

# Namibia Trade Statistics Bulletin

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**JULY 2022**



**Namibia Statistics  
Agency**

**NAMIBIA TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN**  
**JULY 2022**

### **Mission Statement**

“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice”

### **Vision Statement**

“Be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery”

### **Core Values**

Integrity

Excellent Performance

Accuracy

Team Work

Accountability

Transparency

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## List of acronyms

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

ROW: Rest of World

SACU: Southern African Customs Union

SADC: Southern African Development Community

VAR: Imported from Various Countries

AfCFTA: Africa Continental Free Trade Area

## 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 2022. The dataset analyzed in this publication can be downloaded at [www.nsq.org.na](http://www.nsq.org.na)

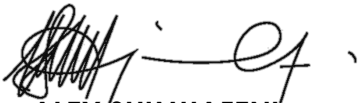
The month of July 2022, saw Namibia's total merchandise trade adding up to N\$18.9 billion, a decrease of 3.9 percent from a value of N\$19.6 billion when compared to the month of June 2022 and an increase of 73.4 percent from N\$10.9 billion recorded in July 2021. However, the country's trade balance remained in a deficit worsening to N\$4.3 billion from N\$2.5 billion recorded in June 2022 and N\$3.6 billion observed in July 2021.

Namibia's trade composition by partner showed that Botswana emerged as Namibia's largest market for exports whereas South Africa was the main source of imports. The composition of the export basket for the month of July 2022 mainly comprised of minerals such as Precious stones (diamonds), Fish, Uranium, non-monetary gold and petroleum oils. Fish continued to be the only non-mineral commodity within the top five products exported. On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised of Petroleum oils, Copper ores and concentrates; and Ores and concentrates of precious metals.

For the month of July 2022, re-exports increased by 8.8 percent month-on-month and 121.6 percent year-on-year. The re-exports basket mainly consisted of Precious stones (diamonds), Petroleum oils and Inorganic chemical elements.

Analysis for the commodity of the month for July 2022 focused on import of Tomatoes. For the month of July 2022, Namibia imported tomatoes valued at N\$24.6 million of which all were sourced from South Africa.

Let me take this opportunity to thank all our stakeholders who made it possible for the production of this report. I would also like to urge our Traders and Clearing Agents to continue providing all the required information when declaring their goods as this information is vital in the production of trade statistics. In the same vein, I would like to urge our users of statistical information to send to us any comments that may enhance the quality of this report at [info@nsa.org.na](mailto:info@nsa.org.na).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Shimuafeni', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**ALEX SHIMUAFENI**

**STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO**



## SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### 1.1 Revisions for June 2022

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

*Table 1: Revisions (N\$ m) for June as reported in July 2022*

**Table 1: June 2022 Revisions by Value (N\$ m)**

Flow	As reported in June_2022 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in July_2022 (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Export	7,976	8,563	587	7.4%
Total Imports	10,452	11,056	605	5.8%
Trade balance	-2,475	-2,494	-18	0.7%

The table above indicates that both flows were revised upwards. Exports increased from N\$8.0 billion to N\$8.6 billion, imports increased by N\$605 million from N\$10.5 billion to N\$11.1 billion. The trade deficit worsened by N\$18 million to N\$2.5 billion. The current revisions on exports were mainly attributed to the revised export value in Fish, Precious stones (diamonds) and Copper ores and concentrates while on the demand side the revision was mainly reflected in Petroleum oils, Residual petroleum products and Precious stones (diamonds).

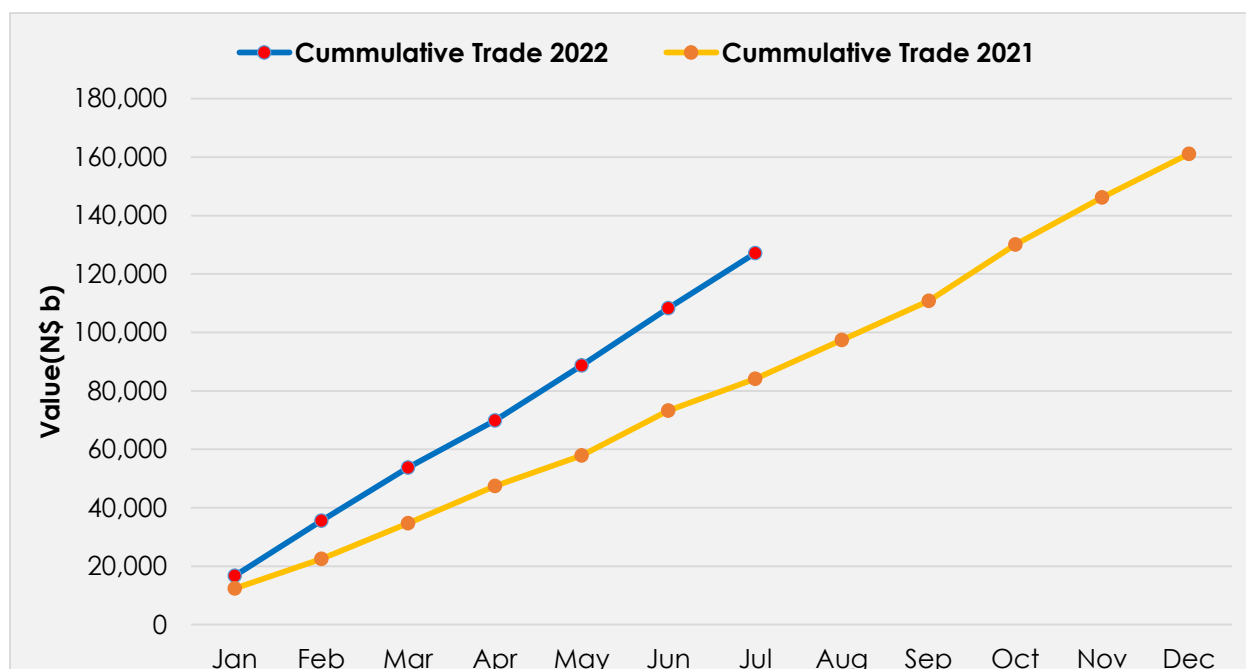
## 1.2 Summary

For the month of July 2022, Namibia's exports earnings stood at N\$7.3 billion (down by 14.8% on monthly basis) while the imports bill amounted to N\$11.6 billion (up by 4.5% on monthly basis). This resulted in a worsened trade deficit of N\$4.3 billion, representing an increase of 70.9 percent when compared to N\$2.5 billion recorded the previous month.

### Cumulative Values

Namibia's trade activities continue to increase for the period of January to July 2022 when compared to the same period of 2021. Cumulative total trade (import + export) for the month of July 2022 stood at N\$127.1 billion, representing an increase of 51.2 percent from N\$84.1 billion recorded during the same period in 2021.

