

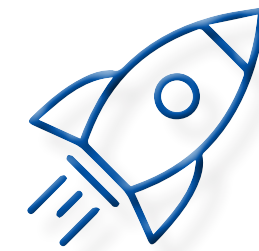
Namibia Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

September 2023



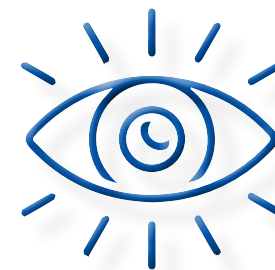


**Namibia Statistics
Agency**



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“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose.”



Vision Statement

“To be a high performing and sustainable institution in quality statistics and spatial data delivery for research, planning, and decision-making.”



Core Values

*Integrity
Excellent Performance
Professionalism
Accountability
Partnerships
Customer-focused*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
LIST OF CHARTS	ii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	iii
PREFACE	iv
SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS	1
1.1 Revisions for August 2023	1
1.2 Summary	2
1.3 Total exports and total imports	5
1.4 Trade balance	6
1.5 Trade balance by partner	7
1.6 Trade balance by product	7
SECTION 2: DIRECTION OF TRADE	8
2.1 Top five export markets	8
2.2 Top five import markets	9
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS	10
3.1 Top five export products	10
3.2 Top five re-export products	11
3.3 Top five import products	12
SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS	13
4.1 Exports by economic regions	13
4.2 Imports by economic regions	14
SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT	15
5.1 Exports by mode of transport	15
5.2 Imports by mode of transport	17
SECTION 6: TRADE BY MAIN BORDER POST/OFFICE (TOP 10)	19
SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)	21
SECTION 8: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – Fresh Dates	22
Conclusion	23

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Revisions (N\$ m), August 2023 as reported in September 2023	1
Table 2: Revisions (N\$ m), Exports	1
Table 3: Revisions (N\$ m) Imports	1
Table 4: Time series – Noordoewer Border Post (N\$ m)	20

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Exports by main border posts (N\$ m), September 2023	19
Figure 2: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), September 2023	20

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N\$ m)	2
Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m)	3
Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), Sep 2022 to Sep 2023	5
Chart 4: Trade balance (N\$ m), Sep 2022 to Sep 2023	6
Chart 5: Top five export share by country for September 2023, Percent	8
Chart 6: Top five import share by country for September 2023, Percent	9
Chart 7: Top five products export shares for September 2023, Percent	10
Chart 8: Share of top five re-export products for September 2023, Percent	11
Chart 9: Share of top five import products for September 2023, Percent	12
Chart 10: Share of export for the top five economic regions, September 2023, Percent	14
Chart 11: Share of import for the top five economic regions, September 2023, Percent	15
Chart 12: Share of export by mode of transport for September 2023, Percent	16
Chart 13: Share of import by mode of transport for September 2023, Percent	17
Chart 14: AfCFTA; Morocco Exports and Imports (N\$ m)	21
Chart 15: Exports and Imports of Fresh dates (N\$ m)	22

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	: Africa Continental Free Trade Area
BRIC	: Brazil, Russia, India and China
CIF	: Cost, Insurance and Freight
COMESA	: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DRC	: Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	: East African Community
EFTA	: European Free Trade Association
EPZ	: Export Processing Zone
EU	: European Union
FOB	: Free on Board
IMTS	: International Merchandise Trade Statistics
MERCOSUR	: Southern Common Market
OECD	: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ROW	: Rest of World
SACU	: Southern African Customs Union
SADC	: Southern African Development Community
VAR	: Various Countries

PREFACE



International merchandise trade plays a crucial role in economic development as it links producers and consumers located in different countries into a global economic system. In this context, availability of timely and high-quality trade statistics becomes a precondition for an in-depth analysis of the employment, production, income, consumption, and overall welfare both at the country and global level. It is in that light that since its establishment, the NSA has strived to make provision of timely and quality statistics through various publications. This publication outlines the monthly developments of Namibia's merchandise trade with the rest of the world during the period of September 2023. The excel tables used in the compilation of this publication can be downloaded at www.nsa.org.na

During the month of September 2023, the country's trade balance stood at a deficit of N\$3.3 billion compared to N\$4.9 billion and N\$2.6 billion recorded in August 2023 and September 2022, respectively.

Namibia's trade composition by partner showed that South Africa emerged as Namibia's largest market for both exports and imports. The composition of the export basket for the month of September 2023 mainly comprised of minerals such as Precious stones (diamonds), Uranium, Non-monetary gold and Petroleum oils. Fish remained the only non-mineral product within the top five products exported. On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised of Petroleum oils, Inorganic chemical elements, Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, Motor vehicles for the transport of persons and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment'.

For the month under review, re-exports decreased by 9.9 percent month-on-month and 39.2 percent year-on-year. The re-exports basket mainly comprised of Petroleum oils, Precious stones (diamonds) and Miscellaneous chemical products. On the analysis of commodity of the month, Namibia exported Fresh dates worth N\$2.6 million and imported the commodity at a mere value of N\$31 038 during the month of September 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Shimujafeni', written over a horizontal line.

ALEX SHIMUJAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for August 2023

International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS), like many published statistics, are subject for revisions as new information becomes available. Thus, trade statistics are revised monthly as additional information becomes available from the data source.

Table 1: Revisions (N\$ m), August 2023 as reported in September 2023

Flow	As reported in Aug_2023 Bullet	As reported in Sep_2023 (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	7 389	7 372	-17	-0.2%
Total Imports	12 286	12 286	-1	0.0%
Trade balance	-4 897	-4 914	-16	0.3%

Both flows were revised downwards with exports decreasing by N\$17 million while imports decreased by N\$1 million (Table 1).

Table 2: Revisions (N\$ m), Exports

EXPORTS			
SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in Aug_2023 Bullet	As reported in Sep_2023 (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
667: Pearls and precious or semiprecious stones, unworked or worked	2,302	2,284	-18
034: Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	1,151	1,149	-2
001: Live animals other than animals of division 03	224	224	-

The downward revision on exports were attributed mainly to the revised export value of Precious stones (diamonds) and Fish.

Table 3: Revisions (N\$ m) Imports

IMPORTS			
SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in Aug_2023 Bulletin	As reported in Sep_2023 (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
671: Pig-iron, spiegeleisen, sponge iron, iron or steel granules and powders and ferro-alloys	12	12	0
553: Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations (excluding soaps)	121	121	0
773: Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	70	70	0

On the demand side the downward revision was reflected in the import values¹ of 'Pig-iron, spiegeleisen and sponge iron', Perfumes and cosmetics and 'Equipment for distributing electricity'.

¹ The value 0 indicates insignificant values.

