Namibia Statistics Agency



Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

July 2026



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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."



Vision Statement

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



Core Values

Integrity

Excellent Performance

Professionalism

Accountability

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	: African Continental Free Trade Agreement
BRIC	: Brazil, Russia, India and China
BRIC+	: Brazil, Russia, India, China, Iran, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia and Egypt
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

The 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. IMTS plays a crucial role in economic development by linking 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 is a precondition for a comprehensive assessment of employment creation, production, revenue generation, demand, and the 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 striven sustainably to provide 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 July 2026. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at www.nsa.org.na.

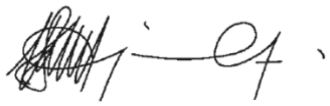
In July 2026, Namibia's trade developments reveal that exports amounted to N$10.7 billion, while imports were higher at N$16.5 billion, resulting in a trade deficit (a negative difference between the country's exports and imports) of N$5.9 billion. This development reflects a worsened trade balance when compared to N$5.4 billion deficit recorded in June 2026. Further analysis shows a N$17 million surplus recorded in the same month of the previous year.

The analysis of Namibia's top trading partners revealed that South Africa emerged as the country's largest market for both exports and import. On the goods front, the country's export basket for July 2026 was mainly composed of commodities from the mining sector, such as non-monetary gold, precious stones (diamonds), 'nickel ores and concentrates' and uranium. Fish was the only non-mineral product among the top five exports. Re-exports notably decreased by 10.5 percent

and 3.6 percent on a monthly and annual basis, respectively. The re-export basket primarily comprised 'nickel ores and concentrates', petroleum oils, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', other crude minerals and fertilizers. On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised petroleum oils, 'nickel ores and concentrates', 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 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$533 million, while for beverages, Namibia was a net importer (imported more beverages than it exported), having recorded a deficit amounting to N$282 million.

The current report considered ***'Wheat and Meslin'*** as the commodity of the month. The analysis revealed that, on the supply side, the country re-exported 'Wheat and Meslin' worth N$85.5 million destined for Zambia, while on the demand side, the country imported 'Wheat and Meslin' worth N$169.0 million, mainly sourced from Germany, Latvia and Poland.



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ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for June 2026

Following 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 changes in data and additional information as these become available from the data sources.

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

Flow	As reported in June_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	As reported in July_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	Difference (N$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	12 875	12 884	9	0.1%
Total Imports	18 326	18 321	- 4	0.0%
Trade balance	**-5 451**	**-5 438**	**13**	**-0.2%**

As shown in Table 1, export noted an upward revision, increasing by N$9 million when compared to the total export recorded in June 2026, while import recorded a downward revision, declining by N$4 million when compared to the preceding month.

Table 2: Exports Revision for June 2026

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in June_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	As reported in July_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	Difference (N$ m)
745 : Non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus	1	7	6
772 : Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits	3	5	2
744 : Mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof	2	2	0

Regarding exports, upward revisions were noticed in commodities such as 'non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus', which increased by N$6 million and 'electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits' which rose by N$2 million.

Table 3: Imports Revision for June 2026

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in June_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	As reported in July_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	Difference (N$ m)
287 : Ores and concentrates of base metals	177	172	- 5
012 : Other meat and edible meat offal	121	120	- 1
784 : Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles	154	154	- 1

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

For imports, the downward revision was mainly reflected in commodities such as 'ores and concentrates of base metals', decreasing by N$5 million, as well as 'other meat and edible meat offal and 'parts and accessories of the motor vehicles' both decreasing by N$1 million.

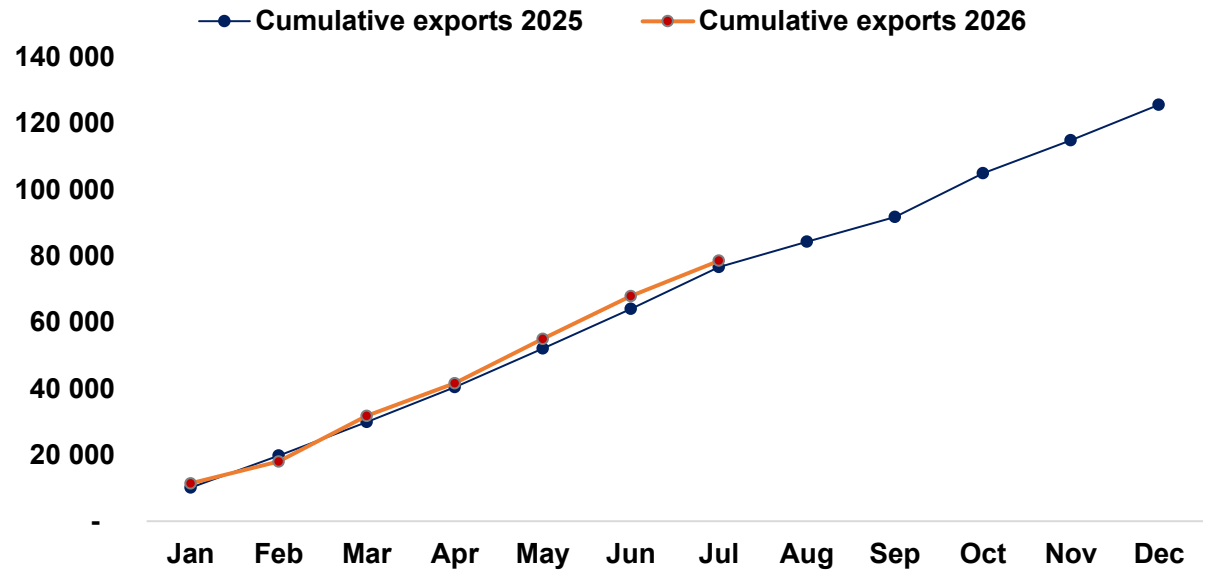
1.2 Summary

The country reported an export value to the tune of N$10.7 billion in July 2026, which reflected a 17.2 percent decrease when compared to the export value recorded the previous month. Similarly, the country spent N$16.5 billion on imports, a 9.7 percent decrease when compared to the import value recorded in June 2026. The export and import positions translated into a notable trade deficit of N$5.9 billion.

Cumulative trade values

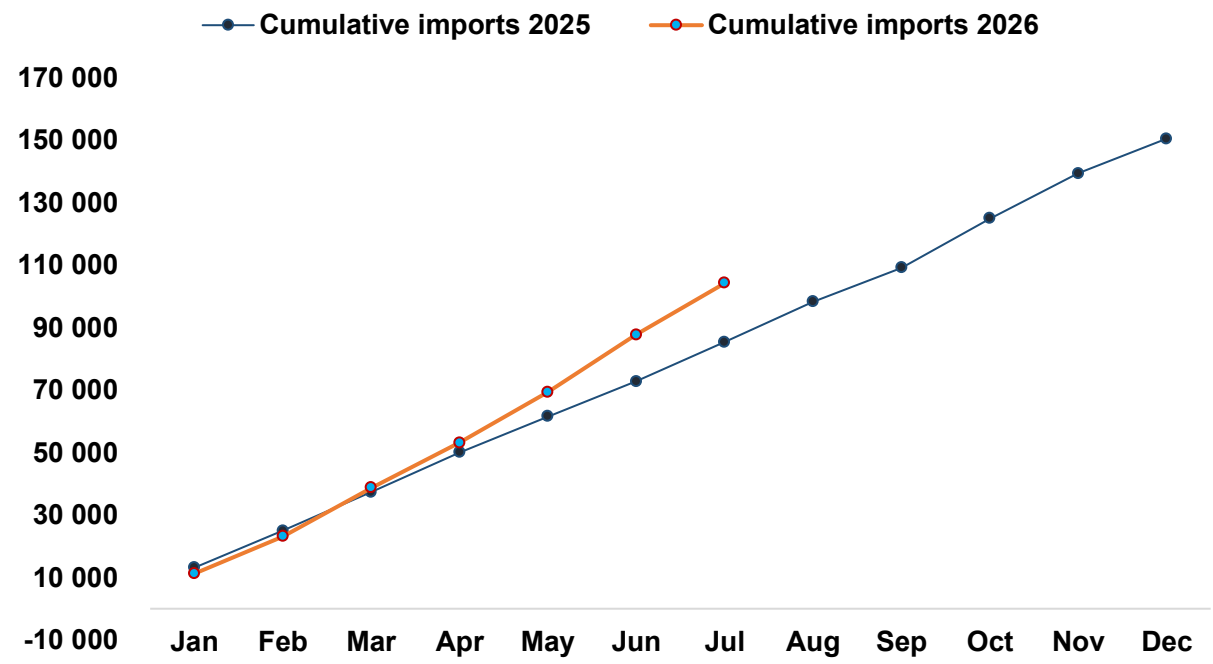
Namibia's 2026 cumulative exports amounted to N$78.6 billion in July 2026, which is N$1.9 billion higher when compared to the same period of the previous year.

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N$, m)



On the import side, the cumulative value for the month under review amounted to N$104.2 billion, which is an increase from N$85.4 billion recorded over the same period in 2025.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N$ m)



During the month under review, exports recorded comparable year-on-year values, however, imports highlight a significant 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$2.3 billion
2. Nickel ores and concentrates decreased by N$ 685 million
3. Ores and concentrates of base metals decreased by N$84 million
4. Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus, declined by N$70 million
5. Rubber tyres, down by N$53 million

Monthly decrease in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Petroleum oils, decreased by N$1.3 billion
2. Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites, down by N$532 million
3. Fertilizers declined by N$486 million

4. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), decreased by N$266 million
5. Pumps and fans, down by N$178 million

Trade by industry is based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC)[2], Revision 4 (Rev.4).

