

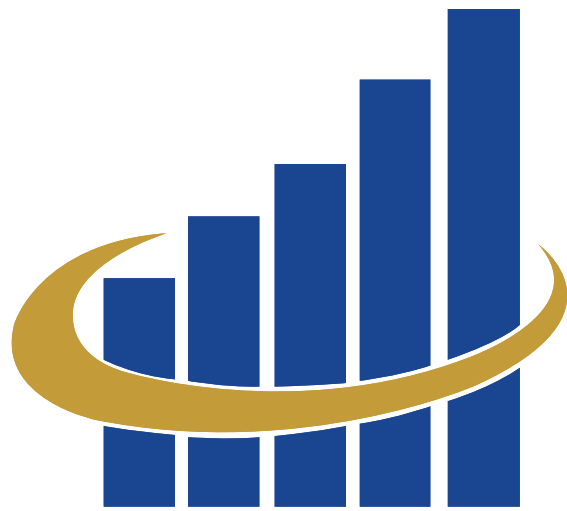


**Namibia Statistics
Agency**

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

September 2024





Namibia Statistics Agency



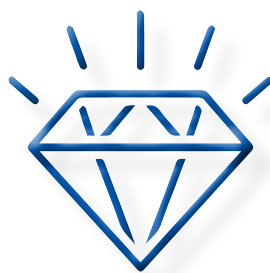
Vision Statement

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



Mission 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 ACRONYMS	iii
PREFACE	iv
SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS	1
1.1 Revisions for August 2024	1
1.2 Summary	2
1.3 Total exports and total imports	5
1.4 Trade balance	5
1.5 Trade balance by partner	6
1.6 Trade balance by product	6
SECTION 2: DIRECTION OF TRADE	7
2.1 Top five export markets	7
2.2 Top five import markets	8
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS	9
3.1 Top five export products	9
3.2 Top five re-export products	10
3.3 Top five import products	11
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	16
SECTION 6: TRADE BY MAIN BORDER POST/OFFICE (TOP 10)	18
SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)	20
SECTION 8: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS (excluding Live animals) and BEVERAGES	22
8.1 Food Items	22
8.2 Beverages	23
SECTION 9: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – ‘Ice cream and other edible ice’	24
Conclusion	26

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Trade Flow Revision for Aug 2024	1
Table 2: Exports Revision for Aug 2024	1
Table 3: Imports Revision for Aug 2024	1
Table 4: Main exports of top three sectors, Sep 2024	4
Table 5: Main imports of top three sectors, Sep 2024	4
Table 6: Time series – Trans Kalahari (N\$ m)	19
Table 7: Top 3 commodities traded via Trans Kalahari (N\$ m), Sep 2024	19
Table 8: Exports of Food items (N\$ m), Sep 2023 – Sep 2024	22
Table 9: Imports of Food items (N\$ m), Sep 2023 – Sep 2024	23
Table 10: Exports and Imports of Beverages (N\$ m), Sep 2023 – Sep 2024	23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Exports by main border posts (N\$ m), Sep 2024	18
Figure 2: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), Sep 2024	19

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N\$ m)	2
Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m)	3
Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), Sep 2023 to Sep 2024	5
Chart 4: Trade flows and trade balance, Sep 2023 to Sep 2024	6
Chart 5: Top five export countries for Sep 2024, Percentage Share	7
Chart 6: Top five import countries for Sep 2024, Percentage Share	8
Chart 7: Top five export products for Sep 2024, Percentage Share	9
Chart 8: Top five re-export products for Sep 2024, Percentage Share	10
Chart 9: Top five import products for Sep 2024, Percentage Share	11
Chart 10: Exports for the top five economic regions for Sep 2024, Percentage Share	13
Chart 11: Imports for the top five economic regions for Sep 2024, Percentage share	14
Chart 12: Share of exports by mode of transport for Sep 2024, Percent	15
Chart 13: Share of imports by mode of transport for Sep 2024, Percent	16
Chart 14: Namibia Intra-Africa Trade Profile (2015 – 2023), (N\$ m)	21

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 September 2024. The Excel tables used in the compilation of this

publication can be downloaded at www.nsa.org.na

During the month of September 2024, the country's trade balance stood at a deficit of N\$5.8 billion, compared to a deficit of N\$3.6 billion and N\$3.4 billion recorded in August 2024 and September 2023, respectively.

Namibia's trade composition by partner showed that South Africa maintained its position as Namibia's largest market for both exports and imports. The composition of the export basket for the month of September 2024 mainly comprised of minerals such as Precious stones (diamond), Uranium, Non-monetary gold and Petroleum oils. Fish remained the only non-mineral product among the top five products exported. For the month under review, re-exports declined by 29.1 percent month-on-month and 2.6 percent year-on-year. The re-exports basket mainly comprised of Petroleum oils, Precious stones (diamond) and Inorganic chemical elements.

On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised Petroleum oils, 'Ores and concentrates of precious metals', Fertilizers, 'Copper ores and concentrates' and 'Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods'.

On the analysis of the commodity of the month, during the month under review, Namibia exported 'Ice cream and other edible ice' worth only N\$405 and imported N\$9.8 million worth of the same commodity.

The NSA has introduced a section in the report that tracks trade on Food items (excluding Live animals) and Beverages, for the month under review Namibia was a net importer of Food items with a trade deficit of N\$139 million.

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

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for August 2024

Like many published statistics, International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) are subject to revision 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 Aug 2024

Flow	As reported in August_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in September_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference (%)
Total Exports	8,712	8,724	12	0.1%
Total Imports	12,274	12,274	-1	0.0%
Trade balance	-3,562	-3,550	12	-0.3%

Exports were revised upwards, increasing by N\$12 million while Imports were revised downwards with variations amounting to N\$1 million (Table 1).

Table 2: Exports Revision for Aug 2024

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in August_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in September_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
011:Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	169	181	12
001:Live animals other than animals of division 03	185	185	-
012:Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen	30	30	-

On the supply side, the upward revision was mainly reflected in the export values of Meat for bovine animals.

Table 3: Imports Revision for Aug 2024

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in August_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in September_2024 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
034:Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	34	15	- 19
772:Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits	96	91	- 5
773:Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	101	99	- 2

¹ Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number.

The demand side revisions were noted in the category of Fish which was revised down by N\$19 million, ‘Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits’, and Equipment for distributing electricity being revised down by N\$5 million and N\$2 million, respectively.

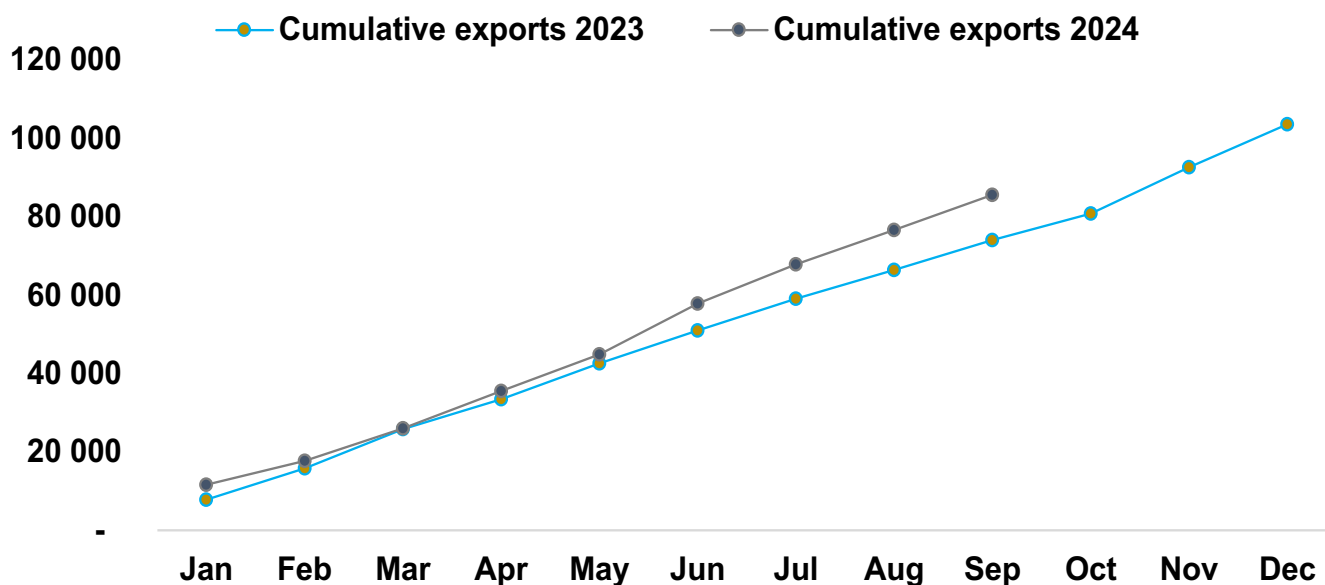
1.2 Summary

During September 2024, Namibia’s export earnings stood at N\$9.0 billion, an increase of 2.9 percent from N\$8.7 billion recorded in August 2024. Whereas the import bill for the month under review stood at N\$14.8 billion, an increase of 20.5 percent from N\$12.3 billion recorded during the preceding month. The above translates to a trade deficit of N\$5.8 billion during September 2024 when compared to a trade deficit of N\$3.6 billion recorded in August 2024.

