

South African Poultry Association

Annual Report 2025



Annual General Meeting
23 June 2026

'120 years of service'

*Small footprint. **Big impact.***

Annual Report 2025

Contents

Foreword 1

Agendas 3

Organisation Reports 8

Financial Statements 97

Structures 137



Broilers - Foreword

The broiler industry delivered an exceptional performance in 2025, fulfilling its mandate to provide affordable chicken to the population. With the delayed effects of the 2023 HPAI outbreak largely behind it, the industry was able to recover, expand, and strengthen its position.

Production reached a record high in October 2025, with approximately 23 million birds slaughtered per week. Industry turnover also increased from R72 billion to R74 billion. These achievements reinforce the industry's long-standing position that, under the right conditions, South Africa has the capacity to produce all the chicken it consumes without relying on imports.

Beyond growth, the industry has made significant strides in competitiveness. Since the first competitiveness study conducted by BFAP and Wageningen University in 2013, consistent year-on-year improvements have been recorded. In 2025, a major milestone was reached: not only has South Africa produced chicken more cheaply than the EU for several years, but it has now also surpassed the United States.

These gains were achieved despite considerable challenges, including six HPAI outbreaks during the year and ongoing deterioration in critical infrastructure such as water, electricity, roads and ports. These constraints have negatively affected operational efficiency and overall competitiveness.

Globally, only Brazil—supported by its significantly larger industry—produces chicken at a lower cost than South Africa. However, the gap is narrowing as the local poultry sector continues to improve.

The industry also maintained a strong media presence throughout 2025, appearing in the news at least weekly. This consistent visibility helped communicate positive developments and enhanced the sector's credibility and public profile.

Despite the positive outlook, two key concerns remain. Firstly, only one flock was vaccinated against HPAI during the year, leaving the industry vulnerable to future outbreaks. To mitigate this risk, it is essential that at least 70% of poultry stock be vaccinated.

Secondly, the industry must prioritize the export of cooked poultry products. This would not only increase the value derived from each carcass but also open access to new markets, which is critical given the stagnation in local demand.

The industry is at a crossroad where either the high road or low road will prevail. Having said that the industry will work tirelessly to vaccinate and export and make the high road a reality.

Izaak Breitenbach

Egg Organisation - Foreword

In early 2025, the egg industry successfully stabilised and returned to its normal national flock size following the devastating outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in 2023. Throughout 2024, the primary focus of the industry was on rebuilding lost production capacity and restoring operational resilience.

At the SAPA Congress held in June 2025, the Honourable Minister of the Department of Agriculture, Mr John Steenhuisen, announced the implementation of a mass vaccination programme for the poultry sector in South Africa. This announcement came after more than two years of ongoing engagement between industry stakeholders and the Directorate of Animal Health regarding amendments to the vaccination protocol published in November 2023.

Regrettably, the current protocol continues to impose significant limitations on mass vaccination, particularly within the layer hen industry. Despite sustained efforts throughout 2025, limited progress was achieved in securing the necessary amendments. The SAPA Technical Team encountered considerable challenges in its attempts to incorporate seven key proposals into the protocol recommendations specifically designed to facilitate a more practical and effective vaccination framework. These proposals were not adopted by the Directorate of Animal Health.

As a result, the South African Poultry Association (SAPA) has initiated a Section 23 objection process in terms of the Animal Health Act. This legal mechanism seeks to enable intervention by the Director-General and the Minister in addressing the regulatory challenges currently faced by the industry. The Section 23 process remains ongoing, and the industry continues to engage constructively in pursuit of a viable resolution.

The industry remains firmly committed to achieving long-term stability. It is our considered view that the implementation of an effective HPAI vaccination programme, together with the continued sale of live end-of-lay culls, will play a critical role in restoring and sustaining stability within the layer sector that has endured significant hardship since 2023.

Dr. Abongile Balarane

Agendas



'120 years of service'
Small footprint. Big impact.

**SAPA EGG ORGANISATION
53rd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
TUESDAY 23rd JUNE 2026
AT 11:00**

VENUE: The Capital Hotel, Zimbali-Ballito Kwa Zulu Natal (Hybrid Meeting)

Agenda

1. Notice convening meeting (notified to members via email and the Poultry Bulletin February 2026)
2. Roll call of voting delegates
3. Competition disclaimer
4. Formal adoption of the minutes of the 2025 Annual General Meeting
5. Election of committee members
6. Financial statements
(NB: The audited accounts of the SA Poultry Association for 2025 as published herein are open for discussion at this meeting. The audited financials of the Levy and the Poultry Bulletin are available if desired and the notes to the SAPA financials).
7. Report by the Egg Organisation Chairperson Mr Colin Steenhuisen.
8. Resolutions of the Egg Organisation
9. General
(Note: Any item on the agendas of the Broiler Organisation or Congress may be raised at this meeting.)
10. Closure
11. Special meeting of newly elected committee members to select office bearers for the Egg Organisation, as well as their representatives to the SAPA Board including their two alternates.

SAPA BROILER ORGANISATION
53rd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
TUESDAY 23rd JUNE 2026
AT 12:00

VENUE: The Capital Hotel, Zimbali-Ballito Kwa Zulu Natal (Hybrid Meeting)

Agenda

1. Notice convening meeting (notified to members via email and the Poultry Bulletin February 2026)
2. Roll call of voting delegates
3. Competition disclaimer
4. Formal adoption of the minutes of the 2025 Annual General Meeting
5. Election of committee members
6. Financial statements
(NB: The audited accounts of the SA Poultry Association for 2025 as published herein, are open for discussion only at this meeting. The audited financials of the Levy and the Poultry Bulletin are available if desired and the notes to the SAPA Financials).
7. Report by the Broiler Organisation Chairperson Mr Gary Arnold
8. Resolutions submitted by members or the committee
9. General
(Note: Any item on the agendas of the Egg Organisation or Congress may be raised at this meeting.)
10. Closure
11. Special meeting of newly elected committee members to select office bearers for the Broiler Organisation, as well as their representatives to the SAPA Board including their two alternates.

120th SAPA CONGRESS

TUESDAY 23rd JUNE 2026

AT 14:45

VENUE: The Capital Hotel, Zimbali-Ballito Kwa Zulu Natal (Hybrid Meeting)

Honorary Life Members

The following are the present Honorary Life Members of the SA Poultry Association

Dr E Brock, R Brown, Dr JJ Joubert, W Maree, Professor RM Gous, O Horstmann, Dr J du Preez, M Walne, Dr F Buys, MGF Le Sueur, G Harper, R Koen, K Greef, A Saunders, C Du Toit, N Malan, Z Coetzee, M Kingston, Dr Munro Griessel, K Nel, C Rossouw Sr, G Passerini, C Steenhuisen, L Mailula, J Murray, M Torsius, Dr Faan Greyling, B Barnes, Dk Hodgson, Professor T Masihleho, C Schutte, N Elliot, H Lourens and R Barnsley.

SAPA Board

The following are the present members of the SAPA Board

Aziz Sulliman (*Chairman*), Colin Steenhuisen (*Vice Chairman*), Gary Arnold (*Executive Member*), Tumi Mokwene, Lacton Mailula, Annelie Fischer, Agmat Brinkhuis and David Nel

Broiler Organisation:

Gary Arnold (*Chairman*), Aziz Sulliman (*Vice Chairman*), Tumisang Mokwene (*Executive Member*), Lacton Mailula (*Fourth Member*) Leon de Villiers, Jake Mokwene, Wouter de Wet, Kenny Schoeman, Sas Kasselmann, Nomia Biko, John Fourie, Brendon de Boer, Marthinus Stander, Devon Isemonger, Sbusiso Mavuso, and Yolanda Philison.

Egg Organisation:

Colin Steenhuisen (*Chairman*), Annelie Fischer (*Vice Chairman*), Agmat Brinkhuis (*Executive Member*), David Nel (*Fourth Member*), Nick Elliot, Stephan Botha, AJ Wohlfahrt, Rudzani Mudogwa, Beverly Mhlabane Willie Bosoga, Amos Selaledi, Dr Naude Rossouw, Dr Salatial Chikwema, Marco Torsius, Tawfeeq Brinkhuis, Atlegang Moloko, BM Mpyana (*NAMC Co Opted*), Jandré Rossouw (*Co Opted*).

Agenda

1. Notice convening meeting (notified to members via email and published in the Poultry Bulletin February 2026)
2. Roll call of voting delegates
3. Competition disclaimer
4. Formal adoption of the Minutes of the 119th Annual Congress (2025)
5. Report by the Chairperson of the Management Committee Mr Aziz Sulliman

120th SAPA CONGRESS

TUESDAY 23rd JUNE 2026

AT 14:45

VENUE: The Capital Hotel, Zimbali-Ballito Kwa Zulu Natal (Hybrid Meeting)

Agenda (Continues)

6. Financial statements

- 6.1 That the SAPA Financial Statements for 2025 be accepted.
- 6.2 That the Annual Financial Statements of the Poultry Bulletin for 2025 be accepted.
- 6.3 That the Levy Administrator of the SAPA Financial Statements for 2025 be accepted.
- 6.4 That the Table Egg Levy Administrator of the SAPA Financial Statements for 2025 be accepted.

7. Report on decisions taken at the Broiler Organisation and Egg Organisation

8. Resolutions of the SAPA Board

9. SAPA Awards

10. Appointment of the auditors

To reappoint MMS Groups as the auditors for the next financial year.

11. General (Note: Any item on the agendas of the subsidiaries may be raised at this meeting)

12. Closure

13. Special meeting of SAPA Board representatives to select office bearers for the SAPA Board

Organisations Reports



'120 years of service'
Small footprint. Big impact.



THE SAPA BOARD CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT 2025

Aziz Sulliman

		TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
1		INTRODUCTION	11
2		SAPA'S VISION	11
3		SAPA'S MISSION	12
4		SAPA'S OBJECTIVES	12
5		MEMBERSHIP	12
6		BOARD	13
7		ECONOMIC OVERVIEW	13
8		GLOBAL INDUSTRY OVERVIEW	15
9		LOCAL INDUSTRY OVERVIEW	15
	9.1	Gross value of animal products	15
	9.2	Production growth of industries	16
	9.3	Consumption of animal protein sources	17
	9.4	Price comparison of animal protein sources	18
	9.5	Production and consumption of maize	19
	9.6	Feed sales and usage	20
	9.7	Feed prices	21
10		TRADE	23
	10.1	Imports	23
	10.2	Exports	24
11		POULTRY HEALTH AND DISEASE	25
	11.1	HPAI worldwide	25
	11.2	HPAI in South Africa	27
	11.2.1	Vaccination status	28
	11.2.2	Claim for compensation	29
	11.3	Microbiological standards and AMR	29
12		INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION	30
13		MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION WITH INDUSTRY	30
	13.1	The 36th Galliova Food and Health Writers' Awards	30
	13.2	Magazine	30
	13.3	SAPA website	31

	13.4	AviAfrica Congress	32
14		TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT	33
15		REGULATORY MATTERS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	33
	15.1	Competition Commission	33
	15.2	Employment Equity Act	33
	15.3	Animal welfare	34
	15.4	International and local organisations	34
16		FINANCES	34
17		SUCCESES	35
18		CHALLENGES	35
19		OUTLOOK	35
20		CONCLUSION	36

	LIST OF TABLES	PAGE
Table 1	IMF Growth projections (% change)	13
Table 2	Provincial unemployment rates	14
Table 3	Gross value of agriculture (R billion)	16
Table 4	Bird numbers in the poultry industry	17
Table 5	Production and consumption of animal proteins	18
Table 6	Production of summer crops (1 000 tonnes)	20
Table 7	Maize consumption (1 000 tonnes)	20
Table 8	Annual poultry feed sales	20
Table 9	Raw material costs of poultry feed (R/tonne)	22
Table 10	Global HPAI outbreaks reported to the WOA	26
Table 11	Countries affected by HPAI outbreaks (source: WOA)	27
Table 12	H5N1 outbreaks per province and bird type	27
Table 13	Categorical breakdown of HPAI H5 outbreaks (source: DoA)	28
Table 14	SAPA's website analytics	31
Table 15	Most frequently downloaded files from SAPA's website	32
Table 16	Five-year sectoral numerical targets for agriculture, forestry and fishing	34

	LIST OF FIGURES	PAGE
Figure 1	Unemployment levels per age group	14
Figure 2	The provincial distribution of jobs in the agricultural sector	15
Figure 3	Gross value of animal products	16
Figure 4	Per capita consumption of protein sources	18
Figure 5	Monthly beef, pork, chicken and egg producer prices	19
Figure 6	Maize production per province	19
Figure 7	Animal feed sales from April 2024 to March 2025	21
Figure 8	Monthly trends in poultry feed prices	23
Figure 9	Import volumes of chicken meat and eggs	24
Figure 10	Export volumes of chicken meat and eggs	25
Figure 11	Map showing global AI outbreaks in 2025	26

1. INTRODUCTION

The year 2025 was an action-packed one for the poultry industry, featuring many highlights. Producers had largely managed to recover from the devastating highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks of 2023, stabilising bird numbers and restoring production levels. The industry contributes significantly to the gross value of agriculture and continues to be the largest customer of the Animal Feed Manufacturers Association (AFMA). The AviAfrica Congress, hosted at Emperors Palace, Gauteng in June, was a resounding success, and the Galliova Awards were celebrated in style on a historical wine estate near Stellenbosch, Western Cape. There was encouraging progress with several transformation projects, funding from AgriSETA for training initiatives, and productive collaboration with various stakeholders.

However, dominating the agenda was the repeated call for permission to vaccinate against HPAI. The escalating number of HPAI outbreaks in the northern hemisphere was evidence that neither the European Union (EU) nor the United States of America (USA) could control the rampant spread of the H5 virus by biosecurity and culling alone. South Africa experienced a similar problem in 2023, when the H7N6 strain proved almost impossible to contain using conventional biosecurity measures. Nations such as China, Egypt, France and Mexico already vaccinate poultry flocks against H5N1 and farmers in the USA are calling for vaccination to be introduced. Of concern to virologists is the very real risk of the avian influenza (AI) virus mutating to a form that spreads easily between humans and causing a pandemic. In 2025 several human fatalities were reported in Cambodia, Mexico and the USA after the individuals had contact with H5N1-infected birds. In South Africa, confronted with the broken state veterinary services, vaccination appears to be the only option to control the spread of diseases and safeguard the future of poultry production.

A significant breakthrough in the vaccination impasse was announced by Minister of Agriculture John Steenhuisen at the AviAfrica Congress. He was supported by Dipepeneng Serage, the Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management, who confirmed the commitment of the Department of Agriculture (DoA) to supporting farmers and ensuring food security. SAPA and the industry welcomed the development after years of frustrating negotiations with government. It is hoped that revised protocols for vaccinating and monitoring will soon be forthcoming, making it feasible for all farmers across the country to vaccinate their flocks. Three H5 vaccines are already officially registered for use.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is recognised as a global emergency, having been identified as one of the top public health threats by the World Health Organization. All healthcare and agricultural sectors need to be involved in educating the public on the dangers of AMR, and commit to using antibiotics wisely, strengthening surveillance systems and implementing good hygiene practices to reduce the spread of resistant organisms. Poultry producers, along with the broader agricultural sector, need to prepare for changes to the Acts governing the sale of antimicrobials.

The sizable growth in membership of SAPA is encouraging as now, more than ever with many changes on the horizon, egg and broiler producers need to support their representative body. The sociopolitical and economic climates in South Africa are challenging for the vast majority of the population. Eggs and chicken meat remain the most affordable and healthiest animal protein sources and the industry needs to find ways to capitalise on these attributes while assisting low-income households.

Despite initial misgivings, after the terms of reference were published, the Competition Commission's Poultry Market Inquiry (PMI) was welcomed by SAPA and several of its members. It provides an opportunity for constructive engagement with the statutory body on the structure and competitiveness of the value chain, and to highlight the benefits of integration in terms of strengthening food security and driving sustainable employment.

2. SAPA'S VISION

To create a viable and sustainable industry contributing to economic growth and development, employment and food security, based on successful producers adhering to environmental and ethical production norms and generating sustainable profits.

3. SAPA'S MISSION

To create an enabling environment to achieve sustainable producer profits in the domestic and global village market. As a representative association, SAPA serves the interests of the poultry industry in a number of ways. SAPA acts as a medium and catalyst for any matter the industry wishes to collectively address. It acts as the face of the industry, addressing and maintaining a presence in society, without which opposing groups could play havoc with the industry's interests – without opposition.

4. SAPA'S OBJECTIVES

The association's objectives are:

- To establish and maintain national divisions of the association in South Africa, namely the Egg Organisation (EO) and the Broiler Organisation (BO);
- To enable the members to cooperate effectively for the development and benefit of the broader poultry industry;
- To coordinate the views, aims and efforts of the national organisations in the interests of the broader poultry industry;
- To advance and improve the broader poultry industry by embracing and coordinating the objectives of the national organisations and particularly by:
 - o Protecting the broader poultry industry from adverse legislation and any other aggression and by initiating, promoting and assisting with the promulgation of legislation and regulations which are beneficial to the broader poultry industry;
 - o Encouraging broader poultry education, conducting and/or assisting in investigational work of a practical and scientific nature and organising seminars and courses;
 - o Facilitating and providing guidance in respect of transformation of the broader poultry industry in line with applicable government policies, objectives and legislation;
 - o Forming public-private partnerships with government bodies and other public bodies as may be required from time to time;
 - o Representing the broader poultry industry on appropriate international bodies and forums for purposes of developing global regulatory and trade frameworks which are to the benefit of the broader poultry industry;
 - o Publishing literature, journals, pamphlets and circulars dealing with all matters pertaining to the broader poultry industry, and conducting communications on behalf of such industry;
 - o Establishing codes of practice in relation to the broader poultry industry;
 - o Promoting the consumption of poultry products in South Africa;
 - o Assisting in the opening up and maintaining of export markets for South African egg and poultry meat products;
 - o Procuring the compilation of statistics using information received from members and the broader poultry industry, for purposes of maintaining suitable databases for use in the furtherance of the aims of the association;
 - o Dealing with any matter which may be in the interest of the broader poultry industry, the association and/or its members.

5. MEMBERSHIP

The membership of SAPA's two direct industry organisations is as follows:

Broilers	188
Eggs	220

Total membership increased by 26.7% in 2025, following growth of 2.9% the previous year. The growth reflects the recruitment drive and strengthens SAPA's position as the industry's representative body.

6. BOARD

The members of the Board were:

Aziz Alie Sulliman (Chairperson)
Colin Steenhuisen (Vice-Chairperson)
Gary Arnold
Dr Abongile Balarane (CEO: Eggs)
Izaak Breitenbach (CEO: Broilers)
Achmad Brinkhuis
Annelie Fischer
Lacton Mailula
Tumisang Mokwene
David Nel

7. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

In its January 2026 *World economic outlook update*, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated that the world’s economy grew by 3.3% in 2025 (Table 1). Global growth is projected at 3.3% for 2026 and 3.2% for 2027. Global headline inflation is forecasted to decline from 4.1% in 2025 to 3.8% in 2026 and 3.4% in 2027.

Table 1: IMF Growth projections (% change)				
Region	2024	2025	2026	2027
USA	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.0
United Kingdom (UK)	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5
South Africa	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Eurozone	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4
Middle East and Central Asia	2.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
Emerging and developing Asia	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6
Advanced economies	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Emerging market and developing economies	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1
Global economy	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2

South Africa’s average inflation rate for 2025 was 3.2%, down from 4.4% in 2024, and was the lowest rate in 21 years (source: Statistics SA (Stats SA)). The inflation rates for the years 2026, 2027 and 2028 are forecasted to be 3.3%, 3.2% and 3.0% respectively (source: South African Reserve Bank, 2026. *Monetary Policy Committee forecast report: January 2026.*). The average food inflation rate decreased from 4.6% in 2024 to 4.1% in 2025, providing some relief for lower-income households (source: Stats SA).

Official and expanded unemployment rates are shown in Table 2 (source: Stats SA, 2025. *Quarterly labour force survey: quarter 4: 2025.*). South Africa’s official unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2025 (4Q2025) was 31.4%, marginally down from 31.9% in 4Q2024. In total, 7.836 million people aged 15–64 years were unemployed in South Africa, compared to 7.991 million in 4Q2024.

The combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (formerly categorised as the expanded unemployment rate, including discouraged work-seekers) increased from 41.9% in 4Q2024 to 42.1% in 4Q2025 (Table 2). The unemployment rate for women was 34.6% (up from 33.9%) and for men 28.8% (down from 30.1%). The percentage of young people (15–24 years of age) not in employment, education or training

was found to be 57.0% in 4Q2025. The combined rate for this category dropped from 70.3% in 4Q2024 to 68.3% (Figure 1; source: Stats SA).

Table 2: Provincial unemployment rates (source: Stats SA)				
Province	Official unemployment rate (%)		Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	
	Oct–Dec 2024	Oct–Dec 2025	Oct–Dec 2024	Oct–Dec 2025
Eastern Cape	36.6	42.5	47.6	51.4
Free State	37.9	37.2	44.3	44.1
Gauteng	34.4	33.0	39.9	39.4
KwaZulu-Natal	28.6	32.3	44.7	47.1
Limpopo	31.9	28.2	46.5	46.1
Mpumalanga	34.7	32.3	47.2	46.3
Northern Cape	27.4	27.1	39.8	42.9
North West	41.3	35.1	52.8	50.9
Western Cape	19.6	18.1	24.9	23.7
South Africa	31.9	31.4	41.9	42.1

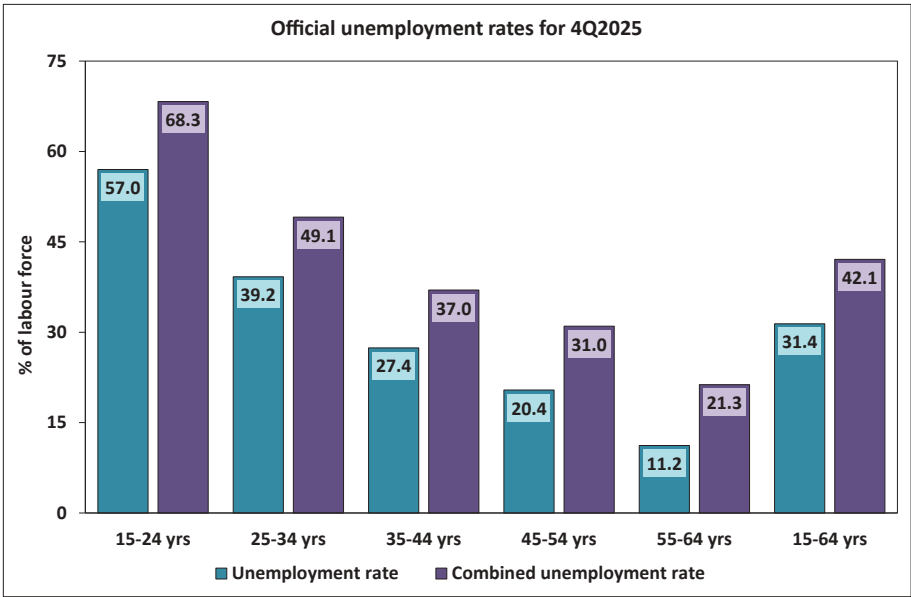


Figure 1: Unemployment levels per age group

Of the 17.099 million people employed in 4Q2025, 12.303 million (72.0%) were in the formal sector, 3.667 million (21.4%) in the informal sector, and 1.129 million (6.6%) in private households.

Year-on-year employment in the agricultural sector increased by 26 000 jobs (+2.8%), from 924 000 to 950 000. A total of 669 000 (70.4%) of these employees were men and the remaining 281 000 women. The majority of the agricultural jobs were in Western Cape, followed by Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga (Figure 2) (source: Stats SA, 2025. *Quarterly labour force survey: quarter 4: 2025.*).

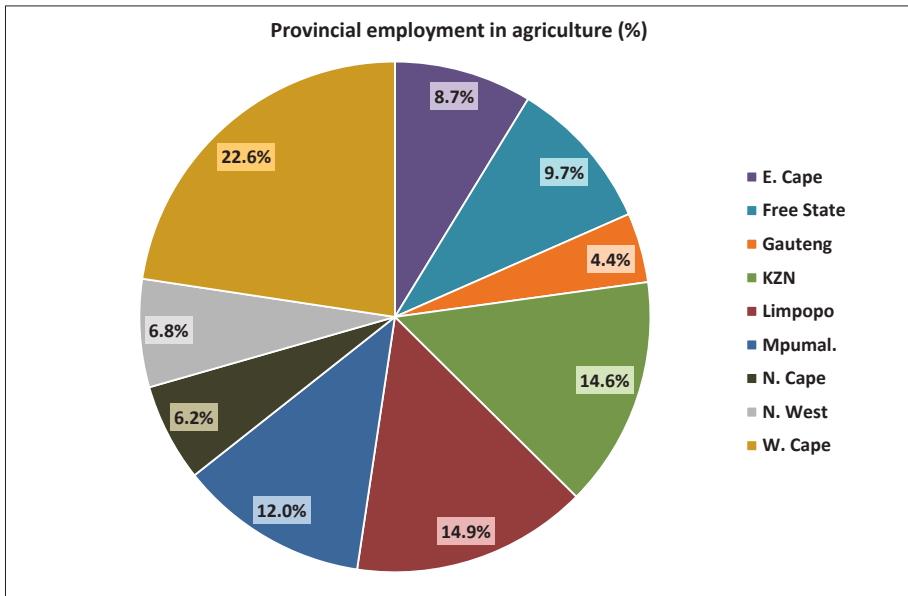


Figure 2: The provincial distribution of jobs in the agricultural sector

8. GLOBAL INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Four major themes that are likely to impact poultry markets in 2026 are identified in Rabobank's publication *Global poultry quarterly Q1 2026*. These are AI, geopolitics, consumer trends and industry investments.

Rabobank forecasts an optimistic year for the poultry sector with anticipated growth of 2.5%, but highlights the need for the EU, USA, India and China to rebalance markets by slowing down production growth. Producers are advised to continue focussing on operational excellence. The global feed price outlook is positive but this depends on final crop yields in the northern hemisphere.

Uncontrolled AI outbreaks, political tensions and US trade agreements may cause market volatility. Global trade is expected to grow by less than 2%, reflecting a shift by governments towards food security-driven policies (source: Rabobank, 2026. *Global poultry quarterly Q1 2026*.).

Information on the global egg industry is presented in the EO report.

9. LOCAL INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

9.1. Gross value of animal products

Table 3 shows the gross value of primary agricultural production for 2024 and 2025 (source: DoA). The department uses egg and chicken pricing from Stats SA in their calculations of gross value. The combined farm income for poultry meat and eggs for 2025 was R91.40 billion compared to R87.95 billion in 2024; an increase of 3.9%. In the field crops sector, the gross value of maize increased by 32.6%, while for sunflower seed and soya beans it increased by 9.1% and 28.2% respectively.

In rand value, the poultry industry remains the largest sector of South African agriculture at 18.2% of all agricultural production (down from 19.3% in 2024), and 44.2% of all animal products (down from 44.4%). The beef industry, its nearest rival, contributed 9.9% to turnover of all agricultural production and 24.1% of all animal products (Figure 3; source: DoA). Total animal products contributed 41.3% to the gross value of total agricultural products in 2025 (down from 43.6% in 2024).

Table 3: Gross value of agriculture (R billion)					
Sector	2024	2025	Annual % change	% of animal products	% of grand total
Total field crops	112.34	136.52	21.5		27.2
Total horticulture	144.53	157.76	9.1		31.5
Wool	5.56	7.92	42.6	3.8	1.6
Mohair	1.53	1.96	28.8	0.9	0.4
Karakul pelts	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ostrich feathers and products	1.02	1.03	0.9	0.5	0.2
Poultry meat	72.09	74.41	3.2	36.0	14.8
Eggs	15.86	16.99	7.1	8.2	3.4
Cattle and calves slaughtered	47.29	49.78	5.3	24.1	9.9
Sheep and goats slaughtered	9.80	10.53	7.4	5.1	2.1
Pigs slaughtered	11.47	12.08	5.3	5.8	2.4
Milk	28.34	26.74	-5.6	12.9	5.3
Other livestock products	5.24	5.41	3.3	2.6	1.1
Total animal products	198.19	206.87	4.4	100.0	41.3
Grand total	455.07	501.14	10.1		100.0

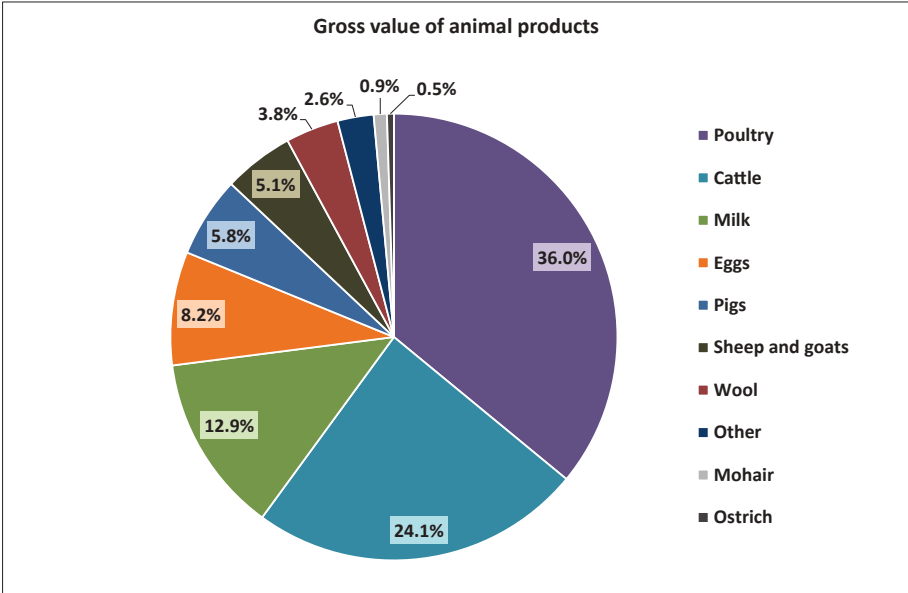


Figure 3: Gross value of animal products

9.2. Production growth of industries

Table 4 summarises the bird numbers in the egg and broiler industries, showing the average number of birds (including males, where appropriate) on farms during the year. Some of the statistics are provided by producers and the remainder are estimated using SAPA's forecasting models. Almost 76% of the birds in the South African poultry industry are used for meat production, while the remaining 24% are used for table egg production.

Table 4: Bird numbers in the poultry industry		
Broiler industry	Birds	% of total
GGP, GP*	622 512	
Breeder rearing**	4 285 187	
Breeder laying	7 069 706	
Broilers	102 582 925	
Total broiler	114 560 330	75.6
Egg industry	Birds	% of total
GP rearing and laying*	24 288	
Parent rearing*	156 981	
Parent laying*	529 549	
Pullets **	8 198 156	
Laying hens	27 978 576	
Total egg	36 887 550	24.4
Poultry industry	151 447 880	

* Supplied by producers

** Based on data supplied by hatcheries

The following are summaries: more details are given in the separate chairperson's reports of the BO and EO.

• Broiler industry

The number of day-old female parents placed during 2025 increased by 0.7% compared to 2024, while the average number of broiler breeders increased by a marginal 0.4%. The average size of the broiler breeder flock is expected to shrink by 1.6% in the first five months of 2026 compared to the same period in 2025.

There was a 2.5% annual increase in day-old chick production in 2025, with a total hatch of 1 203 million chicks. The number of broilers slaughtered for the year was 1 135 million; a 2.0% increase compared to 2024.

• Egg industry

In 2025, day-old pullet production dropped by 0.4%, while the number of layer replacements housed increased by 25.3%.

The national layer flock expanded by 34.4% in 2025. The average hen number is expected to increase by 18.5% in the first four months of 2026 compared to the same period in 2025. Similarly, the average number of cases of eggs per week for the first four months of 2026 is expected to be 18.8% higher.

9.3. Consumption of animal protein sources

In 2025 consumption of poultry products amounted to 2.848 million tonnes. In comparison, 1.513 million tonnes of beef, pork, mutton and goat were consumed (Table 5; source: DoA). The per capita consumption of poultry products exceeds the consumption of all the other animal protein sources, although milk follows closely behind poultry meat. The combined per capita consumption of poultry meat and eggs in 2025 was 44.37 kg, compared to 42.54 kg the previous year (Figure 4; source: DoA).

Table 5: Production and consumption of animal proteins (source: DoA)									
Protein source	Production (1 000 tonnes)			Consumption (1 000 tonnes)			Per capita (kg)		
	2024	2025	% change	2024	2025	% change	2024	2025	% change
Poultry meat	1 915	1 941	1.4	2 287	2 287	0.0	36.0	35.9	-0.1
Milk	3 883	3 912	0.7	3 785	3 753	-0.8	35.4	34.7	-2.1
Beef	1 102	982	-10.9	1 072	960	-10.5	16.8	15.1	-10.6
Eggs	433	568	31.1	434	561	29.0	6.6	8.4	28.7
Pork	366	375	2.5	375	381	1.8	5.9	6.0	1.6
Mutton, goat	168	156	-7.1	185	172	-7.2	2.9	2.7	-7.3
Total	7 866	7 933	0.9	8 139	8 113	-0.3	103.6	102.8	-0.8

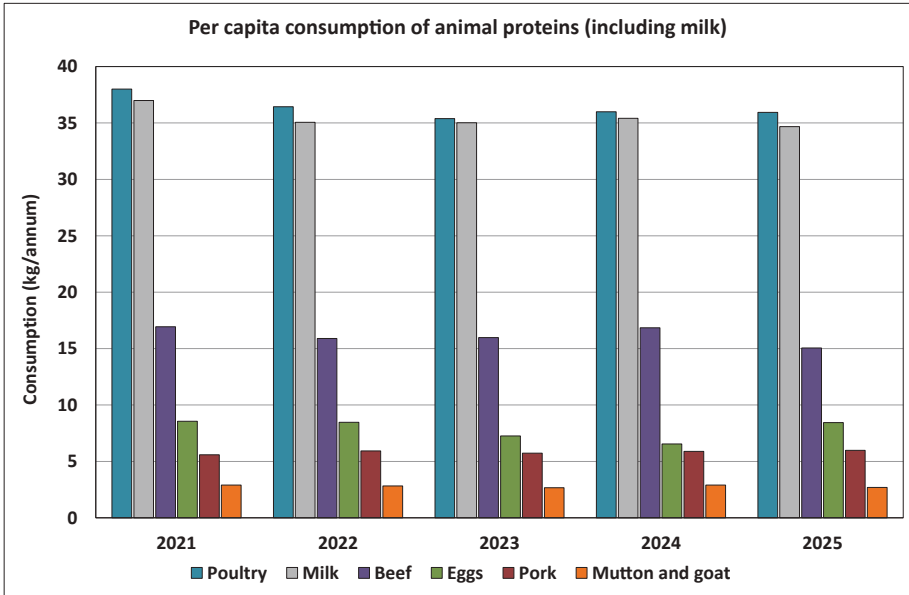


Figure 4: Per capita consumption of protein sources

The poultry sector provided 65.3% of animal protein (excluding milk) consumed in the country; up from 62.5% in 2024. If milk is included, then poultry meat and eggs contributed 35.1% to animal protein consumed; up from 33.4% in 2024 (source: DoA).

