



Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector

Statistical Bulletin – Third Quarter



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Namibia Statistics Agency
P.O. Box 2133
FGI House, Post Street Mall
Windhoek Namibia

Tel: +264 61 431 3200
Fax: +264 61 431 3253
Email: info@nsa.org.na
www.nsa.org.na

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, international merchandise trade pattern, auction prices and food inflation rate development on a quarterly basis. The statistical bulletin is intended to assist users, analysts and researchers in their planning and decision-making process as well as carrying out in depth-analysis of the sector. This publication outlines the third quarter results that covers a period of July 2022 to September 2022.

The value added for Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector for the Q3 of 2022 was estimated at N\$3.2 billion in nominal terms (6.4% of GDP). In real terms, the sector declined to 8.8 percent that is attributed decline in sub-sectors of livestock farming and fishing that decelerated by 18.9 percent and 3.1 percent in real value added, respectively.

Namibia's export earnings from commodities of 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector amounted to N\$3.7 billion whereas the import bill stood at N\$1.3 billion for third quarter of 2022. The Fisheries products accounted for the highest foreign earnings at N\$2.7 billion followed by the agriculture commodities that brought income of N\$606.0 million. In terms of import, Agriculture commodities topped the list with an import bill of N\$747.1 million during the third quarter of 2022. For the period under review, the food inflation continued to increase at a faster pace than other items in the CPI basket, food inflation increased by 8.9 percent compared to 5.7 percent recorded in the corresponding period 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



Alex Shimuafeni
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

Windhoek, December 2022

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Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of a selected indicators in the Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry sector for the third quarter of 2022. The report highlights production of crops, animal auction prices, food inflation and lastly, international trade of agriculture, forestry and fishing products.

The results presented in this report were sourced from administrative records of both internal and external stakeholders in the sector such as 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).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector continues to play an important role in the economy. The report reveals that 35 487 tons of cereal grains were produced during Q3 of 2022. While 34 613 metric tons of fish species was landed during the reporting period.

Furthermore, food inflation rose by 8.9 percent in Q3 of 2022 compared to an increase of 5.7 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021. Food items continued to relatively rise 1.8 percentage point faster than all items inflation.

Export earnings for agriculture, forestry and fishing products amounted to N\$3.7 billion for Q3 of 2022, hence, its contribution to foreign currency earning cannot be trivialized. The import bill for the same quarter stood at N\$1.3 billion, resulting in the sector to record a surplus of N\$2.4 billion during the period under review.

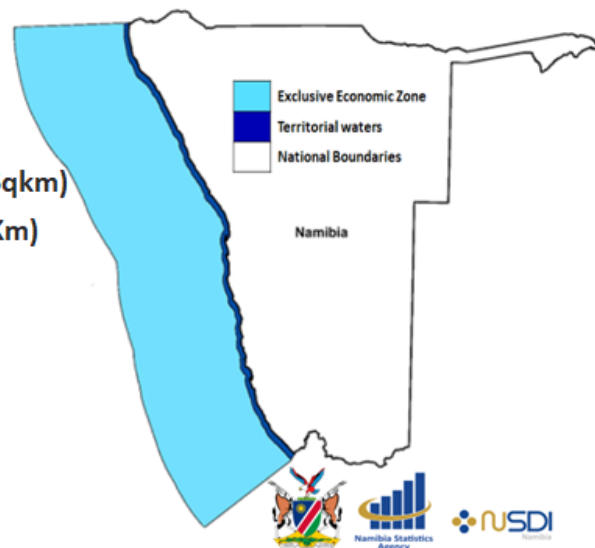
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

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 inhabitants as estimated in the population projection report of the NSA.

Namibia: What is in there?

- Namibia Total Area size (**Landmass + Sea**) - **1,337,307 Sqkm**:
 - Namibia land mass is estimated (**824,292 Sqkm**)
 - Sea surface area is estimated (**513,015 SqKm**)
 - **Territorial waters** (23,541 SqKm)
 - **Exclusive Economic Zone** (489,474 SqKm)
 - 14 Regions
 - 121 Constituencies
 - 57 Local Authorities



The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has faced difficult challenges most especially from the pressure of market distortions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 restrictions have exposed the sector to value chain disruptions particularly caused by transportation as both the business and consumers are negatively affected by high global in energy demands that have been causing fuel, oil, and energy prices to increase across the globe. Such disruptions have exacerbated the vulnerability of the sector especially in terms of price volatility.

The agriculture sector continues to experience high cost of production. The high factor costs were mainly reflected in fuel prices that rose by 49%, feed by 32.5%, animal health by 13.9% in Q3 of 2022¹. The international trade of live animals was interrupted by moratorium on export and import. According to NAU (2022) there was a delay in the marketing of live animals due to the closure of the South African border for a period of 21 days from 18 August 2022. Likewise, there was a ban on import from Botswana during the quarter review.

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

¹NAU Third Quarter Agri-Review - 2022

CHAPTER 2: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

This chapter shed highlights of economic development for Q3 of 2022 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 Sector Economic Performance

The 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector for Q3 of 2022 declined by 8.8 percent in real value added compared to a growth of 6.1 percent recorded in Q3 of 2021.

Furthermore, the sector performed far worse-off below the overall economy during the quarter under review as illustrated in Table 1. The

deterioration observed in the sector was mainly due to the agriculture and fishing subsectors that registered declines of 14.2 percent and 3.1 percent in Q3 of 2022 downward from 10.8 percent and 1.6 percent posted in Q3 of 2021, respectively. While forestry recorded a slow growth of 8.2 percent when compared to 22.3 percent in Q3 of 2021.

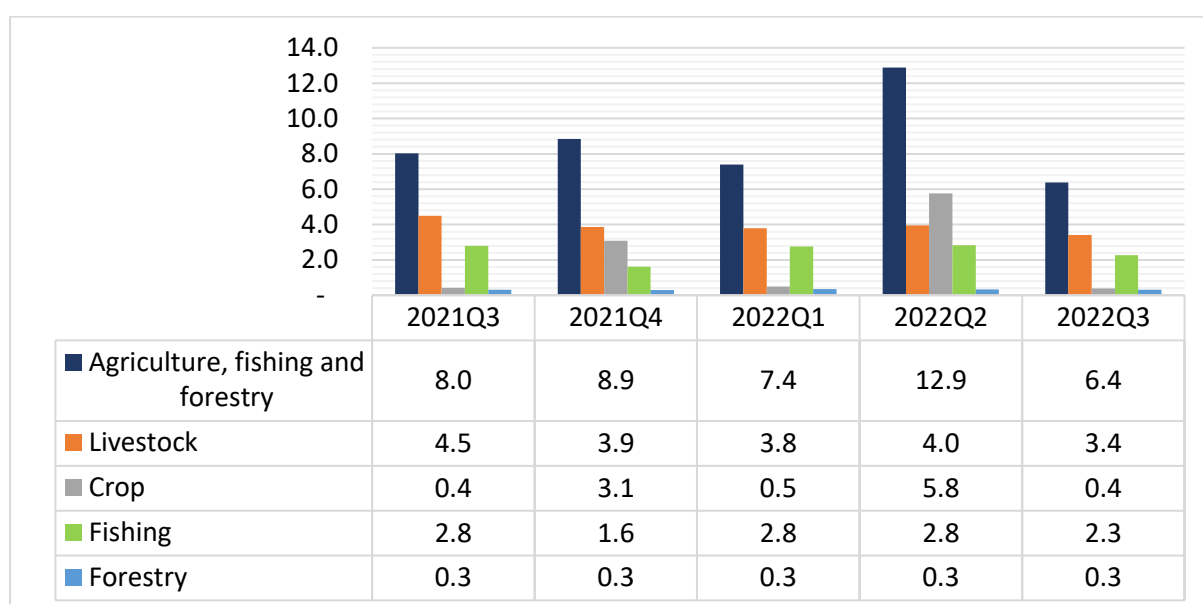
Table 1: Agriculture, forestry and fishing quarterly changes, in percent

Sub-Sector	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	6.1	0.0	3.3	1.9	-8.8
Livestock	9.7	2.4	8.0	4.1	-18.9
Crop	10.5	12.4	7.1	0.9	2.7
Fishing	1.6	-13.1	-0.7	1.6	-3.1
Forestry	22.3	13.1	7.5	4.7	8.2
GDP at market prices	5.6	4.3	6.6	6.0	4.3

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector share to GDP in Q3 of 2022 was 6.4 percent as reflected in Figure 1. Livestock accounted for 3.4 percent of GDP, followed by fishing

subsector (2.3%), crop subsector (0.4%). The forestry subsector was the least contributor for the sector recording a share to GDP of 0.3 percent.

Figure 1: Share of 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector to GDP (%)

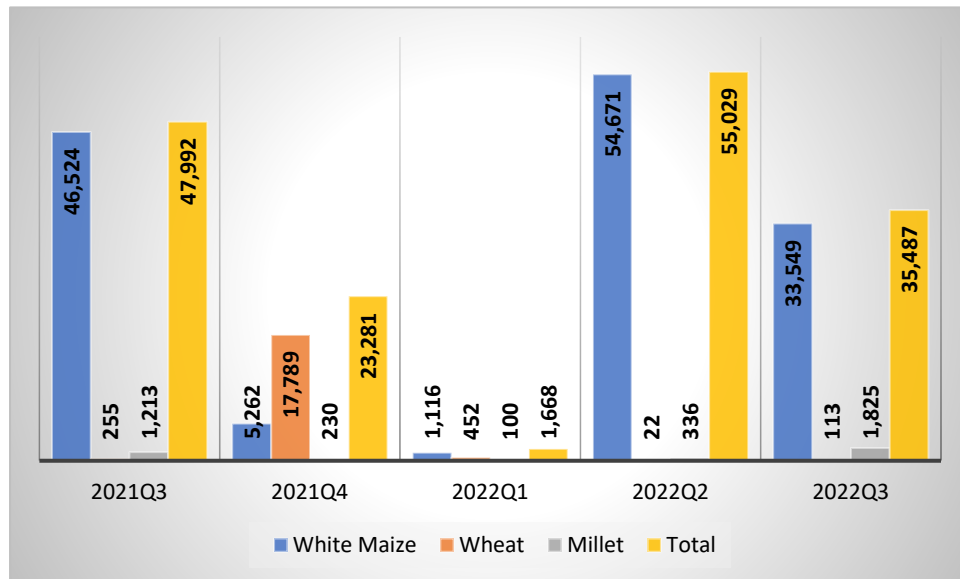


2.2 Controlled Cereal Crops

During the quarter under review, the production of cereal crops stood at 35 487 tons compared 47 992 tons recorded in Q3 of 2021 (Figure 2). White maize accounted for 94.5

percent (33 549 tons) of the cereal production. While millet and wheat reported 1 825 tons and 113 tons, respectively.

Figure 2: Production of special controlled cereal crops by type in tons²



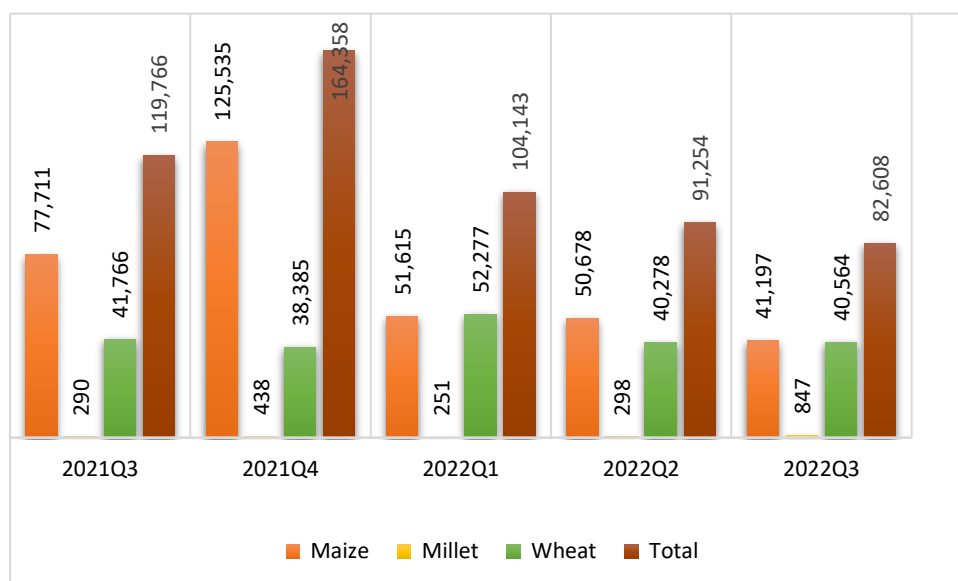
2.3 Controlled grain milling

The grained milled for Q3 of 2022 was 82 608 tons, a decrease when compared to 119 766 tons milled in the corresponding quarter of 2021 (Figure 3). The milling of white maize dominated, recording 41 197 tons. Wheat

claimed the second position with 40 564 tons milled. Millet milling recorded during the period under review stood at 847 tons, an increase when compared to only 290 tons recorded in Q3 of 2021 (Figure 3).

² The production presented only covers the production marketed by producers registered with Namibia Agronomic Board

Figure 3: Controlled grain milling in tons by type in tons



2.4 National Strategic Food Reserves (NSFR)

To ensure food security, the government through Agro-Marketing and Trade Agency (AMTA) established the NSFR facilities for the storage of grains.

The aim of this initiative aims at maintaining a national optimal level of food reserves to address local food shortages. This section presents the stock level of grains in the silos or the NSFR facilities at the end of the quarter.

