

Namibia Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

NMTSB

July 2023



Namibia Statistics
Agency



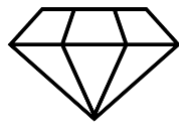
Mission Statement

“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

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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

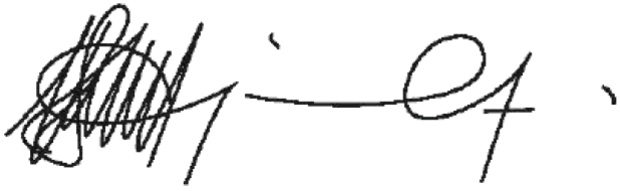
International merchandise trade plays a crucial role in economic development as it links producers and consumers located in different countries into a global economic system. In this context, availability of timely and high-quality trade statistics becomes a precondition for an in-depth analysis of the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

During the month of July 2023, the country's trade balance stood at a deficit of N\$3.7 billion compared to N\$1.5 billion and N\$2.3 billion recorded in June 2023 and July 2022, respectively.

Namibia's trade composition by partner showed that Botswana emerged as Namibia's largest market for exports and South Africa maintained her position as Namibia's largest source market. The composition of the export basket for the month of July 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, Copper ores and concentrates, Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' and Motor cars for the transport of persons.

For the month under review, re-exports decreased by 36.1 percent month-on-month and 41.8 percent year-on-year. The re-exports basket mainly comprised of Precious stones (diamonds), Petroleum oils and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment'.

On the analysis of commodity of the month, Namibia imported 'Thermionic valves and tubes' at the value of N\$176.0 million and re-exported 'Thermionic valves and tubes' worth N\$44.6 million during the month of July 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke that ends in a small hook.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for June 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), June 2023 as reported in July 2023

Flow	As reported in June_2023 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in July_2023 (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	8,694	8,590	-104	-1.2%
Total Imports	10,124	10,125	1	0.0%
Trade balance	-1,430	-1,535	-105	7.3%

Exports were revised downwards decreasing by N\$104 million while imports were revised upwards increasing by N\$1 million (Table 1).

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

EXPORTS			
SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in June_2023 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in July_2023 (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
667: Pearls and precious or semiprecious stones, unworked or worked	2,360	2,255	-104
783: Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	14	0	-14
896: Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	19	9	-10

The downward revision on exports were mainly attributed to the revised export value¹ of Precious stones (diamonds), Road motor vehicles and 'Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques'.

Table 3: Revisions (N\$ m) Imports

IMPORTS			
SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in June_2023 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in July_2023 (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
722: Tractors (other than those of headings 744.14 and 744.15)	30	148	118
931: Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind	-	11	11
641: Paper and paperboard	93	94	1

¹ The value 0 indicates insignificant values.

On the demand side the upward revision was mainly reflected in Tractors, ‘Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind’ and ‘Paper and paperboard’.

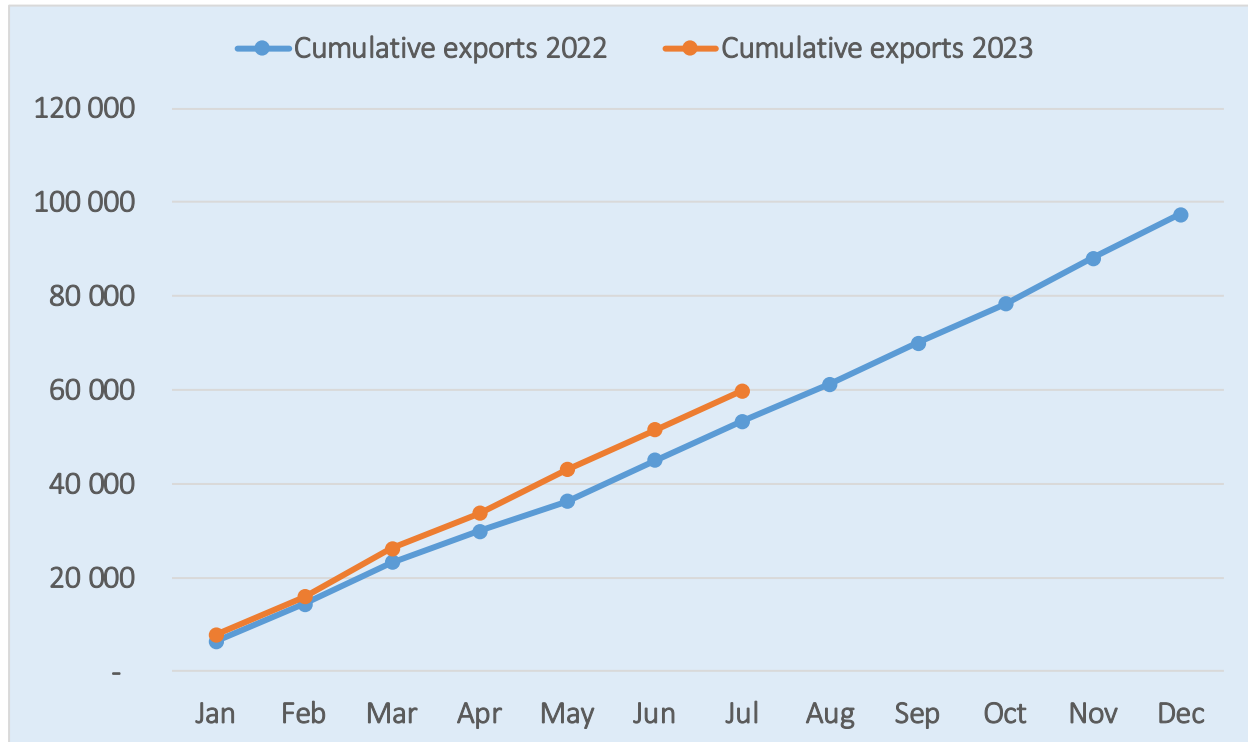
1.2 Summary

During July 2023, Namibia’s export earnings decreased by 3.8 percent from N\$8.6 billion recorded in the previous month to N\$8.3 billion. Moreover, the import bill for the month under review increased by 17.8 percent when compared to N\$10.1 billion recorded during the preceding month, resulting in a trade deficit of N\$3.7 billion, compared to a trade deficit of N\$1.5 billion recorded in June 2023.

