



TABLE OF CONTENTS

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA'S PROFILE.....	2
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON.....	6
HOW THE MEAT BOARD CREATES VALUE.....	16
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT.....	20
PROTECTING VALUE THROUGH GOVERNANCE.....	22
OVERVIEW OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE.....	28
THE NAMIBIAN MEAT AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY.....	34
THE MEAT BOARD'S OPERATING ENVIRONMENT.....	38
ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS.....	41
HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT.....	60
LIVESTOCK MARKETING & ANALYSIS.....	64
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT N THE MEAT BOARD'S ACCOUNT.....	98
EAR TAG FUND ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	134
STOCK BRAND FUND ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	143



THE MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA'S PROFILE

The mandate of the Meat Board

The Meat Board of Namibia's mandate, as defined in the Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act No. 12 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 also provides 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 (NDP 5)
- Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform.
- Namibian Agricultural Policy, 2015.

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 Act, 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.

ABBREVIATIONS

MBN	Meat Board of Namibia
DVS	Directorate Veterinary Services
VCF	Veterinary Cordon Fence
NCA	Northern Communal Areas
AA	Affirmative Action
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
CBT	Community Based Trade
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
SVCF	South of the Veterinary Cordon Fence
MAWLR	Ministry of Water and Land Reform
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LPF	Livestock Producer Forum
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
NamLITS	Namibian Livestock Identification and Traceability System
NAU	Namibian Agricultural Union
NECFU	Namibia Emerging Commercial Farmers' Union
NTA	Namibia Training Authority
EU	European Union
NNFU	Namibia National Farmers Union





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 Boards building at 30 David Hosea Meroro Road, Windhoek. The MBN rents offices at export abattoirs in Windhoek as well as at the Ariamsvlei, Buitepos, Walvis Bay, Oshikango and Noordoewer border posts, among others.

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



**Ms Patricia Gurubes –
Chairperson of the Board**

Honourable Minister Schlettwein

It is my privilege to present on behalf of the Meat Board of Namibia (MBN) to you the Meat Board of Namibia Annual Report for the financial period 2022/2023.

The marketing of livestock recorded mixed performances whilst activities at export approved abattoirs recorded growth as more animals were slaughtered owing to improved international prices that assisted export abattoirs pay more competitive prices. This led to better economic benefits for farmers as compensation for rising input prices. Namibia had been the main supplier of weaners to South Africa but Botswana also has opened its borders resulting in sustained competition for the relatively expensive Namibian weaner. Approximately, 56% of Namibia's cattle production were exported as weaners to South Africa, while 28% and 16% of cattle were slaughtered for export by export approved abattoirs and for domestic market by B&C class abattoirs, respectively.

A notable improvement in sheep marketing was observed against the backdrop of improved climatic conditions and a more conducive policy environment. However, the marketing of sheep between slaughtering and live exports remained skewed due to a shortage of markets for Namibian carcasses as the traditional South African manufacturing are more competitive. The continued under utilisation of slaughter capacity at sheep export abattoirs is a derivative of lower prices offered to producers and on the other hand due to insufficient carcass markets in Namibia and South Africa as a result of market saturation. During the year, sheep meat exports increased with 126.3% mainly to South Africa and Norway compared to the 174,570 kg exported during 2021.

Namibia exported nearly all of its goats to the South African market which is traditionally a stable market. A total of 142 000 goats were exported compared to 5 924 goats (4.17%) that were officially slaughtered locally.

Namibia is a net importer of pork. The local pork market share promotion scheme aims to level the playing field by ensuring that importers purchase local pork products prior to importing pork from any international markets. Although slaughtering declined, the decline in pork production in kilograms was relatively less due to an increase in average slaughter mass.

Honourable Minister, the MBN continued to fulfil its role and functions within the Namibian meat industry. The Board further appreciates the support it gets from Government by not intervening with the export value chains. The Board is prudent that the respective value chains be allowed to grow to pre-drought and pre-export restriction





scheme livestock numbers. It is well-known that sufficient slaughter and tanning capacity do exist in the country, mainly as a result of implausible feasibility studies and business plans. Currently, it is underutilized due to limited numbers of slaughter stock due to recent drought years. The full value chain from producer to consumer should be first comprehended and addressed prior to any future interventions in export.

The MBN identified through industry consultations the following crucial interventions as enshrined in a 'Ten point plan' to grow the livestock and meat sector.

- Restore Livestock Production to previous 'normal' years (1990 -1995) levels through the provision of incentives, subsidies and loan repayment holidays - stimulate investment to sector;
- Sufficient funding to Directorate Veterinary Services (DVS) to fulfill its obligations – maintenance of disease status / market access / meat hygiene;
- Concluding deactivation of Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF) to equal market opportunities for Northern Communal Areas (NCA) producers to those of producers south VCF – to improve NCA animal health status;
- Implement the National Rangeland Policy and Strategy to restore Namibia's carrying capacity similar to period 1990-1995 – to address bush encroachment;
- Improve productivity of farms (Affirmative Action, resettlement, commercial, communal) to historical off-take rates;
- Avail Green Schemes as fodder production units to setup feedlots or irrigated pastures integrated with abattoirs for finishing weaners or fattening lean cattle;
- Disseminate extension, research and mentoring services to livestock producers;
- Utilize excess abattoir capacity – with proviso benchmark prices are paid – value chain efficiency / competitiveness of value chains are maintained;
- Review outdated Acts and Policies to establish conducive environment – Review Labour, Theft and Predators, Drought, Human-wildlife conflict laws;
- Improve formal cattle off-take / markets NCA – Commissioning NCA Government export abattoirs

During the year under review, the MBN successfully implemented its Integrated Strategic Business Plan. I take the opportunity to highlight the following as per Strategic Focus Areas.

The MBN still prides itself of being a financially independent and *sustainable organisation*. (Strategic Focus Area: Sustainable Organisation). Decision making are continuously benched against financial benefits and practicality of implementation. A high level of corporate governance is entertained through benchmarking the MBN to the NamCode as well as different layers of decision making, e.g. management, committees and board which meet on a weekly and quarterly basis. Impetus were placed on levy (debt) collection in general and in the NCA in particular. A total amount of N\$365,761 was additionally collected. Efforts to collect additional levies will continue during the next financial year. The debt ratio by year-end was 1.43% which can be regarded as being within an acceptable norm. The classification division which over the years showed frequent deficits, closed the year with a 16% excess above expenses. The MBN proud itself in interaction with stakeholders through its national (Animal Health Committee and Livestock Marketing Committee) and regional (Zambezi, Kavango west and east and North Central and Kunene regional livestock marketing committees).

During the year specific efforts were made to create awareness of the role and function of the MBN and the potential benefits it creates for the industry. (Strategic Focus Area: Stakeholder Engagement) The MBN regards it important that incorrect statements affecting the industry be corrected with informal discussion, formal meetings, media and paid advertisements. In addition, the MBN entertained several high-level visits:

- **Department of Agriculture of the Western Cape**, South Africa visited the MBN early 2023. The delegation discussed ways to improve trade between Namibia and the Western Cape. [Photo] From left to right (front) are Dr Mogale Sebopetsa (Western Cape), Mr Paul Strydom (Meat Board Chief Executive Officer: MBN) and Dr Gininda Msiza (Western Cape). At the back are Mr Desmond Cloete (MBN) and Mr Floris Huysamen (Western Cape)



- **Delegation from Ethiopia.** The MBN received a high level Ethiopian delegation which included the Minister, the Minister Advisor and Director General of Agriculture of Ethiopia on 24 November 2022. The aim of the visit was to examine the systems and processes of the Namibian meat industry. The delegation visited the Farm Assured Namibian Meat (FAN Meat), Stock brand and Ear Tag offices, respectively and were impressed with the ability of the MBN to render the required services to the meat industry.




- **Minister Counsellor of the United States of America.** The counsellor for the Minister for agricultural affairs of the USA's department of agriculture (USDA) visited the MBN to gain experience of the Namibian livestock industry. "photo"
- **UNAM Veterinary School.** Second-year veterinary students from the University of Namibia (UNAM) visited the MBN in Windhoek to provide students with the understanding, knowledge and skills required to be successful in the livestock sector. The visit exposed managerial tools needed for effective livestock production, marketing channels and livestock by-products.



The MBN upon the request of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development made a presentation of its Role and Functions to the Council of Traditional Leaders at a conference held at Eenhana on 8 September 2022. Traditional authorities were able to comprehend the role the MBN plays in the Namibian meat industry.

The MBN was also invited as a speaker at the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Global Conference of Emergency Management held in Paris, France from 3 - 5 April 2023. The MBN demonstrated its key collaboration



with the Directorate of Veterinary Service as a partner in managing animal disease outbreaks in Namibia. The MBN has been involved with WOAH since 2018 with the development of public private partnership guidelines as a result of its international reputation.

The MBN is basically the only public enterprise that engaged an external research firm to conduct a comprehensive stakeholder audit to assess its relationship with key stakeholders. The most notable findings were incorporated in the MBN Strategic Plan and Communication Strategy to improve on the role and functions of the MBN.

The MBN's highly popular publications Meat Chronicle, Meat Flash and Market Watch were in high demand and even more widely distributed to Statehouse and the Office of the Prime Minister. Markets for cattle producers north of the VCF are limited and remain a high priority on the Board agenda (Strategic Focus Area: Market Access). In the absence of the South African market the MBN requested the DVS to negotiate market access for beef produced from these areas as well as south of VCF sheep and goat meat with certain Middle East countries and the Peoples Republic of China. To date Sanitary and Phytosanitary arrangement are in order but Halaal compliance seems to be hampering access.

The MBN developed four options, of which the execution lies with Government on improving the animal disease status north of the VCF:

- Construction of a Namibia/Angola Border Fence;
- Creating a Free Zone in NCA;
- Establishing Compartments;

Commodity Based Trade (CBT); This fourth option, which is the preferred option, focuses on improving market opportunities, given the current animal health status, through the CBT concept. CBT enable countries to export from areas not free from trade sensitive animal diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), as it focuses on the manner in which the beef is produced and rendering a safe product in terms of animal disease control, instead of limiting the area where the product is being produced. CBT was partly developed by the MBN and accepted by the World Organisation for Animal Health. However, implementation of CBT requires an operational export abattoir, which lies within the domain of Government as owner of most export abattoirs in the NCA.

The Norwegian market remains extremely lucrative for Namibia and all efforts to fully utilize the quota is to the benefit of the Namibian livestock sector – the producer. Despite a decrease in beef marketing numbers during 2022, Namibian beef exporters were able to make full use of the 50% share of the available Southern Africa Customs Union Norwegian Beef Quota of 3200 tons. Seeing that the quota is jointly allocated to Namibia and Botswana and that Botswana could not fully utilize its 50% share, Namibia was able to supplement the deficit with 255 tonnes.

Stimulating livestock and meat production (Strategic Focus Area: Production) form one of the mainstays of growth in the livestock and meat sector. Dissemination of production and marketing information to producers at various forum as well as support to the DVS with ear tags sales, stock brands administration and the implementation of Namibia FAN Meat Scheme were the main activities of the MBN.

- Namibia Livestock and Identification Systems (NamLITS) Online Cafés have been established to assist producers not having access to the internet to perform all the functions of NamLITS as available to producers.



- FAN Meat compliance farm audits have been conducted by MBN appointed inspectors. The FAN Meat office conducted on-site inspections of 60 producers who delivered livestock to export-approved abattoirs.
- The FAN Meat Scheme has undergone an external re-certification audit to verify that FAN Meat is successfully implementing a Quality Management System. The FAN Meat Office maintains its ISO 9001: 2015 certification.



- A booklet "The Livestock Producer in Namibia" was developed with guidelines for producers to improve record-keeping.



- The MBN recognised efforts by producers in maintaining FAN Meat Standards by awarding the FAN Meat Producer of the Year to Mr JM van Zyl from the farm Welmoed, north of Gobabis on 14 October 2022. Mr van Zyl was the winner out of 60 producers for his exceptional record-keeping, sound farm management practices, animal welfare standards, identification of livestock and good agricultural practices.
- Continuous abattoir and slaughter hygiene training courses that focuses on abattoir and slaughter hygiene awareness at C-class abattoirs were conducted. During the training, emphasis was placed on animal welfare which have a direct effect on meat quality.
- The introduction of an appointment system for the application for transfer of stock brands. In such a manner the waiting periods, the submission of incorrect documentation and frustration at MBN offices had been reduced.
- The MBN established a Meat Route by identifying butcheries and retail outlets which sells red meat products of acceptable standard. The Meat Route stretches across Namibia, to identify outlets where tourists can buy meat and meat products. Brochures are made available at border posts as well as on the MBN's website.
- The MBN introduced an electronic queue management system at the FAN Meat office which greatly assist with order and client service at the office.
- The MBN funded a research project, *Establishing equivalence of two vaccination protocols as part of CBT in the Zambezi region* included a bursary by a MSc veterinary student at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. This research is carried out on cattle in the Zambezi region in collaboration with the DVS and Meatco. Success of this research may bring wider acceptability and assurances of CBT products regionally and the reduction of costs associated with general cattle vaccination against FMD in affected regions.
- Alarming FMD outbreaks in South Africa during 2022/2023 necessitated the MBN to assist DVS with FMD control at the South Africa / Namibia border posts. The MBN rolled out a proactive border post FMD protection program for a three-month period at eight border posts with South Africa and Botswana. Employed staff at the borders were trained on the correct manner to sanitize vehicles entering Namibia from South Africa.
- The MBN financially assisted the DVS the past few years with the repair and electrification of the veterinary cordon fence, and licenses and upgrading of NamLITS to an amount of N\$14.4 million.





The importance of the VCF came to the fore again in 2022 when the existence thereof was challenged in the High Court. The MBN joined Government in the case by relaying the historical background to the public of why the fence as a veterinary demarcation was established in 1897 to prevent the spread of rinderpest initially and subsequently FMD and lung-sickness (CBPP) to south of VCF. The inactivation of the VCF without improved animal health security north of the fence is not feasible to the Namibian economy, as an outbreak of a disease like FMD south of the fence will lead to immediate suspension of its free status, and immediate loss of lucrative export markets.

The Namibian meat industry had been reliant on the DVS to execute essential services to maintain the FMD free zone and support export certification. Lately the DVS is unable to fulfil its due responsibilities to continue maintaining the necessary infrastructure and export certification due to financial and procurement constraints, and the MBN has no choice than to support DVS and the industry to maintain the free zone and other essential services the national economy.

The MBN identified the following essential services to financially support the DVS:

- Maintenance of NamLITS – paying service providers of the system, NamLITS online and NamLITS Helpdesk
- Export testing at Central Veterinary Laboratory – supports testing of samples for export of beef (residues) and small stock (brucellosis)
- Farm inspections – FAN Meat audits on-farm, community import and export and auction risk-based surveillance
- Maintenance of Veterinary Control Fences – repair and upgrade of various parts of the Veterinary Cordon Fence and Border fences, as well as electrifying fences to curtail elephant damages.

Appreciation

- I sincerely thank our Board members, Management and staff for their diligent hard work and commitment in supporting and growing the meat industry.

MS PATRICIA GURUBES

CHAIRPERSON: MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA



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 the maintenance of the veterinary cordon fence and DVS's central veterinary laboratory to perform tests as a prerequisite to export livestock and meat products.

Further to that, the Meat Board assisted with the updating of the self-declared freedom from Bovine Tuberculosis dossier which is to be submitted to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). In an effort to protect Namibia's Foot and Mouth Disease free zone, the Meat Board assisted the DVS through providing staff and equipment at Namibian/South African border posts to prevent possible entry of infectious material from the now suspended FMD-free zone of RSA.

Evaluating alternative markets for Namibian beef exports

During the year under review, the veterinary cordon fence faced a legal challenge in the High Court of Namibia. The veterinary cordon fence is an animal health measure put in place to safe guard Namibia's access to international markets while putting in place efforts for long-term translocation to the Angolan border. As part of the risk management strategy, the Meat Board undertook a study to evaluate alternative markets for Namibia in the event of a de-activation of the veterinary cordon fence. The World Animal Health organisation has developed three mitigation strategies for red meat exports from countries with FMD prevalence. Considering two of these strategies, FMD status equivalence and Commodity Based Trade (CBT), this study has identified alternative export markets for selected red meat products from Namibia. This was done by applying the Decision Support Model (DSM). Furthermore, the commercial viability of these potential markets was also estimated by analysing the unit cost composition along the export value chain.

A total of six alternative export markets for beef products were identified, namely the United Arab Emirates, South Korea, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Chile, and Japan. Most export potential was found for fresh boneless beef cuts to Japan, Chile, and South Korea. Potential prices for almost all product-market combinations were found to be commercially viable. However, compared to the main three competitors in the identified markets Namibia seems to be at a price disadvantage in most cases. In some instances, this is amplified by the fact that the country faces relatively higher import tariffs. Compared to the existing markets, Namibia is likely to achieve higher prices in the "new" markets for three out of the four investigated beef products.

The Meat Board's 2022 operations performance

Namibia has experienced recurring droughts since 2013 leading to the urgent and forced marketing of livestock. Herd rebuilding commenced in 2020 and started to pay off in 2021 continuing into 2022. International beef prices strengthened during 2022 aided by a strong demand from China and leading to better price offering to producers.

A total of 252 523 cattle were marketed, an increase of 7.46% compared to 2021. Live exports accounted for 55.99%, export abattoirs for 27.94% and B&C-class abattoirs for 16.07%.

Weaner auction prices south of the veterinary cordon fence were N\$2.27 per kg lower, having decreased from N\$39.89 in 2021 to N\$37.62 in 2022.



A total of 581 295 sheep were marketed in 2022 which is 43.17% higher than the 2021 level. Live sheep exports accounted for 72,98%, export abattoirs for 5.87% and B&C-class abattoirs for 21.15%.

The average A2 sheep price difference between Namibian and Northern Cape abattoirs was -N\$5.24 per kg, contributing to increased live exports to South African abattoirs.

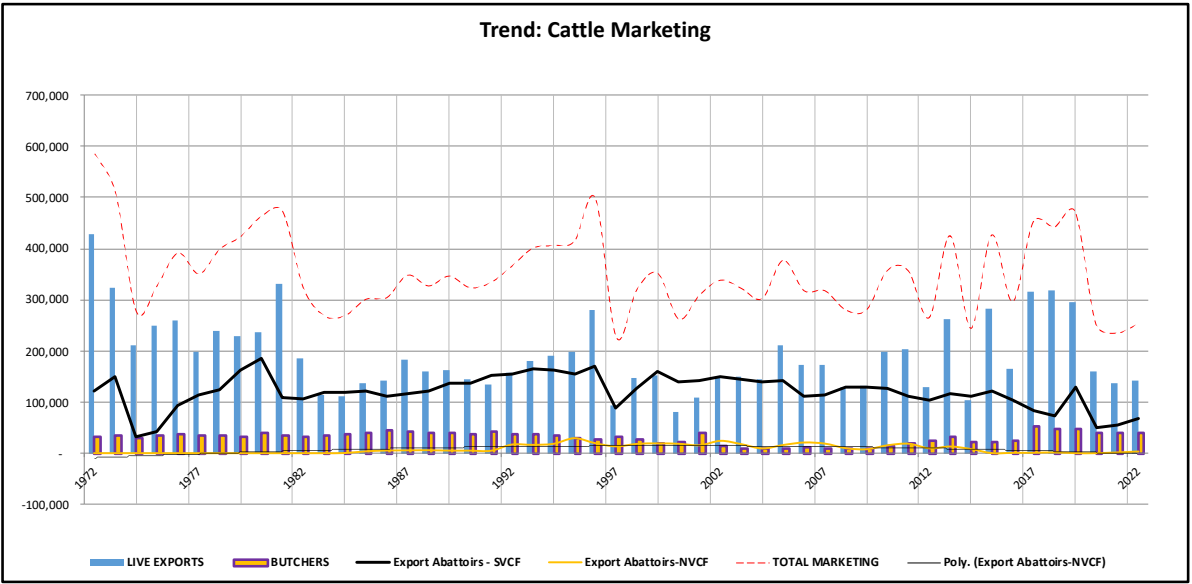


Figure 1: Long-term trend of cattle marketing

252 523

A total of 252 523 cattle were marketed, an increase of 7.4% compared to 2021. Live exports accounted for 55.99%, export abattoirs for 27.94% and local butchers for 16.07%.

-N\$2.27

Weaner auction prices were N\$2.27 per kg lower, having declined from N\$39.89 per kg in 2021 to N\$37.62 per kg in 2022.

581 295

A total of 581 295 sheep were marketed in 2022, which is 43.17% higher than in 2021. Live exports accounted for 72.98%, export abattoirs for 5.87% and B&C-class abattoirs for 21.15%.

-N\$4.63

The average A2 sheep price difference between Namibian and Northern Cape abattoirs was N\$4.63 per kg.



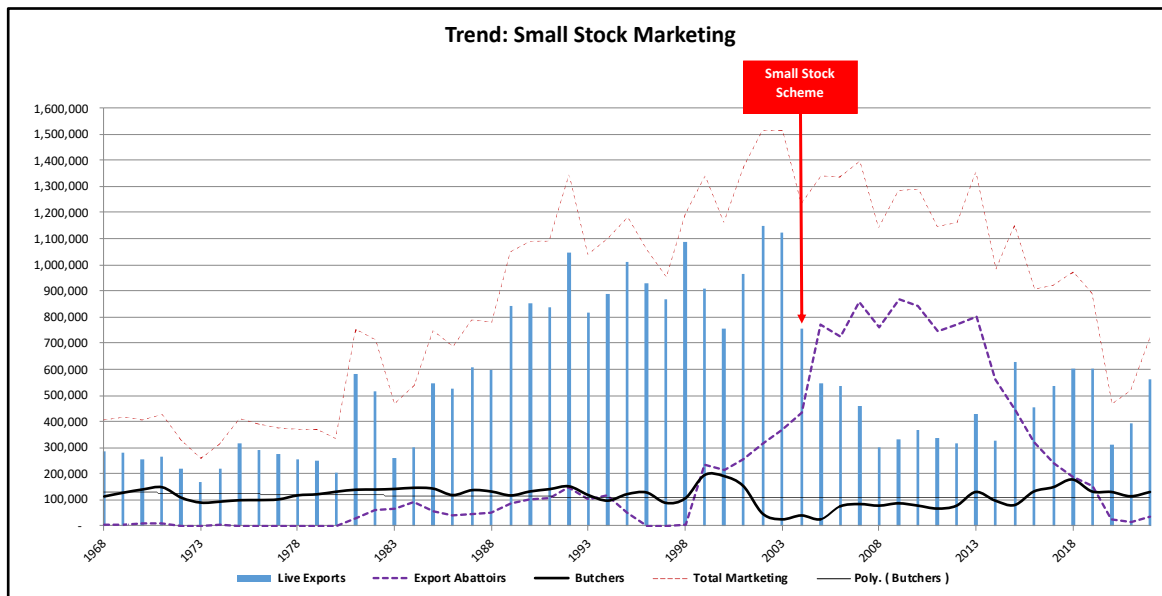


Figure 2: Long term trend of sheep marketing.