9.4. Price comparison of animal protein sources

On a rand-per-kg basis, eggs were the most affordable animal protein source in 2025 at R31.05/kg (a 15.0% annual decrease), followed by chicken (R33.66/kg; +5.8%) and pork (R35.16/kg; +9.7%) (Figure 5; source: AMT, SAPA). The average prices for beef A2/A3 and C2/C3 were R67.64/kg (+23.3%) and R55.92/kg (+24.5%) respectively.

The supply of beef was severely constrained by rampant foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in cattle herds across the country. Several pig farms were also affected by the disease in the second half of the year.

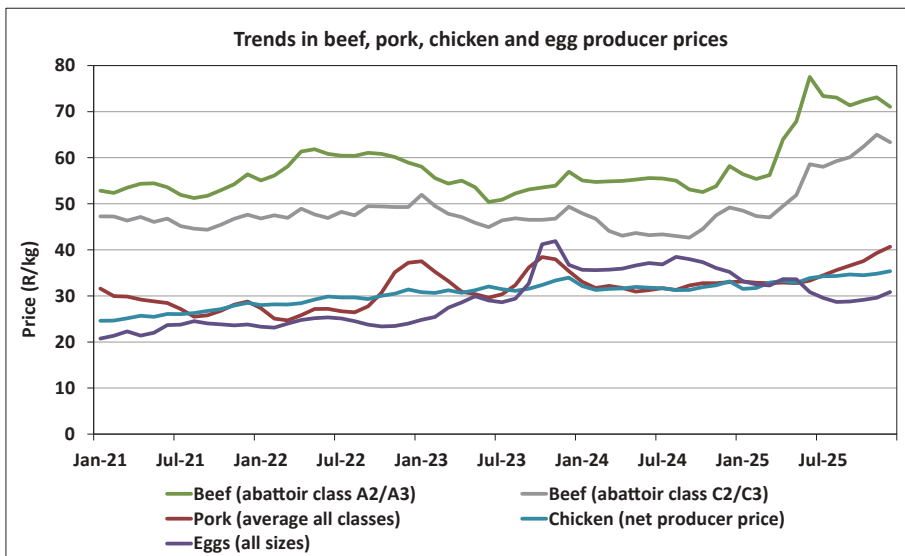


Figure 5: Monthly beef, pork, chicken and egg producer prices

9.5. Production and consumption of maize

Maize production in South Africa is concentrated in Free State, Mpumalanga and North West. In the 2024/25 season, the crop harvest from these provinces was 41.2%, 24.6% and 16.1% respectively. In total, 82.0% of the recent maize crop was grown in these three provinces (Figure 6; source: Crop Estimates Committee (CEC)).

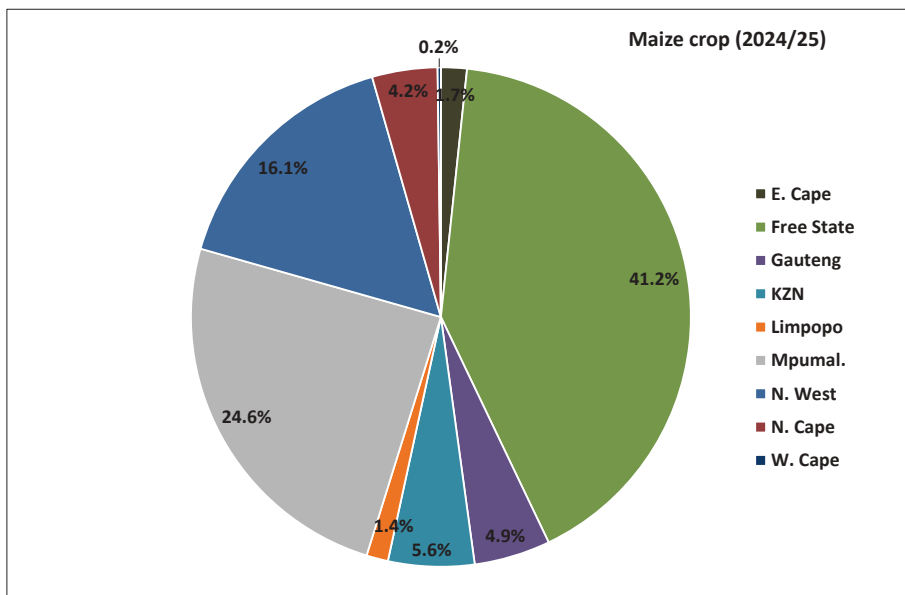


Figure 6: Maize production per province

The crop season runs from May to April and the CEC reported that the total maize crop for 2024/25 was 16.65 million tonnes; a 29.6% annual increase (Table 6). The estimated maize crop for the 2025/26 season, based on the area planted, is 16.126 million tonnes (-3.1%).

Table 6: Production of summer crops (1 000 tonnes)						
Crop	2023/24	2024/25	% of total	% change	2025/26*	% change
White maize	6 055	8 450	50.8	39.6	8 510	0.7
Yellow maize	6 795	8 200	49.2	20.7	7 617	-7.1
Total maize	12 850	16 650	100.0	29.6	16 126	-3.1
Sunflower seeds	632	700		10.8	754	7.8
Soya beans	1 848	2 800		51.5	2 661	-4.9

* CEC forecast: 26 February 2026

Free State farmers play a pivotal role in the production of sunflower seeds and soya beans. In the 2024/25 summer season, 54.1% and 45.9% of these two crops respectively were grown in that province.

In 2025 maize production contributed R70.69 billion to the gross value of agricultural products compared to R53.29 billion the previous year (source: DoA).

The total South African consumption of maize for 2024/25 was 11.57 million tonnes, of which 6.13 million tonnes was used for animal feed (Table 7) (source: South African Grain Information Service).

Table 7: Maize consumption (1 000 tonnes)					
Crop	2023/24	2024/25	% change	Animal feed	%
White maize	6 483.2	4 918.4	-24.1	97.3	2.0
Yellow maize	5 308.1	6 649.5	25.3	6 027.8	90.7
Total	11 791.3	11 567.9	-1.9	6 125.0	52.9

9.6. Feed sales and usage

The poultry industry remains the largest customer of AFMA. A total of 7.014 million tonnes (+3.5%) of animal feed was sold in the period from April 2024 to March 2025. Poultry (including ostriches) consumed 4.505 million tonnes with the bulk thereof going to the broiler industry (Table 8; source: AFMA). In total, 64.2% of AFMA’s animal feed sales (up from 63.8%) went to the poultry industry (Figure 7).

Table 8: Annual poultry feed sales					
Feed type	April 2023 - March 2024		April 2024 - March 2025		% change
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	
Broiler	2 975 827	68.9	3 083 162	68.4	3.6
Layer	781 890	18.1	823 486	18.3	5.3
Breeder	558 043	12.9	586 961	13.0	5.2
Ostrich	5 999	0.1	11 843	0.3	97.4
Poultry	4 321 759	100.0	4 505 452	100.0	4.3

National feed production during 2024/25 was estimated to be 12.450 million tonnes; a 2.3% annual increase. AFMA sales (7.249 million tonnes, including feed derived from concentrates) therefore represented 58.2% of the national feed produced (source: AFMA).

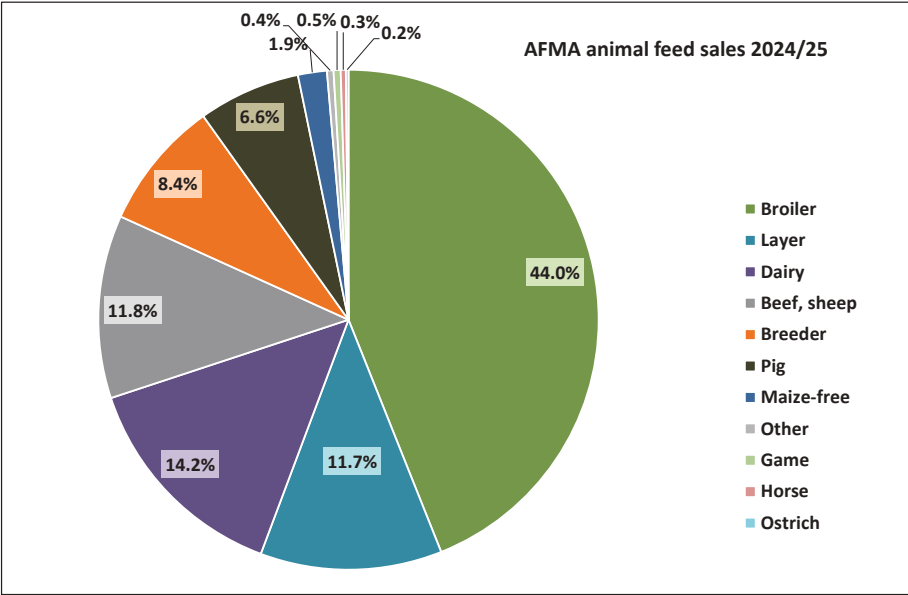


Figure 7: Animal feed sales from April 2024 to March 2025

9.7. Feed prices

The annual average raw material costs for the different poultry feeds are shown in Table 9. These costings are based on feed ingredient prices and a standardised formulation and exclude delivery, additives and mixing costs (source: H. Koster).

Table 9: Raw material costs of poultry feed (R/tonne)			
Ration	2024	2025	% change
Broiler			
Prestarter	6 986	6 175	-11.6
Starter	7 064	6 241	-11.7
Grower	7 013	6 238	-11.1
Finisher	6 955	6 232	-10.4
Post finisher	6 955	6 232	-10.4
Broiler breeder			
Starter	5 555	5 037	-9.3
Grower	5 153	4 758	-7.7
Developer	5 282	4 868	-7.8
Layer 1	5 588	5 211	-6.7
Layer 2	5 556	5 202	-6.4
Pullet			
Starter	6 022	5 542	-8.0
Grower	5 317	4 939	-7.1
Developer	5 061	4 671	-7.7
Layer			
Layer 20	5 263	4 918	-6.5
Layer 40	5 216	4 881	-6.4
Layer 60	5 088	4 790	-5.9
Layer breeder			
Phase 1	5 552	5 202	-6.3
Phase 2	5 420	5 085	-6.2

Figure 8 shows the trends in poultry feed costs for the past five years, with forecasts to July 2026 (source: H. Koster). The formulations were substantially revised from September 2023, bringing them in line with the specifications and raw materials being used by the feed milling industry to meet the nutrient requirements of today's genetic stock. This is why the graph shows a jump in the prices of all five diets between August and September 2023. In addition, more categories were added in response to requests from producers.

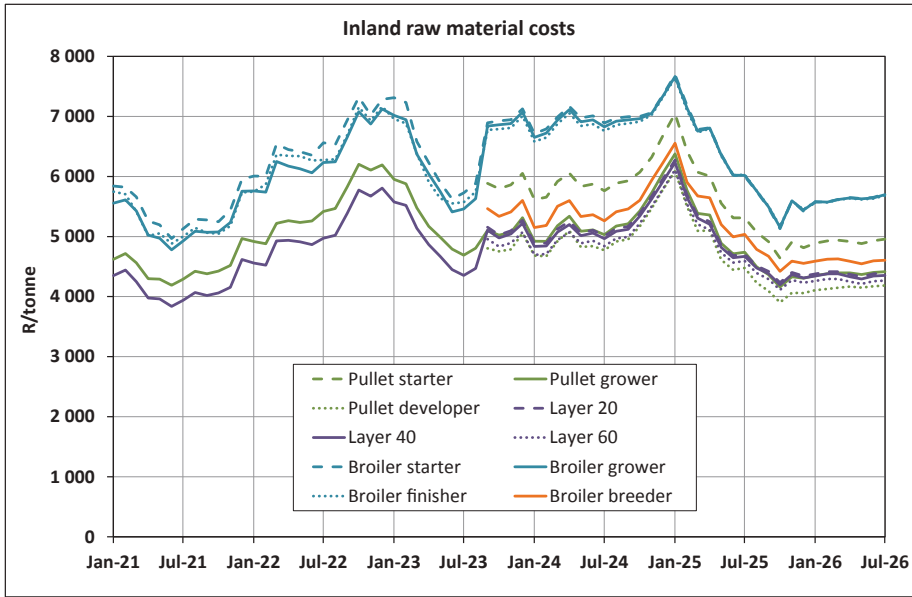


Figure 8: Monthly trends in poultry feed prices

10. TRADE

10.1. Imports

Chicken and egg imports for 2025 decreased by 7.2% and 87.4% respectively (Figure 9). Imports of fertilised eggs for both the broiler and egg industries made up the bulk of the egg imports the previous year. The total free on board (FOB) value of these imports was R4.840 billion (-11.9%), with chicken contributing R4.700 billion (97.1% of the total) and eggs R0.139 billion.

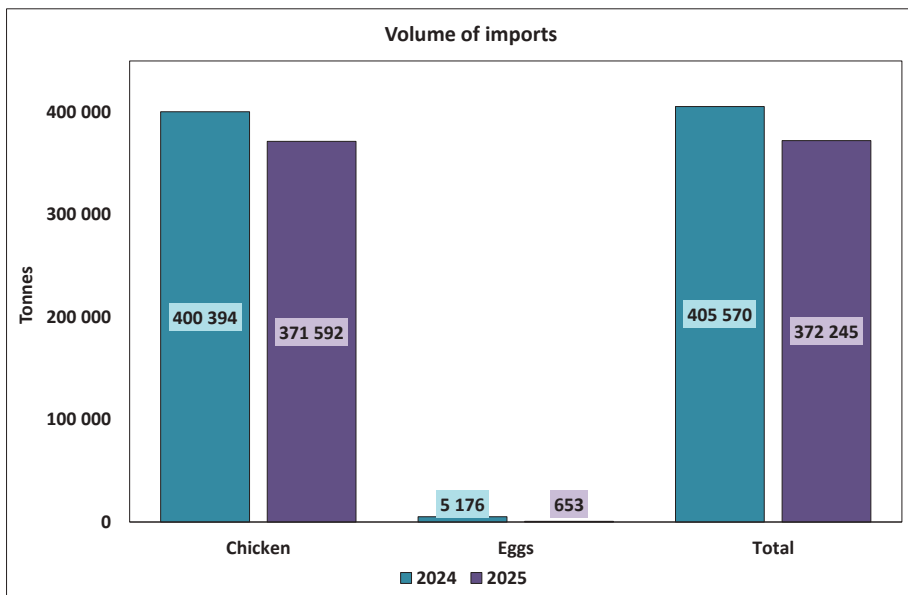


Figure 9: Import volumes of chicken meat and eggs

10.2. Exports

In 2025 the combined volume of chicken and egg exports dropped by 18.6%, although egg exports grew by 94.6% while chicken exports shrunk by 26.4% (Figure 10). The total FOB value of the exports was R1.916 billion (-4.9%), with chicken contributing R1.443 billion (75.3% of the total) and eggs R0.472 billion.

Exports of chicken meat were hampered by the country's HPAI positive status. Farms affected by H7N6 in 2023 were still officially under quarantine, and new outbreaks of H5N1 occurred in the second half of 2025.

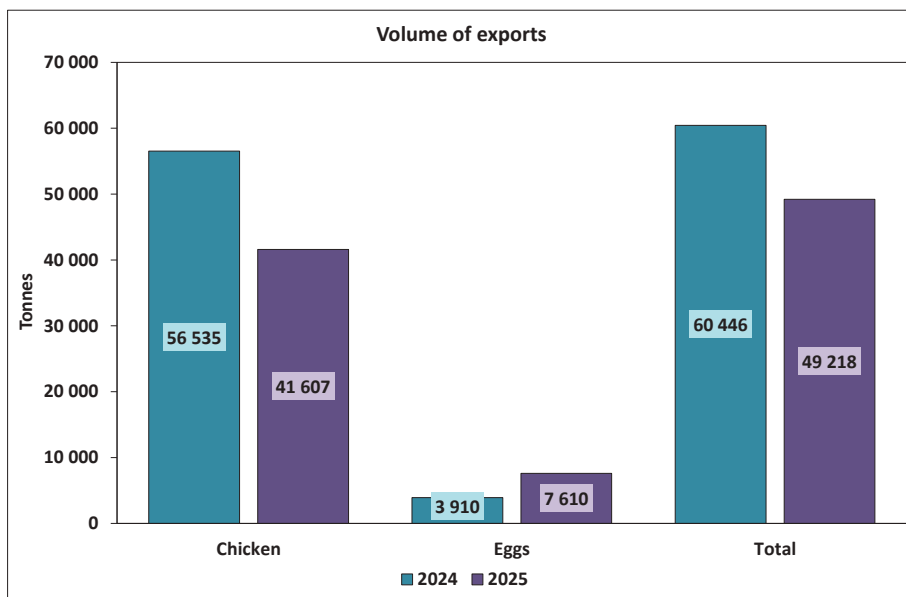


Figure 10: Export volumes of chicken meat and eggs

11. POULTRY HEALTH AND DISEASE

Izaak Breitenbach and Dr Shahn Bisschop, the private veterinarian contracted by SAPA, fulfil the functions of the Poultry Disease Management Agency (PDMA).

An HPAI working group falls under the PDMA and its members include:

- Private poultry veterinarians: Dr Shahn Bisschop, Dr Scott Elliott, Dr Obed Lukhele and Dr Nokuthula Ntseki;
- Industry representatives: Gary Arnold and Dr Naude Rossouw;
- BO CEO Izaak Breitenbach;
- EO CEO Dr Abongile Balarane.

11.1. HPAI worldwide

HPAI outbreaks are reported by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) in a cycle starting in October and ending the following September. The northern hemisphere outbreaks continue to show a strong seasonal pattern, peaking in winter and reducing in summer. The advent of the 2025/26 winter brought with it a wave of H5N1 outbreaks across the EU and the USA, disrupting trade and leading to extensive culling.

Brazil had previously reported HPAI in wild birds and backyard flocks, but in May 2025 a commercial breeder farm in the state of Rio Grande do Sul was infected with H5N1. Similarly, Argentina had experienced HPAI H5 in backyard flocks but in August a commercial layer farm was affected.

Although H7 strains have not shown a tendency to spread globally, these viruses continue to pose a risk to poultry flocks. During this year an H7N9 outbreak occurred in Mississippi, USA, while Australia and New Zealand experienced H7N8 and H7N6 outbreaks respectively. In poultry the HPAI H5N1 clade 2.3.4.4b strain predominates.

The outbreaks reported in Togo, Niger and Nigeria were a cause for alarm in South Africa, because the previous occurrences of H5 in this country were linked by sequencing data to earlier outbreaks in West Africa. This meant the risk of a recurrence of H5 infections on local poultry farms during the winter months remained

high. Closer to home, outbreaks of H5N1 were reported in Botswana and Namibia.

Table 10 summarises information from two earlier seasonal waves and the start of the 2025/26 seasonal wave (source: WOA). The number of affected countries and territories is shown, along with the number of outbreaks. Given that the most recent period includes only three months, the number of outbreaks in poultry in 2025/26 is likely to be equal to or exceed the previous two cycles.

Table 10: Global HPAI outbreaks reported to the WOA			
	1 Oct 2023 - 30 Sep 2024	1 Oct 2024 - 30 Sep 2025	1 Oct 2025 - 31 Dec 2025
Poultry			
Countries and territories	39	50	30
Outbreaks	851	1 410	781
Wild birds			
Countries and territories	55	55	37
Outbreaks	1 076	1 912	3 855

Figure 11 shows the global distribution of confirmed cases of AI in wild and domestic birds and other animals, from 1 January to 31 December 2025 (source: Food and Agriculture Organization: EMPRES-i+ Global Animal Disease Information System).

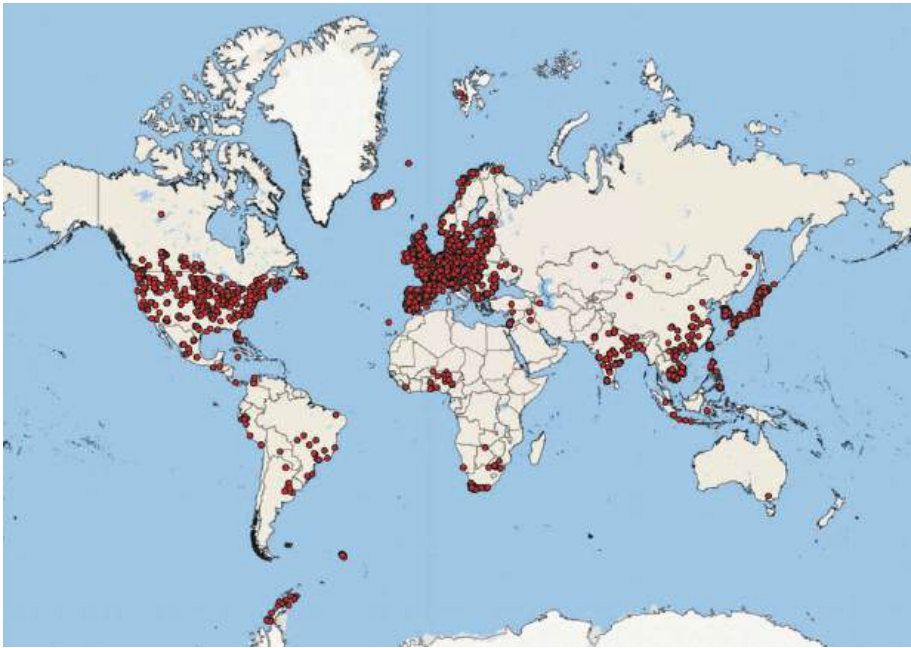


Figure 11: Map showing global AI outbreaks in 2025

Table 11 summarises the outbreaks on poultry farms reported to the WOA during 2025.

Table 11: Countries affected by HPAI outbreaks (source: WOA)	
Subtype	Affected countries
H5N9	Philippines
H5N5	Canada, Iceland
H5N2	Canada, Philippines
H5N1	Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, China (Rep. of), Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Mali, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Togo, Türkiye, UK, USA, Vietnam
H5	Bangladesh, France, Peru, Togo
H7N9	USA
H7N8	Australia
H7N6	New Zealand
H7N3	Australia

11.2. HPAI in South Africa

After being relatively HPAI free in 2024, South Africa’s first two cases of H5N1 were reported towards the end of June 2025. These occurred in broiler breeder flocks in the provinces of Mpumalanga and North West. A further seven outbreaks occurred in domestic birds in Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Western Cape, bringing the total number of outbreaks to nine. The estimated number of culls is shown in Table 12. The reason for the relative containment of the outbreaks is unknown, but enhanced biosecurity measures may have played a role. Sequencing data indicated that wild birds were the primary source of the infections.

Table 12: HPAI H5N1 outbreaks per province and bird type								
Province	Broiler breeders		Commercial layers		Ducks/unspecified		Total	
	Farms	Culls	Farms	Culls	Farms	Culls	Farms	Culls
Eastern Cape	1	9 883					1	9 883
Free State								
Gauteng								
KwaZulu-Natal								
Limpopo								
Mpumalanga	1	72 000	2	280 000			3	352 000
North West	1	200 000					1	200 000
Northern Cape								
Western Cape	1	15 400	1	160 000	2		4	175 400
National	4	297 283	3	440 000	2	0	9	737 283

According to the DoA, there were 10 outbreaks of H5 in commercial poultry, 9 in backyard operations and 33 in wild birds (Table 13) (source: DoA, 1 December 2025. *Avian influenza: H5 and H7 outbreak update report*).

Table 13: Categorical breakdown of HPAI H5 outbreaks				
Province	Commercial poultry	Backyard	Wild birds	Total
Eastern Cape	1		4	5
Free State				0
Gauteng			1	1
KwaZulu-Natal				0
Limpopo			1	1
Mpumalanga	3	1		4
North West	1			1
Northern Cape				0
Western Cape	5	8	27	40
Total cases	10	9	33	52

In September 2025 the lingering cases of H7N6 from the 2023 outbreaks were declared by the WOAHP to be resolved.

11.2.1. Vaccination status

Despite several vaccines being registered for use, and numerous applications being submitted to the DoA in 2024, not a single poultry producer in South Africa was granted permission in that year to vaccinate against HPAI – because none managed to meet the stringent and onerous criteria.

At the start of 2025, SAPA contacted Minister Steenhuisen’s office, urgently requesting him to intervene on the matter. The rampant spread of HPAI in the northern hemisphere winter of 2024/25 provoked fears that South Africa could be confronted with an imminent disaster. A meeting took place on 18 February between Izaak Breitenbach and special advisor to the minister, Jana le Roux, who committed to debrief Minister Steenhuisen. Subsequently, the minister ordered that SAPA and Dr Mpho Maja, Director: Animal Health (DAH), return to the negotiation table with the goal of finding a practical and implementable solution. He also wrote to DoA Director-General Mooketsa Ramasodi, requesting an urgent report on the matter.

During his presentation as a guest speaker at the AviAfrica Congress on 5 June, Minister Steenhuisen announced that mass vaccination of poultry flocks was about to begin. He further elaborated that the vaccination issue had been elevated to the desk of Deputy Director-General Serage. In addition, a sum of R10 million had been allocated to the DAH to enable her to put the necessary veterinary resources in place. These included the appointment of 50 animal health technicians on short-term contracts to assist with the rollout. The news was received with elation and relief by poultry producers across the country.

SAPA’s HPAI technical team subsequently met with a national HPAI task team made up of experts from the Agricultural Research Council and the University of Pretoria. This national team had been asked to evaluate both the HPAI protocol of the DAH and the objections to this submitted by the SAPA team, and to come up with a final protocol that would be acceptable to both parties. This final one was to be submitted as a proposal to Deputy Director-General Serage for his approval. The deputy director-general stated that, if the protocol aligned with EU standards and European Food Safety Authority guidelines, he would immediately sanction it. However, despite the minister’s and industry’s optimism, the discussions stalled because the task team had not been given a clear mandate or terms of reference by the department. The deadlock caused SAPA to initiate a dispute resolution process by lodging a formal objection in terms of Section 23 of the Animal Diseases Act, Act 35 of 1984. SAPA protested the ongoing failure of the DAH to provide a workable, practical and affordable strategy for the implementation of HPAI vaccination. The affidavit was signed on 23 September by Izaak Breitenbach and served on the deputy director-general.

In the meantime, a list of farms wanting to vaccinate was submitted by SAPA to the DoA. On 30 June Astral Foods Ltd was issued with a permit to vaccinate birds on a broiler breeder farm, using the existing protocols, making it the first company to be given permission to do so.

11.2.2. Claim for compensation

Moerasrivier Boerdery, an egg producer near George, Western Cape, who in 2021 was ordered by the state veterinarian to cull over 385 000 hens infected with HPAI and destroy feed, manure and 5.39 million eggs, was denied compensation by the DAH on the grounds that diseased and in-contact birds have no value. The producer subsequently took the matter to court and was vindicated when he won the case. The High Court judge ruled that the livestock should be valued on the basis that they were in a healthy state before infection and that the claim for R31 million be remitted to the DAH. The DAH and DoA lodged an appeal and were given until the end of June 2025 to file papers.

The outcome of this litigation is critically important because it will set a precedent for other claims for compensation. SAPA thus took the decision to join Moerasrivier Boerdery in its bid to set aside the appeal. The services of senior counsel from law firm Edward Nathan Sonnenbergs Inc. (ENS) were engaged to assist with preparing for court proceedings. On 29 July ENS applied to become a friend of the court but the request was opposed by the DoA. The hearing is likely to take place in George in mid-2026.

11.3. Microbiological standards and AMR

On 7 May industry representatives met with Dr Mphane Molefe, Director: Veterinary Public Health, with the aim to initiate new microbial standards. SAPA subsequently engaged the services of Prof. Lucia Anelich, an expert in food microbiology and food safety, on a consultancy basis. A revision of the 'Regulations governing microbiological standards for foodstuffs and related matters', R692 of 16 May 1997, in terms of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, Act 54 of 1972, is in the pipeline. The poultry industry will need to comply with the revised standards.

AMR is recognised as a threat to human and animal health, modern medicine and food production. It is caused by the misuse and overuse of antibiotics and other antimicrobial medications in human and animal populations. Following the publication of the final draft of the United Nations's political declaration on antimicrobial resistance in September 2024, member states committed to address this global threat. The South African government is under increasing pressure from concerned groups to take decisive action.

Veterinary remedies, such as tetracyclines, sulphonamides, coccidiostats and growth promoters, are currently registered under the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Seeds and Remedies Act, Act 36 of 1947. These drugs are available directly to farmers without a veterinary script. There is an urgent need to bring them under better control as part of AMR management, possibly through the promulgation of a new Act. Scheduled medicines for human and animal use are registered under the Medicines and Related Substances Act, Act 101 of 1965, and new antibiotic registrations for veterinary products are already being done under this Act.

On 29 October Dr Bisschop attended a session on AMR, hosted by the South African Animal Health Association (SAAHA). The SAAHA represents 90% of the animal health product importers, manufacturers and suppliers in the country. The subject under discussion was government's intention to start drafting a new Act in 2026, with the aim to control antimicrobial use. It is predicted that:

- All antimicrobials will require veterinary scripts;
- The use of antibiotic growth promoters and possibly coccidiostats will be stopped or severely restricted;
- New registrations of antimicrobials will become much more difficult and expensive;
- The use of compounded medications will be restricted or, for production animals, stopped.

While government will call for public comment, it is recommended that the industry be proactive, collect data on antibiotic usage in chickens, and develop its own positions and guidelines.

12. INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION

Transformation remains a critical issue on the agenda in negotiations with government. The poultry industry is required to transform in a meaningful way and at a faster pace to enable black farmers to play a significant role within the value chain. Transformation objectives and targets are specified in both the poultry sector and egg sector master plans.

The Transformation Committee's model for new-entrant farmers involves financial investment, the provision of training, and the formation of partnerships with commercial farmers. It is envisaged that these partnerships will aid the ongoing transfer of skills and provide access to markets, thereby ensuring the sustainability of the new businesses.

SAPA continues to work with the DoA on the upgrading of farms in terms of the Land Development Support Programme (LDSP). During 2025 upgrades commenced on one broiler farm, with completion expected in early 2026. Preliminary work on a second broiler farm was finalised, and construction is scheduled to commence in February 2026. Other initiatives relating to the LDSP are the finalisation of business plans, environmental impact assessments and water license applications for layer and broiler operations. These are ongoing projects.

The Transformation Committee meets five times a year, concurrently with the meetings of the Egg and Broiler Boards. In 2025 the committee went through a change of members as the initial mandate of managing the transformation fund had come to an end. A new committee was established with the goal to look at transformation initiatives going forward. SAPA extends its sincere gratitude to the outgoing committee and its chairperson, Willie Bosoga, for their dedicated service. The organisation looks forward to the new term under the leadership of chairperson Tumisang Mokwene.

13. MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION WITH INDUSTRY

13.1. The 36th Galliova Food and Health Writers' Awards

The renowned Galliova Awards celebrate the people behind the country's vibrant food and health media. Tribute is paid to magazine, newspaper and online journalists, social media influencers, and bloggers for excellence in food and health writing and for promoting eggs and chicken as part of the South African diet. The annual awards continue to be jointly sponsored by the Egg and Broiler organisations.

The venue for the function hosted on Friday 17 October was Clara's Barn on the picturesque Vergenoegd Löw Wine Estate outside Stellenbosch, Western Cape. The illustrious judging panel included Margie Burger, Justine Drake, Tarryn Fowler, Barbara Joubert, Dr Monique Piderit, Marco Tortius and Prof. Corinna Walsh. This year the honours were handed out by Colin Steenhuisen, after Christopher Mason had explained the judging process, while Marthinus Stander later thanked the judges and entrants for their commitment.

The winners and runners-up (in that order) were:

- Galliova Food Writer: Christi Nortier and Anna Trapido;
- Galliova Food Content Creator: Herman Lensing and Sam Linsell (tied first);
- Galliova Egg Champion: Liezl Vermeulen and Herman Lensing;
- Galliova Chicken champion: Clement Pedro and Thilivhali Mugwena;
- Galliova Health Content Creator: Claire Julsing-Strydom and Lydia van der Merwe;
- Galliova Up-and-Coming Content Creator: Lichelle May;
- Galliova People's Hero: Asanda Mbayimbayi and Denzhe Makungo.

13.2. Magazine

Poultry Bulletin serves as the official mouthpiece of SAPA, with six editions being published online per annum. Readers' feedback is always complimentary about its professionalism, inclusivity and informative content. Editor Melinda Shaw and her team consistently deliver a quality periodical.

13.3. SAPA website

The website contains informative articles, news, training material, recipes, video clips and recordings of interviews, with most items being available for download. The member login page gives SAPA members exclusive access to the full range of the organisation’s statistical reports. Table 14 shows the website analytics for the years 2023, 2024 and 2025 (source: Fourier Systems).

Table 14: SAPA's website analytics			
Metric	2023	2024	2025
Views	69 373	59 536	60 551
Event count	177 505	168 805	175 403
Users	15 053	15 571	17 650
Engaged sessions	16 590	15 674	17 270
Views per user	4.61	3.82	3.43
Average engagement time	2m33s	1m59s	1m45s
Engaged sessions per user	1.10	1.01	0.98
Engagement rate	65.73%	65.46%	63.21%

Table 15 shows the most popular sources of information in 2025 in terms of the number of downloads (source: Fourier Systems). There were 10 969 in total and these were initiated by 2 619 users. The vast majority of users were located in South Africa (87.8%), with a small proportion in The Netherlands (1.8%), UK (1.2%) and USA (0.9%).

