



Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector

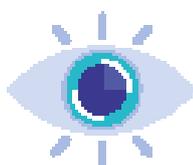
Statistical Bulletin - Fourth Quarter 2021





Mission Statement

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Vision Statement

"Be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery"



Core Values

Integrity
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Preface



The Quarterly Agriculture Statistical Bulletin presents an overview of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector in Namibia. The objective of the bulletin is to illustrate the short-term performance of the sectors by looking at international merchandise trade pattern, auction prices and food inflation rate development on a quarterly basis. The statistical bulletin will assist users, analysts and researchers during planning and decision making as well as carrying out in depth-analysis in the area of agriculture. This publication outlines the fourth quarter results that covers a period of October 2021 to December 2021.

The value added for Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector for the fourth quarter of 2021 was estimated at N\$4.3 billion in nominal terms (8.9% of GDP). In real terms, the sector recorded a decline of 0.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2021 mainly due the Livestock and fishing subsectors that declined by 2.2 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the Crop and forestry subsectors recorded growths of 11.7 percent and 13.1 percent in real value added, respectively.

Namibia's export earnings from commodities of 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector for the fourth quarter of 2021 amounted to N\$3.7 billion whereas the import bill stood at N\$1.2 billion. The Fisheries products accounted for the highest foreign earnings at N\$2.1 billion followed by the, Agriculture commodities that brought income of N\$1.3 billion. In terms of import, Agriculture commodities topped the list with an import bill of N\$794.1 million during the fourth quarter of 2021. For the period under review, the food price inflation was observed to be increasing at a faster pace than other commodities in the CPI basket.

This publication is in line with the Global Strategy of the United Nations to improve Agriculture and Rural Statistics, adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2010. The collection of administrative data will in the long run give way in setting up an integrated Administrative Data System for Agricultural Statistics (ADSAS) that will improve the effective use of administrative data in the National Statistical System.

Lastly, let me express my appreciation to all data providers without whose contributions this bulletin would not have been possible. I would like to urge our readers and users of this bulletin to send to us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this publication at info@nsa.org.na

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Shimuafeni', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Alex Shimuafeni

STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

Windhoek, March 2022

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List of acronyms

CPC	Central Product Classification
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ISIC	International Standards for Industrial Classification
N-VCF	North of Veterinary Cordon Fence
S-VCF	South of Veterinary Cordon Fence
SQ MI	Square Mile



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Namibia's landscape consists generally of five geographical areas, each with characteristic abiotic conditions and vegetation with some variation within and overlap between the Central Plateau, the Namib Desert, the Great Escarpment, the Bushveld, and the Kalahari Desert.

At 824,292 km² (318,261 sq mi) area size, Namibia is the world's thirty-fourth largest country. It is the second least densely populated country in the world with about 2.6 million inhabitants¹.

The Agriculture sector is the backbone of the Namibian economy and the sector has over the years been one of the main drivers that has contributed to the national economy significantly. The sector continued to be the main engine to the economy due to its nature of creating source of income, the livelihoods of the majority of its people, food security, foreign earnings and provision of raw material to the manufacturing sector.

The results in this publication are presented in tables and graphs with growth rates, values and numbers of different estimates. Hyphen (-) observed in Tables represents a value of Zero (0) while a zero (0.0) represents insignificant values.

CHAPTER 2: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

This chapter highlights economic development for Q4 of 2021 in terms of sector performance in relation to the total economy. Furthermore, it analyzes the output of crop and fishing by examining production of cereal control crops and fish landings.

2.1 Economic performance

The economy grew 3.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2021 compared to a decline of 5.6 percent registered in the corresponding quarter of 2020 (Figure 1).

The improvements emanate from the primary industries that recorded a boost of 15.7 percent in real value added compared to a drop of 7.3 percent recorded in same quarter of 2020.

The increase observed in the primary industries was mainly due to the 'Mining and quarrying' sector that improved during the fourth quarter of 2021 by recording an exceptional growth of 15.7 percent in real value added.

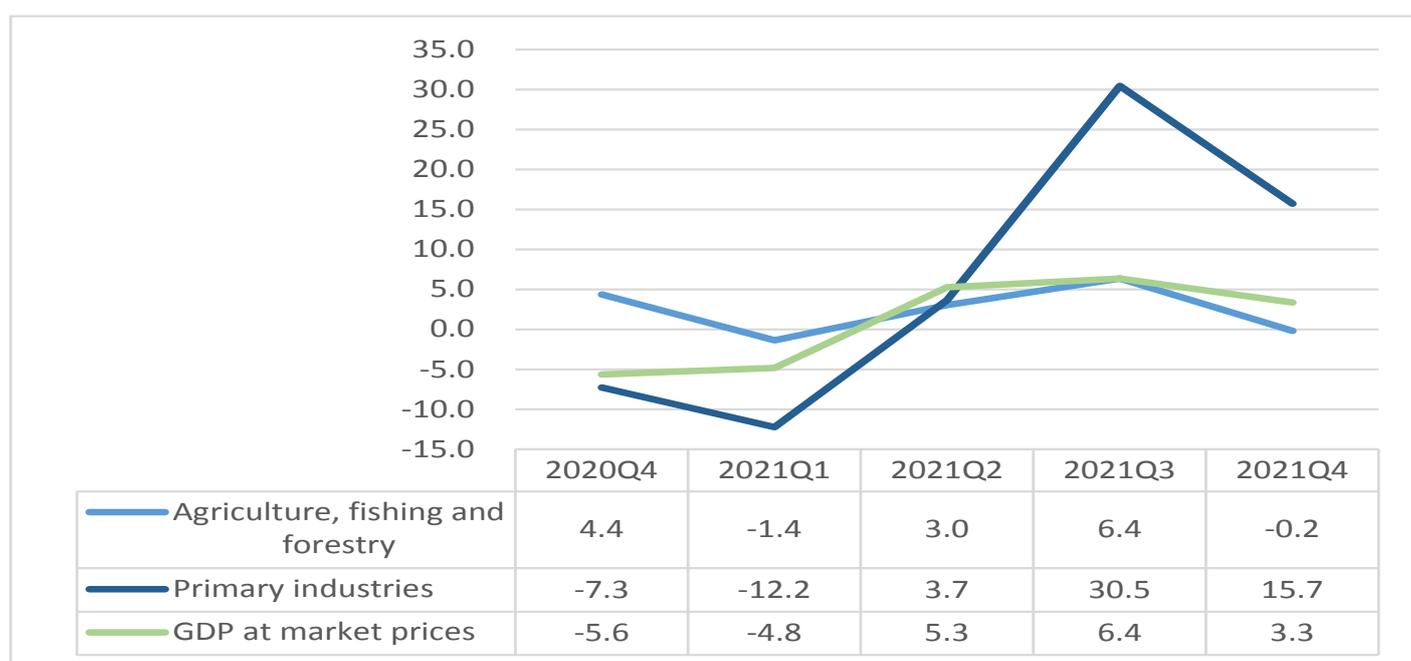


Figure 1: GDP and sector quarterly changes, in percent

'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector on the other hand in Q4 of 2021 deteriorated, by recording a marginal decline of 0.2 percent in real value added compared to a growth of 4.4 percent posted in Q4 of 2020.

As can be seen in Table 1, the sector performed below the overall economy for the quarter under review.

The reduction in the sector was mainly due to the declines in subsectors of Livestock (-2.2%) and Fishing (-9.3%). However, Forestry and Crop subsectors recorded positive growth of 13.1 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively.

Table 1: 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing quarterly changes, in percent

Subsector	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Livestock	16.6	-6.0	-7.5	6.7	-2.2
Crop	5.0	5.5	-2.5	12.7	11.7
Fishing	-3.7	-0.0	19.6	4.2	-9.3
Forestry	2.1	11.6	47.1	22.3	13.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	-1.4	3.0	6.4	-0.2

In nominal terms, the sector share to GDP remained somewhat stagnant from 8.8 percent noted in Q4 of 2020 to 8.9 percent for Q4 of 2021 (Figure 2). Furthermore, during the quarter under review the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector was among the top sectors that contributed to GDP, standing at the sixth position.

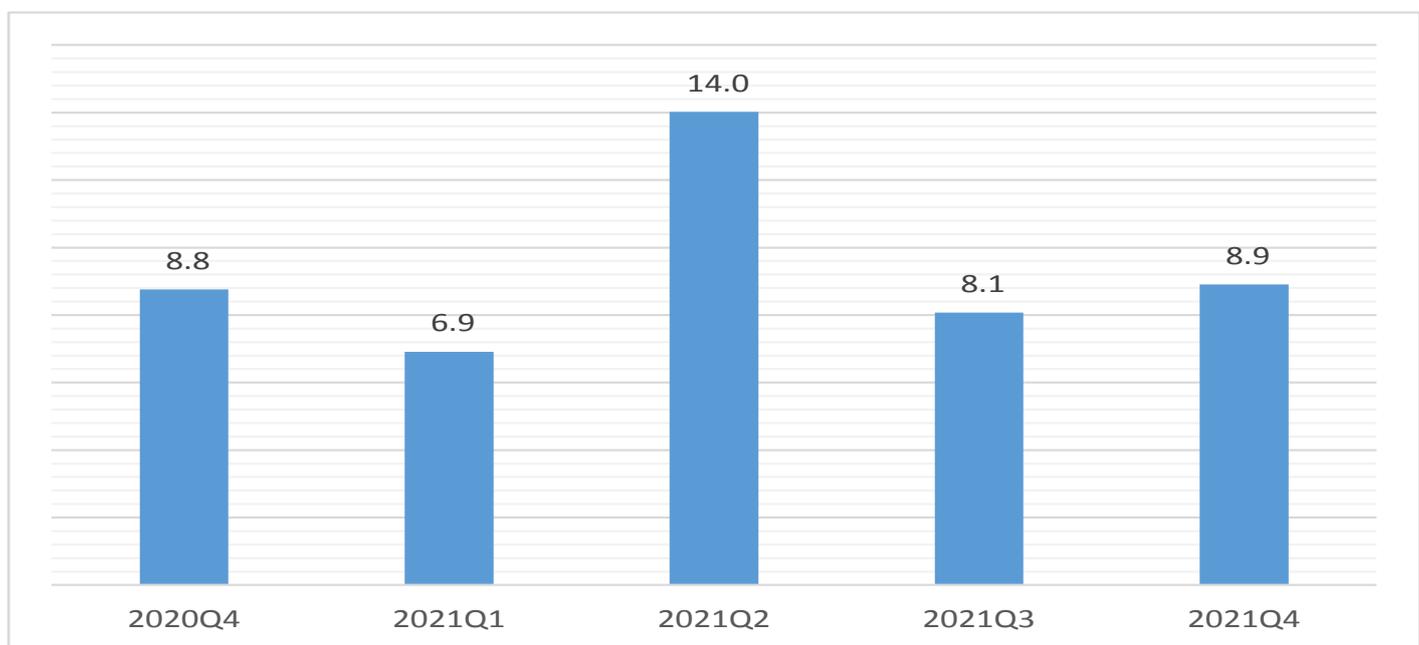


Figure 2: Share of 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector to GDP (%)

2.2 Cereal Crops Production

In Namibia the following crops are controlled: white maize, wheat, and mahangu/pearl millet. The production of these crops is essential for food security. Hence, price control permit issuance and National Strategic Food Reserves (NSFR) are put in place to encourage local production of these crops.

NSFR was initiated to maintain a national optimal level of food reserve and to address local food shortage through grain storages established at Tsandi, Omuthiya, Okongo, Rundu and Katima Mulilo.

For the period under review, Namibia's produce of cereal crops stood at 23,236 tons compared to 14,115 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2020 (Figure 3). Wheat was the highest produced grain, accounting for 76.6 percent (17,789 tons) of the total grain followed by white maize with 22.5 percent.

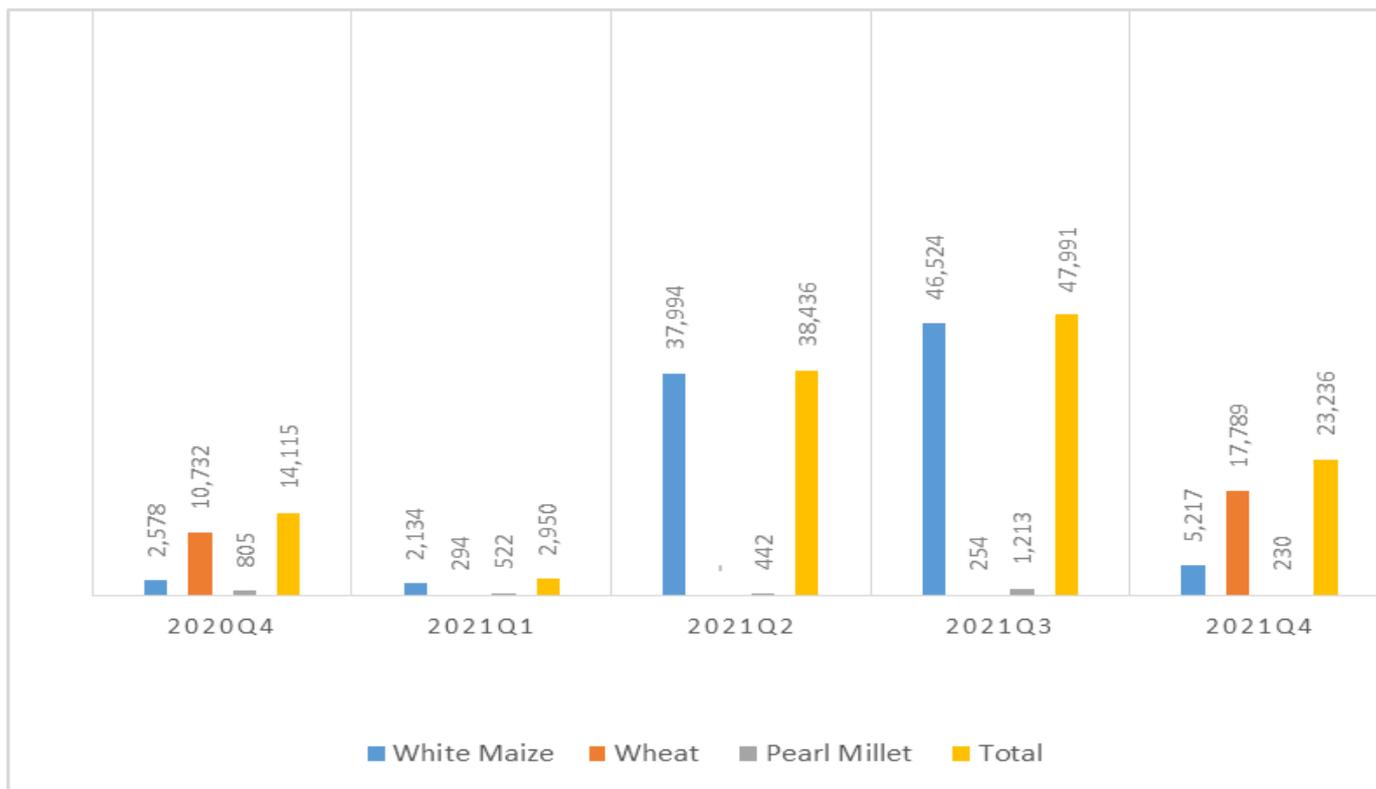


Figure 3: Production of Controlled Cereal Crops in Tons

2.3 Fish Landings

During Q4 of 2021 the total landings of quota species stood at 26,535 metric tons down from 37,579 metric tons recorded during the same quarter a year earlier. This translates into a reduction of 29.4 percent in landings over the year (Figure 44). The decline recorded in the volume of species landed during the review period was reflected in Rock Lobster, Tuna, Crab, Monk and Hake.

