenge Account for the implementation of the MCA-N Livestock Marketing Efficiency (LMEF) project entitled “Development of export opportunities for beef from the Zambezi”. The remaining balance was put in a call account to gain interest.

**Bukalo Meat Processing Plant - Zambezi**

Funds from the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform for the commissioning of then Bukalo Processing Plant.

**FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS****Financial risk management**

Exposure to currency, commodity, interest rate, liquidity and credit risk arises in the normal course of the Board's operations. This note presents information about the Board's exposure to each of the above risks, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Board's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

## Fair Values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Board's financial instruments.

	2021	2020
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>65 609 357</b>	<b>80 730 195</b>
Financial instruments at fair value through surplus/deficit		
Held-to-maturity financial instruments	38 885 195	43 301 881
Receivables from exchange transactions	6 677 495	8 945 613
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	552 912	2 512 846
Cash and cash equivalents	19 493 755	25 969 855
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>6 371 597</b>	<b>4 664 535</b>
Trade payables from exchange transactions	6 371 597	4 664 535

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation.

*The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:*

- Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments
- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Board based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the incurred losses of these receivables and market related interest rates. As at 31 March 2021 and 2020, respectively, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, are not materially different from their calculated fair values.
- The fair value of quoted notes and bonds is based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities,



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR**  
**ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

- d) Fair value of financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets, if available.
- e) Fair value of unquoted available-for-sale financial assets is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques.

### **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Board if customers or counterparties to financial instruments fail to meet their contractual obligations, and it arises principally from the Board's investments, loans, receivables, and cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as 31 March was:

#### **Investments**

	<b>Company 2021</b>	<b>Company 2020</b>
Trade receivables exchange transactions	6 677 495	8 945 613
Trade receivables non-exchange transactions	552 912	2 512 846
Cash and cash equivalents	19 493 755	25 969 855
<b>Maximum exposure to credit risk</b>	<b>26 724 161</b>	<b>37 428 314</b>

#### **Investments**

The Board limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only with reputable financial institution to which are within the specific guidelines set in accordance with the Board's approved investment policy.

Consequently, the Board does not consider there to be any significant exposure to credit risk.

#### **Receivables**

Receivables are amounts owed by customers, and are presented net of impairment losses. The Board has a credit risk policy in place, and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

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The Board is compelled, by its constituted mandate, to provide all of its customers with basic minimum services, without recourse to an assessment of creditworthiness. There were no material changes in the exposure to credit risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring the risk during the year under review. The Board's strategy for managing its risk is regulated by the Meat Industry Act, 1981.

The Board's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset in the statement of financial performance. The Board has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of consumers, and is not concentrated in any particular sector or geographic area. The Board establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of anticipated losses in respect of receivables.

The outstanding amounts of N\$6.5 million, largest debtors represent N\$4 million of the total outstanding balance. The average credit period on services rendered is 30 days from date of invoice.

The Board provided fully for all receivables outstanding over 365 days are provided for based on estimated irrecoverable amounts, determined by reference to past default experience.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

The Board limits its exposure to credit risk by investing cash and cash equivalents with only reputable financial institutions that have a sound credit rating, and within specific guidelines set in accordance with the Board's approved investment policy. Consequently, the Board does not consider there to be any significant exposure to credit risk.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Board not being able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Board's approach to managing liquidity risk to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Board's reputation. The Board ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operating expenses. Receivables are settled within 30 days after the due date, and payables are settled within 30 days of invoice.



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

The following are contractual liabilities of which interest is included in borrowings:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Payables	6 371 597	4 664 535

**Capital management**

The primary objective of managing the Board's capital is to ensure that there is sufficient cash available to support the Board's funding requirements, including capital expenditure, to ensure that the Board remains financially sound. The Board monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt, divided by total capital, plus net debt. In a capital-intensive industry, a gearing ratio of 54.5% or less can be considered reasonable. Included in net debt are interest-bearing loans and borrowings, payables, less investments.

