

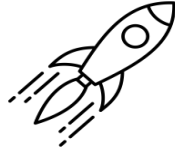


Namibia Statistics
Agency

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

NOVEMBER 2025





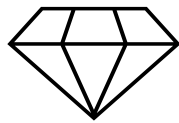
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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 the quantity and value of merchandise (goods) moving into or out of the country, thereby adding to or subtracting from the country's material stock of goods. 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 November 2025. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at www.nsa.org.na.

In November 2025, Namibia's trade balance, the difference between the country's exports and imports, recorded a deficit of N\$4.4 billion. This development reflects a worsened trade balance when compared to a N\$2.9 billion deficit recorded a month earlier. Further analysis shows a N\$5.5 billion deficit recorded year-on-year. The analysis of Namibia's top trading partners revealed that South Africa emerged as the country's largest market for both exports and imports. In terms of goods, the country's export basket for November 2025 was mainly composed of commodities of the mining sector such as non-monetary gold, uranium, precious stones (diamonds). Fish and 'fruit and nuts' were the only non-mineral products among the top five exports. Moreover, notable decreases of 26.1 percent and 33.0 percent were observed for re-exports both month-on-month and year-on-year. The re-export basket primarily comprised of 'ores and concentrates of base metals', 'nickel ores and concentrates', precious stones (diamonds), petroleum oils and fertilizers. On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised of petroleum oils, motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'nickel ores and concentrates', fertilizers and 'ores and concentrates of base metals'.

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\$291 million and a net importer (imported more than it exported) of Beverages, having recorded a deficit amounting to N\$251 million.

The current report considered rice as the commodity of the month. The analysis revealed that, on the demand side, the country imported rice worth N\$31 million, mainly sourced from Thailand and South Africa, while on the supply side, no rice was exported during the month under study.

.....

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for October 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 October 2025¹

Flow	As reported in October-2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in November-2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	13,195	13,196	0	0.0%
Total Imports	16,078	16,078	0	0.0%
Trade balance	-2,883	-2,883	0	0.0%

As shown in Table 1, revisions were insignificant in both flows which resulted with minimal shifts in the trade balance.

Table 2: Exports Revision for October 2025

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in October-2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in November-2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
273: Stone, sand and gravel	116	116	0
541: Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, other than medicaments of	8	8	0
274: Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	117	117	0

Slightly insignificant upward revisions were noticed in ‘stone, sand and gravel’, ‘medicinal and pharmaceutical products’ and ‘sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites.’

Table 3: Imports Revision for October 2025

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in October-2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in November-2025 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
784: Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of groups 722, 781, 782 and	187	188	1
745: Non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus and parts thereof	37	37	0
872: Instruments and appliances, n.e.s., for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary	69	69	0

For imports, the upward revision was mainly visible in commodities such as ‘parts and accessories of motor vehicles’, increasing by N\$1.1 million, ‘non-electrical machinery, tools and mechanical apparatus and parts thereof’ (N\$0.3 million) and ‘instruments and appliances, n.e.s., for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes’ (N\$0.2 million).

¹ Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number

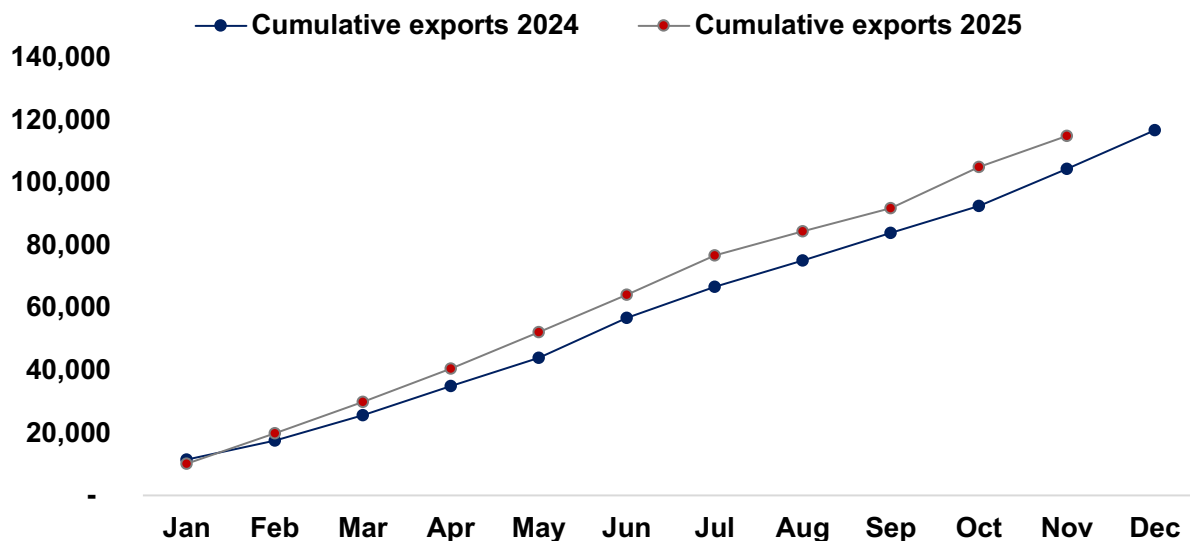
1.2 Summary

Namibia's export revenue for November 2025 stood at N\$10.0 billion, reflecting a decrease of 24.5 percent when compared to the export value recorded in October 2025. Whereas the country's expenditure on imports stood at N\$14.4 billion, reflecting a decrease of 10.4 percent from N\$16.1 billion recorded in the preceding month. The export and import positions translated into a trade deficit of N\$4.4 billion, due to imports that outpaced exports.

Cumulative trade values

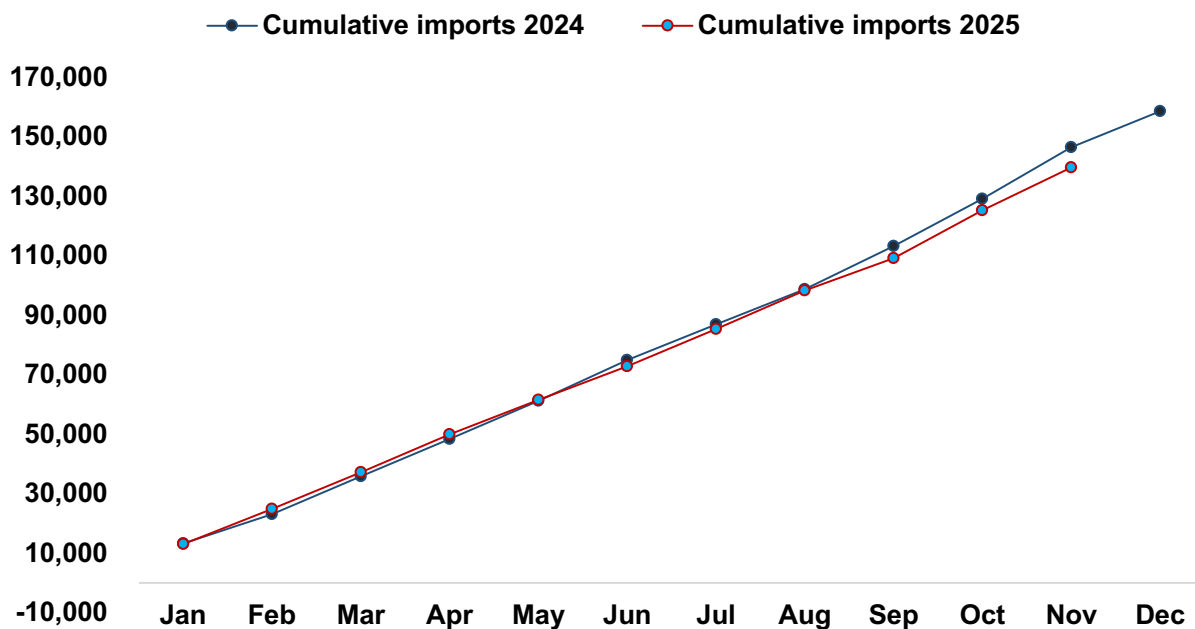
Namibia's cumulative exports amounted to \$114.9 billion during November 2025, which shows an increase when compared to N\$104.3 billion registered over the same period of the previous year.

