

**Namibia Statistics
Agency**

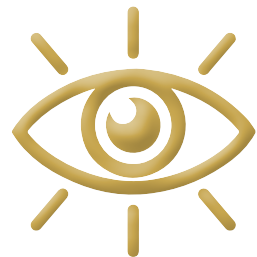


NAMIBIA PRODUCER PRICE INDEX BULLETIN
FOURTH QUARTER OF 2023



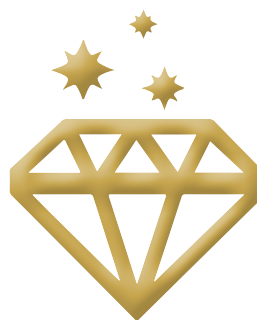
Mission Statement

“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice”



Vision Statement

“Be a high-performance institution in quality statistics delivery”



Core Values

*Integrity
Excellent Performance
Accuracy
Teamwork
Accountability
Transparency*

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PREFACE



This bulletin presents updates on the quarterly Producer Price Indices (PPI) for ten industries namely: Mining of uranium and thorium ores; Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores; Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.; Processing and preserving of meat; Manufacture of malt liquors and malt; Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral water and other bottled water; Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals; Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster; Electric power generation, transmission and distribution; and Water collection, treatment and supply. The bulletin outlines the Producer Price Index for the period covering the fourth quarter of 2023 (October to December 2023).

The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures the rate of change in the prices of goods and services bought and sold by local producers. The PPI is designed to measure the average change in the price of goods and services either as they leave the place of production or as they enter the production process, and it does not include imported products. Thus, the prices for monitoring changes in the PPI behavior are measured from the perspective of the local producer.

The PPI is part of a suite of price indices in Economic Statistics, Consumer Price Indices included, which are key and important price monitoring macroeconomic indicators. Price instability introduces uncertainty into economic analysis and decision making, so the main use of the PPI is to minimize such uncertainty. The other significant uses of PPI inter-alia include monitor short-term inflationary trends; deflator in the compilation of the National Accounts; and contract price adjustments as well as wage negotiations.

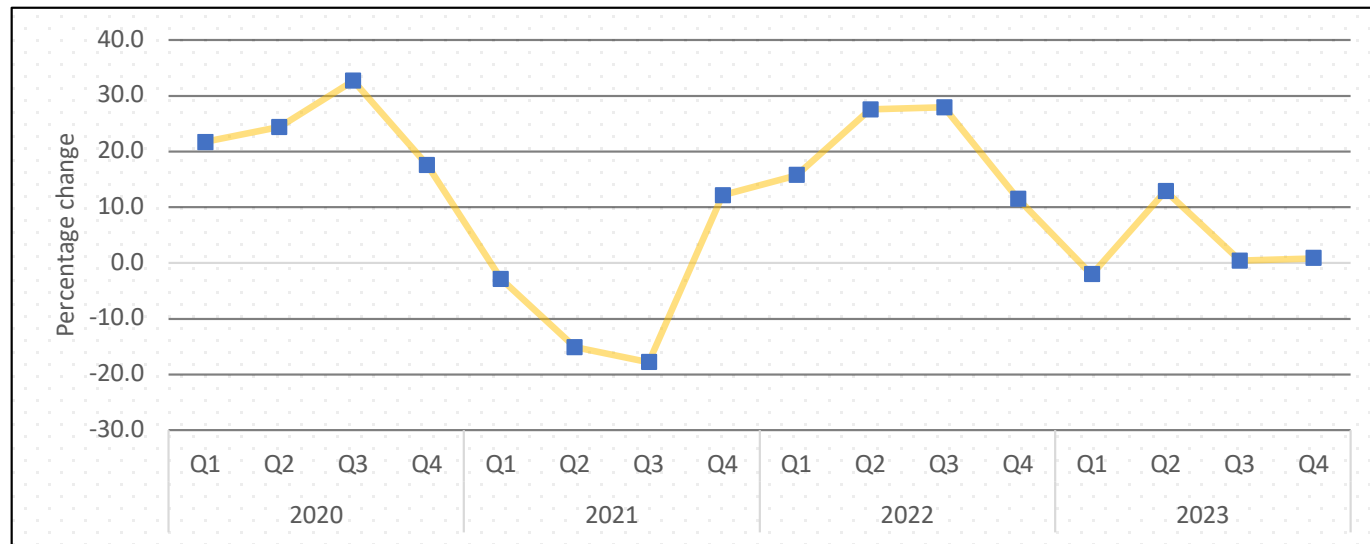
It is the intention of the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) to expand this publication by including more industries as and when the data becomes available. It is at this juncture that I would like to extend gratitude and appreciation to all stakeholders who assisted in the production of this bulletin. In the same vein, the agency urges the users of this publication to send to through any comments that may enhance the quality of this report at info@nsa.org.na

Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General & CEO

SECTION 1: MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining and quarrying covers section indices of uranium, non-ferrous metals (copper, gold, lead and zinc) and other mining and quarrying (diamonds). The Producer Price Index for Mining and Quarrying slightly rose by 1.1 basis points to 137.5 basis points during the fourth quarter, up from 136.4 basis points recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2022, translating into an annual inflation rate of 0.8 percent compared to 11.5 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2022.