Regarding the sectoral share of total exports, July 2026 saw the manufacturing sector occupying the first position with the largest export value of N$6.2 billion, subsequently generating more than half of the country's total export revenue, while a month-on-month comparison reflects an increase of N$614 million in exports of products from this sector. The Mining and quarrying sector was second, accounting for 36.3 percent of total exports in July 2026, with the export value of goods from this sector decreasing by a value of N$2.9 billion when compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector ranked third, making up 5.4 percent of the country's total export basket. This analysis shows that the country's exports are 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, July 2026

Industry	ISIC group	Value (N$ m)
Manufacturing	C24: Manufacture of basic metals	2 083
	C10: Manufacture of food products	2 016
	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	864
Mining and quarrying	B07: Mining of metal ores	1 814
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	1 462
	B09: Mining support service activities	597
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	395
	A02: Forestry and logging	161
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	20

The demand side displays the country's reliance on foreign manufactured goods after recording huge import flows of products from this industry. In July 2026, the import bill for products of the manufacturing industry stood at N$12.0 billion, indicating a decrease of 5.8 percent when compared to June 2026. Following in the second position was the mining and quarrying industry, which stood at N$4.2 billion, reflecting a 21.3 percent decrease when compared to the preceding

[2] 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.

month. Lastly, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector occupied the third position with imports valued at N$347 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, July 2026

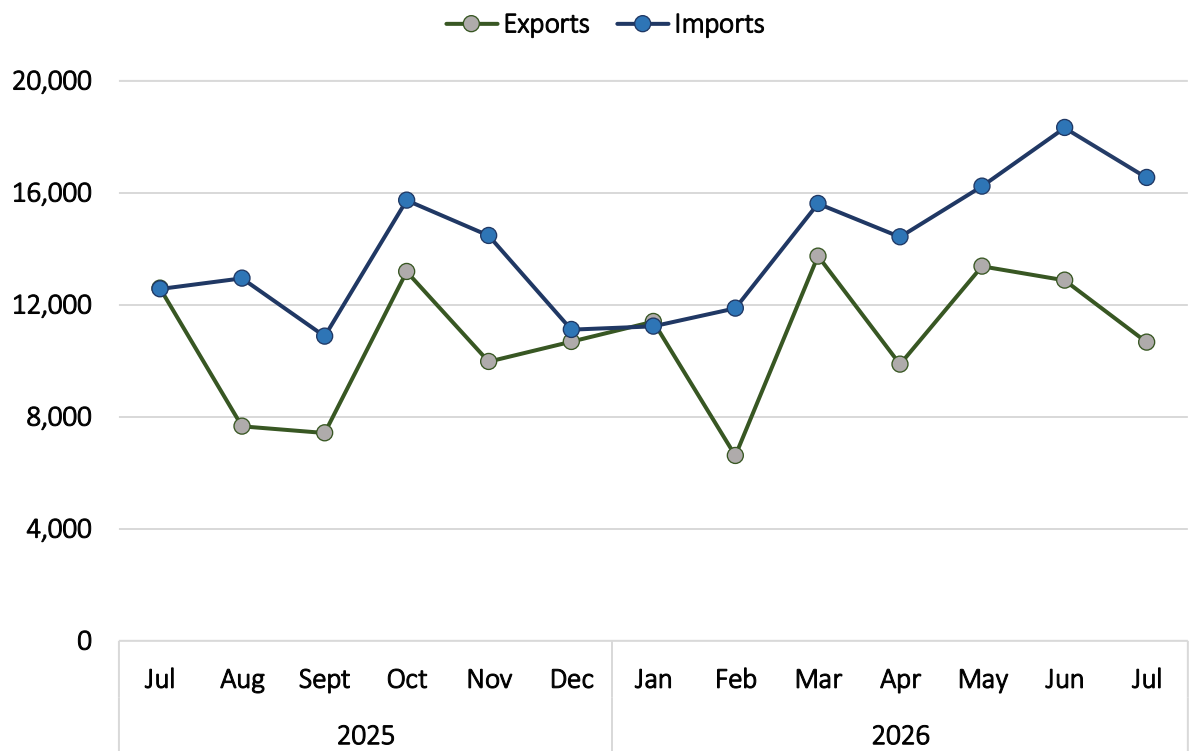
Industry	ISIC group	Value (N$ m)
Manufacturing	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2 149
	C28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1 946
	C29: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1 364
Mining and quarrying	B09: Mining support service activities	2 742
	B07: Mining of metal ores	1 191
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	262
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	339
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	5
	A02: Forestry and logging	3

1.3 Total export and total import

During the month under review, export[3] revenue decreased by 17.2 percent to N$10.7 billion when compared to the value of exports recorded in June 2026. Moreover, exports decreased by 15.3 percent compared with N$12.6 billion recorded in the corresponding month of 2025. On the demand side, according to the July 2026 figures, the import value amounted to N$16.5 billion, a 9.7 percent decrease when compared to the figures recorded the previous month and 31.5 percent increase when compared to the same period, last year.

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

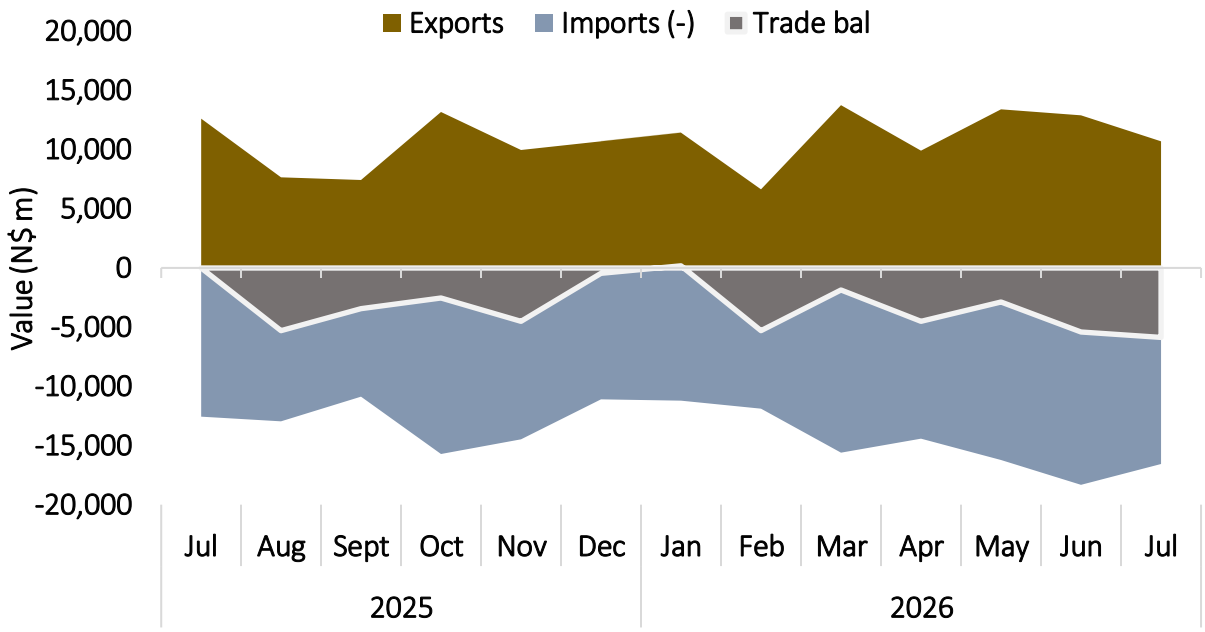
Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N$ m), July 2025 to July 2026



1.4 Trade balance

In July 2026, the country's trade balance (the difference between exports and imports) showed a wider deficit of N$5.9 billion, following a N$5.4 billion deficit in June 2026. However, a trade surplus of N$17 million was recorded in July 2025. Between July 2025 and July 2026, the country recorded persistent trade deficits (Chart 4), with the trade surplus occurring only in July 2025 and January 2026. Over this period, the trade balance averaged a deficit of N$3.2 billion, indicating the country's continued reliance on foreign goods to satisfy domestic demand.

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



1.5 Trade balance by partner

The July 2026 figures show Namibia's trade surpluses with countries such as Botswana (N$1.1 billion), Zambia (N$568 million), and Spain (N$406 million). On the other hand, the country recorded trade deficits against South Africa (N$2.6 billion), the USA (N$1.4 billion) and China (N$896 million).

