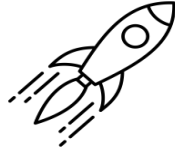


**Namibia Statistics
Agency**

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

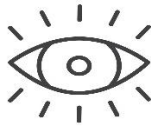
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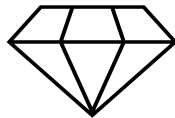
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“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose.”



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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
VAR	: Various Countries
HS	: Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
SITC	: Standard International Trade Classification
SADC excl. SACU	: SADC excluding SACU

PREFACE

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 June 2025. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at **www.nsa.org.na**.

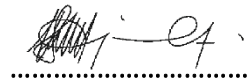
In June 2025, the country's trade balance stood at a surplus of N\$856 million, a significant improvement when compared to a revised surplus of N\$341 million recorded in the previous month and N\$762 million deficit recorded in the same month of last year.

An analysis of Namibia's top trading partners revealed that China emerged as the leading export destination, while South Africa remained the primary source for domestic imports.

The country's export composition for June 2025 was concentrated in commodities from the mining sector such as Uranium, Non-monetary gold, Precious stones (diamonds), as well as 'Copper and articles of copper'. Fish was the only non-mineral product among the top five exports. Re-exports saw a drop in the month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons by 5.0 percent and 7.9 percent, accordingly. The re-exports basket primarily comprised of 'Copper and articles of copper', 'Nickel ores and concentrates', Petroleum oils, 'Ores and concentrates of base metals', and Inorganic chemical elements. On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised of Petroleum oils, Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'Ores and concentrates of base metals', Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and 'Nickel ores and concentrates'.

Regarding trade on Food items, Namibia was a net exporter of Food items with a trade surplus of N\$619 million and a net importer of Beverages, having recorded a deficit amounting to N\$186 million.

The current report considered Petroleum oils as the commodity of the month. The analysis revealed that the country imported Petroleum oils worth an amount of N\$1.6 billion, mainly from Oman, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. On the other hand, the country's export of this product stood at N\$335 million (which was mostly a re-export to Botswana and Zambia) during the period under study.



.....
ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for May 2025

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

Table 1¹: Trade Flow Revision for May 2025

Flow	As reported in May_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in June_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	11 802	11 876	74	0.6%
Total Imports	11 680	11 535	- 146	-1.2%
Trade balance	121	341	220	181.0%

Both flows recorded adjustments during May 2025, with exports adjusted upward by N\$74 million, whereas imports saw a downward revision of N\$146 million (Table 1).

Table 2: Exports Revision for May 2025

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in May_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in June_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
667: Pearls and precious or semiprecious stones, unworked or worked	1 202	1 275	74
011: Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	173	177	3
034: Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	1 215	1 217	2

On the supply side, the upward revision was mainly reflected in the export values of Precious stones (diamonds) which amounted to N\$1.3 billion reported in June 2025 from N\$1.2 billion reported in May 2025.

Table 3: Imports Revision for May 2025

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in May_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in June_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
274: Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	71	12	- 59
892: Printed matter	111	53	- 58
542: Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	366	346	- 20

The demand side revisions were mainly attributed to ‘Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites’ and Printed matter, which were respectively revised downwards by N\$59 million and N\$58 million from the figures reported in May 2025.

¹ Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number

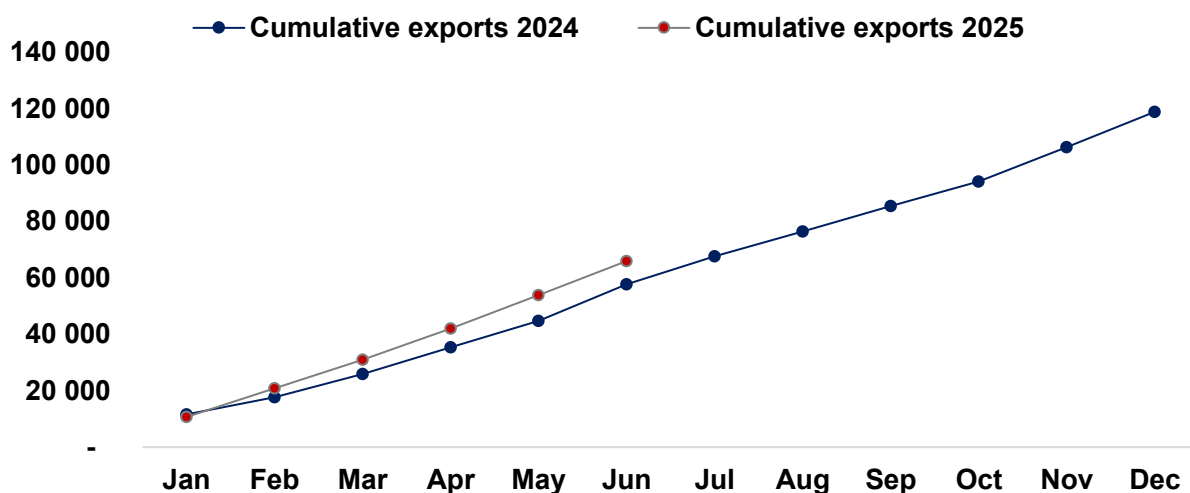
1.2 Summary

Namibia's export earnings for June 2025 stood at N\$12.2 billion, reflecting an increase of 2.4 percent when compared to exports recorded in May 2025. Whereas the country's import bill for the month stood at N\$11.3 billion, reflecting a decrease of 2.0 percent from N\$11.5 billion recorded in the preceding month. The export and import positions translated into a trade surplus of N\$856 million when compared to a surplus of N\$341 million recorded in May 2025.

Cumulative trade values

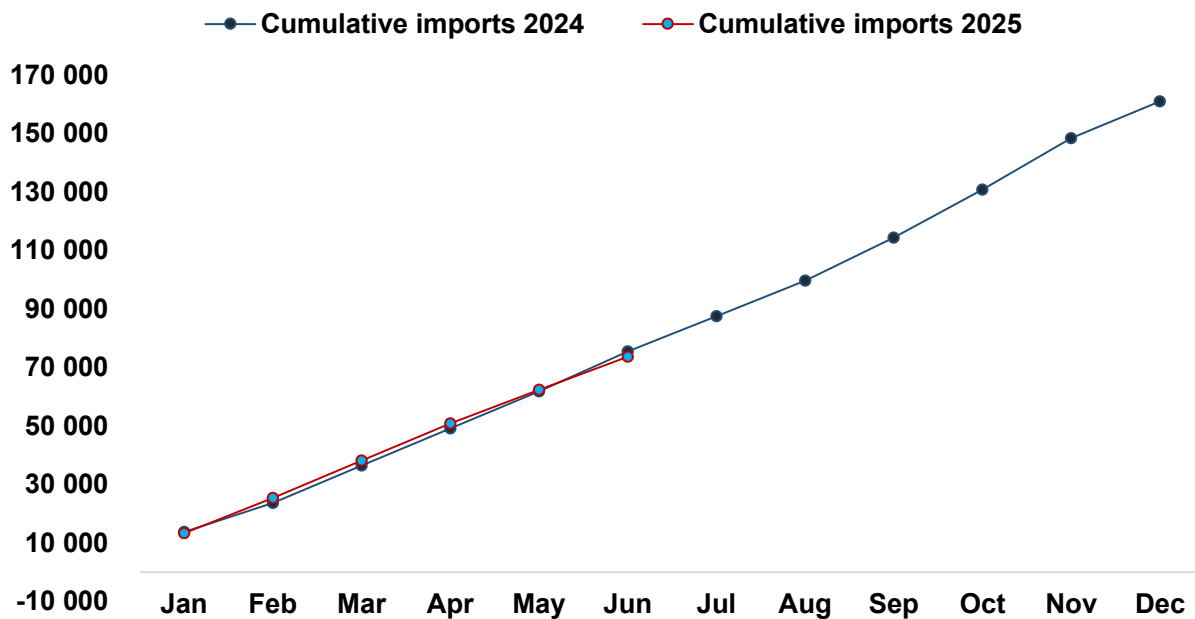
Namibia's cumulative exports amounted to N\$66.0 billion during June 2025, an increase when compared to N\$57.7 billion registered over the same period of the previous year.

