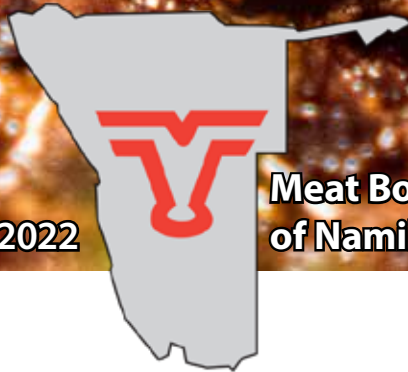


# meat CHRONICLE



NEWSLETTER 3/2022



Meat Board  
of Namibia

## Minister Counsellor of USA visits Meat Board



The minister counsellor for agricultural affairs of the United States of America's department of agriculture (USDA) in Southern Africa, Ali Abdi and Dirk Esterhuizen, senior agricultural specialist USDA from the Foreign Agricultural Service at the US Embassy visited the Meat Board to learn more about the Namibian livestock industry and trade.

2 What the Meat Board has done

3-4 Norway beef market

5 NCA cattle marketing review

6-7 Performance first quarter

8 Staff news



# WHAT THE MEAT BOARD HAS DONE

## FAN Meat compliance farm audits

The FAN Meat office of the Meat Board of Namibia would like to inform producers that annual farm inspection for compliance to FAN Meat rules and standards have commenced. The audits are being conducted by a Meat Board appointed inspector, who will be identifiable by means of a Meat Board inspector card and ID. Producers will be informed well in advance of intended audits, which will be arranged on a specific date. Producers can contact Victor Klazen, Chief FAN Meat, at the Meat Board office on 061-275856 for more information. Producers are kindly requested to provide their full co-operation.



**NEW**

**FARM ASSURED NAMIBIAN MEAT**

## FAN MEAT PRODUCER OF THE YEAR

On an annual bases the FAN Meat office of the Meat Board conducts on-site and desktop audits of all producers.

**This year the FAN Meat office will announce a producer of the year following the completion of on-site audits at the end of September 2022.**

Areas which will be focused on for selection of Producer of the Year include **record-keeping** and **animal welfare**.

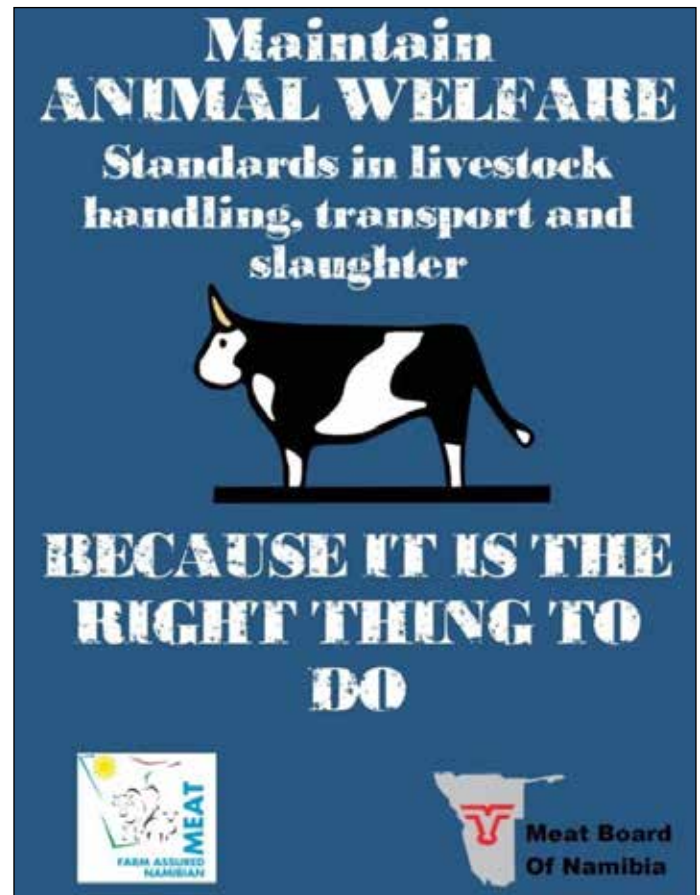
For more information  
T: +264 61 275 830 | W: [www.nammic.com.na](http://www.nammic.com.na)

**Meat Board of Namibia**

## Guidelines for humane livestock handling, transport and slaughter


The humane handling of livestock across the value chain is becoming more and more of a focus point for meat consumers across the globe. The handling of livestock from production to slaughter plays a role in the decision making of consumers on whether or not to purchase meat. FAN Meat standards incorporate animal welfare standards and the FAN Meat office theme for the year is: *Animal welfare – because it is the right thing to do!*

It is the responsibility of Namibian producers to be aware of and implement animal welfare standards. A simple guideline booklet was produced by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. The FAN Meat office distributed the booklet to registered producers for information sharing. The office will also conduct training on animal welfare.