Chart 1: Cumulative Trade Value (N\$ b)



## Trade highlights by category

Monthly change (down by 14.8%) in exports of goods was mainly reflected in:

- Uranium decreased by N\$652 million
- Fish decreased by N\$301 million
- Precious stones (diamonds) decreased by N\$250 million
- Ores and concentrates of base metals decreased by N\$78 million
- Printed matter decreased by N\$73 million

Monthly change (up by 4.5%) in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

- Copper ores and concentrates increased by N\$1.4 billion
- Ores and concentrates of precious metals increased by N\$693 million
- Precious stones(diamonds) increased by N\$126 million
- Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, increased by N\$91 million
- Alcoholic beverages, increased by N\$70 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 2022, Manufactured products were the highest valued exports with an amount of N\$3.8 billion, absorbing 52.6 percent of total exports, products from the industry decreased by N\$159 million from N\$4.0 billion recorded in June 2022. Products from the Mining and quarrying products came in second position with exports valued at N\$3.0 billion in July 2022. Exported products from this industry, decreased by N\$996 million from N\$4.0 billion recorded in June 2022.

The demand side, was mainly dominated by products from the Manufacturing industry, with an import bill of N\$6.6 billion in July 2022. This however is a decrease of 8.3 percent from N\$7.2 billion recorded the previous month. Mining and quarrying goods imported took a share of 41.7 percent of the total imports for the month of July 2022, the bill increased by a notable N\$1.2 billion from N\$3.6 billion recorded in June 2022.

### 1.3 Total Exports and Total Imports

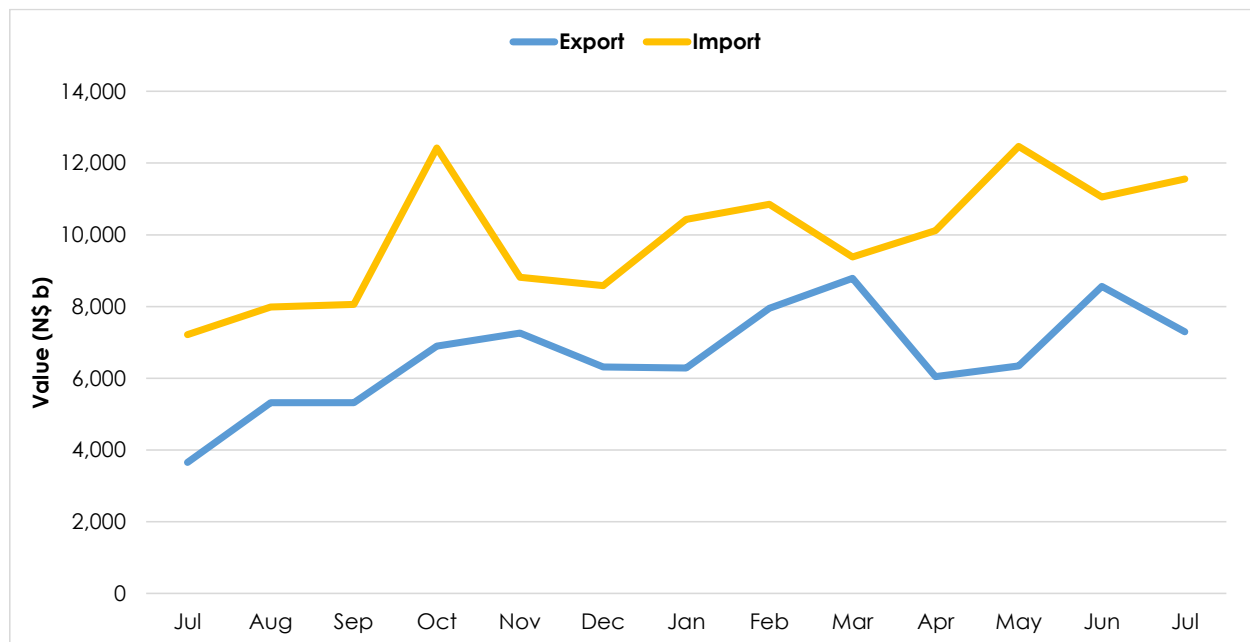
The value of exports<sup>1</sup> in July 2022 decreased by 14.8 percent to N\$7.3 billion from its June 2022 value of N\$8.6 billion. On the other hand, when compared to N\$3.7 billion recorded in July 2021, exports increased by a remarkable 99.6 percent (Chart 2). Imports stood at N\$11.6 billion, reflecting an increase of 4.5 percent month-on-month and a 60.1 percent increase on a yearly basis. Following these developments in both flows, Namibia's total merchandize trade (exports plus imports) with the ROW<sup>2</sup> decreased by 3.9 percent from its June 2022 level of N\$19.6 billion to N\$18.9 billion recorded in July 2022. Additionally, total trade strengthened by 73.4 percent when compared to N\$10.9 billion recorded in July 2021.

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<sup>1</sup> Exports represents total exports derived from the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

<sup>2</sup> Rest of the world (ROW).