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



On the import side, the cumulative value for the month under review amounted to N\$139.6 billion, which is lower by N\$6.8 billion when compared to N\$146.4 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, down by N\$2.4 billion
2. Copper ores and concentrates, down by N\$903 million
3. Fish, down by N\$392 million
4. Copper and articles of copper, down by N\$128 million
5. Fuel wood, down by N\$63 million

Monthly decrease in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Fertilizers, down by N\$596 million
2. Precious stones (diamonds) down by N\$370 million
3. Medicaments, down by N\$345 million
4. Alcoholic beverages, down by N\$227 million
5. Rails or railway track construction material, down by N\$219 million

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, November 2025 saw the manufacturing sector occupying the first position with the largest export value of N\$5.0 billion, contributing 50.2 percent share to the country's total export revenue, with exports of products from this sector decreasing by N\$453 million when compared to the previous month. The mining and quarrying sector occupied the second position, accounting for 42.3 percent of total exports in November 2025, with the exports value of goods from this sector decreasing by N\$3.1 billion when compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector ranked third, with a share contribution of 7.0 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, November 2025

Industry	Commodity	Value(N\$ m)
Manufacturing	C24: Manufacture of basic metals	2,193
	C10: Manufacture of food products	1,266
	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	413
Mining and quarrying	B07: Mining of metal ores	2,788
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	1,038
	B09: Mining support service activities	388
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	554
	A02: Forestry and logging	129
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	16

The demand side displays the country's reliance on foreign manufactured goods after recording huge import flows of products from this industry. In November 2025, the import bill for products from the manufacturing industry stood at N\$10.8 billion, indicating a decrease of 13.0 percent when compared to October 2025. Following in the second position was the mining and quarrying industry, which stood at N\$3.3 billion, reflecting a mere 0.8 percent increase when compared to

the preceding month. Lastly, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector occupied the third position with imports valued at N\$233 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, November 2025

Industry	Commodity	Value(N\$ m)
Manufacturing	C10: Manufacture of food products	1,250
	C11: Manufacture of beverages	391
	C12: Manufacture of tobacco products	99
Mining and quarrying	B09: Mining support service activities	2,271
	B07: Mining of metal ores	770
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	268
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	229
	A02: Forestry and logging	4
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	0

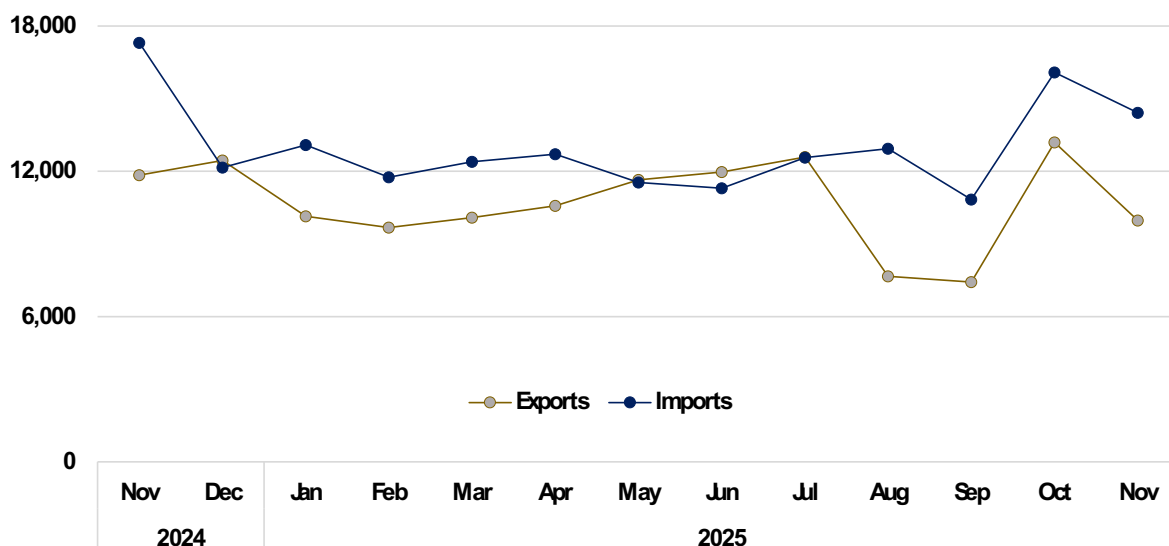
1.3 Total exports and total imports

During the month under review, export² revenue decreased by 24.5 percent to N\$10.0 billion when compared to the value of exports recorded in October 2025. Moreover, exports decreased by 15.9 percent when compared to N\$11.8 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2024. The November 2025 data show the import³ value amounting to N\$14.4 billion, reflecting a decrease in both month-on-month and year-on-year comparisons of 10.4 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively. Chart 3 shows the export and import trends from November 2024 to November 2025.

²Exports represent total exports derived from the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

³ Imports represent total imports derived from the sum of direct imports and re-imports.

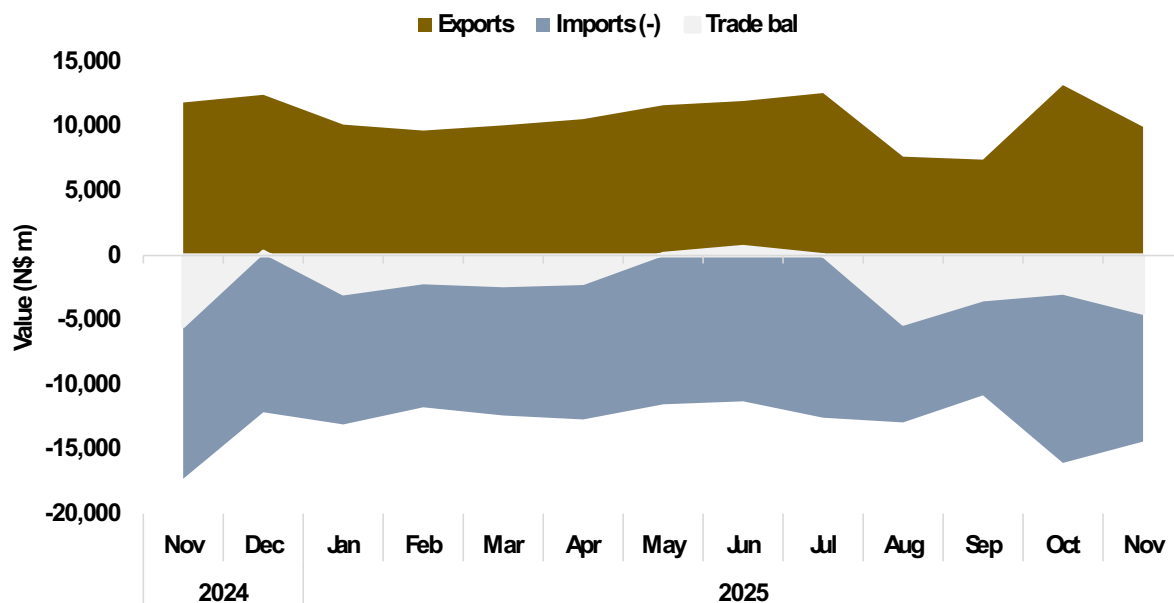
Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), November 2024 to November 2025



1.4 Trade balance

In November 2025, the country's trade deficit worsened to N\$4.4 billion, from a deficit of N\$2.9 billion in the previous month, but improved when compared to the N\$5.5 billion deficit recorded in the same month of the preceding year. Between November 2024 and November 2025, the country mainly experienced persistent trade deficits (Chart 4), with consecutive trade surpluses occurring in May, June, and July 2025. Over this period, the trade balance averaged a deficit of N\$2.3 billion, indicating the country's continued reliance on foreign goods to meet domestic demand.

