



Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

March 2026



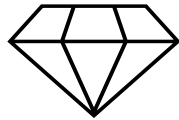
Mission Statement

“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

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
LIST OF CHARTS.....	ii
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	iv
PREFACE	v
SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS	1
1.1 Revisions for February 2025	1
1.2 Summary	2
1.3 Total export and total import	5
1.4 Trade balance.....	6
1.5 Trade balance by partner	6
1.6 Trade balance by product	7
SECTION 2: DIRECTIONS OF TRADE	8
2.1 Total Import and Export Markets	8
2.2 Top five trade markets	9
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS	11
3.1 Top five export products.....	11
3.2 Top five re-export products	12
3.3 Top five import products	13
3.4 Top 10 traded products	14
SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS.....	15
4.1 Exports by Economic Regions	15
4.2 Imports by Economic Regions.....	16
SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT.....	17
5.1 Exports by mode of transport.....	17
5.2 Imports by mode of transport	18
SECTION 6: TRADE BY MAIN BORDER POST/OFFICE (TOP 10).....	20
SECTION 7: NAMIBIA INTRA-AFRICA TRADE.....	22
SECTION 8: NAMIBIA INTRA-SADC TRADE.....	25
SECTION 9: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES.....	27
9.1 Food Items.....	27
9.2 Beverages	29
SECTION 10: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – VEHICLES (FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES).....	30
Conclusion.....	31

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Trade Flow Revision for February 2026.....	1
Table 2: Exports Revision for February 2026.....	1
Table 3: Imports Revision for February 2025	1
Table 4: Main exports of top three industries, March 2026.....	4
Table 5: Main imports of top three industries, March 2026	5
Table 6: Top 10 exported and imported commodities, March 2026.....	14
Table 7: Time series – Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport Office (N\$ m)	21
Table 8: Top 3 commodities traded via Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport Office (N\$ m), March 2026.....	21
Table 9: Top 5 Exports of Food items (N\$ m), March 2025 - March 2026	27
Table 10: Top 5 Imports of Food items (N\$ m), March 2025 – March 2026.....	28
Table 11: Exports and Imports of Beverages (N\$ m), March 2025 – March 2026	29

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Top five export markets for March 2026, Percentage Share	9
Figure 2: Top five import markets for March 2026, Percentage Share	10
Figure 3: Exports by main border posts (N\$ m), March 2026.....	20
Figure 4: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), March 2026	21

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N\$, m)	2
Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m).....	3
Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), March 2025 to March 2026.....	5
Chart 4: Trade flows and trade balance, March 2025 to March 2026	6
Chart 5: Total number of markets Namibia traded with (February 2026 vs March 2026)	8
Chart 6: Top five export products for March 2026, Percentage Share	11
Chart 7: Top five re-export products for March 2026, Percentage Share.....	12
Chart 8: Top five import products for March 2026, Percentage Share	13
Chart 9: Exports for the top five economic regions for March 2026, Percentage Share	15

Chart 10: Imports for the top five economic regions for March 2026, Percentage share	16
Chart 11: Share of exports by mode of transport for March 2026, Percent.....	17
Chart 12: Share of imports by mode of transport for March 2026, Percent	18
Chart 13: Namibia’s top 5 intra-Africa export destinations, March 2026, Percent.....	23
Chart 14: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, March 2026, Percent	23
Chart 15: Namibia’s top 5 intra-Africa import destinations, March 2026, Percent	24
Chart 16: Namibia's intra-Africa imports by top 5 products, March 2026, Percent	24
Chart 17: Namibia's top 5 intra-SADC export destinations for March 2026, Percent.....	25
Chart 18: Namibia's intra-SADC exports by top 5 products for March 2026, Percent	25
Chart 19: Namibia's top 5 intra-SADC import markets for March 2026, Percent	26
Chart 20: Namibia's Intra-SADC imports by top 5 products for March 2026, Percent	26
Chart 21: Exports and Imports of Food items, March 2025 - March 2026 (N\$ m)	27
Chart 22: Exports and Imports of Vehicles (for commercial purposes) (N\$ m)	30

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	: African Continental Free Trade Agreement
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 by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its territory. It 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). Yet, trade statistics are crucial for economic policy, monitoring trade performance, and calculating trade balances (exports minus imports).