Cumulative trade values

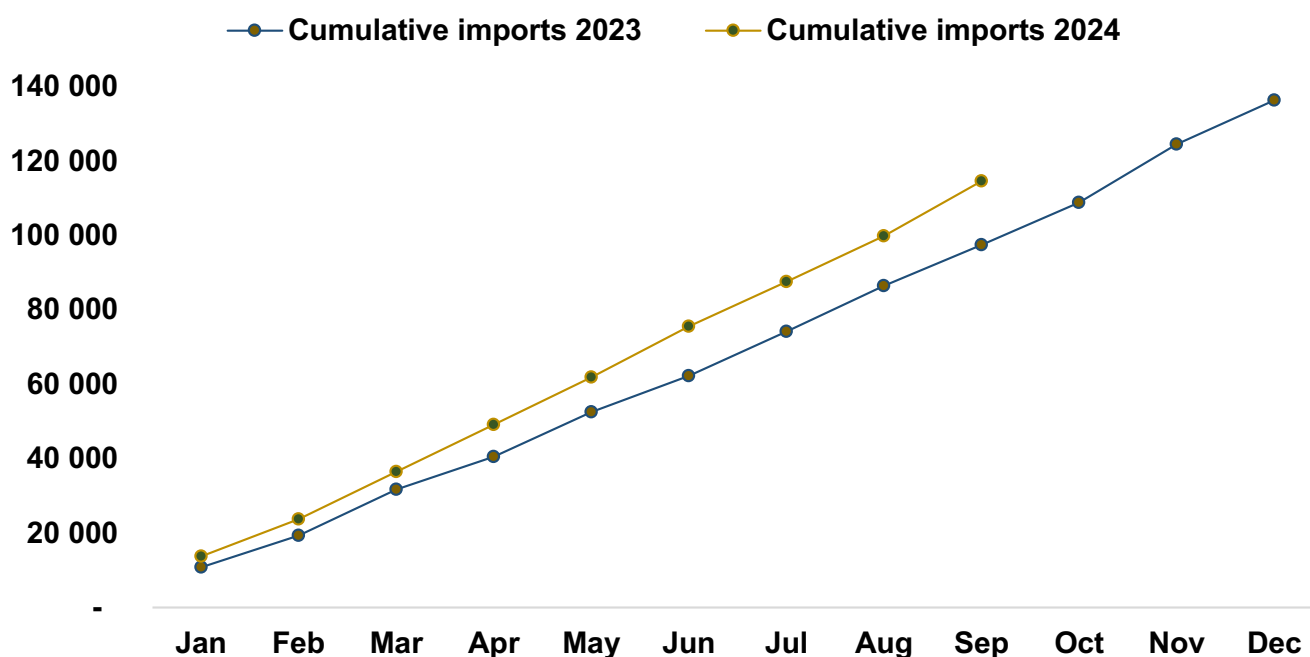
Namibia’s cumulative exports recorded N\$85.6 billion in September 2024, higher when compared to N\$74.1 billion registered during the same period of the previous year.

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N\$ m)



On the import side, the cumulative value of trade for the month under study amounted to N\$114.7 billion, higher by N\$17.2 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\$1.4 billion
2. Other crude minerals increased by N\$194 million
3. Precious stones (diamond) increased by N\$98 million
4. Civil engineering and contractors' equipment increased by N\$44 million
5. Food-processing machines increased by N\$42 million

Monthly increase in import of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. 'Ores and concentrates of precious metals' increased by N\$693 million
2. 'Copper ores and concentrates' increased by N\$540 million
3. Fertilizers increased by N\$315 million
4. Precious stones (diamond) increased by N\$228 million
5. 'Edible products and preparations' increased by N\$199 million

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

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

In September 2024, the ‘Mining and quarrying’ sector took the first position with the largest export of goods valued at N\$4.3 billion, absorbing 48.2 percent of the country’s total exports, products from this industry increased by N\$994 million when compared to the previous month. The manufacturing sector came in second position with a share of 47.4 percent of the total exports in September 2024. Exported goods from this industry decreased by N\$693 million when compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ sector ranked third, contributing 3.8 percent of the total exports of goods.

Table 4: Main exports of top three sectors, Sep 2024

Mining and quarrying	Value(N\$ m)	Manufacturing	Value(N\$ m)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Value(N\$ m)
B07: Mining of metal ores	2 019	C10: Manufacture of food products	1 329	A01: Crop and animal production	207
B08: Other mining and quarrying	1 814	C24: Manufacture of basic metals	1 212	A02: Forestry and logging	106
B09: Mining support service activities	496	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	558	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	25

The demand side showed the country’s dependency on foreign manufactured goods following large import flows of products from the Manufacturing industry, with an import bill of N\$10.9 billion recorded in September 2024, reflecting an increase of 11.6 percent when compared to the month of August 2024. In second position was the ‘Mining and quarrying’ industry which stood at N\$3.6 billion during the month under review, an increase of 66.6 percent when compared to the preceding month. Lastly, the ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ industry occupied the third position with imports valued at N\$268 million during the month under study.

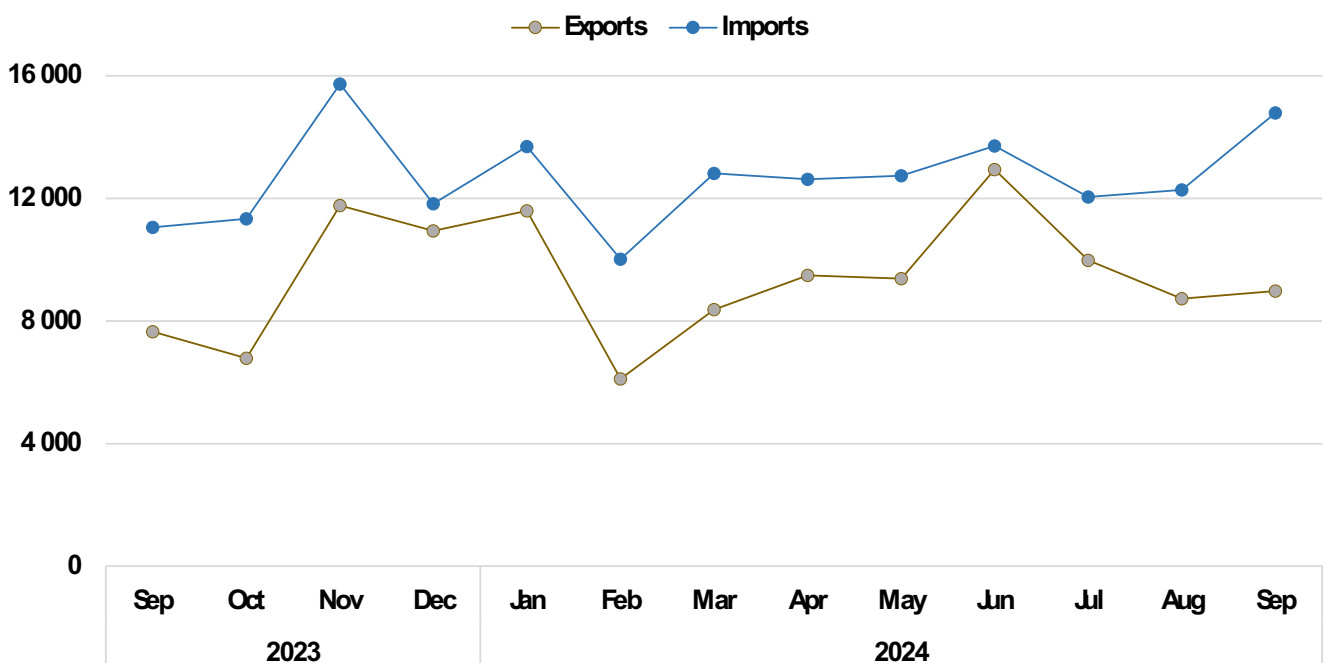
Table 5: Main imports of top three sectors, Sep 2024

Manufacturing	Value(N\$ m)	Mining and quarrying	Value(N\$ m)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Value(N\$ m)
C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2,145	B07: Mining of metal ores	1,709	A01: Crop and animal production,	265
C28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1,531	B09: Mining support service activities	1,560	A02: Forestry and logging	1
C10: Manufacture of food products	1,371	B08: Other mining and quarrying	315	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	1

1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under review, the export² bill increased by 2.9 percent when compared to N\$8.7 billion recorded in August 2024 and 17.4 percent when compared to N\$7.7 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2023 (Chart 3). Imports³ for the same period stood at N\$14.8 billion, a largest figure recorded since January 2024, translating into an increase of 20.5 percent month-on-month and 33.7 percent year-on-year.

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



1.4 Trade balance

The trade balance⁴ compares the country's trade flow with the ROW in terms of export earnings and imports⁵ expenditure. During the month under review, Namibia recorded a trade deficit amounting to N\$5.8 billion compared to a N\$3.6 billion deficit recorded in the previous month.

