Namibia Statistics Agency

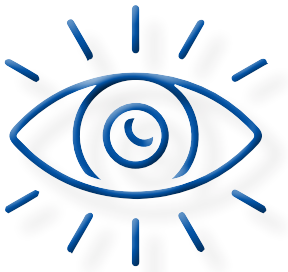


Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

April 2026



Namibia Statistics Agency



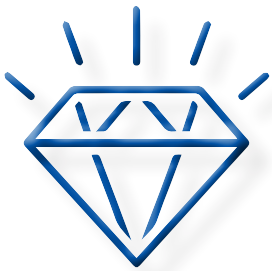
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"Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose."



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

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Excellent Performance
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	: African Continental Free Trade Agreement
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
EPA	: Economic Partnership Agreement
EPZ	: Export Processing Zone
EU	: European Union
FOB	: Free on Board
FTA	: Free Trade Agreement
IMTS	: International Merchandise Trade Statistics
ISIC	: International Standard Industrial Classification
MERCOSUR	: Southern Common Market
OECD	: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ROW	: Rest of the World
SACU	: Southern African Customs Union
SADC	: Southern African Development Community
HS	: Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
SITC	: Standard International Trade Classification
SADC excl. SACU	: SADC excluding SACU

PREFACE



International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) measures the quantity and value of merchandise (goods) moving into or out of the country, thereby adding to or subtracting from the country's material stock of goods by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its territory. It plays a crucial role in economic development as it links producers and consumers located in different countries across the world into an integrated global market system. These statistics provide essential data for understanding a country's economic performance, its role in the global market, and trade relationships with the rest of the world (ROW). Yet, trade statistics are crucial for economic policy, monitoring trade performance, and calculating trade balances (exports minus imports).

In this context, the availability of timely and high-quality trade statistics becomes a prerequisite for comprehensive assessment of employment creation, production, revenue generation, demand, and overall welfare of the domestic economy as well as at the global level. It is in that light that since its establishment, the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) has strived to make provision of timely and quality trade statistics through various publications. This publication outlines the monthly developments of Namibia's merchandise trade with the rest of the world for April 2026. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at www.nsa.org.na.

In April 2026, Namibia's trade figures show exports amounting to N$9.8 billion, while imports were higher at N$14.2 billion, resulting in a trade deficit (a negative difference between the country's exports and imports), of N$4.4 billion. This development reflects a worsened trade balance when compared to a N$2.1 billion deficit recorded in April 2025. Further analysis shows a N$2.3 billion deficit recorded in the previous month of the current year.

The analysis of Namibia's top trading partners revealed that South Africa emerged as the country's largest market for both exports and imports. On the goods front, the country's export basket for April 2026 was mainly composed of commodities from the mining sector such as non-monetary gold, uranium, precious stones (diamonds) and petroleum oils. Fish was the only non-mineral product among the top five exports. Re-exports notably increased by 39.8 percent on a monthly basis and by 12.6 percent on an annual basis. The re-export basket primarily comprised of 'nickel ores and concentrates', petroleum oils, fertilizers, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and 'aircraft and associated equipment". On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised of petroleum oils, 'nickel ores and concentrates', motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment' and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons.

A closer review of trade in food items revealed that Namibia was a net exporter (exported more food than it imported) with a trade surplus of N$733 million, while for beverages, Namibia was a net importer (imported more beverages than it exported) having recorded a deficit amounting to N$151 million.

The current report considered hides and skins as the commodity of the month. The analysis revealed that, on the supply side, the country exported hides and skins worth N$2.1 million, mostly destined to Italy, South Africa, Germany and Ghana, while on the demand side, the country imported the same commodity worth just over a thousand Namibian dollars, solely sourced from South Africa.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for March 2026

In harmony with statistical standards, the International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) are subject to revision whenever new information from data sources becomes available. Consequently, trade statistics are revised monthly to take account of additional information as it becomes available from the data sources.

Table 1: Trade Flow Revision for March 2026[1]

Flow	As reported in March_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	As reported in April_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	Difference (N$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	13 186	13 217	31	0.2%
Total Imports	15 527	15 562	35	0.2%
Trade balance	**-2 341**	**-2 345**	**-4**	**0.2%**

As shown in Table 1, upward revisions were noted in both flows increasing by 0.2 percent when compared to the figure reported in the previous month.

Table 2: Exports Revision for March 2026[2]

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in March_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	As reported in April_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	Difference (N$ m)
245 : Fuel wood	154	183	30
034 : Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	1 434	1 437	3
036 : Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	92	92	0

Regarding exports, upward revisions were noticed in commodities such as fuel wood and fish which rose by N$30 million and N$3 million, respectively.

Table 3: Imports Revision for March 2026

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in March_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	As reported in April_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	Difference (N$ m)
334 : Petroleum oils	2,530	2,541	12
783 : Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	27	38	11
112 : Alcoholic beverages	146	155	9

For imports, the upward revision was mainly in commodities such as petroleum oils, increasing by N$12 million, road motor vehicles with N$11 million and alcoholic beverages with N$9 million.

[1] Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number

[2] "0" represents an insignificant value and not necessarily zero

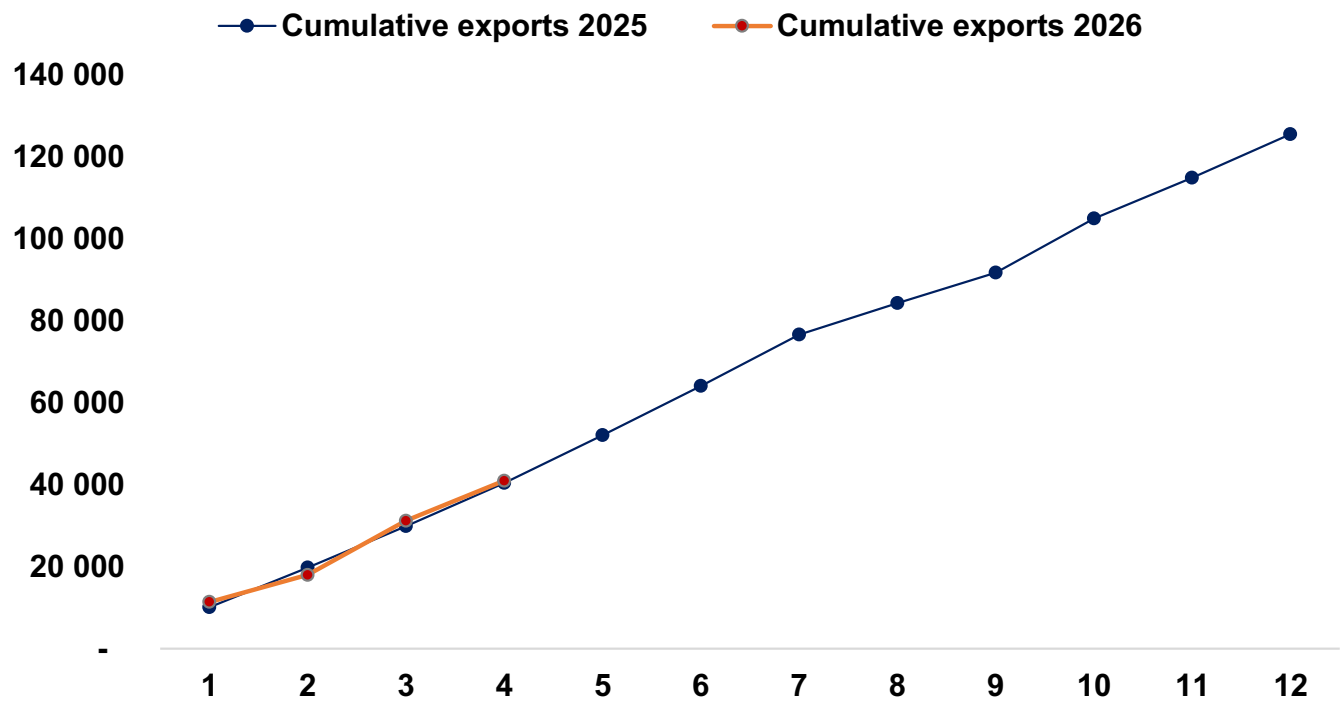
1.2 Summary

When compared to the export value reported in March 2026, Namibia's April 2026 export value of N$9.8 billion reflected a decrease of 26.2 percent. Similarly, the country spent N$14.2 billion on imports, down by 9.0 percent from the previous month. The export and import positions translated into a significant trade deficit of N$4.4 billion.

Cumulative trade values

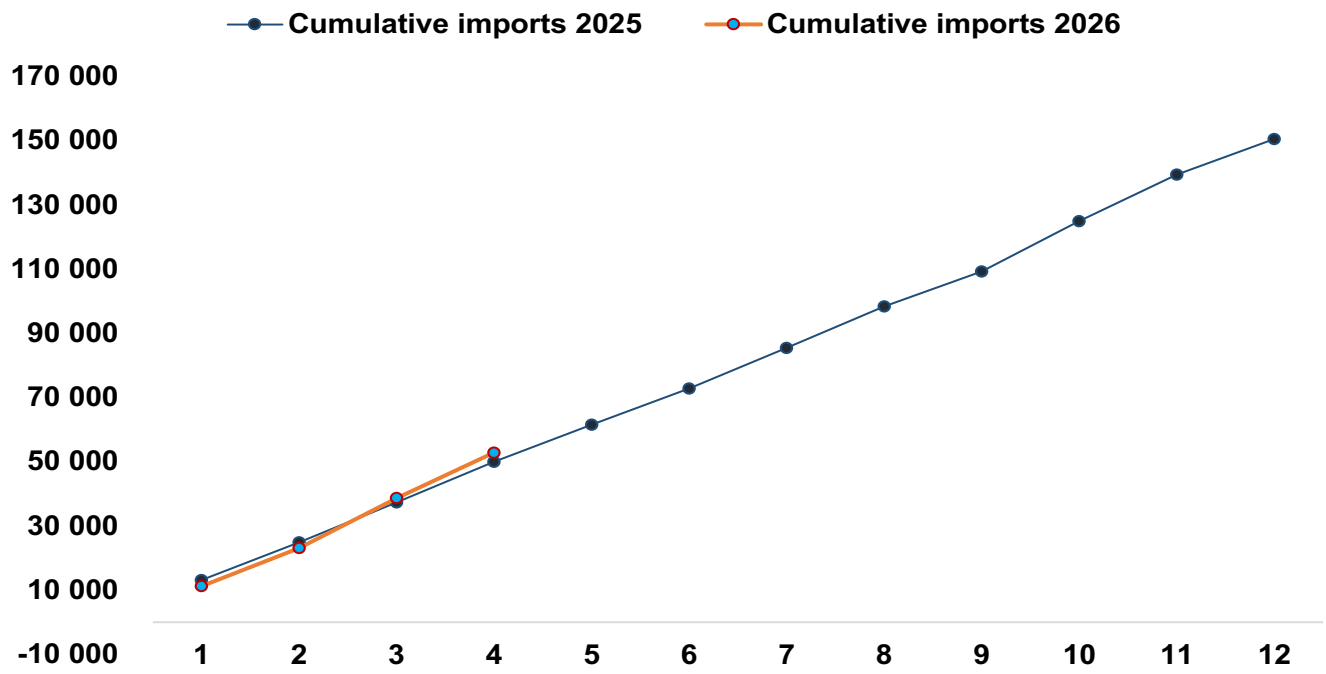
Namibia’s 2026 cumulative exports amounted to N$41.0 billion in April 2026, an increase from N$40.5 billion recorded over the same period of the previous year.