Table 15: Most frequently downloaded files from SAPA's website

Ranking	File	Type	Downloads	%
1	Broiler producers	List	550	5.0
2	Egg producers	List	588	5.4
3	Chick producers	List	456	4.2
4	Point-of-lay producers	List	368	3.4
5	Fertile egg producers	List	355	3.2
6	Registration form (non-members)	Admin	312	2.8
7	Poultry Farm Manager (NQF level 4)	Training	286	2.6
8	Final programme AviAfrica	Admin	271	2.5
9	Introduction to SA farming industry	Training	263	2.4
10	AviAfrica Expo 2025 Exhibitor manual	Admin	255	2.3
11	Draft programme AviAfrica	Admin	207	1.9
12	SAPA Industry profile 2023	Report	198	1.8
13	Anatomy and physiology of the chicken	Training	181	1.7
14	AviAfrica floorplan - final 2025	Admin	174	1.6
15	Sponsorship letter 2025	Admin	156	1.4
16	Poultry Farm Worker (NQF level 2)	Training	146	1.3
17	Anatomy and physiology of the hen	Training	131	1.2
18	Accommodation links	Admin	130	1.2
19	Biosecurity, vaccination and cleaning poultry houses	Training	127	1.2
20	Commercial layers	Training	124	1.1
Total (200 items)			10 969	48.1

SAPA's active social media campaign uses the platforms X (formerly Twitter), Facebook and Instagram to broaden its reach, engage with small independent farmers and improve the image of the industry.

13.4. AviAfrica Congress

The AviAfrica Congress 2025 was held at Emperors Palace, Gauteng, from 3 to 5 June. Six international guest speakers delivered presentations on various topics. During the final session on the last day, Minister Steenhuisen presented his optimistic vision for poultry, and agriculture as a whole, in South Africa. This was followed by an entertaining leadership talk by Victor Matfield, the former Springbok rugby captain. The layer and broiler workshops, aimed at small commercial farmers and hosted by the KwaZulu-Natal Poultry Institute (KZNPI) and Janadri Training & Consulting respectively, proved immensely popular.

A total of 2 256 delegates attended the 3-day event, and there were 105 local and foreign exhibitors who took up 170 stands in the hall. These numbers exceeded the 1 987 attendees and 93 exhibitors at the 2023 event. After a two-year hiatus, the congress provided an opportunity for people involved in the poultry and allied industries to interact face to face. Louisa Nel and her SAPA team are to be congratulated for organising a successful event that broke attendance records.

A golf event, to be followed by the AGMs, is planned for June 2026. The next congress will be held in 2027.

14. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2024 AgriSETA agreed to fund the development of a broiler skills qualification in line with the accreditation requirements of the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO). Learning Pathways, a company that specialises in creating user-friendly training content, was engaged by SAPA to develop the programmes titled Broiler Farm Hand and Broiler Farm Supervisor. A technical subcommittee consisting of industry members was established to provide input. These two programmes were submitted to the QCTO and received the body's approval. It is anticipated that they will be available through the organisation's website at some stage.

Following an application by SAPA, AgriSETA granted further funding for the development of a broiler processing qualification. The initial scoping work was done during 2025 and the project will be completed in 2026. SAPA intends to apply to AgriSETA for funding for layer skills programmes once permission to proceed is granted by the QCTO.

Funding was provided by AgriSETA for the biosecurity training of 100 subsistence and small commercial farmers. The first two courses, held at the KZNPI in September and October, were attended by 49 producers. The balance of the training is expected to take place in Gauteng and Western Cape in 2026.

The upgrading of facilities at the Fort Cox Agriculture and Forestry Training Institute near Qonce, Eastern Cape, was completed in 2025. The project was financed using the remaining funds from the old transformation levy and involved the renovating of the layer and broiler houses to make them suitable for student training.

15. REGULATORY MATTERS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

15.1. Competition Commission

The final terms of reference for the Competition Commission's PMI were published by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition in the government gazette of 30 September 2025. The commission aims to investigate whether there are market features that impede, restrict or distort competition, and if these features affect levels of participation by new-entrant farmers or result in higher consumer prices. Key inputs in the value chain include genetic stock, parent stock, feed, fertile eggs, day-old chicks, abattoirs and cold-chain logistics. The dependency of contract growers on integrated producers, and whether the nature of the relationship is a constraining factor, will be examined. The financial performances of the four largest broiler industry players and key cost drivers will also be evaluated. As part of the process, questionnaires will be sent to poultry producers in 2026, followed by calls for written submissions, stakeholder meetings and site visits.

Having been involved in preparing SAPA's submissions to address the terms of reference, Webber Wentzel completed their mandate by giving comprehensive suggestions as to how the industry should prepare itself for interrogation.

15.2. Employment Equity Act

Five-year sectoral numerical targets, in terms of Section 15A of the Employment Equity Act, Act 55 of 1998, were published by Minister of Employment and Labour Nomakhosazana Meth in the government gazette of 15 April 2025 (Table 16). The targets were effective from this date. Designated employers (with 50+ employees) are required to submit employment equity plans, applying the published targets, for the remainder of the current period until 31 August 2030. It was stated that employers will not incur penalties if there are reasonable grounds for noncompliance.

Table 16: Five-year sectoral numerical targets for agriculture, forestry and fishing		
Description	Gender	Designated group (%)
Top management	Male	13.2
	Female	20.8
Senior management	Male	21.6
	Female	31.0
Professionally qualified and middle management	Male	34.7
	Female	41.7
Skilled technical	Male	49.8
	Female	44.0
Disability only		3.0

15.3. Animal welfare

SAPA remains committed to working with the South African Bureau of Standards on the document 'Welfare of chicken (*Gallus Gallus domesticus*)' (SANS 1758:201X). SAPA's two committees, dealing separately with the welfare issues pertaining to either broilers or layers, represent the interests of the country's producers during engagements with the bureau. Progress has been slow.

SAPA is collaborating with the DoA to include minimum biosecurity standards in the Animal Health Act, Act 7 of 2002, with the aim to manage and control animal diseases. Dr Shahn Bisschop and Dr Scott Elliott provided technical input on behalf of the broiler and egg industries respectively. The DoA also requested SAPA's assistance in the development of new animal welfare guidelines.

15.4. International and local organisations

SAPA continues to participate in global organisations such as the International Poultry Council (IPC), the World Egg Organisation (WEO) and the Animal Welfare Working Group of the WOA. H.

Dr Abongile Balarane attended the WEO Business Conference in Tenerife in March and the WEO Global Leadership Conference in Cartagena in September. Izaak Breitenbach joined the IPC Annual Meeting 2025 in Casablanca in April.

SAPA also collaborates with the National Agricultural Marketing Council, the Consumer Goods Council of South Africa, the National Animal Health Forum and other agricultural commodity organisations.

16. FINANCES

SAPA's financial year runs from January to December, and the organisation was given a clean audit by audit firm MMS Group.

SAPA is a voluntary organisation that collects annual membership fees as well as monthly levies. A concerted effort was made during the year to collect all outstanding membership fees to boost the coffers.

A total of 55 allied members pay monthly contributions in return for access to poultry statistics and other benefits such as preferential advertising opportunities. This membership decreased from 56 in 2024. These allied members make a valuable contribution towards SAPA's financial wellbeing.

17. SUCCESSES

- A substantial increase in the membership of SAPA;
- Stabilisation in bird numbers and poultry value chains;
- Downward movement in feed raw material prices;
- A drop in chicken and egg imports;
- Growth in egg exports;
- Poultry's healthy contribution to the gross value of agriculture;
- Eggs and chicken being the most affordable animal protein sources;
- The diligent efforts of the HPAI working group;
- Elevation of the vaccination debacle to ministerial level;
- The submission to the DoA of a list of farms wanting to vaccinate;
- An integrated broiler producer being granted permission to vaccinate on one farm;
- The creation of a new transformation committee;
- SAPA's partnership with the DoA on LDSP transformation projects;
- Recognition given to worthy recipients at the 36th Galliova Food and Health Writers' Awards;
- The level of activity on SAPA's website;
- Record attendance at the AviAfrica Congress;
- Approval of funds by AgriSETA to develop a broiler processing skills programme;
- Approval of funds by AgriSETA for biosecurity training of subsistence and small commercial farmers;
- Collaboration with the DoA on minimum biosecurity standards and welfare guidelines;
- SAPA's participation in and support of local and global organisations.

18. CHALLENGES

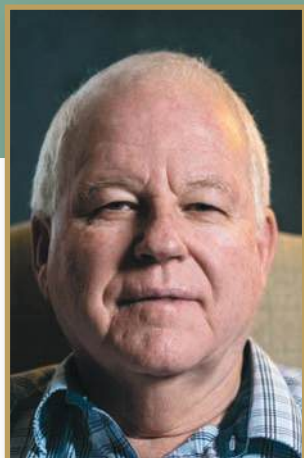
- High unemployment rates affecting consumer spending power;
- Relative stagnation in per capita consumption of chicken meat;
- The decline in chicken meat exports;
- Failure to convince the DoA to relax the stringent HPAI vaccination and monitoring protocols;
- The deadlock in renewed negotiations between the HPAI technical team and the DoA;
- Dealing with local outbreaks of HPAI in the second half of the year;
- The possibility that HPAI outbreaks are not being reported to authorities;
- Mass HPAI vaccination not yet being implemented;
- Lack of progress with the George, Western Cape, farmer's claim for compensation;
- Including the new sectoral numerical targets in employment equity plans.

19. OUTLOOK

- The outcome of the Section 23 objection regarding the HPAI vaccination strategy;
- Revised HPAI protocols, making it practical and affordable for all producers;
- Successful implementation of mass HPAI vaccination programmes on poultry farms;
- Ongoing threat of HPAI outbreaks until vaccination takes place across South Africa;
- Successful litigation for the George egg producer;
- The revision of microbial standards and industry complying with them;
- Publication of a new Act to control misuse of antimicrobials and deal with AMR;
- Working with the Competition Commission on its PMI;
- Implementing the sectoral numerical targets across poultry operations;
- Continued momentum with sustainable transformation initiatives;
- Completed development of the broiler processing skills qualification;
- Finding ways to promote per capita consumption of eggs and chicken;
- Commencing with exports to the UK, EU and Middle East.

20. CONCLUSION

Several changes are in the air in terms of new or revised legislation, guidelines and protocols regarding poultry health and welfare, disease prevention, and food safety. The industry needs to keep informed and be ready to adapt and implement these changes.



THE EGG ORGANISATION CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT 2025

Colin Steenhuisen

		TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
1		INTRODUCTION	39
2		OBJECTIVES	39
3		MEMBERSHIP	40
4		BOARD REPRESENTATION	40
5		INDUSTRY STATISTICS	40
	5.1	Egg prices	40
	5.2	Price comparison with other protein sources	43
	5.3	International price comparison	44
	5.4	Layer grandparents and layer breeders	45
	5.5	Day-old pullets	45
	5.6	Layer flock	46
	5.7	Egg production	47
	5.8	Prospects for 2026	50
	5.9	Gross value	50
	5.10	Feed cost	50
	5.11	Feed usage	52
	5.12	Egg consumption	53
	5.13	Industry turnover	54
6		SUBSISTENCE AND SMALL COMMERCIAL EGG FARMERS	54
	6.1	Hatcheries	54
	6.2	Pullet rearing	55
	6.3	Pullet feed	55
	6.4	Point-of-lay sales	55
	6.5	Laying hens	55
	6.6	Layer feed	55
	6.7	Egg sales	56
	6.8	Cull hen sales	56
7		TRADE	57

	7.1	Exports	57
	7.2	Imports	58
8		THE GLOBAL EGG INDUSTRY	59
9		ANIMAL WELFARE	60
10		MARKETING	61
	10.1	Generic egg marketing programme	61
	10.2	World Egg Day	62
	10.3	The 36th Galliova Food and Health Writers' Awards	62
11		REGULATORY MATTERS AND INTERACTION WITH GOVERNMENT	63
	11.1	Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP)	63
	11.2	Egg sector master plan	63
	11.3	Transformation	63
	11.4	Welfare standards	64
	11.5	Table egg inspections	64
12		FUNDING MODEL	65
13		SUCCESES	65
14		CHALLENGES	65
15		OUTLOOK	66
16		CONCLUSION	66

	LIST OF TABLES	PAGE
Table 1	Producer prices (R/doz) for table eggs	42
Table 2	Producer prices of animal proteins (R/kg)	43
Table 3	USDA producer prices (\$/doz)	44
Table 4	Bird and egg numbers for the egg industry (millions)	48
Table 5	Feed usage for the egg industry (tonnes)	52
Table 6	Feed sales per region	52
Table 7	Turnover of the egg industry	54
Table 8	Annual egg exports	57
Table 9	Annual egg imports	58
Table 10	Feed costs and hen numbers for WEO member countries (2024)	60

	LIST OF FIGURES	PAGE
Figure 1	Annual producer prices for graded and ungraded eggs	41
Figure 2	Annual producer prices for the different production systems	42
Figure 3	Annual producer and retail prices of large eggs	43
Figure 4	Comparison of prices of animal proteins	44
Figure 5	USDA egg prices	45
Figure 6	Trend in day-old pullets hatched	46
Figure 7	The size of the national layer flock	46
Figure 8	The density of egg industry birds per local municipality	47
Figure 9	Cases of eggs produced	48
Figure 10	Percentage change in egg volume and producer price	49

Figure 11	<i>Trends in PPI (source: Stats SA)</i>	49
Figure 12	<i>Movement in the layer feed price</i>	51
Figure 13	<i>Showing the trend in ratios between egg and ingredient prices</i>	51
Figure 14	<i>Per capita egg consumption in South Africa</i>	53
Figure 15	<i>Global per capita consumption</i>	54
Figure 16	<i>Trend in egg price and feed cost</i>	56
Figure 17	<i>Trend in point-of-lay pullet and cull hen prices</i>	57
Figure 18	<i>Annual egg exports</i>	58
Figure 19	<i>Annual egg imports</i>	59
Figure 20	<i>Photos from the marketing campaign</i>	62
Figure 21	<i>Sample social media posts</i>	62

1. INTRODUCTION

With relatively few outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), the egg industry was given a breathing space and by mid-2025 had managed a remarkable recovery, with farms restocked and the supply chain restored. Based on the number of day-old pullets hatched, the national laying flock looked set to burgeon which sparked fears of a substantial egg surplus. Fortunately, for various reasons, this did not materialise. There was, however, an oversupply of eggs, causing producer prices to drop as eggs were discounted in the market. The downward movement in feed prices in the second half of the year helped ease the pressure on margins, as did the absence of load shedding.

The turmoil of the past two years, which in 2023 saw the culling of 6.9 million birds and a huge loss in egg volumes, had a major impact on the coffers of the Egg Organisation (EO). Dwindling funds necessitate spending cutbacks, and in 2025 both marketing initiatives and transformation projects suffered as a result. Once again appeals were made to producers to commit to paying the statutory levies and, at the same time, other sources of income were sought. After some discussion it was decided that hatcheries sending reject fertile eggs to the table egg market, as well as egg importers, should be included in the levy payment system. The application to the National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) for the renewal of the statutory egg levy to 2030 was amended accordingly.

After two years of a worrying decline in the per capita consumption of eggs, there was a welcome turnaround in 2025. The expanded supply and lowering of prices meant that cash-strapped consumers, who had sought other more affordable sources of protein to feed their families, could return to egg-based meals. There is no doubt that Protactic Strategic Communications's targeted marketing campaign, positioning eggs as an everyday staple, contributed towards this success.

Mindful of the EO's mandate, CEO Dr Abongile Balarane focussed on repositioning SAPA within government circles, emphasising SAPA's strategy and its advancement with transformation. Frustratingly, no progress was made with the Department of Agriculture (DoA) in terms of relaxing the stringent HPAI vaccination protocols. Strict biosecurity remains the producers' best tool to prevent the spread of diseases.

This report summarises the events that took place in 2025 and the industry statistics.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of the EO is to establish and maintain an organisation in South Africa for the promotion, development and guidance of the egg industry as an independent subsidiary branch of SAPA, equal in status to that accorded the Broiler Organisation.

The purpose of the EO (and its committee) is to improve the egg industry and promote it at a national and international level. This entails a critical evaluation of the methodology of regulatory structures; supporting an industry code of practice; liaising with government and consumer bodies; collecting,

compiling and distributing statistics; supporting training; encouraging transformation; and building brand awareness to grow the market for the egg industry through a successful generic marketing campaign.

3. MEMBERSHIP

The EO consisted of 171 individual producers (voting members) and 49 members of co-operatives, making a total of 220 producers in 2025. Overall membership increased by 27.2% from the previous year.

This encouraging growth in membership may be attributed to several factors. The AviAfrica Congress, held in June, attracted large crowds and created an awareness of SAPA's important role in the poultry industry. The EO was given positive exposure via Dr Balarane's interviews with the media, as he was able to reassure the public that eggs were safe to consume during HPAI outbreaks. SAPA's stand on HPAI vaccines and its work with government on this issue put the organisation in a favourable light with producers. Dr Balarane also actively engaged with new members by visiting farms during the year, a move that opened channels of communication and reinforced, among both large and small commercial egg producers, SAPA's image as the representative body.

4. BOARD REPRESENTATION

The EO Board comprised the following individuals in 2025:

Colin Steenhuisen (Chairperson)
Annelie Fischer (Vice-Chairperson)
Dr Abongile Balarane (CEO)
Willie Bosoga
Stephan Botha
Achmad Brinkhuis
Tawfeeq Brinkhuis
Dr Salatial Chikwema
Nick Elliot
Beverly Mhlabane
Atlegang Moloko
Matsobane Mpyana (NAMC)
Rudzani Mudogwa
David Nel
Dr Naude Rossouw
Jandré Rossouw
Amos Selaledi
Marco Torsius
AJ Wohlfahrt

5. INDUSTRY STATISTICS

5.1. Egg prices

Average producer prices for all eggs (cage, barn and free range) plus graded and ungraded eggs are displayed in Figure 1. The price for all eggs decreased from R26.77/dozen in 2024 to R22.58/dozen (-15.7%) in 2025. This followed on from a 16.8% increase in 2024. Average prices for graded and ungraded eggs decreased by 14.8% and 20.2% respectively. In 2025, 81.3% of the eggs were graded.

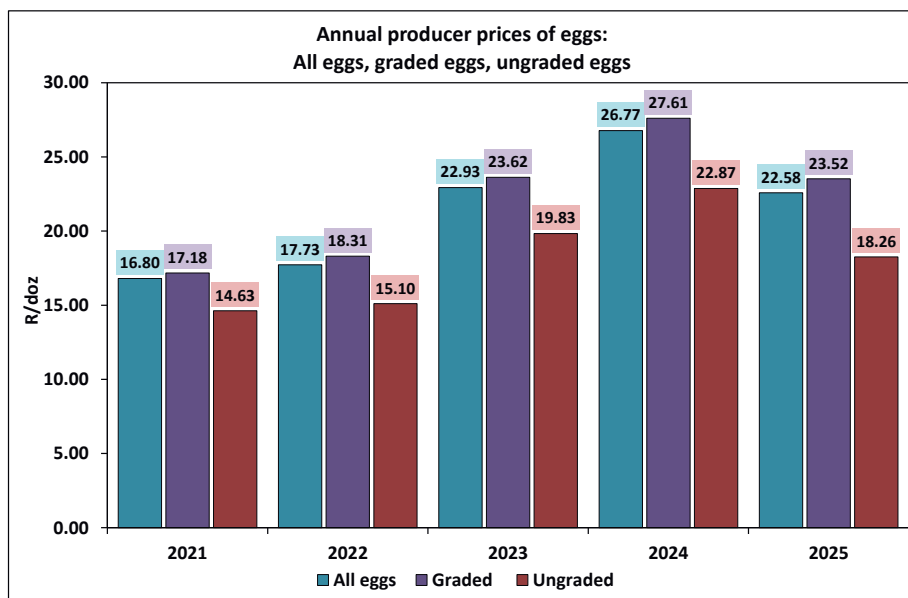


Figure 1: Annual producer prices for graded and ungraded eggs

Figure 2 shows the producer prices for the different production systems. The average price for cage eggs decreased by 15.7% in 2025 while for barn + free-range eggs it dropped by 5.6%. The average gap between the two prices was R9.09, with eggs from alternative housing systems realising 40.4% more than those from conventional cages. In 2025, 99.0% of the eggs were produced in cages. Producer prices dropped due to the oversupply of eggs.

These prices are submitted to SAPA (via auditors) by egg producers and in 2025 the sample represented 27.1% (down from 29.0% in 2024) of the forecasted national egg volume. This is a relatively small sample size and the pricing statistics should therefore be seen as trends rather than accurate data. Producers are encouraged to contribute to SAPA's pricing surveys because the larger the sampling pool, the more robust the data.

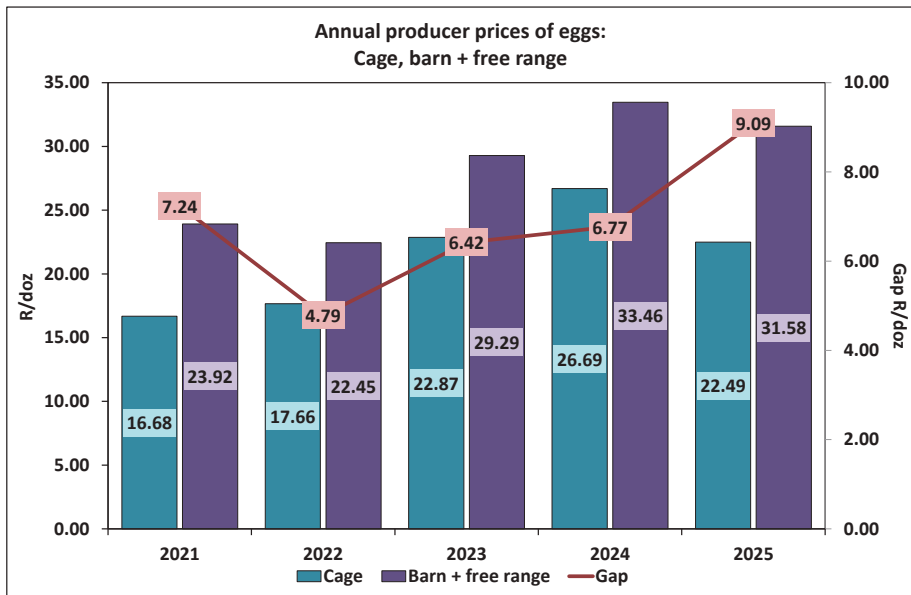


Figure 2: Annual producer prices for the different production systems

Producer prices for the different grades published by Statistics SA (Stats SA) are summarised in Table 1. Stats SA prices do not take all the rebates and trading terms into account but allow for discount offered off the list price. The expected gradeout, a component of SAPA's egg forecasting model, was used to calculate a weighted average for the purpose of comparison with the SAPA price for all sizes.

Table 1: Producer prices (R/doz) for table eggs							
Year	Stats SA					SAPA	Difference
	Jumbo	X-large	Large	Medium	Wt. avg.	All sizes	
2024	30.28	30.36	28.23	22.25	29.21	26.77	2.44
2025	27.74	26.31	23.47	17.69	25.03	22.58	2.45
% change	-8.4	-13.3	-16.9	-20.5	-14.3	-15.7	

The average retail price for large eggs reported by Stats SA was R43.08/dozen; an annual decrease of 5.6% and giving an estimated retail mark-up of 83.6% in the year 2025 (Figure 3). During the past five years, the average mark-up on large eggs was 86.2%.

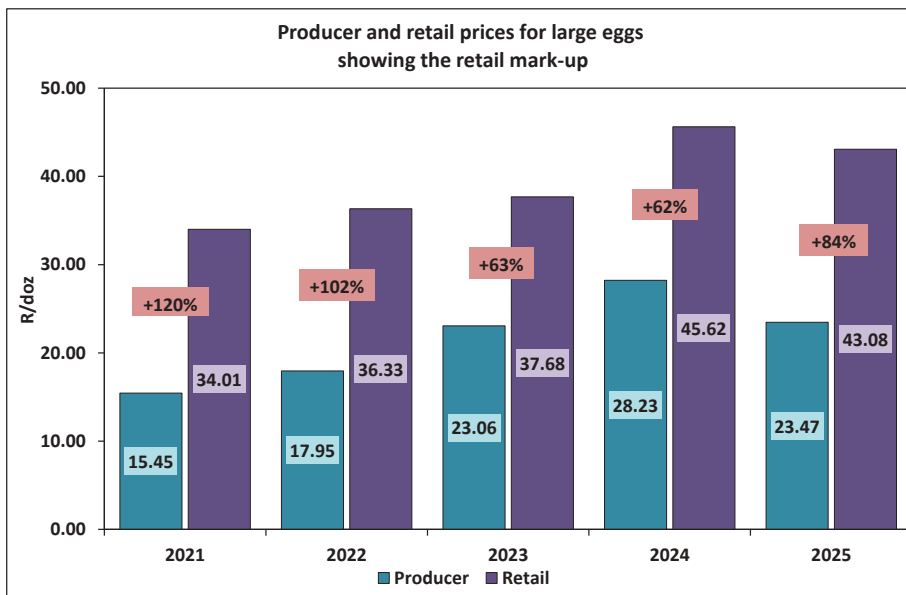


Figure 3: Annual producer and retail prices of large eggs

5.2 Price comparison with other protein sources

In 2024 eggs were considerably more expensive than chicken and pork, a circumstance that caused lower-end consumers to shift towards other protein sources. The substantial reduction in supply, due to the culling of hens infected with HPAI, caused egg prices to soar. In 2025 eggs recovered their position as the most affordable animal protein source (Table 2 and Figure 4; source: AMT, SAPA).

Beef prices soared in 2025 due to constrained supply. This was caused by widespread outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle herds.

Table 2: Producer price comparison of animal protein sources (R/kg)					
Year	Beef A2/A3	Beef C2/C3	Pork	Chicken	Eggs
2024	54.88	44.91	32.06	31.83	36.54
2025	67.64	55.92	35.16	33.66	31.05
% change	23.3	24.5	9.7	5.8	-15.0

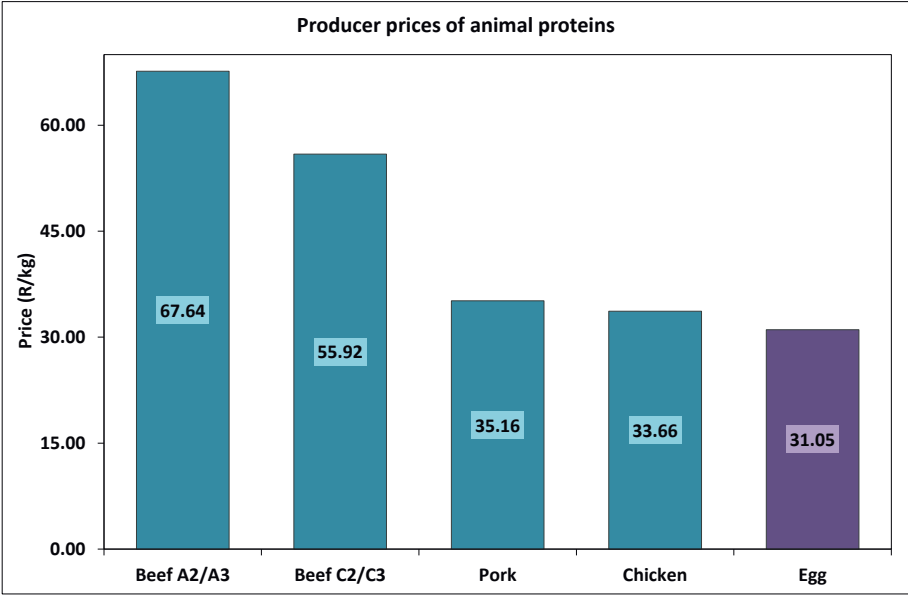


Figure 4: Comparison of prices of animal proteins

5.3. International price comparison

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) tracks producer prices in the northeast region of the United States of America (USA). Table 3 gives the average prices per dozen of the different grades for 2025 and annual percentage changes. These prices are also expressed in rands using the average exchange rate of R17.88 to the US dollar.

Table 3: USDA producer prices (\$/doz)			
Year	Extra large	Large	Medium
2024	2.91	2.88	2.33
2025	3.71	3.63	2.91
% change	27.4	26.0	25.0
R/doz (2025)	R66.40	R64.99	R52.10

Figure 5 shows the movement in egg prices in the USA over the past five years. The spike in 2022 occurred as a result of shortages due to catastrophic avian influenza (AI) outbreaks. In 2023 prices dropped as laying flocks rebounded and egg supply returned to normal levels. Egg prices soared in December 2024 as HPAI outbreaks accelerated across the country. The USDA’s strategy to lower the cost of eggs was to bolster domestic supply by importing shell eggs and egg products. An estimated 129 million shell-egg dozen equivalent was imported in 2025.

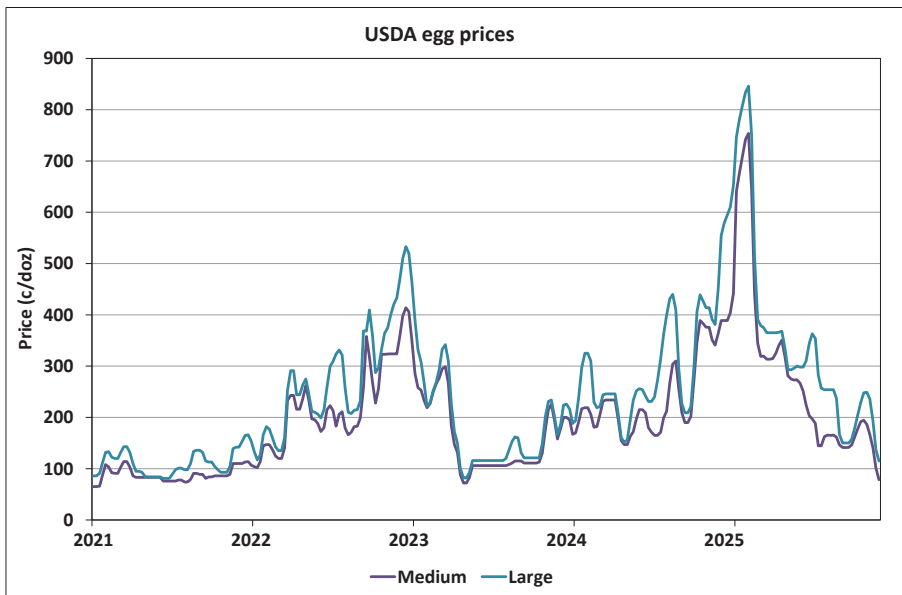


Figure 5: USDA egg prices

5.4. Layer grandparents and layer breeders

According to the AI surveillance database, there were 23 600 grandparents in rear and lay in the fourth quarter of 2025. The parent rearing farms were stocked with 174 500 birds and the parent laying farms with 538 900 hens and cocks.

5.5. Day-old pullets

In 2025 annual day-old pullets hatched decreased marginally by 0.4% to 25.23 million (Figure 6). An average of 483 810 per week were produced compared to 483 830 per week the previous year.

In terms of feather colour, 60.7% (up from 54.6% in 2024) of the day-old pullets hatched were silver strains and 39.3% were brown strains. The silver (white-feathered) strains included Amberlink, Hy-Line Silver Brown and H&N Silver Nick birds, while the brown strains included Lohmann Brown Lite, Hy-Line Brown and Dekalb Brown.

An estimated 25.28 million point-of-lay pullets were transferred to laying farms during 2025; an increase of 25.3% over the previous year. This follows decreases of 11.1% and 5.3% in 2023 and 2024 respectively.

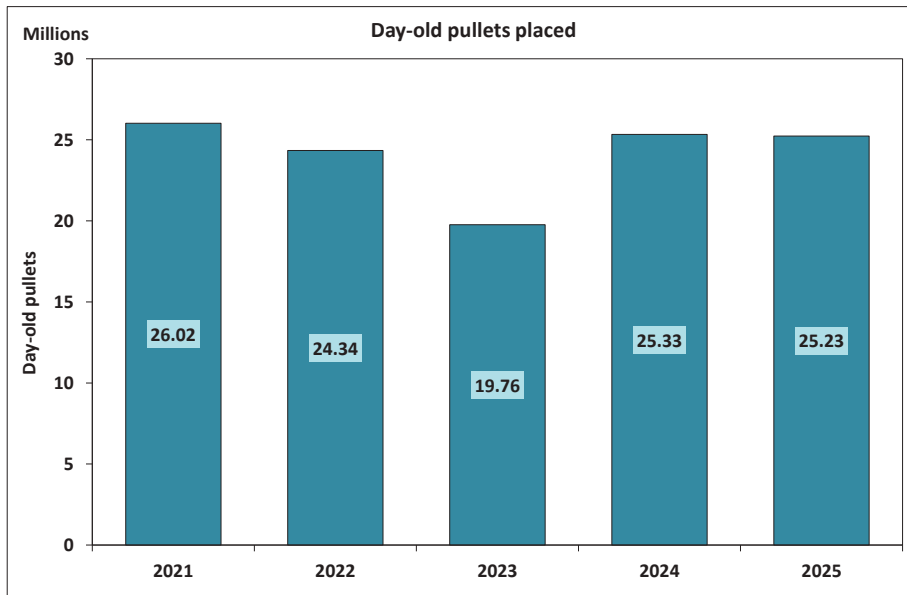


Figure 6: Trend in day-old pullets hatched

5.6. Layer flock

The national flock size was affected in 2021 by an H5N1 outbreak. An estimated 2.18 million hens were culled in that year. After a period of recovery in 2022, hen numbers decreased by 15.0% in 2023 due to severe outbreaks of H5N1 and H7N6. A further drop of 10.6% occurred in 2024 as producers struggled to source point-of-lay pullets. The industry recovered remarkably well in 2025, although the record high of 30 million hens reached during the last four months was a cause for concern (Figure 7).

