

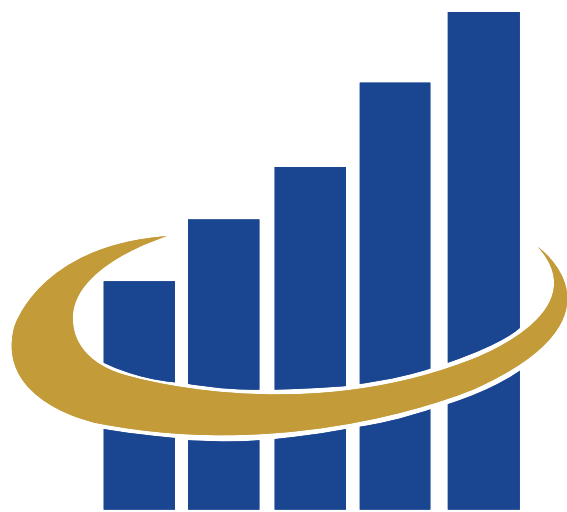


**Namibia Statistics
Agency**

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

April 2024





Namibia Statistics Agency



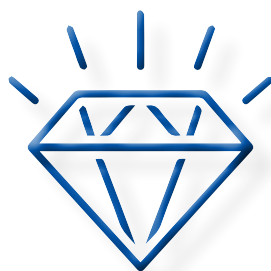
Vision Statement

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



Mission Statement

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



Core Values

*Integrity
Excellent Performance
Professionalism
Accountability
Partnerships
Customer-focused*

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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 April 2024. The excel tables used in the compilation of this publication can be downloaded at www.nsa.org.na

During the month of April 2024, the country's trade balance stood at a deficit of N\$3.1 billion, compared to N\$4.6 billion and N\$1.2 billion recorded in March 2024 and April 2023, 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 April 2024 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. For the month under review, re-exports increased by 2.6 percent month-on-month and 17.5 percent year-on-year. The re-exports basket mainly comprised of 'Salts and peroxysalts', Petroleum oils and Precious stones (diamonds).

On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised of Petroleum oils, 'Copper ores and concentrates', Precious stones (diamonds), 'Nickel ores and concentrates', and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment'.

On the analysis of commodity of the month, during the month under review, Namibia imported 'Mushrooms and Truffles' worth N\$0.3 million and no export of 'Mushrooms and Truffles' was recorded during April 2024.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for March 2024

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

Table 1: Trade Flow Revision¹ for March 2024

Flow	As reported in Mar_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in Apr_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	8 341	8 179	-162	-1.9%
Total Imports	12 812	12 784	-28	-0.2%
Trade balance	-4 471	-4 605	-134	3.0%

Both flows were revised downwards with exports decreasing by N\$162 million while the variation for imports amounted to N\$ 28 million (Table 1).

Table 2: Exports Revision for March 2024

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in Mar_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in Apr_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
892:Printed matter	142	1	- 141
667:Precious stones (diamonds)	1 705	1 683	- 22
245:Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and wood charcoal	116	115	- 1

On the supply side the downward revision was mainly reflected in the export values of Printed matter and Precious stones (diamonds).

Table 3: Imports Revision² for March 2024

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in Mar_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in Apr_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
892:Printed matter	65	35	- 30
782:Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods	491	490	- 1
542:Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	196	196	- 0

The demand side was more like the supply side with Printed matter being revised downwards with N\$30 million and Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods by N\$1 million.

¹ Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number.

² The value 0 indicates insignificant values.

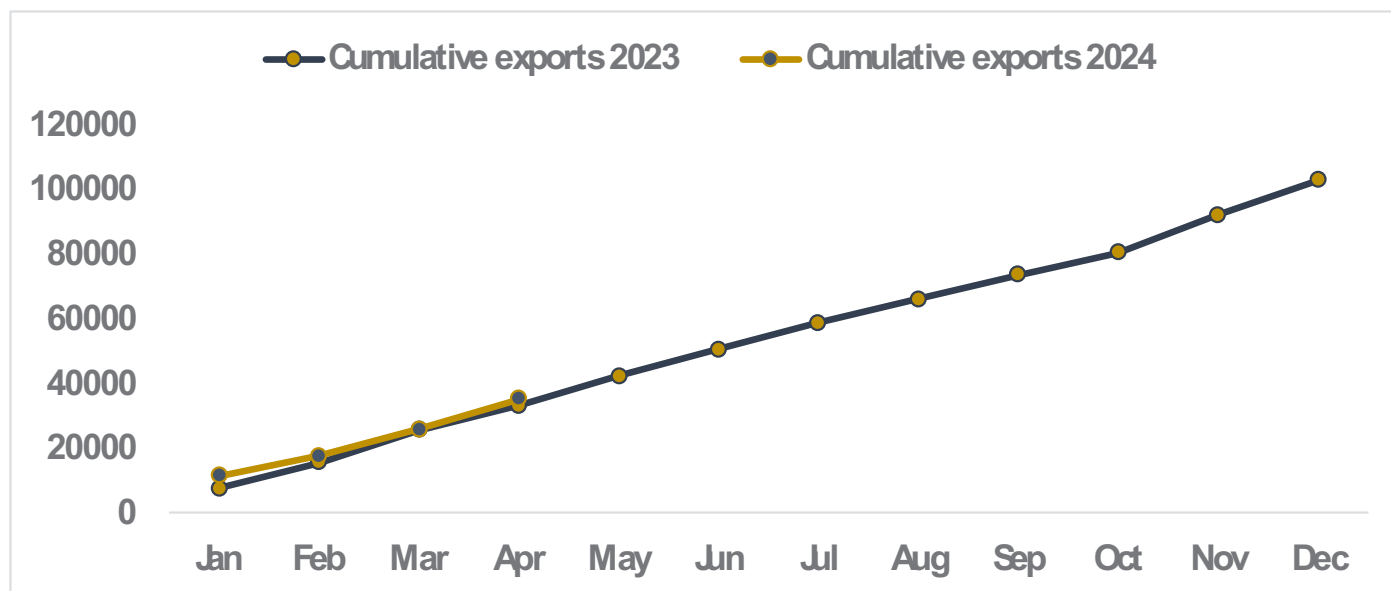
1.2 Summary

During April 2024, Namibia's export earnings recorded an increase of 16.3 percent from N\$8.2 billion recorded in March 2024. Moreover, the import bill for the month under review decreased by 1.3 percent from N\$12.8 billion recorded during the preceding month. The above translated in a trade deficit of N\$3.1 billion when compared to a trade deficit of N\$4.6 billion recorded in March 2024.