**Maintain ANIMAL WELFARE**

**Standards in livestock handling, transport and slaughter**



**BECAUSE IT IS THE RIGHT THING TO DO**

**FARM ASSURED NAMIBIAN MEAT**

**Meat Board Of Namibia**

## The Meat Board has the following arboricides

**Bromacil 800WP 25 kg – N\$8 337.50 (VAT included)**

**Tebuthiuron 500 SC 5L – N\$1 383.45 (VAT included)**

For enquiries contact

Desmond Cloete on 061-275877

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

# Norway beef market not to be neglected

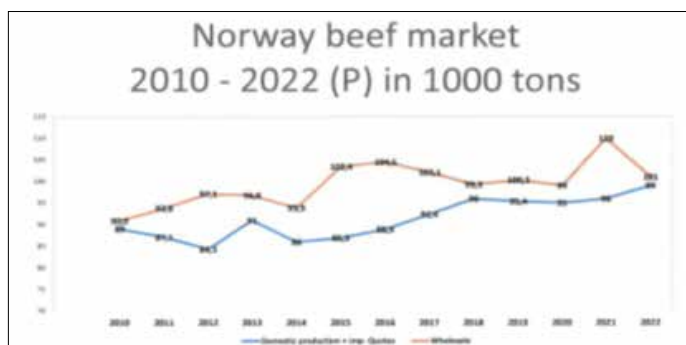
**Ace Mutelo**  
**Chief: Information Systems**  
**Meat Board of Namibia**

## Background

Namibia shares a 3 200 tonnes quota for the export of beef to Norway with Botswana which is administered under two different quota-schemes. The generalized system of preferences (GSP) quota of 2 700 tonnes is allocated to importers from Namibia or Botswana on a first-come, first-served (FCFS) basis and the EFTA/SACU quota of 500 tonnes is available through a Norwegian auction to Namibia and Botswana. In addition, the quotas are administered through firm-specific allocations within these two countries.

Botswana and Namibia were approved for export to Norway in 1995 and exporters have since had preferential and duty-free market access. Export of bovine meat from Botswana to Norway started in 1996 while Namibia had some problems in the beginning with salmonella and did not export continuously on an annual basis before 1998.

While the GSP quota was implemented in 1995, the EFTA/SACU quota came into force in 2008. The GSP quota only opened for the import of a few specific boneless beef products, such as steaks, fillets and other cuts of meat. The meat can either be fresh/chilled or frozen.



Source: Norway Customs, MBN calculations

## Norwegian market moving towards a surplus

Although the Norwegian population is growing (2020:0,5%), beef consumption per capita is steadily declining. On the other hand, domestic production is growing due to government incentives. This implies that by the year 2025, a balance between beef demand and supply may be reached or possibly even a surplus in the market. This scenario will lead to an increase in pressure on the Norwegian government to reduce unilateral tariff-free imports quotas under the GSP arrangement.

Thus, the ongoing SACU round of negotiations is critical for the migration of the GSP quota to the SACU/EFTA arrangement. However, the SACU/EFTA quota is based on the Norwegian beef import auction system that adds additional costs to the export value chain. It is therefore imperative for Namibia to negotiate the shift to the SACU/EFTA quota to be accompanied by an exemption from this auction mechanism.

## Namibian beef accepted well in Norway

Namibian beef is well placed in Norway and commands high returns. In comparison with its counterpart Botswana, Namibia receives better prices. In 2021, Namibia exported its full quota to Norway and tapped into the Botswana quota as it could only utilise 865 tonnes out of the allowable 1 600 tonnes.

As can be seen in the figure above, Namibia's beef export value continued to increase over the years while Botswana's revenues are on a steady decline due to production challenges and relatively lower price realisation from the Norwegian market. Although Namibian average export prices increased marginally from N\$189 per kg in 2020 to N\$190.75 in 2021, the value of exports increased tremendously due to an improvement in export quantity. On the other hand Botswana export prices increased marginally from N\$100.10 per kg to N\$101.40.

