

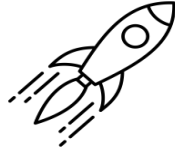


**Namibia Statistics
Agency**

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

August 2025





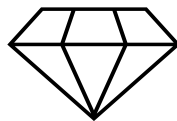
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Core Values

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Excellent Performance

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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

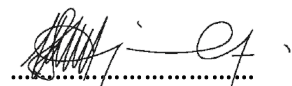
PREFACE

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 country'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 an integrated 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 creation, 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 (ROW) for the month of August 2025. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at www.nsa.org.na.

In August 2025, the country's trade balance was a record-breaking deficit of N\$5.3 billion, a worsened trade balance when compared to a deficit of N\$13 million recorded in the previous month. A year-on-year comparison shows a deficit of N\$3.4 billion recorded in the same month of 2024. The analysis of Namibia's top trading partners revealed that South Africa remained dominant on both import and export flows. The country's export composition for August 2025 was concentrated in commodities of the mining sector such as Non-monetary gold, Uranium, 'Ores and concentrates of base metals', as well as 'Copper and articles of copper'. Fish was the only non-mineral product among the top five exports. Re-exports saw a decrease in the month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons by 24.4 percent and 8.8 percent, accordingly. The re-exports basket primarily comprised of 'Copper and articles of copper', Petroleum oils, Precious stones (diamonds), 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' and 'Nickel ores and concentrates of base metals'. On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised of Petroleum oils, Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons, 'Nickel ores and concentrates of base metals' 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\$489 million and a net importer of Beverages, having recorded a deficit amounting to N\$267 million.

The current report considered Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) as the commodity of the month. The analysis revealed that the country imported LPG worth an amount of N\$42.5 million, mainly from South Africa and Congo – Brazzaville. On the other hand, the country did not export this commodity during the period under review.



ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for July 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 1: Trade Flow Revision for July 2025¹

Flow	As reported in July_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in August_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	12,563	12,556	- 7	-0.1%
Total Imports	12,622	12,569	- 53	-0.4%
Trade balance	- 58	- 13	46	-78.4%

Revisions were noticed in both flows with exports decreasing by 0.1 percent and imports with 0.4 percent this translated into the deficit improving by 78.4 percent from the initial N\$58 million as reported in July 2025, (Table 1).

Table 2: Exports Revision for July 2025

EXPORTS			
SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in July_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in August_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
011: Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	304	297	- 7
288: Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap	26	26	- 0
971: Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1,501	1,501	- 0

The downward revision was mainly noticed in Meat of bovine animals which decreased by N\$7 million.

Table 3: Imports Revision for July 2025

IMPORTS			
SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in July_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in August_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
723: Civil engineering and contractors' equipment	359	331	- 28
641: Paper and paperboard	111	87	- 24
728: Other machinery and equipment	124	123	- 1

For imports the downward revision was mainly noticed in commodities such as 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' having decreased by N\$28 million and 'Paper and paperboard' dropping by N\$24 million.

¹ Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number

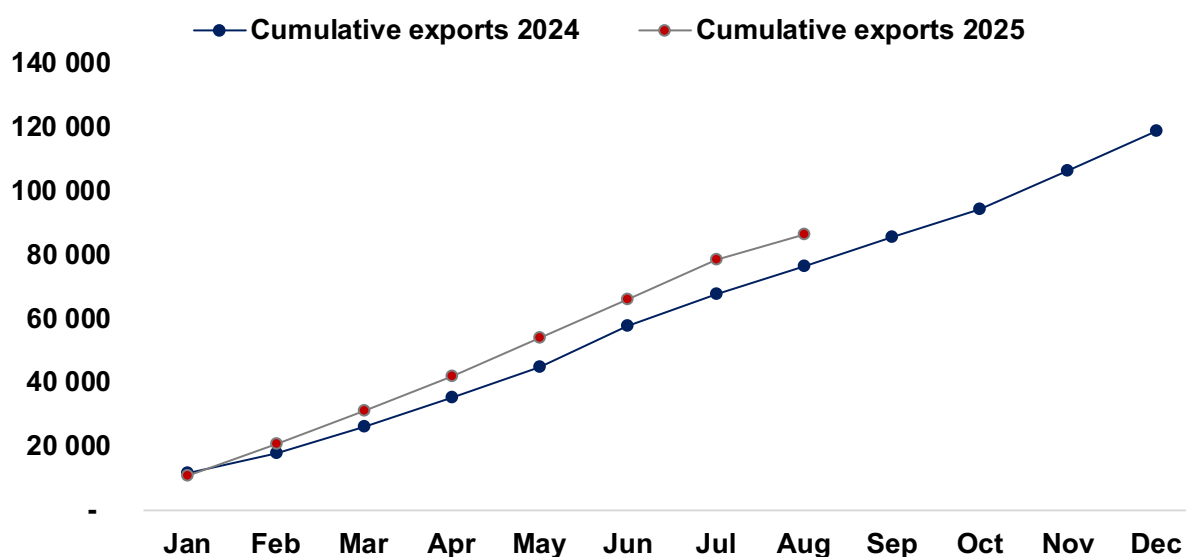
1.2 Summary

Namibia's export earnings for August 2025 stood at N\$7.7 billion, reflecting a decrease of 39.0 percent when compared to exports recorded in July 2025. Whereas the country's import bill for the month stood at N\$12.9 billion, reflecting an increase of 2.9 percent from N\$12.6 billion recorded in the preceding month. The export and import positions translated into a trade deficit of N\$5.3 billion when compared to a deficit of N\$13 million recorded in July 2025.