**Currency risk**

The Board is exposed to foreign-currency risk through the importation of goods and services, either directly or indirectly, through the award of contracts to local importers. The Board manages any material direct exposure to foreign-currency risk by entering into forward exchange contracts. The Board manages its indirect exposure by requiring the local importer to take out a forward exchange contract at the time of procurement, in order to predetermine the foreign value of the contracted goods or services. The Board was not a direct party to any outstanding forward exchange contracts at the reporting date. The movement in the currency was not material to the Board's procurement.

**Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk of changes in market prices, such as foreign-exchange rates and interest rates, affecting the Board's income or the value of its financial instrument holdings. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on the risk. The weighted average interest rates and maturity profile on financial instruments as at 31 March 2021 are as follows:

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

	Weighted Average Interest rate	Company	Company
	%	2021	2020
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments	4%	38 885 195	43 301 881
Cash and cash equivalents	3%	19 493 755	25 969 855
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>58 378 950</b>	<b>69 271 736</b>

## RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

## Key management personnel

The key management personnel, as defined by IPSAS related party disclosure, are the members of Board who together constitute the governing body of the Entity. The total remuneration of the Board members and the number of individuals, on a full-time equivalent basis, receiving remuneration from the Board are:

	<b>6 606 581</b>	<b>6 039 491</b>
Board members	1 109 357	1 714 853
Key management personnel	5 497 224	4 324 638

## 2. Investment Property

	Company	Company
Investment property	<b>5 040 000</b>	<b>5 328 000</b>
Opening balance	5 040 000	5 328 000
Additions	-	-
Fair value adjustment	-	(288 000)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>5 040 000</b>	<b>5 040 000</b>

The fair value of investment property – Erf 744 is N\$ 5 040 000. The fair value was determined based on valuations performed by Gert Hamman Property Valuers CC, an accredited independent valuer, as at August 2019. Gert Hamman Property Valuers CC is an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. The Meat Board of Namibia has restrictions on the realization of its investment property as it only owns 72% of the investment property. The fair values of the properties have been determined on observable transactions in the market.



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED**  
**31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

3.

2021	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Motor vehicles	TOTAL
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
<b>Carrying amount at beginning:</b>	<b>14 391 360</b>	<b>14 263 596</b>	<b>795 717</b>	<b>435 005</b>	<b>703 223</b>	<b>30 588 901</b>
Cost as at 31/03/2020	14 391 360	15 102 419	1 545 733	1 724 310	3 484 563	36 248 385
Accumulated depreciation	-	(838 823)	(750 016)	(1 289 305)	(2 781 340)	(5 659 484)
Additions / Depreciation	-	-	25 421	179 438	-	204 859
Boards			(27 772)			(27 772)
Depreciation adjustments			(189 323)	-	-	(189 323)
Depreciation for the year	-	(302 048)	(77 399)	(168 842)	(299 480)	(847 768)
<b>Carrying amount end of the year</b>	<b>14 391 360</b>	<b>14 263 596</b>	<b>526 645</b>	<b>445 602</b>	<b>403 743</b>	<b>29 728 897</b>
Cost as at 31/03/2021	14 391 360	15 102 419	1 571 154	1 903 748	3 484 563	36 453 244
Accumulated depreciation	-	(838 823)	(1 044 510)	(1 458 146)	(3 080 820)	(6 724 347)

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

	2021	2020
	N\$	N\$
<b>4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>19 493 755</b>	<b>25 969 854</b>
<b>Project Bank Accounts</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 148 024</b>
Stock brands current account	-	1 382 260
MAWF Project current account	-	331 565
Drought Admin current account	-	752 459
Ear tags current account	-	2 194 377
Bukalo Processing Plant current account	-	487 363
<b>Money market investment funds</b>	<b>14 690 524</b>	<b>14 661 289</b>
Meat Board - Simonis Storm	1 223 036	1 869
Meat Board - Simonis Storm	13 467 488	12 843 399
Meat Board - Cirrus	-	26 133
MCA Caprivi Account - Simonis Storm	-	1 787 766
Meat Board t -PSG	-	2 122
<b>Current Accounts</b>	<b>4 803 230</b>	<b>6 160 542</b>
Meat Board Bank Current Account	1 626 552	1 713 429
FAN Meat Levy Current Account	80 405	340 045
Emergency VET Levy Current Account	910 419	1 720 085
Classification Levy Current Account	7 472	149 250
NCA Levy Current Account	185 722	824 535
CVL Account	215 898	214 836
Agricultural Board's Building Current account	1 776 254	1 196 362
Petty Cash	509	2 000



## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

	2021	2020
	N\$	N\$
<b>5. INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>38 885 195</b>	<b>43 301 881</b>
<b>Held-to-maturity financial instruments</b>		
Investment Simonis Storm Securities (Fixed for 12 Months)	-	7 530 018
Namibia Equity Brokers - (12 months)	26 709 422	19 035 000
Namibia Equity Brokers - (12 months)	-	5 429 000
Treasury Bill (12 months)	12 175 774	11 307 863
<b>6. RECEIVABLE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTION</b>	<b>6 677 495</b>	<b>8 945 613</b>
Trade Debtors (Levies & other receivables)	6 626 908	8 906 356
Ear Tag Expenses	19 598	22 008
Stock Brands Expenses	30 989	17 249
<b>7. RECEIVABLE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTION</b>	<b>552 912</b>	<b>2 512 846</b>
Accrued Interest	-	970 333
Ear tags receivables	-	320 239
Agri boards receivables	282 696	194 502
Import VAT	267 706	1 025 262
Nampower (Electricity deposit - Border Post)	2 510	2 510

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

	2021	2020
	N\$	N\$
<b>8. INVENTORIES</b>	<b>1 475 578</b>	<b>4 863 754</b>
Ear tag Stock on hand	-	4 862 503
<b>Arboricides</b>		
Sales	-	-
	-	-
Less: cost sales	1 475 578	-
Opening stock	1 475 578	1 251
Less: Closing stock	-	(1 251)
Gross Profit	(1 475 578)	-
<b>9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>3 840 661</b>	<b>2 175 158</b>
Sundry accruals, payments	3 784 858	1 574 134
Ear tags payables	-	481 041
Agri boards payables	55 803	60 968
Stock brands payables	-	58 978
VAT	-	37
<b>10. LEAVE PAY PROVISIONS</b>	<b>2 392 809</b>	<b>2 117 063</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	2 066 699	1 940 077
Additional provision raised	430 475	289 264.00
Provision utilized	(104 365)	(106 911.00)
Ear Tags provision	-	(1 774)
Stock Brands provision	-	(3 593)



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED**  
**31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

**11. RESERVES**  
**2021**

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Emergency Fund</b>	<b>Fan Meat Fund</b>	<b>NCA Levy Fund</b>	<b>Agri Boards</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Opening balances	67113678	14295934	18838651	4412250	1329896	105993410
Surplus/Deficit	(8804583)	(1058185)	237432	(1556117)	673250	(10511203)
<b>Closing balances</b>	<b>58309095</b>	<b>13237749</b>	<b>19076083</b>	<b>2856133</b>	<b>2003146</b>	<b>95482207</b>

**2020**

	<b>Drought Admin</b>	<b>MCACapri</b>	<b>NCA Levy Fund</b>	<b>Stock Brands</b>	<b>DVS</b>	<b>Ear Tags</b>	<b>Bukalo</b>
Opening balances	728104	1650740	6518158	1375830	318041	5340562	468842
Surplus/Deficit	24355	137026	(2105908)	(64704)	228359	1238273	18521
<b>Closing balances</b>	<b>752459</b>	<b>1787766</b>	<b>4412250</b>	<b>1311126</b>	<b>546400</b>	<b>6578835</b>	<b>487363</b>

	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Emergency Fund</b>	<b>Fan Meat Fund</b>	<b>Agri Boards</b>	<b>Gain/loss</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Opening balances	63696848	12679058	15517174	-	-	108293357
Surplus/Deficit	1469990	1619876	3321477	(729763)	999422	6156924
Transfer Agri Board surplus	1946840	-	-	-	-	1946840
<b>Closing balances</b>	<b>67113678</b>	<b>14298934</b>	<b>18838651</b>	<b>(729763)</b>	<b>999422</b>	<b>116397121</b>

