

Namibia Statistics Agency



**Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector**  
Statistical Bulletin – Fourth Quarter of 2022



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## Preface

The Quarterly Agriculture Statistical Bulletin presents an overview of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector in Namibia. The objective of the bulletin is to illustrate the short-term performance of the sectors by looking at production of crops, fish landings, international merchandise trade pattern, auction prices development on a quarterly basis. The statistical bulletin will assist users, analysts and researchers in their planning and decision-making process as well as carrying out in depth-analysis in the sector. This publication outlines the fourth quarter results that covers a period of October 2022 to December 2022.

Namibia's export earnings from commodities of 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector amounted to N\$4.4 billion whereas the import bill stood at N\$1.2 billion for the fourth quarter of 2022.

Total landings of quota species stood at 43 504 metric tons for the reporting period compared to 69 857 metric tons recorded during Q4 of 2021. Moreover, 33 918 tons of controlled cereal crops were produced in Q4 of 2022 as opposed to 23 596 metric tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021.

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](mailto:info@nsa.org.na)



**Alex Shimuafeni**

**STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO**

**Windhoek, March 2023**

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## Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of selected indicators in the Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry sector for the fourth quarter of 2022.

The results presented in this report are sourced from administrative and secondary data from NSA (Price and Trade Division), NAB (Agronomy and Horticulture Market Development Division), Meat Board of Namibia, and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR).

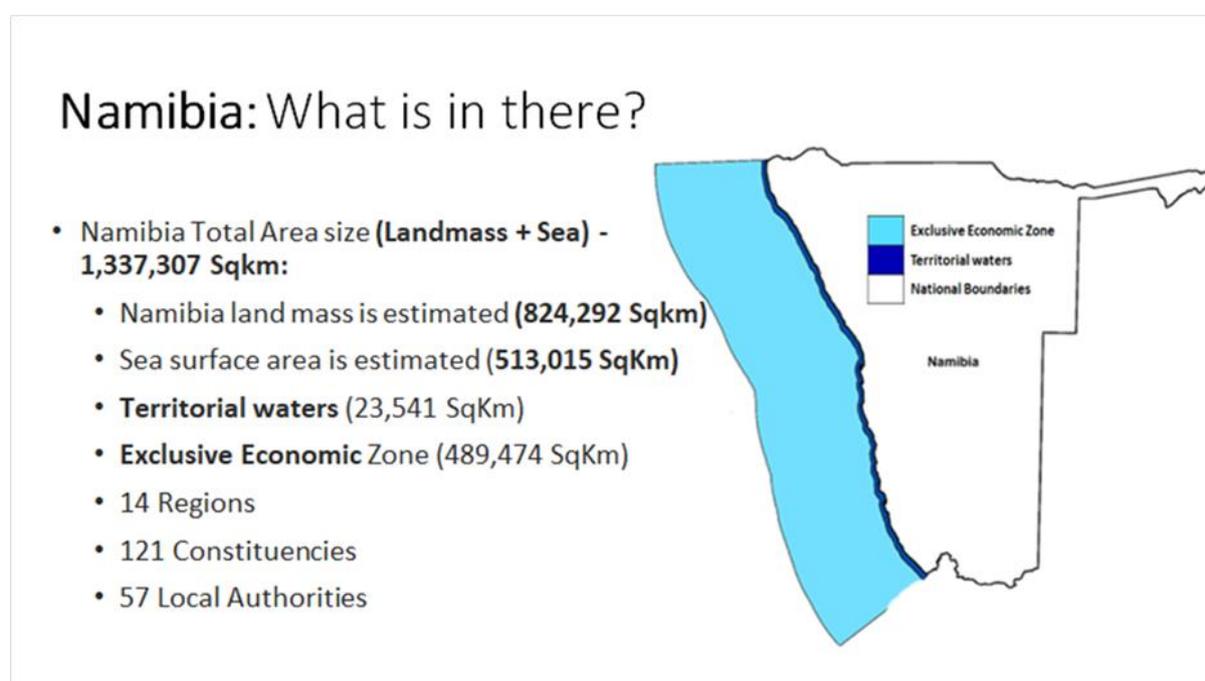
The Fisheries products accounted for the highest foreign earnings at N\$2.4 billion followed by the Agriculture commodities that brought income of N\$1.6 billion. In terms of import, Agriculture commodities topped the list with an import bill of N\$0.7 billion during the fourth quarter of 2022.

The report reveals that 33 918 tons of cereal grains were produced during Q4 of 2022. In addition, 43 504 metric tons of fish species were landed during the reporting period.

## 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 km<sup>2</sup> (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 inhabitants as estimated for 2022 in the population projection report of the NSA.



The Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector continued to face difficult challenges most especially from the pressure of market distortions resulting from the higher prices of the general goods experienced in the fourth quarter of 2022.

During the quarter under review, the average prices for unleaded petrol 95 and diesel 50ppm stood at N\$20.08 per litre and N\$23.02 per litre, respectively. This is an increase when compared to N\$15.02 per litre and N\$14.88 per litre recorded in Q4 of 2021<sup>1</sup>. Such

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Mines and Energy

disruptions have exacerbated the vulnerability of the sector especially in terms of price volatility. Further, the fluctuations have exposed the sector to value chain disruptions particularly caused by transportation as both the business and consumers are negatively affected by high global energy demands.

Meanwhile, during fourth quarter of 2022, the bulk of the cattle marketed (99.3%) were exported to South Africa, following the lifting of the ban of the livestock imports in September 2022. The ban on cattle movement was aimed at curbing the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak.

The total number of cattle marketed stood at 55 851 heads in Q4 of 2022, which is a 3.5 percent increase from the 53 978 cattle marketed in the corresponding quarter of 2021.

According to the Agri bank's monthly Market Watch for October 2022, farmers were encouraged to continue diversifying their farming operations to minimize the risk of climatic, sectoral, or economic shocks on production output sales. Moreover, the improvement in land pasture due to better rainfall recorded earlier coupled with the positive rainfall outlook for the seasons is keeping the sector upbeat and hopeful for better grazing and production in 2023.<sup>2</sup>

The results in this publication are presented in tables and graphs with growth rates, values, and numbers of different estimates.

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<sup>2</sup> Market Watch by Agri bank

## CHAPTER 2: AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTOR PERFORMANCE

This section presents short-term indicators related to crops and livestock for Q4 of 2022. The indicators covered include production, trade, and prices of agricultural commodities. During Q4 of 2022, Namibia exported 63 275 tons of agricultural commodities valued at N\$1.6 billion and imported 71 935 tons of commodities valued at N\$0.7 billion.

Table 1: Export and import of agriculture commodities by type in Billion N\$

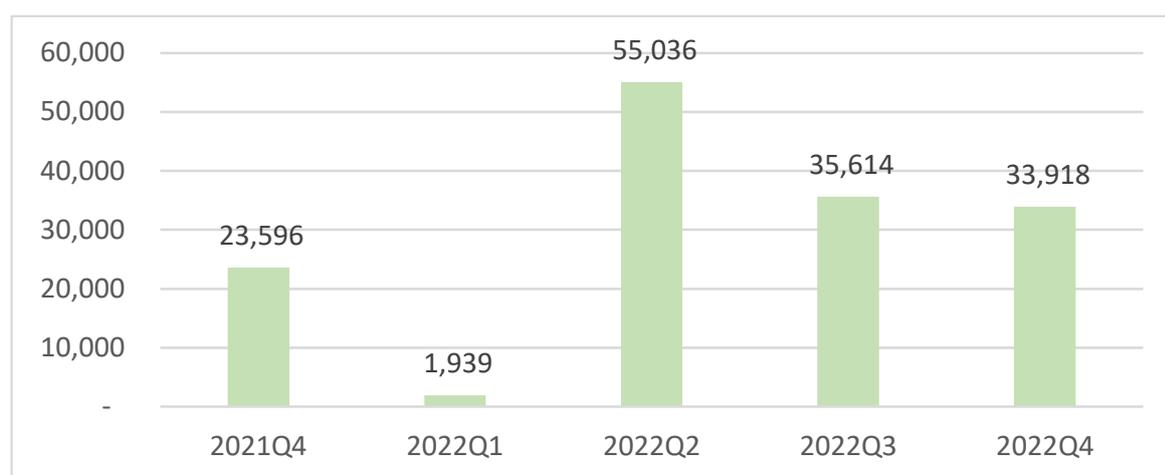
Flow	2021Q4	2022Q4
Export	1.3	1.6
Import	0.8	0.7

### 2.1 Agronomy

This sub-section reports on indicators pertaining to production, trade, and prices of agronomy products. Focus is placed on white maize, wheat, and pearl millet as they are deemed important for food security. These crops are considered to be staple food and are controlled by the Namibia Agronomic Board<sup>3</sup>.