HOW THE MEAT BOARD CREATES VALUE

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 the industry



Strategic

- Sustainable organisation and good governance
- Solid Stakeholder relations

Material risks

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

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.



Capital outcomes

Natural capital

A thriving livestock and meat industry, benefitting 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

Key stakeholder relationships

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

Relationship management: Strong focus on maintaining trusted relationships with all stakeholders with active engagement and participation to enable the organic growth of the livestock and meat industries.

Regulatory control of standards, quality assurance and import/export: Maintenance of animal status is critical for a thriving industry, therefore regulatory control must be enforced effectively.

Supporting meat industry in production, processing and marketing: The industry is highly inter-dependent for the overall growth and prosperity, therefore the Meat Board supports all industry stakeholders in various aspects of production, processing and marketing.

Meat market access, maintenance and diversification: Namibia is a net exporter of livestock and beef products. Maintaining existing and creating new markets is essential for the industry.



Ensuring a sustainable organisation: A well-managed, financially independent, sustainable organisation is essential to deliver on the Meat Board's mandate and to achieve its vision, mission and objectives.

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 common 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



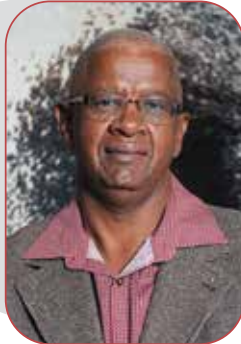
Ms Patricia Gurubes –
Chairperson



Ms Julene Meyer –
Vice-Chairperson



Mr Floris van Niekerk



Mr Hannes Balzar



Ms Yvonne Howaes



Mrs Mary Kalangula-Ndakalako



Mr Alfred Chilinda



Mr Sikunawa Negumbo



Mr Ramana Mutjavikua



Mrs Rosa Katjivena



Dr Johannes Shoopala

SENIOR MANAGEMENT



Mr Paul Strydom - CEO



Mr Golaith Tujendapi -
Executive Trade & Marketing



Mrs Ursula Nguvauva -
Executive Finance



Dr Anja Boshoff - De Witt
Executive Meat Standards



Willem Schutz -
Executive - Operations



PROTECTING VALUE THROUGH EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

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 regularly. 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 matters of concern have been raised.

Governance philosophy

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

Sound governance principles and processes 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



well-being and the quality of its relationships with all stakeholders. Close collaboration between the Board and management is required to ensure the 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 and its Chairperson is appointed for a term not exceeding three years. 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 the opportunity them to declare any 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 the 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.

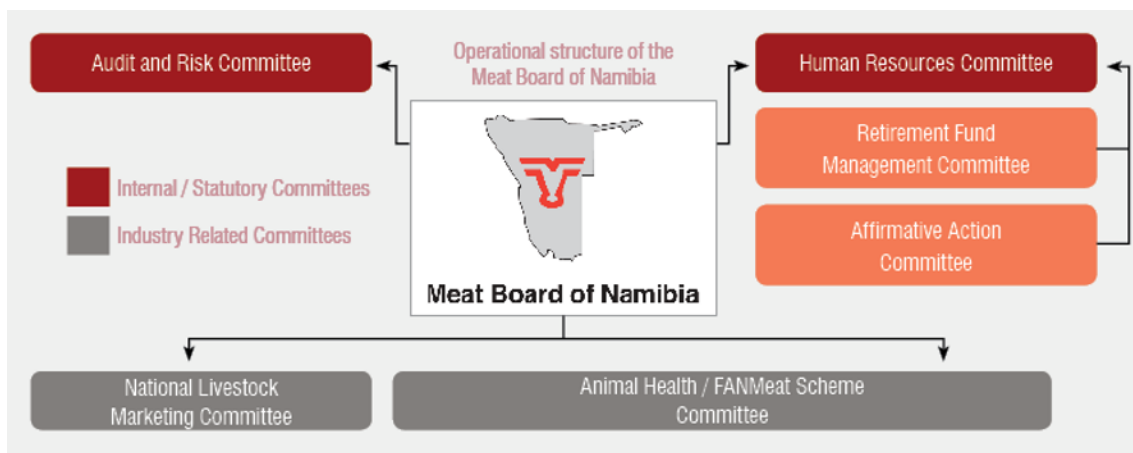
The mandate of the Audit and Risk Committee is to safeguard assets, evaluate internal control frameworks, maintain information and communication technology (ICT) governance and ensure that financial and non-financial risks are managed. It also monitors the accuracy of financial statements and oversees 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, two industry-related committees assist the Board, namely the Livestock Marketing Committee and the Animal Health Committee and FAN Meat Committee.

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

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 the 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

The Board serves as the focal point and custodian of corporate governance for the Meat Board. The Board sets strategic objectives and 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 are 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.

Conflict of interest

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:

- 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.

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

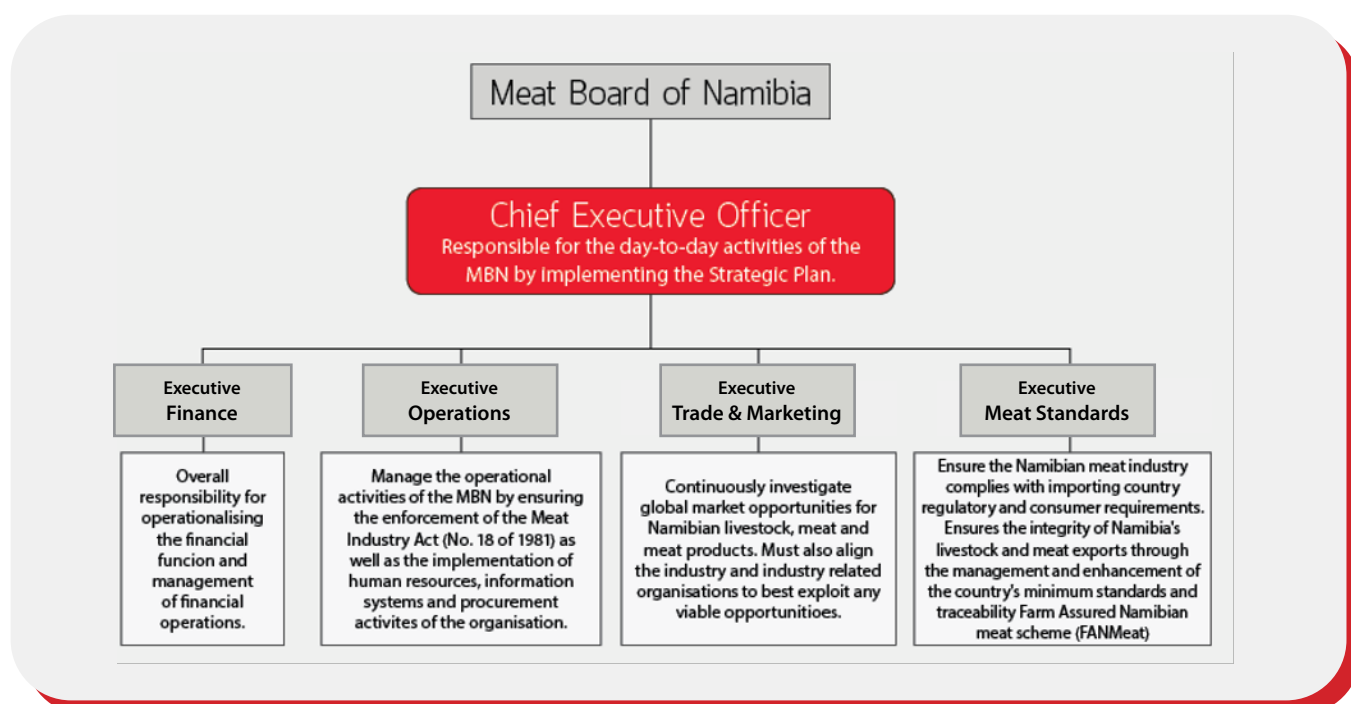
	Board	Sub-committees
Chairperson	N\$6 234	N\$2 870
Board member	N\$4 086	N\$2 133

Retainer/preparation per meeting

	Board	Sub-committees
Chairperson	N\$3 511	N\$1 849
Board member	N\$2 868	N\$1 457



Name and Surname	Capacity	Board meetings attended	Audit & Risk committee meetings attended	Human Resources committee meetings attended	Livestock Marketing Committee Meetings attended	FAN Meat/ Animal Health Committee Meeting attended
Mrs P Gurubes	Board Member	4	4	4	-	-
Mr F van Niekerk	Board Member	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 Chilinda	Board Member	4	-	-	4	-
Mr R Mutjavikua	Board Member	4	-	-	4	-
Mr J Balzar	Board Member	4	-	4	-	-
Ms J Meyer	Board Member	4	4	-	-	-
Mr P Strydom	Chief Executive	4	4	4	4	4

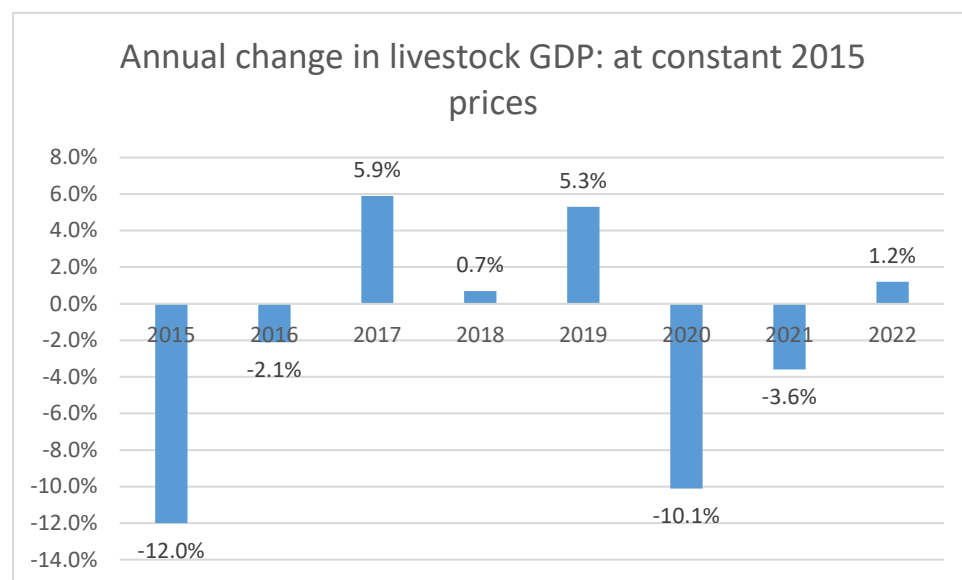


OVERVIEW OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

Cattle sector

In 2022, the 252 523 cattle marketed represented an increase of 7.46% compared to 234 984 cattle marketed in 2021. Live exports accounted for more than half (55,99%) of the total market share with 141385 cattle exported on the hoof. Export abattoirs slaughtered 70 568 heads of cattle, representing 27,94% of the total number of cattle marketed, while local butchers slaughtered 40 570 cattle, representing 16,07% of the total market share.

Positive performance of total marketing in 2022 was enhanced by live exports (predominantly weaners). This improvement is associated with an increase in marketable animals after a successful herd rebuilding exercise that commenced in 2020.



Source: Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)

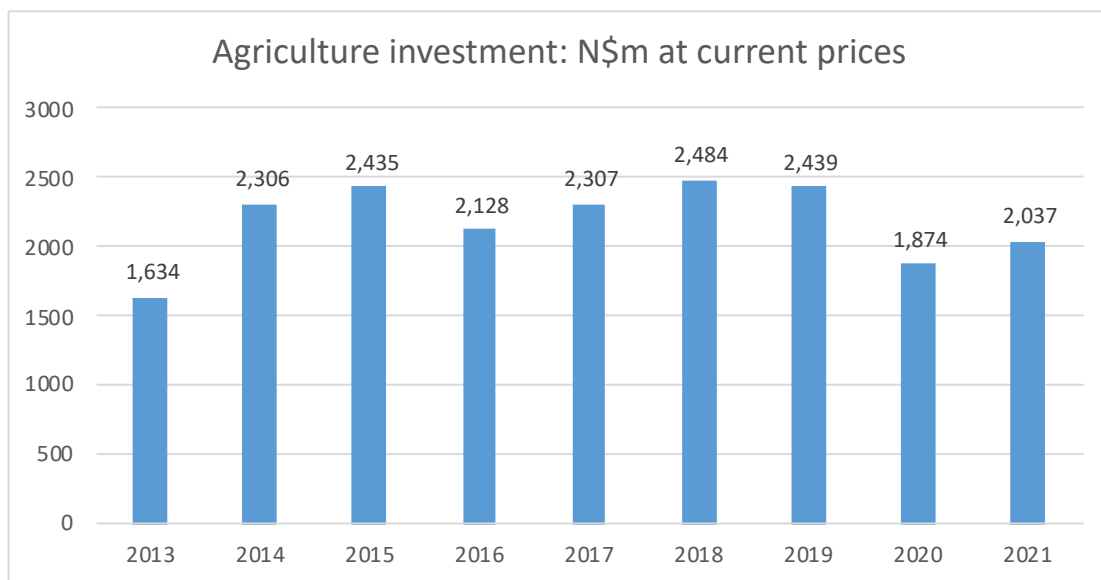
The growth in cattle marketing contributed to a positive growth rate in livestock GDP in 2022.

Sheep sector

Good rainfall commencing 2020 continued into 2022, assisting in the growth of marketable sheep numbers. The total number of sheep marketed in 2022 amounted to 581 295 heads which represents an increase of 43.17% compared to 2021.

The increase in sheep marketing is consistent with the industry expectation of growth in the absence of quantitative restrictions. It is expected that the industry will require an uninterrupted period of five years post-drought and post restrictions to recover significantly to former levels.

Meanwhile, exports of sheep meat increased with improvements in production. In addition, imports of sheep meat also increased mainly consisting of offal.



Source: NSA

Pork sector

A total of 46 337 pigs were marketed to local abattoirs during 2022, a 2,90% decrease compared to 2021 levels.

Due to a ban on fresh pork imports from South Africa imposed by the DVS on account of FMD, pork imports deduced in aggregate by 8.85%.

Pork imports (excluding processed products) amounted to 5 445 tons in 2022 which is 550 tons more than in 2021. On the other hand, pork imports inclusive of processed products declined from 7 562 tons in 2021 to 6 892 tons in 2022.

Overall

In 2022 the gains of herd rebuilding were evident for cattle and sheep producers.

Growth in the large stock sector returned in 2022 on the backdrop of continued good rainfall. This in turn improved livestock farming GDP and agriculture GDP on general.

A revival of the sheep industry through re-investment in the sector is likely to continue manifesting on the precondition of policy certainty.

The evident decline in investment into the agricultural industry from private and public sectors is cause for concern with respect to the productivity of the industry. Increasing investment will imply favourable policy pronouncements assuring a free-market system that should see primary production growth as a basis for enhancement of the entire value chain performance. The livestock industry Ten Point Plan has identified several measures to assist in enhancing a favorable investment environment.



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 will continue expanding its stakeholder engagement plan, improving communication and information dissemination, acknowledging that positive relationships lay the foundation for 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.

Market-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 a 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 (FAN Meat) office at the Meat Board's head office in Windhoek. No person may keep livestock in the country without an official stock brand. The Meat Board is moving toward receiving electronic stock brand applications to enhance service delivery. Further to that, an appointment system for the facilitation of the smooth transfer of Stockbrands have been implemented, with much success.



Distribution of ear tags: The DVS appointed the Meat Board to distribute official cattle and small stock ear tags across the country. Originally this agreement only included areas south of the veterinary cordon fence but was recently expanded to include the whole country. This distribution includes the development and maintenance of an electronic ear tag ordering system 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 FAN Meat division of the Meat Board engages with agents to confirm and align processes regarding ear tag orders. Ear tags can also be ordered directly via the online platform of the Namibian Livestock Identification and Traceability System aka NamLITS online.

NamLITS help desk: The Meat Board runs a Namibian livestock identification and traceability system (NamLITS) help desk at the FAN Meat office in support of DVS and for producer convenience. The Meat Board supports the maintenance of NamLITS by financing the 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 WOAHP for official recognition, as well as to aid negotiations with existing and potential trade partners. The latest of such dossiers is the development of a self-declared freedom from bovine Tuberculosis.

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. Further to that, overgrown corridors were cleared and hot spots for elephant breakages were electrified. The Meat Board has also provided new energizers for the areas of the Namibia – Botswana border fence previously electrified, but not live as a result of vandalism.

Support to the 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.

NamLITS online: a web-based interface of the Namibian Livestock Identification and Traceability System (NamLITS) was expanded to include a number of new functions available to the producer. This includes submission of bi-annual self-declarations, application for livestock movement permits, the capture of livestock movements, application for official ear tags and registration of ear tags, amongst others. This has significantly reduced the administrative workload at DVS offices and continues to facilitate livestock marketing. Direct online payment for ear tags ordered will be effected soon, to further enhance customer services.

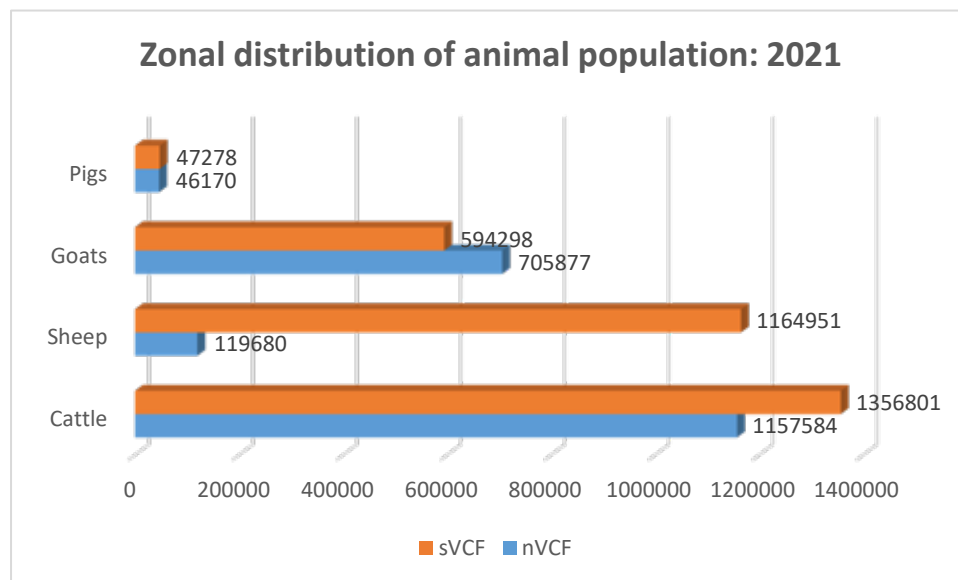


THE NAMIBIAN MEAT AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

The livestock industry forms the mainstay of the Namibian agricultural industry (excluding fish and meat processing), contributing approximately 47% to the agricultural real gross domestic product (GDP) for 2022, contributing 2% to Namibia's overall real GDP. Meat processing accounts for 0,38% of the overall GDP.

Agriculture as a whole (excluding fisheries, meat processing and leather products) contributed approximately 5% to the country's GDP (2022) and this contribution remained constant from 2021 while meat processing and leather products accounted for 0,38% of Namibia's real GDP in 2022, up from 0,33% in 2021.

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



Source: DVS (2022 Census not available at the time of publication)

Size of National Cattle Herd

According to the directorate of veterinary services, the 2021 cattle census depicts a herd size of approximately 2 514 385. A total of 1 356 801 cattle are located south of the veterinary cordon fence (VCF) while 1 157 584 are north.

Number of cattle slaughtered at export abattoirs:

- 2021: 56 524
- 2022: 70 568

Number of cattle slaughtered at local abattoirs:

- 2021: 40 676
- 2022: 40 570



Live exports:

- 2021: 137 784
- 2022: 141 385

Size of national small stock herd

Namibia has 1 284 631 sheep of which 79% of the flock is found south of the VCF whereas 54% out of 1 300 175 goats are mostly found in communal areas north of the VCF.

Number of sheep slaughtered at export abattoirs:

- 2021: 13 252
- 2022: 34 147

Number of sheep slaughtered at local abattoirs:

- 2021: 107 182
- 2022: 122 919

Live sheep exports:

- 2021: 285 571
- 2022: 424 229

Live goat exports:

- 2021: 106 661
- 2022: 137 083

Namibian export facilities

Namibia is a net exporter of livestock and meat products. Of the 252 523 heads of cattle (including weaners) marketed in 2022, 55.99% were exported live while local abattoirs and processing factories slaughtered 111 138.

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

- Two cattle abattoirs, namely Beefcor (Okahandja) and Meatco (Windhoek); as well as
- 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.
- One sheep abattoir in Aranos (Natural Namibian Meat Producers) is approved for export to South Africa and is currently operational.

Meat Board financially assist agricultural unions

The Meat Board made a contribution of N\$3,9 million to the agricultural unions for the financial year 2022-23 on the following basis: Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU) 35%, Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU) 32,5% and Namibia Emerging Commercial Farmers Union (NECFU) 32,5%. 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.