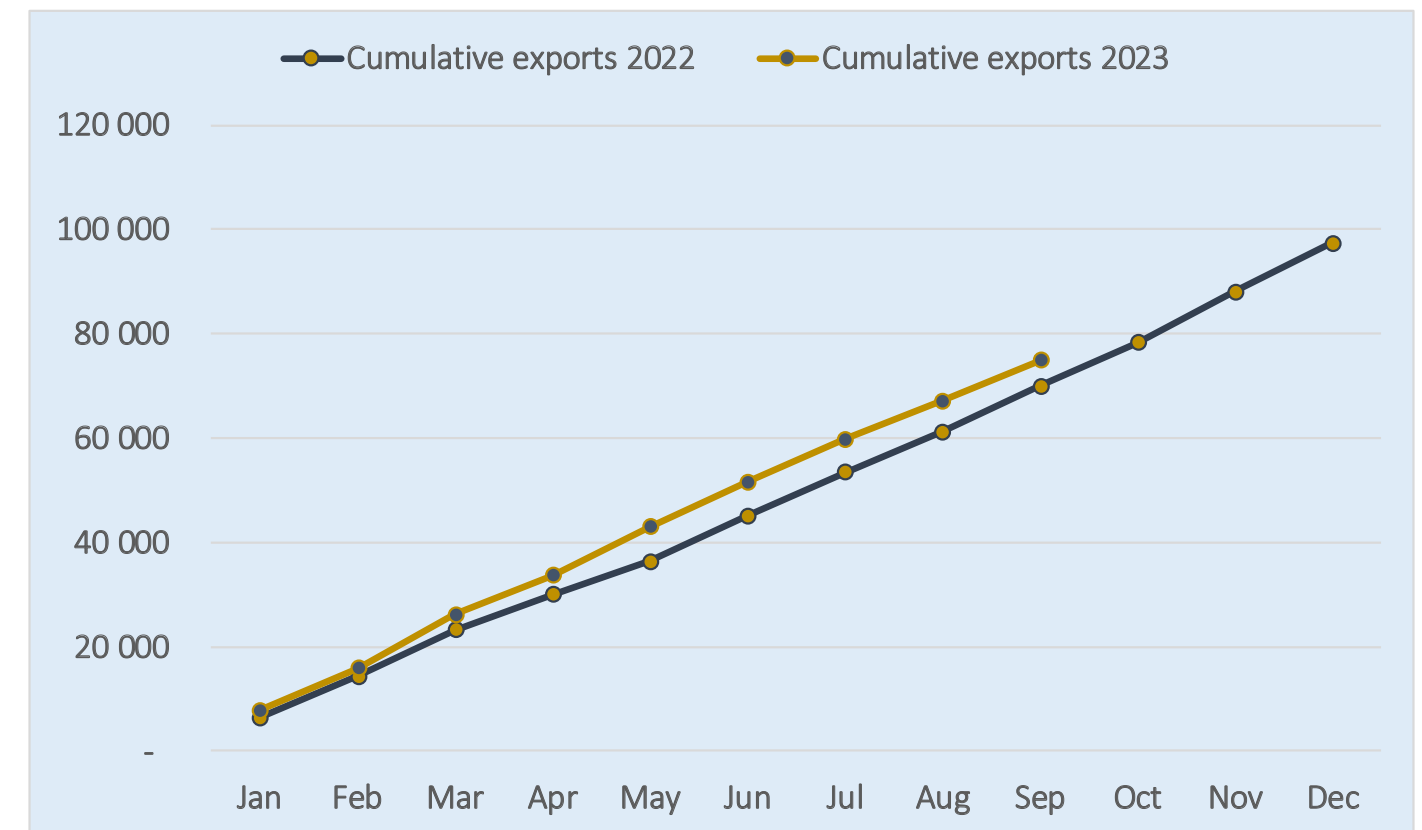
1.2 Summary

During September 2023, Namibia's export earnings recorded an increase of 5.3 percent from N\$7.4 billion recorded in August 2023 to N\$7.8 billion. Moreover, the import bill for the month under review decreased to 9.6 percent compared to N\$12.3 billion recorded during the preceding month, resulting in a trade deficit of N\$3.3 billion, compared to a trade deficit of N\$4.9 billion recorded in August 2023.

Cumulative trade values

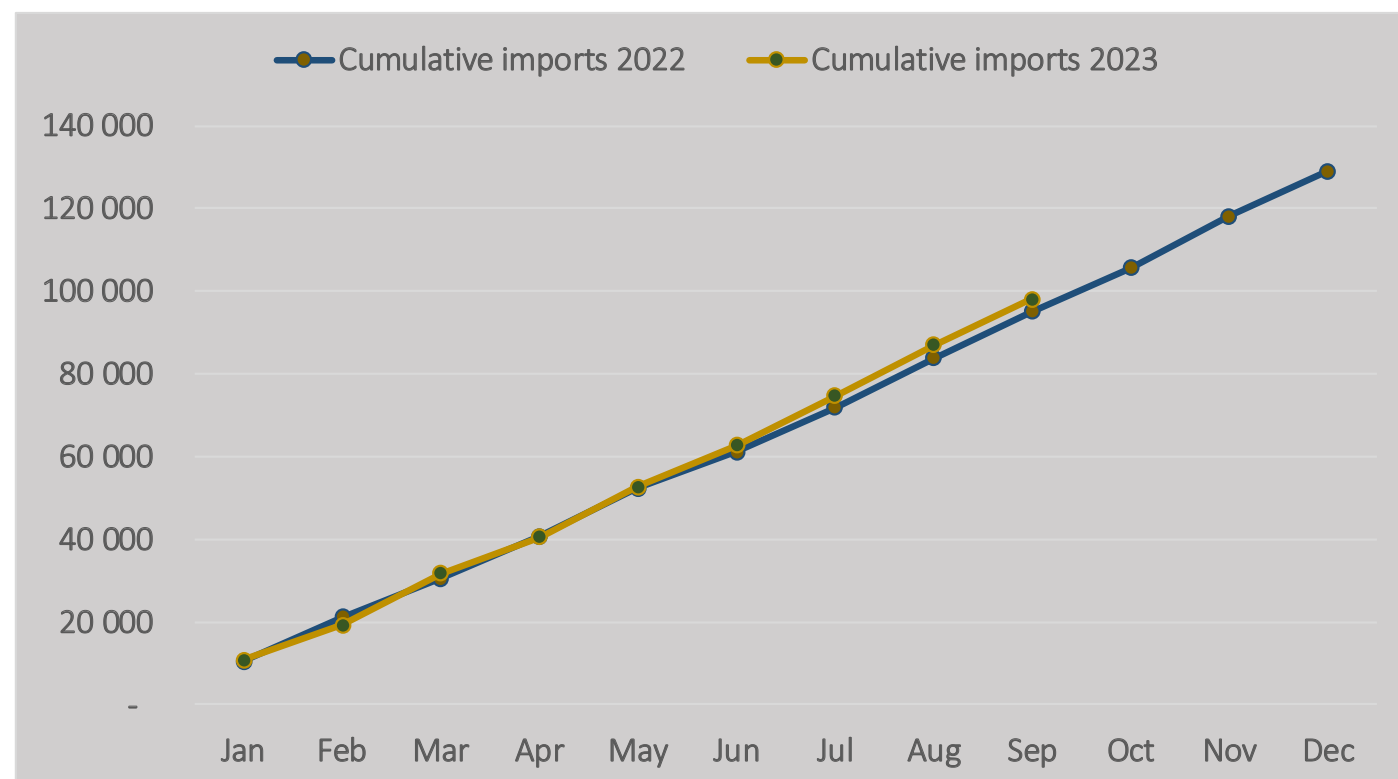
Namibia's exports continue to be on an upward trajectory recording N\$74.9 billion for the first nine months of 2023, higher when compared to N\$70.0 billion registered during the same period of 2022.

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N\$ m)



On the import side, cumulative trade for the first nine months amounted to N\$98.1 billion, an increase of N\$ 2.9 billion when compared to the same period of the previous year.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m)



Monthly increase in exports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Uranium increased by N\$1.3 billion
2. Petroleum oils increased by N\$167 million
3. Telecommunications equipment increased by N\$88 million
4. Motor vehicles for the transport of goods increased by N\$83 million
5. Inorganic chemical elements increased by N\$81 million

Monthly decrease in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Vessels decreased by N\$435 million
2. Rotating electric plant decreased by N\$400 million
3. Precious stones (diamonds) decreased by N\$282 million
4. Motor vehicles for the transport of goods decreased by N\$125 million
5. Tubes and pipes of iron or steel decreased by N\$121 million

The trade by industry is based on the International Standard of Industry Classification (ISIC), Rev.4.

The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) consists of a coherent and consistent classification structure of economic activities based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules.

In September 2023, the Manufacturing industry emerged as the industry with the largest exported goods valued at N\$3.8 billion, absorbing 48.6 percent of total exports, products from the industry decreased by N\$894 million when compared to the previous month. Products from the Mining and quarrying industry came in second position absorbing 44.3 percent of the export bill in September 2023. Exported goods from this industry increased by N\$1.3 billion month-on-month.

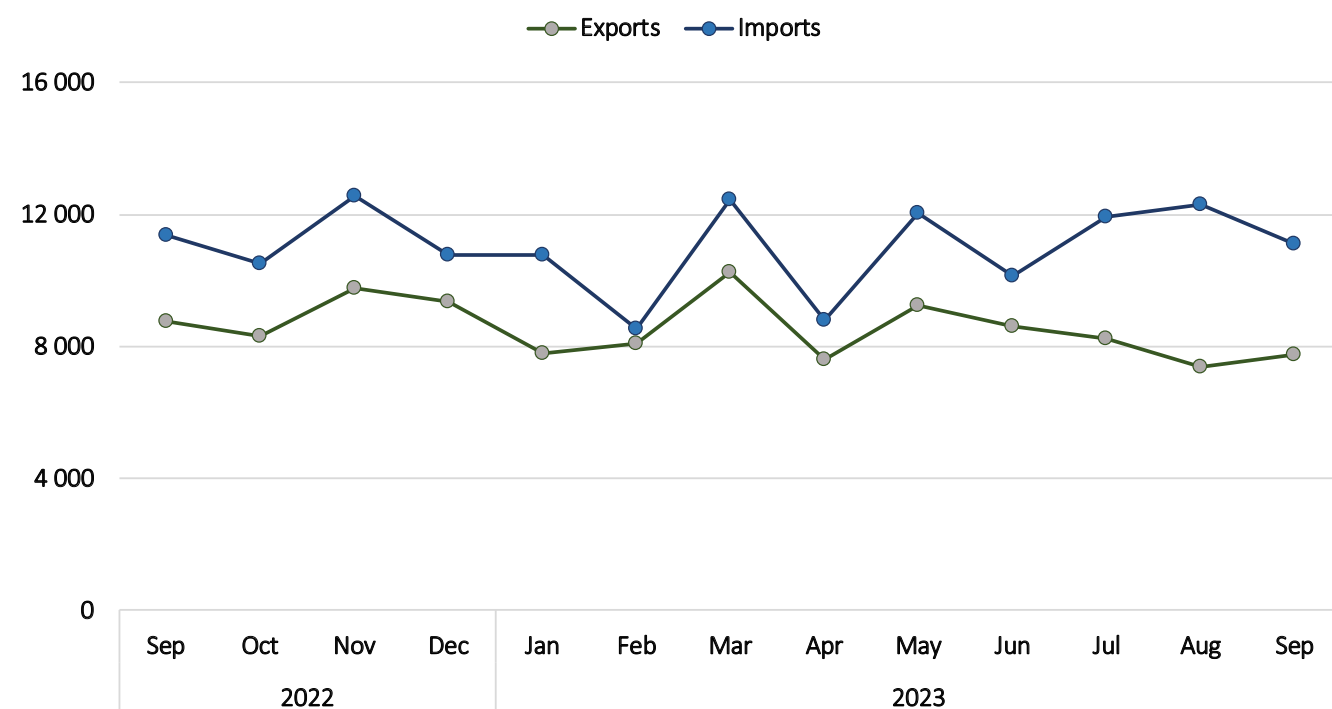
The demand side was largely dominated by products from the Manufacturing industry, with an import bill of N\$7.9 billion recorded in September 2023, decreasing by 10.7 percent from N\$8.9

billion recorded the previous month. In second position was the Mining and quarrying industry which stood at N\$2.8 billion, resulting in a decrease of N\$338 million during September 2023.

