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
Team Work
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 first quarter of 2021 (January to March 2021).

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 my gratitude and appreciation to all stakeholders who assisted in the production of this bulletin. In the same vein, I would like to urge our users of statistical information to send to us any comments that may enhance the quality of this report at info@nsa.org.na

Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General & CEO
1. **PPI for Mining of uranium and thorium ores (ISIC 0721)**

The index for Mining of uranium, and thorium ores (ISIC 0721) for the first quarter of 2021 slowed to 59.3 basis points, registering a decline of 29.2 percent from 83.7 basis points recorded during the same period of the preceding year (Chart 1).

**Chart 1: Annual percentage change in PPI for Mining of uranium and thorium ores**
2. **PPI for Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores (ISIC 0729)**

The index for Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores includes mining and preparation of ores valued chiefly for their non-ferrous metal content: for example, aluminium (bauxite), copper, lead, zinc as well as precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum. This category excludes mining and preparation of uranium and thorium ores, which is reported above. The index for this sector rose to 155.1 basis points in the first quarter of 2021 compared to 146.3 basis points recorded in the same quarter of 2020. Prices in this sector have been growing since the beginning of 2019 but the rate of increase has picked up sharply in the second and third quarters of 2020 when the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic started to take effect on economic activity across the world but slowed to 6.0 percent in the first quarter of this year (Chart 2).

![Chart 2: Annual percentage change in PPI for Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores](image-url)
3. **PPI for Other mining and quarrying (ISIC 08)**

The index for other mining and quarrying includes mining and extraction of diamonds, which is a significant activity in Namibia’s production sector. The index for this category stood at 115.1 basis points during the first quarter of 2021 slightly up when compared to 114.7 basis points recorded during the same quarter a year earlier. The inflation rate for the first quarter of 2021 rose by 0.3 percent as opposed to an increase of 18.2 percent recorded in the first quarter of 2020 (Chart 3).

**Chart 3: Annual percentage change in PPI for Other mining and quarrying**

![Chart](chart.png)
4. **PPI for Processing and preserving of meat (ISIC 1010)**

The PPIs for this class covers output by producers in the processing and preserving of meat. 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.

During the first quarter of 2021, the PPI for processing and preserving of meat was recorded as 162.5 basis points compared to 117.1 basis points registered during the corresponding period of last year. The inflation rate for this category grew by 38.8 percent in the first quarter of 2021 compared to 5.4 percent recorded in the same period of 2020.
5. **PPI for Manufacture of malt liquors and malt (ISIC 1103)**

For the first quarter of 2021, the index for the manufacturing of malt liquors and malt stood at 124.8 basis points up from 119.8 basis points obtained in the first quarter of 2020. On an annual basis, the inflation rate for manufacturing of malt liquors and malt rose by 4.2 percent in the first quarter of 2021 compared to 0.1 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2020 (Chart 5).

Chart 5: Annual percentage change in PPI for Manufacture of malt liquors and malt
6. **PPI for Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters (ISIC 1104)**

The index in the category of beverages constitutes the PPI for the manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters (ISIC 1104). In the first quarter of 2021 the index for this class stood at 115.4 basis points as compared to 109.6 registered in the first quarter of 2020. On a yearly basis, the inflation for this category of non-alcoholic beverages grew by 5.3 percent during the period under review compared to 1.3 percent obtained during the same quarter of 2020 (Chart 6).

**Chart 6: Annual percentage change in PPI for Manufacturing of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters**
7. **PPI for Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster (ISIC 2394)**

The index for this category rose slightly to 98.9 basis points in the first quarter of 2021 after recording 98.1 basis points in the first quarter of 2020. The annual inflation for manufacture of cement, lime and plaster increased by 0.8 percent during the period under review compared to that of 0.0 percent recorded in the corresponding period of last year (Chart 7).

**Chart 7: Annual percentage change in PPI for Manufacturing of cement, lime and plaster**
8. **PPI for Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals (ISIC 2420)**

The producer prices 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 ore 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.