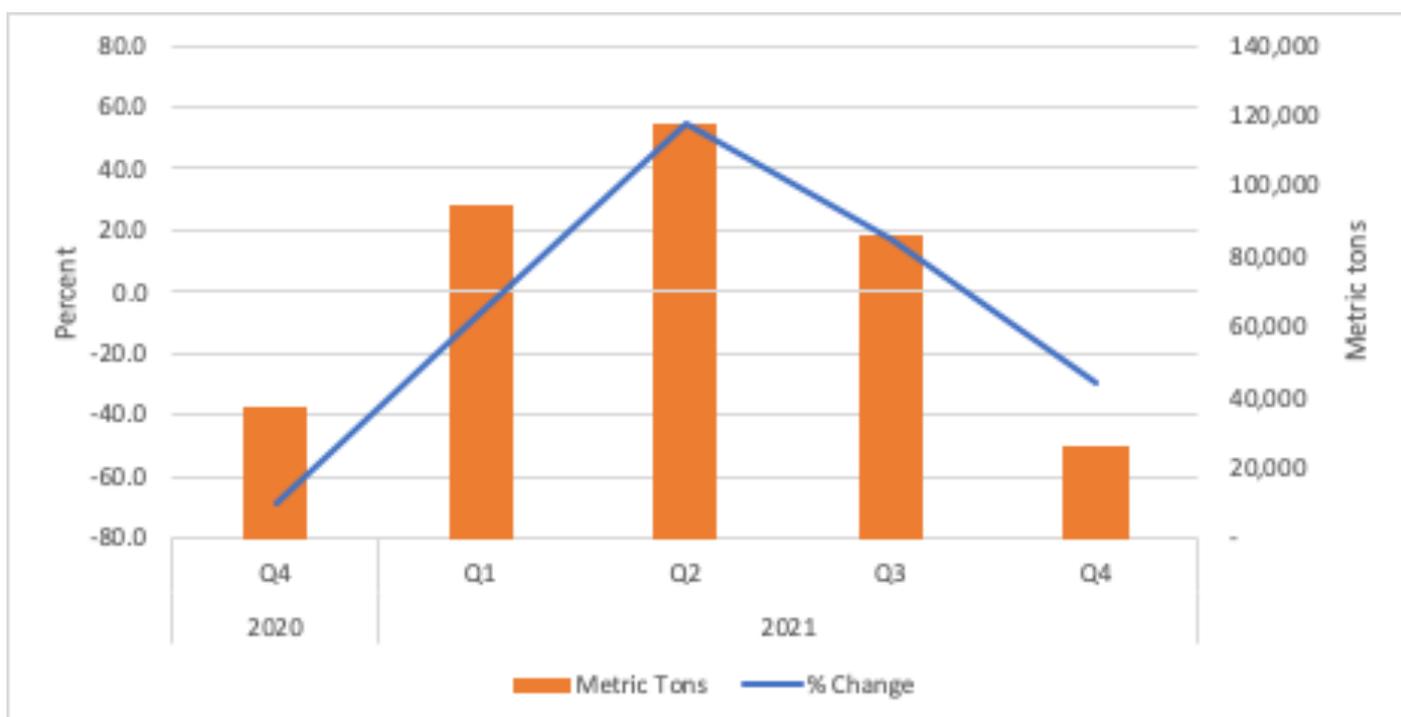


Figure 4: Fish Landings in Metric Tons and Percent Change

During the quarter under review, Horse Mackerel recorded the highest landings of 18,741 metric tons followed by Hake with 6,501 metric tons while Monk recorded landings of 887 metric tons (Figure 5).

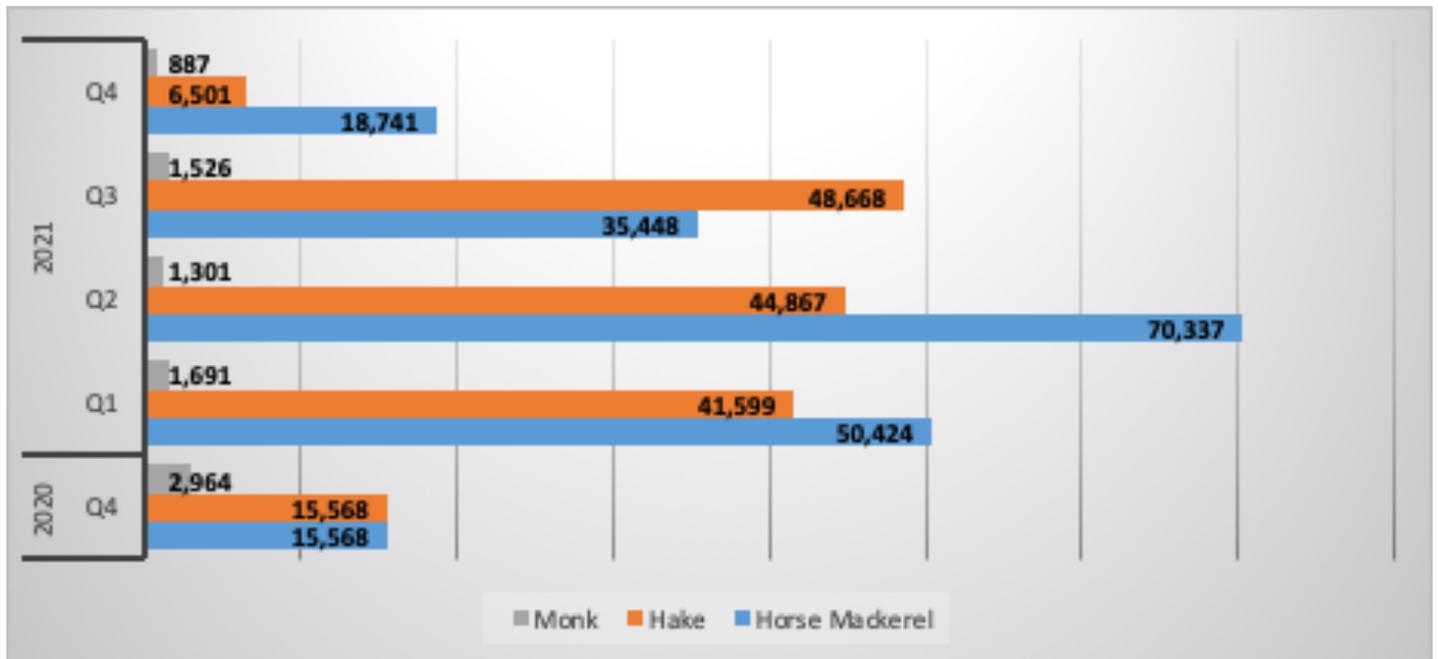


Figure 5: Landings of Quota Species in Metric Tons by Type

CHAPTER 3: ANIMAL AUCTION PRICES AND FOOD INFLATION

Auction prices are influenced by demand and supply in the market, whereby during the times when supply is low, prices usually goes up. The quarter under review was influenced by high prices emanating from low supply of livestock as farmers continue to restock.

Food accounts for about 14.8 percent of consumer basket in the Namibian Consumer Price Index. Thus, on average households in Namibia spends about 14.8 percent of their household expenditures on food.

3.1 Livestock auction prices

The composite auction price index consisting of prices for cattle, goats and sheep for Q4 of 2021 increased by 12.0 percent compared to an increase of 38.3 percent recorded in Q4 of 2020. Increases were observed in prices of Cattle and Goats that surged by 16.0 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. Auction prices for sheep on the other hand recoded a decline of 5.8 percent as opposed to an increase of 48.0 percent posted in Q4 of 2020 (Figure 6).

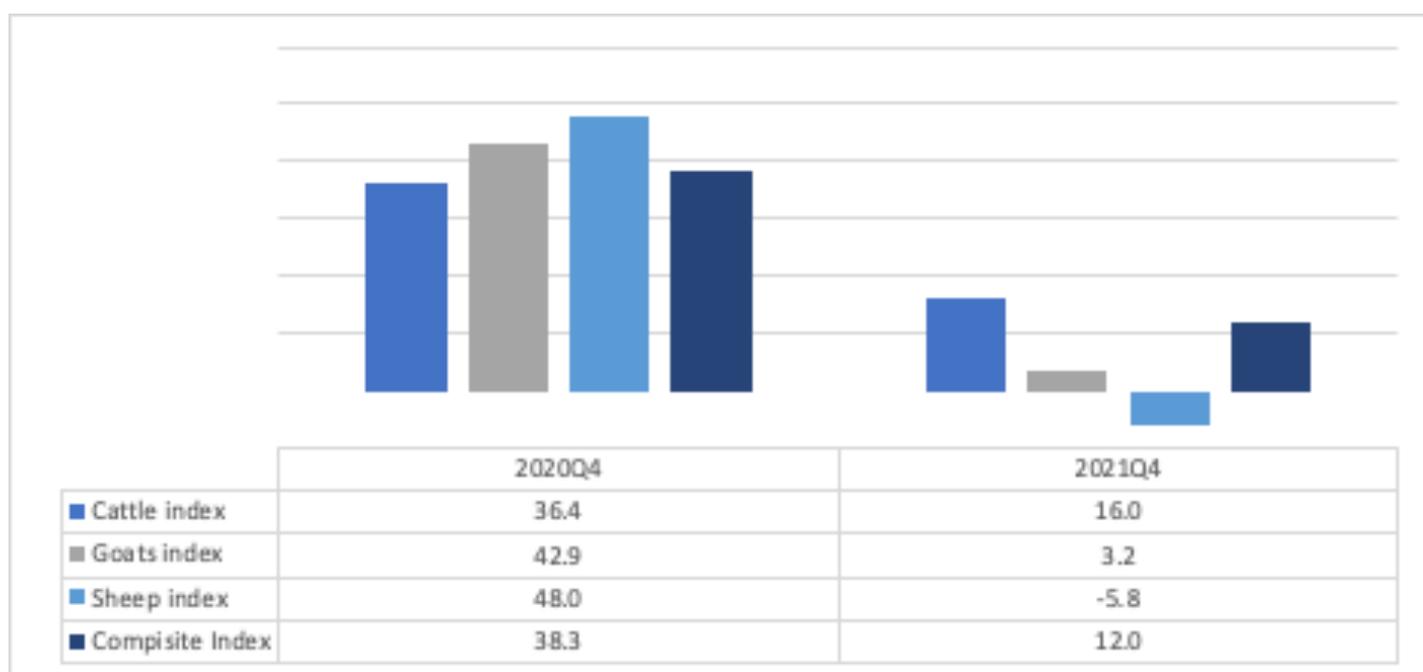


Figure 6: Composite auction price index, percentage changes (2019=100)

3.1.1 Cattle auction prices

Auction price index for cattle increased by 16.0 percent in Q4 of 2021 compared to an increase of 36.4 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2020 (Table 2). This is a slower increase as a result of a deceleration in prices of all categories for Cattle.

Tollies registered the highest price increase of 21.7 percent, while Weaners recorded the lowest price increase of 1.7 percent during the quarter under review. All other type of cattle prices recorded increases of more than 10 percent each which is lower than the average auction price for Cattle.

Table 2 Cattle auction price index by type, quarter-on-quarter percentage change

Cattle type	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Weaners	52.3	23.1	24.4	9.0	1.7
Tollies	33.0	17.7	22.1	11.7	21.7
Stores	42.4	28.3	18.4	13.1	10.4
Slaughters ox	18.5	29.3	28.2	21.4	12.6
Slaughters heifers	24.4	29.9	33.3	9.9	12.9
Lean cow	54.1	35.5	29.3	34.2	12.1
Fat cow	16.6	27.6	30.2	21.2	12.5
Weighted Index	36.4	23.3	23.9	15.9	16.0

During Q4 of 2021, the level of auction prices for all cattle categories were on an upward trend (Source: Meat Board of Namibia,

Figure 7). The Tollies recorded the highest average price of N\$48.32 per KG, as oppose to the corresponding quarter of 2020 whereby Weaners recorded the highest average price of N\$40.34 per KG. Lean cow remained at lowest level during the review period recording an average price of N\$26.37 per KG.

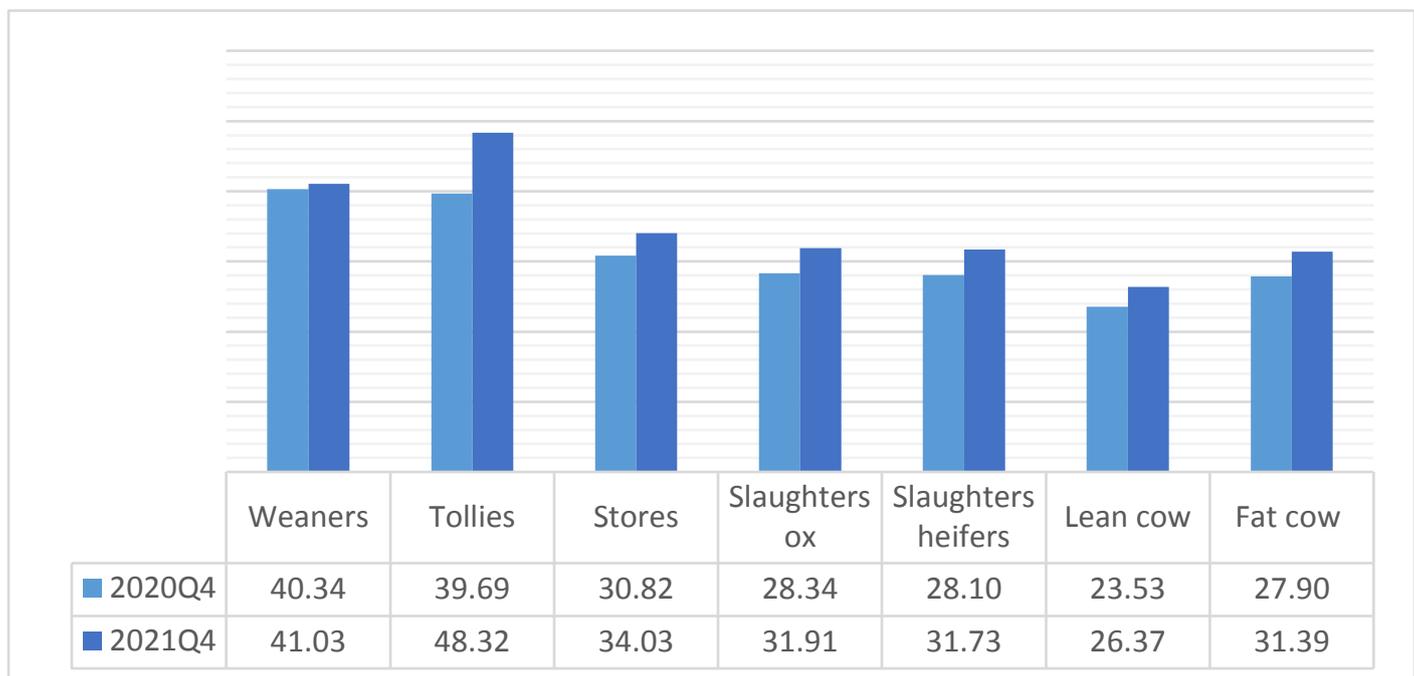


Figure 7: Cattle auction prices in N\$ per KG by type

Source: NSA Compilation from Meat Board of Namibia Data

3.1.2 Goats auction prices

As presented in Table 3, Goats auction prices growth for Q4 of 2021 rose by 3.2 percent, a slowdown when compared to an increase of 42.9 percent recorded in Q4 of 2020.

The auction prices decelerated across the type of goats during the quarter under review. Goat ram registered the highest auction price change of 10.8 percent followed by Goat kapater which registered an increase of 6.5 percent in the auction prices. The Goat lamb auction prices however, dipped with 2.3 percent from a rise of 63.6 percent recorded for Q4 of 2020.

Table 3: Goats auction price index by type, quarter-on-quarter percentage change

Goats type	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Goat lamb	63.6	10.9	23.0	3.0	-2.3
Goat kapater	32.6	8.1	20.8	16.4	6.5
Goat ewe	46.6	32.0	17.4	12.4	1.9
Goat ram	29.7	21.6	23.3	16.1	10.8
Weighted index	42.9	17.4	20.0	12.1	3.2

Source: NSA Compilation from Meat Board of Namibia Data

Figure 8 shows the average auction prices for goats by type. The results indicate that for the period under review, the price for goat kapater of N\$44.16 per KG was the highest compared to N\$41.48 per KG that was recorded a year earlier. Whereas, goat ram price of N\$37.30 per KG was the lowest for the quarter under review.

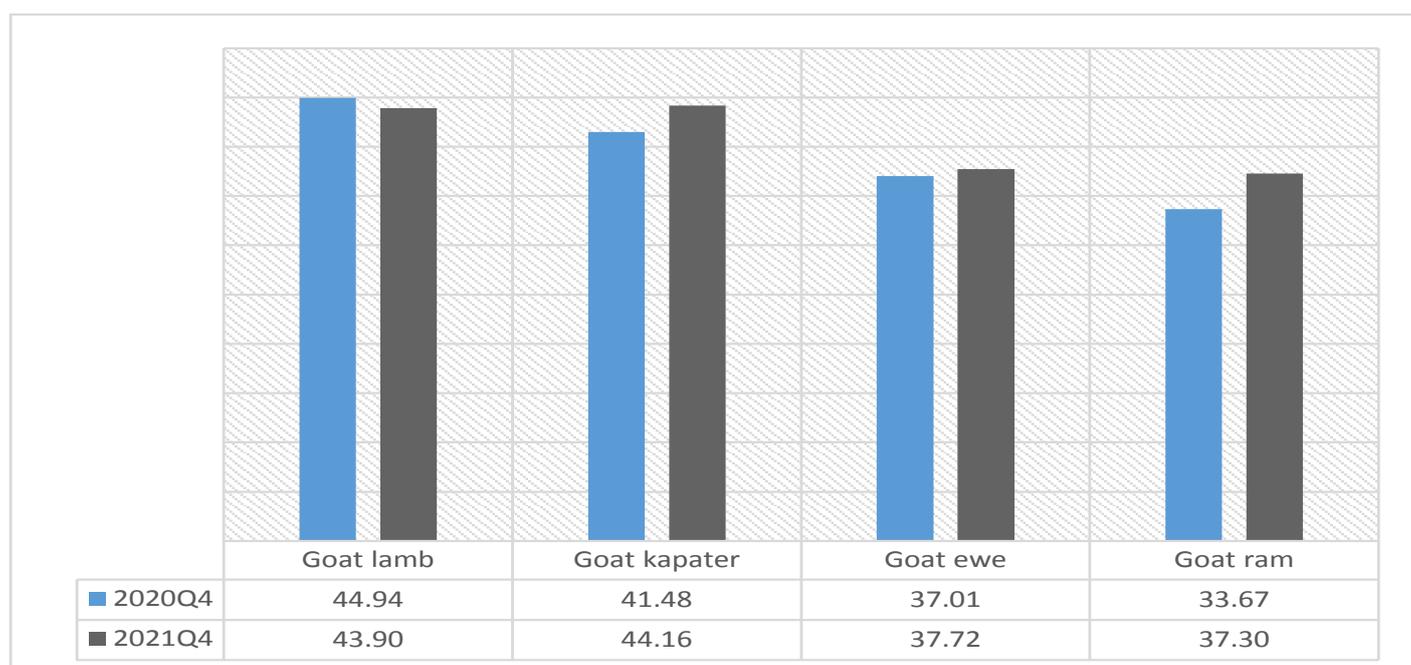


Figure 8: Goats auction prices in N\$ per KG by type

Source: NSA Compilation from Meat Board of Namibia Data

3.1.3 Sheep auction prices

The outcome in Table 4, showing the changes in auction prices for sheep, indicates that during Q4 of 2021, the weighted sheep price index dropped by 5.8 percent compared to an increase of 48.0 percent registered in Q4 of 2020.