During the quarter under review, the production of controlled crops stood at 33 918 tons up from 23 596 tons recorded in Q4 of 2021.

Figure 1: Production of controlled cereal crops in tons<sup>4</sup>



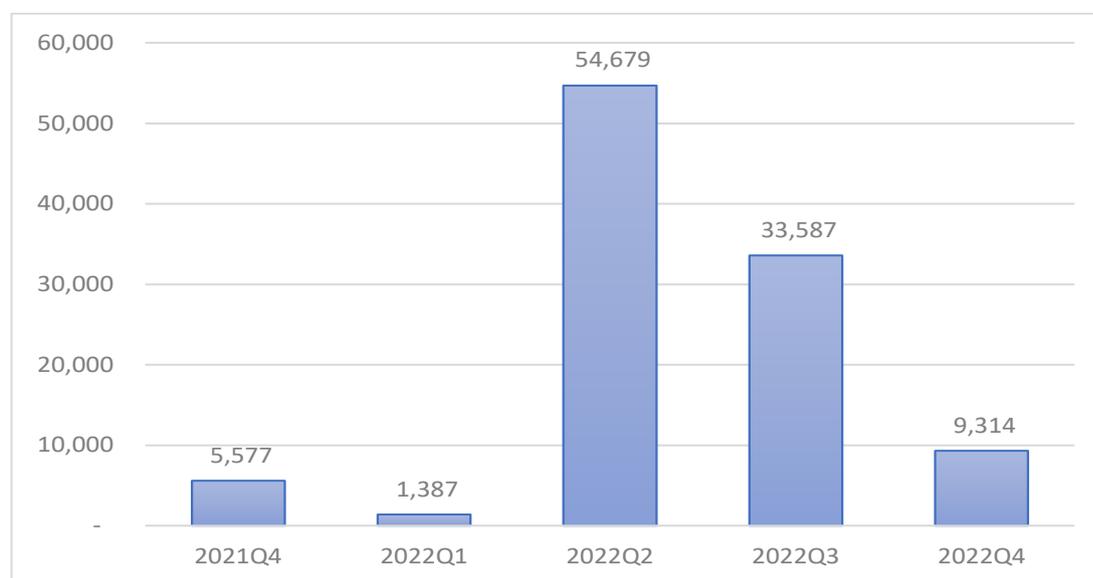
<sup>3</sup> [Agronomy Overview | Agronomy Services | Namibia Agronomic Board \(nab.com.na\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> The production data presented in this graph cover only the production locally traded in the formal market.

### 2.1.1 White maize

White maize production stood at 9 314 tons in Q4 of 2022, which is an increase when compared to 5 577 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Production of white maize in tons



Domestic export of maize was recorded at 29 tons which generated earnings of N\$1.0 million in Q4 of 2022 compared to 315 tons in Q4 of 2021. ‘Dried kernels or grain fit for human consumption, not prepared or processed’ accounted for 65.7 percent (19 tons) of maize’s domestic export and it was valued at N\$0.2 million. Additionally, Maize seeds exports were 10 tons valued at N\$0.8 million. Export of maize seed and dried kernel were entirely destined to Angola.

Table 2: Domestic export of maize by type in Million N\$ and tons

Type	2021Q4		2022Q4	
	Value	Tons	Value	Tons
Maize seed	1.0	65	0.8	10
Dried kernels or grain fit for human consumption, not prepared or processed	1.2	250	0.2	19
<b>Total Maize</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>29</b>

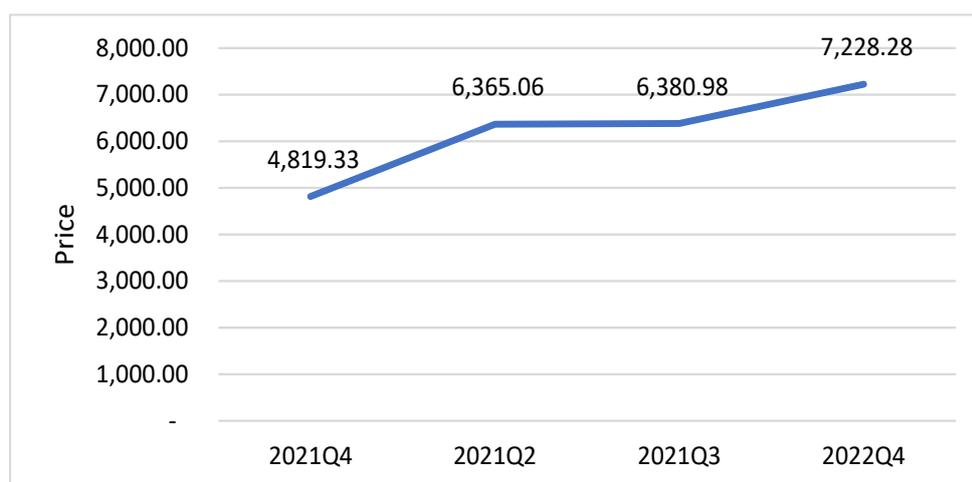
During the quarter under review, Namibia imported 16 253 tons of maize to the value of N\$121.8 million compared to 28 044 tons (valued at N\$126.5 million) that was recorded in Q4 of 2021. A decline in maize import was recorded in ‘Dried kernels or grain fit for human consumption, not prepared or processed’ which decreased from 27 715 tons in Q4 of 2021 to 15 757 tons in Q4 of 2022. Zambia claimed the highest share (45.4%) of maize seed import in terms of tonnage. Dried kernels or grain fit for human consumption, not prepared, or processed’ were solely sourced from South Africa.

Table 3: Import of maize by type in Million N\$ and tons

Type	2021Q4		2022Q4	
	Value	Tons	Value	Tons
Maize seed	20.4	329	28.1	496
Dried kernels or grain fit for human consumption, not prepared or processed	106.1	27,715	93.6	15,757
<b>Total</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>28,044</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>16,253</b>

Given that white maize is one of the controlled crops, its prices are regulated by NAB through price floors. White maize recorded an average staggered price of N\$7 228.22 per tons in Q4 of 2022, compared to N\$4 819.33 per tons recorded in Q4 of 2021. The price of maize has been on an upward trend since the fourth quarter of 2021, as depicted in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Average staggered prices of white maize in N\$<sup>5</sup>

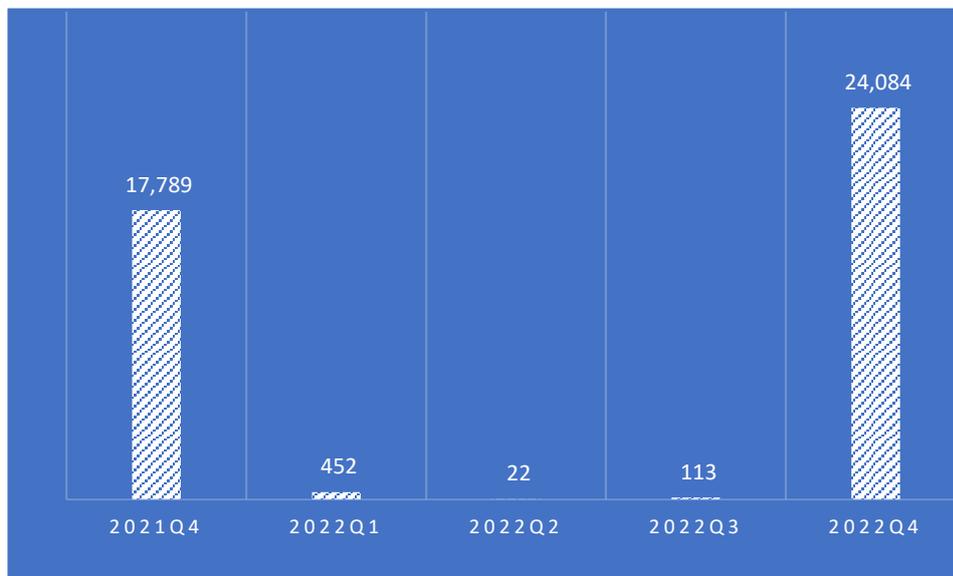


<sup>5</sup> These prices were applied in all the regions except Zambezi region. Zambezi has different prices due to difficulty in the logistic arrangements.