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

	2021	2020
	N\$	N\$
<b>12. REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>36 374 738</b>	<b>55 944 016</b>
General levies on livestock exported and slaughtered (80%)	26 967 092	42 668 137
In-transit Levy	167 432	282 797
Meat Products levy (imports)	2 484 437	2 326 408
Emergency Vet Levy (5%)	1 681 085	2 666 674
FAN Meat Levy (15%)	5 074 692	8 000 000
<b>13. ADMINISTRATION FEE</b>	<b>605 797</b>	<b>654 036</b>
Ear Tags	413 018	486 599
Stock Brands	58 348	37 997
Agricultural Boards Building	126 757	119 105
Commission on 3rd Parties Deductions	7 675	10 335
<b>14. FINANCING INCOME</b>	<b>3 429 984</b>	<b>4 604 001</b>
Interest received General fund	3 429 984	4 383 557
Interest received MCA fund	-	137 026
Interest received Drought admin fund	-	24 355
Interest received DVS	-	13 523
Bukalo meat processing plant	-	18 521
Interest received Stock brands account	-	27 019
<b>15. RENDERING OF SERVICES</b>	<b>2 256 776</b>	<b>6 101 426</b>
Classification levy	2 256 776	5 341 495
Stock brands registration fee	-	759 931



## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

	2021	2020
	N\$	N\$
<b>16. OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>8 582 495</b>	<b>7 540 614</b>
CVL Cost recovery	1 796 370	1 713 727
CVL Income	43 690	374 405
Market compliance Audit	8 646	26 615
Seal of Quality	19 500	15 330
Poultry scheme Admin fee	-	226 611
NTA refund	232 688	104 277
NCA Abattoirs - Transfer from (MAWF)	1 054 860	2 982 979
Disposal of Assets & Others	-	28 909
Agri-Benchmark	-	176 461
Water Refund Border	22 654	42 242
House rent received	61 029	62 497
Agricultural Boards Buildings rent received	3 045 440	993 537
Refunds COW	-	373 333
Recoveries	382 598	31 446
Agricultural Boards Buildings interest received	47 723	68 782
Agricultural Boards Buildings profit share	552 306	-
Inspection fee	-	319 463
Arboricides	1 314 992	-
<b>17. DONATIONS</b>	<b>3 744 715</b>	<b>15 900 000</b>
NAU	1 029 796	2 000 000
Drought assistance	-	6 000 000
NNFU	1 685 122	4 380 000
NECFU	1 029 796	3 520 000
<b>18. BOARD ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</b>	<b>1 906 439</b>	<b>2 610 774</b>
Sitting Allowance	1 109 357	1 714 853
Travelling and Subsistence expenses	684 929	813 769
Insurance	7 323	8 463
Telephone Chairperson	11 027	11 025
Secretariat & Admin	91 203	62 664
Workshops	2 600	-

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

	2021	2020
	N\$	N\$
<b>19. PERSONNEL EXPENSES</b>	<b>29 547 131</b>	<b>28 268 938</b>
General fund remuneration(TCC)	25 945 232	24 440 868
FAN Meat fund remuneration(TCC)	3 601 899	2 745 983
Ear tag Fund remuneration(TCC)	-	767 921
Stock brands fund remuneration(TCC)	-	314 166
<b>20. TRAVELLING &amp; SUBSISTANCE</b>	<b>338 955</b>	<b>651 073</b>
General fund S&T	258 542	489 370
Ear Tags S&T	-	-
FAN Meat fund S&T	80 413	161 703
<b>21. OFFICE EXPENSES</b>	<b>13 203 643</b>	<b>11 032 165</b>
General fund expenses	9 370 901	5 863 371
FAN Meat fund expenses	1 030 230	1 573 400
Stock brands expenses	-	443 475
Ear Tags fund expenses	-	955 057
Agri Board expenses	2 802 511	2 196 862
<b>22. DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>847 768</b>	<b>1 307 542</b>
Motor vehicles	299 480	265 176
Furniture and Fittings	77 399	66 794
Computer Equipment	168 842	136 749
Buildings	302 048	838 823
<b>23. MARKET RESEARCH</b>	<b>2 873 235</b>	<b>4 640 874</b>
Industry Studies	23 000	1 124 207
Agricultural Shows	22 500	94 297
Ad-hoc Studies	-	100 000
International Markets	260 875	250 000
NCA levy expenses	1 556 117	2 105 908
Local Market Development	1 010 743	966 462