1.6 Trade balance by product

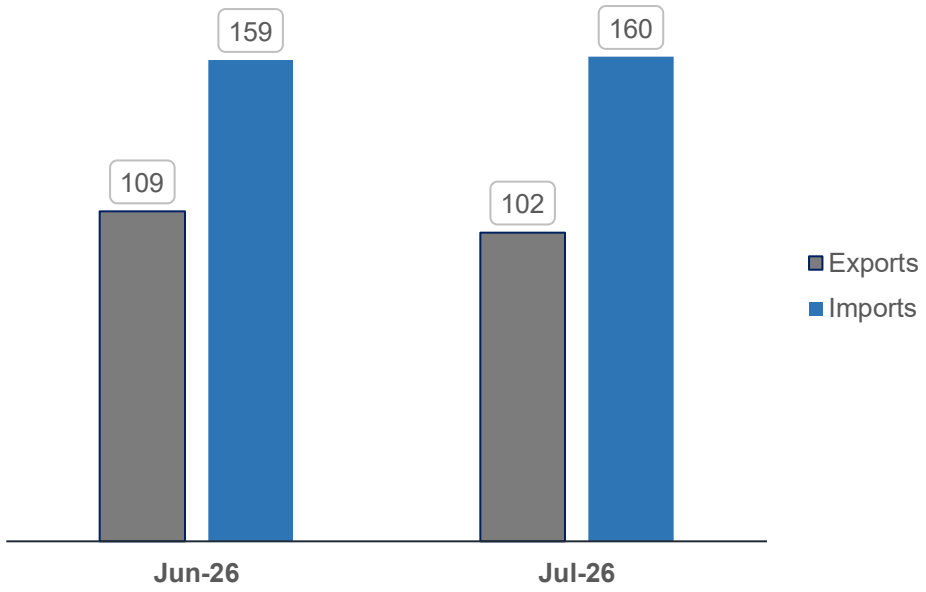
The July 2026 figures recorded trade deficits on goods such as petroleum oils (N$2.2 billion), motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) (N$584 million), and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons (N$467 million). Contrastingly, the country recorded trade surpluses on commodities such as non-monetary gold (N$1.9 billion), precious stones (diamonds) at N$1.5 billion, as well as fish with the surplus of N$1.4 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 102 markets, which is seven (7) lower than the markets recorded in June 2026. Whereas the demand side observed the country importing goods from 160 markets across the world, which is one (1) more than the markets recorded in June 2026 *(Chart 5)*. These developments signify increased regional integration and are well aligned with the country's export and import market diversification agenda.

Chart 5: Total number of markets Namibia traded with (June 2026 vs July 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 July 2026, Percentage Share



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



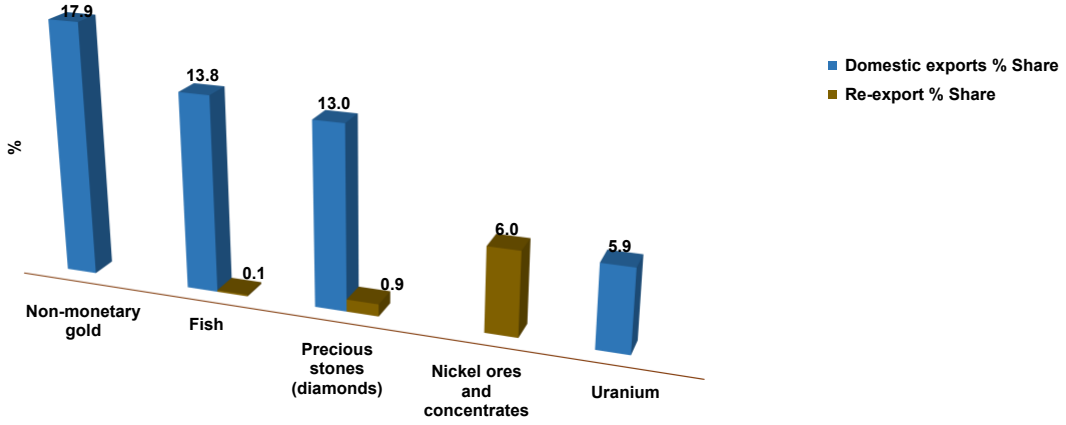
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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 July 2026 (Chart 6), accounting for 17.9 percent of total exports, solely absorbed by South Africa. Fish emerged as the second most exported commodity, accounting for 14.0 percent of total exports, destined mainly to Spain, Zambia and Mozambique. Precious stones (diamonds), destined mainly for Botswana, United Arab Emirates and Belgium, occupied the third position, accounting for 13.8 percent of total exports. Nickel ores and concentrates occupied the fourth position with a share of 6.0 percent (which was solely a re-export) of total exports, solely absorbed by China and Canada.

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



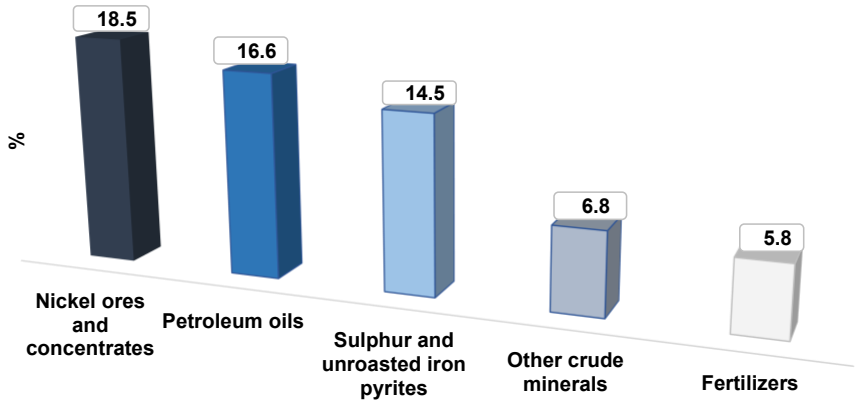
Uranium occupied the fifth position, contributing 5.9 percent to the country's total export revenue, and was mainly destined for China. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 57.5 percent of total exports.

3.2 Top five re-export products

The month of July 2026 saw the country re-exporting goods worth N$3.4 billion, representing decreases of 10.5 percent month-on-month and 3.6 percent year-on-year. The top five commodities re-exported in July 2026 were 'nickel ores and concentrates', occupying the first position with a share of 18.5 percent of total re-exports and was destined to China and Canada. Petroleum oils and 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' followed in second and third place, accounting for 16.6 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively, with petroleum oils mainly destined for Botswana and Zambia, while the latter was destined mainly to Zambia and the DRC.

Lastly, 'other crude minerals' and fertilizers, ranked fourth and fifth with shares of 6.8 percent and 5.8 percent, correspondingly, with other crude minerals being re-exported mainly to China and the DRC while fertilizer was mainly destined for the Zambian and Zimbabwean markets.

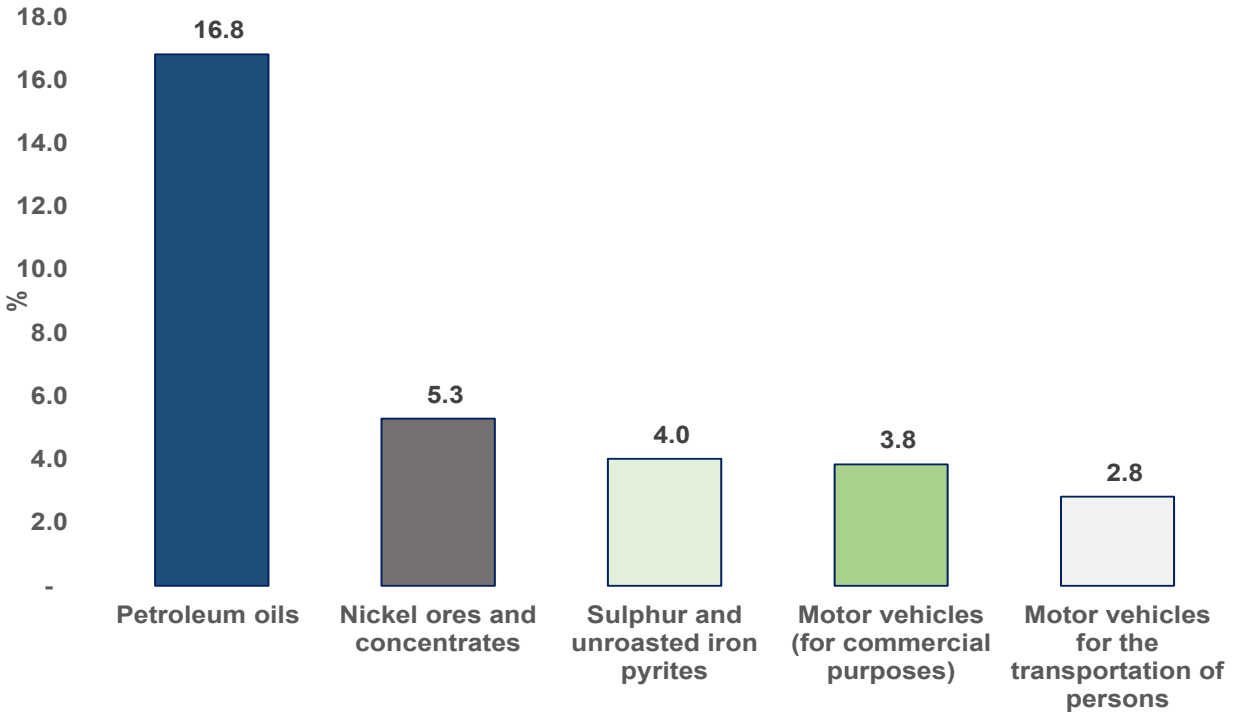
Chart 7: Top five re-export products for July 2026, Percentage Share



3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into the country jointly accounted for 32.8 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils emerged at the top of the list during the month under review, accounting for 16.8 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were 'nickel ores and concentrates' and 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', recording shares of 5.3 percent and 4.0 percent of total imports, in that order. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons ranked fourth and fifth, having shares of 3.8 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively (Chart 8).