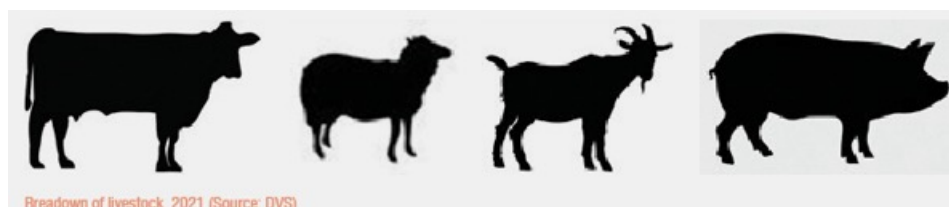
NAMIBIA MAINTAINS MORE THAN 5 MILLION LIVE CONTROLLED ANIMALS, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUS DATA

2.5 million

1.3 million

1.3 million

93 448



Breakdown of livestock, 2021 (Source: DVS)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The Namibian livestock and meat industry production is valued at approximately N\$7,9 billion, which amounts to 3,8% of all goods and services produced annually throughout the country. Stated differently, almost N\$1 of N\$29 produced by Namibia in goods and services each year is harnessed by the local livestock and meat industry.

5 192 639 heads

2 514 385 cattle

1 284 631 sheep

1 300 175 goats

93 448 pigs

56% exported on the hoof

73% exported on the hoof

95% exported on the hoof

0% exported

44% slaughtered

27% slaughtered

5% slaughtered

Breakdown of 2022 production (Sources: DVS and Meat Board of Namibia)

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.

2 – 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.

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.





THE MEAT BOARD'S OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

2022-23 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 and 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.

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 (2022-23)

- Ensure a sustainable organisation
- Strengthen stakeholder relations
- Assist industry in market access, maintenance and diversification
- Regulatory control of standards, quality assurance and imports/exports
- Assist the industry in production, processing and marketing

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA: Ensure a sustainable organisation

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 full-time 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 submitted to the Office of the Auditor General for auditing on 31 March 2023.

Total income for the reporting period was N\$75 158 333 compared to N\$62 929 237 in the Financial Year 2021-22, an increase of 19.4%.

Total expenses increased from N\$62 215 213 in the financial year 2021-22 to N\$65 405 554 in the reporting period. This resulted in a surplus of N\$12 327 779 compared with a deficit of N\$5 837 976 in 2021-22.

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 the 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 the transaction value of livestock slaughtered
2. Export of livestock: 1% of standard value
3. Auctions: 0,6% of the 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 the transaction value of all imports.

Levis are apportioned as follows:

- General Account: 80%
- FAN Meat 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, FAN Meat Fund, Stock Brands Fund, NCA and 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 the 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 a 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 Land Reform (MAWLR) as the 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 FAN Meat 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 the recommendation from the FAN Meat Committee.



Administering funds on behalf of the livestock and meat industry

FAN Meat Fund

The FAN Meat 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 FAN Meat 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 FAN Meat 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. International 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 the instruction of the Executive Director.

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA: Strengthen stakeholder relations

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

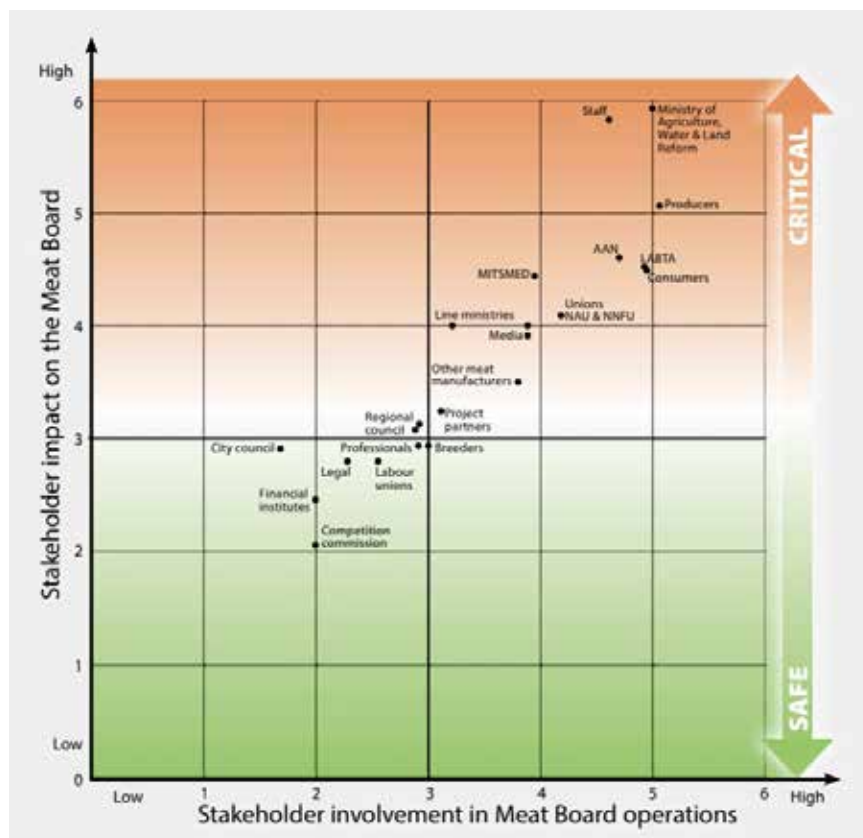
Key stakeholders

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 complement 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 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
Producers		
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 mechanism	Website, placements of advertisements in local publications and on digital platforms, newspapers supplements and articles, radio, WhatsApp, Facebook and 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 mechanism	Placements of advertisements in local publications, newspaper supplements and articles, Meat Board of Namibia vernacular publications, vernacular radio, SMSs and 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

Stakeholder	Objective	Message
Employees and trade unions		
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 mechanism	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 mechanism	Staff meetings, HR internal newsletter, e-mail, internal e-mail and newsletters, WhatsApp messages	
Measurability	A climate survey to be conducted every second year	

Stakeholder	Objective	Message
Industry bodies and relevant meat/livestock organisations		
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 mechanism	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 MBN's efforts and assist where they can.
Delivery mechanism	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)	<p>AAN: Set standards and enforce compliance of abattoirs across Namibia.</p> <p>MPA: Set standards and enforce compliance with Health and Safety legislation standards across Namibia.</p> <p>LABTA: Set standards and enforce compliance with Namibian legislations regarding the movement, export, import and keeping of livestock.</p>	<p>AAN: Encourage registration and distribute relevant information regarding compliance to all abattoirs.</p> <p>MPA: Encourage registration and distribute relevant information regarding compliance to all producers.</p> <p>LABTA: Encourage registration and distribute relevant information regarding compliance to all members and non-members.</p>



Delivery mechanism	Disseminate information through existing databases, training, media and advertising.	
Measurability	Monitor the industry through meetings. Measure compliance to set standards.	
Veterinary Association of Namibia	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 mechanism	Consultative meetings with directors and deputy directors, e-mail communications.	
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 mechanism	Board meetings, Meat Chronicle and 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 and 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 mechanism	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.	
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 producers.
Delivery mechanism	Consultative meetings among stakeholders, mapping ways forward, communicated via channels shared by all stakeholders.	
Measurability	Monitoring information. Developing project plans and monitoring 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 mechanism	High-level meetings and signed agreements as well as 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.	

Stakeholder	Objective	Message
Government and officials, diplomatic corps		
The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform, Ministry of Industrialisation, Trade & SME Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Forestry 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 MAWLR 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 mechanism	One-on-one sessions on a regular basis. Quarterly meetings with the ministers and the executive director, directors and deputy directors at MAWLR. Involving them in radio programmes/ television shows, farm industry days and e-newsletters.	
Measurability	Monitor the flow of communication, frequency of meetings and set a benchmark. 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 and e-newsletters	Regional councils are the first point of contact for governmental involvement in the regions and therefore good working relationships are crucial.
Delivery mechanism	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.	
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.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.	The market/industry is on par with international markets and standards and is proactive in remaining compliant.
Delivery mechanism	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.	

Stakeholder	Objective	Message
Other stakeholders		
Participants in corporate social initiatives (sponsorship recipients and bursary holders) and wellness 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 mechanism	Local media, website, Facebook, pamphlets, etc.	
Measurability	Monitor the progress of trainees who completed programmes. Questionnaire/surveys.	



Educational and social partners	Develop programmes to stimulate interest in agriculture 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 mechanism	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. Questionnaire/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 mechanism	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 and new developments at the MBN.
Delivery mechanism	Newspaper supplements, press release, 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 of Namibia's 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 a 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 of 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. The study revealed Bahrain and Qatar as the most profitable bone-in markets in the Middle East countries analysed in terms of potential price margins while Kuwait and Qatar were found to be the most potentially lucrative markets for boneless cuts of sheep meat from Namibia. Current markets re 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.

Assist the industry in market access, maintenance & diversification

Strategic objectives

- Monitor developments in meat market access
- Maintain and defend meat market access conditions and develop existing markets
- Disseminate export marketing information
- Assist in 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



Regulatory control of standards, quality assurance & import/exports

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 the Meat Industry Act, its amendments and regulations
- Facilitate the administration of the Market Share Promotion Scheme

Expected outcomes

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

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. Namibia is about 90% dependent on processed produce imports from SA and has a very huge responsibility towards local producers in Namibia in facilitating a conducive environment for them to trade in.

This goal is achieved with physical inspections at borders and at final destinations in the country to ensure that the quantities of products imported, exported or in transit through Namibia correspond 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. Nine border posts are currently used as primary crossing points with another five border posts that are occasionally used.

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 that specific border.

All consignments of controlled products 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 currently deployed at Ariamsvlei, Noordoewer, Buitepos, Walvis Bay, Katwitwi, Sarasungu and Katima Mulilo.

Personnel

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

Operational duties

Trade and offload inspections are frequently done by Inspectors of the Meat Board on traders and processors of livestock around the country to ensure compliance with Industry legislation and that promulgated standards are adhered to. These inspections are documented, and information is forwarded 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 the surveillance of the Meat Board staff at the point of entry or 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 leaving 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 on regulatory restrictions and benefits there-of.

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 regarded an essential role-player in the meat industry of Namibia by way of regulation and law enforcement inside Namibia as well as on the remote border posts.



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.

FAN Meat 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 FAN Meat 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, and a traceability system in conjunction with NamLITS.

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 FAN Meat at the 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 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 FAN Meat scheme is continually updated, keeping abreast of requirements set by importing countries and discerning international consumers.

The establishment of the FAN Meat 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 increasingly 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 by-products due to national preventative legislation.



In addition, producers and abattoirs are constantly called to account regarding animal welfare, which is enshrined in the FAN Meat scheme standards. The success of the scheme is apparent through sustained international markets and official acknowledgement of the maintenance of ISO 9001:2015 accreditation. This certification is internationally recognised and gives the FAN Meat 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, FAN Meat implemented its quality management system in conformance with the standard.

In short: the FAN Meat 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. At the forefront of such perceptions are real issues such as animal welfare (freedom from hunger, thirst, pain and fear), antibiotic overuse and sustainable production (environmental health). Changes made under the Farm Assured Namibia Meat Scheme (FAN Meat), 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 is FAN Meat compliant. FAN Meat grain-fed livestock are kept in an approved area for fattening and led to 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 FAN Meat 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 FAN Meat 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 FAN Meat 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 immediate 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.



Production, processing and marketing

Strategic objectives

- Support animal health and welfare initiatives on a cost-recovery basis
- Sensitise 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

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 uniting 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 sector. 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 CO₂ 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-bushing initiatives.

Marketing of livestock, meat and meat products

Cattle marketing increased by 7.46% during 2022 as a result of a general increase in the number of marketable cattle. This decline was predominantly driven by export abattoir activity to a large extent and live exports of weaners to a lesser extent. Activities at export approved abattoirs recorded a growth of 22,25% as more animals were slaughtered at these facilities owing to improved international prices that helped export abattoirs pay relatively competitive prices throughout 2022. A total of 252 523 cattle were marketed in 2022 compared to 234 984 heads in 2021. Live exports accounted for 55,99% of the total market share with 141 385 heads of cattle. Cattle slaughtered at export approved abattoirs accounted for 27,94% whereas cattle slaughtered at various B&C-class abattoirs accounted for 16,07%.

The long term marketing reflects that 2022 recorded a recovery in the number of animals marketed following a weak performance during 2020 and 2021.

Meat prices in the international markets post-COVID helped maintain high producer carcass prices at home while live weaner prices took a downward turn as South African producer prices declined on account of FMD-related supply shocks. On average, the Namibian B2 Beef carcass price was recorded at N\$61.18/kg and assisted producers in absorbing high local farm production costs. On the other hand, the Namibian weaner traded on average at N\$37.62/kg during 2022, N\$0.45/kg less than the South African weaner average of N\$38.16/kg. Namibia had been the main supplier of weaners to South Africa but Botswana has also opened up its weaners for export and this could mount sustained competition for the relatively expensive Namibian weaner.

A significant increase in the average all grade beef carcass mass was observed during this period of a 6.55/kg, thereby averaging at 259.02 in 2022 from the level of 252.40 in 2022.

On the meat trading front, a total of 10 020 827 kg of Beef was exported to various destinations during the year 2022. This represents an increase contraction of 27,41% percent compared to an amount of 7 865 204 kg exported during the year 2021.

A total of 2 230 439 kg of Beef was imported into Namibia during 2022 of which 75 percent was processed beef whereas beef liver and other offal only accounted for 25 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Beef imports grew by 15.52 percent and supplemented local supply.



Sheep marketing

The poor performance of the sector over the years was exacerbated by the drought coupled with policy interventions over the years have had negative cumulative effects on Namibian sheep numbers. A total of 581 295 sheep were marketed, marking an increase of 43,17% compared to the 406 005 heads in 2021. Of this, live exports accounted for 72,98% while slaughtering at export-approved and B & C-class abattoirs absorbed 5,87% and 21,15% of the market share, respectively.

Despite a doubling of slaughter activity at the rate of 157,7%, the increase in slaughtering was purely technical in nature without any fundamental changes. Slaughtering activity levels at export approved abattoirs can be considered to be insignificant compared to live exports and were carried out at levels that are considered economically not viable. This phenomenon was due to a lack of markets for sheep carcasses as the traditional South African market was saturated with meat due to South Africa's export limitations caused by the persistence of FMD. Price differences between Namibian and Northern Cape abattoirs in A2 and C2 grades persisted, averaging N\$5,24 per kg and N\$6.53 per kg in 2022 compared to the difference of N\$6,83 and N\$5,41 per kg recorded in 2021 respectively. The highest average price difference between the Namibian A2 and NC A2 was in May 2022 at N\$11.54 per kg, while the lowest average price difference was observed at N\$1.02 in October 2022. In a turn of trend, Namibia recorded a positive price differential against the benchmark RSA NC A2 in November 2022 as shipments of boneless sheep meat to Norway by Farmers Meat Market commenced. The average Namibia A2 price for 2022 stood at N\$80.47 per kg, higher than the N\$75.29 average observed in 2021. Similarly, Northern Cape A2 prices increased by 4.38% from N\$77.89 per kg in 2020 to N\$83.21 in 2021. The gap between the Namibian and NC A2 prices remains a negative contributor to throughput at Namibian abattoirs in favour of South African slaughtering facilities.

Namibian C2 prices remained relatively lower than the Northern Cape average. The average Namibia C2 price for 2022 stood at N\$58.05 per kg, 0,9% higher than the average of N\$55.87 per kg observed in 2021. The Northern Cape C2 price mirrored the Namibian C2 prices and increased from an average of N\$63.66 per kg in 2021 to N\$65.19 in 2022.

Live sheep auction prices declined in 2022 due corresponding lower prices in the traditional South African market triggered by increased meat supply. The average lamb Dorper auction price for 2022 was N\$36.62 per kg, a decrease of 4.36% compared to the preceding year.

Sheep meat imports in 2022 increased by 10,05% compared to 2021 due a shortage of offal driven by poor availability of local offal. The insufficient offal from local sources was complimented by imports of sheep liver, sheep casings as well as other sheep offal from China and Europe.

During 2022, a total of 416 361 kg of sheep meat was exported to mainly South Africa and Norway by a small measure compared to the 174 570 kg exported during 2021. This represents a 138.51% increase in sheep meat exports. The increase mirrors a doubling of slaughter activity that was observed at export approved abattoirs.

Goat marketing

Namibia exports nearly all of its goats live to the South African market which is traditionally a stable one. A total of 144 575 goats were marketed in 2022 of which 137 083 (94.82%) were exported live mainly to South Africa compared to 7 492 goats (5.18%) that were locally slaughtered. Hence total marketing improved by 27.76%.



Pork marketing

Namibia is a net importer of pork. Although the country is a net importer, the local pork market share promotion scheme aims to level the playing field by ensuring that importers purchase local pork products under the scheme, consequently managing a potential surge in cheap imported pork products.

Pork imports (excluding processed products) made up 56% of the total market share while locally produced pork catered for 44% of local market demand. This represents a decline in local market share by a 2% percentage points compared with 2021 when 46% of the total market share was sourced from local production.

The total tonnage of imported pork in 2022 (excluding processed) was 5 445 tonnes, an increase of 11,2% compared to the 4 895 tonnes in 2021. Processed pork imports for 2022 amounted to 1 447 tonnes bringing overall pork imports to 6 892 tonnes. Local pork production dropped from 4 365 tonnes in 2021 to 4 304 tonnes in 2022, an decline of 1.40%. Although slaughtering declined by 2.93%, the decline in pork production in kilograms was relatively less due to an increase in average slaughter mass from 92.13kg in 2021 to 92.65kg in 2022.

Conclusion

Marketing of livestock recorded good performances across all controlled sectors (except the pig sector) in 2022. Cattle sector performance increased during 2022 when compared to 2021, posting a positive growth as producer carcass prices remained firm. This led to better economic benefits for farmers in compensation for rising input prices.

A notable improvement in sheep marketing was observed against the backdrop of improved climatic conditions and better policy environment. However, the distribution of marketing between slaughtering and live exports remained skewed during 2022 as in 2021 due to a shortage of markets for Namibian carcasses in FMD-embattled South Africa. Namibian A2 and C2 sheep carcass prices remained substantially lower than Northern Cape prices, a situation that is partially responsible for reduced slaughtering at Namibian export abattoirs. The continued underutilization of capacity at export abattoirs is in one part associated with relatively lower prices offered to producers and on the other hand due to insufficient carcass markets for Namibia in South Africa.

An increase in pork imports as well as a reduction in local slaughtering of pigs acted in unison to the detriment of local producers.



HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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 Executive: Operations, Executive: Trade, Executive: Finance and Executive: Meat Standards, who in turn report to the CEO.

Management is assisted by a Manager Marketing, Manager Classification, Manager Information Management Systems and Manager FANMeat, Manager Information Technology, and Manager Law Enforcement. The latter two report to the Operations Executive together with the Manager 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 Executive: 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 and 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 Executive: Trade is responsible for livestock and meat market access, market maintenance and diversification.

This division combines marketing and trade information 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 about how to improve livestock and meat production and consumption.

Meat Standards Division

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

The subdivision further performs audits at abattoirs, ultrasonic scanning of cattle and livestock and judging carcasses.

The FAN Meat subdivision forms part of the Meat Standards division and is headed by the Manager: FAN Meat, who, together with the Executive: Meat Standards, is responsible for the implementation of Namibia's FAN Meat 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. The subdivision is also responsible for the management of NamLITS online.

The subdivision also conducts on-site and desk-top audits of producers and non-producers to verify compliance with standards and relevant legislation.

The FAN meat subdivision also conducts training of producers, farm workers and animal health technicians on FAN Meat Standards, animal health issues, animal handling and animal welfare.



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 Executive Finance is responsible for financial planning, reporting and controls, investments, cash management, internal risk management and accounting.

People, the backbone of the Meat Board's operations

Workforce profile: The Meat Board employs 64 staff members, of which 50% are male and 50% female. The workforce profile shows a balanced spread of ages. Employees under 40 years of age comprise 50% of the workforce and employees over 40 constitute 50%, a good balance between youth and experience. A total of 36% of the workforce has served more than ten years. Most of the employees (80%) work in Operations and Meat Standards respectively.

Bursaries: As per the Meat Board strategic plan focus areas and the advocacy of animal health and welfare, the organisation awards bursaries to selected students studying in fields that will contribute to the wellbeing of the meat and livestock industry. To date, all bursary holders successfully completed their studies. Two bursaries were awarded to post-graduate students during the 2022/23 financial year, with focus on Veterinary Science, Animal Science or Agricultural Economics.

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 regard to training and development. In giving employment opportunities to all skill levels of society, the Meat Board currently employs 64 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.

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.

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.

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.