1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under study, the export² bill increased by 5.3 percent from N\$7.4 billion recorded in August 2023 and when compared to September 2022, exports decreased by 11.2 percent from N\$8.7 billion, (Chart 3). During September 2023, imports stood at N\$11.1 billion, reflecting a decrease of 9.6 percent month-on-month and 2.2 percent year-on-year.

Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), Sep 2022 to Sep 2023



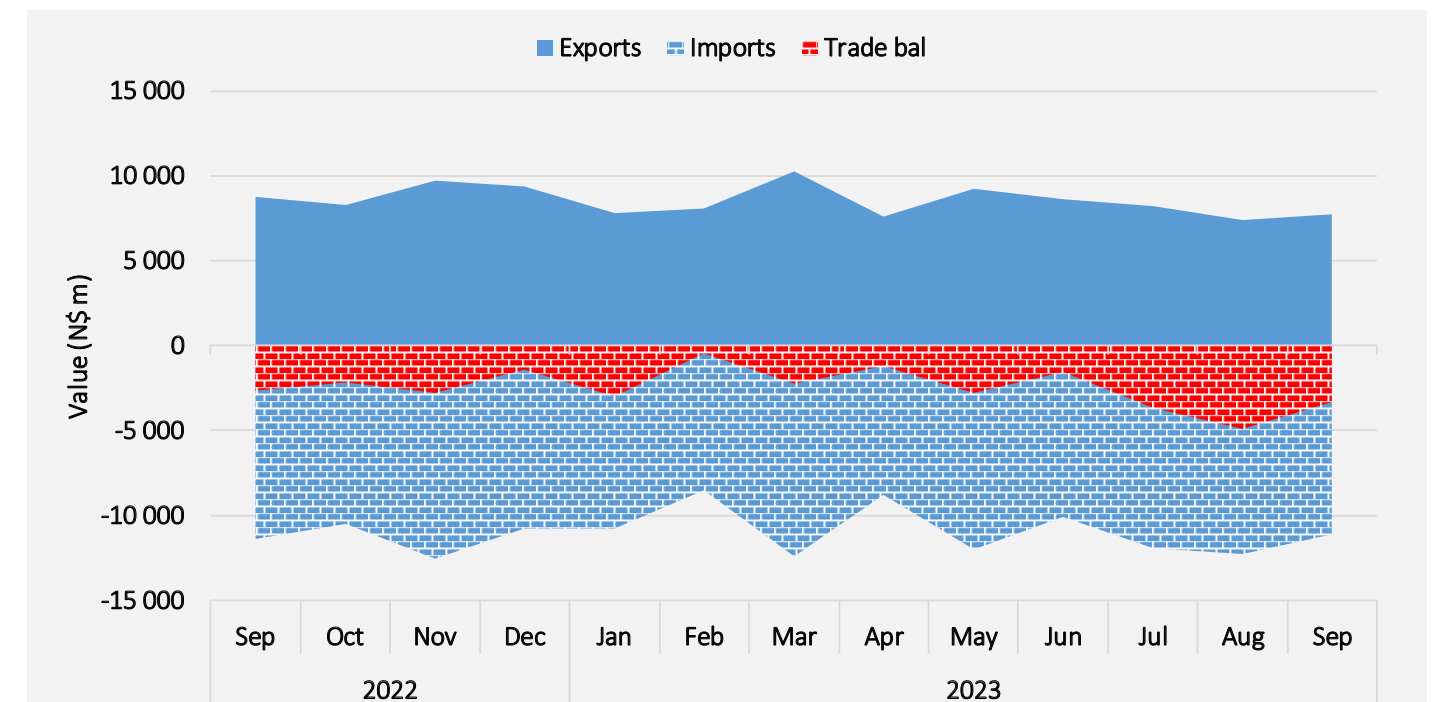
²Exports represent total exports derived from the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

1.4 Trade balance

The trade balance³ compares the country's trade flow with the ROW in terms of export earnings and expenditure on imports⁴. During the month under review, Namibia recorded a trade deficit amounting to N\$3.3 billion compared to N\$4.9 billion recorded in the previous month.

The trade deficit registered in September 2023 was low when compared to the N\$2.6 billion deficit recorded in September 2022 (Chart 4). Between September 2022 and September 2023, Namibia recorded no trade surplus whereas trade deficits averaged at N\$2.5 billion during this period.

Chart 4: Trade balance (N\$ m), Sep 2022 to Sep 2023



³Trade balance here is measured as the difference between the country's total exports and total imports. A positive balance is referred to as a surplus while a negative balance is referred to as a deficit.

⁴The value of imports here is denoted as negative to show an out flow.

1.5 Trade balance by partner

This sub-section analyses partner countries that Namibia traded with during the month of September 2023. Namibia witnessed trade surpluses with Botswana of N\$1.5 billion, Zambia (N\$434 million) and Canada (N\$371 million). While, trade deficits were recorded against South Africa (N\$2.9 billion), United Arab Emirates (N\$846 million) and India (N\$747 million) during the period under review.

1.6 Trade balance by product

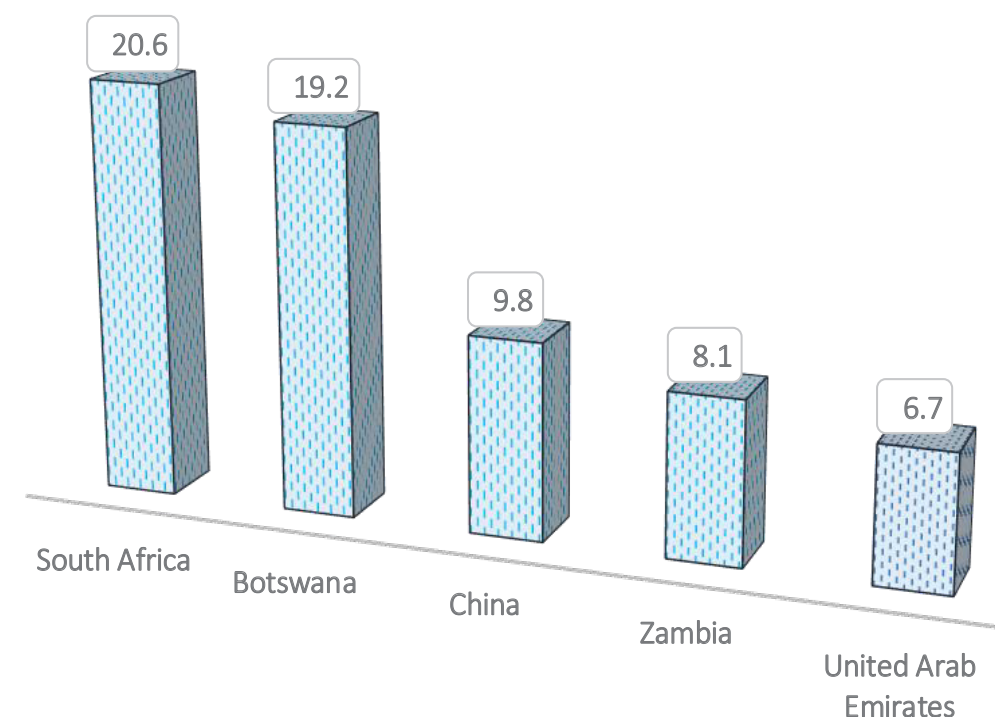
Namibia's trade balance narrowed in September 2023 when compared to the preceding month. Petroleum oils contributed the most to the trade deficit recording an import bill of N\$2.6 billion and a deficit of N\$2.1 billion. In second place were Inorganic chemical elements, with a deficit of N\$355 million. On the other hand, Namibia exported Precious stones (diamonds) worth N\$1.7 billion yielding a trade surplus of N\$1.7 billion. The country continued to be a net exporter of Uranium, Fish and Non-monetary gold during the period under review.

SECTION 2: DIRECTION OF TRADE

2.1 Top five export markets

During September 2023, Namibia's top five export markets accounted for 64.4 percent of total exports. South Africa took first position as Namibia's main export destination accounting for 20.6 percent of exports, Botswana came second with a share of 19.2 percent and China in third position with a share of 9.8 percent. Zambia and United Arab Emirates took the fourth and the fifth positions contributing 8.1 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively.