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



The United States of America (USA), Oman and Sweden were the largest import markets for petroleum oils, while 'nickel ores and concentrates' were sourced solely from the Zambian market. 'Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' were sourced mainly from Canada and Kazakhstan. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were sourced mainly from South Africa, China and Sweden. Lastly, motor vehicles for the transportation of persons were mainly sourced from South Africa, Japan and India.

3.4 Top 10 traded products

Table 6 below provides a snapshot of the top ten (10) export and import products[4], thereby showcasing the country's trade dynamics and economic priorities.

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

Exports			Imports		
SITC/Commodity Description	**Value(N$ m)**	**%Share**	**SITC/Commodity Description**	**Value(N$ m)**	**%Share**
971:Non-monetary gold	1 911	17.9	334:Petroleum oils	2 781	16.8
034:Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	1 490	14.0	284:Nickel ores and concentrates	875	5.3
667:Precious stones (diamonds)	1 476	13.8	274:Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	665	4.0
284:Nickel ores and concentrates	635	6.0	782:Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)	636	3.8
286:Uranium	625	5.9	781:Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons	467	2.8
334:Petroleum oils	600	5.6	723:Civil engineering and contractors' equipment	398	2.4
274:Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	496	4.7	744:Mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof	371	2.2
287:Ores and concentrates of base metals	437	4.1	562:Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	363	2.2
011:Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	326	3.1	287:Ores and concentrates of base metals	315	1.9
278:Other crude minerals	320	3.0	112:Alcoholic beverages	250	1.5
000: Other commodities	2 350	22.0	000: Other commodities	9 417	56.9
Total	**10 668**	**100**	**Total**	**16 537**	**100**

The top 10 traded commodities highlight the country's dependence on mineral and aquatic biological resources exports, with non-monetary gold, fish and precious stones (diamonds) emerging as top export revenue sources, thereby underscoring the country's wealth and opportunities in both the extractive industry (mining) and fishery sector. However, this reliance also exposes the economy to risks associated with volatile and unpredictable global commodity prices, particularly for minerals, as well as geopolitical conflicts and instability. Imports were mainly dominated by essential commodities such as petroleum oils and 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', 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.

[4] Time series data for top 5 traded commodities for each flow are available in the excel sheet (Tab 20)

SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

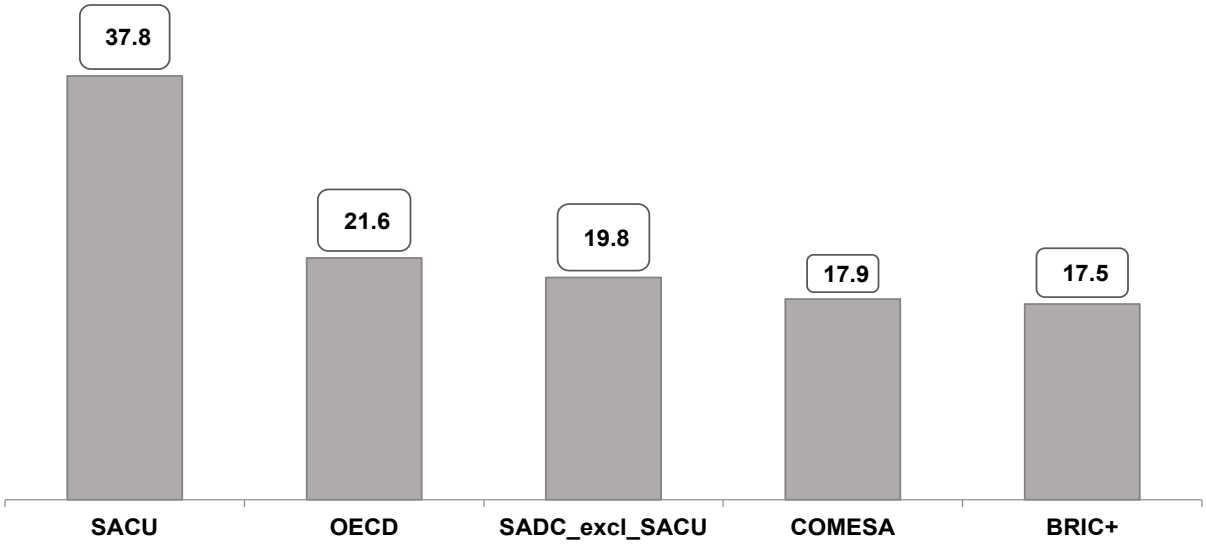
Namibia's trade strategy is anchored on its participation in key Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) such as the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA); the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Trade; the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU) 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 37.8 percent of the total export value (Chart 9). OECD and SADC_excl_SACU markets followed in second and third positions, contributing 21.6 percent and 19.8 percent to Namibia's total export value, respectively. COMESA and the BRIC+[5] markets occupied the fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 17.9 percent and 17.5 percent of total export revenue, accordingly.

[5] BRIC+ Includes the new member states

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

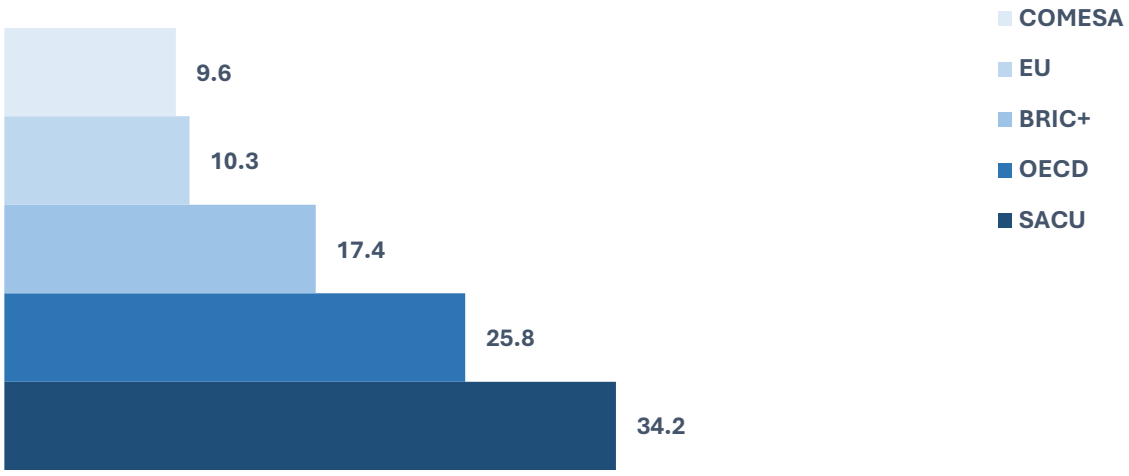


Exports to SACU comprised mainly of non-monetary gold, precious stones (diamonds) and petroleum oils, while exports to OECD were dominated largely by fish, meat of bovine animals and precious stones (diamonds). The SADC_excl_SACU and COMESA baskets comprised of fish, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and fertilizers. Exports to BRIC+ comprised of uranium, 'nickel ores and concentrates' and precious stones (diamonds).

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

The July 2026 figures revealed that the SACU was Namibia's largest market for imports, accounting for 34.2 percent of total imports, which were predominantly made up of motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), alcoholic beverages and 'sugar, molasses and honey'. The OECD came second with a share of 25.8 percent, supplying the country mostly with petroleum oils, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment' while the BRIC+ and the EU took the third and fourth positions with respective shares of 17.4 percent and 10.3 percent of the total import value. BRIC+ supplied the country mainly with mechanical handling equipment, inorganic chemical elements and 'steam or other vapour-generating boilers' while the EU supplied the country mainly with petroleum oils, 'wheat and meslin' and 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment'. COMESA occupied the fifth position, accounting for 9.6 percent of total imports and supplied Namibia mainly with 'nickel ores and concentrates', 'ores and concentrates of base metals' and other crude minerals.

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



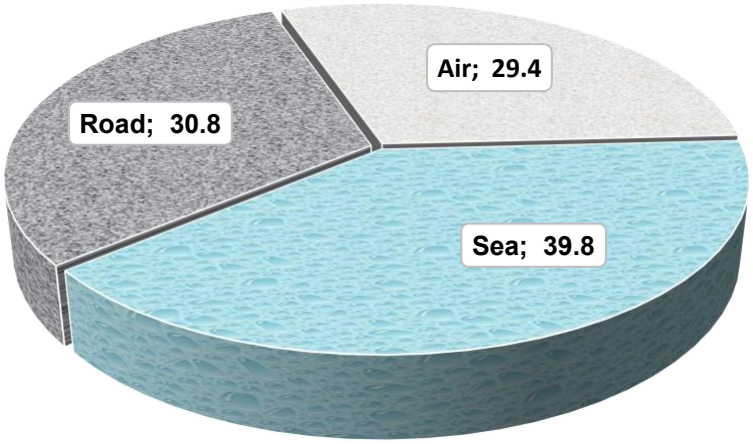
SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

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$4.2 billion. This export value represents 39.8 percent share of the total exports during the period under study (Chart 11). The basket of exports via sea comprised mainly of fish, 'nickel ores and concentrates' and uranium. The second place was occupied by road transportation, contributing 30.8 percent of the total export value and its export basket was mainly made up of fish, petroleum oils and 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites'.

Lastly, air transportation accounted for 29.4 percent with non-monetary gold and precious stones (diamonds) being the highest-valued commodities transported via this mode of transport.

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



Regarding trade volumes, a total of 431 278 tons of goods left the country, representing a decrease of 6.6 percent and an increase of 30.2 percent when compared to June 2026 and July 2025, respectively.