Cumulative trade values

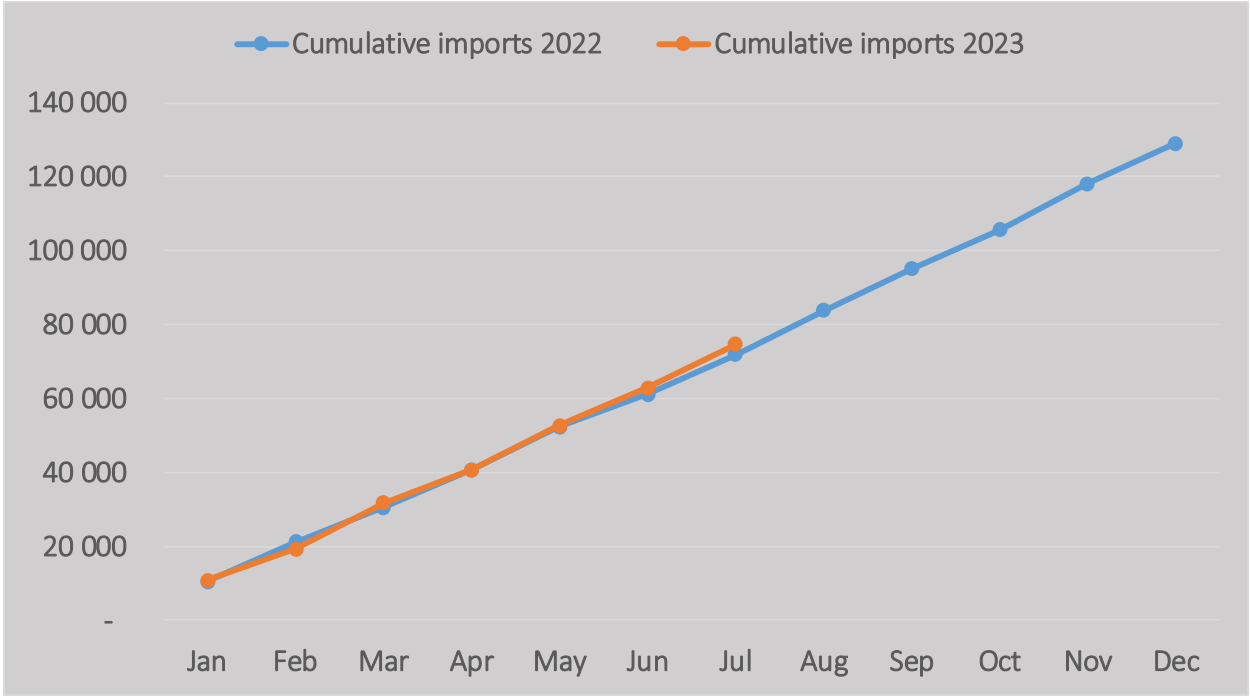
Namibia’s exports continue to be on an upward trajectory recording N\$59.8 billion for the first seven months of 2023, higher when compared to N\$53.3 billion registered during the same period of 2022.

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N\$ m)



On the import side, cumulative trade for the first seven months amounted to N\$74.7 billion, an increase of N\$ 3.0 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. 'Copper and articles of copper'² decreased by N\$473 million
2. Fish decreased by N\$349 million
3. Printed matter decreased by N\$268 million
4. Other crude minerals decreased by N\$86 million
5. Iron and steel bars decreased by N\$74 million

Monthly increase in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Copper ores and concentrates increased by N\$1.4 billion
2. Petroleum oils increased by N\$799 million
3. Iron and steel bars increased by N\$135 million
4. Residual petroleum products increased by N\$103 million
5. 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' increased by N\$88 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 July 2023, the Manufacturing industry emerged as the industry with the largest exported goods valued at N\$4.0 billion, absorbing 47.9 percent of total exports, products from the industry decreased by N\$944 million when compared to the previous month. Products from the Mining and quarrying industry came in second position absorbing 46.2 percent of the export bill in July 2023. Exported goods from this industry increased by N\$951 million month-on-month.

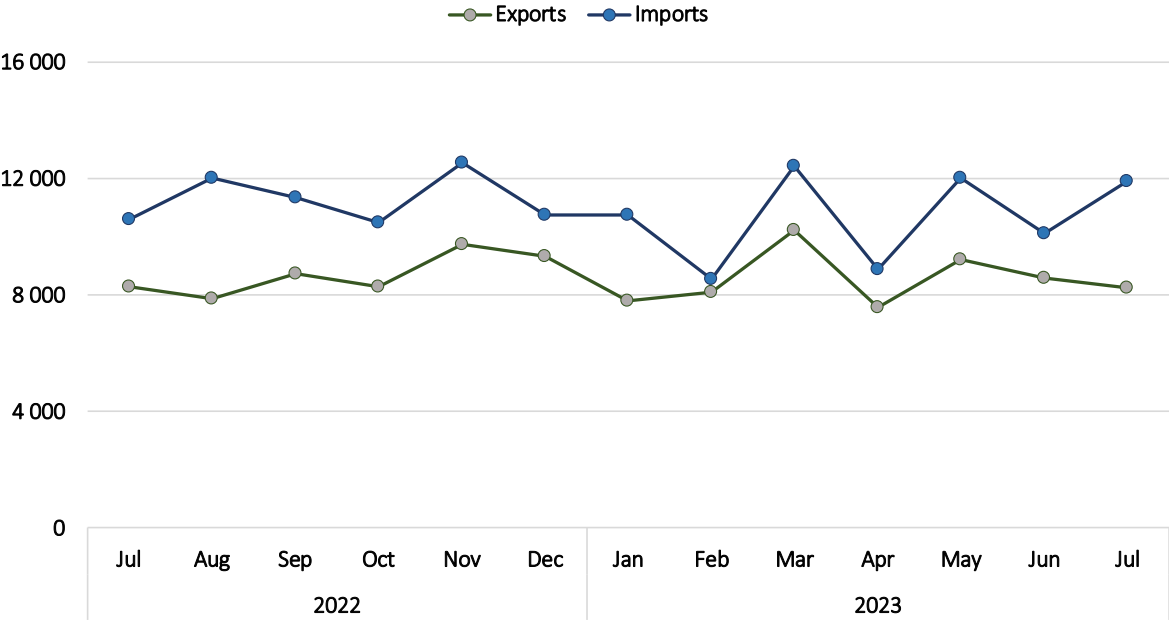
² 'Copper and articles of copper' does not include 'Copper ores and concentrates'

The demand side was largely dominated by products from the Manufacturing industry, with an import bill of N\$8.1 billion recorded in July 2023, and decrease of 2.5 percent from N\$8.3 billion recorded the previous month. In second position was the Mining and quarrying industry which stood at N\$3.5 billion, resulting in an increase of N\$2.2 billion during July 2023.

1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under study, the export³ bill decreased by 3.8 percent from N\$8.6 billion recorded in June 2023 and when compared to July 2022, exports decreased by 0.3 percent from N\$8.3 billion, (Chart 3). During July 2023, imports stood at N\$11.9 billion, reflecting an increase of 17.8 percent month-on-month and 12.5 percent year-on-year.