LIVESTOCK MARKETING STATISTICS & ANALYSIS

Table 1 (a):	Total Marketing of Cattle - (N).....	62
Table 1 (b):	Total Marketing of Small Stock - (N).....	63
Table 1 (c):	Total Marketing of Pigs - (N).....	64
Table 2 (a):	Marketing of Live Cattle Per District-2022 (Heads).....	65
Table 2 (b):	Marketing of Live Sheep Per District-2022 (Heads).....	65
Table 2 (c):	Marketing of Live Goats per District-2022 (Heads).....	66
Table 3 (a):	Export of Cattle to all Market Regions-2022 (Heads).....	66
Table 3 (b):	Export of Sheep to all Market Regions-2022 (Heads).....	67
Table 3 (c):	Export of Goats to all Market Regions-2022 (Heads).....	67
Table 4 (a):	Export of Beef Carcasses, Cuts, Offal and Processed Meat by Export Abattoirs (Tons) - 2022.....	68
Table 4 (b):	Export of Sheep Carcasses, Cuts, Offal and Processed Meat by Export Abattoirs (Tons) - 2022.....	69
Table 5:	Sex of Cattle Slaughtered at Export Abattoirs - 2022 (Heads).....	70
Table 6:	Cattle Slaughtered at Various Abattoir Factories (Including Nca Abattoirs) - (Heads).....	70
Table 7:	Type of Live Cattle Exports - 2022 (Heads).....	71
Table 8:	Grades of Beef Carcasses at Svcf Export Abattoirs 2022 - %.....	72
Table 9:	Grades of Sheep Carcasses at Export Abattoirs 2022 - %.....	73
Table 10:	Average Beef Carcass Mass -2022-(Kg).....	74
Table 11:	Average Sheep Carcass Mass at Export Abattoirs -2022 - (Kg).....	75
Table 12:	Average Producer Price of Beef Carcasses at Export Abattoirs 2022 (N\$/Kg).....	76
Table 13:	Average Producer Price of Sheep Carcasses at Export Abattoirs 2022 (N\$/Kg).....	77
Table 14 (a)	(i): sVCF National Livestock Auctions: Cattle Average Prices 2022.....	78
Table 14 (a)	(ii): sVCF National Livestock Auctions: Cattle Average Mass 2022 (Kg / head).....	78
Table 14 (a)	(iii): sVCF National Livestock Auctions: Cattle Marketing 2022.....	79
Table 14 (b)	(i): nVCF National Livestock Auctions: Cattle Average Prices 2022.....	79
Table 14 (b)	(ii): nVCF National Livestock Auctions: Cattle Average Mass 2022.....	80
Table 14 (b)	(iii): nVCF National Livestock Auctions: Cattle Marketing 2022.....	80
Table 14 (c)	(i) sVCF National Livestock Auctions: Sheep Average Prices.....	81
Table 14 (c)	(ii): sVCF National Livestock Auctions: Sheep Average Mass 2022.....	81
Table 14 (c)	(iii): sVCF National Livestock Auctions: Sheep Marketing 2022.....	82
Table 14 (d)	(i) sVCF National Livestock Auctions: Goat Average Prices 2022.....	82
Table 14 (d)	(ii) sVCF National Livestock Auctions: Goat Average Mass 202.....	82
Table 14 (d)	(iii) sVCF National Livestock Auctions: Goat Marketing 2022.....	83
T1.1:	Time Series Total Marketing of Cattle-(N).....	84
T1.2:	Time Series Marketing of Small Stock-(N).....	86
T1.3:	Time Series Total Marketing of Pigs-(N).....	88
T2.1:	Time Series - Beef Carcass Prices.....	89
T2.2:	Time Series - Sheep Carcass Prices.....	90
T2.3:	Time Series - Cattle Auction Prices.....	90
T3:	Time Series -Trade of Meat and Meat Products (Kg).....	91
T4 :	Time Series - Slaughter Mass (Kg per Head).....	92

Table 1 (a): Total Marketing of Cattle - (N)

YEAR	sVCF EXPORT ABATTOIRS	NCA EXPORT ABATTOIRS	BUTCHERS	LIVE EXPORTS	TOTAL
1992	154 643	17 106	36 814	157 071	365 634
1993	166 609	16 512	37 931	179 648	400 700
1994	162 672	18 604	110	190 660	372 046
1995	156 381	29 690	29 645	198 773	414 489
1996	170 707	19 724	28 405	279 127	497 963
1997	88 879	13 522	132 905	92 661	327 967
1998	126 824	18 488	26 620	148 739	320 671
1999	159 522	19 410	20 021	152 416	351 369
2000	140 589	18 604	22 956	79 969	262 118
2001	142 624	15 701	41 073	110 127	309 525
2002	149 833	24 499	15 654	148 350	338 336
2003	143 885	17 776	9 950	150 601	322 212
2004	139 162	9 401	9 191	144 573	302 327
2005	141 348	16 283	8 477	210 945	377 053
2006	111 821	21 170	12 016	172 790	317 797
2007	115 460	18 881	10 893	172 587	317 821
2008	129 622	9 798	10 923	129 862	280 205
2009	130 035	7 876	9 210	133 156	280 277
2010	127 141	15 704	15 866	198 816	357 527
2011	112 602	18 757	20 825	204 858	357 042
2012	102 980	9 581	23 910	128 493	264 964
2013	115 819	13 217	33 423	262 929	425 388
2014	111 101	8 019	21 598	103 199	243 917
2015	122 267	0	22 367	282 197	426 831
2016	103 097	0	35 837	166 161	305 095
2017	83 790	0	39 383	316 206	439 379
2018	74 171	0	40 698	318 880	433 749
2019	128 564	0	50 000	294 352	472 916
2020	50 414	110	41 443	159 414	251 381
2021	54 996	1 528	40 676	137 784	234 984
2022	67 232	3 336	40 570	141 385	252 523
2022%	26.62	1.32	16.07	55.99	100
AVERAGE	122 090	12 364	28 690	179 572	345 723

Table 1 (b): Total Marketing of Small Stock - (N)

YEAR	EXPORT ABATTOIRS	BUTCHERS	LIVE EXPORTS	TOTAL
1992	147 333	152 492	1045 809	1345 634
1993	102 319	118 231	817 608	1038 158
1994	115 290	96 481	888 410	1100 181
1995	52 907	121 829	1008 662	1183 398
1996	2 198	128 522	1008 662	1183 398
1997	0	87714	865 951	953 665
1998	2 552	105 213	1086 320	1194 085
1999	236 919	196 670	908 153	1341 742
2000	214 754	214 754	755 363	1162 912
2001	254 966	254 966	965 713	1374 385
2002	318 713	45 414	1149149	1513 276
2003	366 454	23 155	1123 102	1512 711
2004	435 676	38 427	756 464	1230 567
2005	772 422	23 715	546 103	1342 240
2006	725 558	74 101	535 121	1334 780
2007	856 438	83 044	458 454	1397 936
2008	762 647	76 818	301 196	1140 661
2009	865 758	85 946	332 914	1284 618
2010	842 559	77 137	369 957	1289 653
2011	742 986	65 475	337 971	1146 432
2012	768 522	76 311	314 648	1159 481
2013	798 963	130 345	427 240	1356 548
2014	559 160	96 854	326 221	982 235
2015	444 927	79 024	79 024	1152 531
2016	321 413	132 161	452 162	905 736
2017	238 104	149 100	535 476	922 680
2018	191 029	179 361	604 106	974 496
2019	154 398	132 636	601 328	888 362
2020	26 519	130 518	309 086	466 123
2021	13 252	113 683	392 232	519 167
2022	34 147	41 639	560 883	725 870
2022%	4.70	17.97	77.33	100
AVERAGE	366 738	106 364	655 917	1142 458

Table 1 (c): Total Marketing of Pigs - (N)

YEAR	MEATCO	BUTCHERS	TOTAL
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	-	35 910	35 910
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
2021	-	47 723	47 723
2022	-	46 330	46 330
0.00	0.00	100.00	100
AVERAGE	9 024	27 201	28 203



Table 2 (a): Marketing of Live Cattle Per District-2022 (Heads)

Months	Aranos	Bethanie	Berseba	Epukeiro	Gobabis	Grootfontein	Karasburg	Keetmanshoop	Kamanjab	Luderitz	Maltahohe	Mariental	Okahandja	Omaruru	Ongwediva	Opuwo Rural	Otjinene	Otiwarongo	Ojituuu	Outapi	Rehoboth	Rundu	Tsumeb	Windhoek	Total
Jan	-	-	-	-	2,562	-	236	315	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	4,955	-	-	-	-	-	1	8,300
Feb	-	-	-	-	3,164	-	431	662	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	5,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,036
Mar	-	-	-	-	3,002	-	-	1,924	-	-	153	105	-	-	-	-	-	5,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,681
Apr	-	-	-	-	2,129	-	-	1,272	-	-	-	118	68	-	-	-	-	6,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,975
May	-	-	-	-	4,236	-	-	1,564	-	-	-	743	688	-	-	-	-	6,549	205	-	-	-	-	-	13,985
Jun	-	-	-	-	4,343	-	-	2,028	-	-	-	581	290	-	-	-	-	7,261	-	-	-	-	-	40	14,543
Jul	-	-	-	-	3,912	-	-	1,530	-	-	-	961	583	-	-	-	-	8,726	110	-	-	-	-	-	15,822
Aug	-	-	-	-	2,857	-	-	2,703	-	-	-	98	86	-	-	-	-	4,535	-	-	-	-	-	84	10,363
Sep	-	-	-	-	2,131	-	-	1,227	-	-	-	215	22	-	-	-	-	6,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,807
Oct	-	-	-	-	4,749	-	-	2,194	-	-	120	83	275	-	-	-	-	8,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,856
Nov	-	-	-	-	3,433	27	-	1,839	-	-	-	88	149	-	-	-	-	7,743	-	-	-	-	-	2	13,281
Dec	-	-	-	-	3,266	10	-	392	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	4,939	-	-	-	-	-	1	8,736
Total	-	-	-	-	39,784	37	667	17,650	-	-	273	3,328	2,289	-	-	-	-	76,914	-	-	-	-	-	128	141,385

Table 2 (b): Marketing of Live Sheep Per District-2022 (Heads)

Months	Aranos	Berseba	Bethanie	Gobabis	Grootfontein	Karasburg	Karibib	Keetmanshoop	Maltahohe	Mariental	Okahandja	Otavi	Omaruru	Otjinene	Otiwarongo	Outjo	Otjombinde	Ongwediva	Rehoboth	Tsumeb	Windhoek	Total
Jan	-	-	-	-	-	1,694	-	4,973	608	5,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13193
Feb	-	-	-	-	-	4,964	-	9,192	-	10,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24973
Mar	18	-	1,074	-	-	2,770	-	20,530	-	24,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48927
Apr	-	-	540	-	-	9,518	-	20,263	20	26,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	56614
May	-	-	-	-	-	4,250	-	26,680	-	30,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61247
Jun	1,544	-	-	11	-	3,329	-	24,307	-	34,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64034
Jul	-	-	-	-	-	2,831	-	19,370	-	20,616	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	4	42871
Aug	-	-	-	-	-	1,410	-	12,764	-	10,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24311
Sep	-	-	-	-	-	1,932	-	6,826	-	9,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	18059
Oct	-	-	-	1	-	2,024	-	6,373	-	7,207	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15623
Nov	-	-	-	-	-	1,818	-	12,867	-	13,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	28608
Dec	-	-	-	6	-	2,629	-	15,863	-	7,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25769
Total	1,562	-	1,614	18	-	39,169	-	180,008	628	201,101	16	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	14	49	424229

Table 2 (c): Marketing of Live Goats per District-2022 (Heads)

Months	Aranos	Bethanie	Berseba	Epukiro	Gobabis	Grootfontein	Karasburg	Keetmanshoop	Kamanjab	Luderitz	Maltahohe	Mariental	Okahandja	Omaruru	Ongwediva	Opuwo Rural	Otjinene	Otjiwarongo	Otjituu	Outapi	Rehoboth	Rundu	Tsumeb	Windhoek	Total
Jan	-	-	820	-	-	1,600	-	-	4,018	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	1	8,300
Feb	-	-	110	-	-	2,500	-	-	4,542	-	-	183	48	-	-	-	-	7,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,039
Mar	-	-	1,490	-	-	3,385	-	-	4,441	56	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	9,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,681
Apr	-	-	640	126	-	2,662	-	500	5,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	9,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,975
May	-	-	470	-	-	4,430	-	-	6,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,439	205	-	-	-	-	-	13,985
Jun	-	-	679	-	-	3,716	-	-	6,543	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	27	10,995	-	-	-	-	-	40	14,543
Jul	-	-	1,040	-	-	5,159	-	-	8,756	202	-	180	-	-	-	-	76	15,413	110	-	-	-	-	-	15,822
Aug	-	-	731	-	-	2,600	-	-	6,084	15	-	550	45	-	-	-	11	10,036	-	-	-	-	-	84	10,363
Sep	-	-	1,370	-	-	3,200	-	-	7,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,807
Oct	-	-	1,968	-	-	4,600	-	-	10,146	118	-	20	44	-	-	-	11	16,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,856
Nov	-	-	1,073	-	-	3,248	-	-	7,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	11,572	-	-	-	-	-	2	13,281
Dec	-	-	859	-	22	6,270	-	-	9,342	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	50	16,605	-	-	-	-	-	1	8,736
Total	-	-	11,250	126	22	43,370	-	500	80,001	391	-	938	279	-	-	7	199	137,083		-	-	-	-	128	141,388

Table 3 (a): Export of Cattle to all Market Regions-2022 (Heads)

MONTHS	SOUTH AFRICA	ANGOLA	BOTSWANA	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE	TOTAL 2022
1	8,283	0	17	0	0	8 300
2	10,031	0	5	0	0	10 036
3	10,528	153	0	0	0	10 681
4	9,750	180	45	0	0	9 975
5	13,890	91	4	0	0	13 985
6	14,205	328	10	0	0	14 543
7	15,397	402	16	0	7	15 822
8	10,184	171	2	6	0	10 363
9	9,571	236	0	0	0	9 807
10	15,514	338	4	0	0	15 856
11	13,002	263	16	0	0	13 281
12	8,542	128	56	0	10	8 736
TOTAL 2022 %	138,897 98.24%	2,290 1.62%	175 0.12%	6 0.00%	17 0.01%	141,385 100.00%



Table 3 (b): Export of Sheep to all Market Regions-2022 (Heads)

MONTHS	SOUTH AFRICA	ANGOLA	BOTSWANA	MALAWI	ZAMBIA	ZIMBAMBWE	TOTAL 2022
1	13,193	0	0	0	0	0	13 193
2	24,970	0	3	0	0	0	24 973
3	48,700	12	215	0	0	0	48 927
4	56,586	6	22	0	0	0	56 614
5	61,182	0	38	0	27	0	61 247
6	63,979	0	44	0	11	0	64 034
7	42,596	250	4	0	21	0	42 871
8	24,226	31	54	0	0	0	24 311
9	18,018	2	0	0	39	0	18 059
10	15,555	0	51	0	0	17	15 623
11	28,455	0	131	0	22	0	28 608
12	25,629	0	77	3	60	0	25 769
TOTAL 2022 %	423,089 99.73%	301 0.07%	639 0.15%	3 0.00%	180 0.04%	17 0.00%	424,229 100.00%

Table 3 (c): Export of Goats to all Market Regions-2022 (Heads)

MONTHS	SOUTH AFRICA	ANGOLA	BOTSWANA	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	MALAWI	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE	TOTAL 2022
1	6,397	0	46	0	0	0	0	6 443
2	7,152	0	6	0	0	128	97	7 383
3	8,961	24	192	0	0	0	245	9 422
4	8,834	0	43	0	0	186	7	9 070
5	11,370	0	69	0	0	0	0	11 439
6	10,673	0	47	0	0	16	259	10 995
7	14,828	218	40	0	0	155	172	15 413
8	9,946	18	27	0	0	0	45	10 036
9	11,742	0	0	0	0	56	0	11 798
10	16,595	0	86	0	0	0	226	16 907
11	11,507	0	41	0	0	24	0	11 572
12	16,449	0	11	0	50	11	84	16 605
TOTAL 2022 %	134,454 97.99%	260 0.20%	608 0.46%	0 0.00%	50 0.04%	576 0.44%	1,135 0.87%	137,083 100.00%

Table 4 (a): Export of Beef Carcasses, Cuts, Offal and Processed Meat by Export Abattoirs (Tons) - 2022

MONTHS	RSA MARKETS					OTHER AFRICA				
	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL
1	0.0	97.6	0.0	8.0	105.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
2	0.0	95.5	42.7	12.2	150.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	181.7	57.4	9.0	248.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
4	0.0	167.3	43.1	9.2	219.6	0.0	14.0	5.7	1.7	21.4
5	0.0	99.7	46.9	10.7	157.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	67.1	151.0	103.6	321.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1
7	0.0	305.6	108.3	9.5	423.4	0.0	77.9	0.0	0.0	77.9
8	0.0	75.1	62.2	8.3	145.6	0.0	52.7	0.0	0.0	52.7
9	0.0	34.0	45.0	2.7	81.7	0.0	48.1	0.0	8.2	56.3
10	0.0	68.3	5.1	0.6	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
12	0.0	109.5	2.9	8.5	120.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022 %	. 0%	1301.3 63%	564.5 27%	191.2 9%	2057.100%	. 0%	192.7 0%	5.7 0%	18.4 9%	216.9 9%
2021 %	0.0 0%	633.6 29%	1243.9 58%	271.6 13%	2149.2 100%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	41.9 100%	41.9 100%

MONTHS	OVERSEAS					GRAND TOTAL				
	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL
1	0.0	389.7	0.0	0.0	389.7	0.0	487.3	0.0	10.0	497.2
2	0.0	525.2	0.0	0.0	525.2	0.0	620.7	42.7	12.2	675.5
3	0.0	621.0	0.0	0.0	621.0	0.0	802.6	57.4	11.0	871.0
4	0.0	717.2	0.0	0.0	717.2	0.0	898.5	48.8	10.9	958.2
5	0.0	886.1	0.0	0.0	886.1	0.0	985.8	46.9	10.7	1,043.4
6	0.0	694.8	0.0	0.0	694.8	0.0	761.9	151.0	105.7	1,018.6
7	0.0	1,058.6	0.0	0.0	1,058.6	0.0	1,442.1	108.3	9.5	1,559.9
8	0.0	686.3	0.0	0.0	686.3	0.0	814.1	62.2	8.3	884.6
9	0.0	547.7	0.0	0.0	547.7	0.0	629.8	45.0	10.9	685.1
10	0.0	500.6	0.0	0.0	500.6	0.0	568.9	5.1	1.7	575.7
11	0.0	419.2	0.0	0.0	419.2	0.0	419.2	0.0	10.3	429.5
12	0.0	700.9	0.0	0.0	700.9	0.0	810.4	2.9	8.5	821.8
2022 %	. 0%	7747.3 100%	. 0%	. 0%	7747.3 100%	. 0%	9241.3 92%	570.2 6%	209.7 2%	10020.4 100%
2021 %	0.0 0%	5674.1 100%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	5674.1 100%	0.0 0%	6307.8 80%	1243.9 16%	313.5 4%	7865.2 100%

Table 4 (b): Export of Sheep Carcasses, Cuts, Offal and Processed Meat by Export Abattoirs (Tons) - 2022

MONTHS	RSA MARKETS					OTHER AFRICA				
	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL	CARC	CUTS	OFFAL	PROC	TOTAL
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	62.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022 %	395.0 100.00%	0.0 0.00%	0.0 0.00%	0.0 0.00%	395.0 100.00%	0.0 0.00%	0.0 0.00%	0.0 0.00%	0.0 0.00%	0.0 0.00%
2021 %	173.4 100%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	173.4 100%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	1.2 100%	0.0 0%	1.2 100%

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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.6
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1
12	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	21.3	62.1	21.3	0.0	0.0	83.4
2022 %	0.0 0.00%	21.3 0.00%	0.0 0.00%	0.0 0.00%	21.3 0.00%	395.0 94.88%	21.3 5.12%	0.0 0.00%	0.0 0.00%	416.3 100.00%
2021 %	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	174.6 0%

Table 5: Sex of Cattle Slaughtered at Export Abattoirs - 2022 (Heads)

Month	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Oxen	Total
Jan	7%	25%	6%	62%	4,811
Feb	4%	24%	9%	63%	5,476
Mar	6%	26%	7%	61%	4,960
Apr	5%	21%	6%	69%	8,225
May	4%	21%	6%	69%	6,811
Jun	4%	21%	9%	66%	7,576
Jul	6%	22%	4%	69%	5,633
Aug	2%	16%	16%	66%	4,087
Sep	6%	29%	8%	58%	4,809
Oct	7%	21%	8%	65%	5,141
Nov	3%	15%	13%	69%	5,506
Dec	3%	14%	11%	72%	4,197
2022	5%	22%	8%	66%	67,232

Table 6: Cattle Slaughtered at Various Abattoir Factories (Including Nca Abattoirs) - (Heads)

Months	EXPORT ABATTOIRS									
	Meatco Windhoek		Beefcor Okahandja		Meatco Katima Mulilo		Other Export Abattoirs		Total	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
1	769	2,684	1,038	2,010	-	-	27	117	1,834	4,811
2	1,134	3,314	1,165	1,995	-	-	186	167	2,485	5,476
3	2,869	2,255	1,712	2,385	-	-	159	320	4,740	4,960
4	2,530	5,833	1,267	2,144	-	207	202	248	3,999	8,432
5	3,582	4,627	1,345	1,968	-	550	173	217	5,100	7,362
6	3,836	4,976	1,787	2,408	455	511	168	192	6,246	8,087
7	4,524	2,927	2,032	2,636	733	820	228	70	7,517	6,453
8	4,595	1,187	1,683	2,900	340	465	129	-	6,747	4,552
9	2,946	2,289	1,681	2,520	-	467	144	-	4,771	5,276
10	3,847	2,067	1,641	3,074	-	142	245	-	5,733	5,283
11	1,928	1,936	1,610	3,570	-	111	203	-	3,741	5,617
12	2,004	1,839	1,370	2,358	-	63	237	-	3,611	4,260
Total	34 564	35 933	18 331	29 968	1 528	3 336	2 101	1 331	56 524	70 568

* No slaughter for Oshakati, Brukarros and Witvlei abattoirs

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



Table 7: Type of Live Cattle Exports - 2022 (Heads)

Month	Calves	Weaners	Stores	Tollies	Oxen	Breeding	Live Bovine	Heifers	Cow	Slaughter Cattle	Bulls	Cow with Calves	Total
1	38	7,939	0	164	0	0	0	102	38	0	19	0	8 300
2	18	9,389	0	161	0	0	0	412	47	0	9	0	10 036
3	503	9,934	0	0	91	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	10 681
4	85	9,341	194	0	0	42	0	290	20	0	3	0	9 975
5	0	12,186	0	1,281	0	4	0	474	40	0	0	0	13 985
6	244	13,088	0	355	0	37	0	670	138	0	11	0	14 543
7	652	14,487	0	0	0	11	0	403	128	0	141	0	15 822
8	2,032	7,772	0	95	0	7	0	266	190	0	1	0	10 363
9	452	8,706	0	0	60	0	0	222	360	0	7	0	9 807
10	756	14,289	0	0	0	0	0	619	184	0	8	0	15 856
11	631	12,310	27	0	0	11	0	234	60	0	8	0	13 281
12	234	8,307	0	0	0	51	0	128	0	0	12	4	8 736
2022	5,645	127,748	221	2,056	151	163	0	3,973	1,205	0	219	4	141 385
2021	4,014	119,095	575	7,585	15	142	0	5,538	618	102	65	35	137,784