During the month under review, 223 470 tons of goods were recorded as exported via sea, representing a decrease of 20.1 percent month-on-month and an increase of 34.8 percent year-on-year.

A total of 207 627 tons of goods left the country by road, yielding increases of 14.0 percent and 25.7 percent when compared to tons recorded in June 2026 and July 2025, correspondingly.

Finally, only 182 tons of goods left the country by air during July 2026, indicating an increase of 4.3 percent and a decrease of 3.8 percent month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

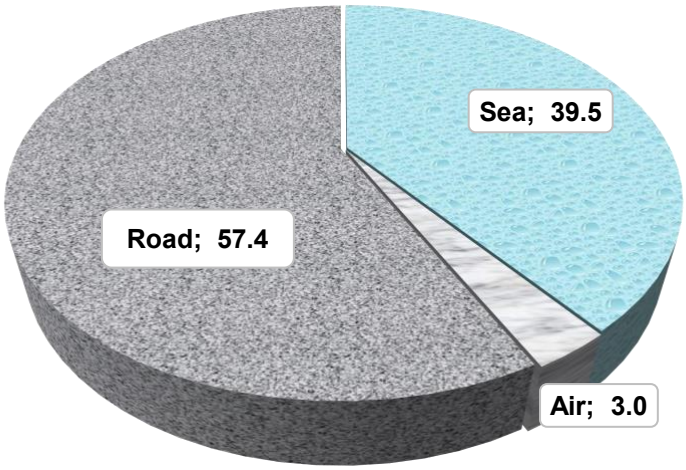
5.2 Imports by mode of transport

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$9.5 billion, representing a 57.4 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.

Sea transportation was second, accounting for 39.5 percent of the total value of all goods imported into the country and its basket consisted mainly of Petroleum oils, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and mechanical handling equipment.

Finally, in a distant third place was air transport, accounting for 3.0 percent of the total value of goods imported in the country. 'electrodiagnostic apparatus for medical purposes', telecommunication equipment and 'medical instruments and appliances' were the top imported commodities via this mode of transport.

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



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, July 2026 saw 559 501 tons of goods imported into the country, decreasing by 6.8 percent and an increase of 19.4 percent when compared to the previous month and year-on-year, respectively.

Moreover, 321 873 tons of goods arrived in the country by sea, translating into a decrease of 16.6 percent and an increase 31.2 percent when compared to the tons recorded in June 2026 and July 2025, respectively. July 2026 saw 237 277 tons of goods entering the country by road, translating into increases of 10.8 percent and 6.4 percent when compared to the tons recorded in the previous month and in July 2025, respectively.

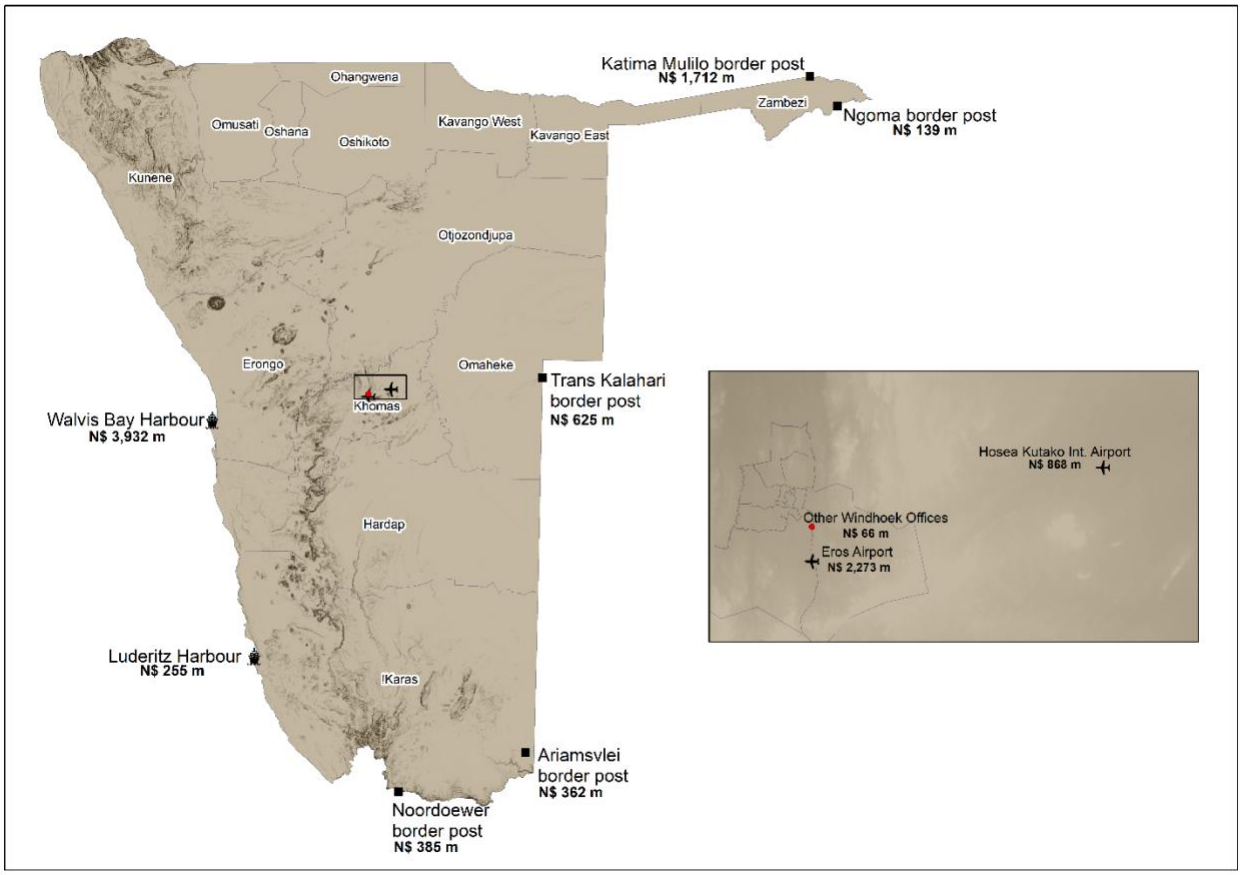
Finally, 289 tons of goods arrived in the country by air during the period under review, yielding increases of 46.8 percent and 57.7 percent when compared to the tons recorded in June 2026 and July 2025, respectively.

SECTION 6: TRADE BY MAIN BORDER POST/OFFICE

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

The export side saw the port of Walvis Bay facilitating goods worth N$3.9 billion, followed by Eros Airport and Katima Mulilo border post, with N$2.3 billion and N$1.7 billion, respectively.

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



The demand side saw Walvis Bay maintaining its position as the top entry point for imports, handling cargo valued at N$6.3 billion, ahead of Ariamsvlei and the Trans-Kalahari border posts, which facilitated goods worth N$3.5 billion and N$2.3 billion, individually.

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

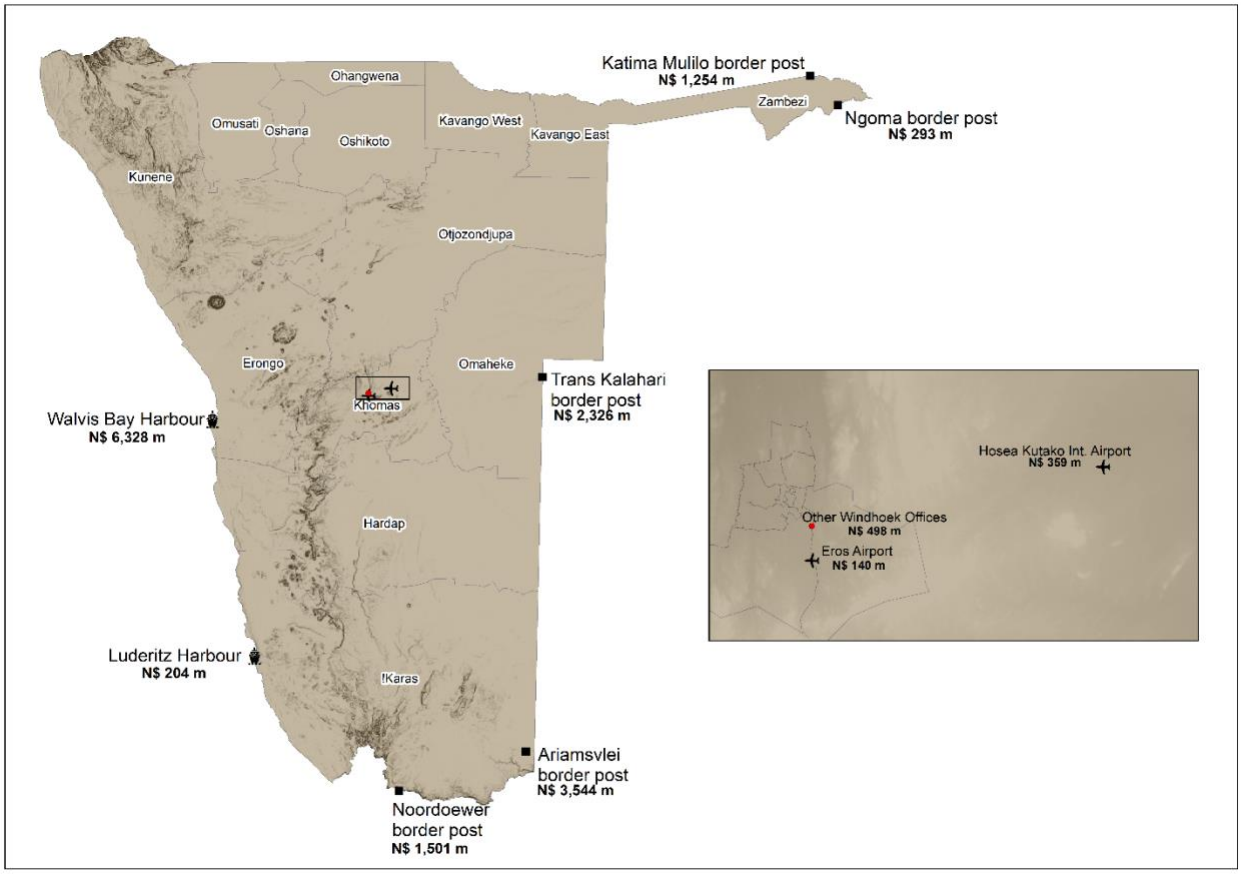


Table 7: Time series – Ngoma border post (N$ m)