The index value for this category was 176.8 basis points in the first quarter of 2021 compared to 132.3 basis points recorded in the same quarter of the previous year. The annual inflation rate for this class increased by 33.6 percent in the quarter under review compared to a decline of 15.3 percent recorded during the same period of last year (Chart 8).

**Chart 8: Annual percentage change in PPI for Manufacturing of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals**
9. **PPI for Electric power generation, transmission and distribution (ISIC 3510)**

The index for local electric power generation, transmission and distribution dropped to 107.2 basis points in the first quarter of 2021 from 116.1 basis points registered in the first quarter of 2020. The annual inflation rate for local electric power generation, transmission and distribution declined by 7.5 percent in the first quarter of 2021 as oppose to a decline of 23.9 percent recorded in first quarter of 2020 (Chart 9).

**Chart 9: Annual percentage change in PPI for Electric power generation, transmission and distribution.**
10. **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 point since the second quarter of 2019. The annual percentage change in the producer prices index for water collection, treatment and supply was stagnant at 0.0 percent during the first quarter of 2021 compared to an increase of 6.1 percent registered during the same period of last year (Chart 10).

**Chart 10: Annual percentage change in PPI for Water collection, treatment and supply.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISIC</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0721</td>
<td>Mining of uranium and thorium ores</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>62.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>0729</td>
<td>Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores</td>
<td>115.5</td>
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<td>126.0</td>
<td>116.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>0899</td>
<td>Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.</td>
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<td>96.8</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>83.2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Processing and preserving of meat</td>
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<td>111.0</td>
<td>110.1</td>
<td>116.5</td>
<td>107.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Manufacture of malt liquors and malt</td>
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<td>107.2</td>
<td>115.5</td>
<td>112.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1104</td>
<td>Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled</td>
<td>107.4</td>
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<td>107.7</td>
<td>106.9</td>
<td>105.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2394</td>
<td>Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster</td>
<td>104.0</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>108.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2420</td>
<td>Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals</td>
<td>147.6</td>
<td>150.6</td>
<td>152.4</td>
<td>171.1</td>
<td>159.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3510</td>
<td>Electric power generation, transmission and distribution</td>
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<td>82.4</td>
<td>148.1</td>
<td>148.1</td>
<td>148.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3600</td>
<td>Water collection, treatment and supply</td>
<td>110.1</td>
<td>122.5</td>
<td>122.5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Namibia Producer Price Indices by industries (Dec 2015 = 100)
### Table 2: Annual Percentage Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISIC</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0721</td>
<td>Mining of uranium and thorium ores</td>
<td>-32.8</td>
<td>-27.8</td>
<td>-18.1</td>
<td>-14.6</td>
<td>-13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0729</td>
<td>Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
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<td>0899</td>
<td>Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.</td>
<td>-10.6</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
<td>-20.3</td>
<td>-10.7</td>
<td>-7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>Processing and preserving of meat</td>
<td>-13.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1103</td>
<td>Manufacture of malt liquors and malt</td>
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<td>-3.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1104</td>
<td>Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters</td>
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<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2394</td>
<td>Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2420</td>
<td>Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3510</td>
<td>Electric power generation, transmission and distribution</td>
<td>-17.6</td>
<td>-17.6</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3600</td>
<td>Water collection, treatment and supply</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Namibia Producer Price Index (NPPI): Technical notes

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 Namibia PPIs 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.

Scope of NPPI
The NPPI includes all goods and services produced within Namibia economic territory imports excluded. Prices collected for the compilation and production of the NPPI 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 were based on a judgmental sample from a list of known businesses maintained by NSA (National Accountants), expert opinion and practical knowledge of the market.

Classification of selected industries
Industries are classified according to International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC rev 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 below 80% was used to select the products while in the case of establishments producing five products and below all products were selected for inclusion in the NPPI compilation.

Base period
The base period for the Namibia Producer Price Index is December 2015=100.

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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