Table 8: Grades of Beef Carcasses at Svcf
Export Abattoirs 2022 - %

% GRADES (Exported)	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
A0	0.10%	0.44%	0.14%	0.45%	0.37%	0.28%	0.41%	0.73%	0.42%	0.25%	0.62%	0.91%	0.43%	0.53%
A1	1.54%	0.95%	1.07%	1.36%	2.47%	2.96%	2.34%	2.25%	2.79%	2.16%	2.34%	4.00%	2.19%	2.61%
A2	13.84%	5.30%	3.79%	3.32%	8.76%	9.29%	13.86%	14.97%	22.17%	21.59%	16.51%	21.92%	12.94%	15.70%
A3	4.78%	1.28%	2.12%	1.29%	2.79%	2.73%	6.09%	3.99%	6.03%	14.86%	9.15%	5.50%	5.05%	2.51%
A4	0.50%	0.22%	0.24%	0.12%	0.26%	0.25%	0.39%	0.24%	0.58%	1.54%	0.89%	0.38%	0.47%	0.20%
A5	0.02%	0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.07%	0.00%	0.02%	0.10%	0.15%	0.08%	0.05%	0.02%	0.05%	0.02%
A6	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
AB0	0.29%	1.13%	1.75%	0.50%	0.76%	0.34%	0.96%	1.37%	1.21%	0.45%	0.82%	0.93%	0.88%	1.13%
AB1	1.52%	2.19%	4.40%	3.62%	4.89%	3.38%	4.33%	3.28%	2.87%	2.84%	1.63%	2.74%	3.14%	3.62%
AB2	9.46%	7.82%	6.61%	8.46%	9.37%	9.38%	8.88%	7.81%	5.80%	7.72%	6.70%	8.84%	8.07%	13.33%
AB3	4.07%	2.25%	1.65%	1.81%	1.92%	2.38%	1.94%	1.20%	1.16%	3.29%	2.45%	2.38%	2.21%	2.20%
AB4	0.58%	0.15%	0.10%	0.21%	0.25%	0.48%	0.25%	0.10%	0.17%	0.39%	0.36%	0.14%	0.26%	0.21%
AB5	0.21%	0.02%	0.02%	0.05%	0.06%	0.08%	0.04%	0.00%	0.04%	0.08%	0.05%	0.00%	0.05%	0.04%
AB6	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%
B0	1.02%	3.14%	3.51%	0.85%	1.60%	0.98%	0.98%	1.27%	2.83%	1.36%	2.56%	1.72%	1.82%	2.13%
B1	3.68%	7.83%	9.27%	8.85%	7.91%	7.04%	8.72%	7.32%	5.57%	5.56%	5.12%	4.29%	6.76%	5.82%
B2	17.38%	21.64%	23.02%	27.44%	21.05%	23.79%	20.79%	21.24%	17.01%	14.90%	16.00%	14.80%	19.92%	18.16%
B3	5.94%	5.11%	5.38%	4.56%	4.61%	5.46%	3.32%	3.06%	4.39%	2.96%	2.96%	2.14%	4.16%	3.14%
B4	0.62%	0.46%	0.63%	0.36%	0.53%	1.15%	0.44%	0.15%	0.62%	0.45%	0.31%	0.14%	0.49%	0.35%
B5	0.29%	0.05%	0.08%	0.06%	0.12%	0.13%	0.05%	0.02%	0.17%	0.10%	0.04%	0.02%	0.09%	0.06%
B6	0.04%	0.02%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.07%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	0.06%	0.04%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%
C0	1.68%	1.81%	1.88%	1.53%	1.66%	1.10%	1.14%	1.00%	2.77%	1.36%	1.18%	1.95%	1.59%	1.71%
C1	3.12%	3.65%	3.37%	3.45%	3.19%	3.04%	3.53%	2.99%	4.05%	3.62%	3.25%	4.46%	3.48%	5.02%
C2	17.79%	21.44%	18.37%	20.21%	16.33%	15.25%	15.05%	16.42%	13.29%	9.73%	16.07%	17.18%	16.43%	14.57%
C3	7.86%	9.72%	8.02%	8.57%	7.97%	6.92%	5.01%	7.85%	4.37%	3.44%	8.79%	4.46%	6.91%	4.67%
C4	1.27%	1.86%	2.16%	1.73%	1.91%	1.90%	0.51%	1.54%	0.50%	0.53%	1.24%	0.41%	1.30%	0.83%
C5	0.54%	0.40%	0.81%	0.38%	0.38%	0.36%	0.12%	0.34%	0.10%	0.21%	0.24%	0.07%	0.33%	0.23%
C6	0.33%	0.24%	0.58%	0.18%	0.19%	0.13%	0.04%	0.22%	0.08%	0.04%	0.07%	0.00%	0.18%	0.19%
MEASELS	0.27%	0.75%	0.42%	0.46%	0.32%	0.42%	0.50%	0.42%	0.64%	0.33%	0.40%	0.36%	0.44%	0.72%
CONDEMNED	1.12%	0.15%	0.54%	0.09%	0.23%	0.71%	0.20%	0.10%	0.21%	0.10%	0.09%	0.21%	0.31%	0.19%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Carcasses (n)													TOTAL
Total (n) 2022	4,811	5,476	4,960	8,432	6,812	7,576	5,633	4,087	4,809	5,141	5,506	4,197	67,440
Total (n) 2021	1,834	2,485	4,740	3,999	5,100	5,791	6,784	6,407	4,771	5,733	3,741	3,611	54,996
Total (n) 2020	1,897	2,721	4,224	4,475	10,073	6,388	4,666	2,540	2,241	4,133	4,244	2,922	50,524
Total (n) 2019	1,811	5,743	13,312	11,335	18,687	15,218	14,310	17,027	13,202	7,626	8,142	2,151	128,564
Total (n) 2018	4,914	4,951	7,471	8,826	6,806	9,883	5,055	5,974	5,760	6,077	6,938	1,516	74,171

Table 9: Grades of Sheep Carcasses at
Export Abattoirs 2022 - %

% GRADES (Exported)	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
A0	0.60%	0.55%	0.71%		2.04%	0.64%	1.28%	0.62%	0.70%	2.48%	3.32%	3.11%	1.46%	2.75%
A1	4.52%	5.32%	4.08%		12.00%	6.11%	8.08%	6.72%	4.87%	11.50%	13.40%	9.94%	7.87%	12.17%
A2	46.43%	50.92%	36.36%		43.28%	40.39%	45.11%	55.72%	44.23%	52.09%	50.16%	46.63%	46.48%	56.87%
A3	15.48%	13.85%	10.56%		7.96%	16.67%	13.65%	13.87%	18.59%	9.47%	11.25%	10.03%	12.85%	12.85%
A4	4.88%	2.57%	2.30%		1.77%	7.92%	4.17%	3.67%	4.87%	2.59%	2.09%	2.49%	3.58%	3.15%
A5	1.79%	0.55%	1.04%		1.06%	6.09%	3.75%	2.67%	1.49%	1.58%	0.80%	0.89%	1.97%	1.30%
A6	0.48%	0.09%	0.19%		0.32%	2.66%	1.86%	1.43%	1.19%	0.56%	0.16%	0.43%	0.85%	0.19%
AB0	0.24%	0.00%	0.13%		0.11%	0.02%	0.04%	0.00%	0.10%	0.34%	0.32%	0.83%	0.19%	0.07%
AB1	0.00%	0.09%	0.55%		0.61%	0.33%	0.15%	0.00%	0.70%	2.25%	1.02%	2.15%	0.71%	0.24%
AB2	4.05%	5.23%	7.00%		3.62%	3.00%	1.86%	4.23%	9.15%	5.30%	7.98%	11.48%	5.72%	1.73%
AB3	1.67%	1.19%	2.66%		0.82%	1.19%	0.73%	1.43%	3.68%	1.58%	2.95%	2.95%	1.90%	0.70%
AB4	0.83%	0.83%	0.84%		0.24%	0.24%	0.12%	0.56%	0.60%	0.79%	1.23%	1.17%	0.68%	0.33%
AB5	0.12%	0.00%	0.16%		0.05%	0.40%	0.19%	0.25%	0.50%	0.56%	0.38%	0.18%	0.25%	0.11%
AB6	0.12%	0.00%	0.03%		0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.50%	0.20%	1.13%	0.05%	0.15%	0.21%	0.05%
B0	0.12%	0.00%	0.03%		0.11%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.06%	0.04%	0.01%
B1	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%		0.37%	0.17%	0.15%	0.06%	0.00%	0.23%	0.11%	0.09%	0.12%	0.10%
B2	0.36%	1.38%	2.33%		2.99%	0.98%	0.81%	0.44%	0.80%	2.37%	0.70%	1.72%	1.35%	0.34%
B3	0.00%	0.09%	0.42%		1.40%	0.33%	0.08%	0.44%	0.20%	0.23%	0.38%	0.62%	0.38%	0.08%
B4	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%		0.37%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.00%	0.45%	0.32%	0.31%	0.18%	0.06%
B5	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%		0.21%	0.12%	0.19%	0.19%	0.10%	0.11%	0.16%	0.15%	0.12%	0.04%
B6	0.12%	0.00%	0.03%		0.03%	0.07%	0.08%	0.31%	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%	0.02%
C0	0.00%	0.83%	3.50%		0.26%	2.02%	0.08%	0.06%	0.80%	0.23%	1.02%	0.74%	0.87%	1.58%
C1	0.60%	1.74%	2.98%		0.85%	2.00%	1.47%	0.44%	1.49%	0.45%	0.32%	0.62%	1.18%	1.11%
C2	15.36%	12.20%	19.31%		13.30%	5.64%	11.48%	3.92%	4.97%	2.03%	0.96%	2.25%	8.31%	3.25%
C3	2.26%	2.20%	3.43%		4.87%	1.97%	3.44%	1.18%	0.60%	0.23%	0.32%	0.28%	1.89%	0.63%
C4	0.00%	0.18%	0.75%		1.00%	0.50%	0.77%	0.19%	0.20%	0.45%	0.27%	0.22%	0.41%	0.14%
C5	0.00%	0.18%	0.19%		0.34%	0.19%	0.27%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.15%	0.19%	0.08%
C6	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%		0.03%	0.12%	0.04%	0.31%	0.00%	0.45%	0.21%	0.31%	0.14%	0.06%
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%	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%	0.00%
TOTAL	100.00%	100%	100.00%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Carcasses (n)													TOTAL
Total (n) 2022	840	1,090	3,086	5,002	3,782	4,204	2,587	1,739	1,588	1,240	3,634	5,355	34,147
Total (n) 2021	-	1,882	2,132	1,956	1,556	2,223	-	-	654	618	591	1,640	13,252
Total (n) 2020	2,373	4,329	5,763	4,609	3,617	1,610	982	1,135	923	-	427	-	25,768
Total (n) 2019	12,147	13,792	26,871	29,800	21,392	14,930	11,601	6,486	5,773	3,157	3,209	4,402	153,560

* Statistics based on all export facilities

Table 10: Average Beef Carcass Mass -2022-(KG)

GRADES	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
A0	210.00	225.91	196.71	228.12	215.99	211.72	226.02	194.74	226.90	211.22	189.97	209.93	212.48	200.01
A1	228.84	222.34	220.86	225.06	228.68	218.56	228.30	213.68	236.55	229.49	228.27	218.00	225.51	217.01
A2	246.61	241.80	214.47	231.18	227.94	248.16	248.17	225.96	256.21	264.49	257.48	240.94	242.04	223.72
A3	248.65	250.46	235.19	218.65	242.19	270.19	254.35	223.23	258.07	264.80	251.50	250.24	247.02	223.52
A4	247.56	248.00	270.30	208.22	258.56	293.39	267.81	225.28	276.45	263.41	241.49	251.30	254.59	218.95
A5	230.50		236.50	205.45	241.76		283.20	220.83	243.67	269.43	248.33	189.90	242.19	242.31
A6	220.80						235.10			267.50			241.13	274.80
AB0	232.28	233.34	230.91	249.05	227.67	260.35	233.88	229.86	223.99	237.77	210.38	221.18	233.59	211.55
AB1	229.73	241.21	238.87	244.53	245.96	243.68	235.73	240.30	237.43	236.26	240.68	223.47	239.49	228.93
AB2	249.03	248.30	242.92	251.89	247.55	254.02	253.04	243.91	256.43	267.95	263.02	258.80	252.55	236.23
AB3	259.39	255.16	253.18	253.91	263.82	278.56	268.16	246.93	268.74	272.78	258.58	264.08	261.75	246.40
AB4	253.95	281.10	265.70	258.70	269.35	299.76	258.65	245.60	259.90	279.76	266.02	278.10	267.13	252.78
AB5	267.48	270.80	295.10	240.33	368.90	285.32	237.75		226.30	287.35	273.33		275.27	279.54
AB6	252.98			288.50		309.70	295.37				253.23	316.40	279.96	264.90
B0	262.96	237.14	255.82	274.16	246.78	246.53	269.04	247.02	216.04	277.02	235.90	243.57	251.67	235.52
B1	260.18	257.89	260.22	259.87	250.79	254.43	244.76	252.50	256.79	255.70	243.85	248.02	254.27	241.10
B2	267.02	265.73	267.70	265.75	259.71	267.99	261.36	266.04	272.40	272.99	271.96	268.77	267.15	254.55
B3	277.57	281.01	273.41	270.16	277.69	294.06	279.92	282.56	290.54	291.09	278.66	267.10	281.52	268.19
B4	271.32	284.43	265.81	263.25	279.70	310.91	276.15	267.87	297.13	293.54	291.33	302.07	281.95	272.47
B5	277.27	246.97	238.93	269.20	296.10	314.74	267.73	294.30	296.56	308.70	266.75	223.10	279.75	260.08
B6	260.55	201.20	283.90	300.67		297.62	290.30	223.50	379.70	338.97	315.25		289.17	269.53
C0	284.79	272.85	317.87	305.59	305.53	288.18	290.23	288.00	220.49	301.80	244.18	248.98	283.59	272.00
C1	270.27	255.19	258.23	273.87	251.50	258.75	261.17	264.43	244.48	262.19	276.63	245.50	261.52	259.65
C2	268.54	271.36	262.55	262.79	254.36	268.31	254.50	274.59	258.55	275.50	264.55	257.11	265.05	265.08
C3	281.04	282.31	272.37	273.74	266.45	289.43	277.35	291.11	288.78	286.38	267.64	263.27	279.69	277.66
C4	271.31	297.54	310.08	283.48	285.85	294.76	272.65	309.11	293.81	302.85	281.45	288.38	291.17	289.81
C5	282.12	266.96	290.31	275.72	286.31	310.24	278.27	303.25	327.24	285.55	287.60	301.03	290.32	308.10
C6	248.38	273.70	289.54	301.06	269.77	312.15	343.85	334.03	368.50	315.40	332.95		308.12	305.58
Measels	241.58	259.25	249.61	267.54	216.82	280.12	259.72	239.11	264.43	257.86	280.98	246.00	255.25	244.64
Condemed	257.18	148.90	209.52	197.34	189.51	256.11	249.22	140.00	181.50	121.52	101.80	100.33	179.41	245.07

													AVERAGE MASS
AVG 2022	255.33	252.62	257.38	256.82	258.34	275.63	263.39	251.40	265.27	268.94	255.99	247.14	259.02
AVG 2021	226.14	235.31	233.94	249.19	267.88	257.37	262.19	256.83	253.30	261.10	261.10	266.24	252.55
AVG 2020	215.64	224.46	231.90	270.96	257.80	245.48	238.72	246.92	232.40	256.08	249.00	239.46	242.40
AVG 2019	226.70	234.11	240.59	253.88	240.23	241.03	236.33	238.14	237.57	233.37	214.78	231.00	235.64
AVG 2018	248.90	242.10	247.70	256.40	250.80	252.10	248.70	245.10	241.50	236.70	237.50	229.30	244.73
AVG 2017	238.28	225.87	236.76	233.61	236.57	239.21	239.20	240.57	239.27	241.21	235.81	236.08	236.87

* 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 11: Average Sheep Carcass Mass at Export Abattoirs - 2022 - (Kg)

GRADES	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	AVG 2022
A0	12.46	15.90	14.76		12.10	12.40	12.20	13.40	14.23	13.53	13.92	13.00	13.49
A1	14.20	15.40	14.87		13.60	13.90	12.70	13.80	14.93	14.14	14.63	13.80	14.22
A2	15.56	17.10	16.14		15.40	15.90	15.60	15.90	16.74	15.74	16.26	15.50	16.03
A3	16.89	18.50	16.93		16.60	17.30	16.80	17.40	17.94	16.66	17.50	16.50	17.25
A4	17.33	18.70	17.50		16.90	17.80	16.80	17.20	18.26	16.99	18.77	17.20	17.63
A5	19.17	18.40	17.44		17.50	18.60	17.80	18.30	18.35	16.71	17.61	17.90	17.99
A6	20.90	23.00	20.20		17.60	19.00	18.30	18.30	18.82	15.58	19.63	19.70	19.13
AB0	15.40		15.53		17.00	16.20	13.60			12.23	13.52	13.80	14.78
AB1			15.62		15.10	16.60	16.70			15.01	13.79	14.80	15.47
AB2	19.14	18.40	17.70		17.35	18.00	19.09	19.31	17.97	16.92	16.33	17.40	18.02
AB3	18.36	20.40	18.74		17.90	20.98	18.90	21.69	18.60	17.43	18.57	19.41	19.16
AB4	18.74	21.80	20.53		18.90	21.00	22.40	21.69	19.52	19.44	19.94	21.10	20.40
AB5	14.40		20.10		19.00	23.00	13.74	20.80	16.90	17.10	19.74	23.60	18.31
AB6	28.40		21.30			23.40		26.04	16.45	17.75	23.60	21.78	22.42
B0	25.00		8.50		13.10		15.50			11.50		21.20	14.72
B1			13.90		17.24	20.04	16.90	25.60		19.55	14.20	17.20	18.20
B2	19.87	20.59	18.10		18.30	20.37	19.69	21.03	20.68	18.01	17.35	19.63	19.40
B3		18.80	22.19		19.52	22.63	33.10	24.83	23.55	25.30	19.36	24.28	23.25
B4			23.46		20.20	22.42	22.00	22.60		19.85	20.48	26.69	21.57
B5			22.60		21.50	23.60	22.32	29.40	30.70	22.30	20.50	30.52	24.12
B6	31.20		33.60		21.80	31.30	24.40	29.40		21.48		36.60	27.60
C0		18.50	14.45		15.38	15.79	21.90	31.00	12.74	13.20	15.45	15.80	17.60
C1	17.22	19.11	16.95		16.19	17.37	17.96	16.50	15.89	17.23	15.18	18.62	16.96
C2	19.53	21.37	18.85		19.65	19.49	19.49	20.99	18.68	16.78	19.63	21.00	19.45
C3	21.95	22.40	21.51		20.62	20.57	21.10	23.61	22.10	21.15	18.57	28.52	21.36
C4		26.20	22.48		20.63	22.36	22.93	26.13	24.80	21.60	21.90	23.47	23.23
C5		33.80	27.78		20.70	21.68	20.90	26.52			19.50	33.30	24.41
C6			30.20		30.20	32.78	30.90	31.74		21.83	24.93	34.00	28.94
AVG 2022	19.25	20.47	19.35		18.15	20.17	19.40	22.13	18.89	17.59	18.11	21.30	19.53
AVG 2021			20.73	19.63	23.59	20.94			21.33	16.35	20.33	21.29	20.52

*Source: All Export Abattoirs

*BLANK SPACES indicate that no data was collected for that time period

Table 12: Average Producer Price of Beef Carcasses at Export Abattoirs 2022 (N\$/Kg)

GRADES	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	AVG 2022
A0	62.80	59.70	61.40	61.89	57.82	59.68	59.55	56.04	55.79	59.84	54.25	60.81	59.13
A1	61.74	60.68	62.35	62.41	60.71	60.91	59.23	58.78	61.46	61.95	60.90	62.42	61.13
A2	60.99	61.12	62.65	62.41	61.35	61.97	62.43	62.50	64.38	64.98	65.87	65.41	63.01
A3	61.52	62.22	62.47	62.80	61.91	62.68	62.92	63.02	65.33	65.85	67.35	66.74	63.73
A4	61.86	62.33	62.97	62.42	62.70	62.51	63.11	64.53	65.66	65.84	67.11	66.97	64.00
A5	62.00		63.00	63.00	62.80		63.00	63.19	65.69	66.00	67.39	65.00	64.11
A6	62.00						63.00			66.00			63.67
AB0	60.16	60.81	61.50	61.62	54.00	60.61	57.06	57.45	54.77	59.16	53.11	60.92	58.43
AB1	59.24	61.44	62.45	62.22	58.42	60.63	60.04	58.77	59.38	60.51	60.98	61.04	60.43
AB2	60.25	60.36	62.62	62.47	58.63	60.88	60.79	60.24	60.29	63.49	64.37	65.18	61.63
AB3	61.82	62.25	62.87	62.75	61.55	62.07	62.63	61.31	64.81	65.33	67.10	66.85	63.44
AB4	61.83	61.45	63.00	62.76	62.38	62.66	62.89	58.92	65.88	65.75	67.20	67.08	63.48
AB5	62.00	62.00	63.00	63.00	62.25	63.00	63.91		66.00	64.55	68.00		63.77
AB6	62.00			63.00	60.00	63.00	63.67				68.00	68.00	63.95
B0	60.59	59.69	61.46	62.15	54.35	55.92	57.65	57.51	50.52	59.22	56.73	61.00	58.07
B1	59.19	62.02	61.91	62.26	58.55	59.97	59.41	58.61	58.39	59.27	60.09	62.91	60.21
B2	60.37	61.35	62.33	62.27	59.73	60.30	59.60	59.48	59.71	61.79	63.18	64.05	61.18
B3	61.46	61.56	62.96	62.31	60.11	61.51	61.28	60.95	63.34	64.11	64.87	65.90	62.53
B4	61.52	62.17	62.85	61.89	60.74	62.17	62.58	62.52	64.76	63.64	64.31	63.16	62.69
B5	61.64	62.33	63.00	63.00	61.27	60.97	63.58	58.00	63.92	62.90	63.50	68.00	62.68
B6	62.00	62.00	63.00	63.00		62.80	63.00	65.00	66.00	64.83	68.00		63.96
C0	51.74	56.01	59.42	58.06	52.05	51.89	54.22	53.92	43.86	53.68	48.05	58.83	53.48
C1	56.53	61.34	61.58	59.52	51.75	54.01	59.97	56.44	51.32	57.88	57.53	59.84	57.31
C2	59.43	61.75	62.23	61.68	55.56	58.09	60.83	58.51	56.52	59.43	63.73	64.58	60.20
C3	60.92	62.12	62.69	62.06	59.18	58.62	61.08	60.06	60.57	61.72	66.30	66.61	61.83
C4	61.68	62.25	61.73	62.64	60.82	61.62	61.46	61.23	59.32	63.75	65.32	64.87	62.22
C5	61.83	62.27	62.82	62.54	61.38	62.43	61.39	60.86	62.14	62.57	64.77	68.00	62.75
C6	61.79	62.15	62.79	62.71	61.70	60.72	62.50	61.61	60.67	63.00	50.03		60.88
Measles	59.01	52.70	49.81	53.47	32.19	45.67	45.10	55.26	52.61	54.70	57.19	57.67	51.28
Condemned	52.00	16.50	44.25	20.48	48.49	51.08	47.76	15.71	14.17	13.57	13.05	11.91	29.08
AVG 2022	60.40	59.35	61.25	60.44	57.94	59.58	60.19	58.16	58.47	60.53	60.63	62.07	59.92
AVG 2021	47.94	49.08	47.12	50.64	52.78	52.80	52.87	53.46	54.69	55.38	56.61	56.71	52.52