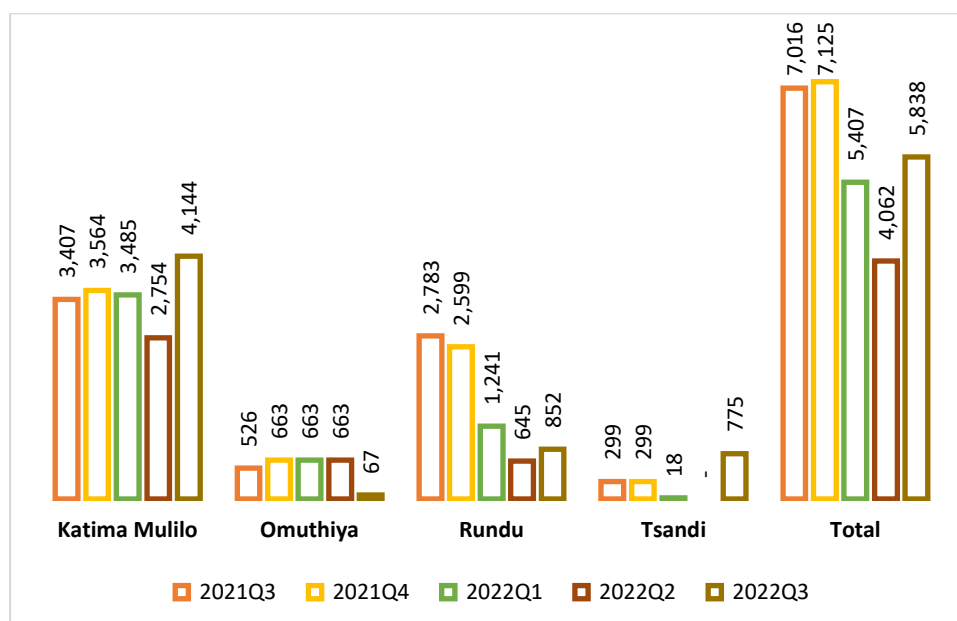
2.4.1 White maize

In Q3 of 2022, the total maize in the NSFR facilities stood at 5 838 metric tons, a decline when compared to the stock of 7 016 metric tons reported at the end of Q3 of 2021 (Figure 4). The decline emanated from a high release

Stock levels for white maize during the period under review were 31.7 percent of total capacity, lower when compared to Q3 of 2021. Contrary to that, the pearl millet stock level increased from 4.6 percent of total capacity registered in Q3 of 2021 to 15.7 percent recorded in the review quarter.

due to grain sales. The silos in Katima Mulilo and Rundu had more maize grains in Q3 of 2022, recording a stock level of 4 144 metric tons and 852 metric tons, respectively.

Figure 4: Closing stock of maize in NSFR facilities by silo in metric tons



The national stock level of food reserved decreased from 38.1 percent of total capacity in Q3 of 2021 percent to 31.7 percent in Q3 of 2022. The decline was attributed to the reduced stock levels that were registered in

Rundu (21.3%) and Omuthiya (1.7%). However, stock levels at Katima Mulilo and Tsandi facilities increased to 56.0 percent (from 46.0%) and to 25.8 percent (from 10.0%), respectively.

Table 2: White maize level of stock in Silos by Area in Percent

Area	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Katima Mulilo	46.0	48.2	47.1	37.2	56.0
Omuthiya	13.2	16.6	16.6	16.6	1.7
Rundu	69.6	65.0	31.0	16.1	21.3
Tsandi	10.0	10.0	0.6	-	25.8
% Level of Stock	38.1	38.7	29.4	22.1	31.7

2.4.2 Pearl Millet

There is only one NSFR facility for millet situated in Okongo, with a storage capacity of 4 500 metric tons. The stock level for pearl millet was 708 metric tons (15.7%) at the end

of Q3 of 2022. This is an increase when compared to 209 metric tons (4.6%) recorded (Table 3).

Table 3: Pearl millet level of stock in Silos

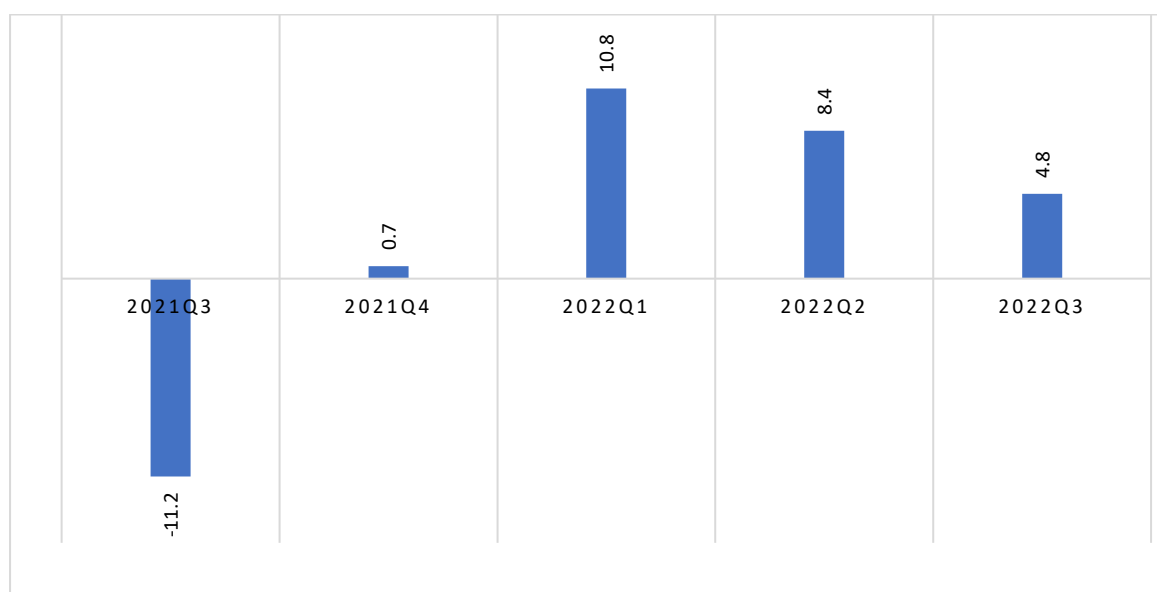
Period	Metric tons	Stock level (%)
2021Q3	209	4.6
2021Q4	324	7.2
2022Q1	324	7.2
2022Q2	62	1.4
2022Q3	708	15.7
Capacity	4,500	100.0

2.5 Milk production

During the quarter under review, the index for milk production grew by 4.8 percent (Figure 5), up from a decline of 11.2 percent recorded in Q3 of 2021. In absolute terms, 3 964 kiloliters

of milk were produced in Q3 of 2022, compared to 3 781 kiloliters produced in the parallel quarter of 2021

Figure 5: Milk production index

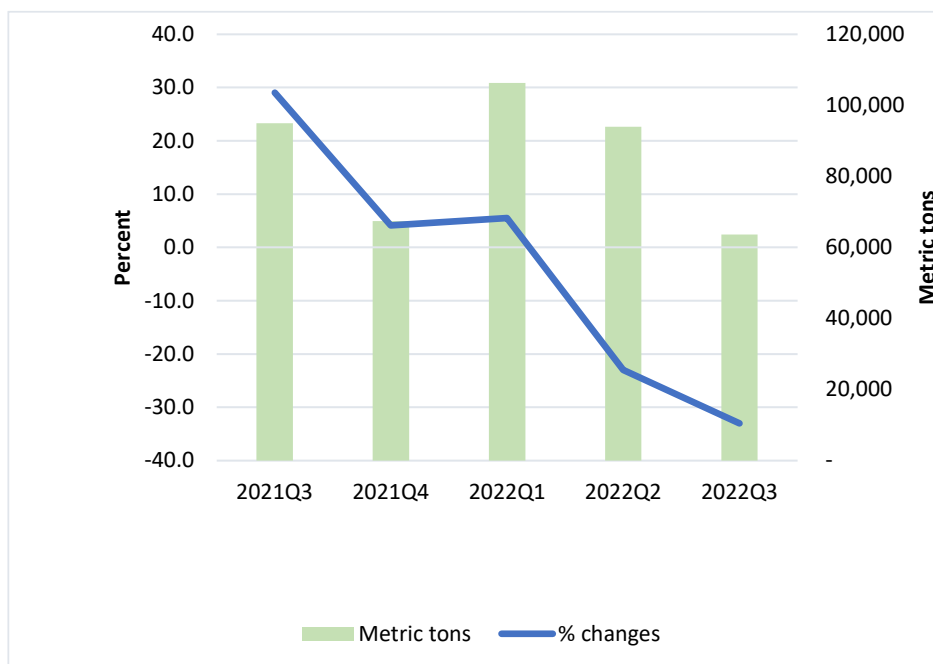


2.6 Fish Landings

During Q3 of 2022, total landing of quota species stood at 63 585 metric tons compared to 94 963 metric tons recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021, decoding into

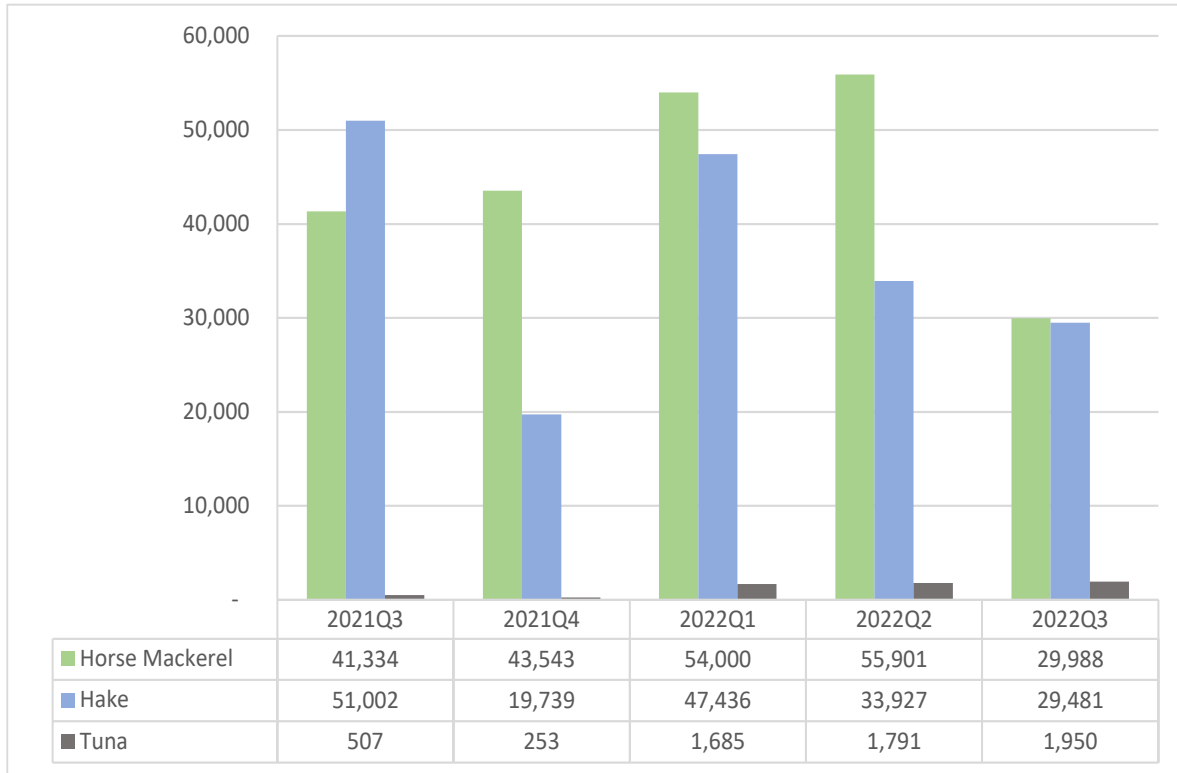
a decline of 33.0 percent over the year. The decline recorded in volume of species was reflected in all species except for Monk and Tuna during Q3 of 2022 (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Fish landings in Metric Tons and Percentage Change



For the period under review, Horse Mackerel recorded the highest landings of 29 988 metric tons, followed by Hake with 29 481 metric tons, and Tuna in third place with 1 950 metric tons. Whereas no landings were recorded for Rock Lobster species for Q3 of 2022 and the corresponding quarter for 2021 as the fishing season for this species is from 01 November to 30 April (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Landings of Quota Species by Type in Metric Tons



CHAPTER 3: ANIMAL AUCTION PRICES AND FOOD INFLATION

Auction prices are influenced by demand and supply in the market, whereby prices usually go up at times when supply is low. Food accounts for 11.6 percent of the

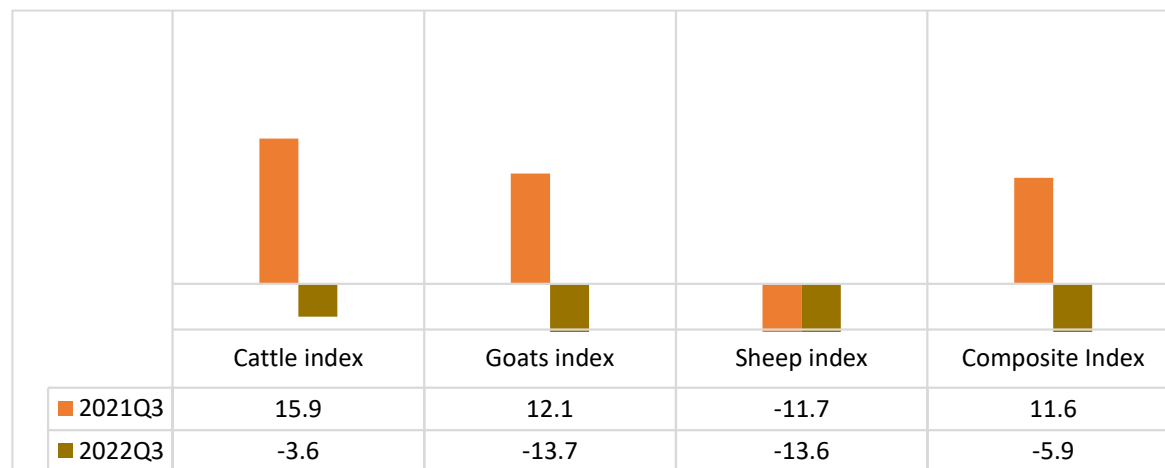
consumer basket in the Namibia Consumer Price Index. Thus, on average households in Namibia spend about 11.6 percent of their expenditures on food purchases.