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

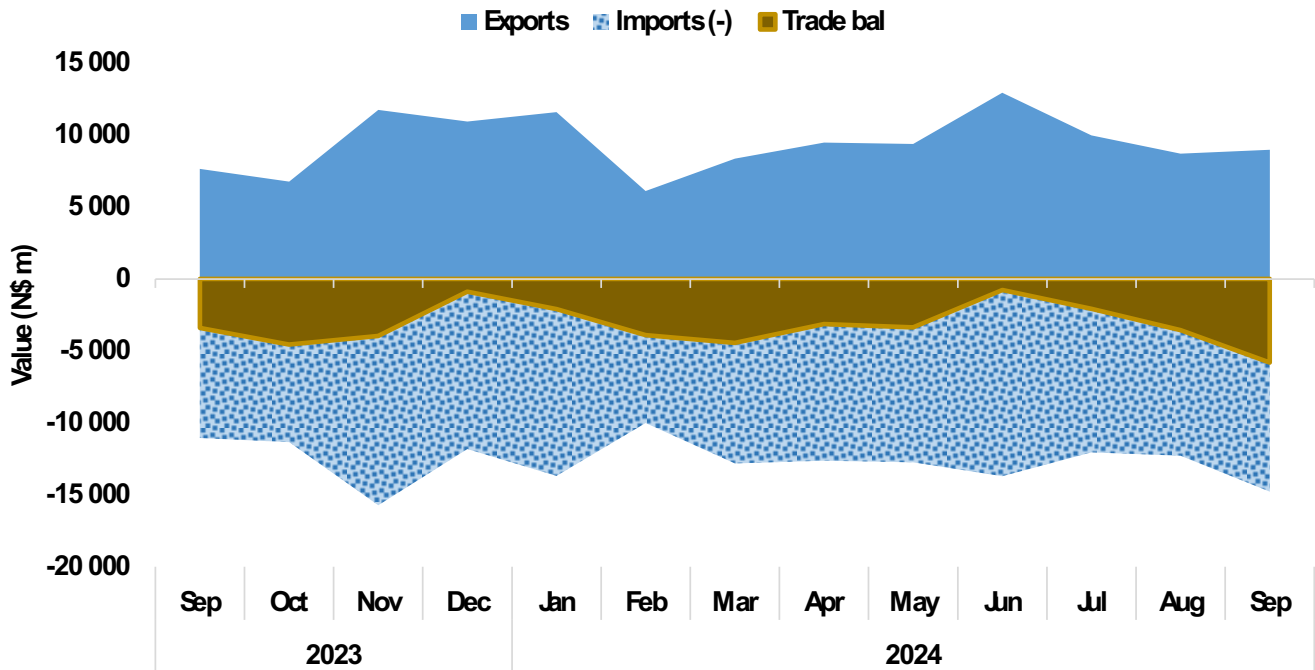
³ Imports represent total imports derived from the sum of direct imports and re-imports.

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.

Between September 2023 and September 2024, the country has persistently recorded a trade deficit. Over that period the deficit averaged N\$3.2 billion (Chart 4).

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



1.5 Trade balance by partner

This section focused on the countries that Namibia traded with during September 2024. Namibia witnessed trade surpluses with Botswana of N\$1.7 billion, France (N\$505 million) and Spain (N\$487 million). Whereas, trade deficits were recorded against South Africa (N\$3.7 billion), Brazil (N\$944 million) and Chile at N\$551 million during the period under review.

1.6 Trade balance by product

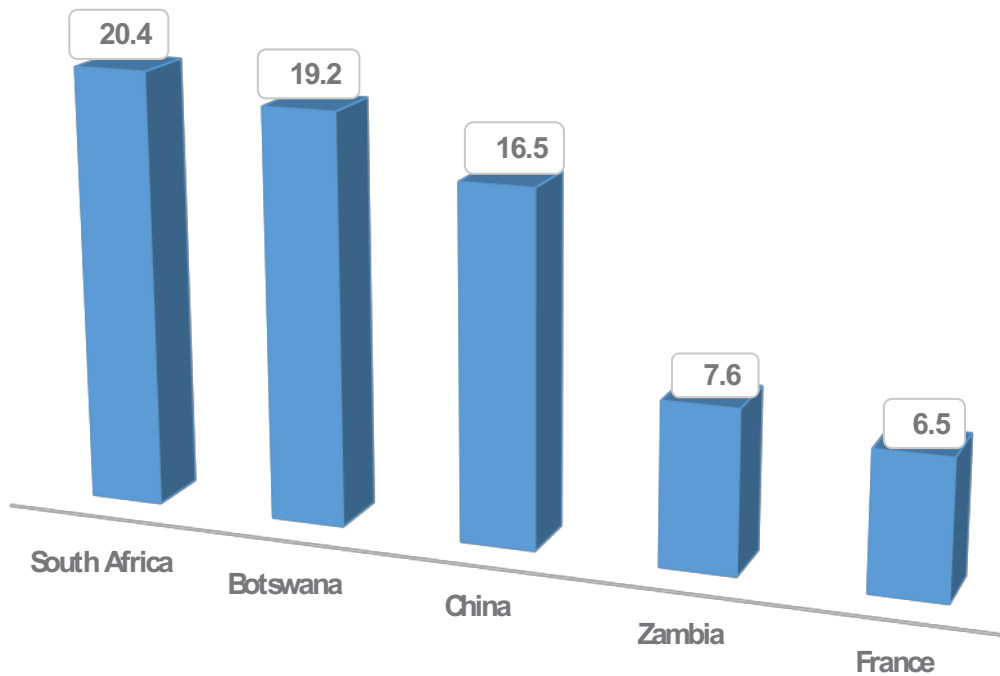
Petroleum oils contributed the most to the trade deficit, having recorded a deficit of N\$1.1 billion. In second place was ‘Ores and concentrates of precious metals’, with a deficit of N\$836 million followed by Fertilizers with a deficit of N\$694 million in third position. On the other hand, Namibia’s trade surplus on Uranium stood at N\$1.7 billion. The second and third places were occupied by Precious stones (diamond) and Non-monetary gold with a trade surplus of N\$1.5 billion and N\$1.2 billion, respectively.

SECTION 2: DIRECTION OF TRADE

2.1 Top five export markets

During September 2024, South Africa took first position as Namibia's main export destination accounting for 20.4 percent of total exports, Botswana was in second position with a share of 19.2 percent while China occupied the third position with a share of 16.5 percent. Zambia and France took the fourth and the fifth positions respectively, contributing 7.6 percent and 6.5 percent.

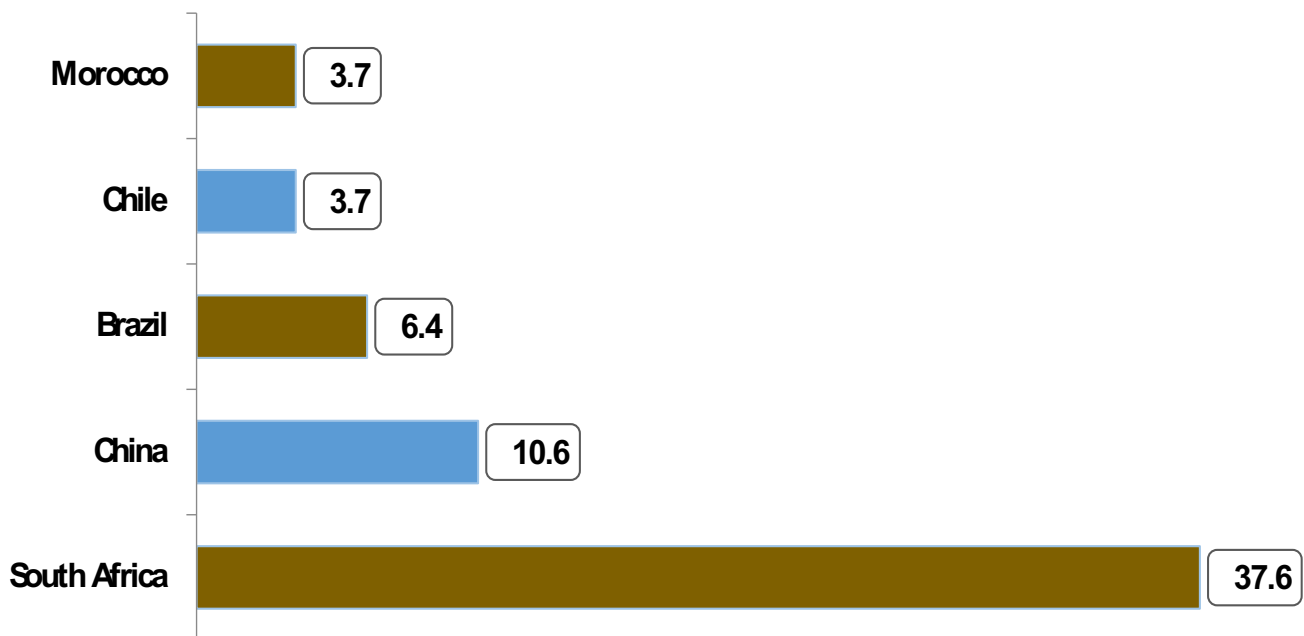
Chart 5: Top five export countries for Sep 2024, Percentage Share



2.2 Top five import markets

During the month under review, South Africa occupied the first position as the main source of goods imported with a share of 37.6 percent. In second position was China with a share of 10.6 percent, followed by Brazil in third position supplying the country with 6.4 percent of the total imports. Lastly, Chile and Morocco took the fourth and fifth positions both contributing 3.7 percent to the total imports.