### 2.1.2 Wheat

During the quarter under review, domestic production of wheat marketed locally was 24 084 tons compared to 17 789 tons recorded in Q4 of 2021 (Figure 4). The marketing seasons for wheat covers October, November and December which is in the reporting period.

Figure 4: Production of wheat in tons

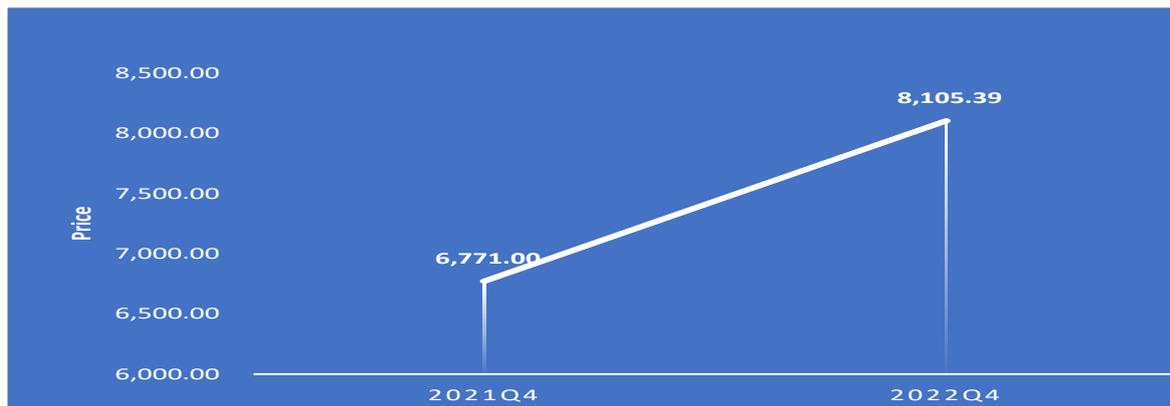


Wheat prices are set by NAB and it is affected by factors such as inflation, South African Future Exchange (SAFEX) spot price, plus transport differential from Upington to Windhoek or transport via Walvis Bay to Windhoek<sup>6</sup>. During the quarter under review, the average staggered price of wheat was N\$8 105.39 per tons. This is a drastic increase when compared to N\$6 771.00 per tons recorded in the marketing season of 2021 (Figure 5).

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<sup>6</sup> [Wheat | Agronomy Services | Namibian Agronomic Board \(NAB\)](#)

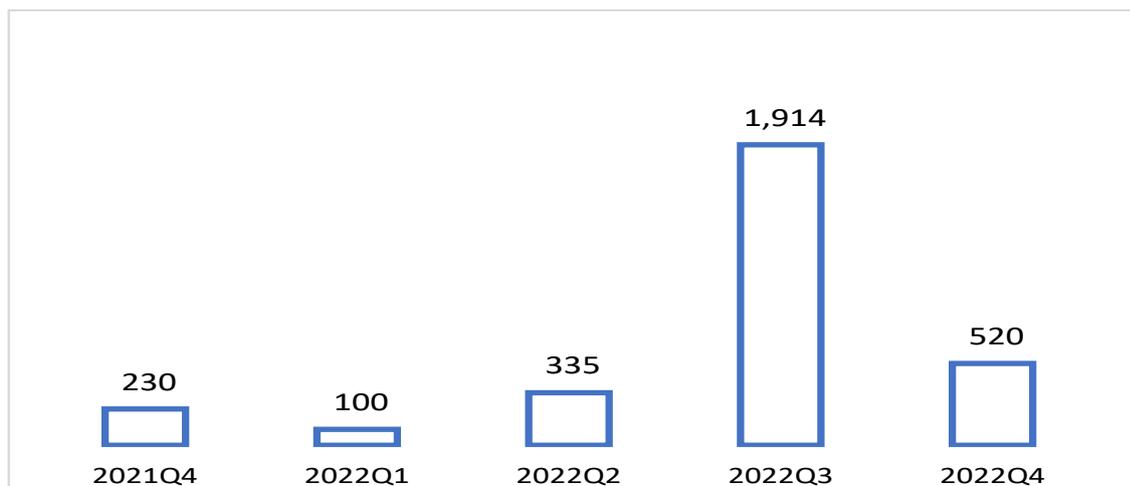
Figure 5: Average staggered price of wheat in million N\$



### 2.1.3 Millet

The production of millet stood at 520 tons in Q4 of 2022 (Figure 7). This is an increase when compared to 230 tons recorded in Q4 of 2021.

Figure 6: Production of millet locally marketed in tons



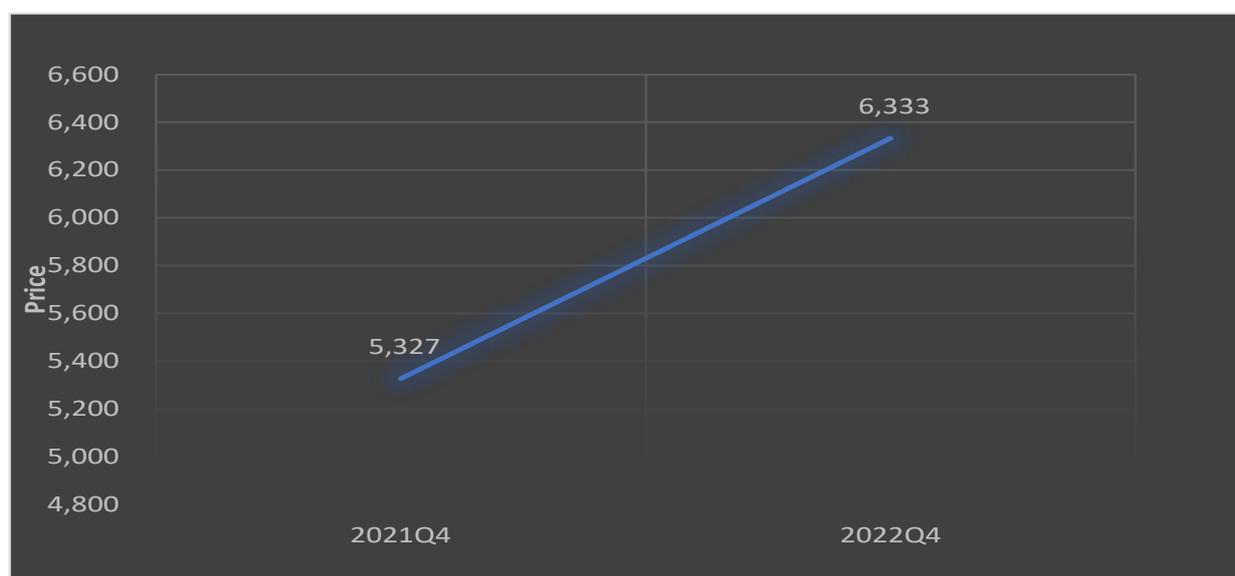
In Q4 of 2022, Namibia imported 9 tons of millet worth N\$0.1 million. This is a decline when compared to 31 tons imported in the corresponding quarter of 2021. The decrease was mainly reflected in Mahangu n.e.s (from 29 tons in Q4 of 2021 to 8 tons recorded in Q4 of 2022). Mahangu n.e.s was mainly sourced from Angola (89.8%) in terms of tonnage.