## Additional opportunities to capture

The quantitative restriction is certainly the most

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)	
Commodity code	Description
02.01.3001	Beef steaks and fillets of bovine animals. Fresh or chilled (boneless).
02.01.3009	Other meat of bovine animals. Except carcasses, quarters and "pistol-cuts". Fresh or chilled (boneless).
02.02.3001	Beef steaks and fillets of bovine animals. Frozen (boneless).
02.02.3009	Other meat of bovine animals. Except carcasses, quarters and "pistol-cuts". Frozen (boneless).
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)/ Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	
Commodity Code	Description
02.01	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled
02.02	Meat of bovine animals, frozen

significant challenge for Namibian beef exports to Norway. Given the unilateral nature of the GSP quota (i.e. the Norwegian government may at any time withdraw the GSP quota), it is important that efforts should be geared towards shifting a substantial quantity to the SACU/EFTA regime which could assure permanency and stability of Namibian beef exports to Norway.

The Norway market is important for both Namibia and Botswana's meat industries raking in N\$520 million (2021) in export earnings. In terms of priorities, SACU would be better-off negotiating for a transfer of the GSP quota to the SACU/EFTA arrangement as a first priority to guarantee the quantity and thereafter negotiate for an increase in quota altogether.

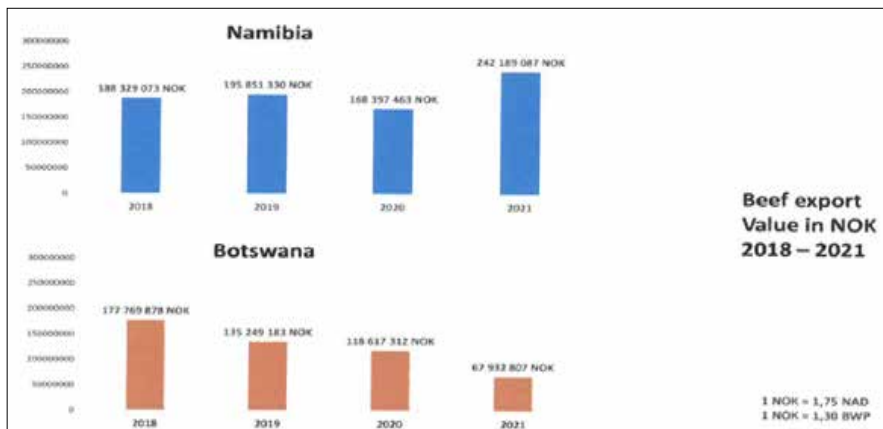
Secondly, a shift to first-come, first-served basis will be more advantageous than the current auction system with respect to the SACU/EFTA arrangement as it will allow exporters to choose importers that can provide the highest prices.

SACU as a negotiating unit should be able to advance a request for cumulating inputs between Namibia and Botswana so that Namibia can access the Norway market with meat derived from Botswana cattle and vice-versa. This would strengthen value chain integration in the region and reduce the risk of non-fulfilment of quotas.

A strong position should be taken on the dominance of prime cuts given Namibia's limited supply of beef. Prime cuts serve to maximise the country's returns and balance-off returns from other lower-paying markets where products such as offal are exported.

## Conclusion

The Norway market is important for Namibia and provides good export earnings contributing to the stability of the livestock and meat industry. Given the permanency risk of the GSP quota system, the SACU round of negotiations with EFTA should place focus on securing the quota under the SACU/EFTA regime on a first-come, first-served basis. Other opportunities that can be created include the possibility of regional cumulation as well as a general increase in quotas.



# Guidelines for producers: Record-keeping

## (Extract from "Livestock Producer in Namibia" booklet)

It is the responsibility of all livestock producers to keep prescribed records in the prescribed manner. These are the records that MUST be kept by ALL producers:

- Animal Treatment and Vaccination Register (Form 25 as per the Animal Identification Regulations)
- Feeds and Lick Register (FAN Meat Form B)
- Employee Training (FAN Meat Form C)
- Prescribed Animal Register (Form 23 Animal Identification Regulations)
- Receipts of Animal Movement Permits

- Proof of Animal Movement Notices submitted (Form 27 of Animal Identification Regulations)
- Annual Management Plan
- Imported prescribed Animal Register (Form 26 Animal Identification Regulations)
- Proof of Return of Animals on Registered Establishment submitted (Animal Health Declaration)(Form 24 Animal Identification Regulations)
- Proof of Animal Termination Notice Submitted (Form 30 Animal