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N$, m)



On the import side, the cumulative value for 2026 amounted to N$52.8 billion during the month under review, which is N$2.8 billion higher than the N$50.0 billion recorded over the same period in 2025.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N$ m)



During the month under review, both trade flows recorded comparable year-on-year values, suggesting minimal variation in trade dynamics when compared to the same period last year.

Trade highlights by category

Monthly decrease in exports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Uranium, down by N$2.1 billion
2. Nickel ores and concentrates decreased by N$709 million
3. Ores and concentrates of base metals, down by N$449 million
4. Non-monetary gold, decreased by N$399 million
5. Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, down by N$231 million

Monthly decrease in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), decreased by N$318 million
2. Rails or railway track construction material of iron or steel, down by N$288 million
3. Electrical machinery and apparatus, decreased by N$184 million
4. Other machinery and equipment specialized for industries, decreased by N$107 million
5. Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons, down by N$93 million

Trade by industry is based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC)[3], Revision 4 (Rev.4).

Regarding the sectoral share of total exports, April 2026 saw the manufacturing sector occupying the first position with the largest export value of N$5.4 billion, subsequently generating more than half of the country's total export revenue, while a month-on-month comparison showed a decrease of N$703 million in exports of products from this sector. The mining and quarrying sector was second, accounting for 40.4 percent of total exports in April 2026, with the export value of goods from this sector decreasing significantly by a value of N$2.7 billion compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector ranked third, making up 3.6 percent of the country's total export basket. This analysis shows that the country's exports is heavily reliant on products from the three industries as outlined in Table 4, which presents the main categories of exported goods within each of the top three industries.

Table 4: Main exports of top three industries, April 2026

Industry	ISIC group	Value (N$ m)
Manufacturing	C10 : Manufacture of food products	2 105
	C24 : Manufacture of basic metals	1 775
	C20 : Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	445
Mining and quarrying	B07 : Mining of metal ores	2 170
	B08 : Other mining and quarrying	1 000
	B09 : Mining support service activities	769
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01 : Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	214
	A02 : Forestry and logging	114
	A03 : Fishing and aquaculture	19

The demand side displays the country's reliance on foreign manufactured goods after recording huge import flows of products from these same three industries. For instance, in April 2026, the import bill for products of the manufacturing industry stood at N$9.7 billion, indicating a decrease of 14.3 percent when compared to March 2026. Following in the second position was the mining and quarrying industry, which stood at N$4.1 billion, reflecting a 7.8 percent increase when compared to the preceding month. Lastly, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector occupied the

[3] This is a classification of all economic activities, consisting of a coherent and consistent classification structure of economic activities based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules. This allows for international comparability among countries globally and forms the basis from which the section below is presented.

third position with imports valued at N$280 million. Table 5 shows the main categories of imported goods within the top three industries. These categories reflect industry-level classifications rather than specific individual products.

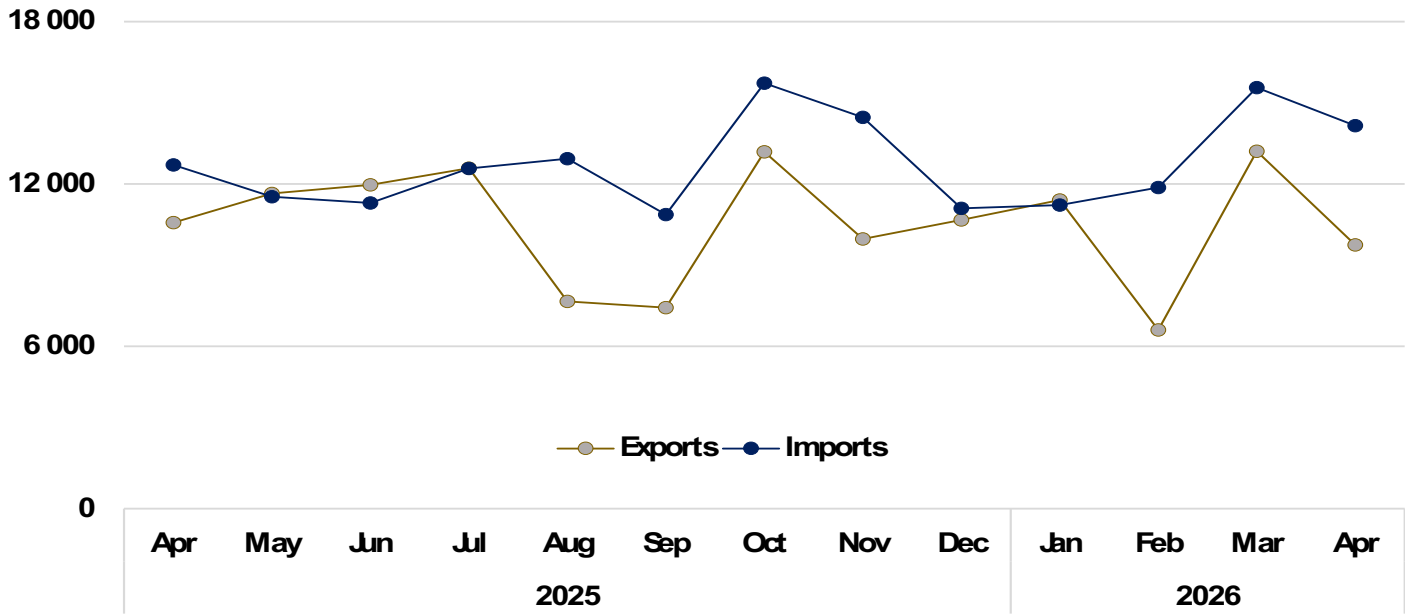
Table 5: Main imports of top three industries, April 2026

Industry	ISIC group	Value (N$ m)
Manufacturing	C28 : Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1 638
	C20 : Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1 455
	C29 : Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1 252
Mining and quarrying	B09 : Mining support service activities	2 536
	B07 : Mining of metal ores	1 450
	B08 : Other mining and quarrying	152
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01 : Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	277
	A02 : Forestry and logging	3
	A03 : Fishing and aquaculture	0

1.3 Total export and total import

During the month under review, export[4] revenue decreased by 26.2 percent to N$9.8 billion when compared to the value of exports recorded in March 2026. Moreover, exports decreased by 7.7 percent when compared to N$10.6 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2025. Yet, according to the April 2026 figures, the import value was N$14.2 billion, representing a 9.0 percent month-on-month decrease and a 11.4 percent year-on-year increase.

Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N$ m), April 2025 to April 2026

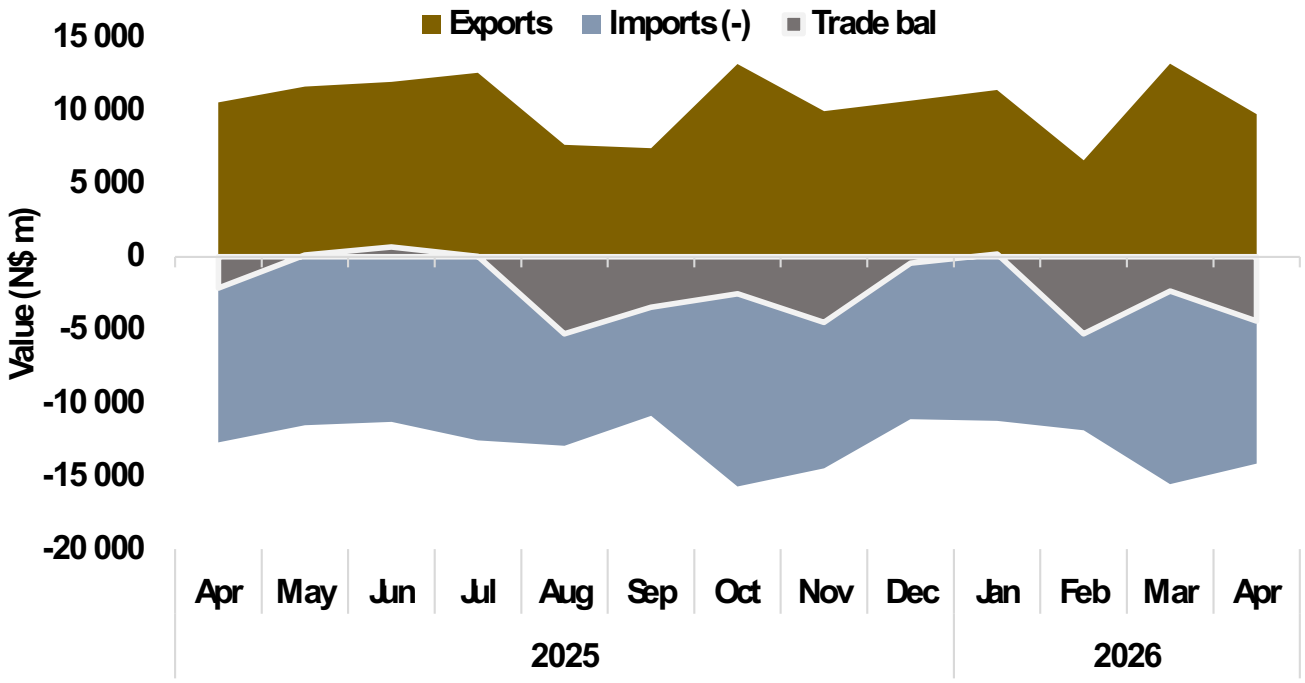


[4]Exports represent total exports derived from the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

1.4 Trade balance

In April 2026, the country's trade balance (the difference between exports and imports) reflected a worsened trade deficit valued at N$4.4 billion, after recording a N$2.3 billion deficit in March 2026 and a trade deficit N$2.1 billion recorded in April 2025. Between April 2025 and April 2026, the country experienced persistent trade deficits mostly (Chart 4), with consecutive trade surpluses occurring only in May, June, and July 2025, as well as in January 2026. Over this period, the trade balance averaged a deficit of N$2.3 billion, indicating the country's continued reliance on foreign goods to meet domestic demand.

Chart 4: Trade flows and trade balance, April 2025 to April 2026



1.5 Trade balance by partner

The April 2026 figures show Namibia's trade surpluses with countries such as Botswana (N$1.2 billion), Canada (N$460 million), and Spain (N$397 million). On the other hand, the country recorded trade deficits against South Africa (N$2.4 billion), Nigeria (N$983 million) and Oman (N$517 million).

