

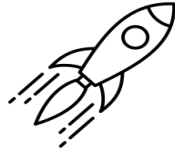


**Namibia Statistics
Agency**

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

July 2025





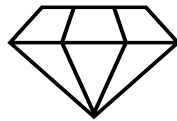
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“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose.”



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

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Partnerships

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	: African Continental Free Trade Area
BRIC	: Brazil, Russia, India and China
CIF	: Cost, Insurance and Freight
COMESA	: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DRC	: Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	: East African Community
EFTA	: European Free Trade Association
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

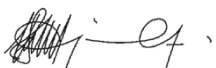
PREFACE

International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) measures quantities and values of goods moving into or out of a country thereby adding to or subtracting from a nation's material stock of goods. International merchandise trade plays a crucial role in economic development as it links producers and consumers located in different countries across the world into a unified global market system. In this context, the availability of timely and high-quality trade statistics becomes a precondition for an in-depth analysis of employment, production, income, consumption, 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 the month of July 2025. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at www.nsa.org.na.

In July 2025, the country's trade balance stood at a deficit of N\$58 million, a worsened trade balance when compared to a surplus of N\$856 million recorded in the previous month and a notable improvement when compared to the N\$2.0 billion deficit captured in the same month of last year. An analysis of Namibia's top trading partners revealed that South Africa remained dominant on both flows. The country's export composition for July 2025 was concentrated in commodities from the mining sector such as Uranium, Precious stones (diamonds), Non-monetary gold as well as 'Copper and articles of copper'. Fish was the only non-mineral product among the top five exports. Re-exports saw an increase in the month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons by 9.0 percent and 2.5 percent, accordingly. The re-exports basket primarily comprised of 'Copper and articles of copper', Precious stones (diamonds), 'Ores and concentrates of base metals', Petroleum oils and Rubber tyres. On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised of Petroleum oils, Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), Mechanical handling equipment, and Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and 'Civil engineering and contractors equipment'.

Regarding trade on Food items, Namibia was a net exporter of Food items with a trade surplus of N\$834 million and a net importer of Beverages, having recorded a deficit amounting to N\$178 million.

The current report considered Blankets as the commodity of the month. The analysis revealed that the country imported Blankets worth an amount of N\$8.1 million, mainly from South Africa, China and Pakistan. On the other hand, the country's export of this product stood at N\$398 104 (mainly a re-export) destined to Angola during the period under study.



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ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for June 2025

Like many published statistics, International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) is subject to revision as new information from data sources becomes available. Thus, trade statistics are revised monthly as additional information becomes available from the data sources.

Table 1¹: Trade Flow Revision for June 2025

Flow	As reported in June_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in July_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	12,159	12,159	-	0.0%
Total Imports	11,303	11,303	-	0.0%
Trade balance	856	856	0.00	0.0%

No revisions were noticed on both flows during June 2025, (Table 1).

Table 2: Exports Revision for June 2025

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in June_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in July_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
001:Live animals other than animals of division 03	121	121	-
011:Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	205	205	-
012:Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen	43	43	-

No revisions were noticed for the month under review.

Table 3: Imports Revision for June 2025

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in June_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in July_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
098:Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	117	117	- 0.0
287:Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	358	358	- 0.0
821:Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses	94	94	- 0.0

No revisions were noticed for the month under review.

¹ Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number

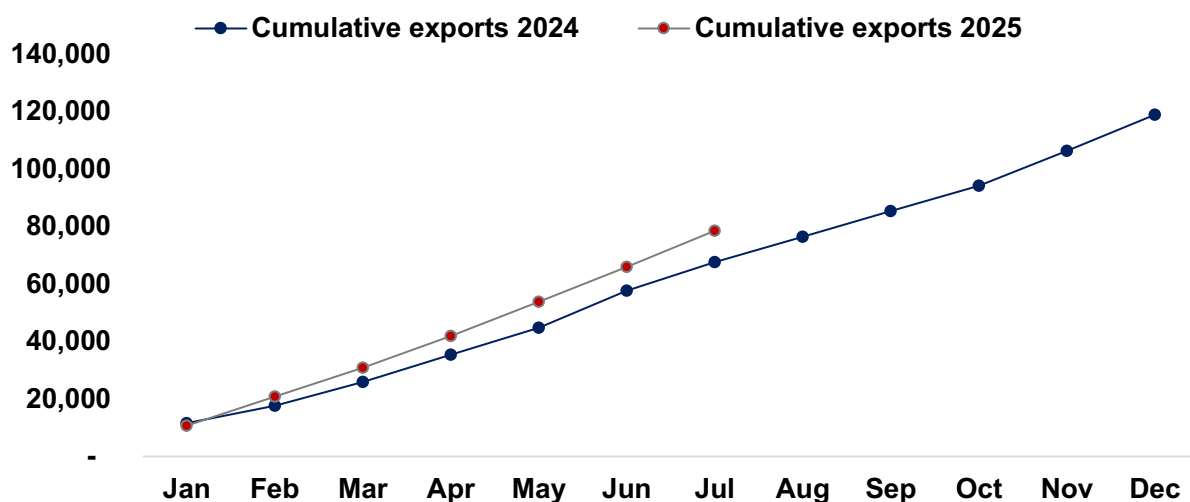
1.2 Summary

Namibia's export earnings for July 2025 stood at N\$12.6 billion, reflecting an increase of 3.3 percent when compared to exports recorded in June 2025. Whereas the country's import bill for the month too stood at N\$12.6 billion, reflecting an increase of 11.7 percent from N\$11.3 billion recorded in the preceding month. The export and import positions translated into a trade deficit of N\$58 million when compared to a surplus of N\$856 million recorded in June 2025.

Cumulative trade values

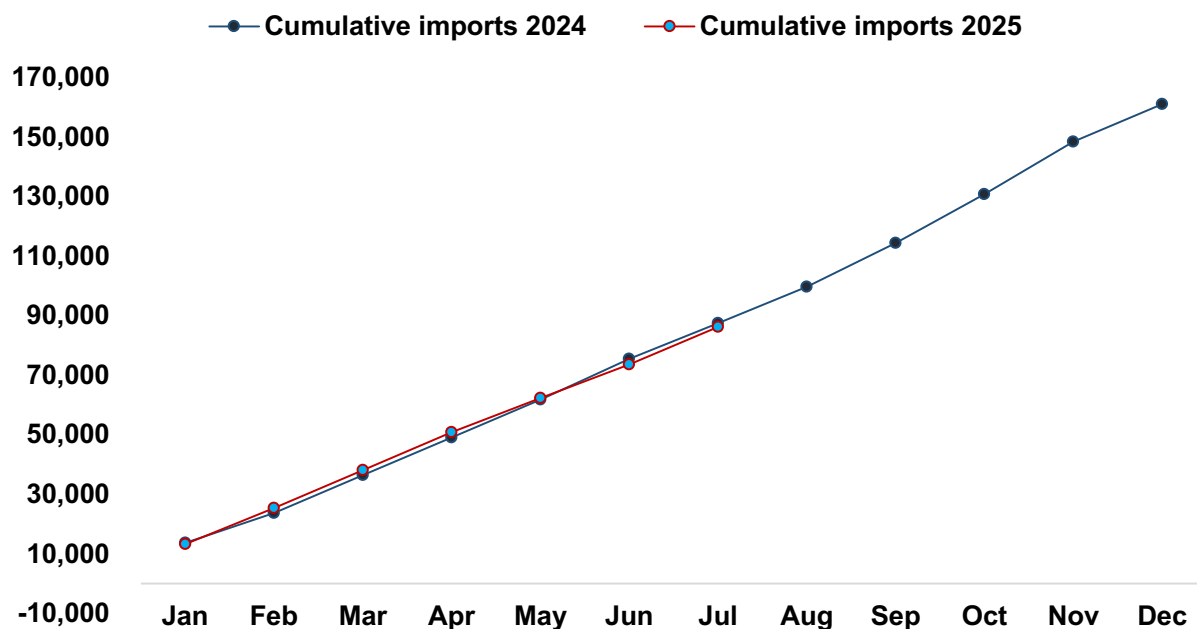
Namibia's cumulative exports amounted to N\$78.6 billion during July 2025, an increase when compared to N\$67.7 billion registered over the same period of the previous year.