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



On the import side, the cumulative trade value for the month under review amounted to N\$73.7 billion, lower by N\$1.9 billion when compared to N\$75.6 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. Fish increased by N\$215 million
2. 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' improved by N\$201 million
3. 'Copper and articles of copper'² rose by N\$150 million
4. Non-monetary gold increased by N\$140 million
5. Pumps (other than pumps for liquids), air or other gas compressors and fans improved by N\$112 million

Monthly decrease in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries decreased by N\$338 million
2. 'Nickel ores and concentrates' dropped by N\$228 million
3. Medicaments declined by N\$140 million

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

4. Pumps (other than pumps for liquids), air or other gas compressors and fans decreased by N\$112 million
5. Ores and concentrates of base metals decreased by N\$98 million

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, June 2025 saw the Manufacturing sector occupying the first position with the largest export value of N\$6.1 billion, contributing 50.4 percent share to the country's total export earnings. Exports of products from this sector increased by N\$449 million when compared to the previous month. The Mining and quarrying sector was second with a share of 46.4 percent of total exports in June 2025. Additionally, exports of goods from this sector decreased by N\$214 million when compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector ranked third, contributing a mere 2.7 percent to the country's total export.

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

Manufacturing	Value(N\$ m)	Mining and quarrying	Value(N\$ m)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Value(N\$ m)
C24: Manufacture of basic metals	2,611	B07: Mining of metal ores	4,184	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	167
C10: Manufacture of food products	1,847	B08: Other mining and quarrying	1,126	A02: Forestry and logging	142
C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	670	B09: Mining support service activities	331	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 June 2025, the import bill for products from Manufacturing industry stood at N\$8.7 billion, showing 4.9 percent decrease when compared to May 2025. Following in second position is the Mining and quarrying industry, which stood at N\$2.3 billion, reflecting a 5.3 percent increase when compared to the preceding month. Lastly, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector occupied the third position with imports valued at N\$272 million.

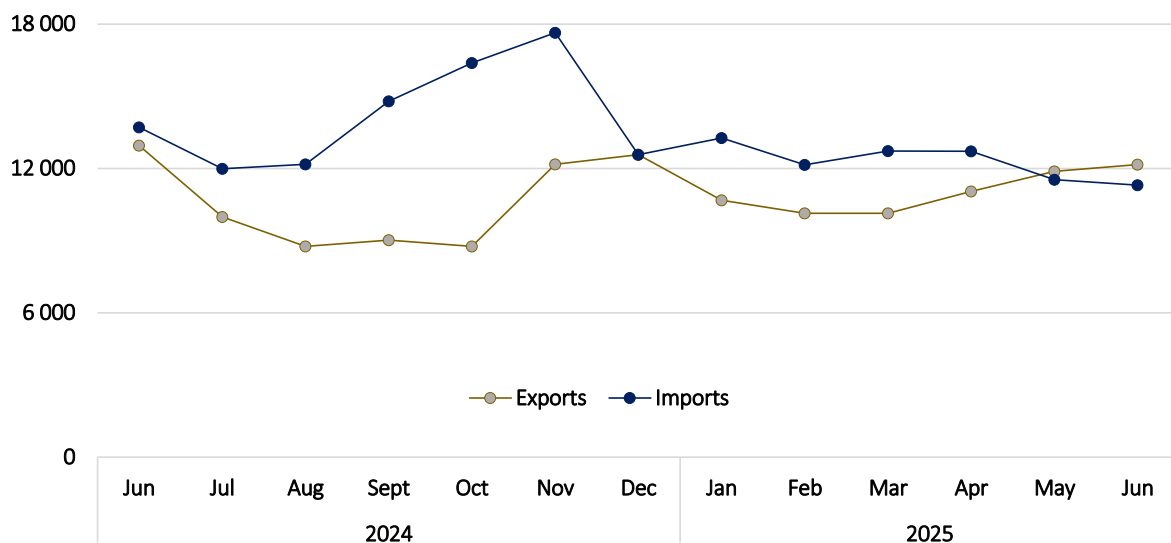
Table 5: Main imports of top three industries, June 2025

Manufacturing	Value(N\$ m)	Mining and quarrying	Value(N\$ m)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Value(N\$ m)
C28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1 208	B09: Mining support service activities	1 543	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	269
C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1 121	B07: Mining of metal ores	672	A02: Forestry and logging	3
C10: Manufacture of food products	1 012	B08: Other mining and quarrying	108	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	1

1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under review, export³ revenue rose by 2.4 percent to N\$12.2 billion when compared to exports recorded in May 2025. Moreover, exports declined by 6.1 percent when compared to N\$12.9 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2024. The June 2025 data displayed imports⁴ value standing at N\$11.3 billion, reflecting a decrease in both month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons with 2.0 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively. Chart 3 displays the pattern of exports and imports from June 2024 to June 2025.

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



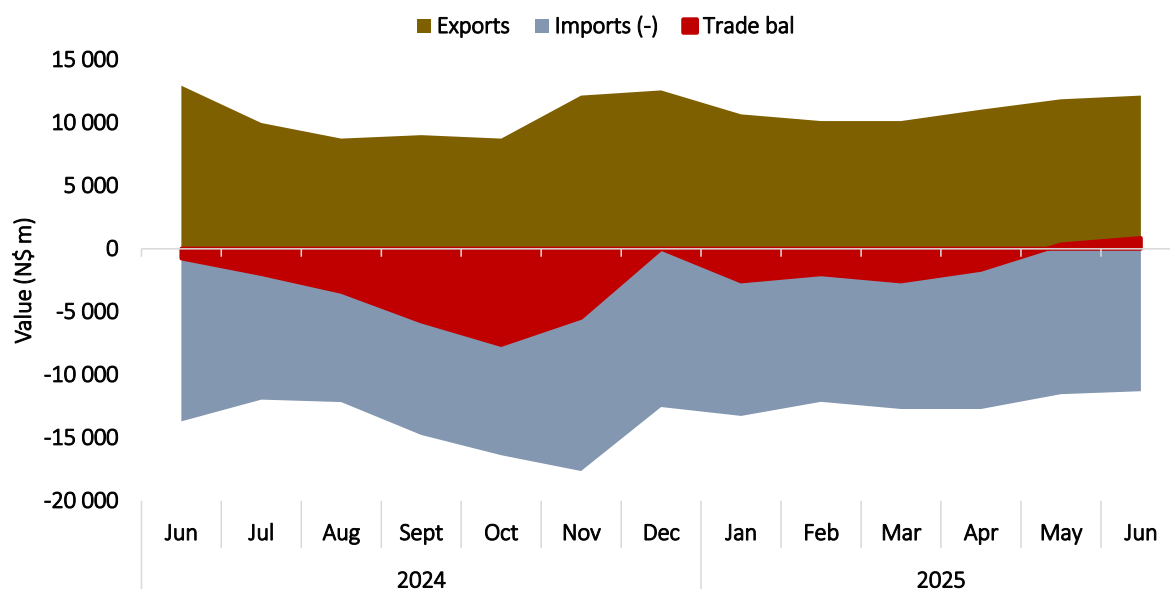
³Exports represent total exports derived from the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

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

1.4 Trade balance

In June 2025, the country's trade balance recorded a surplus of N\$856 million, an upward growth when compared to a surplus of N\$341 million recorded the previous month. Between June 2024 and June 2025, the country experienced persistent trade deficits (Chart 4), with a 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 reach the domestic demand.

