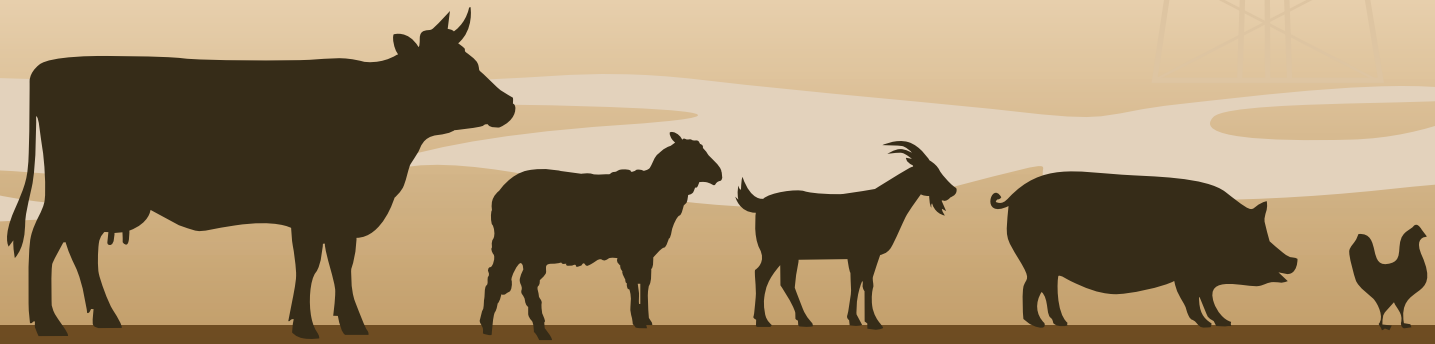
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA

ANNUAL REPORT 2024/2025

SUSTAINING GROWTH
ENSURING QUALITY
BUILDING MARKETS

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ANNUAL REPORT 2024/2025

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THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA'S PROFILE



THE MANDATE OF THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's mandate, as defined in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, of 1981, is to promote the interests of the livestock and livestock products industry in Namibia and elsewhere. The Act states that the Livestock and Livestock Products Board (LLPBN) must provide control over grading, sales, importation, exportation and the imposition of livestock levies with respect to livestock and livestock products. The Act also provides for incidental matters.

ALIGNMENT

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's strategic and operational activities are aligned with the aims and objectives defined by the

- Harambe Prosperity Plan
- Vision 2030
- National Development Plan (NDP 5)
- Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
- Namibian Agricultural Policy, 2015
- SWAPO Party Election Manifesto

At the same time, the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia monitors trends in national and international livestock and livestock products industries to manage its activities, in the context of the board's resources and capabilities.

COMPLIANCE

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's functions in compliance with the:

- Livestock and Livestock Products Industry Act, 1981 (Act No. 12 of 1981), as amended
- Social Security Act, 1994 (Act No. 34 of 1994)
- Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, 1998 (Act No. 29 of 1998)
- Income Tax Act, 1981 (Act No. 24 of 1981)
- Value-added Tax Act, 2000 (Act No. 10 of 2000)
- Labour Act, 2007 (Act No. 11 of 2007)
- Vocational Education and Training Act 2008 (Act No. 1 of 2008)
- State Finance Act, 1991 (Act No. 31 of 1991)
- Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies & Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)
- Employment Services Act, 2011 (Act No. 8 of 2011)
- Public Procurement Act, 2015 (Act No. 15 of 2015)
- Animal Health Act, 2011 (Act No. 1 of 2011)
- Animal Protection Act, 1962(Act 71 of 1962)
- Animal Protection Amendment, 1972 (Act 7 of 1972)
- Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, 1956 (Act No. 13 of 1956)
- Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984)
- Stock Brands Act, 1995 (Act No. 24 of 1995)
- Public Enterprises Governance Amendment Act, 2018 (Act No. 8 of 2015)
- Public Enterprises Governance Act, 2019 (Act No. 1 of 2019), and
- Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 (Act No. 8 of 2003)

WHAT THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA DOES

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia regulates the Livestock and Livestock Products industry by controlling the import and export of livestock and livestock products to develop the industry. During the reporting year, the LLPBN implemented projects for the industry and the Namibian government. In addition, the board provided the following services to the livestock and livestock industry on a national level

- Facilitating livestock and livestock products 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 livestock and livestock products industry and stakeholders
- Implementing regulatory control of standards, quality assurance, import and export control services
- Identifying opportunities for value addition in the livestock and livestock products industry
- Assisting in the creation and promotion of a consistent Namibian brand serving the export markets
- Recommending to the Government regarding policy and regulatory issues related to the livestock and livestock products industry, and
- Managing development projects on behalf of the government and other institutions such as donors and industry associations, for the benefit of the livestock and livestock products industry on an agency basis



OUR MISSION

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

OUR VISION

The vision of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia is to be a locally and internationally recognized organization that promotes a profitable, vibrant, quality -driven Namibian livestock and livestock products industry in local and international markets.

OUR LOCATION

The administrative offices of the Livestock and Livestock Products 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 LLPBN rents offices at export abattoirs in Windhoek as well as at the Ariamsvlei, Buitepos, Walvis Bay, Oshikango and Noordoewer border posts, among others.

OWNERSHIP

The Livestock and Livestock Products 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 noncommercial board by the Ministry of Public Enterprises and resorts under the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR).

ABBREVIATIONS

- AA - Affirmative Action
- CBT - Commodity-Based Trade
- CEO - Chief Executive Officer
- CVL - Central Veterinary Laboratory
- DVS - Directorate Veterinary Services
- EU - European Union
- FMD – Foot-and-Mouth Disease
- GCC - Gulf Cooperation Council
- GDP - Gross Domestic Product
- ICT - Information and Communication Technology
- ISO - International Organization for Standardization
- ITC - International Trade Centre
- LLPBN - Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia
- LPF - Livestock Producer Forum
- MAWLR - Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform
- MCA - Millennium Challenge Account
- NamLITS - Namibian Livestock Identification andTraceability System
- NAU - Namibian Agricultural Union
- NCA - Northern Communal Areas
- NNFU - Namibia National Farmers Union
- NECFU - Namibia Emerging Commercial Farmers' Union
- NTA - Namibia Training Authority
- nVCF - North of the Veterinary Cordon Fence
- sVCF - South of the Veterinary Cordon Fence
- US - United States
- VCF - Veterinary Cordon Fence
- WOAH – World Organisation for Animal Health



Chairperson's Report

OF THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 2024-25



ADV LUCIA HAMUTENYA
CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD

Honourable Minister Hengari,

It is with great pleasure that I present to you, on behalf of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia (LLPBN), its Annual Report for the financial period 2024-25. This report highlights the significant achievements, challenges, and strategic initiatives undertaken by the LLPBN during the past year. The organisation continues to play a crucial role in supporting the livestock and livestock products industry, ensuring sustainability, enhancing market access, and promoting the highest standards of quality and safety.

The past year has been marked by both opportunities and challenges for the livestock and livestock products industry. Global demand for meat products has remained strong, driven by population growth, increasing urbanisation, and rising incomes in emerging markets. However, the industry has also faced headwinds, including fluctuating commodity prices, climate change impacts, and evolving regulatory requirements.

During August 2023, new legislation was published in the Government Gazette, expanding the functions of the Meat Board of Namibia. As a result, the Board's name was changed to the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia (LLPBN) to reflect a broader mandate. The revised name includes new controlled products such as poultry, dairy and hides and skins. The LLPBN will now oversee products from cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry including dairy and hides and skins derived from those species. The LLPBN intends to grow the "import" industries of poultry, pork and dairy to national self-sufficiency and in future to vibrant export industries. These amendments were necessitated by the need to ensure the regulation, market access and sustainability of the local industries.

In accordance with the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, 1981, a new LLPBN Board was appointed, consisting of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and eight additional members to steer the organization over the next three years. Each member brings expertise to align the industry with the demands set by the environment and industry.

PERFORMANCE OF INDUSTRY

Total cattle marketing increased by 26.29%, from 303,141 cattle in 2023 to 382,828 cattle in 2024. Live exports accounted for 49.20% of total cattle marketing, while export-approved and B&C-class abattoirs jointly accounted for the remaining 50.80%. Export-approved abattoirs accounted for 35.43% of total cattle marketed and recorded a combined weighted capacity utilisation rate of 65.35% during the year.

In 2024, the Namibian B2 carcass producer price was higher than the corresponding South African and Brazilian prices but remained below the benchmark prices recorded in Uruguay, Europe, the United States, Australia and Argentina. Despite declining from its 2023 level, the domestic B2 carcass price remained relatively attractive to Namibian producers.

A total of 808,096 sheep were marketed in 2024, representing a marginal increase of 0.92% from the 800,766 sheep marketed in 2023. Live exports remained the dominant marketing channel, accounting for 76.51% of total sheep marketing, while export-approved and B&C-class abattoirs accounted for 8.93% and 14.56%, respectively. The average Namibian A2 sheep carcass price was N$4.52/kg lower than the corresponding Northern Cape price.

During the year under review, the LLPBN continued implementing its Integrated Strategic Business Plan, with specific interventions aimed at supporting the livestock sector amid severe drought conditions.

CSF SUSTAINABLE ORGANIZATION

The LLPBN continues to pride itself on being a financially independent and sustainable organization. The decision-making of the board is continuously benchmarked against economic benefits to the Agricultural Gross Domestic Product. A high-level of corporate governance is entertained through benchmarking the LLPBN to the NamCode as well as different layers of decision-making, i.e., management, committees, and boards that meet on a weekly and quarterly basis. Levy collection remains a priority, with a year-end debt ratio of 1.86%, which falls within an acceptable range. The LLPBN maintains strong liquidity, demonstrating its ability to meet current financial obligations. The current ratio stands at 10.86%. Indicating that the current assets exceed current liabilities by more than tenfold, well above the benchmark range of 1 to 3.

The LLPBN's goal is to increase its General Fund reserves to cover 12 months of budgeted expenses. For the reporting period, the General Fund reserve balance amounted to N$40.8 million, sufficient to cover approximately seven months of monthly expenses, which average N$5.3 million.

The LLPBN's financial performance, as reflected in the income statement, measures its capacity to grow the reserve fund in alignment with the Integrated Strategic

Business Plan. Total income for the year reached N$86 million, while total expenditure amounted to N$75.5 million, resulting in a surplus of N$10.5 million. This surplus includes the 90% share acquisition from the Governing Body of the Agricultural Boards.

The operating cash flow ratio serves as an indicator of the organization's overall financial health, with a ratio above 1 considered favorable. The LLPBN's net cash flow from operating activities, or cash reserve ratio, is 1.5, confirming a solid financial position. Consequently, the LLPBN's fund reserve balances increased by N$10.5 million—from N$119 million in the 2023/2024 financial year to N$130 million as of 31 March 2025

CSF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The LLPBN is proud to be an internationally recognised body and continues its efforts to build resilience in the Namibian livestock sector to the benefit of the industry and the country at large. The LLPBN Stakeholder Communication Strategy intensified efforts to communicate the role and functions of the LLPBN often confused by role players with those of DVS and Meatco. It advocates a conducive environment, thereby helping to establish the LLPBN as a credible organisation, effectively advancing and promoting a profitable, vibrant, quality-driven Namibian livestock and livestock products industry in local and international markets.

The rebranding of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia was paramount in keeping all stakeholders abreast of the gazetted changes of the organisation. Communication through press releases, newsletters, website, Facebook, emails, Meat Flash, Meat Chronicle, newspapers, and radio was utilised to promote the name change of the Meat Board of Namibia.

Regular interaction with stakeholders is maintained through the LLPBN Animal Health, FAN Meat and Livestock Marketing Committees and regional (Zambezi, Kavango West and East, North Central and Kunene) Regional Livestock Marketing Committees platforms. These committees consist of members of various stakeholders of the livestock and livestock products industry within the regions. The purpose of these committees is to provide a platform where regional livestock and livestock products industry members can meet and discuss issues pertaining to the livestock products trade and advise the LLPBN BOARD through the LLPBN Livestock Marketing Committee (LMC) on various policy and strategic instruments to promote and address challenges in these regions.

During the year, specific efforts were made to create awareness of the role and function of the LLPBN and the potential benefits it creates for the industry. This was affected through informal discussions, farmer information sessions, awareness campaigns, formal meetings, media and paid advertisements.

CSF MARKET ACCESS

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water Land Reform of which the LLPBN formed part undertook a trade-marketing mission to the UAE from (1 - 8 July 2023) and the State of Qatar (9 – 13 July 2023) to investigate a market for Namibia's meat and meat products originating from the Northern Communal Areas. This trade mission was made possible through funding under the Livestock Support Programme (LSP) of the European Union Development Fund 11 (EDF 11). DVS is in the process of negotiating market access for NCA beef as well as sheep and goat meat from the south of the VCF with certain Middle Eastern countries and the People's Republic of China. Unfortunately, Halaal compliance presented a new hindrance to Middle East market access and is being addressed under the auspices of the LLPBN.

The Norwegian market continues to offer substantial value for Namibia's meat exports. Strategic efforts are underway to meet the country's 50% beef export allocation of 3,200 tonnes, alongside a dedicated quota of 400 tonnes for mutton and lamb. Traditionally the respective quotas for beef exports have been fully utilized by Botswana and Namibia, while the sheep/lamb meat quota has been utilized only by Namibia. The LLPBN developed an equitable model to allocate Namibia's Norway 2024 Beef Quota to eligible exporters. However, the Minister of Industrialization and Trade has decided contrary to the LLPBN proposal, an alternative allocation of the Norway 2024 Beef Quota. The LLPBN as the custodian of the livestock and livestock products industry and with new potential exporters coming to the fore demanding an equitable portion of the quota, is sized with the matter in pursuit of an amicable solution. During the year 2024, there remained 251 tons of Norway quota unutilized of which Namibia accounted for 120 tons, a development that is detrimental to Namibia's efforts to increase the Norway quota.

Significant measures to increase the demand of locally produced meat products were taken by calling on meat and meat product outlets and convenience stores to participate in the LLPBN meat route initiative. The meat route was developed to highlight Namibia's finest meat and provide visitors with a guide of the best the country has to offer and outlets are annually monitored by the LLPBN. The route follows along Namibia's main tourism roads and indicates to tourists or visitors where Namibian red meat and red meat products of quality can be purchased.

CSF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION ADVOCACY

The unprecedented Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak in South Africa has significantly increased the risk of introducing FMD to Namibia. The LLPBN isassisting DVS with FMD control at all the respective South Africa/ Namibia border posts with the disinfection of trucks, and sanitizing traveller shoes through the appointment of staff members and the provision of materials and equipment needed for the task at hand. In addition, the LLPBN has developed and distributed information and awareness creation material at the various entry points to Namibia and on social media. The DVS, in collaboration with the LLPBN and LPO held various FMD information sessions during 8 – 19 September 2025 at various locations. The intention was to inform the farming community regarding the clinical symptoms of FMD and how to handle a suspicious case. Visual guides and State Veterinary emergency numbers were distributed during these sessions. The LLPBN is further in the process of procuring necessary materials and equipment for distribution to the various entry points, while also investigating the feasibility of permanent drive-through vehicle baths at Ariamsvlei and Noordoewer.

The Stockbrand cleanup campaign which was initiated in July 2023 has seen a significant number of data corrections on the NamLITS, Stockbrand and LLPBN Producer System made. Of the registered 180,000 stock brands, around 80,000 have been verified over a period of 27 months.

The Farm Assured Namibian Meat Scheme (FAN Meat) successfully achieved its annual International Standards Organization (ISO) certification conducted by an independent international certification body. FAN Meat implements and maintains an ISO quality management system to improve overall service delivery as well as confirm the international credibility of the scheme. On an annual basis, the FAN Meat team conducts on-site and desk-top audits of all producers. Areas that are focused upon include record

keeping, sound farm management practices, animal welfare standards, identification of livestock, and good agricultural practices. The FAN Meat office launched a new logo in September of 2025 with a larger social media footprint and a Namibian Story video in an effort to boost the appeal of Namibian meat internationally.

The newly introduced Deforestation Free Regulation of the European Union requires traders of Namibian meat into the EU market to provide a significant amount of data. This data includes the geolocations of all the establishments where the animal from which beef was obtained, has been from date of registration on the database to slaughter. The LLPBN has spearheaded the alignment of the beef industry through developing declarations which satisfy the EUDR, negotiating generic declarations regarding forest management from MEFT, appointing a consultant do develop a comprehensive guide showcasing Namibia's compliance, appointing a consultant based in Brussels to obtain first-hand information on country risk determination and mitigation, appointing service provider to adapt the LLPBN producer system to allow the upload of EUDR documentation by producers, appointing a company to determine geolocations of all the establishments registered on Namlits, and driving the development of an interactive Namibian map to illustrate and explain land use classification and land use rights in Namibia.

CSF REGULATORY CONTROL

The Livestock and Livestock Products Act, Act no. of 1981 requires that all livestock producers must be registered with the LLPBN and these producers' numbers must be renewed (reregistered) every 5 years. Currently, application forms are available at strategic places such as all Directorate of Agricultural Production, Extension and Engineering Services (DAPEES) and Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) offices nationwide, regional LLPBN offices (Ongwediva, Rundu and Katima Mulilo) and the LLPBN website www.nammic.com.na. However, of late the MBN introduced a free-of-charge online registration function for all new registrations as well as for renewals.

In conclusion, Honourable Minister, I am proud of the progress we have made as an organization over the past year. The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia remains steadfast in its commitment to supporting the livestock and livestock products industry and driving sustainable growth. I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our dedicated staff, industry partners, and stakeholders for their unwavering support and collaboration.

Together, we will continue to build a vibrant and resilient livestock and livestock products industry that meets the needs of today while safeguarding the interests of future generations.



ADVOCATE LUCIA HAMUTENYA
Chairperson: Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia (LLPBN)



DVS ASSISTANCE

The Livestock and Livestock Products 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia is assisting with the prevention of FMD incursion into the country through border control as well as industry emergency preparedness.

MIDDLE EAST MARKET ACCESS FOR NAMIBIAN BEEF EXPORTS

During the year under review, Namibia increased her efforts in broadening market access for meat by successfully negotiating market access to the Middle East. In this regard, the veterinary authorities of Namibia and Qatar agreed on a health certificate in August 2023 effectively certifying Namibia as an eligible country for exports of beef as well as lamb and mutton to that destination.

However, due to Halaal requirements in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, Namibia did not undertake any exports during the reporting period. In order for Namibia to receive Halaal certification for consignments, Namibia needs to either use South African Halaal certifying bodies that are recognized in GCC countries or to establish her own certifying body. The industry evaluated both options and found

it optimal and sustainable to support initiatives for the establishment of a local but GCC-recognized certifying body. The LLPBN continues to support efforts for the establishment of a local Halaal certifying body or alternatively the recognition of existing Halaal certifying bodies by the GCC.

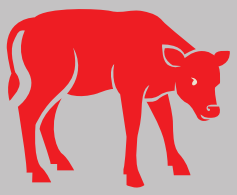
The acceptance of Namibian meat into the Middle East marks a significant milestone for Namibian meat in general and produce from the north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (nVCF).

According to International Trade Centre (ITC) data, the weighted average import unit values for frozen beef and mutton in Qatar stood at N$93.82/kg and N$74.34/kg, respectively, in 2024. South Africa supplied approximately 91 tonnes of frozen beef to Qatar at an average import unit value of N$143.41/kg. Although South Africa did not feature among Qatar's five largest frozen-beef suppliers by volume, its unit value was higher than those recorded by three of the five leading suppliers. Exports to the Middle East are expected to support producer prices through potentially improved export margins while reducing Namibia's reliance on the South African carcass market. Namibia has traditionally supplied live sheep and sheep carcasses to South Africa. The Middle East market has potential to diversify the Namibian export basket and add more value to Namibian sheep.