Chart 2: Total exports and imports (N\$ b) July 2021 to July 2022



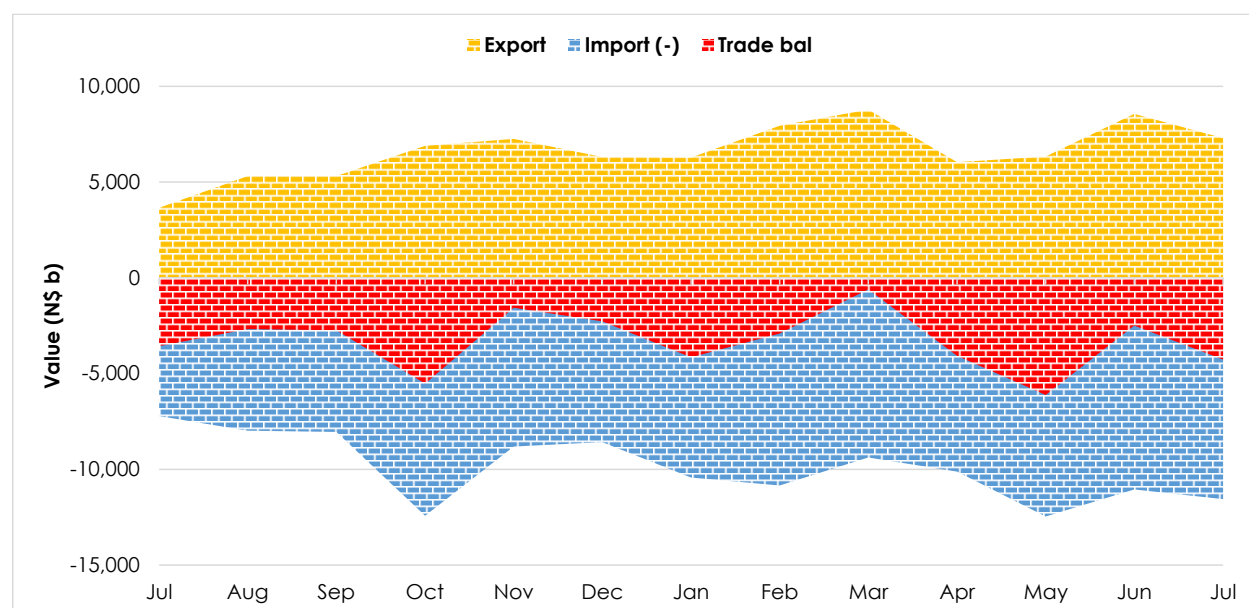
## 1.4 Trade balance

The trade balance<sup>3</sup> compares the country's trade flow with the ROW in terms of export earnings and expenditure on imports<sup>4</sup>. During the month under review, Namibia recorded a trade deficit to the tune of N\$4.3 billion, reflecting a worsened trade deficit when compared to N\$2.5 billion recorded in June 2022 and N\$3.6 billion recorded in July 2021 (Chart 3). Over the period (July-21 to July-22), Namibia recorded a deficit averaging N\$3.3 billion without recording any surplus.

<sup>3</sup> Trade 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

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

Chart 3: Trade balance (N\$ b), July 2021 to July 2022



## 1.5 Trade balance by partner

This section looks at partner countries that Namibia traded with during the month of July 2022. Namibia's exports to South Africa were valued at N\$1.4 billion while imports stood at N\$4.2 billion resulting in a trade deficit of N\$2.7 billion. Namibia recorded no exports to Peru and Oman during the month under study while imports from these countries stood at N\$1.4 billion and N\$774 million, respectively. With Bulgaria, Namibia recorded exports worth a meagre total value of only N\$205 during the month of July 2022 whilst importing goods valued at N\$723 million. Exports to India were valued at N\$2 million while imports from that country was at N\$645 million resulting in a trade deficit of N\$643 million, Namibia continues to be a net importer with most of her trading partners.

## 1.6 Trade balance by product

The trade deficit that was recorded for the month of July 2022 amounting to N\$4.3 billion was reflected mostly in Petroleum oils with an import bill of N\$2.1 billion, followed by Copper ores and concentrates (N\$1.4 billion) , and Ores and concentrates of precious metals (N\$693 million).

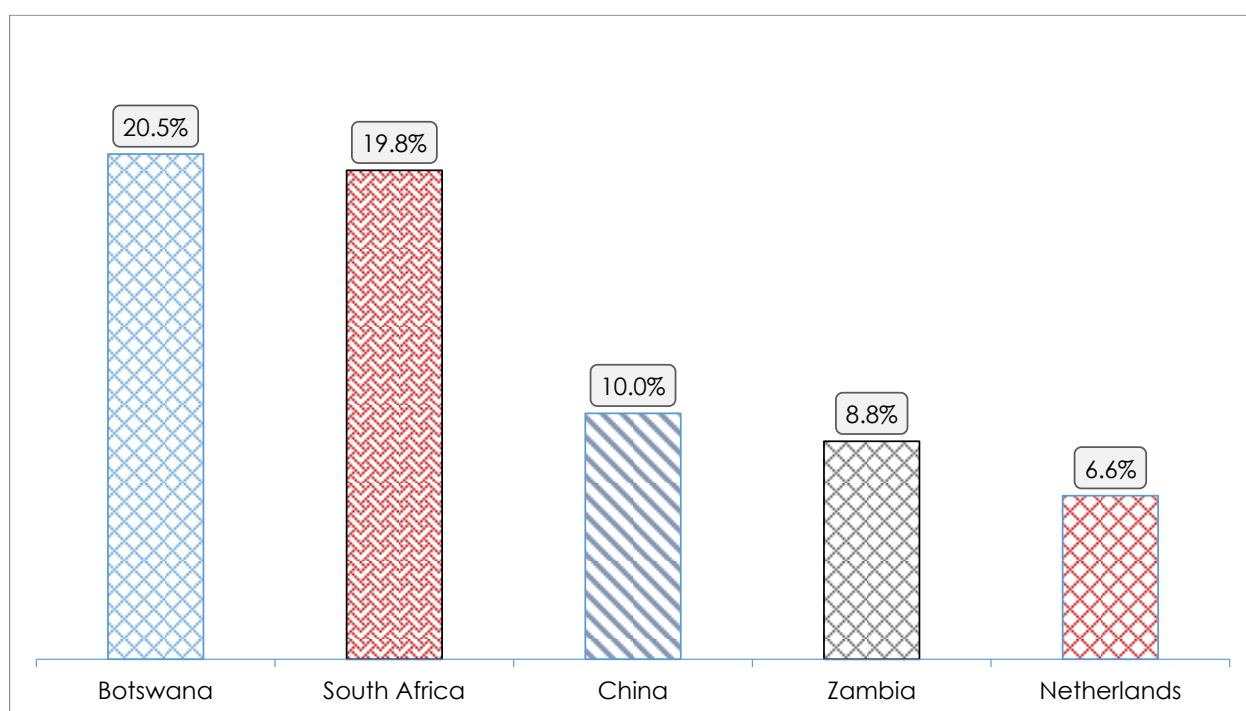
Precious Stones (diamonds) as well as Civil engineering and contractors' equipment also contributed to Namibia's trade deficit with import bills valued at N\$543 million and N\$337 million, respectively.

## SECTION 2: DIRECTION OF TRADE (DOT)

### 2.1 Top five export markets

During the month of July 2022, Namibia's top five export market were Botswana, South Africa, China, Zambia and the Netherlands (Chart 4). These top five markets accounted for 65.7 percent of Namibia's total exports, up from 55.0 percent witnessed in June 2022 and 49.5 percent recorded in July 2021.

*Chart 4: Percentage share of export by country*



Botswana emerged as the main export market for Namibia, absorbing 20.5 percent of all goods exported, ahead of South Africa in the second position with a market share of 19.8 percent of total exports.