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N\$, m)



On the import side, the cumulative trade value for the month under review amounted to N\$86.3 billion, lower by N\$1.2 billion when compared to N\$87.5 billion recorded over the same period in 2024.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m)



Trade highlights by category

Monthly increase in exports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Precious stones (diamonds) increased by N\$783 million
2. 'Copper and articles of copper'² improved by N\$341 million
3. Uranium rose by N\$162 million
4. Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates increased by N\$124 million
5. Meat of bovine animals increased by N\$99 million

Monthly increase in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Mechanical handling equipment increased by N\$288 million
2. Inorganic chemical elements rose by N\$202 million
3. Fertilizers increased by N\$176 million
4. Precious stones (diamonds) rose by N\$157 million
5. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) increased by N\$153 million

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

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

The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities consists 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 and forms the basis from which the section below is presented.

Regarding the sectoral share to total exports, July 2025 saw the Manufacturing sector occupying the first position with the largest export value of N\$6.5 billion, contributing 51.5 percent share to the country's total export earnings. Exports of products from this sector increased by N\$337 million when compared to the previous month. The Mining and quarrying sector was second with a share of 45.3 percent of total exports in July 2025. Additionally, exports of goods from this sector increased by N\$48 million when compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector ranked third, contributing a mere 2.8 percent to the country's total export.

Table 4: Main exports of top three industries, July 2025

Manufacturing	Value(N\$ m)	Mining and quarrying	Value(N\$ m)	Agriculture	Value(N\$ m)
C24: Manufacture of basic metals	2,679	B07: Mining of metal ores	3,824	A01: Crop and animal production. hunting and related service activities	185
C10: Manufacture of food products	2,173	B08: Other mining and quarrying	1,505	A02: Forestry and logging	145
C32: Other manufacturing	489	B09: Mining support service activities	360	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	17

The demand side displays the country's reliance on foreign manufactured goods after huge import flows of products from this industry. In July 2025, the import bill for products from Manufacturing industry stood at N\$10.0 billion, showing a 14.8 percent increase when compared to June 2025. Following in second position was the Mining and quarrying industry, which stood at N\$2.4 billion, reflecting a 4.4 percent increase when compared to the preceding month. Lastly, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector occupied the third position with imports valued at N\$204 million.

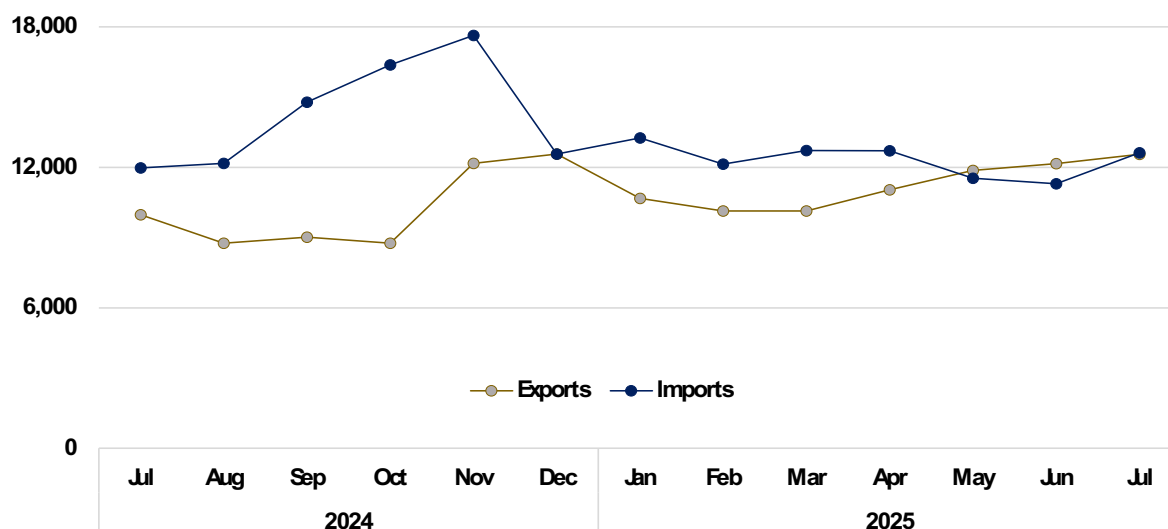
Table 5: Main imports of top three industries, July 2025

Manufacturing	Value(N\$ m)	Mining and quarrying	Value(N\$ m)	Agriculture	Value(N\$ m)
C28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1,790	B09: Mining support service activities	1,676	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	200
C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1,340	B07: Mining of metal ores	480	A02: Forestry and logging	3
C29: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1,245	B08: Other mining and quarrying	269	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	1

1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under review, export³ revenue rose by 3.3 percent to N\$12.6 billion when compared to exports recorded in June 2025. Moreover, exports increased by 25.9 percent when compared to N\$10.0 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2024. The July 2025 data displayed imports⁴ value standing at N\$12.6 billion, reflecting an increase in both month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons with 11.7 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively. Chart 3 displays the pattern of exports and imports from July 2024 to July 2025.

Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), July 2024 to July 2025



1.4 Trade balance

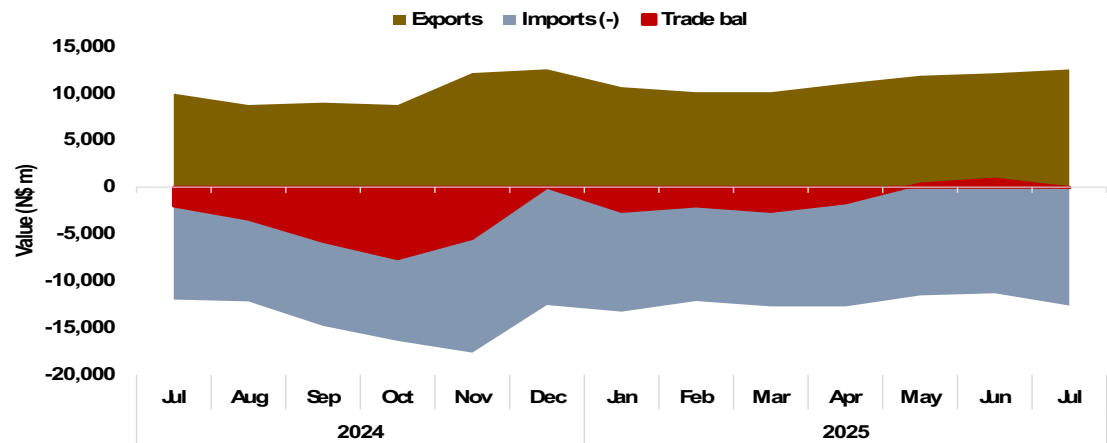
In July 2025, the country's trade balance recorded a deficit of N\$58 million, a worsened trade balance when compared to a surplus of N\$856 million recorded the previous month. Between July 2024 and July 2025, the country experienced persistent trade deficits (Chart 4), with a

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

⁴ Imports represent total imports derived from the sum of direct imports and re-imports.

consecutive trade surplus occurring in May and June 2025. Over this period, the trade balance averaged a deficit of N\$2.5 billion, indicating the country’s continued reliance on foreign goods to meet the domestic demand.

Chart 4: Trade flows and trade balance, July 2024 to July 2025



1.5 Trade balance by partner

This section focuses on Namibia’s trade balance with key trading partners during the period of review. In July 2025, Namibia recorded trade surpluses with Botswana to the value of N\$1.3 billion, France (N\$889 million), and India (N\$609 million). On the other hand, the country recorded trade deficits against South Africa (N\$2.9 billion), Germany (N\$610 million), and Japan (N\$299 million).