3.1 Livestock auction prices

During the quarter under review, the Composite Auction Price Index consisting of prices for cattle, goats and sheep decreased by 5.9 percent compared to an increase of

11.6 percent recorded to during Q3 of 2021. The third quarter of 2022 recorded a decline for all categories as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Composite auction price index, percentage change



3.1.1 Cattle auction prices

Table 4 shows that on average, auction prices for cattle declined by 3.6 percent during the period under review, a deterioration when compared to an increase of 15.9 percent recorded in Q3 of 2021. The

main drivers in the decline of auction prices for cattle were Lean cow and Tollies. While the rest of the cattle type prices registered slower increases when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2021, except for

Slaughters heifers whose prices increased at a faster pace.

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

Cattle type	2021Q3	2022Q3
Weaners	9.0	1.1
Tollies	11.7	-4.1
Stores	13.1	0.6
Slaughters ox	21.4	4.4
Slaughters heifers	9.9	14.9
Lean cow	34.2	-13.6
Fat cow	21.2	3.8
Weighted Index	15.9	-3.6

Source: NSA Compilation from Meat Board of Namibia Data

During the quarter under review, the highest price was observed in Tollies at N\$36.62 per kg, followed by Weaners with an average price of N\$34.27 per kg (Figure 9). Prices of

Lean cows and Slaughter Heifers were the lowest at N\$21.75 per kg and N\$29.45 per kg, respectively.

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



3.1.2 Goats auction prices

The average auction prices for goats showed a decline of 13.7 percent in Q3 of 2022 compared to an increase of 12.1 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2021 (Table 5).

The average auction prices for all goat type categories recorded declines during the quarter under review. Average auction

prices for Goat ewe recorded the highest decline of 23.0 percent followed by Goat ram which registered a decline of 20.4 percent during the period under review.

Goat lamb recorded the lowest decline of 6.4 percent in Q3 of 2022 from an increase of 3.0 percent recorded in corresponding quarter of 2021.

Table 5: Goats auction price index by type, quarter-on quarter percentage change

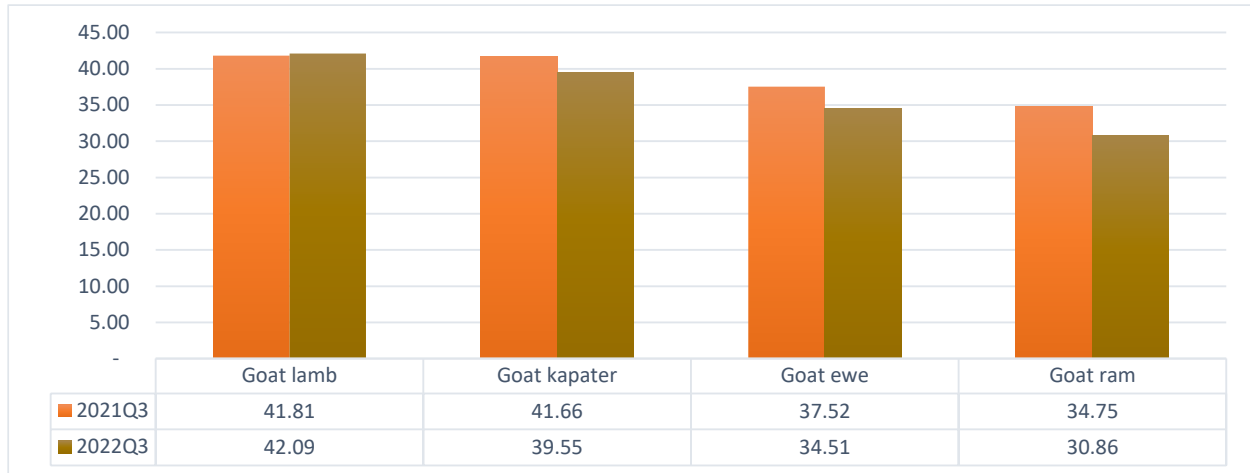
Goats type	2021Q3	2022Q3
Goat lamb	3.0	-6.4
Goat kapater	16.4	-7.6
Goat ewe	12.4	-23.0
Goat ram	16.1	-20.4
Weighted index	12.1	-13.7

Source: NSA Compilation from Meat Board of Namibia Data

Goat lamb recorded the highest auction price of N\$42.09 per kg, followed by Goat Kapater at N\$39.55 per kg and Goat ewe at N\$34.51 per kg (Figure 10). While Goat ram recorded the lowest

average auction price of N\$30.86 per kg in Q3 of 2022. A similar trend was observed during the same quarter of 2021.

Figure 10: Goats auction prices in N\$ per KG by type



The weighted Sheep price index recorded a decline of 13.6 percent during the review period compared to a decline of 11.7 percent recorded in Q3 of 2021.

It is evident from Table 6 that the deflation was recorded in all types of sheep prices. Sheep ewe

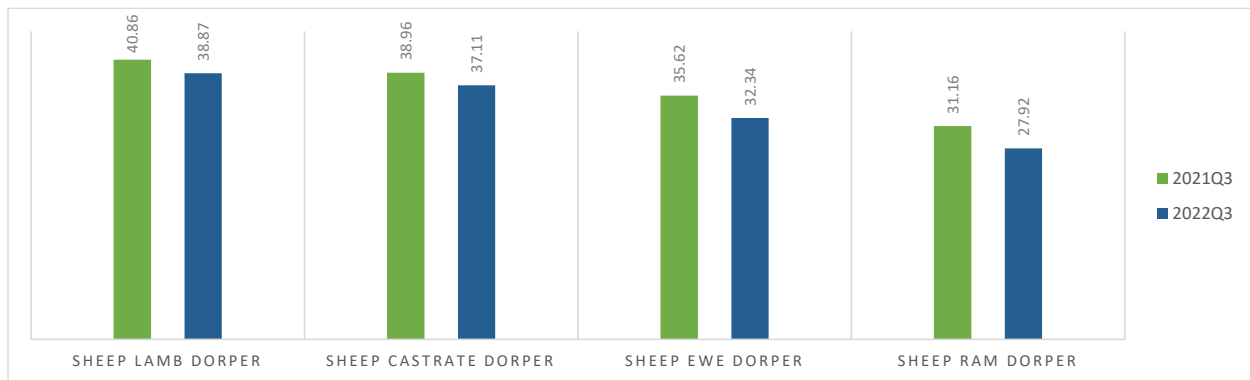
dorper and Sheep lamb dorper recorded the highest price declines of 15.0 percent and 14.9 percent, respectively. Whereas the Sheep ram dorper category registered the least reduction in prices of 4.1 percent.

Table 6: Sheep auction prices by Type

Sheep type	2021Q3	2022Q3
Sheep lamb dorper	20.2	-14.9
Sheep castrate dorper	-10.1	-11.0
Sheep ewe dorper	-23.1	-15.0
Sheep ram dorper	-51.3	-4.1
Weighted index	-11.7	-13.6

Sheep Lamb Dorper continues with the dominating trend of highest auction prices of N\$38.87 per kg while the sheep ram dorper recorded the least at N\$27.92 per kg (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Sheep auction prices in N\$ per KG by type

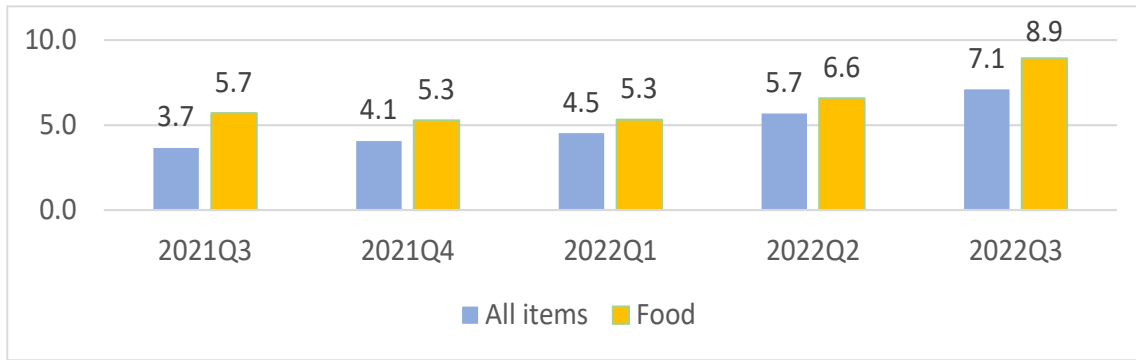


3.2 Food Inflation

During the quarter under review, the annual Food inflation increased at a faster rate than the All-item inflation, recording 8.9 percent

compared to 5.7 percent registered in Q3 of 2021 (Figure12).

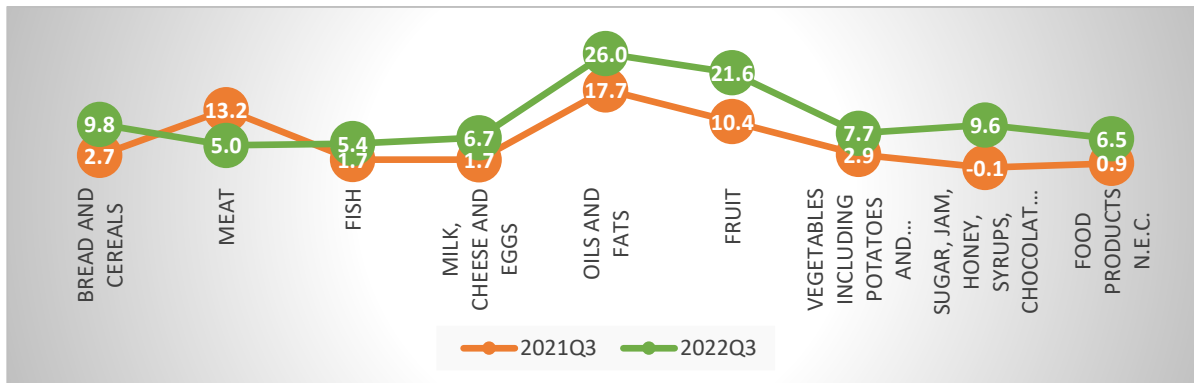
Figure 12: Inflation rate for 'All item' and Food in Percentage



Average prices for 'Oil and Fats', Fruits and 'Breads and cereals' for Q3 of 2022 registered the highest inflation of 26.0 percent, 21.6 percent, and 9.8 percent,

respectively (Figure 13). Whereas Meat prices recorded the lowest inflation of 5.0 percent during the quarter under review.

Figure 13: Food Inflation by type in Percentage

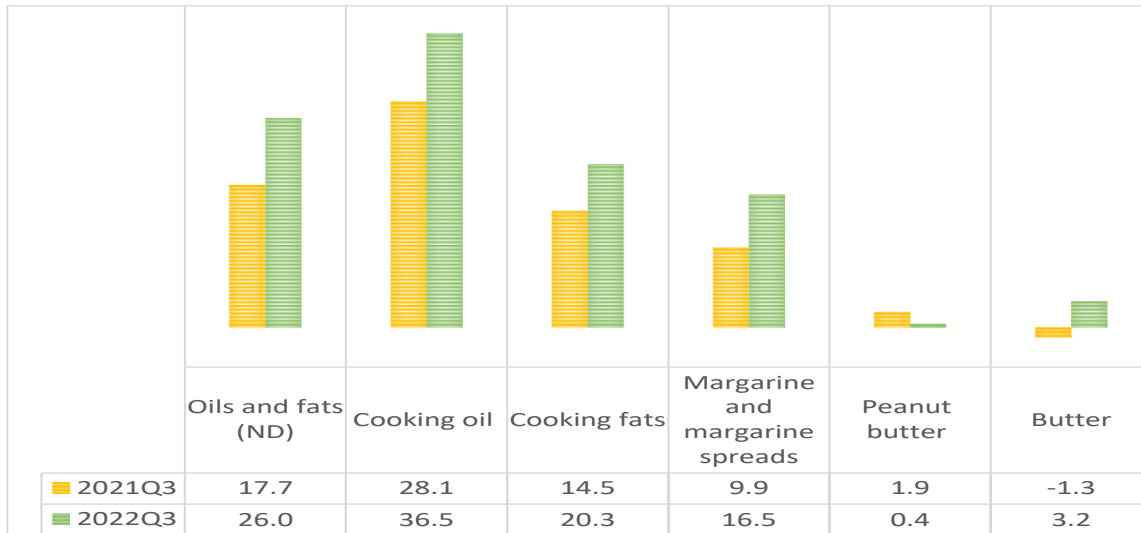


3.2.1 Oils and fats

Inflation rate for oil and fats went up by 26.0 percent in Q3 of 2022 compared to 17.7 percent recorded in Q3 of 2021. The rise in the prices of this food item was driven by

cooking oil (36.5%) and cooking fats (20.3%). Inflation of Peanut butter was the lowest by registered a marginal increase of 0.4 percent during the quarter under review (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Oils and fats Inflation by Type in Percent



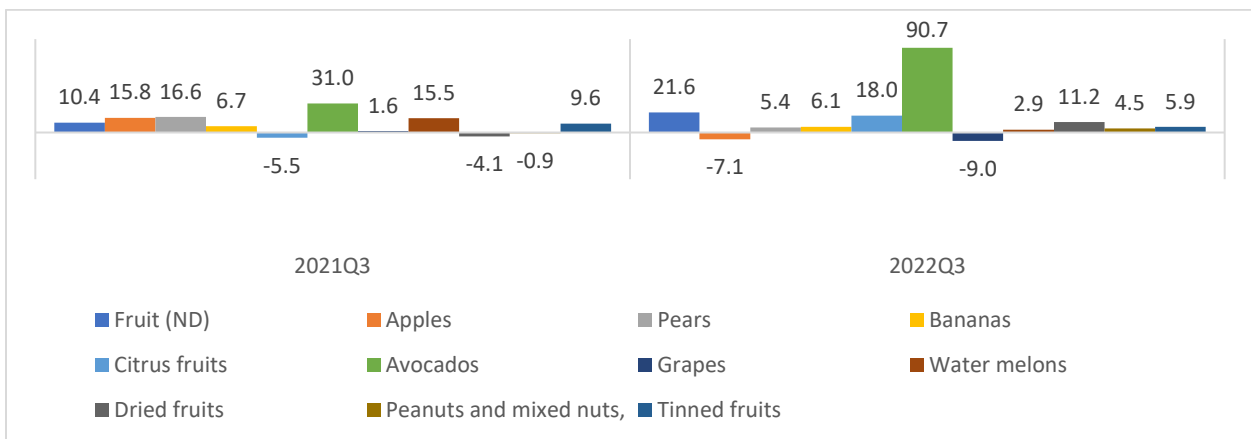
3.2.2 Fruits

The price for fruits shot up by 21.6 percent in Q3 of 2022 compared to 10.4 percent recorded in Q3 of 2021. Avocados recorded record high price increase of 90.7 percent during the review period, followed by Citrus fruits and Dried fruits that recorded

increases of 18.0 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively.