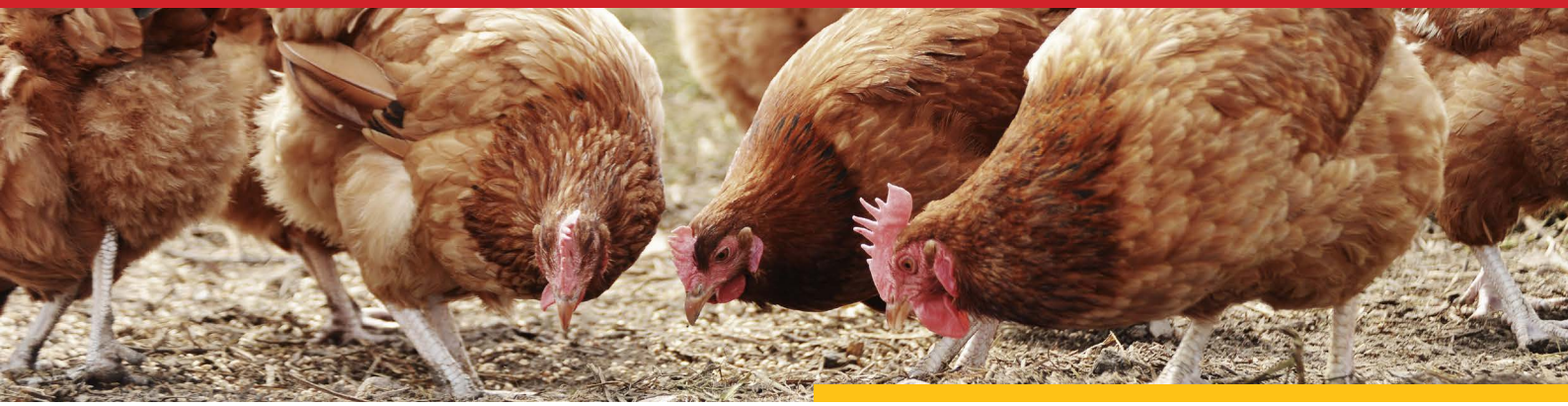
THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA 2024 OPERATIONS PERFORMANCE

The livestock industry experienced slight recovery from drought during 2024, because of a successful herd rebuilding and inducing an increase in livestock marketed across all marketing channels. However, international prices declined as Chinese demand slowed down because of increased production. In addition, Brazil and Argentine exports into Europe increased meat supply taking market prices down. Further, European traders trans-shipped meat into Norway, which also increased supply in Norway and sent prices to lower levels.

- During 2024, a total of 382,828 cattle were marketed, representing an increase of 26.29% from the 303,141 cattle marketed in 2023. Live exports accounted for 49.20% of total cattle marketing, while export-approved abattoirs and B&C-class abattoirs accounted for 35.43% and 15.37%, respectively.
- The average weaner auction price south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence declined by N$2.07/kg, from N$27.56/kg in 2023 to N$25.49/kg in 2024. This represents a decrease of approximately 7.51%.
- A total of 808,096 sheep were marketed in 2024, representing a marginal increase of 0.92% from the 800,766 sheep marketed in 2023. Live exports accounted for 76.51% of total sheep marketing, while export-approved abattoirs and B&C-class abattoirs accounted for 8.93% and 14.56%, respectively.
- In 2024, the average Namibian A2 sheep carcass price was N$4.52/kg lower than the corresponding average price offered by Northern Cape abattoirs. The price differential therefore remained in favour of the Northern Cape abattoirs.

			
During 2024, 382 828 Cattle were marketed, an increase of 26.29% compared to 2023. Live export accounted for 49.20%, export abattoirs for 35.43% and B&C-class abattoirs for 15.37%	Weaner auction prices south of the veterinary cordon fence were N$2.07/kg lower, having declined from $27.56/kg in 2023 to N$25.49/kg in 2024.	During 2024, 808 096 Sheep were marketed, a slight increase of 0.92% than the 2023 level. Live sheep exports accounted for 76.51%, export abattoirs for 8.93% and B&C-class abattoirs for 14.56%.	The average A2 sheep price and the Northern Cape abattoirs recorded a negative price difference of N$4.52/kg during 2024.

HOW THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA CREATES VALUE



The Livestock and Livestock Products 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 livestock and livestock products industry, overseeing production, processing and marketing activities

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia pays special attention to key factors within and beyond its control that affect 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 livestock 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 livestock products industry is critical to the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's existence. It actively supports responsible farming practices, ethical resource management and strict regulatory compliance.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Efficient management of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia'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 utilization of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia'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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's performance-orientated culture positively influences 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia'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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia recognizes the role the livestock and livestock and livestock products industry 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 livestock products industry, benefitting all Namibians.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL
A sustainable organization

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL
Solid reputations, strengthening Namibian livestock and livestock 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
- CSI recipients
- 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 livestock products industry.

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 LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IN PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND MARKETING: The industry is highly interdependent for overall growth and prosperity; therefore the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia supports all industry stakeholders in various aspects of production, processing and marketing.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS MARKET ACCESS, MAINTENANCE AND DIVERSIFICATION: Namibia is a net exporter of certain livestock and livestock products. Maintaining existing and creating new markets is essential for the industry.

ENSURING A SUSTAINABLE ORGANIZATION: A well-managed, financially independent, sustainable organisation is essential to deliver on the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's mandate and to achieve its vision, mission and objectives.

VALUE PROPOSITIONS

By focusing on outcomes, the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 livestock products industry.

STAKEHOLDERS

Strong relationships built on mutual trust and cooperation, working towards a common goal to create a thriving livestock and livestock products 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



Adv Lucia Hamutenya
Chairperson



Mr Paul Klein
Vice Chairperson



Mr Patrick Liebenberg



Mr Willem Nekwiyu



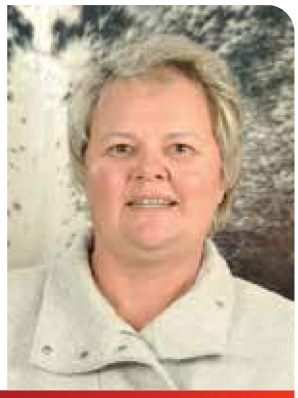
Mrs Rosa Katjivena



Ms Annascy Mwanyangapo



Dr Christopher Mberema



Ms Julene Meyer



Dr Helmke von Bach



Dr Jessey Kamwi

THE EXECUTIVE TEAM



Mr Paul Strydom
CEO



Mr Goliath Tujendapi
Executive Trade & Marketing



Mrs Ursula Nguvauva
Executive Finance



Dr Anja Boshoff-De Witt
Executive Meat Standards



Mr Willem Schutz
Executive Operations

PROTECTING VALUE THROUGH EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE



LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS

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

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia has jurisdiction over livestock and livestock products, i.e. meat and related products from:

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

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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia delegation policy governs the relationship between the Board and its management.

The Auditor General audits the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's financial statements on an annual basis. The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's financial statements are sound and no issues have been raised.

GOVERNANCE PHILOSOPHY

The Board sets the direction for good corporate governance, including compliance with laws and in congruence with the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia'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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 behavior are promoted throughout the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia.

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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia has a board of directors consisting of members appointed in terms of the Livestock and Livestock Products Act. The Board is comprised of:

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

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

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

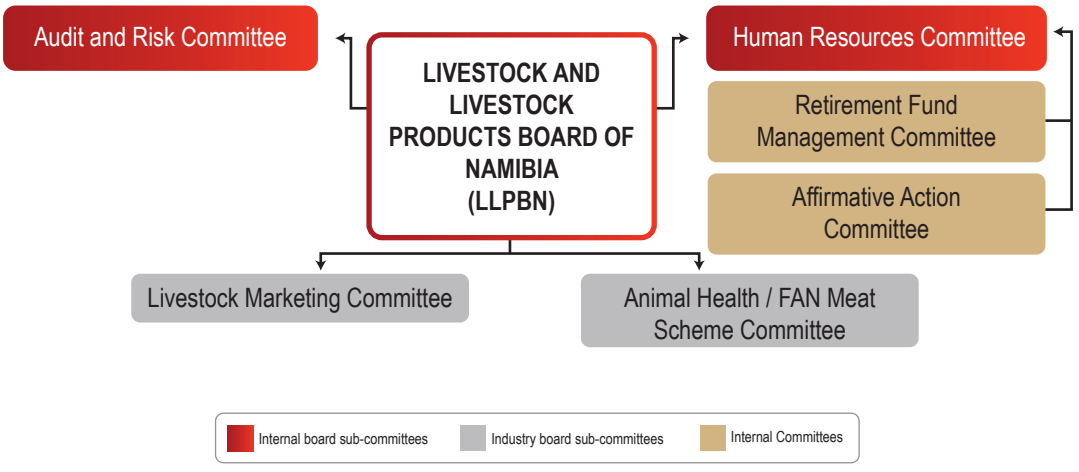
The Board discharges its fiduciary responsibilities directly and through committees according to the provisions of the Act. As provided in the Act, the Board has established two Board Committees, each having approved terms of reference to efficiently manage the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia'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 caliber upon which the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia depends.

In addition to these two Board committees, two industry-related committees assist the Board, namely the Livestock Marketing Committee and the FAN Meat/Animal Health Committee. The Livestock Marketing Committee focuses on all aspects of livestock marketing, locally and internationally. The Animal Health and FAN Meat Committee focuses 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 on page 16.

The minutes of each meeting have been completed and scrutinized 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 Livestock and Livestock Products 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, 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 have 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's strategy, objectives and business, the industry in which it operates corporate governance practices, and financial and business performance, among others.

In addition, an induction pack of information is provided to assist new members in understanding the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's mandate according to the strategic direction of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, 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.

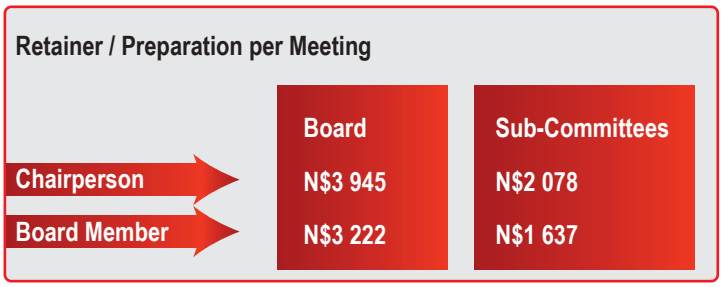
CORPORATE SECRETARIAT

Namibia's Livestock and Livestock Products 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:





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 meetings attended
Adv. L Hamutenya	Board member	4	-	-	-	-
Mr P Klein	Board member	44	-		-	-
Mrs R Katjivena	Board member	4	-	4	-	-
Ms J Meyer	Board member	4	4	-	-	-
Dr C Mberema	Board member	4	-	-	-	4
Dr H von Bach	Board member	4	-	-	4	4
Dr W Nekwiyu	Board member	4	4	-	-	-
Ms A Mwayangapo	Board member	4	4	-	4	-
Mr P Liebenberg	Board member	4	-	2	2	
Dr J Kamwi	Board member	4	-	-	-	4

Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia

Chief Executive Officer Responsible for the day-to-day activities of the LLPBN by implementing the Strategic Plan.			
Executive: Finance	**Executive: Operations**	**Executive: Trade & Marketing**	**Executive: Meat Standards**
Overall responsibility for operationalizing the financial function and management of financial operations.	Manage the operational activities of the LLPBN by ensuring the enforcement of the Livestock and Livestock Products Act (No.12 of1981) as well as the implementation of human resources, information systems and procurement activites of the organisation.	Continuously investigate global market opportunities for Namibian livestock and livestock products. Must also align the industry and industry-related organisations to best exploit any viable opportunities.	Ensure the Namibian meat industry complies with importing country regulatory and consumer requirements. Ensures the integrity of Namibia's livestock and meat exports through the management and enhancement of the country's minimum standards and traceability Farm Assured Namibian meat scheme (FANMeat)



OVERVIEW OF INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE



CATTLE SECTOR

A total of 382,828 cattle were marketed in 2024, representing an increase of 26.29% from the 303,141 cattle marketed in 2023. Live exports remained the largest marketing channel, accounting for 49.20% of total cattle marketed, with 188,347 cattle exported on the hoof. Export-approved abattoirs slaughtered 135,624 cattle, representing 35.43% of total marketing, while B&C-class abattoirs slaughtered 58,857 cattle, accounting for the remaining 15.37%.

The increase in cattle marketing was largely driven by live exports, particularly weaners. However, this increase should not necessarily be interpreted as evidence of herd recovery, as drought conditions also encouraged producers to reduce their herds in response to deteriorating grazing conditions and rising production costs. The increased availability of weaners, together with weaker demand and price developments in the South African market, placed downward pressure on Namibian weaner prices during 2024. Average beef carcass prices also declined, reflecting broader market conditions.

SHEEP SECTOR

A total of 808,096 sheep were marketed in 2024, representing a marginal increase of 0.92% compared with 2023. This increase was largely driven by drought-induced offloading as producers reduced their flocks in response to deteriorating grazing conditions. It should therefore not be interpreted as a recovery in the sheep sector, as increased offloading may further constrain national flock rebuilding. The sector is estimated to require approximately five consecutive years of favourable production conditions, without major droughts or other significant disruptions, to rebuild the national flock towards its previous levels. Meanwhile, mutton exports declined by 18.26%, from 899,011 kg in 2023 to 734,819 kg in 2024.

PORK SECTOR

During 2024, a total of 50,961 pigs were marketed, representing an increase of 11.59% from the 45,669 pigs marketed in 2023. Pig marketing consisted almost entirely of pigs slaughtered locally, which accounted for 99.75% of total marketing, while live exports remained negligible at 0.25%. Namibia imported 5,326.72 tonnes of unprocessed pork—including carcasses, cuts and offal representing a decrease of 7.19% from the 5,739.49 tonnes imported in 2023. Processed pork imports amounted to 1,691.04 tonnes, bringing total pork imports to 7,017.76 tonnes in 2024.

OVERALL

Despite the drought experienced during 2024, the livestock sector demonstrated resilience across various marketing channels. Because of the 2024 drought, farmers are expected to continue rebuilding their herds into 2025. This prolonged recovery is likely to limit the supply of market-ready animals, which in turn is expected to drive livestock prices upward across marketing channels.
Reviving the sheep industry through renewed investment is likely to unfold gradually, provided there is consistent and reliable policy support. The noticeable reduction in both public and private investment in agriculture raises concerns about the sector's productivity. Reversing this trend will require clear and supportive policy signals that promote a free-market environment. Increased investment under such conditions is expected to stimulate growth in primary production, which will in turn strengthen performance across the entire agricultural value chain.

MARKET-RELATED PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, being a regulatory body as per the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, does not own or lease an abattoir, feedlot or auction facility, nor actively trade in livestock and livestock products.

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

ASSISTING DVS BY PROVIDING ESSENTIAL SERVICES

In line with global initiatives to strengthen partnerships among stakeholders, the Livestock and Livestock Products 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia and the DVS.

The following activities were a testament to the successful partnership between the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia and DVS.

ISSUING OF STOCK BRANDS: The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Farm Assured Namibian Meat (FAN Meat) office at the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's head office in Windhoek issues the stock brands. No person may keep livestock in the country without an official stock brand. The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia is moving toward receiving electronic stock brand applications to enhance service delivery. Further to that, an appointment system for facilitating the smooth transfer of Stock brands has been implemented, with much success. The livestock board has also initiated discussions with important stakeholders to facilitate the smooth transfer of stock brands from one producer to another, especially in the case of deceased persons and the handling of estates.

DISTRIBUTION OF EAR TAGS: The DVS appointed the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia to distribute official cattle and small stock ear tags across the 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia and DVS. The FAN Meat division of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia supports the maintenance of NamLITS by financing the monthly costs of service providers.

ADMINISTRATION OF NAMLITS ONLINE PLATFORM: the LLPBN was appointed by the Chief Veterinary Officer, who is the manager of the national database, as the administrator of the NamLITS online platform. The platform allows producers to update important information as well as assisting producers with compliance to identification and traceability requirements for the marketing of livestock. This platform has greatly assisted in reducing the administrative burden on State Veterinary Offices, while also allowing producers more control over their information and data while facilitating marketing.

ANIMAL HEALTH STATUS DOSSIERS: The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia developed dossiers on animal health status throughout the country for submission by DVS to the WOAH 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 which was published by WOAH. (https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2024/02/2024-02-namibia-btb-selfd-eng.pdf).

PART MAINTENANCE OF VCF: The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia assisted the industry to finance these tests.

DATA CAPTURE: the LLPBN and the DVS have embarked on a stock brand and NamLITS cleanup campaign from July to November 2023. During this campaign, all un-used Stock brands will be identified and suspended to improve the integrity of the stock brand system. Together with the stock brand system, information on NamLITS and the LLPBN Producer database will be updated. The LLPBN has appointed several personnel to assist with the capture of the data, which is only being done centrally at the LLPBN head office.

THE NAMIBIAN MEAT, LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

The livestock and livestock products industry serve as a cornerstone of Namibia's agricultural sector, supporting rural livelihoods and contributing to national economic activity. In 2024, the livestock subsector contracted by 7.6%, compared with growth of 9.1% recorded in 2023. Meanwhile, the meat-processing and leather and leather-products industries jointly contributed approximately 7.55% to Namibia's gross domestic product. This highlights the importance of agro-processing and value addition within the broader livestock value chain. The industry is also an important source of employment and income, particularly in rural communities, thereby contributing to Namibia's economic and social stability (NSA, 2024).

SIZE OF NATIONAL CATTLE HERD

According to the Directorate of Veterinary Services, Namibia's 2024 cattle census recorded an estimated national herd size of 2 772 616. Of this total, approximately 1 582 136 cattle are located south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF), while 1 190 480 cattle are located north of the VCF.

Number of cattle slaughtered at export abattoirs	Number of cattle slaughtered at local abattoirs	Live exports
2023: 105 297 2024: 135 624	2023: 44 233 2024: 58 857	2023: 153 611 2024: 188 347

SIZE OF NATIONAL SMALL STOCK HERD

Namibia's 2024 census recorded 2 171 557 sheep, with 93.47% located south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF), while 54.60% of the 1 205 341 goats are concentrated in communal areas north of the VCF.

Number of sheep slaughtered at export abattoirs	Number of sheep slaughtered at local abattoirs	Number of Goat slaughtered at local abattoirs	Live sheep exports	Live goat exports
2023: 88 140 2024: 72 157	2023: 111 251 2024: 117 658	2023: 5,692 2024: 4,327	2023: 601 375 2024: 618 281	2023: 147 772 2024: 140 162

NAMIBIAN EXPORT FACILITIES

The increase was partly driven by drought-induced offloading as producers reduced their herds in response to deteriorating grazing conditions and high production costs. Live exports, including weaners, accounted for 49.20% of total cattle marketed, equivalent to 188,347 head. The remaining 194,481 cattle, representing 50.80% of total marketing, were slaughtered at export-approved and B&C-class abattoirs. 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, African-approved (Angola, South Africa, Ghana and Tanzania) abattoirs in Namibia are:
.• Two cattle abattoirs in Oshakati and Katima Mulilo, which have the necessary infrastructure and comply with standards for export to a number of African countries.
.• One sheep abattoir in Aranos (Natural Namibian Meat Producers) is approved for export to South Africa and is currently operational.

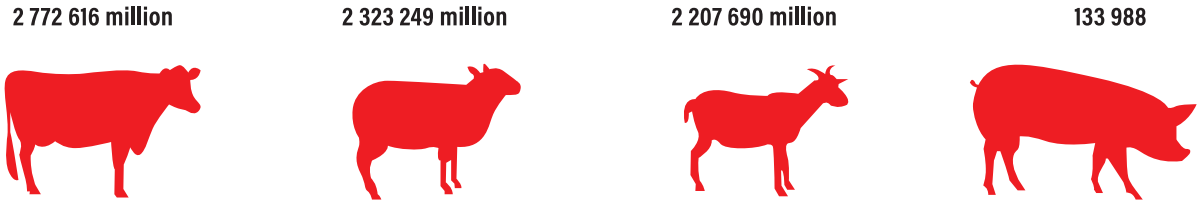
PORK INDUSTRY STEADILY GROWING

During the first phase of the Pork Market Share Promotion Scheme (PMSPS) in 2012, Namibia's pork industry expanded by 56%. However, during the second phase of the PMSPS which commenced in 2020, the pork industry in Namibia contracted by 47%. The country produces 36% of its domestic pork consumption, importing approximately 64% of its demand (excluding processed products). This was achieved with the introduction of the PMSPS, which aims at developing the local industry by protecting it from cheap imports. The second phase of the PMSPS commenced in 2020 and will end in 2028.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA FINANCIALLY ASSIST AGRICULTURAL UNIONS

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia made a contribution of N$4.4 million to the agricultural unions for the financial year 2024-25 on the following basis: Namibia National Farmers Union (NNFU) 33.33%, Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU) 33.33% and Namibia Emerging Commercial Farmers Union (NECFU) 33.34%. The contributions to the Unions were made despite concerns over the future sustainability of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia to assist the industry during the economic and environmental state of the country and meat industry.

NAMIBIA MAINTAINS ALMOST 7.4 MILLION LIVE CONTROLLED ANIMALS, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUS DATA (EXCLUDING POULTRY)



Breakdown of livestock, (census, 2024)

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The Namibian livestock and meat industry is valued at approximately N$7.8 billion, which amounts to 4% of all goods and services produced annually throughout the country.