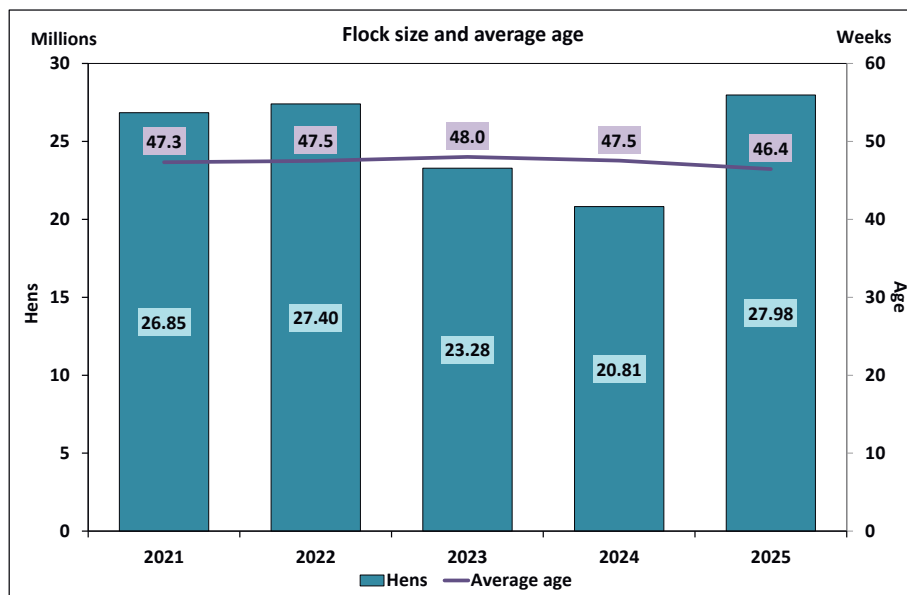


Figure 7: The size of the national layer flock

Figure 8 shows the distribution of the egg industry birds (grandparents, layer breeders, pullets and laying hens) per local municipality (source: AI surveillance monitor, 4Q2025). The highest density of birds was found in Drakenstein in Western Cape, followed by City of Tshwane and Mogale City, both in Gauteng.

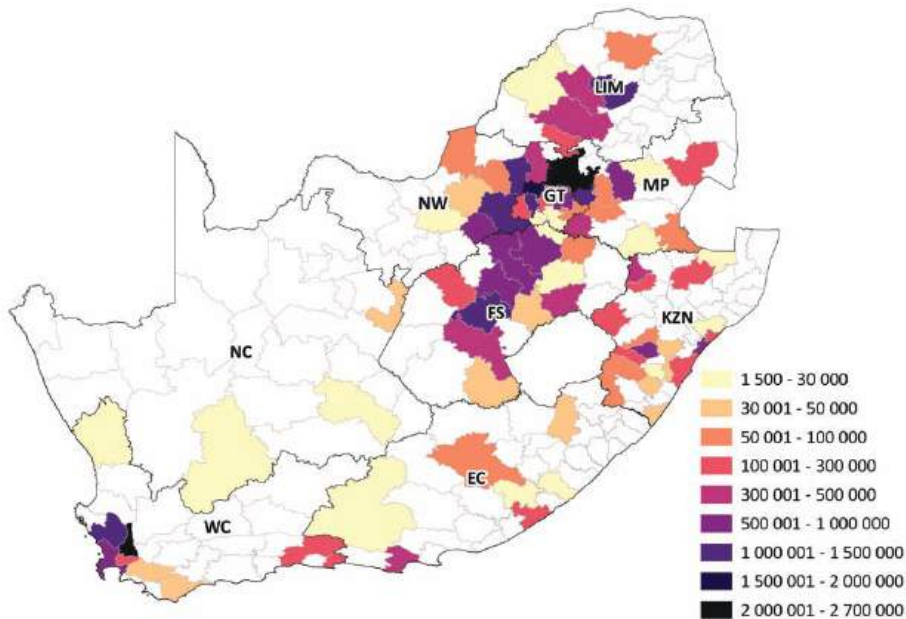


Figure 8: The density of egg industry birds per local municipality

5.7. Egg production

The average number of cases produced per week in 2025 was 471 400; an annual increase of 121 900 cases (+34.9%) (Figure 9). This followed significant decreases of 15.4% and 10.4% in 2023 and 2024 respectively. Total egg production amounted to 24.60 million cases, or 738.0 million dozen eggs – a five-year high.

Table 4 summarises bird numbers and egg production and shows the annual percentage change.

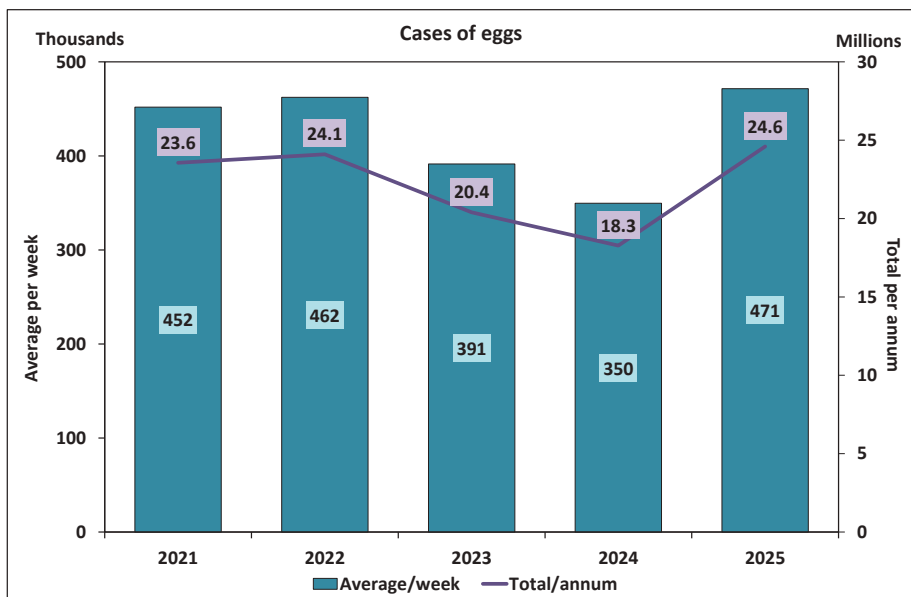


Figure 9: Cases of eggs produced

TABLE 4: Bird and egg numbers for the egg industry (millions)					
Year	DOP placed	LRP placed	Laying hens		Cases of eggs
	Per annum	Per annum	Avg. no.	Depop.	Per annum
2024	25.332	20.175	20.814	16.735	18.277
2025	25.229	25.282	27.979	16.582	24.599
Change	-0.103	5.107	7.164	-0.153	6.322
% change	-0.4	25.3	34.4	-0.9	34.6

DOP = day-old pullets

LRP = layer replacement pullets

Figure 10 illustrates the relationship between egg volume and producer price. The dramatic drop in volumes in the second half of 2023, following the mass culling of HPAI-infected hens, caused a gigantic spike in producer prices which peaked in November 2023. The situation reversed in 2025, to the detriment of producers, with the rapid plunge in producer prices reflecting the oversupply of eggs.

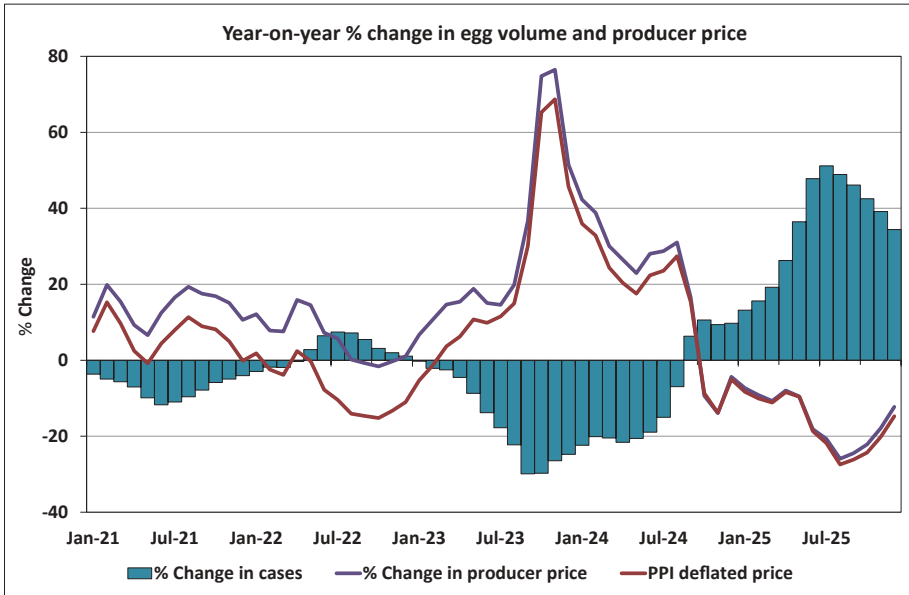


Figure 10: Percentage change in egg volume and producer price

Figure 11 shows the trends in the overall Producer Price Index (PPI), the PPI for agriculture and the PPI for eggs since 2021. The data has been rebased with December 2023 = 100. While the overall PPI and the PPI for agriculture have shown a more-or-less steady increase, the PPI for eggs has been a lot more volatile. This turbulence is largely owing to the impact of AI on the egg industry and its supply chain.

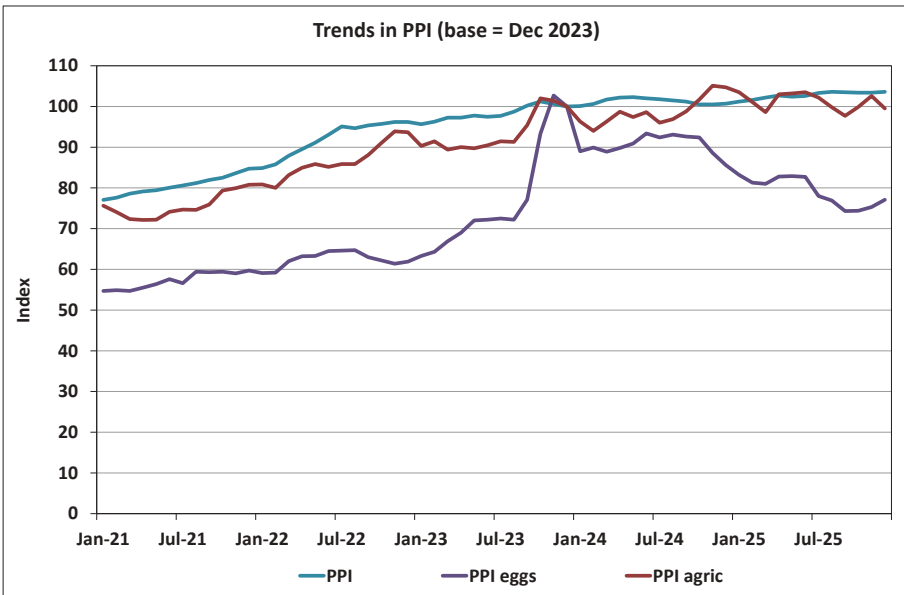


Figure 11: Trends in PPI (source: Stats SA)

5.8. Prospects for 2026

Based on the number of day-old pullets hatched to December 2025, the number of point-of-lay pullets placed is expected to decrease by 844 400 (-9.5%) for the first four months of 2026 compared to the same period in 2025.

An average flock of 29.46 million layers is projected for the first four months of 2026; an increase of 4.60 million layers (+18.5%) compared to the same period in 2025. As a result, egg production is expected to increase by 18.8% to an average of 495 600 cases per week in the first four months of 2026.

5.9. Gross value

With a gross turnover of R16.99 billion at producer level, eggs retain their position as the fourth largest animal product sector in agriculture in South Africa, after poultry meat (R74.41 billion), beef (R49.78 billion) and milk (R26.74 billion) (source: DoA). The turnover increased by 7.1% in 2025, after an annual increase of 13.7% the previous year. Eggs' share of the gross value of animal products was 8.2% (up from 8.0% in 2024) and of all agricultural production 3.4% (down from 3.5%). The DoA uses egg pricing from Stats SA to calculate the gross value.

The total value at retail level was estimated to be R31.79 billion for 2025 (source: SAPA). Almost 738 million dozen eggs were sold during the year through various channels.

5.10. Feed cost

The average price for layer feed in 2025 increased by 2.3% to R5 753/tonne. This followed a 6.4% decrease the previous year. The layer feed price includes distribution cost but excludes medication, additives and VAT. The sample size used to calculate the yearly average price represents 24.7% of the estimated feed consumed by laying hens.

The movement in the feed price over five years is shown in Figure 12. The sharp escalation from April 2022 put producers under enormous pressure until prices started declining in May 2023. Feed prices remained relatively flat in 2024 but showed more movement in 2025.

The trends in the ratios between the producer price for eggs and two feed ingredient prices (yellow maize and soya beans) are depicted in Figure 13. The higher the ratio, the more favourable it is for farmers. After a dismal 2022, the drop in raw material costs and upward movement in the egg prices put egg producers in a favourable position for the next two years. In 2025 maize and soya prices decreased year-on-year by 0.3% and 23.1% respectively, compared to the 15.7% drop in the egg price.

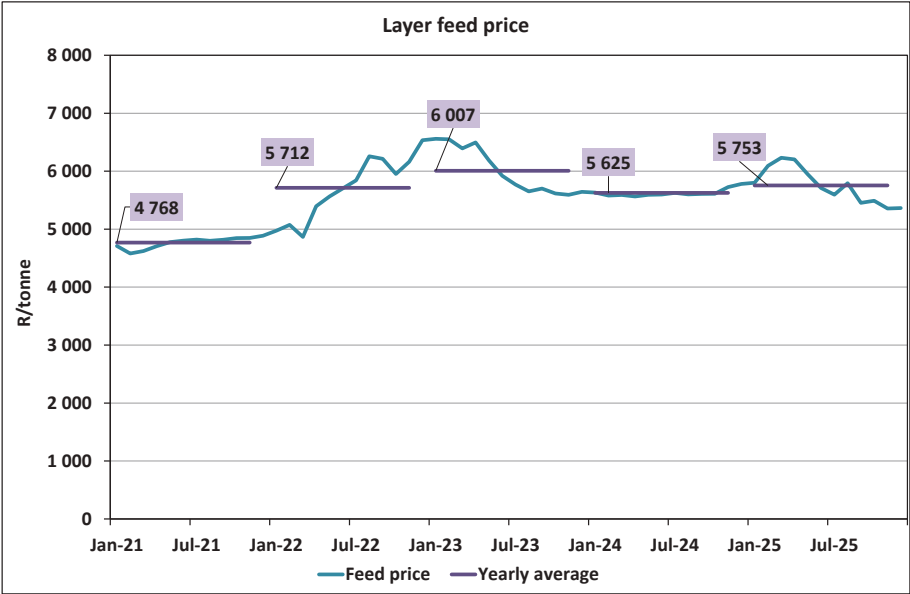


Figure 12: Movement in the layer feed price

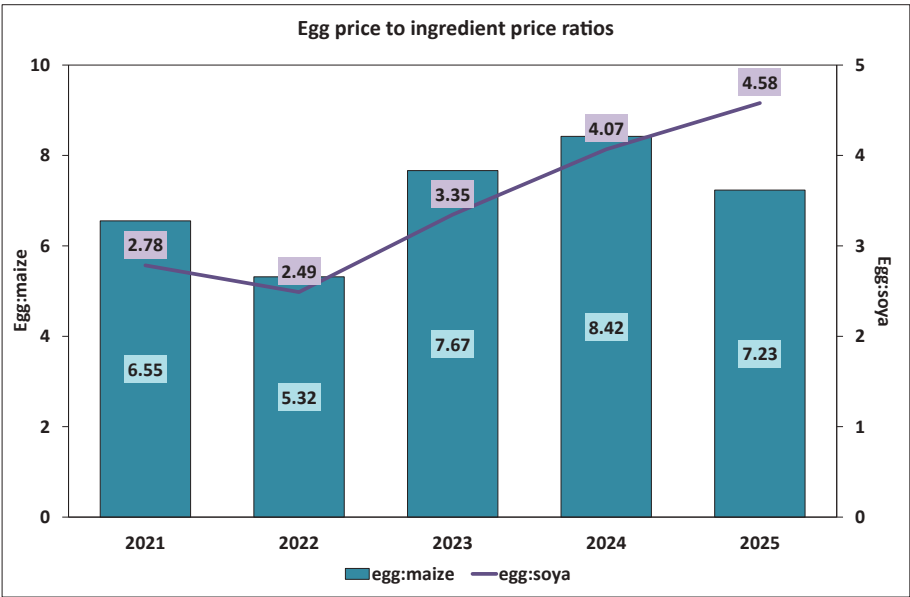


Figure 13: Showing the trend in ratios between egg and ingredient prices

5.11. Feed usage

The estimated feed usage for layers and pullets, using SAPA’s forecasting model, is summarised in Table 5. These figures exclude breeder rations. Feed usage in the egg industry increased by 31.9% in 2025.

According to the Animal Feed Manufacturers Association (AFMA), total feed sales for the layer industry (including grandparent and parent flocks) from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 amounted to 823 486 tonnes; an increase of 41 596 tonnes (+5.3%) compared to the previous year. This includes 19 434 tonnes manufactured in other SADC countries. The breakdown is shown in Table 6; tonnages were calculated from the percentages given in the AFMA annual report.

TABLE 5: Feed usage for the egg industry (tonnes)				
Year	Rearing	Laying	Total feed usage	
	Per annum	Per annum	Per annum	Per week
2024	131 498	841 521	973 019	18 610
2025	149 806	1 134 067	1 283 872	24 622
Change	18 308	292 545	310 853	6 013
% change	13.9	34.8	31.9	32.3

TABLE 6: Feed sales per region		
Province/region	Tonnes	%
Eastern Cape	28 493	3.5
Free State	182 979	22.2
Gauteng	206 777	25.1
KwaZulu-Natal	50 150	6.1
Limpopo	10 788	1.3
Mpumalanga	99 477	12.1
North West	108 041	13.1
Northern Cape	0	0.0
Other SADC countries	19 434	2.4
Western Cape	117 347	14.3
Total	823 486	100.0

An estimated 37 088 tonnes of layer feed was derived from concentrates, giving a total of 860 574 tonnes of balanced feed. AFMA’s national estimate of sales, including feed manufactured by non-AFMA members, was 1 006 295 tonnes. AFMA members therefore have 85.5% of the layer feed market.

SAPA’s forecasting model predicted a feed consumption of 1 026 664 tonnes for pullets and layers for the same period; an amount of 20 369 tonnes (+2.0%) more than AFMA’s estimate – for the first time. This lends credence to the notion that the industry may have experienced higher mortality rates in pullet and layer flocks than allowed for in the model.

5.12. Egg consumption

In 2025 the per capita consumption increased from 106.3 eggs (6.49 kg) the previous year to 141.0 eggs (8.54 kg). This is a reassuring 32.6% annual increase, with the consumption equating to 2.7 eggs per person per week (Figure 14)(source: SAPA). The population increased by 0.1% to a midyear estimate of 63.10 million (source: Stats SA). The DoA estimated the per capita consumption for 2025 as 139.2 eggs or 8.43 kg.

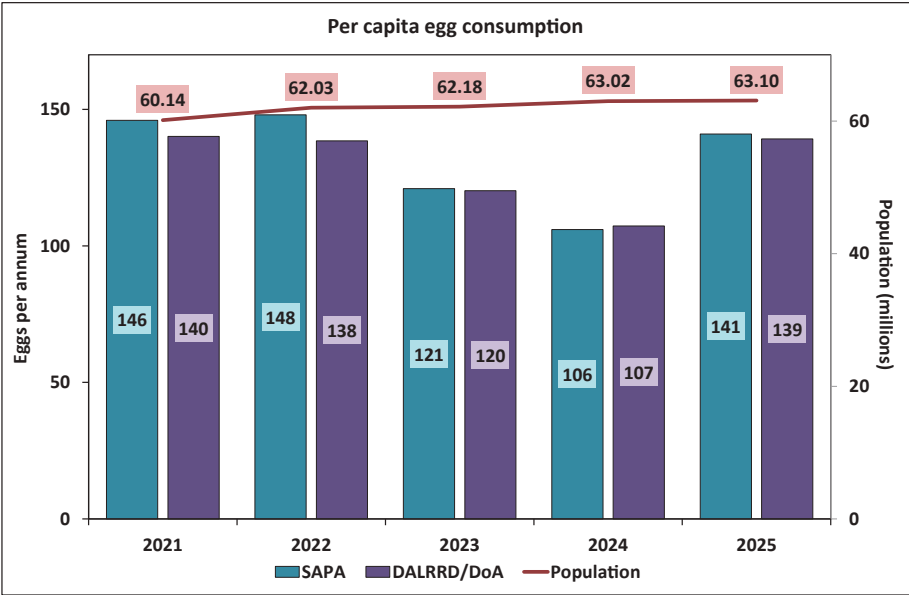


Figure 14: Per capita egg consumption in South Africa

The annual per capita consumption of eggs for a number of countries around the world is shown in Figure 15 (source: World Egg Organisation (WEO)). Three Central and South American countries (Mexico, Argentina and Colombia) lead the pack, with per capita consumptions of 400, 363 and 343 eggs respectively. South Africa ranked 31st out of the 33 countries that submitted data for 2024 to the WEO.

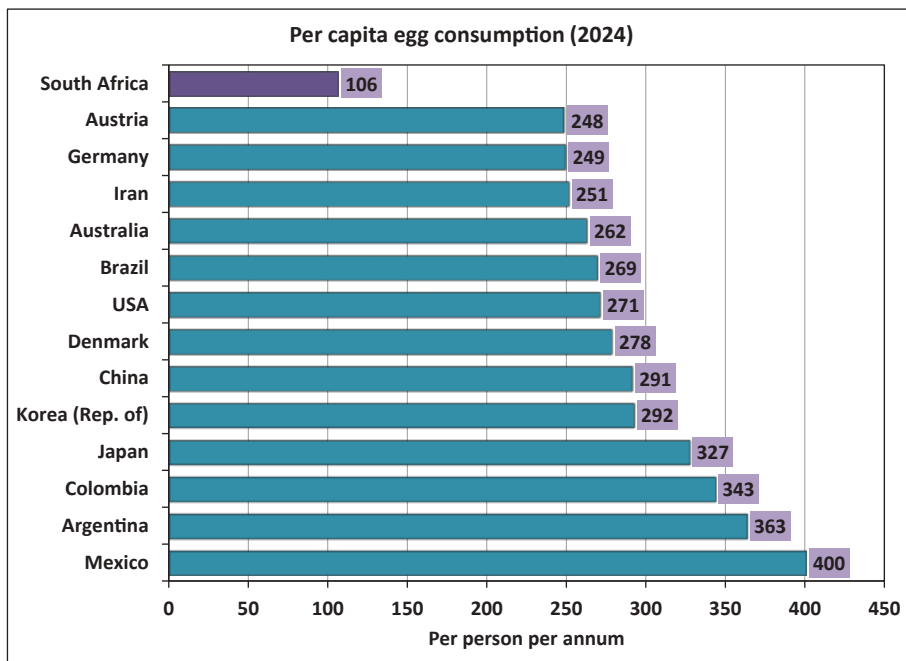


Figure 15: Global per capita consumption

5.13. Industry turnover

The estimated turnover from the egg industry is shown in Table 7. Day-old pullet sales have been excluded due to the small sample size used to calculate the average price. Total turnover increased by 14.2%.

Table 7: Turnover of the egg industry									
Year	Day-old pullets		Point-of-lays		Eggs		Cull hens		Total
	Price (R/bird)	Turnover (R m)	Price (R/bird)	Turnover (R m)	Price (R/doz)	Turnover (R m)	Price (R/bird)	Turnover (R m)	
2024			99.72	2 011.8	26.77	14 679.8	48.54	812.3	17 503.9
2025			100.48	2 540.3	22.58	16 660.9	47.44	786.6	19 987.8
Change			0.76	528.5	-4.20	1 981.0	-1.10	-25.7	2 483.9
% change			0.8	26.3	-15.7	13.5	-2.3	-3.2	14.2

6. SUBSISTENCE AND SMALL COMMERCIAL EGG FARMERS

These statistics summarise detailed telephonic surveys covering the warmer months (October 2024 to March 2025) and cooler months (April to September 2025). All prices exclude transport and VAT. Weighted averages were calculated throughout.

6.1. Hatcheries

Nine hatcheries took part in the surveys. Of the day-old pullets hatched, 139 400 were kept for their own operations and 166 100 were sold. The average selling price was R19.30 (an increase of 71% from the previous year), giving a value of R3.207 million.

6.2. Pullet rearing

Twenty-five pullet rearers from all nine provinces responded to the surveys. The majority of the pullets were reared in Gauteng (50%), Limpopo (26%) and Western Cape (18%) on 25 farms. Men owned 72% of the businesses. A total of 11 producers stopped farming during 2025 for various reasons.

The average number of pullets being reared during the year was 63 100; a 10% annual decrease. The average purchase price per day-old pullet was R20.07 (+4%). Only 46% of the capacity of the rearing facilities was used.

6.3. Pullet feed

The majority (82%) of the respondents purchased their feed in bags. The average price paid per 50 kg bag for starter mash was R421 (-3%), for grower mash R403 (-0.4%), and for developer mash R391 (+2%). The total quantity of bagged feed purchased during the year was 548 tonnes; an average of 535 bags per farmer. The total value of bagged feed purchases was R4.45 million. An additional 744 tonnes of bulk feed was purchased at an average price of R6 733/tonne, giving a value of R4.87 million.

6.4. Point-of-lay sales

According to the survey responses, 34% of the pullet rearers sold point-of-lay birds; the remaining producers kept the hens for their own laying operations. Total sales amounted to 16 600 birds and the average selling price was R97.23 per bird; a 2% annual increase.

6.5. Laying hens

A total of 106 egg producers from the 9 provinces responded to the survey. Of the farms, 35 were located in Limpopo; 27 in Gauteng; 11 in North West and 10 in Free State. The greatest proportion of the laying hens was located in Gauteng (61%) followed by Limpopo (13%). Men held 59% of the business ownership.

A total of 33 producers stopped farming at some stage during the survey periods because of the difficulties confronting them.

Point-of-lay pullets were bought by 63% of egg producers, while 3% were sponsored by the DoA and 34% reared their own pullets (compared to 28% in 2024). In terms of housing, 74% of producers kept their hens in battery cages while 20% had free-range systems. The remaining 6% used a mixture of cage, barn and free-range systems.

The farmers who responded to the survey owned, on average, 256 500 hens during the year. The average purchase price per point-of-lay pullet was R120.35 (+4%). On average, 43% of the capacity of the laying facilities was used; up from 38% in 2024.

6.6. Layer feed

The majority of respondents (87%) bought their feed in bags while 9% purchased in bulk and 4% mixed their own feed. The average price for layer mash, excluding VAT and transport, was R398/50 kg bag (or R7 960/tonne). Compared to 2024, the feed price for the respondents decreased by 10%. In total, 3 446 tonnes of bagged layer feed were purchased during the year; approximately 749 bags per farmer. The average feed intake for these producers was estimated to be 123.7 g/hd. The total value of bagged feed purchases was R24.63 million for the year.

The respondents buying in bulk bought 10 164 tonnes at an average price of R5 548/tonne for layer mash (equivalent to R277/50 kg bag). The total value of bulk feed purchases was R56.39 million.

Figure 16 shows the five-year trends in the egg price and feed cost for subsistence and small commercial farmers.

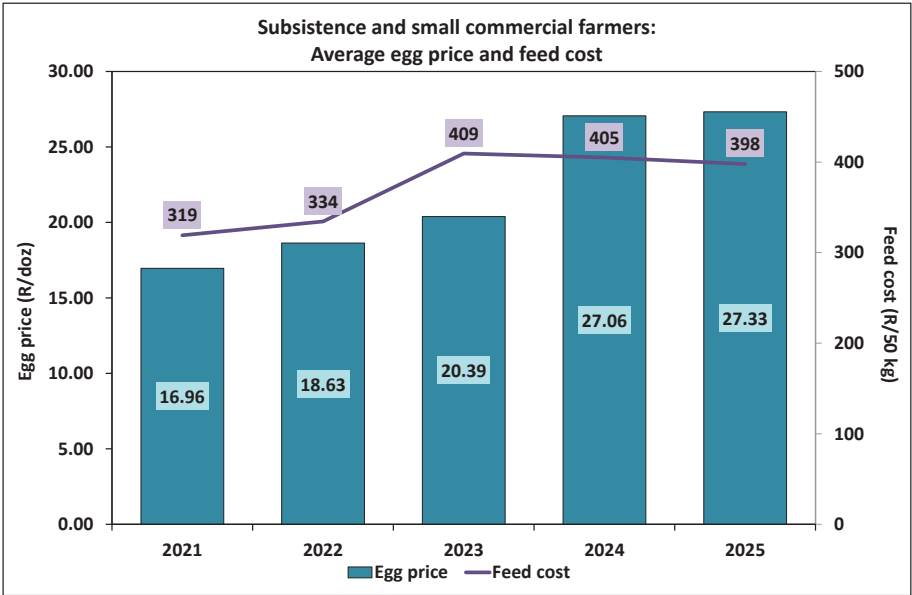


Figure 16: Trend in egg price and feed cost

6.7. Egg sales

Total sales of the respondents amounted to 5.74 million dozen at an average egg price of R27.33/dozen; a 1% annual increase. The average rate of lay, based on information provided, was estimated to be 73.5%. The total value of eggs sold amounted to R156.74 million.

6.8. Cull hen sales

In total, 145 200 culls were sold by the respondents at an average selling price of R64.38 (-7%). The trends in point-of-lay pullet and cull hen prices since 2021 are illustrated in Figure 17.

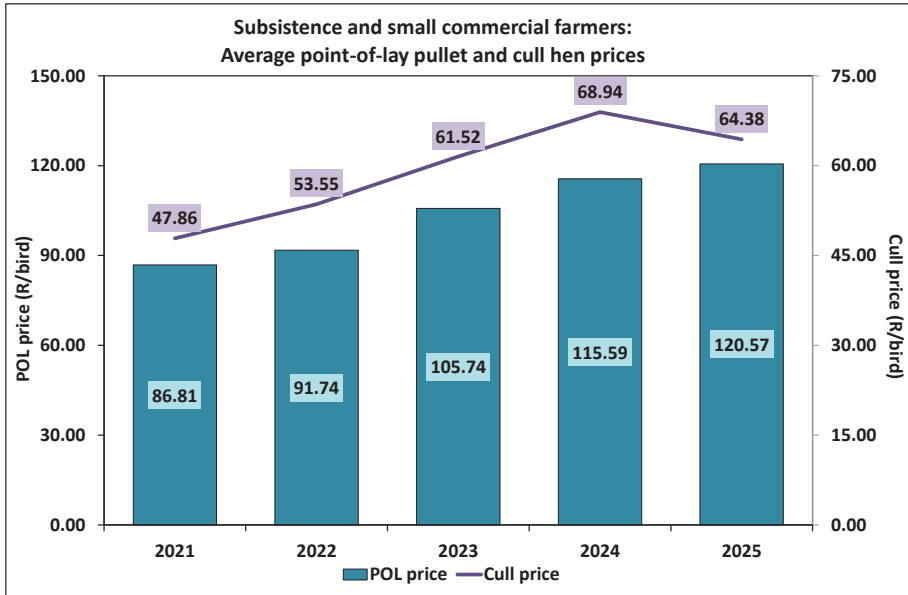


Figure 17: Trend in point-of-lay pullet and cull hen prices

7. TRADE

7.1. Exports

Exports of chicken eggs were able to resume after the lifting of the HPAI-related trade bans in mid-2024 and totalled 7 610 tonnes compared to 3 910 tonnes in 2024, a 94.6% increase (Table 8). The bulk of the exports were fertile eggs (for both the egg and broiler industries) and whole fresh shell eggs. The value of the exports increased by 55.5%, from R303.9 million to R472.5 million. Total exports (excluding fertile eggs) amounted to 0.68% of total egg production. Figure 18 shows the trend in egg exports since 2021 (source: South African Revenue Service (SARS)).

Table 8: Annual egg exports				
Product (<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>)	Quantity (tonnes)	% of exports	Value (R million)	% of exports
Fertilised eggs for incubation	3 965.336	52.1	377.791	80.0
Shell eggs (fresh and preserved)	3 623.306	47.6	93.400	19.8
Egg product (yolks, raw pulp, albumins)	21.792	0.3	1.270	0.3
liquid egg product	18.515		0.950	
dried egg product	3.277		0.321	
Total exports	7 610.434	100.0	472.461	100.0

The bulk of the exports went to Mozambique (76.4%). The other destination countries were Eswatini (16.3%), Botswana (4.2%) and Lesotho (1.2%). These four countries received 98.0% of South Africa's egg exports.

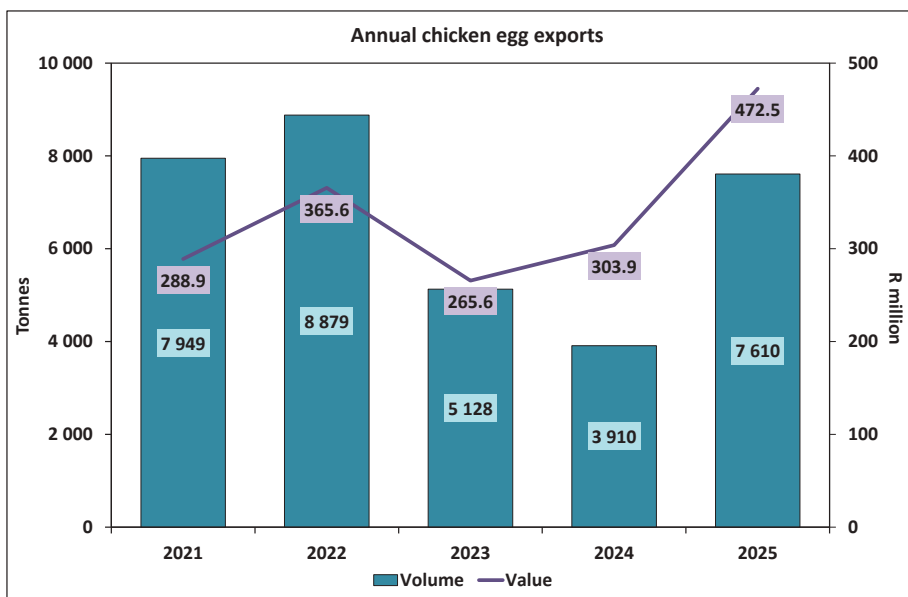


Figure 18: Annual egg exports

7.2. Imports

Total imports of chicken eggs, including fertile eggs, shell eggs and egg products, dropped from 5 176 tonnes in 2024 to 653.4 tonnes (-87.4%). The total value of the egg imports decreased by 75.4%, from R565.7 million to R139.3 million (Table 9; source: SARS). Dried egg product formed the bulk of the imports. Total imports (excluding fertile eggs) equalled 0.12% of South Africa's egg production.