While on the other hand, prices for Grapes and Apples recorded declines during Q3 of 2022 (Figure 15)

Figure 15: Fruit Inflation by Type in Percent

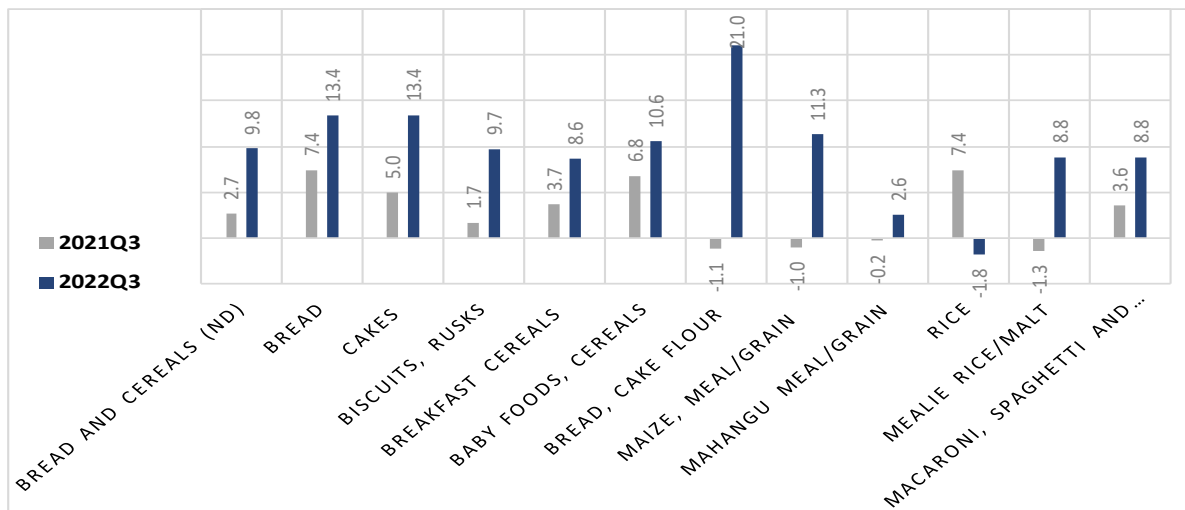


3.2.3 Breads and Cereals

Figure 15 shows that inflation for ‘Bread and cereals’ category in Q3 of 2022 picked up by recording an increase of 9.8 percent compared to 2.7 percent recorded in the matching quarter of 2021 (Figure 15).

The main drivers to the inflation for this category was ‘Bread, cake flour’ (21.0%), followed by Bread and Cakes with 13.4 percent each. Deflation was observed in Rice, registering a reduction of 1.8 percent during the review period.

Figure15: Bread and cereals Inflation by Type in Percent



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

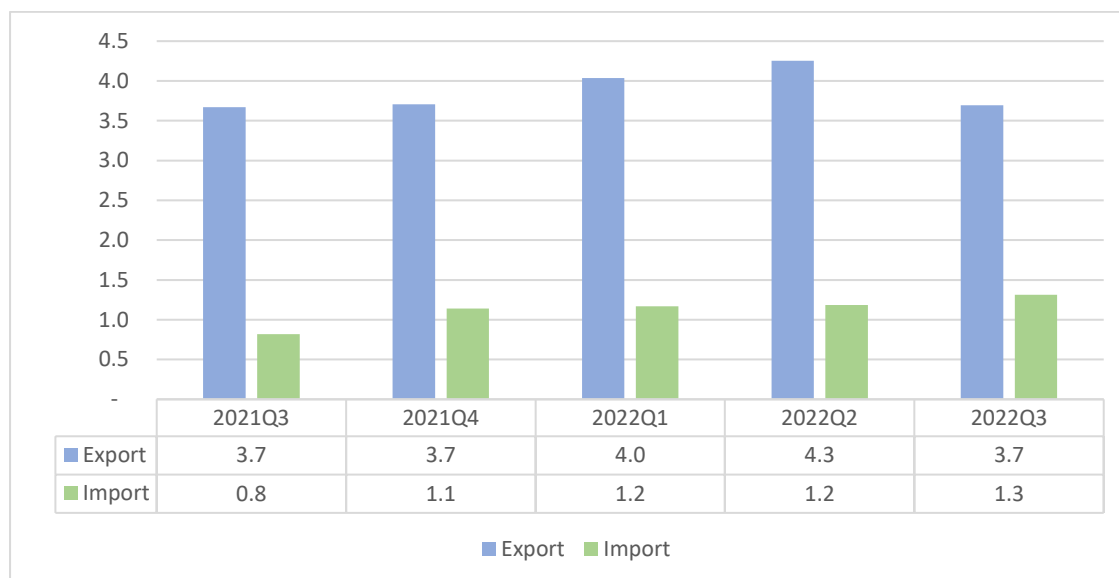
This chapter focuses on international trade of ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ sector commodities.

International merchandise trade plays a crucial role in economic development, binding producers and consumers located in different countries into a global economic system.

During the quarter under review, export earnings from agriculture, forestry and fishing products stood at N\$3.7 billion, stagnant when compared to Q3 of 2021 (Figure 16).

The import bill increased however, amounting to N\$1.3 billion in the Q3 of 2022, compared to N\$0.8 billion in the corresponding quarter of 2021.

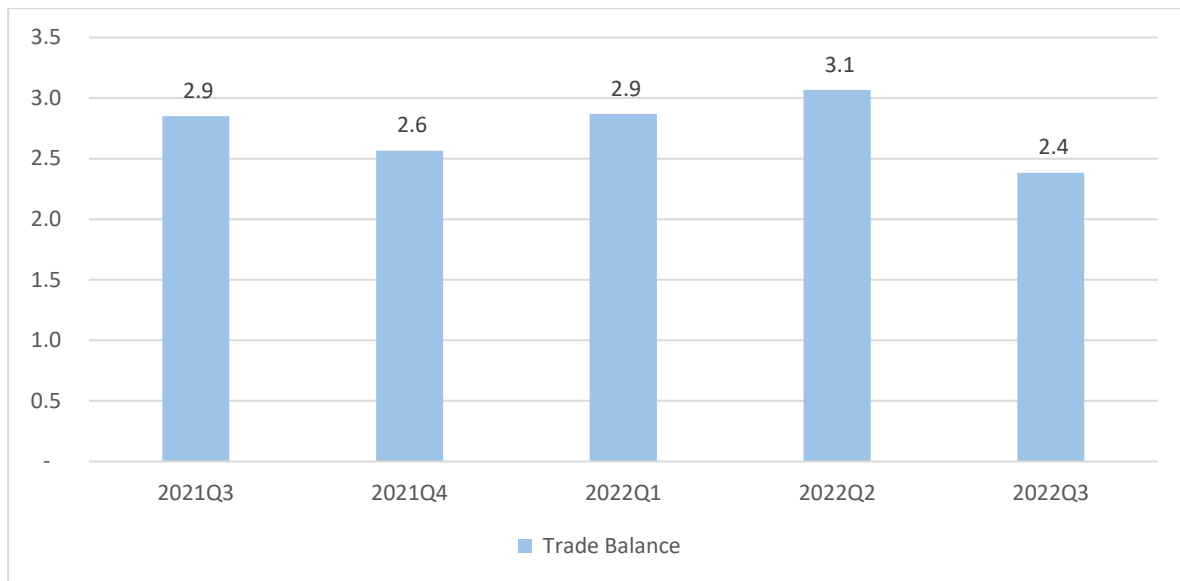
Figure 16: Trade flows of agriculture, forestry and fishing products in billion N\$



For the quarter under review, Namibia recorded a trade surplus of N\$2.4 billion. The surplus recorded was lower when compared to

a surplus of N\$2.9 billion registered in the corresponding quarter of 2021 (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Trade balance of agriculture, forestry and fishing products in N\$ billion



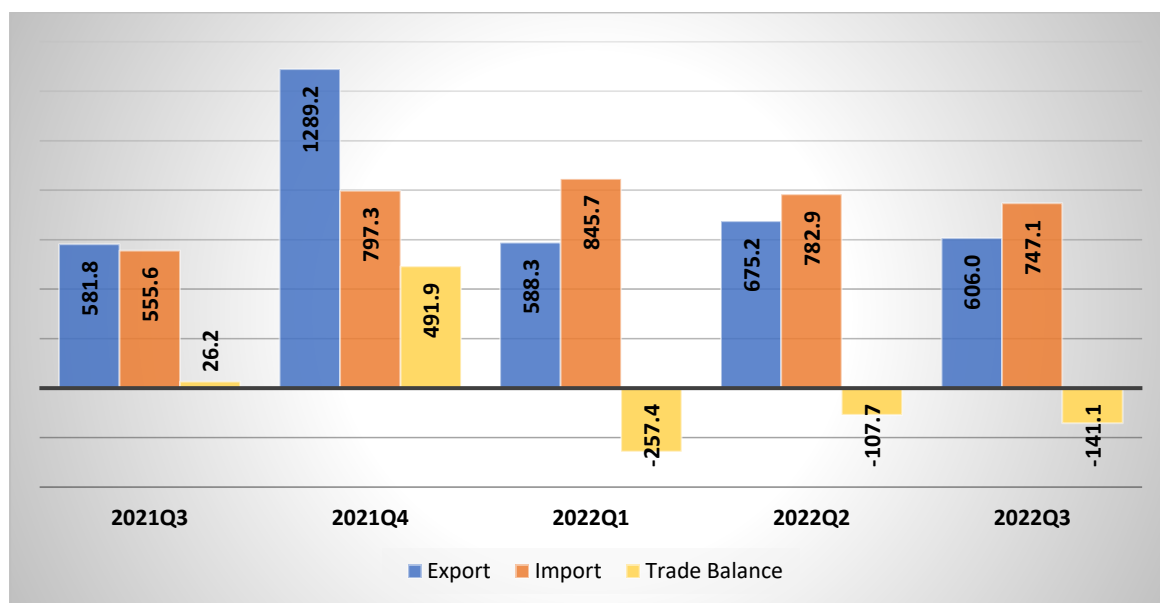
4.1 Agriculture trade patterns

This section presents the trade performance of livestock and crop. During the quarter under review export of agricultural products was valued at N\$606.0 million, an increase when compared to N\$581.8 million recorded in Q3 of 2021 (Figure 18).

The value of imports in Q3 of 2022 stood at N\$747.1 million compared to N\$555.6 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021.

Consequently, the trade balance worsened from a trade surplus of N\$26.2 million noted in Q3 of 2021 to a deficit of N\$141.1 million registered in Q3 of 2022.

Figure 18: Trade flows of agriculture in million N\$



4.1.1 Trade pattern of Products of agriculture, horticulture, and market gardening

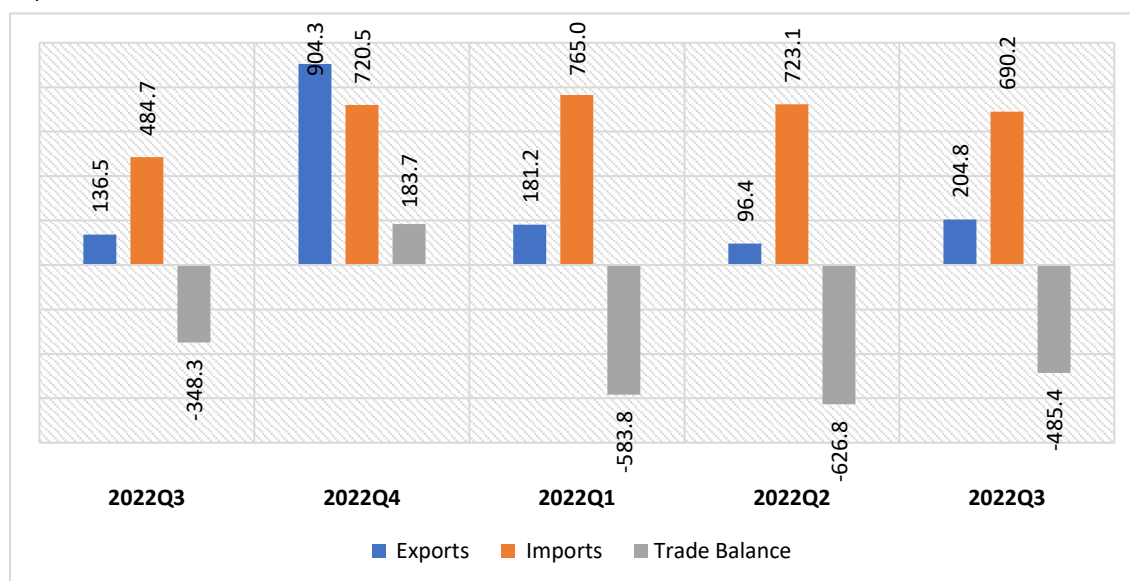
Figure 19 presents trade performance of agronomy and horticultural products. The results show that exports were valued at N\$204.8 million during the period under review. This is an increase when compared to exports of N\$136.5 million recorded during Q3 of 2021.

The 'products of agriculture, horticulture, and market gardening' recorded an import bill of

N\$690.2 million for Q3 of 2022 up from N\$484.7 million registered in Q3 of 2021.

It is evident from Figure 19 that imports increased more than exports, thus, the trade deficit deteriorated further from N\$348.3 million in Q3 of 2021 to N\$485.4 million recorded in Q3 of 2022.

