

Namibia Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

October 2023



Namibia Statistics
Agency



**Namibia Statistics
Agency**



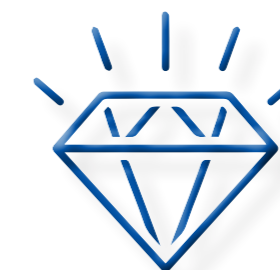
Mission Statement

“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 September 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 or chilled potatoes	22
Conclusion	23

LIST OF TABLES

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

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Exports by main border posts (N\$ m), October 2023	19
Figure 2: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), October 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), Oct 2022 to Oct 2023	5
Chart 4: Trade balance (N\$ m), Oct 2022 to Oct 2023	6
Chart 5: Top five export share by country for October 2023, Percent	8
Chart 6: Top five import share by country for October 2023, Percent	9
Chart 7: Top five products export shares for October 2023, Percent	10
Chart 8: Share of top five re-export products for October 2023, Percent	11
Chart 9: Share of top five import products for October 2023, Percent	12
Chart 10: Share of export for the top five economic regions, October 2023, Percent	14
Chart 11: Share of import for the top five economic regions, October 2023, Percent	15
Chart 12: Share of export by mode of transport for October 2023, Percent	16
Chart 13: Share of import by mode of transport for October 2023, Percent	17
Chart 14: AfCFTA; Lesotho Exports and Imports (N\$ m)	21
Chart 15: Exports and Imports of Fresh or chilled potatoes (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



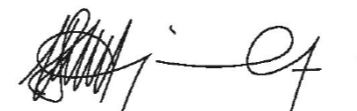
International merchandise trade plays a crucial role in economic development as it links producers and consumers located in different countries into a global economic system. In this context, availability of timely and high-quality trade statistics becomes a precondition for an in-depth analysis of the 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 October 2023. The excel tables used in the compilation of this publication can be downloaded at www.nsa.org.na

During the month of October 2023, the country's trade balance stood at a deficit of N\$4.5 billion compared to N\$3.3 billion and N\$2.2 billion recorded in September 2023 and October 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 October 2023 mainly comprised of minerals such as Uranium, Non-monetary gold, Petroleum oils and Precious stones (diamonds). 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, Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment', Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and Inorganic chemical elements.

For the month under review, re-exports decreased by 3.2 percent month-on-month and 27.0 percent year-on-year. The re-exports basket mainly comprised of Petroleum oils, Precious stones (diamonds) and 'Copper and articles of copper'.

On the analysis of the commodity of the month, Namibia imported Fresh or chilled potatoes worth N\$21.0 million during the month under review.



ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for September 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), September 2023 as reported in October 2023

Flow	As reported in Sep_2023 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in Oct_2023 (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	7,765	7,765	0	0.0%
Total Imports	11,110	11,109	-2	0.0%
Trade balance	-3,345	-3,343	2	-0.1%

There was no variation recorded with regard to the exports value for the month under revision however, imports were revised downwards by N\$2 million (Table 1).

Table 2: Revisions (N\$ m) Imports

IMPORTS			
SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in Sep_2023 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in Oct_2023 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
786:Trailers and semi-trailers	33	32	-1
764:Telecommunications equipment	242	242	0
723:Civil engineering and contractors equipment	260	260	0

On the demand side the downward revision was reflected in the import values¹ of 'Trailers and semi-trailers', Telecommunications equipment and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment'.

¹ The value 0 indicates insignificant values.

1.2 Summary

During October 2023, Namibia's export earnings recorded a decrease of 12.1 percent from N\$7.8 billion recorded in September 2023 to N\$6.8 billion. Moreover, the import bill for the month under review increased by 2.1 percent from N\$11.1 billion recorded during the preceding month, resulting in a trade deficit of N\$4.5 billion when compared to a trade deficit of N\$3.3 billion recorded in September 2023.

Cumulative trade values

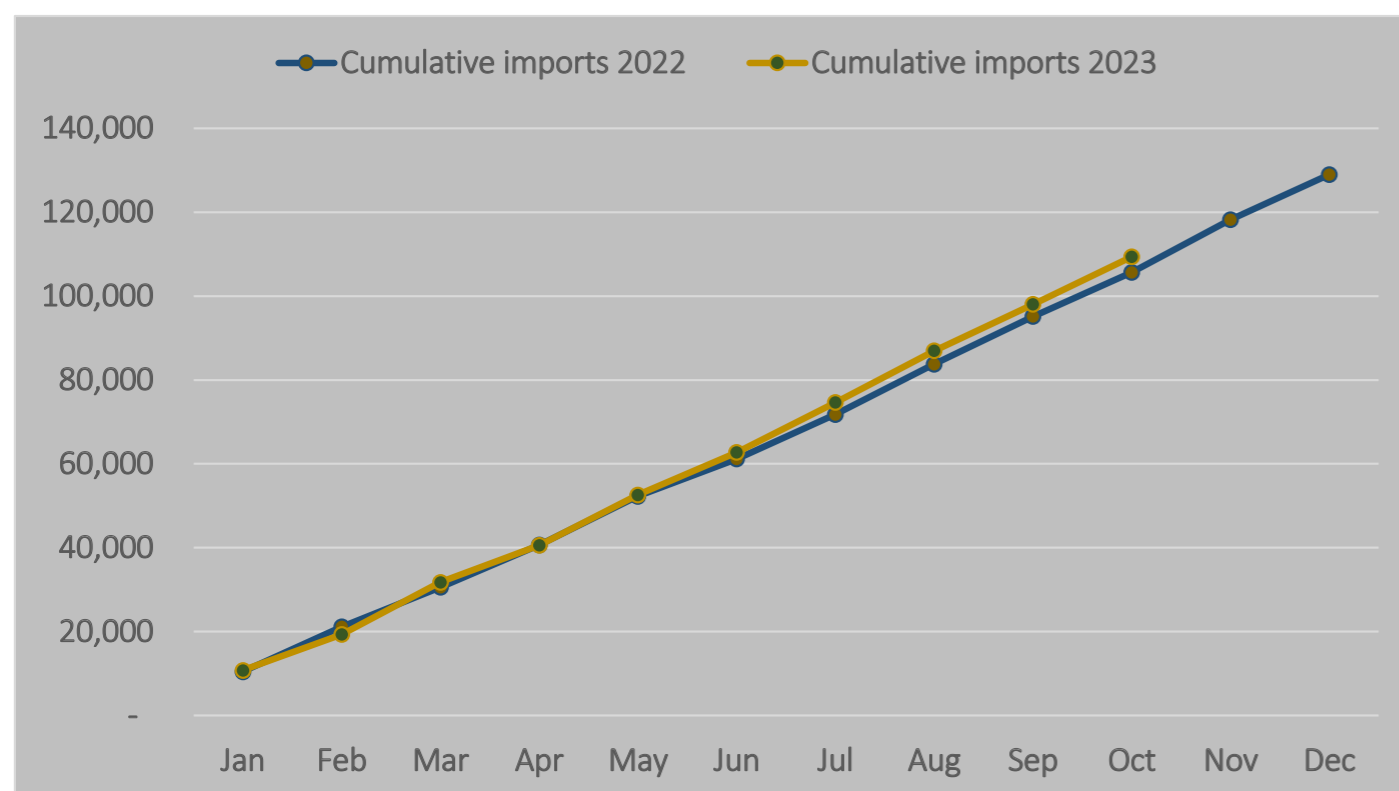
Namibia's exports continue to be on an upward trajectory recording N\$81.7 billion for the first ten months of 2023, higher when compared to N\$78.3 billion registered during the same period of 2022.