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



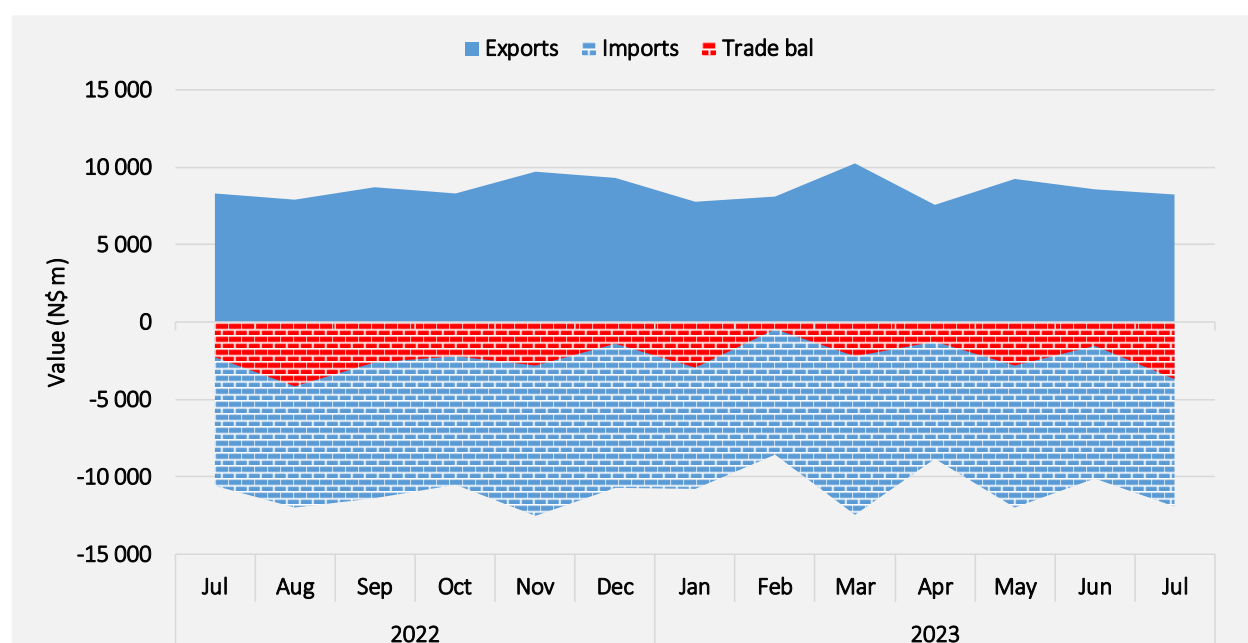
³Exports represent total exports derived from the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

1.4 Trade balance

The trade balance⁴ compares the country's trade flow with the ROW in terms of export earnings and expenditure on imports⁵. During the month under review, Namibia recorded a trade deficit amounting to N\$3.7 billion compared to N\$1.5 billion recorded in the previous month.

The trade deficit registered in July 2023 was high compared to the N\$2.3 billion deficit recorded in July 2022 (Chart 4). Between July 2022 and July 2023, Namibia recorded no trade surplus whereas trade deficits averaged at N\$2.3 billion during this period.

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



1.5 Trade balance by partner

This sub-section analyses partner countries that Namibia traded with during the month of July 2023. Namibia witnessed trade surpluses with Botswana of N\$1.9 billion, Zambia (N\$788 million)

⁴Trade 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.

⁵The value of imports here is denoted as negative to show an out flow.

and United Arab Emirates (N\$386 million). While, trade deficits were recorded against South Africa (N\$2.9 billion), Peru (N\$1.4 billion) and Oman (N\$1.1 billion) during the period under review.

1.6 Trade balance by product

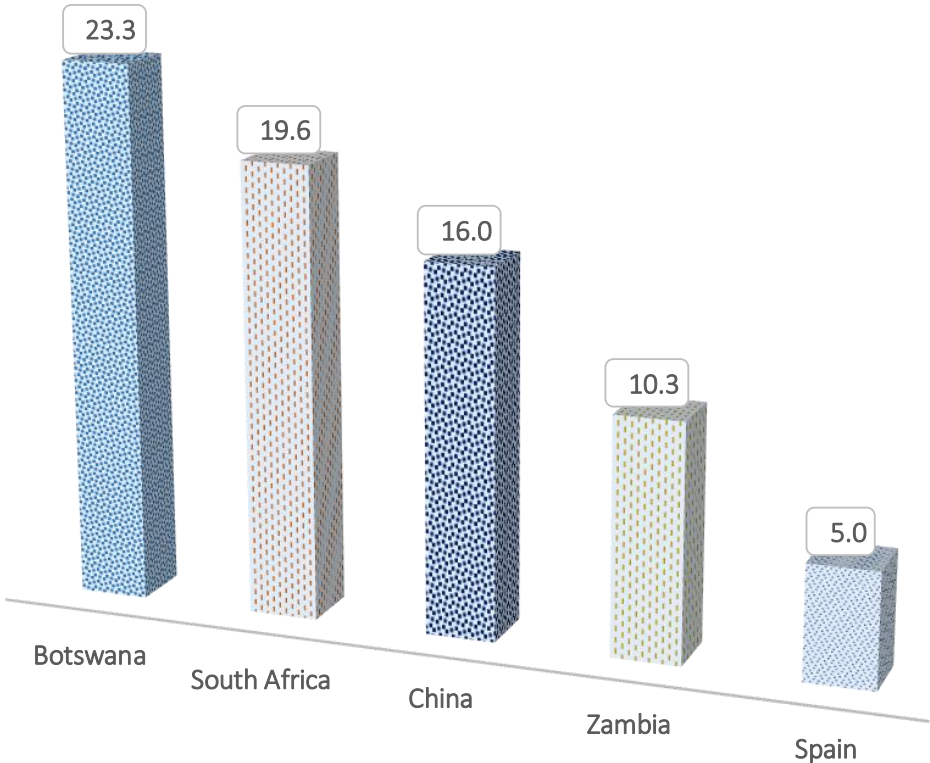
Namibia's trade balance widened in July 2023 when compared to the preceding month. Petroleum oils contributed the most to the trade deficit recording an import bill of N\$1.8 billion and a deficit of N\$1.5 billion, in second place was 'Copper ores and concentrates' with a deficit of N\$1.4 billion. On the other hand, Namibia exported Precious stones (diamonds) worth N\$2.5 billion yielding a trade surplus of N\$2.4 billion. The country continued to be a net exporter of Uranium valued at N\$1.3 billion during the period under review.

SECTION 2: DIRECTION OF TRADE

2.1 Top five export markets

July 2023 saw Namibia’s top five export markets accounting for 74.3 percent of total exports. Botswana took first position as Namibia’s main export destination accounting for 23.3 percent of exports, South Africa came second with a share of 19.6 percent and China in third position with a share of 16.0 percent. Zambia and Spain with shares of 10.3 percent and 5.0 percent occupied fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