Table 4: Imports of millet in million N\$ and tons<sup>7</sup>

Type	2021Q4		2022Q4	
	Value	Tons	Value	Tons
Seeds	0.0	2	0.0	2
Mahangu n.e.s	0.4	29	0.1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9</b>

The market for pearl millet is controlled through price floors to protect local producers from international competition. In Q4 of 2022, pearl millet was trading at N\$6 333.00 per ton, compared to 5 327.00 per ton recorded in Q4 of 2021 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Price floors of pearl millet in N\$



## 2.2 Horticulture

This sub-section looks at the production and trade of horticulture products. The horticulture is safeguarded by policies such as import restrictions (open-close border) and market share promotion (MSP). The main horticultural products produced are grapes, watermelons, onions

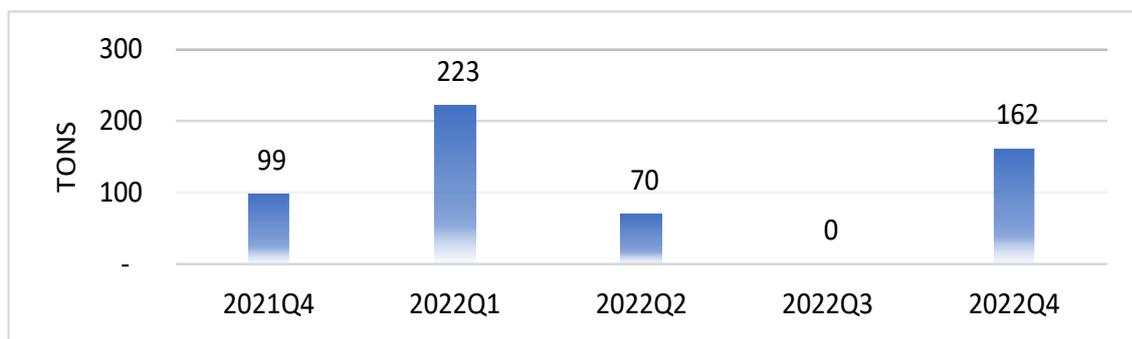
<sup>7</sup> When calculating the totals manually, there may occur slight differences that are due to rounding to the nearest decimal in MS Excel.

and tomatoes. A total of 58 306 tons of horticultural products were produced<sup>8</sup> during Q4 of 2022 as opposed to 51 696 tons produced in Q4 of 2021.

### 2.2.1 Grapes

During the quarter under review, the production of grapes locally marketed was 162 tons. This is an increase when compared to 99 tons reported in Q4 of 2021.

Figure 8: Production grapes locally marketed in tons

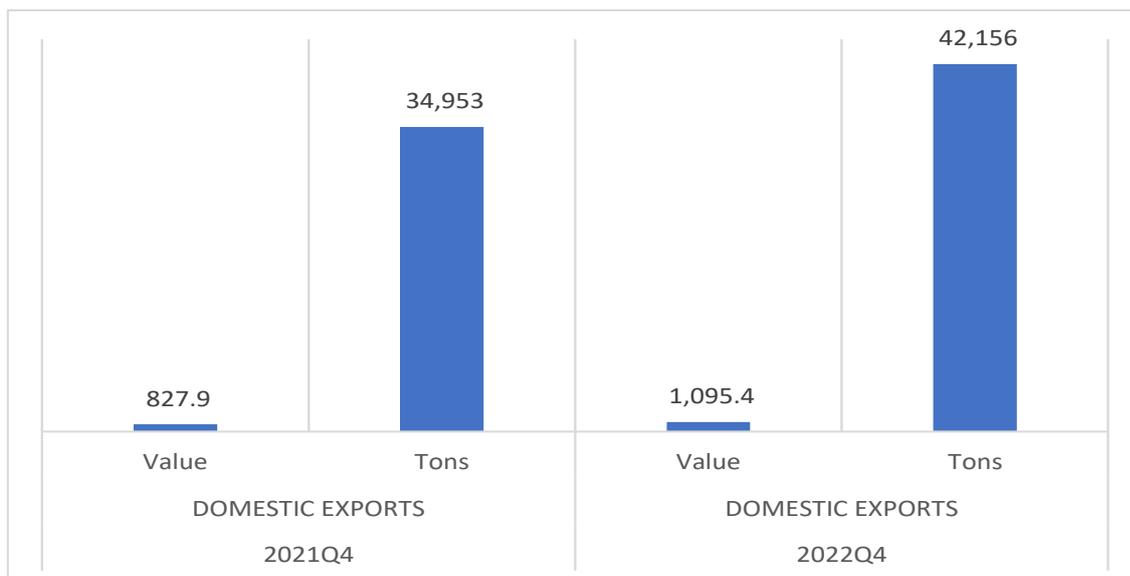


Export of fresh grapes stood at 42 156 tons (valued at N\$1.1 billion) in Q4 of 2022. This is an increase when compared to 34 953 tons recorded in Q4 of 2021. In terms of tonnage, Fresh grapes were mainly exported to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Germany claiming shares of 34.6 percent, 28.7 percent, and 13.9 percent, respectively.

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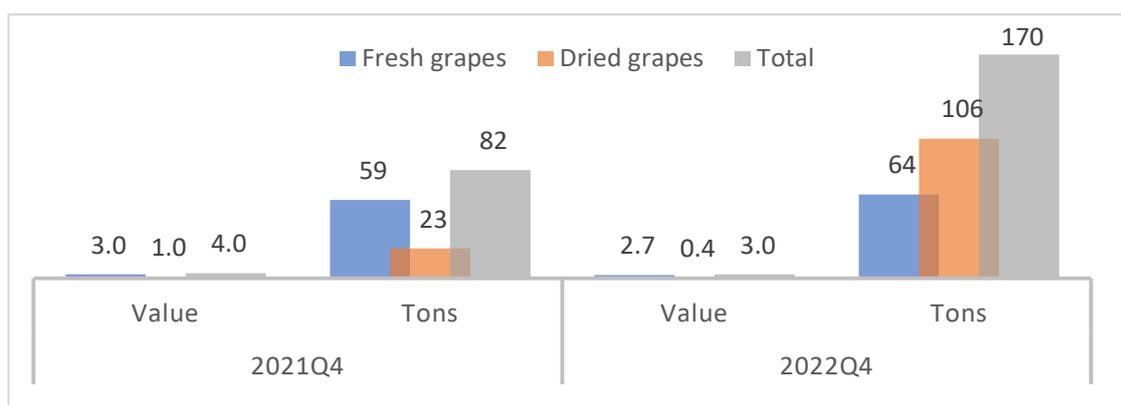
<sup>8</sup> Production is estimated based on NSA trade data and NAB locally marketed data

Figure 9: Exports of grapes in Million N\$ and tons



Import of fresh grapes increased from 59 tons in Q4 of 2021 to 64 tons in Q4 of 2022. Similarly, dried grapes import recorded 106 tons in Q4 of 2022 compared to 23 tons that was registered in Q4 of 2021. South Africa was the main source market for both dried and fresh grapes.