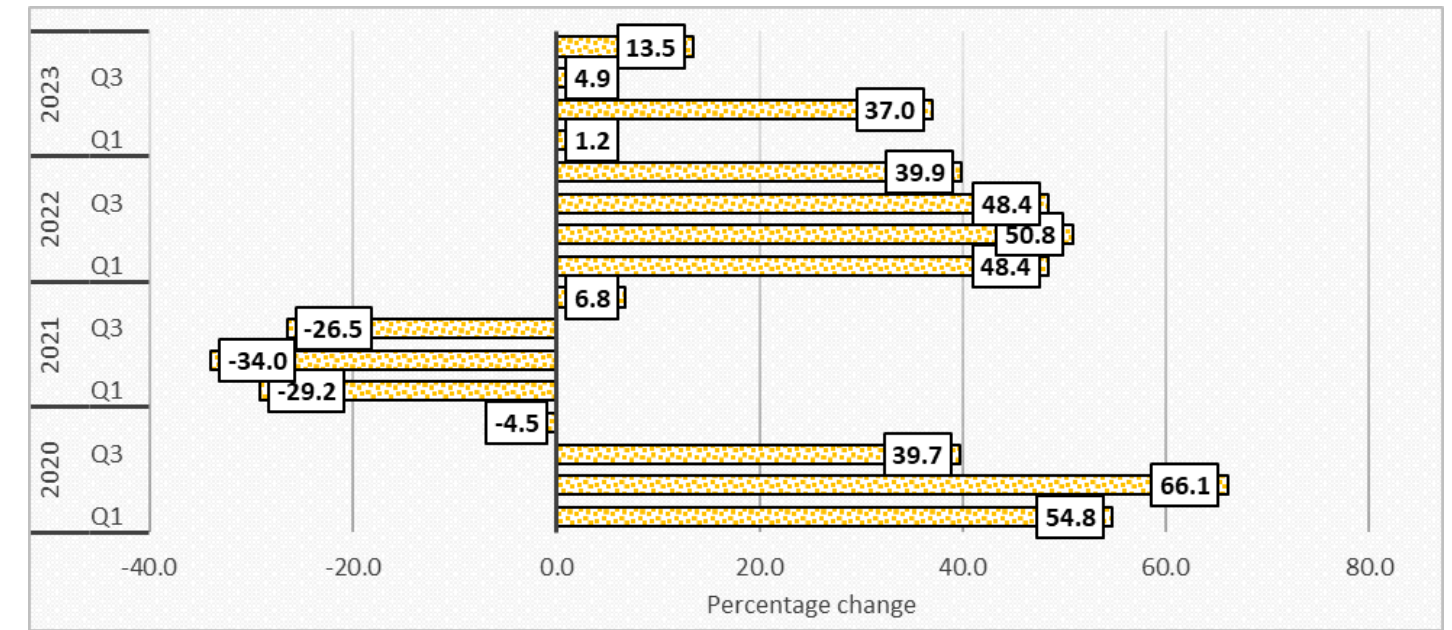
Chart 1: Annual percentage change in PPI for Mining and quarrying.



1.1 PPI for Mining of uranium and thorium ores (ISIC 0721)

In the fourth quarter of 2023, the index for Mining of uranium and thorium ores (ISIC 0721) increased to 110.0 basis points, from 97.0 basis points one year ago. The industry registered an inflation rate of 13.5 percent, slow growth, when compared to 39.9 percent recorded during the same period last year.