1.6 Trade balance by product

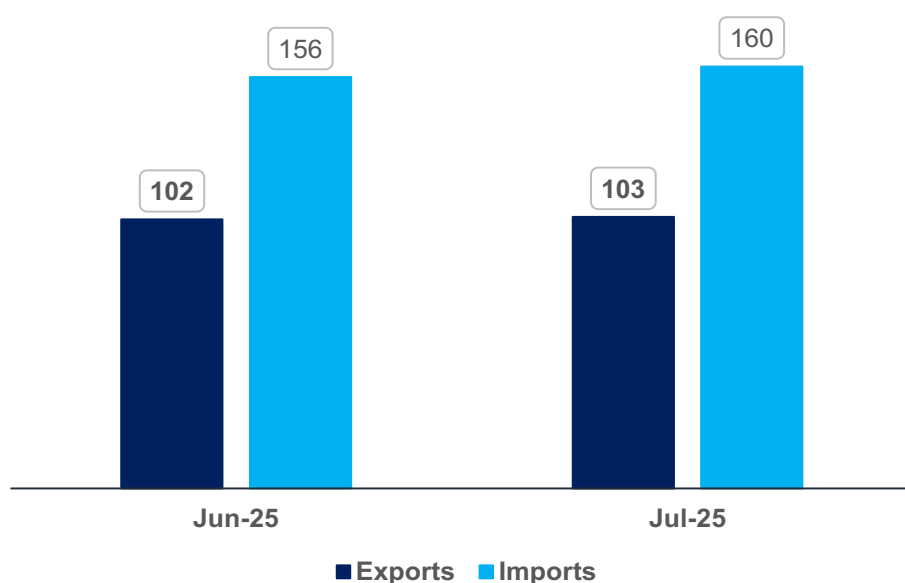
Namibia recorded a trade deficit in Petroleum oils worth N\$1.3 billion in July 2025. Following in second position was Motor vehicles (commercial purposes), which posted a deficit of N\$494 million, while Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons ranked third after recording a deficit of N\$366 million. On the Contrary the country recorded trade surpluses on Uranium amounting to N\$3.3 billion. The second and third places were occupied by Precious stones (diamonds) and Non-monetary gold, which recorded trade surpluses of N\$1.5 billion each.

SECTION 2: DIRECTIONS OF TRADE

2.1 Total Imports and Exports Markets

During the period under review, the country exported goods to 103 destinations compared to 102 countries recorded in June 2025. Whereas the demand side noted the country importing goods from 160 countries 4 more as to what was recorded in June 2025 (*Chart 5*). These developments align well with the country's export and import market diversification agenda.

Chart 5: Total number of countries Namibia traded with (June 2025 vs July 2025)



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 2025, Percentage Share



Figure 2: Top five import markets for July 2025, Percentage Share



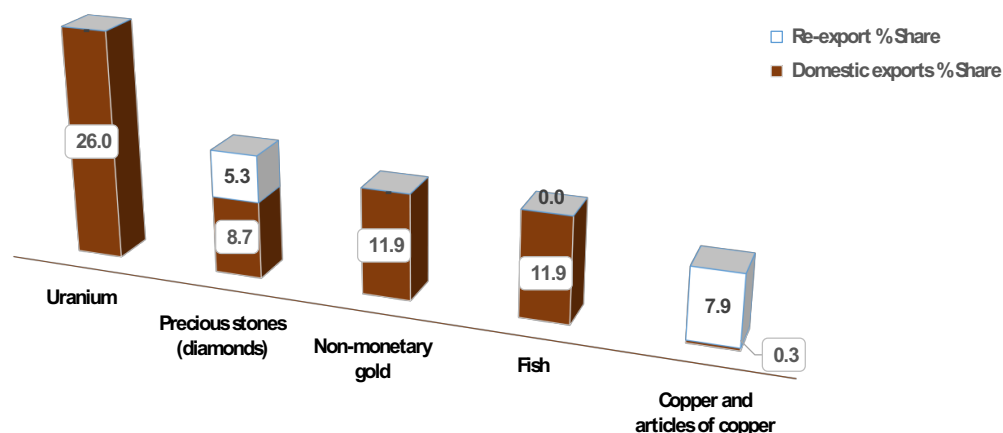
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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 a 3-digit level, which provides a more detailed categorization of commodities.

3.1 Top five export products

Uranium was Namibia's largest exported commodity in July 2025 (Chart 6), accounting for 26.0 percent of total exports, largely demanded by China. Precious stones (diamonds) came second, accounting for 14.0 percent of total exports, mostly destined to Botswana. Non-monetary gold occupied the third position, accounting for 11.9 percent of total exports, destined for South Africa. Fish in the fourth position with a share of 11.9 percent saw the Spanish, Zambian and Italian markets demanding the commodity.

Chart 6: Top five export products for July 2025, Percentage Share



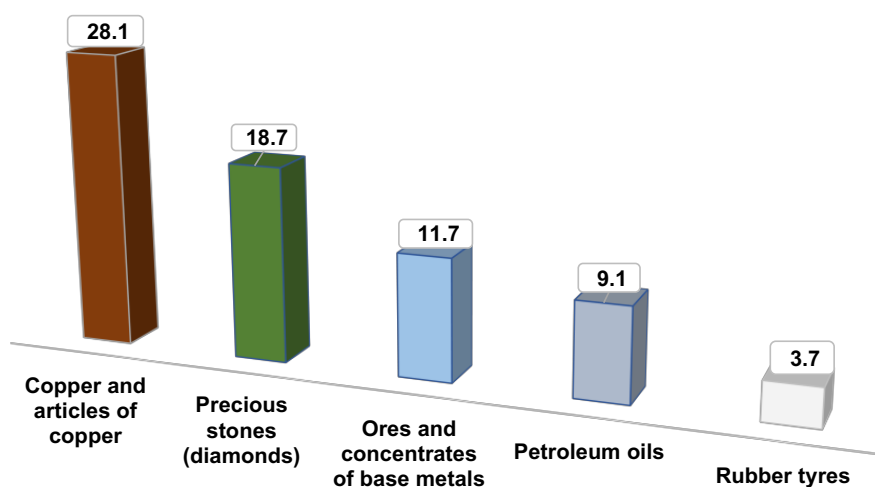
'Copper and articles of copper' occupied the fifth position and contributed 8.2 percent (where 7.9% was re-export) to the country's total export revenue and was mostly destined for the Indian and Singapore markets. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 72.0 percent of total exports.

3.2 Top five re-export products

Re-exports are commodities imported by residents who assume short-term ownership of the commodities before ultimately exporting them. Accordingly, these commodities are exported without undergoing any significant industrial transformation. Even though there are no noticeable transformations, re-exports are proficient in benefiting the intermediate country by rendering services such as sorting, re-packaging, storage, transport, and trade facilitation services. This implies that the country's services sector greatly benefits from activities emanating from re-exports.

July 2025 saw the country re-exporting goods worth N\$3.6 billion, representing a 9.0 percent and 2.5 percent increase month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons, respectively.

