



4/2017

## BOARD MEMBERS VISIT MEATCO ABATTOIR SLAUGHTERING- AND DEBONING PLANT

Meatco's processing operations consist of different sections where animals are slaughtered and where meat is processed into meat products. At Meatco we are experts in managing and maintaining the cold chain throughout the processing process. The traceability systems we have in place ensure that one can track our products from the fork all the way back to the farm of origin. The bulk of our prime cuts, mostly the hindquarters, are exported as these markets provide the highest value for these products. Meatco's beef finds its way to Norway and the EU (more specifically the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark and Italy). Meatco's access to the EU market therefore means that we are recognised for conforming to the highest quality standards internationally.

The cannery was extensively upgraded and this now enables us to extend our canned product range to Chicken Loaf, Luncheon Rolls and Canned Viennas in the new financial year. The Texan brand continues its market penetration in Zimbabwe.

*At back from left to right:  
Jannie Breytenbach  
Meatco, Floris van Niekerk  
Board Member, Hannes  
Balzar Board Member,  
Lapitomhinda Hashingola  
Meatco, Paul Strydom  
General Manager*

*Middle left to right: Dr Anja  
Boshoff-De Witt Manager  
Meat Standards, Alfred  
Chilinda Board Member,  
Siku Negumbo Board Member,  
Dr Archie Norval, Dalicia  
Olivier Meatco*

*Front left to right: Marry  
Kalangula-Ndakalako Board  
Member, Patricia Gurubes  
Chairperson Board, Yvonne  
Howaes Board Member, Rosa  
Katjivena Board Member*



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# MEAT BOARD'S LATEST ENDEAVOURS

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MAINTAIN ESSENTIAL VETERINARY SERVICES

In an effort to maintain essential veterinary services, the Meat Board committed funds from the Emergency Veterinary Levy Fund. These services include the maintenance of international border- and veterinary cordon fences, the maintenance of the Namibian Livestock Identification and Traceability System (NamLITS), farm- and community inspections and laboratory tests required for the export of meat and livestock. Assistance is provided considering the current financial challenges experienced by the Government and are earmarked as essential to maintain Namibia's animal health status and export markets. However, this is a short-term measure as the livestock, meat and game industries, Swakara, hides and skins and dairy sectors must still decide on long-term solutions to secure the certification of Namibian livestock and meat products.

## 30% EXPORT LEVY ON CATTLE WEIGHING MORE THAN 450KG STILL APPLICABLE

Despite reports and actions by border control officers of the Directorate of Customs and Excise, the 30% export levy on cattle weighing more than 450kg is still applicable. The Government Notice imposing this levy was published on 15 October 2014 by the Minister of Finance and has not been recalled despite requests from the Meat Board of Namibia. The Meat Board informed the Directorate Customs and Excise at all border posts regarding the existence of this notice and that it should be applied accordingly.

## REGISTRATION OF PRODUCERS AT THE MEAT BOARD OF NAMIBIA

The Meat Board of Namibia intends to ensure that all producers selling livestock at auctions or to abattoirs are registered with the Meat Board as from 1 October 2017 to support the integrity of the product. Registration is done in accordance with the Meat Industry Act and involves the annual completion of the standard Form C. The registration process has already started earlier this year and all producers are requested to register or re-register. This information will assist the Meat Board and the livestock industry to plan. Producers who have already registered can re-register online on the Meat Board website at [www.nammic.com.na](http://www.nammic.com.na). Click on the link "Producer registration re-registration". Form C forms are also available at all agents, extension offices and veterinary offices and can be faxed to 061-306602 or e-mailed to [info@nammic.com.na](mailto:info@nammic.com.na). For more information, please contact Mr Desmond Cloete at the Meat Board of Namibia (061-275877).

## MEAT BOARD REQUEST PERSONS OWNING OR OPERATING ABATTOIRS TO REGISTER

Owners and producers of operating abattoirs that sell meat carcasses, meat and meat products are reminded of the requirement to be registered with the Meat Board as such a

producer. Registration as a livestock producer is considered separately from the registration as a producer to operate or own an abattoir. To successfully register as producer to own or operate an abattoir on an annual basis, the following should be in place:

- A certificate as proof of registration with the Meat Board must always be available at the facility;
- All levies payable to the Meat Board must be up to date and
- Slaughter numbers submitted to the Meat Board must be verified by meat inspectors of either the Ministry of Health or local authorities.