The marked drop in imports of fertile hatching eggs signalled the recovery of layer breeder farms (and broiler breeder units) from the devastation caused by the 2023 HPAI outbreaks. The five-year trend in imports is shown in Figure 19.

The Netherlands, France, Eswatini, Denmark and Italy were the main countries of origin of egg imports, with 35.3%, 23.0%, 14.9%, 10.2% and 8.4% of the total respectively. These five countries supplied 91.9% of South Africa's egg imports.

Table 9: Annual egg imports				
Product (<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>)	Quantity (tonnes)	% of imports	Value (R million)	% of imports
Fertilised eggs for incubation	11.147	1.7	27.778	19.9
Shell eggs (fresh and preserved)	103.055	15.8	3.091	2.2
Egg product (yolks, raw pulp, albumins)	539.179	82.5	108.405	77.8
liquid egg product	0.029		0.083	
dried egg product	539.150		108.322	
Total imports	653.381	100.0	139.274	100.0

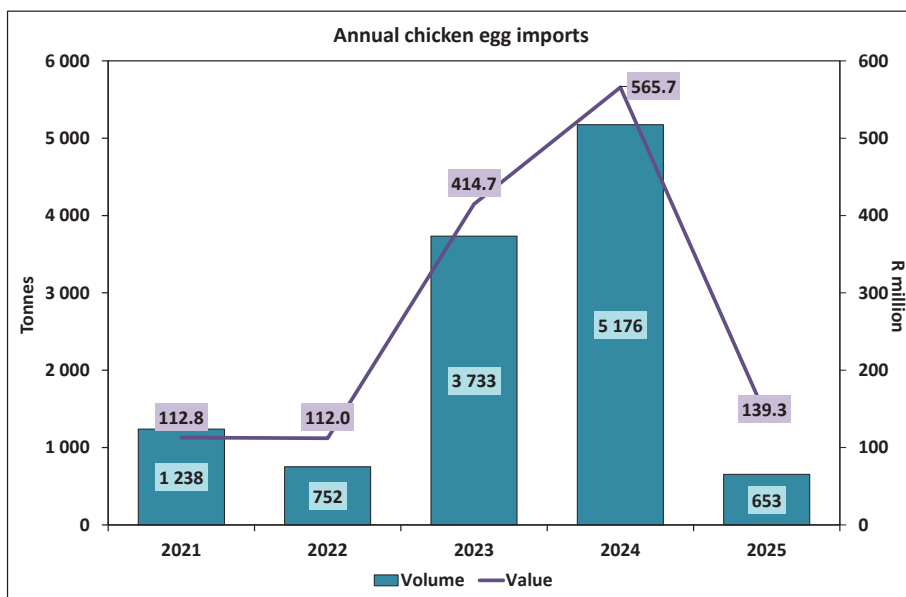


Figure 19: Annual egg imports

8. THE GLOBAL EGG INDUSTRY

In January 2025 the International Egg Commission (IEC) became the WEO, with the vision ‘To nourish the world through collaboration and inspiration’. According to its website, the WEO ‘exists to connect people across the globe to share information and develop relationships across cultures and nationalities, supporting the growth of the egg industry and promoting eggs as a sustainable, inexpensive and nutritious food for all.’

As the recognised representative of the global egg industry, the WEO is positioned to ensure the industry’s voice is heard at international policy level. This is particularly important with issues related to codes of practice and disease control.

Several international events were held during the year:

- WEO Business Conference, Tenerife, 30 March–1 April;
- Tackling Avian Flu Together: Side event at WHA78, Geneva, 22 May;
- WEO Global Leadership Conference, Cartagena, 7–10 September;
- WEO India Seminar, Hyderabad, 24 November;
- WEO Seminar at VIV MEA, Abu Dhabi, 25 November.

Dr Balarane attended the events in Tenerife and Cartagena.

Table 10 shows feed costs and bird numbers for the countries contributing to the WEO’s annual statistical surveys. Prices are quoted in US dollars and are therefore influenced by the countries’ exchange rates. Switzerland, Japan and Colombia reported very high feed prices in 2024. China topped the list in terms of flock size with 1.4 billion hens, followed by the USA at 308 million hens.

Table 10: Feed costs and hen numbers for WEO member countries (2024)					
Country	Feed cost (\$/tonne)	Number of farms	Laying hens (millions)	Hens per farm	Cages (%)
Argentina	338	888	57.7	64 977	93.9
Australia		504	21.8	43 274	34.0
Austria	400	2 497	7.4	2 968	0.0
Canada	390	1 270	30.5	24 024	80.0
Chile	209	360	18.0	49 861	96.6
China	385	30 000	1 400.0	46 667	98.0
Colombia	641	3 151	66.1	20 968	
Cyprus	397	24	0.4	16 792	61.0
Denmark	384	200	4.8	23 835	9.9
Finland		225	4.0	17 867	18.0
France		2 550	46.8	18 353	25.0
Germany	391	2 180	51.4	23 578	4.3
Hungary	327	549			75.3
India	311	25 000	274.0	10 960	100.0
Iran	213	2 308	74.9	32 444	100.0
Ireland	357	272	4.0	14 522	31.6
Italy		1 485	43.0	28 956	34.0
Japan	644	1 640	129.7	79 085	96.6
Kazakhstan	298	34	14.0	410 588	80.0
Mexico	366		175.3		98.5
Netherlands	332	800	32.0	40 000	12.0
New Zealand		140	4.0	28 464	33.0
Norway			4.6		4.5
Pakistan	408	950	65.0	68 421	75.0
Poland		1 058	52.7	49 811	71.8
Portugal			7.5		70.0
Slovakia	325	72	2.8	38 708	62.1
South Africa	307	200	20.8	104 070	95.0
Korea (Rep. of)		952	57.3	60 221	92.1
Spain	332	1 623	47.9	29 486	64.0
Sweden		200	8.8	44 000	0.5
Switzerland	659	482	3.6	7 419	0.0
United Arab Emirates	410	15	3.4	226 667	98.0
United Kingdom	369	1 700	43.0	25 294	21.0
USA	257		308.0		60.1

9. ANIMAL WELFARE

Several animal rights organisations pushing for cage-free production systems have requested copies of the document titled ‘The Economic Analysis of the Layer Hens in South Africa’. This document encapsulates the outcomes of a study conducted by the NAMC on behalf of SAPA. It was signed and approved in 2022 by then Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, Thoko Didiza, and the findings are used as policy advisory in government circles. The research indicates that transitioning away from cages would increase egg prices substantially – by at least 30% – which would negatively impact some of the key areas of concern for South Africans, namely food security, transformation and livelihoods.

SAPA has taken the firm stance that, having paid for the study, the document remains its property and there is thus no obligation to share it with animal rights activists. Animal Law Reform South Africa (ALRSA) launched a legal complaint in 2025 with the Information Regulator, with the aim to force SAPA to hand over a copy. SAPA's legal team dealt with the matter, preparing submissions detailing the legal and factual grounds for SAPA's refusal to share the document with ALRSA. Nevertheless, in July SAPA was summoned to appear before the Regulator. A hearing scheduled for August was cancelled at short notice because the body was still in the process of analysing SAPA's written submissions. A copy of the document was provided to the body at their request.

Upon completion of its consideration of SAPA's submissions, the Regulator is expected to issue a report setting out its findings and determination, or to communicate with SAPA if any further steps are necessary. A favourable outcome is anticipated because the grounds for refusal are firmly rooted in law.

10. MARKETING

10.1. Generic egg marketing programme

The EO continued working with Protactic Strategic Communications on a national marketing and public relations campaign to encourage egg consumption across South Africa.

Building on the activities initiated in 2020, the campaign consistently highlighted eggs as an affordable, nutritious and versatile source of protein for any time of the day. With many households under financial pressure and food costs on the rise, the 2025 focus was firmly on positioning eggs as a reasonable everyday staple that works for any meal.

The strategy aimed to keep eggs visible and top of mind across a wide range of media platforms, in the face of growing competition for consumer attention. Messaging focussed on value for money, health benefits and versatility, while also clearing up outdated health myths. This was supported by credible, research-based insights from SAPA's consultant dietitian, Dr Monique Piderit, who helped to keep content relevant, trustworthy and practical.

Campaign goals were achieved through a balanced mix of traditional and digital media coverage, and included reinforcing awareness of eggs as a healthy, affordable protein; promoting locally produced eggs; and driving ongoing egg consumption. Regular monthly updates kept EO members informed, and opportunities to partner with complementary brands were explored to extend reach and manage costs.

Throughout the year, alternating monthly press releases were issued with either a health or a food focus, supported by budget-friendly recipes, styled photography and short-form video content. Influencer activity centred on influencers in the health and wellness space, including dietitians, allowing for targeted reach at a lower cost.

SAPA's Facebook and Instagram platforms, EGGcellentFood and EGGcellentFood SA, were actively managed and grown through engaging content and competitions.

Overall, the 2025 campaign showed the impact of consistent, insight-led public relations in a challenging economic and media landscape. The EO and Protactic remain focussed on delivering practical, results-driven campaigns which reinforce eggs as an everyday essential, and which support continued industry growth into 2026.



Figure 20: Photos from the marketing campaign

10.2. World Egg Day

World Egg Day was celebrated across the globe on Friday, 10 October 2025 with the theme being ‘The mighty egg’. The occasion centred on the egg supporting nourishment and wellbeing around the world due to its accessibility and naturally nutritious content. The WEO made available a range of sample social media posts which member countries could use for marketing purposes (Figure 21). A total of 33 countries shared their events with the organisation.



Figure 21: Sample social media posts

World Egg Day was a standout marketing moment. The EO rolled out a national multi-platform campaign, managed by Protactic, with the theme ‘The mighty egg: packed with natural nutrition’. Highlights included a live cooking segment on SABC 3’s *Expresso* morning show, along with print and online coverage and coordinated social media activity, including influencer activations. Food and health influencers, dietitians and chefs shared affordable egg recipes, reaching close to one million followers and driving strong engagement nationwide.

The 31st World Egg Day falls on Friday, 9 October 2026. Producers are encouraged to use the opportunity to promote egg consumption in their province or town.

10.3. The 36th Galliova Food and Health Writers’ Awards

In view of the fact that the awards are jointly sponsored by the Egg and Broiler organisations, this section has been moved to the Board report.

11. REGULATORY MATTERS AND INTERACTION WITH GOVERNMENT

11.1. Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP)

The AAMP is overseen by the NAMC on behalf of the minister of the DoA. It was signed on 12 May 2022 by then Minister Didiza and various stakeholders. The product of a social compact between government, labour, industry and civil society, it aims to promote inclusive growth, competitiveness, transformation, employment and food security.

The vision of the AAMP is to strive towards globally competitive agriculture and agroprocessing sectors, support market-oriented and inclusive production to develop rural economies, ensure food security and create decent and inclusive employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for all participants in agriculture and agroprocessing value chains.

A fund of R1 billion was set up by the department, together with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, to support various agricultural sectors. In October 2022 an additional fund of R3.2 billion was launched by then Minister Didiza and the Land Bank to support the AAMP objectives. Black producers are to be given financial assistance in the form of blended finance (a combination of grants and loans).

The AAMP contains specific targets for production and for black farmers' market share. The NAMC has been tasked with monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the master plan by the different partners.

11.2. Egg sector master plan

The egg sector master plan, which falls under the AAMP, has the following objectives:

- To prioritise and encourage consumption of eggs in South Africa by applying for the continuation of statutory levies, with about 20% of the levies to be spent on consumer education and awareness;
- To increase per capita egg consumption to between 220 and 280 eggs by 2030;
- To transfer ownership from previously advantaged to previously disadvantaged individuals in an orderly, fair and equitable manner. The present production capacity is sufficient for current consumption, with willing previously advantaged owners prepared to sell their businesses to previously disadvantaged individuals;
- To align contract egg producers with larger producers who will offer financial assistance to increase capacity and offtake agreements;
- To export 10% of South Africa's egg production volumes;
- To manage diseases and improve biosecurity to prevent outbreaks of HPAI and other diseases;
- To establish egg depots and pack stations in malls and shopping outlets, especially in townships and rural areas.

Two approaches were adopted in the implementation plan recommended by the NAMC: commodity value chain round tables to provide a platform for engagement, and production schemes to ensure the participation of both public and private sectors. Under the schemes, the government commits to providing funding and other resources, while the industry provides expert advice and support, as well as funding from the transformation portion of the levy income.

11.3. Transformation

The old surplus levy fund, collected prior to 2018, was used for business plans, environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and water licences. Fifteen egg and broiler producers were assisted from this fund until the end of 2024. The balance of R400 000 was donated to the Fort Cox Agriculture and Forestry Training Institute near Qonce, Eastern Cape, for renovations to its poultry houses. This project commenced in 2024 and was concluded in 2025.

The table egg levy, which ran from 2018 to 2021, produced a surplus fund of approximately R6 million. These funds were used as follows under the banner of SAPA's transformation model Amakip-kip:

- Two producers were given financial assistance in 2025 to obtain EIAs and water licenses. The EIA applications have not been finalised;
- Shumbaset Egg Packing Station received a loan of R1.5 million;
- A black female producer received an interest-free loan of R600 000 and a 20% grant, to assist with restocking her farm after an HPAI outbreak.

In 2025 two candidates, Tawfeeq Brinkhuis and Jandr  Rossouw, were given approval to participate in the WEO's Young Egg Leaders programme. This is a two-year bespoke personal development programme for young people working in egg producing and processing companies. The transformation fund will cover 100% of their costs for attending conferences, workshops and industry visits in 2026 and 2027.

11.4. Welfare standards

The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) draft of a chapter on layer hen housing and welfare failed to receive a majority vote in 2022. The IEC subsequently engaged with the WOAH members to ensure that each nation is not forced to comply with regulations that may compromise its food security status. No further progress was made by the WOAH in 2024; however, the IEC (now the WEO) declared its support for the three existing production systems (cage, barn and free range), thus giving each country an opportunity to produce eggs based on consumer demand.

The efforts of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) to finalise the standard 'Welfare of chicken (*Gallus Gallus domesticus*)' (SANS 1758:201X) stalled in 2023 as the various role players failed to reach a consensus. Two committees were formed to deal with the welfare issues pertaining to broilers and layers separately, and the work on the laying hen welfare standard started from scratch.

In June 2025 SAPA initiated a drive to recruit more producers onto the technical committee. This was successful, with veterinarian Dr Scott Elliott also being one of the new members. Subsequently, meaningful progress was made towards finalising the standard. Of significance was the apparent understanding and acceptance by animal rights activists that cages are, and will always be, a norm in the context of South Africa's mixed economy. Ongoing negotiations on the revised standard therefore include all three production systems: cage, barn and free range.

11.5. Table egg inspections

The Food Safety Agency (Pty) Ltd (FSA) is an independent company that was appointed as an assignee by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (now the DoA) in 2017 to enforce the quality regulations applicable to poultry meat and eggs. From 1 July 2022, SAPA took over the responsibility for paying the inspection fees, on behalf of egg producers, to the FSA. Funds are drawn from the statutory levies of R0.018 per dozen which are paid to SAPA by both egg producers and importers. The inspections are required by law to ensure compliance with regulations. The FSA inspectors also have a duty to examine and verify production and sales records to ensure the correct levy amount is paid.

Meetings were held with the FSA on 22 August and 10 October to discuss three concerns that had been raised by the EO Board. These concerns were:

- That reject hatching eggs were being sold to the trade;
- The slow growth in levy income due to levy defaulters, or under declaration of dozens produced;
- Whether legal action is being taken against levy defaulters.

Following SAPA's request, the FSA initiated a national review of hatcheries to determine whether fertile eggs not suitable for incubation were indeed being sold as table eggs. Where such practices were confirmed, hatcheries were advised to comply with statutory egg levies.

12. FUNDING MODEL

The current egg and egg product statutory levy was approved on 14 December 2021 and gazetted in January 2022. This levy cycle ends on 31 March 2026. SAPA applied to the NAMC for the continuation of the levy for another four years, from 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2030.

Key proposals in the new application are:

- The statutory levy will apply to locally produced and/or imported table eggs and products (pulp and powder) as prescribed by regulation (R345 as amended) including reject hatching eggs that are sold to the trade, effective from 1 April 2026 for a period of four years;
- The proposed levy will increase annually and apply as follows:
 - o From 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2027: R0.020 (VAT excluded)
 - o From 1 April 2027 to 31 March 2028: R0.021 (VAT excluded)
 - o From 1 April 2028 to 31 March 2029: R0.022 (VAT excluded)
 - o From 1 April 2029 to 31 March 2030: R0.023 (VAT excluded);
- The levy will be collected from the egg producers, traders and hatcheries.

The levy income is to be spent as follows:

- Not more than 10% on administration;
- At least 20% on transformation (empowerment and development of black emerging egg producers);
- 70% on activities such as consumer education to promote egg sales, consumer assurance, research and development, industry information, biosecurity and other training, and veterinary guidance and assistance with poultry disease management.

The income of the EO has been under severe pressure in recent years. One of the main reasons is the substantial drop in egg volumes, due to the culling of HPAI-infected flocks, leading to significantly reduced levy payments. There is a real danger that the EO will not be able to continue functioning if its financial position does not improve drastically.

13. SUCCESSES

The successes of 2025 may be summed up as follows:

- Substantial growth in membership of the EO;
- The low number of reported HPAI outbreaks (all were contained);
- The industry's remarkable recovery from the disastrous 2023 HPAI outbreaks;
- The supply of point-of-lay pullets being able to meet demand;
- A gradual lowering of the layer feed price after the first quarter;
- Growth in the turnover of the egg industry;
- Expansion in the layer flocks managed by small commercial farmers;
- Eggs regaining their position as the most affordable protein source;
- The impactful generic marketing campaign;
- Participation in the global celebrations on World Egg Day;
- A significant increase in per capita consumption;
- Large increases in the volume of egg exports;
- A substantial reduction in egg imports;
- Renewed impetus of the welfare standard technical committee;
- Submission of the application for the continuation of the egg levy.

14. CHALLENGES

The EO and producers were confronted with several challenges during the year:

- The financial constraints of the EO, owing to under collection of levy fees;
- Hatching eggs sold into the table egg market, without payment of egg levies;
- The negative impact of the shortfall in EO funds on marketing and transformation projects;

- An oversupply of eggs in the market due to record-high laying hen numbers;
- The consequential decline in the producer price of eggs;
- A widening in the gap between producer and retail prices;
- Lack of progress with the egg sector master plan, especially in disease management;
- Stagnation in discussions with the DoA on vaccination protocols;
- Dealing with the legal challenge from an animal rights organisation.

15. OUTLOOK

The prospects for 2026 may be summed up as follows:

- Balancing supply with demand to stabilise egg prices;
- Maintaining strict biosecurity on farms in the absence of vaccinations;
- Meaningful progress towards finalising the SABS welfare standard;
- A resolution in the matter being dealt with by the Information Regulator;
- Approval of the new egg levy by the NAMC;
- Ongoing support of new-entrant farmers who are members of SAPA;
- Producer compliance with the statutory levy payment system;
- Receiving levy payments from egg importers and hatcheries;
- The EO returning to a position of financial stability.

16. CONCLUSION

The industry showed remarkable resilience by bouncing back from the massive losses suffered during the 2023 HPAI outbreaks. The country's return to self-sufficiency, as demonstrated by the minimal fertile egg and table egg imports, is testament to the strength and character of South African producers.

It is hoped that the financial position of the EO is similarly given an opportunity to recover because of the vital role the organisation plays to the benefit of all participants in the egg industry. With the support of its members, a full recovery is possible.

The EO is grateful to CEO Dr Balarane and the SAPA staff for the consistent work done on behalf of the egg industry.



THE BROILER ORGANISATION CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT 2025

Gary Arnold

		TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
1		INTRODUCTION	69
2		OBJECTIVES	70
3		MEMBERSHIP	70
4		BOARD REPRESENTATION	70
5		INDUSTRY OVERVIEW	71
	5.1	Poultry sector masterplan: phase one	71
	5.2	Poultry value chain masterplan: phase two	71
	5.3	Rebates on tariffs	72
	5.4	Anti-dumping duties	72
	5.5	Illegal trade	73
	5.6	Trade with Brazil	73
	5.7	Trade with Saudi Arabia and the UAE	73
	5.8	Trade with the EU and UK	74
	5.9	AGOA	74
	5.10	Proposal for VAT-free chicken products	76
	5.11	Food safety	76
6		INDUSTRY STATISTICS	76
	6.1	Price comparison of protein sources	76
	6.2	International price competitiveness	77
	6.3	Broiler breeders	78
	6.4	Day-old chicks and broiler production	79
	6.5	Prospects for 2025	80
	6.6	Feed cost	80
	6.7	Feed usage	82
	6.8	Meat production	83
	6.9	Consumption	84
	6.10	Gross value	84
	6.11	Industry turnover	84
7		SUBSISTENCE AND SMALL COMMERCIAL FARMERS	84

	7.1	Hatcheries	84
	7.2	Broiler producers	85
	7.3	Broiler feed	85
	7.4	Broiler sales	86
	7.5	Contract growers	87
	7.6	Abattoirs	87
8		TRADE	87
	8.1	Poultry imports	87
	8.2	Chicken imports	88
	8.3	Poultry exports	91
9		THE GLOBAL BROILER INDUSTRY	92
10		PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MEDIA EXPOSURE	94
11		FUNDING	94
12		SUCSESSES	95
13		CHALLENGES	95
14		OUTLOOK	95
15		CONCLUSION	96

	LIST OF TABLES	PAGE
Table 1	Broiler pricing (R/kg)	76
Table 2	USDA portion prices (c/lb)	78
Table 3	Bird numbers for the broiler industry (millions)	80
Table 4	Feed usage for the broiler industry (tonnes)	82
Table 5	Feed sales per region	83
Table 6	Annual meat production (thousand tonnes)	83
Table 7	Consumption of poultry meat	84
Table 8	Turnover of the broiler industry	84
Table 9	Feed prices (SSCF)	85
Table 10	Broiler sales figures (SSCF)	86
Table 11	Frozen chicken imports	89
Table 12	Annual exports	91
Table 13	Poultry meat statistics for 2025 (thousand tonnes)	92

	LIST OF FIGURES	PAGE
Figure 1	Producer prices of different protein sources	77
Figure 2	Chicken prices in the USA	78
Figure 3	Trends in the breeder flock and female parents hatched	79
Figure 4	Trends in the broiler flock	79
Figure 5	Distribution of birds per local municipality	80
Figure 6	Movement in broiler and breeder feed prices	81
Figure 7	Yearly percentage changes in producer price and broiler feed price	81
Figure 8	The trend in ratios between broiler and feed ingredient prices	82
Figure 9	The trend in feed and day-old chick prices	86

<i>Figure 10</i>	<i>The trend in the selling prices of live and processed broilers</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Figure 11</i>	<i>Annual chicken meat imports from all countries</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>Figure 12</i>	<i>Chicken imports from Brazil</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Figure 13</i>	<i>Chicken imports from the EU</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Figure 14</i>	<i>Chicken imports from the USA</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Figure 15</i>	<i>Frozen bone-in portion imports</i>	<i>91</i>
<i>Figure 16</i>	<i>Annual exports of chicken meat</i>	<i>92</i>
<i>Figure 17</i>	<i>USDA forecasts expressed as a percentage of the global total</i>	<i>93</i>
<i>Figure 18</i>	<i>Annual global meat price indexes</i>	<i>94</i>

1. INTRODUCTION

The year 2025 started on a fairly positive note, with the broiler industry having recovered from the catastrophic highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks of 2023, and with the anti-dumping duties resulting in a material reduction in bone-in portion imports. Nonetheless, margins remained under pressure due to high input costs.

However, drama unfolded as President Donald Trump, returning to the White House, threatened the world with massive import tariffs in a move to deliver on his election promise to ‘make America great again’. Countries around the globe hastened to secure trade deals, and South Africa was no exception. With the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) expiring in September 2025, there was some trepidation as to whether it would be renewed. The poultry industry met with government in May and asked to be included at the negotiating table if poultry came up for discussion during trade talks.

Government’s controversial decision to temporarily allow the United States of America (USA) to effectively determine its own HPAI health status, by self-imposing and -lifting export bans, came as an unwelcome shock. By conceding to US demands, the Department of Agriculture (DoA) relinquished its regulatory control and set a dangerous precedent.

When news leaked that the mid-year trade delegation to Washington had bowed to considerable pressure from US officials and agreed to several concessions that will have a profound effect on local production, members of the Broiler Organisation (BO) were concerned. The industry’s valid worries, expressed during a consultation process in August, were ignored, which places the very survival of the broiler industry under serious threat. An eventual decision was made by the BO Board to take the matter to court.

Exporters and importers continue to engage in illegal trade practices which distort local markets and negatively impact the coffers of the South African Revenue Service (SARS). This is an ongoing area of focus for CEO Izaak Breitenbach and is crucial to the existence of the local industry.

One of the pillars of the poultry value chain masterplan, and an objective of the BO, is the expansion of chicken meat exports. If successful, this would lead to growth in local production facilities, create space for new entrant farmers, and increase employment rates. Despite enormous effort, development has been frustratingly slow in this regard with a number of hurdles, such as sporadic HPAI outbreaks, getting in the way. The BO remains committed to working closely with government and building relationships with the motivated officials to achieve these aims.

After a lengthy process, one integrated broiler company was finally given permission to vaccinate breeder flocks against HPAI in 2025. This was because it was able to satisfy the conditions stipulated by the DoA.

With the relative affordability of chicken meat and its benefits to human health compared to other animal meat sources, it remains a concern that per capita consumption appears to be stagnating. This seems like an ideal time to reinvigorate the industry’s marketing campaign, using social media platforms to get the message across, rather than the traditional communication channels. The removal of VAT from bone-in portions and offal would undoubtedly assist lower-income households to feed their families, and this issue remains a priority for the BO.

The broiler industry has a vital role to play in the wellbeing of South Africa's economy and people, and it is well positioned to do so. The latest study done by the Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP) confirms the industry's global competitiveness, with local producers having surpassed those in the USA in terms of technical efficiency. It is hoped that the anticipated signing of phase two of the masterplan document early in 2026 will provide the impetus for rapid and significant advancement across all five pillars.

A review of aspects that dominated the broiler agenda in 2025 are presented in this report, along with industry statistics.

2. OBJECTIVES

The BO represents commercial broiler producers with the intention to serve the interests of the broiler industry at a national level. The objectives of the BO are to establish and maintain a national organisation in South Africa for the promotion, development and guidance of the broiler industry, as an independent subsidiary of SAPA.

The purpose of the organisation is to promote and advance all matters tending towards the improvement of the broiler and allied industries including production, grading, packing, transportation, storage and marketing by:

- Securing profitable production to provide adequate supplies of broiler products to the consuming public;
- Protection of the broiler producer and/or industry from adverse legislation and any other aggression, and initiating, fostering and assisting in obtaining legislation and regulations beneficial to the broiler and allied industries;
- Improvement of production, testing, grading, packing, transportation, storage, marketing and export of broiler productions, and the means in this regard;
- Implementation of various strategies, including the introduction of VAT-free chicken, to actively grow the local market;
- Opening up new export markets for the industry;
- Setting and revising of marketing standards;
- Encouragement of poultry education, conducting and/or assisting in investigational work of a practical and scientific nature, and the organisation of seminars or courses;
- Publishing literature, journals, pamphlets and circulars dealing with all matters pertaining to the broiler industry and conducting propaganda on behalf of this industry;
- Acting as arbitrators in the settlement of any dispute in the interests of members which may arise in any matter pertaining to the broiler or allied industries;
- Dealing with any matter which may be in the interest of the industry, the organisation and its members;
- Submitting individual data to the SAPA office for establishing a suitable statistical system to further the aims of SAPA.

3. MEMBERSHIP

There are 188 voting members of the BO, representing approximately 86% of all broilers processed in the country. This number includes small-scale, medium and large producers. Membership increased from 149 in 2024.

4. BOARD REPRESENTATION

During the period under review, the BO Board comprised the following individuals:

Gary Arnold (Chairperson)
Aziz Alie Sulliman (Vice-Chairperson)
Nomia Biko
Izaak Breitenbach (CEO)
Brendon de Boer

Leon de Villiers
Wouter de Wet
Deon Fourie (deceased 14 December 2025)
Devin Isemonger
Sas Kasselmann
Lacton Mailula
Sbusiso Mavuso
Jake Mokwene
Tumisang Mokwene
Yolanda Philison
Kenny Schoeman
Marthinus Stander

5. INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

5.1. Poultry sector masterplan: phase one

The first phase of the masterplan, which aimed to stabilise and grow the poultry sector, outlined several strategic objectives:

- To expand the industry by increasing capacity at all stages of the value chain;
- To increase per capita consumption of chicken meat;
- To ensure that, over time, locally produced product makes up an increasing proportion of total consumption;
- To increase exports;
- To increase the level of black participation.

In line with the strategic objectives, five pillars were established. These were:

1. Expanding and improving production, with defined targets to be met by 2024.
2. Driving domestic demand and promoting affordability.
3. Driving exports.
4. Enhancing the regulatory framework and ensuring compliance.
5. Trade measures to support the local industry.

This phase of the masterplan was deemed to have been successfully concluded in 2024, although a few items were carried forward.

5.2. Poultry value chain masterplan: phase two

A consultation process, which started in 2024, led to the development of a framework for phase two in 2025. This was guided by Zuko Godlimpi, Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC), and Nokuzola Capa, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The revised plan falls under the joint leadership of DTIC Minister Parks Tau and DoA Minister John Steenhuisen. Minister Tau stipulated the need for four focus areas, namely transformation, localisation, skills development and promotion of exports.

Phase two will be actioned under the existing five pillars and will primarily focus on these objectives:

- Effective trade protection against dumping;
- Strategies to drive growth through export of cooked meat and increased local demand;
- Addressing food security and malnutrition, including VAT exemption for some products;
- HPAI vaccination for long-living birds;
- Reaching an understanding on the interpretation of legislation regarding compensation for culling;
- Funding and support for contract farmers and SMEs;
- Quality and biosecurity management for local and export markets;
- Monitoring and enforcement of competition regulations;
- Cross-cutting themes: job creation, job loss mitigation, and transformation.

Along with SAPA, other stakeholders are: AgriSETA; Animal Feed Manufacturers Association (AFMA); Association of Meat Importers and Exporters (AMIE); Companies and Intellectual Property Commission; Consumer Goods Council of South Africa; contract growers; the DoA; the DTIC; Emerging Black Importers and Exporters of South Africa; Industrial Development Corporation; International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC); Land Bank; National Empowerment Fund; Proudly South African; South African Local Government Association; South African Meat Processors Association; SARS; State Owned Enterprises Procurement Forum; and Treasury.

The Executive Oversight Committee (EOC) coordinates, monitors and evaluates progress made in the implementation of the masterplan. At a meeting of the EOC on 21 February, the draft document and the concerns raised by the participants were discussed. By November the document was still in draft form but was expected to be signed by all parties shortly, following which several task teams will be established to work on the various objectives.

SAPA reiterated several issues considered crucial to the poultry industry, namely:

- The masterplan should support the removal of VAT from specified chicken products;
- Payment be made to a producer for HPAI losses as per the 2024 court ruling;
- Lack of progress with HPAI vaccination be escalated to ministerial level;
- Prioritising of exports to the European Union (EU), United Kingdom (UK), United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia;
- Revision of all trade measures (carried over from phase one);
- Rescinding the legislation regarding the rebate on tariffs;
- The outcome of the Competition Commission's investigation into the poultry industry.

5.3. Rebates on tariffs

Anticipating a shortage of chicken meat in the wake of the 2023 HPAI outbreaks, then DTIC Minister Ebrahim Patel published rebates on import tariffs in January 2024. This legislation has yet to be revoked and therefore still applies in the event of future outbreaks of HPAI. SAPA voiced its concerns on the matter with the deputy ministers of the DTIC and the DoA during the EOC meeting in February; however, renewed outbreaks of HPAI from June 2025 meant that the legislation was unlikely to be rescinded in the near future.

Applications from Brazilian exporter BRF for a tariff rebate on frozen chicken wings, and from Californian company Matador Poultry for a tariff rebate on boneless leg quarters, frozen offal and deboned thighs, were opposed by SAPA but these processes have not yet been concluded.

5.4. Anti-dumping duties

Permanent anti-dumping duties against Brazil, Denmark, Ireland, Poland and Spain were implemented on 3 August 2023 and will remain in place until August 2027. The duties apply to bone-in portions (drumsticks, thighs and leg quarters) from the four EU countries and to bone-in portions and chicken breasts from Brazil. AMIE launched legal action against ITAC and SAPA in 2023, but a court date has not been set.

The anti-dumping duties against Germany, The Netherlands and the UK were renewed on 23 August 2021. Following this, AMIE launched legal action in 2022. The court case was held in July 2023, and the outcome was that the duties were to remain in place for a year while then Minister Patel reconsidered his position. A cost order was made against ITAC, the DTIC and SAPA, but in January 2024 the Supreme Court of Appeal granted the parties leave to appeal, and AMIE leave to cross-appeal. This hearing took place in Bloemfontein on 19 July 2025. SAPA was successful in its appeal and was awarded costs against AMIE.

These duties are due to lapse in 2026. SAPA has formally notified ITAC that, in terms of a sunset clause, it will reapply for them.

The US anti-dumping duty of R9.40/kg on bone-in portions was renewed for a five-year period by then

Minister Patel in April 2024. It will only come up for renewal in 2028. AMIE launched legal action against SAPA and ITAC in 2023, but there have been no further developments.

5.5. Illegal trade

Izaak Breitenbach meets with representatives from SARS on a quarterly basis.

The fight against illegal trade practices threatens to overwhelm the broiler industry, with innumerable cases being brought to the attention of SARS in 2025. Undervaluation was a major problem as demonstrated by examples of irrational pricing, such as leg quarters from Brazil landing at R2.07/kg and whole birds from Argentina landing at R11.12/kg.