Period/Flow	2025						2026						
	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Total Exports	75	68	48	88	82	64	86	96	82	139	166	164	139
Total Imports	31	55	19	44	47	52	55	54	42	57	52	146	293

Table 8: Top 3 commodities traded via Ngoma border post (N$ m), July 2026

SITC Commodity description	Exports (N$ m)	%Share	SITC Commodity description	Imports (N$ m)	%Share
334: Petroleum oils	118.8	85.6	278: Other crude minerals	221.3	75.4
034: Fish	5.2	3.7	541: Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	25.4	8.7
041: Wheat and meslin, unmilled	5.0	3.6	112: Alcoholic beverages	17.5	6.0

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 July 2026, Namibia's intra-African trade recorded exports valued at N$ 6.2 billion. On the other hand, the country imported goods worth N$7.3 billion from the continent, yielding a trade deficit of N$1.2 billion and total trade of N$13.5 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 58.0 percent of total exports and imports from Africa making up 44.4 percent of total imports. This indicates that almost 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, Zambia, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique (Chart 13.1). In contrast, most imports came from the same countries, except for Mozambique and Botswana, which were replaced by Zimbabwe and Nigeria. 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, July 2026, Percent

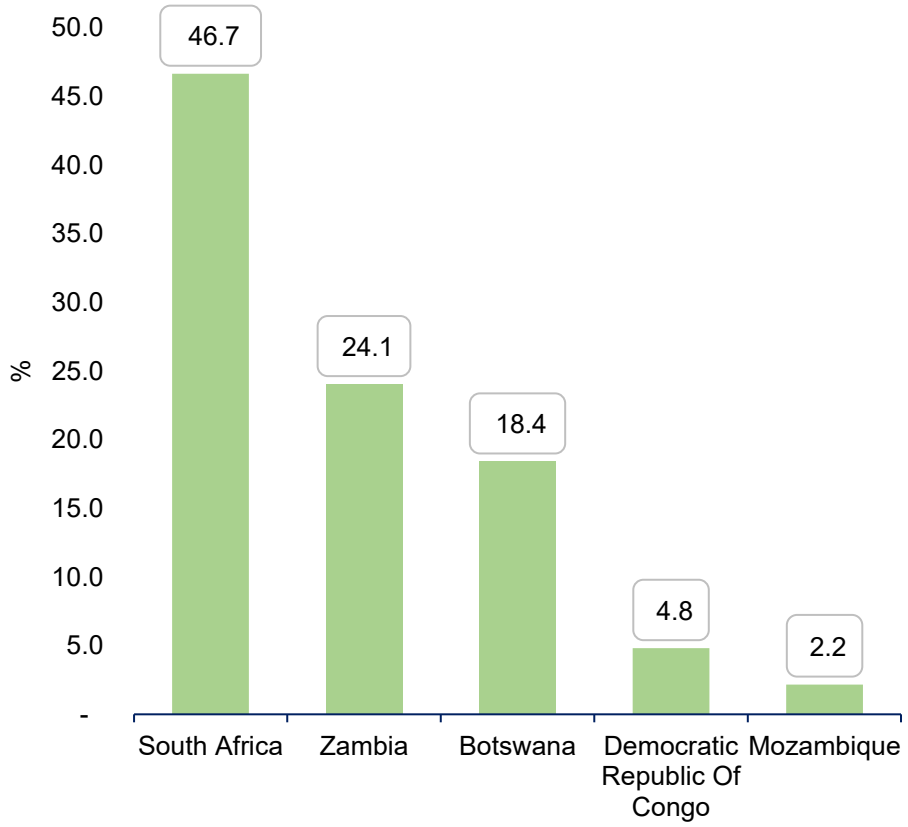


Chart 14: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, July 2026, Percent

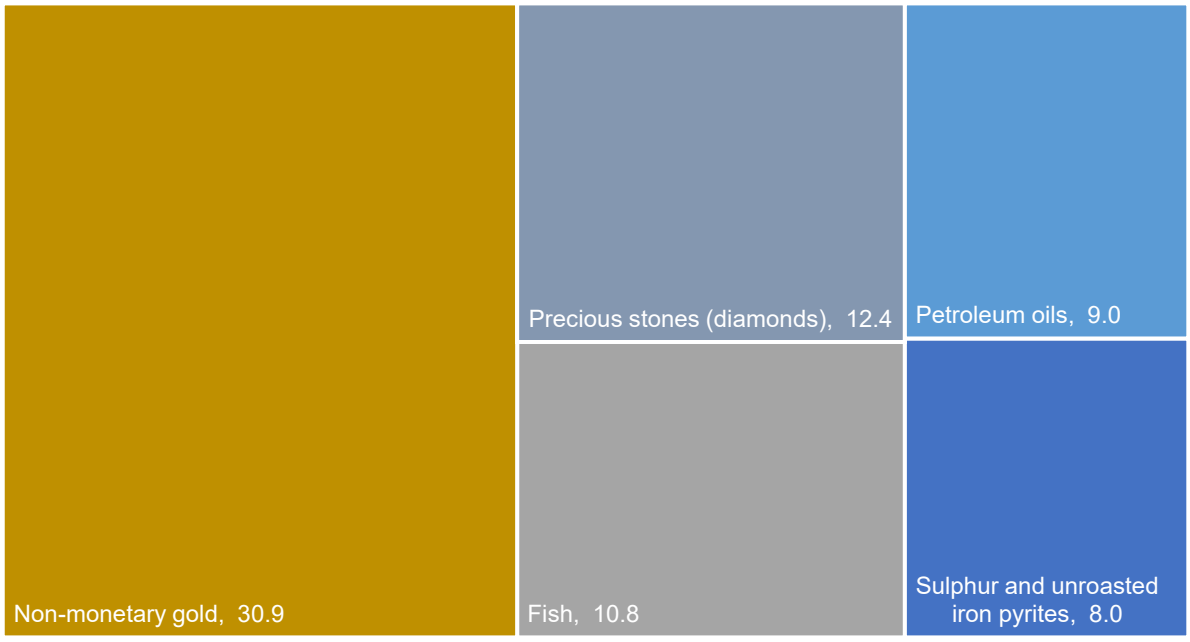


Chart 15: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import destinations, July 2026, Percent

