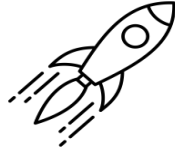

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

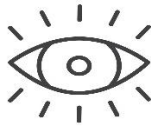
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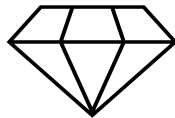
Mission Statement

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



Vision Statement

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



Core Values

Integrity

Excellent Performance

Professionalism

Accountability

Partnerships

Customer-focused

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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

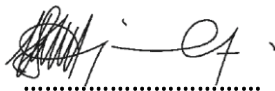
International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) measures quantity and value of merchandise goods moving into or out of a country, thereby adding to or subtracting from a country's material stock of goods. International merchandise trade plays a crucial role in economic development as it links producers and consumers located in different countries across the world into an integrated global market system. These statistics provide essential data for understanding a country's economic performance, its role in the global market, and trade relationships with the rest of the world (ROW). In this context, the availability of timely and high-quality trade statistics becomes a precondition for an in-depth analysis of mainly employment creation, production, revenue generation, demand, and overall welfare of the domestic economy as well as at the global level. It is in that light that since its establishment, the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) has strived to make provision of timely and quality trade statistics through various publications. This publication outlines the monthly developments of Namibia's merchandise trade with the rest of the world for October 2025. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at www.nsa.org.na.

In October 2025, Namibia's trade balance, which is the difference between the country's exports and imports, recorded a deficit of N\$2.9 billion. This development reflects an improvement in the trade balance when compared to a N\$3.4 billion deficit recorded in the previous month. Further analysis shows that year-on-year, a N\$7.2 billion deficit was recorded. The analysis of Namibia's top trading partners revealed that China emerged as the country's largest market for exports while South Africa remained Namibia's largest market for imports. During the previous month (September 2025), South Africa was Namibia's largest market for both exports and imports. In terms of goods, the country's export composition for October 2025 was mainly concentrated on commodities of the mining sector such as uranium, non-monetary gold, precious stones (diamonds), as well as 'copper ores and concentrates'. Fish was the only non-mineral product among the top five exports. Moreover, increases of 52.7 percent and 30.4 percent were observed in re-exports month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively. The re-export basket primarily comprised of 'copper ores and concentrates', 'nickel ores and concentrates', petroleum oils, precious stones (diamonds) and fertilizers. On the other hand, the import basket mainly

comprised of petroleum oils, fertilizers, precious stones (diamonds), medicaments and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes).

A closer review of trade in food items revealed that Namibia was a net exporter (exported more than it imported) of food with a trade surplus of N\$89 million and a net importer (imported more than it exported) of Beverages, having recorded a deficit amounting to N\$552 million.

The current report considered pesticides as the commodity of the month. The analysis revealed that, on the demand side, the country imported pesticides worth N\$48 million, mainly sourced from South Africa and Spain, while on the supply side, the country exported pesticides worth N\$57 393 to Angola and Panama.



.....
ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for September 2025

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

Table 1: Trade Flow Revision for September 2025¹

Flow	As reported in September 2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in October 2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	7 371	7 385	13	0.2%
Total Imports	10 819	10 830	11	0.1%
Trade balance	- 3 448	- 3 446	2	-0.1%

As shown in Table 1, revisions were noticeable in both flows, with exports increasing by N\$13 million and imports by N\$11 million. This translated into the deficit improving by 0.1 percent from the initial deficit reported in September 2025.

Table 2: Exports Revision for September 2025

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in September_2025 Bulletin	As reported in October_2025 Bulletin	Difference (N\$ m)
057: Fruit and nuts	29	35	6
034: Fish	995	999	3
661: Lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials	39	41	2

The upward revision in exports was mainly reflected in ‘fruit and nuts’ increasing by N\$6 million, fish by N\$3 million and fabricated building materials by N\$2 million.

Table 3: Imports Revision for September 2025

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in September_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in October_2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
284: Nickel ores and concentrates	326	334	8
773: Equipment for distributing electricity	79	81	2
778: Electrical machinery and apparatus	73	74	1

For imports, the upward revision was mainly visible in commodities such as ‘nickel ores and concentrates’, increasing by N\$8 million, ‘equipment for distributing electricity’ (N\$2 million) and electrical machinery (N\$1 million).

¹ Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number

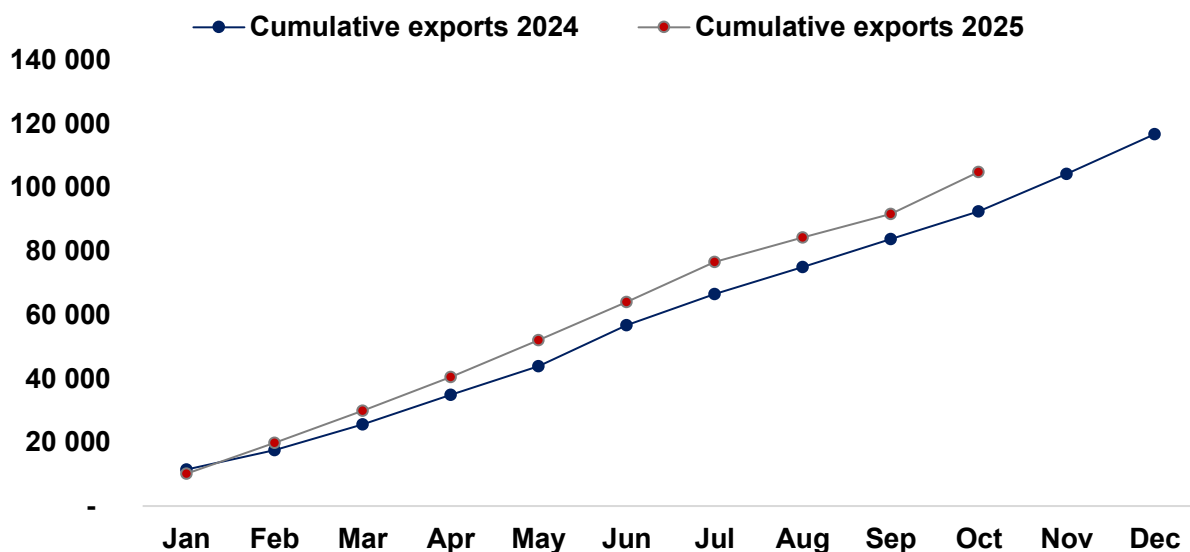
1.2 Summary

Namibia's export revenue for October 2025 stood at N\$13.2 billion, reflecting a notable increase of 78.7 percent when compared to the export value recorded in September 2025. Whereas the country's expenditure on imports stood at N\$16.1 billion, reflecting an increase of 48.5 percent from N\$10.8 billion recorded in the preceding month. The export and import positions translated into a trade deficit of N\$2.9 billion, due to imports that outpaced exports.

Cumulative trade values

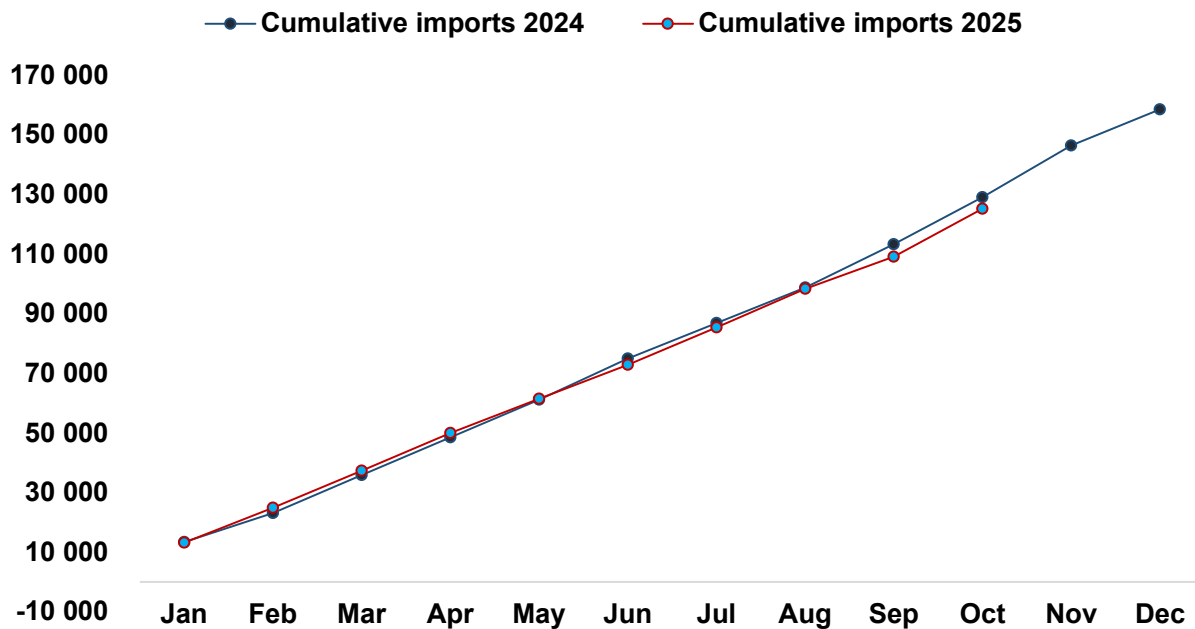
Namibia's cumulative exports amounted to N\$104.9 billion during October 2025, which shows an increase when compared to N\$92.5 billion registered over the same period of the previous year.