The special audit team appointed by SARS found 34 cases of undervaluation or misdeclaration involving imports from Argentina and the USA. An additional 10 cases of abuse of the rebate were uncovered.

Repeat transgressors in Argentina were identified, with imports from that country landing in South Africa at 30–50% of their production cost. This pattern of behaviour completely undermines the local industry; SARS was accordingly requested to give priority to these investigations.

In November SARS officials reported that an audit of the Komatipoort bond store found that processes were not being followed, resulting in 58% of transactions being noncompliant. The store's customs licence was temporarily suspended and a R5 million fine was issued.

5.6. Trade with Brazil

All poultry imports from Brazil were suspended in May after the confirmation of an HPAI H5N1 outbreak in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Director: Animal Health Dr Mpho Maja communicated with her Brazilian counterpart and was given a full report of the extent of the outbreak and the containment measures that were put in place. It was agreed that all consignments of poultry products shipped to South Africa after 1 May would be returned to Brazil.

Concern was expressed by local meat processors that the anticipated shortage of mechanically deboned meat (MDM) would affect the production of polony and Vienna sausages and hence have a negative impact on food security. However, in the absence of a compartmentalisation agreement between the two countries, the South African government's hands were tied.

Following the signing of the necessary agreement between the two countries, the ban was partially lifted from 19 June. This allowed the resumption of imports from all Brazilian states except Rio Grande do Sul. After receiving convincing evidence that Brazil had eradicated the disease, the trade ban was wholly lifted effective 4 July.

5.7. Trade with Saudi Arabia and the UAE

There have been no exports of poultry meat to Saudi Arabia since 2010.

Wanting to resume trade with this Middle Eastern country, Saudi officials were invited to inspect poultry facilities in 2023 but the proposed visit has yet to take place. In 2025 SAPA asked the DoA to escalate the matter and eventually brought the lack of progress to the attention of Minister Steenhuisen. A meeting was then held with Dipepeneneng Serage, Deputy Director-General: Agricultural Production, Biosecurity and Natural Resources Management, who shared SAPA's concerns about the delay. He committed to follow up with Saudi officials.

In November SAPA received a communication from the South African Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mogobo David Magabe. He confirmed the growing demand for poultry products in that country but referred SAPA back to Dr Maja in order to expedite the process.

The UAE only accepts cooked meat exports from South Africa if the country's HPAI status is positive. It was hoped that, after the eventual culling of layer flocks infected with H7N1 in 2023, the way would be paved for exports of frozen chicken. However, sporadic H5N1 outbreaks between June and September 2025 meant that the country's HPAI status remained positive for the foreseeable future.

Exports to the UAE in 2025 amounted to 1 334 tonnes of boneless chicken breasts and 429 tonnes of prepared or preserved chicken. South Africa stands to benefit from a clarification of the UAE's definition of compartments.

An invitation was received from the DoA for Izaak Breitenbach to accompany Minister Steenhuisen on an exploratory trade visit to the Middle East. The visit is scheduled to take place in May 2026.

5.8. Trade with the EU and UK

The poultry industry continues to focus on obtaining access to export markets in the EU. Progress in this area has been slow as a result of the 2023 HPAI outbreaks in South Africa. After two rejections, a revised residue monitoring programme and a veterinary procedural notice were submitted to EU representatives in 2024. The DoA is still awaiting a response, but SAPA put the process on hold due to the lack of resources to deal with the EU, UK and Saudi Arabia at the same time.

In preparation for the planned visit by officials from the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), a lot of work was done to develop protocols that fall in line with that country's requirements for controlling HPAI, Newcastle disease, salmonella and residue monitoring. Between 12 and 23 May 2025, the officials carried out inspections of South African poultry facilities. Indications were that the visits went well, although concerns were raised about the DoA's lack of veterinary resources because of the impact this will have on its ability to implement the programmes. A formal report is awaited.

5.9. AGOA

Under the terms of the AGOA agreement, the USA is allowed an annual export volume of 72 000 tonnes of frozen bone-in chicken free from anti-dumping duties. For the period from April 2024 to March 2025, the country sent 5 956 tonnes of bone-in portions to South Africa. The total free on board (FOB) value was R134.7 million, giving an average price of R22.62/kg. Exports were at an all-time low as the USA grappled with HPAI outbreaks.

Exports from April 2025 to December 2025 amounted to 9 523 tonnes at a FOB value of R207.5 million, with a unit price of R21.79/kg.

At the start of 2025 there was uncertainty as to whether the AGOA agreement, due to lapse on 30 September, would be renewed. President-elect Trump had threatened to reduce the AGOA benefits for South Africa because of its status as a middle-income country, but also due to its political leanings. Soon after taking office, he announced that his administration would levy a 30% tariff on all South African products (with a few exclusions) exported to the USA, effective 1 August. This created a loophole for SAPA, because in terms of AGOA legislation the chicken quota falls away if South Africa loses the benefit of tariff-free exports. Law firm Webber Wentzel was therefore tasked with requesting ITAC and the DTIC to cancel the import quota of 72 000 tonnes.

In the meantime, without any consultation process with the poultry industry, the South African government granted market access to the USA under a conditional self-ban and self-lift system. This immediately resulted in 25 American states declaring themselves HPAI free and able to trade, circumventing South Africa's regulatory controls. Concerned about the unlawful nature of the agreement and the increased risk to biosecurity, SAPA requested the DTIC to remove the USA's right of self-regulation regarding HPAI outbreaks.

In May the broiler executive engaged in discussions with Minister Tau prior to his departure to the USA as part of a trade delegation. The minister was asked to consult with the industry should poultry come up for

discussion during the negotiations. SAPA was thus caught off guard by an unexpected press release issued by Minister Tau on 29 July, confirming that concessions had been made on poultry. Details of the agreement were not revealed at this stage.

During a consultation process between SAPA, the DoA, DTIC and the South African ambassador to the World Trade Organization on 14 August, the demands from the USA were verbalised. These were:

- The tariff rate quota (TRQ) must remain, allowing for annual exports of 72 000 tonnes of frozen bone-in portions free from anti-dumping duties;
- The USA should be allowed to continue self-regulating regarding its HPAI status;
- The most-favoured-nation (MFN) duty should be scrapped.

Izaak Breitenbach stated that the above conditions would cause irreparable harm to the industry and would not be agreed upon. It was then proposed by the DTIC that:

- The TRQ would remain, allowing for annual exports of 72 000 tonnes of frozen bone-in portions free from anti-dumping duties;
- The USA would be allowed to continue self-regulating regarding its HPAI status;
- The MFN duty be revised downwards, from 62% to 37% on 10% of the 72 000 tonnes.

However, this proposal was rejected by the BO Board. A legal letter was sent to Minister Tau and Minister Steenhuisen on 1 September, requesting the withdrawal of the TRQ and the self-regulation system, and stating no compromise on the MFN duty.

After all attempts by SAPA to engage with Ministers Steenhuisen and Tau on the above matter failed, the BO Board made the decision to pursue a legal course of action. Consequently, court papers were served on the ministers on 25 November, giving them 20 days to respond.

5.10. Proposal for VAT-free chicken products

Following the earlier announcement by President Cyril Ramaphosa, that government would be reviewing the VAT-free food basket, SAPA submitted an application to Treasury in November 2024 requesting that frozen bone-in chicken portions and fresh and frozen offal be zero rated.

During the budget speech of 12 March 2025, government announced that chicken offal would be VAT free, but not frozen bone-in portions. The reaction from the poultry industry was one of disappointment. Moreover, there was confusion on Treasury's definition of offal; for example, soup bones being included as offal for other animals but not for chickens. Law firm Edward Nathan Sonnenbergs Inc. (ENS) was appointed to engage with Treasury on the matter and to tender submissions on behalf of SAPA. A number of meetings took place between the parties.

Concerned that the necessary legislation would not be promulgated in time, ENS was asked to prepare a submission based on existing legislation. The aim was to compel Treasury to implement VAT-free offal on 1 May 2025, and also to give clarity to producers on how to administer it.

In the meantime, Minister of Finance Enoch Godongwana presented a second, then third budget in parliament, and by this last stage offal had been removed from the VAT-free food basket. Determined not to let this vital matter go, SAPA presented its case to the Standing Committee on Finance (SCoF) on 28 May and attended a question-and-answer session two days later. The outcome of these interventions was that SCoF recommended to Treasury that fresh and frozen poultry offal be made VAT free. The National Agricultural Marketing Council supported the above recommendation, although it was hoped that they would push for bone-in portions to be included as well.

Still wanting to expand the list of zero-rated food items, ENS was instructed to submit a new application for VAT-free chicken in time for the government's 2026 budget. This was finalised in November and included bone-in portions and fresh and frozen offal.

5.11. Food safety

The Food Safety Agency (Pty) Ltd (FSA) is mandated to enforce the quality regulations applicable to poultry meat and eggs. Inspections of processing facilities and importers’ premises are required by law to ensure compliance with food safety regulations. Producers who are in good standing with the FSA are permitted to display the FSA stamp of approval on packaging.

New meat inspection fees were published for comment in the government gazette on 11 November. It was proposed that inspection fees increase by 4.5% and that travel and subsistence fees increase by 5.0%. Timeous input was submitted by the BO on behalf of the industry.

6. INDUSTRY STATISTICS

6.1. Price comparison of protein sources

The weighted average producer price for total broiler sales realisation (less all discounts, rebates and secondary distribution) for the year 2025 was R33.66/kg; a 5.7% annual increase (Table 1). The producer prices and the annual percentage changes are shown in Figure 1 (source: AMT, SAPA). The supply of beef was constrained owing to severe foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks, resulting in price escalations.

Table 1: Broiler pricing (R/kg)			
Product	2024	2025	% change
Fresh	40.27	41.69	3.5
Frozen	30.34	32.18	6.1
Total	31.83	33.66	5.7
IQF mixed portions	30.28	32.30	6.7
Whole frozen	34.63	36.91	6.6
Frozen sundry	14.75	15.38	4.3

IQF = individually quick frozen

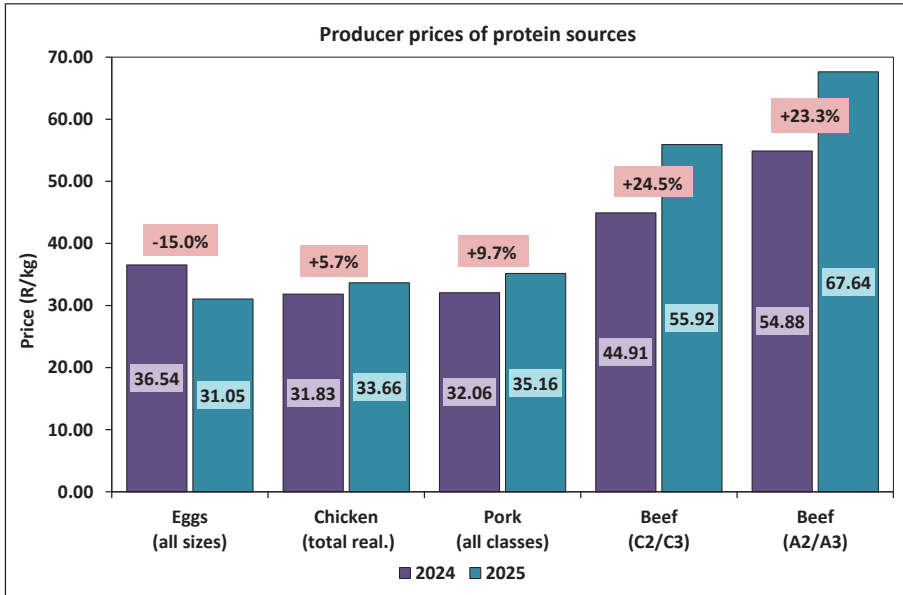


Figure 1: Producer prices of different protein sources

6.2. International price competitiveness

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the average price in the northeast region of the USA for leg quarters was 52.13c/lb (a 4.3% annual increase) and for deboned and skinless breasts 184.93c/lb (+15.9%). Using the average exchange rate of R17.88 to the US dollar for the year 2025, the leg quarter price equates to R20.55/kg and the deboned, skinless breast price to R72.90/kg. The South African price for fresh and frozen leg quarters was R41.10/kg and R37.67/kg respectively, and for fresh and frozen filleted breast R55.57/kg and R50.99/kg respectively.

Figure 2 shows the trends in three of the portion prices. Average prices (c/lb) for the various portions are given in Table 2.

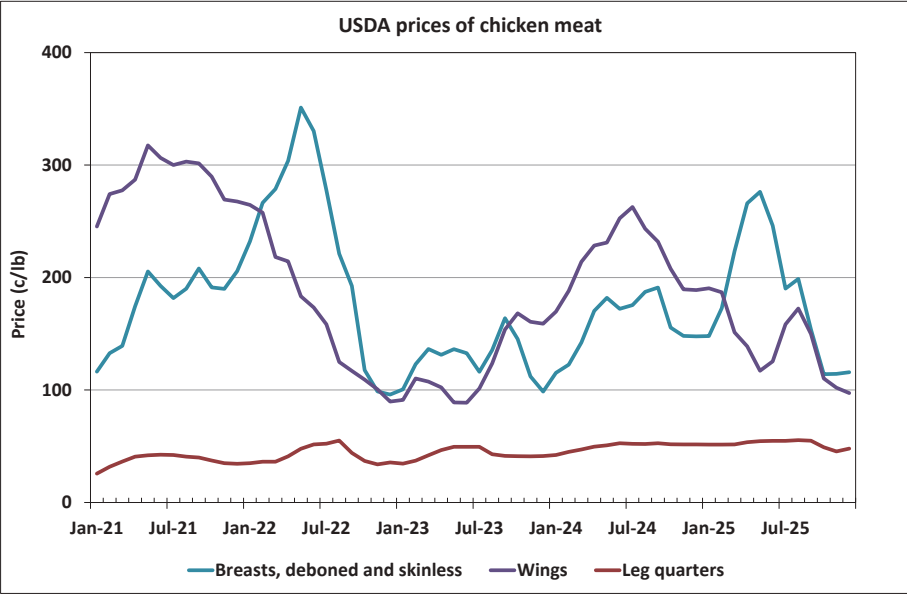


Figure 2: Chicken prices in the USA

Portion	2024	2025	% change
Whole broiler	129.35	125.02	-3.4
Breasts, deboned and skinless	159.60	184.93	15.9
Tenderloins	203.04	198.07	-2.5
Breast with ribs	129.18	163.35	26.5
Breast (line run)	106.02	118.60	11.9
Legs	69.75	75.16	7.8
Leg quarters	49.99	52.13	4.3
Drumsticks	45.53	50.72	11.4
Thighs	91.11	81.53	-10.5
Thighs, deboned and skinless	161.91	175.84	8.6
Wings	217.52	142.17	-34.6

6.3. Broiler breeders

In total, 9.203 million female parent pullets were placed on farms in 2025; an annual increase of 0.7%. The average number of parent males and females in rearing during the year was 4.285 million per week; 36 400 birds (-0.8%) less than 2024. According to the avian influenza (AI) database, the number of great-grandparent and grandparent stock in rear and lay was 622 500.

An average broiler breeder laying flock of 6.433 million hens was estimated for the year 2025, 25 600 hens (+0.4%) more than the previous year. Figure 3 shows the five-year trends in the annual placements of day-old female parents and the average size of the national broiler breeder flock.

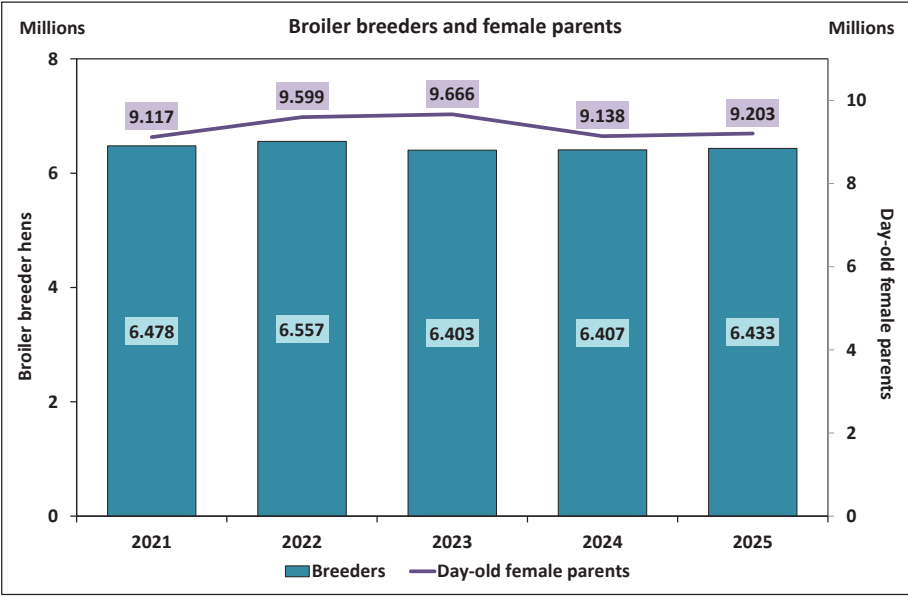


Figure 3: Trends in the breeder flock and female parents hatched

6.4. Day-old chicks and broiler production

Figure 4 shows the five-year trend in the actual number of chicks hatched and the estimated number of broilers slaughtered. In 2025 the total hatch increased by 2.5% to 1 203 million. A total of 1 135 million broilers were slaughtered; a growth of 22.0 million (+2.0%) birds compared to the previous year. Bird numbers are summarised in Table 3.

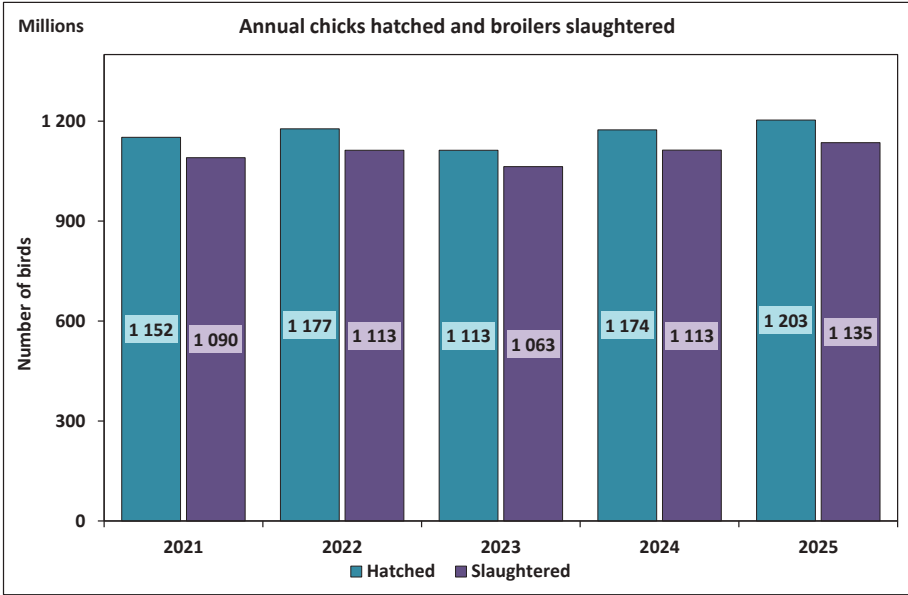


Figure 4: Trends in the broiler flock

Table 3: Bird numbers for the broiler industry (millions)								
Year	Broiler breeders*		Breeders	Broiler chicks hatched		Broilers	Broilers slaughtered	
	Rearing	Laying	Per week	Per week	Per annum	Per week	Per week	Per annum
2024	4.322	7.054	11.376	22.452	1 173.98	99.960	21.293	1 113.28
2025	4.285	7.070	11.355	23.081	1 203.41	102.583	21.767	1 135.26
Change	-0.036	0.015	-0.021	0.629	29.42	2.623	0.475	21.98
% change	-0.8	0.2	-0.2	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.0

* includes males

Figure 5 shows the distribution of the broiler and breeder birds per local municipality (source: AI surveillance monitor: 4Q2025). The highest densities of birds belonging to the broiler industry were in Victor Khanye and Lekwa, both in Mpumalanga.

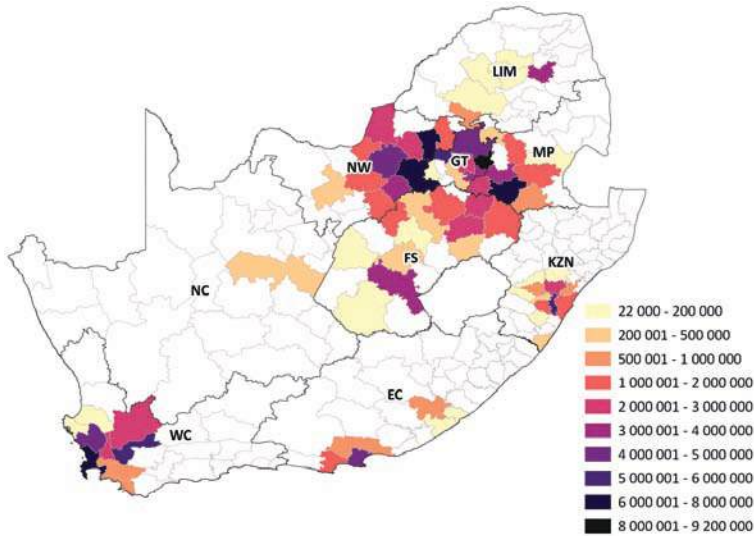


Figure 5: Distribution of birds per local municipality

6.5. Prospects for 2026

Based on the number of day-old parent pullets placed to December 2025, the size of the breeder laying flock is expected to expand from 6.39 million birds in December 2025 to 6.62 million birds (+3.6%) by May 2026.

6.6. Feed cost

The average broiler feed price for 2025 was R8 461 per tonne (+0.1%) and for broiler breeder feed R7 219 per tonne (-0.3%). The prices include distribution cost, but exclude medication, additives and VAT. The movement in the two feed prices over a five-year period is shown in Figure 6. Following the alarming increase in 2022, feed prices remained relatively high. The continued gradual decline in 2025 was welcomed by the industry.

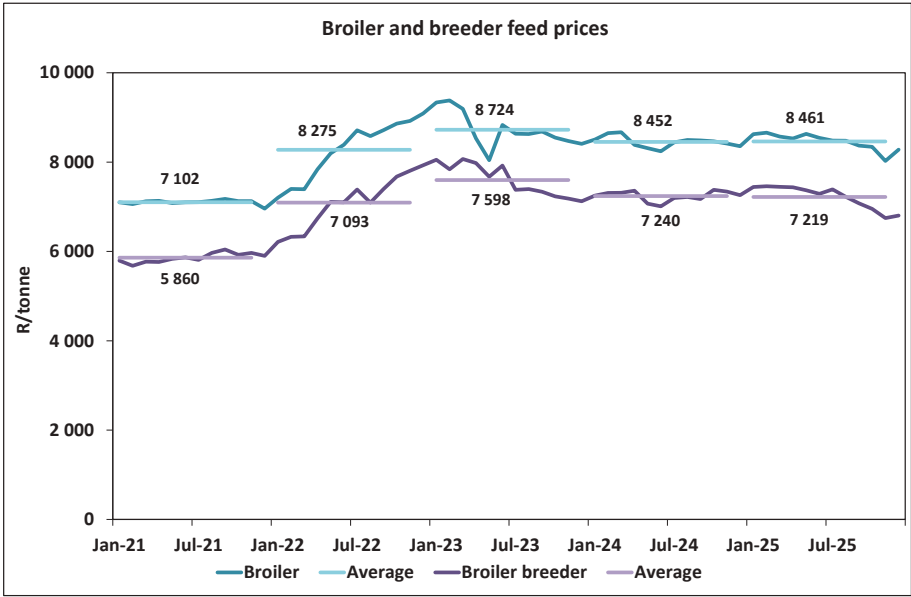


Figure 6: Movement in broiler and breeder feed prices

The year-on-year percentage changes in the broiler feed price and the producer price are shown in Figure 7. In 2022 producers were unable to recover the soaring feed cost in broiler price increases. In December of that year, broiler feed cost 30.6% more than in December 2021; a record high. The pressure on margins eased from May 2023, as broiler prices showed positive growth year-on-year, while feed prices declined.

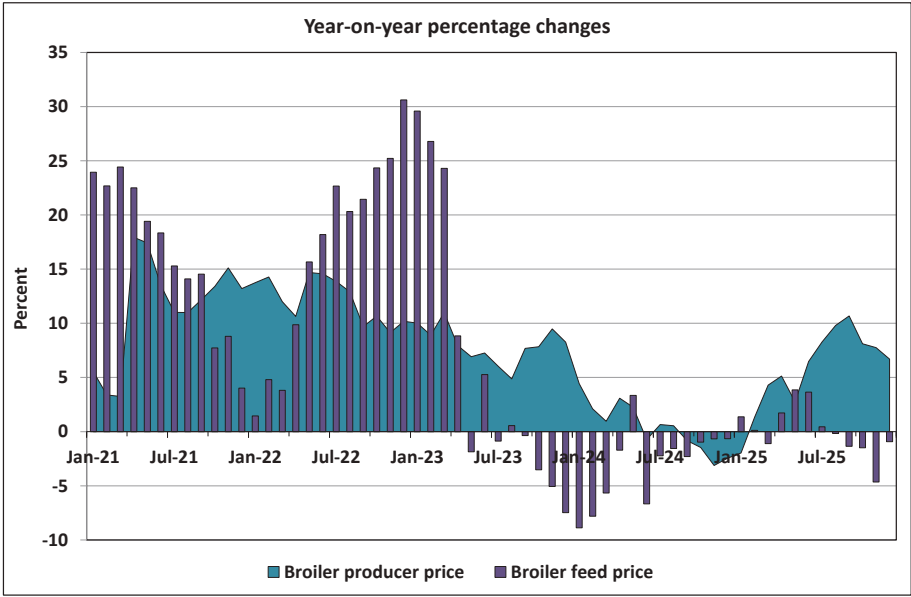


Figure 7: Yearly percentage changes in producer price and broiler feed price

Figure 8 illustrates the ratios between the chicken price and two feed ingredient prices, namely yellow maize and soya beans. Higher ratios are more favourable for poultry farmers.

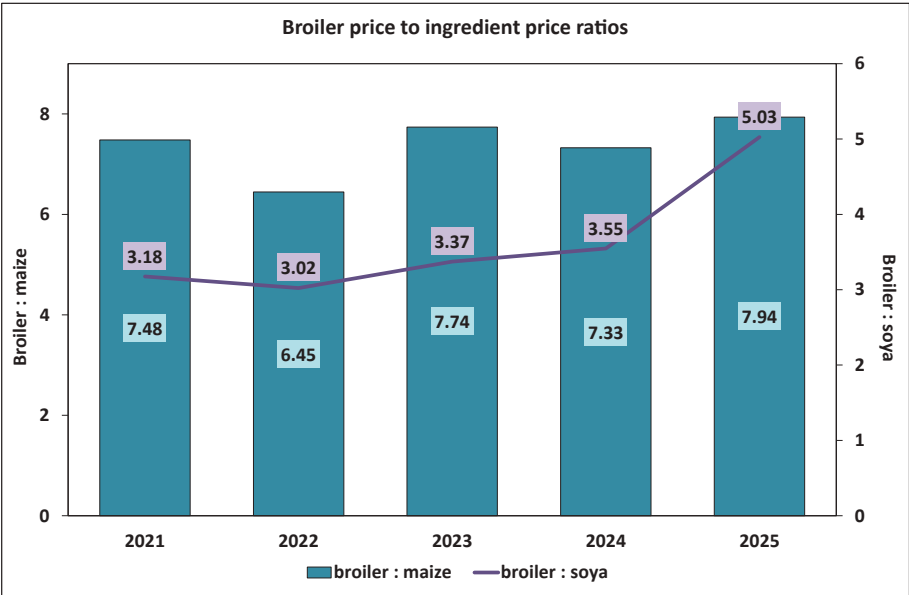


Figure 8: The trend in ratios between broiler and feed ingredient prices

6.7. Feed usage

The feed usage for broiler breeders and broilers is summarised in Table 4. Total feed consumption increased by 1.8% in 2025.

Table 4: Feed usage for the broiler industry (tonnes)								
Year	Broiler breeders		Total breeding stock		Broilers		Total broiler industry	
	Rearing	Laying	Per annum	Per week	Per annum	Per week	Per annum	Per week
2024	100 526	400 428	500 954	9 581	2 900 097	55 466	3 401 051	65 047
2025	99 167	401 073	500 240	9 594	2 961 839	56 802	3 462 079	66 396
Change	-1 358	645	-714	13	61 741	1 336	61 027	1 349
% change	-1.4	0.2	-0.1	0.1	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.1

According to AFMA, members’ feed sales from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 for breeders and broilers amounted to 3.670 million tonnes. This includes 206 423 tonnes manufactured in other SADC countries. The regional breakdown is given in Table 5; tonnages were calculated from the percentages given in the AFMA annual report.

Table 5: Feed sales per region				
Province/region	Broiler		Broiler breeder	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Eastern Cape	173 890	5.6	27 059	4.6
Free State	477 890	15.5	35 687	6.1
Gauteng	580 868	18.8	145 332	24.8
KwaZulu-Natal	263 610	8.6	105 183	17.9
Limpopo	96 195	3.1	1 174	0.2
Mpumalanga	485 906	15.8	68 205	11.6
North West	429 484	13.9	40 442	6.9
Northern Cape	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other SADC countries	118 085	3.8	88 338	15.1
Western Cape	457 233	14.8	75 483	12.9
Total	3 083 162	100.0	586 961	100.0

If feeds derived from concentrates are included, the total becomes 3.673 million tonnes. The overall national feed production figure, estimated by modelling, is 3.680 million tonnes. This means that AFMA members have 99.8% of the market (source: AFMA).

For the same period, SAPA estimated feed consumption at 3.419 million tonnes; 261 000 tonnes less (-7.1%) than national feed sales. If the feed manufactured by other SADC countries is removed from the calculation, the difference drops to 54 600 tonnes (-1.6%). SAPA's estimate does not include feed for grandparent and great-grandparent flocks.

6.8. Meat production

Total production of poultry meat (all saleable products) for 2025 was 1.937 million tonnes; an annual increase of 2.3% (Table 6) (source: SAPA).

Table 6: Annual meat production (thousand tonnes)				
	2024	2025	% of total	% change
Broilers	1 799.07	1 834.60	94.7	2.0
Cull breeders	31.09	34.39	1.8	10.6
Cull laying hens	26.47	30.66	1.6	15.8
Commercial production	1 856.63	1 899.65	98.1	2.3
Subsistence farming	35.98	36.69	1.9	2.0
Ducks	0.77	0.77	0.0	-0.7
Total	1 893.39	1 937.11	100.0	2.3

The DoA estimated the total production of poultry meat at 1.941 million tonnes, up 1.4% from 2024. The department's estimate is 0.2% more than SAPA's production estimate.

6.9. Consumption

According to SAPA's calculations, chicken meat consumption amounted to 2.266 million tonnes in 2025, equating to a per capita consumption of 35.9 kg (Table 7). This includes the sale of spent hens from the broiler breeder and commercial layer industries and all edible offal. If brine is included in the calculations, the per capita consumption increases to 38.0 kg.

Table 7: Consumption of poultry meat						
	DALRRD/DoA			SAPA		
	2024	2025	% change	2024	2025	% change
Poultry meat						
Tonnes (thousand)	2 287	2 287	0.0	2 250	2 273	1.0
Per capita (kg)	35.99	35.94	-0.1	35.71	36.02	0.9
Chicken meat						
Tonnes (thousand)				2 236	2 266	1.3
Per capita (kg)				35.49	35.92	1.2

6.10. Gross value

The gross value of primary agricultural production from poultry meat (inclusive of all types of poultry) for the year 2025 was R74.41 billion, reflecting an annual increase of 3.2% (source: DoA). Poultry meat contributed 36.0% to the gross value of animal products (down from 36.4% in 2024) and 14.8% to all agricultural production (down from 15.7% in 2024). Ostrich meat is not included in this figure.

6.11. Industry turnover

The estimated turnover from the broiler industry is shown in Table 8. Average day-old chick prices were calculated from a relatively small sample size, representing 16.8% of chicks hatched in 2025. The cull bird price for 2025 represents 41.1% of total breeder culls.

Table 8: Turnover of the broiler industry								
Year	DOC industry		Broiler industry					Total
	Price (R/doc)	Turnover (R million)	Producer price (R/kg)	Turnover (R million)	Cull birds (million)	Cull price (R/bird)	Turnover (R million)	Turnover (R million)
2024	8.00	9 387.7	31.83	57 264.5	7.741	58.00	449.0	67 101.3
2025	8.06	9 699.5	33.66	61 752.6	8.635	55.17	476.4	71 928.5
Change	0.06	311.7	1.83	4 488.1	0.894	-2.8	27.4	4 827.2
% change	0.8	3.3	5.7	7.8	11.5	-4.9	6.1	7.2

DOC = day-old chick

7. SUBSISTENCE AND SMALL COMMERCIAL FARMERS

These statistics summarise detailed telephonic surveys covering the warmer months (October 2024 to March 2025) and cooler months (April to September 2025). All prices exclude transport and VAT. Weighted averages were calculated throughout.

The survey indicated that 73 broiler producers stopped farming during the year due to various difficulties that were encountered. The majority of these respondents planned to resume farming at some stage.

7.1. Hatcheries

Sixteen hatcheries (compared to eight in 2024), located in all provinces except Northern Cape and Western Cape, responded to the survey.

A total of 599 400 hatching eggs were purchased during the year at an average cost of R3.34 per egg; a 31.2% annual price decrease. Of the chicks hatched, 147 100 were kept by the respondents for their own broiler farms and 433 700 were sold at an average price of R13.61 each (+8.8%). The total value of the day-old chick sales was R5.90 million.

7.2. Broiler producers

A total of 268 broiler farmers (down from 286 in 2024), from all 9 provinces, took part in the survey. The provincial representation of broiler farms was Eastern Cape (12), Free State (15), Gauteng (46), KwaZulu-Natal (26), Limpopo (133), Mpumalanga (18), North West (13), Northern Cape (4), and Western Cape (3). The farms had 50% female ownership.

The average purchase price of a day-old chick in 2025 was R12.28; a 2.1% annual decrease. The sum of chicks placed per cycle was 300 200 (+41.3%) and the average number of chicks placed per cycle per farm was 1 127. The average utilisation of the broiler farms was 35.7% of capacity; up from 20.4% the previous year. The reported average mortality rate per cycle was 5.6%.