The quarter under review, reveals that all types of sheep prices apart from Sheep lamb dorper prices, were on the declining mode. The highest decline in prices was recorded in Sheep ram dorper (-45.0%), followed by Sheep ewe dorper (-16.9%).

Table 4: Sheep auction price index by type, quarter-on-quarter percentage change

Sheep type	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Sheep lamb dorper	5.4	24.0	10.2	20.2	24.0
Sheep castrate dorper	41.6	10.7	-5.9	-10.1	-3.4
Sheep ewe dorper	81.3	-9.2	-19.8	-23.1	-16.9
Sheep ram dorper	140.1	-26.5	-47.2	-51.3	-45.0
Weighted index	48.0	2.6	-11.2	-11.7	-5.8

In terms of price levels for sheep auctions, the highest price of N\$38.45 per KG was paid for sheep lamb dorper while the lowest price offered was for sheep ram dorper at N\$31.36 per KG. This ranking is a total opposite of what was reported in Q4 of 2020, whereby the auction price for sheep ram dorper topped the list while the sheep lamb dorper fetched the lowest price at auction (Figure 9).

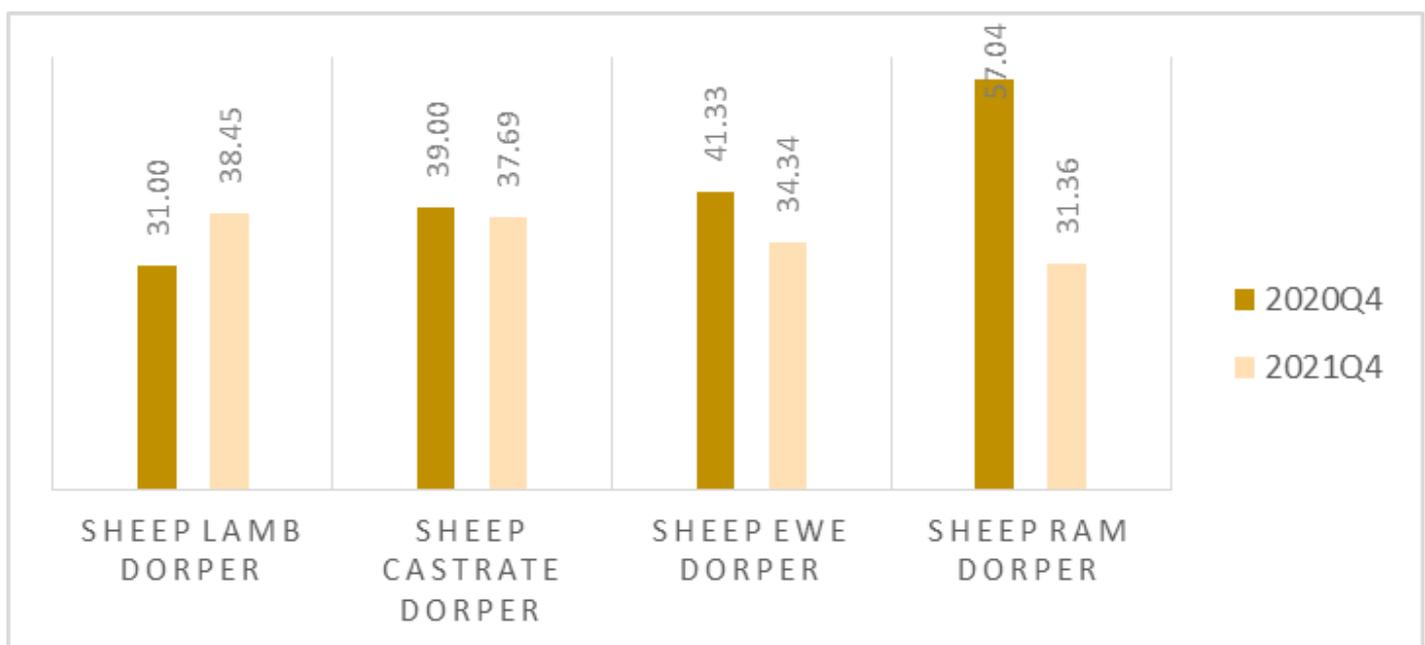


Figure 9: Sheep auction prices in N\$ per KG by type

Source: Meat Board of Namibia

3.2 Food Inflation

During Q4 of 2021, Food registered a lower average inflation of 5.3 percent compared to 7.7 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2020. While, the overall inflation (All item) registered a higher average inflation of 4.1 percent during the period under review compared to 2.3 percent registered in Q4 of 2020. For the period under review, although food prices continued to increase at a faster pace than other items in the consumer basket, prices of all other items continued to be on an upward trend (Figure 10).

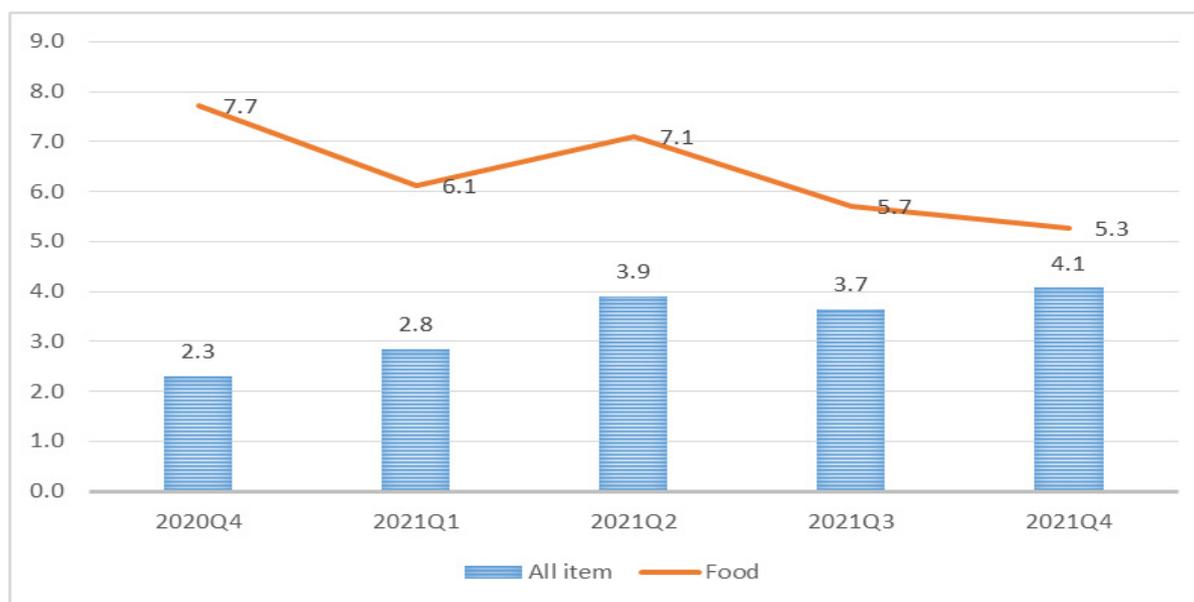


Figure 10: Inflation rate for 'All item' and Food in Percentage

The rise in food inflation was reflected in all categories except for 'Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers' that dropped marginally by 0.5 percent during the quarter under review (Table 5).

The classes of 'Bread and cereal' (2.2%), Fish (0.9%), 'Milk, cheese and eggs' (4.2%) and 'Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery' (1.3%) recorded the lowest inflation below the overall average food inflation of 5.3 percent.

Table 5: Food inflation by class type

Type of food	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Bread and cereals	5.2	3.7	4.0	2.7	2.2
Meat	10.6	11.8	16.3	13.2	11.8
Fish	7.0	1.3	2.2	1.7	0.9
Milk, cheese and eggs	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.7	4.2
Oils and fats	10.2	10.8	12.6	17.7	14.1
Fruit	16.6	12.1	8.3	10.4	15.6
Vegetables including potatoes and other tubers	11.4	6.3	6.5	2.9	-0.5
Sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionery	7.1	2.7	0.6	-0.1	1.3
Food Inflation	7.7	6.1	7.1	5.7	5.3

The main drivers of food inflation during the period under review were, Fruit, 'Oils and fats' and Meat classes that recorded increases of 15.6 percent, 14.1 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively, as reflected in Figure 11.

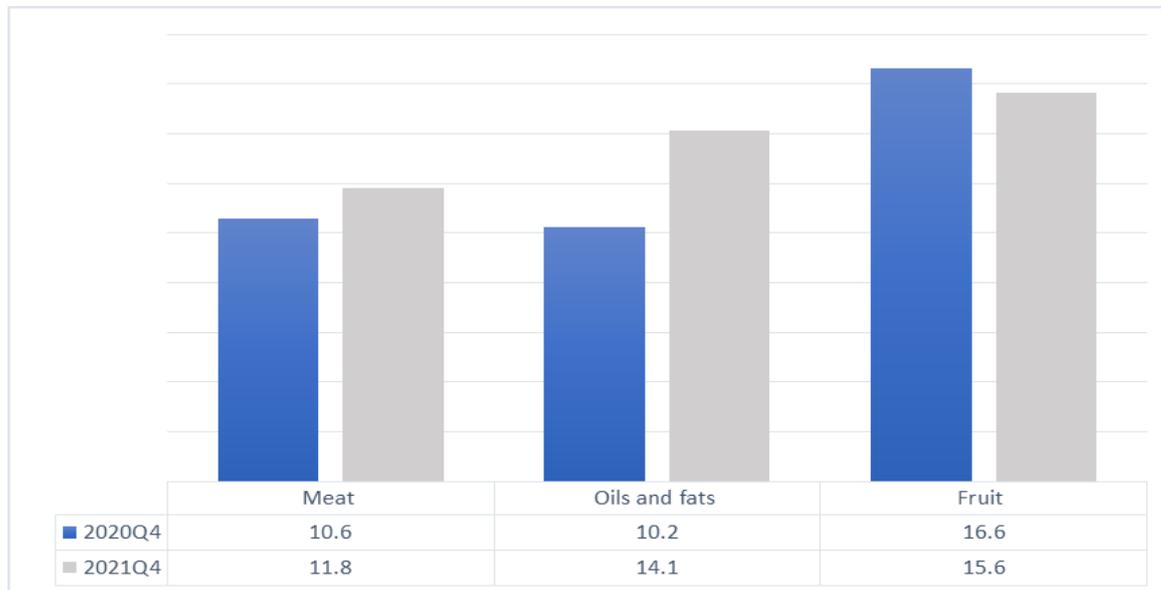


Figure 11: High food inflation in percent by class

3.2.1 Fruit inflation

The result in Table 6 depicts quarterly inflation by fruit type. Fruit inflation rose by 15.6 percent during the period under review compared to 16.6 percent in Q4 of 2020. Price of Avocados in Q4 of 2021 boomed massively by 60.6 percent from an increase of 32.9 percent recorded in Q4 of 2020.

On the contrary, low inflation was recorded in 'Peanuts and mixed nuts' (0.9%), while, deflation during the quarter under review was noted in Citrus fruits (-4.9%), Dried fruits (-3.1%) and Grapes (-1.8%).

Table 6: Fruit inflation by type

Type of fruit	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Apples	6.0	3.0	10.5	15.8	13.6
Pears	-2.9	-0.9	9.7	16.6	15.1
Bananas	20.9	2.5	0.3	6.7	7.3
Citrus fruits	30.4	20.2	3.0	-5.5	-4.9
Avocados	32.9	37.8	25.4	31.0	60.6
Grapes	8.0	3.6	-2.0	1.6	-1.8
Water melons	18.1	14.9	10.2	15.5	8.5
Dried fruits	-2.9	-1.6	-1.7	-4.1	-3.1
Peanuts and mixed nuts	6.5	4.7	1.3	-0.9	0.9
Tinned fruits	8.7	9.0	8.8	9.6	5.5
Fruit	16.6	12.1	8.3	10.4	15.6

The top three inflation drivers for fruits in Q4 of 2021 are displayed in Figure 12. Avocados were 60.6 percent more expensive than in the corresponding quarter of 2020, while prices of Pears and Apples went up by 15.1 percent and 13.6 percent respectively.

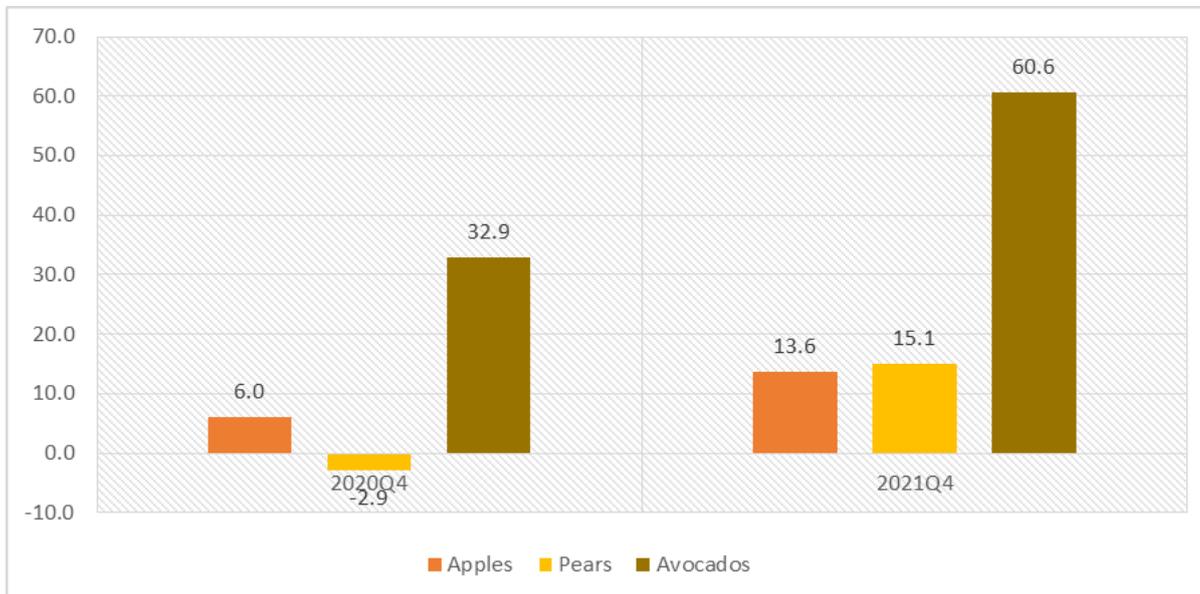


Figure 12: Top inflation for fruit in percent

3.2.2 'Oils and fats' inflation

The 'Oils and fats' class inflation in Q4 of 2021 accelerated by 14.1 percent compared to 10.2 percent recorded in Q4 of 2020. The increase in the inflation mainly emanated from increases in prices of Cooking oil (20.8%), Cooking fats (17.5%) and 'Margarine and margarine spreads' (10.9%). However, Butter prices increased at a slower pace of 0.7 percent whereas, Peanut butter recorded a deflation of 1.1 percent during the period under review (Table 7)

Table 7: Oils and fats inflation by type

Type of 'oils and fats'	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Cooking oil	13.8	16.6	21.1	28.1	20.8
Cooking fats	7.8	4.0	8.7	14.5	17.5
Margarine and margarine spreads	-1.2	-1.3	2.9	9.9	10.9
Peanut butter	15.0	13.8	4.7	1.9	-1.1
Butter	6.2	1.9	-2.2	-1.3	0.7
Oils and fats	10.2	10.8	12.6	17.7	14.1

3.2.3 Meat inflation

On average meat prices rose by 11.8 percent in Q4 of 2021 compared to 10.6 percent in Q4 of 2020 (Table 8). During the period under review, 'Chicken, Birds' meat prices recorded the highest price change, up by 22.2 percent, followed by liver and kidneys (14.9%), minced meat (14.2%), 'Offals and meat waste' (13.9%) as well as Canned meat (12.7%). During the period under review, game meat was the only type of meat that recorded a deflation of 0.7 percent, way cheaper when compared to the same period of last year.

Table 8: Meat inflation by type

Type of meat	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Beef	16.2	12.3	15.6	14.2	9.3
Minced meat	8.9	10.3	11.5	19.1	14.2
Chicken, Birds	4.5	15.1	24.4	16.8	22.2
Game	5.8	4.3	1.4	-4.6	-0.7
Mutton/Lamb	17.7	14.3	16.1	12.0	6.0
Pork	1.8	3.2	8.1	9.7	8.3
Liver and kidneys	11.5	13.9	18.8	17.8	14.9
Bacon	-7.3	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.4
Ham	-5.6	4.2	8.2	7.3	5.5
Biltong	6.3	3.0	5.5	2.3	2.5
Sausages	2.9	5.3	8.9	10.2	8.2
Offals and meat waste	10.9	11.0	19.4	15.8	13.9
Canned meat	9.0	4.8	4.8	9.2	12.7
Meat	10.6	11.8	16.3	13.2	11.8

Figure 13 shows the distribution of the top meat inflation recorded in Q4 of 2021. 'Chicken, birds' meat prices soared above average meat inflation (11.8%) by recording inflationary increase of 22.2 percent compared to 4.5 percent that was registered in Q4 of 2020. Followed by 'Liver and kidneys' (14.9%) and Minced meat (14.2%), respectively.