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



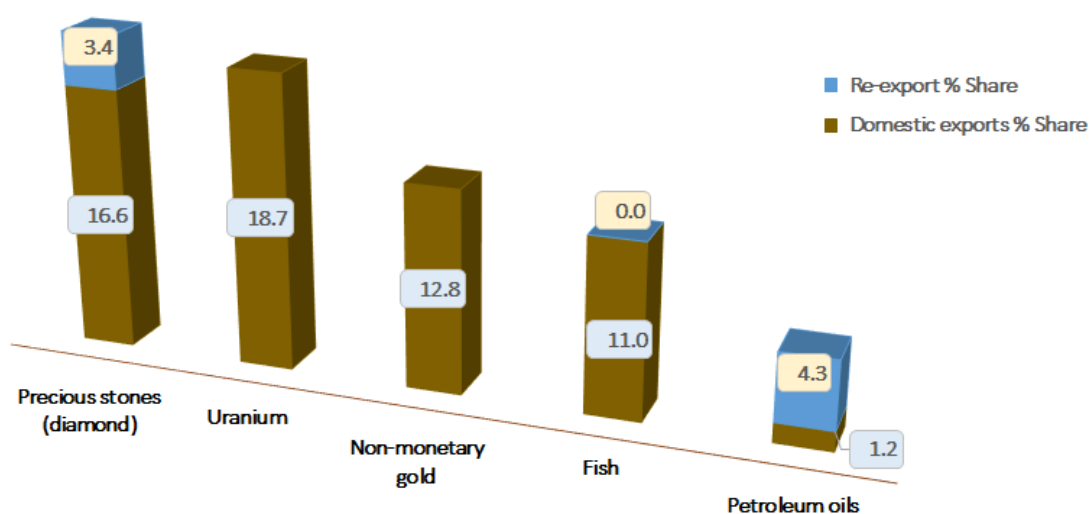
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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 (diamond) was Namibia's largest exported commodity in September 2024 (Chart 7), accounting for 20.0 percent of the total export of goods which was predominantly destined for Botswana. Uranium came second on the list accounting for 18.7 percent of the total exports and was mainly destined for China. Non-monetary gold took the third position, contributing 12.8 percent and was solely destined for South Africa. Fish stood in fourth position on the list accounting for 11.0 percent with the commodity primarily destined to Spain and Zambia.

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



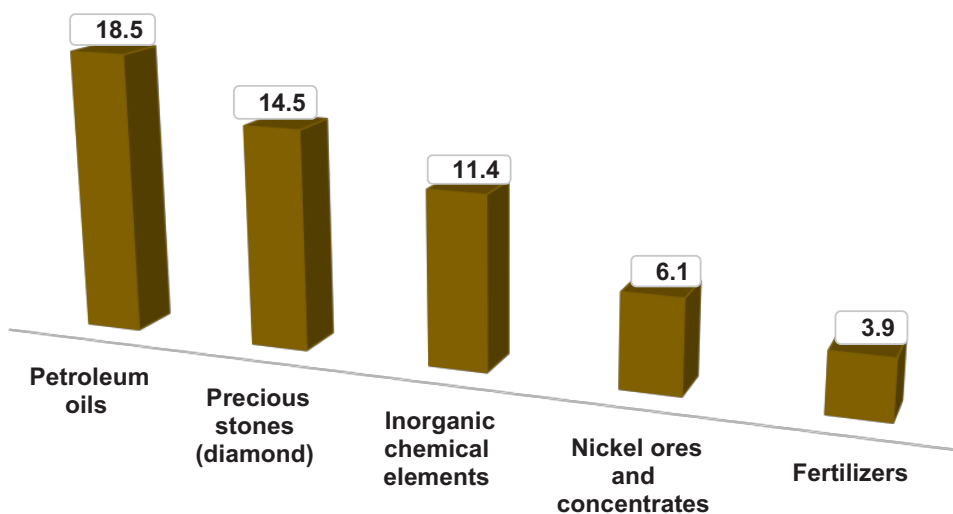
Petroleum oils took the fifth position and contributed 5.6 percent to the country's export earnings. Petroleum oils was mainly a re-export and was mostly destined to Botswana. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 68.1 percent of total exports.

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 in benefiting the intermediate country by rendering services such as sorting, re-packaging, storage, transport, and trade facilitation services. This implies that the country's services sector greatly benefits from activities emanating from re-export transactions.

During September 2024, goods worth N\$2.1 billion were re-exported. This represents a decrease of 29.1 percent month-on-month and 2.6 percent year-on-year.

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



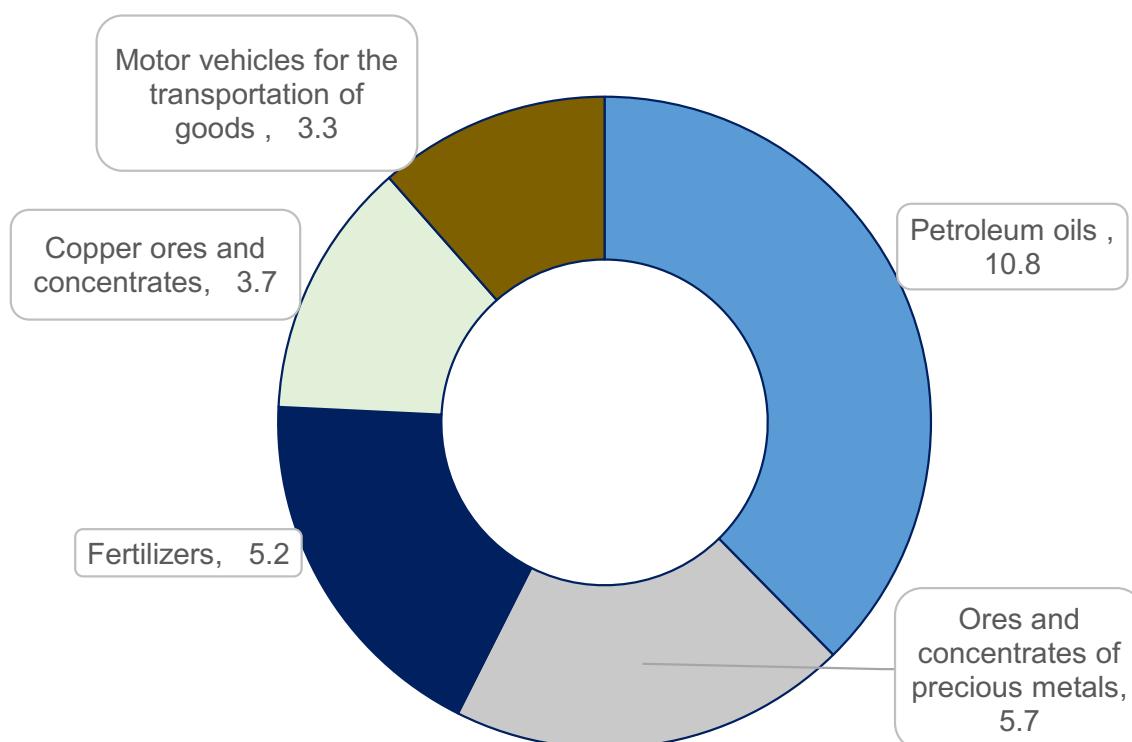
The top five commodities re-exported in September 2024 were Petroleum oils occupying the first position with a share of 18.5 percent of total re-exports which was primarily destined to Botswana. Precious stones (diamond) followed in second place with a share of 14.5 percent mainly destined to the United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong and Belgium. Inorganic chemical elements ranked third on the list, contributing 11.4 percent which was mostly destined to China.

Lastly, 'Nickel ores and concentrates' and Fertilizers ranked fourth and fifth with a share of 6.1 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. 'Nickel ores and concentrates' were mostly destined for Canada and Finland while Fertilizers were mostly destined for Zambia.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 28.6 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils topped the list of imported goods for the month of September 2024, with a share of 10.8 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were 'Ores and concentrates of precious metals' and Fertilizers with each having shares of 5.7 percent and 5.2 percent of total imports, respectively. 'Copper ores and concentrates' and Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods ranked fourth and fifth on the list accounting for 3.7 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively (Chart 9).

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



Petroleum oils was mostly sourced from Togo, Oman and Italy while 'Ores and concentrates of precious metals' was solely sourced from Brazil. Fertilizers was mostly sourced from Morocco and Nigeria. 'Copper ores and concentrates' was mainly sourced from Chile while Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods was sourced mainly from South Africa and China.