1.6 Trade balance by product

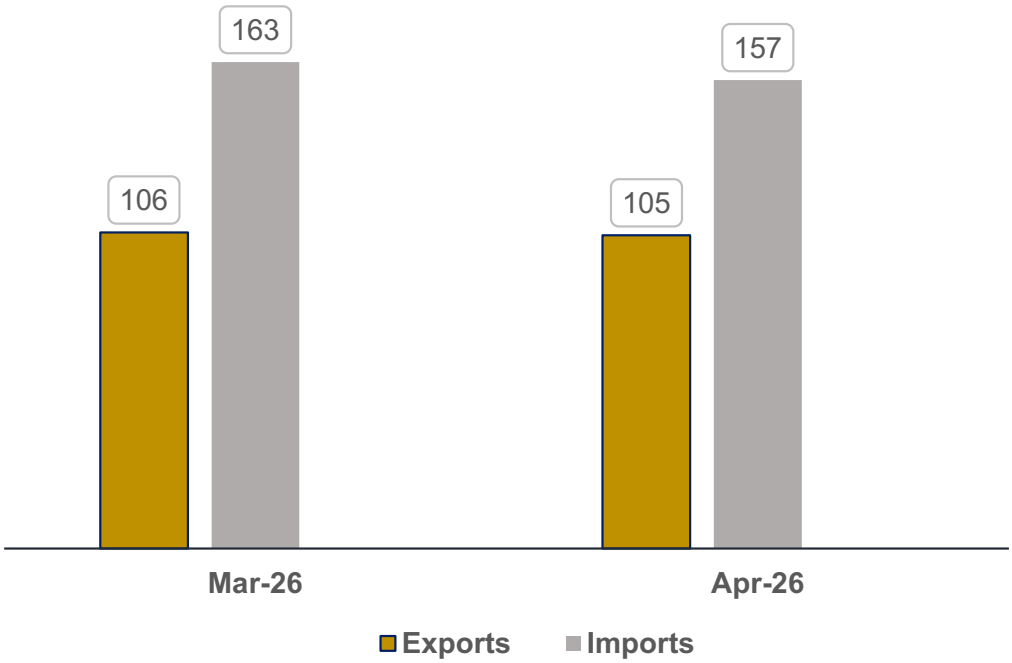
The April 2026 figures saw trade deficits recorded on goods such as petroleum oils (N$1.8 billion), 'nickel ores and concentrates' at N$615 million, and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) at N$606 million. Contrastingly, the country recorded trade surpluses on commodities such as non-monetary gold (N$1.7 billion), fish and uranium, both at N$1.5 billion.

SECTION 2: DIRECTIONS OF TRADE

2.1 Total Import and Export Markets

During the period under review, the country exported goods to a total of 105 markets, which is one (1) less than the markets recorded in March 2026. Whereas the demand side observed the country importing goods from 157 markets across the world which is six (6) less than the markets recorded in March 2026 *(Chart 5)*. These developments are well aligned with the country's export and import market diversification agenda.

Chart 5: Total number of markets Namibia traded with (March 2026 vs April 2026)



2.2 Top five trade markets

This section highlights trade based on the top five (5) trading partners for both trade flows during the period under review.

Figure 1: Top five export markets for April 2026, Percentage Share



Figure 2: Top five import markets for April 2026, Percentage Share



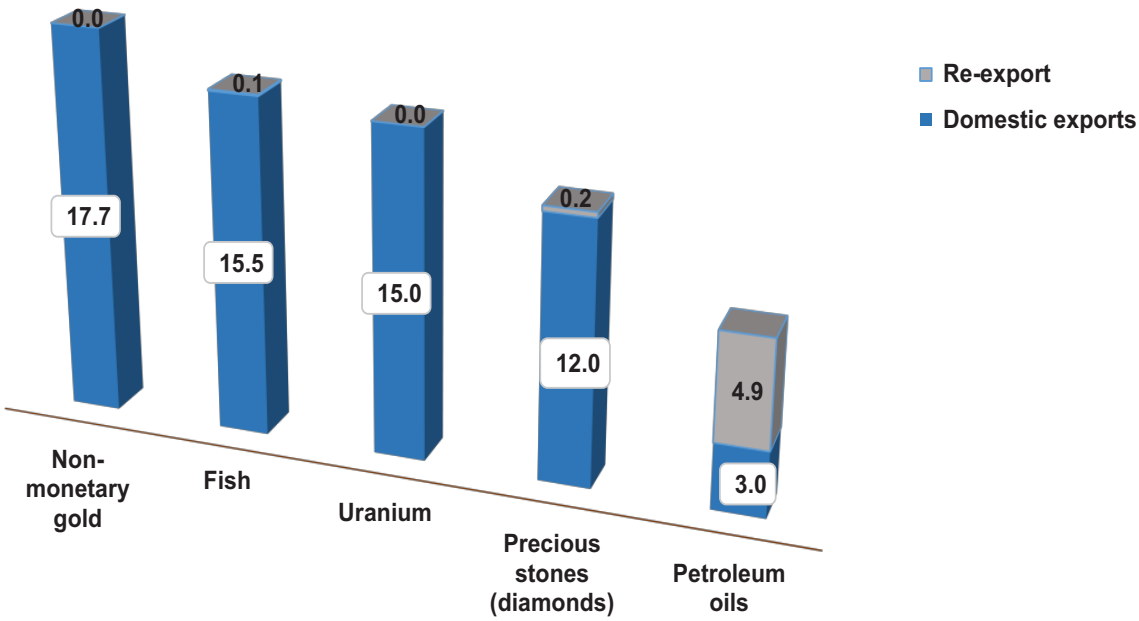
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

This section outlines Namibia's trade flows 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, which provides a more detailed categorization of commodities.

3.1 Top five export products

Non-monetary gold was Namibia's largest exported commodity in April 2026 (Chart 6), accounting for 17.7 percent of total exports, absorbed by South Africa. Fish emerged as the second most exported commodity, accounting for 15.6 percent of total exports, destined mainly for Spain, Zambia and the DRC. Uranium destined mainly for China and France occupied the third position, accounting for 15.0 percent of total exports. Precious stones (diamonds) occupied the fourth position with a share of 12.2 percent of total exports, absorbed by Botswana, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Belgium.

Chart 6: Top five export products for April 2026, Percentage Share

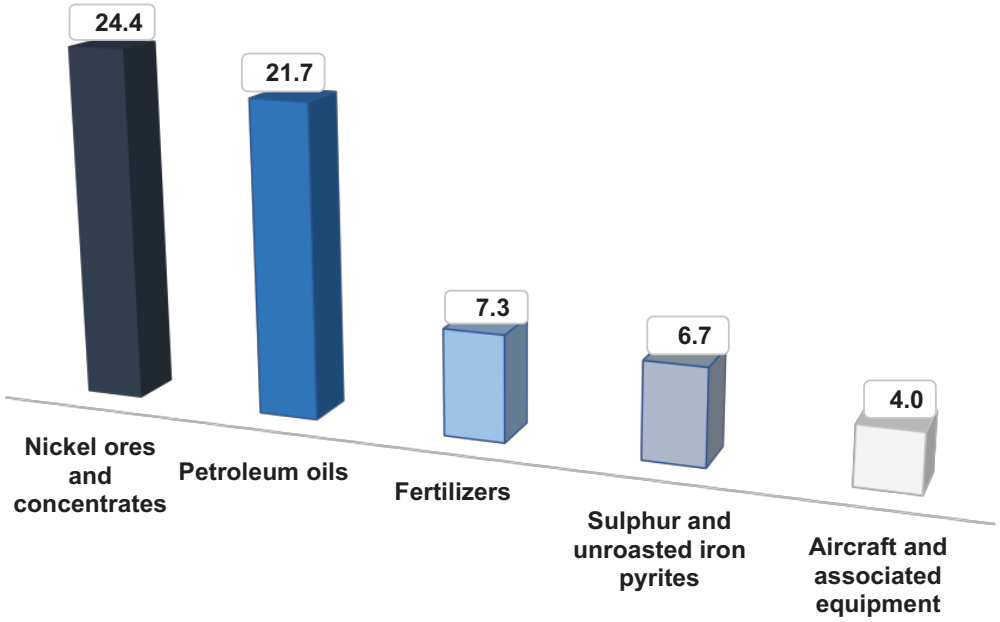


Petroleum oils occupied the fifth position, contributing 7.9 percent (of which 4.9 percent is a re-export) to the country's total export revenue, and was mostly destined for Botswana and Zambia. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 68.4 percent of total exports.

3.2 Top five re-export products

The month of April 2026 saw the country re-exporting goods worth N$2.2 billion, representing a decrease of 39.8 percent month-on-month and 12.6 percent year-on-year, respectively.

Chart 7: Top five re-export products for April 2026, Percentage Share



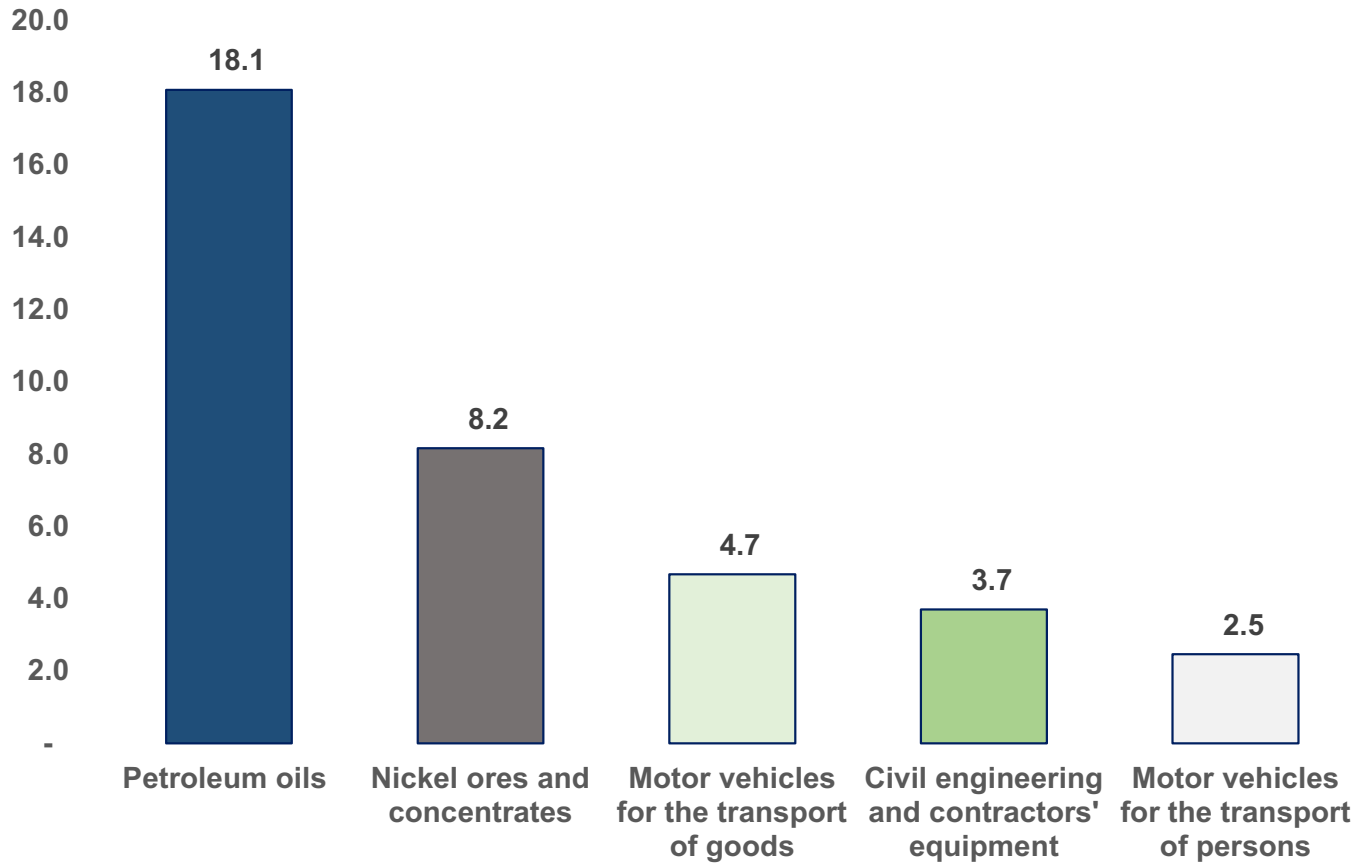
The top five commodities re-exported in April 2026 were, 'nickel ores and concentrates' occupying the first position with a share of 24.4 percent of total re-exports and was mainly destined to Canada and China. Petroleum oils and Fertilizers followed in second and third place accounting for 21.7 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively, with petroleum oils mainly destined for Botswana and Zambia, while the latter was destined solely to Zambia and Angola.