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N\$ m)



On the import side, cumulative trade for the first ten months amounted to N\$109.4 billion, an increase of N\$ 3.7 billion when compared to the same period of the previous year.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m)



Trade highlights by category

Monthly decrease in exports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Precious stones (diamonds) decreased by N\$1.2 billion
2. Miscellaneous chemical products decreased by N\$108 million
3. Printed matter decreased by N\$92 million
4. Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods decreased by N\$88 million
5. Telecommunications equipment decreased by N\$88 million

Monthly increase in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Alcoholic beverages increased by N\$111 million
2. Tubes and pipes of iron and steel increased by N\$108 million
3. Arms and ammunition increased by N\$98 million
4. Tractors increased by N\$96 million
5. Nickel ores and concentrates increased by N\$85 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 October 2023, the Manufacturing industry emerged as the industry with the largest exported goods valued at N\$4.2 billion, absorbing 61.4 percent of total exports, products from the industry increased by N\$414 million when compared to the previous month. Products from the Mining and quarrying industry came in second position absorbing 32.7 percent of the export bill in October 2023. Exported goods from this industry decreased by N\$1.2 billion month-on-month.

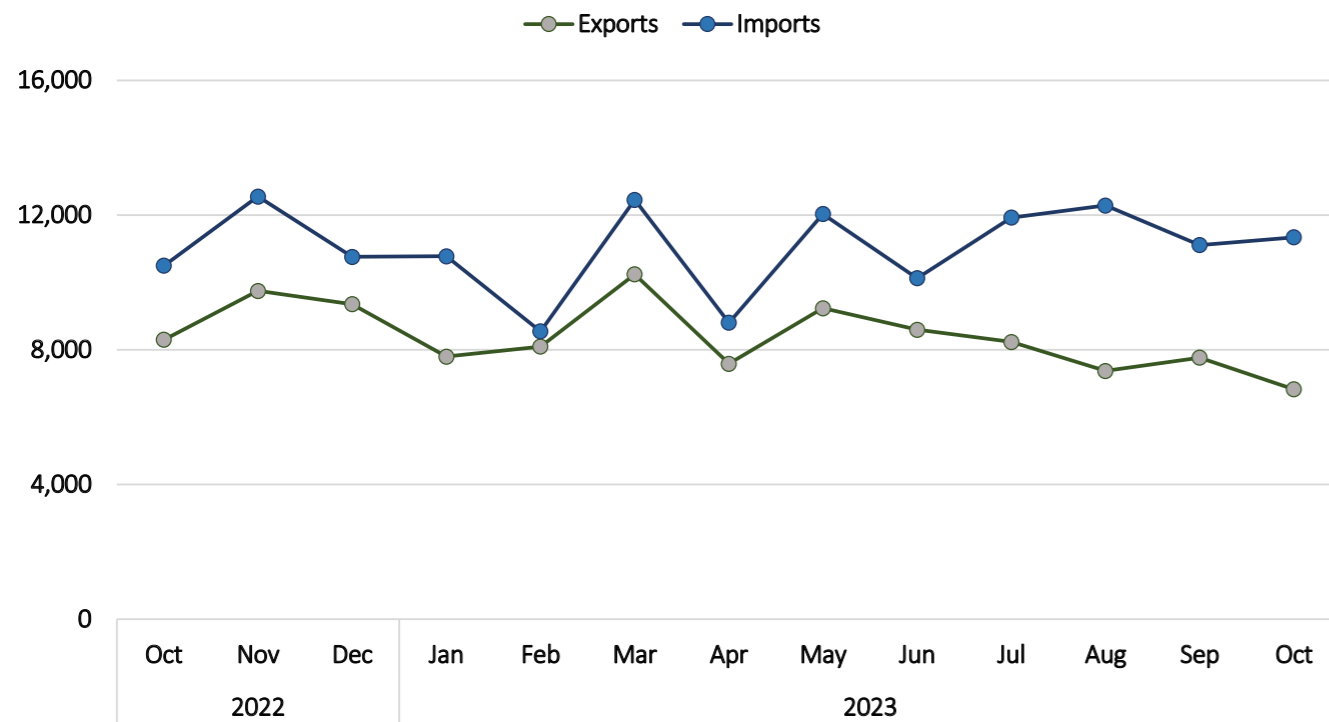
The demand side was largely dominated by products from the Manufacturing industry, with an import bill of N\$8.8 billion recorded in October 2023, increasing by 10.5 percent from N\$7.9 billion

recorded the previous month. In second position was the Mining and quarrying industry which stood at N\$2.3 billion, resulting in a decrease of N\$557 million during October 2023.

1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under study, the export² bill decreased by 12.1 percent from N\$7.8 billion recorded in September 2023 and when compared to October 2022, exports decreased by 17.7 percent from N\$8.3 billion, (Chart 3). During October 2023, imports stood at N\$11.3 billion, reflecting an increase of 2.1 percent month-on-month and 8.0 percent year-on-year.

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



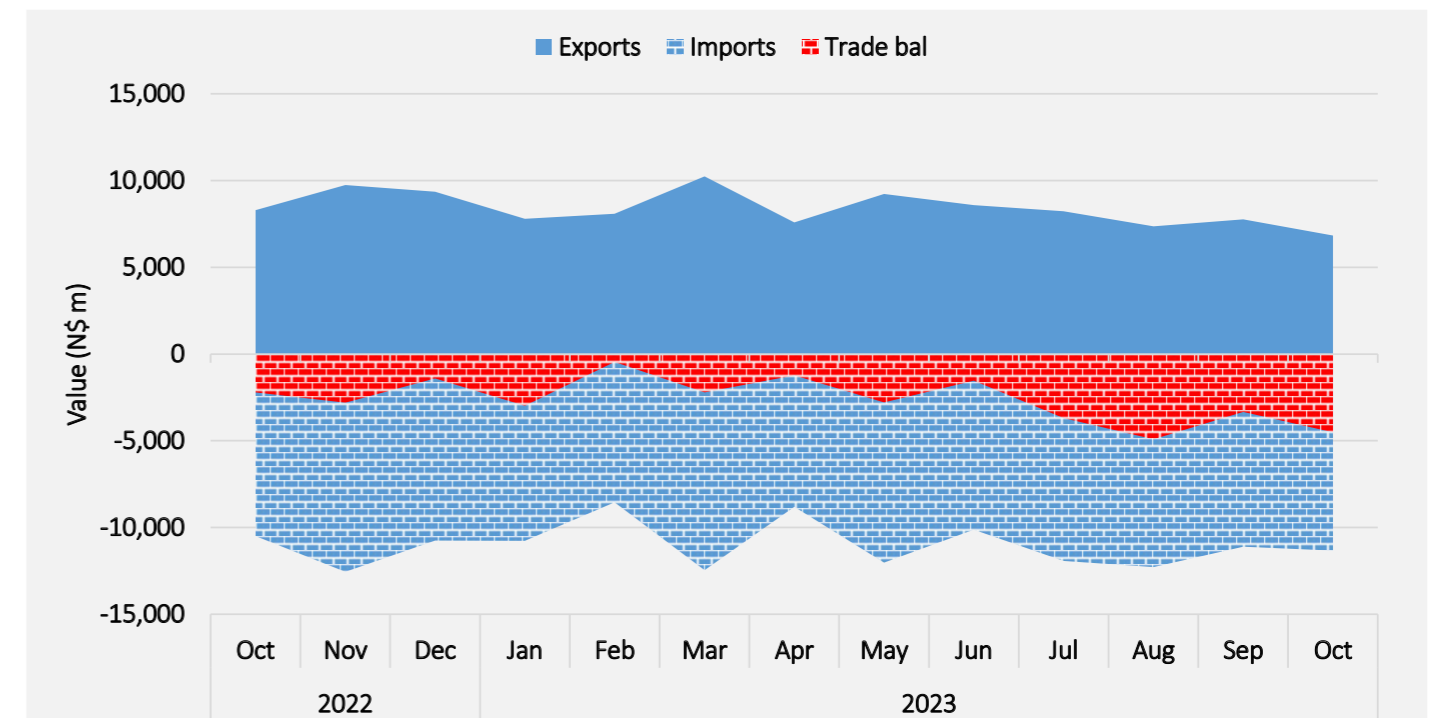
²Exports represent total exports derived from the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

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\$4.5 billion compared to N\$3.3 billion recorded in the previous month.