Cumulative trade values

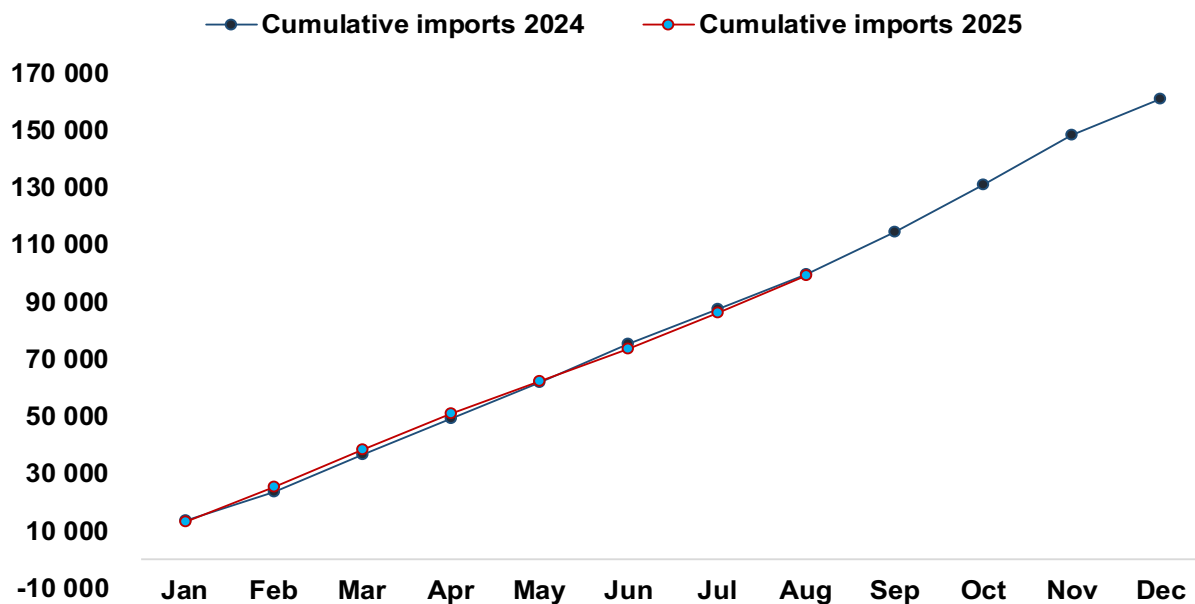
Namibia's cumulative exports amounted to N\$86.2 billion during August 2025, an increase when compared to N\$76.4 billion registered over the same period of the previous year.

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



On the import side, the cumulative trade value for the month under review amounted to N\$99.2 billion, lower by N\$552 million when compared to N\$99.7 billion recorded over the same period in 2024.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m)



Trade highlights by category

Monthly decrease in exports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Uranium decreased, down by N\$2.7 billion
2. Precious stones (diamonds) down by N\$1.4 billion
3. 'Copper and articles of copper,'² down by N\$581 million
4. Fish, down by N\$137 million
5. Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, down by N\$99 million

Monthly increase in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Petroleum oils, up by N\$259 million
2. 'Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' up by N\$204 million
3. 'Nickel ores and concentrates' up by N\$203 million
4. 'Rotating electric plant and parts thereof' up by N\$148 million
5. 'Aircraft and associated equipment' up by N\$147 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, August 2025 saw the Manufacturing sector occupying the first position with the largest export value of N\$5.4 billion, contributing 70.9 percent share to the country's total export earnings. However, exports of products from this sector decreased by N\$1.0 billion when compared to the previous month. The Mining and quarrying sector was second, accounting for 23.8 percent of total exports in August 2025. Similarly, the exports value of goods from this sector weakened, falling by N\$3.9 billion when compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector ranked third, contributing a mere 4.5 percent to the country's total export. Table 4 presents these top three industries' main exported products and revenue for the reference month.

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

Industry	Commodity	Value(N\$ m)
Manufacturing	C24: Manufacture of basic metals	2,136
	C10: Manufacture of food products	1,812
	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	418
Mining & quarrying	B07: Mining of metal ores	1,240
	B09: Mining support service activities	417
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	168
Agriculture	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	173
	A02: Forestry and logging	157
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	14

The demand side displays the country's reliance on foreign manufactured goods after recording huge import flows of products from this industry. In August 2025, the import bill for products from the Manufacturing industry stood at N\$9.6 billion, showing a 2.6 percent decrease when compared to July 2025. Following in the second position was the Mining and quarrying industry, which stood at N\$3.0 billion, reflecting a 23.1 percent increase when compared to the preceding

month. Lastly, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector occupied the third position with imports valued at N\$252 million. Table 5 presents these top three industries' main imported products and revenue for the reference month.

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

Industry	Commodity	Value(N\$ m)
Manufacturing	C28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1,508
	C29: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1,226
	C10: Manufacture of food products	1,122
Mining & quarrying	B09: Mining support service activities	1,936
	B07: Mining of metal ores	783
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	270
Agriculture	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activ	248
	A02: Forestry and logging	3
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	0

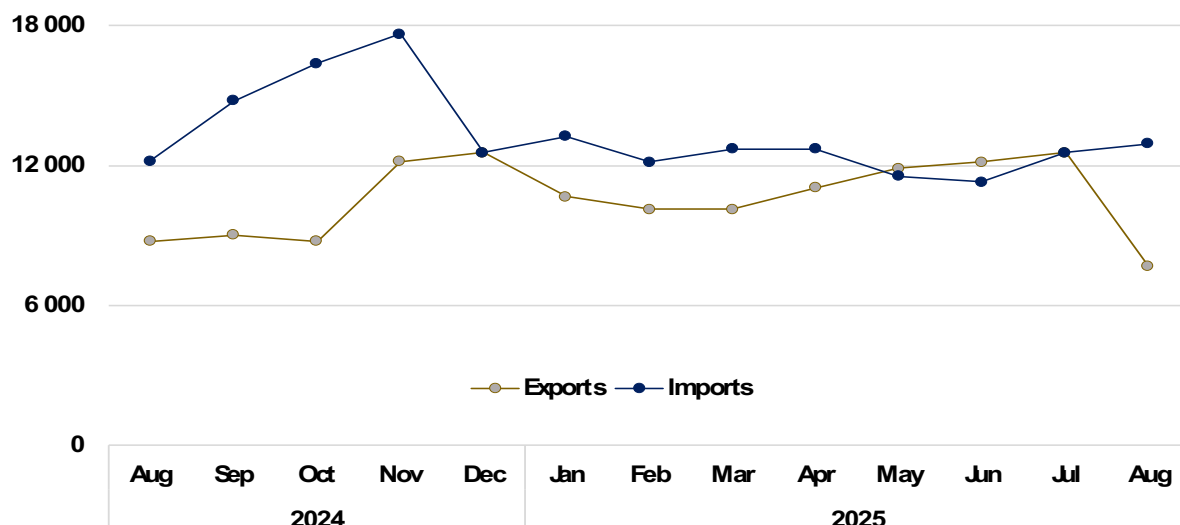
1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under review, export³ revenue declined by 39.0 percent to N\$7.7 billion when compared to exports recorded in July 2025. Moreover, exports decreased by 12.5 percent when compared to N\$8.8 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2024. The August 2025 data show the import⁴ value amounting to N\$12.9 billion, reflecting an increase in both month-on-month and year-on-year respective comparisons of 2.9 percent and 6.0 percent. Chart 3 shows the export and import trend from August 2024 to August 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.