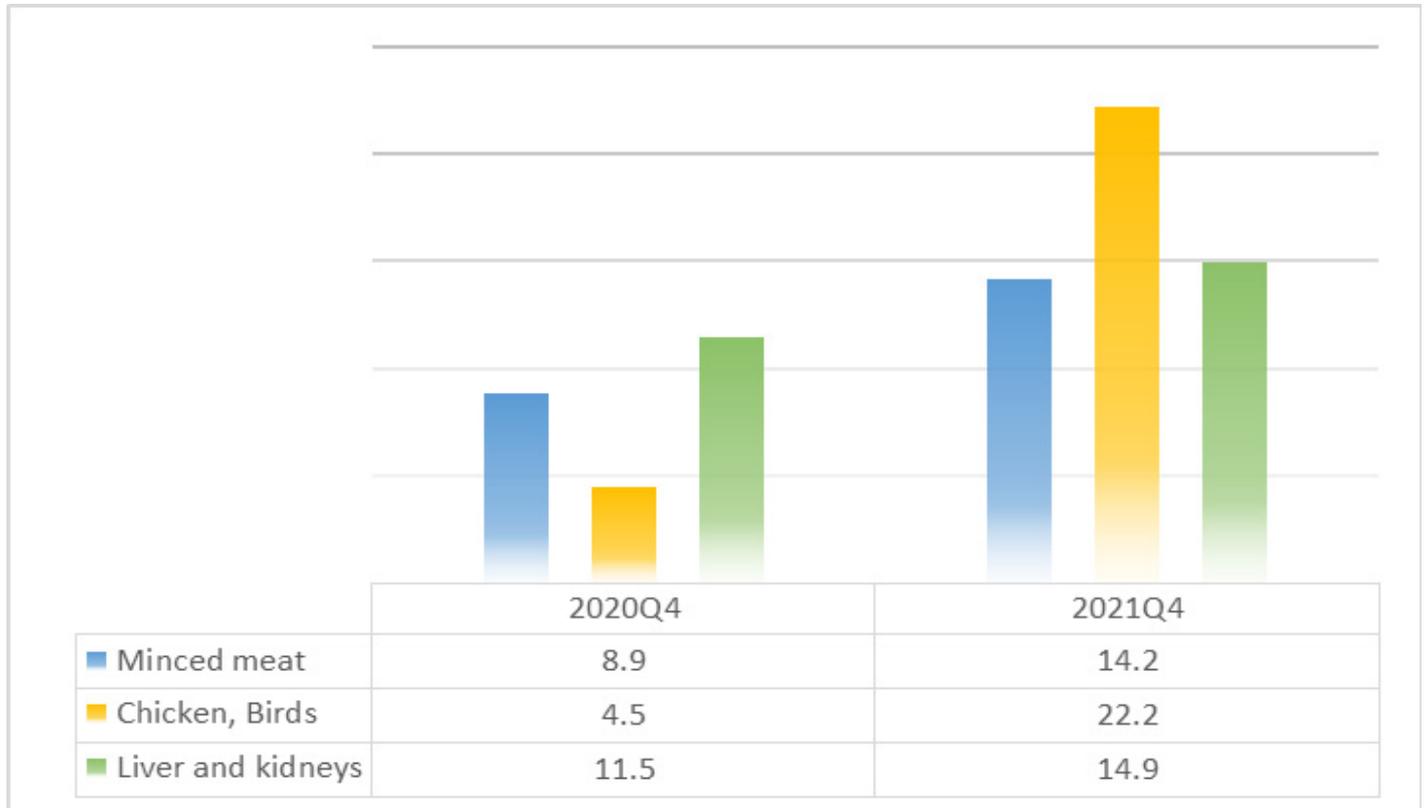


Figure 13: Top meat inflation items in percent

CHAPTER 4: INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING PRODUCTS

This chapter focuses on international trade of 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector commodities. International merchandise trade plays a crucial role in economic development, binding producers and consumers located in different countries into a global economic system.

For Namibia as an open economy trading is vital as it allows for expansion of markets and access thereof for goods that are domestically in shortfall or absent.

During Q4 of 2021, the total trade (Export plus import) for the sector amounted to N\$4.9 billion compared to N\$4.8 billion recorded in Q4 of 2020 (Figure 14), an increase of 2.1 percent.



Figure 14: Trade flows of Commodities from Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in billion N\$

In terms of trade balance (Export minus import), Namibia recorded a trade surplus of N\$2.4 billion in Q4 of 2021, lower when compared to a surplus of N\$2.6 billion registered in the corresponding quarter of 2020 (Figure 15). The trade surplus recorded of N\$2.4 billion was the lowest during the period of Q4 of 2020 to Q4 of 2021. Namibia continued to record trade surplus in the 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector during the Q4 of 2020 to Q4 of 2021 period.

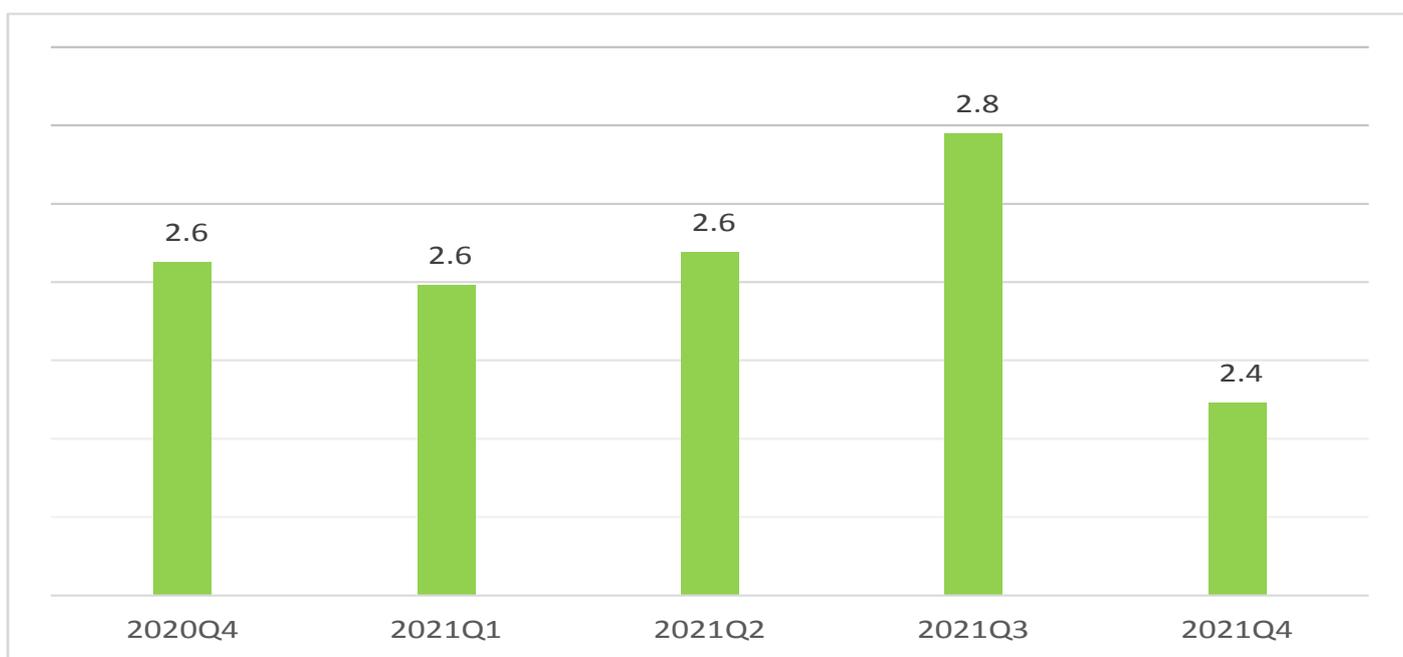


Figure 15: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector Trade balance in Million N\$

4.1 Agriculture Trade Pattern

International trade for this section covers international trade for products of crop and livestock farming.

The export earnings from the agricultural commodities for the period under review amounted to N\$1.3 billion an increase of 2.7 percent from Q4 of 2020, whereas the import bill stood at N\$794.1 million an increase of 15.3 percent from Q4 of 2020 level. This translated into trade surplus of N\$475.7 million compared to a trade surplus of N\$548.1 million registered in Q4 of 2020 (Figure 16).

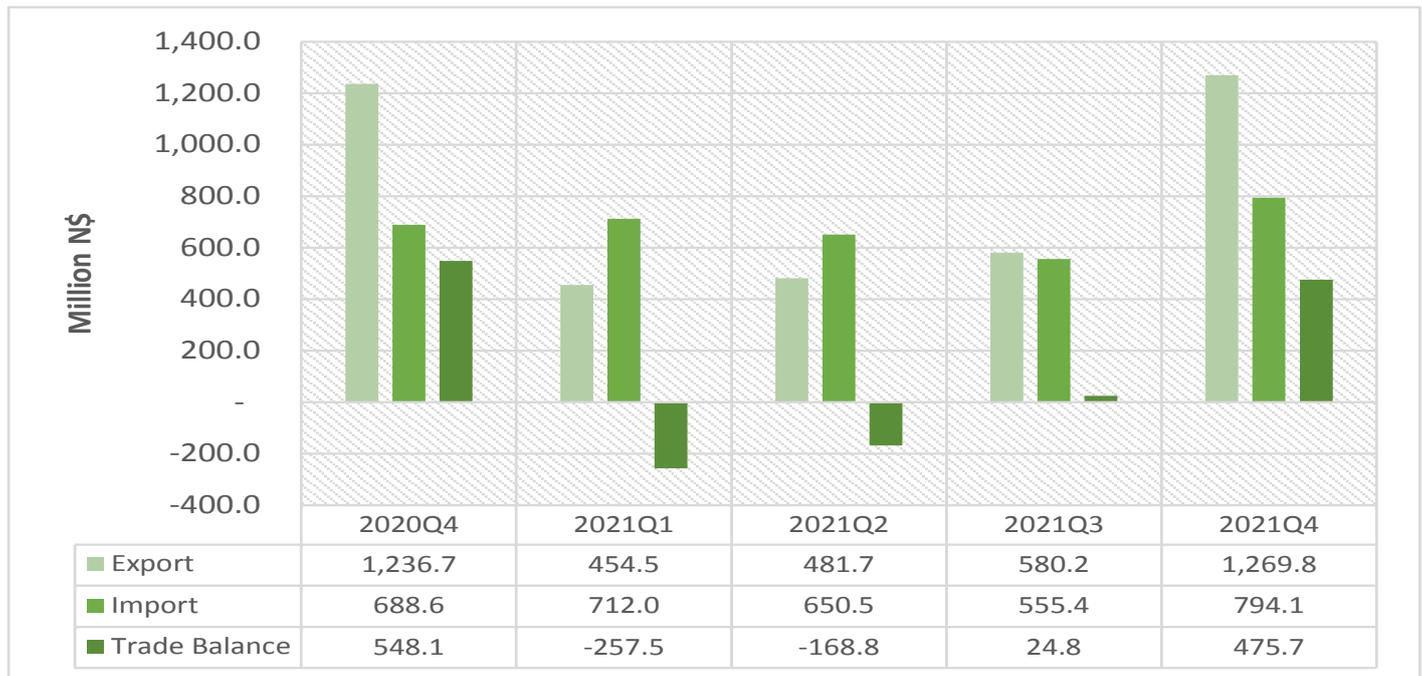


Figure 16 Agriculture products export, import and trade balance in Million N\$

The results in Figure 17 indicates that in Q4 of 2021, the total trade for agriculture products stood at N\$2.1 billion of which 77.9 percent (N\$1.6 billion) is 'Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening' whereas 'Live animals and animal products (excluding meat)' only accounted for 22.1 percent (N\$455.9 million).

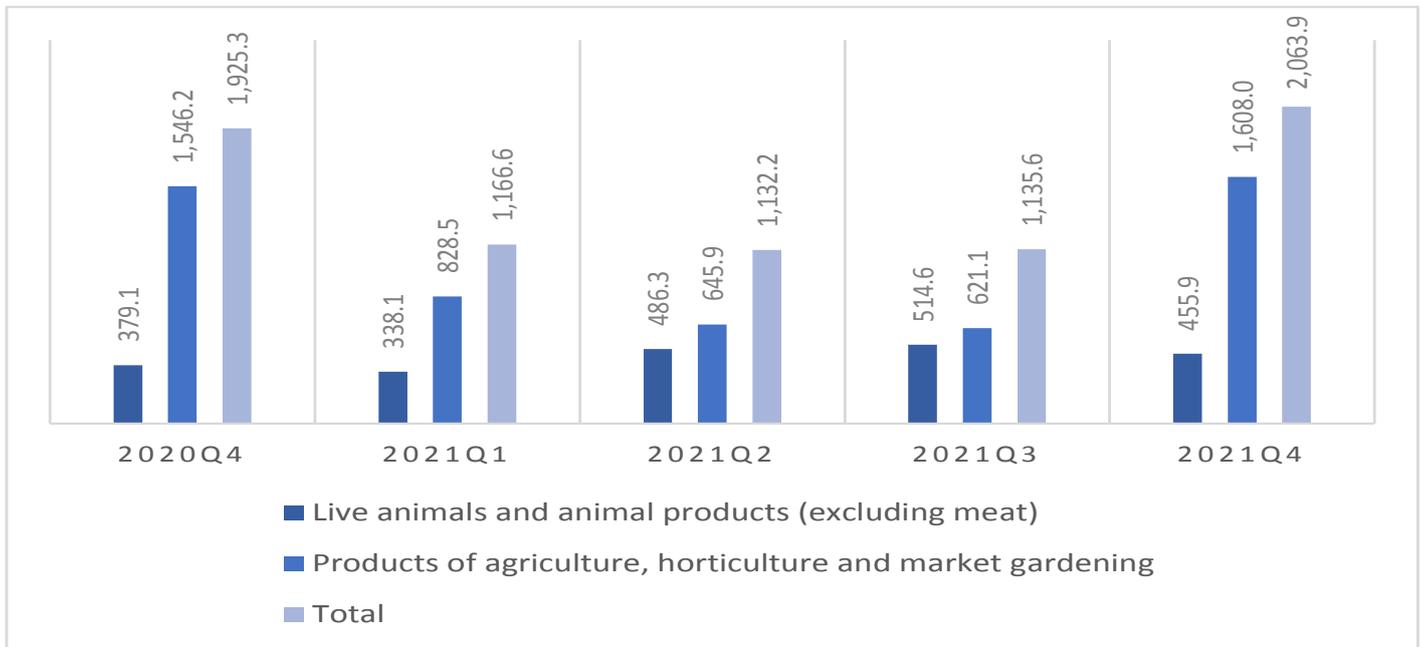


Figure 17: Total trade for agricultural products in Million N\$

4.1.1 Trade pattern of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening products

The total trade (export plus import) for 'Agriculture, horticulture and market gardening' products stood at N\$1.6 billion during Q4 of 2021, compared to N\$1.5 billion in Q4 of 2020.

As evident from Figure 18, Q4 of 2021 export earnings from this class of products amounted N\$890.6 million while imports bill stood at N\$717.4 million. This resulted in a trade surplus of N\$173.3 million.

On the supply side, 'Fruits and nuts', was the main product that was exported during the period under review accounting for 93.1 percent (N\$828.9 million) followed by vegetables with 4.4 percent (N\$39 million).

On the demand side, cereals was the main product that was imported amounting to N\$409.4 million accounting for 57.1 percent of the import bill followed by fruits and nuts with 12.5 percent (N\$89.7 million).