Figure 19: Trade flows Products of agriculture, horticulture, and market gardening in million N\$



4.1.1.1 Trade of cereal grains

During the quarter under review, the export of cereal grains stood at N\$0.1 million in Q3 of 2022 compared to N\$0.6 million reported in Q3 of 2021 (Table 7). However, imports increased from N\$231.2 million in Q3 of 2021

to N\$436.1 million in Q3 of 2022. This translates into a higher deficit of N\$436.0 million recorded in Q3 of 2022 compared to N\$230.6 million noted in the corresponding quarter of 2021.

Table 7: Trade flows for cereal grains in million N\$

Products	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Exports	0.6	4.1	4.4	0.3	0.1
Imports	231.2	410	504.2	471.2	436.1
Trade Balance	-230.6	-405.9	-499.8	-470.9	-436.0

As depicted in Table 8, import of cereal grains during the period under consideration were dominated by wheat (N\$328.3 million), followed by maize (N\$88.3 million), and rice (N\$12.2 million). An increase in the value of

import was recorded in all top imported grains except for oats and sorghum.

Imports were mainly sourced from South Africa and Lithuania claiming 52.1 percent and 44.5 percent, respectively

Table 8: Import of cereal grains by type in million N\$

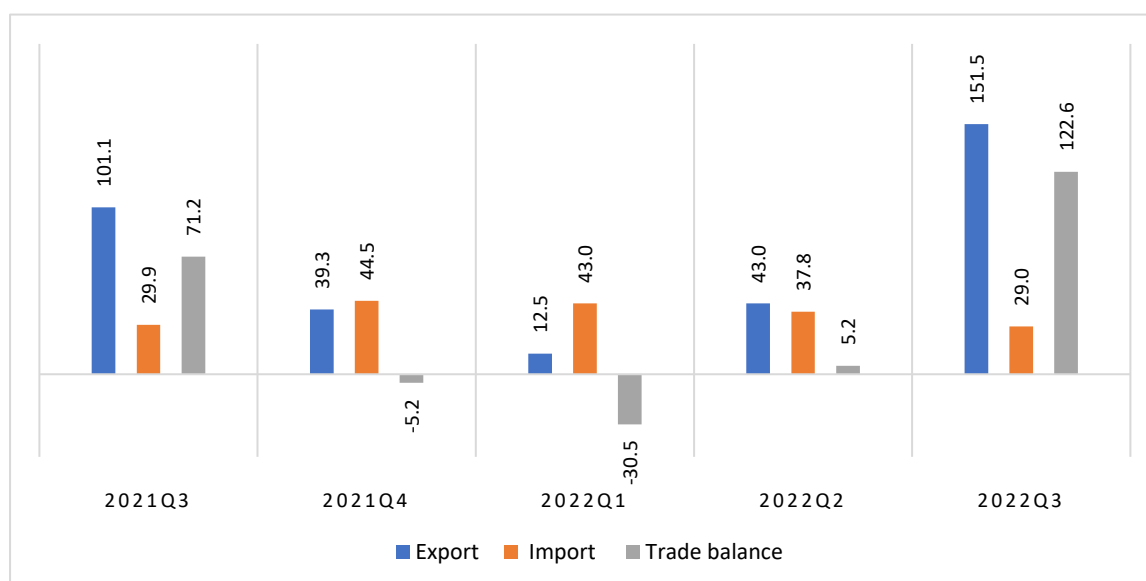
Products	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Wheat	145.5	210.4	163.1	287.5	328.3
Maize	67.8	180.9	322.3	165.9	88.3
Rice, seed	8.4	11.7	10.2	10.5	12.2
Oats	7.7	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.6
Sorghum	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.3

4.1.1.2 Trade of Vegetables

During the quarter under review, the value of exported vegetables increased from N\$101.1 million in Q3 of 2021 to N\$151.5 million recorded in Q3 of 2022 (Figure 20).

On the other hand, the value of imported vegetables recorded a decline of N\$0.9 million over the same period. Thus, leading to an increase in trade surplus of N\$122.6 million in Q3 of 2022.

Figure 20: Trade flows of vegetables in million N\$

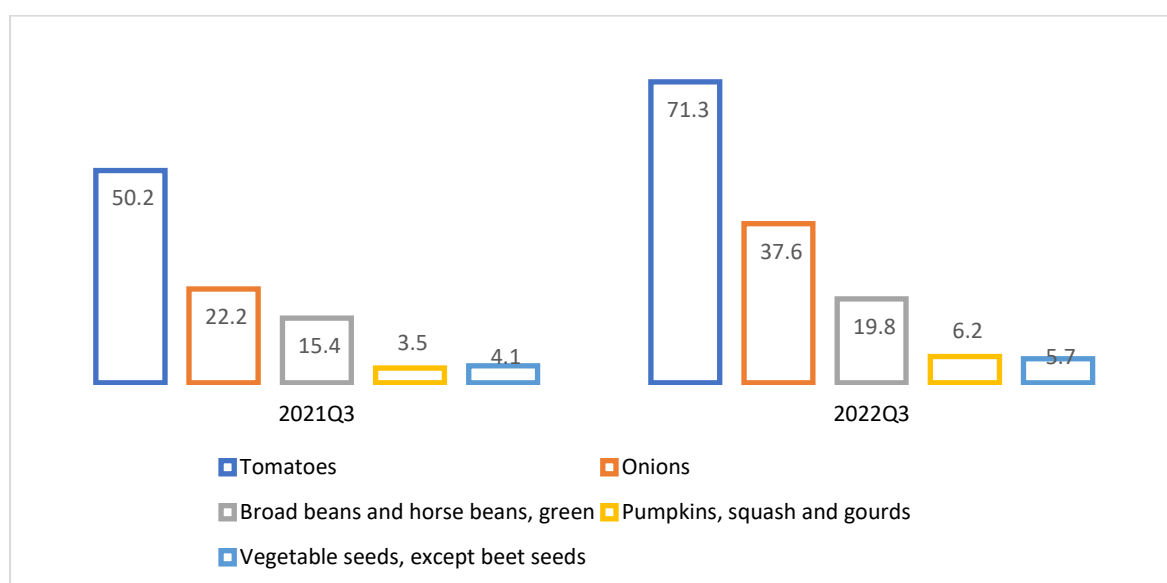


During Q3 of 2022, tomatoes and onions were the most exported vegetable types, recording values of N\$71.3 million and N\$37.6 million (Figure 21). ‘Broad beans horse beans, green’ and ‘Pumpkins, squash and gourd’ followed, amounting to N\$19.8 million and N\$6.2 million, respectively. All the top exported

vegetables increased when compared to Q3 of 2021.

In terms of export market, South Africa claimed the highest share of 76.2 percent, followed by Angola (20.3 %).

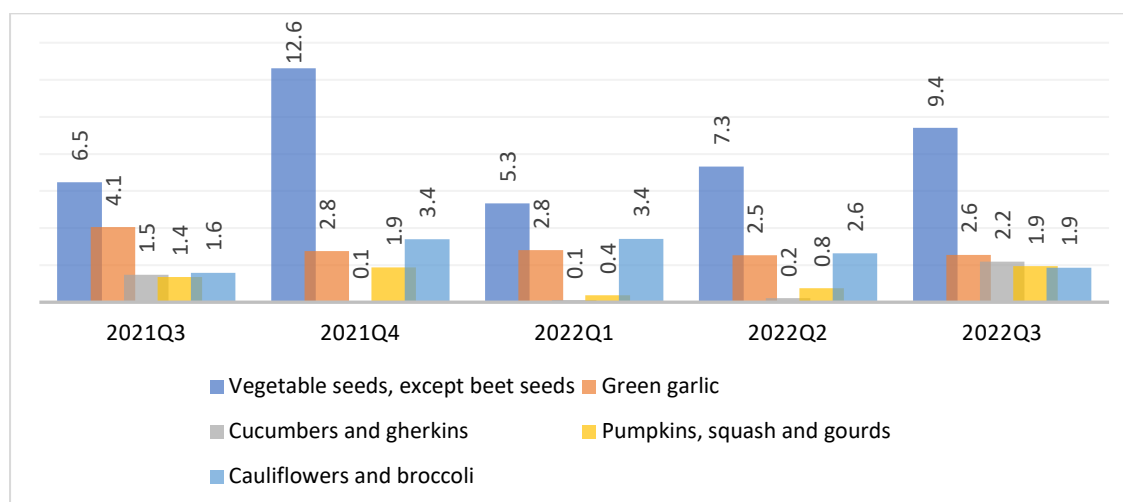
Figure 21: Top exported vegetable types in N\$ million



On the side of import, ‘Vegetable seeds, except beet seeds’, ‘Green garlic’ and ‘Cucumbers and gherkins’ dominated with values of N\$9.4 million, N\$2.6 million and 2.2 million, respectively (Figure 22). ‘Pumpkins, squash

and gourds’ and ‘Cauliflowers and broccoli’ each recorded import values of N\$1.9 million each. South Africa was the main import market, claiming 91.3 percent of the market share.

Figure 22: Top imported vegetable type in million N\$

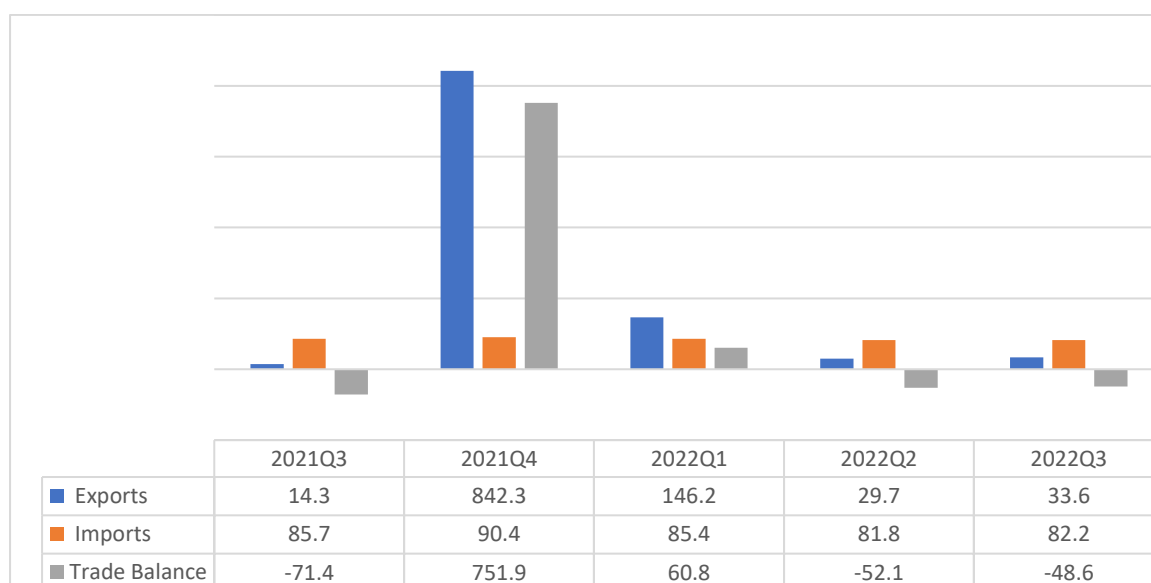


4.1.1.3 Trade of Fruit and nuts

Export of 'Fruit and nuts' were valued at N\$33.6 million in Q3 of 2022, compared to N\$14.3 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021 (Figure 23).

Import during the period under review was valued at N\$82.2 million in Q3 of 2022 compared to N\$85.7 million recorded in Q3 of 2021. This resulted in an improvement in the trade deficit to N\$48.6 million.

Figure 23: Trade flows of fruit and nuts in million N\$



In the third quarter of 2022, Dates, Apples and Oranges were among the top exported fruits, recording values of N\$17.4 million, N\$2.1 million, and N\$0.3 million, respectively (Table 9).

Fruits and nuts were mainly destined to South Africa, Netherlands, and United Kingdom claiming shares of 29.2 percent, 21.1 percent, and 18.5 percent, respectively.

Table 9: Top exported fruits types in million N\$

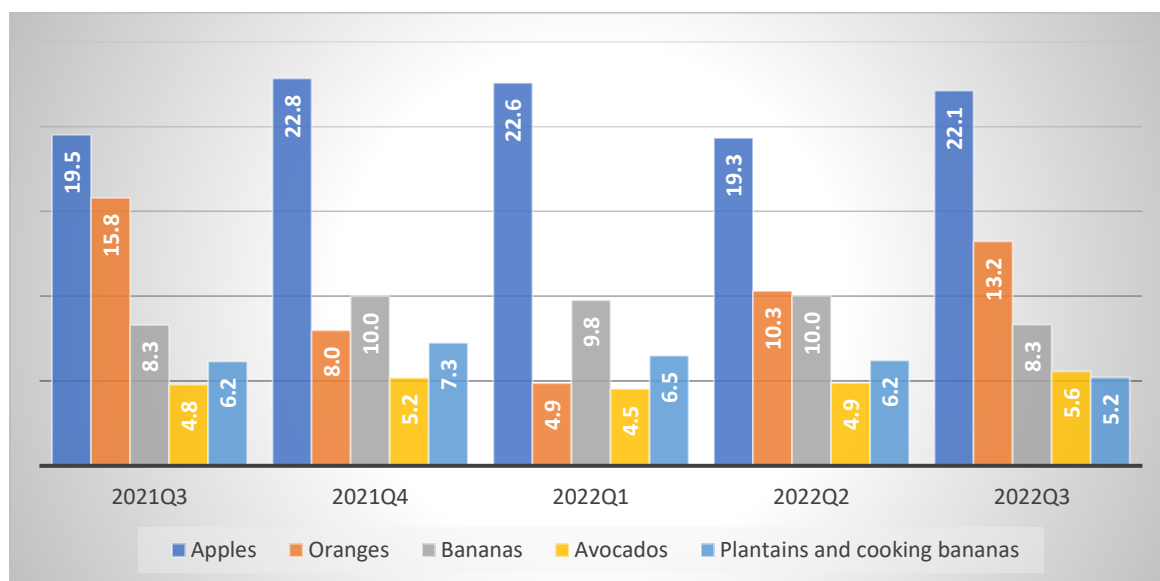
Type	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Dates	3.6	5.9	39.1	28.2	17.4
Apples	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.1
Oranges	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.3
Tangerines, mandarins, clementines	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.2
Pears and quinces	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.1

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, and Avocados topped the list of fruit imports, recording N\$22.1 million, N\$13.2 million, 8.3 million, and N\$5.6 million in 2022Q3, respectively. It is evident from Figure 24 that apples consistently

were the most imported fruit type over the year.