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



On the import side, the cumulative value for the month under review amounted to N\$125.2 billion, which is lower by N\$3.9 billion when compared to N\$129.1 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. Uranium, up by N\$2.8 billion
2. Non-monetary gold, rose by N\$1.3 billion
3. Copper ores and concentrates, up by N\$903 million
4. Petroleum oils, increased by N\$173 million
5. Fish, rose by N\$138 million

Monthly increase in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Medicaments², increased by N\$479 million
2. Precious stones (diamonds) up by N\$463 million
3. Alcoholic beverages, rose by N\$327 million
4. Fertilizers, increased by N\$312 million
5. Rails or railway track construction material, up by N\$220 million

² This is due to shipment of medicine received by the Ministry of Health and Social Services under its revised direct procurement policy.

Trade by industry is based on the International Standard of Industrial 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 globally and forms the basis from which the section below is presented.

Regarding the sectoral share of total exports, October 2025 saw the mining sector occupying the first position with the largest export value of N\$7.3 billion, contributing 55.6 percent share to the country's total export revenue, with exports of products from this sector increasing by N\$3.8 billion when compared to the previous month. The manufacturing sector occupied the second position, accounting for 41.3 percent of total exports in October 2025, with the exports value of goods from this sector increasing by N\$1.9 billion when compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector ranked third, with a mere share contribution of 2.5 percent to the country's total export basket. Table 4 presents these top three industries' main exported products and revenue for the reference month.

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

	Commodity	Value(N\$ m)
Mining and quarrying	B07: Mining of metal ores	5 828
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	1 072
	B09: Mining support service activities	435
Manufacturing	C24: Manufacture of basic metals	2 283
	C10: Manufacture of food products	1 667
	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	487
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A02: Forestry and logging	212
	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	114
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	9

The demand side displays the country's reliance on foreign manufactured goods after recording huge import flows of products from this industry. In October 2025, the import bill for products from the manufacturing industry stood at N\$12.4 billion, showing a notable increase of 63.4 percent when compared to September 2025. Following in the second position was the mining and

quarrying industry, which stood at N\$3.3 billion, reflecting a 21.0 percent increase when compared to the preceding month. Lastly, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector occupied the third position with imports valued at N\$328 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, October 2025

	Manufacturing	Value (N\$ m)
Mining and quarrying	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2 133
	C28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1 483
	C10: Manufacture of food products	1 288
Manufacturing	B09: Mining support service activities	1 719
	B07: Mining of metal ores	901
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	658
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	322
	A02: Forestry and logging	5
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	1

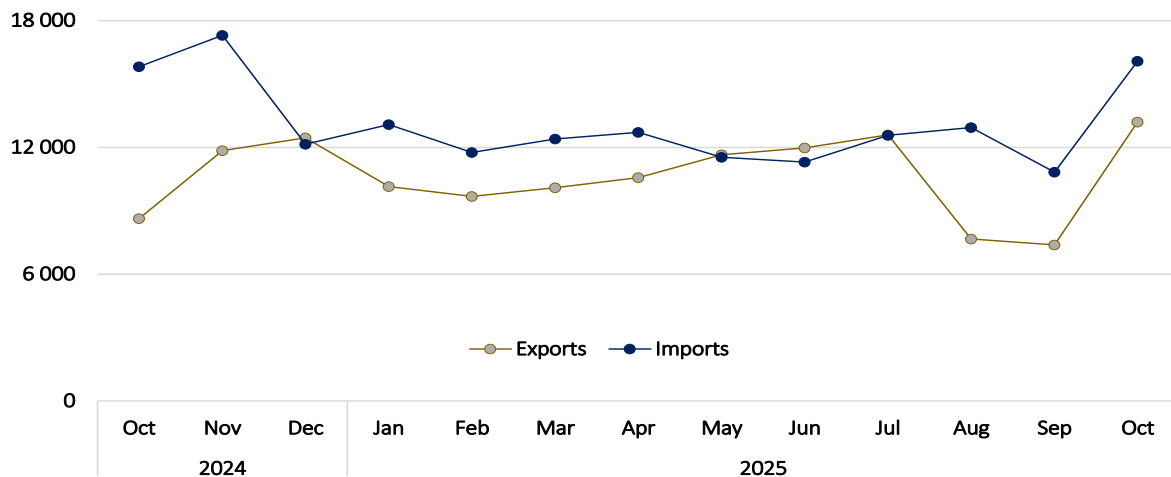
1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under review, export³ revenue increased impressively by 78.7 percent to N\$13.2 billion when compared to the value of exports recorded in September 2025. Moreover, exports increased by 52.9 percent when compared to N\$8.6 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2024. The October 2025 data show the import⁴ value amounting to N\$16.1 billion, reflecting an increase in both month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons of 48.5 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. Chart 3 shows the export and import trends from October 2024 to October 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.

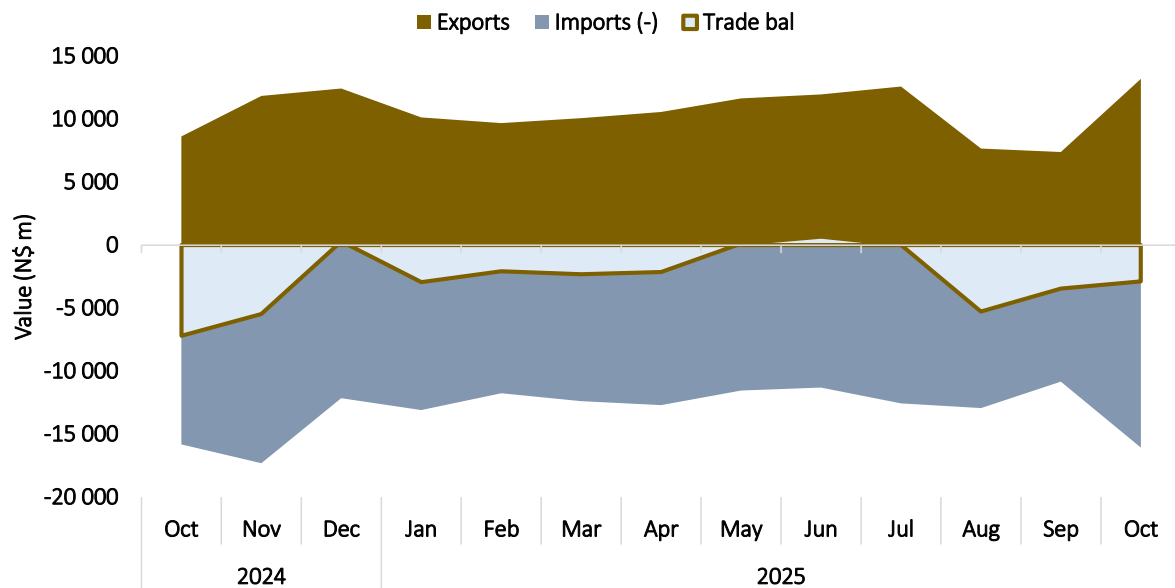
Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), October 2024 to October 2025



1.4 Trade balance

In October 2025, the country's trade balance, although a trade deficit, improved to N\$2.9 billion, from a deficit of N\$3.4 billion in the previous month and N\$7.2 billion in the same month of the preceding year. Between October 2024 and October 2025, the country mainly experienced persistent trade deficits (Chart 4), with a consecutive trade surplus occurring in May, June, and July 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 domestic demand.