The trade deficit registered in October 2023 was higher when compared to the N\$2.2 billion deficit recorded in October 2022 (Chart 4). Between October 2022 and October 2023, Namibia recorded no trade surplus whereas trade deficits averaged at N\$2.6 billion during this period.

Chart 4: Trade balance (N\$ m), Oct 2022 to Oct 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 October 2023. Namibia witnessed trade surpluses with Botswana of N\$664 million, Belgium (N\$405 million) and China (N\$375 million). While, trade deficits were recorded against South Africa (N\$3.2 billion), India (N\$1.0 billion) and the United States of America (N\$428 million) during the period under review.

1.6 Trade balance by product

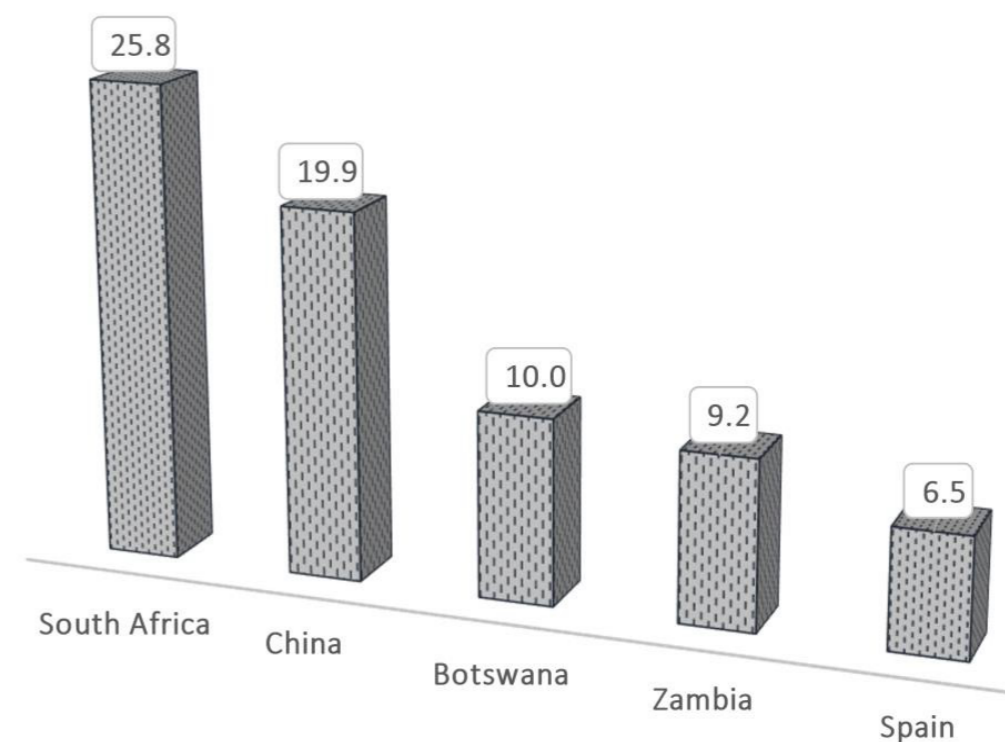
Namibia's trade balance worsened in October 2023 when compared to the preceding month. Petroleum oils contributed the most to the trade deficit recording an import bill of N\$1.9 billion and a deficit of N\$1.3 billion. In second place were Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, with a deficit of N\$359 million. On the other hand, Namibia exported Uranium worth N\$1.3 billion yielding a trade surplus of N\$1.3 billion. Additionally, the country continued to be a net exporter of Fish and Non-monetary gold during the period under review.

SECTION 2: DIRECTION OF TRADE

2.1 Top five export markets

During October 2023, Namibia's top five export markets accounted for 71.3 percent of total exports. South Africa took first position as Namibia's main export destination accounting for 25.8 percent of exports, China came second with a share of 19.9 percent and Botswana in third position with a share of 10.0 percent. Zambia and Spain took the fourth and the fifth positions contributing 9.2 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.

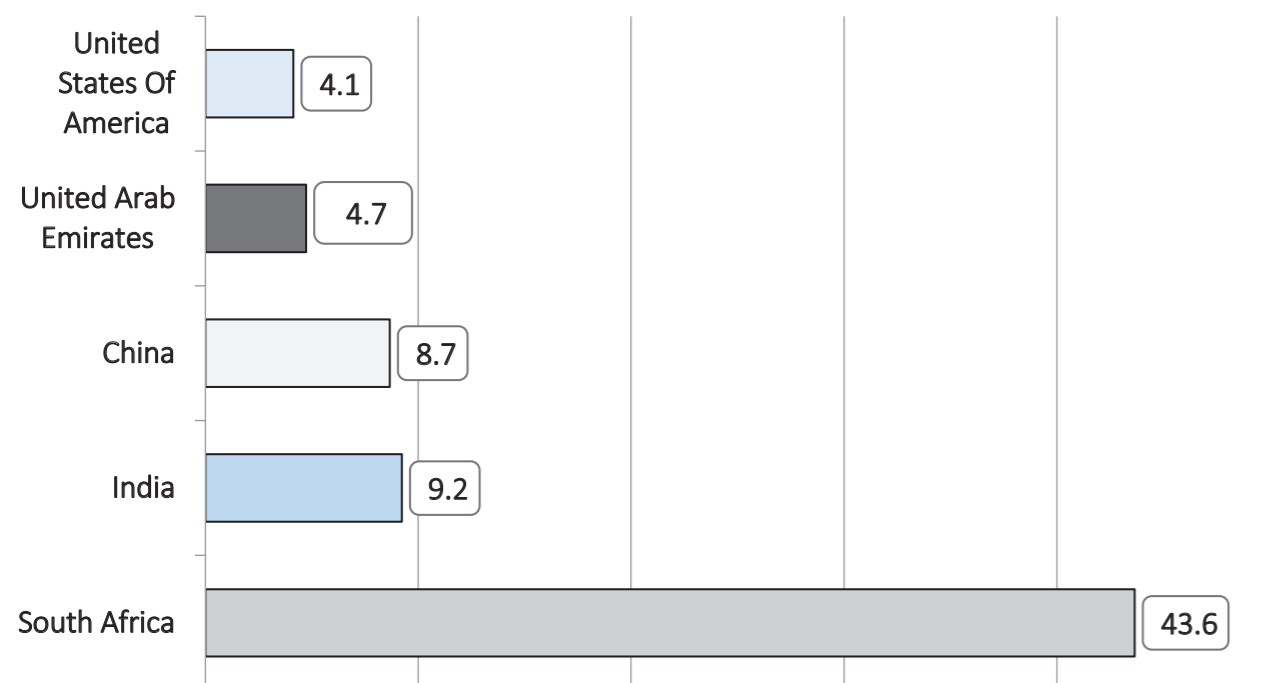
Chart 5: Top five export share by country for October 2023, Percent