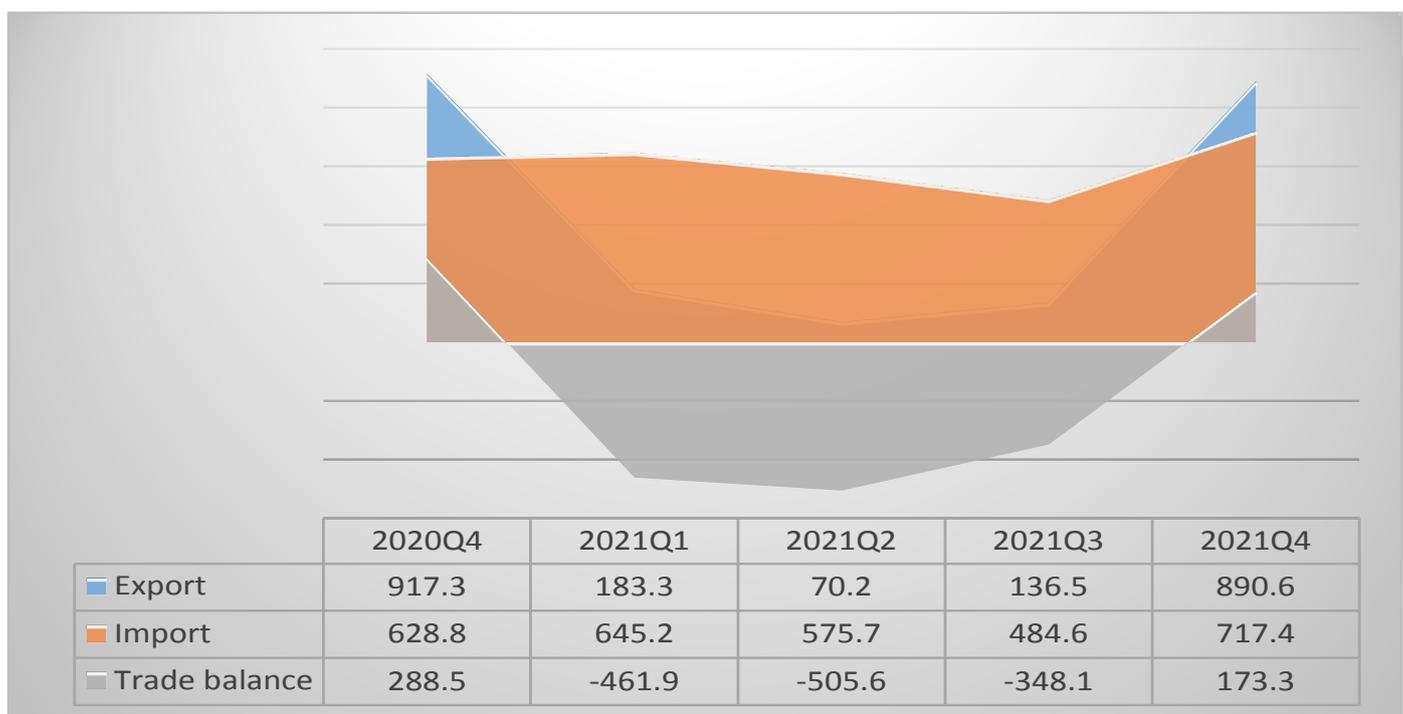


Figure 18: Trade flows and trade balance of horticulture and market gardening products, Million N\$

4.1.1.1 Trade of fruits and Nuts

During Q4 of 2021, Namibia registered a trade surplus of N\$739.2 million on 'fruits and nuts' (Figure 19). Export of fruits and nuts declined by 2 percent to N\$828.9 million when compared to N\$845.5 million recorded in Q4 of 2020.

In contrast, imports posted an increase of 10.4 percent to N\$89.7 million during the period under review up from N\$81.3 million recorded during the same quarter a year earlier.

'Fruits and nuts' were mainly exported to Netherlands, United Kingdom and Germany with export shares of 36.7 percent, 33.1 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively. Whereas, 97.6 percent of this group of products were mainly sourced from South Africa and 1.7 percent came from Spain.

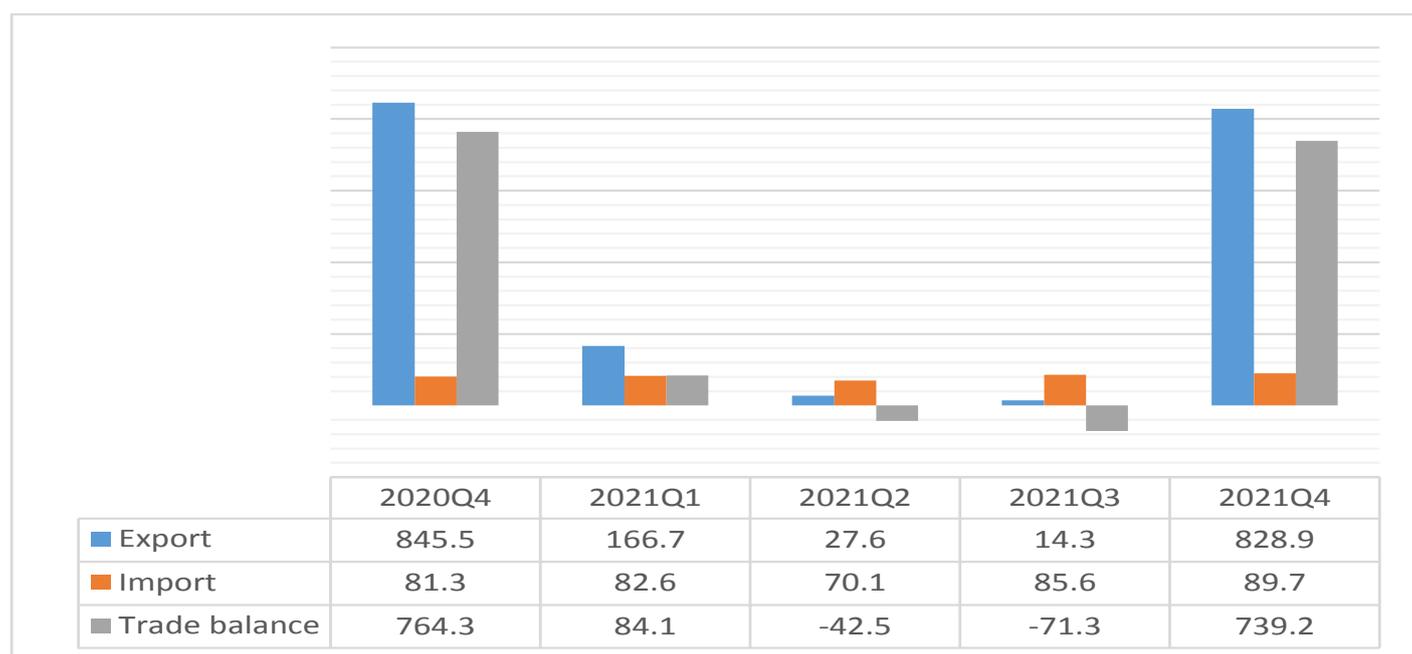


Figure 19: Export, import and trade balance of 'fruits and nuts', Million N\$

The results in Table 9 reveals that for Q4 of 2021, Grapes was recorded as the main product exported in the category of 'fruits and nuts' with a value of N\$814.5 million compared to N\$823.3 million, as this was the harvesting season. In second place were Dates that posted export value of N\$5.9 million compared to N\$11.8 million recorded a year ago.

Table 9: Export fruits and nuts by type, Million N\$

Type	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Grapes	823.3	127.1	1.3	0.0	814.5
Dates	11.8	38.8	25.5	3.6	5.9
Other fruits, n.e.s.	10.4	0.9	0.8	10.7	8.5
Total fruits and nuts	845.5	166.7	27.6	14.3	828.9

On the import side, Apples were the main product imported under the category of 'fruits and nuts' with an import bill of N\$22.8 million, followed by Bananas (N\$9.8 million) and Oranges (N\$8.0 million) (Figure 20).

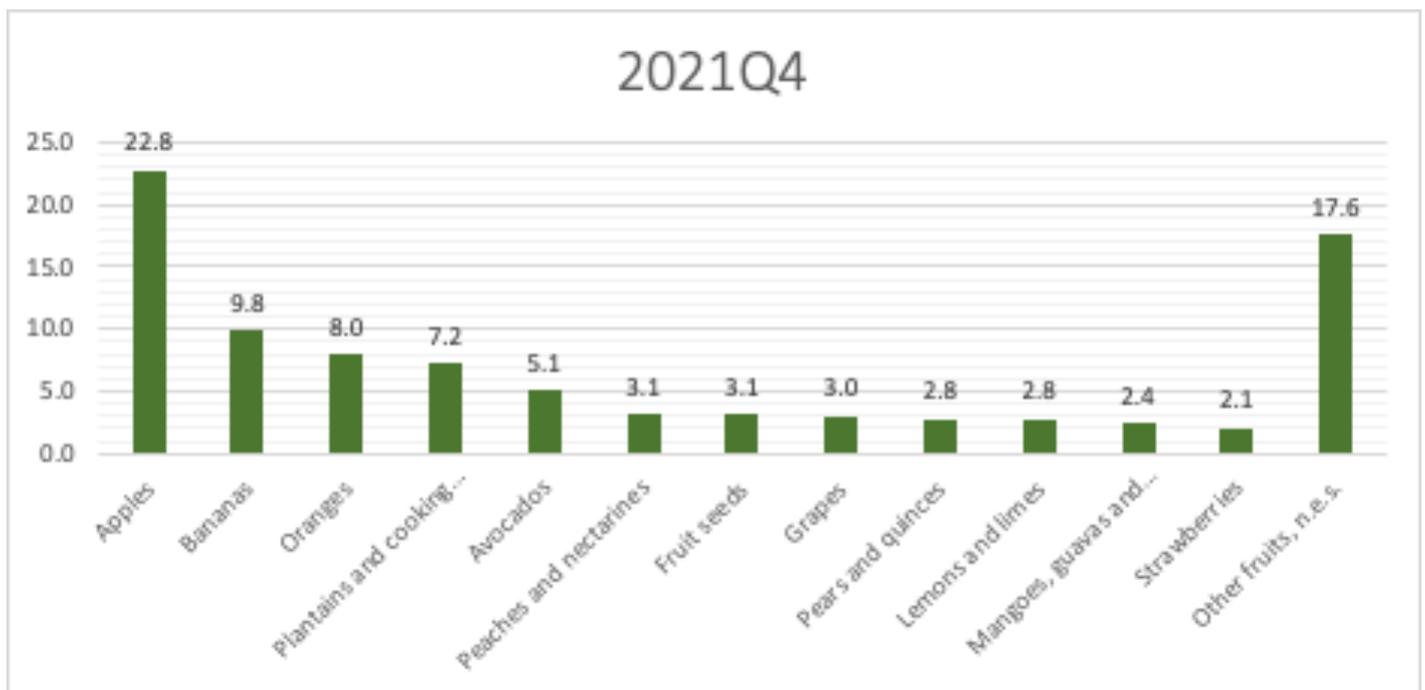


Figure 20: Import of fruits and nuts, Million N\$

4.1.1.2 Trade of cereal crops

Namibia continued to be a net importer of cereal crops, a trade deficit amounting to N\$405.4 million was recorded in Q4 of 2021, a deeper trade deficit when compared to a deficit of N\$377.7 million recorded for Q4 of 2020. As can be seen from Figure 21, export earnings amounted to N\$4.1 million whereas the import bill stood at N\$409.4 million during the quarter under review.

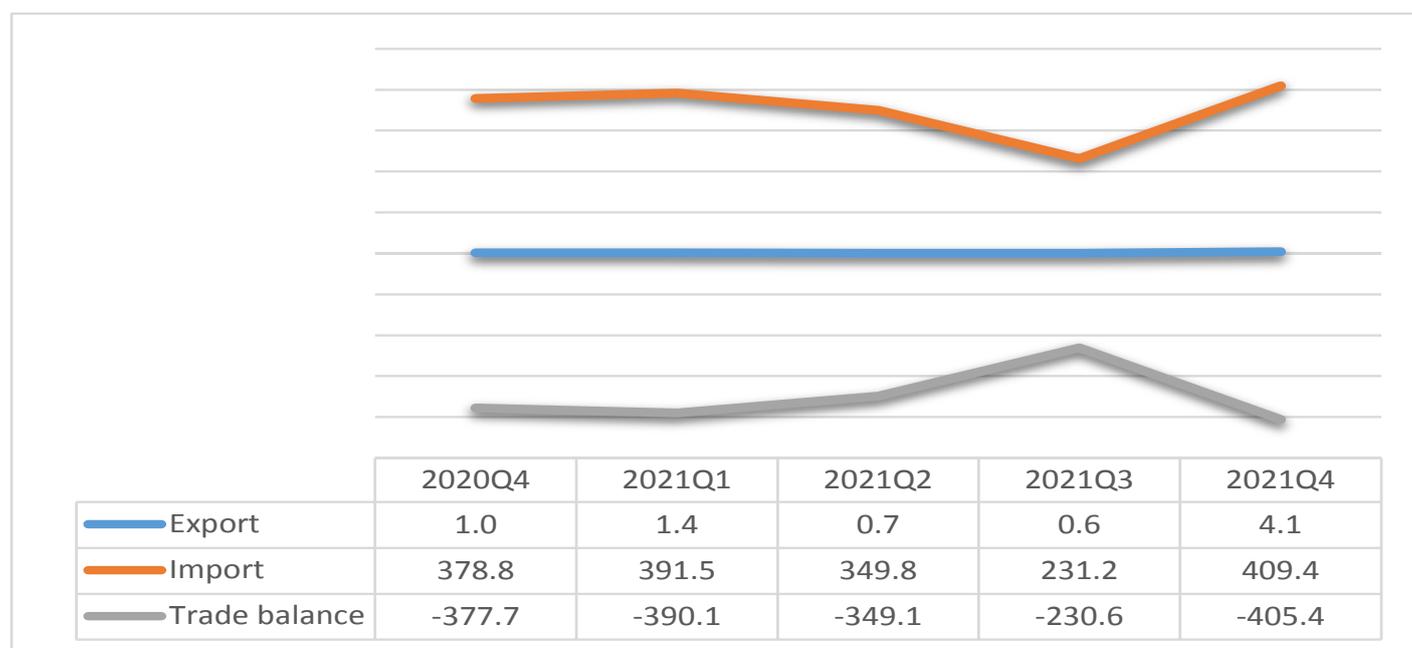


Figure 21: Export, import and trade balance of cereal crops, Million N\$

Maize (N\$4.0 million) was the main cereal crop that was exported during the period under review, accounting for 97.6 percent of cereal exports (Figure 22). This product was mainly exported to Angola (99.9%) and Japan demanding a meagre share of 0.1 percent.

While on the import side, wheat was the main cereal that Namibia imported from the Rest of the World with a bill of N\$210.2 million accounting for 51.3 percent of cereal import. This was followed by maize with an import bill of N\$180.4 million accounting for 44.1 percent of the cereal import bill and rice, seed that accounted for 2.8 percent (N\$11.7 million). Cereals were mainly sourced from South Africa (46.9) and Russia (37.2%).

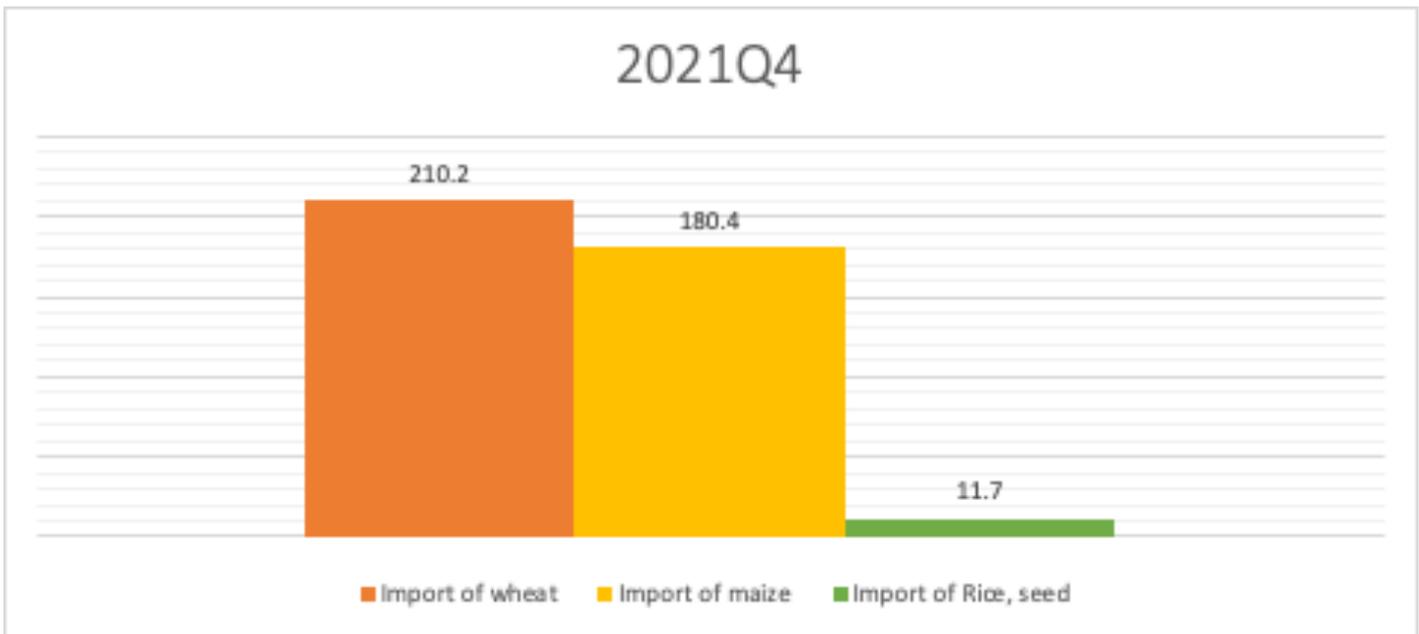


Figure 22: Top import of cereal crops, Million N\$

4.1.1.3 Trade of vegetables

The country in Q4 of 2021 recorded a trade deficit of N\$5.0 million in vegetables trade from a surplus of N\$14.0 million registered in the corresponding quarter of 2020.

The decay in the trade balance over the year is owed to the increase in imports of 30.8 percent to N\$44.1 million while exports declined by 18.1 percent to N\$39 million.