Figure 10: Imports of grapes in Million N\$ and tons



### 2.2.2 Dates

During the quarter under review, the export of domestically produced dates stood at 238 tons. Table 5 shows that 236 tons of fresh dates were exported in Q4 of 2022 when compared

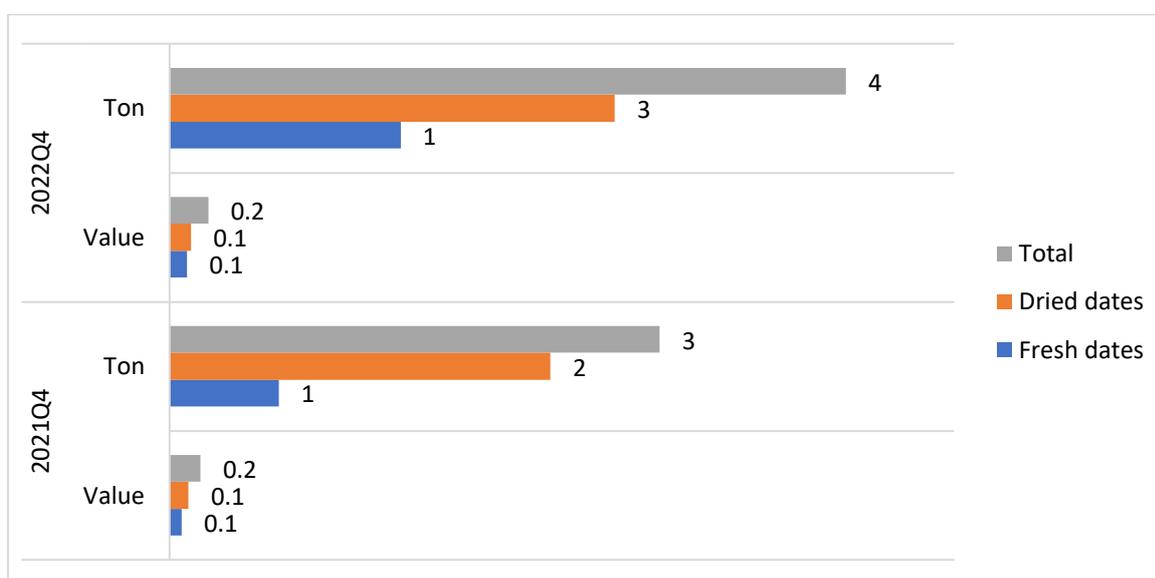
to 97 tons recorded in Q4 of 2021. Fresh dates were mainly destined to South Africa (98.7%) in terms of tonnage. On the other hand, Namibia’s export of dried dates declined to only 3 tons in Q4 of 2022, from 17 tons registered in Q4 of 2021.

Table 5: Domestic export of dates by type in Million N\$ and tons<sup>9</sup>

Type	2021Q4		2022Q4	
	Value	Tons	Value	Tons
Fresh dates	5.6	97	8.8	236
Dried dates	0.3	17	0.1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>238</b>

Namibia imported 3 tons of dried dates in Q4 of 2022. This is an increase when compared to 2 tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021. The import of fresh dates was stagnated at 1 tons for Q4 of 2022. South Africa was the only source of dates accounting for 100.0 percent for both fresh and dried grapes.

Figure 11: Import of dates by type in Million N\$ and tons



### 2.2.3 Melons

The production of melons marketed in the domestic market tallied at 861 tons in Q4 of 2022 compared to 1 950 tons marketed in the corresponding quarter of 2021 (Table 6).

<sup>9</sup> When calculating the totals manually, there may occur slight differences that are due to rounding to the nearest decimal in MS Excel.

Watermelons dominated both in Q4 of 2021 and Q4 of 2022 recording 1 746 tons and 767 tons, respectively.

Table 6: Production of melons locally marketed in tons

Type	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Watermelons	1,746	250	24	22	767
Sweet Melons	192	81	5	2	91
Winter Melon	10	6	-	-	3
Melon	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>861</b>

The export of domestically produced fresh watermelons was 1 464 tons (valued at N\$17.5 million) in Q4 of 2022 compared to 321 tons exported in the corresponding quarter of 2021. Other melons recorded 594 tons of domestic exports, at the value of N\$6.6 million in the quarter under review. All fresh watermelons exported were destined to South Africa.

Table 7: Domestic export of melons in million N\$ and tons

Type	2021Q4		2022Q4	
	Value	Tons	Value	Tons
Watermelons, fresh	2.5	321	17.5	1,464
Other fresh Melons (excluding watermelons)	3.7	377	6.6	594
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2,058</b>

Import of fresh watermelons declined from 17 tons in Q4 of 2021 to 13 tons recorded in Q4 of 2022. For Q4 of 2022, 31 tons of pawpaws were imported compared to 38 tons recorded in Q4 of 2021, mainly sourced from South Africa (99.4%) in terms of tonnage.

Table 8: Import of melons in million N\$ and tons

Type	2021Q4		2022Q4	
	Value	Tons	Value	Tons
Watermelons, fresh	0.5	17	0.2	13
Other fresh Melons (excluding watermelons)	0.2	35	0.3	16
Papaws (papayas), fresh	0.8	38	0.7	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>61</b>



## 2.3 Livestock

This sub-section presents the trade pattern and auction prices of livestock. The emphasis is placed on cattle, sheep, goats and pigs due to their dominance in terms of farming in Namibia. The total number of livestock marketed for Q4 of 2022 stood at 214 802 compared to 176 820 that was registered in the corresponding period of 2021, an increase of 21.5 percent. During Q4 of 2022, there was no import of both cattle and small stock (goats and sheep).

### 2.3.1 Cattle

During the quarter under review, the number of cattle marketed was 55 851 from 53 978 cattle that was registered in Q4 of 2021. Namibia exported 35 346 cattle on hoof, valued at N\$276.3 million. This is an increase when compared to 32 129 cattle that were exported at a value of N\$255.1 million in Q4 of 2021.

Table 9: Domestic export of live cattle in Million N\$ and heads

Type	2021Q4		2022Q4	
	Value	Heads	Value	Heads
Cattle	255.1	32,129	276.3	35,346

Table 8 shows that on average, auction prices for cattle declined by 11.0 percent in Q4 of 2022, a deterioration when compared to an increase of 16.0 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021. The main drivers in the decline of auction prices for cattle were reflected in Tollies, Weaners, Lean cow and Stores.

Table 10: Cattle auction price index by type, quarter-on-quarter percentage change

Cattle type	2021Q4	2022Q4
Weaners	1.7	-7.3
Tollies	21.7	-16.7
Stores	10.4	-5.3
Slaughters ox	12.6	1.8
Slaughter heifers	12.9	2.6
Lean cow	12.1	-6.2
Fat cow	12.5	1.5
<b>Weighted Index</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>-11.0</b>

Source: NSA Compilation from Meat Board of Namibia Data

During the Q4 of 2022, the highest auction price for cattle was observed in Tollies at N\$40.23 per kg, followed by Weaners with an average price of N\$38.05 per kg (Figure 12). Prices of Lean cows and Fat cows were the lowest at N\$24.74 per kg and N\$31.86 per kg, respectively.

Figure 12: Cattle auction prices in N\$ per KG by type



### 2.3.2. Small stock (Goats and sheep)

The number of small stock marketed (goats and sheep) during Q4 of 2022 stood at 147 007 compared to 111 302 small stock marketed in the corresponding quarter of 2021. Goats registered 45 231 heads whereas sheep recorded 101 776 heads during the period under review.

A total number of 70 710 live sheep with a value of N\$85.4 million was exported in Q4 of 2022, compared to 60 787 live sheep exported in the corresponding quarter of 2021. In addition, export of live goats increased from 34 189 in Q4 of 2021 to 43 387 in Q4 of 2022. The earnings generated from goat's export stood at N\$39.9 million during the period under review.

Table 11: Export of Small stock in Million N\$ and heads

Type	2021Q4		2022Q4	
	Value	Heads	Value	Heads
Live sheep	71.9	60,787	85.4	70,710
Live goats	28.1	34,189	39.9	43,387

Table 12 shows that the average auction prices for goats recorded a decline of 15.4 percent during the review period, a deterioration when compared to an increase of 3.2 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2021.

The average auction prices for all goat type categories recorded declines during the quarter under review. Average auction prices for Goat Ram recorded the highest decline of 32.5 percent followed by Goat ewe which registered a decline of 24.4 percent during the period under review.

Goat kapater recorded the lowest decline of 7.2 percent in Q4 of 2022 from an increase of 6.5 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021.

Table 12: Goats auction price index by type, quarter-on-quarter percentage change

Type	2021Q4	2022Q4
Goat lamb	-2.3	-10.7
Goat kapater	6.5	-7.2
Goat ewe	1.9	-24.4
Goat ram	10.8	-32.5
<b>Weighted index</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-15.4</b>

Source: NSA Compilation from Meat Board of Namibia Data

Goat lamb recorded the highest auction price of N\$39.19 per kg, followed by Goat kapater at 39.10 per kg and Goat ewe at N\$34.00 per kg in third place (Figure 13). While Goat ram recorded the lowest average auction price of N\$28.40 per kg in Q4 of 2022.