2.2 Top five import markets

During the month under review, the top five import markets for the country accounted for 70.4 percent of the import bill. South Africa occupied the first position with a share of 43.6 percent. In second position was India with a share of 9.2 percent followed by China in third position supplying the country with 8.7 percent of the import bill. The United Arab Emirates (4.7%) and the United States of America (4.1%) took the fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

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



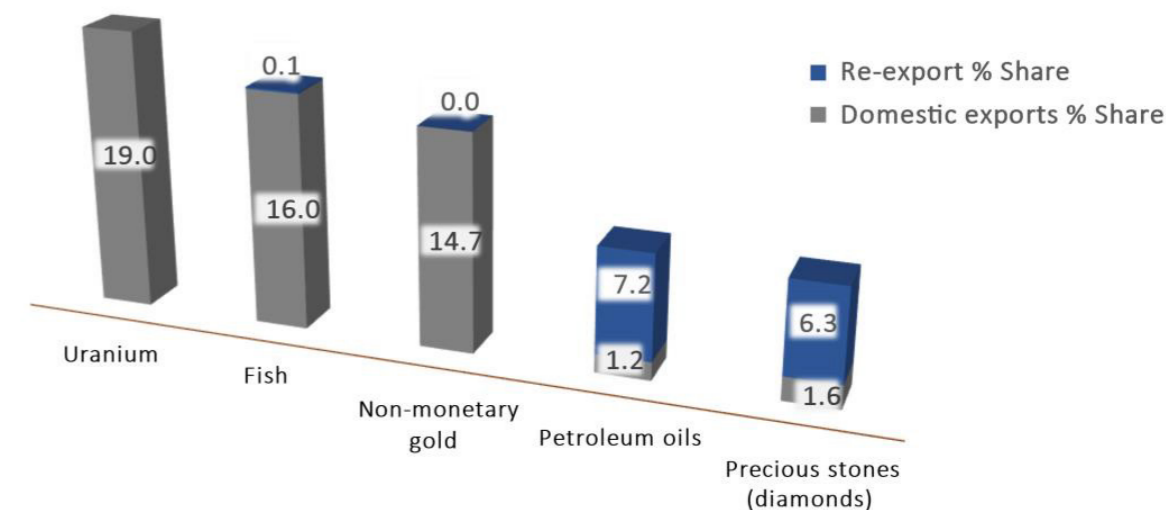
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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

Uranium was Namibia's largest exported commodity in October 2023 (Chart 7), accounting for 19.0 percent of total exports and was solely destined to China. Fish came second in the list accounting for 16.1 percent of the total exports (where 0.1% were re-exports) and was destined primarily to Spain, Zambia and South Africa. Non-monetary gold took the third position in the list, contributing 14.7 percent and it was mainly destined to South Africa. Petroleum oils came fourth in the list accounting for 8.4 percent of the total export. Petroleum oils were predominantly destined to Botswana.

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



Precious stones (diamonds) took the fifth position and contributed 7.9 percent of the country's export bill (of which 6.3 percent were re-exports). Precious stones (diamonds) were mainly

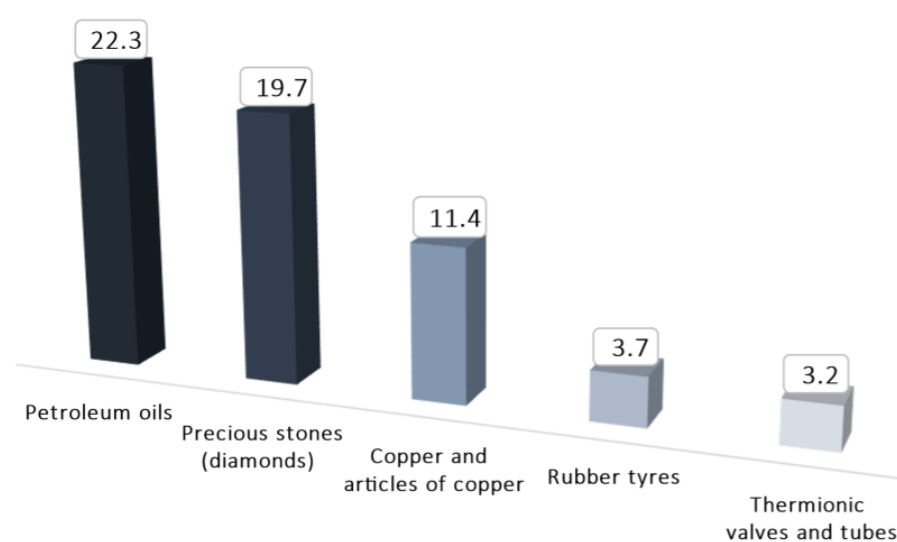
destined to Belgium and the UAE. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 66.1 percent of total exports.

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 transformations, 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 October 2023, goods worth N\$2.2 billion were re-exported, a decrease of 3.2 percent month-on-month and 27.0 percent year-on-year when compared to N\$2.3 billion recorded the previous month and N\$3.0 billion observed during the same month of 2022.

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



The top five commodities re-exported in October 2023 were Petroleum oils occupying the first position with a share of 22.3 percent of the nation's re-exports which was primarily destined to Botswana. Precious stones (diamonds) followed in second place with a share of 19.7 percent mainly destined to Belgium and Botswana. 'Copper and articles of copper⁵' ranked third on the list, contributing 11.4 percent which were mostly destined to Belgium.

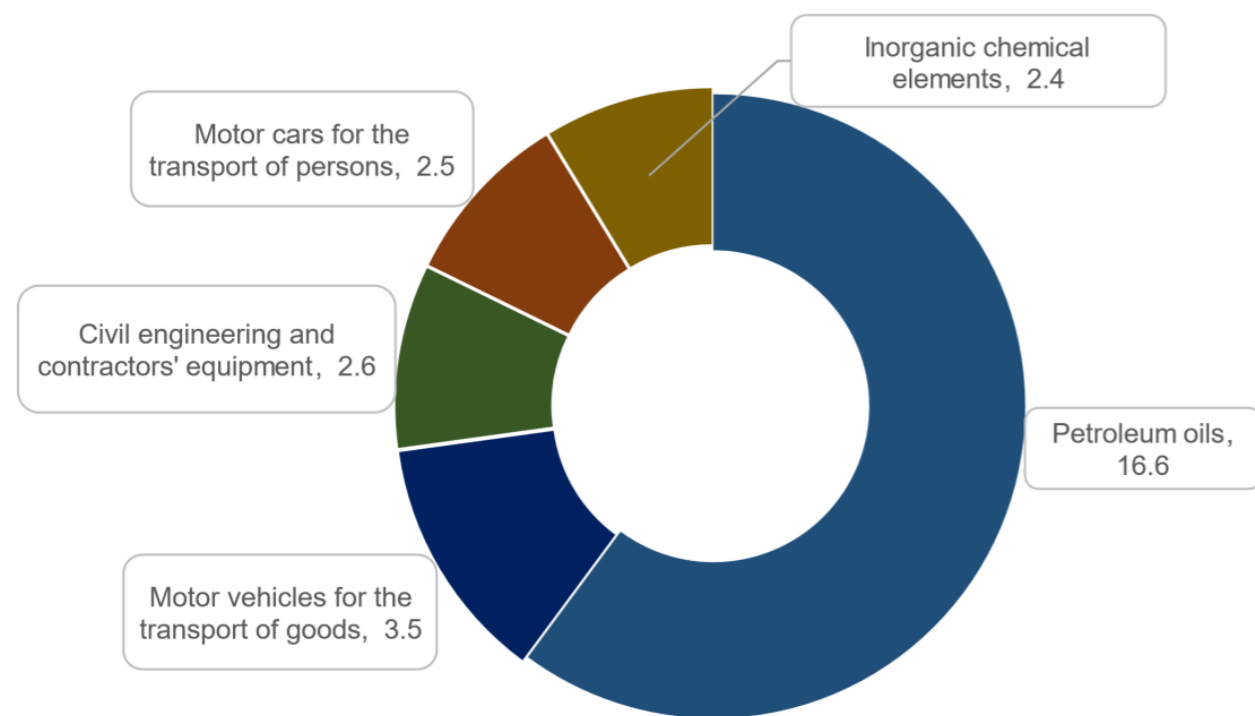
Lastly, Rubber tyres and 'Thermionic valves and tubes' took the fourth and the fifth positions with respective shares of 3.7 percent and 3.2 percent of all commodities re-exported. Zambia was the main consumer of Rubber tyres while 'Thermionic valves and tubes' were mostly destined to Egypt and South Africa.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 27.6 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils topped the list of imported goods for the month of October 2023, with a share of 16.6 percent of total import value. In second and third position was Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' with shares of 3.5 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. Motor cars for the transportation of persons and Inorganic chemical elements equipment' were ranked fourth and fifth in the list accounting for 2.5 percent and 2.4 percent of total imports, respectively (Chart 9).