Cumulative trade values

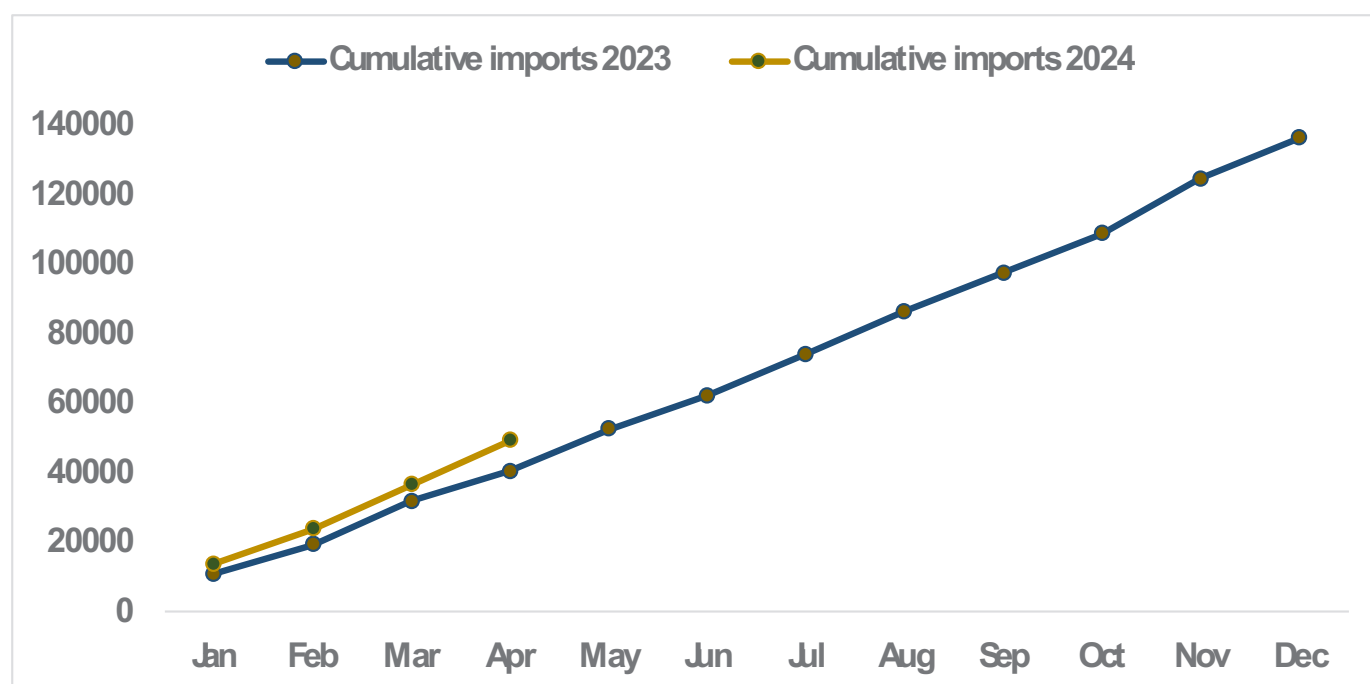
Namibia's cumulative exports recorded N\$ 35.4 billion in April 2024, higher when compared to N\$ 33.3 billion registered during the same period of the previous year.

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N\$ m)



On the import side, the cumulative value of trade for the month under study amounted to N\$ 49.1 billion, higher by N\$ 8.7 billion when compared to the same period of 2023.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m)



Trade highlights by category

Monthly increase in export of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Uranium increased by N\$832 million
2. Salts and peroxysalts increased by N\$563 million
3. Petroleum oils increased by N\$202 million
4. 'Copper ores and concentrates' increased by N\$158 million
5. 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' increased by N\$151 million

Monthly decrease in import of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Petroleum oils decreased by N\$650 million
2. Motor vehicles for the transport of goods decreased by N\$233 million
3. Automatic data-processing machines decreased by N\$124 million
4. 'Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes' decreased by N\$105 million
5. Mechanical handling equipment decreased by N\$105 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 April 2024, the Manufacturing industry continued to be the leading industry with the largest export of goods valued at N\$5.2 billion, absorbing 55.0 percent of total exports, products from the industry increased by N\$283 million when compared to the previous month. ‘Mining and quarrying’ industry came in second position with a share of 40.2 percent of the total exports in April 2024. Exported goods from this industry increased by N\$1.1 billion when compared to the previous month. Furthermore, ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ industry ranked third, contributing 4.3 percent of the total export of goods.

Table 4: Main exports of top three industries, April 2024

Manufacturing	Value(N\$ m)	Mining and quarrying	Value(N\$ m)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Value(N\$ m)
C10:Manufacture of food products	1 529	B07:Mining of metal ores	1 827	A01:Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	245
C24:Manufacture of basic metals	1 468	B08:Other mining and quarrying	1 415	A02:Forestry and logging	129
C20:Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	988	B09:Mining support service activities	581	A03:Fishing and aquaculture	31

The demand side was largely dominated by products from the Manufacturing industry, with an import bill of N\$8.4 billion recorded in April 2024, a slight decrease of 0.6 percent when compared to the month of March 2024. In second position was the ‘Mining and quarrying’ industry which stood at N\$3.8 billion during the month under review, a decrease of N\$ 269 million when compared to the preceding month. Lastly, ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ industry occupied the third position with imports valued at N\$437 million during the month under study.

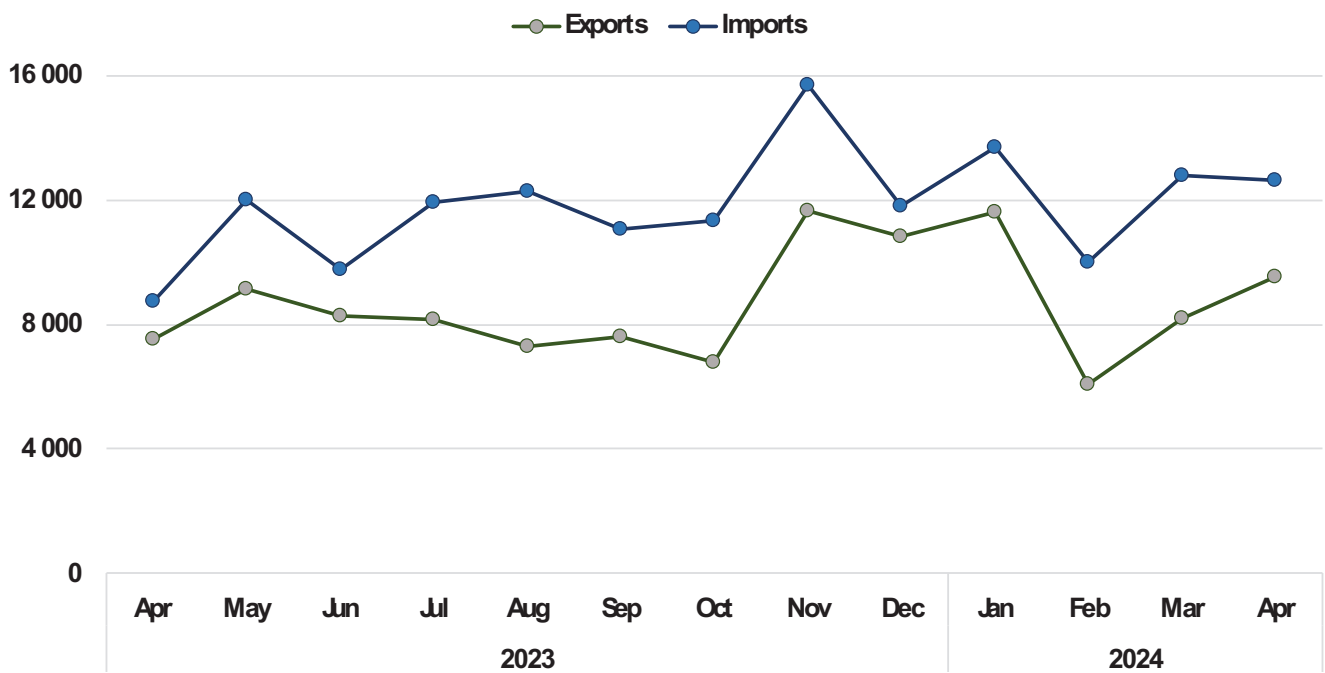
Table 5: Main imports of top three industries, April 2024

Manufacturing	Value(N\$ m)	Mining and quarrying	Value(N\$ m)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Value(N\$ m)
C28:Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1,310	B09:Mining support service activities	1,950	A01:Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	431
C20:Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1,088	B07:Mining of metal ores	1,413	A02:Forestry and logging	3
C10:Manufacture of food products	894	B08:Other mining and quarrying	432	A03:Fishing and aquaculture	2

1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under review, the export³ bill increased by 16.3 percent when compared to N\$8.2 billion recorded in March 2024 and an increase of 26.1 percent when compared N\$7.5 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2023 (Chart 3). Imports⁴ for the reference month stood at N\$12.6 billion, translating into a decrease of 1.3 percent month-on-month and an increase of 44.0 percent year-on-year.

Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), Apr 2023 to Apr 2024



1.4 Trade balance

The trade balance⁵ compares the country's trade flow with the ROW in terms of export earnings and imports⁶ expenditure. During the month under review, Namibia recorded a trade deficit amounting to N\$3.1 billion compared to a N\$4.6 billion deficit recorded in the previous month.

³Exports represent total exports derived from the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

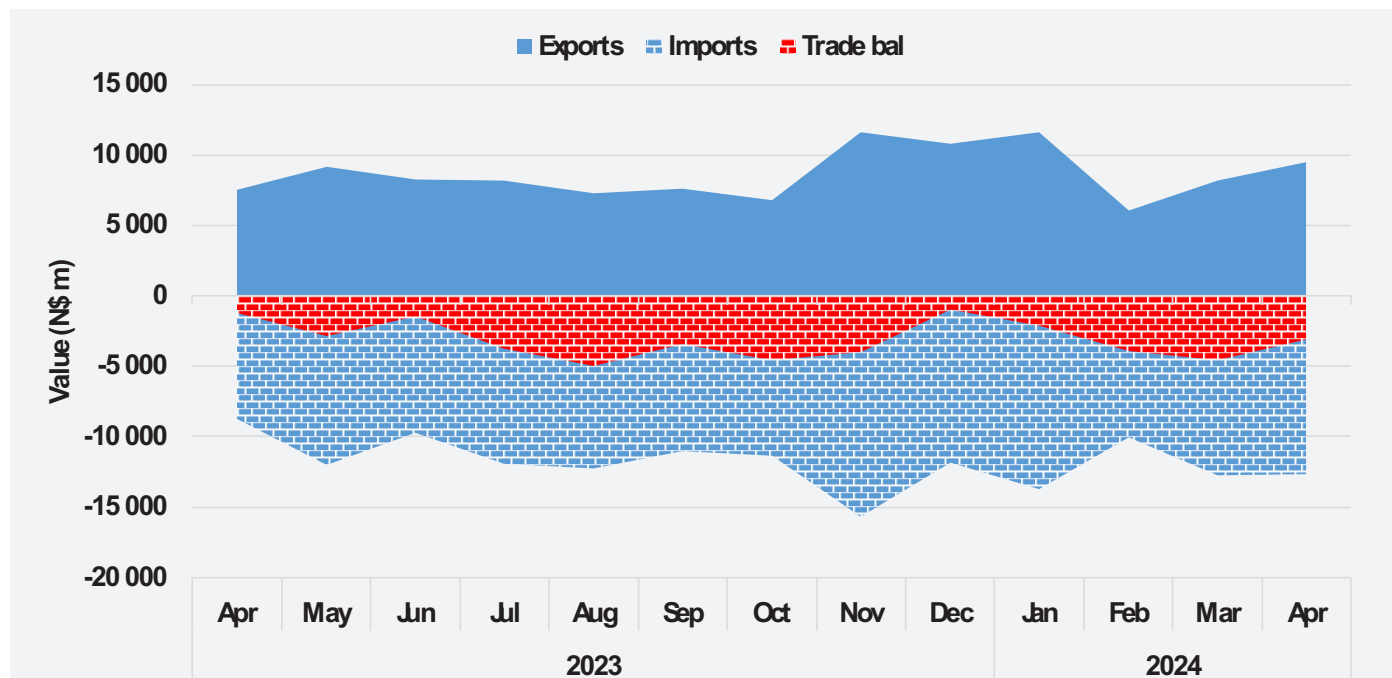
⁴Imports represent total imports derived from the sum of direct imports and re-imports.

⁵Trade 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.

⁶The value of imports here is denoted as negative to show an out flow.

Between April 2023 and April 2024, only trade deficits were recorded for Namibia. The trade deficit over that period averaged N\$3.2 billion (Chart 4).

Chart 4: Trade flows and trade balance, Apr 2023 to Apr 2024



1.5 Trade balance by partner

This sub-section analyses partner countries that Namibia traded with during the month of April 2024. Namibia witnessed trade surpluses with Botswana of N\$1.3 billion, the DRC (N\$887 million) and Spain (N\$568 million). Whereas, trade deficits were recorded against South Africa (N\$2.7 billion), Peru (N\$845 million) and Oman at N\$568 million during the period under review.

1.6 Trade balance by product

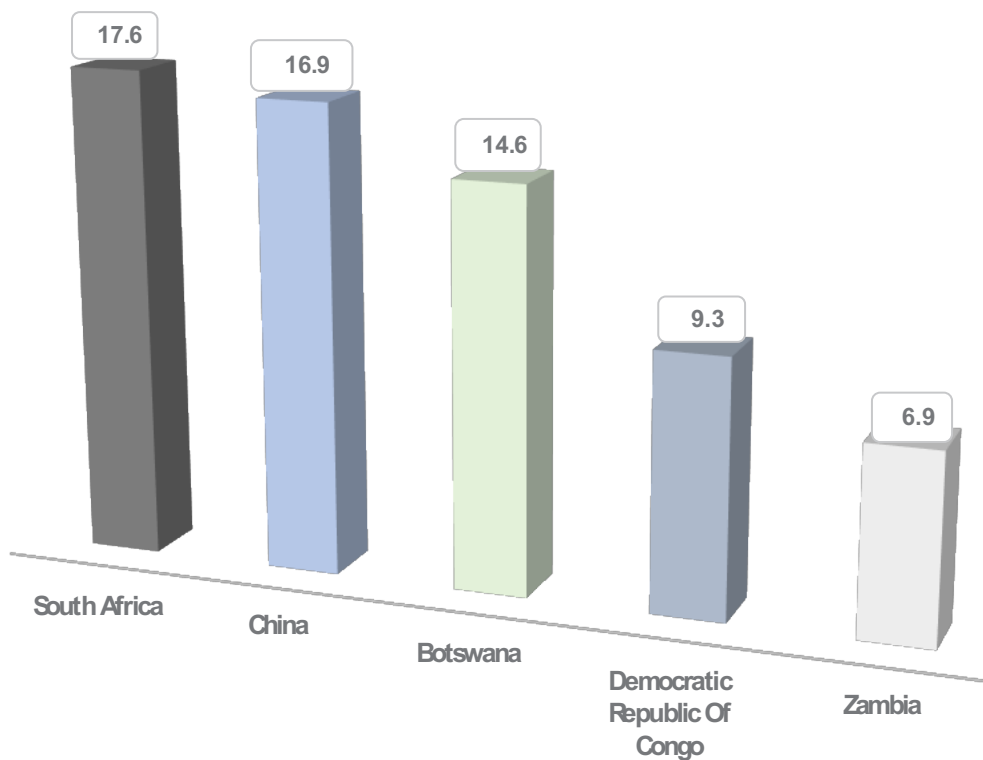
Petroleum oils contributed the most to the trade deficit having recorded a deficit of N\$1.4 billion. In second place was ‘Copper ores and concentrates’, with a deficit of N\$687 million followed by ‘Civil engineering and contractors’ equipment’ with a deficit of N\$308 million in third position. On the other hand, Namibia’s trade surplus on Uranium stood at N\$1.3 billion. The second and third places were occupied by Precious stones (diamonds) and Fish both recording trade surpluses valued at N\$1.2 billion each.

SECTION 2: DIRECTION OF TRADE

2.1 Top five export markets

During April 2024, South Africa took first position as Namibia's main export destination accounting for 17.6 percent of exports, China was in second position with a share of 16.9 percent while Botswana occupied the third position with a share of 14.6 percent. The DRC and Zambia took the fourth and the fifth positions contributing 9.3 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively.