Figure 13: Goats auction prices in N\$ per KG by type



The weighted Sheep price index recorded a decline of 7.9 percent during the review period when compared to a reduction of 5.8 percent that was registered in Q4 of 2021.

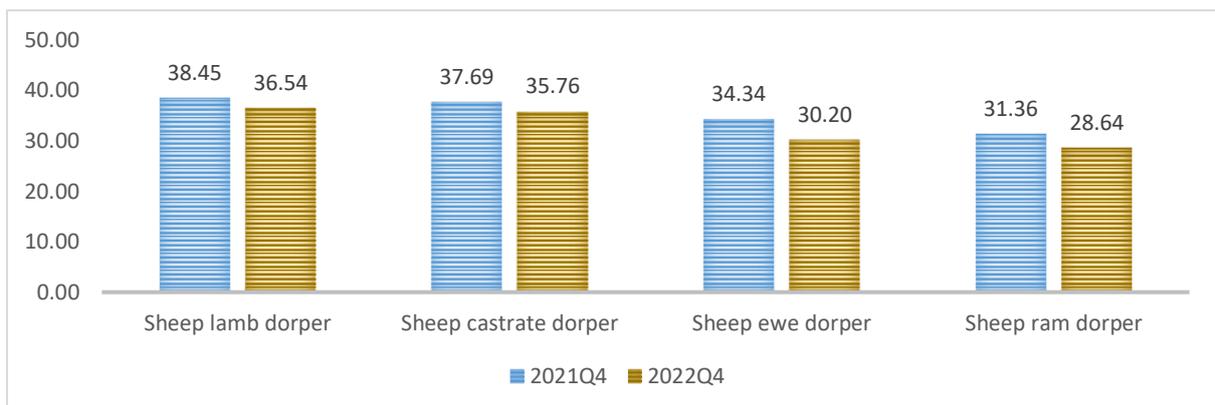
The quarterly decline was recorded in all types of sheep prices as shown in Table 13. Sheep ewe dorper recorded the highest price decline of 12.0 percent and Sheep ram dorper at 8.7 percent, respectively. Whereas the Sheep lamb and Sheep castrate dorper registered the least reduction in prices of 5.0 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

Table 13: Sheep auction price index by type, percentage change

Sheep type	2021Q4	2022Q4
Sheep lamb dorper	24.0	-5.0
Sheep castrate dorper	-3.4	-5.1
Sheep ewe dorper	-16.9	-12.0
Sheep ram dorper	-45.0	-8.7
<b>Weighted index</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-7.9</b>

Sheep lamb dorper recorded the highest trend dominant auction prices of N\$36.54 per kg, followed by Sheep castrate dorper with N\$35.76 per kg, while Sheep Ram Dorper recorded the least at N\$28.64 per kg (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Sheep auction prices in N\$ per KG by type



## Chapter 3: Forestry sub-sector performance indicators

### 3.1 Trade of forestry and related products

Namibia recorded a trade surplus to the tune of N\$204.3 million for 'Forestry and related products' in Q4 of 2022. This is better off when compared to a surplus of N\$139.0 million that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021.

Table 14: Export, Import and Trade balance of Forestry and related products, million N\$

Trade flow	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Export	293.3	321.4	316.5	389.3	371.9
Import	154.3	128.8	128.3	132.0	167.6
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>188.2</b>	<b>257.3</b>	<b>204.3</b>

### 3.2 Trade of Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts

'Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts' recorded a trade deficit of N\$4.5 million during the quarter under review. This is better off when compared to a N\$5.8 million trade deficit recorded in Q4 of 2021. The improvement is due to increase in export and reduction in the import.

Table 15: Export, Import and Trade balance of 'Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps', million N\$

Trade flows	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Export	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3
Import	6.0	6.3	7.2	3.8	5.8
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.5</b>

During Q4 of 2022, 'Vegetable saps and extract' was the main exported product amounting to N\$1.3 million. Commodities for this class was mainly destined to Germany accounting for 99.8 percent of the market share.

In terms of import, 'Vegetable saps and extracts of hops' topped the list with the value of N\$2.4 million during Q4 of 2022, followed by 'Natural gum arabic' with N\$1.9 million and in the third place 'Mucilages and thickeners' with a bill of N\$1.2 million. Commodities of 'Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts' were mainly imported from Germany and

South Africa accounting for 38.1 percent each, followed by China accounting for 19.8 percent of the market share.

Table 16: Export and Import of Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts  
Million N\$

Type	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Vegetable saps and extract	-	-	0.1	0.0	1.3
Natural gum arabic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agar-agar	-	-	-	-	0.0
Mucilages and thickeners	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Vegetable saps and extract of hop	-	-	0.1	-	-
<b>Total export</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Import	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Vegetable saps and extract of hop	3.6	4.7	5.2	1.0	2.4
Natural gum arabic	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.9
Mucilages and thickeners	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Other plants	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
<b>Total import</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>

### 3.3 Trade of Trees and other plants

During the period under review, the class of 'Trees and other plants' recorded a trade deficit of N\$33.6 million which is better off when compared to a decline of N\$41.1 million recorded in Q4 of 2021. Total export for commodities of 'Trees and other plants' amounted to N\$46.3 thousand whereas the import bill stood at N\$33.7 million.

Table 17: Export, Import and Trade balance of 'Trees and other plants', million N\$

Trade flows	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Export	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
Import	41.1	11.2	13.4	27.3	33.7
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-41.1</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>-13.2</b>	<b>-26.9</b>	<b>-33.6</b>

During Q4 of 2022, live plant were the main exported products under the class of 'Trees and other plants' amounting to N\$5.5 thousand, followed by 'Foliage, branches' with the value of N\$0.8 thousand. The main export markets for commodities of 'Trees and other plants' were United Kingdom (86.2%), Angola (9.9%) and Thailand (1.9%).

In terms of import, the main product under this class was still live plants with a bill of N\$21.5 million, followed by 'Trees, shrubs and bushes' with N\$5.3 million and in the third place 'Cut flower and buds' with the value of N\$5.1 million. The main import markets for these products were South Africa (93.1%), United Kingdom (5.3%) and Germany (1.2%) for the reporting period.

Table 18: Export and Import of trees and other plants thousand N\$

<b>Export type in thousand N\$</b>	<b>2021Q4</b>	<b>2022Q1</b>	<b>2022Q2</b>	<b>2022Q3</b>	<b>2022Q4</b>
Live plants	16.2	111.1	26.6	0.0	5.5
Foliage, branches	-	-	0.0	-	0.8
Bulbs, tubers	0.2	34.8	18.2	-	0.2
Roses	-	-	-	-	0.0
Cut flowers and buds	-	-	0.2	3.0	-
Mosses and lichens	-	-	-	-	-
Trees, shrubs and bushes	-	-	0.0	-	-
Other plants	48.0	88.5	176.0	421.7	39.9
<b>Total export</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>
<b>Import type in Million N\$</b>	<b>2021Q4</b>	<b>2022Q1</b>	<b>2022Q2</b>	<b>2022Q3</b>	<b>2022Q4</b>
Live plants	11.3	4.1	4.9	15.3	21.5
Trees, shrubs and bushes	23.0	0.4	1.0	2.0	5.3
Cut flowers and buds	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.1
Roses	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2
Chrysanthemums	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.1	0.4
<b>Total import</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>