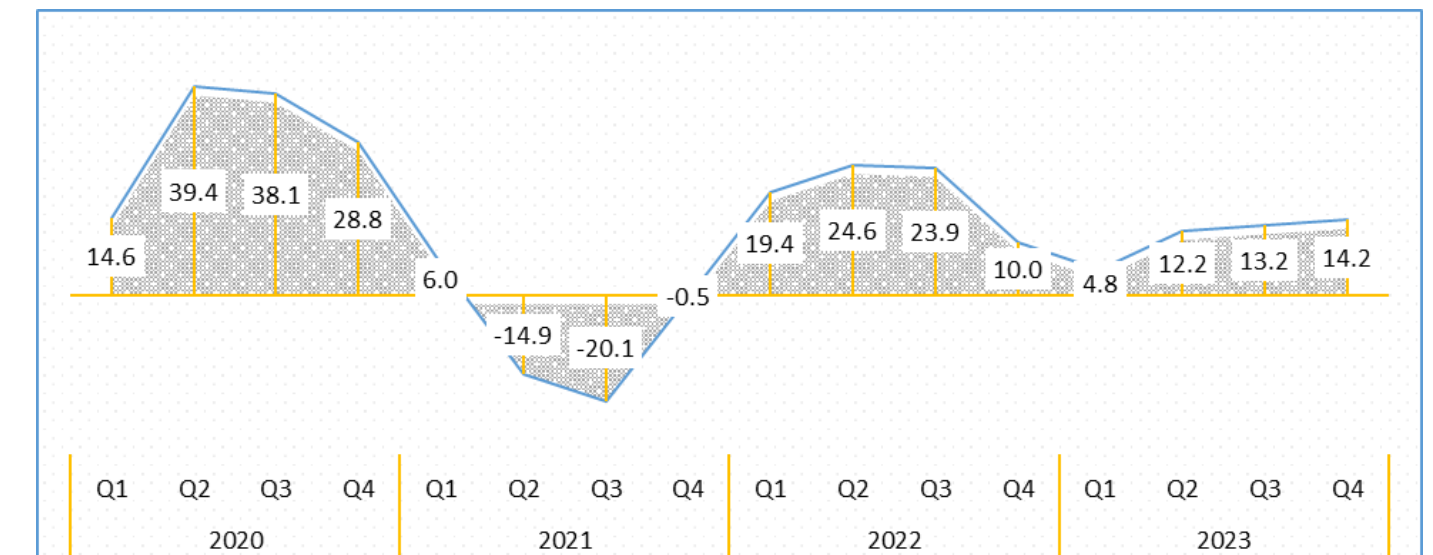
Chart 2: Annual percentage change in PPI for mining of uranium and thorium ores.



1.2 PPI for Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores (ISIC 0729)

The index for Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores includes mining of copper, lead, zinc, and gold. This category of Producer Price Index recorded a growth of 14.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2023 from 10.0 percent recorded during the same period of the preceding year. The index for this component increased to 217.3 basis points in the fourth quarter of 2023 compared to 190.3 basis points recorded in the same period of 2022.

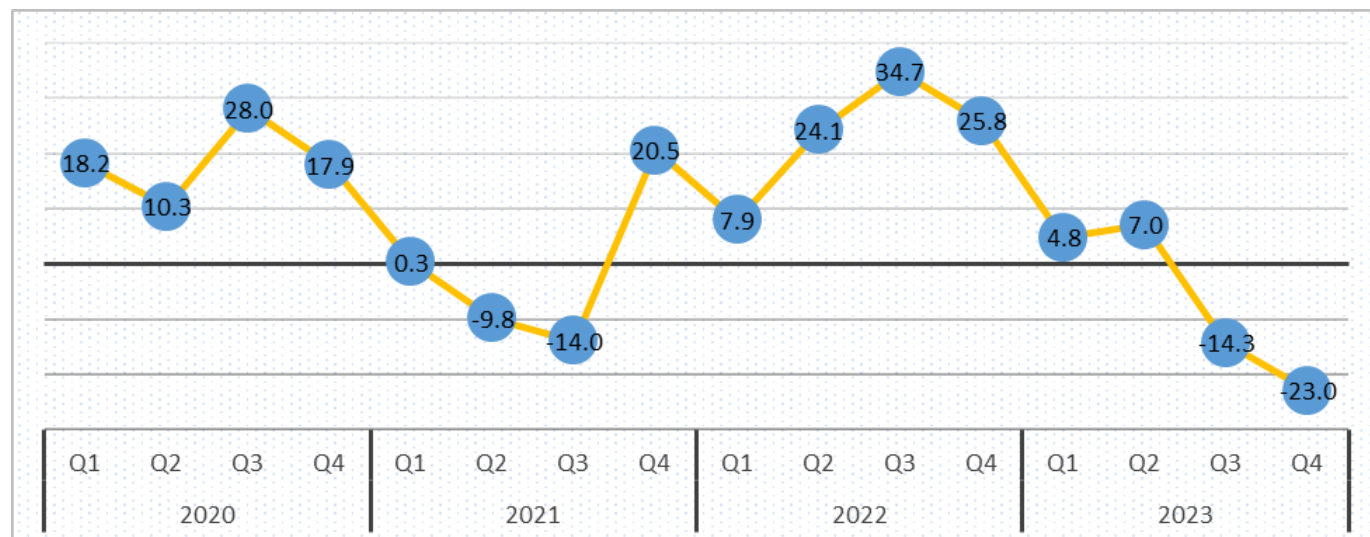
Chart 3: Annual percentage change in PPI for mining of other non-ferrous metal ores



1.3 PPI for Other mining and quarrying (ISIC 0899)

The index for other mining and quarrying includes mining and extraction of diamonds, which is a significant economic activity in Namibia’s mining sector. For the period under review, the index for this sector dropped by 36.0 basis points to 120.8 basis points from 156.8 basis points recorded in the same quarter of last year. The category recorded a deflation of 23.0 percent in the level of prices during the fourth quarter of 2023 compared to 25.8 percent recorded in the same quarter a year ago.