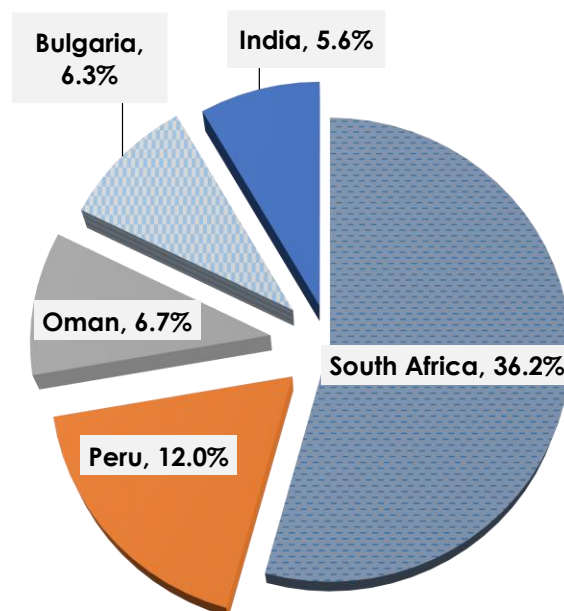
China ranked third with a relative share of 10.0 percent while Zambia and the Netherlands occupied the fourth and fifth positions with respective shares of 8.8 percent and 6.6 percent.



## 2.2 Top five import markets

For the month of July 2022, South Africa, Peru, Oman, Bulgaria and India were the major source of imports for Namibia. The top five import markets supplied Namibia with 66.8 percent of all imports requirement, up from its June 2022 level of 52.3 percent and 62.8 percent recorded in July 2021. The individual contributions of each of these countries to Namibia's total imports are reflected in Chart 5.

*Chart 5: Percentage share of imports by country*



South Africa remained Namibia's largest source of imports with a share of 36.2 percent of the value of all goods received into the country during the month under review. Following in second place was Peru with a contribution of 12.0 percent of total imports. Furthermore, Oman came in third place accounting for 6.7 percent of Namibia's total imports followed by Bulgaria and India contributing 6.3 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.

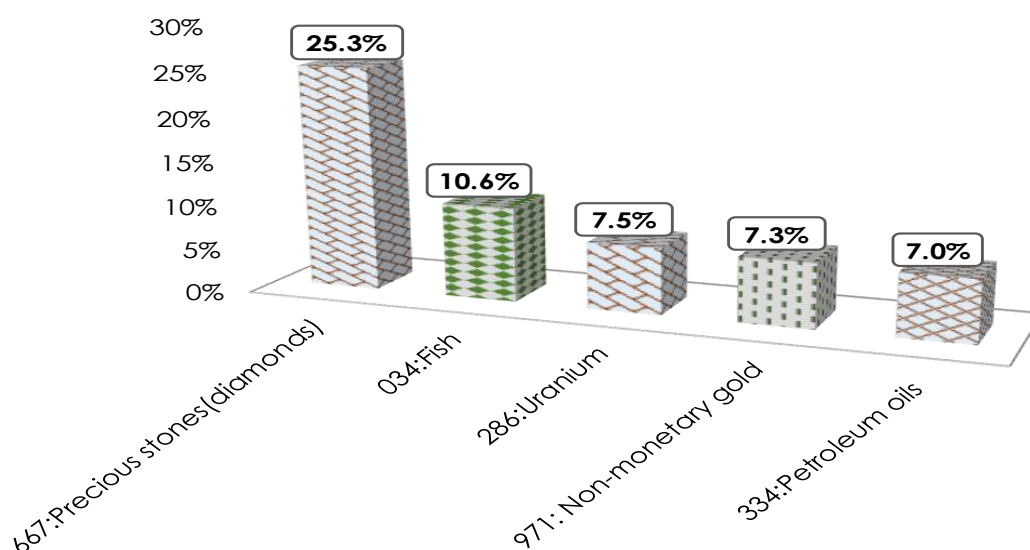
## SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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) was Namibia's largest export commodity during July 2022 (Chart 6), accounting for 25.3 percent of total exports mostly destined to Botswana, Hong Kong and South Africa. This was followed by Fish which accounted for 10.6 percent of total exports destined mostly to Spain and Zambia. Uranium came third on the list with a share of 7.5 percent and was exclusively destined to China.

Chart 6: Percentage shares of top five export products

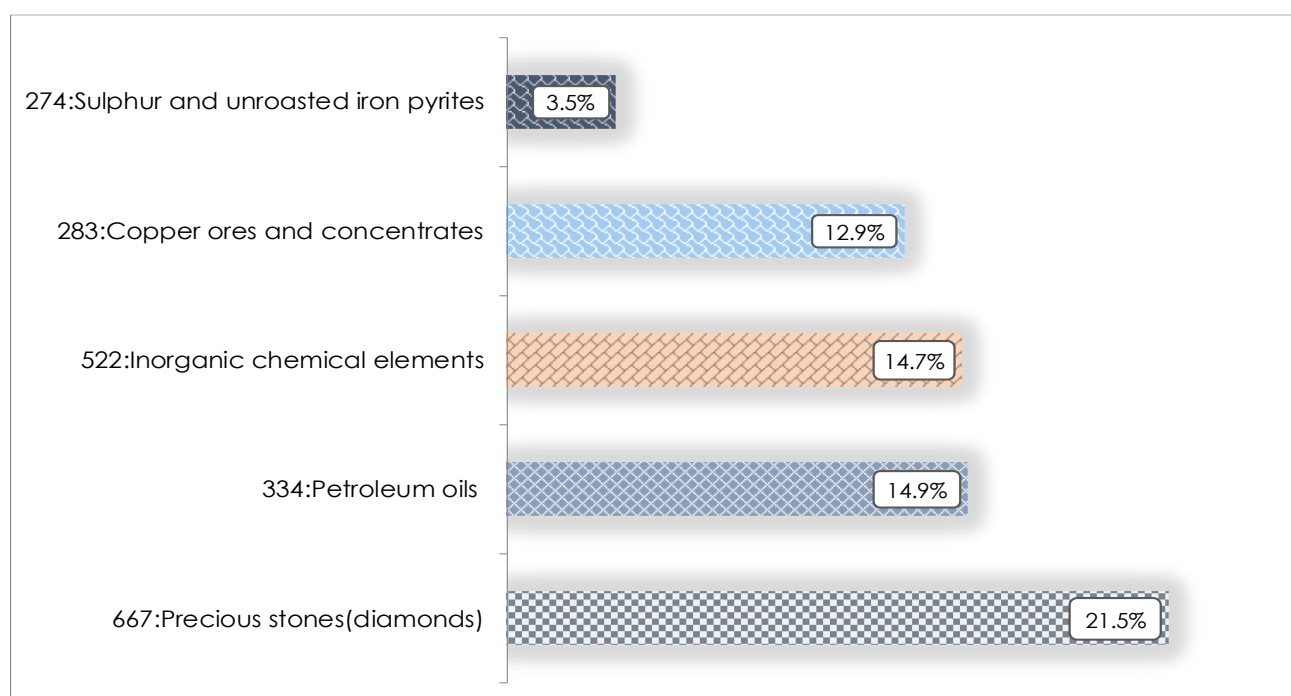


Non-monetary gold accounted for 7.3 percent of total exports of which was mostly destined to South Africa. Finally, Petroleum oils which accounted for 7.0 percent of total exports was mostly destined to Botswana and Zambia. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 57.8 percent of total exports.