### 3.4 Trade of wood and articles of wood

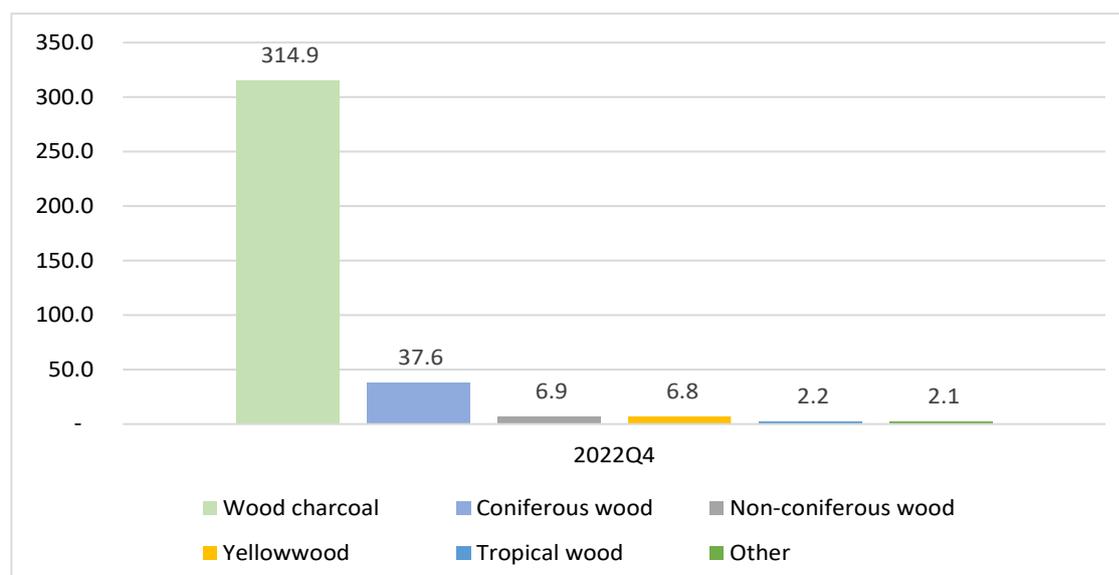
The result in Table 19 shows that Namibia recorded a trade surplus to the tune of N\$242.9 million in Q4 of 2022, an improvement when compared to a surplus of N\$186.7 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021. Export for commodities of ‘Wood and articles of wood’ amounted to N\$370.5 million whereas import stood at N\$127.6 million.

Table 19: Export, Import and trade balance of ‘Wood and articles of wood’, Million N\$

Trade flows	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Export	293.1	321.1	316.1	388.8	370.5
Import	106.4	105.1	105.7	100.3	127.6
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>288.6</b>	<b>242.9</b>

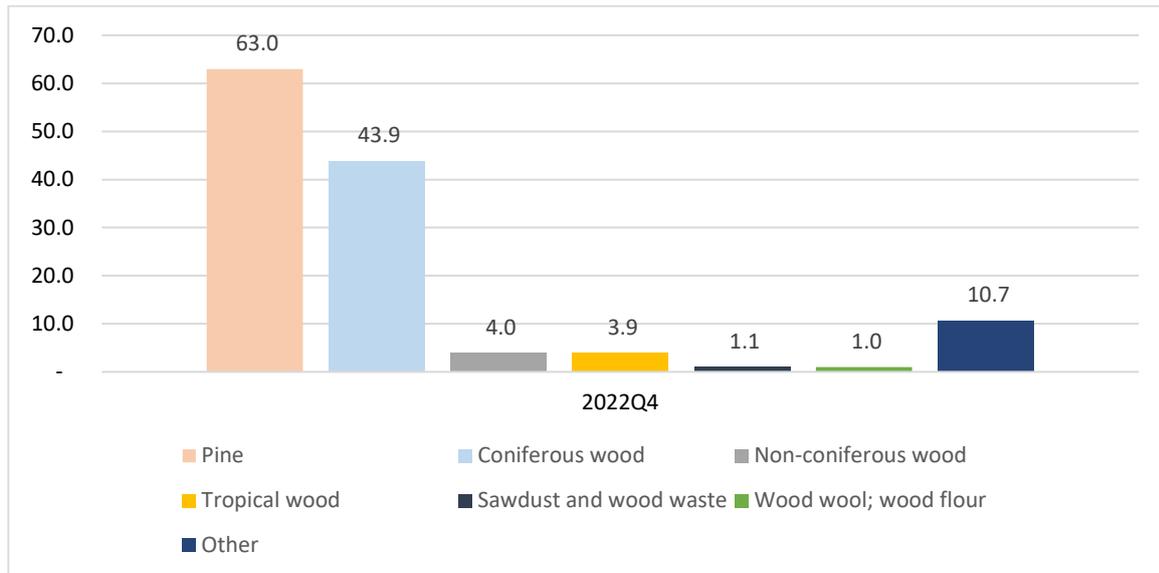
The main exported products of ‘Wood and articles of wood’ for Q4 of 2022 were wood charcoal with the value of N\$314.9 million, followed by coniferous wood with N\$37.6 million and in the third place non-coniferous wood to the value of N\$6.9 million. Products of this class were mainly destined to South Africa (24.7%), Germany (11.4%) and in the third place were Greece and Netherlands (8.8%).

Figure 15: Export of wood and articles of wood by type for 2022Q4, Million N\$



In terms of import, Pine was the most imported product in Q4 of 2022 valued at N\$63.0 million, followed by coniferous wood in second place with a bill of N\$43.9 million and in third place non-coniferous wood with the value of N\$4.0 million. Product of this class were mainly imported from South Africa (80.9%), Eswatini (11.1%) and in third place Zambia (5.0%).

Figure 16: Import of wood and articles of wood by type 2022Q4, Million N\$



## Chapter 4: FISHING SUB-SECTOR

The fishing subsector is one of the important sectors in the economy and a source of foreign earnings for the country.

### 4.1 Fish landings

Fish landings continued on a downward trend, registering 43 504 metric tons during Q4 of 2022 compared to 69 857 metric tons recorded the same period in 2021.

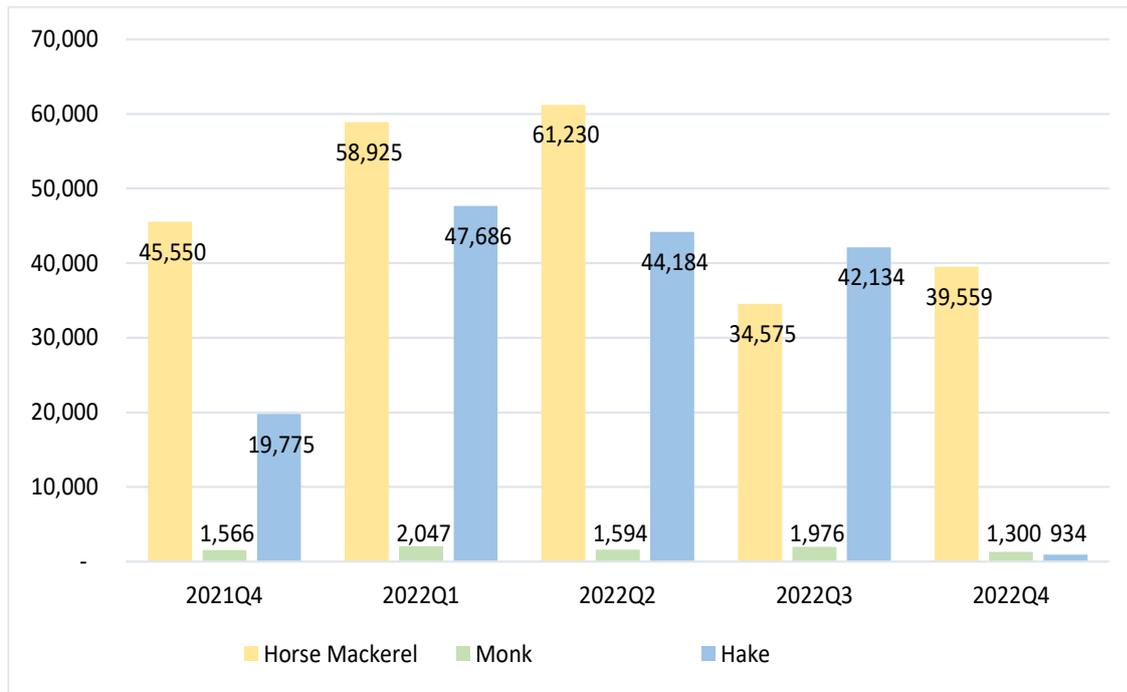
Figure 17: Fish landings in Metric tons percentage change<sup>10</sup>



<sup>10</sup> The data for landings is preliminary and is expected to change as more data becomes available

Horse Mackerel recorded the highest landings of 39 559 metric tons during Q4 of 2022, followed by Monk with 1 300 metric tons and in third place Hake with 934 metric tons. There were no landings recorded for Cape Rock Lobster during the period under review.