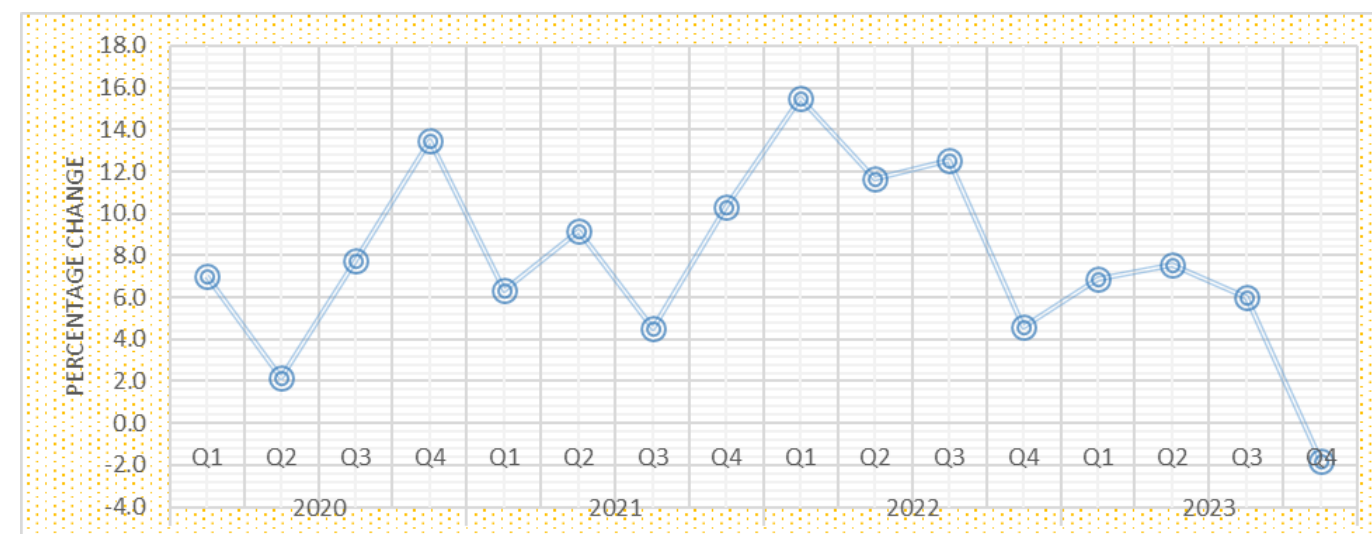
Chart 4: Annual percentage change in PPI for other mining and quarrying.



SECTION 2: MANUFACTURING

The Manufacturing index encompasses Processing and preserving of meat, Manufacture of malt liquors and malt, Manufacture of soft drinks, production of mineral waters and other bottled waters, Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals. During the fourth quarter of 2023, the index for Manufacturing dropped to 173.4 basis points compared to 176.6 basis points recorded in the same quarter of the previous year resulting in a decline in prices of 1.8 percent.

Chart 5: Annual percentage change in PPI for manufacturing.