Chart 7: Top five re-export products for July 2025, Percentage Share



The top five commodities re-exported in July 2025 were 'Copper and articles of copper', occupying the first position with a share of 28.1 percent of total re-exports, and was primarily destined for India. Precious stones (diamonds) and 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' followed in second and third place with shares of 18.7 percent and 11.7 percent,

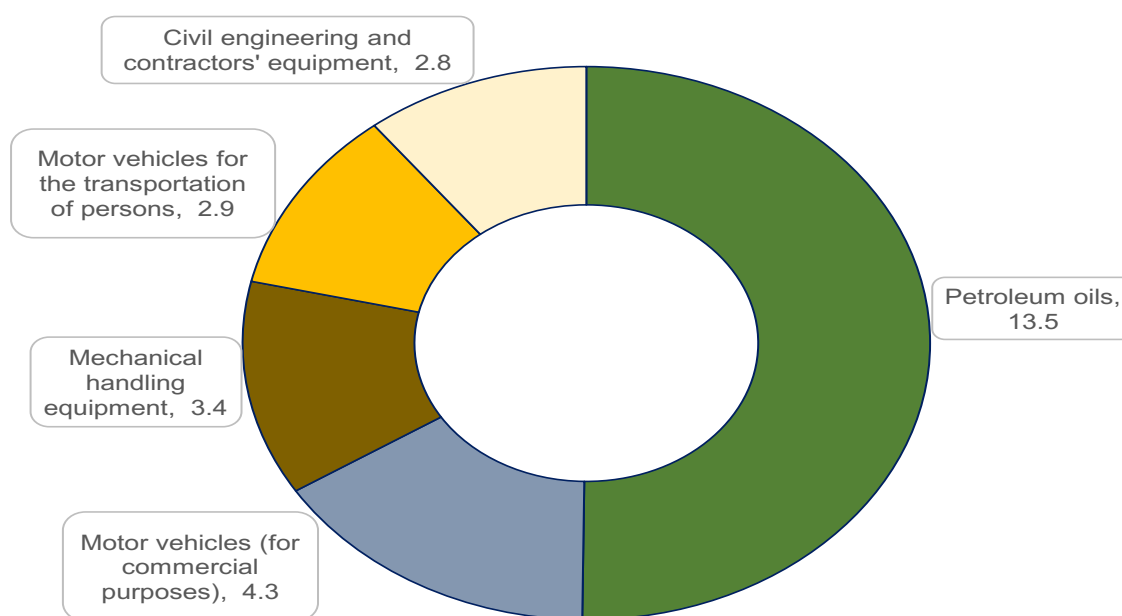
correspondingly, with Precious stones (diamonds) mainly destined to the USA, UAE and Botswana, while the latter was mainly destined to Brazil and South Africa.

Lastly, Petroleum oils and Rubber tyres ranked fourth and fifth with shares of 9.1 percent and 3.7 percent, correspondingly. Petroleum oils were mostly destined to Botswana while Rubber tyres were mostly destined to Zambia.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 26.8 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils emerged at the top of the list for imported goods during the month under review, accounting for 13.5 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and Mechanical handling equipment gaining shares of 4.3 percent and 3.4 percent of total imports, individually. Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons ranked fourth on the list, accounting for 2.9 percent. Lastly, in fifth position was 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' with a share of 2.8 percent (Chart 8).

Chart 8: Top five import products for July 2025, Percentage Share



The UAE, Estonia and India were the largest import markets for Petroleum oils, while Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were mostly sourced from South Africa and China. Mechanical handling equipment were mainly sourced from Germany. Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons were mainly sourced from South Africa and Japan. Lastly, 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment were mainly sourced from China and South Africa.

3.4 Top 10 traded products

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

Table 6: Top 10 exported and imported commodities, July 2025

Exports			Imports		
SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share	SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share
286: Uranium	3,264	26.0	334: Petroleum oils	1,700	13.5
667: Precious stones (diamonds)	1,760	14.0	782: Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)	537	4.3
971: Non-monetary gold	1,501	11.9	744: Mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof	426	3.4
034: Fish	1,491	11.9	781: Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	367	2.9
682: Copper and articles of copper	1,035	8.2	723: Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment	359	2.8
287: Ores and concentrates of base metals	477	3.8	562: Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	272	2.2
334: Petroleum oils	364	2.9	522: Inorganic chemical elements, oxides and halogen salts	271	2.1
011: Meat of bovine animals	304	2.4	667: Precious stones (diamonds)	257	2.0
036: Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	175	1.4	287: Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	251	2.0
245: Fuel wood	147	1.2	061: Sugars, molasses and honey	241	1.9
000: Other commodities	2,044	16.3	000: Other commodities	7,941	62.9
Total	12,563	100	Total	12,622	100

The top 10 traded commodities highlight the country's dependence on mineral exports, with Uranium, Precious stones (diamonds) and Non-monetary gold 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 in the global market. Imports were mainly dominated by essential items such as Petroleum oils, Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and Mechanical handling equipment, thus reflecting dependency on foreign industrial inputs to support domestic activities. This composition suggests a need for export diversification and increased domestic production capacity and industrialisation to reduce import dependency whilst enhancing economic resilience.

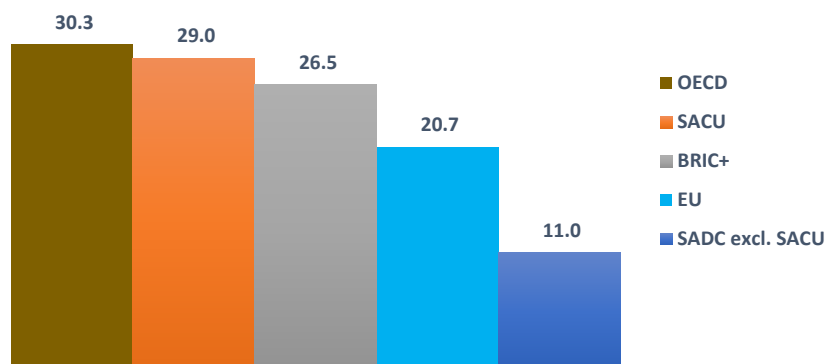
SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

Namibia's trade strategy is anchored in its participation in key Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) such as 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, 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

The OECD emerged as the largest export destination for Namibian goods during the month under review, with a share of 30.3 percent of total exports (Chart 9). SACU and the BRIC+⁵ markets followed in second and third positions, contributing 29.0 percent and 26.5 percent to Namibia's total exports, respectively. EU and SADC excl. SACU markets individually occupied the fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 20.7 percent and 11.0 percent of total exports.

Chart 9: Exports for the top five economic regions for July 2025, Percentage Share⁶



Exports to the OECD saw Uranium and Fish topping as some of the commodities with the highest value while the export to SACU comprised mainly of Non-monetary gold and Precious Stones

⁵ Includes the new member states

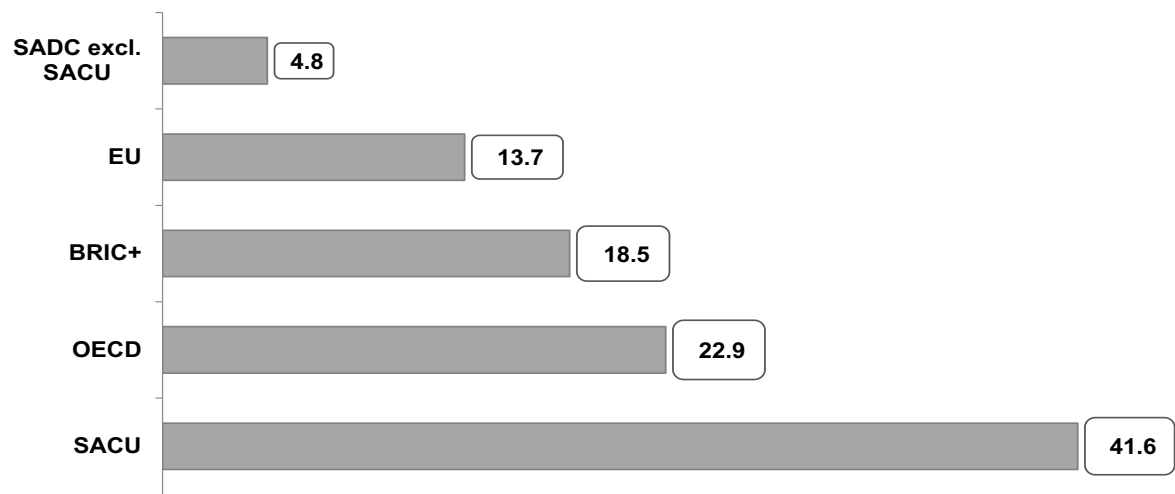
⁶ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

(diamonds). Exports to BRIC+ and the EU markets was mainly comprised of Uranium and ‘Copper and articles of copper’, Finally, Namibia supplied the SADC excl. SACU market mostly with Fish and Rubber tyres.