Fruit and nuts were mainly sourced from South Africa, recording a market share of 99.4 percent.

Figure 24: Top imported fruit types in million



4.1.2 Trade of Live Animals

International demand for Namibian live animals stood at N\$400.2 million in Q3 of 2022, compared to N\$440.3 million in Q3 of 2021 (Figure 25). A decrease in exports emanated from a border closure for livestock exports to South Africa during the quarter under review. While domestic demand for foreign live animals was valued at N\$8.7 million in the quarter under compared to N\$17.9 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021.

A decline in the import of live animals resulted from the ban on imports from Botswana. This translated into a decrease in a trade surplus from N\$422.4 in Q3 of 2021 to N\$ 391.6 million in Q3 of 2022.

It is evident from Figure 25 that Namibia constantly runs a high trade surplus. This is due to the relatively lower cost of farming in South Africa, that encourage export of Namibian Live animals to feedlots.

Figure 25: Trade flows of live animals in million N\$



Cattle, sheep and goats contributed the most value of export of live animals in Q3 of 2022, recording N\$258.0 million, N\$100.4 million, and N\$28.5, respectively (Figure 26).

Live animals were mainly exported to South Africa claiming 93.8 percent share of live animal export.

Figure 26: Top export live animals in million N\$

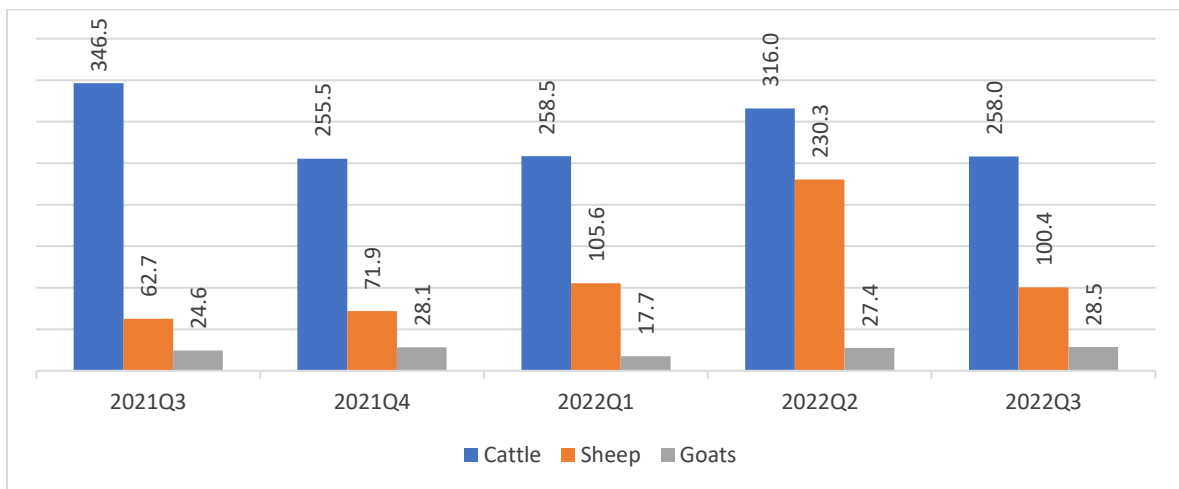
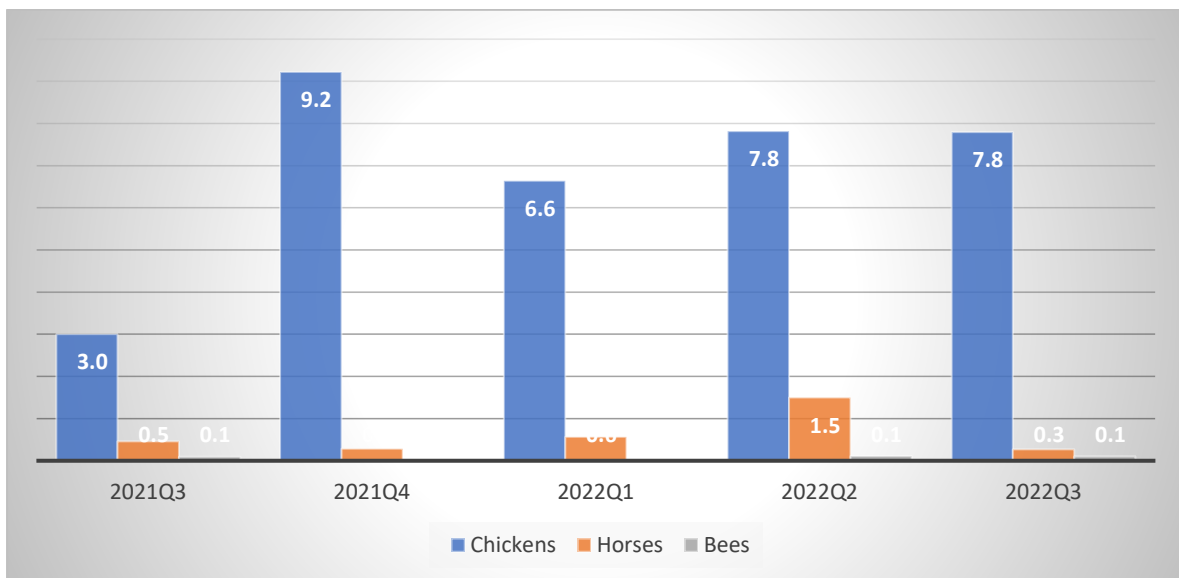


Figure 27 shows that chickens, horses and bees were the top three imported live animals during the review period, amounting to N\$7.8 million, N\$0.3 million, and N\$0.1 million,

respectively. Live animals were mainly sourced from South Africa (60.1%) and Zambia (38.7%).

Figure 27: Top imported live animals in million N\$



4.2 Trade of selected manufactured products

This section presents the trade performance of the selected manufacturing products, particularly ‘Meat and meat products’ and ‘Fertilizers and pesticides’. These products were selected due to their importance in the

agriculture sector. For instance, ‘Meat and meat products’ assist in monitoring the progress of value addition. Equally important, fertilizers are inputs used in crop farming.

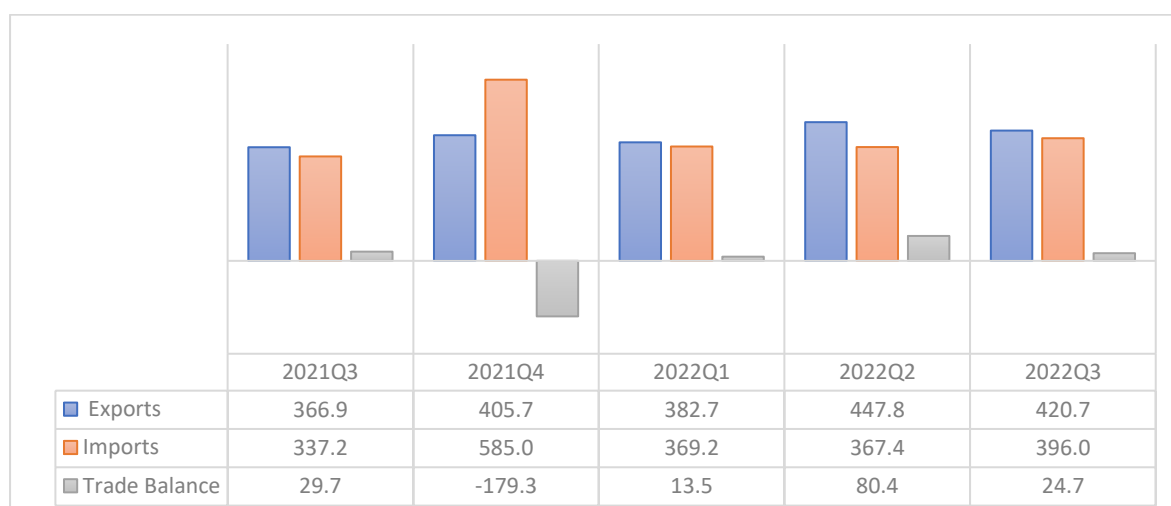
4.2.1 Trade of Meat and meat products

Export of ‘Meat and meat products’ stood at N\$420.7 million in Q3 of 2022, an increase when compared to N\$366.9 million reported in the same quarter of 2021 (Figure 28).

On the other hand, import increased to N\$396.0 million in Q3 of 2022, from N\$337.2 million reported in Q3 of 2021.

Consequently, the trade balance worsened from surplus of N\$29.7 million in Q3 of 2021 to N\$24.7 million in Q3 of 2022.

Figure 28: Trade flows of Meat and meat products in million N\$



In Q3 of 2022, export of 'Meat and meat products' was dominated by meat of chickens with N\$218.9 million, followed by meat of cattle with N\$170.3 million, and meat of pigs worth N\$7.6 million, respectively (Table 10).

'Meat and meat products' was mainly exported to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Netherlands claiming 43.8 percent and 24.0 percent, respectively.

'Meat of chickens', 'Prepared dishes and meals based on meat', and 'Edible offal' topped the

list of import for this class of products, amounting to N\$266.3 million, N\$63.0 million, and N\$30.3 million, respectively.

The Meat and meat products were mainly sourced from Brazil (39.3%) and South Africa (27.3%).

Table 10: Top exported and imported meat and meat products

Type	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Exports of Meat and meat products					
Meat of chickens	195.0	240.2	219.3	245.6	218.9
Meat of cattle	148.4	130.0	127.0	178.5	170.3
Meat of pigs	6.5	8.2	13.9	1.3	7.6
Edible offals	8.0	11.2	9.0	4.4	6.0
Prepared dishes and meals based on meat	3.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.6
Imports of Meat and meat products					
Meat of chickens	224.8	431.7	240.9	270.7	266.3
Prepared dishes and meals based on meat	38.1	56.0	45.2	45.0	63.0
Edible offal	17.9	36.5	35.0	17.9	30.3
Meat of pigs	45.7	46.5	34.1	24.4	21.0
Sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood	7.5	7.6	10.5	6.3	7.1
Meat of turkey	1.2	2.5	2.5	0.6	4.0
Meat of cattle	0.9	2.3	0.1	2.3	1.7

4.2.2 Trade of fertilizers and pesticides

During the quarter under review, export of 'Fertilizer and pesticide' was valued at N\$109.3 million compared to N\$41.1 million (Figure 29).

The rise in exports emanated from an increase in demand for fertilizers and pesticides from Zambia, which is the main market for Namibia.

Whereas imports bill of 'Fertilizers and pesticides' recorded N\$363.6 million in Q3 of

2022, compared to N\$235.9 million in Q3 of 2021 (Figure 29).

Figure 29: Trade flows of 'Fertilizers and pesticides' in million N\$



Export of 'Fertilizers and pesticides' were dominated by 'Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous', 'Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and disinfectants' and 'Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphate, and potash', recording N\$102.1 million, N\$3.8 million and N\$1.0 million, respectively (Table 11).

'Fertilizers and pesticides' were mainly destined to Zambia (90.7 %).

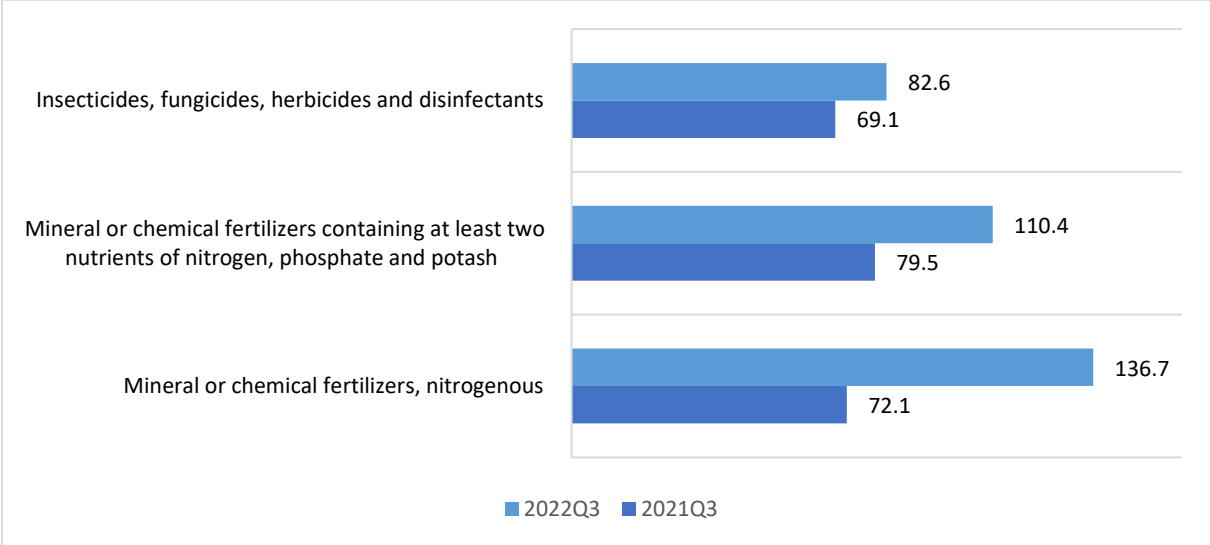
Table 11: Exports of fertilizers and pesticide in million N\$

Type	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	36.7	0.3	102.6	32.3	102.1
Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and disinfectants	2.9	1.2	0.6	1.5	3.8
Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphate, and potash	0.1	6.3	1.0	0.4	1.0
Other fertilizers	1.4	5.0	2.6	1.7	2.5
Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic	-	-	-	-	0.0
Mineral or chemical fertilizers, phosphatic	-	0.0	-	-	-
Total	41.1	12.8	106.8	35.9	109.3

Import of 'Fertilizers and pesticides' were dominated by 'Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous' and 'Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing at least two nutrients of nitrogen,

phosphate, and potash' amounting to N\$136.7 million and 110.4 million, respectively (Figure 30). Fertilizers and pesticides were mainly sourced from South Africa (94.5%).