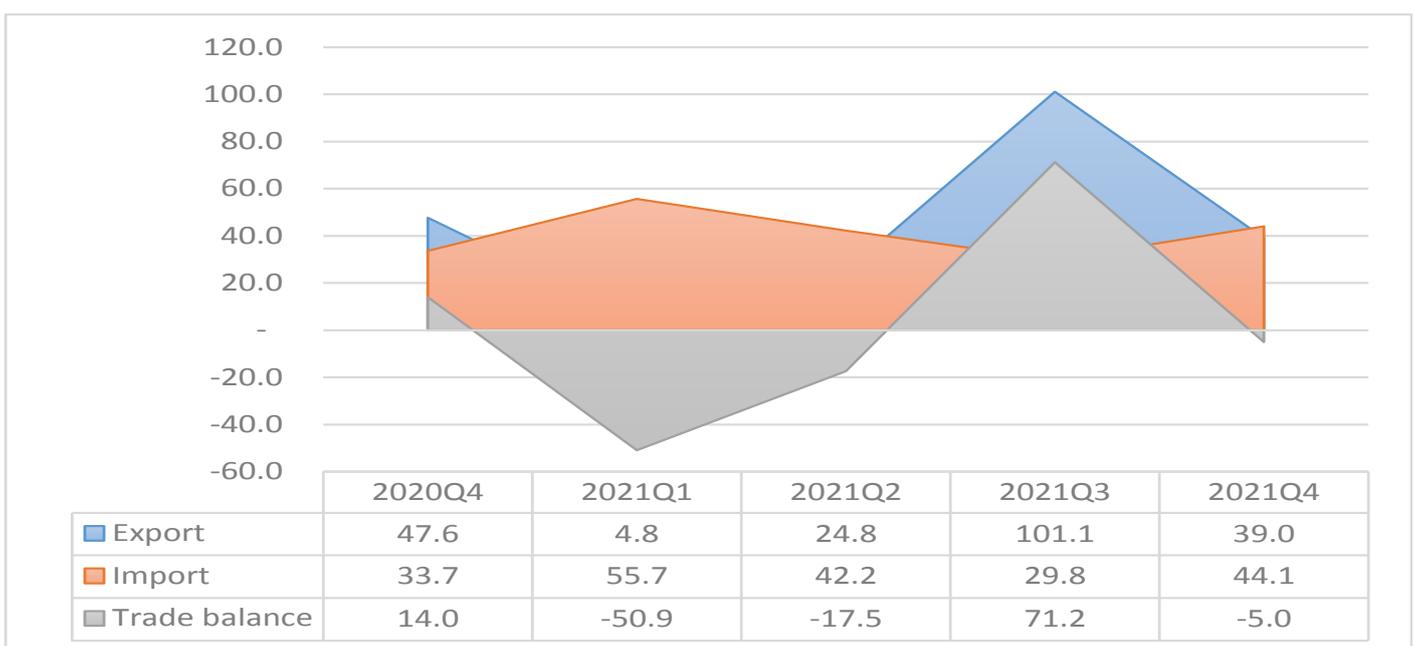


Figure 23: Export, import and trade balance of vegetables, Million N\$

Tomatoes, Onions and 'Broad beans and horse beans, green' dominated the export basket of vegetables in Q4 of 2021, recording N\$13.5 million, N\$10.6 million and N\$4.8 million, respectively (Table 10).

During the quarter under review, Vegetables were mainly destined for South Africa with a share of 82.5 percent and Angola with a share of 17.5 percent. Export to other countries share was less than one percent.

These top three vegetable accounted for 74.0 percent of the total vegetable export during the review period.

While on the demand side, 'Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds' topped the list with the value of N\$12.5 million compared to N\$8.8 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2020. This was followed by Tomatoes (N\$7 million) and 'Cauliflowers and broccoli' (N\$3.4 million).

South Africa (92.6%) was the main source of vegetable imports followed by the United States of America (5.9%) in second place. A share of 1.5 percent of vegetable import came from other countries.

Table 10: Top export and import of vegetables, Million N\$

Export	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Tomatoes	11.9	0.0	5.1	50.2	13.5
Onions	16.1	0.0	3.8	22.2	10.6
Broad beans and horse beans, green	1.8	0.0	2.6	15.4	4.8
Import	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds	8.8	11.4	8.5	6.5	12.5
Tomatoes	3.5	10.7	6.7	1.2	7.0
Cauliflowers and broccoli	2.4	3.2	2.3	1.6	3.4

4.1.2 Trade of live animals and animal products

Namibia recorded a trade surplus of N\$302.4 million for 'Live animals and animal products' an improvement when compared to a surplus of N\$259.6 million recorded in Q4 of 2020. The improvement in the trade balance is due to increase in export that amounted to N\$379.2 million in Q4 of 2021 compared to N\$319.4 recorded in Q4 of 2020, while the imports bill recorded stood at N\$76.8 million compared to N\$59.8 million in Q4 of 2020 (Figure 24).

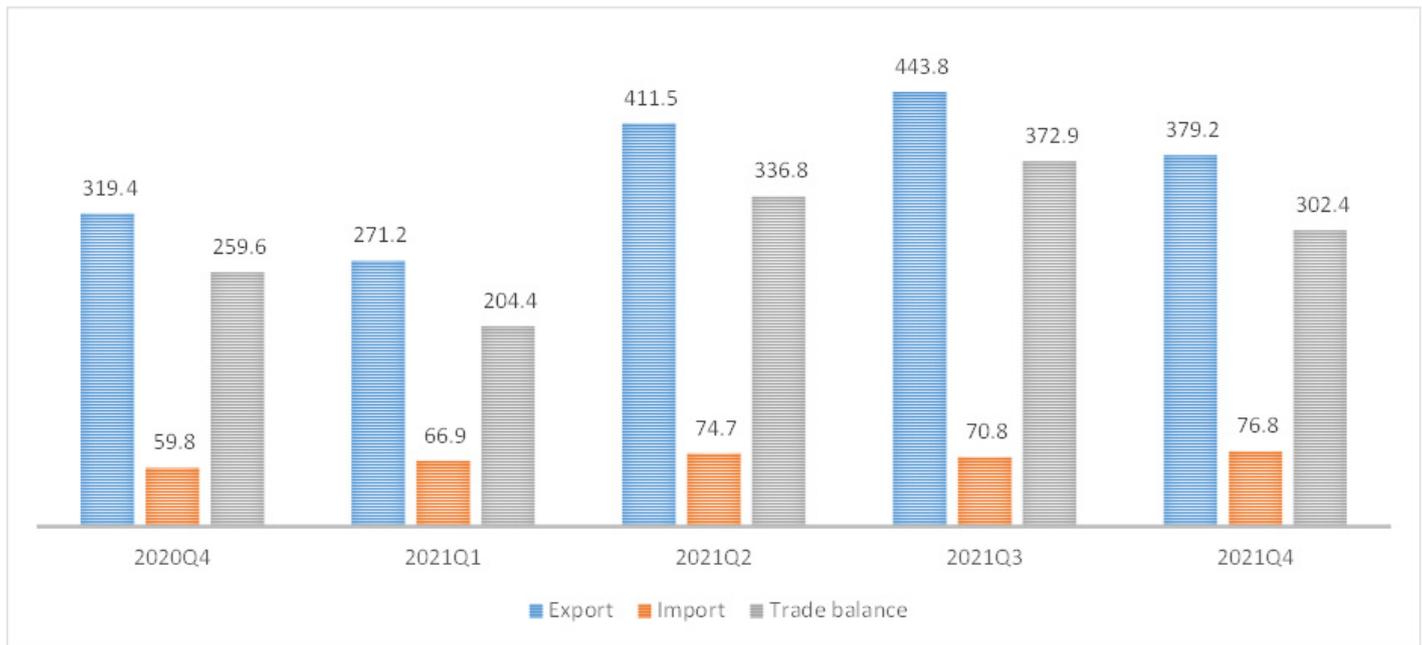


Figure 24: Total trade of live animals and animal products by trade flows, Percentage Share

4.1.2.1 Trade of live animals

The results in Figure 25 indicates that the country is a net exporter of live animals, thus recording a trade surplus of N\$352.5 million in Q4 of 2021 compared to N\$306.1 million in the corresponding quarter of 2020. The export earnings from live animals amounted to N\$375.7 million during the quarter under review while the import bill stood at N\$23.1 million.

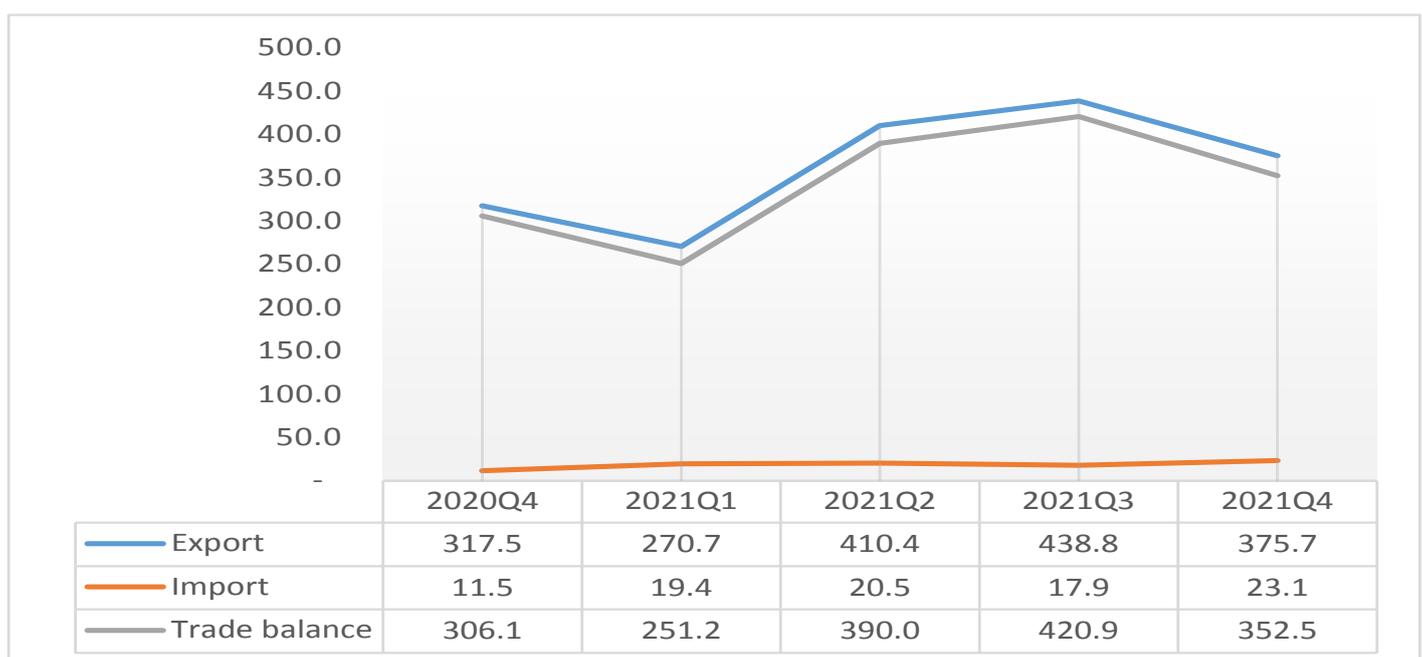


Figure 25: Export, import and trade balance of live animals, Million N\$

Furthermore, Table 11 shows the export and import of live animals by type for the Q4 of 2020 to Q4 of 2020 period.

The result reveals that the Q4 of 2021 earnings from export of live cattle stood at N\$252.7 million compared to N\$240.6 recorded in Q4 of 2020. This was followed by sheep (N\$70.2 million) and goats (N\$27.8 million). Export of live animals were destined for South Africa which account for a share of 95.0 percent and Angola winning a market share of 3.6 percent.

In terms of imports, cattle were the main live animal imported with a value of N\$11.1 million followed by chickens (N\$9.2 million) during the period under review. Namibia imported live animals mainly from Botswana (51.7%), South Africa (32.6%) and Zambia (14.1%).

Table 11: Export and import of live animals by type, Million N\$

Export of live animals	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Cattle	240.6	195.7	243.8	345.6	252.7
Sheep	46.4	63.4	138.7	62.1	70.2
Goats	23.2	11.4	24.9	24.6	27.8
Other live animals, n.e.s.	7.4	0.2	3.0	6.6	24.9
Total export of live animals	317.5	270.7	410.4	438.8	375.7
Import of live animals	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Cattle	5.4	13.2	15.9	10.7	11.1
Chickens	4.5	5.1	4.3	3.0	9.2
Other live animals, n.e.s.	1.6	1.1	0.3	4.2	2.9
Total import of live animals	11.5	19.4	20.5	17.9	23.1

4.2 Trade of selected manufactured products

This section presented trade pattern of selected manufactured products of 'Meat and meat products', and 'Fertilizers and pesticides. These products are selected due to their particular importance and the role they play in the 'Agriculture, fishing and forestry' sector. Meat products are outputs from the livestock farming subsector, whereas 'Fertilizers and pesticides' are significant inputs in the Agriculture sector.

4.2.1 Trade of meat and meat products

Meat and meat products recorded a trade deficit of N\$161.8 million in Q4 of 2021, a deterioration when compared to a trade deficit of N\$53.0 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2020 (Figure 26).

The worsening trade deficit is a result of an increase in imports (from N\$297.9 million to N\$546.1 million) which was higher than the increase exports (from N\$244.9 million to N\$384.3 million) respectively.

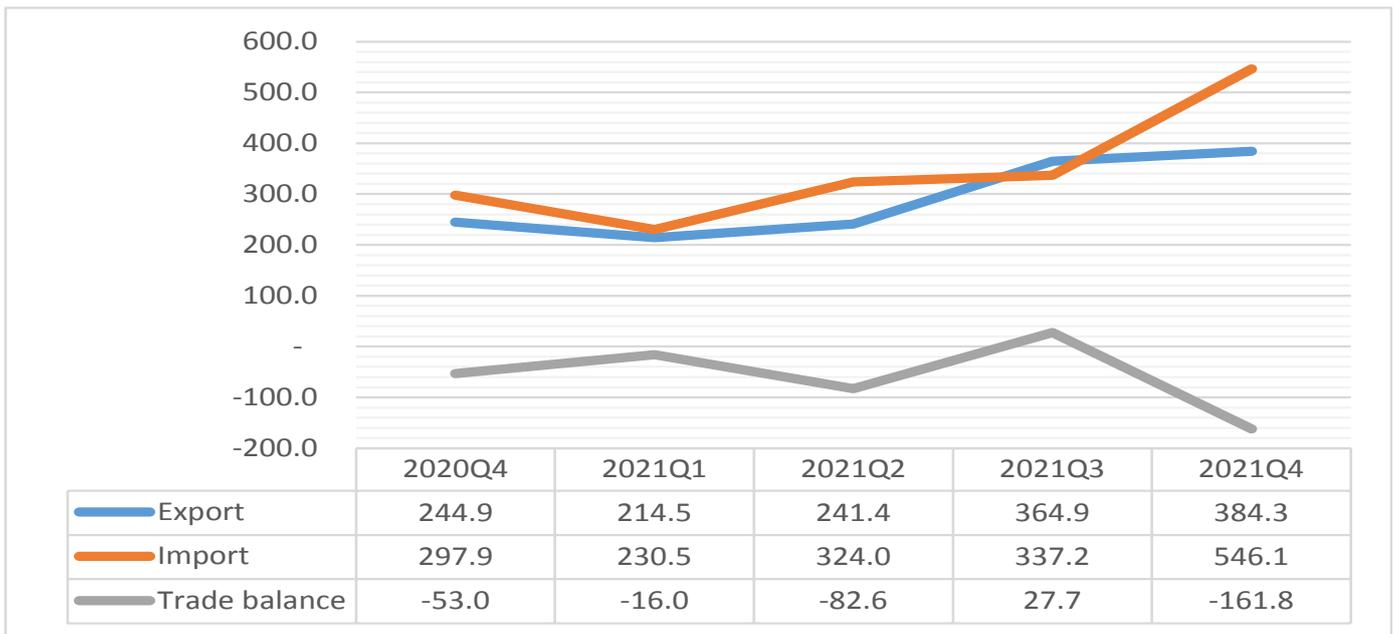


Figure 26: Export, import and trade balance of 'meat and meat products', Million N\$

Looking at the main three exported products in the category of 'Meat and meat products', chicken meat and cattle meat and edible offal recorded the highest export values of N\$223.8 million, N\$129.5 million and N\$8.7 million, respectively.

These three meat products during the quarter under review, accounted for a share of 94.2 percent of total export of 'Meat and meat products. Products of meat were mainly sold to Democratic Republic of Congo (44.5%), followed by Norway (20.7%) and Zambia in third place with a market share of 9.8 percent.

As for import, in Q4 of 2021, Chicken meat (N\$402.4 million) continued to lead as the main imported product followed by 'Prepared dishes and meals based on meat' (N\$56.0 million), Meat of pigs (N\$44.0 million) and Edible offal (30.8 million) (Table 12). Countries topping import list for 'Meat and meat products' were South Africa (20.2%), United States of America (19.3%) and Netherlands (18.2%).

Table 12: Export and import of 'meat and meat products' by type, Million N\$

	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Top three exported meat and meat product					
Chicken Meat	174.2	157.1	133.4	194.3	223.8
Cattle meat	49.9	34.6	86.6	148.4	129.5
Edible offal	2.1	7.1	2.2	6.4	8.7
Top three imported meat and meat product					
Chicken Meat	199.4	122.5	199.9	224.8	402.4
Prepared dishes and meals based on meat	40.2	44.7	40.5	38.1	56.0
Meat of pigs	27.4	34.5	35.1	46.0	44.0

4.2.2 Trade of fertilizers and pesticides

Table 13 indicates that export of 'Fertilizers and pesticides' stood at N\$12.8 million during the quarter under review, compared to N\$14.0 million reported in Q4 of 2020. The decline in exported 'Fertilizers and pesticide' is mainly attributed to export of insecticides and hazardous pesticides.