Chart 4: Trade flows and trade balance, June 2024 to June 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 June 2025, Namibia recorded trade surpluses with China to the tune of N\$1.7 billion, Botswana (N\$1.1 billion), and Zambia (N\$831 million). On the other hand, the country recorded trade deficits against South Africa (N\$1.9 billion), Oman (N\$589 million), and Bahrain (N\$341 million).

1.6 Trade balance by product

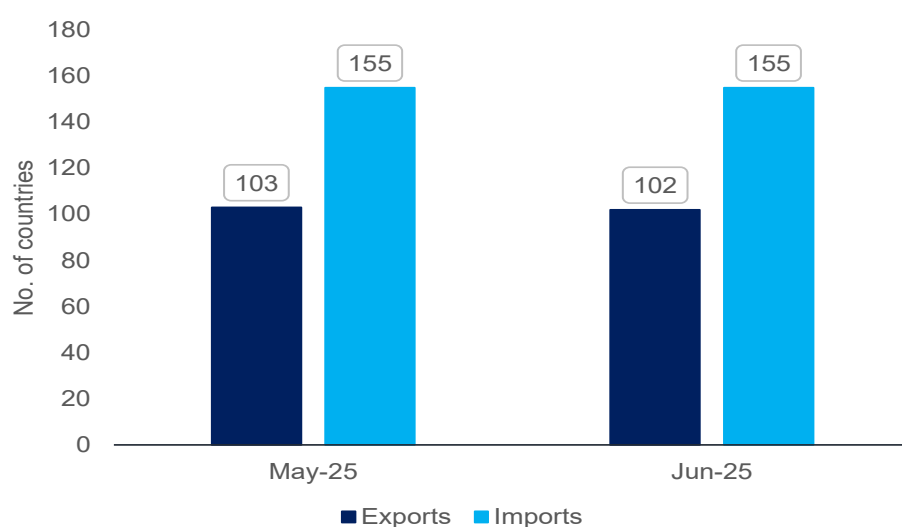
Namibia recorded a trade deficit in Petroleum oils worth N\$1.2 billion in June 2025. Following in second position was Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons, which posted a deficit of N\$349 million, while Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) ranked third after recording a deficit of N\$324 million. On the contrary, the country recorded trade surpluses on Uranium amounting to N\$3.1 billion. The second and third places were occupied by Non-monetary gold and Fish, which recorded trade surpluses of N\$1.8 billion and N\$1.4 billion, respectively.

SECTION 2: DIRECTIONS OF TRADE

2.1 Total Imports and Exports Markets

During the period under review, the country exported goods to 102 destinations compared to 103 countries recorded in May 2025. Whereas the demand side noted the country importing goods from 155 countries same number as what was recorded in May 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 (May 2025 vs June 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 June 2025, Percentage Share