(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 13: Average Producer Price of Sheep Carcasses at Export Abattoirs 2022 (N\$/Kg)

Grades	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022
A0	59.47	60.87	59.62		59.52		66.66	64.09	60.22	64.17	60.76	60.20	61.56
A1	72.32	76.27	74.68		78.53		84.62	81.58	78.00	77.47	81.00	78.85	78.33
A2	74.39	78.23	76.73		80.96		86.94	84.10	79.93	79.73	82.87	80.86	80.47
A3	74.56	78.23	76.68		81.16		86.75	84.53	79.98	79.75	82.75	80.92	80.53
A4	71.12	72.98	70.49		71.93		77.27	76.35	71.30	71.22	75.82	75.15	73.36
A5	62.61	64.35	62.13		66.68		71.67	68.83	63.48	65.09	68.08	67.15	66.01
A6	62.09	64.35	62.06		66.59		72.23	68.44	63.48	56.22	67.83	67.30	65.06
AB0			50.43		52.87		59.13		55.65	50.18	53.70	52.75	53.53
AB1			64.32		67.33		74.15		67.51	65.13	65.50	65.14	67.01
AB2	62.19	66.85	66.73		70.32		74.69	74.73	71.52	68.28	71.52	71.46	69.83
AB3	65.22	67.83	66.69		70.47		75.95	73.11	66.09	69.57	71.44	71.51	69.79
AB4	54.41	63.15	62.12		65.53		65.78	68.55	63.77	65.22	68.09	68.31	64.49
AB5			60.14		56.93		37.36	61.61	60.00	60.87	62.89	62.86	57.83
AB6	60.87		59.13					59.13	60.00	60.54	63.48	56.15	59.90
B0	35.65		39.04		34.94		39.13			37.39		33.70	36.64
B1			59.11		56.23		65.22	44.35		50.87	66.09	58.39	57.18
B2	53.91	58.09	58.85		61.14		63.79	57.45	57.39	64.85	66.96	60.39	60.28
B3		60.87	57.53		60.41		56.09	50.87	51.31	66.09	66.96	53.43	58.17
B4			54.53		61.26		66.96	66.22		60.87	62.61	50.80	60.46
B5			55.65		57.18		58.33	44.35	39.13	57.39	59.13	37.74	51.11
B6			54.78		57.39		62.61	44.35		57.39		32.17	51.45
C0		40.86	39.75		22.28		36.96	34.78	35.23	30.96	34.42	33.59	34.31
C1	56.67	58.03	56.56		58.13		61.60	62.61	61.60	51.30	53.57	50.93	57.10
C2	58.16	59.76	58.59		59.33		65.39	63.49	60.58	49.53	54.25	51.41	58.05
C3	58.03	60.00	58.38		59.79		65.84	62.38	62.61	52.17	55.65	43.99	57.88
C4		58.26	55.77		58.32		63.79	50.44	61.74	47.83	52.17	48.75	55.23
C5			49.58		54.78		60.87	54.23			46.09	29.57	49.19
C6			46.96		54.78		42.61	53.57		36.68	42.18	32.78	44.22
AVG 2022	61.35	64.06	59.18		60.92		64.53	62.17	62.30	59.14	62.92	56.29	61.29
AVG 2021			54.62	56.30	55.42	61.42			55.63	59.92	64.73	60.55	58.58

Table 14 (a) (i): sVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Cattle Average Prices 2022

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
WEANERS - N\$/KG	42.51	42.57	39.68	38.25	36.08	35.42	34.18	33.21	35.41	37.45	38.52	38.17	37.62	39.89
TOLLIES- KG	41.06	41.09	38.71	37.08	35.87	35.64	36.87	35.88	37.11	39.69	40.89	40.11	38.33	41.75
HEIFERS- KG	39.25	38.79	35.94	34.42	32.24	32.78	32.78	33.16	34.57	36.32	37.45	37.14	35.40	
STORE OXEN- KG	34.25	33.84	32.31	31.22	28.69	30.04	28.91	30.21	31.17	32.09	32.51	32.11	31.45	
STORE HEIFERS- KG	34.25	33.84	32.31	31.22	28.69	30.04	28.91	29.82	31.08	32.01	32.44	31.72	31.36	32.11
SLAUGHTER OXEN- KG	32.19	32.97	31.99	30.02	29.34	30.04	28.71	29.36	31.17	32.18	32.59	32.68	31.10	30.51
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS- KG	31.78	32.24	31.51	28.86	28.87	28.43	28.87	29.17	30.31	32.19	32.33	33.12	30.64	30.57
COWS FAT -KG	32.12	32.68	31.18	29.21	28.53	27.73	28.33	29.37	30.88	31.44	32.55	31.58	30.47	29.92
COWS MEDIUM- KG	29.81	30.63	28.59	26.55	25.13	25.09	25.16	26.71	27.89	28.06	28.67	27.89	27.52	
COW LEAN -KG	26.15	26.21	24.48	23.89	21.58	20.07	20.03	21.89	23.33	24.51	24.81	24.89	23.49	25.29
SLAUGHTER BULLS - KG	30.11	30.84	29.22	27.71	25.61	25.37	24.87	26.29	28.01	28.96	29.65	30.12	28.06	

LABTA form the basis for National Auction mass

Table 14 (a) (ii): sVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Cattle Average Mass 2022 (Kg / head)

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
WEANERS - N\$/KG	174.00	159.00	181.00	173.00	168.00	173.00	168.00	159.00	179.00	158.00	161.00	152.00	167.08	166.8
TOLLIES- KG	204.00	212.00	228.00	221.00	216.00	203.00	211.00	207.00	212.00	191.00	196.00	212.00	209.42	201.9
HEIFERS- KG	202.00	207.00	213.00	217.00	211.00	216.00	212.00	191.00	202.00	199.00	214.00	209.00	207.75	211.0
STORE OXEN- KG	294.00	301.00	319.00	323.00	319.00	321.00	316.00	298.00	312.00	307.00	318.00	322.00	312.50	314.2
STORE HEIFERS- KG	302.00	298.00	304.00	294.00	312.00	319.00	324.00	302.00	311.00	301.00	312.00	321.00	308.33	305.5
SLAUGHTER OXEN- KG	498.00	487.00	502.00	512.00	472.00	505.00	517.00	547.00	522.00	518.00	521.00	503.00	508.67	471.2
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS- KG	378.00	357.00	362.00	371.00	367.00	371.00	398.00	361.00	367.00	359.00	361.00	372.00	368.67	366.7
COWS FAT -KG	472.00	487.00	496.00	514.00	489.00	483.00	498.00	502.00	489.00	491.00	512.00	514.00	495.58	509.3
COWS MEDIUM- KG	415.00	423.00	431.00	442.00	439.00	444.00	465.00	475.00	455.00	462.00	452.00	465.00	447.33	443.8
COW LEAN -KG	395.00	382.00	387.00	376.00	412.00	398.00	344.00	401.00	387.00	368.00	376.00	384.00	384.17	382.2
SLAUGHTER BULLS - KG	519.00	531.00	552.00	581.00	571.00	566.00	621.00	614.00	598.00	587.00	592.00	589.00	576.75	598.8
COWS WITH CALVES- KG														

LABTA form the basis for National Auction mass

Table 14 (a) (iii): sVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Cattle Marketing 2022

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total 2022	Total 2021
WEANER - HEADS	257	272	362	302	214	198	1,987	1,427	1,618	1,724	1,102	482	9,945	3,836
TOLLIES - HEADS	6,235	6,296	8,979	7,652	6,418	6,310	6,589	6,027	6,624	7,612	7,167	3,111	79,020	80,013
HEIFERS - HEADS	3,112	3,119	4,787	3,669	3,418	3,372	4,912	4,125	5,162	4,612	4,401	2,190	46,879	41,271
STORE OXEN - HEADS	572	587	745	727	677	614	452	422	487	571	529	407	6,790	13,454
STORE HEIFERS - HEADS	422	447	614	491	294	287	461	367	314	439	489	371	4,996	5,060
SLAUGHTER OXEN - HEADS	621	618	705	589	511	479	479	611	589	812	684	298	6,996	8,215
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS - HEADS	328	341	412	323	231	198	298	247	213	324	229	145	3,289	2,387
COWS FAT - HEADS	615	601	715	604	578	514	707	798	698	921	731	445	7,927	7,532
COWS MEDIUM - HEADS	618	622	875	715	609	587	912	1,012	1,026	1,681	1,422	811	10,890	9,481
COW LEAN - HEADS	427	428	544	480	391	382	621	716	844	1,141	1,102	412	7,488	6,046
SLAUGHTER BULLS - HEADS	79	62	121	92	57	48	102	112	89	117	99	31	1,009	2,859
COWS WITH CALVES - HEADS	31	66	82	143	63	37	29	49	67	47	73	21	708	1,077
LABTA TOTAL CATTLE MARKETING	13,317	13,459	18,941	15,787	13,461	13,026	17,549	15,913	17,731	20,001	18,028	8,724	185,937	173,521

LABTA form the basis for National Auction prices

Table 14 (b) (i): nVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Cattle Average Prices 2022

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022
TOLLIES - N\$/kg	19.71		22.22	25.24	22.00	22.33	23.74				34.50	26.57	24.54
HEIFERS - N\$/kg	28.99		29.26	29.98	33.98	28.67	29.69				38.46	28.05	30.89
STORE OXEN- N\$/kg	22.07	24.02		22.39	23.21	21.79	25.67				33.80	25.15	24.76
SLAUGHTER OXEN - N\$/kg	24.94	28.62	19.60	22.43	26.34	22.50	22.74				30.25	25.30	24.75
COW WITH CALVES- N\$/kg	19.67											-	9.84
COWS - KG	24.89	23.57	17.59	21.67	20.71	17.76	20.54				32.35	20.46	22.17
COWS MEDIUM- KG			37.50									-	18.75
SLAUGHTER BULLS - KG	22.39		19.52	20.65	22.36	20.09	20.45				28.97	18.75	21.65
TOTAL CATTLE MARKETING	128	161	123	340	461	630	295				179	325	2,642

Table 14 (b) (ii): nVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Cattle Average Mass 2022

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022
TOLLIES - KG	153.00			210.00	165.29	207.00	222.88				203.89	216.36	196.92
HEIFERS - KG	180.04			185.04	193.42	245.02	210.54				172.24	211.53	199.69
STORE OXEN- KG	252.11			268.38	292.37	21.79	318.64				311.67	317.66	254.66
SLAUGHTER OXEN - KG	442.13			443.88	466.35	463.66	458.22				415.14	554.46	463.41
COW WITH CALVES- KG	305.00											-	152.50
COWS - KG	382.29			341.59	342.76	373.76	375.67				341.11	412.80	367.14
COWS MEDIUM- KG												-	
SLAUGHTER BULLS - KG	341.14			410.42	446.67	548.22	538.53				410.71	585.83	468.79

Table 14 (b) (iii): nVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Cattle Marketing 2022

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total 2022
TOLLIES - HEADS	35	7	14	9	14	27	40				31	46	223
HEIFERS - HEADS	27	18	10	75	64	112	61				53	75	495
STORE OXEN- HEADS	28	19		84	124	123	33				5	97	513
SLAUGHTER OXEN - HEADS	8	93	78	98	156	237	74				54	64	862
COW WITH CALVES- HEADS	1			1	5	4					1	-	12
COWS - HEADS	7	13	10	56	79	113	70				22	32	402
COWS MEDIUM- HEADS			1									-	1
SLAUGHTER BULLS - HEADS	22	11	10	17	19	14	17				13	11	134
TOTAL CATTLE MARKETED	128	161	123	340	461	630	295				179	325	2,642



Table 14 (c) (i) sVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Sheep Average Prices

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
SHEEP LAMB DORPER - N\$/KG	35.22	35.85	34.17	35.74	34.39	37.89	40.11	38.78	37.73	36.27	36.17	37.17	36.62	38.29
SHEEP CASTRATE DORPER - N\$/ KG	34.81	36.52	32.72	33.12	33.19	35.09	36.28	38.14	36.91	35.98	35.13	36.18	35.34	37.46
SHEEP EWE DORPER - N\$/KG	29.68	31.29	29.82	30.45	32.16	33.49	33.11	32.12	31.78	30.22	29.48	30.91	31.21	35.37
SHEEP EWE & LAMB DORPER - N\$/KG														
SHEEP RAM DORPER - N\$/KG	29.46	30.45	28.71	28.45	26.04	26.12	28.54	26.05	29.15	28.89	27.45	29.57	28.24	30.75

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

Table 14 (c) (ii): sVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Sheep Average Mass 2022

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
SHEEP LAMB DORPER - KG	36.00	37.00	32.00	34.00	33.00	37.00	36.00	34.00	32.00	30.00	34.00	35.00	34.17	34.50
SHEEP CASTRATE DORPER - KG	41.00	43.00	39.00	41.00	39.00	38.00	39.00	37.00	42.00	44.00	48.00	42.00	41.08	38.67
SHEEP EWE DORPER - KG	38.00	39.00	44.00	43.00	41.00	47.00	45.00	43.00	45.00	44.00	47.00	46.00	43.50	41.58
SHEEP EWE & LAMB DORPER - KG														
SHEEP RAM DORPER - KG	46.00	44.00	51.00	49.00	51.00	56.00	59.00	60.00	52.00	51.00	58.00	61.00	53.17	52.50

LABTA form the basis for National Auction mass

*BLANK spaces indicate that no data was collected for that time period

Table 14 (c) (iii): sVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Sheep Marketing 2022

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
SHEEP LAMB DORPER - HEADS	1,035	714	2,628	3,098	1,325	1,549	1,752	941	1,102	1,265	1,965	598	17,972	14,526
SHEEP CASTRATE DORPER - HEADS	874	761	2,850	3,321	1,113	1,311	1,945	987	947	1,084	1,314	574	17,081	6,565
SHEEP EWE DORPER - HEADS	349	157	472	819	312	388	966	739	852	975	1,115	76	7,220	6,678
SHEEP EWE & LAMB DORPER - HEADS	14	6	4	2	6	3	53	14	15	13	19	8	157	224
SHEEP RAM DORPER - HEADS	29	21	158	183	24	28	127	86	58	82	98	32	926	1,440
TOTAL GOATS MARKETED	2,204	2,277	8,097	6,440	4,213	5,339	9,085	3,538	7,822	9,915	8,511	2,214	69,655	63,371

LABTA form the basis for National Auction mass

Table 14 (d) (i) sVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Goat Average Prices 2022

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
GOAT LAMB - N\$/KG	37.04	39.95	36.52	41.12	38.21	39.85	39.41	42.98	43.88	39.51	39.91	38.14	39.71	40.71
GOAT KAPATER - N\$/KG	35.57	34.98	28.22	39.79	35.14	37.26	37.85	39.48	41.31	38.37	40.17	38.75	37.24	38.73
GOAT EWE - N\$/KG	30.37	35.12	31.11	38.74	34.51	36.12	32.67	35.89	34.97	33.89	36.34	31.78	34.29	36.05
GOAT EWE & LAMB - N\$/KG														
GOAT RAM - N\$/KG	30.71	28.02	28.55	32.51	30.51	29.98	33.18	28.04	31.35	29.65	28.41	27.14	29.84	32.78

LABTA form the basis for National Auction mass

Table 14 (d) (ii) sVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Goat Average Mass 202

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2022	AVG 2021
GOAT LAMB - KG	23.00	24.00	18.00	23.00	17.00	23.00	29.00	19.00	21.00	22.00	24.00	21.00	22.00	24.25
GOAT KAPATER - KG	43.00	38.00	43.00	43.00	45.00	46.00	41.00	39.00	43.00	41.00	38.00	43.00	41.92	36.92
GOAT EWE - KG	46.00	47.00	47.00	45.00	41.00	39.00	40.00	42.00	41.00	44.00	43.00	41.00	43.00	39.58
GOAT EWE & LAMB - KG														
GOAT RAM - KG	50.00	46.00	52.00	43.00	52.00	58.00	42.00	51.00	58.00	51.00	49.00	46.00	49.83	45.83

LABTA form the basis for National Auction mass



Table 14 (d) (iii) sVCF National Livestock Auctions:
Goat Marketing 2022

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total 2022	Total 2021
GOAT LAMB - HEADS	3	321	1,133	1,171	938	1,012	4,088	1,512	4,412	5,453	4,751	998	26,107
GOAT KAPATER - HEADS	1,225	1,261	4,253	2,933	2,104	2,434	3,179	982	2,166	2,776	2,241	1,011	26,565
GOAT EWE - HEADS	622	668	2,461	2,135	1,101	1,810	1,618	917	1,121	1,487	1,351	155	15,446
GOAT EWE & LAMB - HEADS	22	6	6	3	2	12	22	13	21	58	45	12	222
GOAT RAM - HEADS	17	21	244	198	68	71	178	114	102	141	123	38	1,315
TOTAL GOATS MARKETED	2,204	2,277	8,097	6,440	4,213	5,339	9,085	3,538	7,822	9,915	8,511	2,214	69,655

T1.1: Time Series Total Marketing of Cattle-(N)

YEAR	TOTAL LIVE EXPORTS	NAMIBIA EXPORT ABATTOIRS	NAMIBIA EXPORT ABATTOIRS	NAMIBIA BUTCHERS	NAMIBIA BUTCHERS	NAMIBIA TOTAL	SLAUGHTER MASS
1968	259,490	32,333	—	26,666		318,489	220.10
1969	240,591	46,915	—	26,156		313,662	215.30
1970	312,383	75,219	—	31,295		418,897	200.10
1971	371,502	10,186	—	30,409		412,097	192.40
1972	429,195	122,313	—	33,521		585,029	194.80
1973	324,547	149,414	—	35,039		509,000	198.20
1974	212,478	33,853	—	30,445		276,776	212.10
1975	249,565	43,823	—	34,433		327,821	216.40
1976	260,869	93,214	—	37,455		391,538	220.10
1977	199,757	115,175	—	35,348		350,280	216.10
1978	239,994	123,545	—	35,338		398,877	216.00
1979	228,857	162,762	—	31,556		423,175	203.10
1980	236,435	185,613	—	41,112		463,160	209.50
1981	330,642	108,356	—	34,377		473,375	205.50
1982	184,954	106,015	—	32,348		323,317	199.20
1983	114,258	118,486	—	35,902		268,646	214.00
1984	112,501	118,493	323	37,573		268,890	218.00
1985	137,375	120,936	3,641	39,094		301,046	212.80
1986	142,178	112,435	5,241	44,230		304,084	216.90
1987	184,153	115,889	5,587	42,571		348,200	221.30
1988	160,077	120,807	5,877	40,241		327,002	225.00
1989	163,067	138,223	5,079	40,009		346,378	225.00
1990	144,582	136,261	5,052	37,565		323,460	220.00
1991	135,367	151,828	4,837	41,813		333,845	227.80
1992	157,071	154,643	17,106	36,814		365,634	232.00
1993	179,648	166,609	16,512	37,931		400,700	234.00
1994	190,660	162,672	18,604	34,108		406,044	227.00
1995	198,773	156,381	29,690	29,645		414,489	221.34
1996	279,127	170,707	19,724	28,405		497,963	209.20
1997	92,661	88,879	13,522	31,713		226,775	222.40
1998	148,734	126,824	18,488	26,620		320,666	225.90
1999	152,416	159,522	19,410	20,021		351,369	223.20
2000	79,969	140,589	18,604	22,956		262,118	234.10
2001	110,127	142,624	15,701	41,073		309,525	239.60
2002	148,350	149,833	24,499	15,654		338,336	240.70
2003	150,601	143,885	17,776	9,950		322,212	238.50
2004	144,573	139,162	9,545	9,191		302,471	240.40
2005	210,945	141,348	16,302	8,477		377,072	245.10
2006	172,790	111,821	21,170	12,016		317,797	249.10
2007	172,587	115,460	18,881	10,893		317,821	251.80
2008	129,862	129,622	9,798	10,923		280,205	243.10
2009	133,156	130,035	7,876	9,210		280,277	246.88
2010	198,816	127,141	15,704	15,866		357,527	250.25
2011	204,858	112,602	18,757	20,825		357,042	251.27