7 437 543 heads			
2 772 616 cattle 49% exported on the hoof 51% slaughtered	**2 323 249 sheep** 77% exported on the hoof 23% slaughtered	**2 207 690 goats** 98% exported on the hoof 2% slaughtered	**133 988 pigs** 0.25% exported 99.75% slaughtered

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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia is financially independent, has motivated, highly skilled personnel and complies with industry requirements. The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's strategic plan. Its purpose is to ensure that the Board maintains good relations with stakeholders in order to grow the livestock and livestock products industry and concentrate on customer and financial perspectives.

3. Market access and maintenance: To execute its mandate, namely promoting the livestock and livestock products industry of Namibia, the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 livestock and livestock products 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 livestock and livestock products industry with animal health and welfare, ensuring that market-related information reaches the industry and aligning livestock production with market requirements. It entails customer, internal processes, learning and growth perspectives.



THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA'S OPERATING ENVIRONMENT



2024-25 PERFORMANCE

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia reviewed its strategy for sustainability and long-term growth for the period between 2020 and 2024. 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's Strategic Plan (2020 to 2024) emphasizes five key strategic focus areas. Successful performance in these areas will effectively position the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia to increase its contribution to Namibia's economic growth and sustainability.

Close collaboration is therefore required to ensure the effective implementation of programs, projects and activities according to sound project management principles.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

OVERALL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Total income for the reporting period is N$86,054,632 compared to N$86,953,345 for 2023/24 Financial Year, representing a 1% decrease in income.

Total expenses increased from N$70,821,611 in 2023/24 FY to N$75,549,791 in the reporting period 2024/2025 Financial Year. A surplus of N$10,504,841 is recorded in 2024/2025 Financial Year compared to a surplus of N$18,073,734 recorded in 2023/24 Financial Year.

BORROWING PLANS

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia of Namibia does not intend to borrow funds in the foreseeable future, does the organisation plan receive funds from the government for its operations.

SOURCES OF REVENUE

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, as the regulator of the livestock and livestock products 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia.

Levies are presently calculated as follows:

LEVY CALCULATIONS	
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. Imports:	0,8% of the transaction value of all imports.

Where the transaction value cannot be verified, a standard value shall apply (local abattoirs and out-of hand transactions)

Levis are apportioned as follows:

- General Account: 80%
- FAN Meat Account: 15%
- Emergency Veterinary Services Account: 5%

Standard values, based on livestock sold the previous calendar year, are announced by the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia on an annual basis.

Another source of revenue includes interest received on investment of surplus funds. Such retained income is a significant source of funds.

From time to time, the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia receives funds from the MAWLR, earmarked for the implementation of projects on a fixed-fee basis.

APPROPRIATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS

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

In order to achieve this mission, the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia must ensure that the key strategic focus areas, as enshrined in the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia'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 the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia operations, the Board manages six funds on behalf of the meat industry. In addition, the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia manages funds earmarked for specific projects on behalf of the MAWLR.

The funds administered and managed by the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia. Income from the above statutory funds is derived from levies promulgated by the Honourable Minister on request of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia. Some funds are managed by the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia of Namibia and its operations.

EMERGENCY VETERINARY SERVICES 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia was appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) as the central distributor of official cattle and small stock ear tags as per Animal Identification Regulations (2017). The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia, via the Animal Health and 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 Animal Health and FAN Meat Committee.

ADMINISTERING FUNDS ON BEHALF OF THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

FAN MEAT FUND

The FAN Meat Scheme is a consumer-oriented, meat quality assurance scheme that monitors and certifies meat for the export market according to consumer requirements concerning biosafety, food safety, animal welfare and meat quality. The scheme provides assurance of meat products. It is administered by the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia. Stock brand administration fees were imposed and a special account was 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, except the Zambezi and East Kavango regions, has been contained. International certification confirming these areas are free of FMD must be pursued shortly. 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 livestock and livestock products 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.

MAFWLR FUNDS
The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia manages funds earmarked for certain projects on behalf of the MAWF and appropriation is accomplished on the instruction of the Executive Director.

THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA'S BRAND
A strong brand identity is essential for the management of an organisation's reputation. The brand of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia continue its marketing and communications journey. In keeping with this, the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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.

LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS OF THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA
AN OVERVIEW
To protect the Namibian market from illegal imports and unfair trade practices, the key objective of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia Law Enforcement subdivision is to ensure that all role players adhere to the legislation and procedures guiding the livestock and livestock products 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia of Namibia to meet this objective is derived from the Livestock and Livestock Products Act.

PRESENCE IN THE INDUSTRY
The law enforcement subdivision monitors 7 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, except LLPBN permit holders.

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

INFRASTRUCTURE
The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 the Head office and 24 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 using 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 thereof.

AUDITS AT LOCAL ABATTOIRS

All Class A, B and C abattoirs in Namibia are visited at least once a year to ensure that mandatory procedures regarding Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 several 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of 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 healthy 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 healthy 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 LLPBN 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 sustainable production (environmental health) and verification of compliance. Changes made under the Farm Assured Namibia Meat Scheme (FAN Meat), include:

Appointment of an Assurance Controller: To ensure improved monitoring for compliance across the value chain, the FAN Meat Division has appointed a dedicated assurance controller, whose duty will be to audit for compliance of members of the scheme, to conduct training and provide classification services.

Online payment for ear tags: producers ordering official ear tags on the NamLITS online platform can now pay directly via online payment to improve the convenience of using NamLITS online.

ENSURING STANDARDS AND CONTROLS ARE IMPLEMENTED

SAMIC APPROVED LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS

The South African Meat Industry Company (SAMIC) annually audits the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's application of carcass classification systems and standards at export abattoirs.

QUALITATIVE RISK ANALYSIS SET UP

The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 of animal health South Africa in this regard. Should negotiations regarding the 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 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.

It is therefore imperative that producers in Namibia remain vigilant in maintaining Namibia's FMD-free zone. Producers can do so by not supporting the illegal movement of animals or genetic materials 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.

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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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.

Building on the Common Vision, the LLPBN and the industry developed the Ten-Point Plan for the Revival of the Livestock and Meat Industry of Namibia and submitted the same to the line Minister. While the Common Vision is a rallying call for action, the Ten-Point Plan outlines areas of priority for action and spells out specific strategic objectives to be attained in order to ensure that the agricultural sector in general and the livestock and meat industry in particular takes its rightful place in the Namibian economy. The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia will lend new impetus to the Common Vision and increase monitoring on the Ten-Point Plan in the upcoming financial year to ensure that all stakeholders contribute meaningfully to the goals enshrined in the Plan.

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 an 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia has actively supported various de-bushing initiatives.

MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

In 2024, 382 828 cattle were marketed, representing a notable increase of 26.29% from the 303 141 cattle marketed in 2023. Live exports accounted for 49.20% of the total market share with 188 347 heads of cattle. The increase in cattle marketing during 2024 was driven by the live export of weaners, which accounted for the bulk of the growth. Slaughters at export-approved abattoirs contributed to a lesser extent, reflecting continued demand across both regional and international markets. Export-approved abattoirs accounted for 35.43% of total cattle marketed in 2024, up slightly from 34.74% in 2023. This represents an increase of 0.69 percentage points in their market share, supported by higher slaughter volumes during the year. CWhereas cattle slaughtered at various B&C-class abattoirs accounted for 15.37%.

The 2024 figures reflect a substantial increase in livestock marketing volumes compared with the subdued levels recorded during 2020 and 2021. However, this increase should not necessarily be interpreted as a recovery in the livestock sector, as marketing activity in 2024 was partly influenced by drought conditions, which compelled producers to reduce herd sizes amid deteriorating grazing conditions and persistently high input costs.Post-pandemic trends in global meat markets, coupled with currency depreciation, sustained elevated carcass prices for domestic producers. In contrast, live weaner prices declined, largely influenced by falling South African producer prices—an outcome of supply disruptions linked to foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). In 2024, the average B2 beef carcass price in Namibia was recorded at N$58.02/kg, marking a decline from N$60.31/kg in 2023. This drop, coupled with persistently high input costs placed significant financial pressure on producers. On the other hand, the Namibian weaner price traded on average at N$25.49/kg during 2024, N$7.10/kg less than the South African weaner average price of N$32.59/kg. Namibia has traditionally been the primary supplier of weaners to South Africa. However, Botswana's recent entry into the export market has introduced sustained competition, placing downward pressure on regional weaner prices. The drop in weaner prices is reflected in the negative nominal performance of agricultural GDP in the face of a positive real agriculture GDP reported by the NSA.

In 2024, a total of 22,728.5 tons of beef was exported to various international markets. This reflects a year-on-year increase of 34.36% from the 16 916.5 tons of beef exported during 2023. Additionally, 1 447 tons of beef was imported into Namibia during 2024, depicting an increase of 17.32% from the 1 233 tons of beef imported in 2023. Beef imports in 2024 were composed predominantly of processed beef, accounting for 81.42% of total volumes, while beef liver and offal represented the remaining 18.58%.

SHEEP MARKETING

The sector's prolonged underperformance has been further compounded by recurring drought conditions and a series of policy interventions, both of which have exerted a cumulative negative impact on national sheep numbers. The sector recorded a slight increase of 0.92% in overall performance during 2024. Despite these challenges, total sheep marketing increased marginally by 0.92% in 2024, from 800,766 head in 2023 to 808,096 head. Live exports remained the dominant marketing channel, accounting for 76.51% of total sheep marketed, while export-approved abattoirs and B&C-class abattoirs accounted for 8.93% and 14.56%, respectively.
Slaughtering volumes remained negligible relative to live exports and operated at levels deemed economically unsustainable. This trend was primarily driven by limited market access for sheep carcasses, as South Africa - Namibia's traditional outlet - faced carcass oversupply resulting from ongoing export restrictions linked to persistent Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreaks.

Price differentials also continued to affect the competitiveness of Namibian abattoirs. In 2024, the average Namibian A2 carcass price was N$4.52/kg lower than the corresponding Northern Cape price, while the average Namibian C2 price was N$1.13/kg lower. These price differences reduced the attractiveness of marketing sheep to local export-approved abattoirs and continued to support the movement of live sheep to South Africa. At the same time, weak carcass-market conditions in South Africa limited the ability of Namibian abattoirs to increase exports and improve domestic slaughter throughput.The average Namibian A2 and C2 carcass prices were N$76.52/kg and N$53.60/kg, respectively, during 2024. Compared with 2023, the A2 lamb price indicator declined by 7.72%, while the C2 mutton price indicator increased by 12.71%. Live sheep auction prices also weakened, reflecting lower prices in the traditional South African market amid increased meat supply. The average Dorper lamb auction price was N$32.49/kg in 2024, representing a marginal decline of 0.12% from N$32.49kg in the preceding year.Sheep meat imports in 2024 increased by 18.33% compared to the 2023 imports excluding processed products and increased by 19.26% including processed products. Sheep meat imports in 2024 were primarily composed of sheep casings, which accounted for the dominant share (50.44%) of total import volumes. During the year, Namibia exported 734.82 tonnes of sheep meat to South Africa, Norway, Botswana, Zambia and Seychelles. This represented a decline of approximately 18.26% from the 899.01 tonnes exported in 2023, largely reflecting reduced throughput at export-approved abattoirs.Goat marketing

Live exports to South Africa have traditionally dominated Namibia's goat marketing. During 2024, a total of 144,489 goats were marketed, representing a decrease of 5.85% compared with 2023. Of this total, 140,162 goats (97.01%) were exported live, mainly to South Africa, while only 4,327 goats (2.99%) were slaughtered locally.

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 64% of the total market share while locally produced pork catered for 36% of local market demand. This marks a 7%-point increase in local market share compared to 2023.

During 2024, a total of 50,961 pigs were marketed, representing an increase of 11.59% from the 45,669 pigs marketed in 2023. Pig marketing consisted almost entirely of pigs slaughtered locally, which accounted for 99.75% of total marketing, while live exports remained negligible at 0.25%.

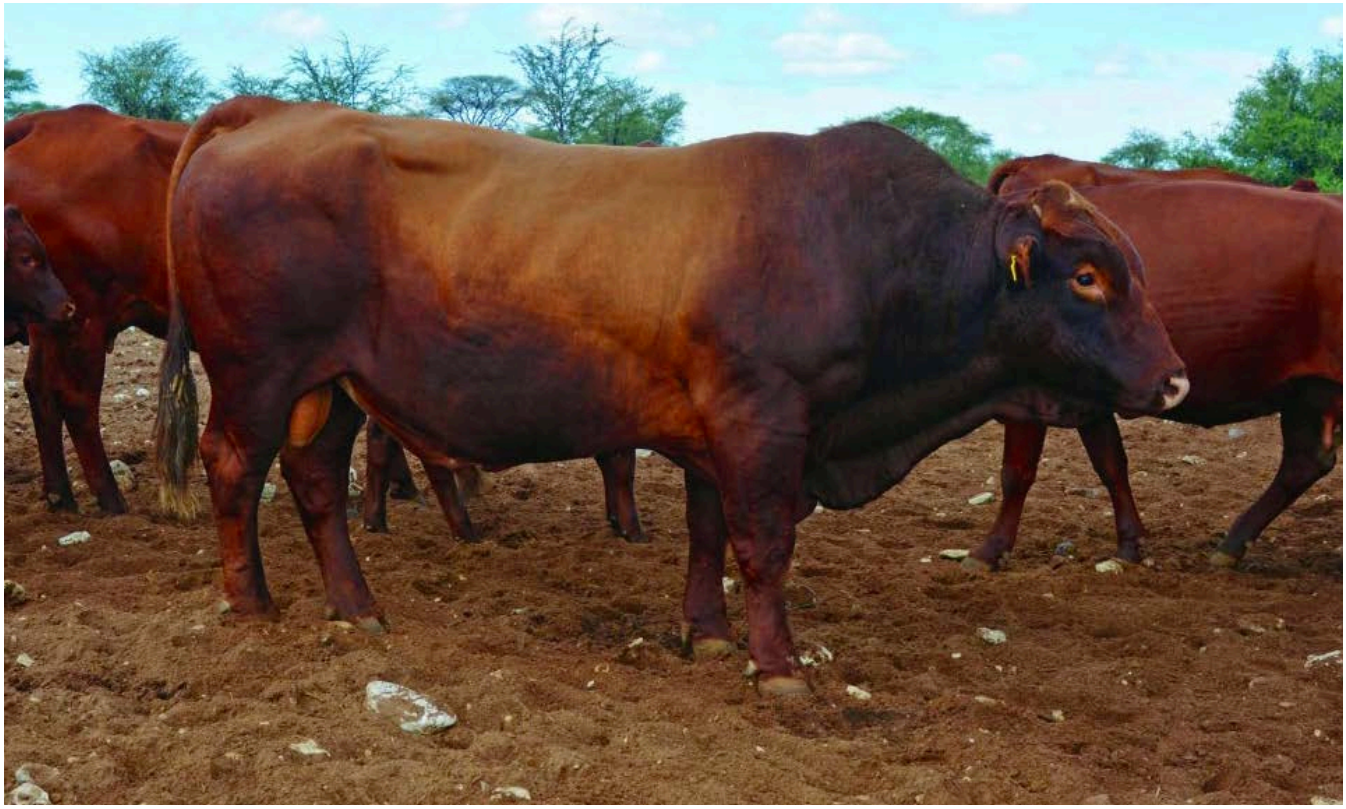
The total tonnage of imported pork in 2024 (excluding processed) was 5,326.72 tonnes, a decrease of 7.19% compared to the 5 739.4 tonnes imported in 2024. Processed pork imports for 2024 amounted to 1,691.04 tonnes bringing overall pork imports to 7,017.76 tonnes. Local pork production increased by 6.12% from 4 325 tonnes in 2023 to 4 589 tonnes in 2024.

CONCLUSION

Livestock marketing performance varied across the different subsectors in 2024. Marketing volumes increased for cattle, sheep and pigs, while goat marketing declined. The increase in sheep marketing was partly driven by drought-induced offloading, as producers reduced their flocks in response to deteriorating grazing conditions and rising production costs.

Sheep marketing remained heavily skewed towards live exports, with domestic slaughter accounting for a relatively small share of total marketing. This was partly attributable to limited market opportunities for Namibian sheep carcasses in South Africa. Persistent Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreaks constrained South Africa's access to certain export markets, contributing to greater domestic meat availability and weaker demand for imported carcasses.

In 2024, Namibian A2 and C2 carcass prices remained below their Northern Cape equivalents, reducing the competitiveness of local abattoirs and their ability to attract sufficient throughput. The continued underutilisation of export-approved abattoir capacity was therefore associated with both relatively lower producer prices and limited viable markets for Namibian sheep carcasses. However, the development of alternative export markets, particularly for bone-in lamb in the Middle East, presents an opportunity to increase local slaughter, improve abattoir capacity utilisation and reduce the sector's dependence on live exports.



HUMAN CAPITAL DIVISION
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



The current organisational structure of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia is aligned with its Strategic Plan. The majority of its employees perform specialised tasks in the execution of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's mandate. Functions are categorised into divisions that 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 FAN-Meat, Manager Information Technology, and Manager Law Enforcement. The latter two report to the Operations Manager together with the Manager Human Capital.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The CEO is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's affairs. One of the main functions of the CEO is to strategically align the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia'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 Manager: Law Enforcement is responsible for the enforcement of the Livestock and Livestock Products 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia's visibility north of the VCF.
The Information subdivision is responsible for gathering and disseminating information with respect to the livestock and livestock products

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 FANMeat Scheme (for minimum standards and assurance), and for the advocacy of animal health and welfare in the country.

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

The subdivision runs a NamLITS help desk which assists producers with NamLITS-related queries. 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 the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia Finances according to regulatory requirements and other resources under 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 LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA'S OPERATIONS "

WORKFORCE PROFILE: The Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia employs 70 permanent 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 47% of the workforce has served 10 years or more. Most of the employees (75%) work in Operations and Meat Standards respectively.

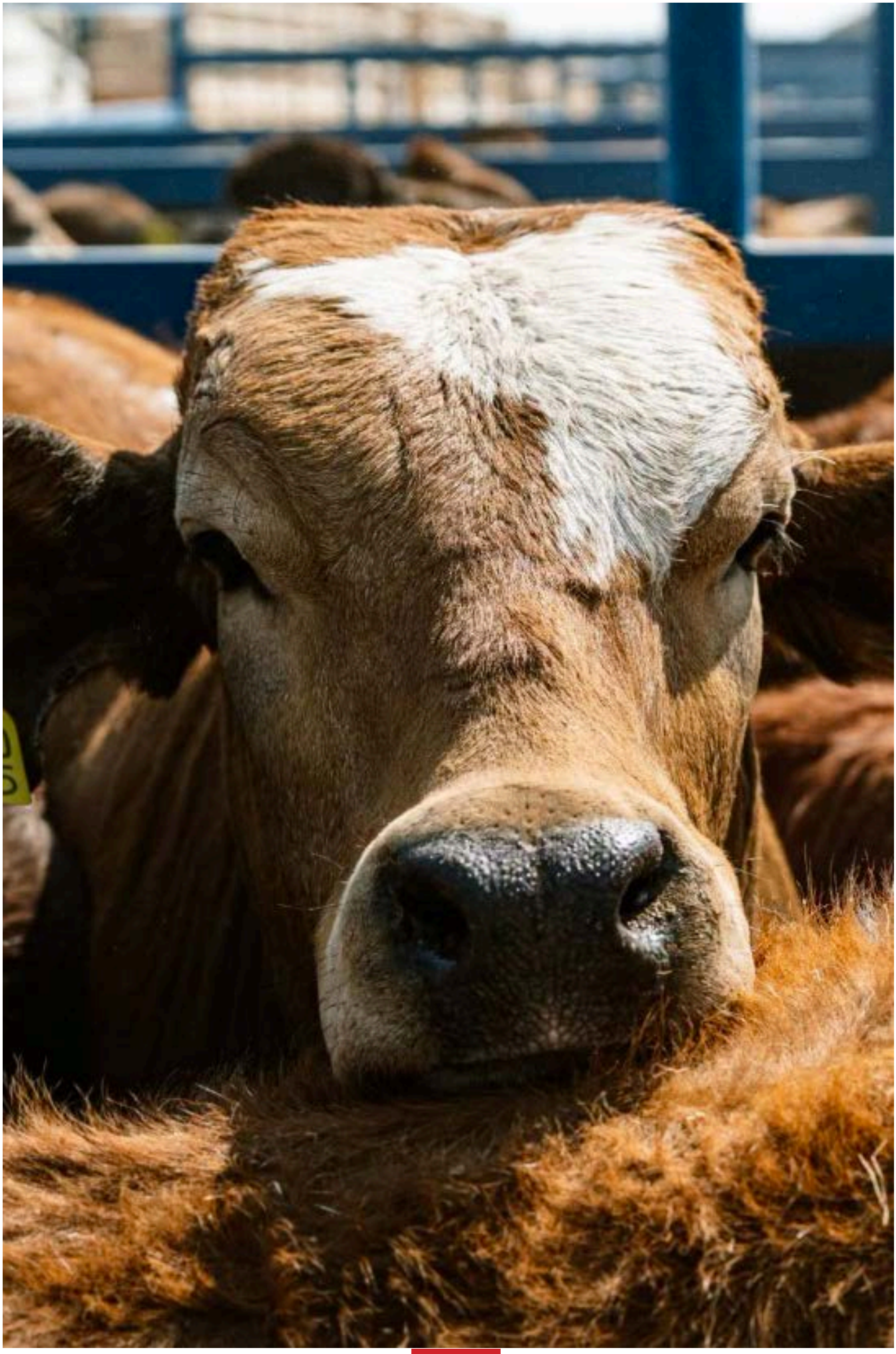
BURSARIES: As per the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia strategic plan focus areas and the advocacy of animal health and welfare, the organisation awards bursaries to selected students studying in fields that will contribute to the wellbeing of the meat and livestock industry. To date, all bursary holders successfully completed their studies. One bursary was awarded to post-graduate students during the 2023/24 financial year, with focus on Veterinary Science, Animal Science or Agricultural Economics.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ACTIVITIES: As a committed equal opportunity employer, LLPBN upholds the principles of fairness, diversity, and inclusivity in the workplace. The organization consistently ensures compliance with the requirements of the Affirmative Action Act by submitting its annual affirmative action reports and maintaining a valid compliance certificate each year. LLPBN maintains commendable staff retention levels, supported by sound people management practices, employee development initiatives, and constructive labour relations. LLPBN's leadership remains steadfast in advancing affirmative action as part of its broader commitment to redressing historical inequalities and promoting inclusive growth. This commitment is further reflected in the fact that 93% of the workforce belongs to the previously disadvantaged category.