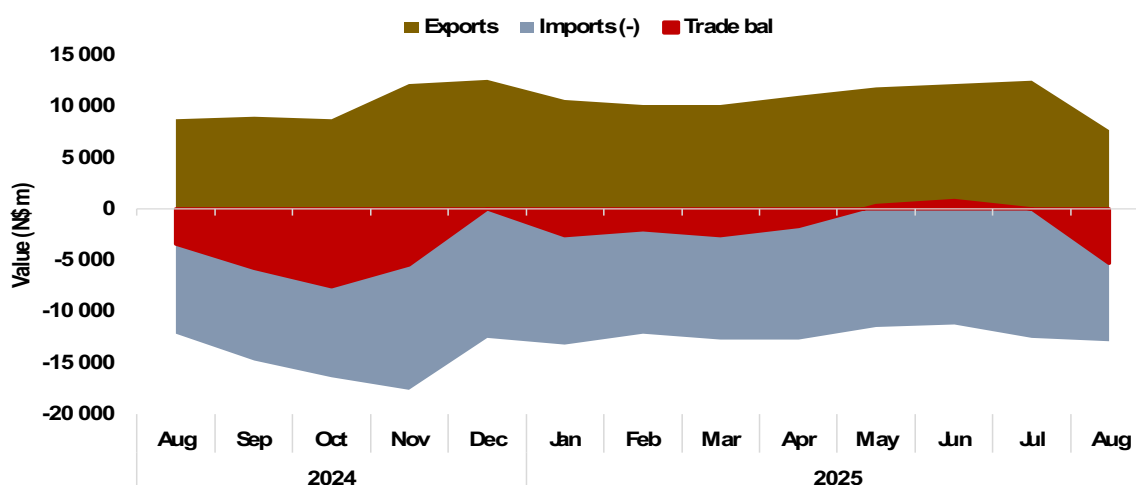
Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), August 2024 to August 2025



1.4 Trade balance

In August 2025, the country's trade balance recorded a record-breaking deficit since January 2025 amounting to N\$5.3 billion. This is a worse off-trade balance when compared to a deficit of N\$13 million recorded in the previous month. Between August 2024 and August 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\$2.7 billion, indicating the country's continued reliance on foreign goods to meet domestic demand.

Chart 4: Trade flows and trade balance, August 2024 to August 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 August 2025, Namibia recorded trade surpluses with Spain to the value of N\$657 million, Zambia (N\$598 million), and Botswana (N\$458 million). On the other hand, the country recorded trade deficits against South Africa (N\$2.8 billion), China (N\$907 million), and Oman (N\$600 million).

1.6 Trade balance by product

Namibia recorded a trade deficit in Petroleum oils worth N\$1.5 billion in August 2025. Following in the second position was Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), which posted a deficit of N\$429 million, while Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons ranked third after recording a deficit of N\$363 million. On the contrary the country recorded trade surpluses on Non-monetary gold amounting to N\$1.6 billion. The second place was occupied by Fish (N\$1.3 billion), followed by Uranium which recorded a trade surplus of N\$546 million.

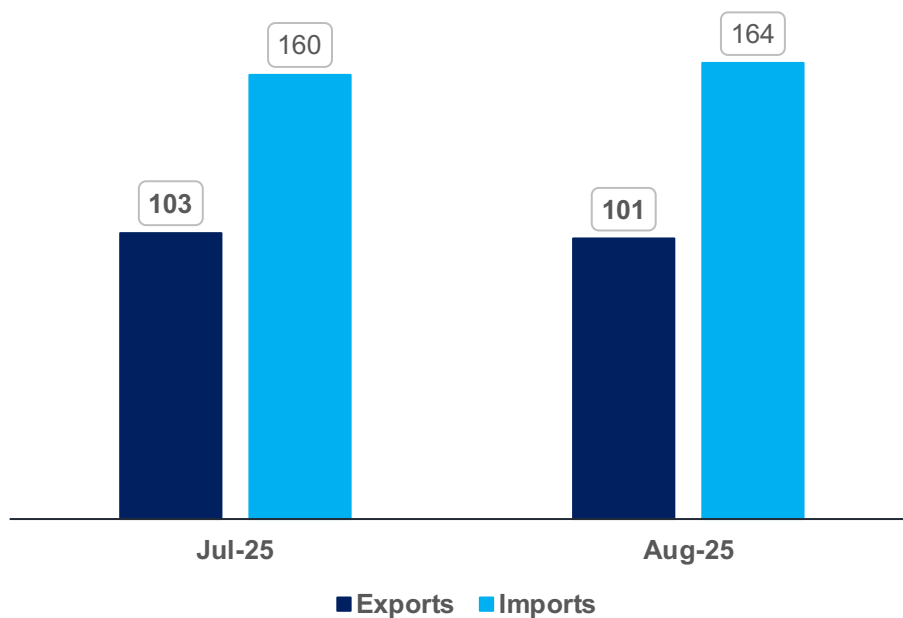
This analysis clearly shows that Namibia's trade deficit is concentrated on manufactured commodities while surpluses are realized on mining commodities and fish.

SECTION 2: DIRECTIONS OF TRADE

2.1 Total Imports and Exports Markets

During the period under review, the country exported goods to 101 destinations compared to 103 countries recorded in July 2025. Whereas the demand side noted the country importing goods from 164 countries, up by 4 countries from what was recorded in July 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 (July 2025 vs August 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 August 2025, Percentage Share



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



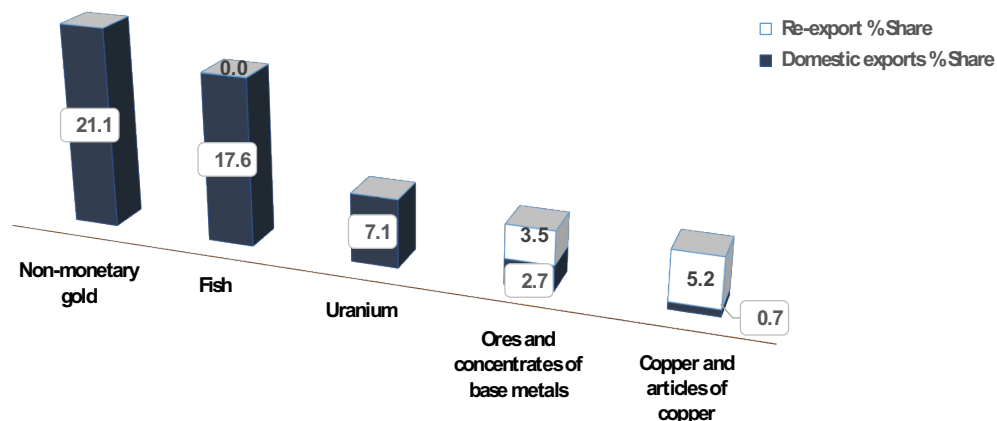
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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