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

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



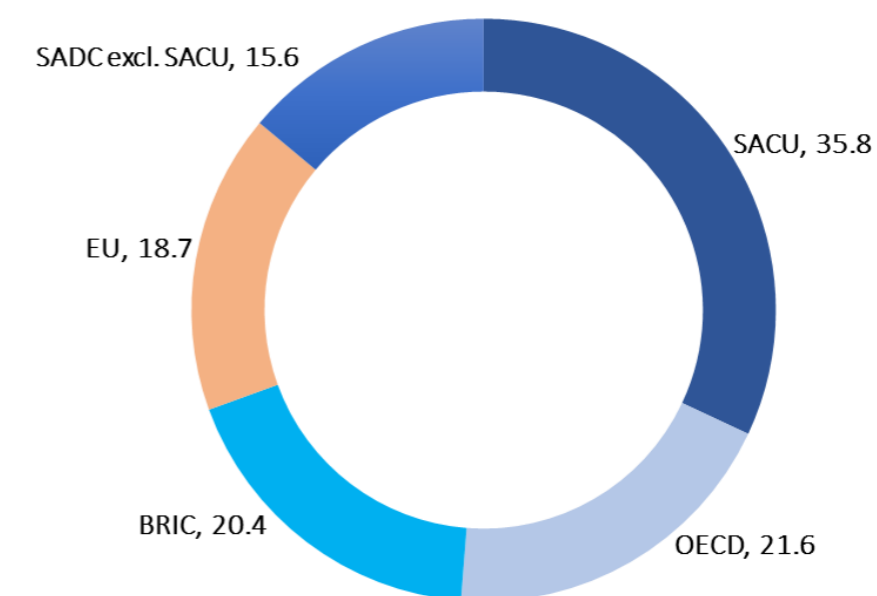
Petroleum oils were mostly sourced from India and the United Arab Emirates while Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods were mainly sourced from South Africa. 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were mostly sourced from China and Motor cars for the transportation of persons were mainly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

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 35.8 percent of total exports (Chart 10). OECD and BRIC followed in second and third position contributing 21.6 percent and 20.4 percent to Namibia's total exports, respectively. The EU and SADC excl. SACU took the fourth and fifth positions accounting for 18.7 percent and 15.6 percent of total exports.

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



Exports to SACU comprised mainly of Non-monetary gold, Petroleum oils and Live animals whereas Fish and 'Copper and articles of copper' were mainly destined to the OECD and the EU. Lastly, the export baskets to BRIC mainly consisted of Uranium while for SADC excl. SACU was mainly made up of Fish and Rubber tyres.

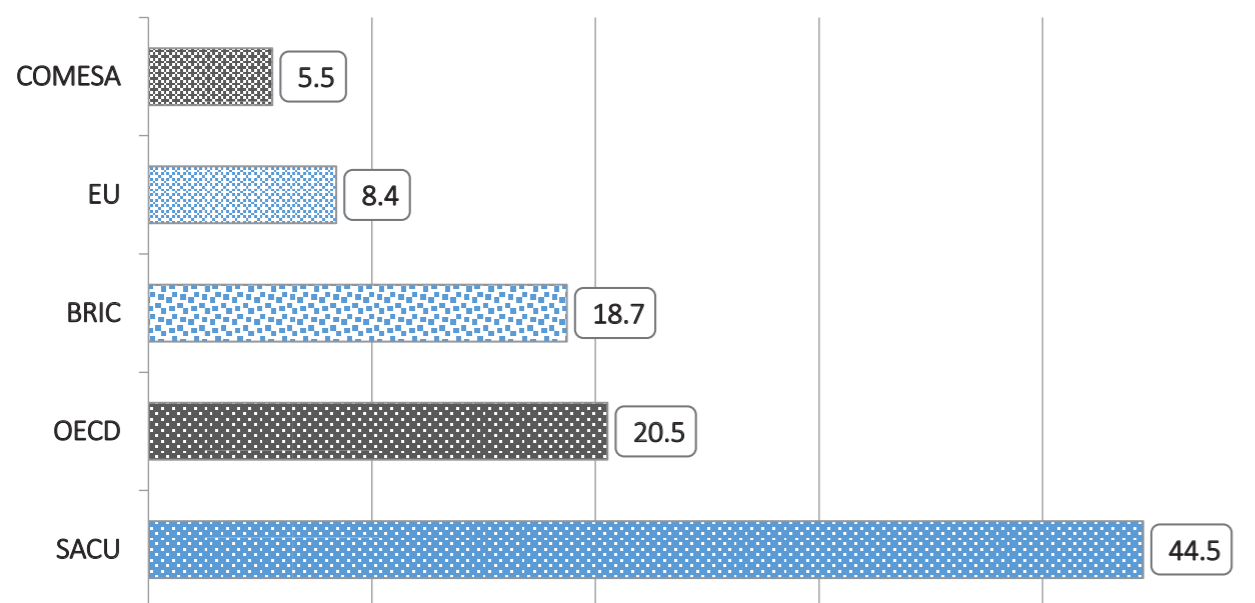
⁶ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

4.2 Imports by economic regions

During the month of October 2023, SACU maintained its position as the largest source of imports for Namibia, contributing 44.5 percent and supplied Namibia mainly with, Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, Alcoholic beverages and Articles of plastics. OECD came in second position with a share of 20.5 percent of all goods imported providing the country mostly with Petroleum oils, Motor cars for the transportation of persons and Rubber tyres.

BRIC and the EU ranked in third and fourth positions accounting for 18.7 percent and 8.4 percent of total imports, respectively. BRIC supplied Namibia mostly with Petroleum oils, Tractors and Telecommunications equipment while the EU supplied Namibia mainly with Petroleum oils, 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' and Cereal preparations.

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



Finally, the COMESA market occupied the fifth position and supplied Namibia mainly with 'Nickel ores and concentrates', Inorganic chemical elements and Feeding stuff for animals. The COMESA market contributed 5.5 percent to total imports.

SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

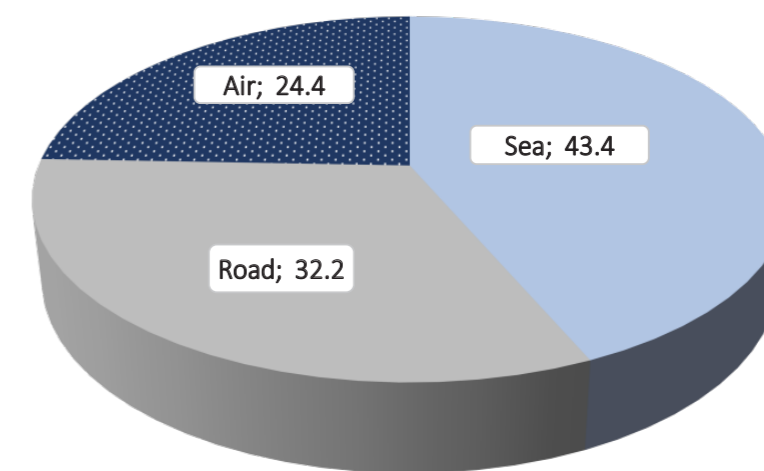
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During October 2023, a total of N\$3.0 billion, representing a 43.4 percent of total exports left the country by Sea (Chart 12) translating into an increase of 11.5 percent when compared to September 2023. The basket of exports via Sea comprised mainly of Uranium, Fish and 'Copper and articles of copper'.

Goods exported via Road accounted for 32.2 percent of total exports, of which its export basket was mainly made up of Petroleum oils, Fish and Live animals.

Lastly, Air transportation accounted for 24.4 percent with Non-monetary gold, Precious stones (diamonds) and 'Aircraft and associated equipment' recording the highest values via this respective mode of transport.

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



In terms of volume, a total of 292 673 tons of goods left the country representing an increase of 44.7 percent and a decrease of 18.8 percent when compared to the month of September 2023 and October 2022, respectively.

The month of October 2023 recorded 149 030 tons of goods having left the country by Road compared to 148 343 tons registered in September 2023. This represents an increase of 687 tons month-on-month and a decrease of 13 612 tons year-on-year.

A total of 143 495 tons left the country by Sea in the month of October 2023, indicating an increase of 89 660 tons and a decrease of 54 234 tons when compared to the number of tons recorded in the preceding month and in October 2022, respectively.

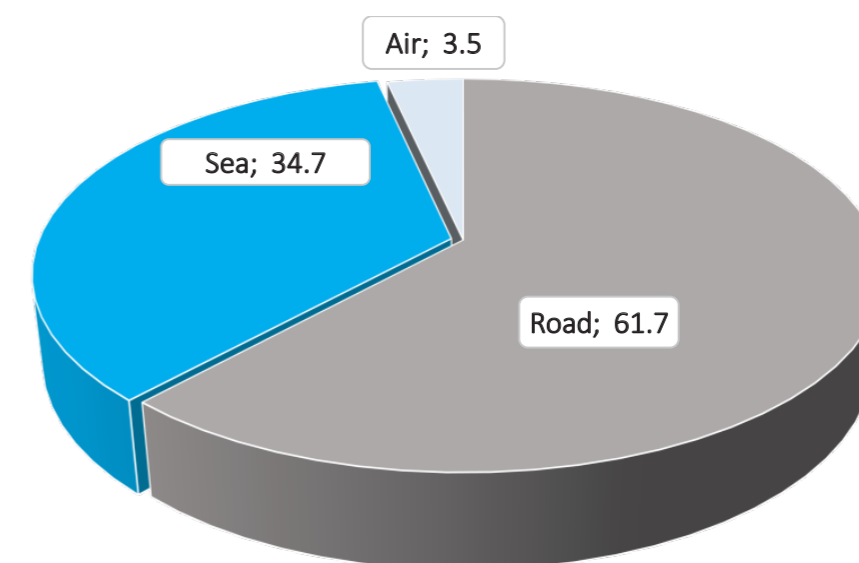
Finally, 56 tons of goods were exported via Air during the month under review. This is a decrease of 15 tons and 2 tons when compared to the tons recorded last month and October 2022, respectively.

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\$7.0 billion, representing 61.7 percent of all goods imported into the country (Chart 13). Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, Alcoholic beverages 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 34.7 percent of all goods imported into the country and its basket comprised mainly of Petroleum oils, Rubber tyres and 'Tubes and pipes of iron or steel'. Finally, 3.5 percent of total goods imported reached Namibia via Air, Telecommunications equipment, 'Measuring and controlling instruments and Precious stones (diamonds) were the main commodities transported via Air.

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



With respect to volume, on the demand side, goods imported into the country amounted to 573 083 tons during the month under review, an increase of 80.2 percent and 49.4 percent when compared to the previous month and the same month last year, respectively.

During the month under review, about 382 289 tons of goods arrived in Namibia by Sea, this translates into an increase of 234 320 tons and 200 110 tons when compared to the tons recorded in September 2023 and October 2022, respectively. Additionally, 190 575 tons of goods entered the country by Road, showing an increase of 12.3 percent and a decrease of 5.2 percent from the tons recorded the previous month and in October 2022.

Finally, goods weighing 199 tons arrived in the country by Air during the month of October 2023, yielding an increase of 50 tons and 42 tons when compared to the tons recorded in September 2023 and October 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 October 2023.