These requirements also apply to the obtaining of sheep export quotas when slaughtering at such abattoirs.

## MEAT BOARD MEETS WITH MANAGEMENT OF NNFU

The Chairperson, vice-chairperson and General Manager of the MBN met with the President, Vice-president, Treasurer and the Executive Director of the Namibian National Farmers Union (NNFU) to discuss common interests in the Namibian meat industry. Aspects that were addressed were the facilitation of local markets for locally produced meat, MBN involvement in increasing beef production and marketing in areas north of the Veterinary Cordon Fence, as well as goat meat marketing. It was decided that meetings will be held on a regular basis to improve communication and exchange information.

## THE MEAT BOARD VISITS THE KHORIXAS REGION

During the week of 14-18 August 2017, Mr Cloete visited the Khorixas region to roll out the MBN's producer registrations to producers. The logistical arrangement was part of information days organised by DAPEES. DAPEES officials presented the normal extension areas which included breeding and selection and animal health whereas MBN addressed livestock marketing in general and the objectives of producer registrations. 350 Producers registered during the five information days held at Fransfontein, Bloemhof, Soris Soris, Khorixas and Braunfells.

The Division Trade has registered 7 515 producers since January 2017 and with the assistance of DAPEES, producer registrations are ongoing in the south. In the NCA, MBN Marketing Officers and Mentors provide assistance, while the Farmers Associations render assistance in the Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions.

The Division Trade intends to visit the Erongo region in due course to roll out producer registrations with the cooperation of DAPEES.

## THE MEAT AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY MEETING ON JOINT VISION FOR MEAT INDUSTRY

The Joint Vision of the Namibian Livestock and Meat Industry, an initiative of the Meat Board of Namibia, was evaluated at an industry meeting on 14 July 2017. Progress regarding the

implementation of the Joint Vision has been presented and aspects that need urgent attention have been identified.

The National Planning Commission gave information about the implementation of the Fifth National Development Plan and the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry informed the meeting about the proposed Harambee comprehensive, coordinated and integrated agricultural development program (HACCAIDEP). Specific aspects that should be addressed during the year are the creation of a market for cattle producers north of the veterinary cordon fence, the defining and implementation of value added tax in the meat industry and the financing and certification of critical functions of the Directorate of Veterinary Services for Namibian Livestock and Meat. The Joint Vision was introduced to the public by the Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry on 19 Feb 2014.

## NIGERIAN DELEGATION

A high-level delegation from Nigeria visited the Meat Board of Namibia on Friday 9 June 2017 on Science and Technology and Innovation for the development of Agriculture and Agro-Allied Industries.

## OMAHEKE & OTJOZONDUPA INTER-REGIONAL SHOW 14, 15 & 16 SEPTEMBER 2017

Mr Tujendapi reported that this show is popular for showing stud animals and the quality of animals presented at the show was very high. The Communal Show Consortium (Agribank, Feedmaster, Meat Board and Meatco) collectively sponsored an amount of N\$200 000.00. He gave a presentation on food security and the role of the livestock producer in securing food security in Namibia.



From left to right: Meatco's Senior Manager: Stakeholder Relations, Lapitomhinda Hashingola, Hon. PK Kazongominja, Councilor for Aminuis Constituency, Goliath Tujendapi, Chairperson, Consortium Group of Companies, Niclaas Mbingeneeko, Aminuis Show Society, Katjinduu Tjahuha, Omaheke regional farmers union (ORFU), Ramana Mutjavikua, Otjozondjupa Regional Farmers Union

## BOTSWANA MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SECURITY VISIT SMALL STOCK PRODUCTION: 10-15 SEPTEMBER 2017

A delegation from the Directorate of Business Development of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security of Botswana visited the MBN on 12 September 2017. The delegation consisted of the Deputy Director and two Chiefs responsible for Marketing and Commerce. The main objective of the visit was to familiarise themselves with the roles and functions of the MBN in the Namibian livestock sector and the role it plays in the promotion of small stock projects and markets. Mr Cloete gave an overview of the Namibian agricultural sector, including the mandate of the MBN. Issues concerning the trade and marketing of small stock were discussed, including projects like the Small Stock Scheme, the Pork Market Share Promotion Scheme and the Poultry Market Share Promotion scheme. The meeting was concluded with a visit to Neudamm Agricultural College where the farm manager showed them the University small stock section.