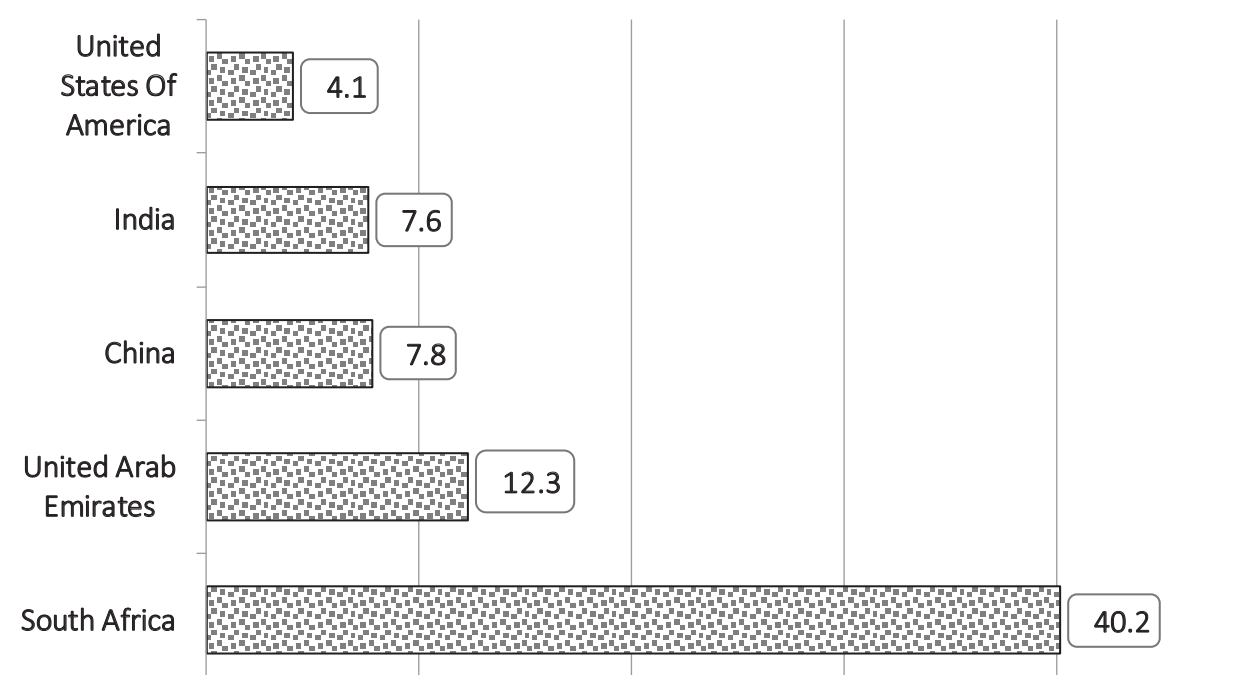
Chart 5: Top five export share by country for September 2023, Percent



2.2 Top five import markets

During the month under review, the top five import markets for the country accounted for 72.0 percent of the import bill. South Africa occupied the first position with a share of 40.2 percent. In second position was United Arab Emirates with a share of 12.3 percent followed by China in third position supplying the country with 7.8 percent of its import bill. India (7.6%) and United States of America (4.1%) took the fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

Chart 6: Top five import share by country for September 2023, Percent



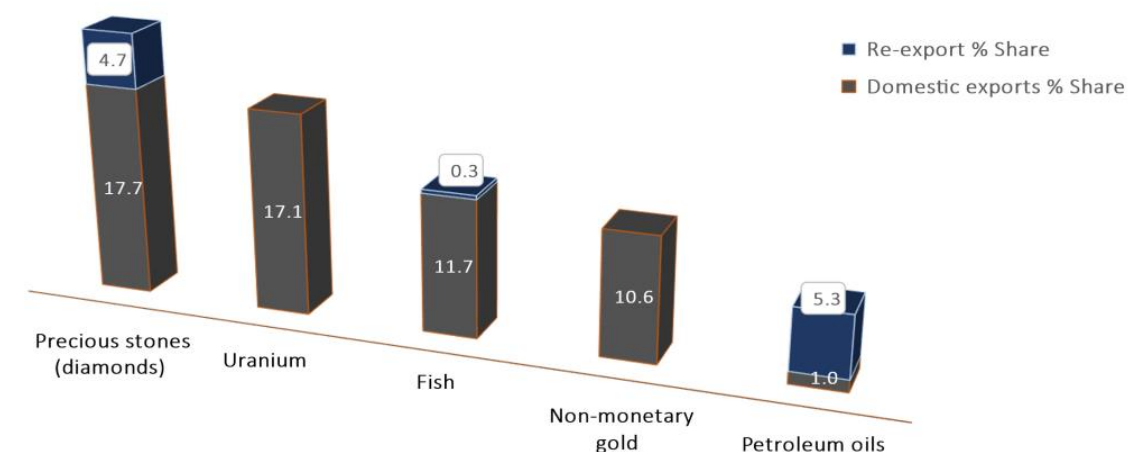
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

This section outlines Namibia's trade flow based on the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 (SITC rev 4). The SITC groups all commodities into headings suitable for economic analysis, in this section, the SITC is disaggregated to 3-digit level.

3.1 Top five export products

Precious stones (diamonds) were Namibia's largest exported commodity in September 2023 (Chart 7), accounting for 22.4 percent of total exports (of which 4.7 percent were re-exports) and were destined to Botswana, United Arab Emirates and Belgium. Uranium came second in the list accounting for 17.1 percent of the total exports and was destined to China, Canada and France. Fish took the third position in the list, contributing 12.1 percent (of which 0.3 percent were re-exports) and it was mainly destined to Spain and Zambia. Non-monetary gold came fourth in the list accounting for 10.6 percent of the total export. Non-monetary gold was solely destined to South Africa.

Chart 7: Top five products export shares for September 2023, Percent



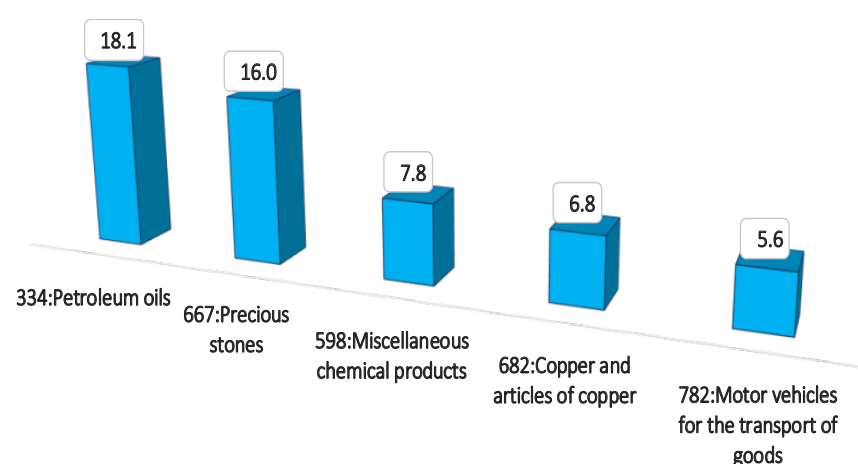
Petroleum oils took the fifth position and contributed 6.3 percent of the country's export bill (of which 5.3 percent were re-exports). Petroleum oils was mainly destined to Botswana. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 68.5 percent of total exports.

3.2 Top five re-export products

Re-exports are commodities imported by residents who assume short-term ownership of the commodities. Accordingly, these commodities are exported without undergoing any significant industrial transformation. Even though there are no large transformation, re-exports are proficient of benefiting the intermediate country by rendering services such as sorting, re-packaging, storage, transport, and trade mediation services this including lack of commodities interest. This implies that the country's services sector greatly benefits from activities of re-exports.

During the month of September 2023, goods amounting to N\$2.3 billion were re-exported, a decrease of 9.9 percent month-on-month and 39.2 percent year-on-year when compared to N\$2.5 billion recorded the previous month and N\$3.7 billion observed during the same month of 2022.