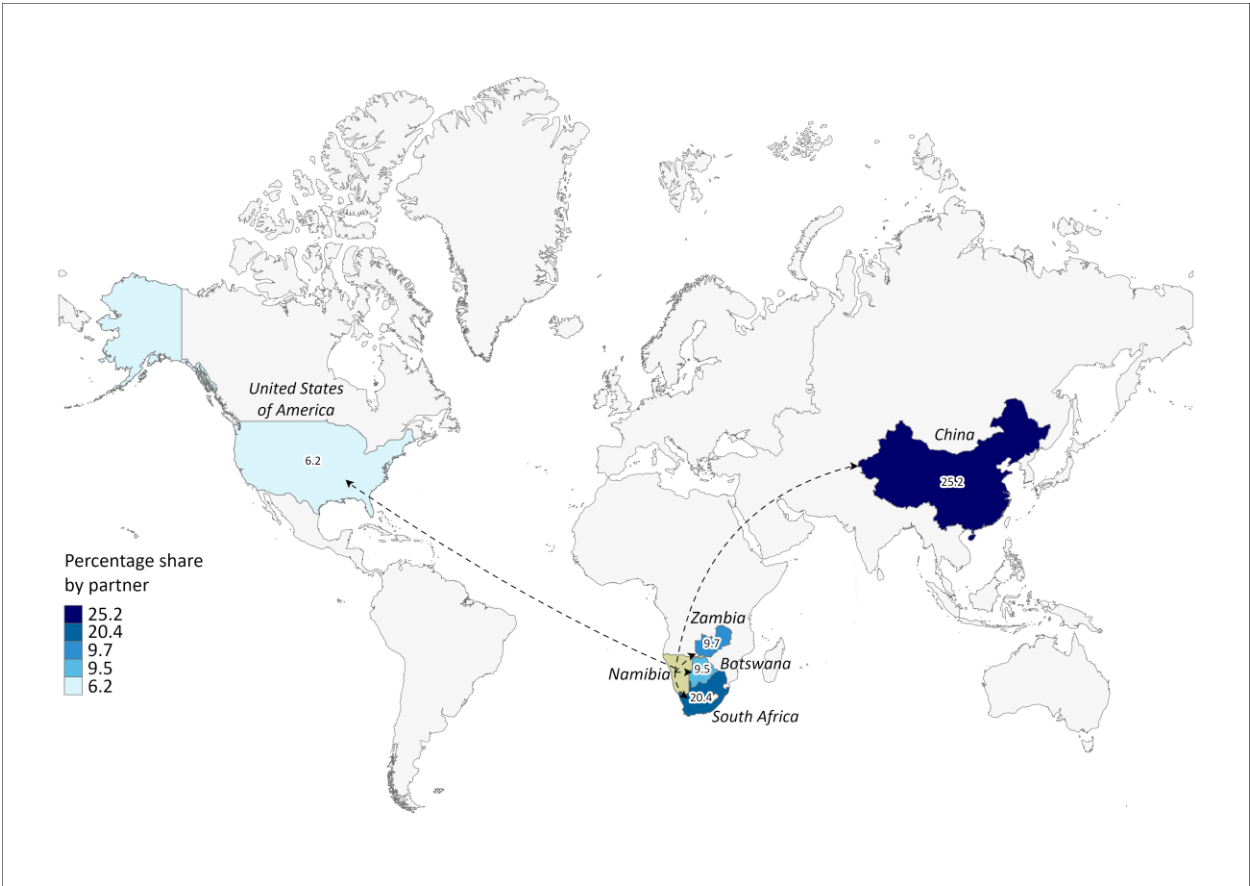


Figure 2: Top five import markets for June 2025, Percentage Share



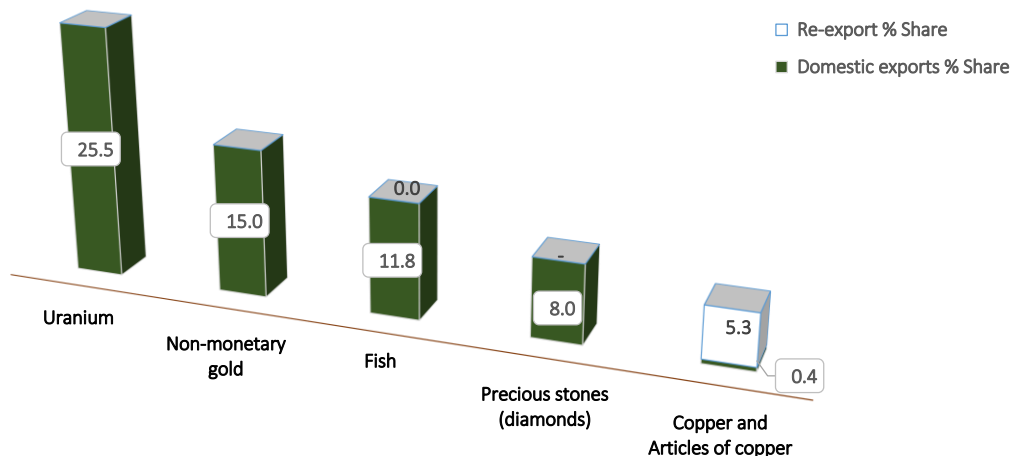
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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 June 2025 (Chart 6), accounting for 25.5 percent of total exports, largely demanded by China. Non-monetary gold came second, accounting for 15.0 percent of total exports, solely destined to South Africa. Fish occupied the third position, accounting for 11.8 percent of total exports, destined mainly for the Spanish, Zambian and Italian markets. Precious stones (diamonds) ranked fourth, accounting for 8.0 percent with the commodity mainly destined for Botswana and the United Arab Emirates.

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



'Copper and articles of copper' occupied the fifth position and contributed 5.7 percent (where 5.3% was re-export) to the country's total export revenue and was mostly destined for the Indian

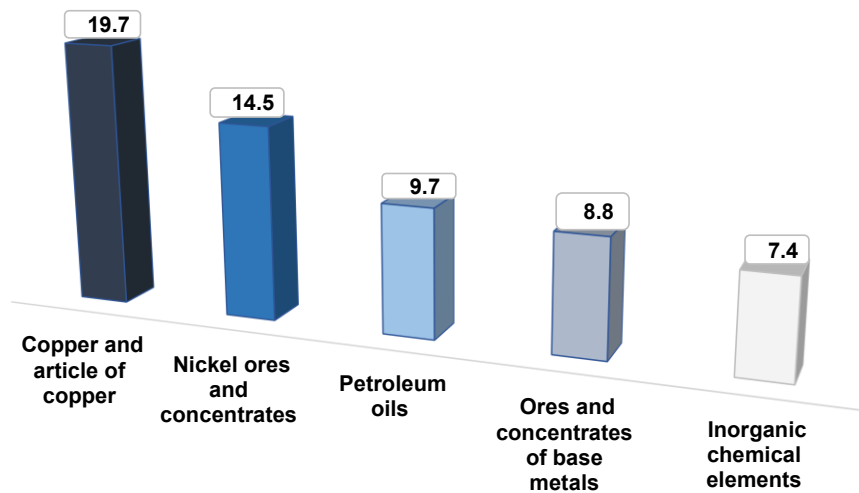
and Singapore markets. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 66.1 percent of total exports.

3.2 Top five re-export products

Re-exports are commodities imported by residents who assume short-term ownership of the commodities 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.

June 2025 saw the country re-exporting goods worth N\$3.3 billion, representing a 5.0 percent and 7.9 percent decline month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons, respectively.

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



The top five commodities re-exported in June 2025 were ‘Copper and articles of copper’, occupying the first position with a share of 19.7 percent of total re-exports, and was primarily destined for India and Singapore. ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ and Petroleum oils followed in second and third place with shares of 14.5 percent and 9.7 percent, correspondingly, with ‘Nickel

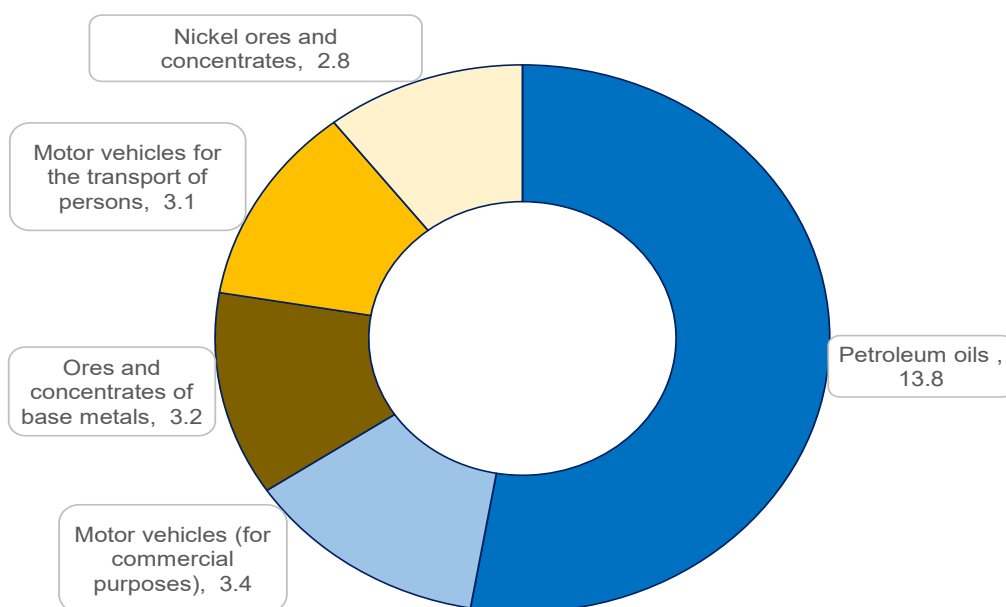
ores and concentrates’ mainly destined for Canada and Finland, while the latter was mainly destined to Botswana.

Lastly, ‘Ores and concentrates of base metals’ and Inorganic chemical elements ranked fourth and fifth with shares of 8.8 percent and 7.4 percent, correspondingly. ‘Ores and concentrates of base metals’ were mostly destined to Belgium, Brazil and South Africa while Inorganic chemical elements were mostly destined to China.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 26.3 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils emerged at the top of the list for imported goods during the month under review, accounting for 13.8 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and ‘Ores and concentrates of base metals’ gaining shares of 3.4 percent and 3.2 percent of total imports, individually. Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons ranked fourth on the list, accounting for 3.1 percent. Lastly, in fifth position was ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ with a share of 2.8 percent (Chart 8).

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



Oman, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia were the largest import markets for Petroleum oils, while Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were mostly sourced from South Africa and China. ‘Ores and concentrates of base metals’ were mainly sourced from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons were mainly sourced from South Africa, Japan and India. Lastly, ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ were solely sourced from Zambia.