Lastly, sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites and 'aircraft and associated equipment', ranked fourth and fifth with shares of 6.7 percent and 4.0 percent, correspondingly. Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites were destined to Zambia, while 'aircraft and associated equipment' were destined to South Africa.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into the country jointly accounted for 37.1 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils emerged at the top of the list during the month under review, accounting for 18.1 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were 'nickel ores and concentrates' and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), gaining shares of 8.2 percent and 4.7 percent of total imports, respectively. 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, having a share of 3.7 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively (Chart 8).

Chart 8: Top five import products for April 2026, Percentage Share



Nigeria, Oman and Sweden were the largest import markets for petroleum oils, while 'nickel ores and concentrates' were sourced mainly from Zambia. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were sourced mainly from South Africa and China. 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were sourced from China and the United States of America. Lastly, motor vehicles for the transportation of persons were mainly sourced from South Africa and Japan.

3.4 Top 10 traded products

Table 6 below provides a snapshot of the top ten (10) export and import products, thereby showcasing the country's trade dynamics and economic priorities.

Table 6: Top 10 exported and imported commodities, April 2026

Exports			Imports		
SITC/Commodity Description	**Value(N$ m)**	**%Share**	**SITC/Commodity Description**	**Value(N$ m)**	**%Share**
971 : Non-monetary gold	1 730	17.7	334 : Petroleum oils	2 559	18.1
034 : Fish	1 517	15.6	284 : Nickel ores and concentrates	1 156	8.2
286 : Uranium	1 459	15.0	782 : Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)	662	4.7
667 : Precious stones (diamonds)	1 194	12.2	723 : Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment	524	3.7
334 : Petroleum oils	774	7.9	781 : Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons	350	2.5
284 : Nickel ores and concentrates	541	5.5	287 : Ores and concentrates of base metals	292	2.1
011 : Meat of bovine animals	279	2.9	562 : Fertilizers	259	1.8
001 : Live animals	202	2.1	542 : Medicaments	249	1.8
562 : Fertilizers	163	1.7	598 : Miscellaneous chemical products	235	1.7
274 : Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	147	1.5	274 : Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	209	1.5
000: Other commodities	1 749	17.9	000: Other commodities	7 658	54.1
Total	**9 755**	**100**	**Total**	**14 154**	**100**

The top 10 traded commodities highlight the country's dependence on mineral exports, with non-monetary gold and uranium emerging as top export revenue sources, thereby underscoring the country's wealth and opportunities in the extractive industry (mining). However, this reliance poses risks due to unpredictable price volatility of minerals on the global market and most prevalent geopolitical conflicts. Imports were mainly dominated by essential commodities such as petroleum oils and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), thus reflecting dependency on foreign industrial factors to support domestic activities. This composition suggests a need for increased industrialization, particularly in the manufacturing sector and export diversification to reduce import dependency while enhancing economic resilience.

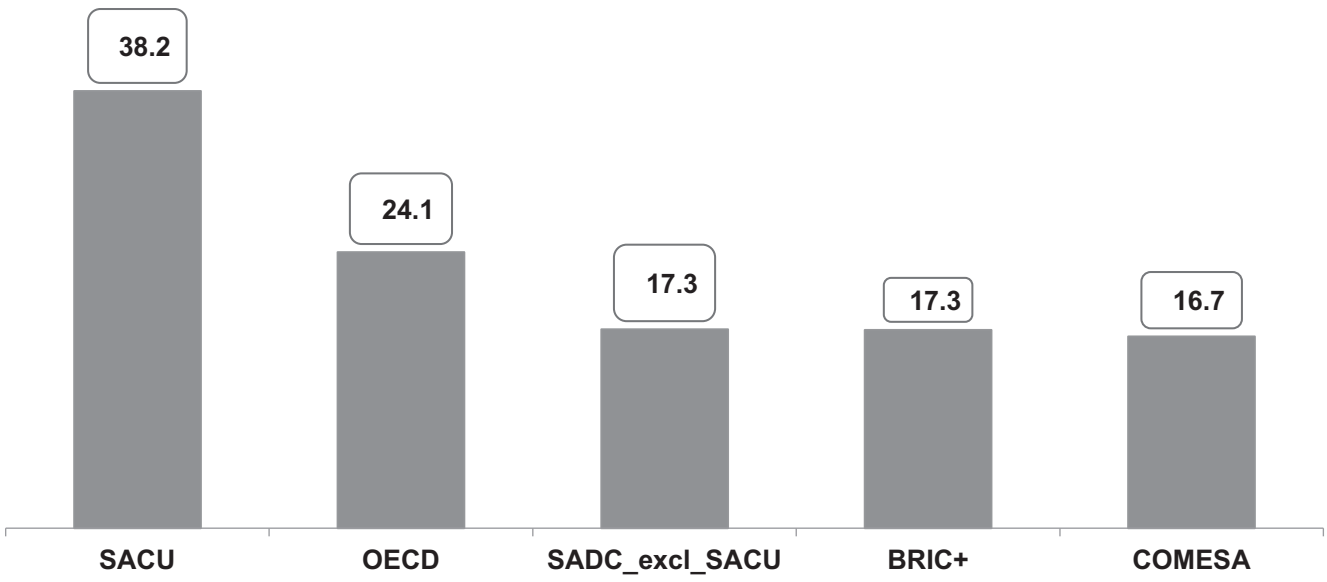
SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

Namibia's trade strategy is anchored on its participation in key Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) such as the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA); the Southern African Development Community (SADC) protocol on trade; the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) as well as the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), among others. Through these agreements, Namibia benefits from reciprocal preferential access to regional and global markets, subsequently allowing preferential treatment on certain commodities in these markets. This explains higher trade volumes between Namibia and these markets when compared to the rest of the world.

4.1 Exports by Economic Regions

SACU emerged as the largest export destination for Namibian goods during the month under review, with a share of 38.2 percent of the total export value (Chart 9). The OECD and SADC_excl_SACU markets followed in second and third positions, contributing 24.1 percent and 17.3 percent to Namibia's total export value, respectively. BRIC+[5] and COMESA markets occupied the fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 17.3 percent and 16.7 percent of total export revenue, accordingly.

Chart 9: Exports for the top five economic regions for April 2026, Percentage Share



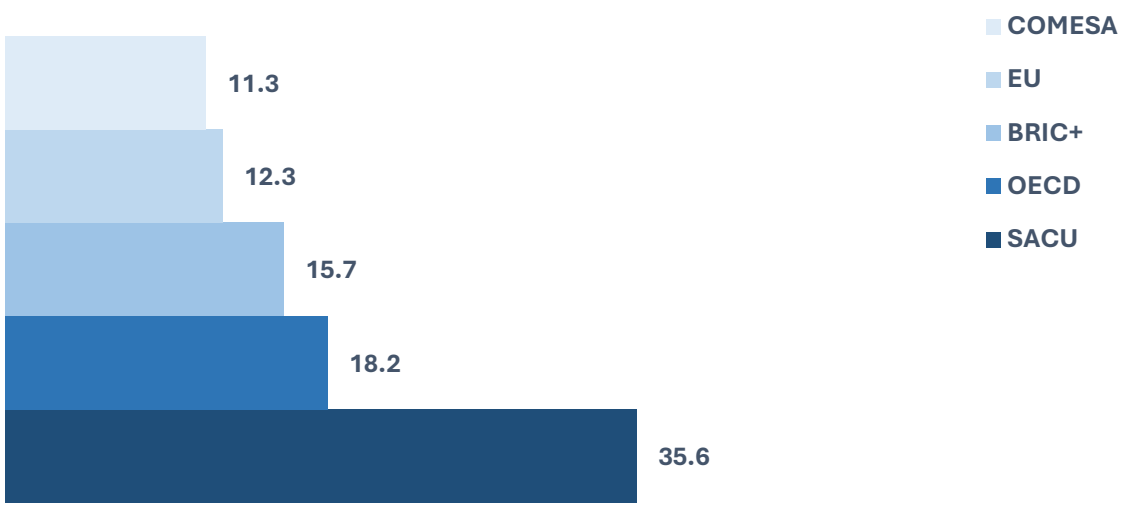
[5] BRIC+ Includes the new member states

Exports to SACU comprised mainly of non-monetary gold, accounting for the highest export value, while exports to the OECD was dominated largely by fish, 'nickel ores and concentrates' and uranium. SADC_excl_SACU basket consisted of fish, fertilizers and 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites'. In the fourth place was BRIC+ whose basket was mainly consisted of non-monetary gold. Lastly, the country supplied the COMESA market mainly with fish, fertilizers and 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites'.

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

The April 2026 figures revealed that SACU was Namibia's largest market for imports, accounting for 35.6 percent of total imports, which were predominantly made up of motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'sugar, molasses and honey' and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons. The OECD came second with a share of 18.2 percent, supplying the country mostly with petroleum oils, 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment' and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) while BRIC+ and the EU took the third and fourth positions with respective shares of 15.7 percent and 12.3 percent of the total import value. BRIC+ supplied the country mainly with 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment', 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and telecommunication equipment while the EU supplied the country mainly with petroleum oils, miscellaneous chemical products and motor vehicles for the transport of persons. COMESA occupied the fifth position, accounting for 11.3 percent of total imports and supplied Namibia mainly with 'nickel ores and concentrates'.