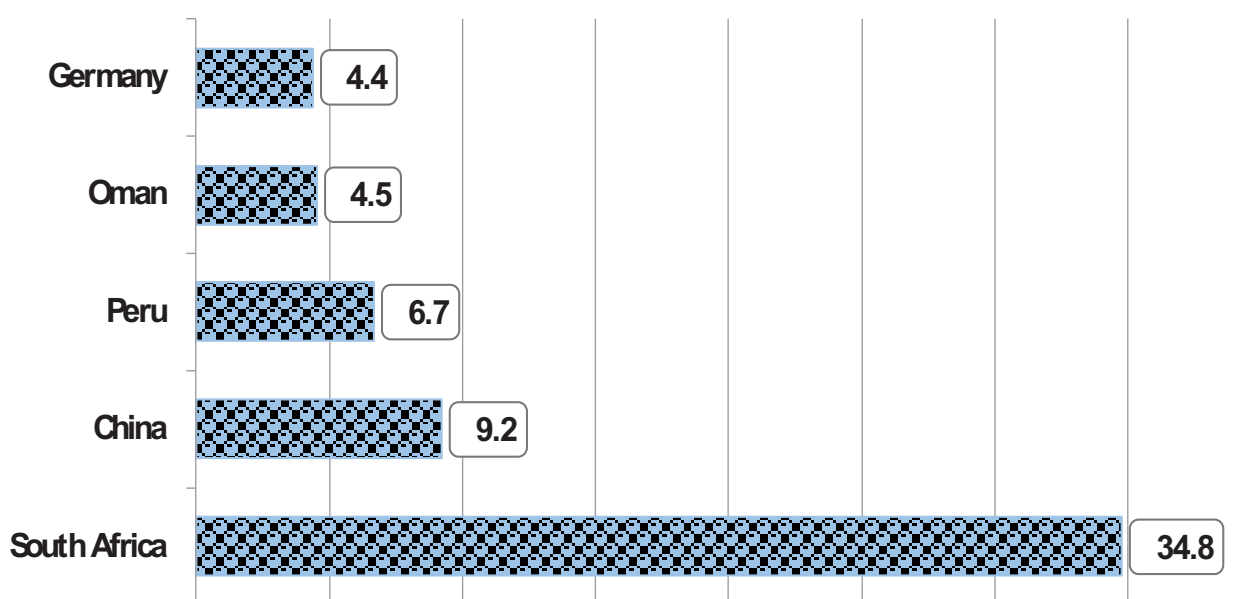
Chart 5: Top five export countries for April 2024, Percentage Share



2.2 Top five import markets

During the month under review, South Africa occupied the first position with a share of 34.8 percent. In second position was China with a share of 9.2 percent, followed by Peru in third position supplying the country with 6.7 percent of the total imports. Oman (4.5%) and Germany (4.4%) took the fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

Chart 6: Top five import countries for April 2024, Percentage Share



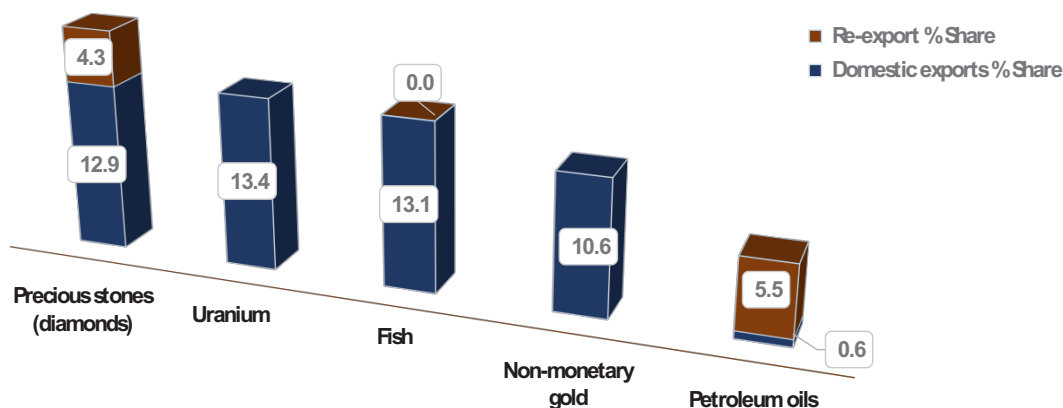
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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 at 3-digit level.

3.1 Top five export products

Precious stones (diamonds) was Namibia's largest exported commodity in April 2024 (Chart 7), accounting for 17.3 percent of the total export of goods (of which 4.3 was re-exports), and was predominantly destined to Botswana, the United Arab Emirates and Belgium. Uranium came second on the list accounting for 13.4 percent of the total exports and was mostly destined to China. Fish took the third position, contributing 13.2 percent and it was mainly destined to Spain, Zambia and Mozambique. Non-monetary gold stood in fourth position on the list accounting for 10.6 percent of the total exports and destined to South Africa.

Chart 7: Top five export products for April 2024, Percentage Share



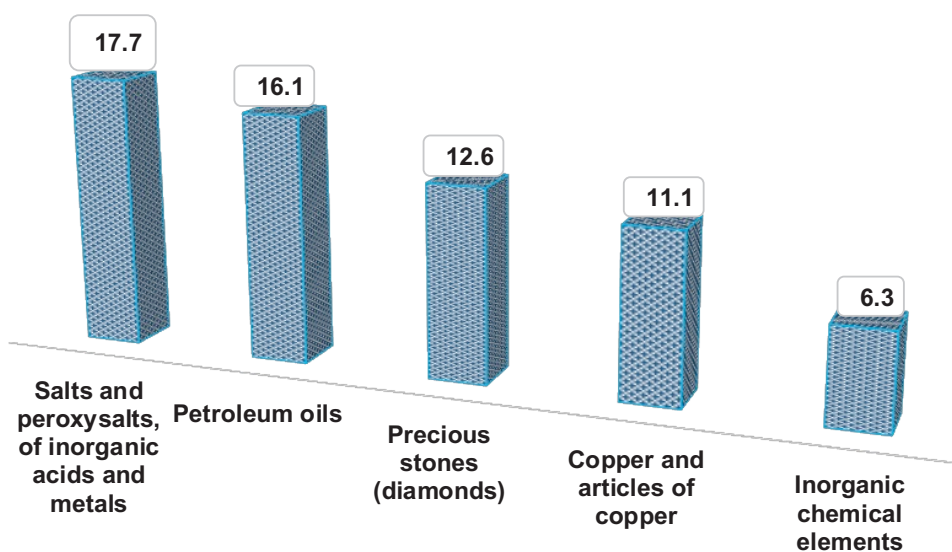
Petroleum oils took the fifth position and contributed 6.1 percent to the country's export earnings (of which 5.5 was re-exports). Petroleum oils was mostly destined to Botswana, the UAE and Zambia. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 60.6 percent of total exports.

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 implies that the country's services sector greatly benefits from activities of re-exports.

During the month of April 2024, goods worth N\$3.3 billion were re-exported, an increase of 2.6 percent month-on-month and 17.5 percent year-on-year.