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, June 2025

Export			Import		
SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share	SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share
286: Uranium	3 103	25.5	334:Petroleum oils	1 565	13.8
971: Non-monetary gold	1 828	15.0	782:Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)	384	3.4
034: Fish	1 432	11.8	287:Ores and concentrates of base metals	358	3.2
667: Precious stones (diamonds)	976	8.0	781:Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	351	3.1
682: Copper and articles of copper	694	5.7	284:Nickel ores and concentrates	312	2.8
287: Ores and concentrates of base metals	602	5.0	723:Civil engineering and contractors' equipment	307	2.7
284: Nickel ores and concentrates	474	3.9	625:Rubber tyres	268	2.4
334: Petroleum oils	335	2.8	598:Miscellaneous chemical products	207	1.8
522: Inorganic chemical elements	243	2.0	542:Medicaments	206	1.8
011: Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	205	1.7	679:Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles	205	1.8
000: Other commodities	2 266	18.6	000: Other commodities	7 141	63.2
Total	12 159	100	Total	11 303	100

The top 10 traded commodities highlight the country’s dependence on mineral exports, with Uranium, Non-monetary gold and Precious stones (diamonds) 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 ‘Ores and concentrates of base metals’, 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

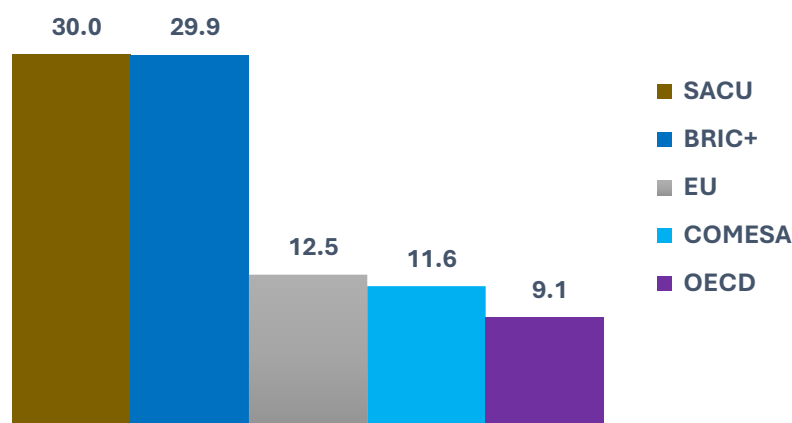
Namibia's trade strategy is anchored in its participation in key Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) protocol on trade, the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) as well as the Southern African 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

SACU emerged as the largest export destination for Namibian goods during the month under review, with a share of 30.0 percent of total exports (Chart 9). The BRIC+⁵ and the EU markets followed in second and third positions, contributing 29.9 percent and 12.5 percent to Namibia's total exports, respectively. COMESA and OECD markets individually occupied the fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 11.6 percent and 9.1 percent of total exports.

⁵ Includes the new member states

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



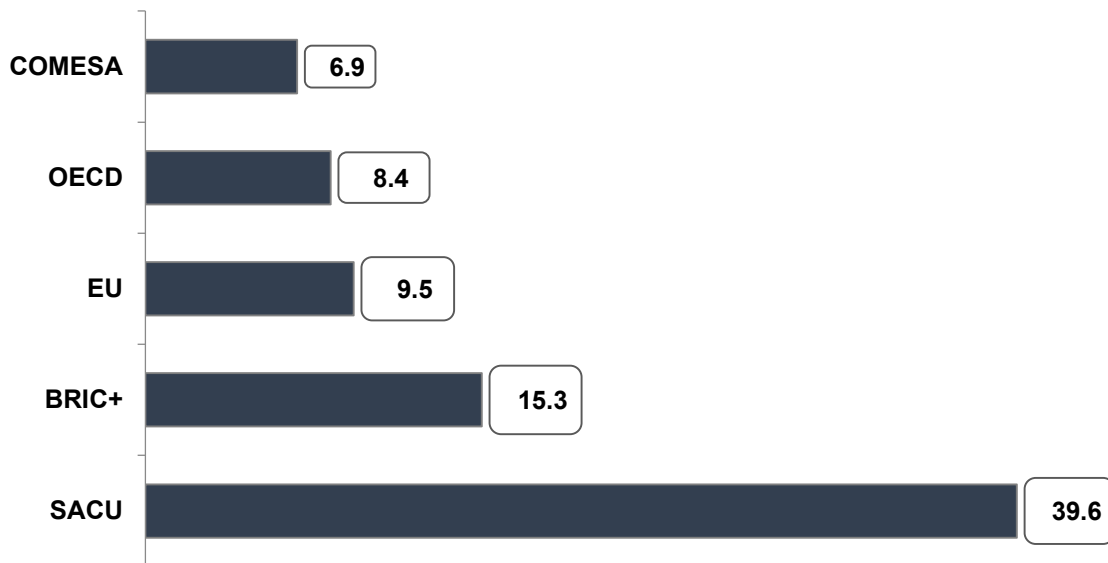
Exports to SACU comprised mainly of Non-monetary gold and Precious Stones (diamonds) while the export basket to the BRIC+ was mostly dominated by Uranium. Exports to the EU market was mainly comprised of Fish, Meat of bovine animals and 'Ores and concentrates of base metals', whereas export to the COMESA market mainly consists of Fish, 'Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and Rubber tyres. Finally, Namibia supplied the OECD market mostly with Uranium and 'Nickel ores and concentrates'.

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

According to June 2025 data, SACU was Namibia's largest market for imports, accounting for 39.6 percent of total imports, which were primarily made up of Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'Sugars, molasses and honey' and Alcoholic beverages. BRIC+ emerged second with a share of 15.3 percent, supplying the country mostly with 'Civil Engineering and contractors' equipment', 'Iron and steel bars' and Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons while the EU and the OECD took the third and fourth positions with respective shares of 9.5 percent and 8.4 percent of all goods imported. The EU supplied the country with Petroleum oils, Rubber tyres and Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons while the OECD supplied the country mainly with Rubber tyres and 'Civil Engineering and contractors' equipment'. COMESA occupied the fifth position, accounting for 6.9 percent of total imports.

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

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



COMESA 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

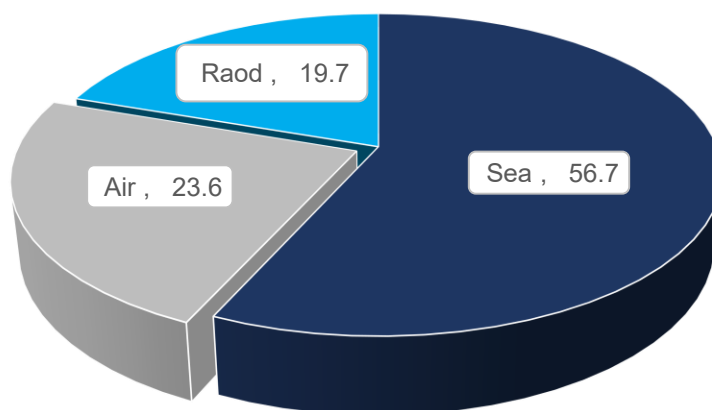
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During June 2025, Sea transportation maintained the top position as the most frequent mode of transport for exports, handling exports to the tune of N\$6.9 billion. This export value represents 56.7 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 23.6 percent of total exports and its export basket was mainly made up of Non-monetary gold and Precious stones (diamonds).

Lastly, Road transportation accounted for 19.7 percent, with Fish, Petroleum oils and 'Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' being the highest-valued commodities transported via the respective mode of transport.

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



In terms of volume, a total of 312 464 tons of goods left the country, representing a decrease of 15.0 percent when compared to May 2025 and 11.0 percent increase when compared to June 2024, respectively.