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



1.5 Trade balance by partner

This section focuses on Namibia's trade balance with key trading partners during the period of review. The October 2025 figures show surpluses with China (N\$1.5 billion), Botswana (N\$1.2 billion), and South Korea (N\$806 million). On the other hand, the country recorded trade deficits against South Africa (N\$3.0 billion), India (N\$1.2 billion), and Oman (N\$724 million).

1.6 Trade balance by product

October 2025 figures saw deficits recorded in goods such as petroleum oils (N\$1.3 billion), fertilizers (N\$779 million), and medicaments (N\$617 million). On the contrary, the country recorded trade surpluses on commodities such as uranium (N\$4.4 billion), non-monetary gold (N\$2.1 billion), and fish (N\$1.1 billion).

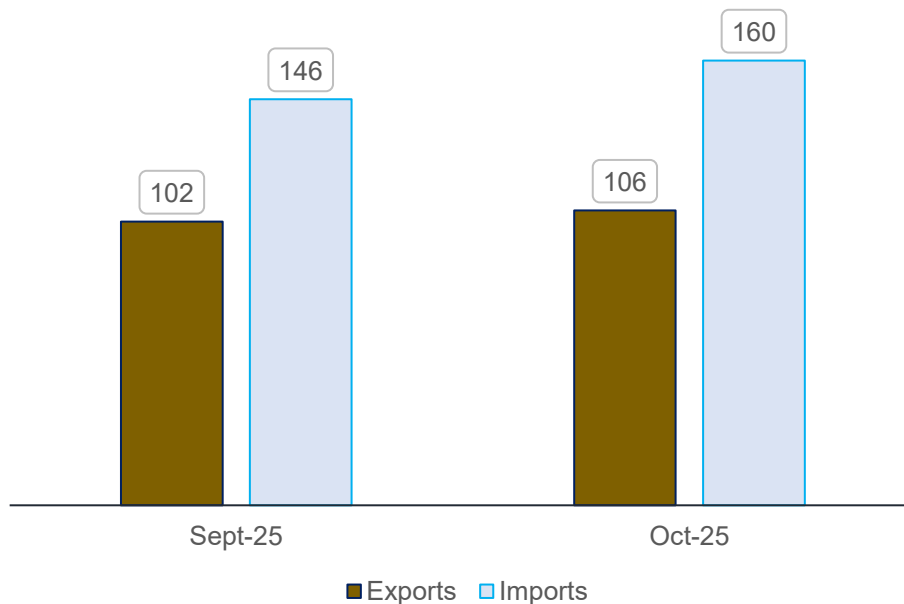
This analysis clearly shows that Namibia's trade deficit is centred on manufactured commodities while surpluses are generated from mining commodities and fish.

SECTION 2: DIRECTIONS OF TRADE

2.1 Total Imports and Exports Markets

During the period under review, the country exported goods to 106 markets, which is four (4) more when compared to the markets recorded in September 2025. Whereas the demand side noted the country importing goods from 160 markets across the world, up by fourteen (14) markets from what was recorded in September 2025 (*Chart 5*). These developments are well aligned with the country's export and import market diversification agenda.

Chart 5: Total number of countries Namibia traded with (September vs October 2025)



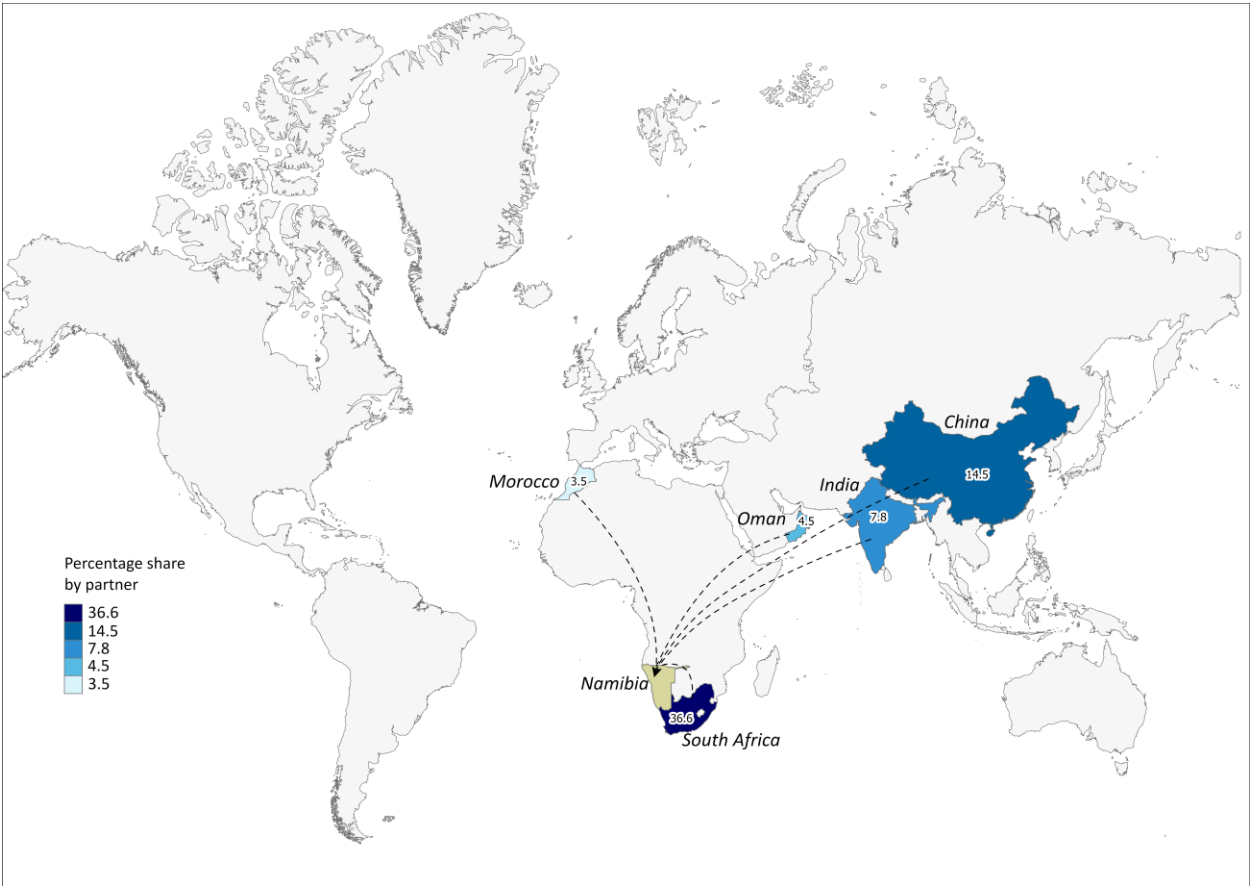
2.2 Top five trade markets

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 October 2025, Percentage Share



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



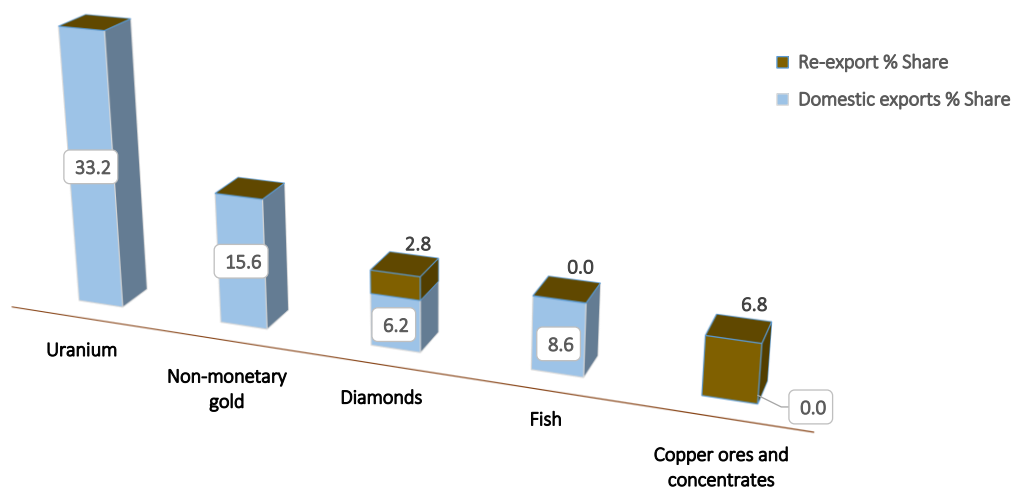
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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

3.1 Top five export products

Uranium was Namibia's largest export commodity in October 2025 (Chart 6), accounting for 33.2 percent of total exports, largely absorbed by China and France. Non-monetary gold emerged as the second most exported commodity, accounting for 15.6 percent of total exports, destined for South Africa. Diamonds destined primarily for Botswana occupied the third position, accounting for 9.0 percent of total exports. Fish occupied the fourth position with a share of 8.6 percent of total exports, absorbed by Spain, Zambia and South Africa.