Chart 8: Top five re-export products for April 2024, Percentage Share



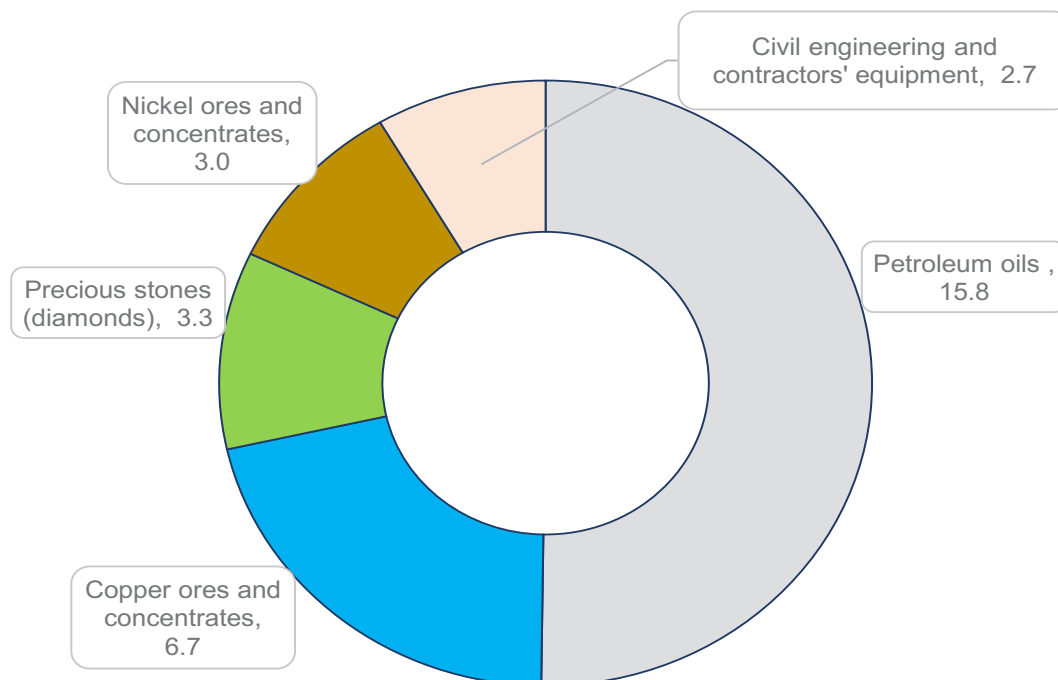
The top five commodities re-exported in April 2024 were 'Salts and peroxy salts' occupying the first position with a share of 17.7 percent of total re-exports which was primarily destined to the DRC and Zambia. Petroleum oils followed in second place with a share of 16.1 percent mainly destined to Botswana, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia. Precious stones (diamonds) ranked third on the list, contributing 12.6 percent which was mostly destined to Botswana, Belgium and the UAE.

Lastly, 'Copper and articles of copper'⁷ and Inorganic chemical elements ranked fourth and fifth with a share of 11.1 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. 'Copper and articles of copper' were mostly destined to Belgium while Inorganic chemical elements were mostly destined China.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 31.5 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils topped the list of imported goods for the month of April 2024, with a share of 15.8 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were 'Copper ores and concentrates' and Precious stones (diamonds) with shares of 6.7 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. 'Nickel ores and concentrates' and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' ranked fourth and fifth positions on the list accounting for 3.0 percent and 2.7 percent of total imports, respectively (Chart 9).

Chart 9: Top five import products for April 2024, Percentage Share



⁷ 'Copper and articles of copper' does not include 'Copper ores and concentrates'.

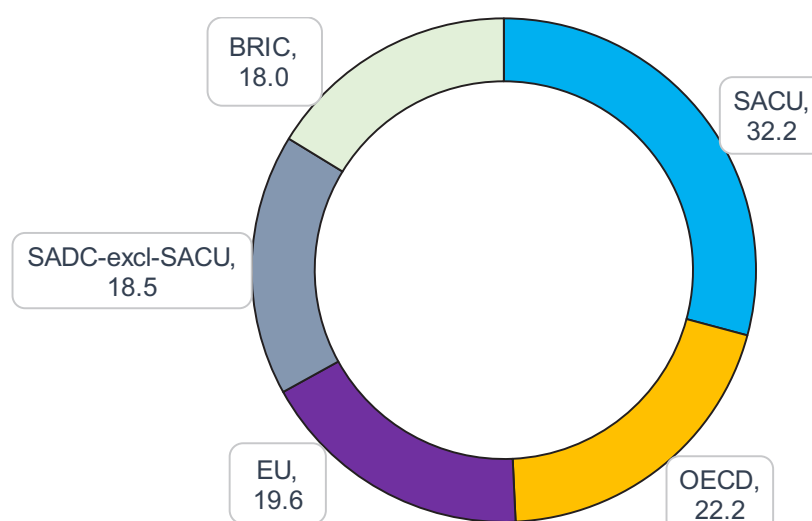
Petroleum oils were mostly sourced from Oman, the UAE and Bahrain, while 'Copper ores and concentrates' was mainly sourced from Peru. Precious stones (diamonds) were mostly sourced from Belgium. 'Nickel ores and concentrates' were solely sourced from Zambia. 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were mostly sourced from Finland, Norway, and China.

SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

4.1 Exports by economic regions

SACU emerged as the biggest export destination for Namibia's goods during the month under review, with a share of 32.2 percent of total exports (Chart 10). OECD and the EU followed in second and third positions contributing 22.2 percent and 19.6 percent to Namibia's total exports, respectively. SADC excl. SACU and BRIC took the fourth and fifth positions accounting for 18.5 percent and 18.0 percent of total exports.

Chart 10: Exports for the top five economic regions for April 2024, Percentage Share⁸



Exports to SACU comprised mainly of Precious stones (diamonds) and Non-monetary gold. Whereas Fish and 'Copper and articles of copper' were mainly destined to OECD and the EU. Exports to SADC excl. SACU comprised mainly of 'Salts and peroxysalts' and Fish while Uranium and 'Copper ores and concentrates' were mostly destined to BRIC.

4.2 Imports by economic regions

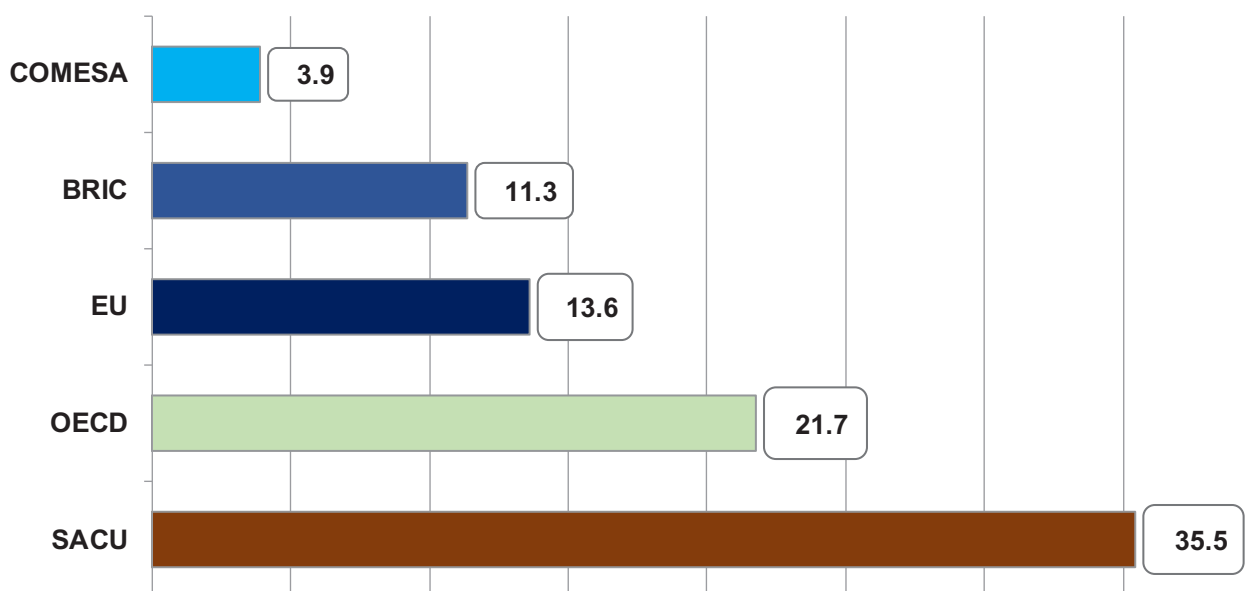
During the month of April 2024, SACU maintained its position as the largest source of imports for Namibia, contributing 35.5 percent of total imports and supplied Namibia mainly with Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, Alcoholic beverages and Maize. OECD was in second

⁸ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

position with a share of 21.7 percent of all goods imported providing the country mostly with Petroleum oils, 'Rotating electric plant and parts' and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment'.