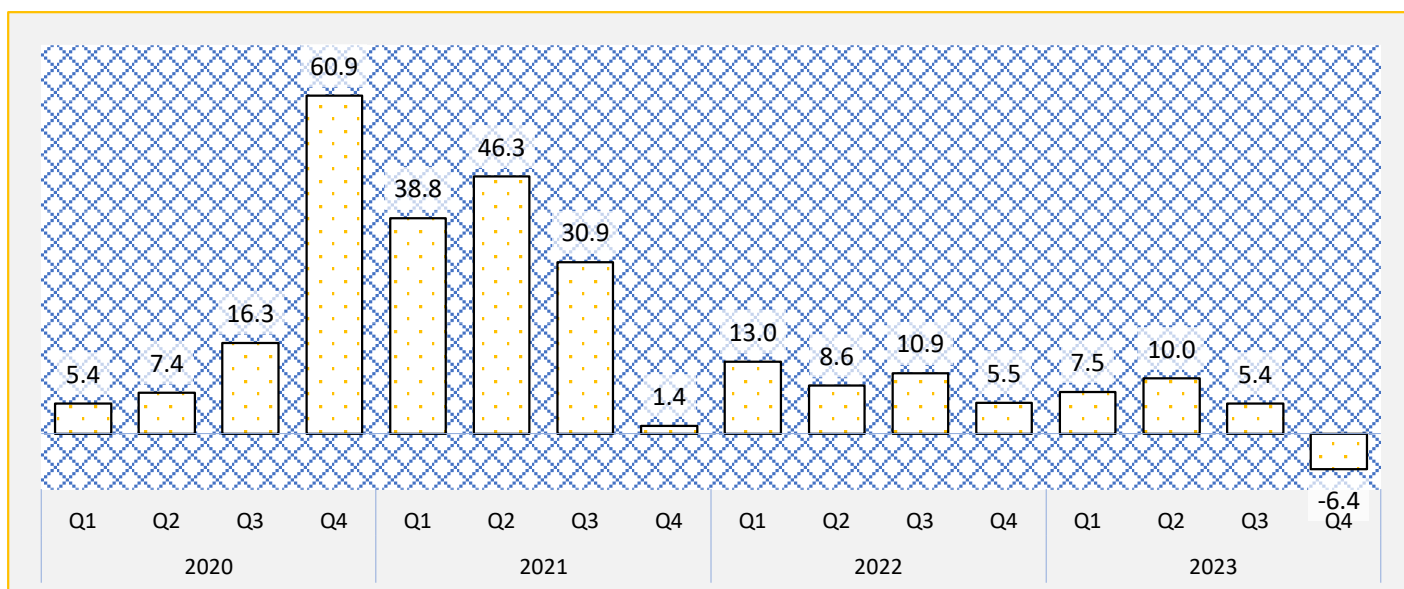


2.1 PPI for Processing and preserving of meat (ISIC 1010)

The PPI for this category covers output by producers in the processing and preserving of meat sector. This sector includes the operation of slaughterhouses including slaughtering, dressing, packing of meat and the production of fresh, chilled or frozen meat. It also includes the production of dried, salted or smoked meat and other meat products for example, sausages, salami, pâtés, and boiled ham.

The PPI for processing and preserving of meat slowed to 178.1 basis points in the fourth quarter of 2023 from 190.4 basis points recorded in the same quarter of 2022. The annual inflation rate for this category declined by 6.4 percent in the quarter under review compared to an increase of 5.5 percent recorded in the same quarter of the preceding year.

Chart 6: Annual percentage change in PPI for processing and preserving of meat.



2.2 PPI for Manufacture of malt liquors and malt (ISIC 1103)

During the fourth quarter of 2023 the index for Manufacturing of malt liquors and malt rose to 152.8 basis points from 136.4 basis points recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2022. This resulted in a growth in the annual inflation rate of 12.0 percent for goods manufactured within this sector compared to an increase of 4.0 percent obtained in the same quarter of last year.

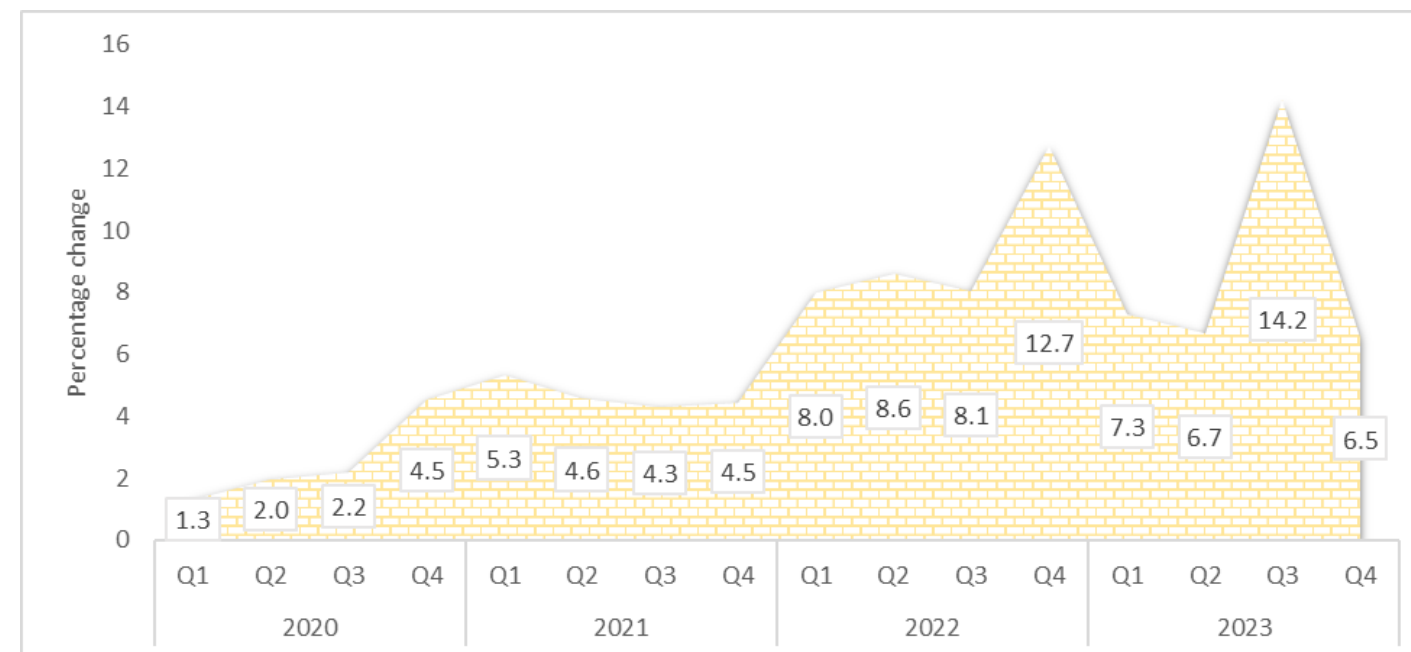
Chart 7: Annual percentage change in PPI for manufacture of malt liquors and malt.