During the month under review, 177 059 tons of goods were recorded as exported via Road, representing an increase of 7.3 percent month-on-month and 8.9 percent year-on-year.

A total of 135 248 tons of goods left the country by Sea, yielding a decrease of 33.1 percent and an increase of 13.8 percent when compared to 202 279 tons and 118 890 tons registered in May 2025 and June 2024, respectively.

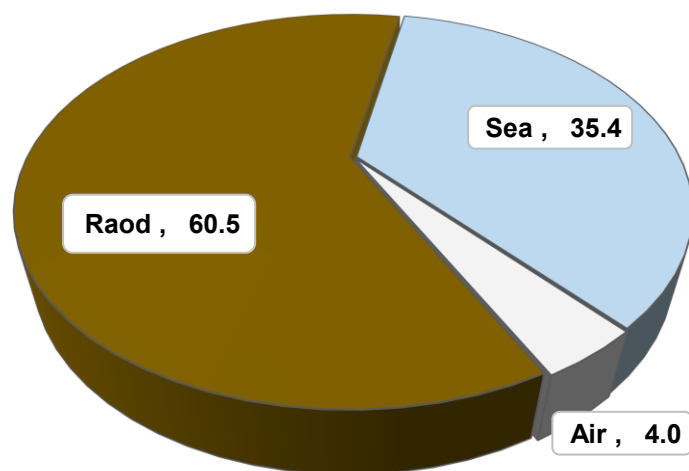
Finally, only 122 tons of goods left the country by Air during June 2025, indicating a decrease of 65 tons and 6 tons month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

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\$6.8 billion, representing a 60.5 percent share of all goods imported into the country (Chart 12). Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' and 'Nickel ores and concentrates' constituted the highest value of total imports via road transport.

Sea transport followed in second place, accounting for 35.4 percent of all goods imported into the country and its basket comprised mainly of Petroleum oils, Rubber tyres and 'Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites'. Finally, 4.0 percent of total goods imported reached Namibia via Air, with Precious stones (diamonds) and Telecommunications equipment being the most imported commodities via this mode of transport.

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



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, goods imported into the country amounted to 402 502 tons during the month under review, increasing by 15.7 percent and declined by 0.3 percent when compared to the previous month and year-on-year, respectively.

Moreover, 218 107 tons of goods entered the country by Sea, which translates into an increase of 36.7 percent and 1.1 percent when compared to 159 592 tons and 215 725 tons recorded in May 2025 and June 2024, respectively. June 2025 saw 184 087 tons of goods entering the country by Road, translating into a decrease of 2.1 percent and 1.9 percent when compared to 188 065 tons recorded the previous month and 187 656 tons in June 2024, correspondingly.

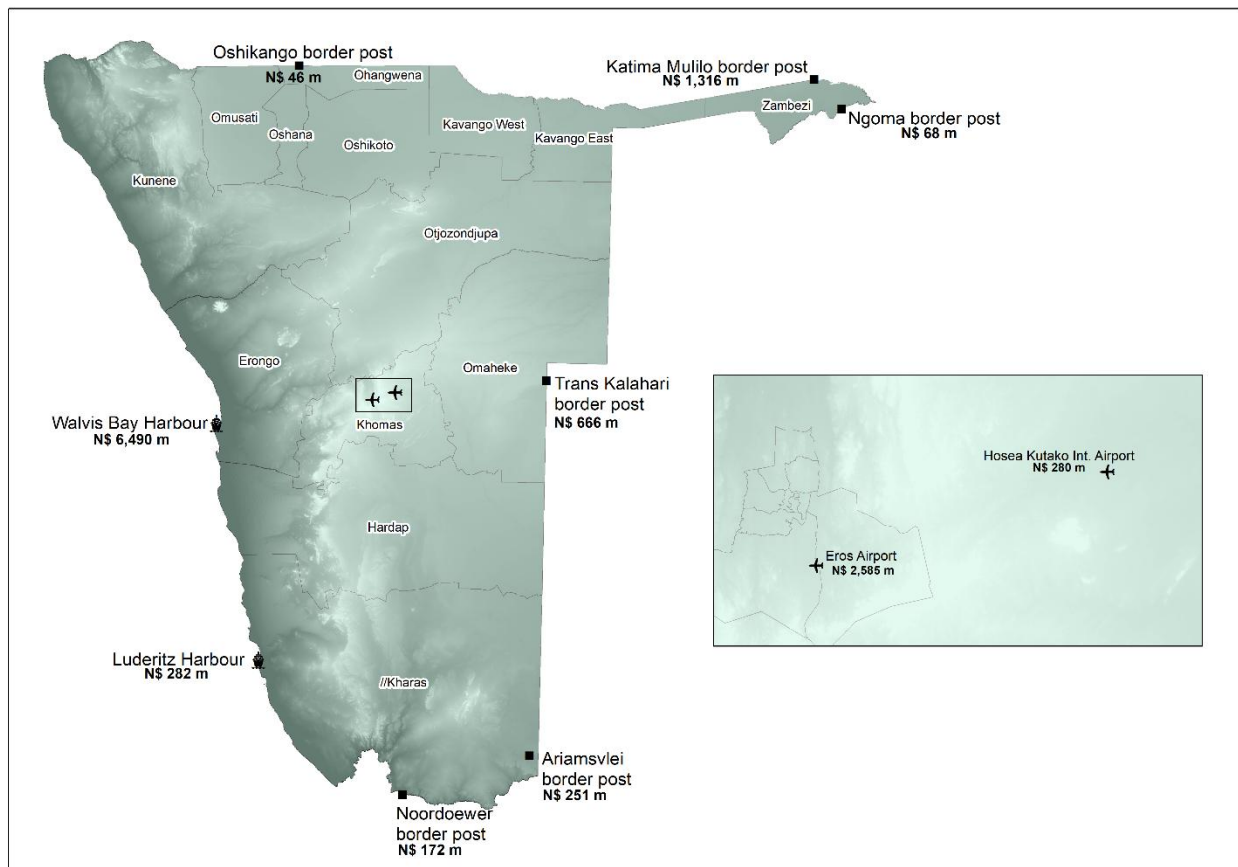
Finally, 233 tons of goods arrived in the country by Air during June 2025, yielding an increase of 34.8 percent and an increase of 26.7 percent when compared to the tons recorded in May 2025 and June 2024, respectively.

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 June 2025, reflecting the busiest point of entry/exit.

The exports side saw Walvis Bay facilitating goods valued at N\$6.5 billion, followed by Eros Airport and Katima Mulilo border posts with N\$2.6 billion and N\$1.3 billion, respectively.

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



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 June 2025, the country exported goods worth N\$5.3 billion to the African continent. Similarly, the country imported goods worth N\$5.3 billion from the continent, yielding a trade deficit of N\$35 million. A comparison of Namibia's trade with Africa and the rest of the world reveals that intra-Africa exports account for 43.2 percent of total exports, while imports from Africa represent 46.8 percent of total imports.