In this context, the availability of timely and high-quality trade statistics becomes a precondition for an in-depth analysis of 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 March 2026. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at www.nsa.org.na.

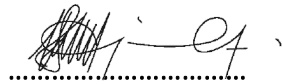
In March 2026, Namibia's trade figures show exports amounting to N\$13.2 billion, while imports were higher at N\$15.5 billion, resulting in a trade deficit (a negative difference between the country's exports and imports), of N\$2.3 billion. This development reflects an improved trade balance when compared to a N\$5.2 billion deficit recorded a month earlier and further analysis shows a N\$2.3 billion deficit recorded in March 2025.

The analysis of Namibia's top trading partners revealed that China emerged as the country's largest market for exports while South Africa maintained its position as the country's main source. In terms of goods, the country's export basket for March 2026 was mainly composed of commodities from the mining sector such as uranium, non-monetary gold, 'nickel ores and concentrates' and precious stones (diamonds). Fish was the only non-mineral product among the

top five exports. Re-exports notably increased by 86.4 percent on a monthly basis and by 12.7 percent on an annual basis. The re-export basket primarily comprised of 'nickel ores and concentrates', petroleum oils, 'ores and concentrates of base metals', 'made-up articles of textile materials', and 'miscellaneous chemical products'. On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised of petroleum oils, motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'nickel ores and concentrates', motor vehicles for the transportation of persons, and 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment'.

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\$462 million and a net importer (imported more than it exported) of beverages, having recorded a deficit amounting to N\$190 million.

The current report considered vehicles (for commercial purposes) as the commodity of the month. The analysis revealed that, on the demand side, the country imported vehicles (for commercial purposes) worth N\$979 million, mainly from South Africa, India and China, while on the supply side, the country exported the same commodity (which is solely a re-export) worth N\$48 million, mainly destined for Zambia.



.....
ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for February 2025

In harmony with statistical standards, the 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 February 2026¹

Flow	As reported in February_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in March_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	6,607	6,607	-1	0.0%
Total Imports	11,823	11,821	-2	0.0%
Trade balance	-5,216	-5,214	2	0.0%

As shown in Table 1, downward revisions were noted in both flows, with exports decreasing by 0.6 million and imports recorded a 2.2 million decline when compared to the figure reported in the previous month.

Table 2: Exports Revision for February 2026

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in February_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in March_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
011: Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	193	192	-1
274: Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	138	138	0
658: Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	3	3	0

Downward revisions were noticed in commodities such as meat of bovine animals, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and made-up articles of textile materials.

Table 3: Imports Revision for February 2025

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in February_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in March_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
773: Equipment for distributing electricity, n.e.s.	132	131	-1
592: Starches, inulin and wheat gluten; albuminoidal substances; glues	14	13	-1
882: Photographic and cinematographic supplies	2	1	-1

For imports, the downward revision was mainly in commodities such as equipment for distributing electricity decreasing by N\$1 million, 'starches, inulin and wheat gluten' and 'photographic and cinematographic supplies' showed insignificant downward revisions.