### 3.2 Top five re-export products

Re-exports are commodities imported by residents who assume short-term ownership of the commodities. Consequently, these commodities are exported without undergoing any significant industrial transformation. Even though there are no substantial transformation, re-exports have the potential to benefit the transitional 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. Additionally, re-exports serve as an indication of favorable corporate tax in the intermediate country.

Chart 7: Percentage shares of top five re-export products



During the month under review, total re-exports stood at N\$3.0 billion, an increase of 8.8 percent when compared to the previous month and an increase of 121.6 percent year-on-year from N\$1.3 billion observed in July 2021.

The top five commodities that utilized Namibia's logistical services in July 2022 were Precious stones (diamonds) with a share of 21.5 percent of the nation's re-exports of which most was destined to Hong Kong and South Africa, followed by Petroleum oils with a share of 14.9 percent, of total re-exports mostly destined to Botswana (Chart 7). Inorganic chemical elements rated third on the list with a share of 14.7 percent which was mostly destined to Finland.

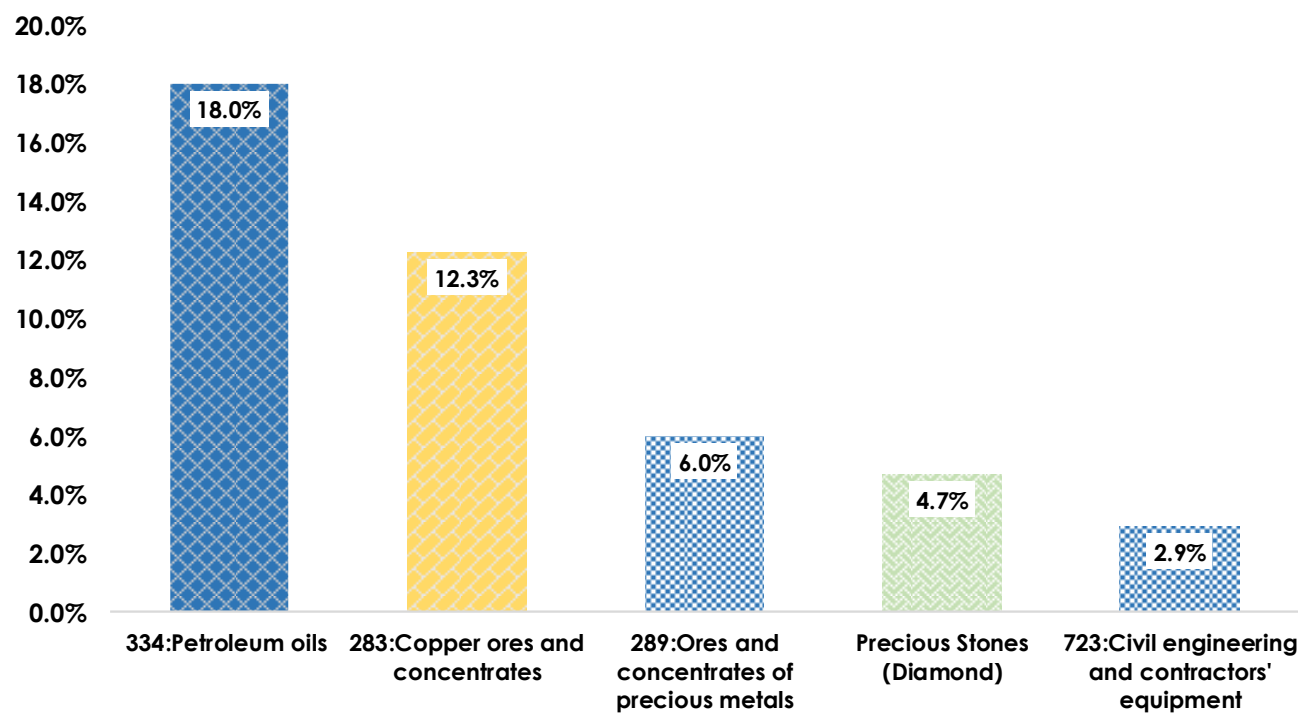
Finally, Copper ores and concentrates; and Sulphur and unroasted pyrites accounted for 12.9 percent and 3.5 percent of all commodities re-exported, respectively. The Netherlands was the main consumer of Copper ores and concentrates while Sulphur and unroasted pyrites were Re-exported to Zambia and the DRC.

### 3.3 Top five (5) import products

In July 2022, the value of imports into the country amounted to N\$11.6 billion, an increase of 4.5 percent when compared to N\$11.1 billion recorded in June 2022 and an increase of 60.1 percent from N\$7.2 billion when compared to the same month, the previous year.

The top five commodities imported into Namibia accounted for 43.9 percent of total imports with Petroleum oils being the highest imported commodity for the month of July 2022, accounting for a share of 18.0 percent of the nation's total import value, these were mainly sourced from Oman, India and United Arab Emirates. Following in second and third positions was Copper ores and concentrates; and Ores and concentrates of precious metals with respective shares of 12.3 percent and 6.0 percent of all commodities imported. Precious stones (diamonds) were ranked fourth after contributing 4.7 percent to the total imports while Civil engineering and contractors' equipment was ranked fifth in the list with a share of 2.9 percent (Chart 8).

Chart 8: Percentage share of top five import products



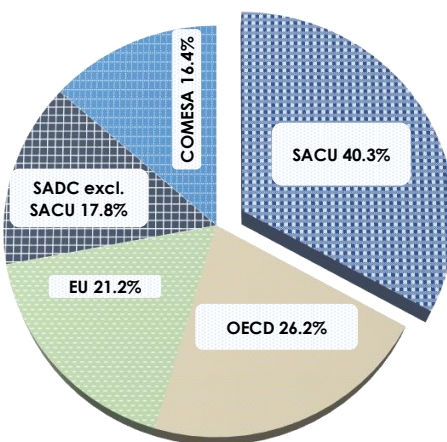
Copper ores and concentrates; and Ores and concentrates of precious metals were mainly sourced from Peru and Bulgaria, while Precious stones were imported from South Africa and lastly Civil engineering and contractors' equipment which was mostly sourced from the USA, Sweden and South Africa.

## SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

### 4.1 Exports by Economic Regions

SACU emerged as the largest export destination for Namibia's goods during the month of review with a 40.3 percentage share of total exports (Chart 9). The OECD and EU followed in the second and third positions absorbing 26.2 percent and 21.2 percent of Namibia's total export share, respectively. SADC excl. SACU market absorbed 17.8 percent of Namibia's total exports and finally, 16.4 percent of Namibia's total exports was absorbed by the COMESA market.