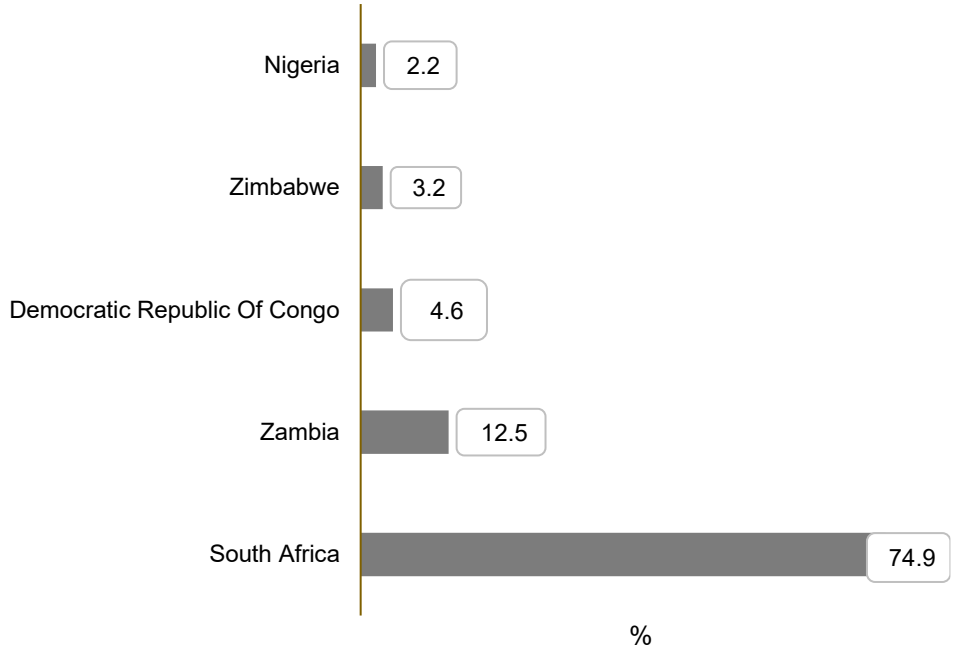
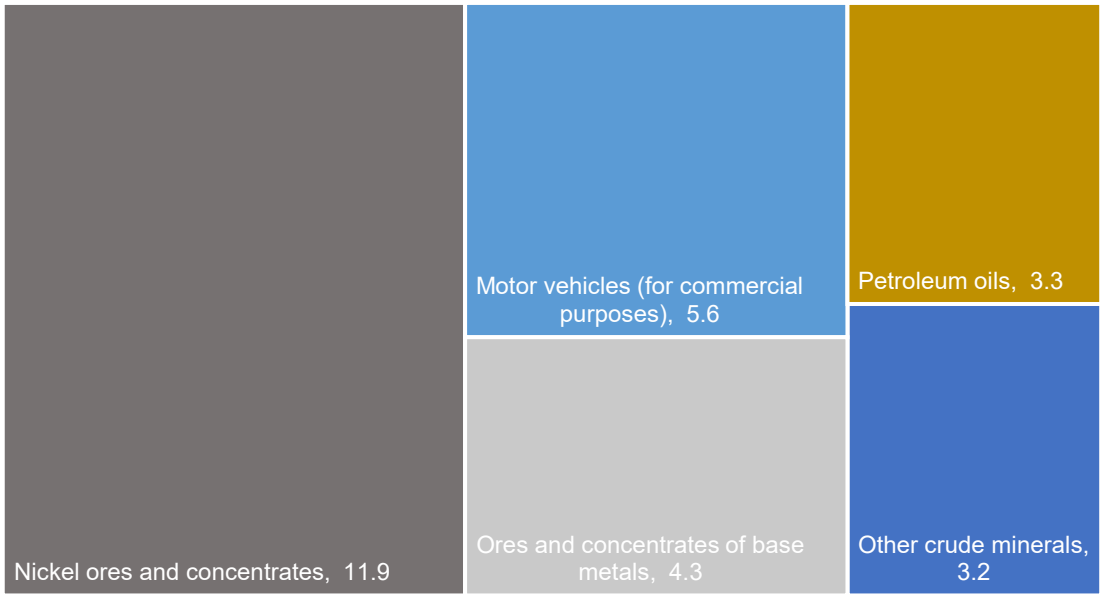


Chart 16: Namibia's intra-Africa imports by top 5 products, July 2026, Percent



SECTION 8: NAMIBIA INTRA-SADC TRADE

In July 2026, Namibia's exports to the African continent were predominantly concentrated in the southern region, accounting for 99.3 percent of the total intra-Africa exports. Overall, intra-SADC exports represented 57.6 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 region, respectively.

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

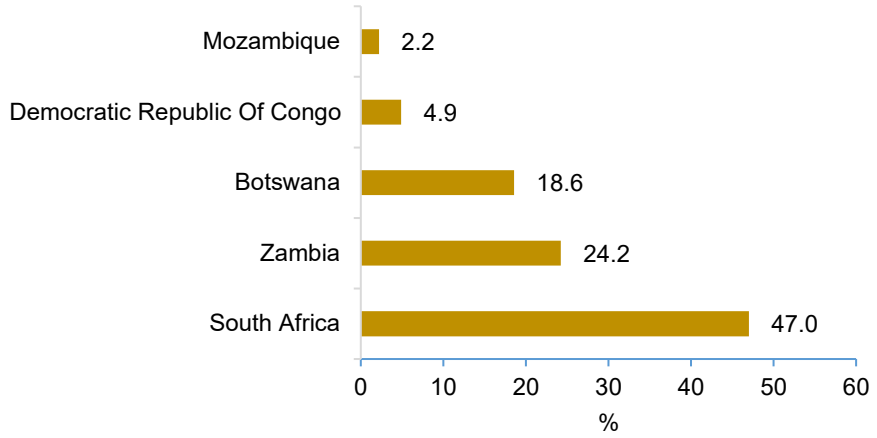
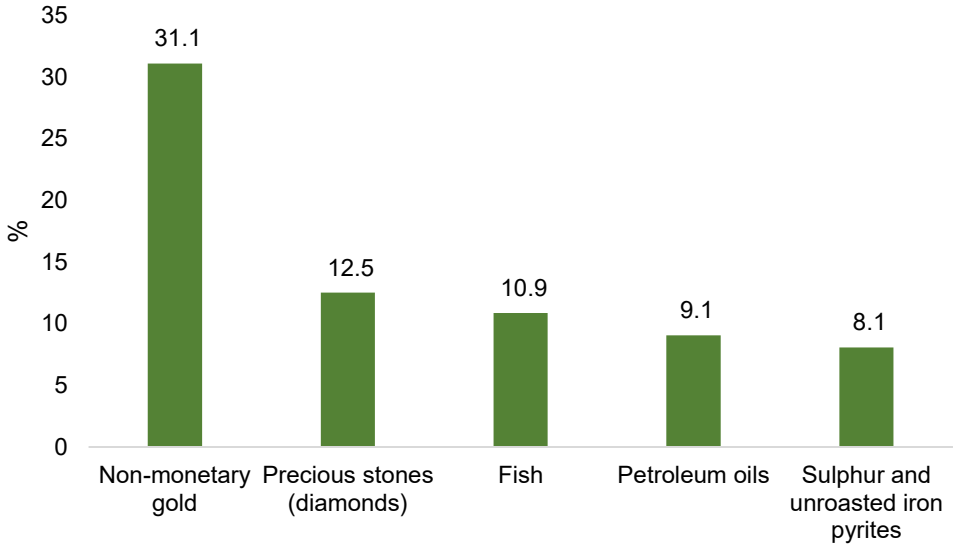


Chart 18: Namibia's intra-SADC exports by top 5 products for July 2026, Percent



On the demand side, the month under review highlighted the significance of Southern African markets to the Namibian economy, with 97.7 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 43.4 percent of the total value of imports from the world. Charts 19 and 20 below show the top five SADC markets from which imported goods were sourced and the top five products imported, respectively.

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

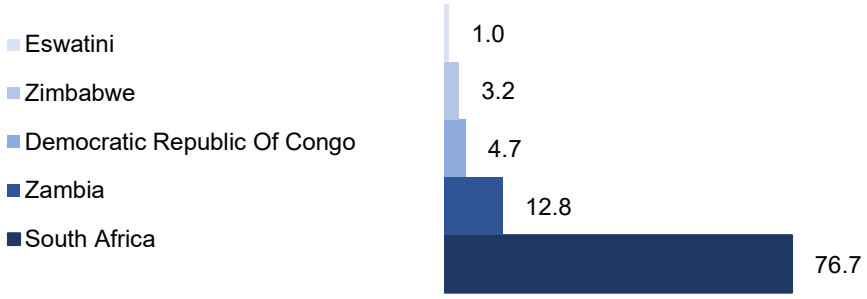
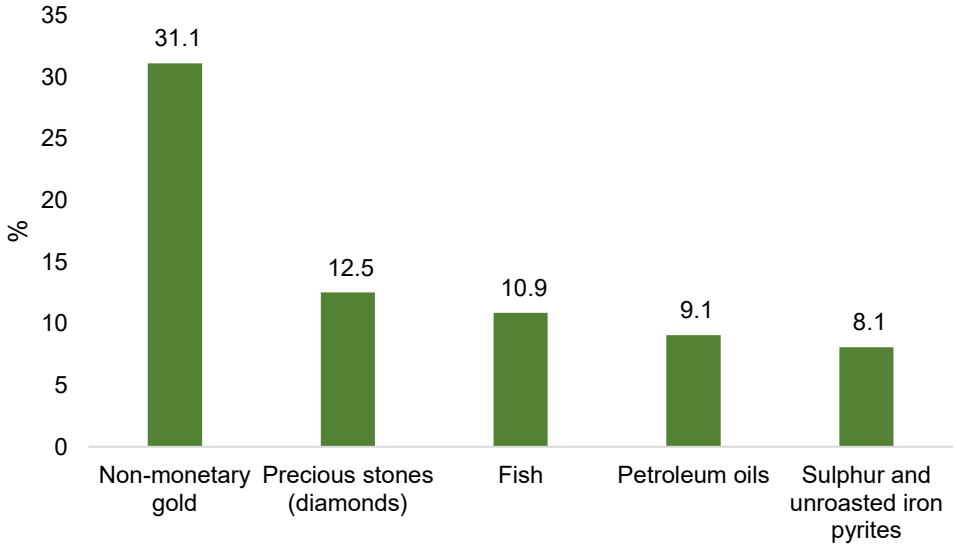


Chart 20: Namibia's Intra-SADC imports by top 5 products for July 2026, Percent



SECTION 9: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES

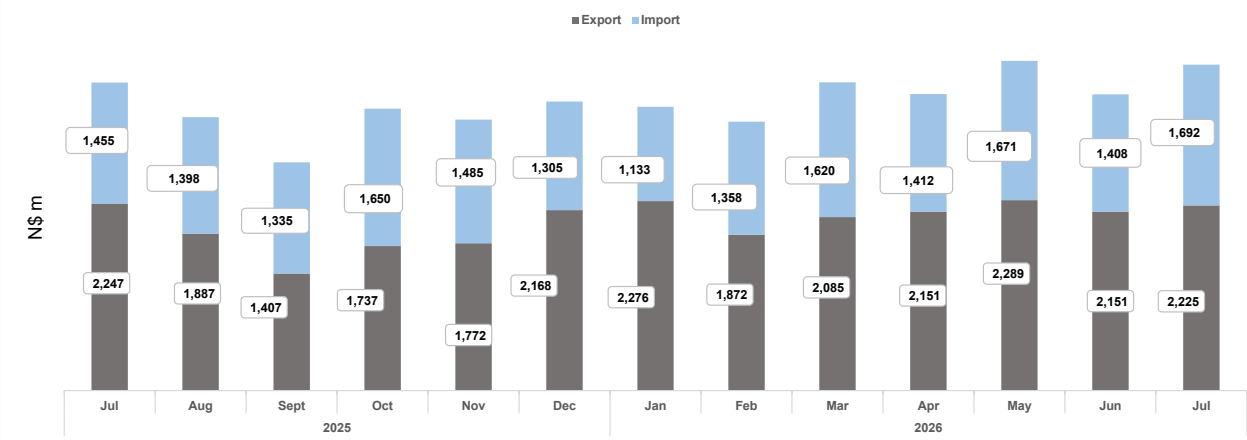
9.1 Food Items

This section analyses the trend of Namibia's trade on food items[6] following the HS commodity classification at the chapter level (HS 2-digit codes). 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.