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

According to July 2025 data, SACU was Namibia's largest market for imports, accounting for 41.6 percent of total imports, which were primarily made up of Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), ‘Sugars, molasses and honey’ and Alcoholic beverages. The OECD emerged second with a share of 22.9 percent, supplying the country mostly with Petroleum oils, Mechanical handling equipment and ‘Civil Engineering and contractors’ equipment’, while BRIC+ and the EU took the third and fourth positions with respective shares of 18.5 percent and 13.7 percent of all goods imported. BRIC+ supplied the country with Petroleum oils while the EU supplied the country mainly with Petroleum oils and Mechanical handling equipment. SADC excl. SACU occupied the fifth position, accounting for 4.8 percent of total imports.

Chart 10: Imports for the top five economic regions for July 2025, Percentage share⁷



SADC excl. SACU supplied Namibia mostly with ‘Ores and concentrates of base metals’ and ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’.

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

SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

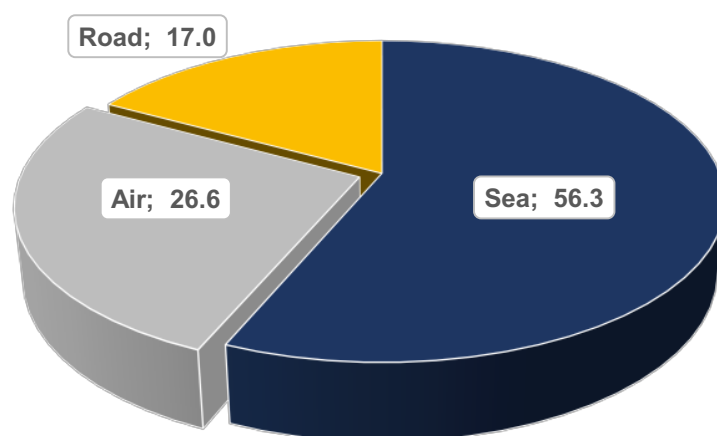
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During July 2025, Sea transportation maintained the top position as the most frequent mode of transport for exports, handling exports to the tune of N\$7.1 billion. This export value represents 56.3 percent of total exports that left the country during the reference period (Chart 11). The basket of exports via Sea comprised mainly of Uranium, Fish and ‘Copper and articles of copper’.

The second most utilized mode of transport for exports was Air, contributing 26.6 percent of total exports and its export basket was mainly made up of Precious stones (diamonds) and Non-monetary gold.

Lastly, Road transportation accounted for 17.0 percent, with Fish, Petroleum oils and Rubber tyres being the highest-valued commodities transported via the respective mode of transport.

Chart 11: Share of exports by mode of transport for July 2025, Percent



In terms of volume, a total of 331 044 tons of goods left the country, representing an increase of 5.9 percent when compared to June 2025 and a decrease of 3.3 percent when compared to July 2024, respectively.

During the month under review, 167 929 tons of goods were recorded as exported via Sea, representing an increase of 24.2 percent month-on-month and a decrease of 1.7 percent year-on-year.

A total of 162 911 tons of goods left the country by Road, yielding a decrease of 8.0 percent and 5.0 percent when compared to 177 059 tons and 171 407 tons registered in June 2025 and July 2024, respectively.

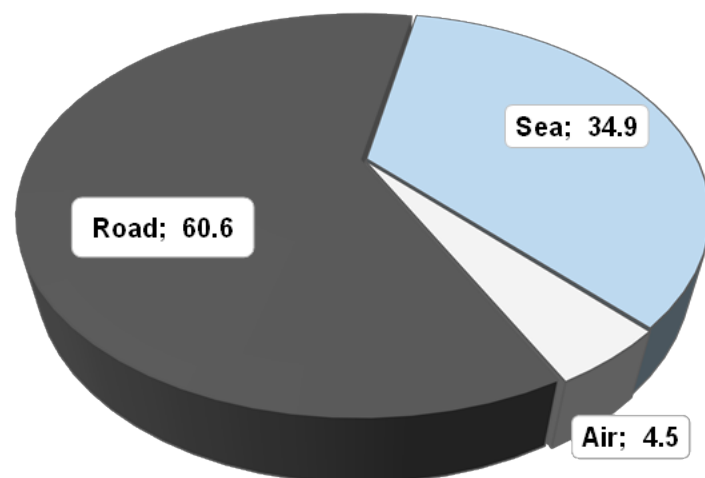
Finally, only 204 tons of goods left the country by Air during July 2025, indicating an increase of 82 tons and 77 tons month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Road transportation was the most utilized mode of transport for imports during the month under review. Imports by Road were valued at N\$7.7 billion, representing a 60.6 percent share of all goods imported into the country (Chart 12). Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons' and 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' constituted the highest value of total imports via road transport.

Sea transport followed in second place, accounting for 34.9 percent of all goods imported into the country and its basket comprised mainly of Petroleum oils, Mechanical handling equipment and inorganic chemical elements. Finally, 4.5 percent of total goods imported reached Namibia via Air, with Precious stones (diamonds), 'Non-electric engines and motors' and Telecommunications equipment being the most imported commodities via this mode of transport.

Chart 12: Share of imports by mode of transport for July 2025, Percent



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, goods imported into the country amounted to 467 255 tons during the month under review, increasing by 15.9 percent and declining by 6.1 percent when compared to the previous month and year-on-year, respectively.

Moreover, 245 362 tons of goods entered the country by Sea, which translates into an increase of 12.2 percent and a decrease of 15.7 percent when compared to 218 606 tons and 291 067 tons recorded in June 2025 and July 2024, respectively. July 2025 saw 221 678 tons of goods entering the country by Road, translating into an increase of 20.3 percent and 7.4 percent when compared to 184 285 tons recorded the previous month and 206 457 tons in July 2024, correspondingly.

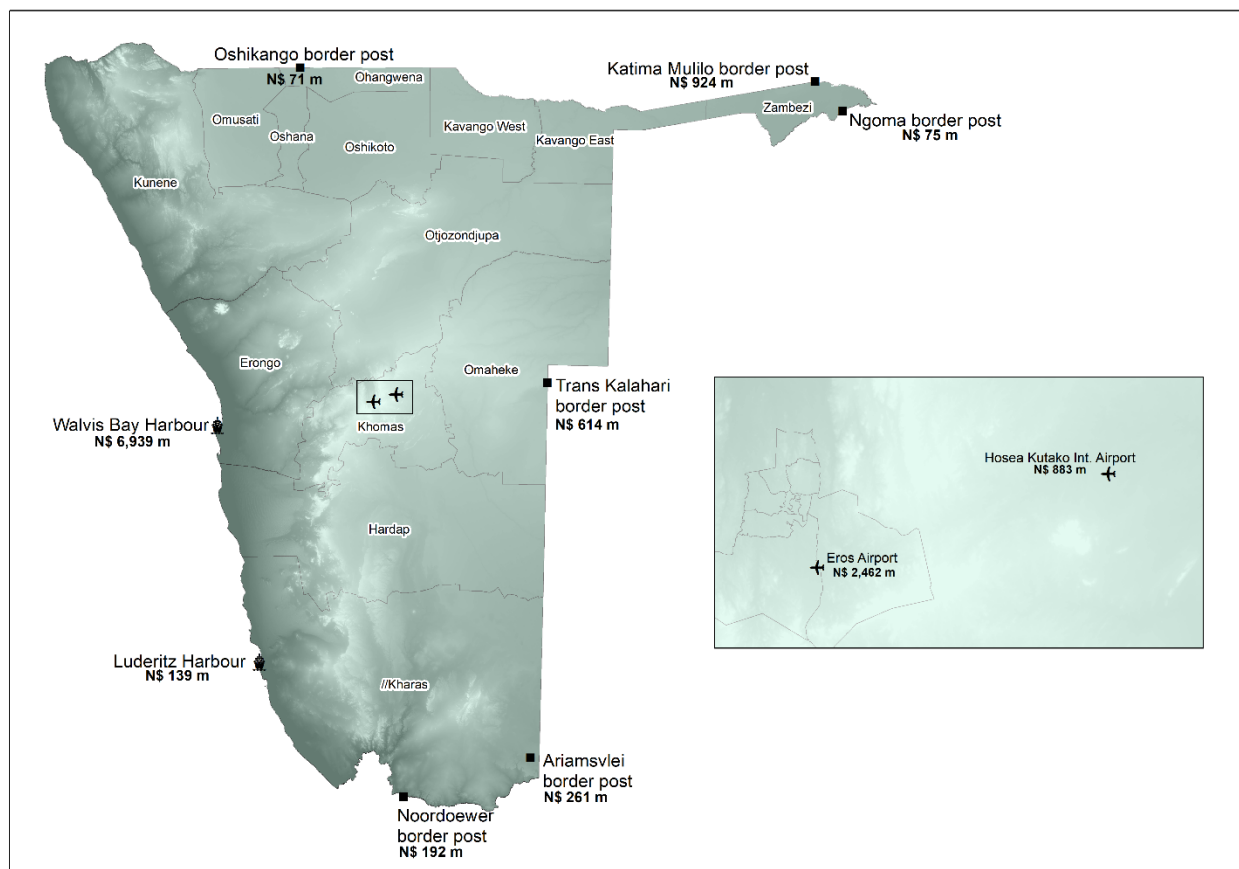
Finally, 176 tons of goods arrived in the country by Air during July 2025, yielding a decrease of 24.5 percent and 2.3 percent when compared to the tons recorded in June 2025 and July 2024, respectively.