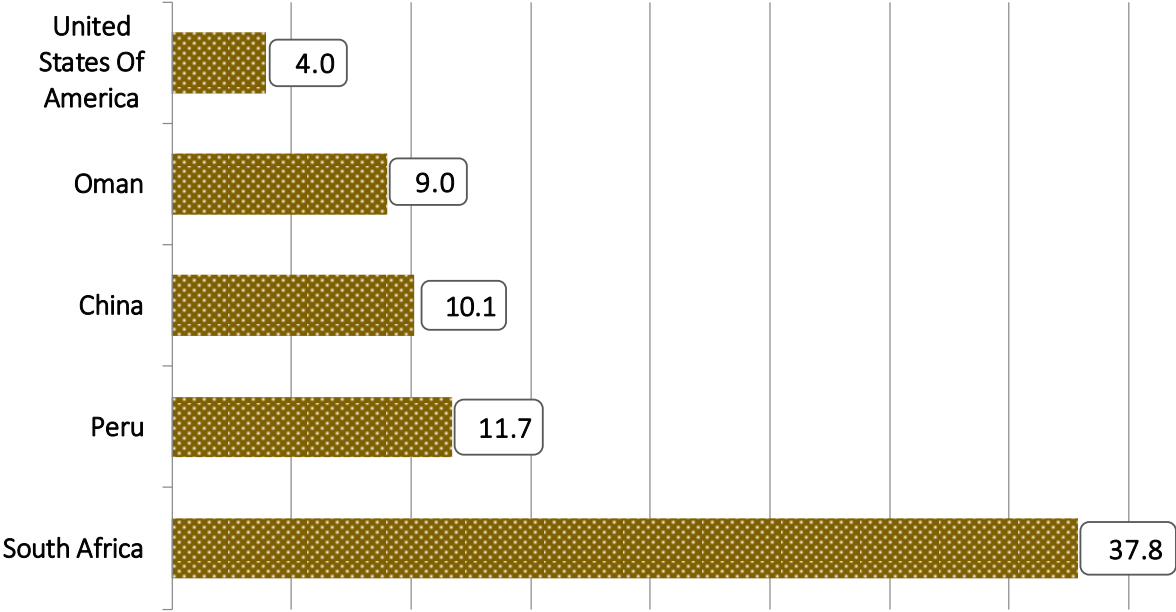
Chart 5: Top five export share by country for July 2023, Percent



2.2 Top five import markets

During the month under review, the top five import markets for the country accounted for 72.7 percent of the import bill. South Africa occupied the first position with a share of 37.8 percent. In second position was Peru with a share of 11.7 percent followed by China in third position supplying the country with 10.1 percent of its import bill. Oman and the United States of America with contributions of 9.0 percent 4.0 percent took the fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

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



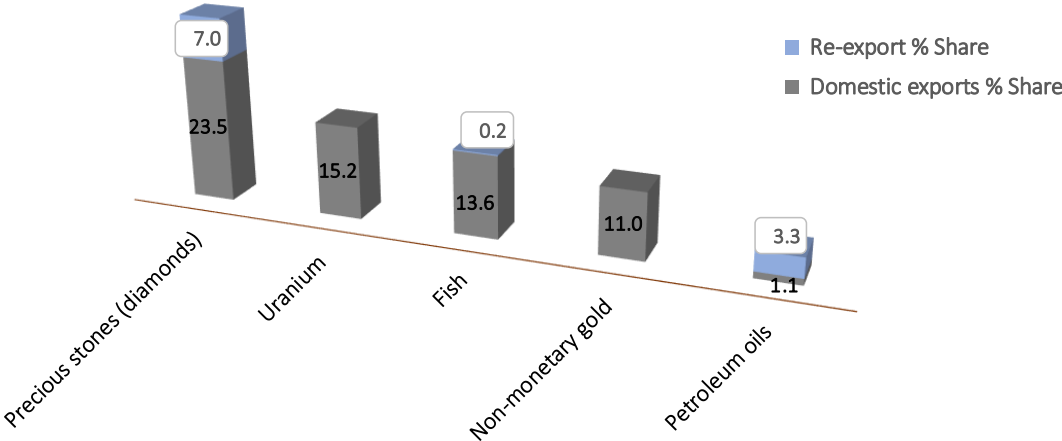
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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 July 2023 (Chart 7), accounting for 30.5 percent of total exports (of which 7.0 percent were re-exports) and were destined to Botswana, United Arab Emirates and Hong Kong. Uranium came second in the list accounting for 15.2 percent of the total exports and was solely destined to China. Fish and Non-monetary gold took the third and fourth positions in the list, contributing 13.7 percent (of which 0.2 percent were re-exports) and 11.0 percent, respectively. Fish was mainly destined to Spain and Zambia whereas Non-monetary gold was solely destined to South Africa.

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



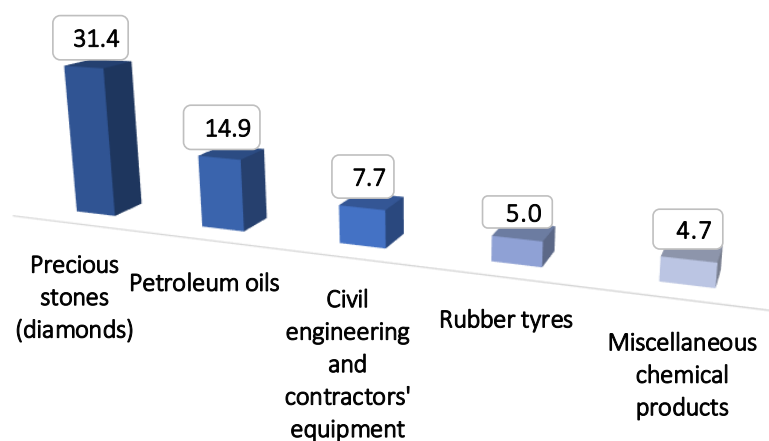
Petroleum oils took the fifth position and contributed 4.4 percent of the country’s export bill. Petroleum oils was mainly a re-export, and it was mostly destined to Botswana. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 74.9 percent of total exports.

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 July 2023, goods amounting to N\$1.8 billion were re-exported, a decrease of 36.1 percent month-on-month and of 41.8 percent year-on-year when compared to N\$2.9 billion recorded the previous month and N\$3.2 billion observed during the same month of 2022.

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



The top five commodities re-exported in July 2023 were Precious stones (diamonds) occupying the first position with a share of 31.4 percent of the nation's re-exports which was primarily destined to Hong Kong, Botswana and the United Arab Emirates. Petroleum oils followed in second place with a share of 14.9 percent mainly destined to Botswana. 'Civil engineering and contractors'