Chart 8: Share of top five re-export products for September 2023, Percent



The top five commodities re-exported in September 2023 were Petroleum oils occupying the first position with a share of 18.1 percent of the nation's re-exports which was primarily destined to

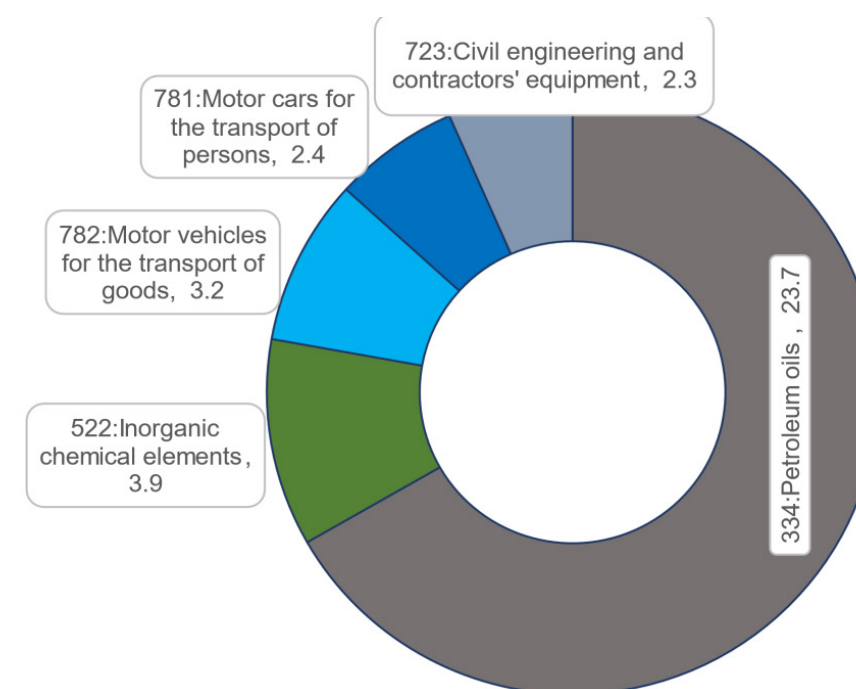
Botswana. Precious stones (diamonds) followed in second place with a share of 16.0 percent mainly destined to the United Arab Emirates. Miscellaneous chemical products ranked third on the list, contributing 7.8 percent which was mostly destined to the DRC and Zambia.

Lastly, Copper and articles of copper⁵ and Motor vehicles for the transport of goods equipment⁷ took the fourth and the fifth positions with respective shares of 6.8 percent and 5.6 percent of all commodities re-exported. The Netherlands was the main consumer of 'Copper and articles of copper' while Motor vehicles for the transport of goods were mostly destined to the DRC.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 35.4 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils topped the list of imported goods for the month of September 2023, with a share of 23.7 percent of total import value. In second and third position was Inorganic chemical elements and Motor vehicles for the transport of goods with shares of 3.9 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. Motor cars for the transport of persons and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were ranked fourth and fifth in the list accounting for 2.4 percent and 2.3 percent of total imports, respectively (Chart 9).

Chart 9: Share of top five import products for September 2023, Percent



⁵ 'Copper and articles of copper' does not include 'Copper ores and concentrates'

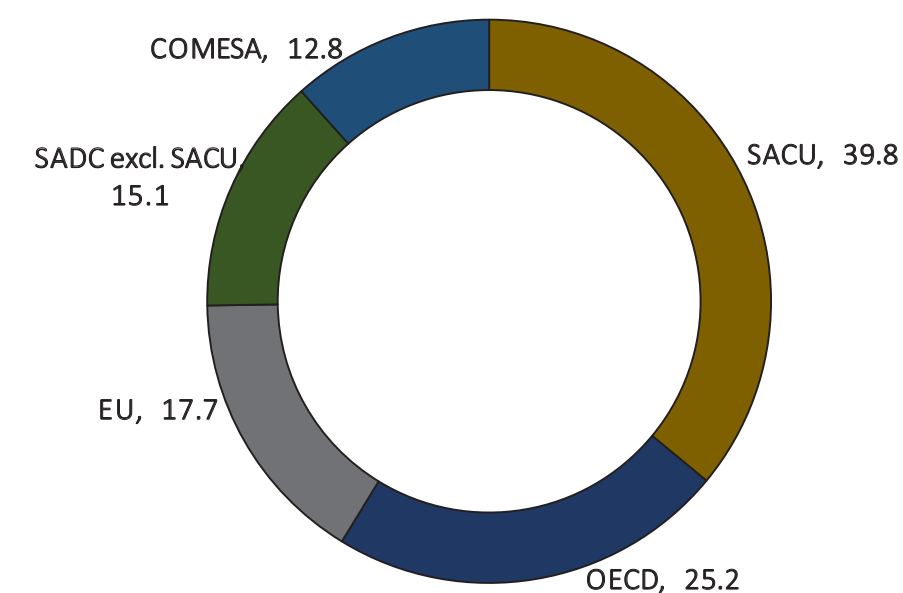
Petroleum oils were mostly sourced from the United Arab Emirates and India while Inorganic chemical elements were mainly sourced from the DRC. Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and Motor cars for the transport of persons were mainly sourced from South Africa. 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were primarily sourced from the United States of America and Australia.

SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

4.1 Exports by economic regions

SACU was the dominant export destination for Namibia's goods during the month under review with a share of 39.8 percent of total exports (Chart 10). OECD and the EU followed in second and third position contributing 25.2 percent and 17.7 percent to Namibia's total exports, respectively. SADC excl. SACU and COMESA took the fourth and fifth positions accounting for 15.1 percent and 12.8 percent of total exports.

Chart 10: Share⁶ of export for the top five economic regions, September 2023, Percent



Exports to SACU comprised mainly of Precious stones (diamonds), Non-monetary gold and Petroleum oils whereas Uranium and Fish were mainly destined to OECD and the EU. Lastly, export baskets to SADC excl. SACU and COMESA were mainly made up of Fish, Miscellaneous chemical products and Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods.

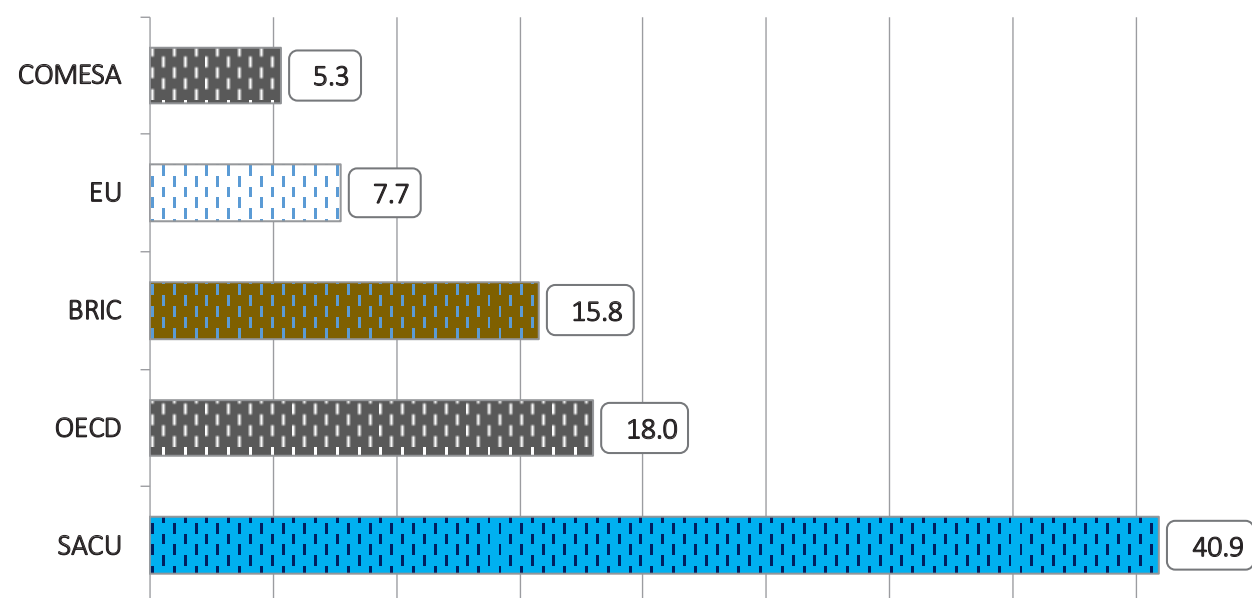
4.2 Imports by economic regions

During the month of September 2023, SACU maintained its first position as the largest source of imports for Namibia, contributing 40.9 percent and supplied Namibia mainly with, Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, Articles of plastics and Tractors. OECD came in second position with a share of 18.0 percent of all goods imported providing the country mostly with 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment', Petroleum oils and Motor cars for the transportation of persons.

⁶ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

BRIC and the EU ranked in third and fourth positions accounting for 15.8 percent and 7.7 percent of total imports, respectively. BRIC supplied Namibia mostly with Petroleum oils and Telecommunications equipment while EU supplied Namibia mainly with Petroleum oils, Wheat and 'Ores and concentrates of base metals'.

Chart 11: Share of import for the top five economic regions, September 2023, Percent



Finally, the COMESA market occupied the fifth position and supplied Namibia mainly with Inorganic chemical elements, 'Nickel ores and concentrates' and Feeding stuff for animals contributing 5.3 percent to total imports.

SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

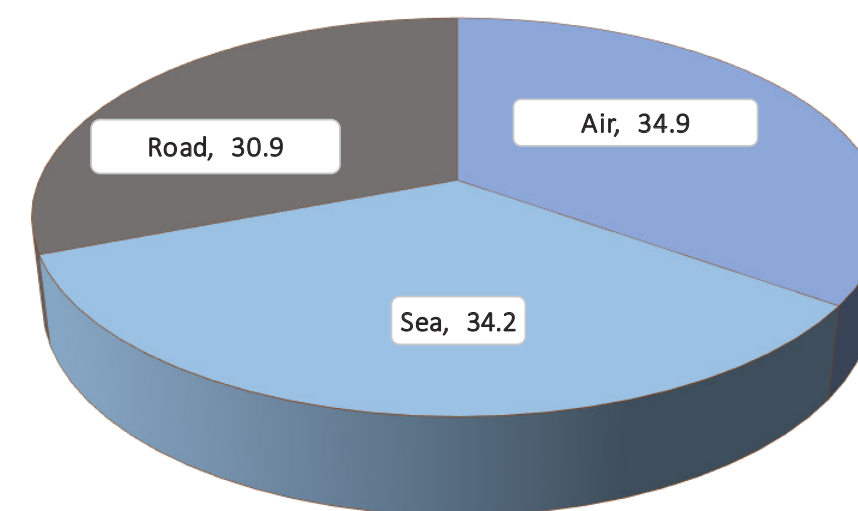
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During September 2023, a total of N\$2.7 billion, representing a 34.9 percent of total exports left the country by Air (Chart 12) translating into a decrease of 18.5 percent when compared to August 2023. The basket of exports via Air comprised mainly of Precious stones (diamonds), Non-monetary gold and Printed matter.

Goods exported via Sea accounted for 34.2 percent of total exports, of which its export basket was mainly made up of Uranium, Fish and 'Copper and articles of copper'.

Lastly, Road transportation accounted for 30.9 percent with Petroleum oils, Fish and Miscellaneous chemical elements recording the highest values via this respective mode of transport.

Chart 12: Share of export by mode of transport for September 2023, Percent



In terms of volume, a total of 202 259 tons of goods left the country representing a decrease of a notable 70.1 percent and 33.3 percent when compared to the month of August 2023 and September 2022, respectively.

The month of September 2023 recorded 148 343 tons of goods having left the country by Road compared to 146 549 tons registered in August 2023. This represents an increase of 1 794 tons month-on-month and a decrease of 8 247 tons year-on-year.

A total of 53 835 tons left the country by Sea in the month of September 2023, indicating a decrease of 89.9 percent and of 63.3 percent when compared to the number of tons recorded in the preceding month and September 2022, respectively.

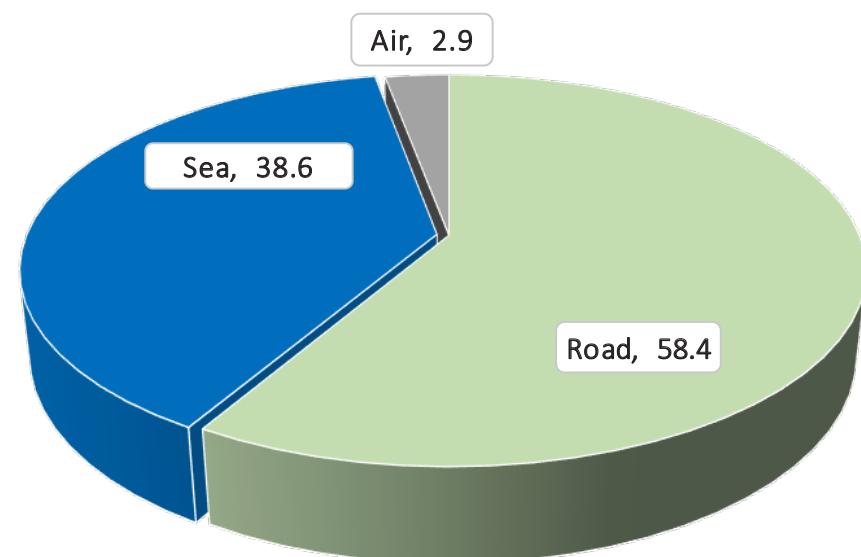
Finally, 72 tons of goods were exported via Air during the month under review. This is a decrease of 36.6 percent and 62.3 percent when compared to the tons recorded last month and September 2022, respectively.

5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Road transportation was the common mode of transport used for imports during the month under review. Imports by Road were valued at N\$6.5 billion, representing 58.4 percent of all goods imported into the country (Chart 13). Inorganic chemical elements, Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods and Motor cars for the transportation of persons were the commodities with the highest value imported via the respective mode of transport.

Sea transport followed in second place accounting for 38.6 percent of all goods imported into the country and its basket comprised mainly of Petroleum oils, Telecommunications equipment and Inorganic chemical elements. Finally, 2.9 percent of total goods imported reached Namibia via Air, Electrodiagnostic apparatus for medical, Telecommunications equipment and 'Aircraft and associated equipment' were the main commodities transported via Air.

Chart 13: Share of import by mode of transport for September 2023, Percent



With respect to volume, on the demand side, goods imported into the country amounted to 318 018 tons during the month under review, a decrease of 32.6 percent and 32.1 percent when compared to the previous month and the same month last year, respectively.

During the month under review, about 169 630 tons of goods arrived in Namibia by Road when compared to 269 285 tons and 204 724 tons recorded in August 2023 and September 2022, this translates into a decrease of 37.0 percent and 17.1 percent, respectively. Additionally, 147 968 tons of goods entered the country by Sea, showing a decrease of 26.8 percent and 43.8 percent from the tons recorded the previous month and September 2022.

Finally, goods weighing 149 tons arrived in the country by Air during the month of September 2023, yielding an increase 10 tons and a decrease of 95 tons when compared to the tons recorded in August 2023 and September 2022, respectively.

SECTION 6: TRADE BY MAIN BORDER POST/OFFICE (TOP 10)

This section outlines trade based on the main border posts for both trade flows by their respective customs offices for the month of September 2023.