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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia is relatively low and remuneration levels are market-related. Remuneration for executives 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 identify skill gaps among staff. A performance management framework is in place; staff performance is appraised biannually.



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01. TOTAL MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK - (N)

CATTLE	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
sVCF EXPORT ABATTOIRS	154 643	166 609	162 672	156 381	170 707	88 879	126 824	159 522	140 589	142 624	149 833	143 885	139 162	141 348	111 821	115 460	129 622
NCA EXPORT ABATTOIRS	17 106	16 512	18 604	29 690	19 724	13 522	18 488	19 410	18 604	15 701	24 499	17 776	9 401	16 283	21 170	18 881	9 798
BUTCHERS	36 814	37 931	110	29 645	28 405	132 905	26 620	20 021	22 956	41 073	15 654	9 950	9 191	8 477	12 016	10 893	10 923
LIVE EXPORTS	157 071	179 648	190 660	198 773	279 127	92 661	148 739	152 416	79 969	110 127	148 350	150 601	144 573	210 945	172 790	172 587	129 862
TOTAL	365 634	400 700	372 046	414 489	497 963	327 967	320 671	351 369	262 118	309 525	338 336	322 212	302 327	377 053	317 797	317 821	280 205

SMALL STOCK	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EXPORT ABATTOIRS	147 333	102 319	115 290	52 907	2 198	0	2 552	236 919	214 754	254 966	318 713	366 454	435 676	772 422	725 558	856 438	762 647
BUTCHERS	152 492	118 231	96 481	121 829	128 522	87 714	105 213	196 670	192 795	153 706	45 414	23 155	38 427	23 715	74 101	83 044	76 818
LIVE EXPORTS	1045 809	817 608	888 410	1008 662	928 614	865 951	1086 320	908 153	755 363	965 713	1149 149	1123 102	756 464	546 103	535 121	458 454	301 196
TOTAL	1345 634	1038 158	1100 181	1183 398	1059 334	953 665	1194 085	1341 742	1162 912	1374 385	1513 276	1512 711	1230 567	1342 240	1334 780	1397 936	1140 661

**PIGS	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
MEATCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 374	585	675	6 595	9 600	14 295	14 754	17 233	16 104
BUTCHERS	33 372	30 212	34 577	33 111	31 575	26 534	9 331	6 391	3 311	1 464	860	2 954	10 475	6 442	6 986	11 916	11 521
LIVE EXPORTS																	
TOTAL	33 372	30 212	34 577	33 111	31 575	26 534	9 331	6 391	4 685	2 049	1 535	9 549	20 075	20 737	21 740	29 149	27 625

*** NCA = NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS**

**** LIVE IMPORTS FROM RSA INCLUDED**

01. TOTAL MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK - (N) continued

LIVESTOCK	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024%'	AVERAGE
sVCF EXPORT ABATTOIRS	130 035	127 141	112 602	102 980	115 819	111 101	122 267	103 097	83 790	74 171	128 564	50 414	54 996	67 232	100 544	127 416	33.28	121 598
NCA EXPORT ABATTOIRS	7 876	15 704	18 757	9 581	13 217	8 019	-	-	-	-	-	110	1 528	3 336	4 753	8 208	2.14	12 008
BUTCHERS	9 210	15 866	20 825	23 910	33 423	21 598	22 367	35 837	39 383	40 698	50 000	41 443	40 676	40 570	44 233	58 857	15.37	30 075
LIVE EXPORTS	133 156	198 816	204 858	128 493	262 929	103 199	282 197	166 161	316 206	318 880	294 352	159 414	137 784	141 388	153 611	188 347	49.20	179 051
TOTAL	280 277	357 527	357 042	264 964	425 388	243 917	426 831	305 095	439 379	433 749	472 916	251 381	234 984	252 526	303 141	382 828	100	342 733

SMALL STOCK	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024%'	AVERAGE
EXPORT ABATTOIRS	865 758	842 559	742 986	768 522	798 963	559 160	444 927	321 413	238 104	191 029	154 398	26 519	13 252	34 147	88 140	72 157	7.57	349 369
BUTCHERS	85 946	77 137	65 475	76 311	130 345	96 854	79 024	132 161	149 100	179 361	132 636	130 518	113 683	130 411	116 943	121 985	12.81	107 158
LIVE EXPORTS	332 914	369 957	337 971	314 648	427 240	326 221	628 580	452 162	535 476	604 106	601 328	309 086	392 232	560 883	749 147	758 443	79.62	661 836
TOTAL	1284 618	1289 653	1146 432	1159 481	1356 548	982 235	1152 531	905 736	922 680	974 496	888 362	466 123	519 167	725 441	954 230	952 585	100	1118 363

**PIGS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024%'	AVERAGE
MEATCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9 024
BUTCHERS	27 526	43 910	21 646	35 910	39 149	42 656	37 638	46 514	43 092	45 184	47 519	44 885	47 723	46 330	45 300	50 834	99.75	28 870
LIVE EXPORTS															369	127	0.25	248
TOTAL	27 526	43 910	21 646	35 910	39 149	42 656	37 638	46 514	43 092	45 184	47 519	44 885	47 723	46 330	45 669	50 961	100	30 562

*** NCA = NORTHERN COMMUNAL AREAS**

**** LIVE IMPORTS FROM RSA INCLUDED**

***** ERRATUM LIVE PIG EXPORTS WERE ENTIRELY EXCLUDED IN 2023, THE MISSING EXPORT VOLUMES HAVE NOW BEEN INCLUDED.**

02. MARKETING OF LIVE CATTLE PER DISTRICT-2024 (HEADS)

Months	Aranos	Bethanie	Berseba	Epukiro	Gobabis	Grootfontein	Karasburg	Keetmanshoop	Kamanjab	Luderitz	Maltahohe	Mariental	Okahandja	Omaruru	Ongwediva	Opuwo Rural	Otjinene	Otjiwarongo	Otjituuo	Outapi	Otavi	Rehoboth	Rundu	Tsumeb	Windhoek	Total
Jan					3,747			1,005				453	7,690					1,572								14,467
Feb					6,734		450	4,501				7,875	9,783					2,194							5	31,542
Mar					6,410			2,249				1,163	9,313					2,518							4	21,657
Apr					2,835	365	99	2,032				761	8,561					2,388								17,041
May					3,974		154	2,344				594	7,216					3,077			48				78	17,485
Jun					4,679		252	1,637				1,346	6,602					2,585							265	17,366
Jul					5,587		505	1,984				991	6,907					2,879							485	19,338
Aug					2,652			2,584				1,299	7,154					3,178							152	17,019
Sep					2,860		489	2,014				1,423	3,052					1,514							338	11,690
Oct					1,460		138	2,182				101	3,168					630							127	7,806
Nov					2,393		205	1,585				239	2,835					808						16	87	8,168
Dec					2,340	43	189	676					980					530							10	4,768
Total					45,671	408	2,481	24,793				16,245	73,261					23,873						16	1,551	188,347

03. MARKETING OF LIVE SHEEP PER DISTRICT-2024 (HEADS)

Months	Aranos	Aminuis	Berseba	Bethanie	Gobabis	Grootfontein	Karasburg	Karibib	Keetmanshoop	Maltahohe	Mariental	Okahandja	Opuwo Urban	Otavi	Omaruru	Otjinene	Otjiwarongo	Outjo	Otjombinde	Ongwediva	Rehoboth	Tsumeb	Windhoek	Total
Jan							692		10,468		15,137	300											17	26,614
Feb							2,389		13,454		32,391												8	48,242
Mar	750						2,861		19,866		54,807										788			79,072
Apr					74		4,723		23,646		56,337	15	15										35	84,845
May					2		6,650		31,032	180	56,440	112											3,017	97,433
Jun							4,384		27,422		44,809											40	43	76,698
Jul				10	14		4,149		16,330		49,605												33	70,141
Aug							3,911		11,278		25,418	95											881	41,583
Sep					15		2,080		11,228		18,280	42					25						661	32,331
Oct					47		2,189		9,120		14,267	15											1,846	27,484
Nov		52					810		6,683		10,363												255	18,163
Dec					68		1,483		7,731		6,391												2	15,675
Total	750			10	220		36,321		188,258	180	384,245	579					25				788	40	6,798	618,281

04. MARKETING OF LIVE GOATS PER DISTRICT-2024 (HEADS)

Months	Aranos	Aminuis	Berseba	Bethanie	Gobabis	Grootfontein	Karasburg	Karibib	Keetmanshoop	Luderitz	Maltahohe	Mariental	Okahandja	Omaruru	Opuwo Urban	Otjiwarongo	Otjombinde	Outjo	Rehoboth	Tweerivier	Tsumeb	Windhoek	Total
Jan					565				3,050			2,912										183	6,710
Feb					509		100		3,846			3,106											7,561
Mar									3,396			5,579							150			50	9,175
Apr					981	27			2,700			4,581	31		370							139	8,829
May					9		22		4,274			7,824										82	12,211
Jun					1		251		6,730			7,862							120		40	62	15,066
Jul				105	1,078		774		6,791			6,648	121									84	15,601
Aug									4,350			9,189	120									134	13,793
Sep					890		82		6,269			8,827										238	16,330
Oct					469	48	72		5,497			5,265	59					80					11,490
Nov		25			40		21		3,480			5,769	66									55	9,456
Dec					588				7,430			5,750										172	13,940
Total		25		105	5,130		1,322		57,813			73,312	397					80	270		40	1,199	140,162

05. EXPORT OF CATTLE TO ALL MARKET REGIONS-2024 (HEADS)

MONTHS	SOUTH AFRICA	ANGOLA	BOTSWANA	DRC	ZIMBABWE	TOTAL 2024
1	14,118	340			9	14 467
2	31,278	249	5		10	31 542
3	21,223	401	33			21 657
4	16,417	599	17		8	17 041
5	16,870	414	1	110	90	17 485
6	16,729	600	37			17 366
7	18,864	473	1			19 338
8	16,137	759	108		15	17 019
9	11,504	145	32		9	11 690
10	7,560	210	36			7 806
11	7,721	16	431			8 168
12	4,687	10	28		43	4 768
TOTAL 2024	183,108	4,216	729	110	184	188,347
%	97.22%	2.24%	0.39%	0.06%	0.10%	100.00%

06. EXPORT OF SHEEP TO ALL MARKET REGIONS-2024 (HEADS)

MONTHS	SOUTH AFRICA	ANGOLA	BOTSWANA	TANZANIA	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE	TOTAL 2024
1	26,397				215	2	26 614
2	48,234	8					48 242
3	78,907		127		38		79 072
4	84,223	15	272		335		84 845
5	97,248	112	40		20	13	97 433
6	76,446	40	197		15		76 698
7	70,066		18		33	24	70 141
8	41,001	98	59		406	19	41 583
9	32,033	35	241			22	32 331
10	27,120		129	235			27 484
11	17,870		241			52	18 163
12	15,585		88			2	15 675
TOTAL 2024	615,130	308	1,412	235	1,062	134	618,281
%	99.49%	0.05%	0.23%	0.04%	0.17%	0.02%	100.00%

07. EXPORT OF GOATS TO ALL MARKET REGIONS-2024 (HEADS)

MONTHS	SOUTH AFRICA	ANGOLA	BOTSWANA	GHANA	TANZANIA	DRC	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE	TOTAL 2024
1	6,485		32				135	58	6 710
2	7,442							119	7 561
3	8,866	13	109				137	50	9 175
4	8,232	410	42				41	104	8 829
5	12,089		40				50	32	12 211
6	14,740	40	117					169	15 066
7	15,162	153	70				52	164	15 601
8	13,520	125	32				11	105	13 793
9	15,997	138	71					124	16 330
10	10,862	13	42	399	59		35	80	11 490
11	9,216		77			17	66	80	9 456
12	13,698		35					207	13 940
TOTAL 2024	136,309	892	667	399	59		527	1,292	140,162
%	97.25%	0.64%	0.48%	0.28%	0.04%		0.38%	0.92%	99.99%

08. EXPORT OF BEEF CARCASSES, CUTS, OFFAL AND PROCESSED MEAT BY EXPORT ABATTOIRS (TONS) - 2024

	RSA MARKETS					OTHER AFRICA					OVERSEAS					GRAND TOTAL				
Months	Carc	Cuts	Offal	Proc	Total	Carc	Cuts	Offal	Proc	Total	Carc	Cuts	Offal	Proc	Total	Carc	Cuts	Offal	Proc	Total
1	0.0	99.7	5.2	0.8	105.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	534.9	0.0	0.0	534.9	0.0	634.6	5.2	0.8	640.7
2	0.0	15.1	6.8	0.4	22.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	899.9	0.0	0.0	899.9	0.0	917.0	6.8	0.4	924.3
3	0.0	196.9	55.5	0.6	253.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,142.5	0.0	0.0	1,142.5	0.0	1,339.4	55.5	0.6	1,395.5
4	0.0	325.9	91.9	1.0	418.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,380.8	0.0	0.0	1,380.8	0.0	1,706.6	91.9	1.0	1,799.5
5	0.0	351.9	299.8	0.5	652.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	2,448.0	0.0	0.0	2,448.0	0.0	2,802.6	299.8	0.5	3,102.9
6	0.0	140.3	736.5	3.4	880.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,249.3	0.0	0.0	2,249.3	0.0	2,389.6	736.5	3.4	3,129.5
7	0.0	381.5	548.3	0.0	929.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2,503.5	0.0	0.0	2,503.5	0.0	2,887.5	548.3	0.0	3,435.9
8	0.0	411.5	336.7	5.9	754.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,477.8	0.0	0.0	2,477.8	0.0	2,889.3	336.7	5.9	3,232.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	24.1	0.0	1,663.6	0.0	0.0	1,663.6	0.0	1,663.6	24.1	0.7	1,688.4
10	0.0	141.5	83.1	0.7	225.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,200.6	0.0	0.0	1,200.6	0.0	1,342.2	83.1	0.7	1,426.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,144.9	0.0	0.0	1,144.9	0.0	1,144.9	0.0	4.3	1,149.2
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	803.6	0.0	0.3	803.9	0.0	803.6	0.0	1.2	804.9
2024	.	2064. 3	2164.	19. 3	4247. 6	.	7. 1	24. 1	.	31. 2	.	18449. 5	.	. 3	18449. 8	.	20521.	2188.	19. 5	22,728.52
%	0%	49%	51%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	90%	10%	0%	100%
2023	0.0	1837.2	1283.7	55.4	3176.3	0.0	335.8	0.0	5.2	341.0	0.0	13399.1	0.0	0.0	13399.1	0.0	15572.2	1283.7	60.6	16916.5
%	0%	58%	40%	2%	100%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	92%	8%	0%	100%

09. EXPORT OF SHEEP CARCASSES, CUTS, PROCESSED MEAT BY EXPORT ABATTOIRS (TONS) - 2024

	RSA MARKETS					OTHER AFRICA					OVERSEAS					GRAND TOTAL				
Months	Carc	Cuts	Offal	Proc	Total	Carc	Cuts	Offal	Proc	Total	Carc	Cuts	Offal	Proc	Total	Carc	Cuts	Offal	Proc	Total
1	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	48.2
2	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	12.1	0.0	0.0	73.7
3	0.0	0.0	3.1	80.2	83.4	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	80.2	103.6
4	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.2
5	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2
6	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2
7	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.6
8	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	29.6	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	19.7	0.0	0.4	49.4
9	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	25.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	2.4	0.0	0.3	28.1
10	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	14.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	1.3	0.0	0.2	16.1
11	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	14.9	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.9	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	26.7	0.0	1.6	42.6
12	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	30.6	11.5	32.3	0.0	0.3	44.1
2024	528.88	0.00	3.13	81.97	614.	0.00	68.93	20.21	1.08	90. 2	0.00	30.63	0.00	0.00	30. 6	528.88	99.56	23.34	83.04	734. 8
%	86%	0%	1%	13%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	14%	3%	11%	100%
2023	522.4	22.7	0.0	0.0	545.1	16.1	19.7	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.0	318.1	0.0	0.0	318.1	538.5	360.5	0.0	0.0	899.0
%	96%	4%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	41%	0%	0%	100%

10. SEX OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED AT EXPORT ABATTOIRS - 2024 (HEADS)

	RSA MARKETS				
Months	Bulls	Cows	Heifers	Oxen	Total
Jan	170	902	492	3,510	5,074
Feb	36	1,395	758	3,200	5,389
Mar	209	2,339	1,704	6,232	10,484
Apr	287	3,407	1,710	6,644	12,048
May	375	4,855	2,119	8,696	16,044
Jun	398	4,385	2,141	8,294	15,218
Jul	530	4,611	2,016	9,252	16,410
Aug	435	3,941	1,979	7,904	14,258
Sep	331	3,290	1,127	4,915	9,663
Oct	338	2,984	1,475	4,403	9,200
Nov	407	3,023	1,163	4,155	8,748
Dec	173	2,292	525	1,890	4,880
2024	3,687	37,424	17,208	69,096	127,416

11. CATTLE SLAUGHTERED AT VARIOUS ABATTOIR FACTORIES (INCLUDING NCA ABATTOIRS) - (HEADS)

	EXPORT ABATTOIRS											
	Meatco Windhoek		Beefcor Okahandja		Meatco Katima Mulilo		Meatco Rundu		Other Export Abattoirs		Total	
Months	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
1	665	1,383	3,157	3,691	88	-	31	443	-	-	3,910	5,074
2	656	1,940	3,137	3,449	225	-	76	333	-	-	4,018	5,389
3	4,010	6,969	3,869	3,515	263	304	196	429	-	-	8,142	10,788
4	4,988	8,711	2,978	3,337	317	385	265	753	-	-	8,283	12,433
5	7,085	12,054	3,231	3,990	427	318	230	825	-	-	10,743	16,362
6	11,469	10,716	3,516	4,502	360	215	259	311	-	-	15,345	15,433
7	7,352	11,194	3,080	5,216	269	403	-	403	-	-	10,701	16,813
8	7,550	8,967	3,743	5,291	369	150	32	108	-	-	11,662	14,408
9	7,388	5,303	3,636	4,360	379	404	239	622	-	-	11,403	10,067
10	3,240	3,680	3,255	5,520	176	309	146	257	-	-	6,671	9,509
11	3,662	3,739	3,925	5,009	97	549	41	292	-	-	7,684	9,297
12	2,413	1,491	2,539	3,389	-	243	268	152	-	-	4,952	5,123
2024	60 478	76 147	40 066	51 269	2 970	3 280	1 783	4 928	0	0	105 297	135 624

*** NO SLAUGHTER FOR OSHAKATI, BRUKARROS AND WITVLEI ABATTOIRS**
**** OTHER EXPORT SLAUGHTERING REFERS TO SLAUGHTERING UNDERTAKEN BY HARTLIEF (WINDHOEK) AND NAMIBIAN NATURAL MEAT PRODUCERS (ARANOS)**