Non-monetary gold was Namibia's largest exported commodity in August 2025 (Chart 6), accounting for 21.1 percent of total exports, largely destined to South Africa. Fish emerged as the second most exported commodity, accounting for 17.7 percent of total exports, mostly destined to Spain, Zambia and South Africa. Uranium occupied the third position, accounting for 7.1 percent of total exports, destined to China. 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' occupied the fourth position with a share of 6.2 percent of total exports, mostly absorbed by South African and Spanish. Copper and articles of copper.

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

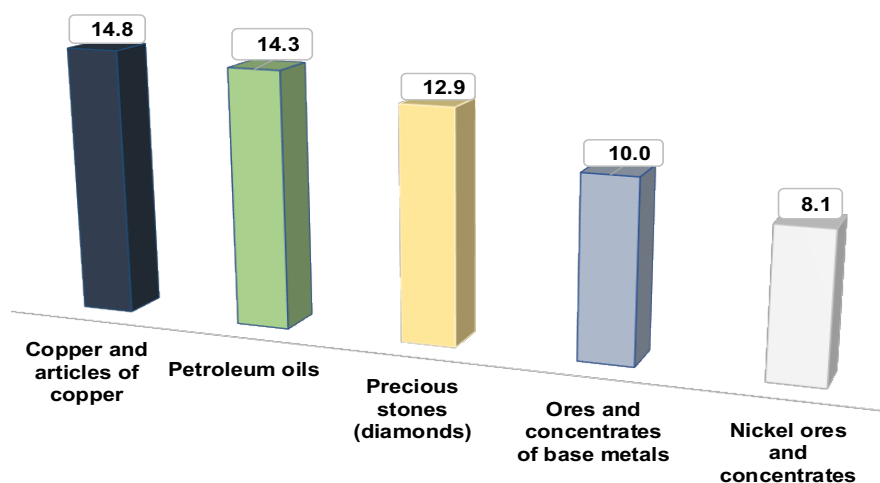


'Copper and articles of copper' occupied the fifth position, contributing 5.9 percent (where 5.2% constituted re-exports) to the country's total export revenue and was mostly destined for the Indian market. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 58.0 percent of total exports.

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. August 2025 saw the country re-exporting goods worth N\$2.7 billion, representing a 24.4 percent and 8.8 percent decrease month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons, respectively.

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



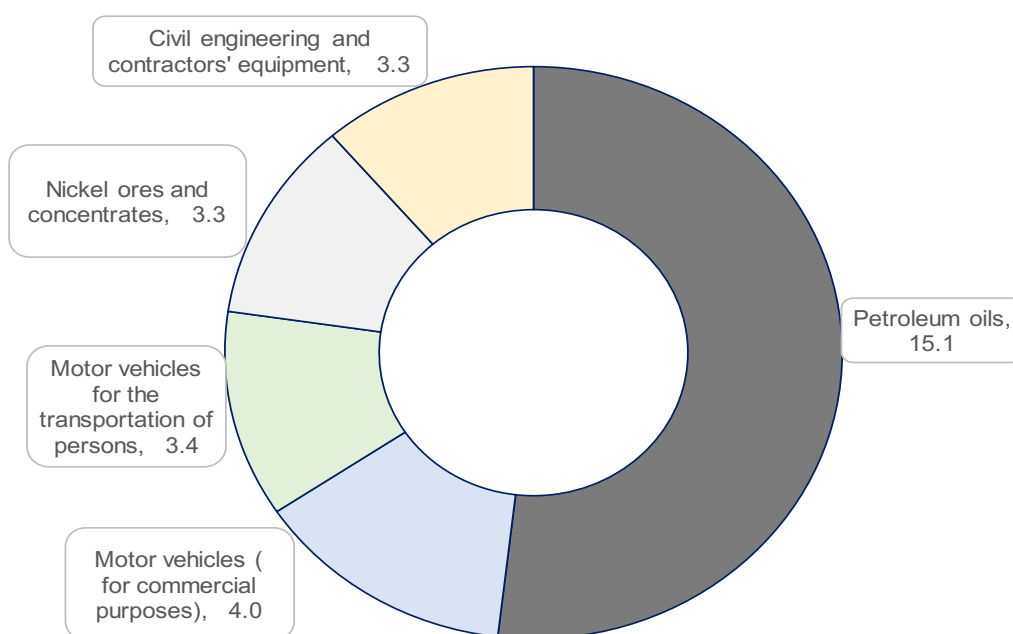
The top five commodities re-exported in August 2025 were 'Copper and articles of copper', occupying the first position with a share of 14.8 percent of total re-exports, and was primarily destined for India. Petroleum oils and Precious stones (diamonds) followed in second and third place with shares of 14.3 percent and 12.9 percent, correspondingly, with Petroleum oils mainly destined to Botswana, while the latter was mainly destined to Hong Kong, Israel and Botswana. Lastly, 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' and 'Nickel ores and concentrates' ranked fourth and fifth with shares of 10.0 percent and 8.1 percent, correspondingly. 'Ores and concentrates of

base metals’ were mainly destined to South Africa while ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ were mostly destined to Canada and the UAE.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 29.2 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils emerged at the top of the list during the month under review, accounting for 15.1 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons gaining shares of 4.0 percent and 3.4 percent of total imports, respectively. ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ and ‘Civil engineering and contractors equipment’ ranked fourth and fifth respectively having a share of 3.3 percent each (Chart 8).

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



India, Oman and Bahrain were the largest import markets for Petroleum oils, while Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were mostly sourced from South Africa and China. Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons were mainly sourced from South Africa, Japan and India. ‘Nickel ores

and concentrates’ were mainly sourced Zambia. Lastly, ‘Civil engineering and contractors’ equipment were mainly sourced from China and the USA.