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



1.5 Trade balance by partner

The November 2025 figures show trade surpluses with countries such as France (N\$1.1 billion), Botswana (N\$911 million), and Zambia (N\$574 million). On the other hand, the country recorded trade deficits against South Africa (N\$2.8 billion), China (N\$874 million), and Italy (N\$809 million).

1.6 Trade balance by product

The November 2025 figures saw deficits recorded in goods such as petroleum oils (N\$1.9 billion), motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) at N\$520 million, and 'motor vehicles for the transportation of persons' at N\$338 million. On the contrary, the country recorded trade surpluses on commodities such as non-monetary gold (N\$2.1 billion), uranium (N\$2.0 billion), and precious stones (diamonds) (N\$974 million).

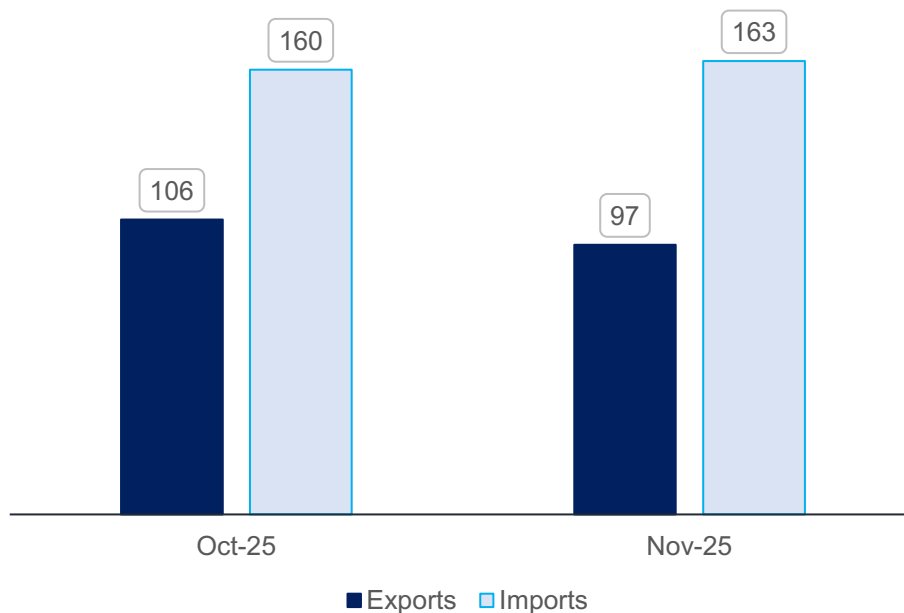
This analysis clearly shows that Namibia's trade deficit is centred on manufactured commodities while surpluses are generated from mining commodities.

SECTION 2: DIRECTIONS OF TRADE

2.1 Total Imports and Exports Markets

During the period under review, the country exported goods to 97 markets, which is nine (9) less when compared to the markets noted in October 2025. Whereas the demand side observed the country importing goods from 163 markets across the world, up by three (3) markets from what was recorded in October 2025 (*Chart 5*). These developments are well aligned with the country's export and import market diversification agenda.

Chart 5: Total number of markets Namibia traded with (October vs November 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 November 2025, Percentage Share