The EU and BRIC ranked in third and fourth positions accounting for 13.6 percent and 11.3 percent of total imports, respectively. The EU supplied the country mostly with 'Rotating electric plant and parts', Petroleum oils and 'Ores and concentrates of precious metals' while BRIC supplied Namibia mostly with Electric power machinery, Fertilizers and 'Salts and peroxy salts'.

Chart 11: Imports for the top five economic regions for April 2024, Percentage Share⁹



Finally, the COMESA market occupied the fifth position and supplied Namibia mainly with 'Nickel ores and concentrates'. The COMESA market contributed 3.9 percent to total imports.

⁹ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

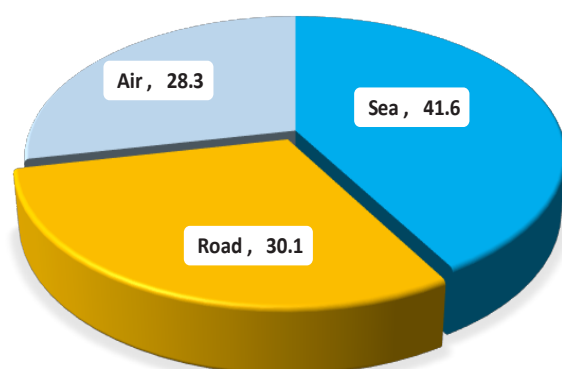
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During April 2024, goods worth a total of N\$4.0 billion, representing a 41.6 percent of total exports left the country by Sea (Chart 12). The basket of exports via Sea comprised mainly of Uranium, Fish and 'Copper and articles of copper'.

Goods exported via Road accounted for 30.1 percent of total exports, of which its export basket was mainly made up of 'Salts and peroxysalts', Fish and Petroleum oils.

Lastly, Air transportation accounted for 28.3 percent with Precious stones (diamonds), Non-monetary gold and 'Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates' being the most valued commodities transported via the respective mode.

Chart 12: Share of exports by mode of transport for April 2024, Percent



In terms of volume, a total of 285 467 tons of goods left the country, representing a decrease of 18.8 percent and a 33.3 percent increase when compared to the months of March 2024 and April 2023, respectively.

The month under review recorded 149 223 tons of goods exported via Road representing an increase of 5.0 percent and 11.0 percent when compared to the preceding month and in April 2023, respectively.

A total of 136 174 tons of goods left the country by Sea, a decrease when compared to 209 388 tons registered in March 2024 and an increase of 70.9 percent when compared to the same month of 2023.

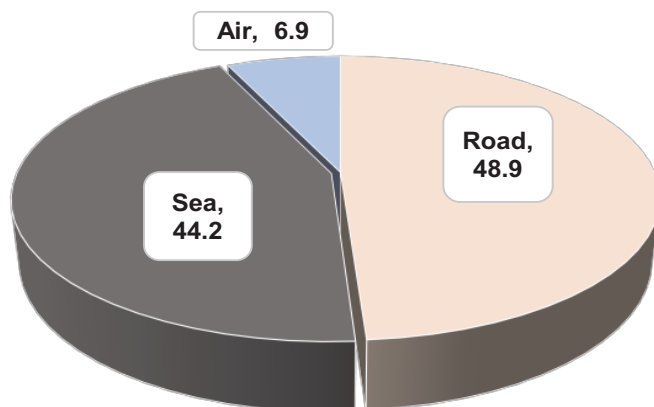
Finally, only 71 tons left the country by Air during April 2024, indicating an increase of 9 tons month-on-month and a decrease of 2 tons year-on year.

5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Road transportation was the common mode of transport used for the goods imported during the month under review. Imports by Road were valued at N\$6.2 billion, representing 48.9 percent share of all goods imported into the country (Chart 13). ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’, ‘Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods’, and Alcoholic beverages were the commodities with the highest value imported via this respective mode of transport.

Sea transport followed in second place accounting for 44.2 percent of all goods imported into the country and its basket comprised mainly of Petroleum oils, ‘Copper ores and concentrates’ and ‘Rotating electric plant and parts’. Finally, 6.9 percent of total goods imported reached Namibia via Air, Precious stones (diamonds), ‘Internal combustion piston engines’ and ‘Civil engineering and contractors' equipment’ were the main commodities transported via Air.

Chart 13: Share of imports by mode of transport for April 2024, Percent



With respect to volume, on the demand side, goods imported into the country amounted to 463 342 tons during the month under review, increasing by 20.0 percent and 49.4 percent when compared to the previous month and the same month of 2023, respectively.

During the month under review, 289 192 tons of goods arrived in Namibia by Sea, this translates into an increase of 39.4 percent and 90.1 percent when compared to the tons recorded in March 2024 and April 2023, respectively. Additionally, 173 858 tons of goods entered the country by

Road, translating into a decrease of 2.4 percent and an increase of 10.2 percent from the tons recorded the previous month and in April 2023, respectively.

Finally, 215 tons of goods arrived in the country by Air during the month of April 2024, yielding a decrease of 121 tons and an increase of 25 tons when compared to March 2024 and April 2023, 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 April 2024.