The month under review saw the country recording a trade surplus to the value of N$533 million on food items. The surplus on food items was mainly attributed to the export of fish and 'meat and edible meat offal', which stood at N$1.5 billion and N$400 million, respectively.

Over the period spanning July 2025 to July 2026, Namibia's overall trade on food items averaged a trade surplus amounting to N$565 million. The highest trade surplus was N$1.1 billion, observed in January 2026, followed by December and July 2025 with N$864 million and N$792 million, respectively (Chart 21). There was no trade deficits recorded during the period.

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



[6] Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

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

HS Commodity description	2025						2026							Jul 2026 % Shares
	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
03: Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1,675	1,446	1,045	1,199	808	941	1,457	1,400	1,544	1,617	1,583	1,452	1,536	69.0
02: Meat and edible meat offal	358	245	213	289	285	268	152	240	362	345	480	415	400	18.0
10: Cereals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	78	85	3.8
07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	45	49	31	41	45	18	0	1	2	5	10	38	76	3.4
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks	48	57	31	47	51	43	43	38	46	44	40	44	44	2.0

The July 2026 figures show that fish contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 69.0 percent followed by 'meat and edible meat offal' with 18.0 percent. The third commodity in the list was cereals with 3.8 percent. The top five food exports jointly accounted for a share 96.3 percent of the total food exports.

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

HS Commodity description	2025						2026							Jul 2026 % Shares
	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
10: Cereals	124	151	433	282	130	195	124	166	268	187	410	169	258	15.3
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	283	220	157	195	205	153	152	274	200	210	158	190	225	13.3
23: Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	112	113	82	104	109	90	82	90	105	83	103	97	134	7.9
15: Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	115	100	57	104	123	138	88	98	128	96	97	130	122	7.2
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	135	111	77	117	120	100	84	120	114	117	117	123	120	7.1

On the demand side, cereals dominated the import list with a share of 15.3 percent while 'sugar and sugar confectionery' as well as 'residues and waste from the food industries' took the second and third positions, having accounted for 13.3 percent and 7.9 percent, correspondingly. The top five imported food items accounted for 50.8 percent of the food import basket during the month under review.

9.2 Beverages

Imports of beverages[7] averaged N$337 million between July 2025 and July 2026, with October 2025 registering the highest value of N$677 million. The month under review recorded N$333 million imports worth of beverages. During the same period, exports averaged N$84 million, with November 2025 noting the largest value at N$179 million, while the lowest value, amounting to N$39 million, was recorded in June 2026.

[7] Beverage includes both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

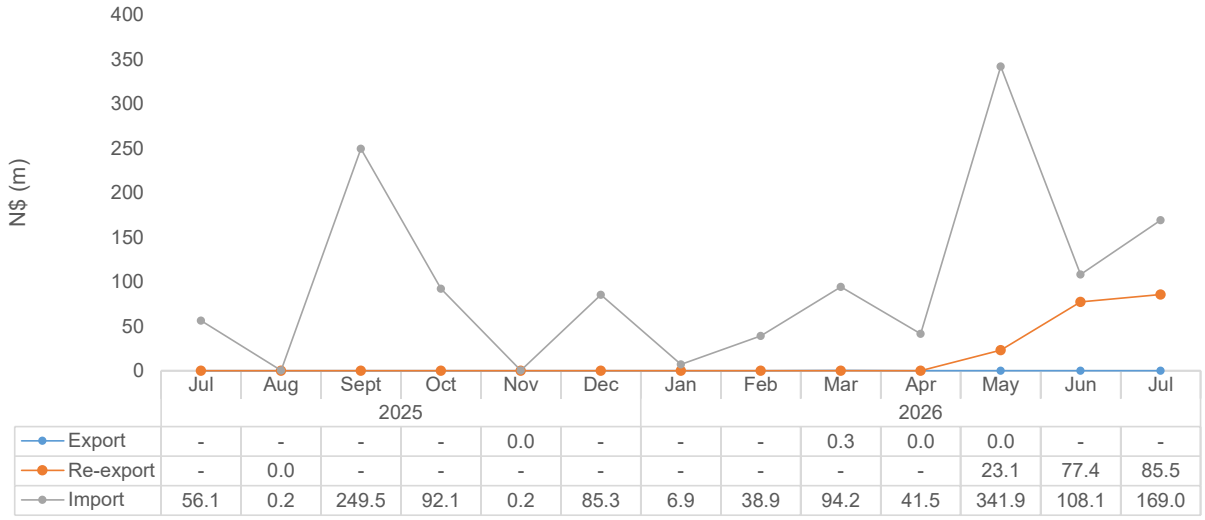
Table 11: Exports and Imports of Beverages (N$ m), July 2025 – July 2026

Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports	Trade balance
2025	Jul	67	321	- 254
	Aug	83	349	- 266
	Sept	51	260	- 210
	Oct	125	677	- 552
	Nov	179	430	- 251
	Dec	100	302	- 202
2026	Jan	90	330	- 240
	Feb	53	252	- 200
	Mar	71	270	- 199
	Apr	114	258	- 143
	May	70	303	- 232
	Jun	39	296	- 258
	Jul	52	333	- 282
Average		**84**	**337**	**-253**

SECTION 10: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – Wheat and Meslin

This section provides an insight into trade for the commodity of the month—Wheat and Meslin, from July 2025 to July 2026.

Chart 22: Exports and Imports of Wheat and Meslin (N$ m)[8], July 2025 – July 2026



	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	2025						2026						
Export	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-
Re-export	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.1	77.4	85.5
Import	56.1	0.2	249.5	92.1	0.2	85.3	6.9	38.9	94.2	41.5	341.9	108.1	169.0

In July 2026, the country exported 'Wheat and Meslin' valued at N$85.5 million (solely a re-export), all destined for Zambia. On the other hand, the country imported 'Wheat and Meslin' worth N$169.0 million, mainly sourced from Germany, Latvia and Poland.

[8] '-' denotes '0' values while 0.0 represents positive values less than 1 million N$.

Conclusion

In July 2026, Namibia's exports were valued at N$10.7 billion, while imports stood at N$16.5 billion, resulting in the country's trade deficit amounting to N$5.9 billion.

During July 2026, exports decreased by 17.2 percent when compared to the export value recorded in June 2026 and by 15.3 percent when compared to July 2025. The import value decreased by 9.7 percent month-on-month and increased by 31.5 percent year-on-year.

South Africa emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 27.1 percent of all goods exported, followed by Zambia with a share of 14.0 percent. Furthermore, China, Botswana and Spain formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. Additionally, South Africa was the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 33.3 percent of total imports into Namibia, followed by China with 14.1 percent of the market share. The USA, Zambia 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 17.9 percent of Namibia's total exports, ahead of fish, which accounted for 14.0 percent. Precious stones (diamonds), 'nickel ores and concentrates' and uranium also formed part of the top five exported products. In terms of imports, petroleum oils, with a share of 16.8 percent was the highest imported commodity during the month under study, while 'nickel ores and concentrates' in second, accounted for a share of 5.3 percent. 'Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', 'motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) 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 July 2026, contributing 37.8 percent to total exports, followed by the OECD market which accounted for 21.6 percent while SADC_excl_SACU contributed 19.8 percent in third place. COMESA (17.9%) and the BRIC+ (17.5%) occupied fourth and fifth positions. On the demand side, SACU emerged as the largest source for Namibia's imports with a share of 34.2 percent of the total import bill, followed by the OECD and the BRIC+ with contributions of 25.8 percent and 17.4 percent, respectively. The EU (10.3%) and COMESA (9.6%) 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 39.8 percent of the total export value, followed by road (30.8%) and air (29.4%). On the demand side, road transport took the first position, accounting for 57.4 percent of the total import value, followed by sea and air transport, contributing 39.5 percent and 3.0 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 other African countries.

Regarding trade on food items and beverages, during July 2026, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to food items with a trade surplus of N$533 million, while beverages recorded a deficit of N$282 million.

Finally, an analysis of the trade in 'Wheat and Meslin' as the commodity of the month revealed that in July 2026, Namibia exported 'Wheat and Meslin' worth N$85.5 million (solely a re-export), destined for Zambia. On the demand side, the country imported 'Wheat and Meslin' worth N$169.0 million, sourced mainly from Germany, Latvia and Poland.

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