3.4 Top 10 traded products

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

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

Exports			Imports		
SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share	SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share
971: Non-monetary gold	1,619	21.1	334: Petroleum oils	1,960	15.1
034: Fish	1,354	17.7	782: Motor vehicles (commercial purposes)	521	4.0
286: Uranium	546	7.1	781: Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons	442	3.4
287: Ores and concentrates of base metals	472	6.2	284: Nickel ores and concentrates	431	3.3
682: Copper and articles of copper	454	5.9	723: Civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment	427	3.3
334: Petroleum oils	420	5.5	287: Ores and concentrates of base metals	351	2.7
667: Precious stones (diamonds)	350	4.6	667: Precious stones (diamonds)	249	1.9
284: Nickel ores and concentrates	219	2.9	112: Alcoholic beverages	244	1.9
562: Fertilizers	215	2.8	728: Other machinery and equipment	209	1.6
011: Meat of bovine animals	198	2.6	274: Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	204	1.6
000: Other commodities	1,813	23.7	000: Other commodities	7,900	61.1
Total	7,662	100	Total	12,937	100

The top 10 traded commodities highlight the country’s dependence on mineral exports, with Non-monetary gold and Uranium emerging as top export revenue sources, thereby underscoring the country's wealth and opportunities in the extractive industry (mining). However, this reliance poses risks due to unpredictable price volatility of minerals on the global market. Imports were mainly dominated by essential commodities such as Petroleum oils, Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons, thus reflecting dependency on foreign industrial inputs to support domestic activities. This composition suggests a need for increased industrialization and export diversification to reduce import dependency whilst enhancing economic resilience.

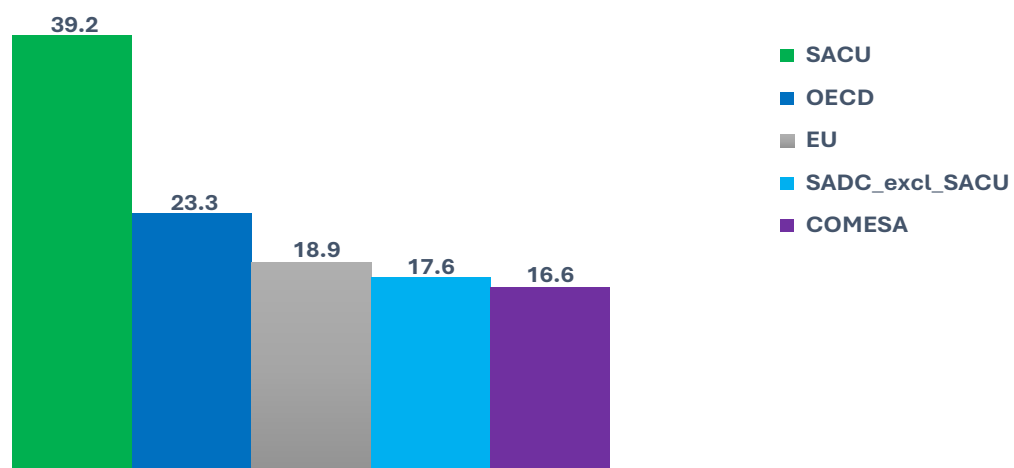
SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

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 39.2 percent of total exports (Chart 9). The OECD and the EU markets followed in second and third positions, contributing 23.3 percent and 18.9 percent to Namibia's total exports, respectively. SADC excl. SACU and COMESA markets occupied the fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 17.6 percent and 16.6 percent of total exports, respectively.

Chart 9: Exports for the top five economic regions for August 2025, Percentage Share⁵



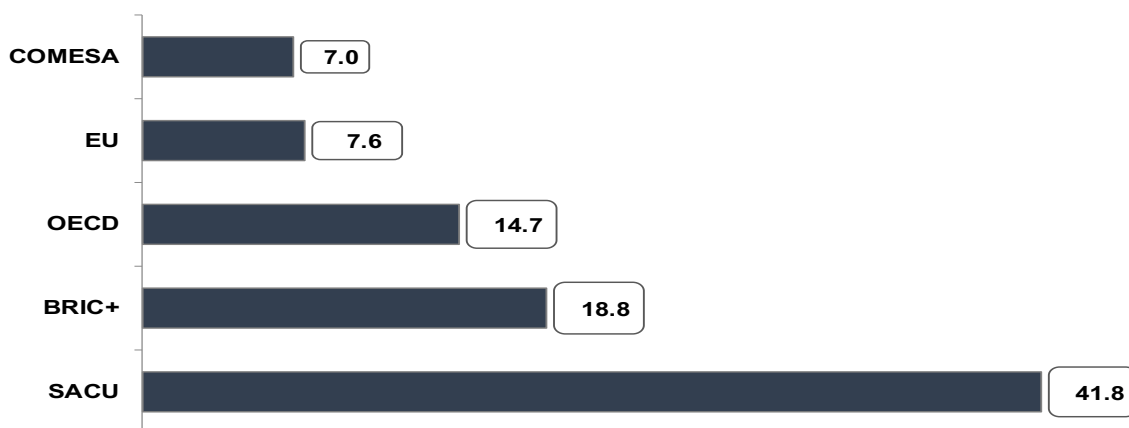
⁵ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

Exports to SACU saw mainly Non-monetary gold topping as the commodity with the highest value while the export to the OECD and the EU comprised mainly of Fish, 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' and Meat of bovine animals. Exports to SADC excl. SACU and COMESA markets was mainly comprised of Fish, Fertilizers and 'Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites.'

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

According to August 2025 data, SACU was Namibia's largest market for imports, accounting for 41.8 percent of total imports, which were primarily made up of Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'Alcoholic beverages and Sugars, molasses and honey'. BRIC+ ⁶ emerged second with a share of 18.8 percent, supplying the country mostly with Petroleum oils, 'Civil Engineering and contractors' equipment and 'Rotating electric plant and parts', while the OECD and the EU took the third and fourth positions with respective shares of 14.7 percent and 7.6 percent of total imports. The OECD supplied the country mainly with Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons', 'Aircraft and associated equipment' and 'Civil Engineering and contractors' equipment' while the EU supplied the country mainly with 'Aircraft and associated equipment' and Miscellaneous chemical products and Cereal preparations. COMESA occupied the fifth position, accounting for 7.0 percent of total imports.

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



⁶ Includes the new member states

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

COMESA supplied Namibia mostly with ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ and ‘Ores and concentrates of base metals’.

SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

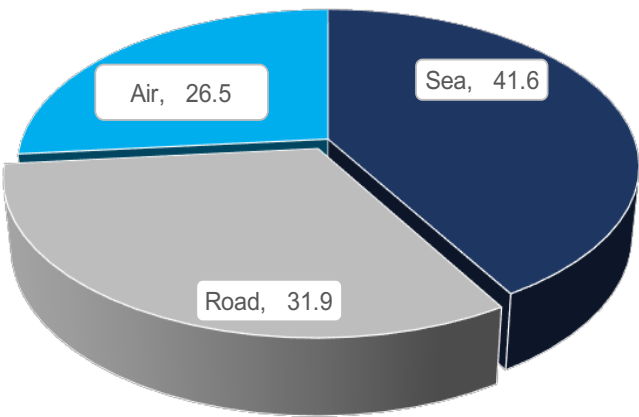
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During August 2025, Sea transportation maintained the top position as the leading mode of transport for exports, handling exports to the tune of N\$3.2 billion. This export value represents 41.6 percent of total exports that left the country during the reference period (Chart 11). The basket of exports via Sea comprised mainly of Fish, Uranium and ‘Ores and concentrates of base metals’.

The second most dominant mode of transport for exports was Road, contributing 31.9 percent of total exports and its export basket was mainly made up of Fish, Petroleum oils and Fertilizers.

Lastly, Air transportation accounted for 26.5 percent, with mainly Non-monetary gold and Precious stones (diamonds), being the highest-valued commodity transported via the respective mode of transport.

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



In terms of volume, a total of 321 650 tons of goods left the country, representing a decrease of 2.8 percent and 21.5 percent when compared to July 2025 and August 2024, respectively.

During the month under review, 183 451 tons of goods were recorded as exported via Road, representing an increase of 12.6 percent month-on-month and 2.9 percent year-on-year, accordingly.

A total of 138 033 tons of goods left the country by Sea, yielding decreases of 17.8 percent and 40.4 percent when compared to 167 929 tons and 231 521 tons registered in July 2025 and August 2024, respectively.

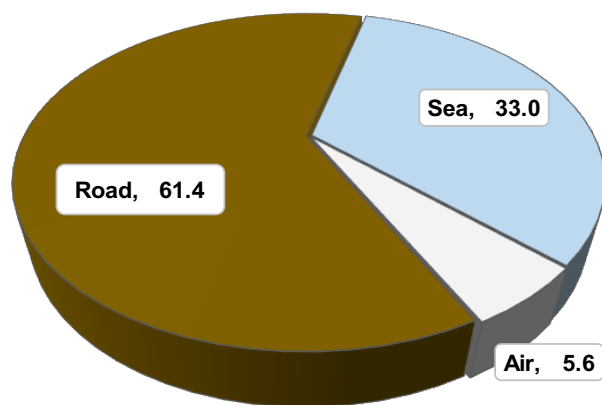
Finally, only 166 tons of goods left the country by Air during August 2025, indicating a decrease of 51 tons and an increase of 54 tons month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Road transportation was the leading mode of transport for imports during the month under review. Imports by Road were valued at N\$7.9 billion, representing a 61.4 percent share of the total import value of all goods (Chart 12). Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), Nickel ores and concentrates' 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 33.0 percent of total value of imports into the country and its basket comprised mainly of Petroleum oils, 'Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment'. Finally, 5.6 percent of total imports reached Namibia via Air, with Precious stones (diamonds), 'Aircraft and associated equipment' and Telecommunications equipment being the most imported commodities via this mode of transport.

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



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, goods imported into the country amounted to 416 345 tons during the month under review, decreasing by 11.1 percent and 16.0 percent when compared to the previous month and -year, respectively.

Moreover, 211 114 tons of goods entered the country by Road, which translates into a decrease of 5.2 percent and 11.7 percent when compared to 222 799 tons and 239 159 tons recorded in July 2025 and August 2024, respectively. August 2025 saw 204 921 tons of goods entering the country by Sea, translating into a decrease of 16.5 percent and 20.1 percent when compared to 245 462 tons recorded the previous month and 256 392 tons in August 2024, correspondingly.

Finally, 197 tons of goods arrived in the country by Air during the period under review, yielding an increase of 7.1 percent and a decrease of 18.5 percent when compared to the tons recorded in July 2025 and August 2024, respectively.

SECTION 7: AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA)

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is a flagship project of the African Union's Agenda 2063 – *"The Africa We Want."* The AfCFTA is a blueprint for attaining inclusive and sustainable development across the continent over the next 50 years. Specifically, it aims to boost intra-African trade by providing a comprehensive and mutually beneficial trade agreement among the State Parties covering trade in goods and services, investment, intellectual property rights, competition policy, digital trade, and women and youth in trade.

The main objective of the AfCFTA is to create a single market for goods and services, facilitated by movement of persons, to deepen the economic integration of the African continent. Therefore, the State Parties shall progressively eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers, progressively liberalise trade in services, cooperate on investment, intellectual property rights and competition policy, cooperate on all trade-related areas, cooperate on customs matters and the implementation of trade facilitation measures, establish a mechanism for the settlement of disputes concerning their rights and obligations, and establish and maintain an institutional framework for the implementation and administration of the AfCFTA. 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 August 2025, the country exported goods worth N\$4.4 billion to the African continent. On the other hand, the country imported goods worth N\$6.3 billion from the continent, yielding a trade deficit of N\$1.9 billion. A comparison of Namibia's trade with Africa and the rest of the world reveals that intra-Africa exports account for 42.8 percent of total exports, while imports from Africa represent 51.3 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 Zimbabwe (Chart 13.1), whereas most imports came from the same countries, except for Eswatini, which replaced Zimbabwe (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)