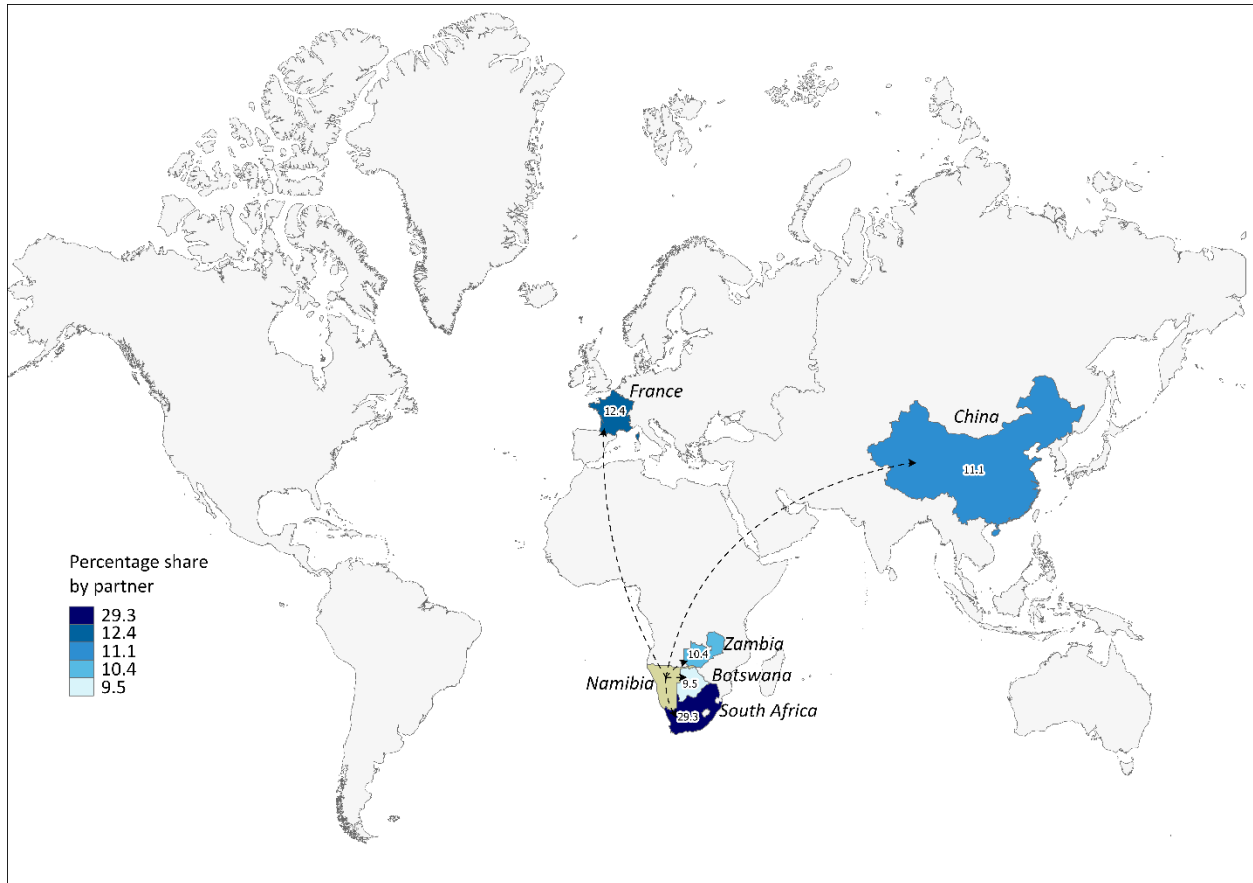


Figure 2: Top five import markets for November 2025, Percentage Share



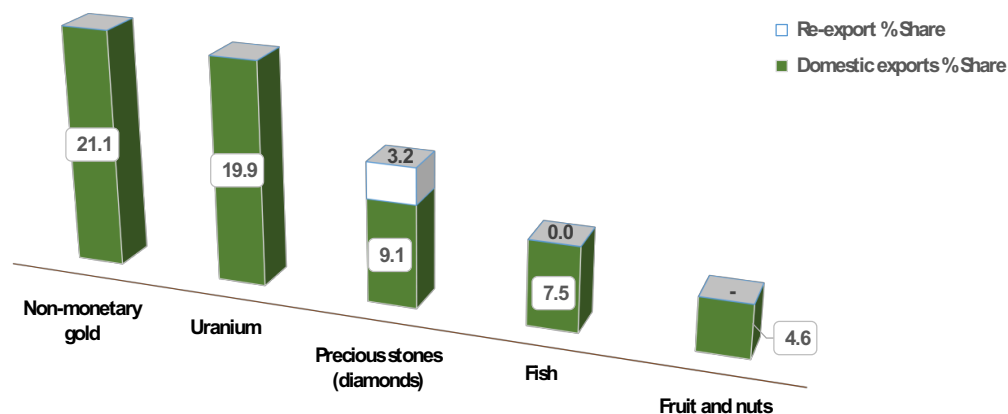
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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

Non-monetary gold was Namibia's largest exported commodity in November 2025 (Chart 6), accounting for 21.1 percent of total exports, largely absorbed by South Africa. Uranium emerged as the second most exported commodity, accounting for 19.9 percent of total exports, destined to France and China. Precious stones (diamonds) destined primarily for Botswana and the UAE occupied the third position, accounting for 12.3 percent of total exports. Fish occupied the fourth position with a share of 7.5 percent of total exports, absorbed by Zambia, Spain and South Africa. Africa.

Chart 6⁴: Top five export products for November 2025, Percentage Share



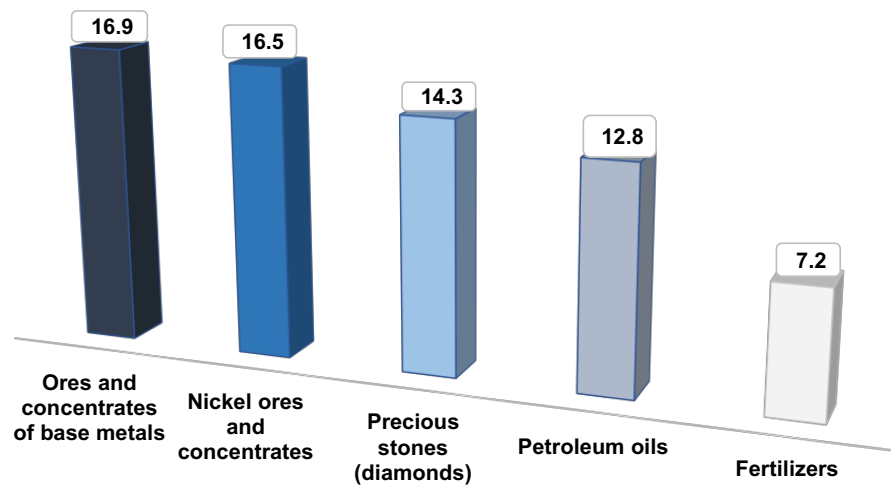
⁴ "0.0" represent an insignificant percentage share as shares are at 1 decimal place.

‘Fruit and nuts’ occupied the fifth position, contributing 4.6 percent to the country’s total export revenue and was mostly destined for the Netherlands and UK markets. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 65.4 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 November 2025 saw the country re-exporting goods worth N\$2.2 billion, representing decreases of 26.1 percent month-on-month and 33.0 percent year-on-year, respectively.

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



The top five commodities re-exported in November 2025 were ‘ores and concentrates of base metals’, occupying the first position with a share of 16.9 percent of total re-exports, and was destined to China, South Africa and Brazil. Nickel ores and concentrates and precious stones

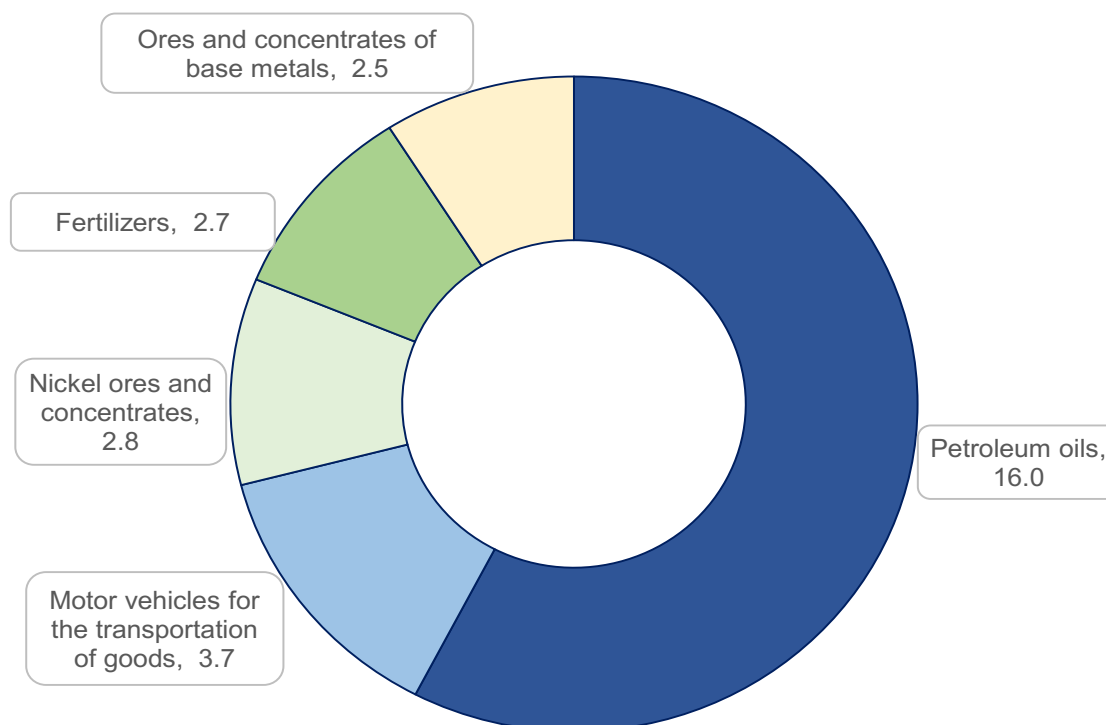
(diamonds) followed in second and third place accounting for 16.5 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively, with 'nickel ores and concentrates' mainly destined to China and Canada, while the latter was mainly destined to the UAE, Hong Kong and Botswana.

Lastly, petroleum oils and fertilizers ranked fourth and fifth with shares of 12.8 percent and 7.2 percent, correspondingly. petroleum oils were mostly destined to Zambia and Botswana, while fertilizers were primarily destined to Zambia.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into Namibia jointly accounted for 27.7 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils emerged at the top of the list during the month under review, accounting for 16.0 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and 'nickel ores and concentrates', gaining shares of 3.7 percent and 2.8 percent of total imports, respectively. Fertilizers and 'ores and concentrates of base metals' ranked fourth and fifth respectively having a share of 2.7 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively (Chart 8).