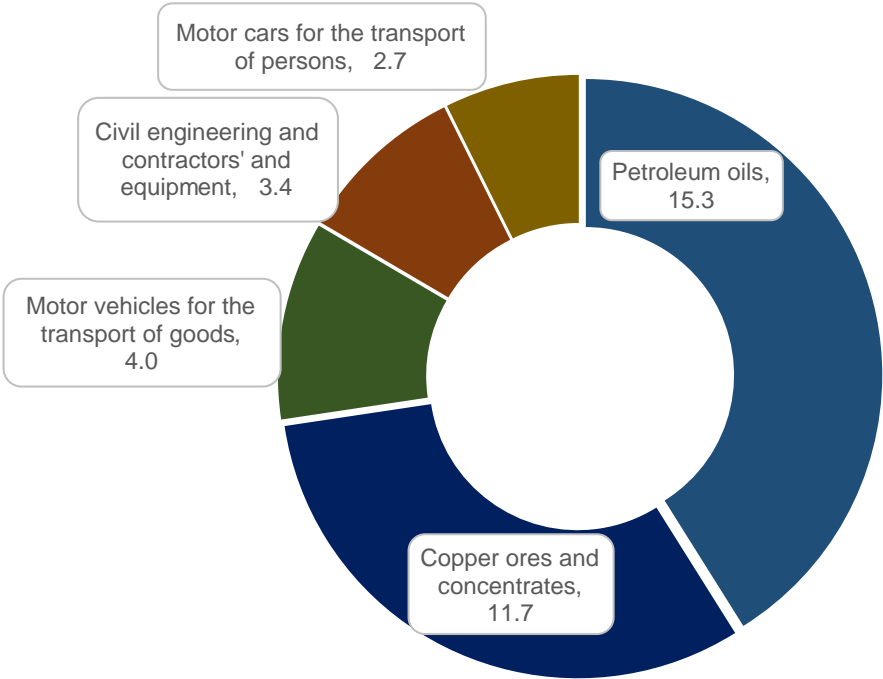
equipment' ranked third on the list, contributing 7.7 percent which was mostly destined to Zambia and the DRC.

Lastly, Rubber tyres and Miscellaneous chemical products took the fourth and the fifth positions with respective shares of 5.0 percent and 4.7 percent of all commodities re-exported. Zambia was the main consumer of Rubber tyres and Miscellaneous chemical products.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 37.1 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils topped the list of imported goods for the month of July 2023, with a share of 15.3 percent of total import value. In second and third position was 'Copper ores and concentrates' and Motor vehicles for the transport of goods with shares of 11.7 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively. 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' and Motor cars for the transport of persons were ranked fourth and fifth in the list accounting for 3.4 percent and 2.7 percent of total imports, respectively (Chart 9).

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



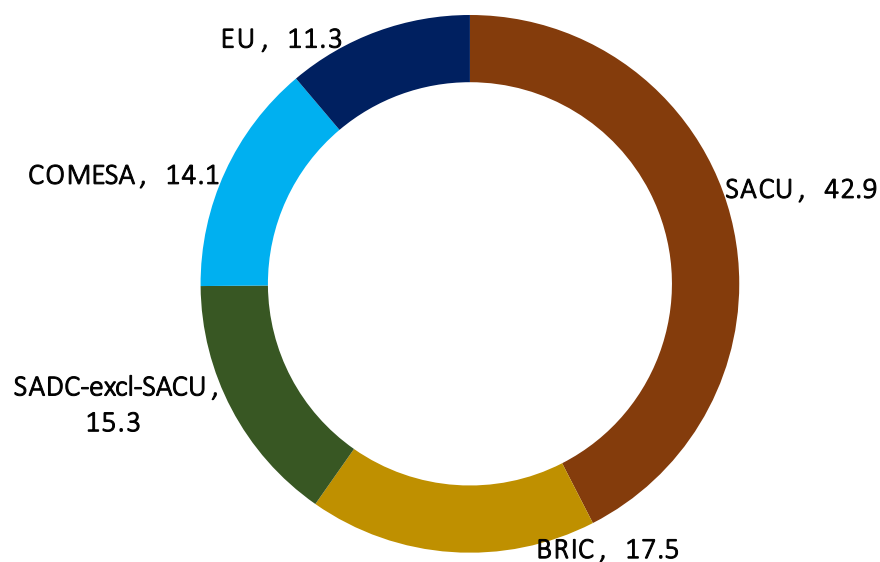
Petroleum oils were mostly sourced from Oman and Saudi Arabia, while Copper ores and concentrates were mainly sourced from Peru. Motor vehicles for the transport of goods were mainly sourced from South Africa. Whereas 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were mostly imported from Finland and Motor cars for the transport of persons were primarily sourced from South Africa.

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 42.9 percent of total exports (Chart 10). BRIC and SADC-excl-SACU followed in second and third position contributing 17.5 percent and 15.3 percent to Namibia's total exports, respectively. COMESA and the EU took the fourth and fifth positions accounting for 14.1 percent and 11.3 percent of total exports.

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



Exports to SACU comprised mainly of Precious stones (diamonds), Non-monetary gold and Petroleum oils whereas Uranium, Precious stones (diamonds) and 'Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates' were destined to BRIC. The export basket to SADC excl. SACU and COMESA was mainly made up of Fish, 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' and Rubber tyres. Lastly, the export basket to the EU comprised mainly of Fish, Precious stones (diamonds) and Meat of bovine animals.

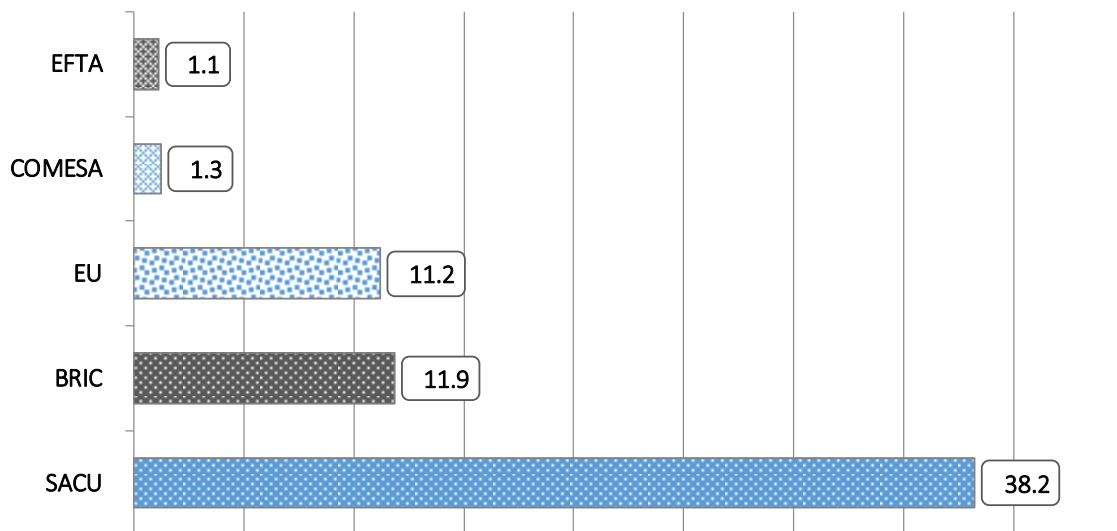
⁶ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

4.2 Imports by economic regions

During the month of July 2023, SACU maintained its first position as the largest source of imports for Namibia, contributing 38.2 percent and supplied Namibia mainly with, Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, 'Sugars molasses and honey' and 'Motor cars for the transport of persons'. BRIC came in second position with a share of 11.9 percent of all goods imported providing the country mostly with 'Thermionic valves and tubes' 'Iron and steel bars' and 'Other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries'.

The EU and COMESA ranked in third and fourth position accounting for 11.2 percent and 1.3 percent of total imports, respectively. The EU supplied Namibia mostly with Petroleum oils, 'Ores and Concentrates of base metals' and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' while COMESA supplied Namibia mainly with 'Nickel ores and concentrates', Feeding stuff for animals and Special yarns.