T1.1: Time Series Total Marketing of Cattle-(N) *(continue)*

YEAR	TOTAL LIVE EXPORTS	NAMIBIA EXPORT ABATTOIRS	NAMIBIA EXPORT ABATTOIRS	NAMIBIA BUTCHERS	NAMIBIA BUTCHERS	NAMIBIA TOTAL	SLAUGHTER MASS
2012	128,493	102,980	9,581	25,662		266,716	248.49
2013	262,929	115,819	13,217	49,229		441,194	236.64
2014	103,199	111,101	8,019	47,042	666	270,027	231.76
2015	282,197	122,267	-	22,367	542	427,373	232.85
2016	166,161	103,097	-	43,686	187	313,131	237.49
2017	316,206	83,790	-	38,528	680	439,204	236.87
2018	318,880	74,171	-	38,224	921	432,196	244.73
2019	294,352	128,564	-	46,521	2,368	471,805	235.64
2020	159,414	50,414	110	39,149	2,276	251,363	242.40
2021	137,784	54,996	1,528	38,213	2,463	234,984	252.45
2022	141,385	67,232	3,336	36,313	4,257	252,523	259.02

T1.2: Time Series Marketing of Small Stock-(N)

YEAR	TOTAL LIVE EXPORTS	NAMIBIA EXPORT ABATTOIRS	NAMIBIA BUTCHERS	NAMIBIA TOTAL
1968	285 936	5 558	112 917	404 411
1969	283 024	6 392	127 829	417 245
1970	256 949	8 755	140 528	406 232
1971	267 023	7 837	148 779	423 639
1972	219 508	2 309	107 470	329 287
1973	167 002	911	88 655	256 568
1974	217 363	5 689	92 646	315 698
1975	314 335	-	98 231	412 566
1976	290 948	-	98 722	389 670
1977	275 951	-	101 425	377 376
1978	253 160	-	117 267	370 427
1979	248 171	-	121 450	369 621
1980	204 050	-	131 670	335 720
1981	583 182	28 220	139 333	750 735
1982	514 514	59 527	139 994	714 035
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
1986	525 882	41 126	118 239	685 247
1987	604 951	44 039	137 621	786 611
1988	597 621	48 985	132 082	778 688
1989	843 112	87 196	117 011	1047 319
1990	853 553	102 070	132 676	1088 299
1991	839 537	108 777	141 557	1089 871
1992	1045 809	147 603	152 492	1345 904
1993	817 608	102 319	118 231	1038 158
1994	888 410	115 290	96 481	1100 181
1995	1008 662	52 907	121 829	1183 398
1996	928 614	2 198	128 522	1059 334
1997	865 951	0	87 714	953 665
1998	1086 320	2 552	105 213	1194 085
1999	908 153	236 919	196 670	1341 742
2000	755 363	214 754	192 795	1162 912
2001	965 713	254 966	153 706	1374 385
2002	1149 149	318 713	45 414	1513 276
2003	1123 102	366 454	23 155	1512 711
2004	756 464	435 676	38 427	1230 567
2005	546 103	772 422	23 715	1342 240
2006	535,121	725,558	74,101	1,334,780
2007	458,454	856,438	83,044	1,397,936
2008	301,196	762,647	76,818	1,140,661
2009	332,914	865,758	85,946	1,284,618
2010	369,957	842,559	77,137	1,289,653
2011	337,971	742,986	65,475	1,146,432
2012	314648	768,522	76,311	1,159,481



T1.2: Time Series Marketing of Small Stock-(N) *(continue)*

YEAR	TOTAL LIVE EXPORTS	NAMIBIA EXPORT ABATTOIRS	NAMIBIA BUTCHERS	NAMIBIA TOTAL
2013	427240	798,963	130,345	1,356,548
2014	326221	559,160	96,854	982,235
2015	628,580	444,927	79,024	1,152,531
2016	452,162	321,413	132,161	905,736
2017	535,476	238,104	149,100	922,680
2018	604,106	191,029	179,361	974,496
2019	601,328	154,398	132,636	888,362
2020	309,086	26,519	130,518	466,123
2021	392,232	13,252	113,683	519,167
2022	561,312	34,147	130,411	725,870
2022	561,312	34,147	130,411	725,870

T1.3: Time Series Total Marketing of Pigs-(N)

YEAR	MEATCO	TOTAL LIVE EXPORTS	BUTCHERS	TOTAL
1968	-	-	19,116	19,116
1969	-	25	21,884	21,909
1970	4,840	125	19,300	24,265
1971	4,362	44	21,378	25,784
1972	427	248	19,245	19,920
1973	134	224	23,388	23,746
1974	353	327	28,523	29,203
1975	-	139	30,856	30,995
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

T1.3: Time Series Total Marketing of Pigs-(N) *(continue)*

YEAR	MEATCO	TOTAL LIVE EXPORTS	BUTCHERS	TOTAL
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
2021		-	47,723	47,723
2022		-	46,337	46,337
2022		-	46,337	46,337

T2.1: Time Series - Beef Carcass Prices

Year	Beef Producer Carcass Prices(N\$/kg)	Year	Beef Producer Carcass Prices(N\$/kg)	Year	Beef Producer Carcass Prices(N\$/kg)
1968	0.33	1987		2006	16.21
1969		1988	4.52	2007	17.11
1970	0.37	1989	4.45	2008	21.79
1971	0.39	1990	4.54	2009	20.41
1972	0.39	1991		2010	18.70
1973	0.53	1992	5.11	2011	23.54
1974	0.64	1993	5.33	2012	22.90
1975	0.72	1994	7.41	2013	25.35
1976	0.82	1995	7.32	2014	28.08
1977	0.91	1996	7.24	2015	25.68
1978		1997	8.11	2016	28.57
1979		1998	8.13	2017	35.64
1980	1.46	1999	8.30	2018	40.93
1981	2.07	2000	9.06	2019	43.05
1982	1.72	2001	9.86	2020	43.36
1983		2002	12.92	2021	52.52
1984		2003	11.30	2022	59.92
1985	2.09	2004	11.46		
1986	2.52	2005	12.30		

*Beef carcass prices are simple all-grade averages

*Blank spaces indicate that no data was available that year

T2.2: Time Series - Sheep Carcass Prices

Year	Sheep Producer Carcass Prices(N\$/kg)
1968	0.34
1969	
1970	0.37
1971	0.37
1972	0.43
1973	0.49
1974	0.65
1975	0.74
1976	0.86
1977	0.87
1978	
1979	
1980	1.97
1981	2.52
1982	2.46
1983	
1984	
1985	3.85
1986	4.17

Year	Sheep Producer Carcass Prices(N\$/kg)
1987	
1988	6.15
1989	5.63
1990	6.00
1991	
1992	7.03
1993	7.95
1994	10.77
1995	10.03
1996	10.43
1997	11.09
1998	10.48
1999	10.74
2000	11.85
2001	11.68
2002	14.18
2003	14.66
2004	14.43
2005	14.61

Year	Sheep Producer Carcass Prices(N\$/kg)
2006	17.66
2007	18.86
2008	20.19
2009	20.44
2010	22.25
2011	31.71
2012	29.72
2013	27.12
2014	33.46
2015	36.12
2016	43.36
2017	37.90
2018	43.36
2019	41.57
2020	47.85
2021	58.58
2022	61.29

T2.3: Time Series - Cattle Auction Prices

Year	Live Weaner Auction Prices (N\$/KG) - sVCF
1994	956.00
1995	812.75
1996	749.00
1997	1,089.00
1998	969.00
1999	4.36
2000	5.79
2001	6.16
2002	7.98
2003	7.15

Year	Live Weaner Auction Prices (N\$/KG) - sVCF
2004	4.14
2005	8.37
2006	12.78
2007	11.25
2008	11.49
2009	13.10
2010	13.99
2011	18.80
2012	17.72
2013	14.63

Year	Live Weaner Auction Prices (N\$/KG) - sVCF
2014	17.69
2015	18.04
2016	16.72
2017	25.19
2018	30.88
2019	24.04
2020	35.02
2021	39.89
2022	37.62

*Weaner prices for the period 1994-1998 are expressed per head

*Blank spaces indicate that data for that time period was not available

T3: Time Series -Trade of Meat and Meat Products (Kg)

YEAR	Beef Exports (kg)	Mutton Exports (kg)	Beef Imports (kg)	Mutton Imports (kg)	Pork Imports (kg)	Processed Canned meat Imports (kg)
1968	-					
1969	794,908.40					
1970	11,891,446.00					
1971						
1972	19,853,455.00					
1973						
1974						
1975	6,620,677.00					
1976	11,710,507.00					
1977	14,646,290.00					
1978						
1979						
1980	20,764,550.00					
1981	9,399,200.00					
1982	10,545,239.00					
1983						
1984	20,206,182.00					
1985	18,932,573.00					
1986	18,432,634.00					
1987	20,487,017.00					
1988	21,695,256.00					
1989	29,208,948.00					
1990						
1991	27,711,822.00					
1992	27,325,706.00					
1993	20,577,744.00					
1994	24,114,979.00		1,384,412.00	499,657.00	985,364.00	
1995	26,665,627.00		978,913.00	307,812.00	1,651,814.00	
1996	25,013,717.00		1,033,187.00	470,433.00	1,127,627.00	
1997	23,203,000.00		5,814,631.00	654,726.00	2,652,608.00	
1998	22,491,000.00		1,865,442.00	633,810.00	1,803,338.00	
1999	33,650,000.00	2,529,109.00	564,721.00	180,539.00	1,648,887.00	
2000	22,452,000.00	2,631,175.00	798,550.00	436,354.00	2,206,298.00	
2001	26,195,000.00	2,979,669.00	373,227.00	281,815.00	3,462,196.00	
2002	25,644,000.00	4,387,436.00	723,192.00	137,059.00	4,146,332.00	
2003	24,251,000.00	5,745,486.00	892,895.00	197,378.00	4,064,874.00	
2004	27,118,000.00		252,385.00	109,742.00	3,406,113.00	2,186,417.00
2005	29,051,000.00		243,831.00	244,769.00	3,205,860.00	2,824,321.00
2006	24,415,000.00		338,504.00	278,348.00	2,309,588.00	3,209,420.00
2007	22,842,000.00	15,415,502.00	341,273.00	329,391.00	2,361,216.00	2,829,521.00
2008	22,086,000.00	14,523,473.00	780,381.00	238,819.00	2,561,835.00	3,849,931.00
2009	20,664,000.00	15,747,890.00	705,018.00	84,453.00	4,655,438.00	2,360,635.00

T3: Time Series -Trade of Meat and Meat Products (Kg) *(continue)*

2010	21,083,000.00	13,694,279.00	332,722.00	171,686.00	3,468,631.00	3,465,246.00
2011	20,643,000.00	13,509,253.00	39,903.00	55,823.00	2,744,216.00	1,577,907.00
2012	19,400,000.00	14,158,826.00	815.00	49,640.00	2,036,420.00	1,399,671.00
2013	23,211,000.00	13,418,634.00	67,642.00	62,550.00	2,383,859.00	3,413,651.00
2014	20,199,791.09	9,197,363.00	565,634.00	106,636.00	2,734,247.00	3,921,730.00
2015	23,617,000.00	7,064,659.00	1,037,820.90	253,542.54	3,705,898.89	7,311,930.59
2016	18,581,300.00	5,047,946.10	1,558,486.00	250,629.00	3,709,940.00	11,549,724.00
2017	18,709,403.86	3,252,357.00	1,394,412.00	172,738.00	2,668,724.00	4,605,974.00
2018	16,194,763.00	3,027,326.00	1,575,548.00	116,724.00	2,630,593.00	2,777,646.00
2019	26,638,317.00	2,535,527.00	1,022,867.00	113,070.00	3,416,945.00	2,559,702.00
2020	8,421,734.00	299,762.00	887,615.00	199,322.00	3,439,584.00	2,659,382.00
2021	7,865,204.00	174,570.00	1,080,676.00	251,142.00	4,894,675.00	3,489,355.00
2022	10,020,826.70	395,016.00	561,726.00	302,000.00	5,444,504.00	3,133,146.80

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

*Beef Exports between the years 1989-1998 were converted to kilograms from Carcass Units

*Beef Exports between the years 1968-1988 and 1998-2020 were converted to kilograms from tons

T4 : Time Series - Slaughter Mass (Kg per Head)

	CATTLE	SHEEP		CATTLE	SHEEP		CATTLE	SHEEP
YEAR	SLAUGHTER MASS (kg)	SLAUGHTER MASS (kg)	YEAR	SLAUGHTER MASS (kg)	SLAUGHTER MASS (kg)	YEAR	SLAUGHTER MASS (kg)	SLAUGHTER MASS (kg)
1968	220.10		1989	225.00	16.70	2010	250.25	18.98
1969	215.30		1990	220.00	16.40	2011	251.27	20.11
1970	200.10		1991	227.80	16.80	2012	248.49	19.84
1971	192.40		1992	232.00	16.20	2013	236.64	19.61
1972	194.80		1993	234.00	17.20	2014	231.76	19.92
1973	198.20		1994	227.00	17.70	2015	232.85	21.57
1974	212.10		1995	221.34	15.37	2016	237.49	19.10
1975	216.40		1996	209.20	16.83	2017	236.87	20.42
1976	220.10		1997	222.40	16.98	2018	244.73	19.30
1977	216.10		1998	225.90	17.18	2019	235.64	19.32
1978	216.00		1999	223.20	17.09	2020	242.40	18.64
1979	203.10		2000	234.10		2021	252.45	20.52
1980	209.50		2001	239.60		2022	259.02	19.53
1981	205.50		2002	240.70				
1982	199.20		2003	238.50	18.77			
1983	214.00		2004	240.40	19.20			
1984	218.00		2005	245.10	18.03			
1985	212.80		2006	249.10	19.63			
1986	216.90	16.50	2007	251.80	19.29			
1987	221.30	15.80	2008	243.10	19.33			
1988	225.00	16.80	2009	246.88	18.84			





**Meat Board
of Namibia**

FINANCIAL REPORT





REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



**Meat Board
of Namibia**



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 2023 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.

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

WINDHOEK, February 2024

**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 2023**

1. UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

I have audited the financial statements of the Meat Board of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2023. 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.

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 2023 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 Meat Board'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 Board'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 Meat Board'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 Meat Board's 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.
- 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.
- 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, February 2024

JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL

ANNEXURE A

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH

	Note	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		36 592 689	28 420 933
Property Plant and equipment	3	31 948 689	24 028 933
Investment property	2	4 644 000	4 392 000
Current assets		71 873 071	64 645 171
Cash & Cash Equivalent	4	30 488 263	40 143 838
Investments	5	28 334 840	12 580 020
Receivables from exchange transactions	6	11 951 520	10 401 014
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	7	1 098 072	640 661
Inventories	8	376	879 638
Total assets		108 465 760	93 066 104
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		7 313 049	8 975 855
Trade and other Payables from exchange transactions	9	3 629 399	5 222 974
Leave pay provisions	10	3 237 920	3 225 118
Payments made in advance from customers		445 730	527 763
Total liabilities.		7 313 049	8 975 855
Net assets		101 152 717	84 090 243
Reserves	11	101 152 717	84 090 243

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
ANNEXURE B
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

		2022/2023	2021/2022	2022/2023	2022/2023	Commentary
		ANNUAL			PERFORMANCE	Budget info
		BUDGET	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	notes
Note		N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	
	Income	58 054 767	62 929 238	75 158 333	17 103 566	
	Revenue from non-exchange transactions					
12	Levy Income	47 248 298	46 552 188	57 429 495	10 181 197	i
		47 248 298	46 552 188	57 429 495	10 181 197	
	Revenue from exchange transactions					
13	Administration fees	10 806 468	16 377 050	17 728 838	6 922 370	
14	Financing income (Interest received)	925 567	860 418	916 850	(8 717)	ii
15	Rendering of service (Classification)	2 179 721	2 224 233	3 176 157	996 436	iii
16	Other Income	2 479 981	3 672 523	4 842 160	2 362 179	iv
		5 221 199	9 619 876	8 793 671	3 572 472	v
	Total Expenditure	68 092 531	62 215 213	65 405 554	(2 686 977)	
17	Donation	3 466 986	4 892 000	3 995 746	528 760	vi
18	Board administration expenses	2 024 192	1 621 045	2 189 801	165 609	vii
19	Personnel expenses	33 760 063	31 317 236	32 227 348	(1 532 715)	viii
20	Travelling and Subsistence	428 310	430 105	689 772	261 462	ix
21	Office expenses	15 970 889	16 359 718	18 540 016	2 569 127	x

**MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH (continued)**

		2022/2023	2021/2022	2022/2023	2022/2023	Commentary
		ANNUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	PERFORMANCE	Budget info
		BUDGET	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	DIFFERENCE	notes
Note		N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	
	Depreciation	406 343	726 340	654 663	248 320	xi
22						
	Market Research	4 399 109	1 594 328	2 344 012	(2 055 097)	xii
23						
	Commission	1 344 594	1 280 874	1 624 593	279 999	xiii
24						
	Other expenses	6 292 045	3 993 567	3 139 603	(3 152 441)	xiv
25						
	Other gains/losses		(6 552 000)	2 572 000		
26						
	Surplus/(Deficit) for the year including interest	(10 037 765)	(5 837 976)	12 324 779	14 416 590	



ANNEXURE C

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

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

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$
General fund	50 210 530	52 755 108
FAN Meat fund	19 132 663	19 076 083
Emergency Veterinary Services fund	15 093 883	13 237 749
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	12 324 779	(5 837 976)
Agri Board shares	1 887 054	2 003 146
NCA levy fund	2 503 807	2 856 133
Balance as at 31 March 2023	101 152 717	84 090 243

ANNEXURE C

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash (utilized)generated from operations	4 439 827	(1 394 938)
Interest Received	3 176 157	2 224 233
Net cash flow from operating activities	7 615 984	829 295
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Movement in property investments	-	(8 217 000)
Additions to property plant and equipment	1 633 641	(142 027)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(1 633 641)	(8 359 027)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Movement in reserve account-Agri Board	377 412	-
Movement in reserve account	(260 486)	1 874 638
Net cash inflow for the period	6 099 269	(5 655 094)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	52 723 834	58 378 928
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	58 823 103	52 723 834

CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

Surplus for the year	12 324 779	(5 837 976)
Impairment loss	(2 572 000)	6 552 000
Depreciation	654 667	726 341
Interest received	(3 176 157)	(2 224 233)
Profit before working capital movements	7 231 289	(783 868)
Movement in accounts receivable	(2 007 917)	(3 811 268)
Movement in Stock	879 262	595 940
Movement in accounts payable	(1 662 807)	2 604 258
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	4 439 827	(1 394 938)

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

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA - ACCOUNTING POLICIES**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 judgment, 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 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH (continued)****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%.

Other Funds Revenue

Classification fund

Levies is calculated as per Meat Industry Act of 1981,
GRN Gazette No. 5783 - 15 July 2015.



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

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 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.

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

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.

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:

• Plant and equipment	10%	straight line method	10 Years
• Computer equipment	20%	straight line method	5 Years
• Motor vehicle	33%	straight line method	3 Years
• Building	2%	straight line method	50 Years

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.

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

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 & 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 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 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH (continued)

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.

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.



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

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 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.

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

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.

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 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH (continued)**

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.

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.

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

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.

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 a column budget in the financial statements.



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

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

- i) Actual levy income is higher than estimated levy income, hence the increase.
- ii) Administration fees is based on Ear Tags and Stock brands; income received, less income as estimated hence the decrease.
- iii) Interest received on investments depends on the market rates, funds were invested at a higher rate than projected, hence the increase.
- iv) Rendering of services: Actual classification levy income is higher than the estimated, hence the increase.
- v) Other income decreased as a result of Arborides budgeted for was not purchase.
- vi) Donations to Agricultural unions are calculated as a certain percentage (%) based on income received, more levy income resulting in donation to unions increase.
- vii) The increase in the Board administration expenses is due to traveling being more than projected.
- viii) Personnel expenses cost decreased due to movement in staff some positions were vacant for a period of time.
- ix) Travel and Subsistence costs increased as a result of traveling being more than projected.
- x) Office expenses is less than projected hence the decrease.
- xi) Depreciation increased due to under budget on buildings depreciation.
- xii) The decrease in Market research, some projects/ industry studies were not implemented as anticipated.
- xiii) Commission on the levy is based on levy collected, increase in levy income resulted in an increase in commission paid to producers.
- xiv) Other expenses decreased due to funds that were allocated to Disease outbreak control were not utilized.

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.

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

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.

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 2023), and up to the date of this report.



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

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.

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.

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 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH (continued)**

Fair Values

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

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$
Financial assets	71 872 695	63 765 533
Financial instruments at fair value through surplus/deficit		
Held-to-maturity financial instruments	28 334 840	12 580 020
Receivables from exchange transactions	11 951 520	10 401 014
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	1 098 072	640 661
Cash and cash equivalents	30 488 263	40 143 838
Financial liabilities	7 310 049	5 222 974
Trade payables from exchange transactions	7 313 049	5 222 974

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included in 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 2022 and 2021, 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, 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.
- Fair value of financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets, if available.
- Fair value of unquoted available-for-sale financial assets is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques.

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

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:

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$
Trade receivables exchange transactions	11 951 520	10 401 014
Trade receivables non-exchange transactions	1 098 072	640 661
Cash and cash equivalents	30 488 264	40 143 838
Maximum exposure to credit risk	43 537 856	51 185 513

Investments

The Board limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only with reputable financial institutions 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.

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.

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

The outstanding amounts of N\$ 10.4 million, largest debtors represent N\$ 7.7 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 45 days of invoice.

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

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$
Liabilities		
Payables	7 313 049	8 975 855

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.