Chart 10: Imports for the top five economic regions for April 2026, Percentage share



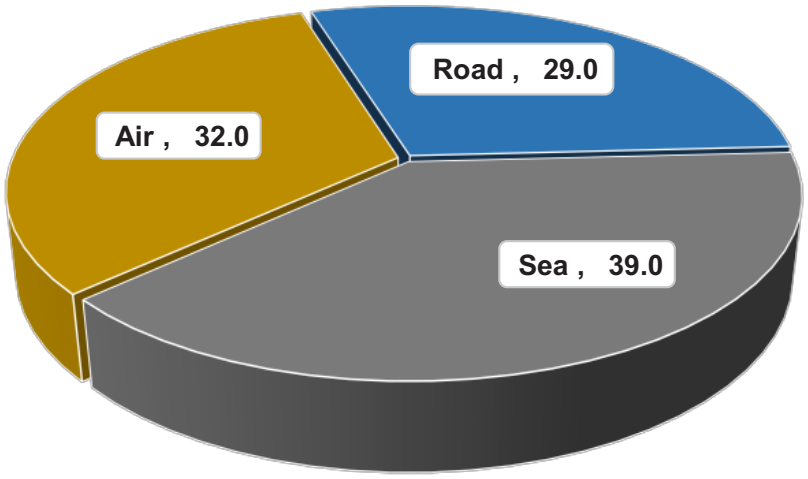
SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During the month under review, sea transportation occupied the top position as the leading mode of transport for exports, handling exports valued at N$3.8 billion. This export value represents 39.0 percent share of the total exports during the period under study (Chart 11). The basket of exports via sea comprised mainly of uranium, fish and 'nickel ores and concentrates. The second place was occupied by air transportation, contributing 32.0 percent of the total export value and its export basket was mainly made up of non-monetary gold and precious stones (diamonds).

Lastly, road transportation accounted for 29.0 percent, with petroleum oils, fish and fertilizers being the highest-valued commodities transported via this mode of transport.

Chart 11: Share of exports by mode of transport for April 2026, Percent



Regarding trade volumes, a total of 256 596 tons of goods left the country, representing a decrease of 24.8 percent and 28.6 percent when compared to March 2026 and April 2025, respectively.

During the month under review, 167 133 tons of goods were recorded as exported via road, representing decreases of 3 073 tons month-on-month and 51 tons year-on-year.

A total of 89 272 tons of goods left the country by sea, yielding a decrease of 47.8 percent and 53.5 percent when compared to 171 045 tons and 192 119 tons registered in March 2026 and April 2025, respectively.

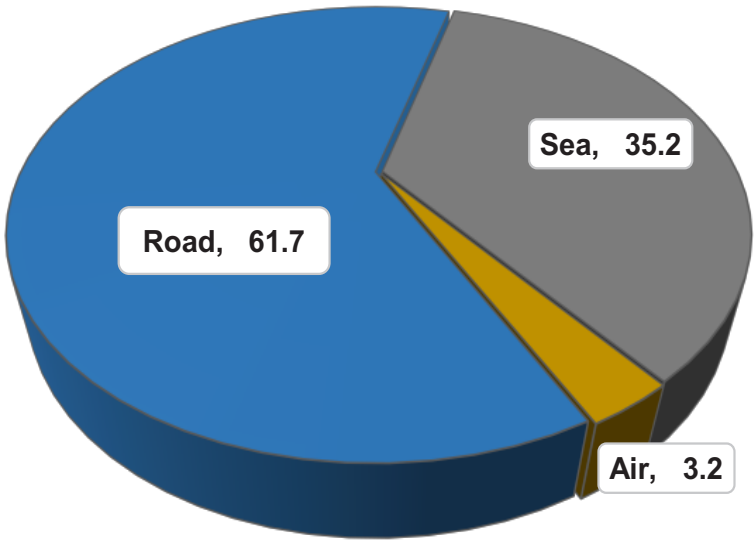
Finally, only 190 tons of goods left the country by air during April 2026, indicating increases of 43.7 percent and 58.6 percent month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Road transport accounted for the highest import value among all modes of transportation during the month under review. Imports via road were valued at N$8.7 billion, representing a 61.7 percent share of the total import value of all goods (Chart 12). 'Nickel ores and concentrates' motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons constituted the highest value of total imports via road transport.

Sea transportation was second, accounting for 35.2 percent of the total value of all goods imported into the country and its basket consisted mainly of petroleum oils. Finally, in a distant third place was air transport, accounting for 3.2 percent of the total value of goods imported in the country. Precious stones (diamonds), telecommunication equipment and 'aircraft and associated equipment' were the top imported commodities via this mode of transport.

Chart 12: Share of imports by mode of transport for April 2026, Percent



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, April 2026 saw 485 488 tons of goods imported into the country, increasing by 7.0 percent and 4.2 percent when compared to the previous month and year-on-year, respectively.

Moreover, 257 708 tons of goods arrived in the country by sea, translating into a decrease of 1.9 percent and 5.0 percent when compared to 262 660 tons and 271 276 tons recorded in March

2026 and April 2025, respectively. April 2026 saw 227 542 tons of goods entering the country by road, translating into increases of 19.4 percent and 17.1 percent when compared to 190 506 tons recorded in the previous month and 194 287 tons recorded in April 2025, respectively.

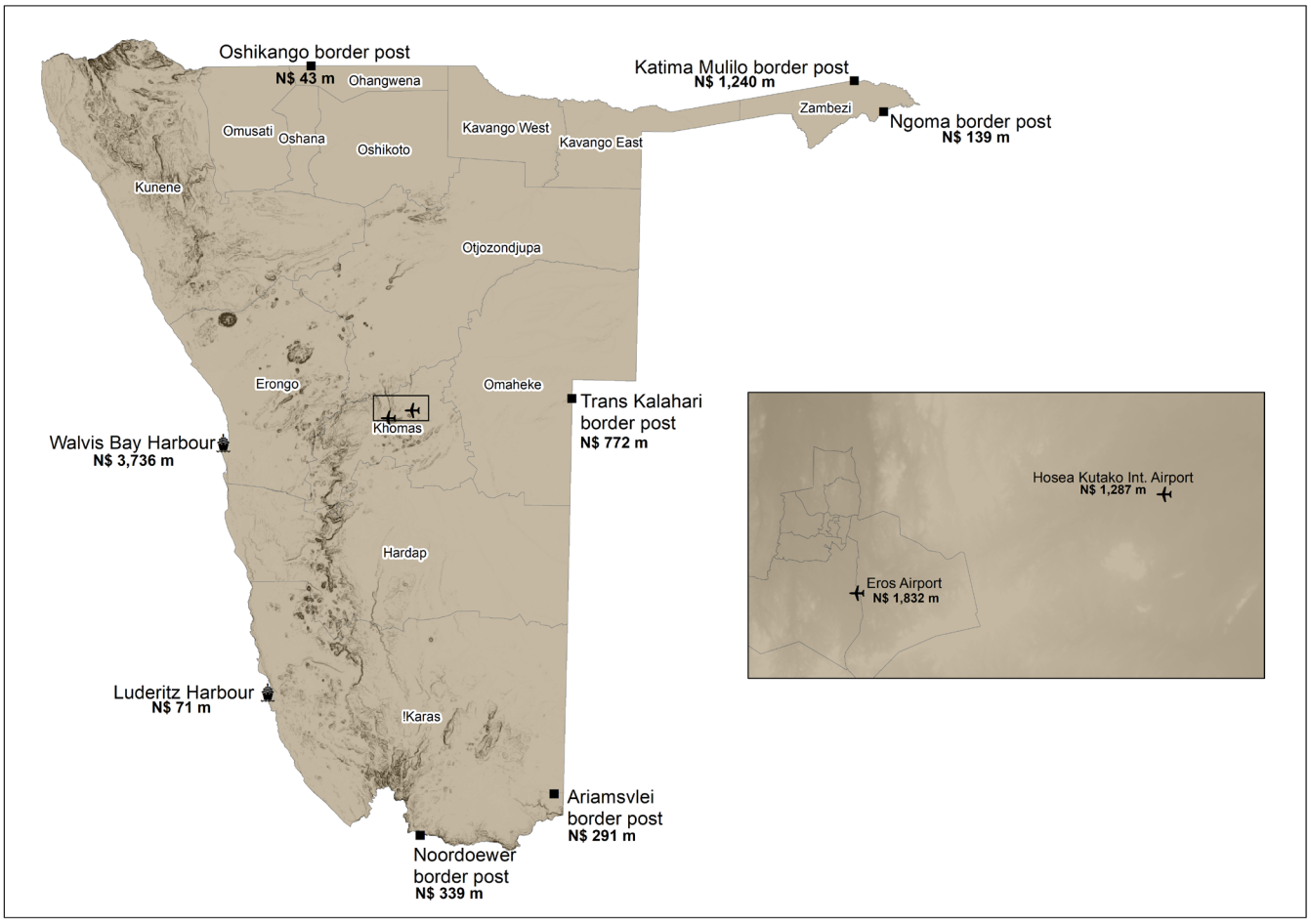
Finally, 165 tons of goods arrived in the country by air during the period under review, yielding a decrease of 13.4 percent and 1.8 percent when compared to the tons recorded in March 2026 and April 2025, respectively.

SECTION 6: TRADE BY MAIN BORDER POST/OFFICE (TOP 10)

This section outlines Namibia's trade with the rest of the world through major border posts/ offices for April 2026, reflecting the leading points of entry/exit by value.

The export side saw the port of Walvis Bay facilitating goods worth N$3.7 billion, followed by Eros Airport and Hosea Kutako International Airport, with N$1.8 billion and N$1.3 billion, respectively.

Figure 3:Exports by main border posts (N$ m), April 2026



The demand side saw Walvis Bay maintaining its position as the top entry point for imports, handling cargo valued at N$4.8 billion, ahead of Ariamsvlei and the Trans-Kalahari border posts, which facilitated goods worth N$3.2 billion and N$2.2 billion, respectively.