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 July2025, reflecting the busiest point of entry/exit.

The exports side saw Walvis Bay facilitating goods valued at N\$6.9 billion, followed by Eros Airport and Katima Mulilo border posts with N\$2.5 billion and N\$924 million, respectively.

Figure 3: Exports by main border posts (N\$ m), July 2025



The demand side saw Walvis Bay maintaining its position as the main entry point for imports, facilitating cargo valued at N\$4.2 billion, ahead of Ariamsvlei and Trans Kalahari border posts, which processed goods worth N\$3.1 billion and N\$2.1 billion, respectively.

Figure 4: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), July 2025

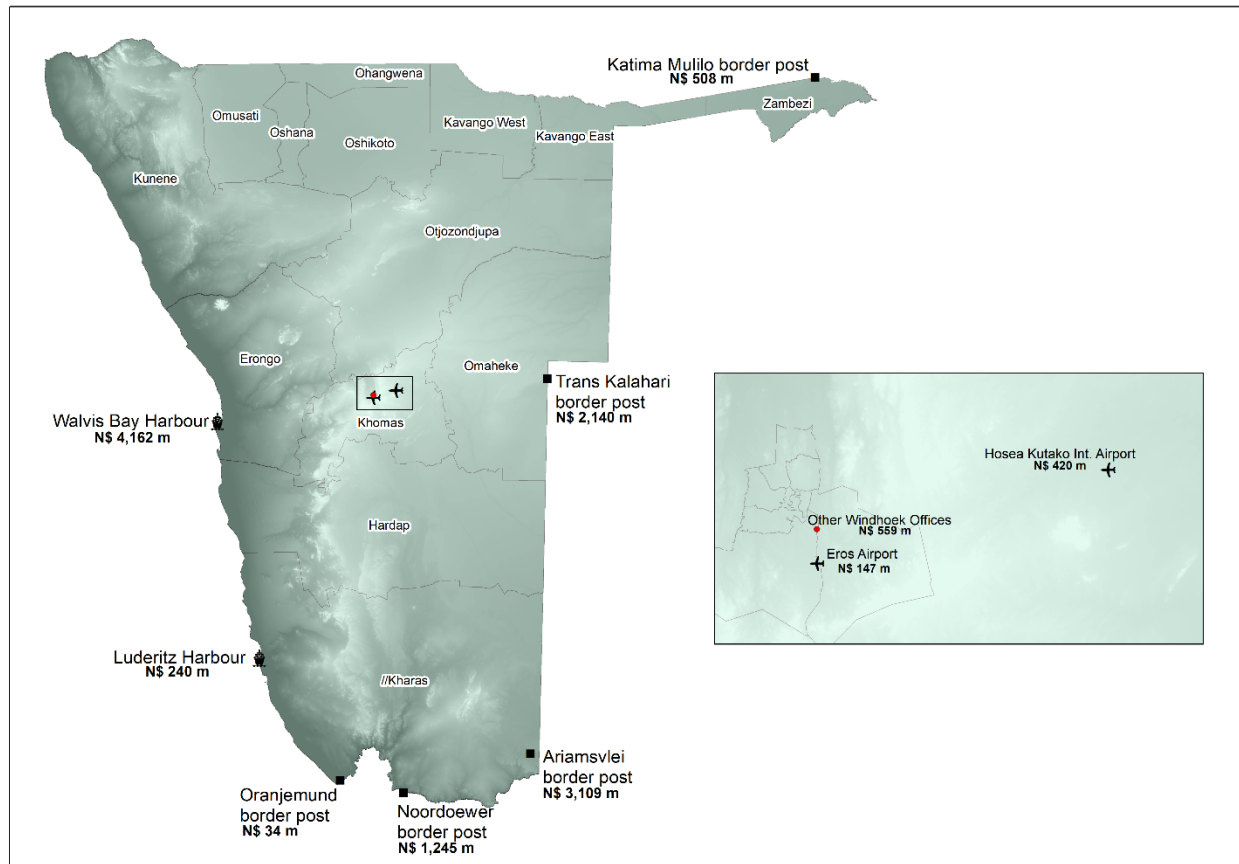


Table 7: Time series – Luderitz border post (N\$ m)

Period	2024						2025						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Total Exports	60	216	193	68	177	398	221	33	212	253	52	282	139
Total Imports	380	396	105	205	216	40	293	329	160	116	122	125	240

Table 8: Top 3 commodities traded via Luderitz (N\$ m), July 2025

HS Commodity description	Total Exports (N\$ m)	%Share	HS Commodity description	Total Imports (N\$ m)	%Share
73042990: OTHER	81	58	84264190: ---Other machinery,self-propelled:on tyres n.e.s.	95	40
03047490: ---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	56	40	27101230: ---Distillate fuel, as defined in additional note 1(g),(GAS OIL / DIESEL)	29	12
03048990: --Other Frozen fillets of other fish,nes	2	1	40094200: tubes,pipes,hoses reinforced or combined with other materials,with fittings	10	4

SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

The AfCFTA agreement is one of the African Union's (AU's) flagship projects for Agenda 2063, *“the Africa We Want”*. It is a highly ambitious free trade agreement, with a comprehensive scope that includes critical areas of Africa's economy, such as digital trade and investment protection, amongst others.

The specific objective of the AfCFTA is to progressively eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods and liberalize trade in services, cooperate on investment, intellectual property rights and competition policy. The AfCFTA also seeks to improve the characteristically low intra-African trade, thereby bringing it closer to rates recorded in other regions/continents/parts of the world.

Considering the above and focusing on Namibia's intra-trade within the AfCFTA context, in July 2025, the country exported goods worth N\$5.1 billion to the African continent. Subsequently, the country imported goods worth N\$6.1 billion from the continent, yielding a trade deficit of N\$1.0 billion. A comparison of Namibia's trade with Africa and the rest of the world reveals that intra-Africa exports account for 40.7 percent of total exports, while imports from Africa represent 48.7 percent of total imports.

On the African continent, Namibia's exports were mostly absorbed by countries such as South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique (Chart 13.1), whereas the majority of imports came from the same countries, except for Nigeria and Morocco, which took the place of Botswana and Mozambique (Chart 13.2). Charts 13.3 and 13.4 reflect Namibia's intra-Africa exports and imports by product, respectively.