ANNEXURE E

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

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

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:

	Weighted Average Interest rate	2023	2022
	%	N\$	N\$
Financial assets			
Investments	8%	28 334 840	12 580 020
Cash and cash equivalents	6%	30 488 263	40 143 838
Total financial assets		58 823 103	52 723 858

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:

	8 972 938	8 336 840
Board members	1 988 511	1 621 045
Key management personnel	6 984 427	6 715 795

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

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

	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
2. INVESTMENT PROPERTY		
Investment property	4 392 000	4 392 000
Opening balance	4 392 000	4 392 000
Additions	252 000	-
Closing balance	4 644 000	4 392 000

The fair value of investment property – Erf 744 is N\$ 4 644 000. The fair value was determined based on valuations performed by Gert Hamman Property Valuers CC, an accredited independent valuer, as at April 2023. 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 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH (continued)

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2023	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Motor vehicles	Show equipment	TOTAL
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Carrying amount at beginning:	14 391 360	8 697 757	404 080	431 472	104 263	1	24 028 933
Cost as at 31/03/2022	14 391 360	8 924 640	1 523 886	2 045 775	3 484 563	47 268	30 417 492
Accumulated depreciation	-	(226 883)	(1 119 807)	(1 614 303)	(3 380 300)	(47 267)	(6 388 559)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions 18% shareholding of Karakul Board	3 597 840	2 126 160	-	-	-	-	5 724 000
Additions	-	-	49 280	226 191	1 358 170	-	1 633 641
Prior year accumulated depreciation	-	(1 103 223)	-	-	-	-	(1 103 223)
Revaluation gain/loss	-	2 320 000	-	-	-	-	2 320 000
Depreciation for the year	-	(239 508)	(66 212)	(169 224)	(179 718)	-	(654 663)
Carrying amount end of the year	17 989 200	11 801 186	387 148	488 438	1 282 716	1	31 948 689
Cost as at 31/03/2023	17 989 200	13 370 800	1 573 167	2 271 965	4 842 733	47 268	40 095 133

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

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

2022	Land	Buildings	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor vehicles	Show equipment	TOTAL
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Carrying amount at beginning:	14 391 360	13 961 547	526 643	445 602	403 743	1	29 728 896
Cost as at 31/03/2021	14 391 360	15 102 419	1 523 886	1 903 748	3 484 563	47 268	36 453 244
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1 140 872)	(997 243)	(1 458 146)	(3 080 820)	(47 267)	(6 724 348)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation Adjustment	-	(1 582)	-	-	-	-	(1 582)
Agri Boards depreciation	-	-	(45 142)	-	-	-	(45 636)
Prior year depreciation adjustments	-	5 631	-	-	-	-	5 631
Prior year depreciation on buildings	-	(273 778)	-	-	-	-	(273 778)
Accumulated Impairment loss buildings	-	1 103 223	-	-	-	-	1 103 223
Impairment loss buildings	-	(5 904 000)	-	-	-	-	(5 904 000)
Additions	-	-	-	142 027	-	-	142 027
Depreciation for the year	-	(193 283)	(77 421)	(156 156)	(299 480)	-	(726 341)
Carrying amount end of the year	14 391 360	8 697 757	404 080	431 472	104 263	1	24 028 933
Cost as at 31/03/2022	14 391 360	8 924 640	1 523 886	2 045 775	3 484 563	47 268	30 417 492
Accumulated depreciation	-	(226 884)	(1 119 807)	(1 614 303)	(3 380 300)	(47 267)	(6 388 560)



ANNEXURE E

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

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

	2023 N\$	2022 N\$
4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	30 488 263	40 143 838
Money market investment funds	18 962 893	34 906 695
Meat Board - Simonis Storm	958 328	905 668
Meat Board - Simonis Storm	12 376 536	14 451 666
Meat Board - Cirrus - Old Mutual money market	509 297	19 478 640
Meat Board -PSG - Capricorn and Old Mutual	5 118 732	70 721
Current Accounts	11 525 370	5 237 143
Meat Board Bank Current Account	6 612 925	1 157 038
FAN Meat Levy Current Account	990 579	1 717 931
Emergency VET Levy Current Account	1 313 821	297 871
Classification Levy Current Account	47 699	50 724
NCA Levy Current Account	381 129	409 154
CVL Account	206 228	176 775
Agricultural Board's Building Current account	1 971 712	1 427 285
Petty Cash	1 277	365
5. INVESTMENTS	28 334 840	12 580 020
Held-to-maturity financial instruments		
Cirrus security - (Fixed deposit 12 months)	20 140 000	-
PSG Treasury Bill (12 months)	8 194 840	12 580 020

ANNEXURE E

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

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

	2023	2022
	N\$	N\$
6. RECEIVABLE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTION	11 951 520	10 401 014
Trade Debtors (Levies & other receivables)	11 596 814	10 297 911
Ear Tag Expenses	76 100	32 730
FAN Meat Expenses	222 235	30 724
Stock Brands Expenses	56 371	39 649
7. RECEIVABLE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTION	1 098 072	640 661
Agri boards receivables	375 206	287 538
Accrued interest	360 398	-
Import VAT	359 958	350 613
Nampower (Electricity deposit - Border Post)	2 510	2 510
8. INVENTORIES	376	879 638
Closing inventory	376	879 638
TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE		
9. TRANSACTIONS	3 629 399	5 222 974
Sundry accruals, payables	3 547 962	5 015 640
Agri Board	81 437	205 181
VAT	-	2 153
10. LEAVE PAY PROVISIONS	3 237 920	3 225 118
Balance at the beginning of the year	3 225 118	2 392 809
Additional provision raised	295 384	1 257 638
Provision utilized	(282 582)	(425 329)

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

11. RESERVES
2023

	General Fund	Emergency Fund	Fan Meat Fund	NCA fund	Agri Board	Gain/Loss	TOTAL
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Opening balances	50 210 531	15 093 883	19 132 663	2 503 807	1 887 055	-	88 827 939
Surplus/Deficit	7 179 184	2 967 813	(350 898)	(421 748)	378 428	2 572 000	12 324 779
Closing balances	57 389 715	18 061 696	18 781 765	2 082 059	2 265 483	2 572 000	101 152 718

2022

	General Fund	Emergency Fund	Fan Meat Fund	NCA fund	Agri Board	Gain/Loss	TOTAL
	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$	N\$
Opening balances	52 755 108	13 237 749	19 076 083	2 856 133	2 003 146	-	89 928 219
Surplus/Deficit	(352 859)	1 856 134	56 580	(352 326)	(493 505)	(6 552 000)	(5 837 976)
Closing balances	52 402 249	15 093 883	19 132 663	2 503 807	1 509 641	(6 552 000)	84 090 243

ANNEXURE E

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH (continued)

	2022/2023 ANNUAL BUDGET	2021/2022 ACTUAL	2022/2023 ACTUAL
	N\$	N\$	N\$
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE	47 248 298	46 552 188	57 429 495
12. TRANSACTIONS			
General levies on livestock exported and slaughtered (80%)	35 742 120	34 185 079	43 557 982
In-transit Levy	413 156	592 391	419 177
Meat Products levy (imports)	2 157 492	3 222 662	2 699 984
Emergency Vet Levy (5%)	2 233 883	2 136 858	2 700 580
FAN Meat Levy (15%)	6 701 648	6 415 198	8 051 772
13. ADMINISTRATION FEE	925 567	860 418	916 850
Ear Tags	576 000	572 062	702 996
Stock Brands	60 582	53 910	76 907
Agricultural Boards Building	131 405	116 999	131 069
Arboricides	150 000	110 412	-
Commission on 3rd Parties Deductions	7 580	7 035	5 878
14. FINANCING INCOME	2 179 721	2 224 233	3 176 157
Interest received General fund	2 179 721	2 224 233	3 176 157
15. RENDERING OF SERVICES	2 479 981	3 672 523	4 842 160
Classification levy	2 479 981	3 672 523	4 842 160
16. OTHER INCOME	5 221 199	9 619 876	8 793 671
CVL Cost recovery	-	1 434 620	2 294 616
Market compliance Audit	100 000	8 102	42 150
Agri board		3 476 820	4 056 980
Seal of Quality	-	8 446	330
Operational profit Agri Board shares	1 856 818	1 802 834	1 358 680
NTA refund	150 402	703 663	62 909
Water Refund Border	33 048	29 446	25 088
House rent received	80 931	58 119	49 868
Arboricides	3 000 000	2 097 826	903 050

ANNEXURE E

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH (continued)

	2022/2023 ANNUAL BUDGET	2021/2022 ACTUAL	2022/2023 ACTUAL
	N\$	N\$	N\$
17. DONATIONS	3 466 986	4 892 000	3 995 746
NAU	1 126 770	1 467 600	1 298 617
NNFU	1 213 446	1 956 800	1 398 512
NECFU	1 126 770	1 467 600	1 298 617
18. BOARD ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	2 024 192	1 621 045	2 189 801
Sitting Allowance	1 184 680	984 797	1 104 143
Travelling and Subsistence expenses	672 327	513 911	884 368
Insurance	-	7 731	7 963
Telephone Chairperson	10 000	11 026	65 589
Secretariat & Admin	127 185	81 080	110 488
Workshops	30 000	22 500	17 250
19. PERSONNEL EXPENSES	33 760 063	31 317 236	32 227 348
General fund remuneration(TCC)	28 750 335	27 593 240	28 296 027
FAN Meat fund remuneration(TCC)	5 009 728	3 723 996	3 931 321
20. TRAVELLING & SUBSISTANCE	428 310	430 105	689 772
General fund S&T	247 892	359 197	482 562
FAN Meat fund S&T	180 418	70 908	207 210
21. OFFICE EXPENSES	15 970 889	16 359 718	18 540 016
General fund expenses	11 039 374	10 001 415	10 798 128
Agri Board	-	3 970 325	3 678 552
FAN Meat fund expenses	4 931 515	2 387 978	4 063 336

MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

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

	2022/2023 ANNUAL BUDGET	2021/2022 ACTUAL	2022/2023 ACTUAL
	N\$	N\$	N\$
22. DEPRECIATION	406 343	726 340	654 663
Motor vehicles	51 411	299 480	179 718
Furniture & Fittings	13 408	77 421	66 213
Computer Equipment	30 414	156 156	169 224
Buildings	311 110	193 283	239 508
23. MARKET RESEARCH	4 399 109	1 594 328	2 344 012
Industry Studies	350 000	87 445	100 595
Agricultural Shows	100 000	33 750	48 600
Renovation of Auction kraals	350 000	-	-
Adhoc Studies	100 000	-	-
Market Exploration	300 000	-	146 451
International Markets	337 840	300 000	361 640
NCA levy expenses	1 901 269	352 326	421 748
Local Market Development	960 000	820 807	1 264 978
24. COMMISSION	1 344 594	1 280 874	1 624 593
General levy fund	1 072 264	1 024 495	1 300 216
FAM Meat levy fund	201 049	192 285	243 283
Emergency Vet Services levy fund	71 281	64 094	81 094
25. OTHER EXPENSES	6 292 045	3 993 567	3 139 603
Scholarships for Veterinary students	290 304	243 728	192 928
Assistance to DVS	1 000 000	1 790 098	1 000 000
Emergency Vet Serv expenses	5 001 741	1 651 250	1 946 675
26. GAIN/LOSS	-	(6 552 000)	2 572 000
Revaluation gain/loss	-	(5 904 000)	2 320 000
Revaluation gain	-	(648 000)	252 000



ANNEXURE E

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

ABBREVIATIONS

CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
DVS	Directorate Veterinary Services
FAN Meat	Farm Assured Namibian Meat Scheme
FMD	Food and Mouth 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



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
EAR TAG FUND
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR END
31 MARCH 2023



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
EAR TAG FUND
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited annual financial statements of the Ear Tag Fund for the year ended 31 March 2023.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The nature of the Ear Tag Fund is to administer and distribute official cattle ear tags in Namibia.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The results for the year are clearly set out in the annual financial statements and require no further comment.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have no reason to doubt that the Ear Tag Fund has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The going concern basis in preparing annual financial statements is therefore considered appropriate. The independent auditors concur with this statement by the directors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the annual financial statements which are prepared in accordance with Namibian Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice - NAC 001: Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities and prudent judgement and estimates. The accounting policies used were consistently applied, appropriate and supported by reasonable and prudent judgement and estimates. The directors need to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Ear Tag Fund as at the financial year-end and the results for the year under review. The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the fair presentation of these financial statements.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Meat Board Namibia changed its name to "Livestock and Livestock Products Board", effective August 2023.

The directors are not aware of other matters or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year and the date of this report not otherwise dealt with in the annual financial statements, which significantly affect the financial position of the Ear Tag Fund or the results of its operations.



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
EAR TAG FUND
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		N\$	N\$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Equipment	2	<u>12 302</u>	<u>-</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	3	2 862 454	1 431 497
Trade and other receivables	4	458 811	2 352
Cash and cash equivalents	5	<u>3 601 537</u>	<u>4 842 097</u>
		<u>6 922 802</u>	<u>6 275 946</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>6 935 104</u>	<u>6 275 946</u>
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
Ear tags subsidy		279 032	279 032
Accumulated funds		<u>4 447 266</u>	<u>5 591 425</u>
		<u>4 726 298</u>	<u>5 870 457</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	6	<u>2 208 806</u>	<u>405 489</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>6 935 104</u>	<u>6 275 946</u>



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
EAR TAG FUND
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		N\$	N\$
REVENUE	1	<u>14 022 043</u>	<u>11 016 547</u>
COST OF SALES			
Opening inventory		1 431 497	2 378 765
Purchases		12 144 988	7 041 899
Closing inventory		<u>(2 862 454)</u>	<u>(1 431 497)</u>
		<u>10 714 031</u>	<u>7 989 167</u>
GROSS PROFIT		3 308 012	3 027 380
OTHER INCOME			
Interest received		<u>1 634</u>	<u>27</u>
		<u>3 309 646</u>	<u>3 027 407</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Administration and management fee		702 925	550 827
Agents commission		276 480	253 102
Bank charges		339 725	240 745
Cash control account written off		130 803	-
Computer expenses		357 248	499 374
Municipal charges		31 128	31 522
Office equipment		-	1 269
Packaging bags		88 600	15 984
Printing and publication		22 786	13 327
Rent - equipment		236 687	192 520
- office		166 562	162 155
Salaries		1 124 299	929 080
Scam		727 766	-
Stationery and consumables		231 315	393 825
Training		<u>17 481</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>4 453 805</u>	<u>3 283 730</u>
NET DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		(1 144 159)	(256 323)
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		<u>5 591 425</u>	<u>5 847 748</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		<u>4 447 266</u>	<u>5 847 748</u>



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
EAR TAG FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		N\$	N\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers		13 11 495	11 465 332
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		<u>(14 411 387)</u>	<u>(10 324 682)</u>
Cash (utilized)/generated by operations	7	(1 229 892)	1 140 650
Interest received		<u>1 634</u>	<u>27</u>
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		<u>(1 228 258)</u>	<u>1 140 650</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of equipment		<u>(12 302)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash outflow from investing activities		<u>(12 302)</u>	<u>-</u>
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(1 240 560)	1 140 650
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		<u>4 842 097</u>	<u>3 701 420</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		<u>3 601 537</u>	<u>4 842 097</u>





MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
EAR TAG FUND
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principal accounting policies which are consistent with the previous year:

Revenue

Revenue represents invoiced sales of ear tags, net from value added taxation.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow, and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, calculated on a first-in, first-out basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of selling expenses. Where necessary, provision is made for defective inventory.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at anticipated realisable value.

Trade payables

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

Taxation

The fund operates under Meat Board of Namibia as directed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development and is exempt from tax.



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
EAR TAG FUND
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Equipment

The cost of equipment is depreciated over the assets useful life using the straight-line method, through profit and loss on the basis:

Office equipment	10%	10 years
------------------	-----	----------

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

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	N\$	N\$
2. EQUIPMENT		
For the year ended		
Additions	12 302	-
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Closing net carrying amount	<u>12 302</u>	<u>-</u>
As at year-end		
At cost	12 302	-
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>12 302</u>	<u>-</u>
Depreciation rate	10%	
3. INVENTORY		
Ear tags and accessories	<u>2 862 454</u>	<u>1 431 497</u>
4. TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Value Added Taxation	455 193	-
Trade receivables	<u>3 618</u>	<u>2 352</u>
	<u>458 811</u>	<u>2 352</u>

The directors consider the carrying amount of trade and other receivables to approximate their fair value.



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

EAR TAG FUND

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	N\$	N\$
5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
First National Bank of Namibia Limited:		
- balance with Meat Board of Namibia and cash to clear after year-end	9 099	1 113 191
- current account	3 591 938	3 728 406
- petty cash	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
	<u>3 601 537</u>	<u>4 842 097</u>
6. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform - prepayment	1 868 800	-
Provision for leave	110 768	66 494
Trade payables	229 238	228 174
Value Added Taxation	<u>-</u>	<u>110 821</u>
	<u>2 208 806</u>	<u>405 489</u>
The directors consider the carrying amount of trade and other payables to approximate fair value.		
7. RECONCILIATION OF NET DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR TO CASH (UTILIZED)/GENERATED BY OPERATIONS		
Net deficit for the year	(1 144 159)	(256 323)
Adjusted for:		
- interest received	<u>(1 634)</u>	<u>(27)</u>
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(1 145 793)	(256 350)
Working capital changes:		
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	(1 430 957)	947 268
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(456 459)	662 913
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	<u>1 803 317</u>	<u>(213 181)</u>
Cash (utilized)/generated by operations	<u>(1 229 892)</u>	<u>1 140 650</u>



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
EAR TAG FUND
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	N\$	N\$
8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS		
<i>The Fund entered into the following transactions with the Meat Board of Namibia.</i>		
Administration and management fees	702 925	550 827
Municipal charges	31 128	31 522
Rent - office	<u>166 562</u>	<u>162 155</u>







MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STOCK BRAND FUND
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR END
31 MARCH 2023



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STOCK BRANDS FUND
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited annual financial statements of the Stock Brands Fund for the year ended 31 March 2023.

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The nature of the Stock Brands Fund is to assist the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development to administer and implement the Stock Brands Act, 1995 (Act no. 24 of 1995) by registering stock brands in Namibia.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The results for the year are clearly set out in the annual financial statements and require no further comment.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have no reason to doubt that the Stock Brands Fund has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The going concern basis in preparing annual financial statements is therefore considered appropriate. The independent auditors concur with this statement by the directors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the annual financial statements which are prepared in accordance with Namibian Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice - NAC 001: Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Sized Entities and prudent judgement and estimates. The accounting policies used were consistently applied, appropriate and supported by reasonable and prudent judgement and estimates. The directors need to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Stock Brands Fund as at the financial year-end and the results for the year under review. The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the fair presentation of these financial statements.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Meat Board Namibia changed its name to "Livestock and Livestock Products Board", effective August 2023.

The directors are not aware of other matters or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year and the date of this report not otherwise dealt with in the annual financial statements, which significantly affect the financial position of the Stock Brands Fund or the results of its operations.



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STOCK BRANDS FUND
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		N\$	N\$
<u>ASSETS</u>			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Equipment	2	<u>20 387</u>	<u>-</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	<u>2 129 716</u>	<u>1 772 212</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2 150 103</u>	<u>1 772 212</u>
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
Accumulated funds		<u>1 996 865</u>	<u>1 662 539</u>
		<u>1 996 865</u>	<u>1 662 539</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	4	<u>153 238</u>	<u>109 673</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>2 150 103</u>	<u>1 772 212</u>



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STOCK BRANDS FUND
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		N\$	N\$
REVENUE	1	<u>1 534 900</u>	<u>1 255 558</u>
OTHER INCOME			
Interest received		<u>30 401</u>	<u>1 897</u>
		<u>1 565 301</u>	<u>1 257 455</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Administration and management fee		88 525	72 186
Bank charges		233 932	191 223
Computer expenses		214 452	209 227
Printing and publication		37 778	10 166
Rent - office		73 923	71 690
Salaries		403 377	367 067
Stationery and consumables		<u>178 988</u>	<u>135 329</u>
		<u>1 230 975</u>	<u>1 056 888</u>
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		334 326	200 567
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		<u>1 662 539</u>	<u>1 461 972</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		<u>1 996 865</u>	<u>1 662 539</u>



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STOCK BRANDS FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		N\$	N\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers		1 534 900	1 255 558
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		<u>(1 187 410)</u>	<u>(1 019 479)</u>
Cash generated by operations	5	347 490	236 079
Interest received		<u>30 401</u>	<u>1 897</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>377 891</u>	<u>237 976</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of equipment		<u>(20 387)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash outflow from investing activities		<u>(20 387)</u>	<u>-</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		357 504	237 976
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		<u>1 772 212</u>	<u>1 534 236</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		<u>2 129 716</u>	<u>1 772 212</u>





MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STOCK BRANDS FUND
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the following principal accounting policies which are consistent with the previous year:

Revenue

Revenue represents invoiced sales of stock brands.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow, and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at anticipated realisable value.

Trade payables

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

Taxation

The fund operates under Meat Board of Namibia as directed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development and is exempt from tax.

Equipment

The cost of equipment is depreciated over the assets useful life using the straight-line method, through profit and loss on the basis:

Office equipment	10%	10 years
------------------	-----	----------

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



MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STOCK BRANDS FUND
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	N\$	N\$
2. EQUIPMENT		
<i>For the year ended</i>		
Additions	20 387	-
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Closing net carrying amount	<u>20 387</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>As at year-end</i>		
At cost	20 387	-
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>20 387</u>	<u>-</u>
Depreciation rate	10%	
3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
First National Bank of Namibia Limited:		
- current account	2 129 266	1 771 762
- petty cash	<u>450</u>	<u>450</u>
	<u>2 129 716</u>	<u>1 772 212</u>
4. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Prepayments	42 694	-
Provision for leave	37 154	20 666
Trade payables	<u>73 390</u>	<u>89 007</u>
	<u>153 238</u>	<u>109 673</u>
The directors consider the carrying amount of trade and other payables to approximate fair value.		





MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STOCK BRANDS FUND
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	N\$	N\$
5. RECONCILIATION OF NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR TO CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONS		
Net surplus for the year	334 326	200 567
Adjusted for:		
- interest received	<u>(30 401)</u>	<u>(1 897)</u>
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	303 925	198 670
Working capital changes:		
Increase in trade and other payables	<u>43 565</u>	<u>37 409</u>
Cash generated by operations	<u><u>347 490</u></u>	<u><u>236 079</u></u>
6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS		
The Fund entered into the following transactions with Meat Board of Namibia.		
Administration and management fees	88 525	72 186
Rent - office	<u>73 923</u>	<u>71 690</u>