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



Finally, the EFTA market occupied the fifth position and supplied Namibia mainly with Petroleum oils, Tobacco and Medicaments, contributing 1.1 percent to total imports.

SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

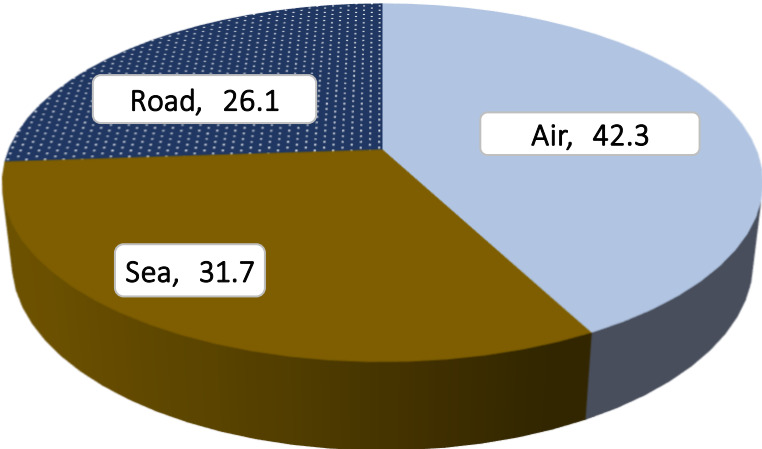
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During July 2023, a total of N\$3.5 billion, representing a 42.3 percent of total exports left the country by Air (Chart 12) translating into an increase of 1.2 percent when compared to June 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 31.7 percent of total exports, of which its export basket was mainly made up of Uranium, Fish and 'Ores and concentrates of base metals'.

Lastly, Road transportation accounted for 26.1 percent and Fish, Petroleum oils and Live animals recorded the highest values via the respective mode of transport.

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



In terms of volume, a total of 650 945 tons of goods left the country showing an increase of 20.2 percent and 140.0 percent when compared to the month of June 2023 and July 2022, respectively.

The month of July 2023 recorded 516 060 tons of goods having left the country by Sea compared to 399 502 tons registered in June 2023. This represents an increase of 116 558 tons month-on-month and 403 589 tons year-on-year.

A total of 134 667 tons left the country by Road in the month of July 2023, indicating a decrease of 5.2 percent and 15.0 percent when compared to 142 036 tons and 158 502 tons recorded in the preceding month and July 2022, respectively.

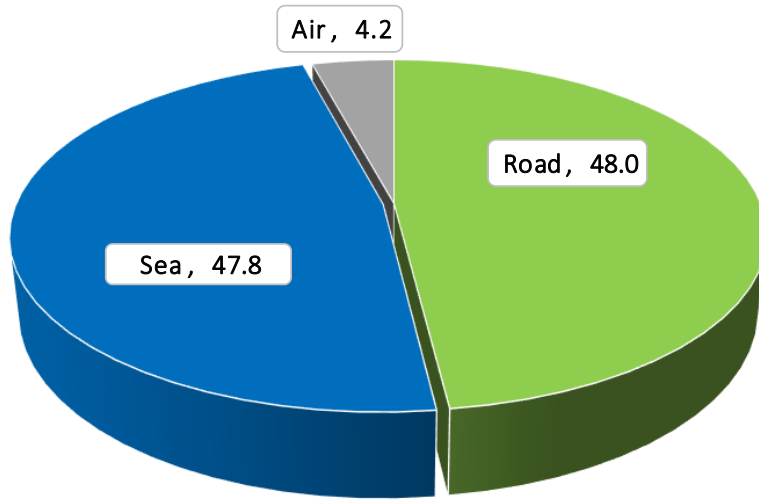
Finally, 157 tons of goods were exported via Air during the month under review. This is a 7.2 percent increase when compared to 146 tons and a 22.4 percent decrease when compared to 202 tons recorded last month and July 2022, respectively.

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\$5.7 billion, representing 48.0 percent of all goods imported into the country (Chart 13). Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, Motor cars for the transport of persons and Alcoholic beverages were the commodities with the highest value imported via the respective mode of transport.

Sea transport followed in second place accounting for 47.8 percent of all goods imported into the country and its basket comprised mainly of Petroleum oils, 'Copper ores and concentrates' and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment'. Finally, 4.2 percent of goods reached Namibia via Air. Precious stones (diamonds), Telecommunication equipment and 'Aircraft and associated equipment' were the main commodities transported via Air.

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



With respect to volume, on the demand side, goods imported into the country amounted to 403 773 tons during the month under review, a notable increase of 84.4 percent and 37.6 percent when compared to the previous month and the same month last year, respectively.

During the month under review, about 265 544 tons of goods arrived in Namibia by Sea when compared to 83 663 tons and 123 971 tons recorded in June 2023 and July 2022, this translates into an increase of 181 881 tons and 141 572 tons, respectively. Additionally, 138 015 tons of goods entered the country by Road, showing an increase of 2.2 percent from the tons recorded the previous month and a decline of 18.4 percent from 169 050 tons recorded in July 2022.

Finally, goods weighing 192 tons arrived in the country by Air during the month of July 2023, yielding an increase of 22.1 percent and 12.3 percent when compared to the tons recorded in June 2023 and July 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 July 2023.