Figure 1: Exports by main border posts (N\$ m), April 2024

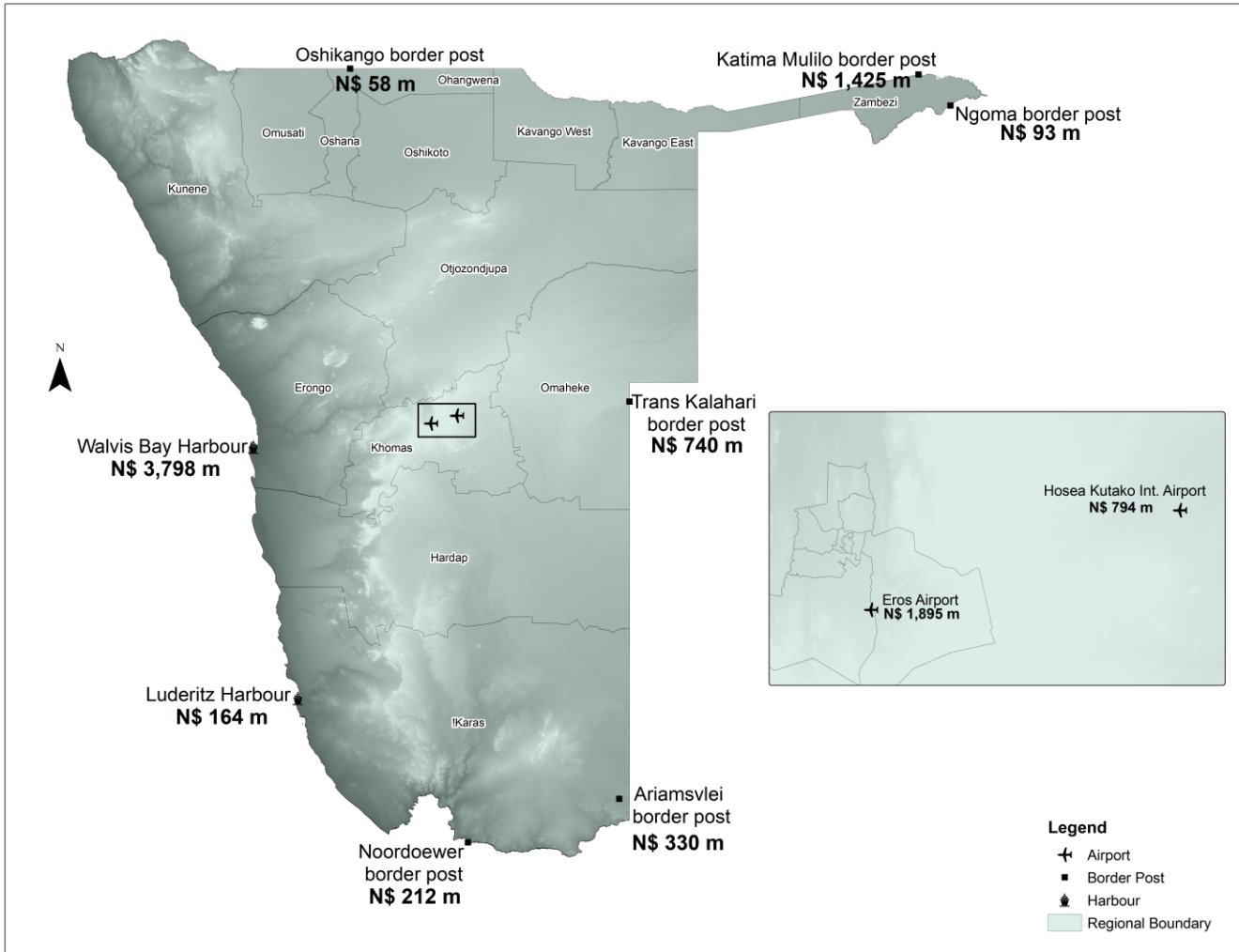


Figure 2: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), April 2024

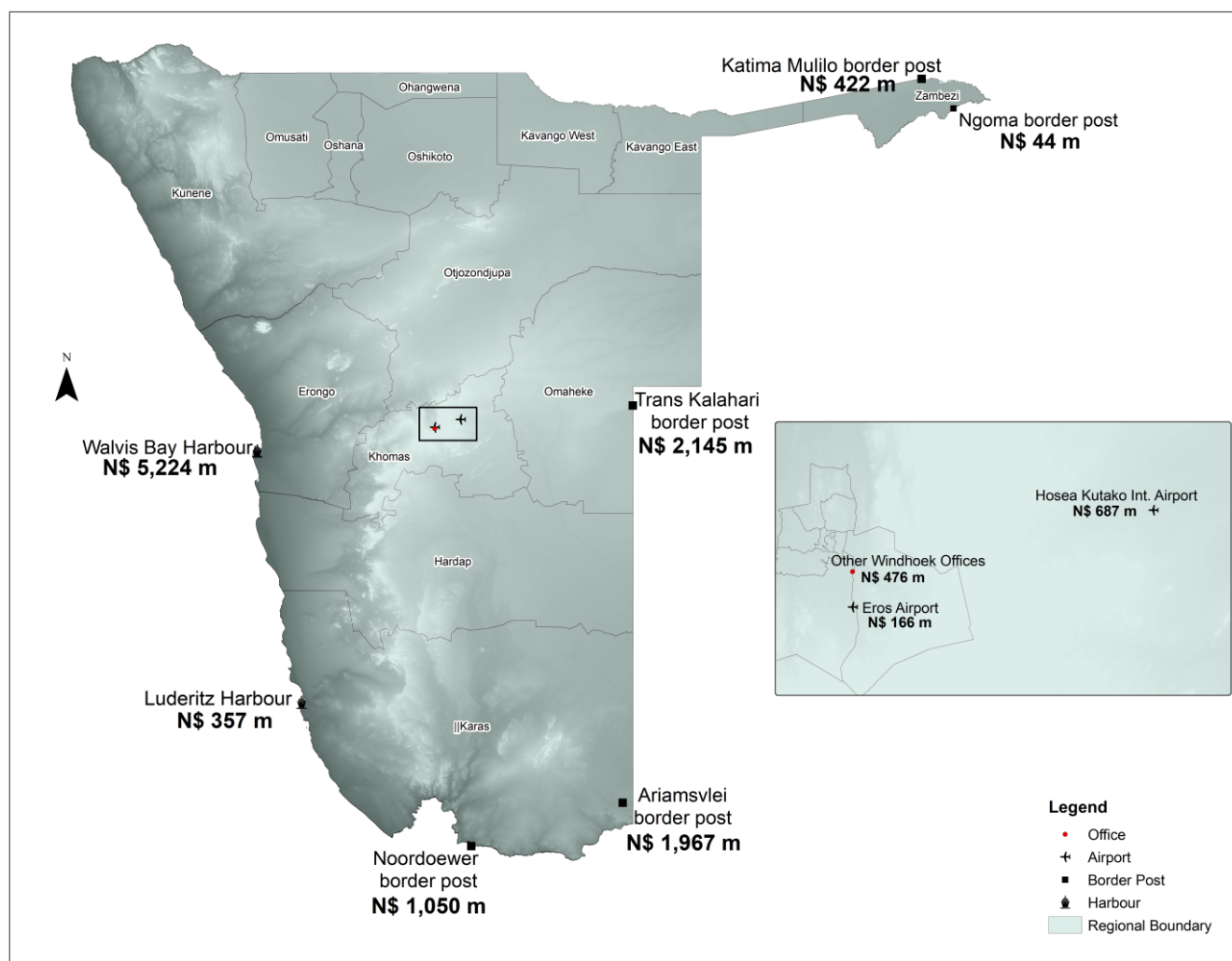


Table 6: Time series – Ngoma (N\$ m)

Flow	2023														2024	
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr	
Total Exports	215	205	221	159	134	181	216	203	224	93	73	81	93			
Total Imports	35	23	55	50	47	93	39	161	110	36	54	42	44			

Table 7: Top 3 commodities traded via Ngoma border post (N\$ m), April 2024

HS Description	Exports (N\$ m)	HS Description	Imports (N\$ m)
27101230:---Distillate fuel, as defined in additional note 1(g),(GAS OIL / DIESEL)	33	10059010:--Other maize, dried kernels or grain fit for human consumption,not prepared or proce	12
69021000: Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods (excluding those of siliceous fossil meals or similar siliceous earths	27	22083010:Whiskies in containers holding 2 li or less	8
27101207:---Aviation kerosene, as defined in additional note 1(d)	11	22042141:UNFORTIFIED WINE in contnrs holding 2l or less with ASV between 6.5%vol - 16.5% vol	3

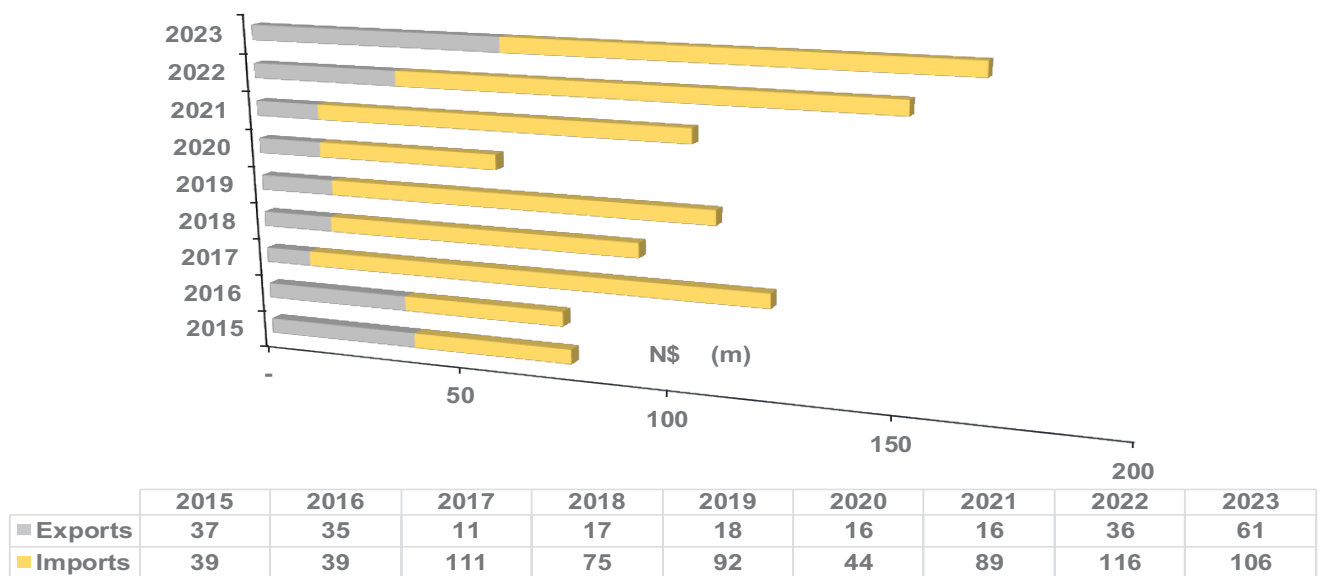
SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

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 Mauritius. Namibia exported goods worth N\$247.7 million during the period 2015 to 2023 (Chart 14), while on the demand side, goods amounting to N\$710.6 million over the same period were sourced from Mauritius.