7.3. Broiler feed

Bagged feed was purchased by 97% of the respondents in 2025. The prices are summarised in Table 9 and exclude VAT and transport. The majority of the farmers had to travel between 10 and 50 kilometres to reach a feed supplier.

Table 9: Feed prices		
Feed	Bags (R/50 kg)	% change
Broiler starter	452.40	0.1
Broiler grower	433.21	1.3
Broiler finisher	416.25	1.5

Total bagged feed purchased by small broiler farmers for the year amounted to 5 494 tonnes, which equates to approximately 423 bags per farmer. The value of bagged feed purchases for 2025 was R43.41 million; a 4.6% year-on-year increase. Figure 9 illustrates the five-year trend in the bagged feed cost and price of day-old chicks for the producers.

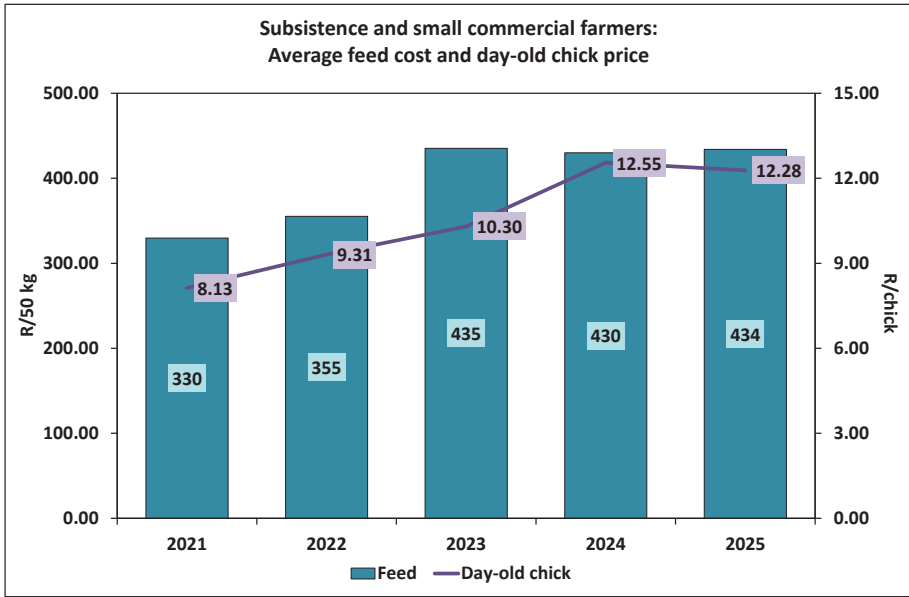


Figure 9: The trend in feed and day-old chick prices

7.4. Broiler sales

The average cycle length (from placement to placement) was 7.8 weeks, and the average age at which broilers were sold live was 6 weeks (42 days). The sales figures for the year 2025 are summarised in Table 10. The total value of these broiler sales was R149.07 million. The average slaughter fee charged by abattoirs was R8.30 per bird (+6%). Figure 10 shows the five-year trend in the prices of live and slaughtered broilers.

Table 10: Broiler sales figures					
Marketing channel	% of birds	Quantity	Price (R/bird)	Price (R/kg)	Total value (R million)
Live sales	84.1	1 534 334	83.57		128.13
Abattoir	15.9	290 658	98.64	40.29	20.94
Total	100.0	1 824 992	85.97		149.07

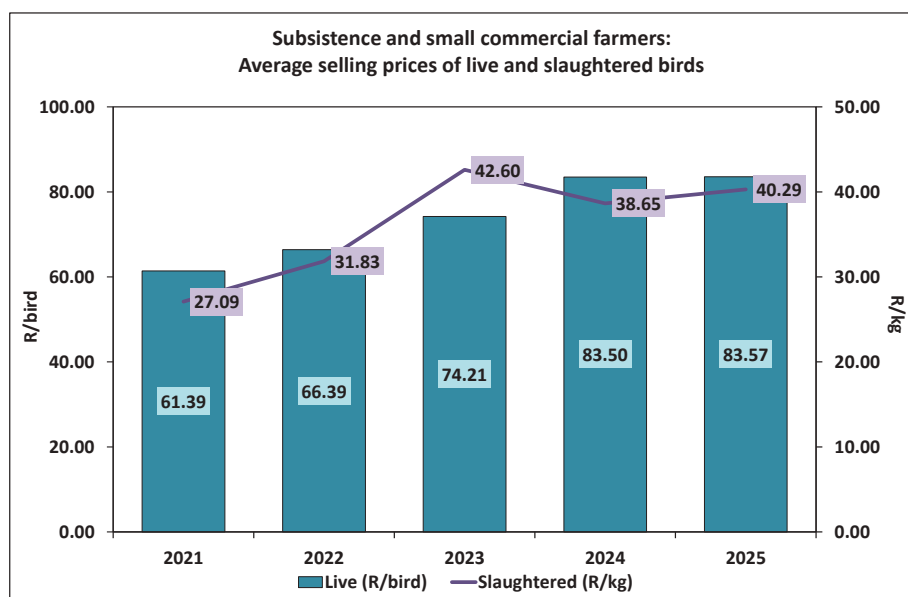


Figure 10: The trend in the selling prices of live and processed broilers

7.5. Contract growers

The larger contract growers rearing more than 40 000 birds per cycle are included in the subsistence and small commercial farmer surveys as a means of collecting their data. An additional 5 contract growers took part in the 2025 surveys, bringing the total to 28. The 28 were located in all provinces apart from Eastern Cape and Northern Cape. The highest density of birds was in Mpumalanga (24.8%), Gauteng (24.2%) and North West (22.1%). Farm ownership remained skewed in favour of men (77%).

A total of 5.80 million chicks (+32.1%) were placed on contract farms per cycle, with a farm average of 207 000 chicks placed per cycle. The average mortality rate on the contract growers' farms was 4.4% and the average age at slaughter was 4.7 weeks (32.6 days).

7.6. Abattoirs

Fifteen abattoir owners responded to the survey in 2025, compared to twelve the previous year. These businesses were located in all provinces except Northern Cape. The abattoirs in Mpumalanga and Gauteng had the highest throughput. Ownership of the businesses was equally divided between men and women.

The average number of birds slaughtered per day was 437, down from 486 in 2024. The abattoirs operated on average four days per week. An estimated 1.213 million birds were slaughtered during the year; a 10.1% annual increase. Their average slaughter fee was R8.12 (-9.3%) per bird and the average selling price for dressed birds was R43.99/kg (+2.0%) or R80.51 per bird (+4.0%).

8. TRADE

8.1. Poultry imports

Annual poultry imports totalled 378 901 tonnes (source: SARS); this was a decrease of 36 189 tonnes (-8.7%) compared to 2024. The bulk of this was chicken, but 7 146 tonnes of turkey meat at a value of R233.2 million and 164 tonnes of other poultry meat valued at R12.1 million were also imported during the year. The FOB value of poultry imports amounted to R4.95 billion; a decrease of R0.455 billion (-8.4%) from the 2024 value.

Poultry imports made up 16.7% of poultry meat consumption, compared to 18.4% in 2024.

Brazil was the main country of origin of poultry imports, accounting for 84.9% (up from 81.3% in 2024) or 321 537 tonnes. Argentina was the second largest country of origin, with 5.6% or 21 120 tonnes; followed by the USA (2.7% or 10 242 tonnes); and Ireland (2.0% or 7 402 tonnes). As a whole, the EU contributed 4.2% (16 020 tonnes) to total poultry imports, compared to 7.7% in 2024.

8.2. Chicken imports

Chicken imports amounted to 371 592 tonnes; 28 803 tonnes less (-7.2%) than in 2024 (Figure 11; source: SARS). Chicken imports represented 98.1% of total poultry imports. Of the total chicken meat imported, 370 330 tonnes was frozen (99.7%), 0.7 tonnes was fresh and 1 261 tonnes was processed.

Chicken meat imports were equivalent to 19.2% of domestic chicken meat production and 16.4% of consumption in 2025.

The FOB value of chicken imports amounted to R4.700 billion; an annual decrease of R0.228 billion (-4.6%). The main contributors were frozen MDM at R2.243 billion, frozen chicken feet (R0.828 billion) and frozen leg quarters (R0.749 billion).

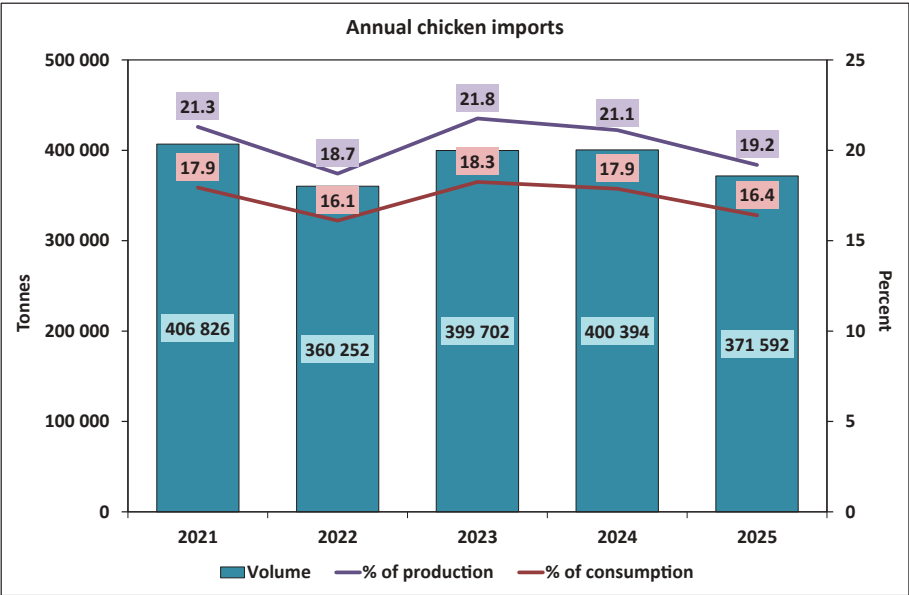


Figure 11: Annual chicken meat imports from all countries

Table 11 reflects the different frozen products in terms of volume and value, and their percentage changes, compared to the previous year (source: SARS). Of the 50 077 tonnes of bone-in portions, 67.9% were leg quarters, 17.5% wings, 9.1% drumsticks, 0.7% thighs, 0.2% bone-in breast portions, and 4.6% other bone-in cuts.

Table 11: Frozen chicken imports				
Product	Volume (tonnes)	% change	Value (R million)	% change
MDM	205 295	-14.1	2 243.0	-12.7
Bone-in portions	50 077	25.9	1 171.4	34.6
Whole frozen birds	2 573	-71.6	66.8	-71.2
Carcasses	8 065	-43.8	63.5	-47.2
Boneless portions	1 214	-54.4	38.6	-46.5
Offal	103 106	9.0	1 062.7	3.0
Total	370 330	-7.3	4 646.0	-5.1

Chicken imports from Brazil decreased by 3.8% in 2025 to 315 560 tonnes (Figure 12). Brazil’s contribution to total chicken imports was 84.9%. These imports were mostly MDM (188 553 tonnes; 59.8% of total) and frozen chicken feet (66 931 tonnes; 21.2% of total). The average price was R11.56/kg; MDM and chicken feet landed at R10.81/kg and R11.15/kg respectively.

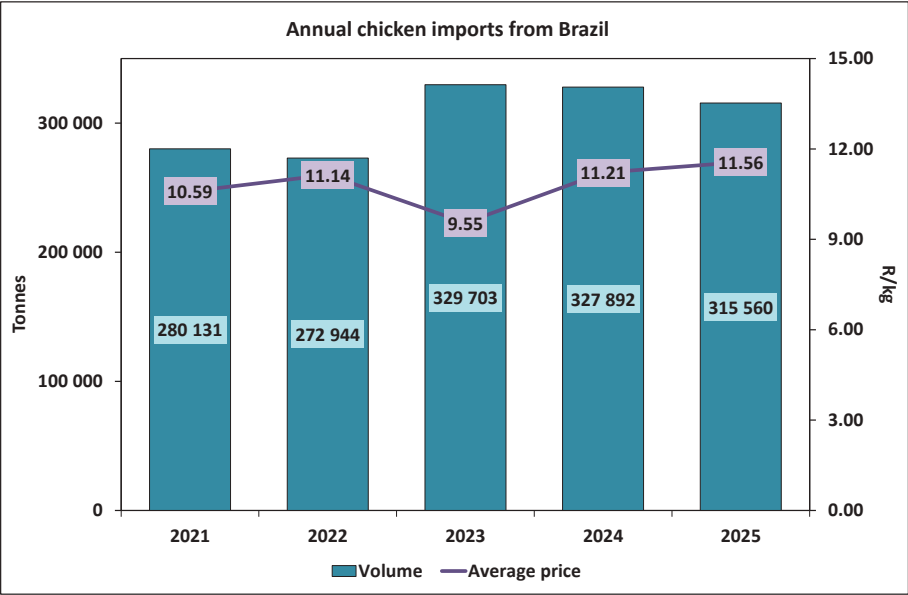


Figure 12: Chicken imports from Brazil

Imports of chicken from the EU amounted to 15 086 tonnes in 2025, compared to 29 195 tonnes the previous year; a 48.3% decrease (Figure 13). These imports landed in South Africa at R24.80/kg and accounted for 4.1% of total chicken imports. Frozen chicken feet (2 919 tonnes; 19.4% of total) and leg quarters (2 909 tonnes; 19.3% of total) landed at R18.93/kg and R33.08/kg respectively. Imports remained constrained owing to ongoing HPAI outbreaks in Europe.

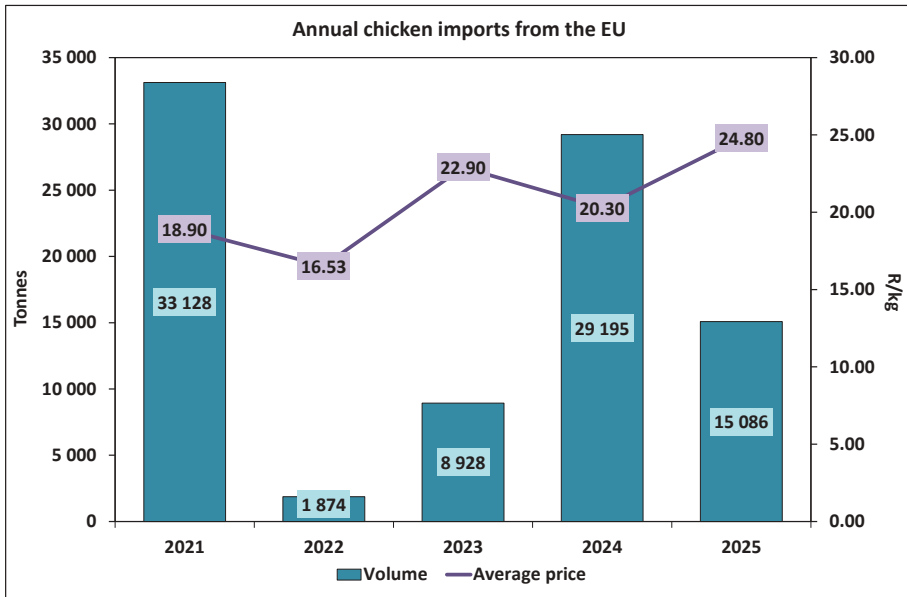


Figure 13: Chicken imports from the EU

Imports of chicken from the USA totalled 10 110 tonnes in 2025, a 16.8% annual decrease (Figure 14). These imports accounted for 2.7% of total chicken imports. Imports of frozen bone-in portions were 9 821 tonnes at an average price of R21.84/kg. Frozen leg quarters (8 607 tonnes) and frozen drumsticks (1 160 tonnes) made up the bulk of these bone-in portion imports (87.6% and 11.8% respectively). Imports from the USA were restricted owing to widespread outbreaks of HPAI H5N1.

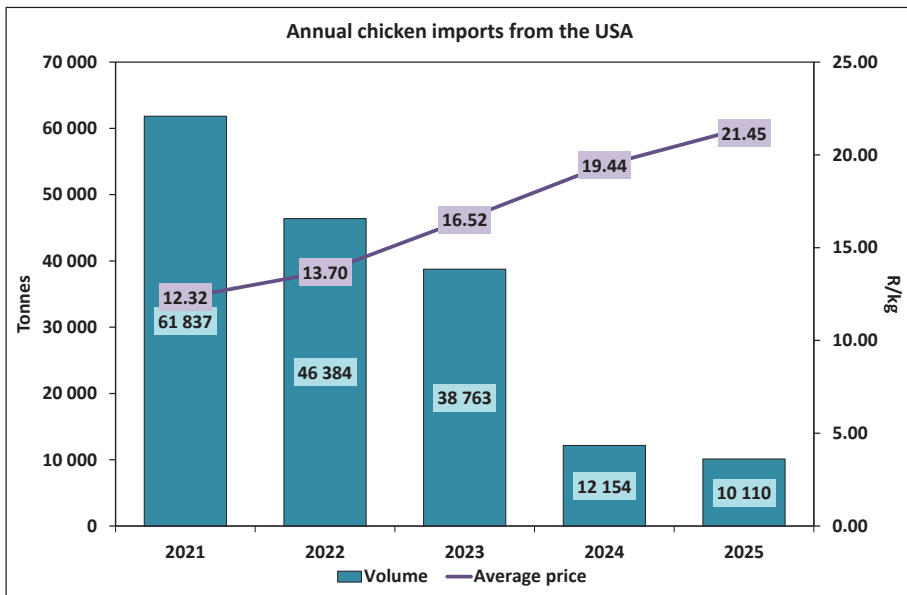


Figure 14: Chicken imports from the USA

The five-year trend in imports of frozen bone-in portions is shown in Figure 15.

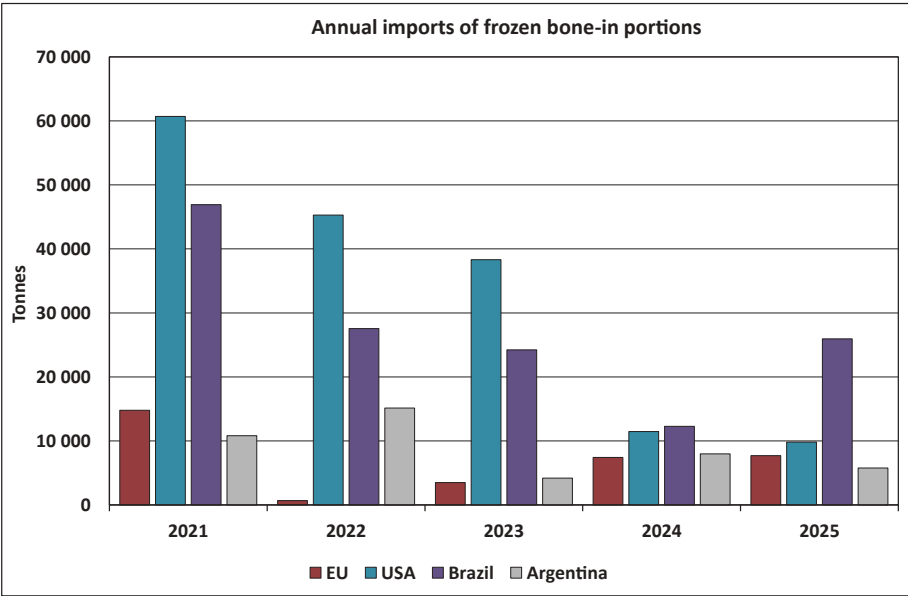


Figure 15: Frozen bone-in portion imports

8.3. Poultry exports

Exports of poultry meat and chicken meat are summarised in Table 12 (source: SARS). The volume of chicken meat exports dropped to a five-year low in 2025 (Figure 16). Exports were hampered by the country's HPAI positive status. Farms affected by H7N6 in 2023 were still officially under quarantine, and new outbreaks of H5N1 occurred in the second half of 2025.

Table 12: Annual exports				
Year	Poultry		Chicken	
	Volume (tonnes)	Value (R million)	Volume (tonnes)	Value (R million)
2024	58 471	1 799.3	56 535	1 711.2
2025	42 991	1 510.2	41 607	1 443.2
Difference	-15 480	-289.0	-14 928	-268.0
% change	-26.5	-16.1	-26.4	-15.7

According to SARS, chicken meat exports were 96.8% of total poultry exports, with turkey contributing 0.6% (245 tonnes), and duck, geese and guinea fowl making up the remaining 2.6% (1 139 tonnes).

Chicken meat exports made up only 2.1% of domestic chicken meat production in 2025, compared to 3.0% the previous year.

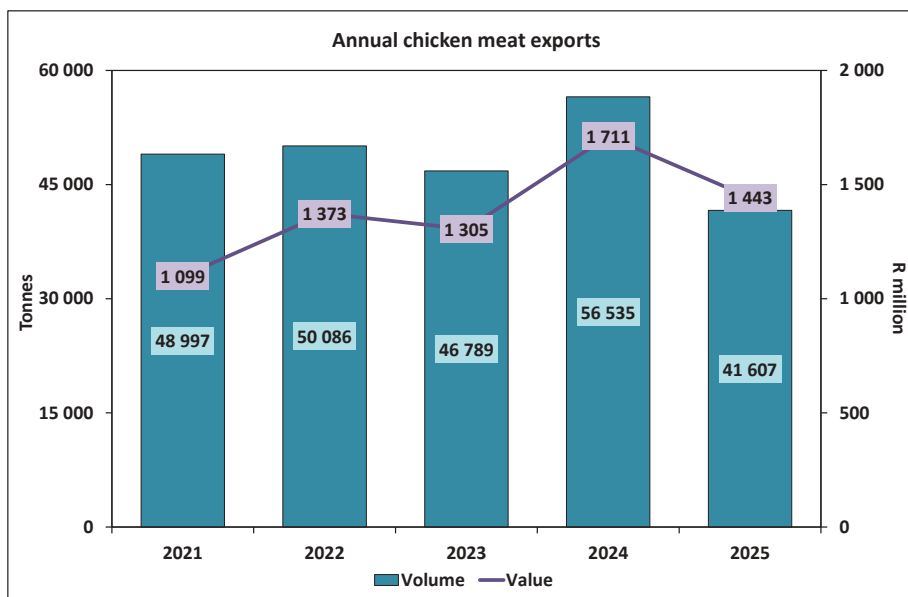


Figure 16: Annual exports of chicken meat

The main destination countries for chicken exports were Eswatini (47.2%), Namibia (24.7%), Mozambique (6.9%), Lesotho (5.8%), Botswana (5.6%), Zambia (3.5%), and Mauritius (3.1%). The remaining 16 destination countries collectively received 3.2% of the exports.

9. THE GLOBAL BROILER INDUSTRY

Global production of poultry meat is expected to increase by 2.9% in 2025, from 150.0 to 154.4 million tonnes (source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2025. *Food outlook: biannual report on global food markets: November 2025*). Lower feed prices and strong demand for poultry meat will drive this growth. Total meat production is forecast to increase by 1.4% to reach 383.5 million tonnes.

Global trade in poultry meat is forecast to increase by 1.1%, from 16.5 to 16.7 million tonnes, while trade in all meat will expand by 1.7% to 43.0 million tonnes. Trade patterns are being reshaped by tariffs, disease-related trade bans, strong demand, and tight supplies of beef (source: FAO, 2025. *Food outlook: biannual report on global food markets: November 2025*).

The poultry meat statistics for 2025 are summarised in Table 13. The continent of Asia continued to be the world's largest producer, importer and consumer of poultry meat. The biggest exporter was South America (source: FAO, 2025. *Food outlook: biannual report on global food markets: November 2025*).

Region	Production	%	Imports	%	Exports	%	Utilisation	%
Africa	8 341	5.4	2 555	16.2	76	0.5	10 820	7.0
Asia	63 058	40.8	7 663	48.5	4 080	24.5	66 642	43.4
Central America	6 324	4.1	2 164	13.7	46	0.3	8 442	5.5
Europe	24 483	15.9	2 427	15.4	3 322	19.9	23 589	15.4
North America	25 952	16.8	438	2.8	3 597	21.6	22 792	14.8
South America	24 447	15.8	421	2.7	5 495	32.9	19 373	12.6
Oceania	1 808	1.2	129	0.8	70	0.4	1 868	1.2
World	154 413	100.0	15 797	100.0	16 686	100.0	153 526	100.0

The USDA predicts global chicken meat production of 109.6 million tonnes in 2026; a 2% annual increase. Most of the expansion in production is expected in Brazil, China, the EU and the USA. Global exports for the year are forecast to reach 14.7 million tonnes (+3%), with Brazil and China capturing the largest share of the growth (source: USDA, 9 December 2025. *Livestock and poultry: world markets and trade.*). Figure 17 shows a comparison of the USDA statistics, expressed as percentages of the global total, for four major players: the USA, Brazil, the EU and China.

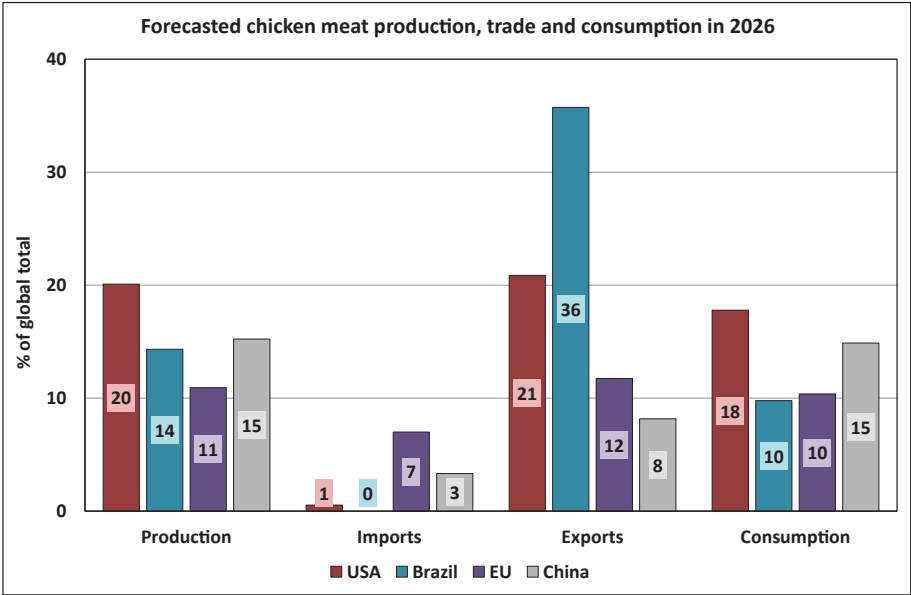


Figure 17: USDA forecasts expressed as a percentage of the global total

Figure 18 shows the annual trend in global meat prices for the past five years (source: FAO, 2025. *Food outlook: biannual report on global food markets: November 2025.*).

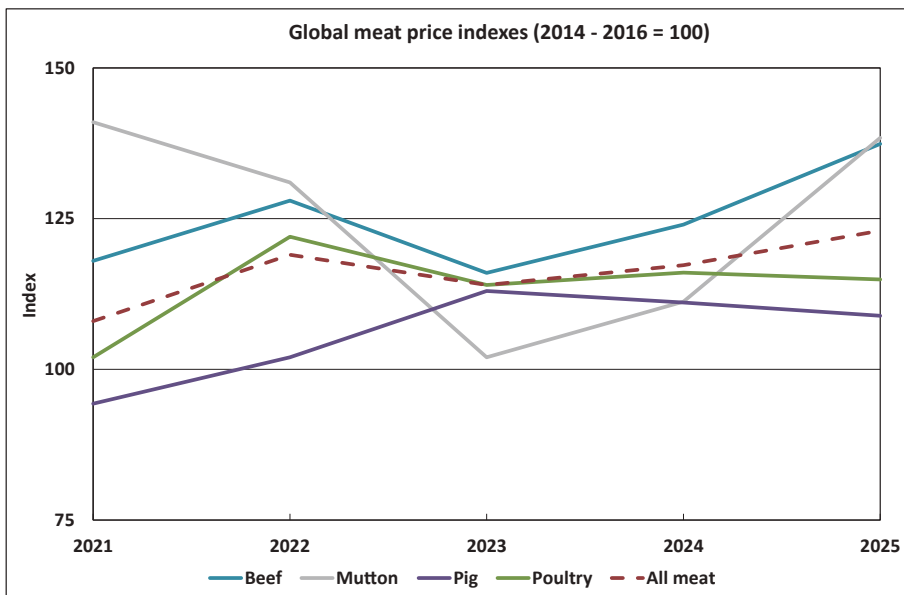


Figure 18: Annual global meat price indexes

10. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MEDIA EXPOSURE

The contract between SAPA and FairPlay, a not-for-profit advocacy movement, is renewed annually. Three important issues continued to be the focus of the BO's public relations campaign, namely the benefits to the poor of making some chicken VAT free; why producers should be compensated for HPAI culls; and the urgent need for HPAI vaccines to protect South Africa's poultry flocks. Several press releases were sent out by FairPlay covering these topics, which gave the broiler industry positive media exposure; they also publicly requested a meeting with DoA Minister Steenhuisen. CEO Izaak Breitenbach gave numerous interviews to journalists, reinforcing the optimistic messages put out by FairPlay.

A strategy session was held with FairPlay on 24 March with the aim to direct activities for 2025. One of the salient points arising from the workshop was the decision to separate the roles of SAPA and FairPlay, with the latter being left to put pressure on ministers or criticise government. This would allow SAPA and the BO to focus on good news stories, putting the industry in a positive light, while avoiding alienating the DoA and other departments. A further six actions arising from the workshop were all implemented successfully.

Learning from the highly successful efforts of the South African Pork Producers' Organisation to drive per capita consumption upwards, it was accepted that any marketing expert engaged by SAPA needs to understand and use the Living Standards Measure as a research tool to reach lower-end consumers, and that social media platforms, rather than conventional channels, should be the predominant marketing avenue. On the strength of this, the BO Board requested that SAPA launch a public relations campaign to rebrand the broiler industry, with the aim to establish a much higher media profile and substantially increase per capita consumption of chicken meat. FairPlay and one other organisation were asked to present proposals to the SAPA Board.

11. FUNDING

A voluntary contribution funding model remains in place to sustain the important work being done by SAPA, the BO and CEO Izaak Breitenbach on behalf of the industry.

12. SUCCESSES

- Stabilisation in bird numbers following the HPAI outbreaks of 2023;
- The vaccination of some breeder flocks against HPAI infections;
- Expansion in the turnover of the industry;
- Confirmation by BFAP of the industry's global competitiveness;
- Anti-dumping duties against nine countries remaining in place;
- The low volumes of bone-in portion imports because of the anti-dumping duties;
- The temporary ban on poultry imports from Brazil due to HPAI outbreaks;
- Inspection of poultry facilities by Defra;
- Submission of all paperwork to the EU in anticipation of an inspection;
- Encouraging results of the subsistence and small commercial farmers;
- Significant growth in membership of the BO;
- Constructive media exposure;
- An increase in the producer price;
- The gradual decline in feed prices;
- A five-year high in the broiler to feed ingredient ratios;
- Chicken being more affordable than pork;
- Growth in poultry meat production;
- The slight increase in per capita consumption;
- The decline in annual imports;
- Submission of an application to Treasury for three VAT-free chicken products.

13. CHALLENGES

- Legislation regarding the rebate on import tariffs has not been revoked;
- The tremendous fight against illegal trade practices;
- Lack of progress with trade to the EU, Saudi Arabia and the UAE;
- The financial burden of legal challenges initiated by AMIE;
- The DoA's lack of veterinary resources to assist with trade certification;
- The lack of mass vaccination against HPAI;
- The uncertainty surrounding the renewal of AGOA;
- The USA being given the right to self-regulate during HPAI outbreaks;
- Concessions given by government to the USA despite prior consultation with the industry;
- Treasury's decision not to remove VAT from selected chicken products;
- The substantial drop in exports;
- The industry still being subjected to an investigation by the Competition Commission.

14. OUTLOOK

- The court case against the DoA and DTIC on the USA trade concessions;
- The outcome of the Competition Commission's inquiry into the poultry market;
- The outcome of the legal actions launched by AMIE against anti-dumping duties;
- Implementing phase two of the poultry value chain masterplan;
- The revision of all trade measures as per the masterplan;
- A noticeable reduction in illegal trade activities;
- Rebranding of the broiler industry in efforts to increase per capita consumption;
- A substantial increase in imports from the USA;
- A response from Minister Tau on the AGOA concessions;
- Treasury approving VAT-free bone-in chicken portions and fresh and frozen offal;
- Receiving a response from EU officials on the document submissions;
- Gaining access to export markets in the UK, EU and Middle East;
- Possible implementation of mass vaccination against HPAI.

15. CONCLUSION

While progress was made in some areas, the threat of substantial imports of chicken meat from the USA loomed like a dark cloud on the horizon. The opening up of export markets and the proposed marketing campaign are seen as crucial elements to increase consumption and expand the local industry.

The commitment of Izaak Breitenbach and the team at SAPA, and the tremendous efforts they put in on behalf of the BO, are much appreciated.

Financial Statements



'120 years of service'
Small footprint. Big impact.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	A non-profit farmers association for commercial poultry farmers
Board Members	A Sulliman C Steenhuisen L Mailula A Brinkhuis A Fischer D Nel G Arnold T Mokwene
Registered office	Wild Fig Business Park, Block C 1494 Cranberry Street Honeydew Ext 19 2194
Postal address	P.O. Box 1202 Honeydew 2040
Auditors	Mahdi Meyer Steyn Chartered Accountants Inc. Chartered Accountants (SA) Registered Auditors
PBO number	930014951
Level of assurance	These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Constitution of the South African Poultry Association.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Preparer	The annual financial statements were independently compiled by: Synedrio Consulting Service Proprietary Limited Mr GJ Viviers CA(SA)
Issued	23 April 2026

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Contents

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the board:

	Page
Board's Responsibilities and Approval	101
Board's Report	103
Independent Auditor's Report	105
Statement of Financial Position	108
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	109
Statement of Changes in Equity	110
Statement of Cash Flows	111
Accounting Policies	112
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	122
The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:	
Detailed Income Statement	134
Summary of cost per broiler organisation	135
Summary of cost per egg organisation	136

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Board's Responsibilities and Approval

The board is required by the Constitution of the South African Poultry Association, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the entity as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The annual financial statements comprise of:

- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows; and
- the accounting policies and notes to the annual financial statements.