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



Italy, UAE and Kuwait were the largest import markets for petroleum oils, while motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were mostly sourced from South Africa and China. ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ were mainly sourced from Zambia. Fertilizers were mostly sourced from China and South Africa. Lastly, ‘ores and concentrates of base metals’ were mainly sourced from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

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, November 2025

Exports			Imports		
SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share	SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share
971: Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	2,105	21.1	334: Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	2,299	16.0
286: Uranium or thorium ores and concentrates	1,980	19.9	782: Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and passengers	534	3.7
667: Pearls and precious or semiprecious stones, unworked or partly worked	1,228	12.3	284: Nickel ores and concentrates; nickel mattes, nickel oxide	407	2.8
034: Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	744	7.5	562: Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	390	2.7
057: Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried	463	4.6	287: Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	360	2.5
287: Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	440	4.4	781: Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	339	2.3
334: Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	392	3.9	699: Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	337	2.3
284: Nickel ores and concentrates; nickel mattes, nickel oxide	368	3.7	728: Other machinery and equipment specialized for office, computing	283	2.0
011: Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	229	2.3	542: Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments)	277	1.9
112: Alcoholic beverages	177	1.8	112: Alcoholic beverages	275	1.9
000: Other commodities	1,842	18.5	000: Other commodities	8,913	61.8
Total	9,968	100	Total	14,412	100

The top 10 traded commodities highlight the country’s dependence on mineral exports, with non-monetary gold, uranium, 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.

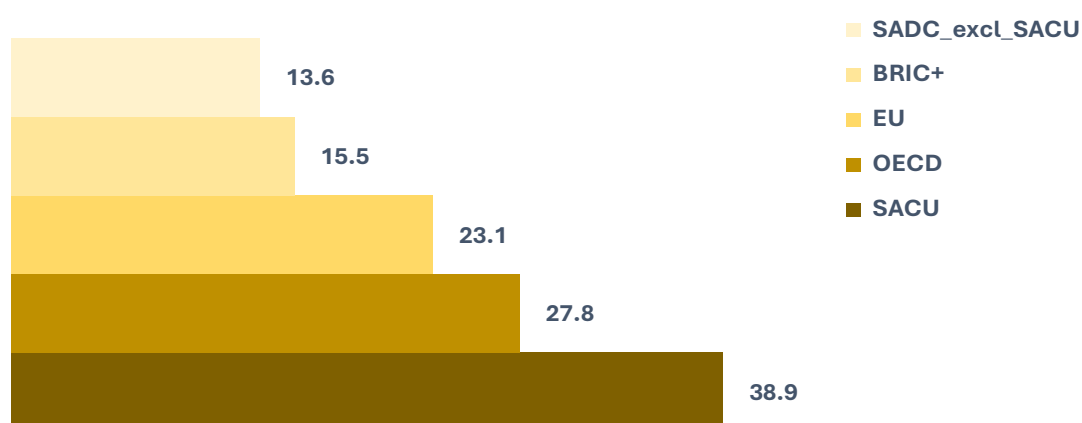
SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

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 38.9 percent of the total export value (Chart 9). The OECD and the EU markets followed in second and third positions, contributing 27.8 percent and 23.1 percent to Namibia's total export value, respectively. BRIC⁵ and SADC excl. SACU markets occupied the fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 15.5 percent and 13.6 percent of total export revenue, respectively.

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



⁵ Includes the new member states

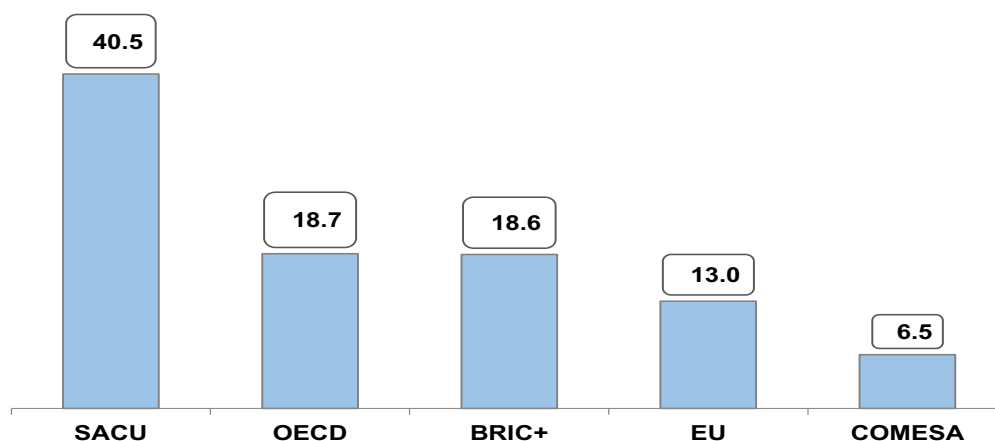
⁶ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

Exports to SACU mainly consist of non-monetary gold as the commodity with the highest export value, while exports to the OECD and the EU are largely comprised of uranium and ‘fruit and nuts’. The country supplied BRIC+ markets with mainly uranium, precious stones (diamonds) and ‘ores and concentrates of base metals’. Lastly, exports to SADC excl. SACU was dominated by fish, petroleum oils and fertilizers.

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

Current figures revealed that SACU was Namibia's largest market for imports, accounting for 40.5 percent of total imports, which were primarily made up of motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), alcoholic beverages, and articles of plastics. The OECD emerged second with a share of 18.7 percent, supplying the country mostly with petroleum oils, ‘other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries’ and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons, while BRIC+ and the EU took the third and fourth positions with respective shares of 18.6 percent and 13.0 percent of the total import value. BRIC+ supplied the country mainly with petroleum oils, fertilizers and ‘civil engineering and contractors’ equipment’, while the EU supplied the country mainly with petroleum oils, ‘other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries’ and miscellaneous chemical products. COMESA occupied the fifth position, accounting for 6.5 percent of total imports and supplied Namibia mostly with ‘nickel ores and concentrates’ and ‘ores and concentrates of base metals’.

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



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

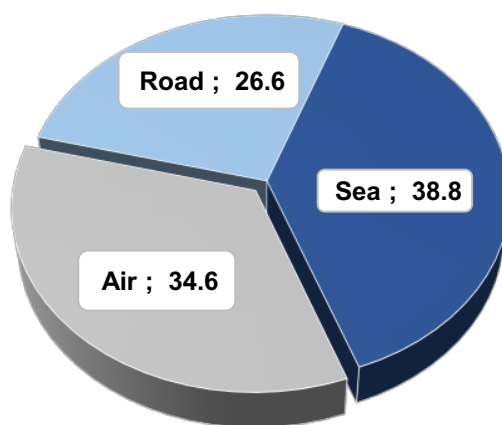
5.1 Exports by mode of transport

In November 2025, Sea transportation maintained the top position as the leading mode of transport for exports, handling exports worth N\$3.9 billion. This export value represents 38.8 percent share of the total exports during the reference period (Chart 11). The basket of exports via Sea comprised mainly of uranium, ‘ores and concentrates of base metals’ and ‘nickel ores and concentrates’.

The second dominating mode of transport for exports was Air, contributing 34.6 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 26.6 percent, with ‘fruit and nuts’, fish and petroleum oils, being the highest-valued commodities transported via this mode of transport.

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



In terms of volume, a total of 276 021 tons of goods left the country, representing decreases of 28.5 percent and 17.6 percent when compared to October 2025 and November 2024, respectively.

During the month under review, 182 003 tons of goods were recorded as exported via Road, representing an increase of 2.0 percent month-on-month and a decrease of 5.8 percent year-on-year.

A total of 93 808 tons of goods left the country by Sea, yielding decreases of 54.8 percent and 33.8 percent when compared to 207 563 tons and 141 771 tons registered in October 2025 and November 2024, respectively.