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

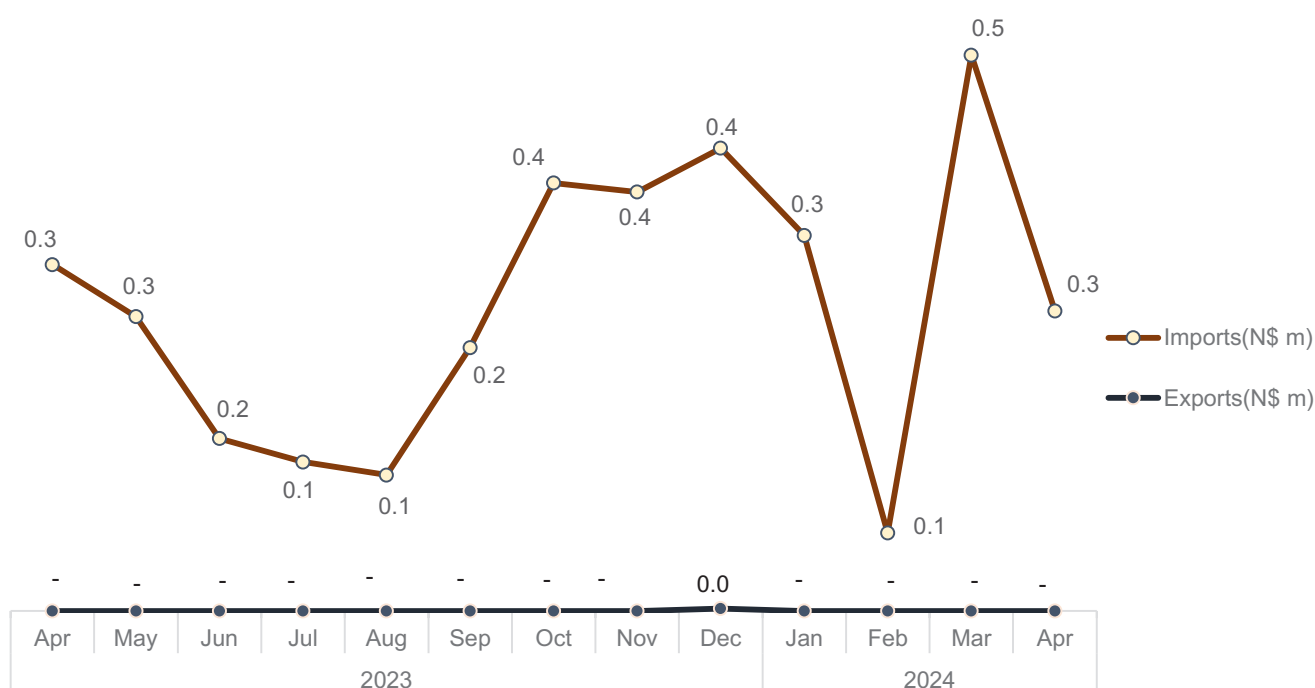


During April 2024, Namibia exported to the whole of Africa goods worth N\$4.9 billion and imported goods of the same value of N\$4.9 billion. Exports to Mauritius stood at N\$3 million with Fish topping the list of commodities exported with a contribution of 88.0 percent. Namibia imported goods amounting to N\$9 million from Mauritius, with the import basket mainly made up of ‘Edible products and preparations’ (25.5%) and Mechanical handling equipment (25.0%).

SECTION 8: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – ‘Mushrooms and Truffles’

This section provides an insight into the importation and exportation of ‘Mushrooms and Truffles’ during the period of April 2023 to April 2024.

Chart 15: Exports and Imports of ‘Mushrooms and Truffles’ (N\$ m)



During April 2024, Namibia imported ‘Mushrooms and Truffles’ valued at N\$0.3 million which was mostly sourced from South Africa, Belgium and the Netherlands. Over the entire period (April 2023 to April 2024), the value of ‘Mushrooms and Truffles’ imported averaged N\$0.3 million with the largest value of N\$ 0.5 million recorded in March 2024 and the lowest value recorded in February 2024 at a value of N\$0.1 million.

On the supply side, Namibia did not export any ‘Mushrooms and Truffles’ during the month under review.

CONCLUSION

In April 2024, Namibia's exports stood at N\$9.5 billion and imports at N\$12.6 billion, resulting in the country's trade deficit of N\$3.1 billion.

During April 2024, exports increased by 16.3 percent from N\$8.2 billion recorded in March 2024 and increased by 26.1 percent when compared to April 2023. The import value decreased by 1.3 percent when compared to the value recorded in March 2024 and increased by 44.0 percent when compared to the value of N\$8.8 billion recorded in April 2023.

South Africa emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 17.6 percent of all goods exported, followed by China with a share of 16.9 percent. Furthermore, Botswana, the DRC and Zambia formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. The demand side saw South Africa maintaining her position as the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 34.8 percent of total imports into Namibia followed by China in second position with 9.2 percent of the market share. Peru, Oman and Germany 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 the export basket accounting for 17.3 percent of Namibia's total exports ahead of Uranium with 13.4 percent and Fish with a share of 13.2 percent. Lastly, Non-monetary gold (10.6%) and Petroleum oils (6.1%) came in fourth and fifth positions. In terms of imports, Petroleum oils was the highest valued commodity with a share of 15.8 percent of total imports, followed by 'Copper ores and concentrates' with a share of 6.7 percent while Precious stones (diamonds) came third with a share of 3.3 percent. Furthermore, 'Nickel ores and concentrates' (3.0%) and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' (2.7%) occupied the fourth and the fifth positions.

In terms of regional composition, SACU emerged as the largest export market during the month of April 2024, contributing 32.2 percent to total exports. OECD ranked second with a market share of 22.2 percent while the EU accounted for 19.6 percent in third place. SADC excl. SACU absorbed 18.5 percent of Namibia's total exports taking the fourth place and lastly BRIC came in fifth place with 18.0 percent of total exports. On the demand side, SACU maintained its position as the largest source of Namibia's imports with a share of 35.5 percent of the total import bill followed by the

OECD with a contribution of 21.7 percent while the EU came third in the list with a share of 13.6 percent. BRIC and COMESA markets had shares of 11.3 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Namibia's trade by mode of transport revealed that in April 2024, vast goods were exported via Sea transport, accounting for 41.6 percent of total exports, followed by Road transport with 30.1 percent and Air transport with 28.3 percent. From the demand side, Road transport was the most frequent mode of transport accounting for 48.9 percent of total imports followed by Sea transport with 44.2 percent and Air transport with 6.9 percent.

On the African Continental Free Trade Area, the focus country was Mauritius and for the month under review, Namibia was a net importer between the two countries.

Finally, an analysis on the importation and exportation of 'Mushrooms and Truffles' as the commodity of the month revealed that in April 2024, Namibia imported 'Mushrooms and Truffles' valued at N\$0.3 million mainly from South Africa, Belgium and the Netherlands. Imports of the commodity averaged monthly at N\$0.3 million over the period April 2023 – April 2024.

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