# PERSONAL INCOME AFFECT LOCAL BEEF PRICES

Namibia currently exports approximately 70% of its total beef production to various international markets, which includes South Africa, Europe, the United Kingdom and Norway. Mutton is mainly exported to South Africa. Because Namibia's beef and mutton production relies heavily on external markets, it is essential to consider international meat price trends.

Local beef and sheep meat slaughter prices are driven by the meat prices of Namibia's export markets, including South Africa, as well as the exchange rates applicable to other international

markets (if one accepts the fact that internal factors remain unchanged). What are the most important drivers of international meat consumption prices? The consumption of red meat is directly related to the reality of the disposable income of consumers. The higher the disposable income of the consumer, the higher the consumption of red meat will be.

The meat price index of Caterwings, a catering company in the United Kingdom, sheds more light on this topic. Caterwings has built up a database of retail meat prices that includes 52 countries. The

r data is applicable up to 15 July 2017 and includes the retail prices for specific cuts of beef, chicken and fish. Beef is represented by 1kg fillet steak, chicken by 1kg chicken breast and fish by 1kg salmon. The index further details the total amount of kilogrammes of meat consumption per capita in various countries. In addition, the minimum wages of the various countries have been used to determine the hours that an average unqualified worker needs to work to be able to afford a kilogramme of one of the various meat products.

An excerpt of the data from Caterwings is illustrated in the table on the next page:

	SOU AFRICA	NORWAY	GERMANY	UK	USA	CHINA	INDIA
Meat Consumption (kg/capita/year)	58,60	66,00	88,10	84,20	84,20	58,20	4,40
Price for 1kg fillet steak	R 244,57	R 762,99	R 595,66	R 525,14	R 498,40	R 435,20	R 177,34
Beef Price (% of average)	-45,50%	88,40%	23,90%	8,70%	8,20%	-6,60%	-61,30%
Work hours/1kg beef	5,90	1,70	2,20	1,90	2,60	18,90	22,80
Price for 1kg chicken breast	R 73,36	R 177,34	R 109,66	R 114,59	R 114,29	R 35,86	R 42,28
Chicken price (% of average)	-10,50%	94,50%	-2,60%	-0,40%	13,30%	-44,90%	-46,50%
Work hours/1kg chicken	3,30	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,90	3,70	10,50

Source: <https://www.caterwings.co.uk/caterers/2017-meat-price-index-usd/>

Although the data indicates that the price of a kilogramme of fillet steak in South Africa is 46% lower than the prices indicated over the 52 countries analysed by the index, it is interesting to note that the consumption of meat is only 58.6kg in South Africa compared to 66kg in Norway, despite the fact that red meat is much more expensive in Norway. The average price of a kilogramme of fillet steak in Norway is currently N\$762,99 and 88% higher than the average price of 1kg fillet

steak in the 52 countries that form part of the index.

Although the price of meat is comparatively more expensive in Norway, it is more affordable, simply because the average unqualified worker only needs to work for 1.7 hours to be able to buy 1kg of fillet steak, whereas the average unqualified worker in South Africa must work for 5.9 hours to afford the same product. This data illustrates

the weak and unequal disposable income distribution in South Africa in comparison to a country like Norway for example. Other good examples of weak income distribution and weak or unequal disposable income distribution per capita are India and China. India especially shows remarkably lower levels of meat consumption per capita at 4.4kg per annum (even while cultural factors are considered), while China stands at 58.20kg per capita per annum.

## RESULTS OF MEAT BOARD EXTERNAL PERCEPTION SURVEY

Of the 58.20kg meat used by the average Chinese consumer per annum, a much lower percentage of red meat is consumed in comparison to the available alternatives like chicken and pork.

The MBN would like to thank all persons participating in the external perception survey for the time spent and contributions made in completion of questionnaires on the Roles and Functions of the Meat board. Such a perception survey is conducted every two years and results of the survey are adopted in the MB Strategic Plan.