Chart 6⁵: Top five export products for October 2025, Percentage Share



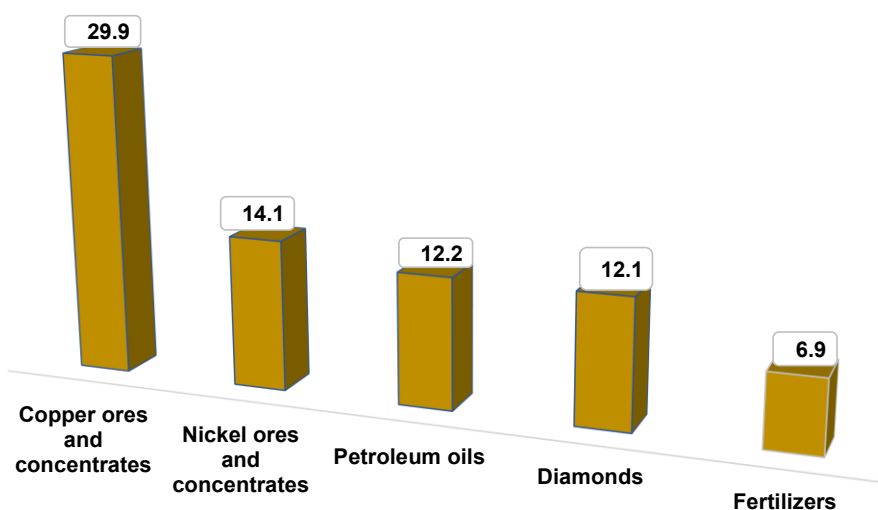
⁵ "0.0" represent an insignificant percentage share as shares are at 1 decimal place.

‘Copper ores and concentrates’ occupied the fifth position, contributing 6.8 percent to the country’s total export revenue and was mostly destined for the South Korean market. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 73.3 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, packaging, storage, transport, and trade facilitation services. This implies that the country’s services sector greatly benefits from activities emanating from re-exports. The month of October 2025 saw the country re-exporting goods worth N\$3.0 billion, representing a 52.7 percent increase month-on-month and a 30.4 percent increase on a year-on-year comparison, respectively.

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



The top five commodities re-exported in October 2025 were ‘copper ores and concentrates’, occupying the first position with a share of 29.9 percent of total re-exports, and was mostly destined for South Korea. Nickel ores and concentrates and petroleum oils followed in second and third place with shares of 14.1 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively, with nickel ores and

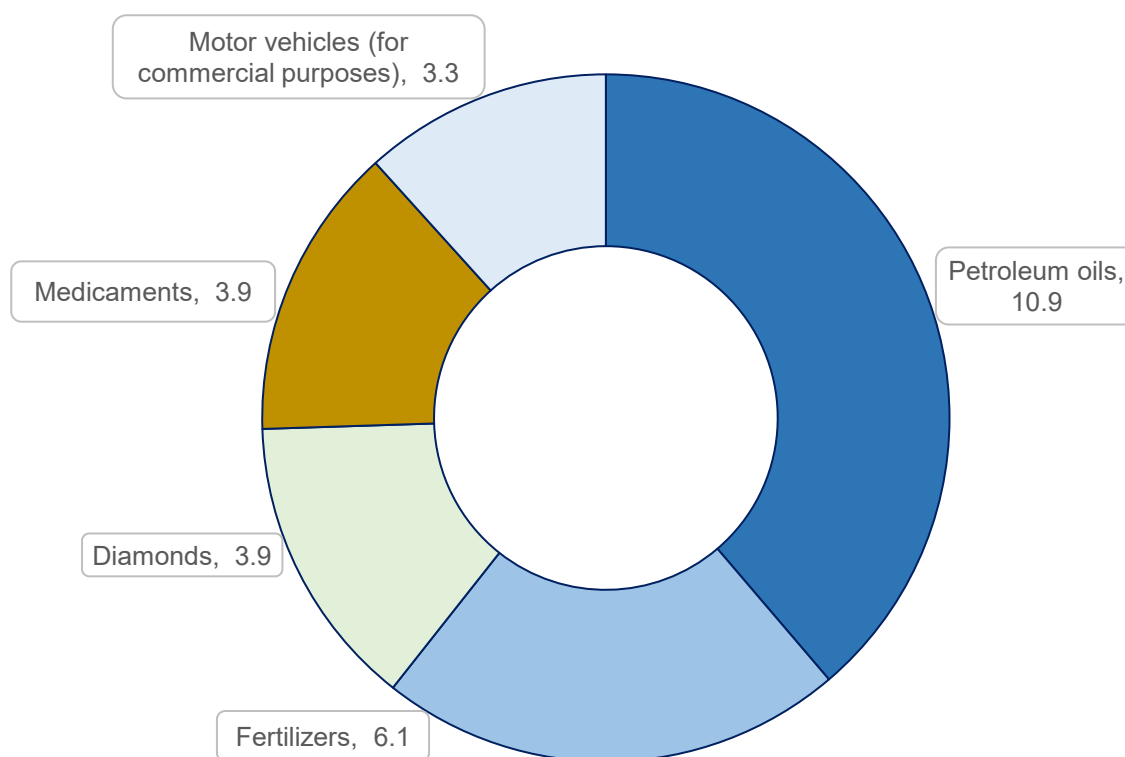
concentrates mainly destined to China and Canada, while the latter was mainly destined to Botswana and Zambia.

Lastly, diamonds and fertilizers ranked fourth and fifth with shares of 12.1 percent and 6.9 percent, correspondingly. Diamonds were mostly destined to Botswana and Hong Kong, while fertilizers were primarily destined to Zambia.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 28.0 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils emerged at the top of the list during the month under review, accounting for 10.9 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were fertilizers and diamonds, gaining shares of 6.1 percent and 3.9 percent of total imports, respectively. Medicaments and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) ranked fourth and fifth respectively having a share of 3.9 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively (Chart 8).

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



India, Oman, and Bahrain were the largest import markets for petroleum oils, while fertilizers were mostly sourced from Morocco and Oman. Diamonds were mainly sourced from Botswana. Medicaments were mostly sourced from India and South Africa. Lastly, motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were mainly sourced from South Africa.

3.4 Top 10 traded products

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

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

Exports			Imports		
SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share	SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share
286: Uranium	4 377	33.2	334: Petroleum oils	1 746	10.9
971: Non-monetary gold	2 064	15.6	562: Fertilizers	986	6.1
667: Precious stones (diamonds)	1 186	9.0	667: Precious stones (diamonds)	624	3.9
034: Fish	1 137	8.6	542: Medicaments	623	3.9
283: Copper ores and concentrates	903	6.8	782: Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)	527	3.3
334: Petroleum oils	439	3.3	284: Nickel ores and concentrates	525	3.3
284: Nickel ores and concentrates	424	3.2	112: Alcoholic beverages	502	3.1
011: Meat of bovine animals	228	1.7	287: Ores and concentrates of base metals	374	2.3
562: Fertilizers	207	1.6	781: Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	304	1.9
245: Fuel wood and wood charcoal	184	1.4	723: Civil engineering and contractors' equipment	294	1.8
000: Other commodities	2 045	15.5	000: Other commodities	9 575	59.6
Total	13 195	100	Total	16 078	100

The top 10 traded commodities highlight the country's dependence on mineral exports, with uranium, non-monetary gold, and 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 on the global market. Imports were mainly dominated by essential commodities such as petroleum oils, fertilizers, and medicaments, thus reflecting dependency on foreign industrial inputs to support domestic activities. This composition suggests a need for increased industrialization, particularly in the manufacturing sector and export diversification to reduce import dependency while enhancing economic resilience.

SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

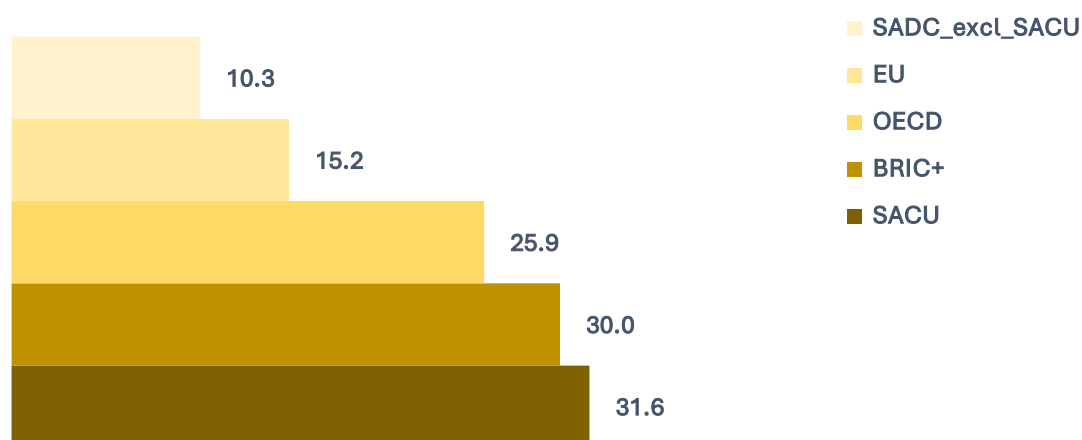
Namibia's trade strategy is anchored in its participation in key Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) such as the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA); the Southern African Development Community (SADC) protocol on trade; the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU) and the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

4.1 Exports by Economic Regions

SACU emerged as the largest export destination for Namibian goods during the month under review, with a share of 31.6 percent of the total export value (Chart 9). BRIC+⁶ and the OECD markets followed in second and third positions, contributing 30.0 percent and 25.9 percent to Namibia's total export value, respectively. The EU and SADC excl. SACU markets occupied the fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 15.2 percent and 10.3 percent of total exports revenue, respectively.

⁶ Includes the new member states

Chart 9: Exports for the top five economic regions for October 2025, Percentage Share⁷



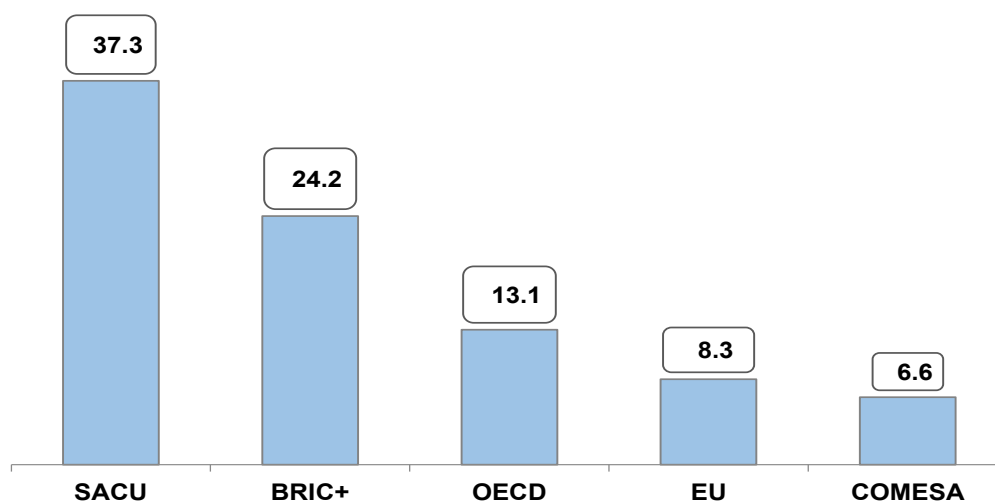
Exports to SACU mainly consist of non-monetary gold as the commodity with the highest export value, while exports to BRIC+ are largely comprised of uranium. The country supplied the OECD markets with mainly ‘copper ores and concentrates,’ uranium, and fish. Exports to the EU was dominated by uranium, fish and meat of bovine animals, whereas the export basket to SADC excl. SACU was mainly comprised of fish, fertilizers and petroleum oils.

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

Current figures revealed that SACU was Namibia's largest market for imports, accounting for 37.3 percent of total imports, which were primarily made up of alcoholic beverages, motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and ‘articles of plastics not elsewhere classified’. BRIC+ emerged second with a share of 24.2 percent, supplying the country mostly with petroleum oils, medicaments and ‘rails or railway track construction material’, while the OECD and the EU took the third and fourth positions with respective shares of 13.1 percent and 8.3 percent of the total import value. The OECD supplied the country mainly with petroleum oils, motor vehicles (for the transportation of persons) and electric power machinery, while the EU supplied the country mainly with petroleum oils, miscellaneous chemical products and inorganic chemical elements. COMESA occupied the fifth position, accounting for 6.6 percent of total imports and supplied Namibia mostly with ‘nickel ores and concentrates’ and ‘ores and concentrates of base metals’.

⁷ 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 October 2025, Percentage share⁸



⁸ 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

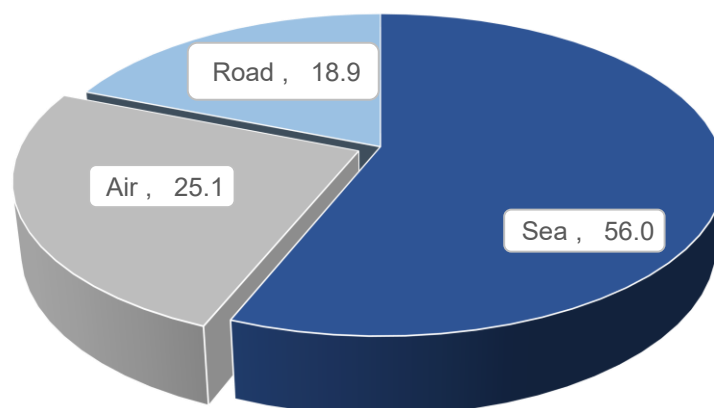
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

In October 2025, Sea transportation maintained the top position as the leading mode of transport for exports, handling exports worth N\$7.4 billion. This export value represents 56.0 percent of the total export during the reference period (Chart 11). The basket of exports via Sea comprised mainly of uranium, 'copper ores and concentrates' and fish.

The second dominating mode of transport for exports was Air, contributing 25.1 percent of the total export value and its export basket was mainly made up of non-monetary gold and diamonds.

Lastly, Road transportation accounted for 18.9 percent, with fish, petroleum oils, and fertilizers being the highest-valued commodities transported via the respective mode of transport.

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



In terms of volume, a total of 386 215 tons of goods left the country, representing an increase of 81.5 percent and 7.8 percent when compared to September 2025 and October 2024, respectively.

During the month under review, 207 563 tons of goods were recorded as exported via Sea, representing an increase of 125 360 tons month-on-month and 22 788 tons year-on-year, accordingly.

A total of 178 417 tons of goods left the country by Road, yielding an increase of 36.7 percent and 3.0 percent when compared to 130 554 tons and 173 293 tons registered in September 2025 and October 2024, respectively.

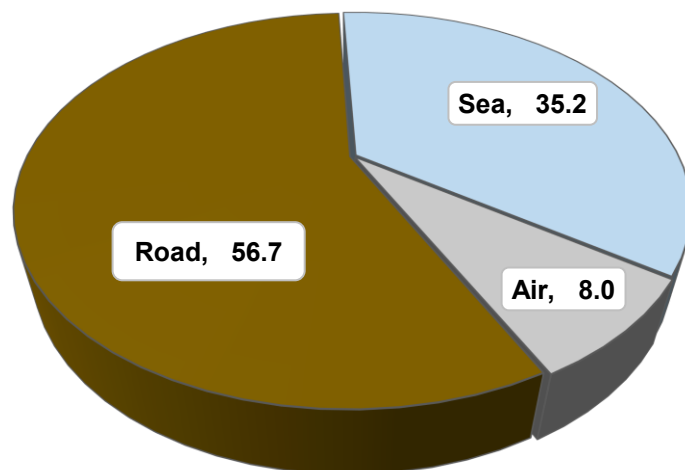
Finally, only 94 tons of goods left the country by Air during October 2025, indicating an increase of 10.4 percent and a 25.7 percent decline month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Road transport accounted for the highest import value among all modes of transportation during the month under review. Imports via Road were valued at N\$9.1 billion, a highest import value recorded via road transportation since January 2025, representing a 56.7 percent share of the total import value of all goods (Chart 12). Nickel ores and concentrates, alcoholic beverages and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), constituted the highest value of total imports via Road transport.