Figure 18: Landings of Quota Species by type in Metric Tons<sup>11</sup>



<sup>11</sup> Preliminary data

#### 4.2 Trade of Fish and Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates

For the quarter under review, Namibia exported 52 333 metric tons for the products of 'Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates' at the value of N\$2.4 billion compared to 53 070 metric tons recorded for Q4 of 2021. In terms of import, 9 984 metric tons of products were recorded at a bill of N\$378.7 million for the reporting quarter, compared to 5 572 metric tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021 amounting to N\$189.6 million.

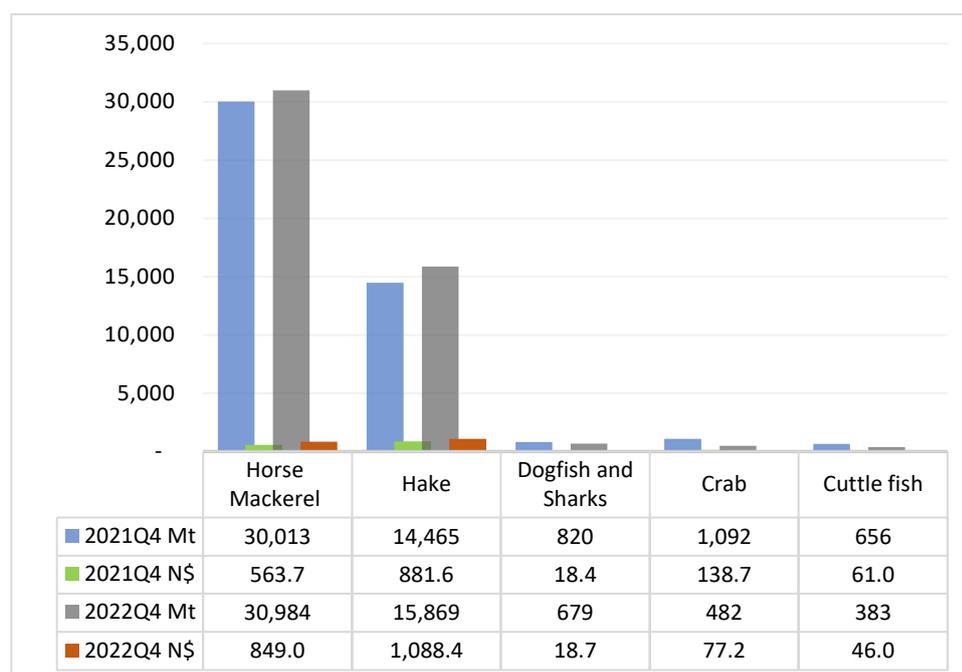
Table 20: Export, Import and trade balance in Metric tons and Million N\$

Trade flows	2021Q4		2022Q4	
	Mt	Million N\$	Mt	Million N\$
Export	53,070	2,080.8	52,333	2,446.5
Import	5,572	189.6	9,984	378.7
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>47,497</b>	<b>1,891.2</b>	<b>42,349</b>	<b>2,067.8</b>

During Q4 of 2022, Hake was the top exported species recording 15 869 metric tons valued at N\$1.1 billion followed by 30 984 metric tons of Horse mackerel valued at N\$849.0 million. During the period under review, Dogfish and Sharks were exported with 679 metric tons valued at N\$18.7 million.

The main export market for Hake was Spain accounting for 56.5 percent (8 971 metric tons) exported. While 'Dogfish and sharks' was mainly destined to Portugal with a share of 55.0 percent of the 679 metric tons exported for this species. On the other hand, the Horse mackerel was mainly destined to Zambia accounting for 50.3 percent of the 30 984 metric tons exported for the quarter under review.

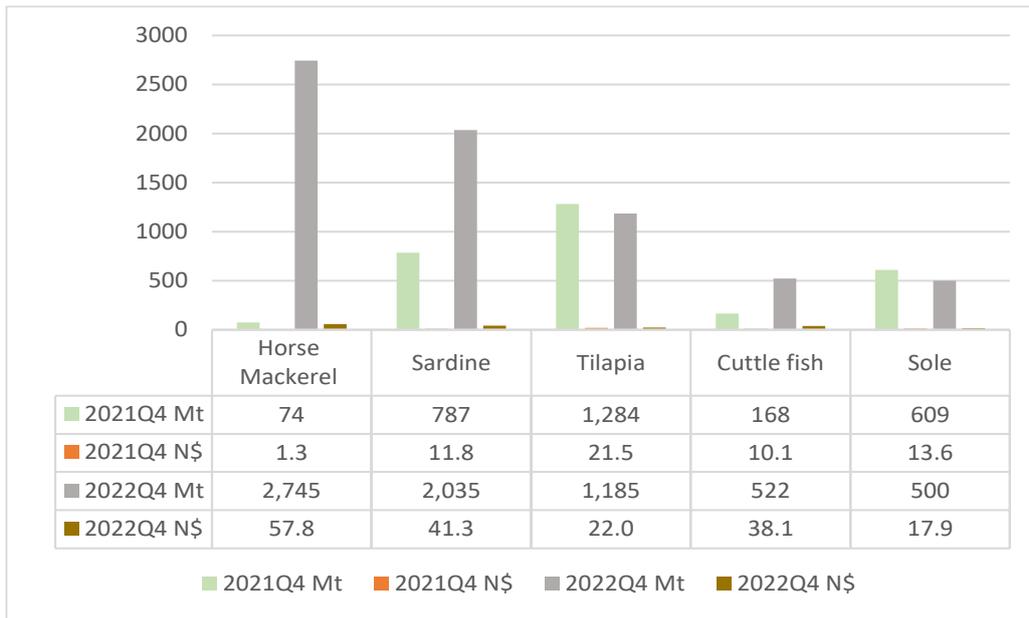
Figure 19: Export of fish and crustaceans, Metric tons and million N\$



During the quarter under review, Horse Mackerel topped the list of imports, recording 2 745 metric tons at the bill of N\$57.8 million, and in second place was Sardine recording 2 035 metric tons amounting to N\$41.3 million and in third place was Tilapia registering 1 185 metric tons with a bill of N\$22.0 million.

In terms of import origin, Horse Mackerel was mainly imported from Morocco, accounting for 47.3 percent (1 298 metric tons) of total Horse Mackerel imported. Sardine was also mainly imported from Morocco accounting for 60.1 percent of the 2 035 metric tons imported and lastly, 1 021 metric tons (86.1 percent) of Tilapia was imported from China during the review period.

Figure 20: Import of fish and crustaceans in Metric tons and million N\$



## APPENDIX

Table 21: Production of tomatoes marketed locally in tons

Type	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Cocktail Tomato	4	17	7	18	636
Tomato Jam	-	4	-	-	-
Tomatoes	-	-	671	732	9
Tomatoes Round	693	623	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>645</b>

Table 22: Production of onions locally marketed in tons

Type	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Onions	1,566	980	1,121	1,667	1,124
Onions - Red	53	30	-	29	45
Spring Onion	7	7	5	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,175</b>

Table 23: Production of carrots locally marketed in tons

Type	2022Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Baby Carrots	-	-	3	4	2
Carrot Cocktail	-	-	-	-	1
Carrots	1,130	1,101	446	1,151	754
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>757</b>

Table 24: Production of cabbages locally marketed in tons

Type	2022Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Baby Cabbage	1	0	0	0	0
Cabbage	361	430	462	424	319
Cabbage Red	6	0	4	8	8
Chinese Cabbage	4	4	3	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>328</b>

Table 25: Production locally marketed of peppers in tons

Type	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3	2022Q4
Coloured Pepper	217	232	183	152	71
Green Pepper	29	80	49	46	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>152</b>