Identification Regulations)

- Proof of Animal Slaughter Notice Submitted (Form 31 Animal Identification Regulations)(Local abattoirs)

**The complete guideline can be downloaded here:**

<https://www.nammic.com.na/index.php/meat-standards/2015-10-07-31-26/producer-responsibilities-guideline>

# PROCEDURE TO PURCHASE OFFICIAL EAR TAGS

## Official cattle and small stock ear tags can be obtained:

- Directly at the Meat Board of Namibia
- Ordered at approved distributors such as Agra
- Ordered via e-mail, OR
- Ordered via NamLITS online (www.namlits.com) - preferred method

## Documents required to purchase ear tags via e-mail, directly at the Meat Board of Namibia or ordered at approved distributors (NOT for NamLITS online):

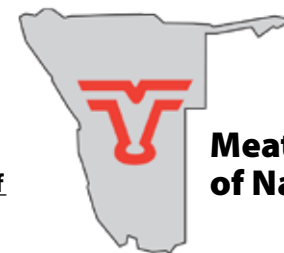
- Application to purchase approved devices (Form 20 as per the Animal Identification Regulations in terms of the Animal Health Act (Act 01 of 2011)
- Certified copy of ID of owner of livestock OR presented in original
- Certified copy of Stockbrand Certificate or card OR presented in original
- Certified copy of ID of third party OR presented in original (where applicable)
- In the case of Closed Corporations, Trusts or Companies, a certified copy of the founding statements OR presented in original, and
- In the case of pending estates or purchasing on behalf of a deceased owner of livestock, please contact the ear tag office directly for assistance as requirements differ (+264 61 275 844).

## Where ear tags are ordered via e-mail, the following procedure must be followed:

1. Contact the Meat Board ear tag office to verify the price for the type and number of ear tags
2. Deposit the exact amount into the Meat Board Corporate Account: 62242414647
3. Clearly reference the payment. Reference: The stock brand/FAN Meat number for which the ear tags are purchased
4. E-mail proof of payment together with required documents to eartags@nammic.com.na OR eartags2@nammic.com.na and clearly indicate the type and number of ear tags you want to purchase. Also clearly indicate the address to which the ear tags must be sent
5. Phone +264 61 275 863/4 to confirm that the order has been received. Orders will only be processed once payment has been received and confirmed
6. The producer to pay courier fees upon receipt of ear tags

\*Please note that ear tags are packed per order number and picked up or sent out once ready.

\*\*Please also note, that in accordance with Animal Identification Regulations in terms of the Animal Health Act (Act 01 of 2011) as published in the Government Gazette on 23 November 2017, the number of ear tags that can be purchased by producers is restricted. Available number of ear tags to be purchased must be verified by the producer with a State Veterinarian OR on NamLITS online under "My Status" before the order or purchase of ear tags.



**Meat Board of Namibia**

**For any additional information, please contact the Meat Board ear tag office:**

**T: +264 61 275 863 or +264 61 275 864**

**E: eartags@nammic.com.na; eartags2@nammic.com.na or saraphia@nammic.com.na**



# WE LOVE OUR MEAT



**Meat Board of Namibia**

## NCA cattle marketing review January to April 2022

John Utoni  
Meat Board

Regional Marketing Officer: North-central

The livestock and meat industry of Namibia and its relationship with the northern communal areas (NCA) continues to take prominent strides. This article serves to highlight cattle marketing at both auctions and local abattoirs in the NCA between January and April 2022.



Factors that inhibit market opportunities for the NCA include:

- The separation of the NCA from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) recognised foot and mouth disease (FMD) free zone by the veterinary cordon fence (VCF)
- Occasional FMD outbreaks in the protection zone
- Poor marketing opportunities for NCA abattoirs leading to poor viability, and
- Low cattle marketing off-take as a result of low volumes marketed which leads to difficulties in attaining economies of scales.

A total of 1 307 heads of cattle were sold at auction in the NCA between January and April 2022, supplied by 351 producers at a total estimated value of N\$9,6 million. Out of the 1 543 cattle registered at auctions, 84,71% were sold. This is testimony to NCA producer willingness to market livestock due to the continued support from the Meat Board of Namibia (MBN), in partnership with other industry stakeholders, and its NCA regional offices in Ongwediva, Rundu and Katima Mulilo.