**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	N\$	N\$
<b>24. COMMISSION</b>	<b>1 012 979</b>	<b>1 819 750</b>
General levy fund	809 407	1 278 784
FAM Meat levy fund	152 864	239 380
Ear tags	-	221 792
Emergency Vet Services levy fund	50 708	79 793
<b>25. OTHER EXPENSES</b>	<b>8 286 129</b>	<b>7 074 797</b>
Scholarships for Veterinary students	243 452	15 280
Assistance to DVS	323 393	894 636
Arboricides Expenses	3 838	2 794 287
CVL Expenses	42 628	159 569
NCA Export abattoir expenses	3 184 886	
Emergency Vet Service expenses	4 487 932	2 680 730
Admin fees 5% (VAT inclusive)	-	530 295
<b>26. GAIN OR LOSS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>999 422</b>
Revaluation gain	-	1 287 422
Revaluation loss - Investment property	-	(288 000)

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

## 27. GOVERNMENT PROJECTS FUNDS

## STOCK BRAND REGISTRATION FUND

	2021	2020
	N\$	N\$
<b>Income</b>	<b>1 166 488</b>	<b>786 948</b>
Interest received	5 050	27 017
Brand registration fee	1 161 438	759 931
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>1 015 645</b>	<b>851 652</b>
Staff Salaries	340 481	314 166
Bank charges	179 585	147 224
Admin fees 5% (VAT incl)	66 768	43 696
Databases maintenance, upgrade & internet lines	192 979	140 944
Office rent	71 443	69 882
Stationery & other consumables	136 491	122 085
Publications	27 897	13 655
S&T allowance	-	-
Training	-	-
Office Furniture (capital expenses)	-	-
Computer Equipment	-	-
(Deficit) surplus for the year	150 844	(64 704)
Accumulated funds at beginning of the year 1 April 2021	1 311 129	1 375 830
Accumulated funds at end of the year	<b>1 461 972</b>	<b>1 311 126</b>
<b>Creditors</b>	<b>72 264</b>	<b>71 131</b>
Payables	50 454	58 978
Leave Accrued	21 809	12 153
	<b>1 534 236</b>	<b>1 382 257</b>



# ANNEXURE E

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

#### EAR TAG FUND

#### Income statement

Sales	8 260 231	9 699 251
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#### Less: Cost of Sales

Opening stock	4 862 503	1 468 330
Purchased	3 881 999	9 312 902
Closing stock	(2 378 765)	(4 862 503)

#### Gross Profit

1 894 494	3 780 522
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#### Expenditure

Agents commission	192 740	221 792
Bank charges	183 906	236 076
Databases maintenance, upgrade & internet lines	330 996	307 879
Meat Board Admin fees	413 012	486 599
Packaging Bags	26 942	36 704
Office rent	161 497	153 999
Printing & publication, info materials	5 800	8 496
Rent of Equipment	150 237	146 786
S&T, Training & meetings	2 929	-
Scanner RFIS	-	11 754
Staff Salaries	883 482	767 921
Stationery & other consumables	244 636	129 797
Water & Electricity	29 405	34 446

Surplus(Deficit) for the year	(731 087)	1 238 273
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Opening balance	6 578 836	5 340 562
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<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>5 847 749</b>	<b>6 578 835</b>
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## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

## EAR TAGS FUND STATEMENT OF POSITION

	2021	2020
	N\$	N\$
<i>Non-Current Assets</i>		
Property and Equipment	-	-
<i>Current Assets</i>	<b>6 745 451</b>	<b>7 377 119</b>
Bank	2 411 666	2 194 377
Cash Control	1 290 415	309 930
Receiver of Revenue	664 604	10 309
Ear tag Stock on hand	2 378 765	4 862 503
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>6 745 451</b>	<b>7 377 119</b>

## EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

<i>Capital and Reserves</i>	<b>6 126 780</b>	<b>6 857 867</b>
Capital Reserves	5 847 749	6 578 836
Ear tags Subsidies	279 032	279 032
<i>Current Liabilities</i>	<b>618 671</b>	<b>519 252</b>
Accrued Expenses (Month end Payments)	553 165	415 534
Provision for Leave	65 506	38 211
Import VAT	-	65 253
Customer control	-	254
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>6 745 451</b>	<b>7 377 119</b>



## ANNEXURE E

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**DVS PROJECTS FUND**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	N\$	N\$
<b>Income</b>	<b>6 361</b>	<b>387 928</b>
CVL Income	-	374 405
Interest received	6 361	13 523
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>159 569</b>
Surplus(Deficit) for the year	6 361	228 359
Accumulated funds at beginning of the year 1 April 2021	331 565	318 863
<b>Accumulated funds at end of the year</b>	<b>337 925</b>	<b>547 222</b>

**DROUGHT ADMINISTRATION FUND**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	N\$	N\$
<b>Income</b>	<b>15 217</b>	<b>24 355</b>
Interest received	15 217	24 355
Surplus(Deficit) for the year	15 217	24 355
Accumulated funds at beginning of the year 1 April 2021	752 459	728 104
<b>Accumulated funds at end of the year</b>	<b>767 676</b>	<b>752 459</b>

## MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
31 MARCH 2021 (continued)**MCA ZAMBEZI PROJECT FUND**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	N\$	N\$
<b>Income</b>	<b>86 872</b>	<b>137 026</b>
Interest received	86 872	137 026
Surplus/Deficit for the year	86 872	137 026
Accumulated funds at beginning of the year 1 April 2021	1 787 766	1 650 740
<b>Accumulated funds at end of the year</b>	<b>1 874 638</b>	<b>1 787 766</b>

**BUKALO MEAT PROCESSING PLANT - ZAMBEZI FUND**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	N\$	N\$
<b>Income</b>	<b>9 360</b>	<b>18 521</b>
Interest received	9 360	18 521
Surplus/Deficit for the year	9 360	18 521
Accumulated funds at beginning of the year 1 April 2021	487 363	468 842
<b>Accumulated funds at end of the year</b>	<b>496 723</b>	<b>487 363</b>

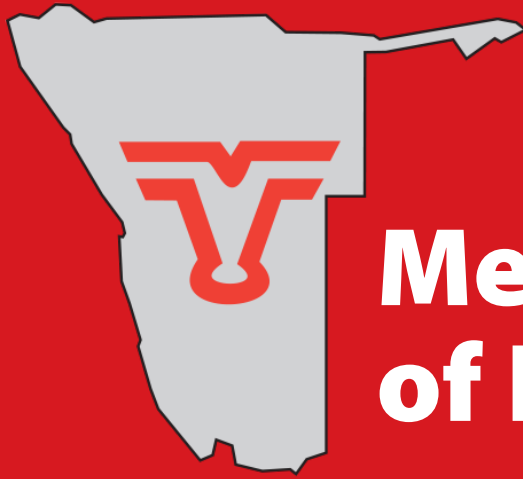


## ABBREVOATIONS

CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
DVS	Directorate Veterinary Services
FAN Meat	Farm Assured Namibian Meat Scheme
FMD	Food and Mount Disease
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LPF	Livestock Producer Forum
MAWLR	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Land Reform
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MBN	Meat Board of Namibia
NamLITS	Namibian Livestock Identification and Traceability System
NAU	Namibia Agricultural Union
NCA	Northern Communal Areas
NECFU	Namibia Emerging Commercial Farmers' Union
NNFU	Namibia National Farmers Union
NTA	Namibia Training Authority
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SVCF	South of the Veterinary Cordon Fence
S&T	Subsistence & Travelling
TCC	Total Cost to Company
VAT	Value Added Tax
VET	Veterinary
VCF	Veterinary Cordon Fence







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