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

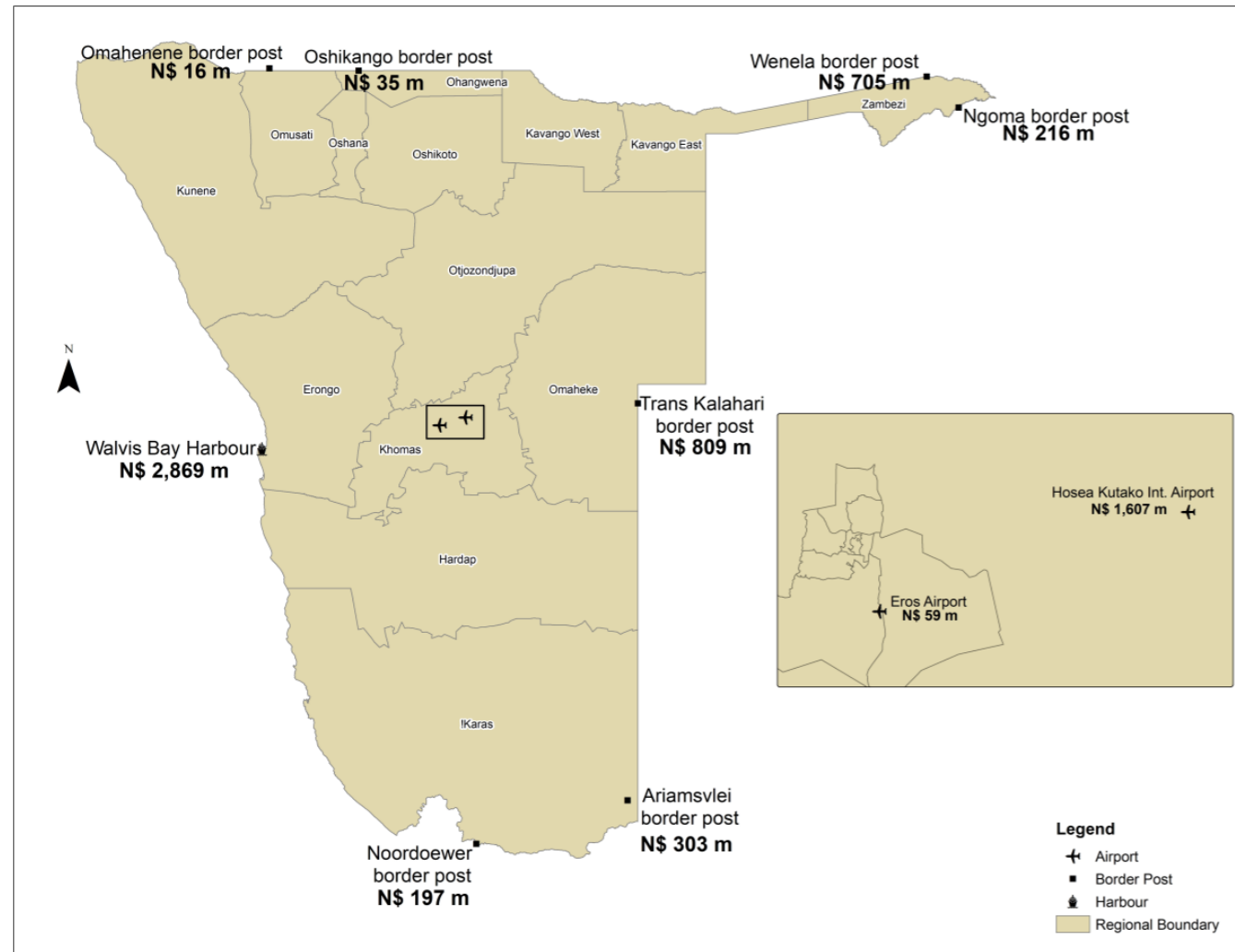


Figure 2: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), October 2023

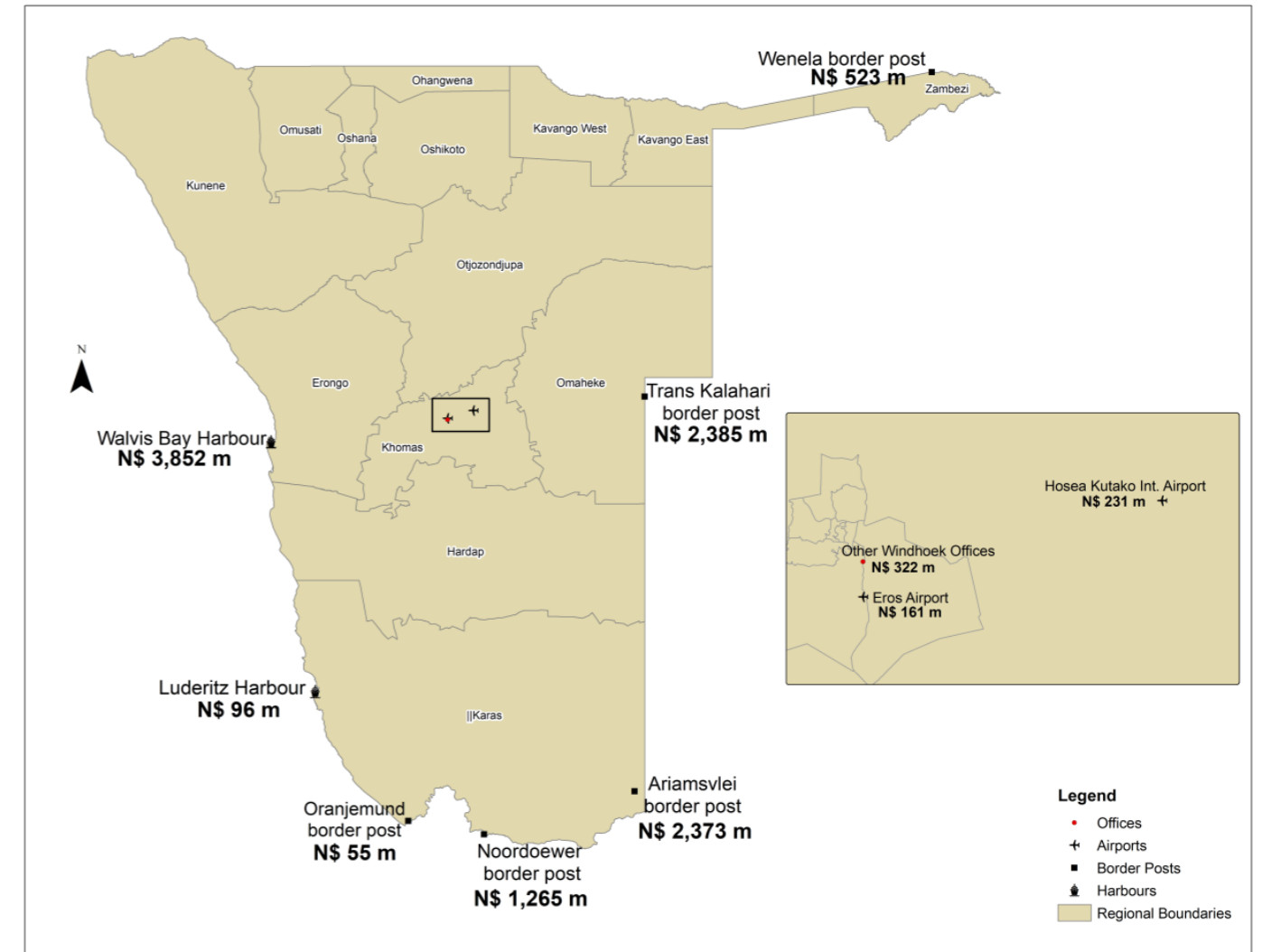


Table 4: Time series – Wenela Border Post (N\$ m)

Flow	2022			2023									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Total Exports	928	1,012	1,003	1,051	822	866	838	668	802	931	869	871	705
Total Imports	53	56	40	47	39	62	36	52	44	68	177	508	523

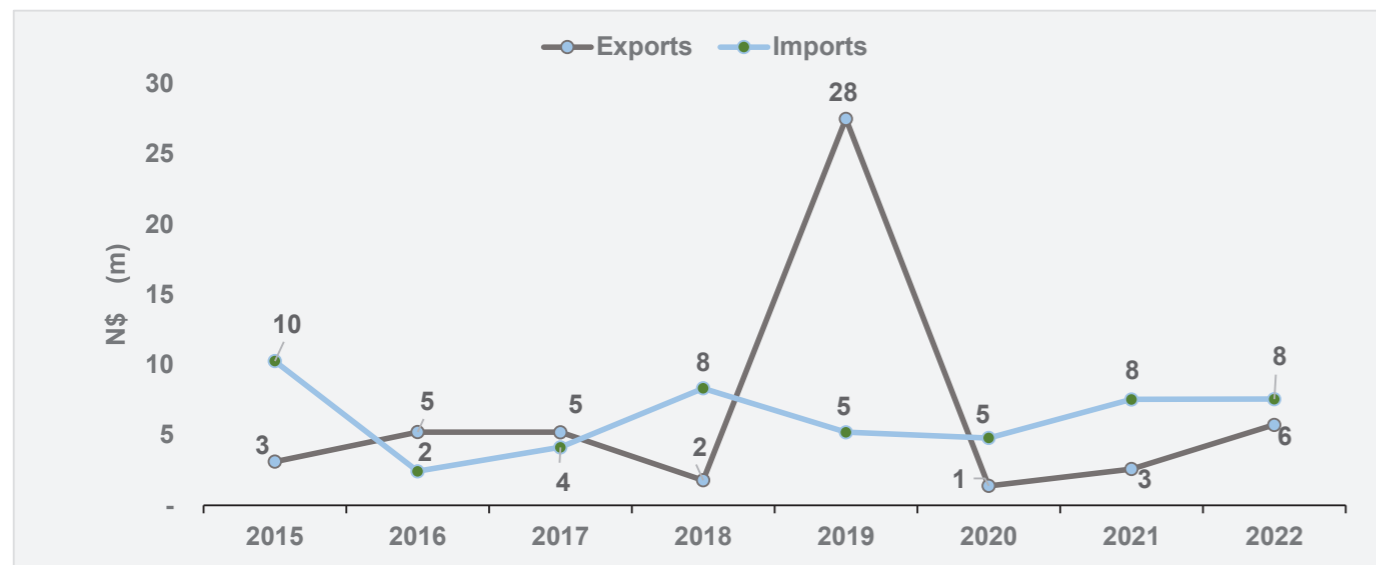
SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

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 Lesotho. Namibia exported goods worth N\$52.6 million during the period 2015 to 2022 (Chart 14), while on the demand side, goods amounting to N\$50.3 million over the same period were sourced from Lesotho.