12. TYPE OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS - 2024 (HEADS)

Months	Calves	Weaners	Stores	Tollies	Oxen	Breeding	Live Bovine	Heifers	Cow	Slaughter Cattle	Bulls	Cow with Calves	Total
1	570	12,918	0	492	0	9	0	478	0	0	0	0	14 467
2	1,437	28,276	0	1,008	0	14	0	802	0	0	5	0	31 542
3	1,338	16,374	352	2,135	0	4	0	1,433	12	0	9	0	21 657
4	1,651	12,191	0	1,530	0	16	0	1,525	104	0	24	0	17 041
5	2,060	12,946	600	850	0	12	0	900	86	0	31	0	17 485
6	2,063	14,034	205	365	0	37	0	639	0	0	23	0	17 366
7	2,596	15,101	359	569	0	0	0	687	0	0	26	0	19 338
8	2,676	11,443	250	1,574	0	86	0	859	15	65	50	1	17 019
9	2,393	8,703	0	327	0	9	0	161	0	65	32	0	11 690
10	2,182	5,377	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	37	0	7 806
11	1,585	5,904	0	0	0	190	0	401	36	0	15	37	8 168
12	676	4,011	0	0	0	73	0		1	0	7	0	4 768
2024	21,227	147,278	1,766	8,850	0	450	0	8,095	254	130	259	38	188,347
2023	8,684	132,815	591	5,485	16	606	66	4,702	260	33	281	72	153,611

***BULLS & CASTRATE FIGURES ADDED TO BULLS COLUMN**
***HEIFERS & TOLLIES ADDED TO WEANERS COLUMN**



13. GRADES OF BEEF CARCASSES AT SVCF EXPORT ABATTOIRS 2024 - %

% GRADES (Exported)	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	AVG 2024	AVG 2023
A0	0.53%	0.52%	0.46%	0.33%	0.24%	0.18%	0.12%	0.51%	0.20%	0.3%	0.33%	0.12%	0.32%	0.53%
A1	1.81%	2.00%	1.29%	1.81%	1.43%	1.66%	1.23%	2.44%	1.49%	1.6%	1.42%	0.94%	1.59%	2.94%
A2	19.65%	18.09%	8.15%	5.12%	3.96%	5.36%	9.65%	9.49%	11.91%	16.8%	21.57%	17.42%	12.26%	16.27%
A3	6.96%	4.29%	1.36%	0.91%	0.99%	2.00%	2.83%	2.01%	3.94%	4.3%	7.17%	3.98%	3.39%	4.76%
A4	0.65%	0.54%	0.13%	0.12%	0.17%	0.20%	0.42%	0.32%	0.46%	0.5%	0.91%	0.37%	0.40%	0.56%
A5	0.08%	0.09%	0.07%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.09%	0.01%	0.14%	0.1%	0.13%	0.08%	0.07%	0.10%
A6	0.12%	0.07%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.08%	0.04%	0.05%	0.0%	0.08%	0.00%	0.04%	0.05%
AB0	0.73%	1.13%	1.42%	0.72%	0.65%	0.55%	0.40%	0.88%	0.63%	0.6%	0.55%	0.20%	0.70%	0.83%
AB1	2.21%	3.08%	5.14%	4.51%	3.95%	4.24%	3.33%	4.13%	2.51%	2.2%	1.31%	0.94%	3.13%	4.01%
AB2	13.03%	13.56%	14.36%	14.36%	13.83%	13.19%	14.89%	13.42%	11.83%	13.8%	10.57%	11.93%	13.23%	10.90%
AB3	3.71%	3.40%	2.29%	2.47%	3.57%	4.38%	4.24%	2.84%	3.42%	3.6%	3.59%	3.03%	3.38%	2.68%
AB4	0.41%	0.63%	0.23%	0.26%	0.51%	0.74%	0.55%	0.34%	0.60%	0.4%	0.61%	0.57%	0.49%	0.37%
AB5	0.14%	0.30%	0.06%	0.07%	0.11%	0.07%	0.16%	0.13%	0.07%	0.1%	0.13%	0.10%	0.12%	0.08%
AB6	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%	0.05%	0.12%	0.05%	0.02%	0.0%	0.07%	0.02%	0.04%	0.02%
B0	1.91%	1.15%	1.92%	1.12%	1.25%	1.07%	0.83%	1.06%	0.71%	1.1%	1.27%	0.41%	1.15%	1.32%
B1	3.53%	5.03%	6.83%	5.84%	5.60%	5.97%	4.34%	4.94%	3.89%	3.0%	3.09%	2.62%	4.55%	5.23%
B2	13.60%	18.85%	23.24%	24.56%	22.20%	19.86%	17.83%	18.58%	19.76%	18.9%	16.05%	17.40%	19.23%	15.94%
B3	4.63%	3.32%	3.66%	5.44%	7.54%	6.77%	5.86%	4.48%	5.14%	5.1%	4.52%	3.14%	4.97%	3.47%
B4	0.65%	0.56%	0.45%	0.53%	1.46%	1.20%	0.80%	0.72%	0.69%	0.7%	0.70%	0.16%	0.72%	0.46%
B5	0.14%	0.04%	0.04%	0.07%	0.39%	0.37%	0.16%	0.18%	0.14%	0.2%	0.16%	0.06%	0.16%	0.11%
B6	0.02%	0.07%	0.01%	0.02%	0.17%	0.11%	0.10%	0.06%	0.07%	0.0%	0.07%	0.00%	0.06%	0.05%
C0	0.89%	1.11%	0.80%	1.02%	0.90%	0.90%	0.68%	1.07%	1.05%	0.9%	0.64%	1.76%	0.98%	1.27%
C1	2.19%	2.54%	3.04%	2.56%	2.42%	2.34%	2.77%	3.68%	3.39%	2.4%	2.50%	3.71%	2.80%	3.51%
C2	11.35%	12.80%	17.81%	18.32%	15.96%	16.39%	17.93%	19.61%	19.33%	15.4%	15.73%	22.11%	16.89%	15.76%
C3	7.71%	4.71%	5.12%	7.06%	8.76%	8.80%	7.81%	6.33%	5.87%	5.9%	5.10%	6.95%	6.67%	6.24%
C4	1.58%	0.78%	0.94%	1.41%	2.13%	1.68%	1.22%	1.07%	1.17%	0.9%	0.66%	0.59%	1.18%	1.34%
C5	0.65%	0.20%	0.22%	0.26%	0.51%	0.57%	0.29%	0.31%	0.28%	0.2%	0.16%	0.10%	0.32%	0.34%
C6	0.39%	0.04%	0.10%	0.23%	0.30%	0.30%	0.25%	0.37%	0.18%	0.1%	0.07%	0.00%	0.19%	0.21%
MEASELS	0.59%	0.89%	0.78%	0.68%	0.75%	0.81%	0.79%	0.78%	0.90%	0.9%	0.73%	1.00%	0.80%	0.55%
CONDEMNED	0.14%	0.17%	0.08%	0.13%	0.18%	0.20%	0.21%	0.16%	0.14%	0.1%	0.13%	0.27%	0.16%	0.11%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Carcasses (n)													TOTAL	
Total (n) 2024	5,074	5,389	10,484	12,048	16,044	15,218	16,410	14,258	9,663	9,200	8,748	4,880	127,416	
Total (n) 2023	3,822	3,793	7,879	7,966	10,316	14,985	10,432	11,293	11,024	6,495	7,587	4,952	100,544	
Total (n) 2022	4,811	5,476	4,960	8,225	6,811	7,576	5,633	4,087	4,809	5,141	5,506	4,197	67,232	
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	

14. GRADES OF SHEEP CARCASSES AT EXPORT ABATTOIRS 2024 - %

% GRADES (Exported)	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	AVG 2024	AVG 2023
A0	1.87%	0.69%	1.06%	1.01%	2.08%	2.83%	3.77%	1.34%	4.68%	6.9%	5.68%	5.59%	3.12%	1.42%
A1	5.49%	4.20%	5.14%	4.91%	5.62%	8.98%	9.47%	5.21%	11.54%	11.2%	9.41%	7.08%	7.36%	4.98%
A2	57.73%	56.16%	50.52%	53.22%	51.49%	57.15%	48.08%	48.16%	44.91%	44.5%	44.05%	57.21%	51.10%	58.41%
A3	15.43%	14.10%	16.11%	14.84%	14.93%	10.63%	9.62%	17.19%	6.55%	8.5%	9.43%	9.24%	12.21%	13.01%
A4	5.29%	4.75%	5.02%	4.50%	5.21%	2.72%	2.99%	4.64%	1.33%	1.9%	1.89%	2.37%	3.56%	4.56%
A5	2.23%	1.44%	2.58%	2.19%	3.04%	0.98%	1.04%	1.94%	0.77%	1.2%	1.24%	0.91%	1.63%	2.49%
A6	0.40%	0.18%	0.73%	0.73%	1.11%	0.37%	0.38%	0.65%	0.34%	0.3%	0.37%	0.07%	0.47%	0.88%
AB0	0.04%	0.11%	0.05%	0.05%	0.14%	0.31%	0.37%	0.26%	0.82%	0.7%	0.60%	3.40%	0.57%	0.08%
AB1	0.07%	0.29%	0.22%	0.50%	0.66%	0.70%	1.08%	0.65%	0.65%	1.1%	1.24%	0.91%	0.68%	0.27%
AB2	1.07%	2.41%	3.16%	3.63%	3.46%	2.74%	3.53%	3.64%	4.93%	4.9%	5.91%	5.51%	3.74%	4.23%
AB3	0.44%	1.06%	1.03%	1.34%	1.17%	0.30%	0.85%	1.76%	1.36%	1.1%	1.32%	0.99%	1.06%	1.59%
AB4	0.24%	0.37%	0.58%	0.59%	0.25%	0.10%	0.20%	0.57%	0.31%	0.2%	0.39%	0.22%	0.34%	0.65%
AB5	0.13%	0.26%	0.65%	0.45%	0.09%	0.12%	0.18%	0.65%	0.20%	0.1%	0.21%	0.11%	0.27%	0.42%
AB6	0.07%	0.03%	0.15%	0.33%	0.16%	0.12%	0.11%	0.31%	0.00%	0.1%	0.12%	0.11%	0.14%	0.13%
B0	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.04%	0.08%	0.31%	0.48%	0.03%	0.57%	0.2%	0.14%	0.44%	0.19%	0.01%
B1	0.07%	0.08%	0.12%	0.20%	0.14%	0.54%	0.55%	0.34%	0.40%	0.2%	0.19%	0.18%	0.25%	0.06%
B2	0.91%	1.08%	2.04%	2.37%	1.80%	2.23%	3.06%	1.76%	1.53%	1.2%	1.24%	0.88%	1.68%	0.85%
B3	0.47%	0.71%	0.71%	0.96%	1.33%	0.76%	1.19%	0.85%	0.74%	0.3%	0.41%	0.15%	0.72%	0.51%
B4	0.18%	0.19%	0.33%	0.20%	0.42%	0.31%	0.51%	0.17%	0.20%	0.2%	0.12%	0.11%	0.24%	0.24%
B5	0.05%	0.08%	0.38%	0.26%	0.22%	0.04%	0.41%	0.71%	0.17%	0.1%	0.12%	0.04%	0.22%	0.12%
B6	0.05%	0.00%	0.13%	0.13%	0.09%	0.04%	0.09%	0.28%	0.06%	0.1%	0.06%	0.00%	0.08%	0.09%
C0	0.25%	0.44%	2.28%	0.15%	0.08%	0.30%	0.78%	0.26%	3.29%	2.0%	2.45%	0.40%	1.06%	0.43%
C1	0.45%	0.86%	1.19%	0.35%	0.45%	0.62%	0.87%	0.63%	1.67%	1.7%	2.00%	0.40%	0.94%	0.55%
C2	4.81%	7.49%	4.22%	4.80%	3.83%	4.98%	7.48%	6.43%	11.20%	8.3%	8.63%	2.59%	6.23%	2.63%
C3	1.32%	2.28%	0.93%	1.56%	1.42%	1.32%	1.89%	1.00%	0.99%	1.5%	1.52%	0.55%	1.36%	0.84%
C4	0.56%	0.54%	0.38%	0.35%	0.45%	0.33%	0.58%	0.31%	0.45%	0.6%	0.58%	0.26%	0.45%	0.31%
C5	0.22%	0.18%	0.16%	0.19%	0.14%	0.13%	0.30%	0.14%	0.17%	0.5%	0.47%	0.22%	0.24%	0.17%
C6	0.15%	0.03%	0.06%	0.11%	0.13%	0.01%	0.11%	0.09%	0.17%	0.2%	0.21%	0.07%	0.11%	0.06%
MEASELS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%	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%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Carcasses (n)														TOTAL
Total (n) 2024	5,515	7,340	8,579	11,331	6,391	6,724	7,030	3,513	3,527	4,612	4,856	2,739		72,157
Total (n) 2023	2,779	6,937	14,644	10,781	10,758	9,809	9,374	4,000	3,546	5,575	5,916	4,021		88,140
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

15. AVERAGE BEEF CARCASS MASS - 2024 (KG)

% GRADES (Exported)	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	AVG 2024	AVG 2023
A0	200.80	222.16	208.59	224.52	226.11	215.00	206.46	194.66	166.44	159.33	205.70	116.11	202.71	214.56
A1	223.30	231.05	220.61	220.86	225.14	214.42	227.16	211.90	218.92	214.53	202.68	212.85	219.14	218.55
A2	232.04	237.05	232.46	231.32	235.91	240.11	234.18	225.65	222.10	220.52	224.79	205.54	230.56	230.29
A3	235.19	244.22	242.61	241.42	242.19	250.26	247.86	233.28	221.09	226.66	234.84	230.98	238.15	230.78
A4	241.52	264.70	305.92	238.72	252.13	262.36	260.63	257.18	220.20	237.21	246.72	308.29	253.39	242.82
A5	243.20	239.84	306.40	248.90	265.90	250.63	248.92	335.65	213.51	230.41	247.99	281.68	257.40	247.60
A6	276.02	278.33		266.10	349.80	254.57	264.06	299.80	234.32	226.73	242.04		269.18	233.34
AB0	226.59	236.02	225.98	227.68	238.47	221.15	241.82	220.59	238.42	205.36	209.45	202.74	226.50	232.53
AB1	231.33	243.79	231.01	231.57	238.03	230.97	234.31	222.49	231.27	213.30	224.61	221.24	230.24	237.58
AB2	253.24	249.96	249.20	244.16	252.99	246.98	249.41	236.25	235.97	234.47	241.53	235.35	244.92	249.65
AB3	257.14	263.06	259.71	270.40	272.66	270.73	269.58	257.17	243.13	243.05	253.06	256.10	259.97	259.76
AB4	265.11	283.49	274.29	264.86	282.50	277.18	280.96	279.01	247.12	244.38	267.57	302.90	269.68	262.69
AB5	271.27	353.79	292.55	281.25	307.01	286.68	300.55	280.96	250.10	239.12	272.55	291.30	285.08	279.52
AB6	270.40	262.90		261.40	318.17	302.81	299.08	301.99	243.70	322.97	261.98	300.70	284.54	237.08
B0	246.67	251.66	240.30	237.26	240.19	238.52	244.19	249.92	243.87	233.69	232.48	238.67	241.70	250.70
B1	250.04	248.52	244.52	249.50	252.14	257.42	253.48	243.79	256.09	240.49	231.03	238.79	247.91	251.83
B2	272.74	270.96	269.63	265.74	272.72	273.13	267.74	258.78	263.07	255.46	259.98	250.23	266.36	265.52
B3	290.20	283.46	288.29	281.06	299.08	289.94	285.82	279.22	266.74	269.36	273.78	267.22	282.45	282.44
B4	277.78	304.59	301.72	282.05	317.46	301.10	300.13	299.65	266.87	273.13	280.09	279.31	291.32	299.64
B5	270.84	315.70	275.53	338.11	364.51	312.43	316.82	306.81	279.77	283.69	281.22	281.20	304.13	315.25
B6	274.10	190.05	276.40	315.80	367.33	315.71	297.45	298.95	279.43	254.45	290.72		287.31	328.83
C0	249.24	208.53	248.99	278.50	239.68	248.72	234.39	232.77	241.63	230.13	258.58	196.49	242.83	257.33
C1	251.54	233.99	243.34	249.73	243.69	249.68	244.98	231.33	239.42	247.61	230.50	228.90	242.35	247.17
C2	264.63	258.83	258.12	254.23	259.09	258.08	256.31	246.79	244.06	256.86	244.44	236.83	254.68	266.77
C3	280.27	278.99	276.65	270.25	275.35	274.66	275.96	264.23	265.91	270.14	269.73	261.94	272.92	277.96
C4	286.18	295.73	293.29	279.03	288.38	289.02	289.49	275.78	284.54	284.40	279.30	285.15	285.92	294.99
C5	289.40	319.23	289.31	298.02	308.18	287.84	287.19	284.75	300.61	277.97	279.27	280.24	292.89	307.06
C6	295.74	326.05	163.55	320.29	324.41	313.68	292.53	309.50	273.40	309.25	273.77		291.11	314.10
MEASELS	288.80	251.51	201.44	266.41	269.70	274.98	273.83	260.22	236.89	260.17	249.76	227.80	255.12	250.43
CONDEMNED	205.69		169.50	162.93	237.68	156.88	151.30	118.26	128.36	39.92	86.56	109.65	142.43	152.89
													AVERAGE MASS	
AVG 2024	257.37	263.73	253.21	260.07	275.55	262.19	261.22	257.24	241.90	240.16	245.22	242.53	255.03	
AVG 2023	233.95	244.08	269.53	250.45	268.56	261.50	253.04	273.40	257.31	265.94	251.82	252.05	256.80	
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	267.71	257.32	262.19	256.83	253.30	261.10	260.10	266.24	242.40	
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	

16. AVERAGE SHEEP CARCASS MASS AT EXPORT ABATTOIRS - 2024 - (KG)

CLASSES	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	AVG 2024
A0	13.93	14.61	13.14	13.04	11.83	12.16	12.72	12.94	13.11	13.51	13.88	13.41	13.17
A1	14.51	14.77	14.12	13.95	13.07	13.54	13.37	14.40	13.69	14.44	14.65	14.32	14.05
A2	16.84	16.65	17.05	17.04	16.65	16.30	16.06	16.36	15.91	16.43	16.39	15.82	16.52
A3	18.75	18.96	18.65	18.42	18.23	17.87	16.32	17.53	18.36	18.13	17.29	16.90	18.04
A4	20.01	19.65	19.56	19.25	18.77	17.43	16.33	17.55	19.82	18.91	17.98	18.35	18.66
A5	21.48	20.64	19.51	19.38	19.04	18.53	16.37	18.26	21.56	19.22	18.61	19.32	19.33
A6	22.84	20.73	20.03	21.28	18.10	20.32	19.04	17.40	21.72	24.29	22.24	20.80	20.73
AB0	12.85	16.12	12.68	14.89	13.00	12.84	14.30	11.90	3.09	14.57	14.66	12.28	12.81
AB1	18.53	17.11	15.05	17.84	16.37	14.80	15.28	15.00	16.16	15.09	14.83	15.16	16.00
AB2	19.32	19.07	17.34	18.59	18.06	17.79	18.21	19.00	17.90	16.63	16.49	17.01	18.04
AB3	22.20	19.73	18.53	20.34	18.82	19.80	20.86	21.33	21.11	18.79	19.31	17.21	20.07
AB4	23.52	21.13	18.62	21.24	21.64	19.30	20.59	23.49	23.04	23.72	24.65	20.80	21.90
AB5	23.70	22.53	17.92	22.59	19.42	22.36	14.79	24.96	20.03	23.02	18.72	6.00	20.91
AB6	25.48	20.90	19.20	24.80	23.48	18.73	20.86	24.51		36.50	35.98	18.83	25.04
B0			14.90	19.25	15.30	14.70	14.92	17.30	3.78	18.96	18.75	13.50	15.32
B1	14.53	14.88	15.56	17.64	18.31	16.94	15.52	19.58	15.51	17.17	17.17		16.62
B2	19.07	18.51	19.01	19.36	17.86	18.79	19.73	22.04	19.45	18.42	18.50	19.23	19.16
B3	20.83	21.08	19.61	22.01	17.97	21.21	23.85	25.83	26.54	20.90	21.66	17.10	21.95
B4	21.92	23.20	19.93	22.47	22.70	22.27	26.27	30.40	26.00	23.52	24.22	21.70	23.90
B5	26.67	22.90	20.22	23.98	21.90	21.90	25.72	28.80	21.83	25.58	17.05	20.70	23.32
B6	23.60		24.27	26.76	27.20	24.20	23.70	33.80	27.40	32.17	32.17		27.53
C0	16.78	15.40	15.22	16.01	17.80	20.34	16.40	25.07	16.52	17.42	17.82	16.77	17.71
C1	17.03	16.53	16.98	16.86	18.09	19.41	17.76	19.24	18.66	18.40	19.12	19.59	18.01
C2	19.52	18.96	19.56	20.33	19.65	19.89	19.88	20.73	20.38	20.64	20.90	20.38	20.04
C3	22.00	21.14	22.40	21.93	19.70	21.72	22.93	25.27	23.74	23.30	23.22	24.39	22.49
C4	24.44	23.51	25.45	24.27	22.71	23.52	23.96	26.77	25.72	26.16	25.50	26.36	24.73
C5	28.49	22.54	26.59	26.15	25.58	26.00	26.35	28.50	27.80	25.35	25.40	25.34	26.25
C6	27.90	27.90	31.06	26.16	28.50	30.60	27.16	26.53	26.12	27.86	27.75	29.90	27.96
AVG 2024	20.62	19.58	19.01	20.21	19.28	19.40	19.26	21.59	19.44	21.04	20.53	18.51	19.87
AVG 2023	20.09	20.52	20.44	20.65	20.87	21.50	20.89	21.02	20.27	21.23	20.07	19.96	20.62