On the African continent, Namibia's exports were mostly absorbed by countries such as South Africa, Zambia, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique (Chart 13.1), whereas the majority of imports came from the same countries, except for Swaziland, which took the place of 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)

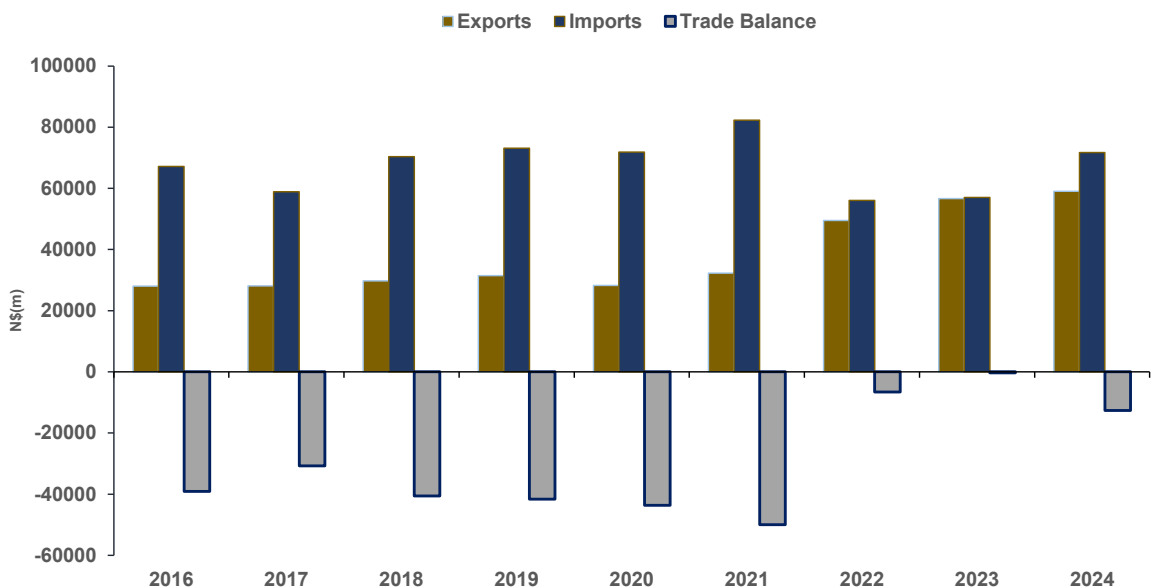


Chart 13.1: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa export destinations, June 2025 (%)

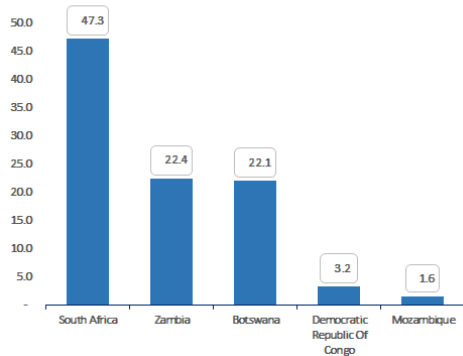


Chart 13.2: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import sources, June 2025 (%)

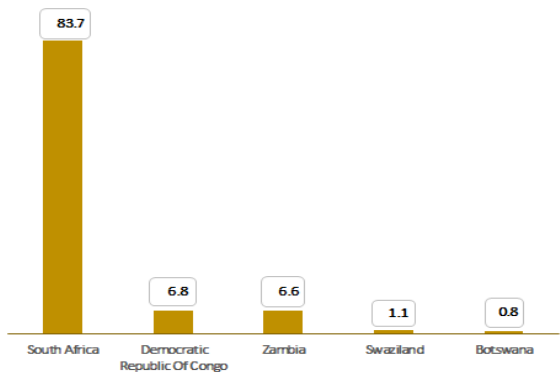


Chart 13.3: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, June 2025 (%)

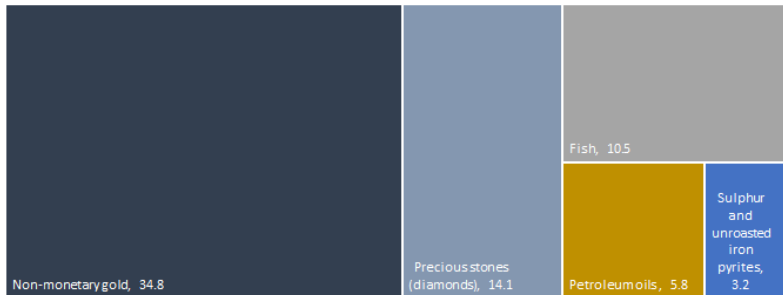
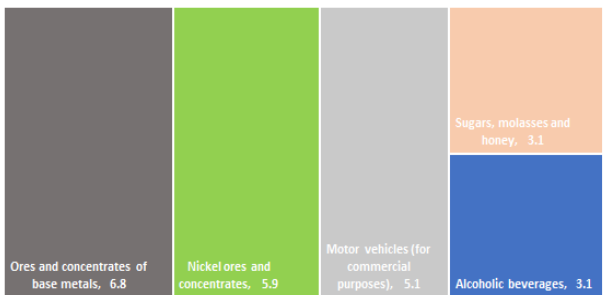


Chart 13.4: Namibia's intra-Africa import by top 5 products, June 2025 (%)



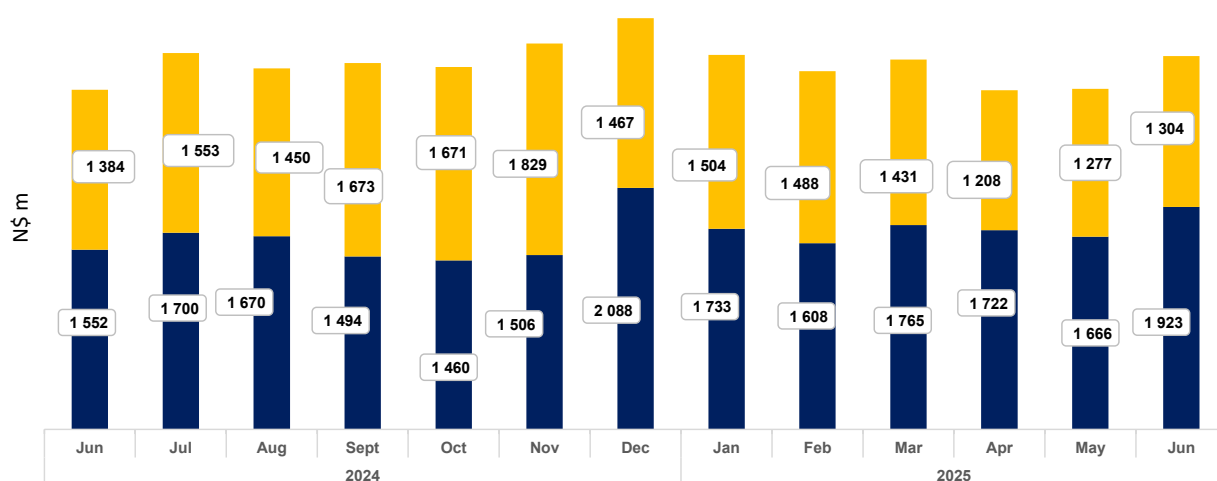
SECTION 8: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES

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\$619 million. The surplus on Food items was mainly attributed to Fish exports, which stood at N\$1.5 billion.

Over the period spanning June 2024 to June 2025, Namibia's overall trade on Food items averaged a trade surplus amounting to N\$204 million. December 2024 saw the highest trade surplus of N\$621 million, followed by June 2025 and April 2025 with N\$619 million and N\$514 million respectively (Chart 14). Deficits were only recorded in three months over this period. These were in September 2024 (N\$179 million), October 2024 (N\$212 million) and November 2024 (N\$323 million).