It is reported that during the same period in 2021, no auction events were conducted due to an FMD outbreak.

Table 1 depicts cattle types and respective values (N\$) sold at NCA auctions during the first quadrimester of 2022.

Table 1: NCA auction cattle marketing classification

Cattle type	Number sold	Value (N\$)	Average Auction Price (N\$)
Weaner	1	4 000	4 000
Steer/Stoor	266	1 661 526	6 246,34
Heifer	216	1 314 131	6 083,94
Cow	164	1 147 051	6 994,21
Ox	482	4 372 078	9 070,70
Bull	85	753 265	8 861,94
Tolly	91	331 463	3 642,45
Cow & Calf	2	15 300	7 650
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>9 598 814</b>	<b>7 344,16</b>

Table 2: NCA local abattoir performance

NCA abattoirs	Slaughtered	Turnover (N\$)	Average price
North-central regions	1 242 Cattle	N\$ 14 775 972	N\$11 896,92
	5 Sheep	N\$5 689	N\$1 137,80
	70 Goats	N\$83 508	N\$1 192,97
	296 Pigs	N\$509 120	N\$1 720
Kavango East & West	458 Cattle	N\$3 187 917	N\$6 960,52
Zambezi region	205 Cattle	N\$1 738 631	N\$8 481,13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 905 Cattle</b>	<b>N\$19 702 521</b>	<b>N\$10 342,53</b>

Table 1 also shows that between January and April 2022, the sale of oxen took the lead at NCA auctions representing 36,88% of total cattle sold, followed by steers with 20,35%. Weaners were sold the least along with cows and calves representing 0,08% and 0,15%, respectively.

In table 2 slaughter statistics for NCA abattoirs for the period January to April 2022 are represented. Data was collected from the Ohangwena-Save Retail Outlets, Ondangwa municipal abattoir, Oshakati municipal abattoir, Namibia Northern Abattoir Pty Ltd (Eenhana Abattoir), ZAMCO abattoir and the Meatco mobile slaughter unit (MSU).

The Outapi abattoir and Oshakati-Eloolo abattoir has remained closed January 2020. The Meatco MSU is conducting slaughtering operations in the Kavango East region and is currently stationed at the Matumbo Ribebe quarantine station.

In the reporting period a total of 1 905 cattle (valued at N\$ 19,7 million) were slaughtered at local NCA abattoirs. Of these, 447 cattle were grade C representing 23,46%, 216 cattle were graded as A, AB and B which represents 11,34% (table 3).

The remaining 65,2% were ungraded because they were slaughtered at abattoirs that do not have carcass classification services. Moreover, a 72% increase in cattle numbers slaughtered was reported at local abattoirs between January and April 2022 compared to 2021.

It is observed that average NCA abattoir prices in the North-central region are quite high compared to other regions of the NCA, simply because they are calculated based on Meat Board standard values. These abattoirs do not procure livestock from producers but rather provide slaughtering services to meat traders in the region, contrary to abattoirs in the Kavango East and West as well as in the Zambezi region.

Table 4 depicts carcass grades slaughtered at NCA abattoirs in the reporting period.

### Conclusion

Between January and April 2022, a total of 3 212 cattle, 5 sheep, 70 goats and 296 pigs were marketed at NCA auctions and local abattoirs. These animals were valued at N\$29,3 million.

This shows that cattle off-take for the reporting period increased in the NCA with 83,45% compared to 2021. This huge increase is mainly due to an FMD outbreak in the protection zone in October 2020 that restricted marketing. As a result only 532 cattle were marketed between January and April 2021.

The Namibian government, through the ministry of agriculture, water, and land reform in partnership with the Meat Board of Namibia, shall continue its efforts and interventions aimed at creating diversified marketing opportunities both in the domestic and export markets for livestock, meat and meat-related products originating from the NCA.

Table 3: NCA local abattoir carcass grading

Beef carcass grade	Number of cattle slaughtered	Grade composition
A	3	0,16%
AB	47	2,47%
B	166	8,71%
C	447	23,46%
Ungraded beef carcasses*	1 242	65,20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Carcasses were slaughtered at abattoirs that do not provide classification services

# Livestock and meat industry performance second quarter 2022

Marketing activities within the livestock and meat industry continued on an upward trajectory during the second quarter of 2022, compared to the same period in 2021. This article will review the performance of cattle, small stock and pig marketing. The review covers the second quarter of 2022 compared to the same period last year.