Figure 30: Import of 'Fertilizers and pesticides' in million N\$



4.3 Trade of forestry and related products

During Q3 of 2022, Namibia recorded a trade surplus N\$259.5 million for forestry and related products, an improvement when compared to a surplus of N\$93.7 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021.

The improvement in the trade balance was mainly to an increase in the value of export (63.0%). The value of export for the reporting period amounted to N\$390.9 million, while the import bill stood at N\$131.3 million (Figure 31).

Figure 31: Export, import and trade balance of forestry and related products, Million N\$

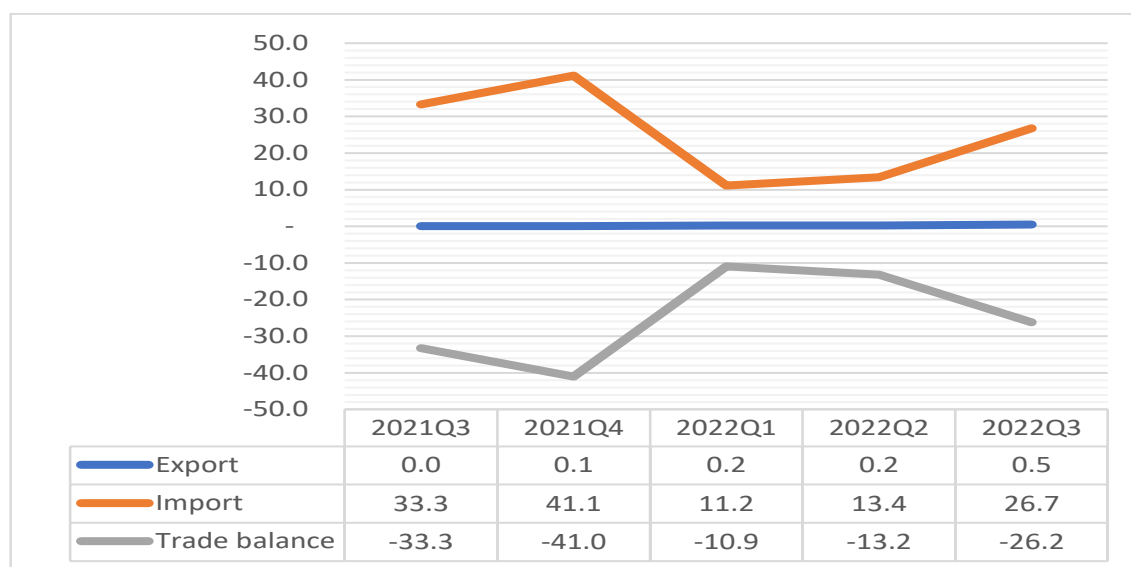


4.3.1 Trade of Trees and other plants

'Trees and other plants' recorded a trade deficit for all quarter as shown in Figure 32. During Q3 of 2022, a trade deficit of N\$26.2 million was recorded for this class.

Export of 'Trees and other plants' amounted to N\$0.5 million, whereas's the import bill stood at N\$26.7 million. Indicating that 98.3 percent of these commodities where imported and only 1.7 percent was exported for Q3 of 2022.

Figure 32: Export, import and trade balance of trees and other plant, million N\$



During Q3 of 2022, Bulbs, tubers were the main top exported products amounting to N\$41.7 thousand, followed by 'Cut flowers and buds' in second place with N\$3.0 thousand (Table 12).

Products of this class were mainly destined to South Africa (90.3%), followed by Angola with 9.6 percent and India with an export share of 0.1 percent.

In terms of import, live plants were the main imported products amounting to N\$14.7 million, followed by 'Cut flowers and buds' with N\$6.0 million and in third place 'Bulbs, tubers' with N\$2.7 million.

'Trees and other plants' mainly imported from South Africa (88.6%), Jordan (9.6%) and United

states of America and Netherlands recording (0.6%) each.

Table 12 : Export and import of trees and other plants, million N\$

Type	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Bulbs, tubers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cut flowers and buds	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
live plants	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Fresh Foliage, branches	-	-	-	0.0	-
Fresh Mosses and lichens	0.0	-	-	-	-
Trees, shrubs and bushes	-	-	-	0.0	-
Other plants	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
Total Trees and other plants	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
Type	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
live plants	21.6	11.3	4.1	4.9	14.7
Cut flowers and buds	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.0
Bulbs, tubers	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.7
Trees, shrubs and bushes	4.9	23.0	0.4	1.0	2.0
Roses	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Other plants	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total import	33.3	41.1	11.2	13.4	26.7

4.3.2 Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts

During the period under review the class of ‘Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts’ posted a trade deficit of N\$3.1 million, better off when compared to a deficit of N\$5.5 million recorded in Q3 of 2021 (Figure 33).

This deterioration mainly emanates from import that was way higher than export.

Figure 33: Export, import and trade balance of Lac; gum, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts, million N\$



Table 13 shows that during Q3 of 2022 ‘Vegetable saps and extract of hops’ and ‘Natural gums, resins, gum-resins’ were the top exported products amounting to N\$0.3 million each.

Products of ‘Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts’ were mainly

destined to Democratic Republic of Congo (52.0%), Angola (42.0 %) and France (6.0%).

In terms of import, the main imported product from this class was ‘Natural gums, resins, gum-resins’ amounting to N\$2.3 million, ‘Vegetable saps and extract of hops’ recorded N\$1.0 million, and in third place plants stood at N\$0.4 million.

Products of 'Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts' imported from

South Africa (73.1%), Germany (25.8%) and China (1.0%).

Table 13: Export and import of Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts, million N\$

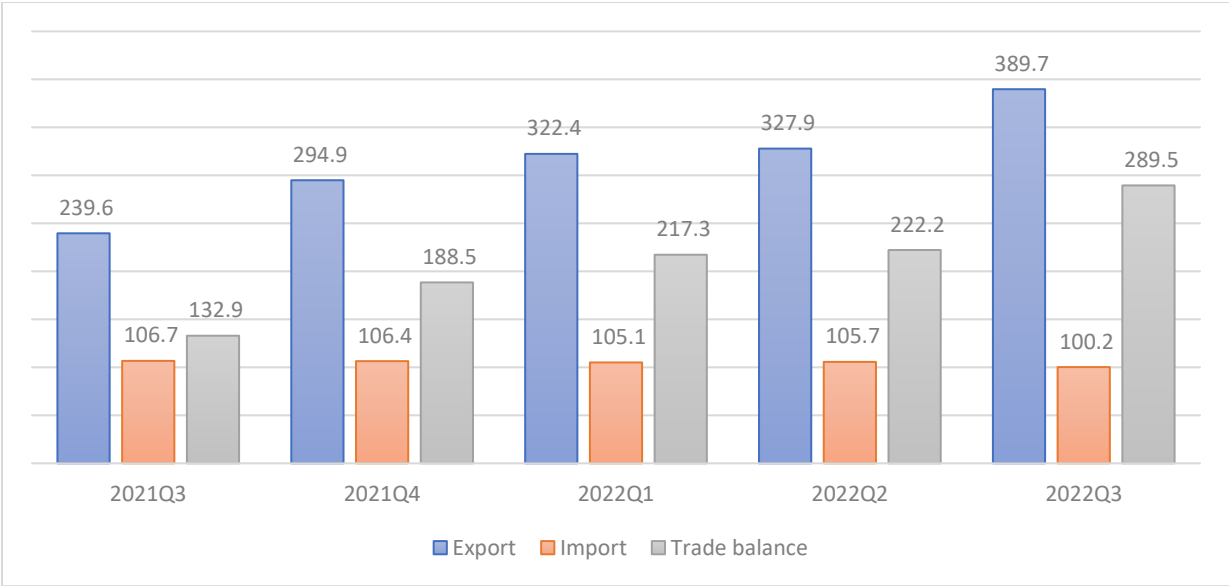
Export	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Vegetable saps and extract of hops	0.0	2.3	3.9	1.6	0.3
Natural gums, resins, gum-resins	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other plants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mucilages and thickeners	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.1	2.5	3.9	1.7	0.7
Import	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Natural gums, resins, gum-resins	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.3
Vegetable saps and extract of hops	2.1	3.6	4.7	5.2	1.0
Other plants	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Mucilages and thickeners	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Natural gum arabic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agar-agar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquorice sap and extract	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Opium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	5.6	6.0	6.3	7.2	3.8

4.4 Trade of wood and articles of wood

In Q3 of 2022, Namibia recorded a trade surplus to the tune of N\$289.5 million, better off when compared to N\$132.9 million recorded for the corresponding quarter of 2021 (Figure 34).

The improvement in the trade balance emanated from exports that increased by 62.6 percent, whereas imports declined by 6.1 percent

Figure 34: Export, Import and Trade balance of wood and articles of wood million N\$



For the period under review, wood charcoal was the leading exported product amounting to N\$332.6 million, followed by coniferous wood that recorded N\$30.8 million while in third place yellow wood amounted at N\$6.7 million (Figure 35).

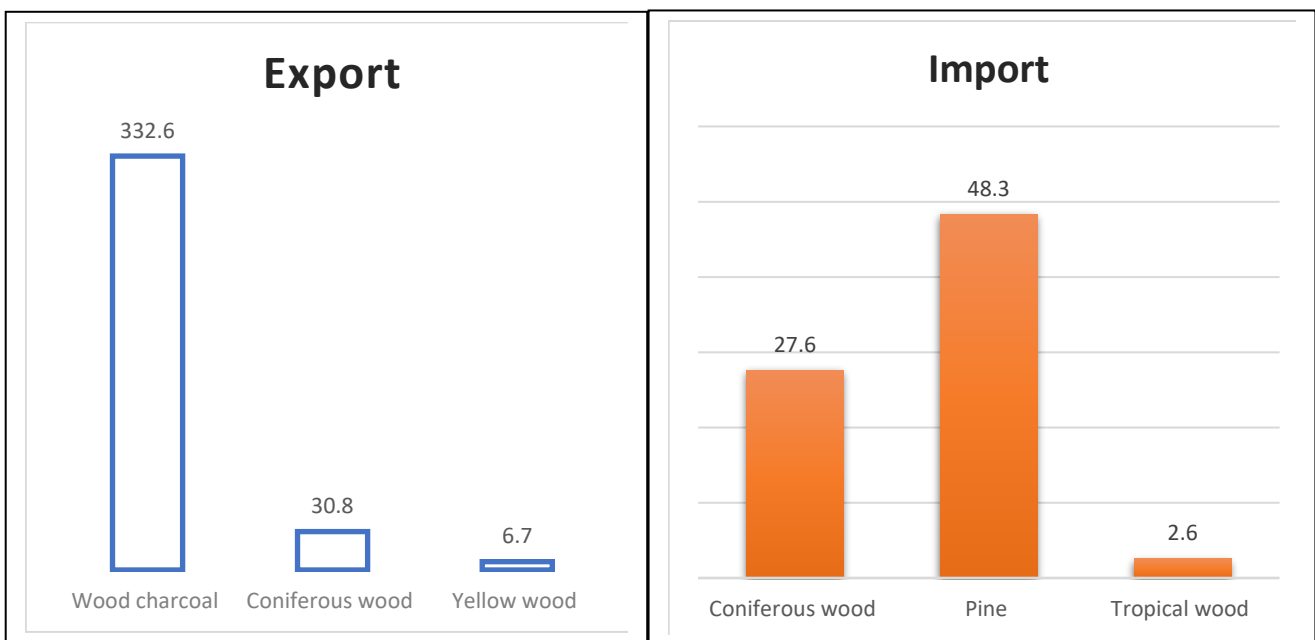
In terms of the export market, South Africa was the leading destination for 'Wood and articles of wood' accounting for 22.7 percent of market share, followed by Netherlands

(14.7%) in second place and Poland (10.4%) in third place.

On the import side, pine was the main leading product with an import amount of N\$48.3 million, followed by Coniferous wood with N\$27.6 million. While the import of Tropical wood amounted to N\$2.6 million.

Products of 'Wood and articles of wood' were mainly imported from South Africa (78.4%), Eswatini (13.2%) and Zambia (6.9%) for the quarter under review.