2.3 PPI for Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters (ISIC 1104)

This category constitutes the PPI for the manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters (ISIC 1104). The index of this class increased to 142.5 basis points during the fourth quarter of 2023 from 133.7 basis points registered in the same quarter of 2022. The annual inflation rate for this category increased by 6.5 percent compared to 12.7 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

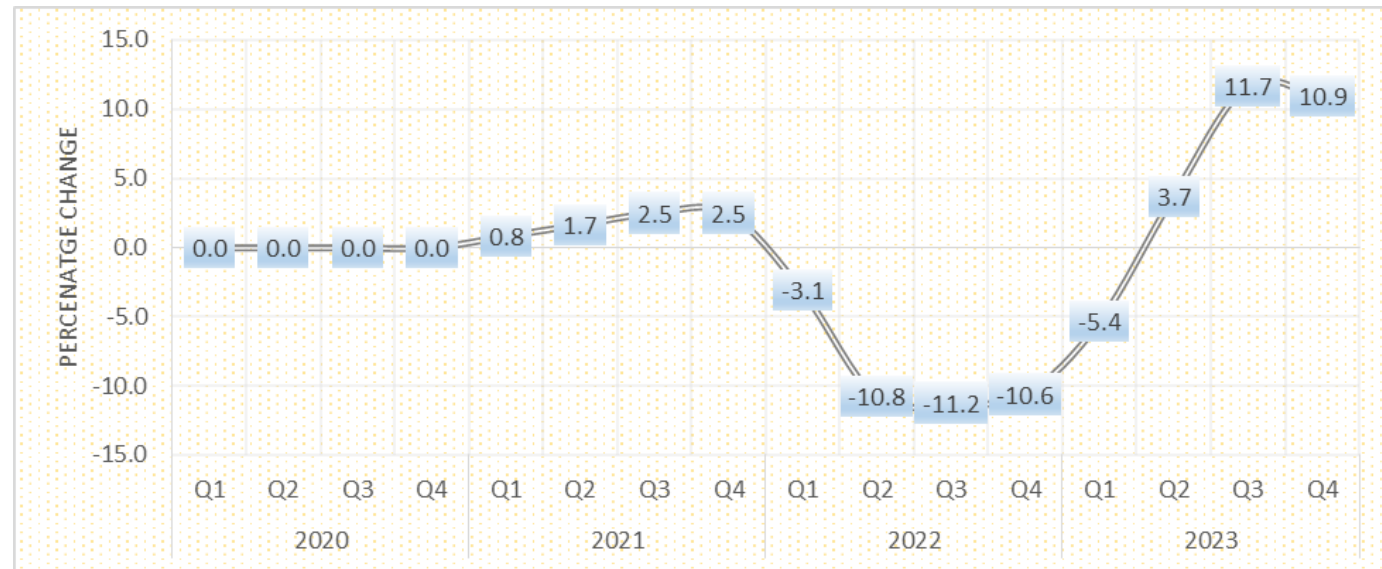
Chart 8: Annual percentage change in PPI for manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters.



2.4 PPI for Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster (ISIC 2394)

The Manufacture of cement, lime, and plaster Producer Price Index for the fourth quarter of 2023 increased to 99.7 basis points registering a growth of 10.9 percent, when compared to 89.9 basis points recorded in the same quarter of the preceding year.

Chart 9: Annual percentage change in PPI for manufacture of cement; lime and plaster.