Figure 1: Exports by main border posts (N\$ m), September 2023

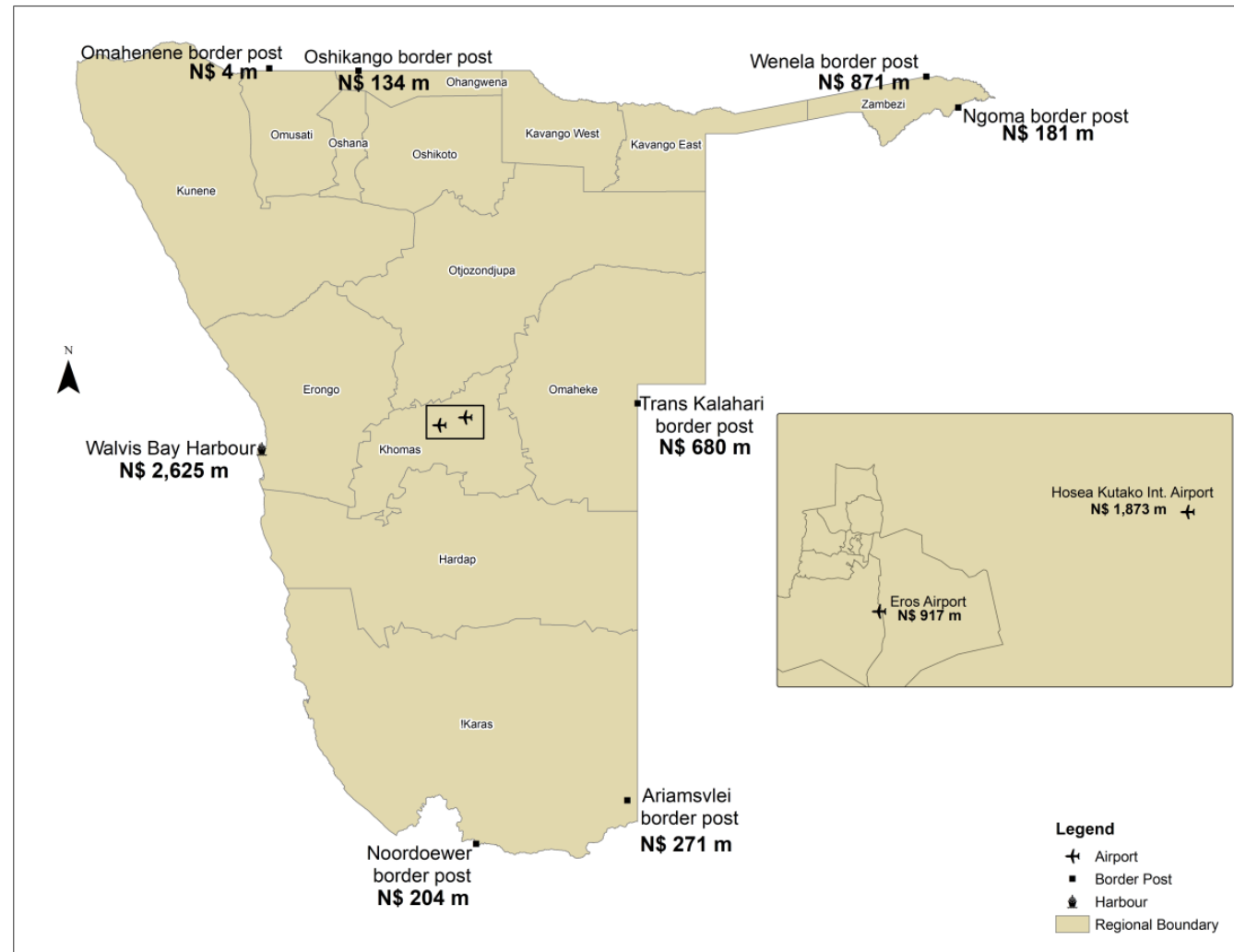


Figure 2: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), September 2023

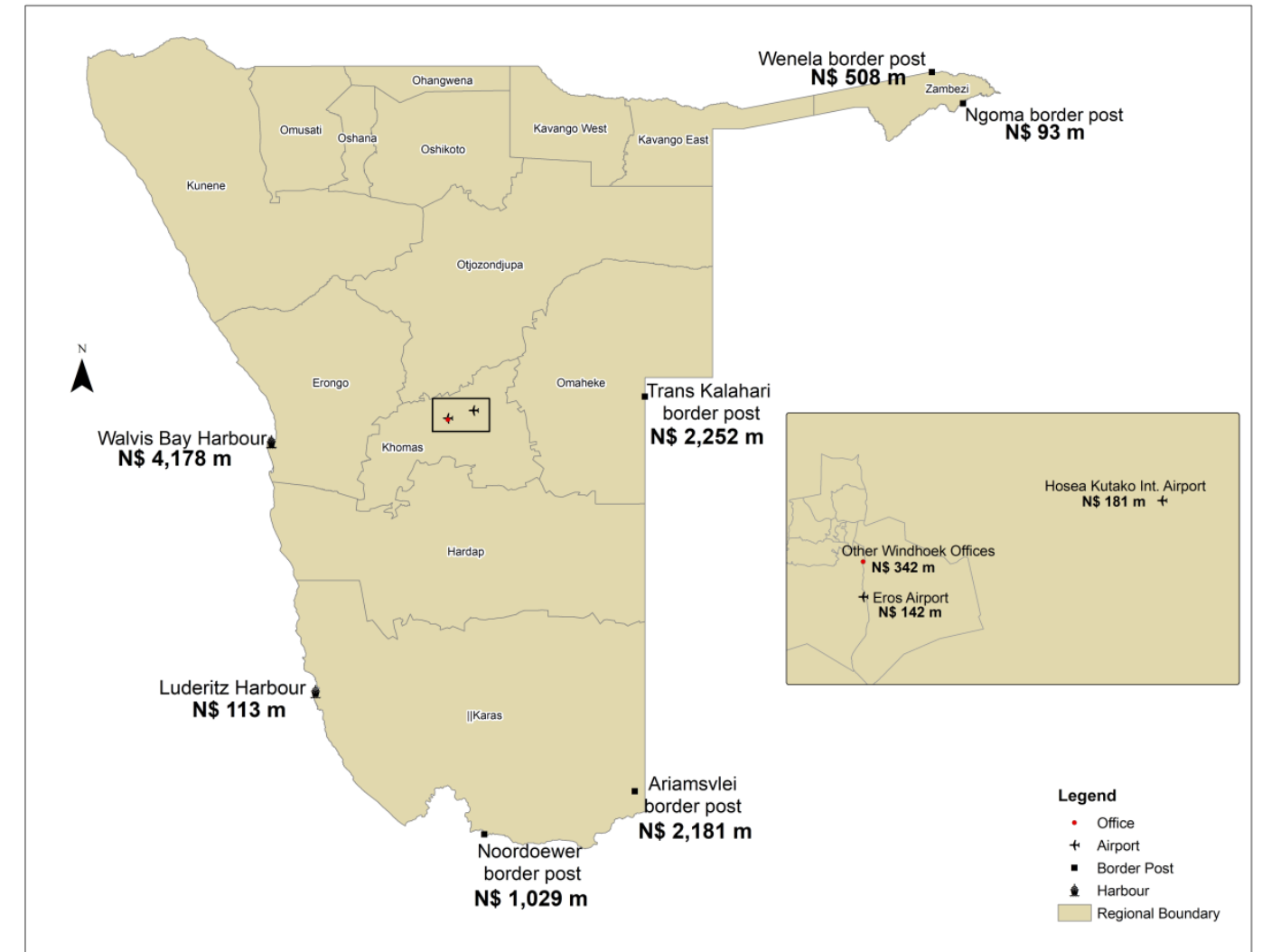


Table 4: Time series – Noordoewer Border Post (N\$ m)

Flow	2022				2023								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Total Exports	201	175	560	833	211	148	167	190	210	220	196	251	204
Total Imports	1 125	1 145	1 275	1 016	761	901	961	929	903	930	825	999	1 029

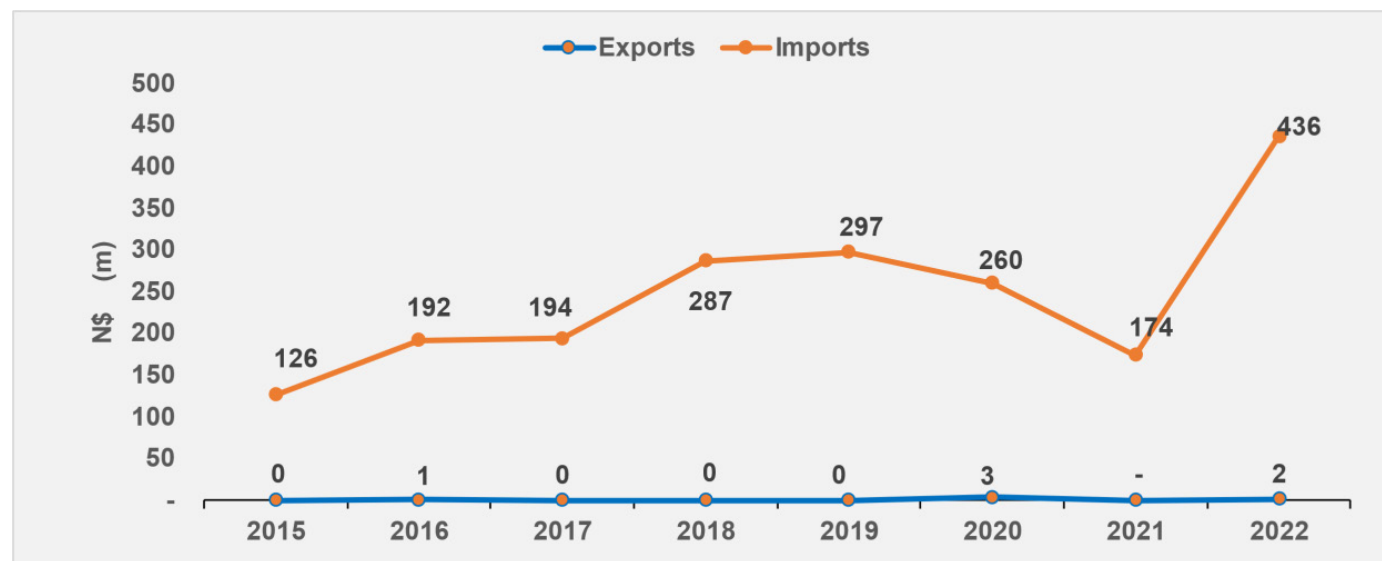
SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

The AfCFTA is one of the flagship projects of Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. It is a high ambition trade agreement, with a comprehensive scope that includes critical areas of Africa’s economy, such as digital trade and investment protection, amongst other areas.

The specific objective of the AfCFTA is to progressively eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods and liberalize trade in services; cooperate on investment, intellectual property rights and competition policy.

For the month under review, the report looked at Namibia’s trade with Morocco. Namibia exported goods worth N\$5.7 million during the period 2015 to 2022 (Chart 14), while on the demand side, goods amounting to N\$2.0 billion over the same period were sourced from Morocco.

Chart 14: AfCFTA; Morocco Exports and Imports (N\$ m)



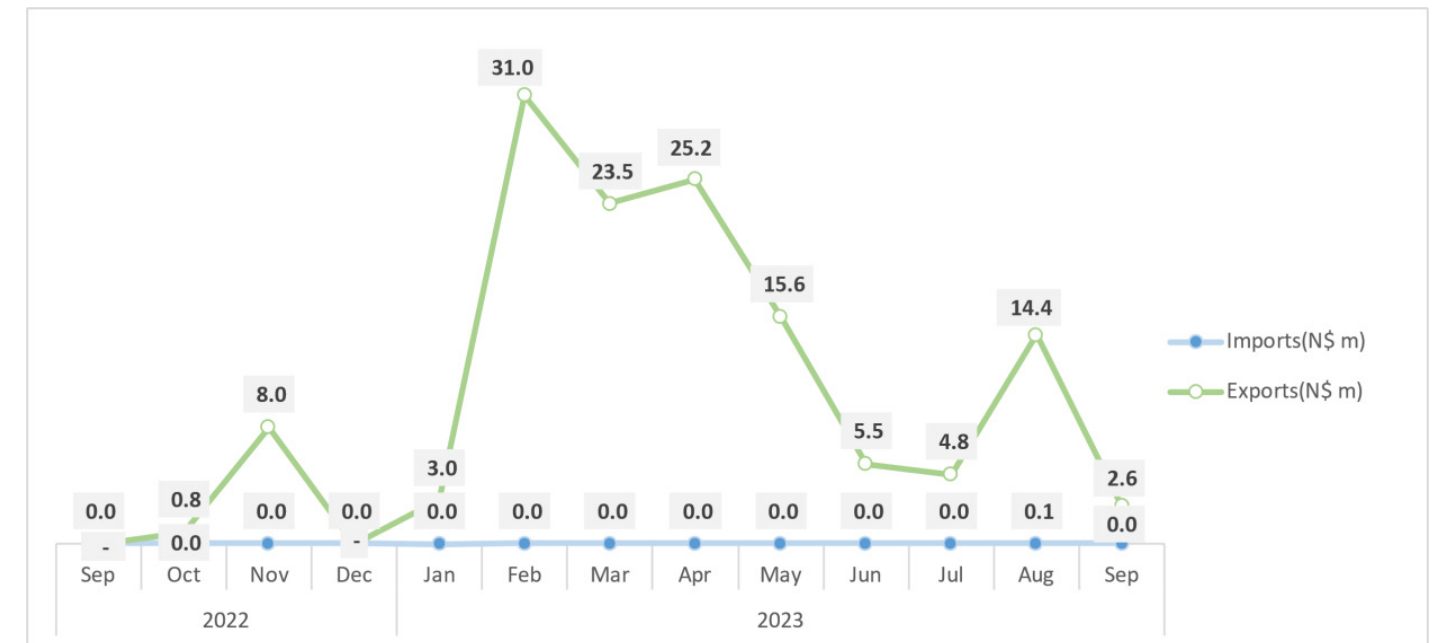
During September 2023, Namibia exported goods worth N\$4.3 billion to the whole of Africa with a mere value of N\$76 exported to Morocco. Whereas, on the demand side, the country sourced goods from Africa worth N\$5.5 billion during the month under review of which N\$107 million was sourced from Morocco.