## Cattle sector

The second quarter of 2022 was good for cattle marketing, showing signs of recovery from drought as re-stocking efforts continue paying off. Activities within the cattle sector recorded a growth of 18,1% during this period.

Growth was driven by slaughtering activities at export-approved abattoirs as well as the export of live cattle to neighbouring countries that registered double digit growths of 55,66% and 19,53% compared to the same period in 2021. On the other hand, slaughtering activities at B & C class abattoirs recorded a significant contraction of 40,78% as farmers redirected cattle from these abattoirs to export-approved abattoirs due to relatively good prices offered by export-approved abattoirs.

A total number of 68 429 cattle were marked during the period under review. Of this total, 38 290 were exported live on the hoof to South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zambia while 23 880 were marketed at various export-approved abattoirs and 6 259 at various B & C class abattoirs (see figure 1).

In terms of market share, live exported animals lost 4% of its market share during the second quarter of 2022 from 60% recorded in 2021 to 56% in 2022. Similarly, B & C class abattoirs lost 5% of the market share, down from 19% to 14% in 2022 whereas export-approved abattoirs increased its market share to 30% during the second quarter of 2022, compared to the 21% in 2021 (see figure 2).

Lower demand in weaners at auctions resulted in declining Namibian weaner prices by 6,58% from N\$39.16 per kg in 2021 to N\$36.58 per kg during the quarter under review. The beef all-grade average producer carcass price on the other hand performed fairly well, recording an average growth of 9,8% in comparison to the same period in 2021.

Namibia exported 3 020 114 kg of beef during the second quarter of 2022 which represents a growth of 77,58% compared to 2021. A total of 14 007 kg and 5 702 kg beef from the Katima Mulilo abattoir was exported to Ghana and Tanzania respectively, during the period under review.

## Sheep sector

The sheep sector recorded a positive growth of 44,9% during the second quarter of 2022. A total of 215 621 sheep were market during this period compared to 148 803 in the corresponding 2021 period.

This improved performance was largely driven by a sustained increase in the live export of sheep coupled with improved marketing activities at export-approved abattoirs, recording growths of 57,99% and 126,47% respectively. Slaughtering at B & C class abattoirs took a dip and recorded a contraction of 25,77% during the period under review.

Live exports of sheep made up 84% of the market share while export-approved abattoirs took up 6% and the remaining 10% went to B & C class abattoirs.

Price differences in the A2 grade between Namibia and

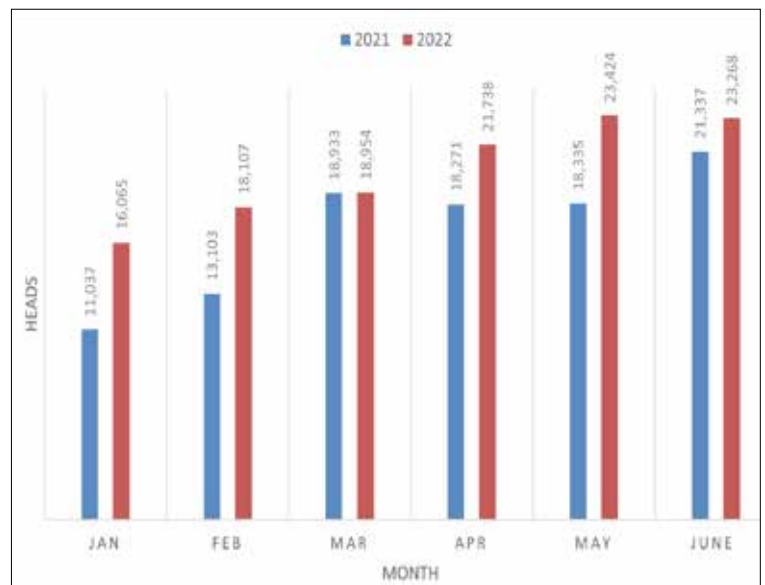


Figure 1: Total cattle marketed Q2 (2021/2022)