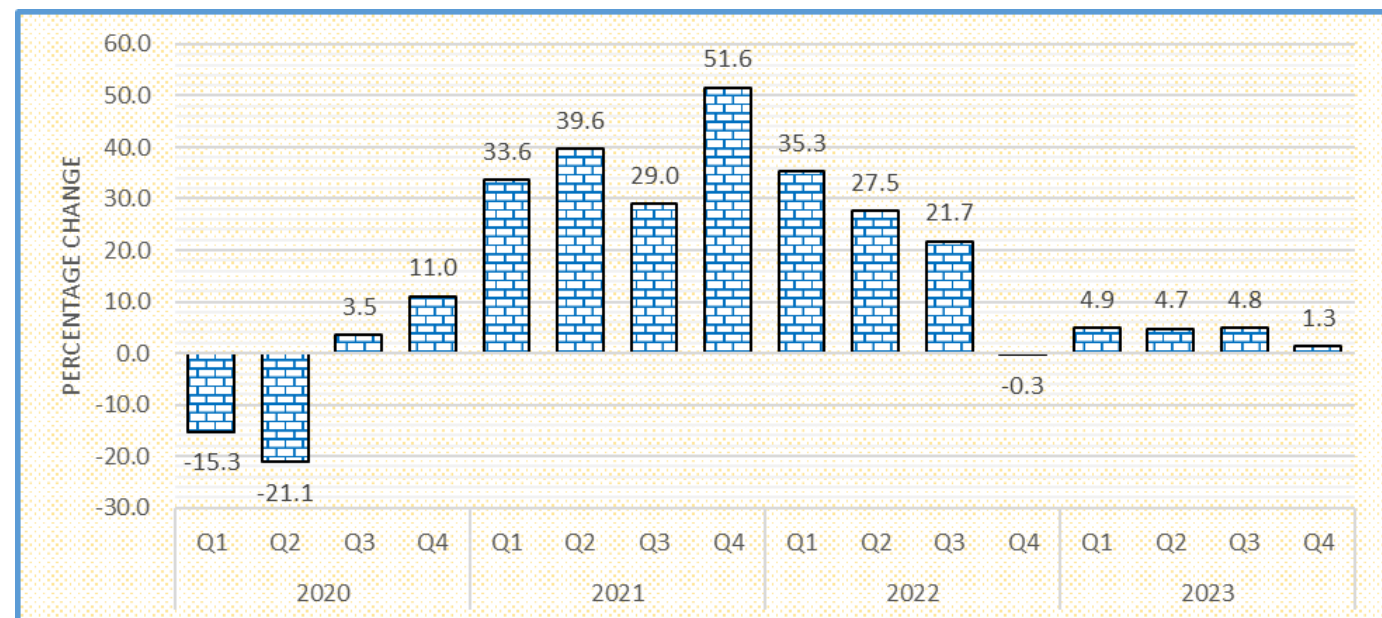


2.5 PPI for Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals (ISIC 2420)

The Producer Price Index for the manufacturing of basic precious metals and other non-ferrous metals includes the production of basic precious metals such as gold, silver, platinum from ores and scrap excluding extraction of ores, which is covered under the index of mining of other non-ferrous metals. It also covers the production and semi-manufacturing of lead, zinc and tin or their alloys from ores and scrap.

During the fourth quarter of 2023, the index for the manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals increased by 3.3 basis points to 250.3 basis points from 247.0 basis points recorded in the fourth quarter of the preceding year. The annual inflation rate for this sector rose by 1.3 percent in the quarter under review compared to -0.3 percent recorded during the same period of last year.

Chart 10: Annual percentage change in PPI for manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals.

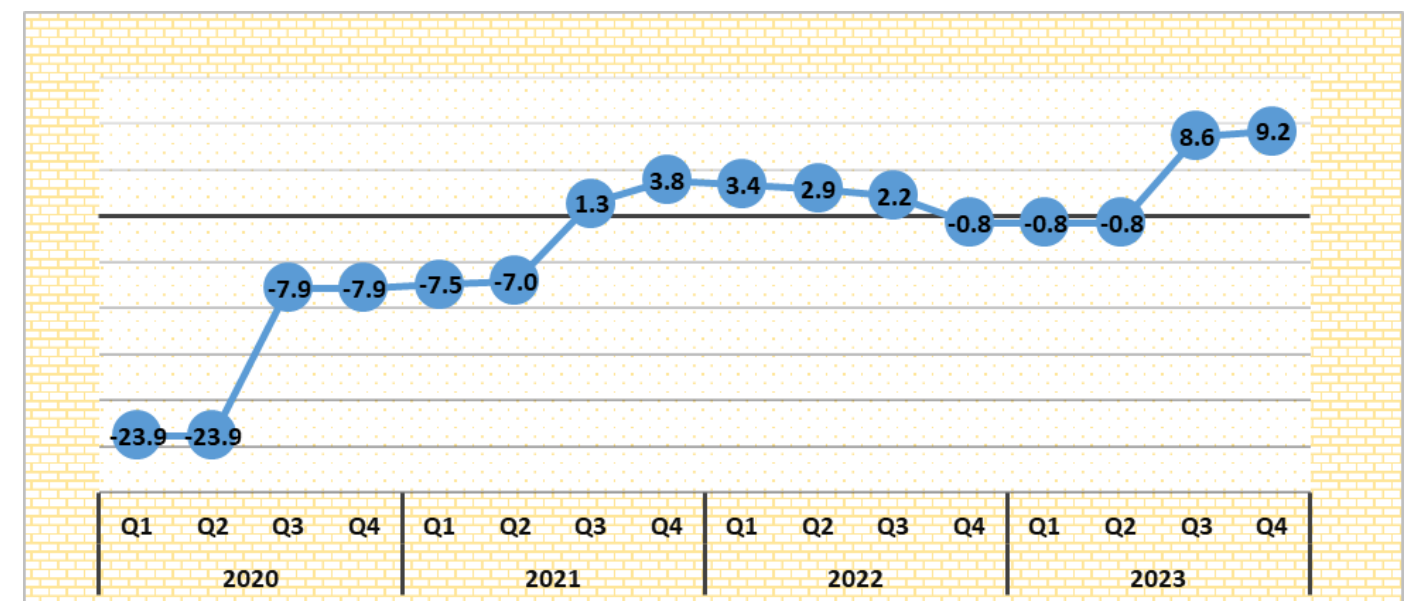


SECTION 3: ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY

3.1 PPI for Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution (ISIC 3510)

For the fourth quarter of 2023 the index for Electric power generation, transmission and distribution increased to 120.3 basis points as opposed to 110.2 basis points registered in the same quarter of 2022. The annual inflation rate for local Electric power generation, transmission and distribution increased by 9.2 percent in the quarter under review compared to a decline of 0.8 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2022.