Figure 35: Top exported and imported wood and articles of wood, million N\$

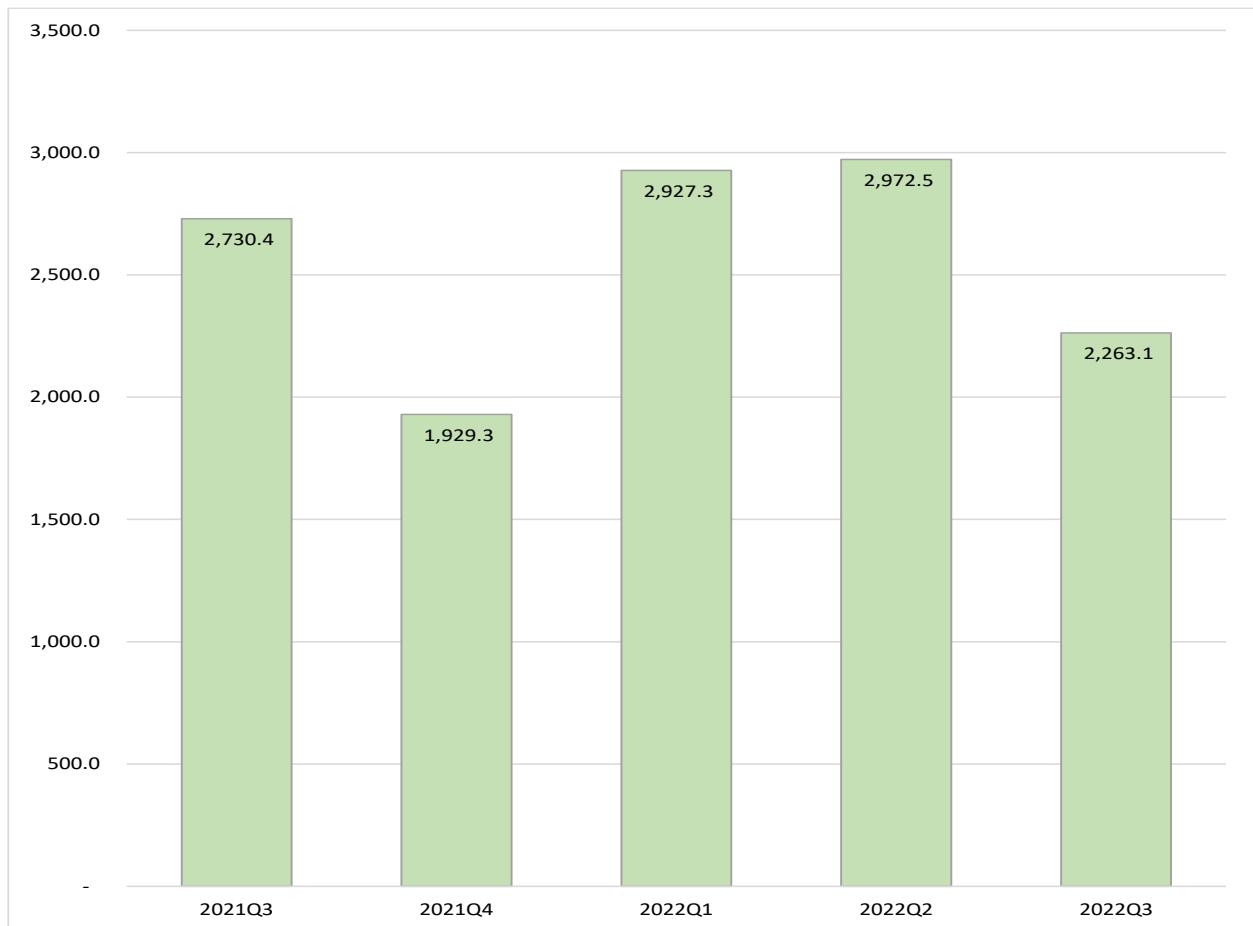


4.5 Trade of Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates

The fishing subsector is one of the important sectors in the economy as it has significant opportunities for output growth, value addition and employment creation. Furthermore, products produced in this subsector are important as a source of foreign earnings for the country.

Namibia recorded a trade surplus of N\$2.3 billion during Q3 of 2022, this is lower compared to N\$2.7 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021 (Figure 36).

Figure 36: Trade balance of fish and crustaceans, million N\$



4.5.1 Trade of Fish fillets and other fish meat

During Q3 of 2022, 'Fish fillets and other fish meat' commodities in Q3 of 2022 and the corresponding quarter of 2021 recorded trade

surpluses of N\$1.4 billion (Table 14). The export value of this commodities has been consistently higher than the import value.

Table 14: Export, import and trade balance of fish fillets and other fish meat, million N\$

Trade flows	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Export	1,374.9	982.9	1,448.6	1,430.7	1,380.0
Import	5.2	8.9	5.3	4.6	5.1
Trade balance	1,369.8	974.0	1,443.3	1,426.0	1,374.9

During the period under review, Hake was the top exported product with earnings of N\$1.2 billion, followed by Tilapia in second place recording N\$1.6 million and Salmon in third place with N\$0.5 million.

The top three export markets for this class were Spain (52.1%), France (12.7%) and Italy (9.6%).

In terms of import, Tilapia was the main imported product amounting to N\$1.5 million, followed by Hake (N\$ 0.4 million) and Salmon (N\$ 0.1 million) as shown in Table 15.

In addition, commodities for this class were mainly imported from South Africa accounting for 38.0 percent, China (29.4%) and Norway (24.8%).

Table 15: Export and import of fish fillets and other fish meat, million N\$

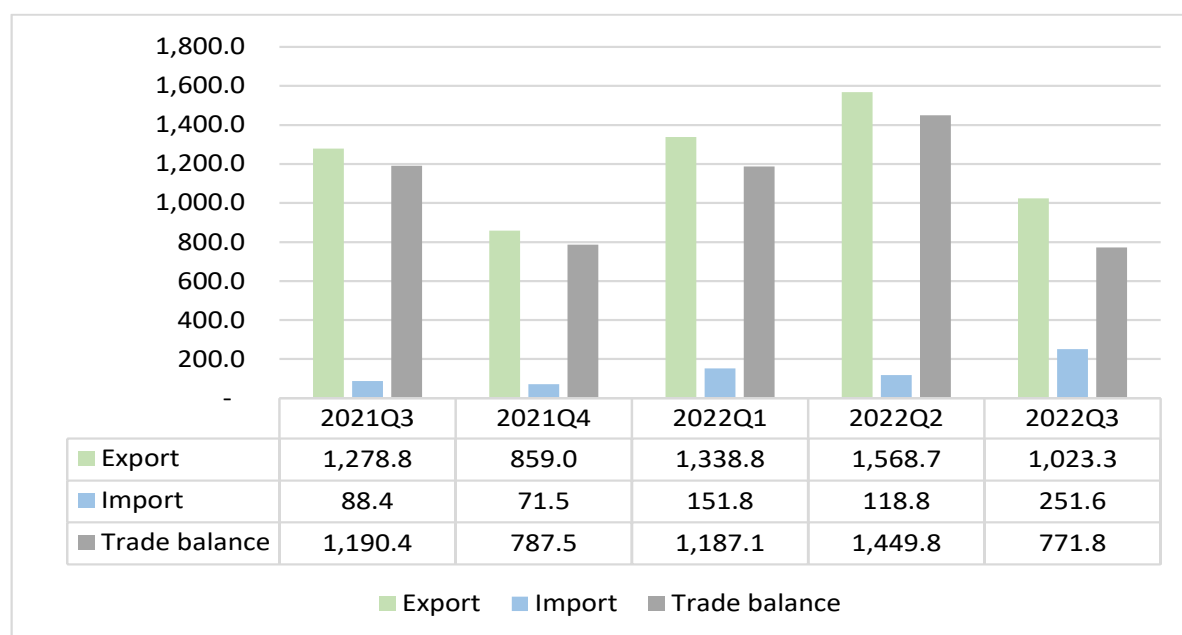
Export	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Hake	1,113.4	766.0	1,149.6	1,184.6	1,203.0
Tilapia	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.6
Salmon	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
Catfish	-	-	-	-	0.0
Other	259.7	213.8	298.2	244.4	174.9
Total Export	1,374.9	982.9	1,448.6	1,430.7	1,380.0
Import	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Tilapia	2.5	2.7	0.0	1.6	1.5
Hake	0.5	2.0	0.3	1.5	0.4
Salmon	1.8	0.1	3.9	1.1	0.1
eels, Nile perch, snakeheads	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	4.0	1.0	0.3	3.1
Total Import	5.2	8.9	5.3	4.6	5.1

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

During Q3 of 2022, a trade surplus of N\$771.8 million was registered for 'Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat'

commodities, this is lower when compared to N\$1 190.4 million recorded for the corresponding quarter of 2021 (Figure 37).

Figure 37: Export, import and trade balance of Frozen fish, million N\$



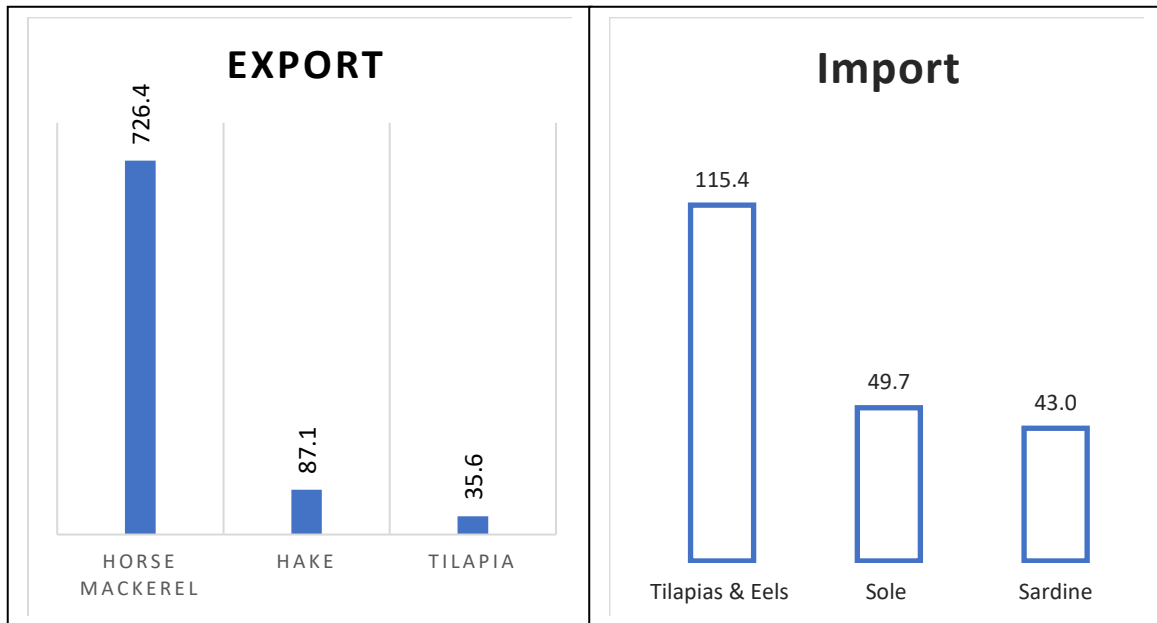
For the quarter under review, Horse mackerel was the top exported species in the class of 'Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat' with earnings of N\$726.4 million, followed by Hake amounting to N\$87.1 million and Tilapia in third place with earnings of N\$35.6 million.

Tilapia and Eels were the main imported species with an import bill of N\$115.4 million,

followed by Sole with N\$49.7 million while Sardine were acquired at N\$43.0 million.

In addition, the top exported market for 'Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat' for Q3 of 2022 was Zambia accounting for a share of 42.1 percent, followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo with a share of 21.1 percent and in third place Spain with 11.0 percent (Figure 38).

Figure 38: Top exported and imported Frozen fish, million N\$

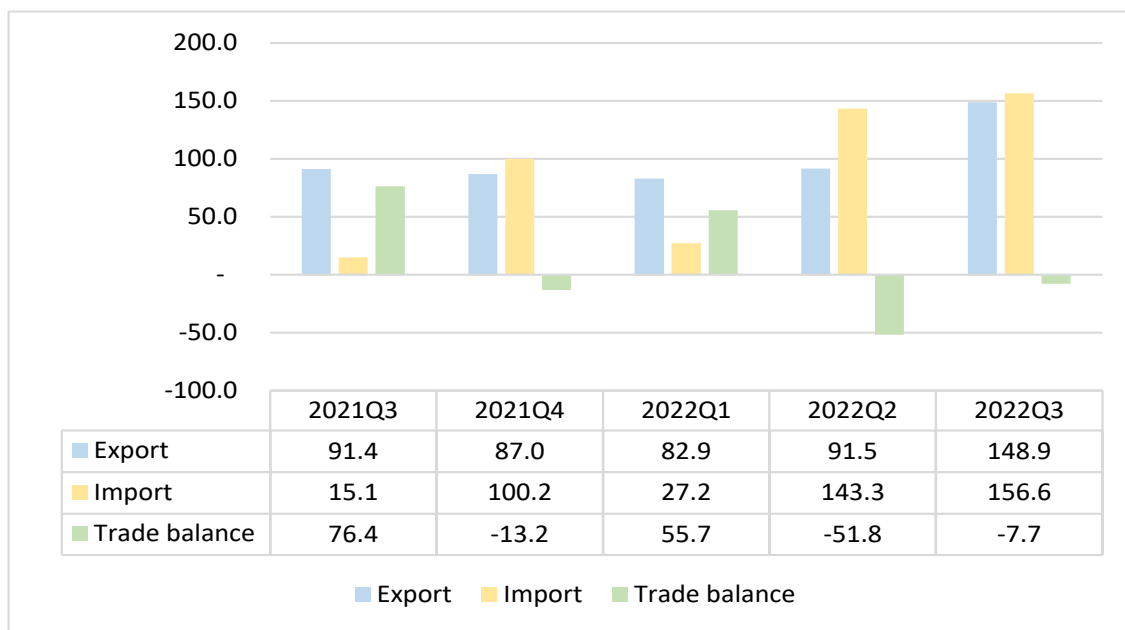


4.5.3 Molluscs

During Q3 of 2022, a trade deficit to the tune of N\$7.7 million was recorded worse off as compared to trade surplus of N\$ 76.4 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2021 (Figure 39). This emanates from imports of

molluscs' commodities that accounted for 51.3 percent of market compared to 14.1 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2021, whereas exported commodities accounted for 48.7 percent.

Figure 39: Export, import and trade balance of Molluscs, million N\$



For the quarter under review, 'Cuttle fish and Squid' was the top exported product with the value of N\$142.1 million, followed by Oyster with N\$6.1 million and Abalone with N\$0.6 million. 'Cuttlefish and Squid' was the leading species for imports as well amounting to N\$152.7 million, followed by Snail in second place recording N\$2.6 million and Oyster recording N\$1.1 million in third place (Table 16).

In terms of export market, products of molluscs were mainly destined to Spain (67.6%), South Africa (29.5%) and Russia Federation (1.7%). Whereas imports were mainly from Spain (74.3%), Falkland Islands (22.5%) and Cyprus (1.6%)

Table 16: Export and Import of Molluscs by Type

Export	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Cuttle fish and Squid	83.1	79.7	75.9	84.1	142.1
Oyster	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	6.1
Abalone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Octopus	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mussels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fish	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total Export	91.4	87.0	82.9	91.5	148.9
Import	2021Q3	2021Q4	2022Q1	2022Q2	2022Q3
Cuttle fish and Squid	14.3	99.5	26.1	142.8	152.7
Snail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Oyster	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1
Mussels	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Octopus	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Abalone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fish	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total Import	15.1	100.2	27.2	143.3	156.6