Sea transportation was second, accounting for 35.2 percent of the total value of all goods imported into the country and its basket contained mainly petroleum oils, fertilizers and ‘rails or railway track construction material’. Finally, in a distant third place was Air transport, accounting for 8.0 percent of the total value of goods imported in the country. Diamonds, medicaments and telecommunication equipment were the top imported commodities via this mode of transport.

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



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, October 2025 saw 587 922 tons of goods imported into the country, increasing by 22.6 percent and 11.3 percent when compared to the previous month and year-on-year, respectively.

Moreover, 335 173 tons of goods arrived in the country by Sea, translating into an increase of 6.3 percent and 9.2 percent when compared to 315 258 tons and 306 951 tons recorded in September 2025 and October 2024, respectively. October 2025 saw 252 487 tons of goods entering the country by Road, translating into an increase of 54.4 percent and 14.4 percent when compared to 163 570 tons recorded in the previous month and 220 630 tons recorded in October 2024, accordingly.

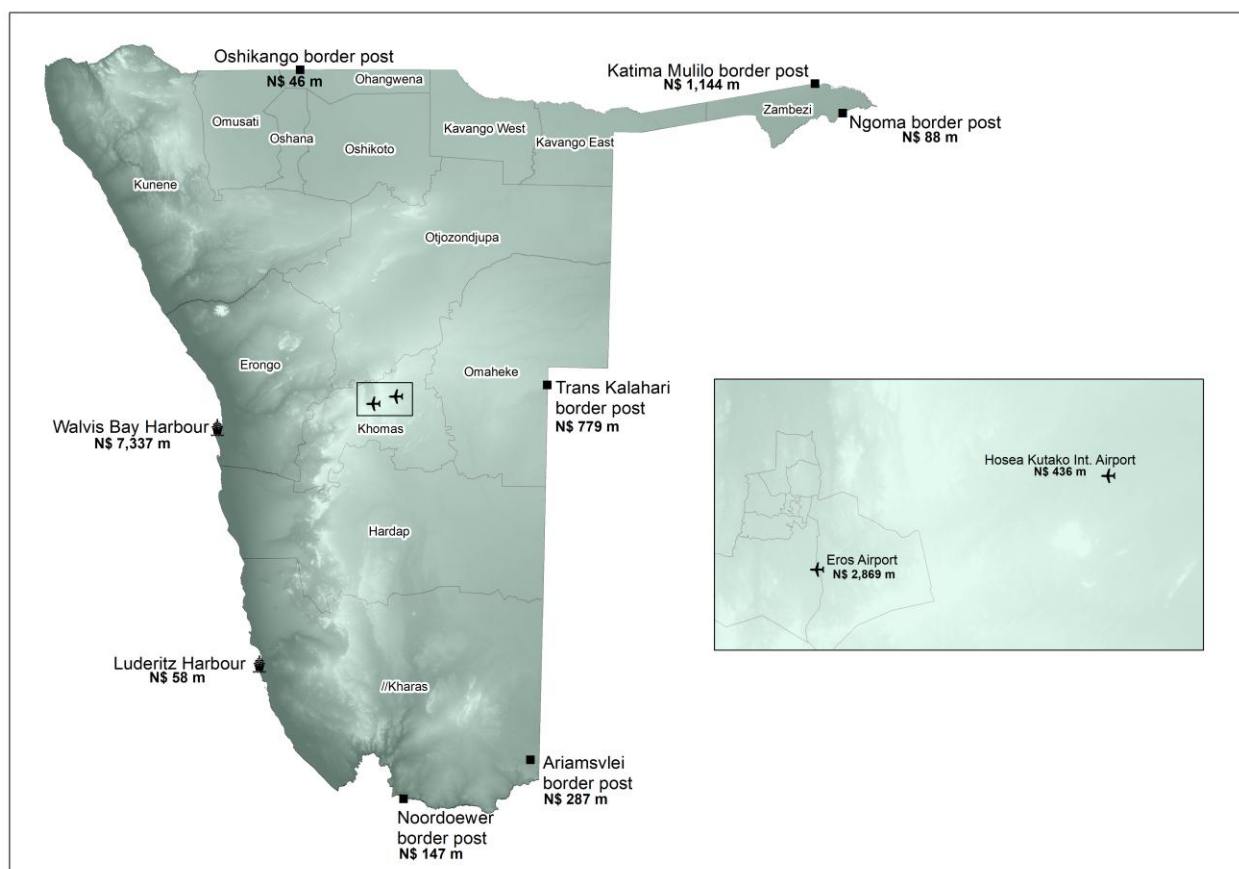
Finally, 182 tons of goods arrived in the country by Air during the period under review, yielding an increase of 53.0 percent and a decrease of 35.4 percent when compared to the tons recorded in September 2025 and October 2024, respectively.

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 October 2025, reflecting the leading points of entry/exit by value.

The export side saw the port of Walvis Bay facilitating goods to the tune of at N\$7.3 billion, followed by Eros Airport and Katima Mulilo border posts with N\$2.9 billion and N\$1.1 billion, respectively.

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



The demand side saw Walvis Bay maintaining its position as the top entry point for imports, facilitating cargo valued at N\$5.5 billion, ahead of Ariamsvlei and the Trans Kalahari border posts, which processed goods worth N\$3.3 billion and N\$2.6 billion, respectively.

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

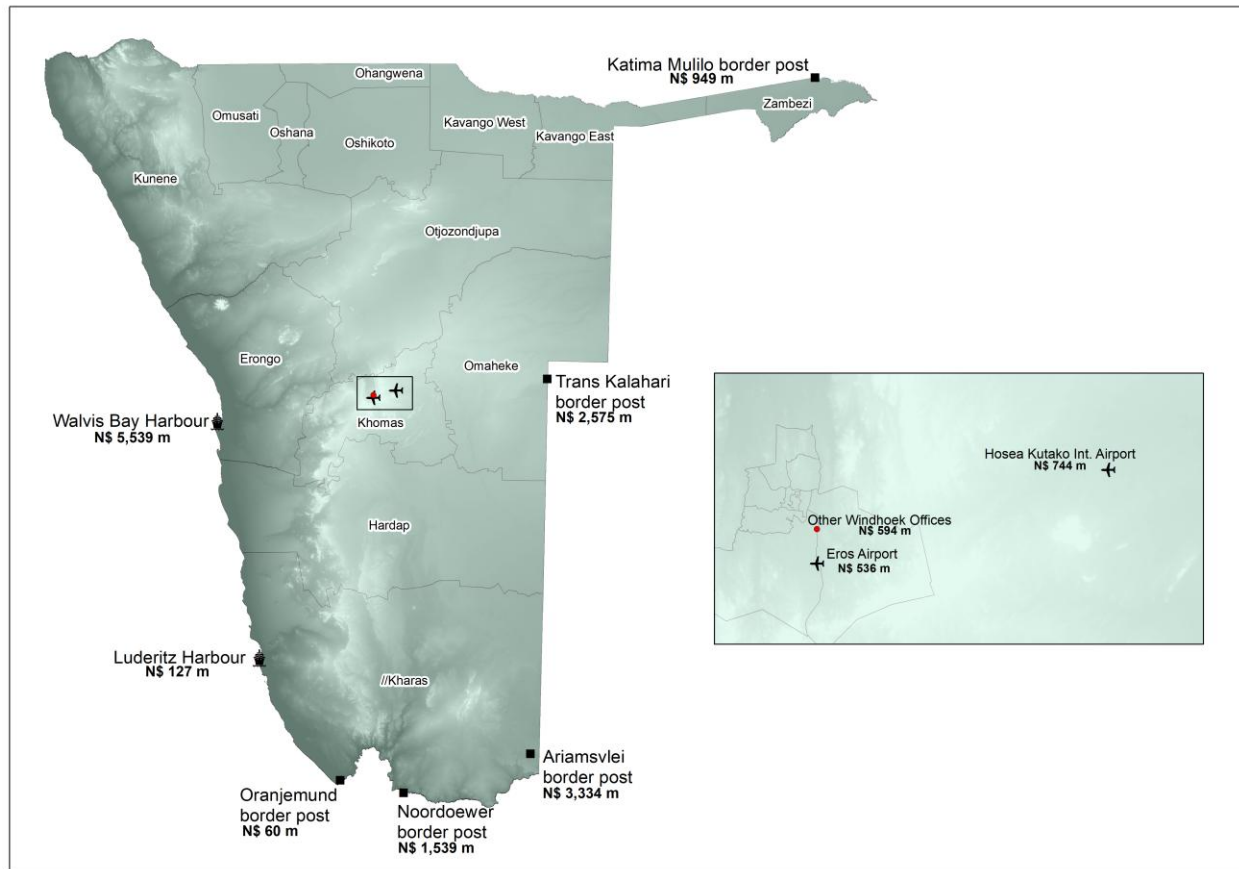


Table 7: Time series – Eros Airport post (N\$ m)