*Chart 9: Top five export by Economic Regions (percentage share)*



Exports to SACU comprised mainly of Precious stones (diamonds) and Non-monetary gold. Whereas exports to the OECD and the EU market mainly comprised of Fish and Inorganic chemical elements.

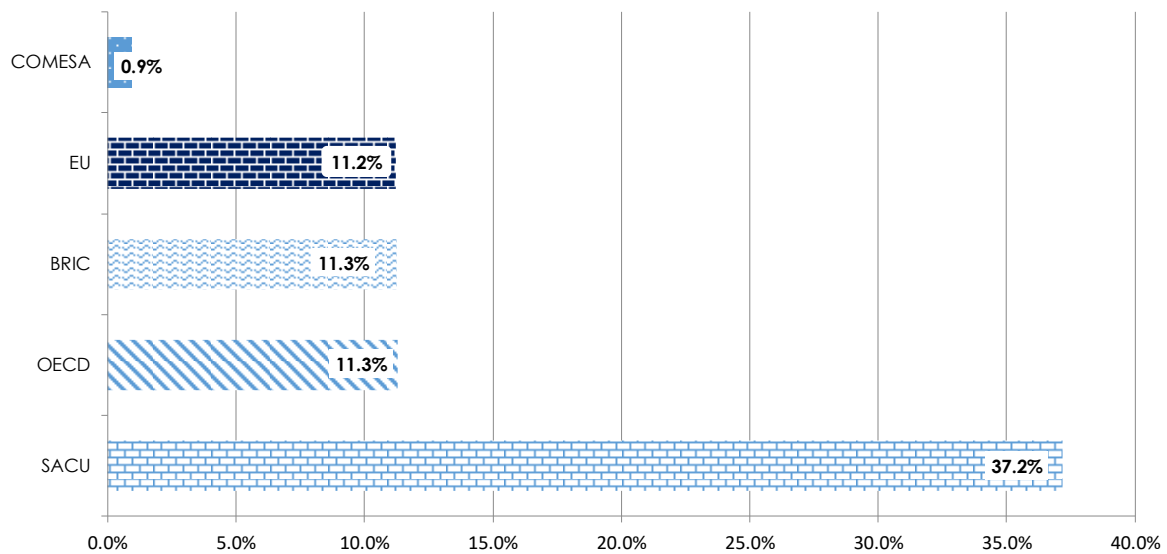
In the fourth and fifth positions was SADC excl. SACU and COMESA of which their export basket mainly comprised of Fish; and Sulphur and unroasted pyrites.

### 4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

During the month of July 2022, SACU continued to be the largest source of imports for Namibia, accounting for 37.2 percent of total imports. Namibia mainly sourced Motor vehicles for the transportation of goods, Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and Alcoholic beverages from SACU. The OECD came second with a share of 11.3 percent of all

goods imported providing the country mainly with Civil engineering and Contractors' equipment and Miscellaneous chemical products. BRIC and the EU countries accounted for 11.3 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively, whereby BRIC supplied Namibia mainly with Petroleum oils. While EU supplied Namibia mainly with Ores and concentrates of precious metals and; Copper ores and concentrates.

Chart 10: Top five import by economic regions (percentage share)



Finally, Inorganic chemical elements, feeding stuff for animals and Essential perfumery oils were sourced from COMESA.

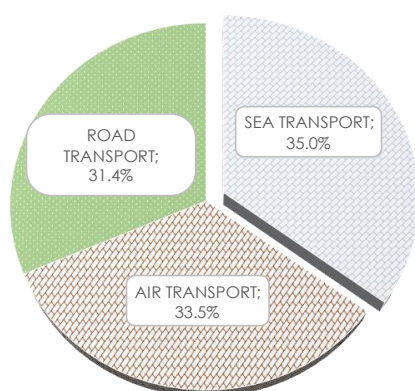
## SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

### 5.1 Export by mode of transport

During the month of July 2022, a total of N\$2.6 billion, representing a 35.0 percent share of total exports left the country by Sea (Chart 11). This translates into a 25.3 percent decline when compared to N\$3.4 billion recorded in June 2022. In addition, an increase of 107.5 percent was noted when compared to N\$1.2 billion recorded in July 2021. The basket of exports via Sea comprised mainly of Uranium, Fish and Inorganic chemical elements.

Air transportation accounted for 33.5 percent of total exports with its export basket mainly made up of Precious stones (diamonds), Non-monetary gold and Printed matters. Finally, Road transportation accounted for 31.4 percent of total exports with Petroleum oils, Fish and Alcoholic beverages listed as the most exported commodities via Road.

*Chart 11: Export by mode of transport (percentage share)*



With reference to tonnage, the month under review recorded 147,302 tons of goods having left the country by Road compared to 148,760 tons registered in June 2022 and 120,032 tons in July 2021. About 105,780 tons left the country by Sea in the month of July 2022, recording a 49.3 percent decrease when compared to 208,453 tons recorded the previous month and 33.8 percent higher when compared to the same month in 2021. Finally, only 199 tons of goods left Namibia by Air. This is an increase from its levels of 120 tons and a decrease from 243 tons recorded in the previous month and the same month in 2021, respectively.

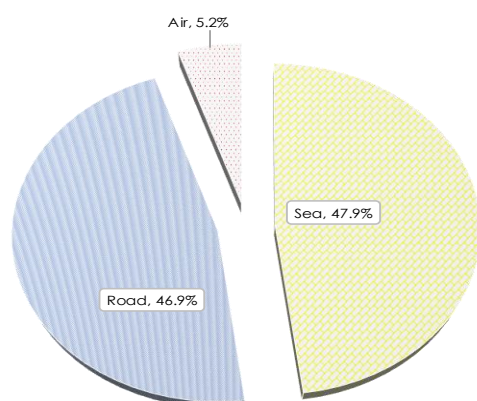


## 5.2 Import by mode of transport

Transport by Sea was the common mode of transport used for imports during the period under review. Imports by Sea stood at N\$5.5 billion, representing 47.9 percent of all goods imported into the country (Chart 12). Petroleum oils, Copper ores and concentrates; and Ores and concentrates of precious metals were listed as the most imported commodities via Sea.

Road transport followed accounting for 46.9 percent of all goods imported into the country and its basket comprised mainly of Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, Precious stones (diamonds) and Alcoholic beverages. Finally, 5.2 percent of goods arrived in Namibia by Air and Precious stones (diamonds) were listed as the most imported commodities via Air.