Chart 11: Annual percentage change in PPI for electric generation, transmission, and distribution.

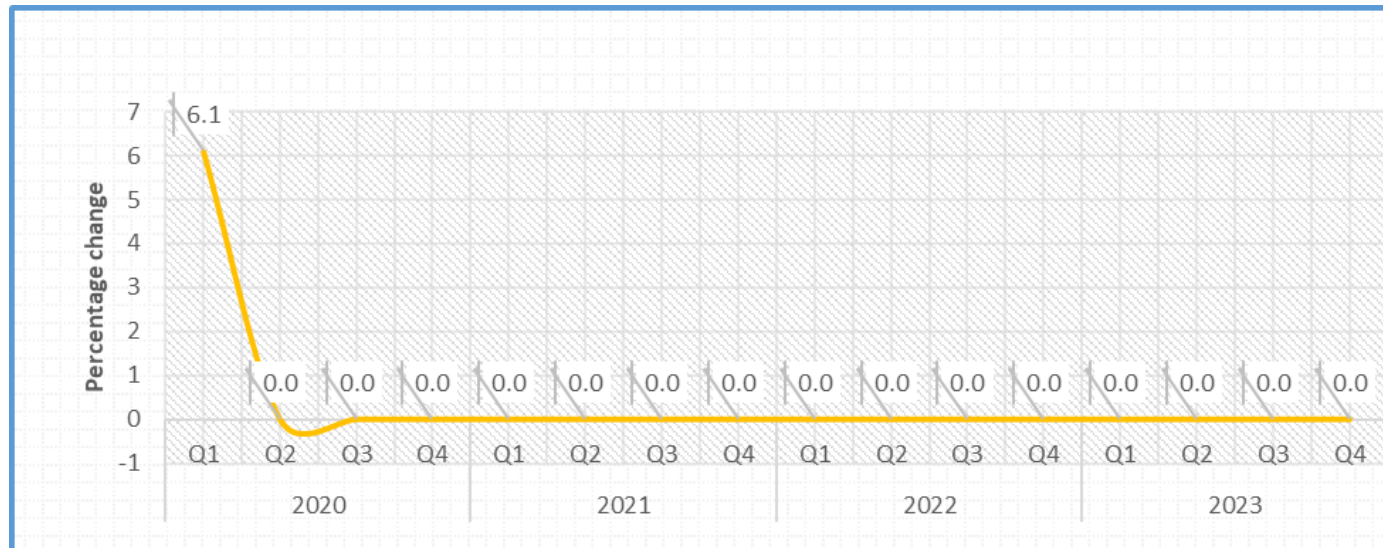


SECTION 4: WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES

4.1 PPI for Water collection, treatment, and supply (ISIC 3600)

The index for the PPI for water collection, treatment and supply remained stagnant at 144.3 basis points since the second quarter of 2019. The annual percentage change in the producer prices index for this category remained unchanged at 0.0 percent since the second quarter of 2020.

Chart 12: Annual percentage change in PPI for water collection, treatment, and supply.



SECTION 5: TECHNICAL NOTES

5.1 Definition

The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures the average changes in the prices of goods and services received by domestic producers for the output which is sold on the domestic market as well as on export market. The PPIs that are produced by NSA are based on output indices. The concepts and definitions of the PPI largely follow the guidelines provided in the "IMF Producer Price Index Manual Theory and Practice".

5.2 Scope of PPI

The PPI includes all goods and services produced within Namibia economic territory imports excluded. Prices collected for the compilation and production of the PPI are the basic prices received by the producers for the sale of the products on the local market as well as at international markets (exports). These prices exclude all taxes on products such as excise duty, value added tax (VAT) and transport. Subsidies on products received by the producers are included. In the absence of a Statistical Business Register in Namibia, the selection of establishments was based on a judgmental sample from a list of known businesses maintained by NSA, and experts' opinion.

5.3 Classification of selected industries

Industries are classified according to International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC rev 4).

5.4 Determination of the weights and items

Establishment weights are based on 2015 production sales values for the sampled establishments. The selection of items was done using a cut off sampling, products were ranked in order of the value of sales by category and 80% was used to select the products while in the case of establishments producing ten products and below, all products were selected for inclusion in the NPPI compilation.

5.5 Base period

The base period is December 2015=100.

5.6 Methodology

The NPPI is calculated using a short-term Laspeyres formula. The major advantage of using modified Laspeyres is that it allows for substitution in elementary indices. The short-term Laspeyres index compares the previous period sales revenue for a set of goods to the current period revenue for the same set of goods.

The indices are weighted separately, and it is not possible to combine them to produce an 'average' PPI for all three industries.

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