The board acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the entity and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the board to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the entity, and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the entity's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the entity is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the entity. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the entity endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The board is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The board has reviewed the entity's cash flow forecast for the next twelve months and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the entity has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the entity's external auditors, and their report is presented on page 108 to 132.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 108 to 132, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 23 April 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:



A Sulliman



I Breitenbach

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Board’s Report

The board has pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of South African Poultry Association for the year ended 31 December 2025.

1. Nature of business

South African Poultry Association was incorporated in 1904 in South Africa as a public benefit organisation. The entity is a non profit farmers association for commercial poultry farmers which discusses and decides on matters of mutual interest and communicates on behalf of the industry.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the business from the prior year.

2. Reporting

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Constitution of the South African Poultry Association. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The entity recorded a profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2025 of R8,162,947 (2024: R3,637,233).

3. Board members

The board members in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Board members	Designation	Nationality
A Sulliman	Chairman	South African
C Steenhuisen	Vice Chairman/Board member - SAPA	South African
G Arnold	Executive member/Board member - SAPA	South African
L Mailula	Board member - SAPA	South African
A Brinkhuis	Executive member	South African
A Fischer	Board member - SAPA	South African
D Nel	Board member - SAPA	South African
T Mokwene	Executive member	South African

4. Events after the reporting period

SAPA entered into a transaction to acquire two office units, comprising the premises currently occupied by SAPA as well as the office unit situated opposite the existing premises. The total purchase consideration amounts to R3 300 000 (excluding legal costs). The purchase price was paid subsequent to year end, on 05 February 2026. The transfer and registration process is still in progress at the date of approval of these financial statements.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The board is not aware of any other material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

5. Going concern

The board believe that the entity has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the board have satisfied themselves that the entity is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities and support from its holding entity to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The board is also not aware of any material non compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the entity.

The annual financial statements have accordingly been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern.

6. Litigation statement

The Association of Meat Importers and Exporters (AMIE) remained engaged in an ongoing legal dispute with the South African Poultry Association (SAPA) regarding anti dumping duties implemented on chicken imported from Brazil and four other European Union countries, namely Denmark, Ireland, Poland and Spain. Refer to note 18 of the annual financial statements for detailed disclosure.

Same as recorded above, the directors are not aware of any other legal or arbitration proceedings, including proceedings that are pending or threatened that may have a material effect on the financial position of the company.

7. Auditors

Mahdi Meyer Steyn Chartered Accountants Inc. was appointed as auditors for the entity for 2025.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025



Mahdi Meyer Steyn Chartered Accountants Inc.
PO Box 2238, Florida Hills, 1716
494 Ontdekkers Road, Florida Hills, 1709
Tel: (011) 672 0020 | Fax: 086 647 1016
www.mmsgroup.co.za

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of the South African Poultry Association

Report on the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of The South African Poultry Association set out on pages 108 - 132, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The South African Poultry Association as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities and the requirements of the Constitution of the South African Poultry Association.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Directors: S Mahdi CA (SA), LJ Meyer CA (SA) MCom, J Van Deventer CA (SA), T Kluyts CA (SA)
Mahdi Meyer Steyn Chartered Accountants Inc.
Reg. No. 2009/014806/21
Practice No. 900227

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Other information

The board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "The South African Poultry Association Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025" which includes the Board's Report as required by the Constitution of The South African Poultry Association. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board for the Annual Financial Statements

The board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities and the requirements of the Constitution of the South African Poultry Association, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the Association'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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 annual financial statements.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

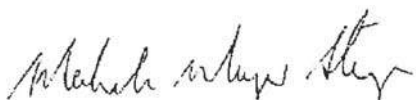
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual 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 our 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 control.
- 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 Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the board 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 Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Mahdi Meyer Steyn Chartered Accountants Inc
Director: L. Meyer
Registered Auditor

28 April 2026
Florida Hills

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	77 834	83 041
Intangible assets		-	2
Investments in controlled entities	3	300 000	-
		377 834	83 043
Current Assets			
Loans to group entities	4	-	300 000
Trade and other receivables	5	4 192 760	6 501 978
Cash and cash equivalents	6	19 919 600	11 806 793
		24 112 360	18 608 771
Total Assets		24 490 194	18 691 814
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Special reserves	7	11 748 703	4 952 563
Accumulated funds		10 930 942	9 262 055
		22 679 645	14 214 618
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Deferred income	8	-	3 330 797
Trade and other payables	9	1 810 549	1 146 399
		1 810 549	4 477 196
Total Equity and Liabilities		24 490 194	18 691 814

The accounting policies on pages 112 to 121 and the notes on pages 122 to 132 form an integral part of the annual financial statements.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue	10	34 533 155	32 992 637
Operating expenses	11	(29 864 599)	(30 016 930)
Net operating income		4 668 556	2 975 707
Other income	12	6 526 046	332 138
Project related costs	13	(3 749 244)	(91 102)
Net project result		2 776 802	241 036
Total net income		7 445 358	3 216 743
Investment revenue	14	717 589	420 490
Profit before tax		8 162 947	3 637 233
Tax	15	-	-
Profit for the year		8 162 947	3 637 233
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		8 162 947	3 637 233

The accounting policies on pages 112 to 121 and the notes on pages 122 to 132 form an integral part of the annual financial statements.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Special reserves	Accumulated funds	Total equity
Balance at 01 January 2024	1 539 163	9 379 803	10 918 966
Profit for the year	-	3 637 233	3 637 233
Transfer from special reserves	(29 779 237)	29 237 656	(541 581)
Transfer to special reserves	33 192 637	(32 992 637)	200 000
Balance at 01 January 2025	4 952 563	9 262 055	14 214 618
Profit for the year	-	8 162 947	8 162 947
Transfer from special reserves	(28 888 748)	28 039 095	(849 653)
Transfer to special reserves	35 684 888	(34 533 155)	1 151 733
Balance at 31 December 2025	11 748 703	10 930 942	22 679 645

The accounting policies on pages 112 to 121 and the notes on pages 122 to 132 form an integral part of the annual financial statements.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	16	8 191 418	4 231 545
Investment income		717 589	420 490
Net cash from operating activities		8 909 007	4 652 035
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	2	(28 289)	(49 704)
Cash receipts on repayments of loans to group companies		-	175 000
Net cash from investing activities		(28 289)	125 296
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments from special reserves		(769 644)	(341 580)
Proceeds received from special reserves		1 733	-
Net cash from financing activities		(767 911)	(341 580)
Total cash movement for the year		8 112 807	4 435 751
Cash at the beginning of the year		11 806 793	7 371 042
Total cash at end of the year	6	19 919 600	11 806 793

The accounting policies on pages 112 to 121 and the notes on pages 122 to 132 form an integral part of the annual financial statements.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

These annual financial statements comply with the requirements of the SAICA Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed below.

The accounting policies detailed below have been consistently applied to the entity's financial statements.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Rand, which is the fund's functional currency and presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Rand.

Approval

The annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the chairman on 16 April 2026 and are subject to the approval of the board at the Annual General Meeting.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies (continued)

Trade receivables

The entity assesses its trade receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the entity makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for loans and receivables is based on the amounts outstanding, which management feel, will not be collected or only partially collected.

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value in use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumption may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Useful lives, depreciation methods and residual values

Useful lives, depreciation methods and residual values of the items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually. For residual values the estimate is made after taking into account the condition of the item, age and judgement relating to useful lives.

1.2 Control

Management considered the various elements, as set out in IFRS for SME section 9: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, on determining whether it controls and should consolidate the interests held in subsidiary and special purpose entity ("SPE") as listed in note 3.

Management has made considerations whether the entity:

- has power over the subsidiary and SPE;
- is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and SPE; and
- has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The entity has the power to appoint and remove the majority of the board members of the subsidiary and SPE and has the power to direct the relevant activities of the subsidiary and SPE. Therefore, the board of the entity concluded that the entity has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the subsidiary and SPE unilaterally and hence the entity has control. Based on these indicators the subsidiary and SPE's are controlled by the entity.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies (continued)

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use and which are expected to be used for more than one period.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an item of plant and equipment over its estimated useful life. Plant and equipment are depreciated and is recognised in profit and loss on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Depreciation is recognised on the depreciable amount, of an item of plant and equipment. The depreciable amount is the difference between the cost of an item of plant and equipment and its residual value.

Residual value is the estimated amount that the entity would currently obtain from disposal of an item of plant and equipment, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the item were already of age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The useful lives and residual values of the individual items of plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis and any revision to these are accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies (continued)

1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	4 years
Office equipment	Straight line	4 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Laboratory research equipment	Straight line	5 years

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. Gains are not included in revenue.

1.4 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The entity classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Classification is re assessed on an annual basis.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Effective interest method

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received) that form an integral part of the effective interest rate,

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies (continued)

transaction cost and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each end of the reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Derecognition

Financial asset

The entity derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the entity recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the entity retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies (continued)

1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

- **Loans to related entities**

These include loans to related entities and are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs. Loans to group companies are classified as loans and receivables.

- **Trade and other receivables**

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies (continued)

1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

• **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value. Interest earned on cash invested with financial institutions is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at amortised cost, as appropriate. The entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, and in the case of loans and borrowings at amortised costs, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The entity's financial liabilities include trade and other payable.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

• **Trade and other payables**

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

1.5 Income received in advance

Income received in advance comprises out of congress income received not recognised until such events has taken place. Congress income is recognised in profit and loss in the period in which these events take place.

1.6 Special reserves

The entity has separate projects and disclose the funds for each project separate in special reserves. The board from time to time authorises the transfers between the relevant reserves as funds are received and used for the expenses relating to that particular project.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies (continued)

1.7 Revenue

Revenue comprises of:

- Membership fees; and
- Additional membership fees.

Membership Fees

Revenue from annual membership fees is recognised at a point in time, being the date on which:

- Existing members submit their approved membership renewal forms; and
- New members submit approved membership application forms.

At this point, the entity has fulfilled its obligation to provide membership access and benefits for the membership period.

Additional membership fees

Additional membership fees relates to revenue from broiler related services is recognised over time, as services are rendered and the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the services.

Revenue is measured monthly based on:

- The number of broilers slaughtered; and
- The number of chicks sold,

as reported by customers. Applicable rates are applied to the reported figures, and revenue is recognised for the portion of services completed during the reporting period.

Other income

- Administration and management fees are recognised at a point in time upon completion of the contracted services.
- Congress and event income (including Gallivo attendance) is recognised at a point in time when attendance is confirmed.

Amounts received in advance are recognised as deferred income until the related services are provided.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies (continue)

Interest received

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

1.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as leave pay and sick leave, bonuses, and non monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted. The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

1.9 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A description of contingent liabilities and contingent assets are disclosed in the annual financial statements unless the possibility of the outflow or inflow of economic benefits is remote. Assessment of the likelihood of the economic outflows, and/or inflow taking place, is reviewed on a continual basis.

The contingent liabilities and contingent assets are disclosed by providing an estimate of the financial effect as well as any uncertainties in relation to the financial effects and the timing of the economic outflow/inflow that may take place.

1.10 Events after the reporting period

Should events after the reporting period but prior to authorisation of the annual financial statements be confirmation of circumstances existing prior to the end of the reporting period, the annual financial statements will be accordingly adjusted to include the effects of the events. However, should such events not have any bearing on circumstances that existed prior to the end of the reporting period, such events will be disclosed separately in the notes the financial statements. Such disclosure includes the nature of the event and its estimated financial effects.

1.11 Related parties

Related parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operational decisions. Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority, control and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Accounting Policies (continued)

1.12 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared on the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed.

For purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held on call with banks net of bank overdrafts, all of which are available for use by the entity unless otherwise stated.

Investing and financing operations that do not require the use of cash and cash equivalents are excluded from the cash flow statement.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	317 025	(311 851)	5 174	368 335	(363 587)	4 748
Office equipment	371 131	(331 391)	39 740	365 631	(309 716)	55 915
IT equipment	493 815	(460 895)	32 920	514 346	(491 969)	22 377
Laboratory research equipment	-	-	-	28 000	(27 999)	1
Total	1 181 971	(1 104 137)	77 834	1 276 312	(1 193 271)	83 041

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	4 748	2 454	(2 028)	5 174
Office equipment	55 915	5 500	(21 675)	39 740
IT equipment	22 377	20 335	(9 792)	32 920
	83 041	28 289	(33 496)	77 834

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Closing balance
Furniture and fixtures	6 520	-	(1 772)	4 748
Office equipment	55 241	23 716	(23 042)	55 915
IT equipment	(1)	25 988	(3 610)	22 377
Laboratory research equipment	1	-	-	1
	61 761	49 704	(28 424)	83 041

Contractual commitments

No current contractual commitments exist to purchase items of plant and equipment.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

3. Investments in controlled entities

Name of subsidiary	% holding 2025	% holding 2024	Carrying amount 2025	Carrying amount 2024
Poultry Bulletin Publications Proprietary Limited	100%	100%	300 000	-
The Levy Administrator of the SAPA (SPE)	100%	100%	-	-
The Table Egg Levy Administrator of the SAPA (SPE)	100%	100%	-	-
			300 000	-

(a) Poultry Bulletin Publications Proprietary Limited

During the year South African Poultry Association ("SAPA") converted the loan receivable of from its wholly-owned subsidiary at carrying value into equity.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

	2025	2024
4. Loans to group entity		
Related entity		
Poultry Bulletin Publications Proprietary Limited	-	300 000
The loan was unsecured, bore no interest and was converted to equity in the current year. During the current reporting period the outstanding balance was capitalised as part of SAPA's investment in Poultry Bulletin Publications Proprietary Limited.		
5. Trade and other receivables		
Financial instruments:		
Trade receivables	4 714 269	5 995 156
Bad debt provision	(844 929)	(584 680)
Deposits	87 300	87 300
Other receivables	168	-
Non financial instruments:		
Value added tax	220 952	258 974
Prepayments	-	726 385
Employee loans	15 000	18 843
Total trade and other receivables	4 192 760	6 501 978

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

	2025	2024
(a) Categorisation of trade and other receivables		
At amortised cost	3 956 808	5 497 776
Non financial instruments	235 952	1 004 202
	4 192 760	6 501 978

b) Reconciliation of loss allowance

- Opening balance	584 680	-
- Bad debt provision (movement)	260 249	584 680
Closing balance	844 929	584 680

c) Reconciliation of Value added tax

- Value added tax	1 017 900	258 974
- Provision for irrecoverable VAT	(796 948)	-
Closing balance	220 952	258 974

Included in VAT receivable is an amount of R796,948 which has been assessed as irrecoverable from the South African Revenue Service and for which provision has been made.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	3 303	1 303
Bank balances	1 941 568	5 548 350
Short-term deposits	17 974 729	6 257 140
	19 919 600	11 806 793

Bank balances bear interest at rates linked to the prime lending rate. There are no other external restrictions on the entity's cash and cash equivalents.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

			2025	2024
7. Special reserves - projects				
2025 Reconciliation of reserves	Opening balance	Transfer in	Transfer out	Closing balance
AgriSETA - Poultry meat examiners training	147 924	-	-	147 924
Broiler organisation	3 798 301	31 349 493	(23 758 813)	11 388 981
Egg organisation	660 395	3 183 662	(4 280 282)	(436 226)
AgriSETA interns	213 763	1 150 000	(846 198)	517 565
New small member funding reserve	14 002	-	-	14 002
Reserve - Egg aggregation packstation	118 178	1 733	(3 454)	116 457
	4 952 563	35 684 888	(28 888 747)	11 748 703
2024 Reconciliation of reserves				
	Opening balance	Transfer in	Transfer out	Closing balance
AgriSETA - Poultry meat examiners training	147 924	-	-	147 924
Broiler organisation	(589 711)	29 750 809	(25 362 797)	3 798 301
Egg organisation	1 293 426	3 241 828	(3 874 859)	660 395
AgriSETA interns	13 763	200 000	-	213 763
New small member funding reserve	14 002	-	-	14 002
Reserve - Egg aggregation packstation	659 759	-	(541 581)	118 178
	1 539 163	33 192 637	(29 779 237)	4 952 563

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
-----------------	------	------

8. Deferred income

Congress 2025 income	-	3 330 797
----------------------	---	-----------

Deferred income relates to the Congress 2025 income received in advance.

9. Trade and other payables

Accrued leave pay	1 044 832	635 854
Accrued expense	765 717	510 545
	1 810 549	1 146 399

Trade payables are generally interest free and settled within 14 to 30 days.

10. Revenue

Broiler organisation	31 349 493	29 750 809
Egg organisation	3 183 662	3 241 828
	34 533 155	32 992 637

11. Total net income

Operating expenses for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

Auditor's remuneration - external

Audit fees	176 656	167 375
------------	---------	---------

Operating lease charges

Premises		
• Contractual amounts	423 915	478 714

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
-----------------	------	------

11. Total net income (continued)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	33 496	28 424
Employee costs	10 553 904	9 150 960
Broiler organisation expenses (refer to page 135)	12 115 712	13 055 545
PDMA expenses	1 018 648	1 262 095
Statistics	2 170 297	2 032 278
Bad debt	282 709	837 309
Data base maintenance	480 387	387 157
Provision for irrecoverable VAT	796 948	-
Loss on management fee waived	310 500	-

12. Other income

Administration and management fees received	74 022	320 000
Congress	6 434 024	-
Galliovo attendance	18 000	12 000
Recoveries	-	138
	6 526 046	332 138

13. Project related costs

Congress expenses	3 749 244	91 102
-------------------	-----------	--------

14. Investment revenue

Interest income

Fixed term deposits	717 589	420 490
---------------------	---------	---------

15. Tax

The entity is exempt from tax in terms of Section 10(1)(d)(iv)(bb) of the Income Tax Act and has been approved by the South African Revenue Services.

It is required that the entity should be re accredited as a tax exempt body by the South African Revenue Services on an annual basis upon receipt of the annual income tax return, and certain conditions being met.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
16. Cash generated from operations		
Net profit before taxation	8 162 947	3 637 233
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	33 498	28 424
Non cash adjustmets from operating expenses	1 070 000	-
Investment income	(717 589)	(420 490)
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	2 309 218	(2 141 679)
Trade and other payables	664 141	(202 740)
Income received in advance	(3 330 797)	3 330 797
	8 191 418	4 231 545

17. Related parties

Relationships

Subsidiaries	Poultry Bulletin Publications Proprietary Limited
Special purpose entity	The Levy Administrator of the South African Poultry Association The Table Egg Levy Administrator of the South African Poultry Association
Members of key management	I Breitenbach A Balarane

Related party balances and transactions with entities over which the entity has control or significant influence

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
17. Related parties (continued)		
(a) Related party balances		
Amounts owing by related parties		
Poultry Bulletin Publications Proprietary Limited	-	300 000
Amounts included in trade and other receivables regarding related parties		
The Table Egg Levy Administrator of the South African Poultry Association	1 069 521	-
Poultry Bulletin Publications Proprietary Limited	-	310 500
	1 069 521	310 500
(b) Related party transactions		
Revenue received from related parties		
The Table Egg Levy Administrator of the South African Poultry Association	(4 687 972)	(3 995 324)
Administration and consulting fees received from related parties		
The Table Egg Levy Administrator of the South African Poultry Association		
- 10% charge on admin fee		
Compensation to members of key management		
Short-term employee benefits	6 613 037	5 659 057

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
-----------------	------	------

18. Contingencies

The AMIE SA matter

The Association of Meat Importers and Exporters (AMIE) previously instituted legal proceedings against the South African Poultry Association (SAPA) relating to anti dumping duties imposed on chicken imported from various countries. The initial disputes concerned anti dumping duties on imports from Brazil and four other European Union countries, namely Denmark, Ireland, Poland and Spain. SAPA maintained that these duties were necessary, as dumped imports have caused material injury to the domestic poultry industry due to frozen chicken portions being sold in the South African market at prices below local production costs or below prices charged in their domestic markets.

AMIE opposed the anti dumping duties on the basis that SAPA’s applications were flawed, and believed there was insufficient evidence of material injury to the domestic industry. AMIE further contended that the duties would significantly restrict imports and might result in reduced competition in the local industry. The objective of the legal actions brought by AMIE was to have the anti dumping duties reduced or removed entirely.

During the current year, the court case instituted by AMIE seeking the removal of anti dumping duties against Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom was heard. SAPA was successful in this matter, with the court ruling in SAPA’s favour and awarding costs. Subsequent to this ruling, AMIE has applied for leave to appeal to the Constitutional Court. The outcome of AMIE’s application for leave to appeal is still pending.

The two remaining court cases initiated by AMIE, which aim to remove all anti dumping duties on the remaining countries, have not progressed further during the year.

These matters relate solely to the continuation or removal of anti dumping duties and do not give rise to any financial liability for SAPA should AMIE ultimately be successful. SAPA’s only exposure relates to the legal costs required to defend these matters. SAPA has budgeted for such costs. No provision has been raised; however a contingent liability continues to be disclosed due to the ongoing nature of the legal proceedings.

Tax

The entity has an exemption from tax in terms of Section 10(1)(d)(iv)(bb) of the Income Tax Act and has been approved by the South African Revenue Services. It is required that these entities should be re accredited as tax exempt bodies by the South African Revenue Services on an annual basis upon receipt of the annual income tax returns, and certain conditions being met.

There are no other known material contingent assets or contingent liabilities at year end.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements (continued)

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
-----------------	------	------

19. Going concern

The board believes that the entity has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the board have satisfied themselves that the entity is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities and support from its holding entity to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The board is also not aware of any material non compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the entity.

The annual financial statements have accordingly been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern.

20. Events after the reporting period

SAPA entered into a transaction to acquire two office units, comprising the premises currently occupied by SAPA as well as the office unit situated opposite the existing premises. The total purchase consideration amounts to R3 300 000 (excluding legal costs). The purchase price was paid subsequent to year end, on 05 February 2026. The transfer and registration process is still in progress at the date of approval of these financial statements.

The board is not aware of any other material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue			
Broiler organisation		31 349 493	29 750 809
Egg organisation		3 183 662	3 241 828
	10	34 533 155	32 992 637
Operating expenses (Refer to page 134)	13	(29 864 599)	(2 628 946)
Net operating income		4 668 556	27 222 249
Other income			
Administration and management fees received		74 022	320 000
Bad debts recovered		-	138
Congress		6 434 024	-
Galliovo attendance		18 000	12 000
		6 526 046	332 138
Project related costs		(3 749 244)	(91 102)
Total net income		7 445 358	3 216 743
Interest received	14	717 589	420 490
Profit for the year		8 162 947	3 637 233

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Operating expenses			
Accounting and consulting fees		(102 766)	(77 138)
Auditors remuneration		(176 656)	(167 375)
Bad debts		(282 709)	(837 309)
Bank charges		(53 024)	(35 174)
Broiler organisation expenses		(12 115 712)	(13 055 545)
Cleaning		(3 756)	(6 851)
Communications		(61 548)	(72 056)
Data base maintenance		(480 387)	(387 157)
Depreciation		(33 498)	(28 424)
Egg organisation expenses		-	(326 022)
Employee costs		(10 553 904)	(9 150 960)
Fines and penalties		(81 164)	-
General expenses		(2 011)	(5 025)
Golf day expenses		-	(735 878)
History of SAPA		(179 795)	(193 008)
IT expenses		(207 016)	(188 600)
IT licence fees (Accounting package)		(24 816)	(12 800)
Insurance		(70 952)	(68 983)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(423 915)	(478 714)
Legal expenses		-	(198 546)
Loss on exchange differences		(7 458)	-
Loss on management fee waived		(310 500)	-
Maintenance copiers		(126 185)	(107 468)
Municipal expenses		(69 932)	(76 911)
PDMA expenses		(1 018 648)	(1 262 095)
Postage		(8 441)	(3 735)
Printing and stationery		(37 889)	(27 574)
Provision for irrecoverable VAT		(796 948)	-
Repairs and maintenance		(5 931)	(29 900)
Security		(6 091)	(5 660)
Small office equipment		(4 029)	(3 437)
Staff welfare		(28 150)	(29 601)
Statistics		(2 170 297)	(2 032 278)
Subscriptions		(100 841)	(26 425)
Telephone and fax		(60 088)	(69 954)
Training		(25 195)	(18 560)
Transformation		(2 599)	(71 277)
Travel and subsistence		(30 877)	(42 686)
Web page management		(200 871)	(183 804)
		(29 864 599)	(30 016 930)

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Summary of cost per broiler organisation

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
1. Broiler organisation		
Own expenses		
AMIE	1 842 899	1 462 482
Animal Diseases Act	45 997	-
BFAP STUDY	199 450	-
Broiler Org Agoa	2 464 081	-
Committee expenses	170 399	463 363
Day Break(Legal Fees)	39 243	-
EU, USA AD sunset review	7 434	35 838
Fairplay program	5 019 012	5 119 500
Galliova	511 597	451 123
Genesis	201 142	198 000
Gifts Min Steenhuisen	84 100	-
IPC	7 780	171 920
Liberty Fighters Network	361 051	-
Market enquiry	-	460 166
Moerasrivier Boerdery	393 559	-
Public relations	32 550	123 870
Rebate investigation	-	3 099 139
Rebate on tariff legal work	-	17 640
Trademark	59 359	39 586
Trade research	-	68 758
USA selfreg in case of HPAI	80 710	-
Vat Free campaign	397 623	1 344 160
Vat free chicken project	197 726	-
Total	12 115 712	13 055 545
General projects		
Communications	50 470	59 086
Data base maintenance	393 917	317 469
PDMA expenses	639 400	1 034 918
Transformation	2 131	3 377
Statistics	1 779 644	1 666 468
Web page maintenance	164 714	150 719
Total	3 030 276	3 232 037
Salaries and administration share	8 612 825	9 075 215
Grand total	23 758 813	25 362 797

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Summary of cost per egg organisation

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
2. Egg organisation		
General projects		
Communications	11 079	12 970
Data base maintenance	86 470	69 688
PDMA expenses	140 356	227 177
Transformation	468	741
Statistics	390 653	365 810
Web page maintenance	36 156	33 085
Total	665 182	709 471
Salaries and administration share	3 615 100	3 165 388
Grand total	4 280 282	3 874 859

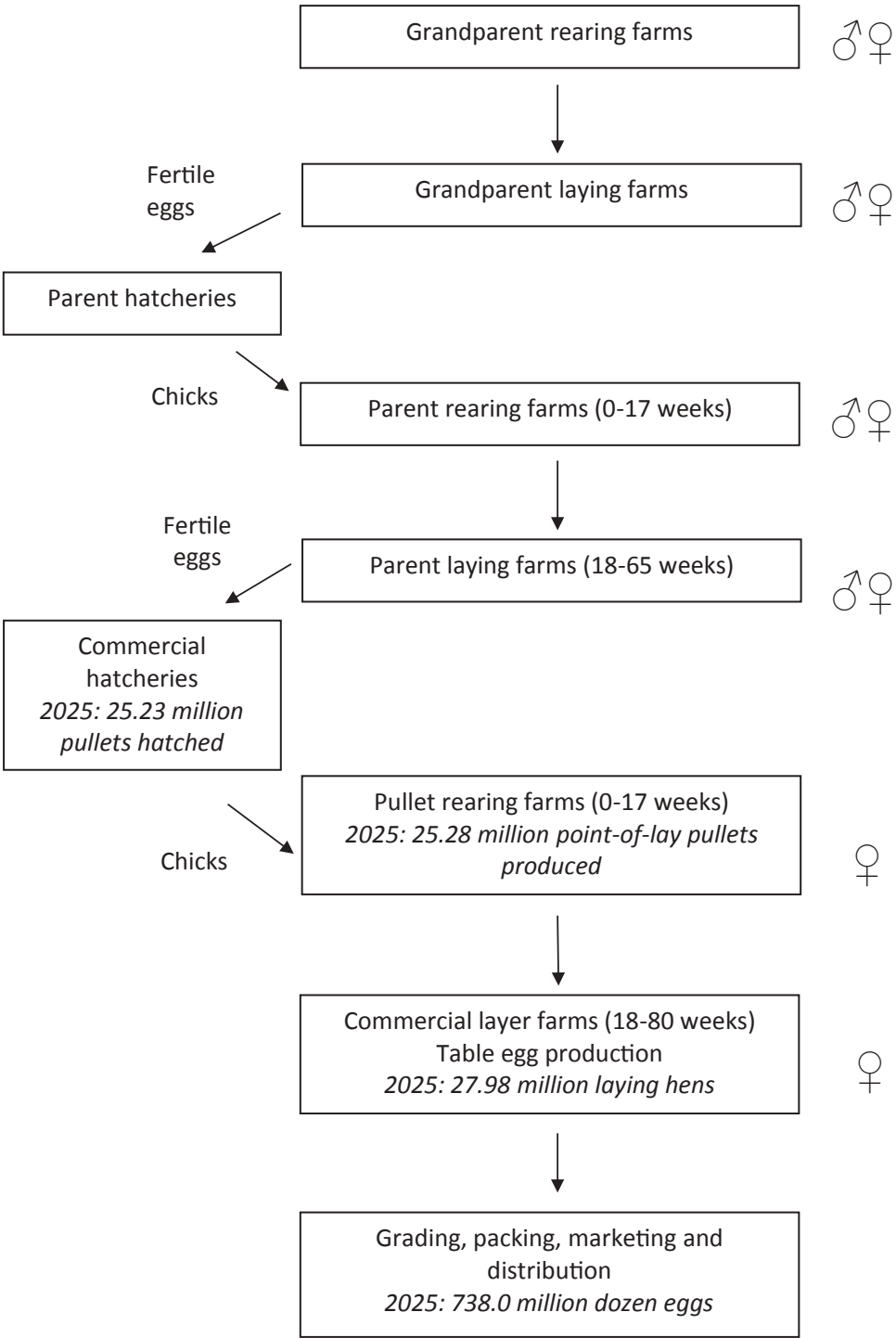
The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited.

Structures



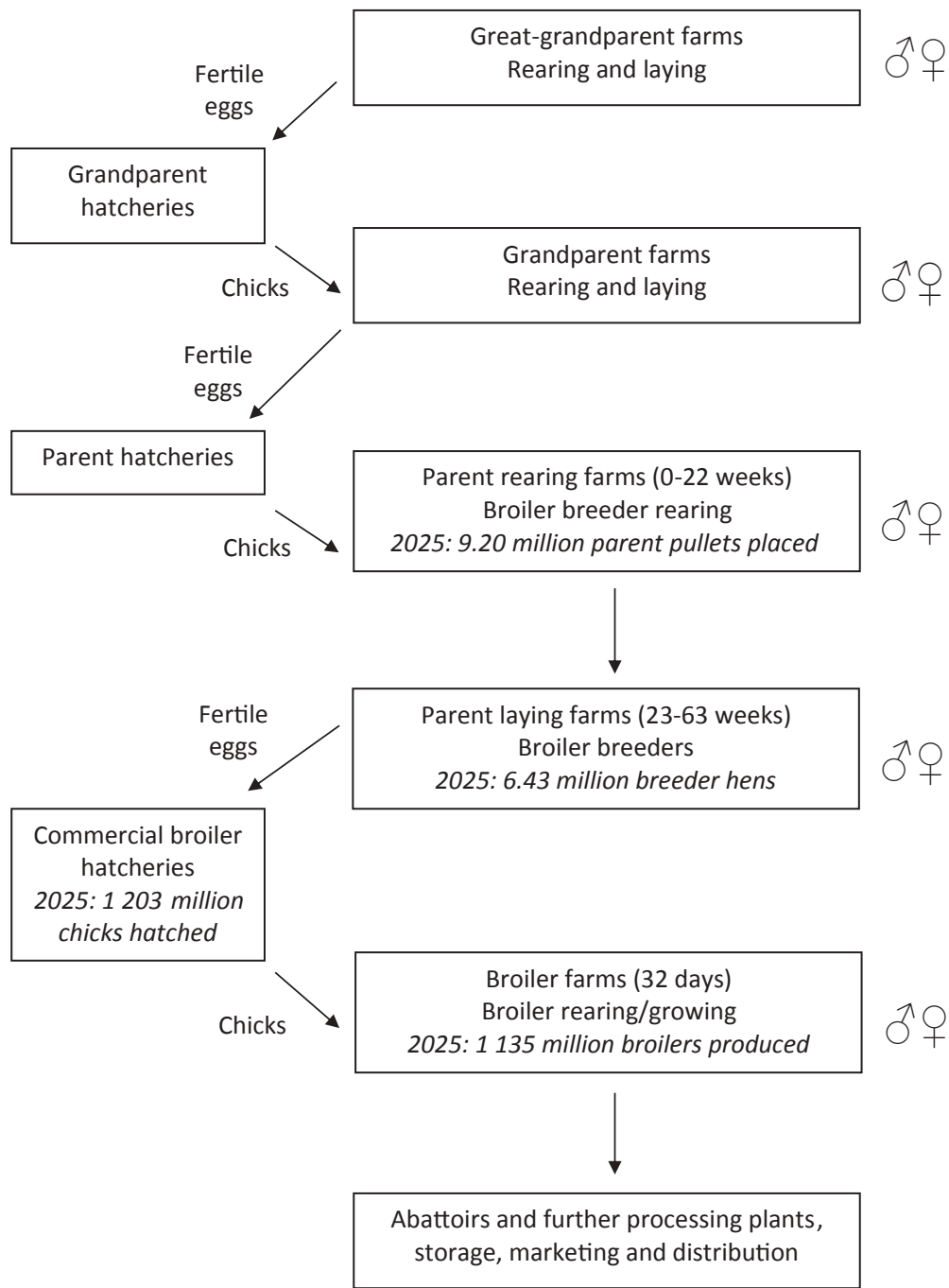
'120 years of service'
Small footprint. Big impact.

Structure of the Egg Industry



Genetics: Dekalb, Hy-Line, H&N Silver Nick, Lohmann, indigenous

Structure of the Broiler Industry



Genetics: Abilene, Arbor Acres, Indian River, Ross

'120 years of service'

*Small footprint. **Big impact.***

South African Poultry Association

P.O. Box 1202
Honeydew
2040

Wild Fig Business Park
1494 Cranberry Street
Honeydew Ext. 19
South Africa
2194

Tel: +27 (0) 11 795 9920

www.sapoultry.co.za