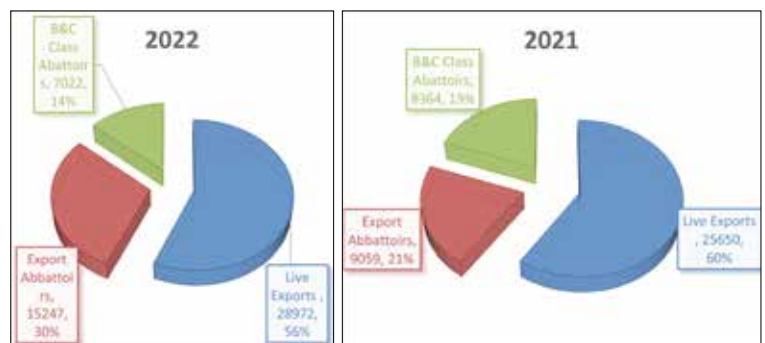


Figure 2: Cattle market share Q2 (2021/2022)

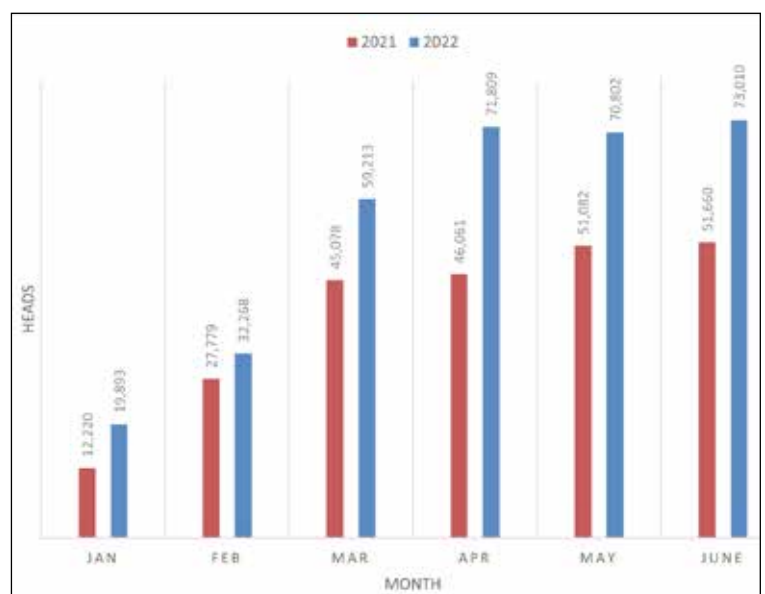


Figure 3: Total Sheep Marketed Q2 (2021/2022)

Northern Cape abattoirs remained above the nominal -N\$4.98 per kg level having averaged at -N\$11.58 by the end of the second quarter. This is higher than the -N\$7.85 which was recorded last year. Namibian A2 sheep prices during the quarter averaged N\$80.96 per kg while Northern Cape



A2 producer prices stood at N\$92.54.

**Goat sector**

The total marketing of goats recorded a contraction of 5,29% from 33 822 goats marketed in the second quarter of 2021 to 32 033 in 2022. This follows after declines in both live exportation of goats as well as slaughtering activities at B & C class abattoirs that dropped by 0,82% and 70,54%. Although live exports decreased on a quarterly basis, overall marketing year-to-date increased by 8,49% following the positive growth in live goat exports during the first quarter.

**Pork sector**

The pork sector posted a positive performance during the second quarter of 2022 in comparison to the same period last year. The pork market share promotion scheme continues to be implemented to assist local producers with market access given cheap pork imports from elsewhere.

During the second quarter of 2022, a total of 11 928 pigs were slaughtered by Meat Board-registered abattoirs, a 10,45% growth compared to 10 799 pigs slaughtered in the same quarter during 2021. However, local pork production is currently at 1 146 tonnes for 2022 which is still 14,29% higher than the 2021 level of 1 003 tonnes. This is a sign of improved productivity reflected in better slaughter mass. Year-to-date average pork mass increased by 6,04%, averaging 95,05 kg during the first half of the year.

Local pork production serviced 47% of the Namibian consumption requirements during the second quarter of 2022 while imports (excluding processed meat) catered for 53% of consumption requirements.

- The average Namibian pork ceiling price for the second quarter of 2022 stood at N\$36.65 per kg, down by 2,79% from the N\$37.70 per kg observed in the corresponding second quarter of 2021.

**Conclusion**

The marketing of livestock in general increased during the second quarter with export abattoirs posting better performances while butchers generally saw a decline in performance compared to last year.