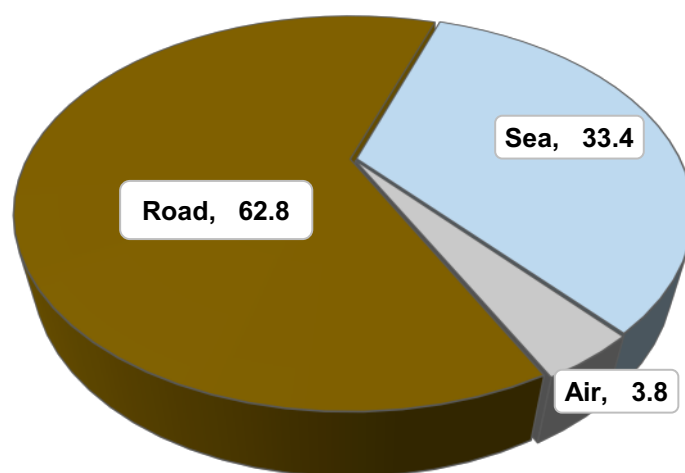
Finally, only 138 tons of goods left the country by Air during November 2025, indicating increases of 46.8 percent and 42.0 percent month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Road transport accounted for the highest import value among all modes of transportation during the month under review. Imports via Road were valued at N\$9.1 billion, representing a 62.8 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 transportation was second, accounting for 33.4 percent of the total value of all goods imported into the country and its basket contained mainly petroleum oils, fertilizers and manufactures of base metal. Finally, in a distant third place was Air transport, accounting for 3.8 percent of the total value of goods imported in the country. Precious stones (diamonds), telecommunication equipment and automatic data-processing machines were the top imported commodities via this mode of transport.

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



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, November 2025 saw 536 487 tons of goods imported into the country, decreasing by 8.8 percent and 2.5 percent when compared to the previous month and year-on-year, respectively.

Moreover, 289 052 tons of goods arrived in the country by Sea, translating into a decrease of 13.8 percent and an increase of 8.8 percent when compared to 335 172 tons and 265 570 tons recorded in October 2025 and November 2024, respectively. November 2025 saw 247 145 tons of goods entering the country by Road, translating into decreases of 2.1 percent and 13.0 percent when compared to 252 500 tons recorded in the previous month and 284 229 tons recorded in November 2024, accordingly.

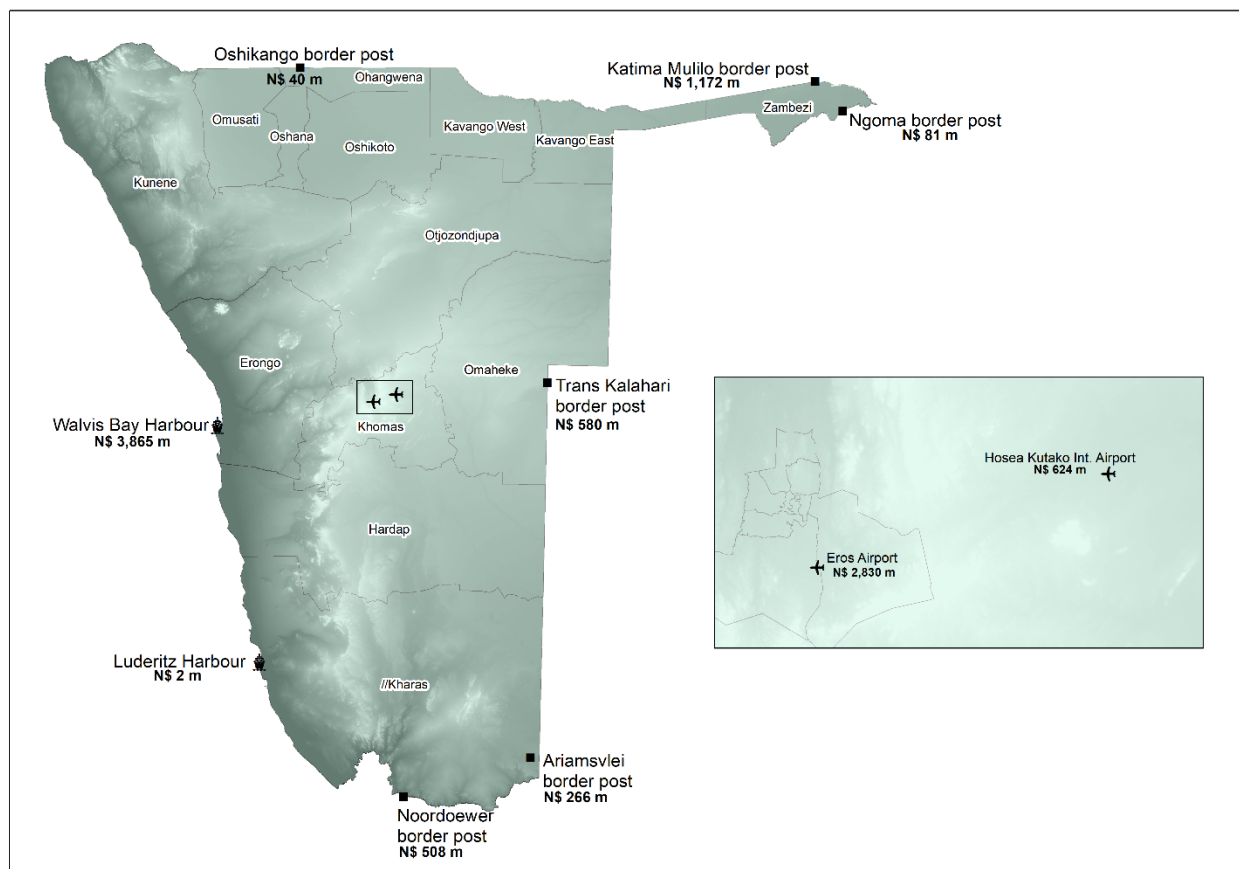
Finally, 199 tons of goods arrived in the country by Air during the period under review, yielding an increase of 9.5 percent and a decrease of 55.6 percent when compared to the tons recorded in October 2025 and November 2024, respectively.

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 November 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 N\$3.9 billion, followed by Eros Airport and Katima Mulilo border posts with N\$2.8 billion and N\$1.2 billion, respectively.

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



The demand side saw Walvis Bay maintaining its position as the top entry point for imports, handling cargo valued at N\$4.7 billion, ahead of Ariamsvlei and the Trans Kalahari border posts, which facilitated goods worth N\$3.4 billion and N\$2.5 billion, respectively.

The map displays the geographical layout of Namibia with its administrative regions: Kunene, Erongo, Hardap, and Karas. Major towns and locations are marked with their respective elevations in meters (m). Key locations include Walvis Bay Harbour (N\$ 4,722 m), Luderitz Harbour (N\$ 87 m), and various border posts such as Katima Mulilo (N\$ 824 m), Ngoma (N\$ 47 m), Trans Kalahari (N\$ 2,547 m), Ariamsvlei (N\$ 3,400 m), and Noordoefer (N\$ 1,614 m). An inset map provides a detailed view of the Windhoek area, showing the Hosea Kutako Int. Airport (N\$ 262 m), Eros Airport (N\$ 285 m), and other Windhoek offices (N\$ 552 m).