'Fertilizers containing two nutrients: nitrogen and phosphorus' in Q4 of 2021 were the most exported to the value of N\$5.1 million, followed by 'Excreta of animals useful for manure/fertilizer and fuel preparation' that recorded a value of N\$5.0 million.

'Fertilizers and pesticides' were mainly destined to Angola (56.8%), France (16.2%), South Africa (15.6%) and Belgium (11.0%).

Table 13: Export of fertilizers and pesticides by type, Million N\$

Type	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Fertilizers containing two nutrients: nitrogen and phosphorus	-	2.1	-	0.0	5.1
Excreta of animals useful for manure/fertilizer and fuel preparation	7.0	7.8	2.4	1.4	5.0
Insecticides	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Fertilizers containing two nutrients: phosphorus and potassium	-	-	-	-	0.4
Hazardous pesticides	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Disinfectants	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1
Other fertilizers and pesticides, n.e.s.	2.6	3.0	14.0	39.4	1.3
Total fertilizers and pesticides	14.0	13.5	17.5	41.1	12.8

Similarly, the imports of 'Fertilizers and pesticides' was valued at N\$334.4 million in Q4 of 2021, an increase when compared to N\$233.8 million in Q4 of 2020. This increase in imports is mainly emanating from import of 'Ammonium nitrate', 'Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators' as well as 'Ammonia, anhydrous' (Table 14).

The top products imported were 'Ammonium nitrate, Insecticides and 'Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators' recording N\$70.8 million, N\$33.9 million and N\$21.8 million (Table 4). 'Fertilizers and pesticide' products were mainly sourced from South Africa (99.5%).

Table 14: Import of fertilizers and pesticides by type, Million N\$

Type	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Ammonium nitrate	38.7	45.8	54.7	58.4	70.8
Insecticides	44.3	23.3	12.4	11.0	33.9
Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators	10.3	5.5	7.1	23.8	21.8
Ammonia, anhydrous	8.5	12.8	8.9	12.7	14.9
Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate	10.8	12.2	13.1	9.9	12.1
Hazardous pesticides	7.5	8.3	5.6	4.1	6.3
Disinfectants	2.0	2.9	2.4	5.8	2.6
Urea	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.4
Other fertilizers and pesticides, n.e.s.	2.8	2.0	1.7	5.2	1.2
Ammonium chloride; nitrites	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
Fungicides	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4
Excreta of animals useful for manure/fertilizer and fuel preparation	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.4
Ammonia, in aqueous solution	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate or other inorgan	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.3
Ammonium sulphate	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Potassium chloride (muriate of potash)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Potassium sulphate (sulphate of potash)	0.6	-	0.0	0.3	0.2
Fertilizers containing two nutrients: phosphorus and potassium	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1
Other insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and disinfectants	19.3	20.0	20.5	23.4	18.6
Other mineral or chemical fertilizers containing at least two nutrients (r	85.6	58.4	41.4	77.3	148.2
Total fertilizers and pesticides	233.8	193.6	171.8	235.9	334.4

4.3 Trade of forestry and related products

Figure shows that Namibia is a net exporter of forestry and related products. For the period under review, Namibia recorded a trade surplus of N\$86.2 million compared to N\$65.4 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2020. The improvement in the trade surplus was mainly due to the increase in the export (6.9%) recorded during the quarter under review. Export for Q4 of 2021 stood at N\$315.7 million while for the same period imports amounted to N\$229.5 million (Figure 27).



Figure 27: Export, import and trade balance of forestry and related products, Million N\$

4.3.1 Trade of vegetable saps and extracts

Products of 'Vegetable saps and extracts' recorded a trade deficit of N\$4.0 million in Q4 of 2021 compared to a deeper trade deficit of N\$9.4 million recorded for Q4 of 2020 (see Figure 28).

Exports during the quarter under review stood at N\$2.0 million whereas imports amounted to N\$6.0 million. The improvement in the negative trade balance is due to exports that increased significantly by 406.6 percent.

In terms of export markets, 'vegetable saps and extracts' were destined to Democratic Republic of Congo (92.8%) and Russian Federation (5.4%). South Africa, United States of America and Germany had a combined import share of 95.9 percent.

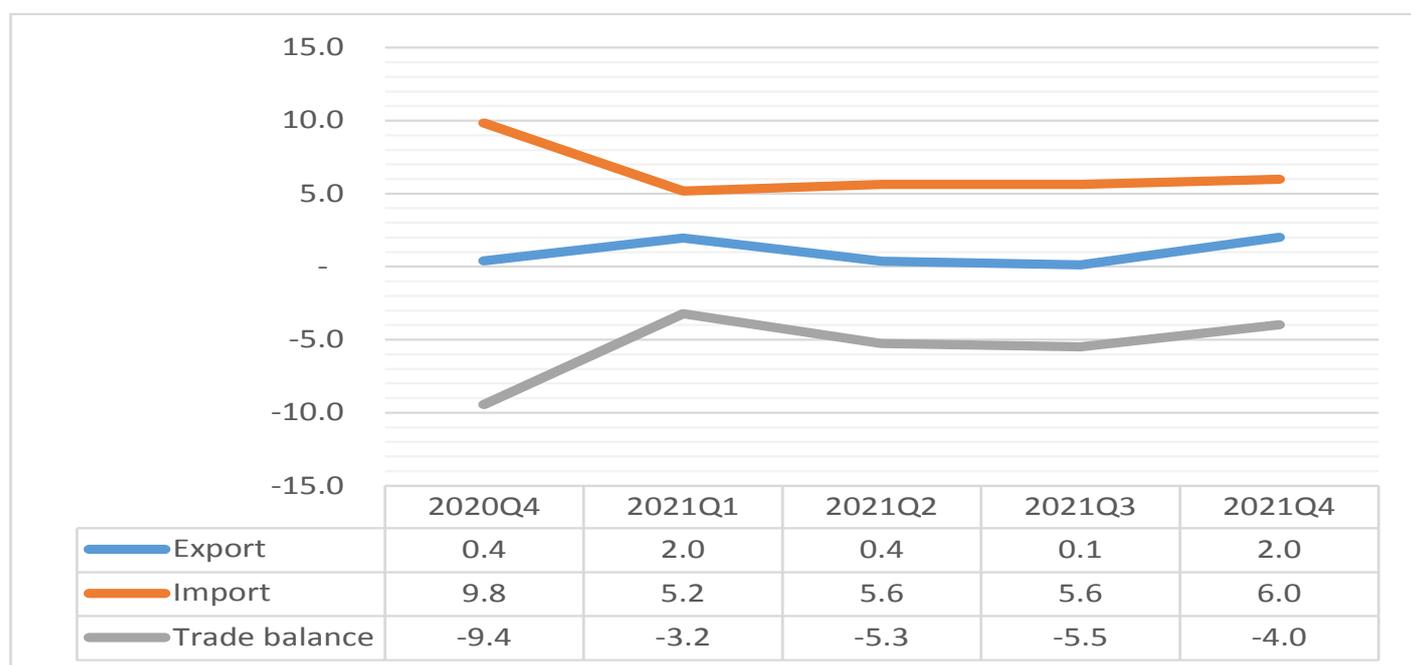


Figure 28: Export, import and trade balance of vegetables saps and extracts

Table 15, shows that Hops was the main exported and imported product (N\$1.9 million and N\$3.6 million) in Q4 of 2021. This is followed on the export side, by the mucilages and thickeners as the second main exported product while on the import side Gum-resins was the second main imported products at N\$1.9 million.

Table 15: Export and import of vegetable saps and extracts by type, Million N\$

Export	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Hops	0.3	1.8	0.4	-	1.9
Mucilages and thickeners	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Other vegetable saps and extracts, n.e.s.	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total export	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.1	2.0
Import					
Hops	7.3	3.6	3.3	2.1	3.6
Gum-resins	2.3	1.5	2.1	3.3	1.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mucilages and thickeners	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pectic substances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other vegetable saps and extracts, n.e.s.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total import	9.8	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.0

4.4 Trade of wood and articles of wood

Namibia is a net exporter of 'Wood and articles of wood' over the years, and in Q4 of 2021 the trade surplus stood at N\$90.8 million better off when compared to N\$75.8 million recorded in Q4 of 2020 as shown in Figure 29.

The improvement in the surplus is owed to exports that increased more than imports for the quarter under review.

In terms of trading partners, South Africa topped the list in both export and import with shares of 34.3 percent and 87.8 percent, respectively. Belgium snatched an export share of 10.0 percent during the period under review.



Figure 29: Export, import and trade balance of wood and articles of wood, Million N\$

Table 16 shows the export of 'Wood and wood articles' for the period Q4 of 2020 to Q4 of 2021. The result indicates that Wood charcoal dominated the group by posting N\$245.2 million compared to N\$233.2 million recorded in Q4 of 2020. This product in itself accounted for 78.2 percent of the total export for this group of products.

This was followed by fuel wood (N\$34.3 million) and pallet collars (N\$9.2 million).

A similar pattern was observed in 2020Q4 whereby the same products came out as the main exported products.

Table 16: Export of wood and articles of wood by type, Million N\$

Type	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Wood charcoal	233.2	232.4	247.9	195.3	245.2
Fuel wood	15.9	11.8	16.4	21.5	34.3
Pallet collars	16.4	13.2	10.4	8.8	9.2
Yellow wood	6.3	4.2	6.2	8.4	6.2
Peg wood	-	0.0	0.1	2.1	6.0
Tropical wood	10.0	12.3	13.0	10.9	4.3
Wood in the rough	1.0	2.1	4.5	2.2	2.3
Wood marquetry	2.9	1.7	0.5	1.4	1.7
Balack Wood	3.0	3.1	1.5	1.0	1.1
Other wood and articles of wood, n.e.s.	6.1	6.7	6.2	4.7	3.2
Total wood products	294.8	287.4	306.7	256.3	313.7

In terms of import, Coniferous wood was the top imported commodity amounting to N\$88.4 million in Q4 of 2021. Particle board, 'Wood doors and frames' and Pallet collars followed in second, third and fourth positions, by recording import values of N\$33.1 million, N\$19.7 million and N\$18.5 million respectively (Table 17).

Table 17: Import of Wood and articles of wood by type, Million N\$

Type	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Coniferous Wood	89.1	68.7	86.1	87.4	88.4
Particle board	29.0	29.9	26.7	32.5	33.1
Wood door and frames	15.5	14.2	14.2	16.8	19.7
Pallet collars	17.3	11.6	11.9	9.8	18.5
Fibre wood	2.4	5.0	5.9	5.6	10.8
Tropical wood	18.8	13.6	10.4	8.7	7.1
Non-coniferous wood	12.4	10.4	9.9	7.3	7.1
Peg wood	1.9	1.0	2.2	5.5	7.0
Wood marquetry	6.2	4.6	6.3	16.6	6.4
Ply wood	4.3	2.6	4.4	6.8	6.2
Parquet panels	1.8	0.7	1.9	3.3	3.0
wood flour	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5
Wooden frames	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0
Other wood and articles of wood, n.e.s.	17.7	17.6	18.0	11.1	13.2
Total wood products	219.0	182.1	199.9	213.2	222.8

4.5 Trade of fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates

Fishing is one of the important subsectors of the economy as it has significant opportunities for output growth, value addition and employment creation. Further, products produced in this subsector are an important source of foreign earnings for the country.

Namibia is a net exporter of 'Fish and crustaceans' products. For the period under review, Namibia recorded trade surplus of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' to the tune of N\$1.9 billion, lower than N\$2.0 billion recorded in Q4 of 2020 (Figure 30).

This is as a result of imports that increased by 21.5 percent (from N\$156 million to N\$189.6 million) while exports declined by 4.3 percent (from N\$2.2 billion to N\$2.1 billion), leading to the trade surplus to deteriorate.

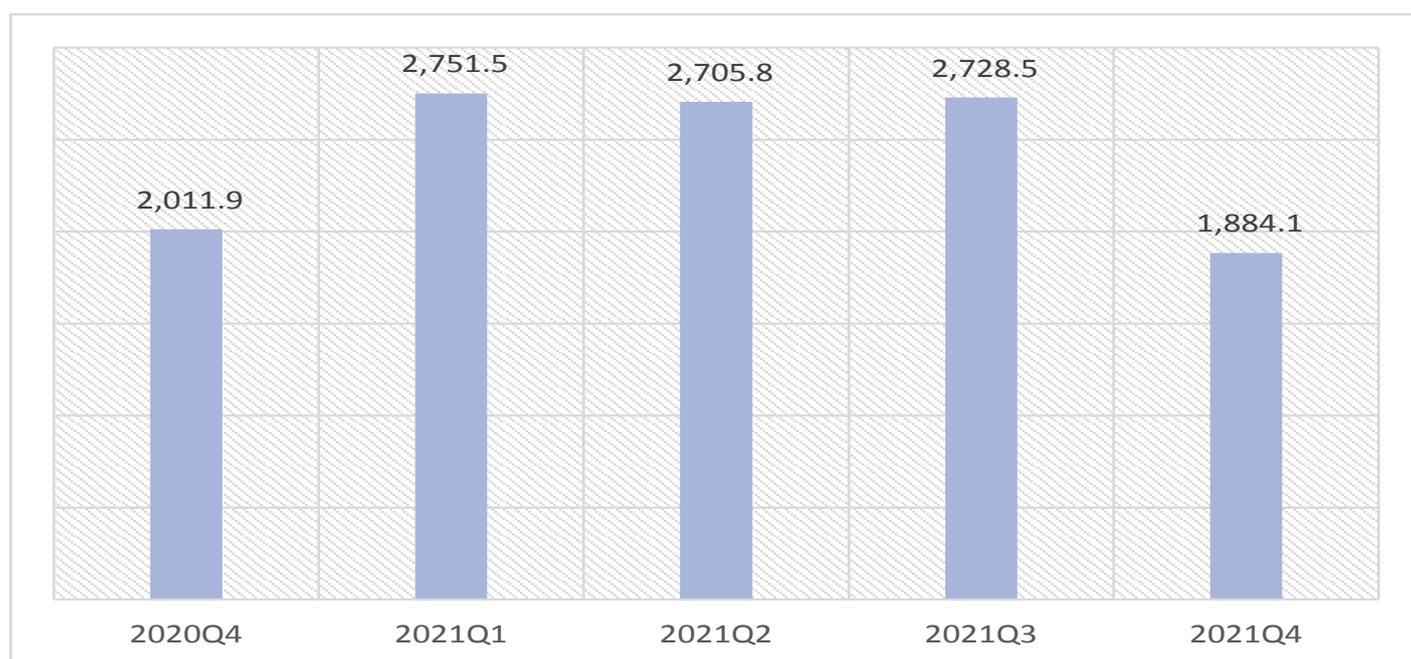


Figure 30: Trade balance of fish and crustaceans, Million N\$

The main products that were exported in this category in Q4 of 2021 were 'Fish fillets and other fish meat, fresh, chilled or frozen' with earnings of N\$978.1 million (47.2%) followed by 'Fish; frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat' with earnings of N\$819.7 million (39.5%). While on the case of imports, Molluscs was the main product imported during the period under review with a bill of N\$100.2 million (52.8%) followed by 'Fish; frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat' with a bill of N\$71.5 million (37.7%).

4.5.1 Trade of fish fillets and other fish meat

The 'Fish fillets and other fish meat' class recorded trade surpluses for the quarters of the period under review. In particular, during Q4 of 2021, a trade surplus of N\$969.2 million was noted in comparison to N\$1.1 billion recorded for Q4 of 2020. Exports amounted to N\$978.1 million while imports stood at N\$8.9 million (Table 18).

The top three export markets of 'fish fillets and other fish meat' were Spain with a share of 58.3 percent, followed by Italy with a share of 10.0 percent in second place and in third place was South Africa with a market share of 9.3 percent.

In terms of imports, South Africa (51.2%), China (30.4%) and Spain (18.4%) occupy the top three import markets for fish fillets and other fish meat.

Table 18: Fish fillets and other fish meat

Trade flows	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Export	1,055.3	1,329.3	1,342.0	1,374.9	978.1
Import	3.2	4.1	4.8	5.2	8.9
Trade balance	1,052.1	1,325.2	1,337.2	1,369.8	969.2

Furthermore, the result shown in Table 19, indicates that for the quarter under review, Hake dominated the export products recording earnings of N\$813.1 million, followed by Tilapia (N\$2.6 million) and Alaska pollack (N\$ 1.6 million).

Table 19: Export of fish fillets and other fish meat in million N\$

Type	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Hake	960.5	1,135.0	1,130.3	1,191.5	813.1
Tilapia	1.4	-	1.4	1.8	2.6
Alaska Pollack	-	-	-	0.6	1.6
Salmon	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Other fish fillets and fish meat, n.e.s.	93.3	194.3	210.3	181.0	160.4
Total fish fillets and other fish meat	1,055.3	1,329.3	1,342.0	1,374.9	978.1

On the import side, Tilapia fish was the main imported fish with an import value of N\$2.7 million followed by Hake value at N\$2.0 Million (Figure 31).