17. AVERAGE PRODUCER PRICE OF BEEF CARCASSES AT EXPORT ABATTOIRS 2024 (N$/

CLASSES	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	AVG 2024
A0	55.61	56.59	53.55	54.91	56.19	54.80	51.16	52.83	53.74	55.36	54.15	57.16	54.67
A1	60.89	60.29	59.40	58.48	59.26	59.11	59.24	59.50	60.02	62.72	62.43	65.58	60.58
A2	61.98	61.85	61.57	60.91	61.47	61.43	61.56	61.70	64.53	64.42	65.56	66.54	62.79
A3	62.95	62.08	60.46	61.63	62.42	62.29	62.86	62.45	65.84	64.82	66.36	66.80	63.41
A4	63.49	62.52	58.55	62.39	62.57	63.34	63.93	61.96	65.79	64.95	66.43	67.00	63.58
A5	64.37	59.88	58.41	63.48	61.79	63.73	63.91	59.50	64.95	64.47	67.00	67.00	63.21
A6	62.70	62.56		65.39	68.00	63.73	64.45	60.06	66.39	65.00	66.66		64.49
AB0	53.66	54.14	52.69	53.49	55.13	51.51	54.33	52.97	52.24	51.32	52.61	47.65	52.64
AB1	59.32	59.90	59.04	58.12	58.71	59.28	59.66	59.86	60.15	60.73	62.22	61.93	59.91
AB2	61.61	62.41	61.68	61.28	61.05	61.48	61.94	61.72	63.87	63.75	64.88	65.94	62.63
AB3	62.05	63.22	62.05	62.87	62.71	62.82	62.80	62.67	65.04	64.77	65.87	66.64	63.63
AB4	62.65	63.02	62.56	63.59	63.93	63.63	64.12	63.75	66.09	64.83	66.40	67.00	64.30
AB5	62.78	60.48	57.14	65.18	64.76	62.61	64.62	62.41	63.64	65.00	65.86	67.00	63.46
AB6	62.00	64.00		66.16	64.67	64.59	64.70	61.67	59.50	65.00	65.98	67.00	64.12
B0	57.45	50.65	49.96	49.53	50.42	49.46	50.38	49.07	46.08	49.14	51.49	52.09	50.48
B1	59.97	56.95	55.57	55.32	55.90	55.57	55.88	56.57	57.16	59.26	58.81	60.52	57.29
B2	61.19	61.59	59.82	59.48	59.99	59.81	60.24	60.19	61.19	62.63	63.01	64.45	61.13
B3	62.55	62.31	61.30	60.64	61.78	61.89	62.21	61.67	62.75	63.93	65.46	65.41	62.66
B4	62.60	64.30	61.53	60.90	62.51	61.82	63.57	61.37	63.86	63.22	65.68	65.68	63.09
B5	62.82	56.99	61.34	52.06	60.29	61.18	63.55	63.07	65.28	64.95	66.52	67.00	62.09
B6	64.00	45.58	66.00	62.09	62.13	63.96	64.73	62.93	59.99	65.00	67.00		62.13
C0	48.57	38.21	44.37	43.58	39.21	38.53	40.17	40.99	38.19	38.85	41.27	27.60	39.96
C1	57.57	53.68	53.32	53.42	52.46	52.25	53.44	53.73	54.46	56.24	54.35	51.99	53.91
C2	60.72	58.86	57.62	57.40	56.67	57.42	57.77	58.38	59.04	60.72	60.12	62.27	58.91
C3	62.87	59.41	58.53	58.18	58.09	58.57	59.02	59.84	62.22	62.56	62.42	64.86	60.55
C4	63.45	60.17	56.74	58.69	58.41	58.62	58.96	60.61	61.58	62.81	61.48	64.24	60.48
C5	63.79	60.96	57.02	56.65	55.04	58.20	58.33	58.39	63.53	64.01	62.96	60.92	59.98
C6	63.90	61.00	58.32	59.92	56.47	58.97	58.86	60.52	64.93	63.54	63.00		60.86
Measles	52.30	50.78	38.26	48.35	51.13	50.72	51.80	28.91	51.81	53.28	54.66	50.05	48.50
Condemned	22.60		16.30	16.03	26.21	18.99	16.34	14.00	12.94	5.61	11.68	11.80	15.68
AVG 2024	59.41	58.43	55.82	57.00	57.65	57.34	57.82	56.44	58.56	59.10	60.08	59.34	58.08
AVG 2023	61.14	61.94	56.71	59.69	60.81	59.61	60.26	61.10	61.60	61.31	59.99	59.54	60.31

18. AVERAGE PRODUCER PRICE OF SHEEP CARCASSES AT NAMIBIAN EXPORT ABATTOIRS 2024 (N$/KG)

Grades	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	AVG
A0	57.57	56.88	55.01	54.38	55.40	56.83	58.28	56.96	57.41	58.18	58.75	55.30	56.74
A1	72.13	71.98	67.95	64.76	68.29	69.50	70.46	76.22	75.63	83.91	85.60	83.10	74.13
A2	71.86	74.70	71.80	69.41	72.72	69.77	73.09	78.19	79.28	85.56	85.71	86.10	76.52
A3	68.46	73.32	70.39	68.81	70.53	70.55	73.03	77.79	80.48	86.06	85.39	86.87	75.97
A4	61.75	68.00	63.73	63.96	63.60	64.62	65.91	70.96	69.36	74.10	74.25	76.07	68.03
A5	50.80	57.28	54.01	53.27	54.14	55.33	57.47	60.64	62.30	63.65	63.52	63.48	57.99
A6	57.83	55.79	54.24	49.65	54.13	53.62	54.83	60.10	61.61	63.43	62.96	64.00	57.68
AB0	46.50	42.67	28.44	41.72	39.07	29.87	41.65	43.24	48.17	50.68	51.10	46.61	42.48
AB1	66.74	57.70	56.45	51.89	56.97	57.18	57.54	59.76	65.30	69.67	68.41	64.19	60.98
AB2	65.09	60.57	59.21	53.79	59.17	56.78	58.34	60.80	62.56	68.27	67.32	66.75	61.56
AB3	61.22	58.82	57.63	54.38	56.72	58.18	58.40	60.52	59.95	67.37	66.93	69.45	60.80
AB4	57.04	53.62	51.99	53.55	52.61	52.81	54.36	59.79	54.74	58.59	59.25	58.84	55.60
AB5	47.83	47.33	45.11	47.09	37.86	47.47	34.14	48.08	49.60	44.93	42.87	18.33	42.55
AB6	49.87	46.14	44.74	46.89	46.71	46.97	48.09	51.05		48.43	48.86	55.00	48.43
B0			28.98	27.00	28.52	29.07	31.75	37.00	33.86	37.17	37.54	35.46	32.63
B1	51.10	48.87	47.82	42.54	46.27	43.66	45.58	48.78	60.85	63.88	63.88	58.47	51.81
B2	54.00	49.99	50.93	44.71	46.28	46.06	48.25	50.19	58.68	65.16	64.64	61.22	53.34
B3	51.72	50.49	49.47	42.81	44.67	45.95	47.17	48.63	50.48	62.40	61.40	65.00	51.68
B4	47.36	46.64	44.39	37.83	41.92	42.63	42.35	44.35	44.35	53.60	55.00	54.06	46.21
B5	44.32	42.92	40.90	37.06	39.31	40.00	40.83	41.74	42.16	48.00	32.00	48.00	41.44
B6	43.48		40.12	23.12	39.80	40.00	41.30	41.74	42.00	48.00	48.00		40.76
C0	31.85	29.57	23.11	28.83	27.31	13.76	30.71	30.62	34.56	39.61	38.64	38.58	30.60
C1	48.53	47.44	47.60	43.90	42.92	30.51	45.98	56.74	59.85	64.89	62.57	64.28	51.27
C2	51.42	49.71	49.77	46.02	46.40	37.22	50.63	57.87	63.09	63.87	63.03	64.23	53.60
C3	50.35	49.83	48.74	44.08	44.09	44.49	50.40	54.08	56.84	64.67	64.38	55.68	52.30
C4	45.81	45.01	44.55	39.53	41.90	42.55	49.08	48.49	49.64	53.39	54.18	51.74	47.16
C5	43.33	41.93	40.82	30.55	38.40	38.66	41.97	42.30	44.00	47.50	48.00	47.48	42.08
C6	42.61	40.00	36.31	31.40	38.30	39.13	30.21	27.25		47.30	47.79	47.48	38.89
AVG 2024	53.35	52.58	49.08	46.18	48.36	47.26	50.06	53.35	56.41	60.08	59.36	58.73	52.90
AVG 2023	55.40	56.79	53.95	54.96	51.53	53.13	52.95	51.19	54.21	52.80	53.24	52.74	53.58

*** BLANK CELLS IMPLY THAT NO ANIMALS OF THAT GRADE WERE SLAUGHTERED.**

19. (A) CATTLE AUCTIONS PRICE AND MASS NVCF

NVCF NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: CATTLE AVERAGE PRICES 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2024
TOLLIES - N$/kg	28.35	20.00	19.31	18.57	16.31	24.24	20.20	22.17	24.02	22.40	28.78	28.52	22.74
HEIFERS - N$/kg	34.26	20.20	23.29	23.93	23.35	28.25	24.92	32.08	26.49	31.08	33.13	24.40	27.12
STORE OXEN- N$/kg	27.28	18.39	18.86	19.03	15.04	21.11	25.22	24.59	25.81	24.97	34.33	32.23	23.91
SLAUGHTER OXEN - N$/kg	25.59	18.47	20.08	22.62	18.58	20.95	24.47	26.59	27.29	26.32	30.83	30.50	24.36
COW WITH CALVES- N$/kg				19.34	16.78			25.41	27.43				22.24
COWS - KG	24.08	15.72	14.96	15.50	14.96	16.67	21.45	18.73	17.61	24.10	24.85	23.41	19.34
COWS MEDIUM- KG													
SLAUGHTER BULLS - KG	22.83	17.84	14.58	22.37	17.23	18.83	20.68	22.58	25.38	22.68	26.86	25.63	21.46

*** BLANK CELLS IMPLY THAT NO ANIMALS OF THAT GRADE WERE SLAUGHTERED.**

NVCF NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: CATTLE AVERAGE MASS 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2024
TOLLIES - N$/kg	172.11	150.00	199.75	200.00	241.11	206.94	194.65	188.04	185.25	201.92	178.21	217.73	194.64
HEIFERS - N$/kg	175.74	194.25	194.25	204.44	255.65	212.93	203.08	228.13	197.89	189.00	233.82	246.72	211.33
STORE OXEN- N$/kg	257.14	238.46	261.35	317.58	453.22	288.95	245.71	307.09	295.71	301.90	293.42	289.55	295.84
SLAUGHTER OXEN - N$/kg	406.43	468.50	468.90	455.71	537.83	444.05	417.86	468.00	425.00	427.00	354.58	518.48	449.36
COW WITH CALVES- N$/kg				456.67	435.00			322.50	316.25				382.61
COWS - KG	362.14	352.11	379.29	389.59	396.61	365.13	347.35	341.90	324.20	326.32	325.00	370.24	356.66
COWS MEDIUM- KG													
SLAUGHTER BULLS - KG	512.50	398.00	405.88	292.75	590.00	481.82	441.25	483.75	396.67	391.67	506.25	351.00	437.63

*** BLANK CELLS IMPLY THAT NO ANIMALS OF THAT GRADE WERE SLAUGHTERED.**

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: CATTLE MARKETING 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total 2024
TOLLIES - N$/kg	20	5	22	23	27	19	53	33	22	14	16	12	266
HEIFERS - N$/kg	41	73	75	61	110	88	95	57	49	22	24	39	734
STORE OXEN- N$/kg	19	41	74	41	70	162	49	72	15	32	19	22	616
SLAUGHTER OXEN - N$/kg	31	21	77	159	151	132	181	84	49	28	18	25	956
COW WITH CALVES- N$/kg				3	9	19	1	2	4				38
COWS - KG	30	19	72	82	98	126	80	50	60	19	14	22	672
COWS MEDIUM- KG					2								2
SLAUGHTER BULLS - KG	13	5	6	9	28	12	8	8	11	6	5	5	116
TOTAL CATTLE MARKETED	154	164	326	378	495	558	467	306	210	121	96	125	3,400

*** BLANK CELLS IMPLY THAT NO ANIMALS OF THAT GRADE WERE SLAUGHTERED.**

19. (A) CATTLE AUCTIONS PRICE AND MASS sVCF

sVCF NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: CATTLE AVERAGE PRICES 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2024	AVG 2023
WEANERS - N$/kg	26.57	25.55	22.13	24.83	23.61	24.91	24.89	24.01	25.02	28.67	28.41	27.29	25.49	27.56
TOLLIES - N$/kg	32.79	31.56	26.87	27.39	28.39	29.68	30.41	30.14	31.44	33.28	34.33	33.39	30.81	31.73
HEIFERS - N$/kg	27.83	26.39	22.97	23.56	24.19	25.06	25.09	25.36	26.82	29.19	31.21	29.86	26.46	28.47
STORE OXEN- N$/kg	29.32	27.35	23.78	25.24	24.87	25.42	27.02	27.28	28.78	31.27	32.52	31.87	27.89	27.97
STORE HEIFERS- N$/kg	27.33	25.16	21.49	24.79	22.73	23.39	24.26	23.75	26.41	28.91	30.14	28.49	25.57	26.71
SLAUGHTER OXEN - N$/kg	29.93	28.05	24.66	26.32	25.69	25.71	27.31	28.92	30.07	32.23	34.36	33.13	28.87	29.37
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS - N$/kg	28.27	26.14	20.13	24.81	24.18	23.75	25.73	26.24	27.24	30.58	31.95	32.11	26.76	27.78
COW FAT - N$/kg	29.32	27.54	24.58	25.93	25.11	25.18	26.96	28.46	29.78	31.69	33.64	34.26	28.54	28.97
COWS MEDIUM- KG	25.22	23.14	20.13	22.48	21.38	21.42	23.36	24.34	25.92	27.76	29.41	29.13	24.47	25.32
COW LEAN - N$/kg	19.72	17.62	13.17	17.05	16.04	15.48	17.42	18.64	20.48	22.79	24.18	23.65	18.85	19.88
SLAUGHTER BULLS - KG	26.53	23.62	20.69	23.64	22.32	22.49	23.82	25.18	26.51	29.04	30.87	31.35	25.51	26.03

LABTA DATA FORMS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL AUCTION STATISTICS

sVCF NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: CATTLE AVERAGE MASS 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2024	AVG 2023
WEANERS - N$/kg	148.00	157.00	136.00	168.00	139.00	181.00	184.00	168.00	154.00	162.00	169.00	162.00	160.67	167.08
TOLLIES- KG	189.00	194.00	191.00	196.00	198.00	201.00	202.00	194.00	197.00	202.00	216.00	191.00	197.58	209.42
HEIFERS- KG	196.00	194.00	203.00	211.00	231.00	211.00	205.00	194.00	192.00	198.00	179.00	174.00	199.00	207.75
STORE OXEN- KG	289.00	301.00	313.00	316.00	325.00	328.00	324.00	311.00	316.00	321.00	305.00	318.00	313.92	312.50
STORE HEIFERS- KG	279.00	278.00	327.00	334.00	312.00	298.00	328.00	311.00	303.00	297.00	271.00	298.00	303.00	308.33
SLAUGHTER OXEN- KG	487.00	468.00	479.00	482.00	521.00	498.00	489.00	497.00	478.00	497.00	484.00	498.00	489.83	508.67
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS- KG	387.00	378.00	387.00	372.00	412.00	376.00	398.00	394.00	378.00	384.00	378.00	371.00	384.58	368.67
COWS FAT -KG	478.00	489.00	478.00	488.00	532.00	489.00	509.00	512.00	494.00	478.00	485.00	478.00	492.50	495.58
COWS MEDIUM- KG	411.00	417.00	422.00	438.00	452.00	455.00	428.00	441.00	435.00	421.00	414.00	416.00	429.17	447.33
COW LEAN -KG	347.00	359.00	367.00	374.00	381.00	379.00	357.00	362.00	387.00	365.00	371.00	358.00	367.25	384.17
SLAUGHTER BULLS - KG	578.00	553.00	579.00	598.00	612.00	597.00	574.00	585.00	606.00	595.00	611.00	589.00	589.75	576.75
COWS WITH CALVES- KG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

LABTA DATA FORMS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL AUCTION STATISTICS

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: CATTLE MARKETING 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total 2024	Total 2024
WEANER - HEADS	1,688	2,089	2,328	1,823	2,615	1,781	1,251	1,374	955	1,194	842	674	18,614	7,233
TOLLIES - HEADS	6,281	7,781	8,147	7,381	8,369	6,954	9,131	8,312	4,691	5,532	5,358	3,772	81,709	72,210
HEIFERS - HEADS	3,267	3,954	4,074	2,192	2,615	2,401	5,831	5,141	3,041	4,122	4,511	3,046	44,195	54,633
STORE OXEN - HEADS	2,354	2,814	2,909	2,397	2,746	2,474	3,562	3,602	2,418	2,569	2,249	1,484	31,578	19,479
STORE HEIFERS - HEADS	2,262	2,496	3,029	2,389	2,639	2,109	2,970	2,831	1,751	2,019	1,768	1,317	27,580	18,740
SLAUGHTER OXEN - HEADS	2,445	2,432	2,393	1,652	1,723	1,346	2,212	1,812	809	976	704	465	18,969	4,884
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS - HEADS	1,187	1,498	1,472	991	1,077	978	1,403	1,023	394	488	396	271	11,178	3,994
COWS FAT - HEADS	1,078	1,442	1,564	1,189	1,436	1,162	1,285	1,074	977	1,193	980	738	14,118	9,070
COWS MEDIUM - HEADS	1,406	1,686	1,749	1,257	1,364	1,223	1,827	1,478	1,125	1,356	1,091	576	16,138	15,300
COW LEAN - HEADS	1,296	1,655	1,842	1,388	1,437	1,281	1,612	1,116	1,038	1,248	1,103	629	15,645	10,600
SLAUGHTER BULLS - HEADS	124	102	184	132	143	127	228	209	173	162	128	63	1,775	814
COWS WITH CALVES - HEADS	137	189	162	120	134	99	89	93	115	176	79	47	1,440	1,048
LABTA TOTAL CATTLE MARKETED	23,525	28,138	29,853	22,911	26,298	21,935	31,401	28,065	17,487	21,035	19,209	13,082	282,939	218,005

LABTA DATA FORMS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL AUCTION STATISTICS

19. (B) SHEEP AUCTIONS AVERAGE PRICE AND MASS

sVCF NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: SHEEP AVERAGE PRICES 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2024	AVG 2023
SHEEP LAMB DORPER - N$/kg	31.22	30.89	29.94	30.11	30.71	31.08	33.89	33.41	33.18	33.87	36.88	34.74	32.49	32.53
SHEEP CASTRATE DORPER - N$/kg	31.05	30.69	29.41	28.12	29.91	29.87	30.18	30.77	34.78	34.97	34.04	32.18	31.33	31.47
SHEEP EWE DORPER - N$/kg	25.12	26.44	26.14	25.78	23.62	24.89	26.07	28.18	29.46	29.86	31.12	29.31	27.17	28.16
SHEEP EWE & LAMB DORPER - N$/kg														
SHEEP RAM DORPER - N$/kg	23.71	23.43	22.78	21.04	20.86	21.54	20.16	23.61	23.78	24.02	23.18	21.94	22.50	26.50