Flow	2024		2025										
Period	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Total Exports	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Total Imports	6	8	3	11	8	10	9	9	8	9	7	6	7

HS Commodity description	Exports (N\$ m)	%Share	HS Commodity description	Imports (N\$ m)	%Share
661:Lime, cement, and fabricated construction materials (except glass and clay materials)	1	98.2	581:Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	1	16.8
635:Wood manufactures	0	1.1	657:Special yarns, special textile fabrics and related products	1	15.9
112:Alcoholic beverages	0	0.6	821:Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	1	9.0

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 November 2025, the country exported goods worth N\$5.4 billion to the African continent. On the other hand, the country imported goods worth N\$6.7 billion from the continent, yielding a trade deficit of N\$1.3 billion and total trade of N\$12.1 billion. A comparison of Namibia's trade with Africa and the rest of the world reveals that intra-Africa exports account for 54.2 percent of total exports, while imports from Africa represent 46.7 percent of total imports. This implies that 45.8 percent of Namibia's export deals were concluded with countries outside the AfCFTA. Likewise, 53.3 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, Zambia, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Cote D'Ivoire (Chart 13.1), whereas most imports came from the same countries, except for Cote D'Ivoire, which was replaced by Eswatini (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)

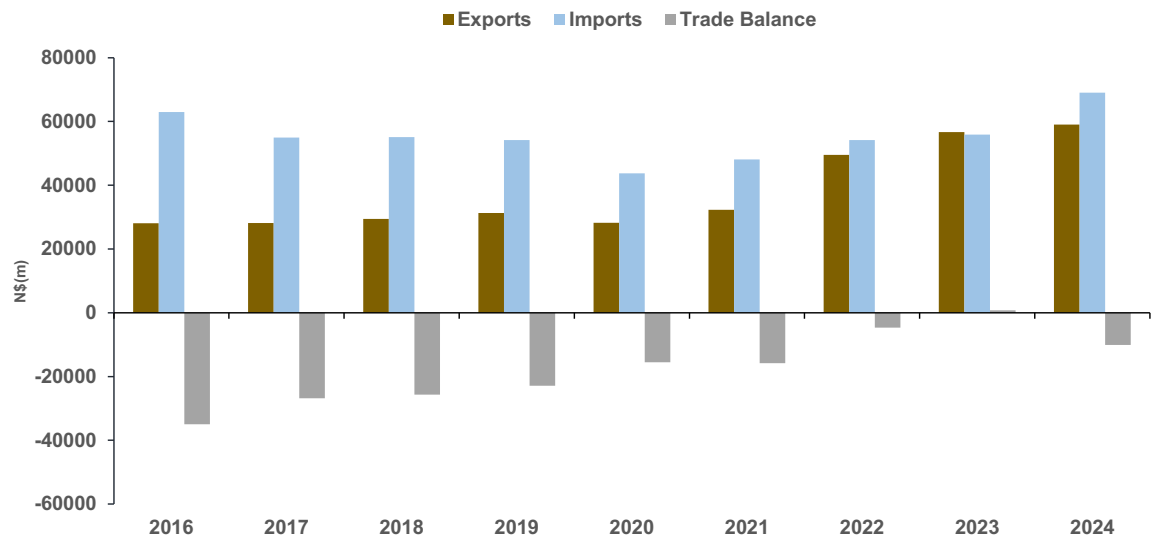


Chart 13.1: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa export destinations, November 2025 (%)

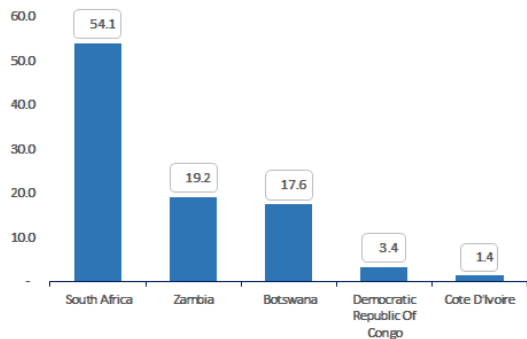


Chart 13.2: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import sources, November 2025 (%)

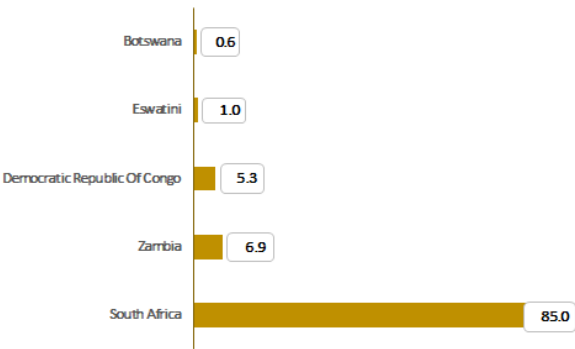


Chart 13.3: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, November 2025 (%)

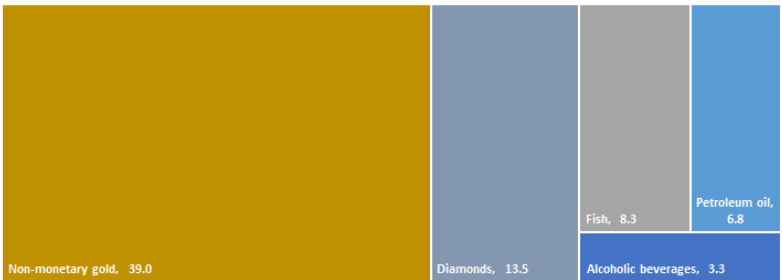
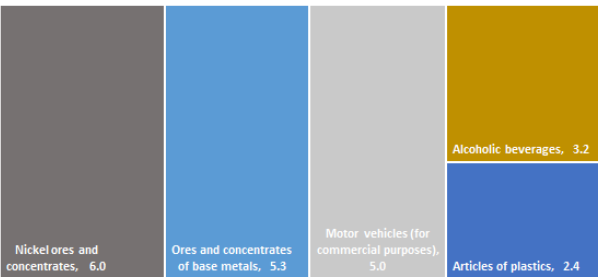


Chart 13.4: Namibia's intra-Africa import by top 5 products, November 2025 (%)



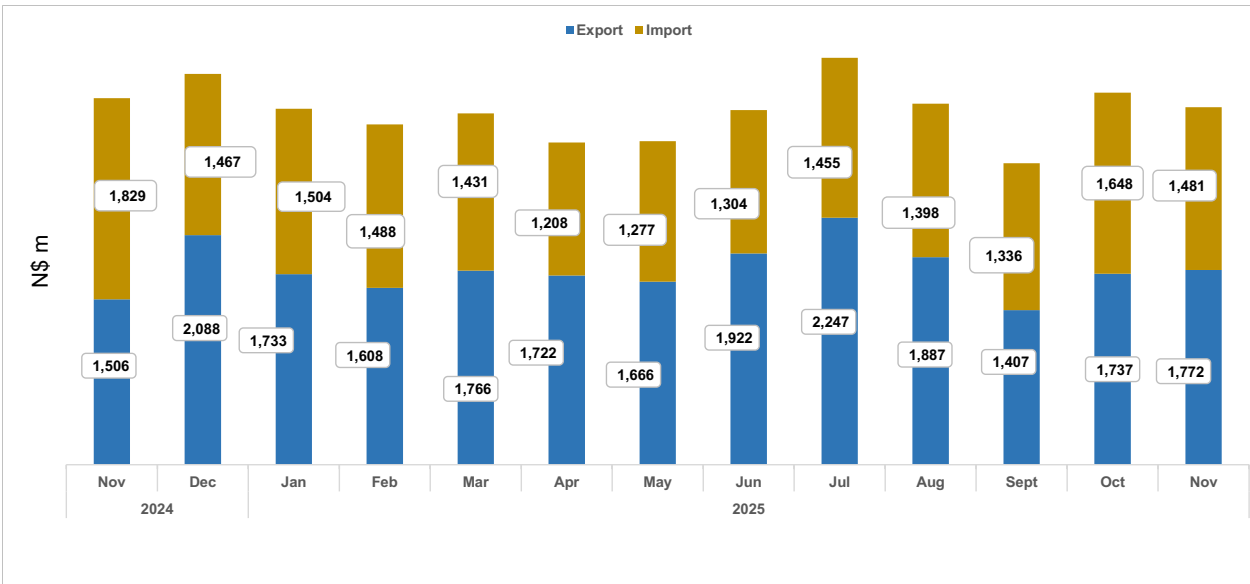
SECTION 8: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES

8.1 Food Items

This section analyses the trend of Namibia’s trade on 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\$291 million. The surplus on food items was mainly attributed to fish exports, which stood at N\$808 million.