The export basket to Morocco comprised solely of ‘Office and stationery supplies’ whereas the import basket primarily comprised of Inorganic chemical elements and Fish.

SECTION 8: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – FRESH DATES

This section provides an insight into the importation and exportation of Fresh dates over the period of September 2022 to September 2023.

Chart 15: Exports and Imports of Fresh dates (N\$ m)



During the month of September 2023, Namibia exported Fresh dates valued at N\$2.6 million which was destined to South Africa and Bangladesh. Over the entire period (Sept 2022 to Sept 2023), the value of Fresh dates exported averaged N\$10.3 million with the largest value of N\$31.0 million recorded in February 2023 and the lowest values being recorded in September and December 2022 where no fresh dates were exported.

On the demand side, during September 2023, Namibia imported Fresh dates valued at N\$31 038 solely sourced from South Africa.

CONCLUSION

In September 2023, Namibia's exports stood at N\$7.8 billion and imports at N\$11.1 billion, resulting in the country's trade deficit of N\$3.3 billion.

During September 2023, exports increased by 5.3 percent from N\$7.4 billion recorded in August 2023. Additionally, exports decreased by 11.2 percent from N\$8.7 billion registered in September 2022. The import value decreased by 9.6 percent when compared to the value recorded in August 2023 and by 2.2 percent when compared to its value of N\$11.4 billion recorded in September 2022.

South Africa emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 20.6 percent of all goods exported, followed by Botswana with a share of 19.2 percent. Furthermore, China, Zambia and the United Arab Emirates formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. The demand side saw South Africa maintaining her first position as the country's largest source of imports, accounting for 40.2 percent of total imports into Namibia followed by the United Arab Emirates in the second position with 12.3 percent of the market share. China, India, and the United States of America also formed part of Namibia's top five import markets.

The analysis of exports by commodities revealed that Precious stones (diamonds) had the largest Share of 22.4 percent of Namibia's total exports ahead of Uranium with 17.1 percent and Fish with a share of 12.1 percent. Non-monetary gold accounted for 10.6 percent in fourth position and Petroleum oils came in fifth position contributing 6.3 percent. In terms of imports, Petroleum oils was the highest valued commodity with a share of 23.7 percent of total imports, followed by Inorganic chemical elements with a share of 3.9 percent while Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods came third with a share of 3.2 percent. Furthermore, Motor cars for the transportation of persons and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' contributed 2.4 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively.

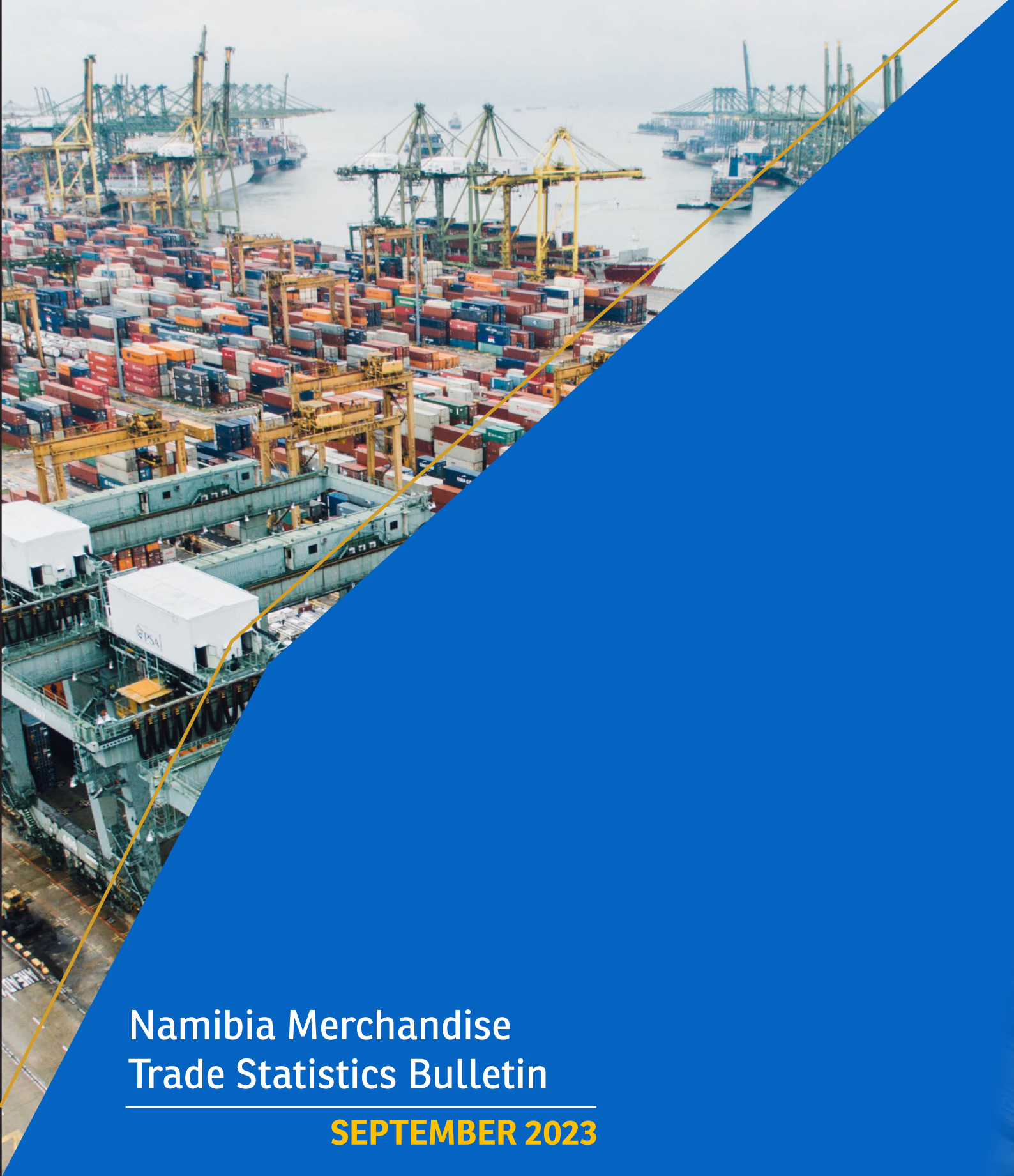
In terms of regional composition, SACU emerged as the largest export market during the month of September 2023, contributing 39.8 percent to total exports. OECD ranked second with a market share of 25.2 percent while EU and SADC excl. SACU accounted for 17.7 percent and 15.1 percent, respectively. COMESA absorbed 12.8 percent of Namibia's total exports. On the demand side,

SACU maintained its position as the largest source of Namibia's imports with a share of 40.9 percent of the total import bill followed by the OECD market with a contribution of 18.0 percent while BRIC came third in the list with a share of 15.8 percent. The EU and COMESA markets had a share of 7.7 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively.

Namibia's trade by mode of transport revealed that in September 2023, vast goods were exported via Air transport, accounting for 34.9 percent of total exports, followed by Sea transport with 34.2 percent and Road transport with 30.9 percent. From the demand side, Road transport was the most frequent mode of transport accounting for 58.4 percent of total imports followed by Sea transport with 38.6 percent and Air transport with 2.9 percent.

On the African Continental Free Trade Area, the focus country was Morocco for the month under review, and Namibia was the net importer.

Finally, an analysis on the importation and exportation of Fresh dates as the commodity of the month revealed that in September 2023, Namibia exported Fresh dates valued at N\$2.6 million to South Africa and Bangladesh. Exports of the commodity averaged monthly at N\$10.3 million over the period September 2022– September 2023.



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