Chart 13: Namibia Intra-Africa Trade Profile (2016 – 2024), (N\$ m)

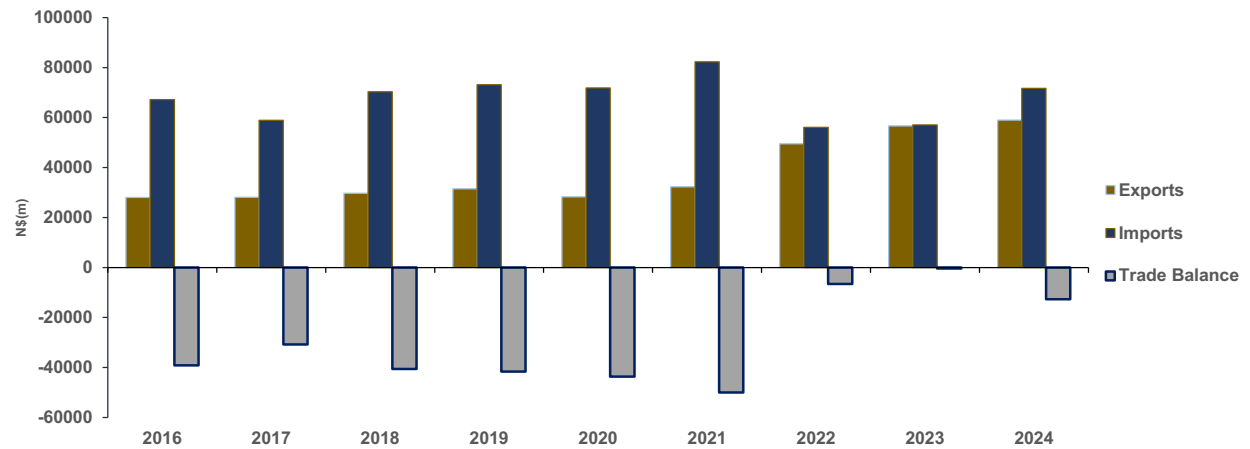


Chart 13.1: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa export destinations, July 2025(%)

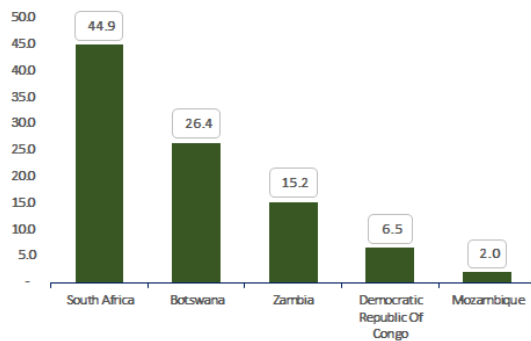


Chart 13.2: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import sources, July 2025 (%)

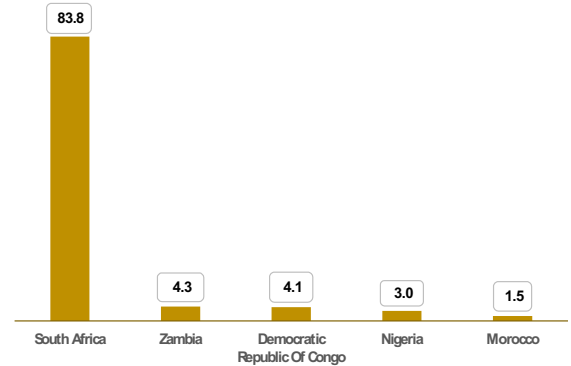


Chart 13.3: Namibia's intra -Africa export by top 5 products, July 2025 (%)

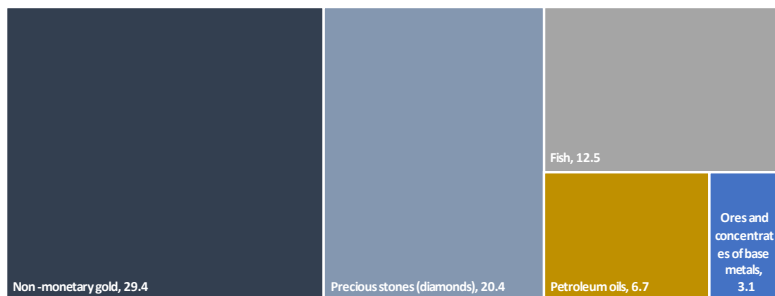
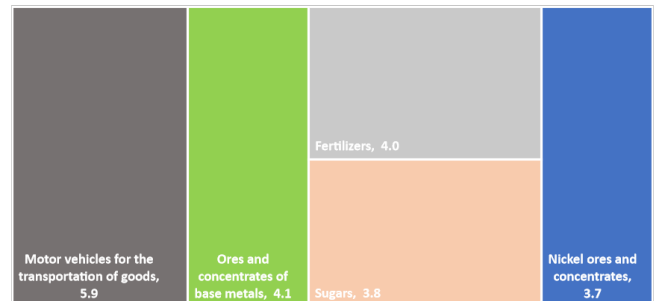


Chart 13.4: Namibia's intra-Africa import by top 5 products, July 2025 (%)



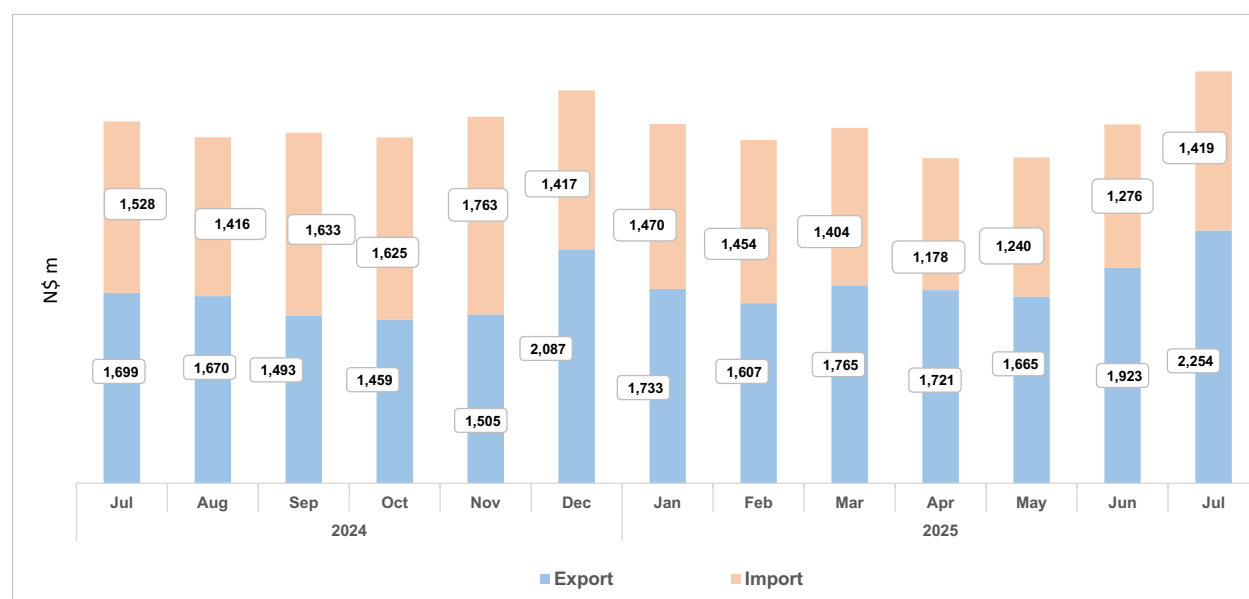
SECTION 8: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES

8.1 Food Items

This section analyses the trend of Namibia's trade in Food items⁸ 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\$834 million. The surplus on Food items was mainly attributed to Fish exports, which stood at N\$1.7 billion.

Over the period spanning July 2024 to July 2025, Namibia's overall trade on Food items averaged a trade surplus amounting to N\$289 million. The month under review witnessed the highest trade surplus of N\$834 million, followed by December 2024 and June 2025 with N\$669 million and N\$647 million respectively (Chart 14). Deficits were only recorded in three months over this period. These were in September 2024 (N\$139 million), October 2024 (N\$166 million) and November 2024 (N\$258 million).