Flow	2024			2025									
Period	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Total Exports	2 294	2 872	2 843	2 545	1 792	2 851	2 431	2 650	2 640	2 495	1 636	1 524	2 869
Total Imports	173	783	644	132	150	118	143	162	132	147	267	82	536

Table 8: Top 3 commodities traded via Eros Airport (N\$ m), October 2025

HS Commodity description	Exports (N\$ m)	%Share	HS Commodity description	Imports (N\$ m)	%Share
971:Non-monetary gold	2 062	71.9	667:Diamonds	360	67.1
667:Diamonds	790	27.5	764:Telecommunications equipment	63	11.7
872:Instruments and appliances for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes	3	0.1	752:Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof	12	2.3

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 October 2025, the country exported goods worth N\$5.6 billion to the African continent. On the other hand, the country imported goods worth N\$7.6 billion from the continent, yielding a trade deficit of N\$2.0 billion and total trade of N\$13.2 billion. A comparison of Namibia's trade with Africa and the rest of the world reveals that intra-Africa exports account for 42.4 percent of total exports, while imports from Africa represent 47.2 percent of total imports. This implies that 57.6 percent of Namibia's export deals were concluded with countries outside the AfCFTA. Similarly, 52.8 percent of import contracts were concluded with countries outside the AfCFTA.

On the African continent, Namibia's exports were mostly absorbed by countries such as South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Zimbabwe (Chart 13.1), whereas most imports came from the same countries, except for Morocco and Eswatini, which replaced Zimbabwe and Botswana (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)

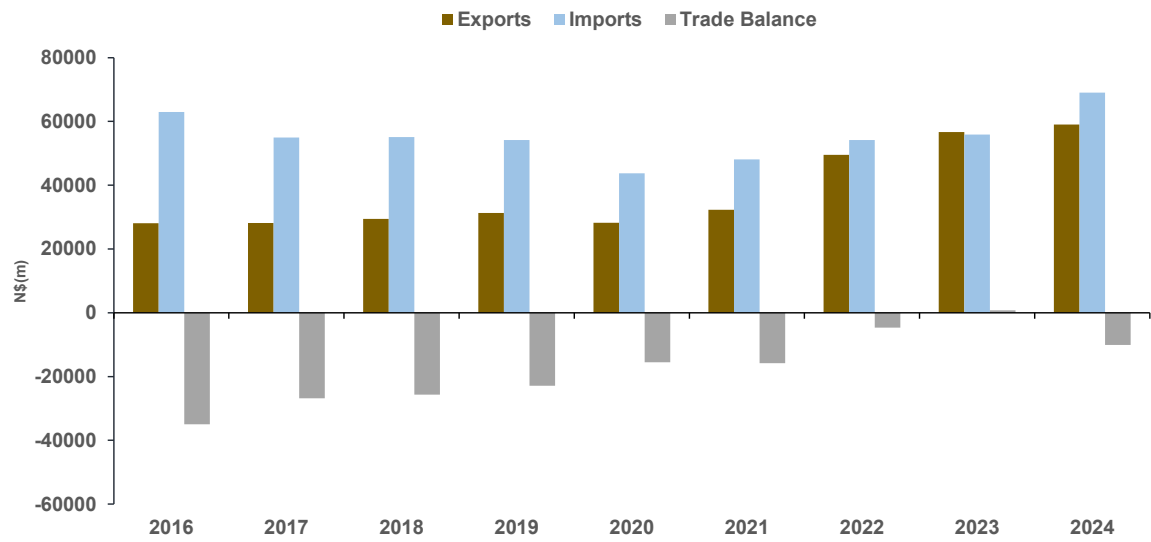


Chart 13.1: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa export destinations, October 2025 (%)

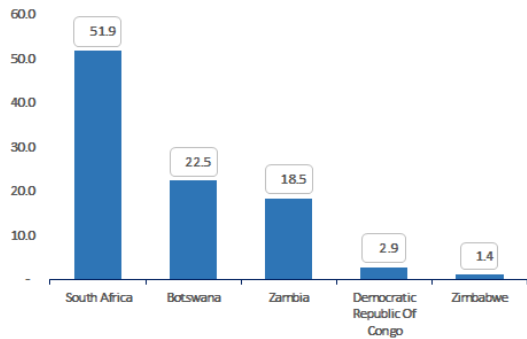


Chart 13.2: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import sources, October 2025 (%)

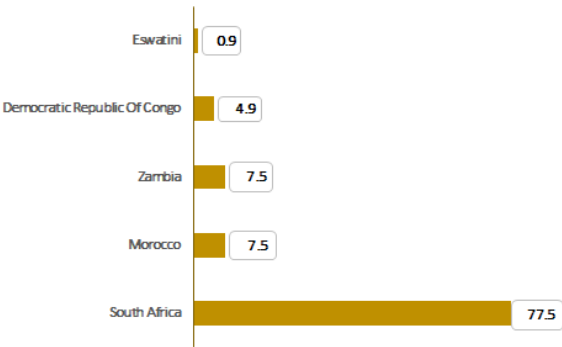


Chart 13.3: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, October 2025 (%)

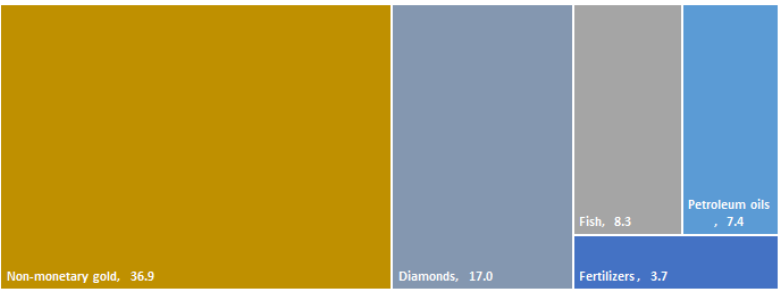
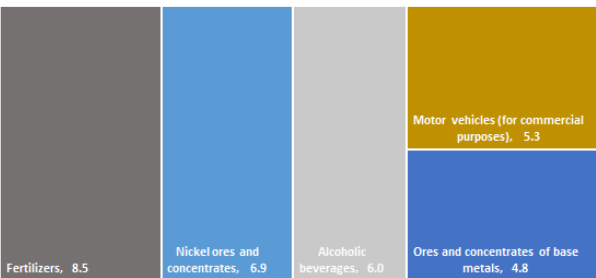


Chart 13.4: Namibia's intra-Africa import by top 5 products, October 2025 (%)



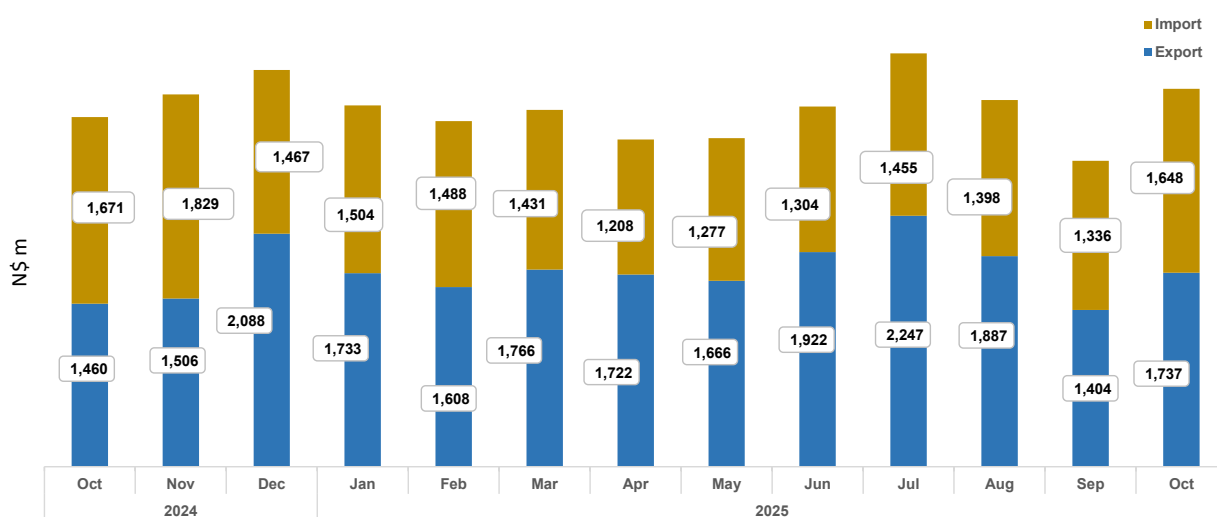
SECTION 8: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES

8.1 Food Items

This section analyses the trend of Namibia's trade in food items⁹ 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\$89 million. The surplus on food items was mainly attributed to fish exports, which stood at N\$1.2 billion.