Figure1: Exports by main border posts (N\$ m), July 2023

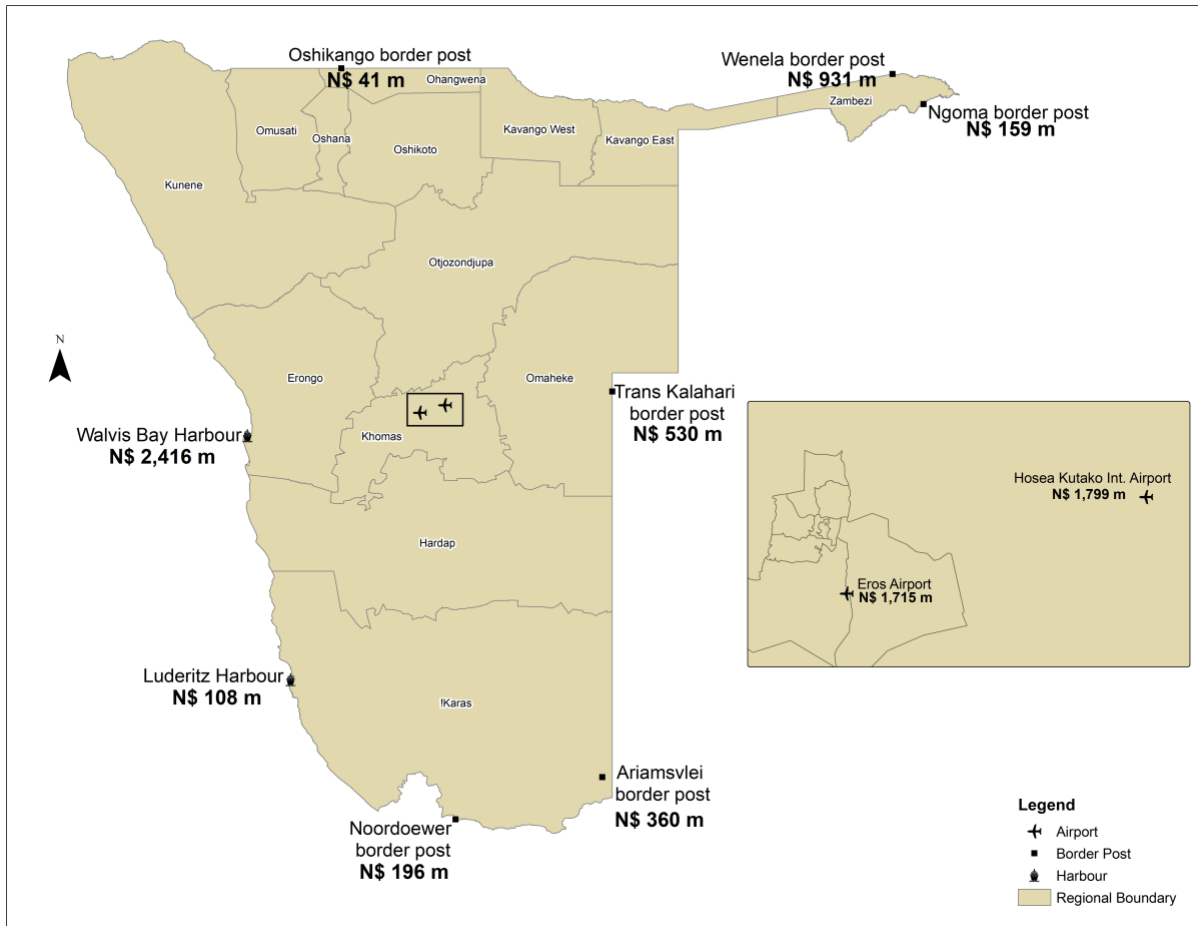


Figure 2: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), July 2023

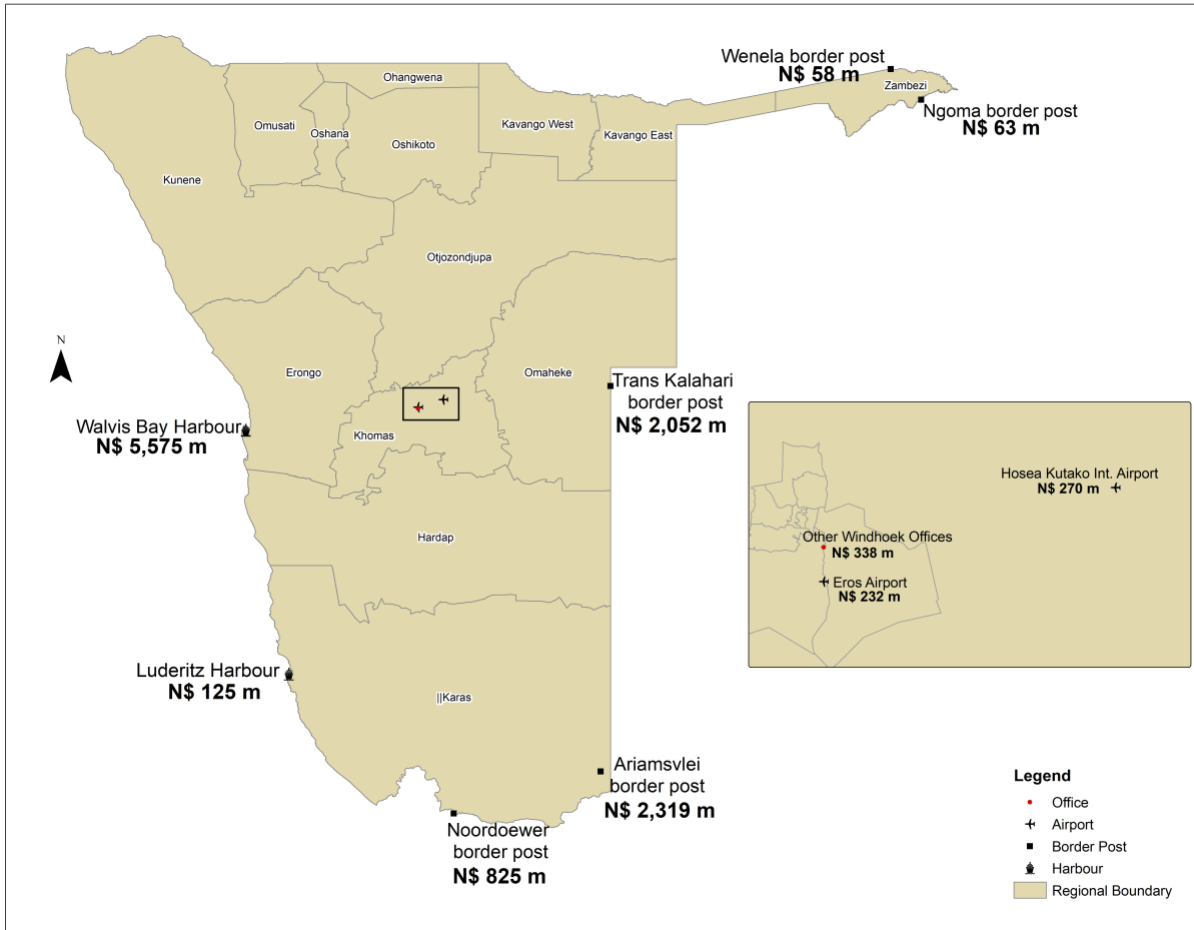


Table 4: Time series – Trans Kalahari Border Post (N\$ m)

Flow	2022						2023						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Total Exports	1 040	989	713	932	842	714	679	752	791	704	713	660	530
Total Imports	1 734	1 859	1 824	1 873	2 113	1 798	1 907	1 780	1 990	2 056	1 860	2 153	2 052