Over the period spanning November 2024 to November 2025, Namibia’s overall trade on food items averaged a trade surplus amounting to N\$326 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). Over this period deficits were only recorded in November 2024 with N\$323 million.

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



⁸ Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

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

HS Commodity description	2024		2025											Nov 2025
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	% Shares
03: Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	652	977	1,348	1,282	1,490	1,353	1,278	1,499	1,675	1,446	1,045	1,199	808	45.6
08: Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	500	822	199	41	52	44	37	25	35	19	35	48	463	26.1
02: Meat and edible meat offal	204	136	98	147	111	230	223	248	358	245	213	289	285	16.1
16: Preparations of meat, fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	10	12	20	6	21	5	28	15	21	10	17	55	54	3.1
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	67	35	36	51	49	47	42	48	48	57	31	47	51	2.9

The November 2025 figures show that fish and other aquatic invertebrates contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 45.6 percent followed by 'edible fruits nuts peel or citrus fruits or melons' with 26.1 percent. The third commodity in the list was meat and edible meat offal with 16.1 percent. The top five food exports jointly accounted for a share of 93.8 percent of the total exports.

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

HS Commodity description	2024		2025												Nov 2025
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	% Shares	
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	182	161	191	227	160	96	197	208	283	220	157	195	205	13.8	
21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	152	126	94	106	123	102	108	107	122	125	77	138	142	9.6	
10: Cereals	435	224	408	333	312	230	86	189	124	151	433	282	130	8.8	
20: Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	132	108	80	83	79	87	105	87	100	102	66	128	127	8.6	
15: Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	95	112	101	89	94	101	93	88	115	100	57	104	123	8.3	

On the demand side, 'sugar and sugar confectionery' dominated the import list with a share of 13.8 percent while miscellaneous edible preparations and cereals took the second and third positions, having accounted for 9.6 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively. The top five imported food items accounted for 49.1 percent of the basket during the month under review.

8.2 Beverages

Imports of beverages⁹ averaged N\$357 million between November 2024 and November 2025, with October 2025 registering the highest value of N\$677 million. During the same period, exports averaged N\$97 million, with the month under review noting the largest value at N\$179 million, while the lowest value amounting to N\$51 million being recorded in September 2025.

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

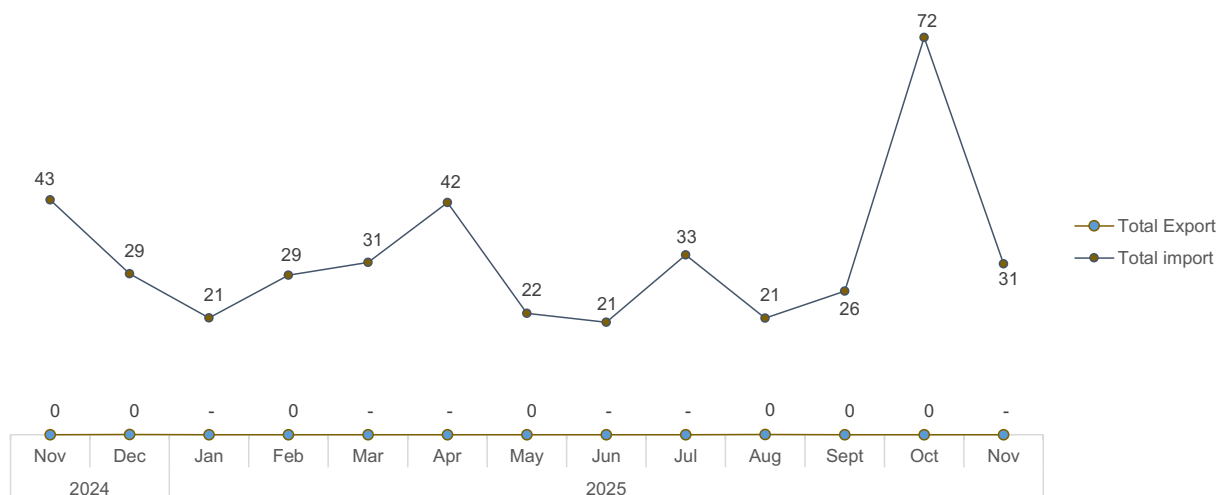
Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports	Trade balance
2024	Nov	108	489	- 381
	Dec	133	434	- 301
2025	Jan	128	287	- 159
	Feb	71	339	- 267
	Mar	73	256	- 183
	Apr	62	250	- 188
	May	84	262	- 178
	Jun	96	282	- 186
	Jul	67	321	- 254
	Aug	82	349	- 267
	Sept	51	260	- 210
	Oct	125	677	- 552
	Nov	179	430	- 251
Average		97	357	-260

⁹ Beverage includes both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

SECTION 9: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – RICE

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

Chart 15: Exports and Imports of rice (N\$ m)¹⁰



In November 2025, the country imported rice valued at N\$31 million, mostly sourced from Thailand and South Africa. On the other hand, the country did not export rice during the period under study. This is not surprising, given that rice production in Namibia is on a small scale.

¹⁰ Zero represents an insignificant figure, while '-' represents zero (0).

Conclusion

In November 2025, Namibia's exports were valued at N\$10.0 billion while imports stood at N\$14.4 billion resulting in the country's trade deficit amounting to N\$4.4 billion.

During November 2025, exports decreased by 24.5 percent and 15.9 percent when compared to October 2025 and November 2024, respectively. The import value decreased by 10.4 percent when compared to the value recorded in October 2025 and by 16.7 percent when compared to the value recorded in November 2024.

South Africa emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 29.3 percent of all goods exported, followed by France with a share of 12.4 percent. Furthermore, China, Zambia and Botswana formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. South Africa maintained its position as the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 39.7 percent of total imports into Namibia, followed by China with 13.7 percent of the market share. Italy, Oman and Zambia 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 uranium which accounted for 19.9 percent. Precious stones (diamonds), fish and 'fruit and nuts' also formed part of the top five exported products. In terms of imports, Petroleum oils, with a share of 16.0 percent was the highest imported commodity during the month under study, while motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) in second accounted for a share of 3.7 percent. 'nickel ores and concentrates', fertilizers and 'ores and concentrates of base metals' were part of the top five imported products.

Regarding economic blocs, SACU emerged as the largest export market during November 2025, contributing 38.9 percent to total exports, followed by the OECD market which accounted for 27.8 percent while the EU contributed 23.1 percent in third place. BRIC+ (15.5%) and SADC excl. SACU (13.6%) 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 40.5 percent of the total import bill, followed by the OECD and BRIC+ with a contribution of 18.7 percent and 18.6

percent, respectively. The EU (13.0%) and COMESA (6.5%) 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 38.8 percent of the total export value, followed by Air transport (34.6%) and Road transport (26.6%). On the demand side, Road transport took the first position, accounting for 62.8 percent of the total import value, followed by Sea and Air transport, contributing 33.4 percent and 3.8 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 to African countries.

Regarding trade on Food items and Beverages, during November 2025, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to Food items with a trade surplus of N\$291 million, while Beverages recorded a deficit of N\$251 million.

Finally, an analysis of the trade in rice as the commodity of the month revealed that in November 2025, Namibia imported rice worth N\$31 million mainly from Thailand and South Africa. On the supply side, there was no export of rice recorded during the month under review.

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