Beef prices are expected to remain on the growth trajectory as export abattoirs offer relatively better producer prices while sheep prices in the medium-term will likely depend on Namibia’s ability to obtain alternative markets in addition to the South African carcass market. Pork production is also expected to continue on a stable path of growth for the remainder of 2022. The pork ceiling price remained depressed during the second quarter of 2022 due to an oversupply of pork meat in neighbouring South Africa. This has resulted in a lower Red Meat Abattoir Association (RMAA) average price which serves as the benchmark for the calculation of the pork ceiling price.



Figure 4: Goats marketed Q2 (2021/2022)

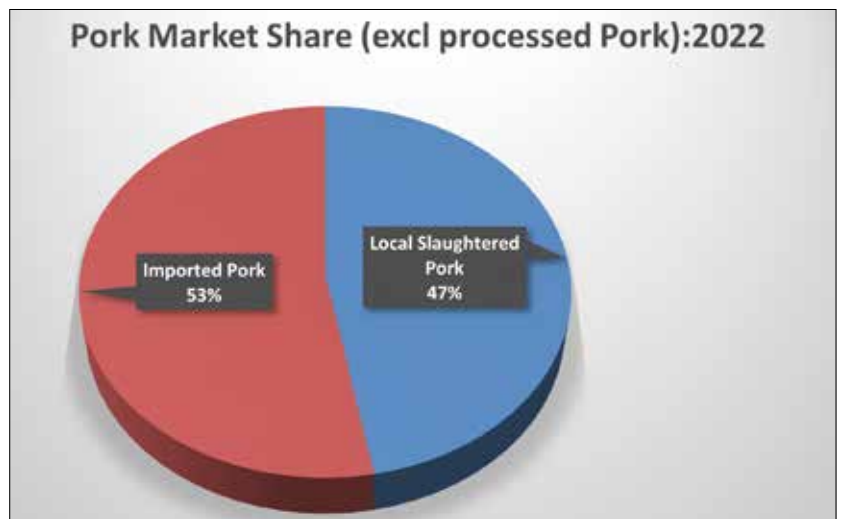


Figure 5: Pork market share Q2 2022 (excl. processed meat)

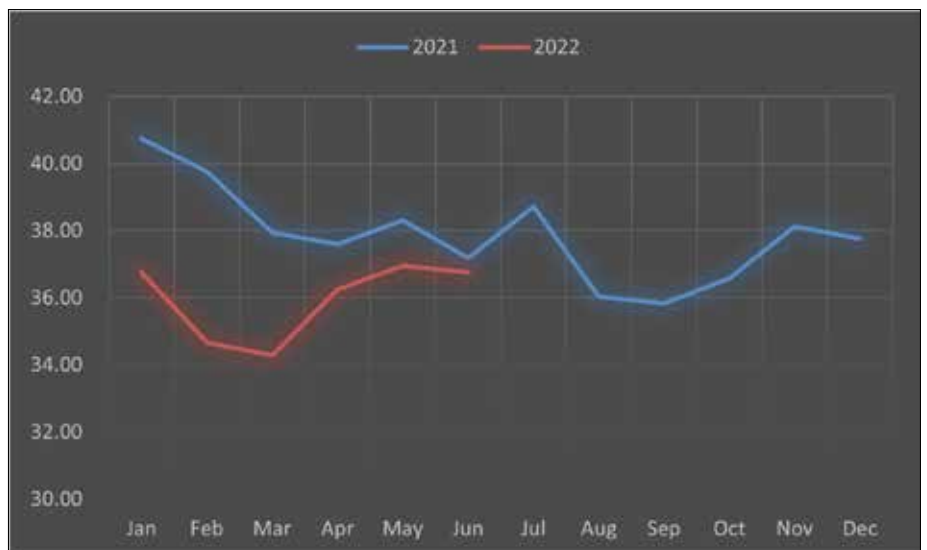


Figure 6: Pork ceiling price:2021/2022



# STAFF NEWS: **Operations Division**



**Willie Schutz**  
Manager: Operations



**Shana Louw**  
Chief: Human Resources



**Pombili Werner**  
Human Resources Clerk

Solomon Witru who worked as Senior Border Officer at Buitepos since 1 April 2014 is leaving the service of the Meat Board of Namibia to retire on his farm near Okahandja. His dedication to the MBN is highly appreciated. We will continue the effort he has put into securing and regulating the import/export of livestock and livestock products at the Buitepos border. May he enjoy his retirement on the farm!



*The Meat Board Team*

## 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.

## WE LOVE OUR MEAT

Premium quality Namibian meat controlled and guaranteed by the Meat Board across the value chain based on high quality & 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.