Chart 14: Exports and Imports of Food items, July 2024 – July 2025 (N\$ m)



⁸ Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

Table 9: Exports of Food items (N\$ m), July 2024 – July 2025

HS Commodity description	2024								2025					Jul 2025 % Shares
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
03:Fish and crustaceans, mollusc and other aquatic invertebrates	1,287	1,257	1,071	1,073	652	977	1,348	1,282	1,490	1,353	1,278	1,499	1,675	74.3
02:Meat and edible meat offal.	202	214	164	169	204	136	98	147	111	230	223	248	365	16.2
19:Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	52	43	43	46	67	35	36	51	49	47	42	48	48	2.1
07:Edible vegetables and certain root and tubers	52	60	78	59	25	5	0	2	1	3	16	26	45	2.0
08:Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melon	21	28	34	28	500	822	199	41	52	44	37	25	35	1.6

During July 2025, 'Fish and other aquatic invertebrates' contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 74.3 percent followed by 'Meat and edible meat offal' with 16.2 percent. The third commodity in the list was Preparations of cereals with 2.1 percent. The top five exports from the total food market had a share of 96.2 percent.

Table 10: Imports of Food items (N\$ m), July 2024 – July 2025

HS Commodity description	2024								2025					Jul 2025 % Share
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	188	226	270	194	182	161	191	227	160	96	197	208	283	19.9
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	117	107	108	134	123	102	82	102	105	97	122	103	135	9.5
10: CEREALS	373	256	175	352	435	224	408	333	312	230	86	189	124	8.8
21: MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS	104	109	301	144	152	126	94	106	123	102	108	107	122	8.6
15: Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	101	109	94	103	95	112	101	89	94	101	93	88	115	8.1

On the demand side, 'Sugar and sugar confectionery' dominated the import list with a share of 19.9 percent while Preparations of Cereals and Cereals took the second and third positions, having accounted for 9.5 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively, of the Food items. The top five imported Food items accounted for 55.0 percent of the basket during the month under review.

8.2 Beverages

Beverage⁹ imports averaged N\$325 million between July 2024 and July 2025, with November 2024 registering the highest value of N\$489 million. During the same period, exports averaged N\$111 million, with July 2024 noting the largest value at N\$189 million while the lowest value amounting to N\$62 million was recorded in April 2025.

⁹ Beverage includes both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

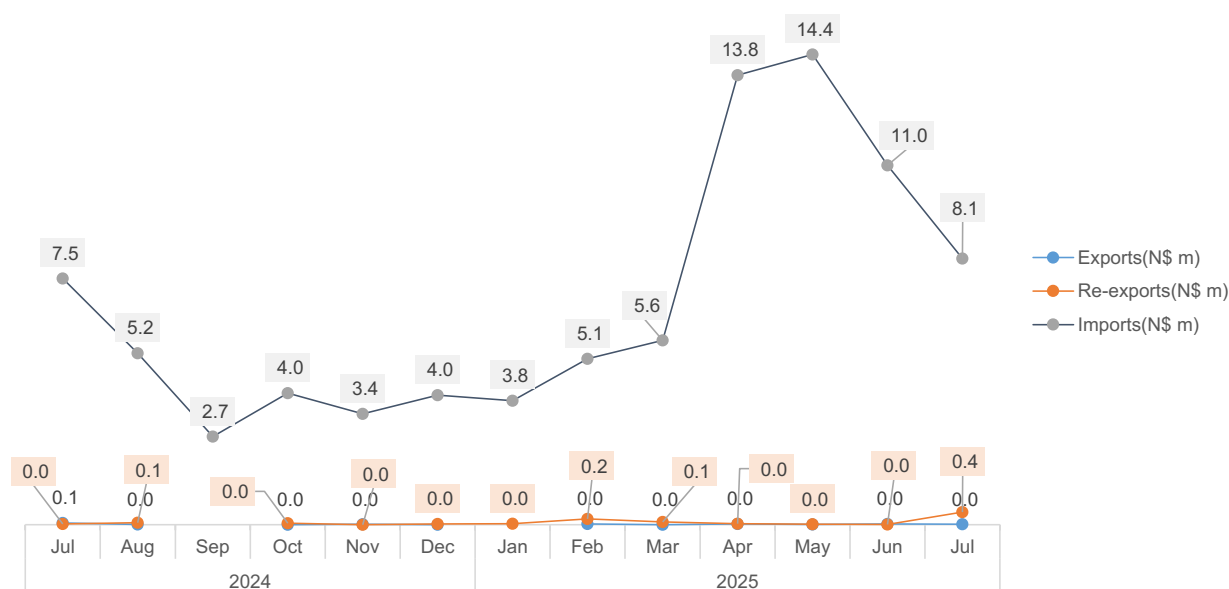
Table 11: Exports and Imports of Beverages (N\$ m), July 2024 – July 2025

Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports	Trade balance
2024	Jul	189	263	- 188
	Aug	139	310	- 73
	Sep	151	335	- 73
	Oct	143	403	- 170
	Nov	108	489	- 185
	Dec	133	434	- 260
	Jan	128	286	- 381
	Feb	71	339	- 301
2025	Mar	73	256	- 159
	Apr	62	250	- 267
	May	84	262	- 183
	Jun	96	282	- 188
	Jul	67	321	- 178
Average		111	325	-200

SECTION 9: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – BLANKETS

This section provides an insight into trade for the commodity of the month, Blankets, from July 2024 to July 2025.

Chart 15: Exports and Imports of Blankets (N\$ m)



In July 2025, the country exported Blankets valued at N\$398 104 (mostly a re-export) destined primarily to Angola. On the other hand, the value of imports for this commodity amounted to N\$8.1 million, mainly from South Africa, China and Pakistan. The value of Blankets imported throughout July 2024 to July 2025 averaged N\$6.8 million, with the largest value of N\$14.4 million recorded in May 2025 and the lowest value of N\$2.7 million recorded in September 2024.

Conclusion

In July 2025, Namibia's exports and imports both stood at N\$12.6 billion resulting in the country's trade deficit amounting to N\$58 million.

During July 2025, exports increased by 3.3 percent and 25.9 percent when compared to June 2025 and July 2024, respectively. The import value increased by 11.7 percent when compared to the value recorded in June 2025 and by 5.3 percent when compared to the value recorded in July 2024.

South Africa was the country's largest export destination, with a share of 18.3 percent of all goods exported, followed by China with a share of 13.6 percent. Furthermore, Botswana, India and France formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. The demand side saw South Africa maintaining its position as the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 40.8 percent of total imports into Namibia, followed by China in a distance with 10.2 percent of the market share. Germany, United Arab Emirates and the United States of America were among the country's top five import markets.

The analysis of exports by commodities revealed that Uranium has the largest share of the export basket, accounting for 26.0 percent of Namibia's total exports ahead of Precious stones (diamonds) which accounted for 14.0 percent, Non-monetary gold, Fish and 'Copper and articles of copper' also formed part of the top five exported products. In terms of imports, Petroleum oils, with a share of 13.5 percent was the highest imported commodity during the month under study, while Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) in second accounted for a share of 4.3 percent. Mechanical handling equipment, Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were part of the top five imported products.

Regarding economic blocs, the OECD emerged as the largest export market during July 2025, contributing 30.3 percent to total exports, followed by the SACU market accounting for 29.0 percent while the BRIC+ contributed 26.5 percent in third place. EU(20.7%) and SADC excl. SACU (11.0%) 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 41.6 percent of the total import bill,

followed by the OECD and BRIC+ with a contribution of 22.9 percent and 18.5 percent, respectively. The EU (13.7%) and SADC excl. SACU (4.8%) were also among the top five economic blocs and occupied the fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

In terms of mode of transport, a diverse number of goods were exported via Sea transport, accounting for 56.3 percent of total exports, followed by Air transport (26.6%) and Road transport (17.0%). On the demand side, Road transport took the first position, accounting for 60.6 percent of total imports, followed by Sea transport and Air transport, contributing 34.9 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively.

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

Regarding trade on Food items and Beverages, during July 2025, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to Food items with a trade surplus of N\$834 million, while Beverages recorded a deficit of N\$178 million.

Finally, an analysis of the exportation and importation of Blankets as the commodity of the month revealed that in July 2025, Namibia imported Blankets worth N\$8.1 million mainly from South Africa, China and Pakistan, while on the supply side, the country exported Blankets worth N\$398 104, which was re-exported mainly to Angola.

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

JULY 2025

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