Comments and Recommendations from the Survey:

- The most pressing issue throughout the survey is that most stakeholders are not fully informed about what the Meat Board is doing and which functions are falling within the mandate of the Meat Board.
- Red meat consumption and demand need to be increased as farmers believe this will increase their prices.
- The development of new international markets are also seen as measures to get better prices and a higher demand.
- Producers want more support from the Meat Board in general and Communal producers mentioned that they need some kind of mentoring, assistance and value added training

as they lack knowledge in the critical area of maintaining animal health. Main concerns raised by farmers:

- What does the Meat Board do to raise the profile of farming for future generations?
- Where are future meat producers going to come from and how are they going to compete in the very competitive world economy?
- Meat Board staff are mostly willing to assist farmers/producers and stakeholders and are generally treating stakeholders respectfully.
- The services within the mandate of Meat Board which were rated the lowest overall are “to contribute to an increase in sheep and cattle production” and “to identify opportunities for value addition/business opportunities in the meat industry”.
- Services associated with the selling of ear tags and stock brands on a cost-recovery basis are positively perceived.
- The Meat Board should assist in improving animal disease status is perceived as very important.
- Communication is still seen as a vital intervention.
- Two thirds of the respondents feel well informed and half are satisfied with the level of engagement with the Meat Board.

- Presence on Farmers days and the Meat Board Newsletter also appear as popular communication mediums.
- The majority of respondents prefer to have information from the Meat Board communicated to them via email and radio.

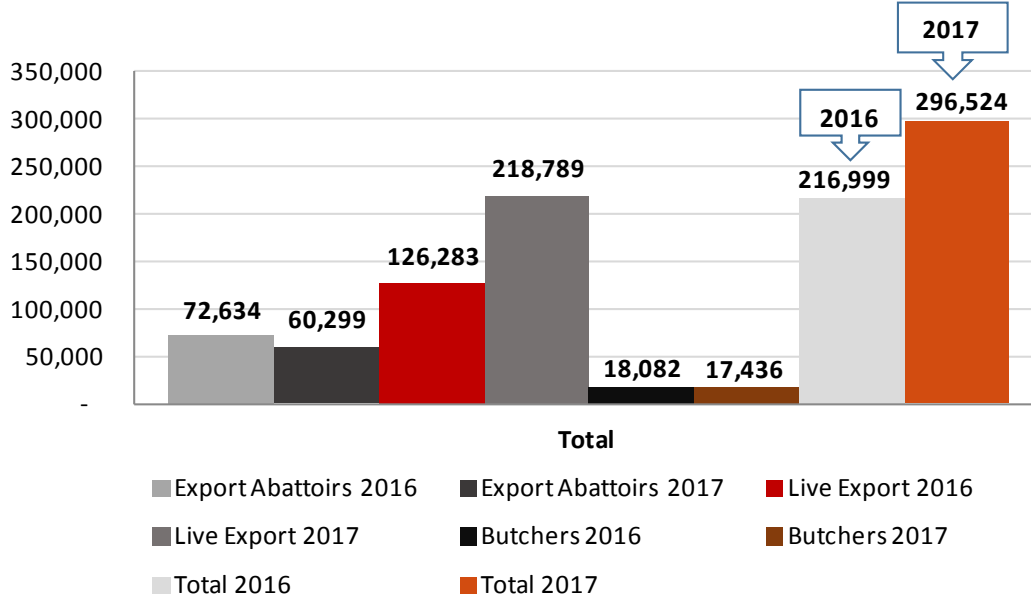
### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Communicate the mandate of the Meat Board of Namibia.
- Information/road shows days:
  - innovative technology
  - tools to trade livestock
  - get professionals in to teach the dynamics of a healthy industry, global trends and projections.
- Advocate a conducive environment
  - ‘Make Namibian Farming strong’
- First establish the basis of future interventions to not reduce a conducive environment, be clear on the impact of intervention.
- Visibility outside Windhoek and regions
  - Should be cost effective
  - Agricultural shows
  - Visit DAPEES or DVS offices and seek access to Management.
- Explain the Role and Functions of Meat Board and set out positive messages, in local languages.

# MEAT INDUSTRY THIRD QUARTER : JAN - AUG 2017

## THE CATTLE SECTOR: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Comparing year-on-year, a 36.65% increase in the total production of cattle is observed, this is an increase of 216 999 to 296 524.