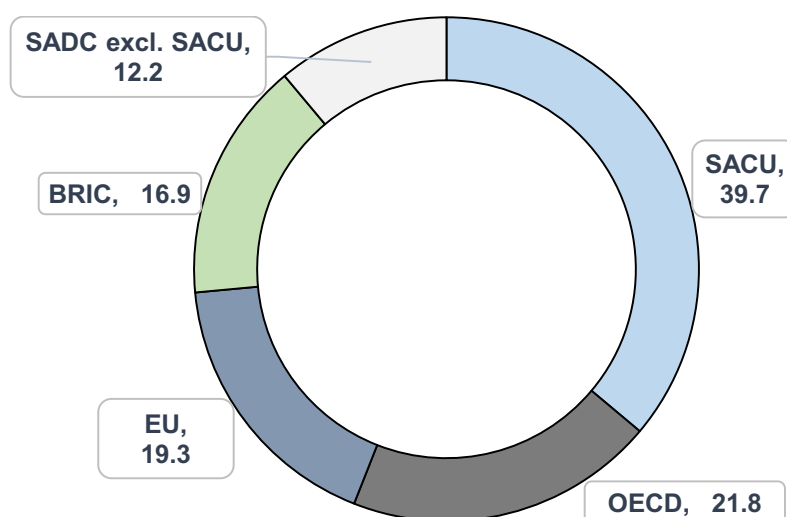
SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

Namibia's trade strategy is anchored in its participation in key free trade agreements (FTAs) such as Southern African Development Community (SADC) protocol on trade, the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs) with the European Union (EU) and UK as well as the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) among many others. Through these agreements, Namibia benefits from preferential access to regional and global markets, allowing duty-free and quota-free access in these markets. This explains higher trade volumes between Namibia and these regions when compared to the rest of the world.

4.1 Exports by economic regions

SACU emerged as Namibia's biggest export destination for domestic goods during the month under review, with a share of 39.7 percent of total exports (Chart 10). OECD and the EU followed in second and third positions contributing 21.8 percent and 19.3 percent to Namibia's total exports, respectively. BRIC and SADC excl. SACU respectively took the fourth and fifth positions accounting for 16.9 percent and 12.2 percent of total exports.

Chart 10: Exports for the top five economic regions for Sep 2024, Percentage Share⁶



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

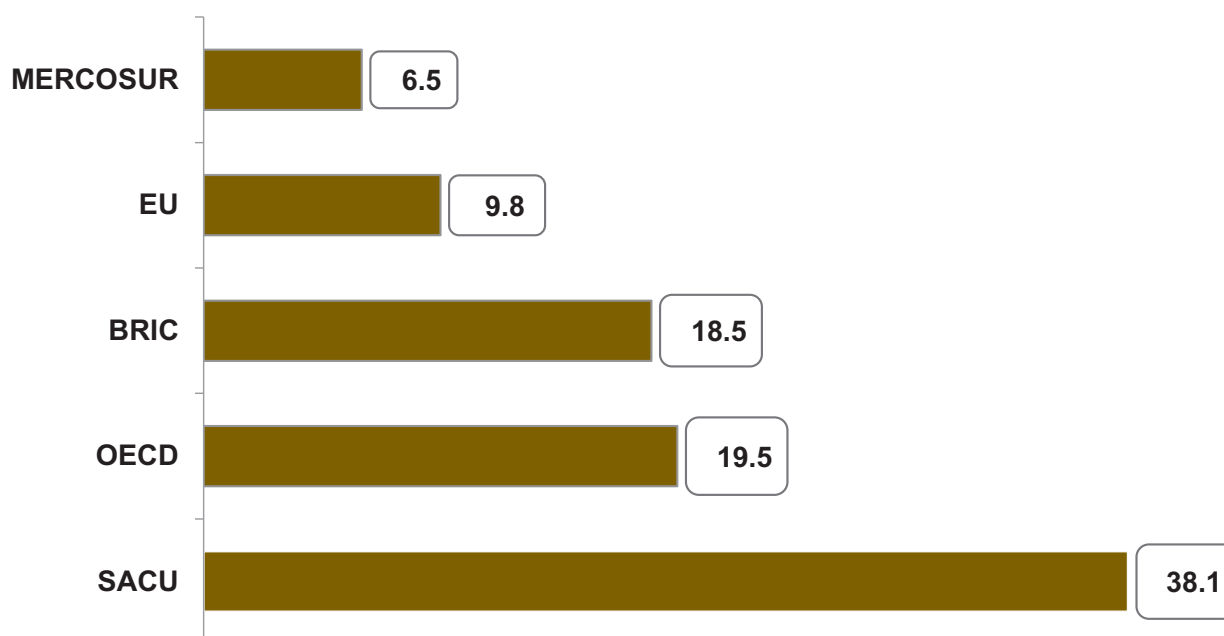
Exports to SACU comprised mainly of Precious stones (diamond) and Non-monetary gold. Exports to the OECD and the EU comprised mainly of Fish and Uranium, while the export basket to BRIC was primarily made up of Uranium and Inorganic chemical elements. The SADC excl. SACU market absorbed mostly Fish and Fertilizers.

4.2 Imports by economic regions

During September 2024, SACU maintained its position as the largest source of imports for Namibia, contributing 38.1 percent of total imports and supplied Namibia mainly with 'Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods', 'Edible products and preparations' and 'Sugars, molasses and honey'. The OECD was in second position with a share of 19.5 percent of all goods imported providing the country mostly with 'Copper ores and concentrates' and Petroleum oils.

BRIC and the EU ranked in third and fourth positions accounting for 18.5 percent and 9.8 percent of total imports, respectively. BRIC supplied the country mostly with 'Ores and concentrates of precious metals' and 'Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods' while the EU supplied Namibia mostly with Petroleum oils and 'Heating and cooling equipment and parts'.

Chart 11: Imports for the top five economic regions for Sep 2024, Percentage share⁷



⁷ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

Finally, the MERCOSUR market occupied the fifth position and supplied Namibia mainly with ‘Ores and concentrates of precious metals’. The MERCOSUR market absorbed 6.5 percent of the total import bill.

SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

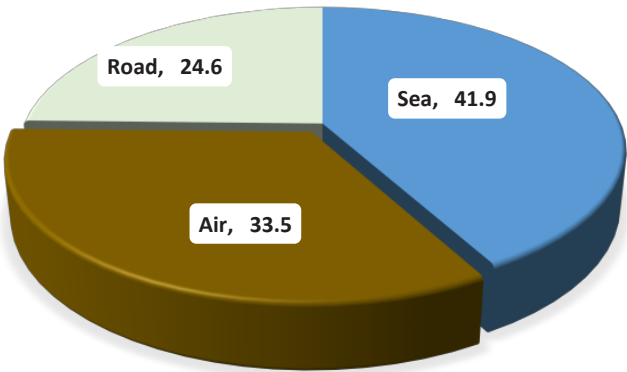
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During September 2024, goods worth N\$3.8 billion, representing 41.9 percent of total exports left the country by Sea (Chart 12). The basket of exports via Sea comprised mainly of Uranium, Fish and Inorganic chemical elements.

Goods exported via Air accounted for 33.5 percent of total exports, of which its export basket was mainly made up of Precious stones (diamond) and Non-monetary gold.

Lastly, Road transportation accounted for 24.6 percent with Petroleum oils, Fish and Alcoholic beverages being the highest valued commodities transported via the respective mode.

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



In terms of volume, a total of 294 941 tons of goods left the country, representing a decrease of 28.1 percent and an increase of 45.9 percent when compared to August 2024 and September 2023, respectively.

During the month under review, 163 182 tons of goods were recorded as exported via Road representing a decrease of 8.5 percent month-on-month and an increase of 8.2 percent year-on-year.

A total of 131 496 tons of goods left the country by Sea, yielding a decrease of 100 054 tons and an increase of 80 172 tons when compared to 231 549 tons and 51 324 tons registered in August 2024 and the same month of 2023, respectively.

Finally, only 170 tons of goods left the country by Air during September 2024, indicating an increase of 58 tons month-on-month and 101 tons year-on-year.

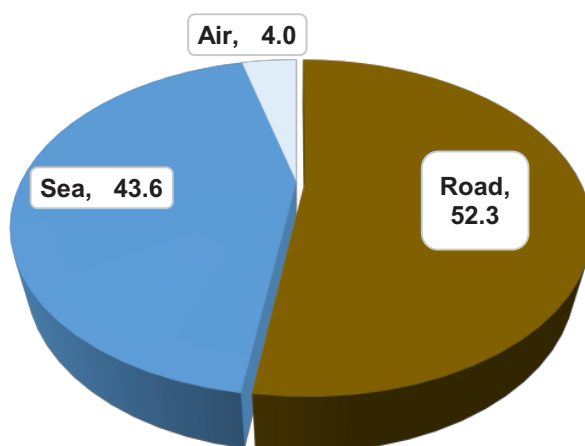
5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Road transportation was the most valued mode of transport used for the goods imported during the month under review. Imports by Road were valued at N\$7.7 billion, representing a 52.3 percent share of all goods imported into the country (Chart 13). ‘Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods’, ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ and ‘Edible products and preparations’ were the commodities with the highest value imported via this respective mode of transport.

Sea transport followed in second place accounting for 43.6 percent of all goods imported into the country and its basket comprised mainly of Petroleum oils, ‘Ores and concentrates of precious metals’ and Fertilizers.

Finally, 4.0 percent of total goods imported reached Namibia via Air. Precious stones (diamond), Medicaments and Telecommunications equipment were the main commodities transported via Air.

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



With respect to volume, on the demand side, goods imported into the country amounted to 464 835 tons during the month under review, decreasing by 12.5 percent compared to the previous month and increasing by 46.2 percent year-on-year.

During the month under review, 269 653 tons of goods arrived in Namibia by Sea, this translates into a decrease of 7.5 percent and an increase of 82.1 percent when compared to 291 642 tons and 148 066 tons recorded in August 2024 and September 2023, respectively. Additionally, 193 893 tons of goods entered the country by Road, translating into a decrease of 18.9 percent and an increase of 14.3 percent when compared to 239 157 tons recorded the previous month and 169 579 tons in September 2023, respectively.