Figure 4: Imports by main border posts (N$ m), April 2026

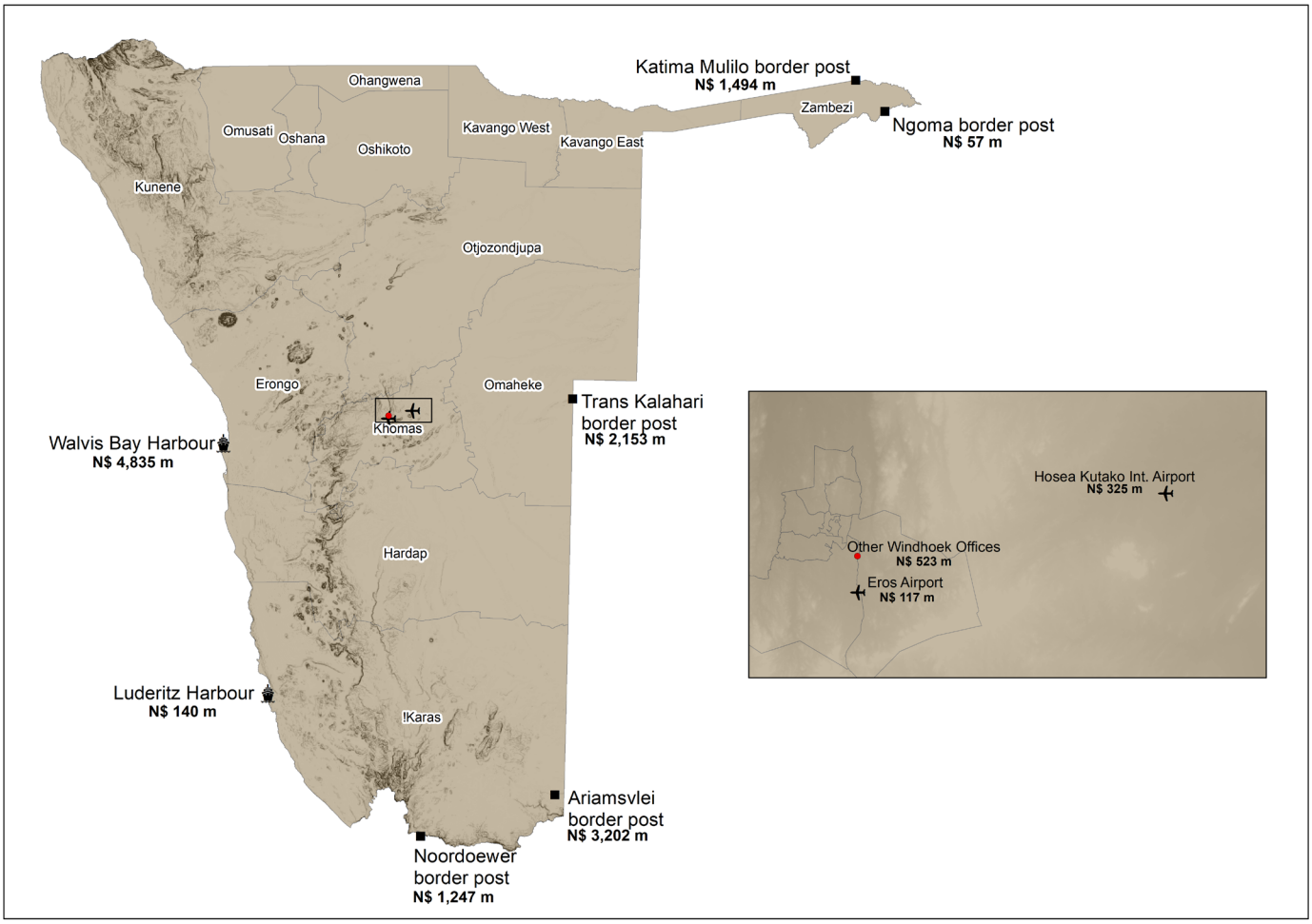


Table 7: Time series – Trans Kalahari border posts (N$ m)

Flow	2025									2026			
Period	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Total Exports	593	586	666	614	704	409	779	580	585	496	471	559	772
Total Imports	1 669	1 889	1 888	2 141	2 135	1 523	2 575	2 547	1 687	1 560	1 899	2 454	2 153

Table 8: Top 3 commodities traded via Trans Kalahari (N$ m), April 2026

SITC Commodity description	Exports (N$ m)	%Share	SITC Commodity description	Imports (N$ m)	%Share
Petroleum oils	492	63.7	Civil engineering and contractors' equipment	137	6.4
Alcoholic beverages	58	7.5	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmilled	73	3.4
Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	37	4.8	Miscellaneous chemical products	65	3.0

SECTION 7: NAMIBIA INTRA-AFRICA TRADE

Intra-African trade is vital for promoting economic diversification, industrialization, and resilience by reducing dependence on external markets. Through initiatives such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and regional blocs like the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC), it enhances market access, strengthens regional value chains and supports sustainable economic growth across the continent.

In April 2026, Namibia's intra-African trade recorded exports valued at N$ 5.5 billion. On the other hand, the country imported goods worth N$7.7 billion from the continent, yielding a trade deficit of N$2.3 million and total trade of N$13.2 billion. A comparison of Namibia's trade with Africa and the rest of the world highlights the significant role of regional markets, with intra-African exports accounting for 56.1 percent of total exports and imports from Africa making up 54.7 percent of total imports. This indicates that more than half of Namibia's trade is regionally concentrated, underscoring the importance of African markets in balancing external trade dependence and strengthening regional economic integration.

Namibia's exports were mostly absorbed by countries such as South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Zimbabwe (Chart 13.1). In contrast, most imports came from the same countries, except for Zimbabwe and Botswana, which were replaced by Nigeria and Morocco. Charts 13 - 16 reflect Namibia's intra-Africa exports and imports by partners and product.

Chart 13: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa export destinations, April 2026, Percent

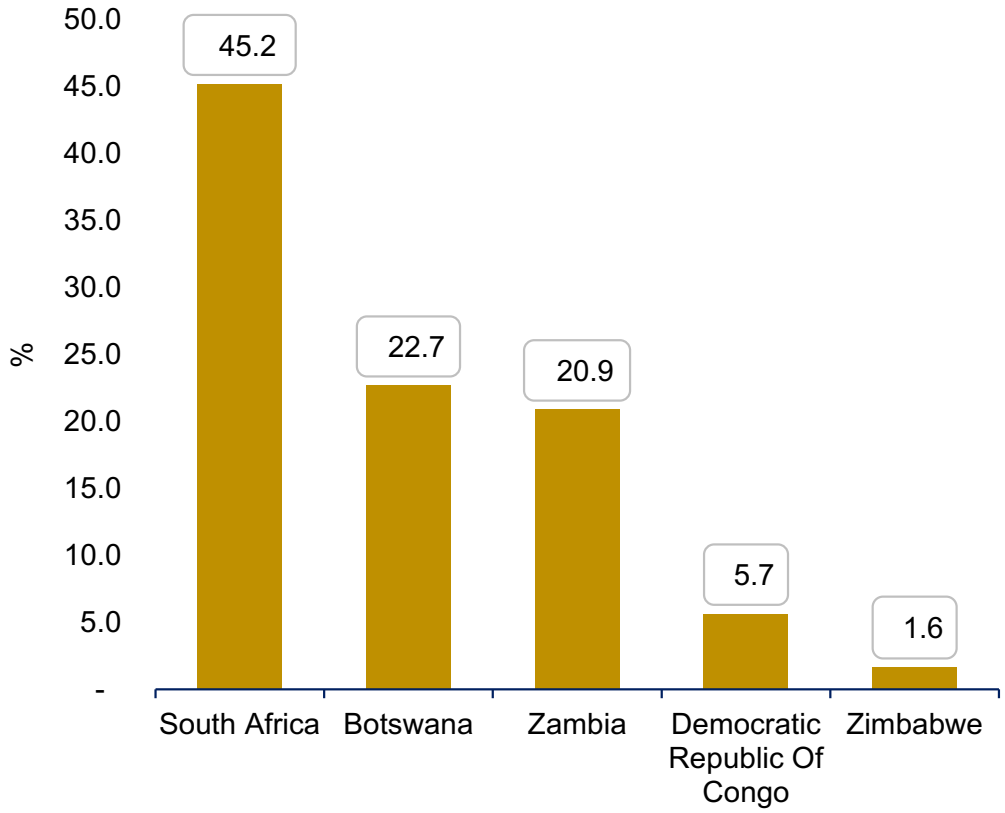


Chart 14: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, April 2026, Percent

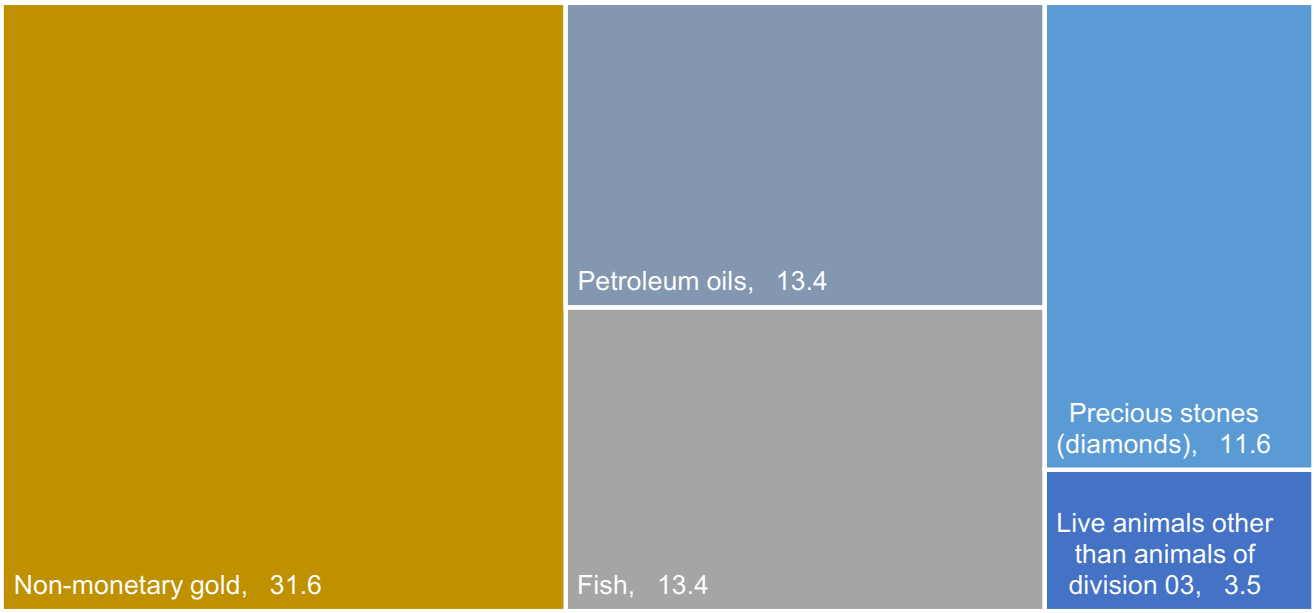


Chart 15: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import destinations, April 2026, Percent