The increase is driven by the sharp increase in the live exportation of weaners to RSA, increasing by 73% year-on-year. This increase must however be seen in context. The strict export requirements imposed by South Africa in July 2016 led to almost zero exports in July and August 2016. This thwarted our year-on-year comparisons (2015 live exports were 180 535 compared to August). The reduced stock numbers as a result of the droughts, resulted in a decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered at both the export abattoirs and the

B&C class abattoirs. Apart from the reduced stock, the shift from local slaughter to live exports was also driven by the fact that weaner prices outperformed slaughter prices, making it less feasible to raise oxen in the short- to medium term. The weaner price as a percentage of the average slaughter price increased from 55% in 2016, to around 70% in August 2017. From the total cattle marketed in 2017, 74% were exported live, 20% marketed at export abattoirs and 6% marketed at B & C class abattoirs.

Out of the 78 150 cattle slaughtered during the reported months, 415 were cattle slaughtered at the Meatco mobile abattoirs in the NCA. The Mobile abattoir is currently the only market available for NCA producers. The Oshakati and Katima abattoirs have been commissioned and therefore, despite not being operational yet, it presents a better opportunity for NCA producers in future. The question still remains whether we have sufficient take-off in the NCA to render these two facilities economically viable.

TABLE 1. EXPORT OF WEANERS IN 2016 & 2017 JANUARY TO AUGUST

YEAR	WEANERS EXPORTED	PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS YEAR
2016	126 283	30% decrease
2017	218 789	73% increase

An increase in the live exports of cattle to RSA are linked to the increase in the price of weaners being offered by the South African feedlots. In 2016, 126 283 weaners were exported compared to the current 218 789 that were exported this year. South African producers are retaining their weaners to take advantage of the improved availability of relatively cheap fodder.

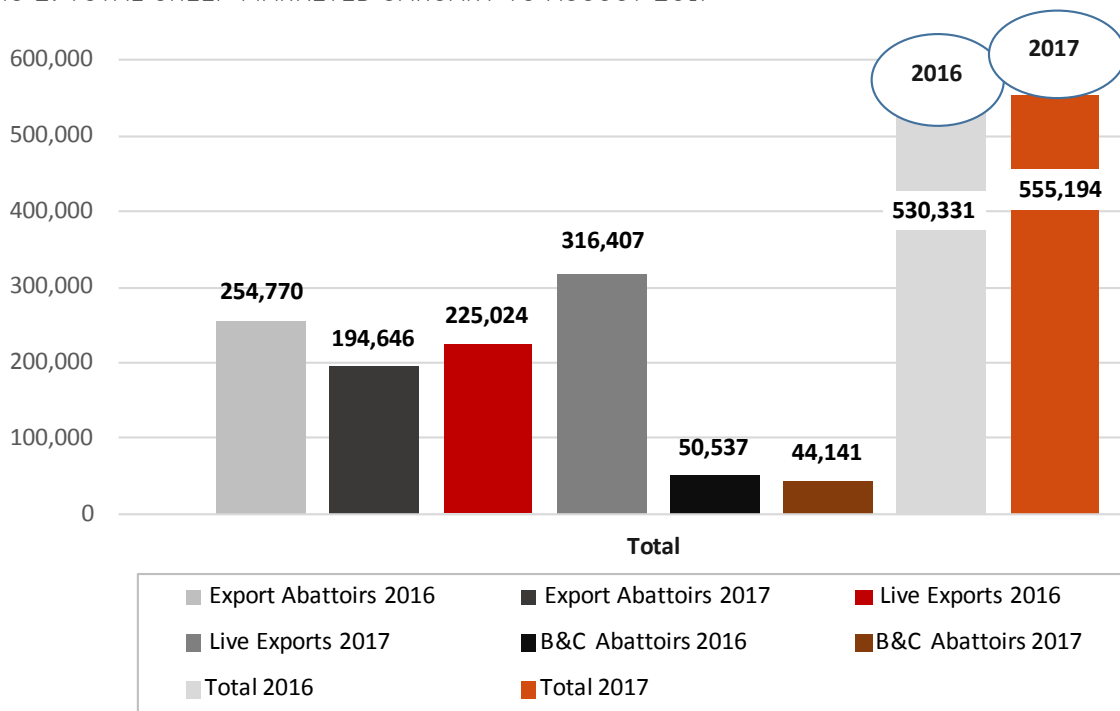
The Namibian weaner prices followed the upward trend between January and August 2017, moving on average from N\$16.96/kg in January 2017 to N\$25.73/kg in August 2017. A shortage of weaners in RSA still remain, therefore prices are still expected to increase gradually. Based on the average tolly and weaner prices for the period January to August, 2016 and 2017 respectively, prices increased by 46.31% year-on-year. Comparing the August 2016 price to that of August 2017, it is clear to observe that prices increased by a staggering 72.41%.