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



⁸ Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

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

HS Commodity description	2024							2025						June 2025 % Shares
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
03:Fish and crustaceans, mollusc and other aquatic invertebrates	1,181	1,287	1,257	1,071	1,073	652	977	1,348	1,282	1,490	1,353	1,278	1,499	78.0
02:Meat and edible meat offal.	181	202	214	164	169	204	136	98	147	111	230	223	248	12.9
19:Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	44	52	43	43	46	67	35	36	51	49	47	42	48	2.5
07:Edible vegetables and certain root and tubers	29	52	60	78	59	25	5	0	2	1	3	16	26	1.4
08:Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melon	37	21	28	34	28	500	822	199	41	52	44	37	25	1.3

During June 2025, 'Fish and other aquatic invertebrates' contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 78.0 percent followed by 'Meat and edible meat offal' with 12.9 percent. The third commodity in the list was Preparations of cereals with 2.5 percent. The top five exports from the total food market had a share of 96.0 percent.

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

HS Commodity description	2024							2025						June 2025 % Shares
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	258	188	226	270	194	182	161	191	227	160	96	197	208	16.0
10: Cereals	144	373	256	175	352	435	224	408	333	312	230	86	189	14.5
21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	111	104	109	301	144	152	126	94	106	123	102	108	107	8.2
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	89	117	107	108	134	123	102	82	102	105	97	122	103	7.9
23: Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder.	117	118	116	128	132	154	122	119	116	77	79	96	96	7.3

On the demand side, 'Sugar and sugar confectionery' dominated the import list with a share of 16.0 percent while Cereals and Miscellaneous edible preparations took the second and third positions, having accounted for 14.5 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively, of the Food items. The top five imported Food items accounted for 53.9 percent of the basket during the month under review.

8.2 Beverages

Beverage⁹ imports averaged N\$318 million between June 2024 and June 2025, with November 2024 registering the highest value of N\$489 million. During the same period, exports averaged N\$118 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.

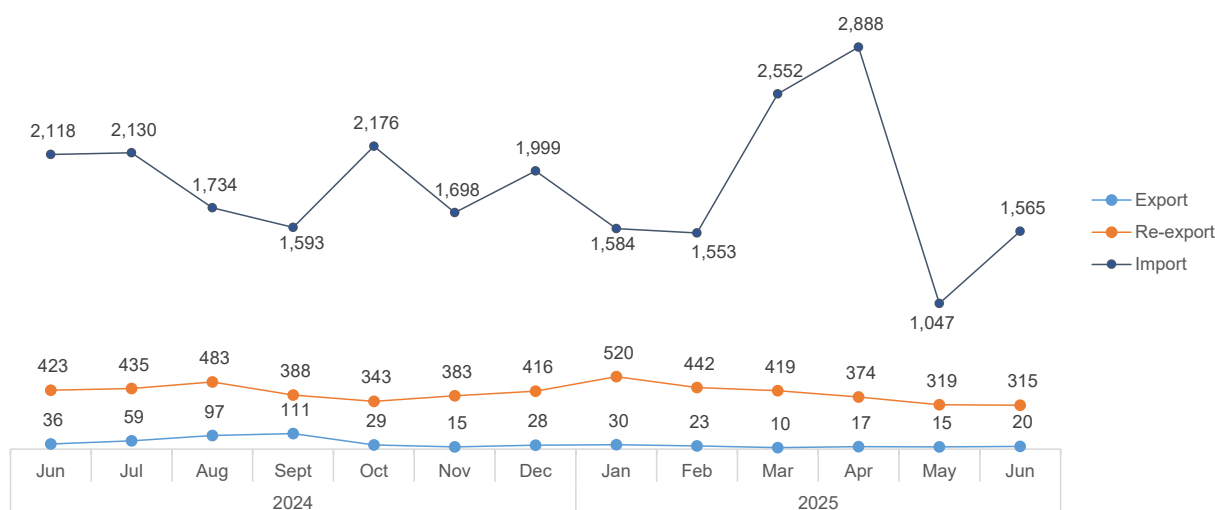
Table 11: Exports and Imports of Beverages (N\$ m), June 2024 – June 2025

Year	Period	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
2024	Jun	158	231	- 73
	Jul	189	263	- 73
	Aug	139	310	- 170
	Sept	151	335	- 185
	Oct	143	403	- 260
	Nov	108	489	- 381
	Dec	133	434	- 301
2025	Jan	128	286	- 159
	Feb	71	339	- 267
	Mar	73	256	- 183
	Apr	62	250	- 188
	May	84	262	- 178
	Jun	96	282	- 186
Average		118	318	-200

SECTION 9: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – PETROLEUM OILS

This section provides an insight into trade for the commodity of the month, Petroleum oils, from June 2024 to June 2025.

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



In June 2025, the country exported Petroleum oils valued at N\$335 million; mostly destined to Botswana and Zambia during the period under study. On the other hand, the value of imports for this commodity amounted to N\$1.6 billion, mainly from Oman, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. The value of Petroleum oils imported throughout June 2024 to June 2025 averaged N\$1.9 billion, with the largest value of N\$2.9 billion recorded in April 2025 and the lowest value of N\$1.0 billion recorded in May 2025.

Conclusion

In June 2025, Namibia's exports stood at N\$12.2 billion while imports at N\$11.3 billion, resulting in the country's trade surplus amounting to N\$856 million.

During June 2025, exports increased by 2.4 percent and decreased by 6.1 percent when compared to May 2025 and June 2024, respectively. The import value decreased by 2.0 percent when compared to the value recorded in May 2025 and by 17.5 percent when compared to the value recorded in June 2024.

China was the country's largest export destination, with a share of 25.2 percent of all goods exported, followed by South Africa with a share of 20.4 percent. Furthermore, Zambia, Botswana and United States of America 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 39.2 percent of total imports into Namibia, followed by China in a distance with 12.5 percent of the market share. Oman, United States of America, and the Democratic Republic of Congo were among the country's top five import markets.

The analysis of exports by commodities revealed that Uranium had the largest share of the export basket, accounting for 25.5 percent of Namibia's total exports ahead of Non-monetary gold which accounted for 15.0 percent, Fish, Precious stones (diamonds) 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 13.8 percent was the highest imported commodity during the month under study, while Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) in second accounted for a share of 3.4 percent. 'Ores and concentrates of base metals', Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and 'Nickel ores and concentrates' were part of the top five imported products.

Regarding economic blocs, SACU emerged as the largest export market during June 2025, contributing 30.0 percent to total exports, followed by the BRIC+ market accounting for 29.9 percent while the EU contributed 12.5 percent in third place. COMESA (11.6%) and the OECD (9.1%) 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 39.6 percent of the total import bill,

followed by the BRIC+ and the EU with a contribution of 15.3 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively. OECD (8.4%) and COMESA (6.9%) 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 56.7 percent of total exports, followed by Air transport (23.6%) and Road transport (19.7%). On the demand side, Road transport took the first position, accounting for 60.5 percent of total imports, followed by Sea transport and Air transport, separately contributing 35.4 percent and 4.0 percent.

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

Regarding trade on Food items and Beverages, during June 2025, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to Food items with a trade surplus of N\$619 million, while Beverages recorded a deficit of N\$186 million.

Finally, an analysis of the exportation and importation of Petroleum oils as the commodity of the month revealed that in June 2025, Namibia imported Petroleum oils worth N\$1.6 billion mainly from Oman, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, while on the supply side, the country exported Petroleum oils worth N\$335 million and was destined chiefly to Botswana and Zambia.

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