*Chart 12: Import by mode of transport (percentage share)*

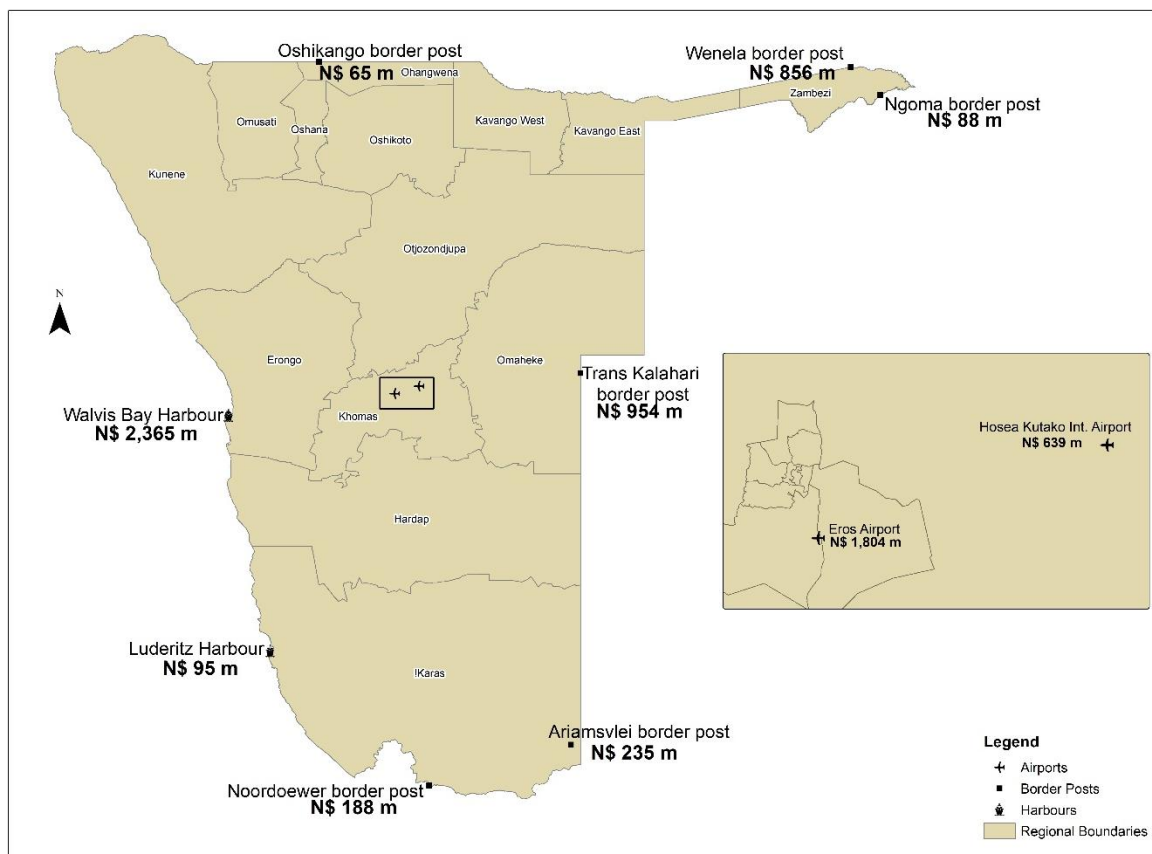


With regards to tonnage, 165,325 tons of goods entered the country by Road. This is more than its level of 142,861 recorded in June 2022 and less than 189,369 tons of imports observed during the same month of 2021. Meanwhile, 140,740 tons of goods arrived in Namibia by Sea, compared to its level of 297,181 tons in June 2022. When compared to the same month in the preceding year, a decrease of 24.5 percent was recorded. Lastly, 182 tons' worth of goods arrived in the country by Rail which is an increase of 604.2 percent and 235.9 percent when compared to the tons of products imported in the previous month as well as the same month of 2021, respectively.

## SECTION 6: TRADE BY BORDER POST

This section outlines trade based on the main border posts for both trade flows by their respective customs offices for the month of July 2022.

Figure 1: Export by Border Post (N\$ m) for July 2022



The map displays the geographical layout of Namibia, highlighting its regional divisions and key infrastructure. The regions shown include Kunene, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, and parts of Kunene, Erongo, Hardap, and Karas. Key locations marked include Walvis Bay Harbour (N\$ 5,537 m), Eros Airport (N\$ 398 m), Hosea Kutako Int. Airport (N\$ 194 m), and several border posts: Wenela (N\$ 47 m), Ngoma (N\$ 53 m), Trans Kalahari (N\$ 1,669 m), Ariamsvlei (N\$ 2,155 m), and Noordoewer (N\$ 967 m). A legend identifies the symbols for Airports (+), Border Posts (■), Harbours (⚓), and Regional Boundaries (shaded area).

Location	Altitude (m)	Type
Walvis Bay Harbour	5,537	Harbour
Eros Airport	398	Airport
Hosea Kutako Int. Airport	194	Airport
Wenela border post	47	Border Post
Ngoma border post	53	Border Post
Trans Kalahari border post	1,669	Border Post
Ariamsvlei border post	2,155	Border Post
Noordoewer border post	967	Border Post

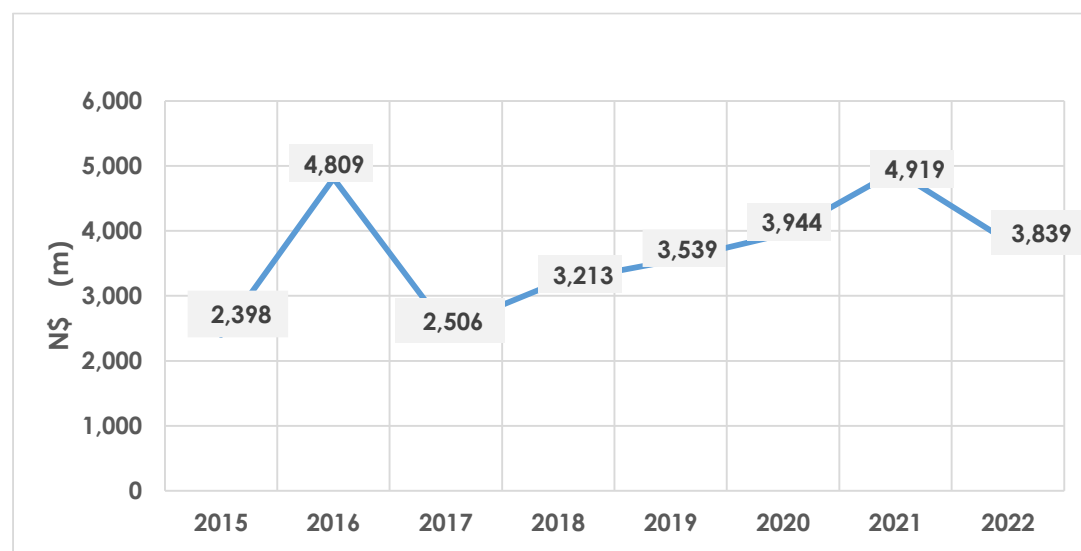
## SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

The African Continental Free Trade Area is a free trade area and a flagship project of the African Union (AU) in terms of Agenda 2063 which comprises a member-driven blueprint for attaining inclusive and sustainable development across the continent. The AU Summit adopted the AfCFTA Agreement in March 2018, in Kigali, Rwanda.