Chart 14: AfCFTA; Namibia trade with Lesotho (N\$ m)



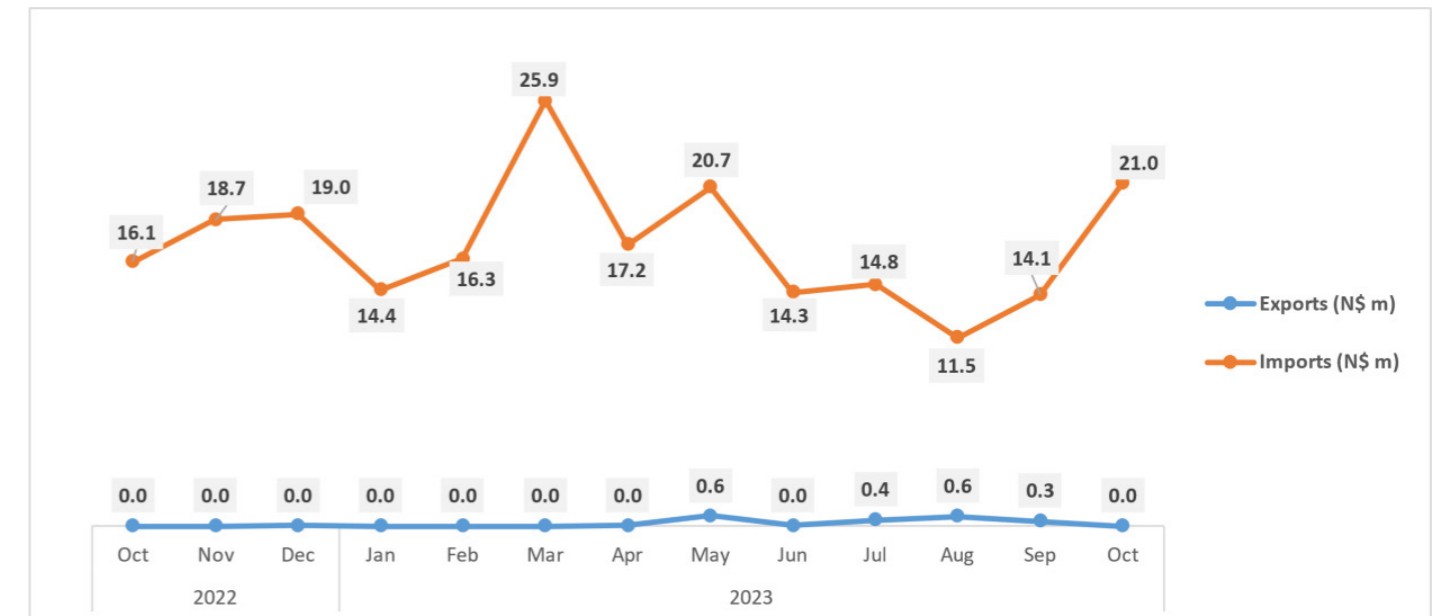
During October 2023, Namibia exported goods worth N\$3.6 billion to the whole of Africa of which N\$165 600 worth of goods were exported to Lesotho. Whereas, on the demand side, the country sourced goods from Africa worth N\$5.7 billion during the month under review of which N\$916 811 was sourced from Lesotho.

The export basket to Lesotho comprised solely of ‘Lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials’ whereas the import basket primarily comprised of Clothing articles.

SECTION 8: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – FRESH OR CHILLED POTATOES

This section provides an insight into the importation and exportation of Fresh or chilled potatoes over the period of October 2022 to October 2023.

Chart 15: Exports and Imports of Fresh or chilled potatoes (N\$ m)



During the month of October 2023, Namibia imported Fresh or chilled potatoes valued at N\$21.0 million, most of it being sourced from South Africa. Over the entire period (Oct 2022 to Oct 2023), the value of Fresh or chilled potatoes imported averaged N\$17.2 million with the largest value of N\$25.9 million recorded in March 2023 and the lowest value recorded in August 2023 at a value of N\$11.5 million.

On the supply side, during October 2023, Namibia exported Fresh or chilled potatoes valued at N\$12 364 solely destined to Angola.

CONCLUSION

In October 2023, Namibia's exports stood at N\$6.8 billion and imports at N\$11.3 billion, resulting in the country's trade deficit of N\$4.5 billion.

During October 2023, exports decreased by 12.1 percent from N\$7.8 billion recorded in September 2023. Additionally, exports decreased by 17.7 percent from N\$8.3 billion registered in October 2022. The import value increased by 2.1 percent when compared to the value recorded in September 2023 and by 8.0 percent when compared to the value of N\$10.5 billion recorded in October 2022.

South Africa emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 25.8 percent of all goods exported, followed by China with a share of 19.9 percent. Furthermore, Botswana, Zambia and Spain formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. The demand side saw South Africa maintaining her position as the country's largest source of imports, accounting for 43.6 percent of total imports into Namibia followed by India in second position with 9.2 percent of the market share. China, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States of America also formed part of Namibia's top five import markets.

The analysis of exports by commodities revealed that Uranium had the largest Share of 19.0 percent of Namibia's total exports ahead of Fish with 16.1 percent and Non-monetary gold with a share of 14.7 percent. Petroleum oils accounted for 8.4 percent in fourth position and Precious stones (diamonds) came in fifth position contributing 7.9 percent. In terms of imports, Petroleum oils was the highest valued commodity with a share of 16.6 percent of total imports, followed by Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods with a share of 3.5 percent while 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' came third with a share of 2.6 percent. Furthermore, Motor cars for the transportation of persons and Inorganic chemical elements contributed 2.5 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively.

In terms of regional composition, SACU emerged as the largest export market during the month of October 2023, contributing 35.8 percent to total exports. OECD ranked second with a market share of 21.6 percent while BRIC and the EU accounted for 20.4 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively. SADC excl. SACU absorbed 15.6 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 44.5 percent of the total import bill followed by the OECD market with a contribution of 20.5 percent while BRIC came third in the list with a share of 18.7 percent. The EU and COMESA markets had a share of 8.4 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively.

Namibia's trade by mode of transport revealed that in October 2023, vast goods were exported via Sea transport, accounting for 43.4 percent of total exports, followed by Road transport with 32.2 percent and Air transport with 24.4 percent. From the demand side, Road transport was the most frequent mode of transport accounting for 61.7 percent of total imports followed by Sea transport with 34.7 percent and Air transport with 3.5 percent.

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

Finally, an analysis on the importation and exportation of Fresh or chilled potatoes as the commodity of the month revealed that in October 2023, Namibia imported Fresh or chilled potatoes valued at N\$21.0 million mainly from South Africa. Imports of the commodity averaged monthly at N\$17.2 million over the period October 2022– October 2023.



Namibia Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

OCTOBER 2023



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