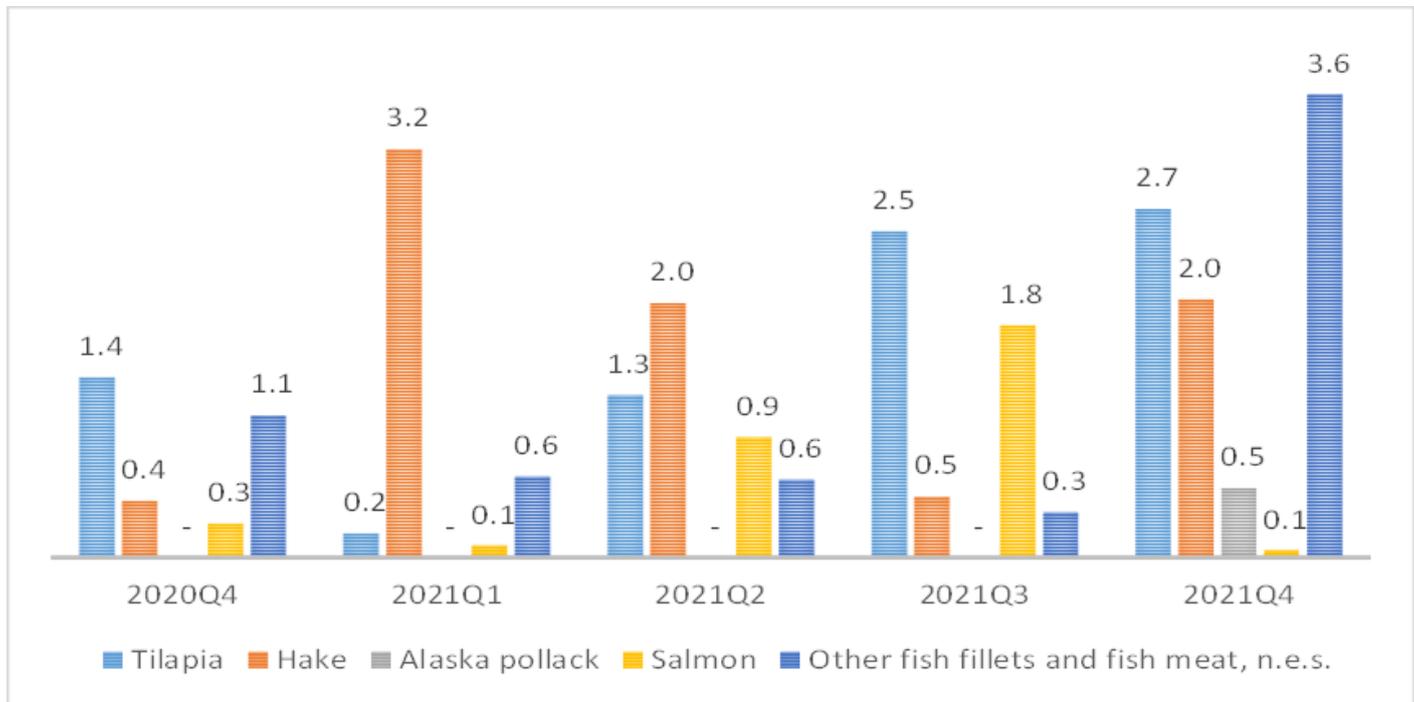


Figure 31: Import of fish fillets and other fish meat, Million N\$

4.5.2 Trade of fish; frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat

'Fish; frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat' commodities accounted for 39.4 percent of the total trade for 'fish and crustaceans'. These fish species are mainly exported to Zambia (41.0%), Spain (19.9%), South Africa (14.2%) and Mozambique (13.8%). While the top import countries for frozen fish were China (25.4%), South Africa (22.3%) and United States of America (18.7%).

Figure 32 indicates that 'frozen fish, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat' products in Q4 of 2021 recorded a surplus of N\$748.2 million, lower when compared to the surplus of N\$819.4 million registered in corresponding quarter of 2020.

The export earnings amounted to N\$819.7 million lower than N\$896.1 million recorded in Q4 of 2020. Similarly, the import value also declined to N\$71.5 million, down from N\$76.7 million recorded in Q4 of 2020.

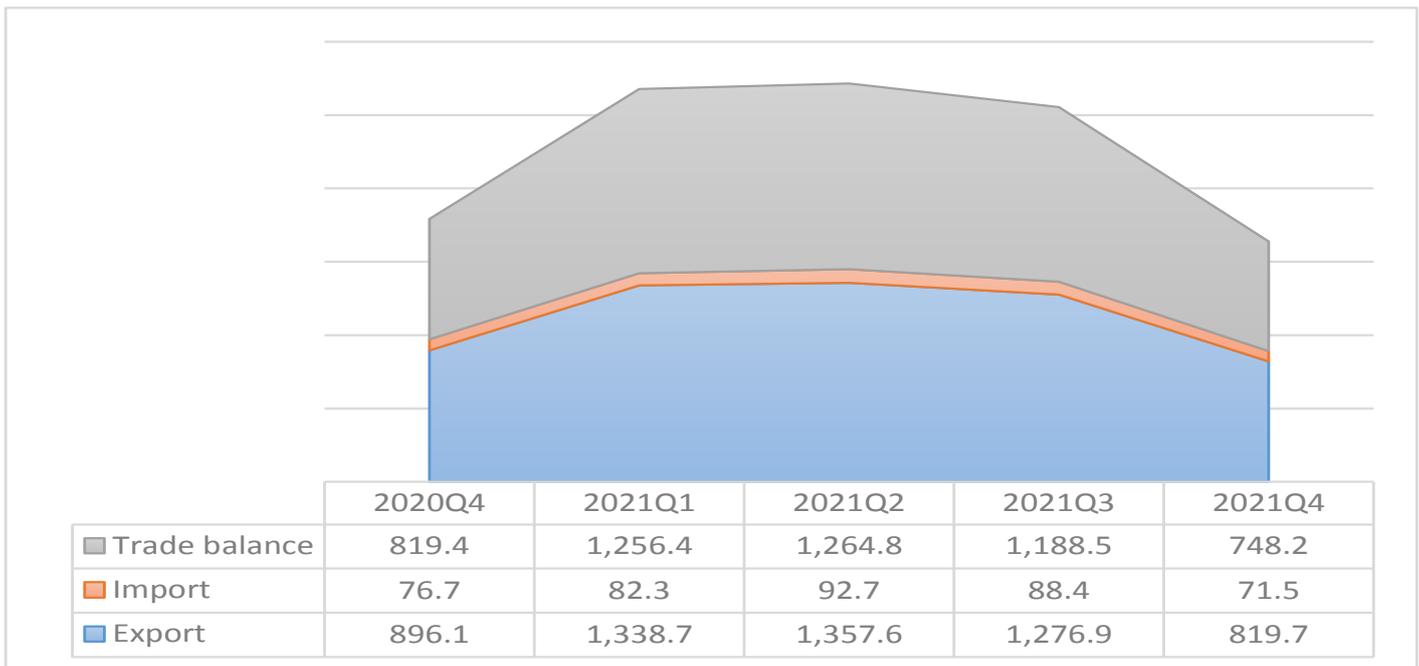


Figure 32: Export, import and trade balance of frozen fish, Million N\$

The leading export products were the Horse mackerel with earning amounting to N\$530.2 million, followed by Hake (N\$93.6 million), Tilapia (N\$19.6 million) and Dogfish and sharks (N\$18.4 million) (Figure 33). These products accounted for 80.7 percent of total export for all 'frozen fish excluding fish fillets and other fish meat' products. In terms of import bill, Tilapia (N\$18.8 million), Hake (N\$15 million) and Sole (N\$13.6 million) were the top imported products.

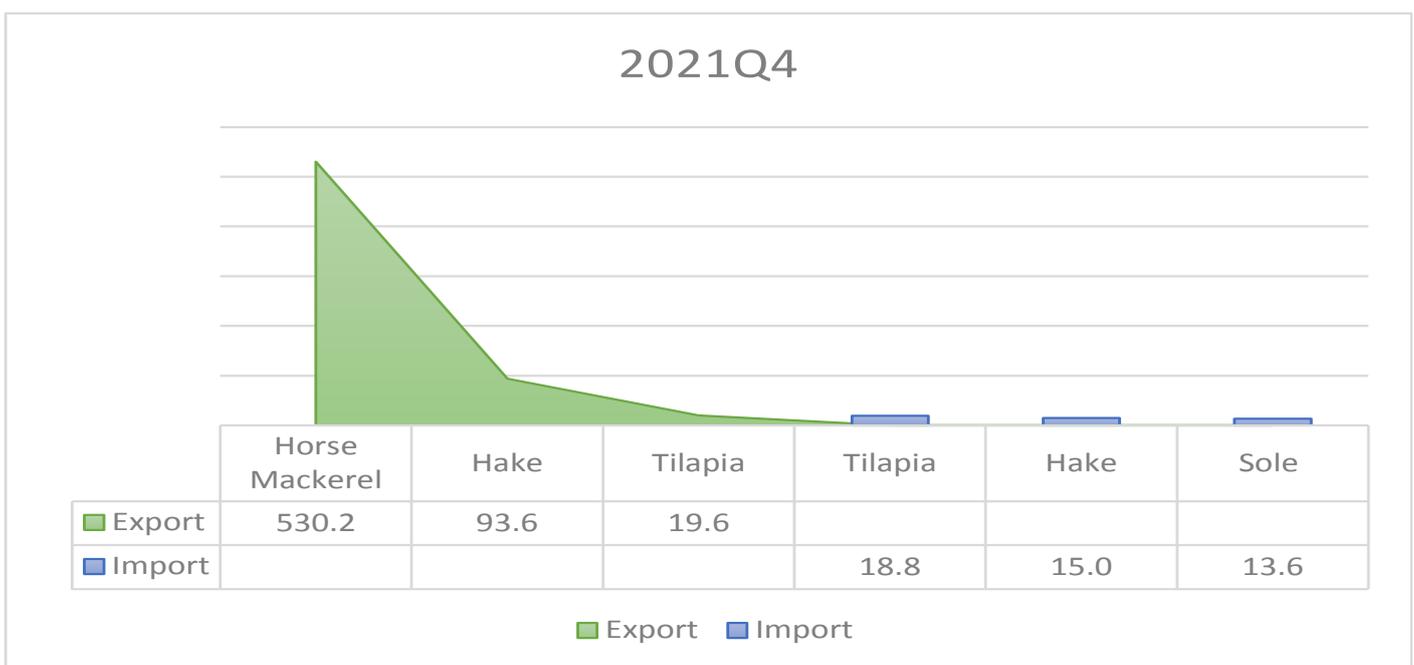


Figure 33: Top three export and import of frozen fish excl. fish fillets and other meat, Million N\$

4.5.3 Trade of crustaceans

Crustaceans form a large, diverse arthropod taxon which includes animals such as crabs, lobsters, crayfish, shrimp, krill, prawns, woodlice, barnacles, copepods, amphipods and mantis shrimp. For Namibia, these are significant products as they bring revenue into the country.

As presented in Table 20, a total income of N\$153.7 million was generated in Q4 of 2021 from exporting Crustaceans compared to N\$124.9 million generated in Q4 of 2020. On the other hand, the import bill for the same product during the Q4 of 2021 stood at N\$5 million.

Spain (42.8%), Japan (18.7%) and China (13.8%) were the top destinations for Namibia's crustaceans, while South Africa was the sole importer of crustaceans fish in the country.

Table 20: Trade flows by type of crustaceans, Million N\$

Trade flow	Type of crustacean	2020Q4	2021Q1	2021Q2	2021Q3	2021Q4
Export	Crab	117.5	73.0	36.8	45.6	138.7
	Lobster	6.5	34.7	33.2	1.5	14.2
	Shrimps and prawns	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
	Other crustaceans, n.e.s.	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total export of crustaceans		124.9	108.5	70.6	47.7	153.7
Import	Shrimps and prawns	2.7	1.4	5.6	3.3	4.9
	Crab	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Lobster	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Other crustaceans, n.e.s.	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Total import of crustaceans		3.0	4.6	6.0	3.4	5.0

In terms of individual products, during the period under review, crab (N\$138.7 million), lobster (N\$14.2 million) and 'shrimps and prawns' (N\$0.6 million) were the leading products exported, whereas 'shrimps and prawns' dominated the list of imported products with an import bill of N\$4.9 million (Figure 34).

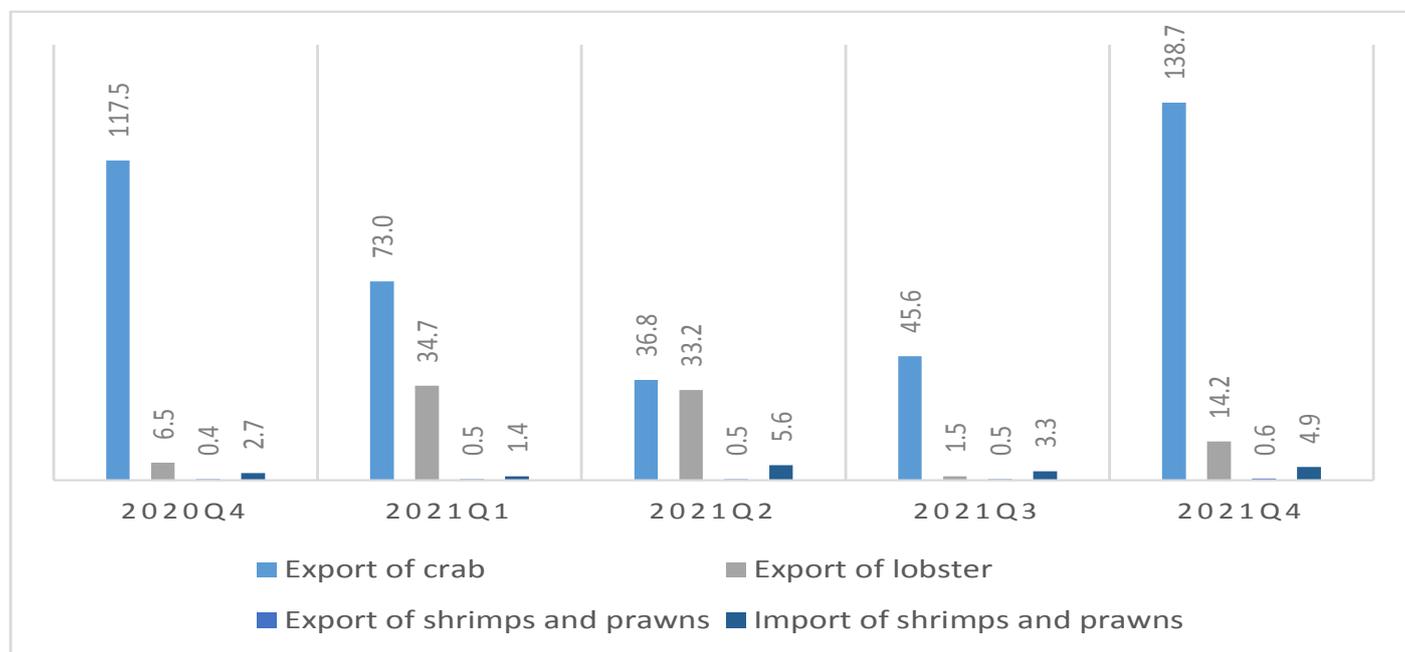


Figure 34: Top export and import of crustaceans, Million N\$

Technical Note

Secondary data of the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) as well as administrative data from different institution and agencies were used in the compilation of the results. Monthly auction prices data sourced from the Meat Board of Namibia was used to generate the quarterly auction prices by averaging three months in their respective quarters. Monthly Landing data sourced from Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources was used to generate quarterly Landings of Quota Species. Agronomic Board of Namibia was the source of data on production of controlled crops. Whereas, Monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) data received from NSA was also averaged to compute quarterly prices concentrating on food prices as it is a vital indicator of what consumers spend on agricultural products.

Data cleaning and processing was performed in Microsoft excel. The validation of data was performed by consultation of industry expert supported by prevailing economic phenomena.

Classification and Standards

The NSA adopts international framework for classification of trade, products, consumption and economic activities. Thus, this publication uses the Central Product Classification (CPC version 2.1) as an international framework for trade data collection, processing and dissemination. International Standards for Industrial Classification (ISIC revision 4) is used for value added while Inflation utilizes Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). These classifications are imperative for quality and international comparisons.

List of definitions

Agricultural Commodities: Include products of horticulture and market gardening as well as live animals and their products excluding meat and other manufactured products.

Forestry Commodities: Includes wood in rough, and non-wood forestry products. It excludes manufactured forestry products.

Fishery Commodities: It includes lives fish not for human consumption, live fish or chilled for human consumption, live Crustaceans fresh or chilled, live Molluscs fresh or chilled, other live aquatic invertebrates, fresh or chilled, and other aquatic plants and animals. It excludes manufactured products such as processed fish.

Fertilizers and Pesticides: Includes Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous/ phosphatic/ potassic and other fertilizer used in crop production and animals health.

Gross domestic product (GDP): The measure of the total value added (total value of the goods and services produced within the country less raw materials, and other goods and services consumed during the production process) in all resident producing units.

Meat and Meat products: The group includes manufactured and processed meat.

Livestock Auction Prices: Is the bidding price that is accepted by the seller of a livestock.

Value added: Is defined as output minus intermediate consumption (costs used in the production of goods and services).



Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector

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