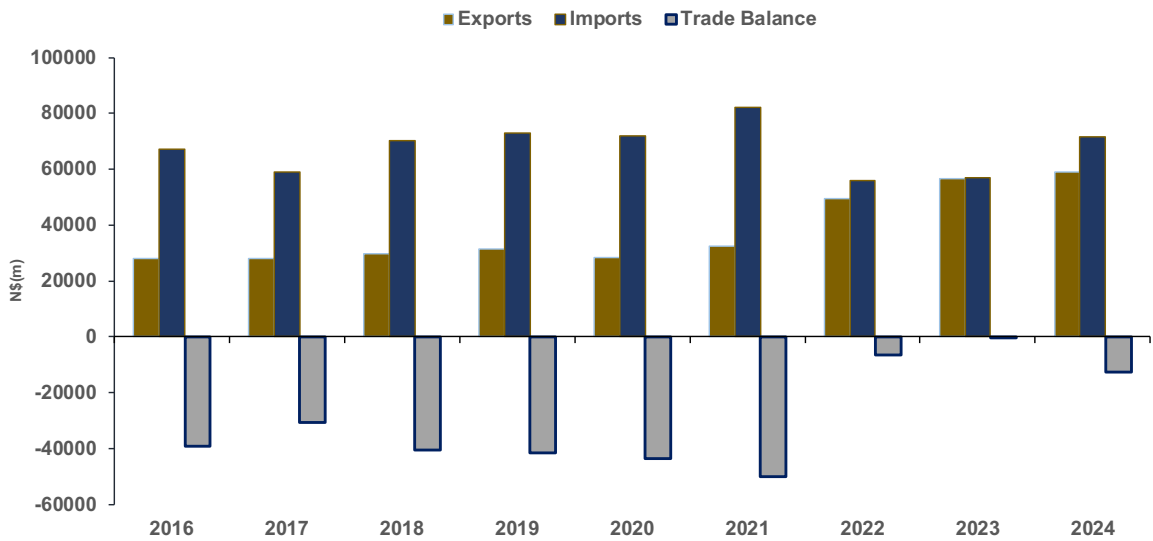


Chart 13.1: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa export destinations, August 2025 (%)

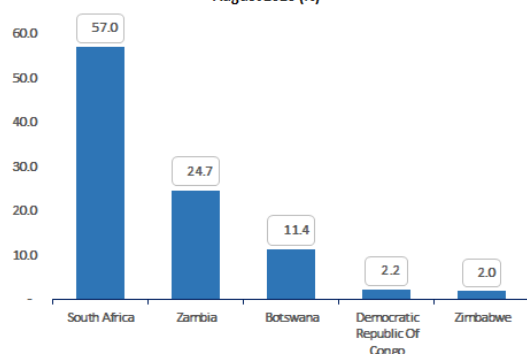


Chart 13.2: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import sources, August 2025 (%)

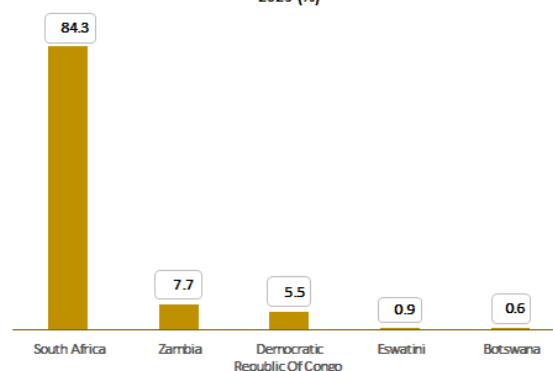
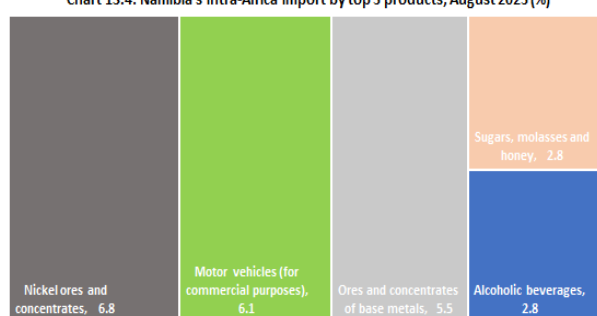


Chart 13.3: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, August 2025 (%)



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



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\$489 million. The surplus on Food items was mainly attributed to Fish exports, which stood at N\$1.4 billion.

Over the period spanning August 2024 to August 2025, Namibia's overall trade on Food items averaged a trade surplus amounting to N\$278 million. The highest trade surplus was N\$792 million observed in July 2025, followed by December 2024 and June 2025 with N\$621 million and N\$619 million respectively (Chart 14). Deficits were only recorded in three months over this period. These

⁸ Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

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, August 2024 – August 2025 (N\$ m)

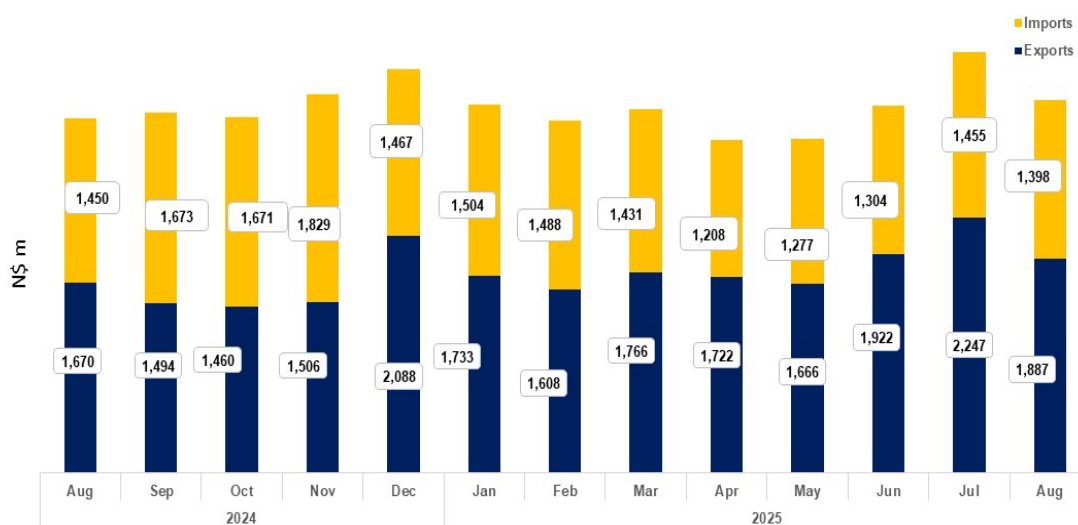


Table 9: Exports of Food items (N\$ m), August 2024 – August 2025

Exports of Food items (August 2024 - August 2025)													
HS Commodity description	2024					2025							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
03: Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1,257	1,071	1,073	652	977	1,348	1,282	1,490	1,353	1,278	1,499	1,675	1,446
02: Meat and edible meat offal	214	164	169	204	136	98	147	111	230	223	248	358	245
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	43	43	46	67	35	36	51	49	47	42	48	48	57
07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	60	78	59	25	5	0	2	1	3	16	26	45	49
23: Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	13	23	14	9	19	12	41	10	12	12	17	32	25
													Shares
													76.6
													13.0
													3.0
													2.6
													1.3

During August 2025, 'Fish and other aquatic invertebrates' contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 76.6 percent followed by 'Meat and edible meat offal' with 13.0 percent. The third commodity in the list was Preparations of cereals with 3.0 percent. The top five food exports jointly accounted for a share of 96.6 percent.