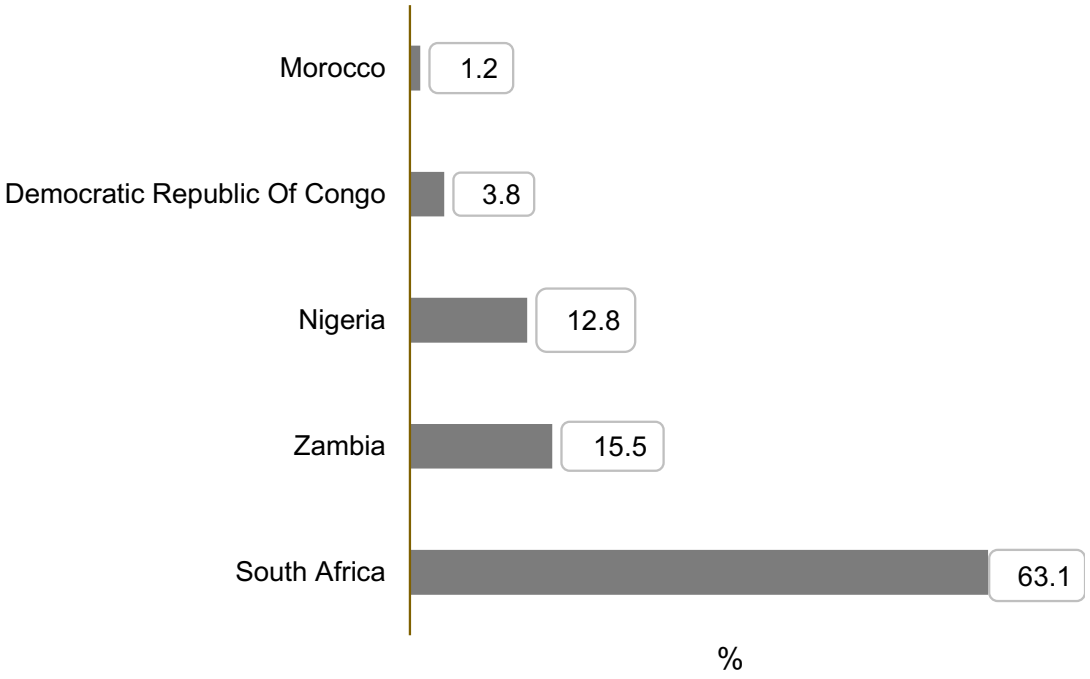
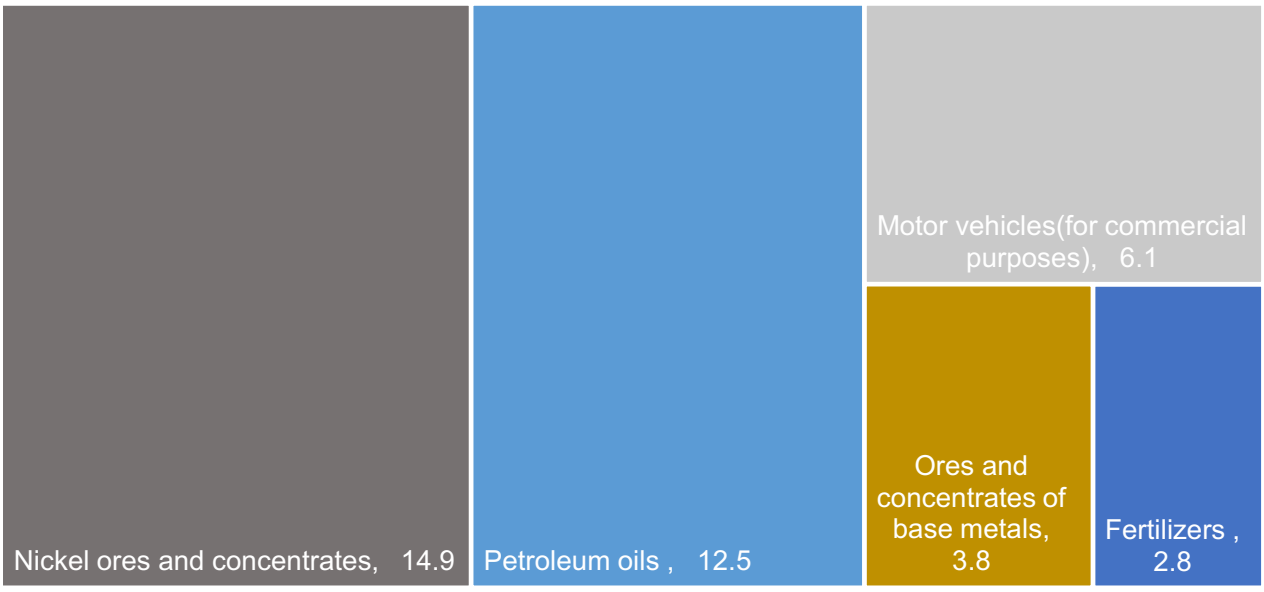


Chart 16: Namibia's intra-Africa imports by top 5 products, April 2026, Percent



SECTION 8: NAMIBIA INTRA-SADC TRADE

In April 2026, Namibia's exports to the African continent were predominantly concentrated in the southern region, accounting for 98.9 percent of the total intra-Africa exports. Overall, intra-SADC exports represented 55.5 percent of Namibia's total global export value during the month under review. Charts 17 and 18 below show the top five SADC markets to which goods from Namibia were destined and the top five products exported to the SADC community, respectively.

Chart 17: Namibia's top 5 intra-SADC export destinations for April 2026, Percent

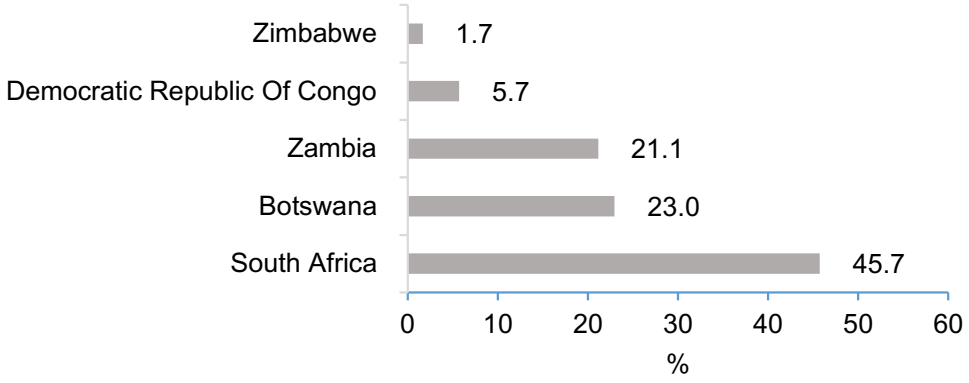
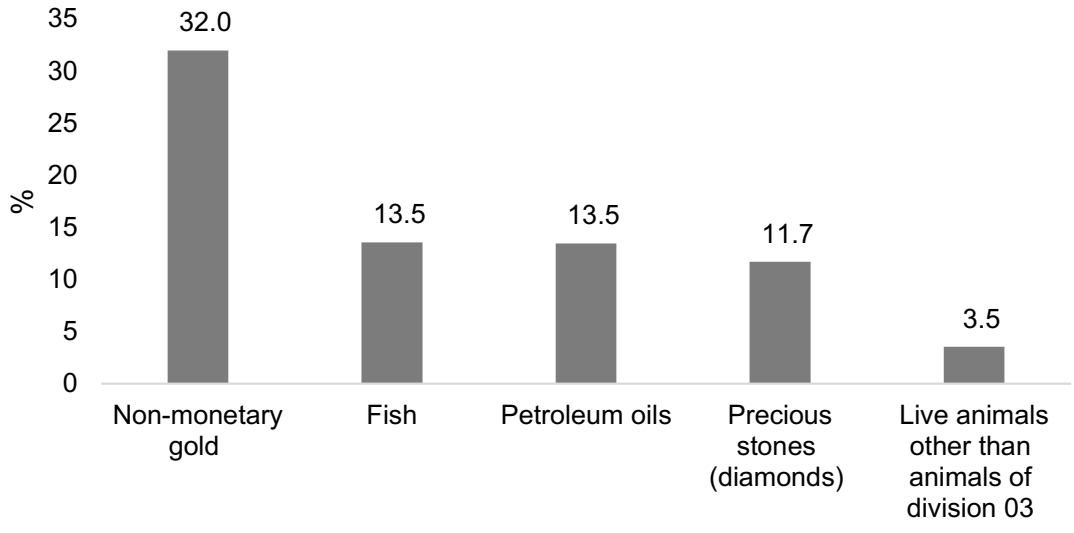


Chart 18: Namibia's intra-SADC exports by top 5 products for April 2026, Percent



On the demand side, the month under review highlighted the significance of Southern African markets to the Namibian economy, with 85.0 percent of the total value of goods imported from Africa being sourced from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region.

Consequently, Namibia's intra-SADC imports accounted for 46.5 percent of the total value of imports from the world.

Chart 19: Namibia's top 5 intra-SADC import markets for April 2026, Percent

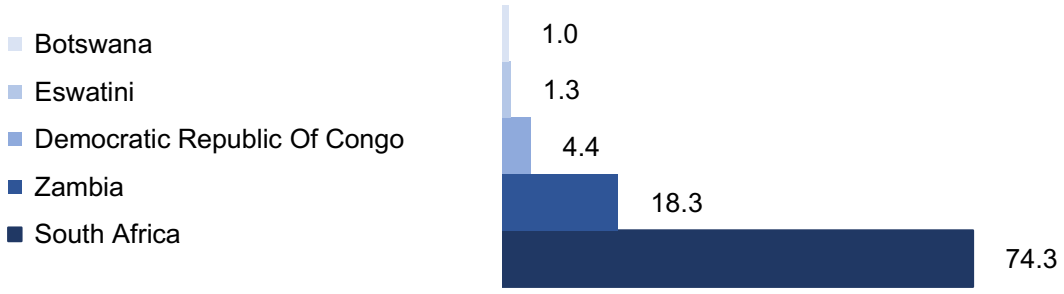
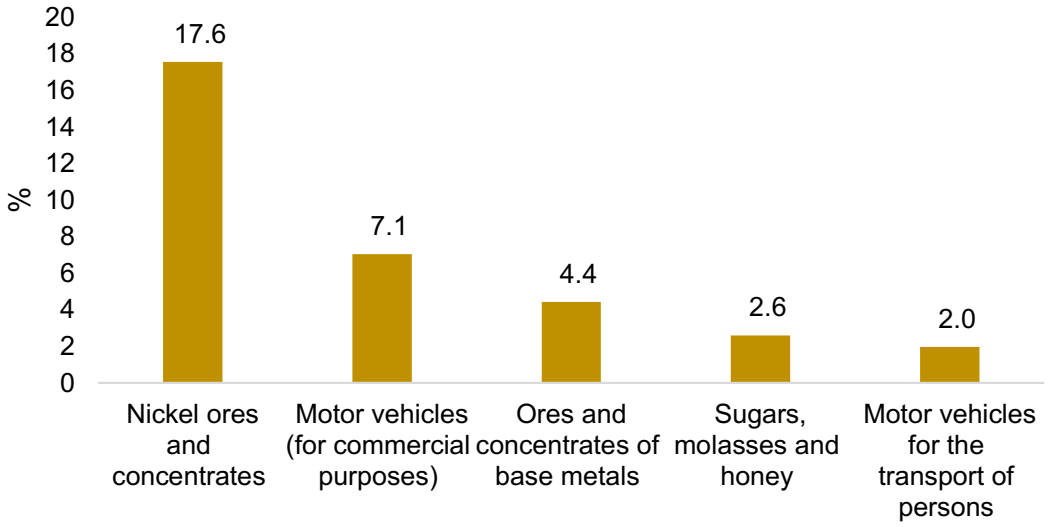