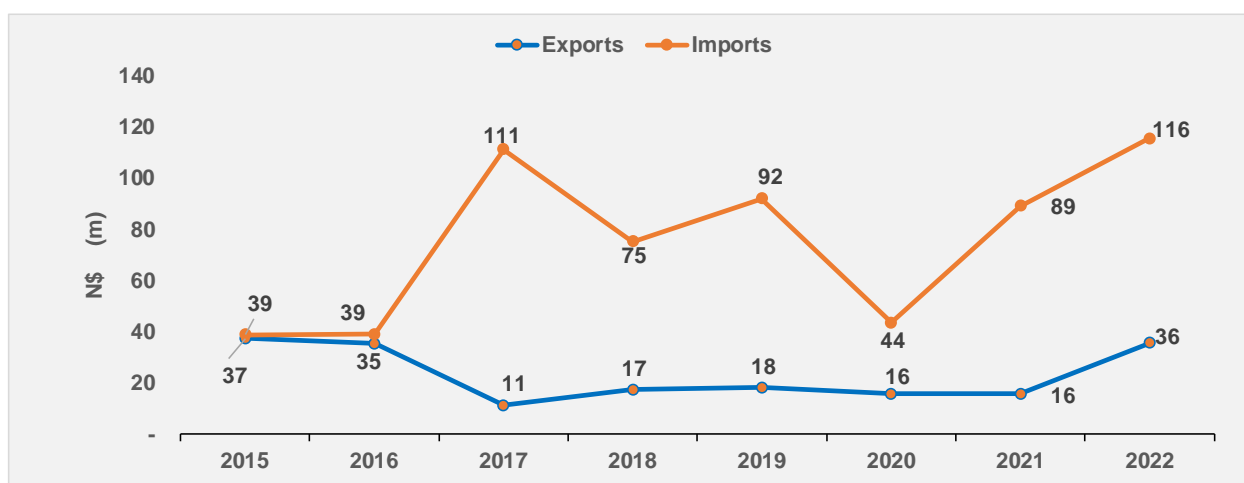
SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

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\$186.5 million during the period 2015 to 2022 (Chart 14), while on the demand side, imported goods amounting to N\$604.9 million over the same period were sourced from Mauritius.

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



During July 2023, Namibia exported goods worth N\$4.9 billion to the whole of Africa of which N\$0.3 million was exported to Mauritius. Whereas, on the demand side, the country sourced goods from Africa worth N\$4.7 billion during the month under review of which N\$ 4.6 million was sourced from Mauritius.

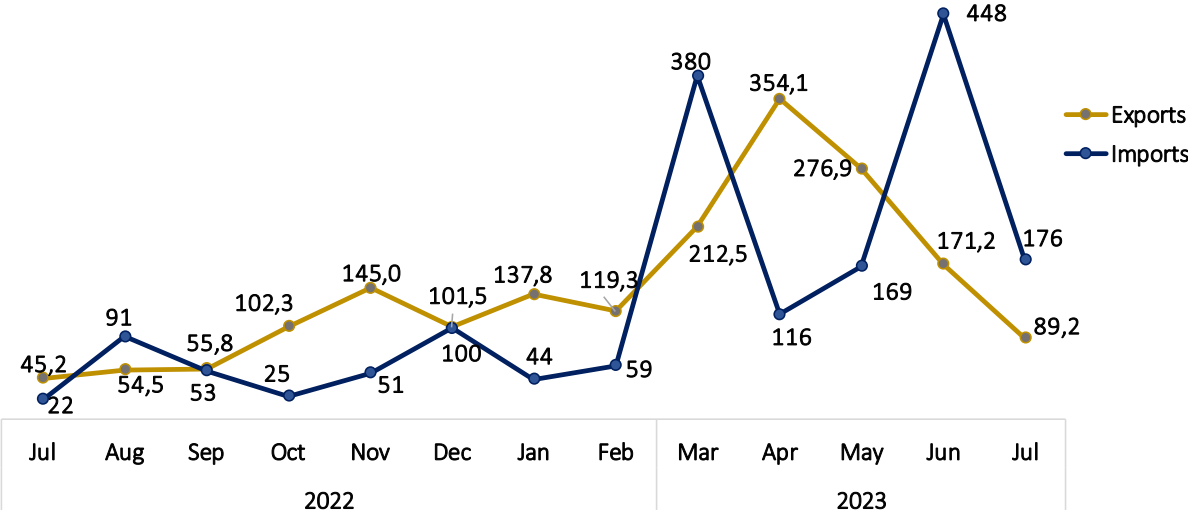
The export basket to Mauritius comprised mainly of Power-generating machinery, 'Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances' and Prepared additives for mineral oils whereas the import basket

primarily comprised Men's or boys' trousers and breeches of cotton, 'Edible products and preparations' and 'Structures and parts of structures'.

SECTION 8: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – Thermionic valves and tubes

This section provides an insight into the importation and exportation of Thermionic valves and tubes over the period of July 2022 to July 2023.

Chart 15: Exports and Imports of Thermionic valves and tubes (N\$ m)



During the month of July 2023, Namibia imported Thermionic valves and tubes valued at N\$176.0 million which was mostly sourced from China. Over the entire period (July 2022 to July 2023), the value of Thermionic valves and tubes imported averaged N\$133.4 million with the largest value of N\$448.0 million recorded in June 2023 and the lowest value of N\$21.9 million recorded in July 2022.

On the supply side, during July 2023, Namibia exported Thermionic valves and tubes valued at N\$44.6 million of which all were re-exports and was primarily destined to South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Conclusion

In July 2023, Namibia's exports stood at N\$8.3 billion and imports at N\$11.9 billion, resulting in the country's trade deficit of N\$3.7 billion.

During July 2023, exports decreased by 3.8 percent from N\$8.6 billion recorded in June 2023. Additionally, exports decreased by 0.3 percent from N\$8.3 billion registered in July 2022. The import value increased by 17.8 percent when compared to the value recorded in June 2023 and by 12.5 percent when compared to its value of N\$10.6 billion recorded in July 2022.

Botswana emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 23.3 percent of all goods exported, followed by South Africa with a share of 19.6 percent. Furthermore, China, Zambia and Spain 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 37.8 percent of total imports into Namibia followed by Peru in the second position with 11.7 percent of the market share. Oman, the United States of America, and Saudi Arabia 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 30.5 percent of Namibia's total exports ahead of Uranium with 15.2 percent and Fish with a share of 13.7 percent. Non-monetary gold accounted for 11.0 percent in fourth position and Petroleum oils came in fifth position contributing 4.4 percent. In terms of imports, Petroleum oils was the highest valued commodity with a share of 15.3 percent of total imports, followed by 'Copper ores and concentrates' with a share of 11.7 percent while Motor vehicles for the transport of goods came third with a share of 4.0 percent. Furthermore, 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' and Motor cars for the transport of persons contributed 3.4 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively.

In terms of regional composition, SACU emerged as the largest export market during the month of July 2023, contributing 42.9 percent to total exports. BRIC ranked second with a market share of 17.5 percent while SADC excl. SACU and COMESA accounted for 15.3 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively. The EU absorbed 11.3 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 38.2 percent of

the total import bill followed by the BRIC market with a contribution of 11.9 percent while the EU came third in the list with a share of 11.2 percent. COMESA and EFTA markets had a share of 1.3 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively.

Namibia's trade by mode of transport revealed that in July 2023, vast goods were exported via Air transport, accounting for 42.3 percent of total exports, followed by Sea transport with 31.7 percent and Road transport with 26.1 percent. From the demand side, Road transport was the most frequent mode of transport accounting for 48.0 percent of total imports followed by Sea transport with 47.8 percent and Air transport with 4.2 percent.

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

Finally, an analysis on the importation and exportation of Thermionic valves and tubes as the commodity of the month revealed that in July 2023, Namibia imported Thermionic valves and tubes valued at N\$176.0 million mainly from China. Imports of the commodity averaged monthly at N\$133.4 million over the period July 2022– July 2023.



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