Finally, 426 tons of goods arrived in the country by Air during September 2024, yielding an increase of 184 tons and 278 tons when compared to August 2024 and September 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 September 2024.

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

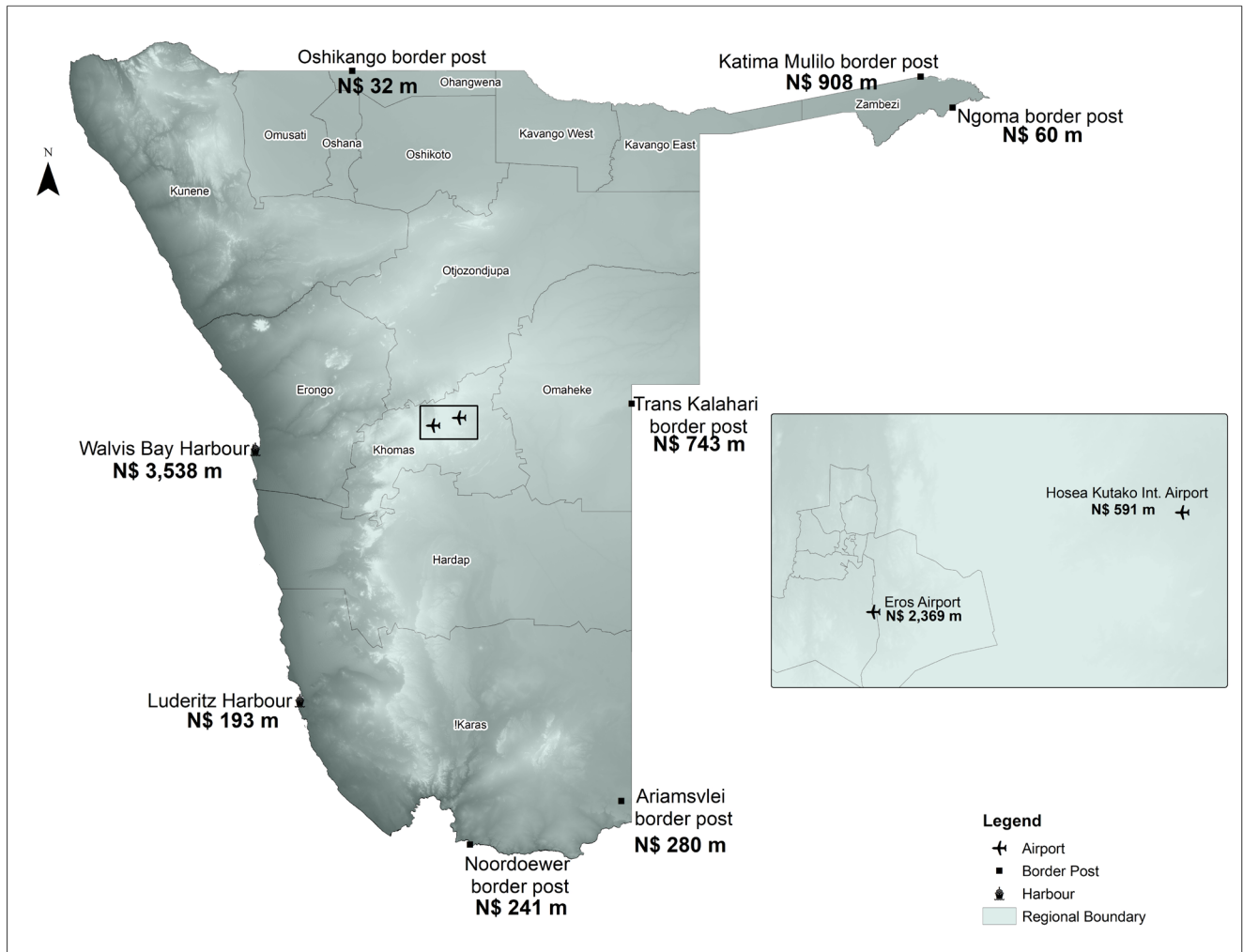


Figure 2: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), Sep 2024

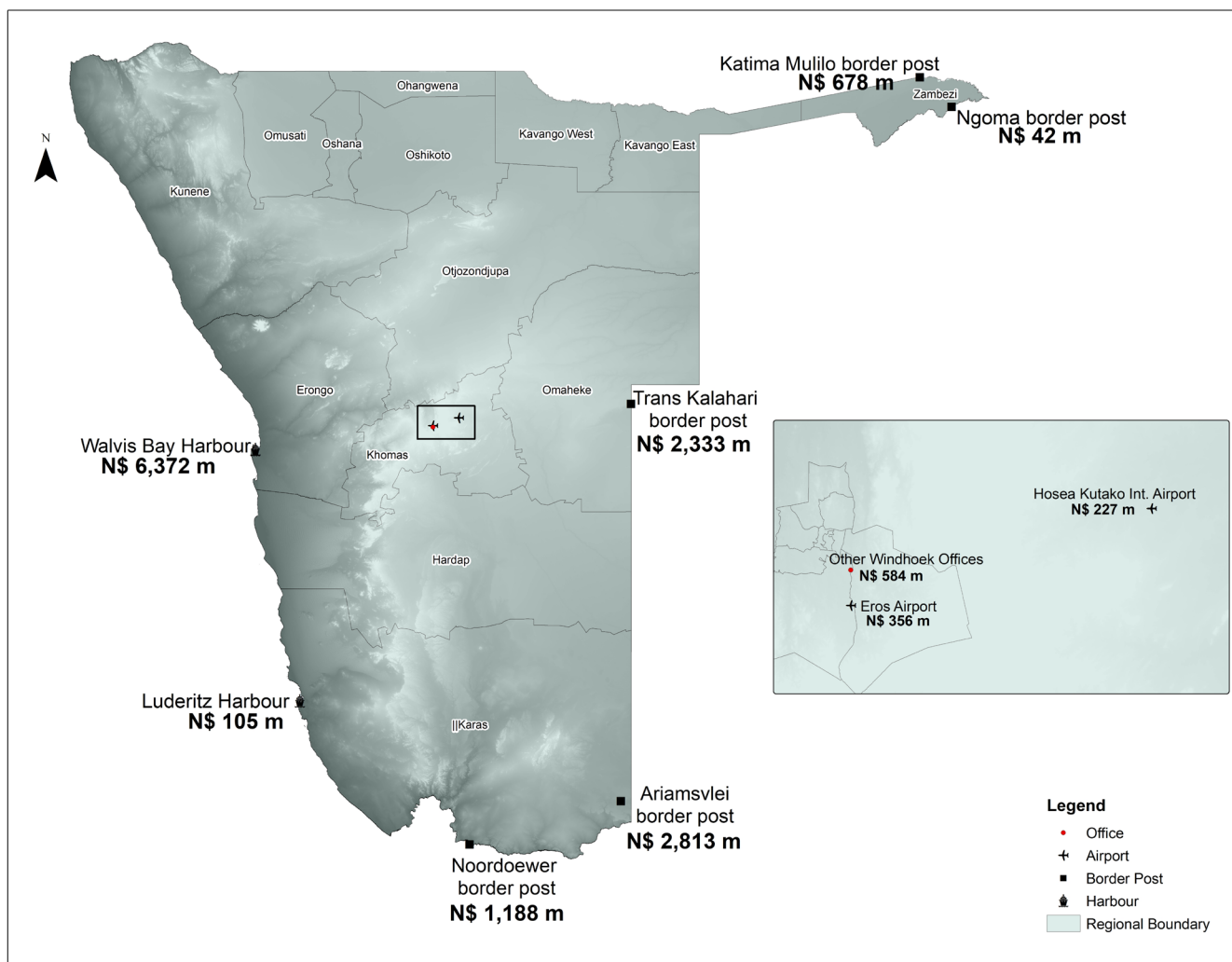


Table 6: Time series – Trans Kalahari (N\$ m)

Flow	2023				2024								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Total Exports	680	809	829	634	685	567	633	740	746	817	877	960	743
Total Imports	2 200	2 383	2 520	2 031	1 846	2 159	2 511	2 148	2 261	2 361	2 513	2 578	2 333

Table 7: Top 3 commodities traded via Trans Kalahari (N\$ m), Sep 2024

HS Commodity description	Total Exports	%Share	HS Commodity description	Total Imports	%Share
271012:Light oils and preparations	405	54.5	100590:Other Maize (excl. seed)	91	3.9
220300:Beer made from malt	106	14.3	840890:Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines, nes	57	2.4
010229:Other live cattle	24	3.2	151219:Other Sunflower-seed and safflower oil (excl. crude) and fractions thereof	47	2.0

■ SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

The AfCFTA agreement is one of the AU's flagship projects for Agenda 2063, the "Africa We Want". It is a high-ambition free 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.

In light of the above and focusing on Namibia's intra-trade within the AfCFTA context, in September 2024 the country exported goods worth N\$4.7 billion intra-Africa while importing goods worth N\$7.7 billion from the continent. The N\$4.7 billion Intra-Africa exports represent 52.3 percent of world total whereas Intra-Africa imports of N\$7.7 billion represents a share of 51.8 percent of world imports.