The decrease in the supply of slaughter cattle to export abattoirs supported the gradual increase in the B2 beef producer price. Between January and August the prices increased from N\$30.04/kg in 2016 to 34.61/kg in 2017. The local slaughter price underperformed compared to the South African slaughter price, with the Namibian slaughter price dipping well below the South African parity price for the first time in many years.

## THE SHEEP SECTOR: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

For the period January to August, a 4.69% increase is observed in the total production of sheep from 530 331 to 555 194 between 2016 and 2017. Domestic supply to export abattoirs remain under pressure with a decrease of 23.59% in the number of sheep slaughtered at export abattoirs from 254 770 in 2016 to 194 646 in 2017. The main reasons for the significant reduction in local slaughter numbers are the decrease in sheep numbers due to unfavourable climatic conditions and the lower local producer slaughter prices compared to the slaughter prices in South Africa.

FIG 2. TOTAL SHEEP MARKETED JANUARY TO AUGUST 2017



The live export of sheep continues to account for more than half of the total market share of sheep that were marketed. This represents a 57% share compared to the sheep slaughtered at the A, B and C abattoirs with a 43% share.

Overall, all three export abattoirs slaughtered below 50% of their total capacity, achieving only 33.89% of their total capacity. Although alarming, the percentage

utilisation is a result of the decline in the heads of sheep slaughtered at these abattoirs, driven by the overall decline in sheep production in Namibia over the past years. Comparing year-on-year, a 23.59% decrease is observed, moving from 254 770 to 194 646. Aranos abattoir slaughtered 43%, Farmers Meat Market 27% and Keetmanshoop abattoir (Brukarros) 36% of their total slaughter capacity respectively. This is a very worrying trend as the profitability and long-term sustainability of these facilities are dependent on the optimal utilisation of their capacity.

## SHEEP PRICES

A shortage in the supply of sheep will be observed due to the retention of sheep by South African producers because of the new pasture growing season. This will have a positive impact on Namibian sheep exports as the demand and therefore the associated price, will increase. A South African-Namibia price differential of only N\$1.33/Kg for A2 grades was realised in week 40 of 2017, the lowest recorded thus far. A narrowing South African-Namibia price differential will act as a pull factor for the local producers over the short term to slaughter at the local export abattoirs instead of exporting. The high long-term South African-Namibia price differentials is one of the main reasons why local producers are discouraged from slaughtering at local export abattoirs. Local producers will continue to prefer the export market if local slaughter prices are below the South African parity price.

TABLE 2: REPORTED CARCASS PRICES BY EXPORT ABATTOIRS (A2-GRADE)

DATE	WEEK	NAMIBIA	NAM/SUPER	N/CAPE	NAM - N/CAPE	SUPER - N/CAPE
04 Sep 2017	Week36	68.67	70.50	72.00	-3.33	-1.5
11 Sep 2017	Week37	68.67	71.00	73.00	-4.33	-2
18 Sep 2017	Week38	68.67	71.00	73.00	-4.33	-2
25-Sep-17	Week39	68.67	71.00	72.00	-3.33	-1
02-Oct-17	Week40	68.67	71.00	70.00	-1.33	1

The Namibian C2 price slightly narrowed the gap to the Northern Cape C2 price, which showed a decline in week 39 and 40. Despite this, an average difference of N\$9/Kg was still realised between South Africa and Namibia from January to August 2017, which discourages local slaughter. Given current conditions, it is estimated that a general price difference of more than N\$3/Kg discourages local slaughter.

## THE PORK SECTOR: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

The table below compares the total tonnage of Pork that originated from local slaughter with the tonnage of Pork imported, for both 2016 and 2017. The total tonnage of pork imported from January to August 2017 stood at 1 990 tons. This represents a decrease of 8.34% from 2 171 tons in 2016 over the same reported period.

There has been a 0.35% increase in the amount of pigs slaughtered locally, increasing from 2 580 to 2 589. This is because of various smaller local abattoirs that also slaughter pigs, in addition to the two piggeries that are registered with the Meat Board.

