

Barbecue Charcoal EU Standards

- **Fixed carbon:** The fixed carbon in the dry charcoal shall be minimum of 75% by mass.
- **Ash:** The ash content in the dry charcoal shall not exceed 8%.
- **Total moisture:** The total moisture content shall not exceed 8%
- **Granulation:** The particle size for the barbecue charcoal is between 0 mm to 150 mm:
 - No more than 10% may exceed 80 mm in size.
 - At least 80% shall be greater than 20 mm.
 - 0 mm - 10 mm shall not exceed 7%.
- **Volatiles:** The volatiles must be carried out to allow determination of fixed carbon but no limits are set as maximum or minimum.
- **Bulk density:** The bulk density must be at least 130 kg/m³. (Namibian hardwood 180 – 220 kg/ m³)

Briquette Standards (EU)

- **Fixed carbon:** The fixed carbon of dry barbecue charcoal briquettes shall be minimum 60%
- **Ash:** The ash content of dry barbecue charcoal briquettes shall be maximum 18%
- **Moisture:** The moisture content of barbecue charcoal briquettes shall not be above 8%
- **Granulation:** The form and size of barbecue charcoal briquettes shall be suitable for use with barbecue equipment. The granules less than 20 mm shall not exceed 10%.
- **Binder:** The binder must cause no health hazards when its combustion gases come into contact with food and the binder itself must be food grade quality.

WHY CHOOSE US?

The aims/objectives of CAoN are to:

- Protect and promote the interests of producers.
- Negotiate benefits for producers.
- Create an environment conducive to good relationships amongst all stakeholders.
- Convey the coordinated views of the industry to the authorities to negotiate solutions to industry challenges and legislation that would benefit the industry.
- Interact with all national and international stakeholders to the benefit of the industry.
- Stand as voice of reason in the industry against fraudulent activities, i.e., illegal harvesting, irregular shipping activities, late/non-payment, theft, etc.
- Provide training, information, guidance, and assistance by trained and experienced personnel within CAoN to all interested parties to the betterment and improvement of the sector.



Charcoal Association of Namibia (CAoN)

RESPONSIBLE INDUSTRY PRACTICES

Our product

Wood for charcoal is harvested mainly from commercial livestock farms in central and northern Namibia. Encroacher species commonly used, include: *Senegalia erubescens*, *Senegalia fleckii*, *Vachellia nilotica*, *Vachellia luederitzii*, *Vachellia reficiens*, *Colophospermum mopane*, *Rhigozum trichotomum*, *Terminalia prunioides*, *Terminalia sericea*, *Senegalia mellifera* and *Dichrostachys cinerea*. Approximately three to four tonnes of biomass are needed to produce one tonne of charcoal, using conventional metal kilns.

- 1 Most encroacher species have a high wood particle density
- 2 Weather conditions in Namibia, generally high temperature and very low relative air humidity, are favourable for wood drying
- 3 The wood charcoal from commonly used encroacher species lights easily, reaches cooking temperature rapidly and is known to impart a woody flavour to food.
- 4 The actual charcoal burning currently supports approximately 12,000 workers, making the charcoal sector one of the largest employment generating sub-sectors of the Namibian economy. Most workers are from mobile and migrant populations, primarily from the Kavango and North-Central regions.

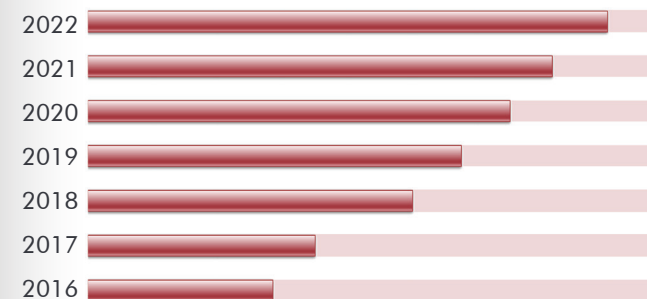
“creating responsible environmental practices

The production of charcoal provides an additional income source for Namibian farmers and their farm workers as well as enterprises. At the same time, it helps to restore rangelands and rehabilitates degraded savannah ecosystems. This makes Namibian charcoal a unique and sustainable alternative to charcoal from regions prone to unsustainable forest management and deforestation.

Production of lump charcoal is Namibia's oldest biomass value chain and currently the most important contributor to the country's effort of bush control. It currently generates a demand for biomass input of approximately 800,000 tonnes per annum. The potential for increased production is high and upscaling can be done quickly and efficiently. Currently approximately 2 million of the 45 million hectares are used for charcoal production. More international markets are required to increase the production.

Charcoal Production

2016 - 2022 (reported to CAoN)



The charcoal production reported to CAoN has grown from 57,000 tonnes in 2016 to 160,000 tonnes in 2022.

Considering current market demand as well as past demand growth and the industry's capacity to respond to it, it is estimated that the production of wood charcoal for export could be increased to 300,000 tonnes by 2025, i.e. by more than 85% compared to 2016.

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