On the African continent, Namibia's exports were mostly absorbed by countries such as South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, DRC and Angola (Chart 14.1) while imports were mostly derived from the same countries except Angola but including Morocco and Togo (Chart 14.2). Chart 14.3 and Chart 14.4 reflect on Namibia's intra-Africa exports and imports by product, respectively.

Chart 14: Namibia Intra-Africa Trade Profile (2015 – 2023), (N\$ m)

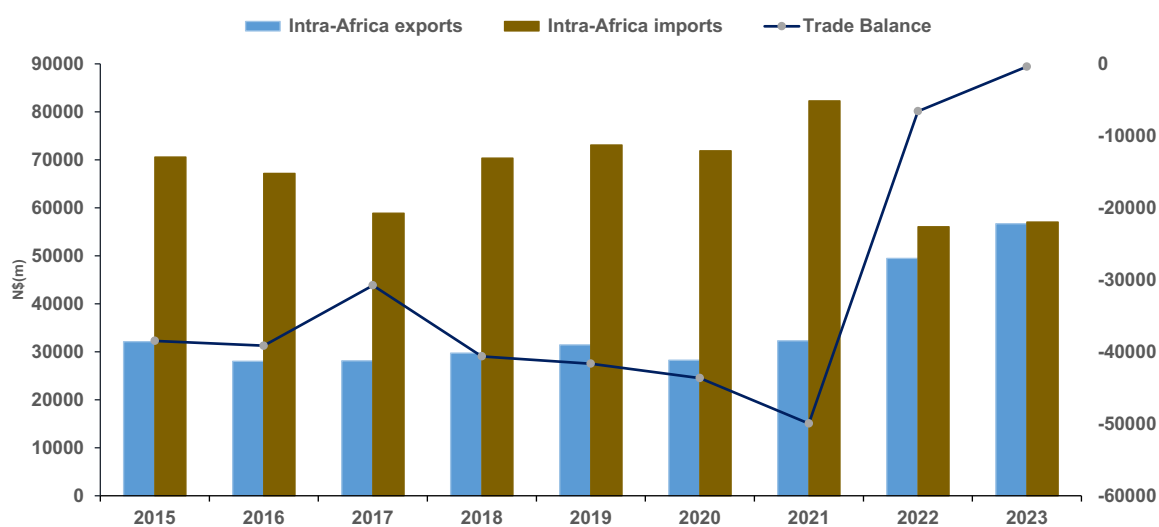


Chart 14.1: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa export destinations, Sep 2024 (%)

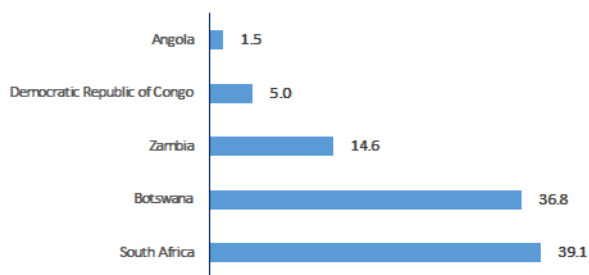


Chart 14.2: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import sources, Sep 2024 (%)

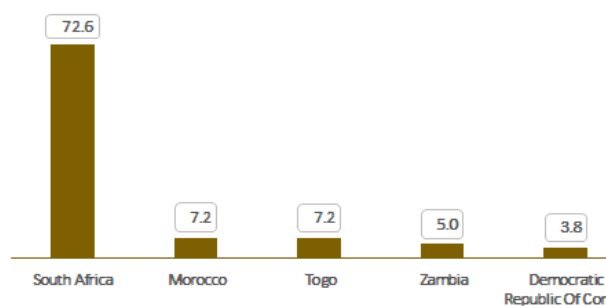


Chart 14.3: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, Sep 2024 (%)

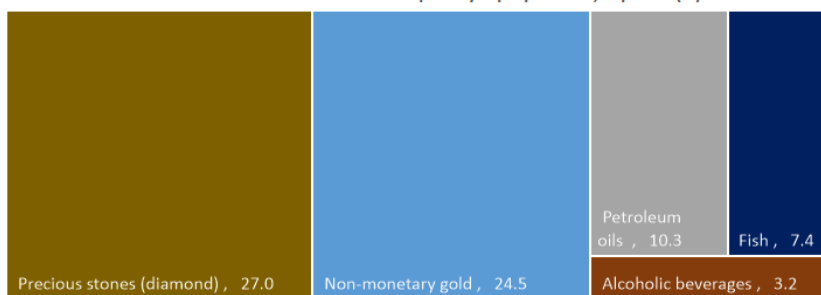
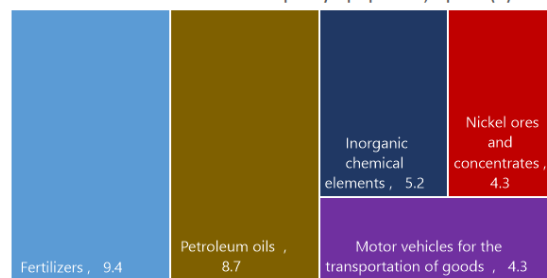


Chart 14.4: Namibia's intra-Africa import by top 5 products, Sep 2024 (%)



SECTION 8: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS (excluding Live Animals) AND BEVERAGES

8.1 Food Items

This section analyses the trend of Namibia's trade on Food items (excluding Live animals) following the HS commodity classification at Chapter level. During the month under review, Namibia was a net importer of Food items (excluding Live animals) with a trade deficit of N\$139 million.

Over the period spanning from September 2023 to September 2024, Namibia's overall trade on food items averaged to a trade surplus amounting to N\$316 million. The only deficits over this period were recorded in November 2023 with an amount of N\$91 million and N\$139 million in the period under review. Moreover, the highest trade surplus of N\$1.0 billion was witnessed in December 2023 (Chart 15).

Chart 15: Exports and Imports of Food items, Sep 23 - Sep 24 (N\$ m)

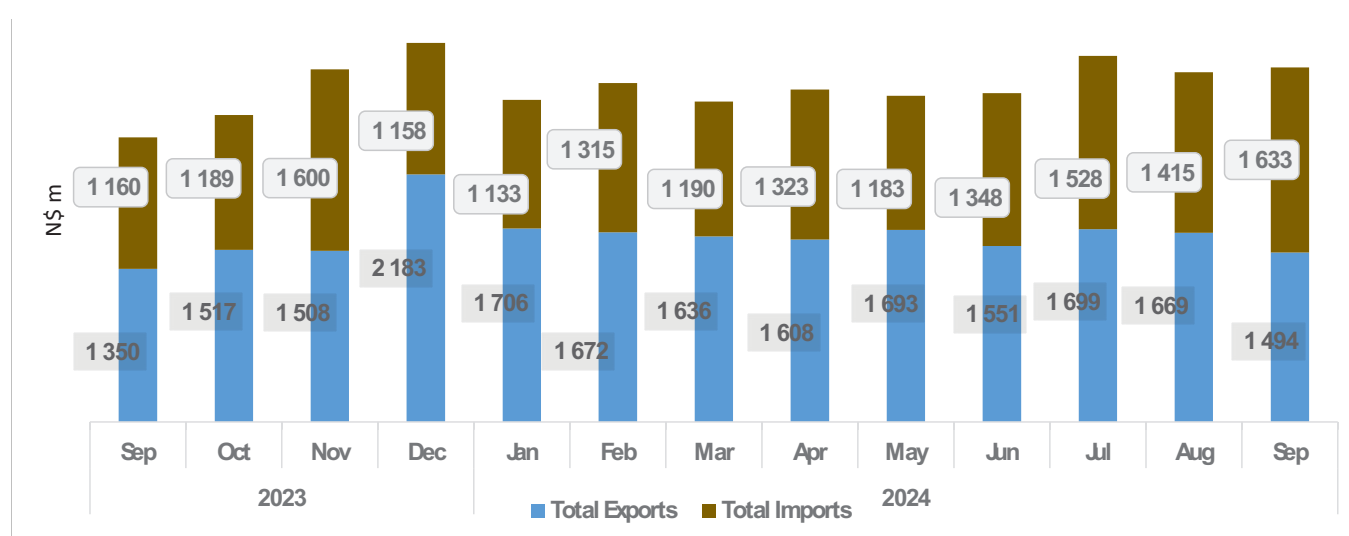


Table 8: Exports of Food items (N\$ m), Sep 2023 – Sep 2024

HS Commodity description	2023					2024									Sep 2024 %Share
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		
03:Fish and crustaceans, mollusc and other aquatic invertebrates	1,012	1,168	719	1,192	1,326	1,441	1,365	1,330	1,336	1,181	1,288	1,257	1,071	71.7	
02:Meat and edible meat offal.	134	101	117	94	66	78	104	130	153	181	202	212	164	11.0	
07:Edible vegetables and certain root and tubers	71	64	42	16	8	2	1	4	22	29	52	60	78	5.2	
11:Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	14	11	24	21	13	18	19	27	31	16	24	20	50	3.4	
19:Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	51	50	53	48	48	42	43	48	44	44	52	43	43	2.9	

During September 2024, Fish contributed the highest to the Food basket with a share of 71.7 percent followed by ‘Meat and edible meat offal’ with 11.0 percent. The top five exports from the basket had a share of 94.1 percent.