LABTA DATA FORMS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL AUCTION STATISTICS
*** BLANK CELLS IMPLY THAT NO ANIMALS OF THAT GRADE WERE SLAUGHTERED.**

sVCF NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: SHEEP AVERAGE MASS 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2024	AVG 2023
SHEEP LAMB DORPER - KG	27.00	29.00	31.00	32.00	36.00	35.00	35.00	33.00	35.00	37.00	31.00	29.00	32.50	31.33
SHEEP CASTRATE DORPER - KG	33.00	36.00	35.00	41.00	38.00	41.00	44.00	39.00	41.00	44.00	39.00	42.00	39.42	38.75
SHEEP EWE DORPER - KG	43.00	42.00	41.00	48.00	45.00	46.00	43.00	42.00	44.00	46.00	43.00	46.00	44.08	43.50
SHEEP EWE & LAMB DORPER - KG														
SHEEP RAM DORPER - KG	45.00	49.00	59.00	64.00	66.00	63.00	62.00	58.00	61.00	66.00	69.00	58.00	60.00	55.08

LABTA DATA FORMS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL AUCTION STATISTICS
*** BLANK CELLS IMPLY THAT NO ANIMALS OF THAT GRADE WERE SLAUGHTERED.**

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: SHEEP MARKETING (HEADS)

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total 2024	Total 2023
SHEEP LAMB DORPER - HEADS	2,095	1,879	2,106	2,004	2,960	2,477	2,169	1,941	908	1,112	1,542	1,089	22,282	11,548
SHEEP CASTRATE DORPER - HEADS	1,638	1,430	1,665	1,652	2,527	2,167	1,775	1,549	797	954	1,459	1,012	18,625	13,177
SHEEP EWE DORPER - HEADS	766	879	1,051	1,106	1,659	1,472	905	815	435	511	954	778	11,331	9,604
SHEEP EWE & LAMB DORPER - HEADS	32	11	2	8	7	29	34	54	29	18	9	14	247	238
SHEEP RAM DORPER - HEADS	44	51	74	12	68	48	48	67	46	53	89	51	651	710
TOTAL	4,575	4,250	4,898	4,782	7,221	6,193	4,931	4,426	2,215	2,648	4,053	2,944	53,136	35,277

LABTA DATA FORMS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL AUCTION STATISTICS

19. (C) GOAT AUCTIONS AVERAGE PRICE AND MASS

sVCF NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: GOAT AVERAGE PRICES 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2024	AVG 2023
SHEEP LAMB DORPER - N$/kg	29.28	29.39	29.74	28.39	28.71	30.54	32.89	34.89	34.78	35.67	34.26	33.12	31.81	31.65
SHEEP CASTRATE DORPER - N$/kg	30.84	31.65	33.12	34.07	36.21	38.27	39.47	40.17	43.39	42.91	39.19	37.78	37.26	33.06
SHEEP EWE DORPER - N$/kg	24.75	26.41	24.21	24.71	27.45	30.97	29.78	31.37	33.67	33.86	31.72	30.47	29.11	28.50
SHEEP EWE & LAMB DORPER - N$/kg														
SHEEP RAM DORPER - N$/kg	26.02	28.49	29.78	30.12	30.22	31.77	28.78	31.71	36.21	36.72	33.12	29.76	31.06	27.58

LABTA DATA FORMS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL AUCTION STATISTICS
(BLANK CELLS IMPLY THAT NO ANIMALS OF THAT GRADE WERE SLAUGHTERED DURING THE MONTH)

sVCF NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: GOAT AVERAGE MASS 2024

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG 2024	AVG 2023
GOAT LAMB - KG	25.00	21.00	20.00	23.00	24.00	26.00	21.00	23.00	24.00	21.00	20.00	18.00	22.17	22.92
GOAT KAPATER - KG	38.00	37.00	39.00	41.00	36.00	42.00	46.00	45.00	37.00	39.00	37.00	35.00	39.33	40.67
GOAT EWE - KG	41.00	39.00	42.00	46.00	42.00	46.00	44.00	46.00	43.00	41.00	39.00	35.00	42.00	41.08
GOAT EWE & LAMB - KG														
GOAT RAM - KG.	53.00	44.00	56.00	58.00	61.00	62.00	51.00	56.00	52.00	55.00	51.00	49.00	54.00	48.33

LABTA DATA FORMS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL AUCTION STATISTICS
***BLANK SPACES INDICATE THAT NO DATA WAS COLLECTED FOR THAT TIME PERIOD**

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS: GOAT MARKETING

TYPE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total 2024	Total 2023
GOAT LAMB - HEADS	2,183	1,318	1,972	1,572	2,778	2,655	2,018	1,944	1,689	1,852	1,828	1,732	23,541	23,115
GOAT KAPATER - HEADS	2,315	1,419	1,669	1,365	2,414	2,858	2,397	2,247	2,576	2,810	2,845	2,864	27,779	26,154
GOAT EWE - HEADS	1,104	996	1,316	1,118	1,964	1,796	1,723	1,707	1,436	1,533	1,930	1,932	18,555	22,392
GOAT EWE & LAMB - HEADS	10	24	-	4	13	7	80	88	23	85	42	36	412	323
GOAT RAM - HEADS	62	55	101	78	146	132	91	89	98	108	129	97	1,186	1,905
TOTAL GOATS MARKETED	5,674	3,812	5,058	4,137	7,315	7,448	6,309	6,075	5,822	6,388	6,774	6,661	71,473	73,889

LABTA DATA FORMS THE BASIS FOR NATIONAL AUCTION STATISTICS

20. TIME SERIES-T1.1 TOTAL MARKETING OF CATTLE-(n)

YEAR	TOTAL LIVE EXPORTS	NAMIBIA EXPORT ABATTOIRS sVCF	NAMIBIA EXPORT ABATTOIRS N.C.A.	NAMIBIA BUTCHERS sVCF	NAMIBIA BUTCHERS nVCF	NAMIBIA TOTAL PRODUCTION	SLAUGHTER MASS / KG
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
2012	128,493	102,980	9,581	23,910		264,964	248.49
2013	262,929	115,819	13,217	33,423		425,388	236.64
2014	103,199	111,101	8,019	21,598	666	244,583	231.76
2015	282,197	122,267	-	22,367	542	427,373	232.85
2016	166,161	103,097	-	35,837	187	305,282	237.49
2017	316,206	83,790	-	39,383	680	440,059	236.87
2018	318,880	74,171	-	40,698	921	434,670	244.73
2019	294,352	128,564	-	50,000	2,368	475,284	235.64
2020	159,414	50,414	110	41,443	2,276	253,657	242.40
2021	137,784	54,996	1,528	40,676	2,463	237,447	252.45
2022	141,388	67,232	3,336	40,570	4,257	256,783	259.02
2023	153,611	100,544	4,753	37,929	6,304	303,141	256.80
2024	188,347	127,416	8,208	52,226	6,631	382,828	255.03

21. TIME SERIES- T1.2 TOTAL MARKETING OF SMALL STOCK-(N)

YEAR	TOTAL LIVE EXPORTS	NAMIBIA EXPORT ABATTOIRS sVCF	NAMIBIA BUTCHERS sVCF	NAMIBIA TOTAL PRODUCTION	SLAUGHTER MASS
1968	285 936	5 558	112 917	404 411	220.10
1969	283 024	6 392	127 829	417 245	215.30
1970	256 949	8 755	140 528	406 232	200.10
1971	267 023	7 837	148 779	423 639	192.40
1972	219 508	2 309	107 470	329 287	194.80
1973	167 002	911	88 655	256 568	198.20
1974	217 363	5 689	92 646	315 698	212.10
1975	314 335	-	98 231	412 566	216.40
1976	290 948	-	98 722	389 670	220.10
1977	275 951	-	101 425	377 376	216.10
1978	253 160	-	117 267	370 427	216.00
1979	248 171	-	121 450	369 621	203.10
1980	204 050	-	131 670	335 720	209.50
1981	583 182	28 220	139 333	750 735	205.50
1982	514 514	59 527	139 994	714 035	199.20
1983	259 710	65 608	142 323	467 641	214.00
1984	302 216	89 713	146 842	538 771	218.00
1985	546 513	57 581	143 372	747 466	212.80
1986	525 882	41 126	118 239	685 247	216.90
1987	604 951	44 039	137 621	786 611	221.30
1988	597 621	48 985	132 082	778 688	225.00
1989	843 112	87 196	117 011	1047 319	225.00
1990	853 553	102 070	132 676	1088 299	220.00
1991	839 537	108 777	141 557	1089 871	227.80
1992	1045 809	147 603	152 492	1345 904	232.00
1993	817 608	102 319	118 231	1038 158	234.00
1994	888 410	115 290	96 481	1100 181	227.00
1995	1008 662	52 907	121 829	1183 398	221.34
1996	928 614	2 198	128 522	1059 334	209.20
1997	865 951	0	87 714	953 665	222.40
1998	1086 320	2 552	105 213	1194 085	225.90
1999	908 153	236 919	196 670	1341 742	223.20
2000	755 363	214 754	192 795	1162 912	234.10
2001	965 713	254 966	153 706	1374 385	239.60
2002	1149 149	318 713	45 414	1513 276	240.70
2003	1123 102	366 454	23 155	1512 711	238.50
2004	756 464	435 676	38 427	1230 567	240.40
2005	546 103	772 422	23 715	1342 240	245.10
2006	535,121	725,558	74,101	1,334,780	249.10
2007	458,454	856,438	83,044	1,397,936	251.80
2008	301,196	762,647	76,818	1,140,661	243.10
2009	332,914	865,758	85,946	1,284,618	246.88
2010	369,957	842,559	77,137	1,289,653	250.25
2011	337,971	742,986	65,475	1,146,432	251.27
2012	314648	768,522	76,311	1,159,481	248.49
2013	427240	798,963	130,345	1,356,548	236.64
2014	326221	559,160	96,854	982,235	231.76
2015	628,580	444,927	79,024	1,152,531	232.85
2016	452,162	321,413	132,161	905,736	237.49
2017	535,476	238,104	149,100	922,680	236.87
2018	604,106	191,029	179,361	974,496	244.73
2019	601,328	154,398	132,636	888,362	235.64
2020	309,086	26,519	130,518	466,123	242.40
2021	392,232	13,252	113,683	519,167	252.45
2022	560,883	34,147	130,411	725,441	259.02
2023	749,147	88,140	116,943	954,230	256.80
2024	758,443	72,157	121,985	952,585	255.03

22. TIME SERIES-T1.3 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
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	-	-	46,330	46,330
2023	-	369	45,300	45,669
2024	-	127	50,834	50,961

23. TIME SERIES -BEEF-T2.1 PRODUCER CARCASS PRICES (N$/KG)

YEAR	Beef Producer Carcass Prices(N$/kg)
1968	0.33
1969	
1970	0.37
1971	0.39
1972	0.39
1973	0.53
1974	0.64
1975	0.72
1976	0.82
1977	0.91
1978	
1979	
1980	1.46
1981	2.07
1982	1.72
1983	
1984	
1985	2.09
1986	2.52
1987	
1988	4.52
1989	4.45
1990	4.54
1991	
1992	5.11
1993	5.33
1994	7.41
1995	7.32
1996	7.24
1997	8.11
1998	8.13
1999	8.30
2000	9.06
2001	9.86
2002	12.92
2003	11.30
2004	11.46
2005	12.30
2006	16.21
2007	17.11
2008	21.79
2009	20.41
2010	18.70
2011	23.54
2012	22.90
2013	25.35
2014	28.08
2015	25.68
2016	28.57
2017	35.64
2018	40.93
2019	43.05
2020	43.36
2021	52.52
2022	59.92
2023	60.31
2024	58.08

24. TIME SERIES -SHEEP-T2.2 PRODUCER CARCASS PRICES (N$/KG)

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
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
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
2023	53.58
2024	52.90

25. TIME SERIES -WEANER-T2.3 LIVE WEANER AUCTION PRICES (N$/KG)

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
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
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
2023	27.56
2024	25.49

26. TIME SERIES-T3 MEAT & MEAT EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

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
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	10,630,828.00	395,016.00	561,726.00	302,000.00	5,444,504.00	3,133,147.00
2023	16,916,508.00	899,011.00	376,523.00	237,599.00	5,739,493.00	1,793,314.00
2024	22,728,515.44	734,819.00	268,866.00	281,159.00	5,326,723.00	2,873,529.00

27. TIME SERIES - T4 - CATTLE AND SHEEP SLAUGHTER MASS (KG)

YEAR	CATTLE SLAUGHTER MASS (kg)	SHEEP SLAUGHTER MASS (kg)
1968	220.10	
1969	215.30	
1970	200.10	
1971	192.40	
1972	194.80	
1973	198.20	
1974	212.10	
1975	216.40	
1976	220.10	
1977	216.10	
1978	216.00	
1979	203.10	
1980	209.50	
1981	205.50	
1982	199.20	
1983	214.00	
1984	218.00	
1985	212.80	
1986	216.90	16.50
1987	221.30	15.80
1988	225.00	16.80
1989	225.00	16.70
1990	220.00	16.40
1991	227.80	16.80
1992	232.00	16.20
1993	234.00	17.20
1994	227.00	17.70
1995	221.34	15.37
1996	209.20	16.83
1997	222.40	16.98
1998	225.90	17.18
1999	223.20	17.09
2000	234.10	
2001	239.60	
2002	240.70	
2003	238.50	18.77
2004	240.40	19.20
2005	245.10	18.03
2006	249.10	19.63
2007	251.80	19.29
2008	243.10	19.33
2009	246.88	18.84
2010	250.25	18.98
2011	251.27	20.11
2012	248.49	19.84
2013	236.64	19.61
2014	231.76	19.92
2015	232.85	21.57
2016	237.49	19.10
2017	236.87	20.42
2018	244.73	19.30
2019	235.64	19.32
2020	242.40	18.64
2021	252.45	20.52
2022	259.02	19.53
2023	256.80	20.62
2024	255.03	19.87

Republic of Namibia

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

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Private Bag 13299
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Our Ref: 13/8/D16
Enquiry: Ms. D.Mwanyekele

Your Ref:

17 August 2026

General Manager
Livestock and Livestock products board of Namibia
Hochland Road 30
WINDHOEK
Namibia

Tel.: 275830
Fax. 228310

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA 2024/2025

The Office is forwarding you a copy of the above mentioned report as requested by your Office.

As the report is not yet tabled in Parliament, your Office is requested to kindly handle this report confidential until it is tabled.

Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

.....

LIEZL VAN SCHALKWKY
DEPUTY AUDITOR-GENERAL

DEPUTY AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE NAMIBIA 17 AUG 2026 Private Bag 13299 Windhoek

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Published by authority

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Report no: 60/2026

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 Livestock and Livestock products board of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 in terms of Article 127(2) of the Namibian Constitution. The report is transmitted to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture Water and Forestry in terms of section 16(1) of the Meat Industry Act, 1981 (Act 12 of 1981) to be laid upon the Table of the National Assembly in terms of Section 16(4) of the Act.

WINDHOEK, August 2025

JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

I have audited the financial statements of the Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia for the financial year ended 31 March 2025. These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of cash flow, and 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia as at 31 March 2025 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 International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as amended by Amendment Act No 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia'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 for 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 used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence, obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. 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 LLPBN 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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia during the audit is appreciated.

WINDHOEK, August 2026

JUNIAS ETUNA KANDJEKE
AUDITOR-GENERAL

ANNEXURE A

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH

		LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD		TOTAL	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Note	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$
ASSETS							
Non-current assets		**38 313 056**	**38 896 174**	**291 602**	**350 588**	**38 604 713**	**39 246 762**
Investment property	2	6 381 000	6 381 000	-	-	6 381 000	6 381 000
Property, Plant and equipment	3	31 932 111	32 515 174	291 602	350 588	32 223 713	32 865 762
Current assets		**98 908 023**	**85 746 290**	**2 620 436**	**1 933 548**	**101 528 459**	**87 679 839**
Cash & Cash Equivalent & 12 months Investments	4&5	84 943 279	71 960 387	2 118 065	1 468 208	87 061 342	73 428 595
Receivables from exchange transactions	6	10 704 697	13 068 371	-	-	10 704 696	13 068 371
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	7	3 259 671	717 156	502 372	465 341	3 762 043	1 182 497
Inventories	8	376	376	-	-	376	376
Total assets		**137 221 134**	**124 642 464**	**2 912 038**	**2 284 136**	**140 133 170**	**126 926 607**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities							
Trade and Other Payables from exchange transactions	9	4 962 617	4 074 778	130 289	63 934	5 092 906	4 138 712
Leave pay provisions	10	2 963 769	2 750 737	-	-	2 963 769	2 750 737
Payments made in advance from customers		962 283	500 900	-	-	962 283	500 900
Total liabilities		**8 888 669**	**7 326 415**	**130 289**	**63 934**	**9 018 958**	**7 390 349**
Net assets		**128 332 376**	**117 316 054**	**2 781 749**	**2 220 202**	**131 114 126**	**119 536 258**

ANNEXURE A

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH

	LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD		TOTAL	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$
General fund	73 602 202	59 246 647	-	-	73 602 202	59 246 647
FAN Meat fund	19 708 441	18 781 765	-	-	19 708 441	18 781 765
Emergency Veterinary Services fund	22 298 123	18 061 311	-	-	22 298 123	18 061 311
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	10 641 301	19 144 272	-	-	10 641 301	19 144 272
NCA levy fund	2 082 309	2 082 059	-	-	2 082 309	2 082 059
Governing Body - Agri Board	-	-	2 781 749	2 220 202	2 781 749	2 220 202
Total Equity	**128 332 376**	**117 316 054**	**2 781 749**	**2 220 202**	**131 114 125**	**119 536 258**

ANNEXURE B

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

		LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD		TOTAL	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Note	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$
Income		**83 853 192**	**84 554 923**	**2 426 440**	**2 398 422**	**86 279 632**	**86 953 345**
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		**65 408 491**	**65 167 118**	-	-	**65 408 491**	**65 167 118**
Levy Income	12	65 408 491	65 167 118	-	-	65 408 491	65 167 118
Revenue from exchange transactions		**18 444 701**	**19 387 804**	**2 426 440**	**2 398 422**	**20 871 140**	**21 786 226**
Administration fees	13	952 576	993 196	-	-	952 576	993 196
Financing income (Interest received)		4 982 703	4 924 175	-	-	4 982 703	4 924 175
Rendering of service (Classification)		8 115 754	7 456 186	-	-	8 115 754	7 456 186
Rental Income		-	-	2 426 440	2 398 422	-	2 398 422
Other Income	14	4 393 668	6 014 247	-	-	6 820 107	6 014 247
Other gains	24	-	**1 942 000**	-	-	-	**1 942 000**
Total Expenditure		**73 211 891**	**67 352 651**	**2 337 899**	**3 468 961**	**75 549 792**	**70 821 611**
Donation	15	4 444 598	4 736 315	-	-	4 444 598	4 736 315
Board administration expenses	16	2 006 729	1 773 852	-	-	2 006 729	1 773 852
Personnel expenses	17	43 144 003	37 059 068	-	-	43 144 004	37 059 068

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH (Continued)

	Note	LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD		TOTAL	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
		N$	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$
Travelling and Subsistence	18	826 119	855 738	-	-	826 119	855 738
Office expenses	19	12 336 623	12 803 045	-	-	12 336 623	12 803 045
Depreciation	20	1 508 888	1 249 073	-	-	1 508 888	1 249 073
Market Research	21	2 643 915	2 185 500	-	-	2 643 916	2 185 500
Commission	22	1 810 182	1 861 882	-	-	1 810 182	1 861 882
Other expenses	23	4 490 834	4 828 179	2 337 899	3 468 961	6 828 733	8 297 139
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year including interest		**10 641 301**	**19 144 272**	**88 541**	**(1 070 538)**	**10 729 841**	**18 073 734**

ANNEXURE C

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

	LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD		TOTAL	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$
General fund	73 602 202	59 936 845	-	-	73 602 202	59 936 845
FAN Meat fund	19 708 441	18 781 765	-	-	19 708 441	18 781 765
Emergency Veterinary Services fund	22 298 123	18 061 311	-	-	22 298 123	18 061 311
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	10 641 301	19 144 272	-	-	10 641 301	19 144 272
NCA levy fund	2 082 309	2 082 059	-	-	2 082 309	2 082 059
Governing Body - Agri Board	-	-	2 781 749	2 220 202	2 781 749	2 220 202
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**128 332 376**	**117 316 054**	**2 781 749**	**2 220 202**	**131 114 125**	**119 536 258**