The general objective of the AfCFTA is to create a single market for goods and services facilitated by the movement of persons to deepen the economic integration of the African continent as well as to enhance the competitiveness of the economies of State Parties within the continent and the global market.

For the month under review, the report looks at Namibia's trade with Zambia. Namibia exported goods to a value of N\$25.3 billion during the period 2015 to 2021 while imported goods amounted to N\$4.8 billion over the same period.

Chart 13: AfCFTA; Total exports to Zambia



Namibia exported goods worth N\$4.9 billion in 2021 which is the highest value recorded over the period of 2015 to 2021 and this value might be lesser when compared to the current year (2022)<sup>5</sup> which has already noted an export value of N\$3.8 billion during the period of January 2022 to July 2022. The export basket to Zambia for the period of January to July 2022 mainly comprised of Fish with a bulk

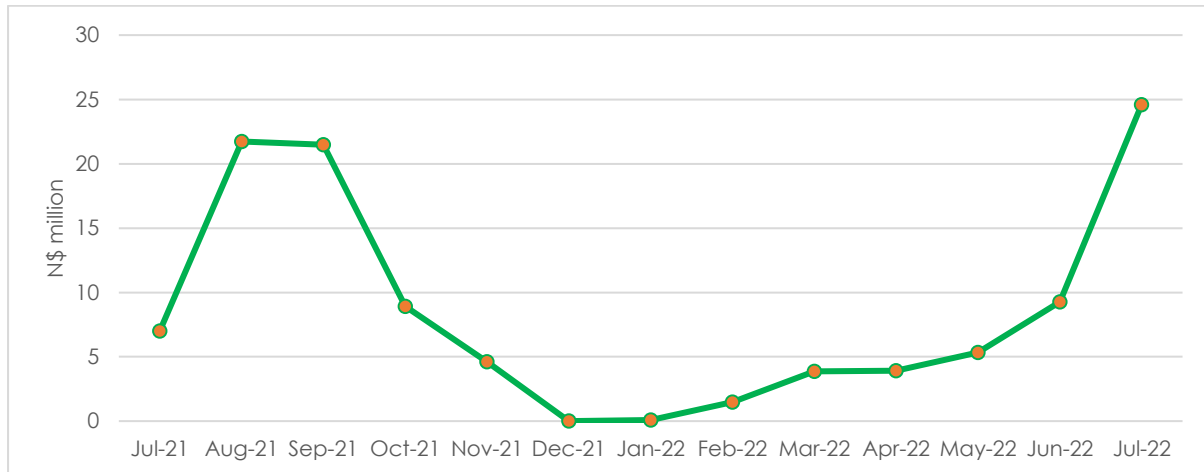
<sup>5</sup> 2022 represents exports for January to July only

share of 23.4 percent, followed by New pneumatic tyres of rubber with a share of 11.2 percent and Sulphur of all kinds with a share of 10.2 percent.

## SECTION 8: Commodity of the Month – Tomatoes

This section provides an insight into the importation of Tomato products over the period July 2021 to July 2022.

Chart 14: Import trend of Tomatoes\_July\_2021 -July\_2022



During the month of July 2022, the country imported Tomatoes worth N\$24.6 million (Chart 14). Over the entire period, import value of this commodity averaged at N\$9.4 million a month with the largest import value of N\$24.6 million recorded in July 2022 while no tomatoes were imported in December 2021. Tomatoes imported in the month under review was sourced from South Africa. When compared to the corresponding month of last year, import value of Tomatoes for the month of July 2022 increased by a notable 251.1 percent.

## Conclusion

In July 2022, Namibia's exports stood at N\$7.3 billion and imports at N\$11.6 billion, resulting in the country's trade deficit of N\$4.3 billion. Overall, the country's total trade for July 2022 stood at N\$18.9 billion.

During July 2022, exports decreased by 14.8 percent from its level of N\$8.6 billion recorded in June 2022. Additionally, exports increased by 99.6 percent from N\$3.7 billion registered in July 2021. Import value increased by 4.5 percent and 60.1 percent when compared to its levels of N\$11.1 billion in June 2022 and N\$7.2 billion in July 2021, respectively.

Botswana remained the country's largest export destination, with a share of 20.5 percent of all goods exported followed by South Africa with a share of 19.8 percent. Furthermore, China, Zambia and the Netherlands 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 36.2 percent of total imports into Namibia followed by Peru in the second position with 12.0 percent of the market share. Bulgaria, India and China also formed part of Namibia's top five sources of imports.

The analysis of exports by commodities revealed that Precious stones (diamonds) had the largest share of 25.3 percent in Namibia's total exports ahead of Fish with a share of 10.6 percent. Uranium accounted for 7.5 percent, while Non-monetary Gold and Petroleum oils came in fourth and fifth positions accounting for 7.3 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively. In terms of imports, Petroleum oils was the highest valued commodity with a share of 18.0 percent of total imports, followed by Copper ores and concentrates with a share of 12.3 percent; and Ores and concentrates of precious metals came third with a share of 6.0 percent. Furthermore, Precious stones (diamonds) accounted for 4.7 percent of total imports while Civil Engineering and Contractors' equipment contributed 2.9 percent to total imports.

In terms of regional composition, SACU emerged as the largest export market during the month of July 2022, contributing 40.3 percent of total exports. OECD ranked second with a relative market share of 26.2 percent while the EU and SADC excl. SACU markets accounted for 21.2 percent and 17.8 percent, respectively. The COMESA market absorbed 16.4 percent of Namibia's total exports. On the imports side, SACU

emerged as the largest source of Namibia's imports with a share of 37.2 percent of total import bill followed by OECD and BRIC countries with contributions of 11.3 percent each. The EU and COMESA markets had a share of 11.2 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively.

Namibia's trade by mode of transport revealed that in July 2022, vast of goods exported left the country by Sea, accounting for 35.0 percent of total exports, followed by Air transport with 33.5 percent and Road transport with 31.4 percent. From the demand side, Sea transport was the most frequent mode of transport accounting for 47.9 percent of total imports followed by Road with 46.9 percent and Air with 5.2 percent.

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

Finally, an analysis on the importation of Tomatoes as the commodity of the month showed that in July 2022, Namibia imported Tomatoes valued at N\$24.6 million of which all were sourced from South Africa.



# Namibia Trade Statistics Bulletin

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