TABLE 4: LOCAL SLAUGHTERING 2016/17 VS PORK IMPORTS 2016/17 JANUARY TO AUGUST

Months	LOCAL SLAUGHTERING OF PIGS				PORK IMPORTED (TONS)	
	2016		2017		2016	2017
	Pigs	Tons	Pigs	Tons		
Jan	4,090	344	3,772	317	103	92
Feb	4,109	345	3,550	298	750	247
Mar	3,487	293	4,281	360	189	302
Apr	3,351	281	3,829	322	426	199
May	4,101	344	4,135	347	232	443
Jun	3,831	322	2,562	215	85	165
Jul	3999	336	4,163	350	97	187
Aug	3,743	314	4,527	380	289	355
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,711</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>30,819</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>1,990</b>

## PORK MARKET SHARE

FIGURE 1: PORK MARKET SHARE JANUARY TO AUGUST 2017

The Pork imports between January to August 2017 made up 43% of the total market share whereas the Pork originating from local abattoirs accounted for 57% of the total market share.



## CONCLUSION

Given the shortage of the supply of cattle in South Africa and a high demand from South African feedlots (driven by lower feeding cost), the weaner- and slaughter prices are expected to remain firm in both Namibia and South Africa over the medium term. Higher profitability of RSA feedlots increased the export of Namibian weaners, especially since local slaughter prices underperformed significantly compared to local weaner prices. There has also been a noticeable increase in cattle slaughtered at smaller local abattoirs in recent years, which increased competition in the local slaughter market. The significant jump in local producer prices (specifically auction prices) in 2017 with profitability that went up significantly, bodes well for local cattle producers, especially against the backdrop of the Agri-inflation rate that remained muted during 2017.

After many years of a declining real weaner- and slaughter price, both the real weaner- and slaughter prices increased from 2016 to 2017, with real weaner prices being the star performer for the period under review. Long term real prices are however still expected to decline over the long term, emphasising the fact that farmers must become more efficient.

The shortage of the supply of sheep in South Africa due to significantly reduced stock (severe drought) and the fact that many SA producers are in a rebuilding phase, increased nominally. Real producer prices over the short term from 2016 to 2017 also increased nominally. A more positive outlook on future prices over the short- to medium term are therefore expected given the limited supply.

The high South African-Namibia price differentials which threatens the survival of local export abattoirs and the unavailability of grazing, still put the local sheep industry in a very bad spot. Producers as price takers will be compelled to market their animals where the price is most favourable and where they are able to experience increased overall welfare.

The current financial situation, coupled with the decreasing number of sheep, in the country should urge abattoir owners to come up with innovative models to improve their competitiveness and to ensure an increase in the number of sheep slaughtered at these respective abattoirs. This can also discourage exports.

## BORDER CONTROL SUPERVISORS



Meet our border control supervisors.

*From left to right: Collin Kazongominja (Law Enforcement Inspector); Wessels Horn (Head: Border Control) Gerhard Jooste (Law Enforcement Inspector).*

## FESTIVE SEASON MESSAGE FROM GENERAL MANAGER

We have come to the end of a very challenging year. Certain parts of Namibia, especially the far south did not had sufficient rainfall and were seriously confronting another drought. In addition, the financial challenges Government experienced effected service delivery and could the MBN step in to ensure that critical certification functions required for livestock and meat exports by the Directorate Veterinary Services could continue. I am proud to say that the MBN never failed to rise to the occasion and could when and where necessary assist the industry to address the challenges being faced. Thank you for the support Management received from the Board. It is my firm believe that during 2018 the livestock and meat industry will group together to achieve its Common Vision "A uniquely Namibian, dynamic and sustainable livestock and meat industry, providing sought after quality products in the most viable markets to the benefit of all Namibia". I would like to take this opportunity to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous 2018. Enjoy your well-deserved rest and if driving, return home safely. We look forward in working with you during 2018.

## STAFF NEWS



Keodumetse Thataone was promoted to Assistant Accountant in the place of Andeline Kavari, effective 1 September 2017.

Congratulations to you Keo, we wish you the best with your new duties.

## CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR OFFICE CLOSURE NOTICE



The Meat Board of Namibia (Head Office) will close on Wednesday, 20 December 2017 at 12:00, and will re-open on Monday, 8 January 2017 at 7h30.

## WE LOVE OUR MEAT

Premium quality Namibian meat controlled and guaranteed by the Meat Board across the value chain according to highest quality and safety standards.



## VISION STATEMENT

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

## MISSION STATEMENT

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