ANNEXURE D

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

	LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD		TOTAL	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash (utilized)generated from operations	8 550 902	14 452 833	108 813	(1 103 736)	8 659 715	13 349 096
Interest Received	4 982 703	4 924 175	84 897		5 067 600	4 924 175
Net cash flow from operating activities	**13 533 605**	**19 377 008**	**193 710**	**(1 103 736)**	**13 727 315**	**18 273 271**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Movement in property investments	-	(1 737 000)	-	-	-	(1 737 000)
Additions to property plant and equipment	(1 130 893)	(1 815 559)	(16 862)	(115 210)	(1 147 756)	(1 930 768)
Net cash flow from investing activities	**(1 130 893)**	**(3 552 559)**	**(16 862)**	**(115 210)**	**(1 147 756)**	**(3 667 768)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Movement in reserve account	**579 175**	**(715 451)**	**473 009**	**715 450**	**1 052 184**	**1**
Net cash inflow for the period	12 982 887	15 108 999	649 857	(503 496)	13 632 744	14 605 502
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	71 960 390	56 851 391	1 468 210	1 971 706	73 428 600	58 823 097
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**84 943 277**	**71 960 390**	**2 118 067**	**1 468 210**	**87 061 345**	**73 428 599**

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH (continued)

	LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD		TOTAL	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$
Surplus for the year	**10 641 301**	**19 144 272**	**88 540**	**(1 070 538)**	**10 729 841**	**18 073 734**
Depreciation	1 508 888	1 249 073	75 848	74 434	1 584 736	1 323 507
Interest received	(4 982 703)	(4 924 175)	(84 897)	-	(5 067 600)	(4 924 175)
	(3 473 815)	**(3 675 102)**	**(9 048)**	**74 434**	**(3 482 863)**	**(3 600 668)**
Profit before working capital movements	**7 167 486**	**15 469 532**	**79 492**	**(1 095 157)**	**7 246 977**	**14 373 066**
Movement in accounts receivable	(178 837)	(1 111 141)	(37 031)	(90 134)	(215 868)	(1 201 275)
Movement in accounts payable	1 562 254	94 803	66 352	(17 498)	1 628 606	77 305
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	**8 550 902**	**14 453 194**	**108 813**	**(1 103 736)**	**8 659 715**	**13 349 096**

ANNEXURE E

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BOARD OF NAMIBIA
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

	Original and Final Budget	Actual-2025	Difference	%
	N$	N$	N$	
Income	**95 516 436**	**83 853 192**	**(11 663 244)**	**-13%**
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	**81 685 693**	**65 408 492**	**(16 277 202)**	**-20%**
Levy Income	81 685 693	65 408 491	(16 277 202)	-20%
Revenue from exchange transactions	**13 830 743**	**18 444 700**	**4 613 958**	**33%**
Administration fees	986 403	952 576	(33 827)	-3%
Financing income (Interest received)	2 837 804	4 982 703	2 144 899	76%
Rendering of service (Classification)	5 237 595	8 115 754	2 878 159	55%
Other Income	4 768 941	4 393 667	(375 273)	-8%
Total Expenditure	**92 115 293**	**73 211 890**	**(18 903 401)**	-21%
Donation	4 652 415	4 444 598	(207 917)	-4%
Board administration expenses	2 666 865	2 006 729	(660 136)	-25%
Personnel expenses	51 383 265	43 144 003	(8 239 262)	-16%
Travelling and Subsistence	857 274	826 120	(31 154)	-4%
Office expenses	16 452 181	12 336 623	(4 115 558)	-25%
Depreciation	1 256 538	1 508 888	252 350	20%
Market Research	7 854 624	2 643 915	(5 210 709)	-66%
Commission	2 000 711	1 810 182	(190 529)	-10%
Other expenses	4 991 420	4 490 834	(500 486)	-10%

The differences between the budgeted and actual amounts are due to the new commodities budget, as the Act and regulations only became effective on 13 January 2025. The discrepancies across all budget lines are attributable to the commencement of activities related to the new commodities after this date.

LLPBN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. 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 judgments and estimation that management have made in the process of applying the LLPBN Accounting Policies and that have most significant effect on the amounts recognized in Annual Financial statements:

1.1 Significant judgments 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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 LLPBN's activities.

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

The LLPBN 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 LLPBN and when specific criteria have been met for each of the LLPBN'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 LLPBN directly in return for services rendered or goods sold the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions refers to transactions where the LLPBN 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 LLPBN 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 Livestock and Livestock Product Industry Act of 1981 as amended

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.

1.5 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-today 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.

1.6 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 LLPBN and if the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

Property Plant and Equipment are initially recognized at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grants or donations deemed cost being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of Property Plant and Equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Livestock and Livestock Products 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.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment - IPSAS 17 (continued)

Initial Recognition Where an asset is acquired by the LLPBN 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 LLPBN 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 LLPBN replaces parts of an asset it derecognizes the part of the asset being replaced and capitalizes the new component.

Subsequently all plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Compensation from third parties for the items of property plant & equipment that were impaired lost or given up is included in the statement of financial performance when the compensation becomes receivable.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment - IPSAS 17 (continued)

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 it 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.

1.7 Financial Instruments - IPSAS 29

The LLPBN 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 LLPBN only recognizes a Financial Instrument when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The LLPBN'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.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

1.7 Financial Instruments - IPSAS 29 (continued)

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.

1.7 Financial Instruments - IPSAS 29 (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.

1.7 Financial Instruments - IPSAS 29 (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.

1.7 Financial Instruments - IPSAS 29 (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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.20 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 LLPBN 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 LLPBN 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 LLPBN has chosen to add a column budget in the financial statements.

1.21 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 LLPBN opted to recognize its provision for leave pay as an accrual.

The cost of all short-term employee 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 LLPBN recognizes expected cost of performance bonuses only when a percent legal or constructive obligation to make such payment and reliable estimate can be made.

Retirement fund

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

Post-employment benefits

LLPBN provides retirement benefits to its employees and has defined contribution post-employment plans.

Defined Contribution plans

The LLPBN'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 LLPBN'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 Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia irrespective of their employment status must be registered according to the Social Security Act 1994 (Act 34 of 1994).

1.22 Events after the reporting date - IPSAS 14

The Board is not aware of any material events which occurred after the reporting date (31 March 2025) and up to the date of this report.

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 LLP 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 voluntary 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.

1.23 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.

Fair Values

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

	2025	2024
	N$	N$
Financial assets	**98 907 646**	**87 679 462**
Financial instruments at fair value through surplus/deficit		
Held-to-maturity financial instruments	40 146 007	9 955 062
Receivables from exchange transactions	10 704 697	13 068 371
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	3 259 672	1 182 496
Cash and cash equivalents	44 797 271	63 473 533
Financial liabilities	**8 888 669**	**7 390 354**
Trade payables from exchange transactions	8 888 669	7 390 354

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:

a) 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
b) 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 2025 and 2024 respectively the carrying amounts of such receivables net of allowances are not materially different from their calculated fair values.
c) 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.
d) Fair value of financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets if available.
e) Fair value of unquoted available-for-sale financial assets is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Board if customers or counterparties to financial instruments fail to meet their contractual obligations and it arises principally from the Board's investments loans receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as 31 March was:

	2025 N$	2024 N$
Trade receivables exchange transactions	10 704 696	13 068 371
Trade recevables non-exchange transactions	3 259 672	1 182 496
Cash and cash equivalents	44 797 271	63 473 533
Maximum exposure to credit risk	**58 761 639**	**77 724 400**

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.

The outstanding amounts of N$ 13 million largest debtors represent N$ 9 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:

	2025	2024
	N$	N$
Liabilities		
Payables	8 888 699	7 390 354

Capital management

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

Currency risk

The Board is exposed to foreign-currency risk through the importation of goods and services either directly or indirectly through the award of contracts to local importers. The Board manages any material direct exposure to foreign-currency risk by entering into forward exchange contracts. The Board manages its indirect exposure by requiring the local importer to take out a forward exchange contract at the time of procurement in order to predetermine the foreign value of the contracted goods or services.

The Board was not a direct party to any outstanding forward exchange contracts at the reporting date. The movement in the currency was not material to the Board's procurement.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of changes in market prices such as foreign-exchange rates and interest rates affecting the Board's income or the value of its financial instrument holdings. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on the risk. The weighted average interest rates and maturity profile on financial instruments as at 31 March 2025 are as follows:

	Weighted Average Interest rate	2025	2024
Financial assets	%	N$	N$
Investments	8.5%	40 146 007	9 955 062
Cash and cash equivalents	7.5%	44 797 271	63 473 533
Total financial assets		**84 943 278**	**73 426 595**

1.24 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to LLPBN include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members

The Governing Body of the Agricultural Board Buildings

The Governing Body of the Agricultural Board's building was formalized in 1987, and is embodied in a memorandum of agreement (MOA) entered into by between the LLPBN, Karakul Board and NAB.

Government Project Fund

The LLPBN is administering two projects on behalf of the Government (MAFWLR) by virtue of agreement and the Stock Brands Act namely: Ear Tags project and Stock brands.

Other Related Parties include:

i) The Governing Body of the Agricultural Board Buildings
ii) Ear Tags Project
iii) Stock Brands Fund
iv) Key management

1.24 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE (continued)

v) Board of Directors

	2025	2024
	N$	N$
Transactions with related parties		
a) Administration fee received		
Agricultural Board's buildings	143 899	115 810
Ear Tags Project Fund	726 585	788 925
Stock Brands Fund	74 700	81 080
Others (deductions) e.g Swabou Life & Nedbank	7 372	7 381
Total	**955 556***	**993 196**
b) Property ownership interest		
90% shareholding – Agricultural Buildings	37 521 000	37 521 000
Total	**37 521 000**	**37 521 000**
c) Balance with related parties- Payables		
Agricultural Board's buildings	246 320	248 385
Total	**246 320**	**248 385**
d) Balance with related parties- Receivables		
Ear Tags Fund	61 403	29 289
Stock Brands Fund	34 254	55 409
Agricultural Board's buildings	14 109	26 056
Total	**109 766**	**110 754**
e) Key management compensation		
Director's emoluments	2 006 729	2 128 171
Compensation to Key management	9 011 568	8 013 256
Total	**11 018 297**	**10 141 427**

*Casting error

2. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2025	2024
	N$	N$
Investment property	**6 381 000**	**6 381 000**
Opening balance		4 644 000
Additions		1737 000
Closing balance	**6 381 000**	**6 381 000**

The fair value of investment property – Erf 749 is N$ 6 381 000. The fair value was determined based on valuations performed by Gert Hamman Property Valuers CC an accredited independent value as at March 202. Gert Hamman Property Valuers CC is an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. The fair values of the properties have been determined on observable transactions in the market.he Livestock and Livestock Products Board of Namibia has owns 90% shares of the Flat building.

Income & Expense related to Investment Property (Flats Erf 744)

Income	**848 726**	792 230
Rent received - Flats	848 726	792 230
Expenses	**299 059**	**596 465**
Maintenance	196 877	505 213
Admin fee to LLPBN	25 462	23 767
Audit fee	3 687	3 626
Bank charges	1 406	1 335
Insurance	25 637	22 397
Security	45 990	40 127
Surplus/Deficit	**549 667**	**195 765**

3. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2025	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Motor vehicles	Show equipment	TOTAL
	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$		N$
Carrying amount at beginning:	**17 989 200**	**11 716 188**	**370 507**	**532 749**	**1 906 529**	**1**	**32 515 174**
Cost as at 1/04/2024	17 989 200	13 575 800	1 610 484	2 510 887	6 177 053	47 268	41 910 692
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1 859 613)	(1 239 977)	(1 978 137)	(4 270 524)	(47 267)	(9 395 518)
Additions	-	-	52 383	384 790	693 720	-	1 130 893
Agriboard	-	-	(205 068)	-	-	-	(205 068)
Agri Board prior year PPE corrections AFS			(134 895)		(1 020 325)		(1,155,220)
Depreciation for the year	-	(271 516)	(51 855)	(230 940)	(954 577)	-	(1 508 888)
Carrying amount end of the year	**17 989 200**	**11 444 672**	**165 966**	**686 598**	**1 645 673**	**1**	**31 932 111**
Cost as at 31/03/2025	17 989 200	13 575 800	1 322 904	2 895 676	5 850 449	47 268	41 681 297
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2 131 129)	(1 156 938)	(2 209 078)	(4 204 776)	(47 267)	(9 749 188)

*Casting error

3. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT- GOVERNING BODY (continued)

2025	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Motor vehicles	Show equipment	TOTAL
	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$	N$
Carrying amount at beginning:	-	-	**350 588**	-		-	**350 588**
Cost as at 1/04/2024	-	-	350 588	-	-	-	350 588
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Additions	-	-	16 863	-	-	-	16 863
Depreciation for the year	-	-	(75 849)	-	-	-	(75 849)
Carrying amount end of the year	-	-	**291 602**	-		-	**291 602**
Cost as at 31/03/2025	-	-	291 602	-	-	-	291 602

The fair value of Land and Building Erf 749 and Noordeower Houses is N$ 31 565 000. The fair value was determined based on valuations performed by Gert Hamman Property Valuers CC, an accredited independent valuer, as at March 2024. Revaluation of Buildings is carried out after every three years by a sworn property valuator - Gert Hamman Property Valuers CC is an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. The next revaluation of buildings will be done in March 2027. The fair values of the properties have been determined on observable transactions in the market. LLPBN owned 90% shares of the Office Buildings.

	LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	N$	N$	N$	N$
4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**44 797 272**	**63 178 363**	**2 118 065**	**1 468 208**
Money market investment funds	**22 152 257**	**42 985 889**	**717 110**	**1 173 038**
LLPBN - Simonis Storm – call deposit	1 107 347	1 029 543	-	-
LLPBN - Simonis Storm – fixed 12 months	14 719 166	13 557 353	-	-
LLPBN - Cirrus - Old Mutual money market	11 342	22 613 834	717 110	1 173 038
LLPBN -PSG - Capricon and Old Mutual	6 314 402	5 785 159	-	-
Current Accounts	**22 645 015**	**20 192 474**	**1 400 955**	**295 169**
LLPBN Bank Current Account	16 088 716	10 442 468	-	-
FAN Meat Levy Current Account	731 754	3 103 946	-	-
Emergency VET Levy Current Account	1 909 200	4 443 351	-	-
Classification Levy Current Account	200 523	811 751	-	-
NCA Levy Current Account	2 072 349	375 094	-	-
CVL Account	1 640 560	1 015 361	-	-
Current account	-	-	1 400 955	295 169
Petty Cash	1 913	503	-	-
5. INVESTMENTS	**40 146 007**	**8 782 024**	**-**	**-**
Held-to-maturity financial instruments				
Cirrus Security - (12 months)	22 613 834	-	-	-
Capricon Investment	8 000 000	-	-	-
Treasury Bill (12 months)	9 532 173	8 782 024	-	-

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

	LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	N$	N$	N$	N$
6. RECEIVABLE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTION	**10 704 697**	**13 068 371**	-	-
Trade Debtors(Levies & Impairment)	10 552 401	12 957 904	-	-
Ear Tag Expenses	61 403	29 289	-	-
FAN Meat Expenses	56 638	55 409	-	-
Stock Brands Expenses	34 255	25 769	-	-
7. RECEIVABLE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTION	**3 259 671**	**717 156**	-	**445 147**
Receivables	-	-	**502 372**	445 147
Accrued Interest	2 851 272	419 057	-	-
Import VAT	405 889	295 589	-	-
Nampower (Electricity deposit - Border Post)	2 510	2 510	-	-
8. INVENTORIES	**376**	**376**	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-
Less: cost sales	-	-	-	-
Opening stock	376	376	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-	-
Less: Closing stock	(376)	(376)	-	-
Gross Profit	(-)	(-)	-	-

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

	LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
	N$	N$	N$	N$
9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	**4 962 617**	**4 074 778**	**139 156**	**63 934**
Sundry accruals payables	4 962 617	4 058 710	-	-
Payables	-	-	139 156	63 934
VAT	-	16 068	-	-
10. LEAVE PAY PROVISIONS	**2 963 769**	**2 750 737**		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2 750 737	3 237 920	-	-
Additional provision raised	(115 108)	(487 182)	-	-
Provision utilized	328 140	-	-	-

11. RESERVES	**General Fund**	**Emergency Fund**	**Fan Meat Fund**	**NCA fund**	**TOTAL**
2025					
Opening balances	73 602 202	22 298 122	19 708 441	2 082 309	117 691 075
Surplus/Deficit	6 840 113	2 528 441	1 530 966	(258 219)	10 641 301
Closing balances	**80 442 315**	**24 826 564**	**21 239 407**	**1 824 090**	**128 332 376**
2024					
Opening balances	59 246 647	18 061 311	18 781 765	2 082 059	98 171 781
Surplus/Deficit	13 980 534	4 236 812	926 677	250	19 144 272
Closing balances	**73 227 181**	**22 298 122**	**19 708 441**	**2 082 309**	**117 316 054**
GOVERNING BODY					
Opening balance				2 693 205	3 290 740
Surplus/Deficit				88 540	(1 070 538)
Closing balance				**2 781 751**	**2 220 202**

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

		LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		N$	N$	N$	N$
12.	**REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS**	**65 408 492**	**65 167 118**	-	-
	General levies on livestock exported and slaughtered (80%)	48 133 459	49 818 633	-	-
	In-transit Levy	342 616	148 427	-	-
	Meat Products levy (imports)	5 053 840	2 750 337	-	-
	Emergency Vet Levy (5%)	2 969 685	3 110 760	-	-
	FAN Meat Levy (15%)	8 908 892	9 338 961	-	-
13.	**ADMINISTRATION FEE**	**952 576**	**993 196**	-	-
	Ear Tags	726 585	788 925	-	-
	Stock Brands	74 720	81 080	-	-
	Agricultural Boards Building	143 899	115 810	-	-
	Commission on 3rd Parties Deductions	7 372	7 381	-	-
14.	**OTHER INCOME**	**4 393 667**	**6 014 247**	**2 426 440**	**2 398 422**
	CVL Cost recovery	1 331 095	1 951 966	-	-
	CVL EU Rabies Cost	2 304 126	2 627 721	-	-
	Market compliance Audit	83 164	84 012	-	-
	Seal of Quality	4 925	-	-	-
	Governing Body Agricultural Board's building Income	-	-	2 426 440	2 398 422
	NTA refund	593 619	1 284 192	-	-
	Water Refund Border	22 616	28 786	-	-
	House rent received	54 122	37 571	-	-

*Casting error

	2025	2024
	N$	N$
15. DONATIONS	**4 444 598**	**4 736 315**
NAU	1 480 051	1 577 193
NNFU	1 480 051	1 577 193
NECFU	1 484 496	1 581 929
16. BOARD ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	**2 006 729**	**1 773 852**
Sitting Allowance	1 210 172	1 114 144
Travelling and Subsistence expenses	567 290	564 777
Insurance	8 201	8 201
Telephone Chairperson	13 170	38 360
Secretariat & Admin	207 896	48 370
17. PERSONNEL EXPENSES	**43 144 004**	**37 059 068**
General fund remuneration(TCC)	37 811 629	32 362 022
FAN Meat fund remuneration(TCC)	5 332 375	4 697 046
18. TRAVELLING & SUBSISTANCE	**826 119**	**855 738**
General fund S&T	632 655	649 062
FAN Meat fund S&T	193 464	206 676

		LLPBN		GOVERNING BODY AGRI BOARD	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		N$	N$	N$	N$
19.	**OFFICE EXPENSES**	**12 336 623**	**12 803 045**	**2 337 899**	**5 117 337**
	General fund expenses	10 669 925	9 479 779	-	-
	FAN Meat fund expeneses	1 666 698	3 323 265	-	-
	Governing Body Agri Board Expenses	-	-	2 337 899	5 117 377
20.	**DEPRECIATION**	**1 508 888**	**1 249 073**	-	-
	Motor vehicles	954 577	710 507	-	-
	Furniture & Fittings	51 855	53 958	-	-
	Computer Equipment	230 940	194 610	-	-
	Buildings	271 516	289 998	-	-
21.	**MARKET RESEARCH**	**2 643 916**	**2 185 500**	-	-
	Industry Studies	838 907	180 430	-	-
	Agricultural Shows	99 050	48 600	-	-
	International Markets	393 991	364 389	-	-
	Local Market Development	1 311 968	592 081	-	-
22.	**COMMISSION**	**1 810 182**	**1 861 882**	-	-
	General levy fund	1 444 831	1 489 983	-	-
	FAM Meat levy fund	274 013	278 924	-	-
	Emergency Vet Services levy fund	91 338	92 975	-	-

	2025	2024
	N$	N$
23. OTHER EXPENSES	**4 490 834**	**4 828 179**
Scholarships for Veterinary Students	173 192	434 555
Assistance to DVS	68 207	1 000 000
Artificial Insemination	-	18 000
NCA Levy expenses	258 299	2 079
Emergency Vet Services Expenses	3 991 136	3 373 545
24. OTHER GAINS	**-**	**1 942 000**
Revaluation - Investment Property	-	1 737 000
Revaluation - Buildings	-	205 000

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	Livestock and Livestock Products 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

ANNUAL REPORT 2024 / 2025

LIVESTOCK
AND LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTS BOARD
OF NAMIBIA

SUSTAINING GROWTH
ENSURING QUALITY
BUILDING MARKETS