Table 9: Imports of Food items (N\$ m), Sep 2023 – Sep 2024

HS Commodity description	2023				2024									Sep 2024 % Share
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
21:Miscellaneous Edible Preparations	106	108	127	114	84	84	97	82	88	111	104	109	301	18.4
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	131	81	222	155	195	198	197	147	134	258	188	226	270	16.5
10: Cereals	188	147	306	178	187	297	166	348	234	144	373	256	175	10.7
23: Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder.	124	129	128	96	101	110	89	102	99	117	118	116	128	7.9
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	79	94	97	83	68	80	85	95	92	89	117	107	108	6.6

On the demand side, Miscellaneous edible preparations topped the list with a share of 18.4 percent while ‘Sugar and sugar confectionery’ took the second position having accounted for 16.5 percent of the Food items. The top five imported Food items excluding Live animals accounted for 60.1 percent of the basket during the month under review.

8.2 Beverages

During the period of September 2023 to September 2024, imports of Beverages recorded an average of N\$304 million, with the highest value noted in October and November 2023. On the other hand, the exports recorded an average of N\$108 million from September 2023 to September 2024.

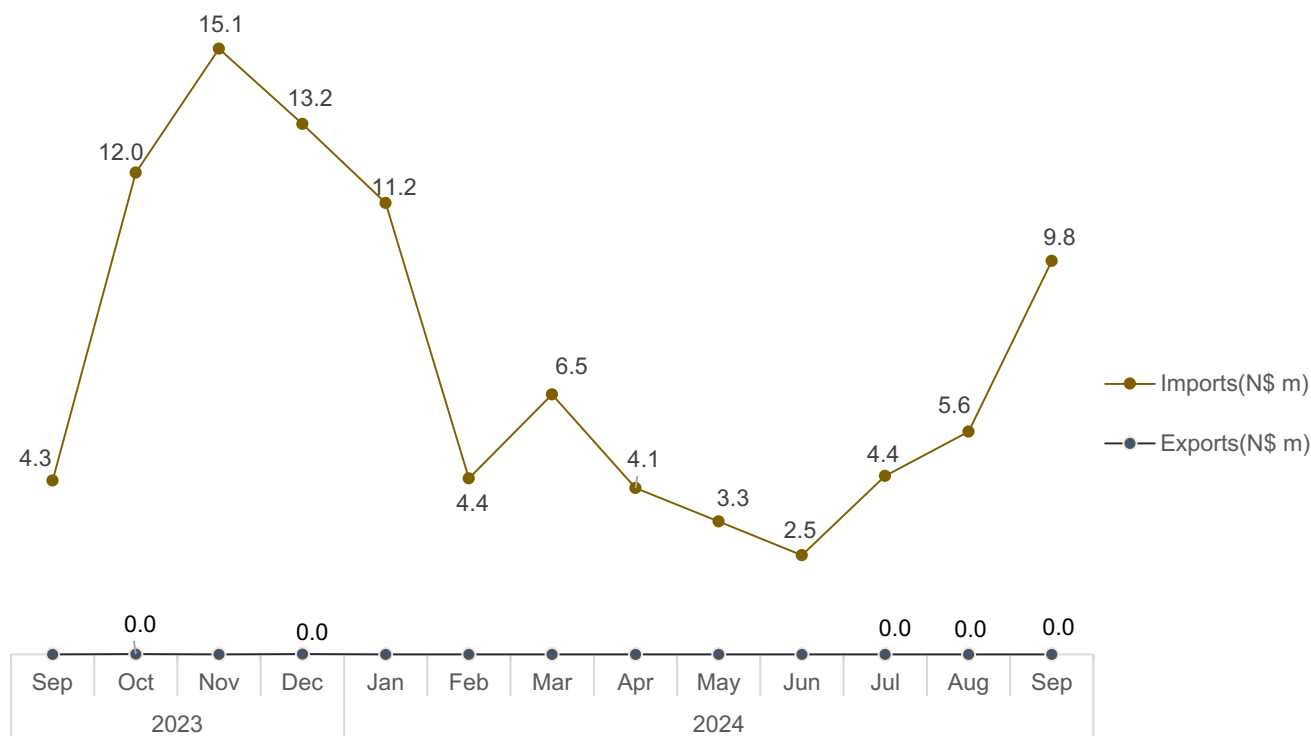
Table 10: Exports and Imports of Beverages (N\$ m), Sep 2023 – Sep 2024

Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports
2023	Sep	60	248
	Oct	93	370
	Nov	92	390
	Dec	134	334
2024	Jan	65	303
	Feb	40	287
	Mar	103	305
	Apr	81	280
	May	96	284
	Jun	158	233
	Jul	190	264
	Aug	139	311
	Sep	152	338

SECTION 9: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – ‘Ice cream and other edible ice’

This section provides an insight into the importation and exportation of ‘Ice cream and other edible ice’ from September 2023 to September 2024.

Chart 16: Exports and Imports of ‘Ice cream and other edible ice’ (N\$ m)



During September 2024, Namibia exported ‘Ice cream and other edible ice’ valued at only N\$405, exported to the DRC. While on the demand side, the country imported ‘Ice cream and other edible ice’ valued at N\$9.8 million which was primarily sourced from South Africa. Over the entire period (Sep 2023 to Sep 2024), the value of ‘Ice cream and other edible ice’ imported averaged N\$7.4 million with the largest value of N\$15.1 million recorded in November 2023 and the lowest value recorded in June 2024 at a value of N\$2.5 million.

In terms of the SADC EPA agreement, ice cream is one of the products that enjoys a tariff rate quota⁸ (TRQ) preference treatment into the SACU market. However, since there is no importation

⁸ A tariff rate quota provides that a specific quantity of a product can enter a market duty free, however when this quota has been fully utilized, a duty will be applicable on any additional amount.

of these products from the EU by Namibia it clearly shows that this TRQ preference is simply unutilized by the business community in the country.

CONCLUSION

In September 2024, Namibia's exports stood at N\$9.0 billion and imports at N\$14.8 billion, resulting in the country's trade deficit of N\$5.8 billion.

During September 2024, exports increased by 2.9 percent from N\$8.7 billion recorded in August 2024 and 17.4 percent when compared to September 2023. The import value increased by 20.5 percent when compared to the value recorded in August 2024 and 33.7 percent when compared to the value of N\$11.1 billion recorded in September 2023.

South Africa emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 20.4 percent of all goods exported, followed by Botswana with a share of 19.2 percent. Furthermore, China, Zambia and France formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. The demand side saw South Africa maintaining its position as the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 37.6 percent of total imports into Namibia followed by China in second position with 10.6 percent of the market share. Brazil, Chile and Morocco also formed part of Namibia's top five import markets.

The analysis of exports by commodities revealed that Precious stones (diamond) had the largest share of the export basket accounting for 20.0 percent of Namibia's total exports ahead of Uranium which accounted for 18.7 percent and Non-monetary gold with a share of 12.8 percent. Lastly, Fish (11.0%) and Petroleum oils (5.6%) came in fourth and fifth positions. In terms of imports, Petroleum oils was the highest valued commodity with a share of 10.8 percent of total imports, followed by 'Ores and concentrates of precious metals' and Fertilizers with shares of 5.7 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively. Furthermore, 'Copper ores and concentrates' and 'Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods' accounted for 3.7 percent and 3.3 percent shares of total imports, respectively.

In terms of regional composition, SACU emerged as the largest export market during September 2024, contributing 39.7 percent to total exports. The OECD ranked second with a market share of 21.8 percent while the EU accounted for 19.3 percent in the third place. BRIC (16.9%) and SADC excl. SACU (12.2%) occupied the fourth and fifth positions. On the demand side, SACU maintained its position as the largest source for Namibia's imports with a share of 38.1 percent of the total import bill followed by OECD and BRIC with a contribution of 19.5 percent and 18.5 percent,

respectively. The EU (9.8%) and MERCOSUR (6.5%) also formed part of the top five economic regions and occupied the fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

Namibia's trade by mode of transport revealed that in September 2024, vast goods were exported via Sea transport, accounting for 41.9 percent of total exports, followed by Air transport with 33.5 percent and Road transport with 24.6 percent. From the demand side, Road transport took the first position accounting for 52.3 percent of total imports followed by Sea transport at 43.6 percent and Air transport at 4.0 percent.

On the African Continental Free Trade Area, the focus was on Namibia's intra-Africa trade, and for the period under study, Namibia was a net importer.

With regards to trade on Food items (excluding Live animals) and Beverages, for the month under review, Namibia was a net importer of both Food items (excluding Live animals) and Beverages with a trade deficit of N\$139 million and N\$186 million, respectively.

Finally, an analysis of the importation and exportation of 'Ice cream and other edible ice' as the commodity of the month revealed that in September 2024, Namibia exported 'Ice cream and other edible ice' amounting to only N\$405 to the DRC while on the demand side, Namibia imported 'Ice cream and other edible ice' valued at N\$9.8 million mainly sourced from South Africa. Imports of the commodity averaged monthly at N\$7.4 million over the period September 2023 – September 2024.

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin
SEPTEMBER 2024

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