Chart 20: Namibia's Intra-SADC imports by top 5 products for April 2026, Percent



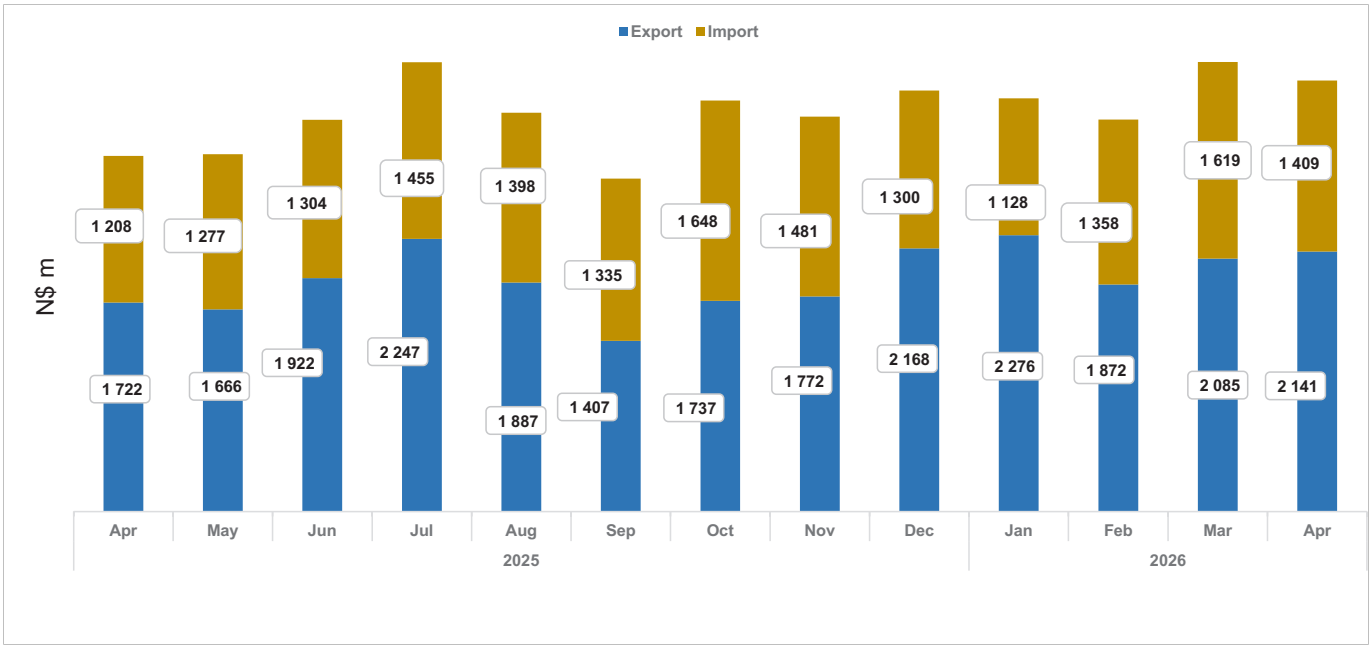
SECTION 9: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES

9.1 Food Items

This section analyses the trend of Namibia's trade on food items[6] following the HS commodity classification at the chapter level. The month under review saw the country recording a trade surplus on food items to the value of N$733 million. The surplus on food items was mainly attributed to the export of fish and 'meat and edible meat offal', which stood at N$1.6 billion and N$342 million, respectively.

Over the period spanning April 2025 to April 2026, Namibia's overall trade on food items averaged a trade surplus amounting to N$537 million. The highest trade surplus was N$1.1 billion, observed in January 2026, followed by December 2025 and July 2025 with N$869 million and N$792 million, respectively (Chart 14). There was no trade deficits recorded since April 2025.

Chart 21: Exports and Imports of Food items, April 2025 - April 2026 (N$ m)



[6] Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

Table 9: Top 5 Exports of Food items (N$ m), April 2025 - April 2026

HS Commodity description	2025									2026				Apr 2026 %
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Shares
03: Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1 353	1 278	1 499	1 675	1 446	1 045	1 199	808	941	1 457	1 400	1 544	1 610	75.2
02: Meat and edible meat offal	230	223	248	358	245	213	289	285	268	152	240	362	342	16.0
08: Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	44	37	25	35	19	35	48	463	808	535	96	65	71	3.3
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	47	42	48	48	57	31	47	51	43	43	38	46	44	2.0
16: Preparations of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	5	28	15	21	10	17	55	54	28	35	5	12	31	1.5

The April 2026 figures show that 'fish and other aquatic invertebrates' contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 75.2 percent followed by 'meat and edible meat offal' with 16.0 percent. The third commodity in the list was 'edible fruit and nuts' with 3.3 percent. The top five food exports jointly accounted for a share 98.0 percent of the total exports. HS 2-digit codes correspond to chapters in the Harmonized System and are used to present trade data at an aggregated level, providing broad product groupings rather than detailed commodity descriptions.

Table 10: Top 5 Imports of Food items (N$ m), April 2025 – April 2026

HS Commodity description	2025									2026				Apr 2026 %
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Shares
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	96	197	208	283	220	157	195	205	153	152	274	200	210	14.9
10: Cereals	230	86	189	124	151	433	282	130	195	124	166	268	187	13.2
02: Meat and edible meat offal	59	76	57	71	61	79	113	99	76	81	97	129	118	8.4
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	97	122	103	135	111	77	117	120	100	84	120	114	118	8.4
21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	102	108	107	122	125	77	138	142	126	103	98	127	115	8.2

On the demand side, 'sugar and sugar confectionery' dominated the import list with a share of 14.9 percent while cereal and 'meat and edible meat offal' took the second and third positions, having accounted for 13.2 percent and 8.4 percent, correspondingly. The top five imported food items accounted for 53.0 percent of the basket during the month under review. The HS 2-digit codes correspond to chapters in the Harmonized System and are used to present trade data at an aggregated level, providing broad product groupings rather than detailed commodity descriptions.

9.2 Beverages

Imports of beverages[7] averaged N$327 million between April 2025 and April 2026, with October 2025 registering the highest value of N$677 million. During the same period, exports averaged N$90 million, with November 2025 noting the largest value at N$179 million, while the lowest value, amounting to N$51 million being recorded in September 2025.

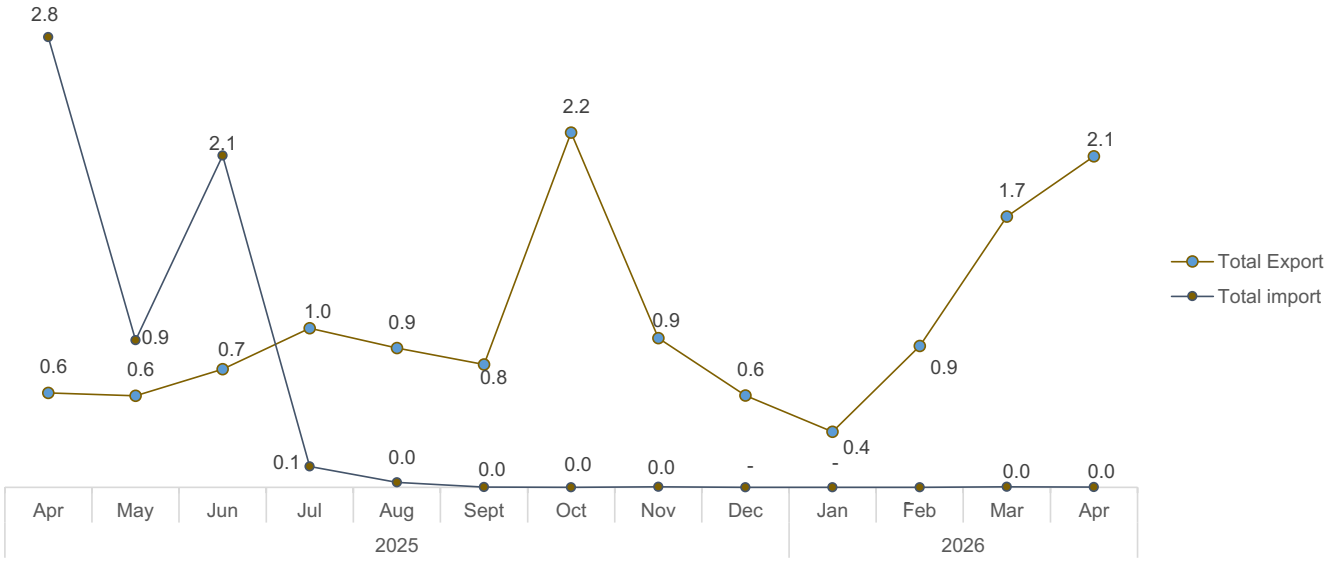
Table 11: Exports and Imports of Beverages (N$ m), April 2025 – April 2026

Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports	Trade balance
2025	Apr	62	250	- 188
	May	84	262	- 178
	Jun	96	282	- 186
	Jul	67	321	- 254
	Aug	82	349	- 267
	Sep	51	260	- 210
	Oct	125	677	- 552
	Nov	179	430	- 251
	Dec	100	302	- 203
2026	Jan	90	330	- 240
	Feb	53	252	- 200
	Mar	71	270	- 199
	Apr	106	257	- 151
Average		**90**	**327**	**-237**

SECTION 10: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – HIDES AND SKINS

This section provides an insight into trade for the commodity of the month—hides and skins, from April 2025 to April 2026.

Chart 22: Exports and Imports of hides and skins (N$ m)[8]



In April 2026, the country exported hides and skins valued at N$2.1 million, mainly destined to Italy, South Africa and Germany. On the other hand, the country imported the same products worth just over a thousand Namibian dollars, solely sourced from South Africa.

[8] '-' represents '0' values

CONCLUSION

In April 2026, Namibia's exports were valued at N$9.8 billion while imports stood at N$14.2 billion resulting in the country's trade deficit amounting to N$4.4 billion.

During April 2026, exports decreased by 26.2 percent when compared to the export value recorded in March 2026 and by 7.7 percent when compared to April 2025. The import value decreased by 9.0 percent month-on-month and increased by 11.4 percent year-on-year.

South Africa emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 25.4 percent of all goods exported, followed by China with a share of 13.3 percent. Furthermore, Botswana, Zambia and Canada formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. Additionally, South Africa maintained its position as the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 34.5 percent of total imports into Namibia, followed by China with 10.5 percent of the market share. Zambia, the Nigeria and Oman were among the country's top five import markets.

The analysis of exports by commodities revealed that non-monetary gold had the largest share of the export basket, accounting for 17.7 percent of Namibia's total exports, ahead of fish which accounted for 15.6 percent. Uranium, precious stones (diamonds) and petroleum oils also formed part of the top five exported products. In terms of imports, petroleum oils, with a share of 18.1 percent was the highest imported commodity during the month under study, while 'nickel ores and concentrates' in second accounted for a share of 8.2 percent. 'Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment' and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons were part of the top five imported products.

Regarding economic blocs, SACU emerged as the largest export market during April 2026, contributing 38.2 percent to total exports, followed by the OECD market which accounted for 24.1 percent while SADC_excl_SACU contributed 17.3 percent in third place. BRIC+ (17.3%) and the COMESA (16.7%) occupied fourth and fifth positions. On the demand side, SACU maintained its position as the largest source for Namibia's imports with a share of 35.6 percent of the total import bill, followed by the OECD and BRIC+ with contributions of 18.2 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively. The EU (12.3%) and COMESA (11.3%) were also among the top five economic blocs and occupied the fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

In terms of mode of transport, the largest share of goods was exported by sea, accounting for 39.0 percent of the total export value, followed by air (32.0%) and road (29.0%). On the demand side, road transport took the first position, accounting for 61.7 percent of the total import value, followed by sea and air transport, contributing 35.2 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively.

On Namibia's intra-African trade, for the period under study, Namibia was a net importer, implying that the country imported more than it exported to African countries.

Regarding trade on food items and beverages, during April 2026, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to food items with a trade surplus of N$733 million, while beverages recorded a deficit of N$151 million.

Finally, an analysis of the trade in hides and skins as the commodity of the month revealed that in April 2026, Namibia exported hides and skins worth N$ 2.1 million, mainly destined to Italy, South Africa and Germany. On the demand side, the country imported hides and skins valued just over a thousand Namibian dollars, solely sourced from South Africa.

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