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

HS Commodity description	2024					2025							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	226	270	194	182	161	191	227	160	96	197	208	283	220
10: Cereals	256	175	352	435	224	408	333	312	230	86	189	124	151
21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	109	301	144	152	126	94	106	123	102	108	107	122	125
23: Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	116	128	132	154	122	119	116	77	79	96	96	112	113
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	107	108	134	123	102	82	102	105	97	122	103	135	111
													Shares
													15.7
													10.8
													9.0
													8.1
													8.0

On the demand side, ‘Sugar and sugar confectionery’ dominated the import list with a share of 15.7 percent while Cereals and ‘Miscellaneous edible preparations’ took the second and third positions, having accounted for 10.8 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively. The top five imported Food items accounted for 51.6 percent of the basket during the month under review.

8.2 Beverages

Beverage⁹ imports averaged N\$332 million between August 2024 and August 2025, with November 2024 registering the highest value of N\$489 million. During the same period, exports averaged N\$103 million, with September 2024 noting the largest value at N\$151 million while the lowest value amounting to N\$62 million was recorded in April 2025.

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

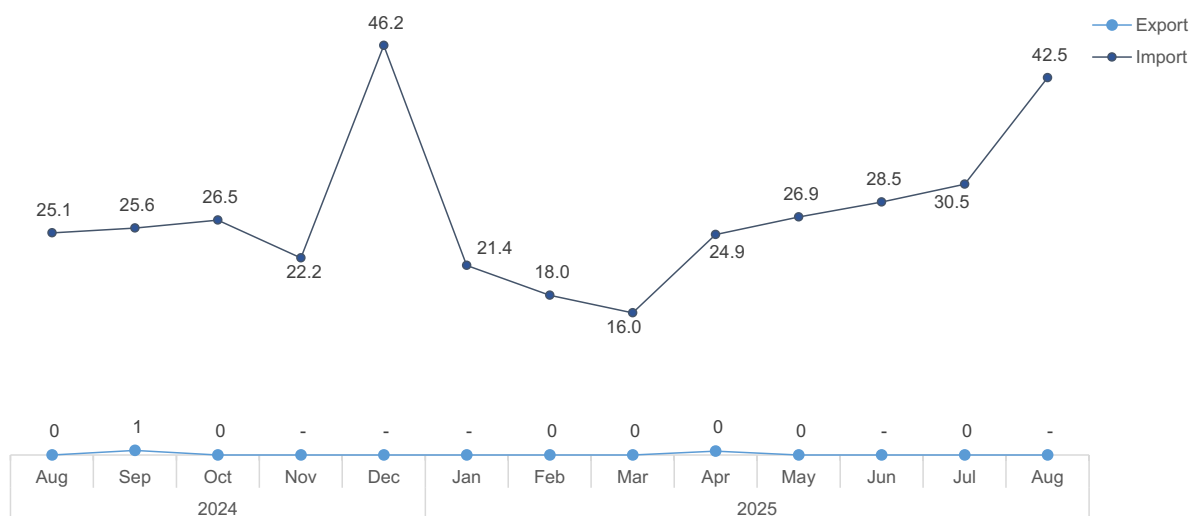
Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports	Trade balance
2024	Aug	139	310	- 170
	Sep	151	335	- 185
	Oct	143	403	- 260
	Nov	108	489	- 381
	Dec	133	434	- 301
2025	Jan	128	286	- 159
	Feb	71	339	- 267
	Mar	73	256	- 183
	Apr	62	250	- 188
	May	84	262	- 178
	Jun	96	282	- 186
	Jul	67	321	- 254
	Aug	82	349	- 267
Average		103	332	-229

⁹ Beverage includes both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

SECTION 9: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (LPG)

This section provides an insight into trade for the commodity of the month, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG), from August 2024 to August 2025.

Chart 15: Exports and Imports of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) (N\$ m)¹⁰



In August 2025, the country imported LPG valued at N\$42.5 million mostly sourced from South Africa and Congo Brazzaville. On the other hand, the country did not export this commodity during the reference period.

¹⁰ Zero represents an insignificant figure while dash (-) represent no value.

Conclusion

In August 2025, Namibia's exports were valued at N\$7.7 billion while imports stood at N\$12.9 billion resulting in the country's trade deficit amounting to N\$5.3 billion.

During August 2025, exports decreased by 39.0 percent and 12.5 percent when compared to July 2025 and August 2024, respectively. The import value increased by 2.9 percent when compared to the value recorded in July 2025 and by 6.0 percent when compared to the value recorded in August 2024.

South Africa was the country's largest export destination, with a share of 32.7 percent of all goods exported, followed by Zambia with a share of 14.2 percent. Furthermore, Spain, China and Botswana formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. South Africa too maintained its position as the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 41.0 percent of total imports into Namibia, followed by China in a distance with 12.0 percent of the market share. India, Oman and the United Arab Emirates were among the country's top five import markets.

The analysis of exports by commodities revealed that Non-monetary gold has the largest share of the export basket, accounting for 21.1 percent of Namibia's total exports ahead of Fish which accounted for 17.7 percent. Uranium, 'Ores and concentrates of base metals' 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 15.1 percent was the highest imported commodity during the month under study, while Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) in second accounted for a share of 4.0 percent. Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons, 'Nickel ores and concentrates' and 'Civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were part of the top five imported products.

Regarding economic blocs, SACU emerged as the largest export market during August 2025, contributing 39.2 percent to total exports, followed by the OECD market accounting for 23.3 percent while the EU contributed 18.9 percent in third place. SADC excl. SACU (17.6%) and COMESA (16.6%) 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 41.8 percent of the total import

bill, followed by BRIC+ and the OECD with a contribution of 18.8 percent and 14.7 percent, respectively. The EU (7.6%) and COMESA (7.0%) 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 41.6 percent of total exports, followed by Road transport (31.9%) and Air transport (26.5%). On the demand side, Road transport took the first position, accounting for 61.4 percent of total imports, followed by Sea transport and Air transport, contributing 33.0 percent and 5.6 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 August 2025, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to Food items with a trade surplus of N\$489 million, while Beverages recorded a deficit of N\$267 million.

Finally, an analysis of the exportation and importation of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) as the commodity of the month revealed that in August 2025, Namibia imported LPG worth N\$42.5 million mainly from South Africa and Congo Brazzaville, while on the supply side, the country did not export any LPG products.

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