Over the period spanning October 2024 to October 2025, Namibia's overall trade on food items averaged a trade surplus amounting to N\$287 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\$618 million, respectively (Chart 14). Deficits were only recorded in two months over this period. These were in October 2024 (N\$212 million) and November 2024 (N\$323 million).

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



⁹ Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

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

HS Commodity description	2024				2025									Oct 2025 %
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Shares
03: Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1 073	652	977	1 348	1 282	1 490	1 353	1 278	1 499	1 675	1 446	1 042	1 199	69.0
02: Meat and edible meat offal	169	204	136	98	147	111	230	223	248	358	245	213	289	16.6
16: Preparations of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	16	10	12	20	6	21	5	28	15	21	10	17	55	3.2
08: Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	28	500	822	199	41	52	44	37	25	35	19	35	48	2.7
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	46	67	35	36	51	49	47	42	48	48	57	31	47	2.7

The October 2025 figures show that fish and other aquatic invertebrates contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 69.0 percent followed by meat and edible meat offal with 16.6 percent. The third commodity in the list was 'preparations of meat, fish and other aquatic invertebrates' with 3.2 percent. The top five food exports jointly accounted for a share of 94.3 percent of the total exports.

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

HS Commodity description	2024					2025									Oct 2025 %
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Shares	
10: Cereals	352	435	224	408	333	312	230	86	189	124	151	433	282	17.1	
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	194	182	161	191	227	160	96	197	208	283	220	157	195	11.8	
21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	144	152	126	94	106	123	102	108	107	122	125	77	138	8.4	
20: Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	113	132	108	80	83	79	87	105	87	100	102	66	128	7.8	
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	134	123	102	82	102	105	97	122	103	135	111	77	117	7.1	

On the demand side, cereals dominated the import list with a share of 17.1 percent while 'sugar and sugar confectionery' and miscellaneous edible preparations took the second and third positions, having accounted for 11.8 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively. The top five imported food items accounted for 52.2 percent of the basket during the month under review.

8.2 Beverages

Imports of beverages¹⁰ averaged N\$355 million between October 2024 and October 2025, with October 2025 registering the highest value of N\$677 million. During the same period, exports averaged N\$94 million, with October 2024 noting the largest value at N\$143 million, while the lowest value amounting to N\$51 million was recorded in September 2025.

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

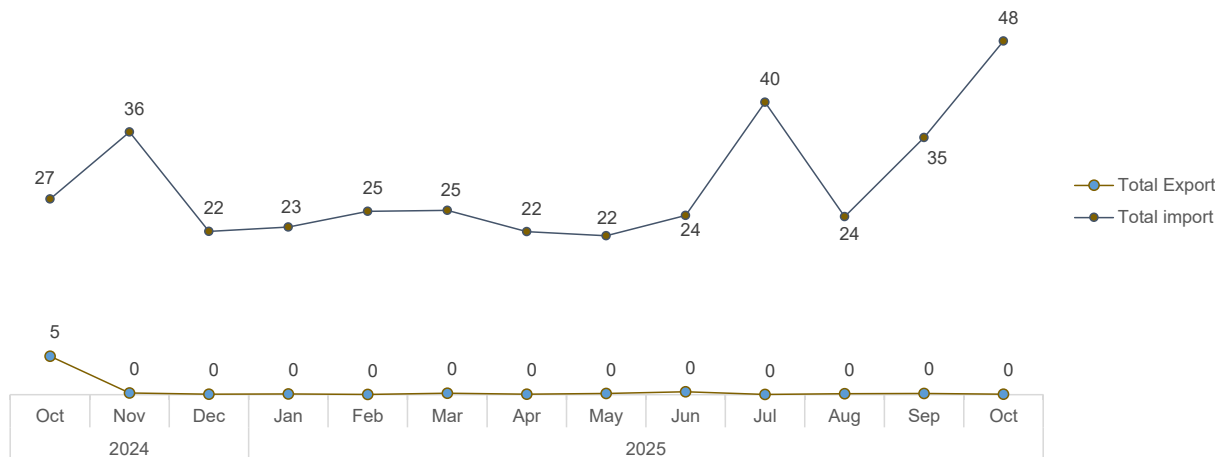
Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports	Trade balance
2024	Oct	143	403	- 260
	Nov	108	489	- 381
	Dec	133	434	- 301
2025	Jan	128	287	- 159
	Feb	71	339	- 267
	Mar	73	256	- 183
	Apr	62	250	- 188
	May	84	262	- 178
	Jun	96	282	- 186
	Jul	67	321	- 254
	Aug	82	349	- 267
	Sep	51	260	- 210
	Oct	125	677	- 552
Average		94	355	-260

¹⁰ Beverage includes both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

SECTION 9: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – PESTICIDES

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

Chart 15: Exports and Imports of pesticides (N\$ m)¹¹



In October 2025, the country imported pesticides valued at N\$48 million, mostly sourced from South Africa and Spain. On the other hand, the country exported pesticides worth N\$57 393 to Angola and Panama.

¹¹ Zero represents an insignificant figure.

Conclusion

In October 2025, Namibia's exports were valued at N\$13.2 billion while imports stood at N\$16.1 billion resulting in the country's trade deficit amounting to N\$2.9 billion.

During October 2025, exports increased significantly by 78.7 percent and 52.9 percent when compared to September 2025 and October 2024, respectively. The import value increased by 48.5 percent when compared to the value recorded in September 2025 and by 1.6 percent when compared to the value recorded in October 2024.

China emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 29.0 percent of all goods exported, followed by South Africa with a share of 22.0 percent. Furthermore, Botswana, Zambia and South Korea formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. South Africa maintained its position as the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 36.6 percent of total imports into Namibia, followed by China with 14.5 percent of the market share. India, Oman and Morocco 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 33.2 percent of Namibia's total exports, ahead of non-monetary gold which accounted for 15.6 percent. Diamonds, fish and 'copper ores and concentrates' also formed part of the top five exported products. In terms of imports, Petroleum oils, with a share of 10.9 percent was the highest imported commodity during the month under study, while fertilizers in second accounted for a share of 6.1 percent. Diamonds, medicaments and Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were part of the top five imported products.

Regarding economic blocs, SACU emerged as the largest export market during October 2025, contributing 31.6 percent to total exports, followed closely by BRIC+ market which accounted for 30.0 percent while the OECD contributed 25.9 percent in third place. The EU (15.2%) and SADC excl. SACU (10.3%) 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 37.3 percent of the total import bill, followed by BRIC+ and the OECD with a contribution of 24.2 percent and 13.1 percent, respectively. The EU (8.3%) and COMESA (6.6%) were also among the top five economic blocs and occupied the fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

In terms of mode of transport, the most valuable goods were exported via Sea transport, accounting for 56.0 percent of the total export value, followed by Air transport (25.1%) and Road transport (18.9%). On the demand side, Road transport took the first position, accounting for 56.7 percent of the total import value, followed by Sea and Air transport, contributing 35.2 percent and 8.0 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, implying that the country imported more than it exported from African countries.

Regarding trade on Food items and Beverages, during October 2025, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to Food items with a trade surplus of N\$89 million, while Beverages recorded a deficit of N\$552 million.

Finally, an analysis on the exportation and importation of pesticides as the commodity of the month revealed that in October 2025, Namibia imported pesticides worth N\$48 million mainly from South Africa and Spain, while on the supply side, the country exported pesticides worth N\$57 393 to Angola and Panama.

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