¹ Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number

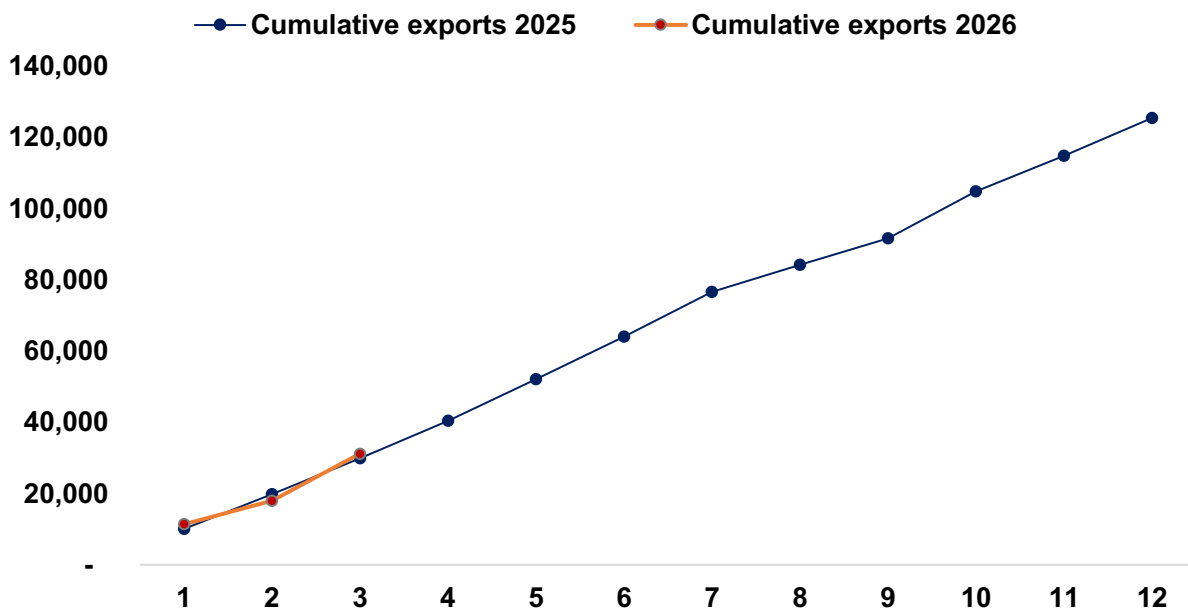
1.2 Summary

When compared to the export value reported in February 2026, Namibia's March 2026 export value of N\$13.2 billion reflected a significant rise of 99.6 percent. In a similar fashion, the country spent N\$15.5 billion on imports, up 31.3 percent from the previous month. The export and import positions translated into a significant trade deficit of N\$2.3 billion.

Cumulative trade values

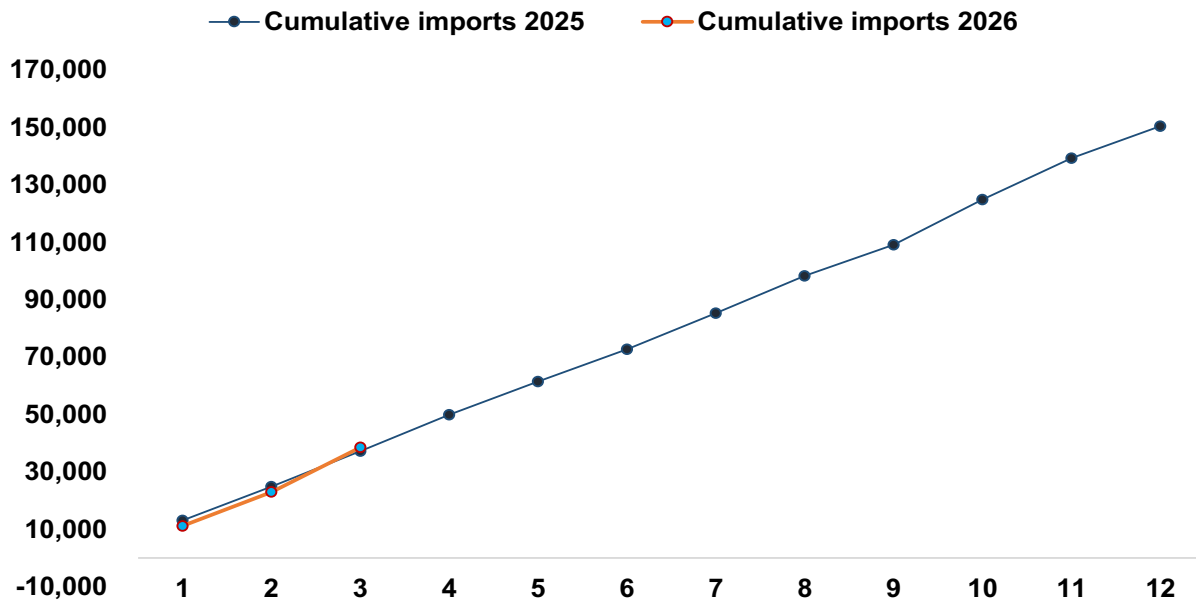
Namibia's 2026 cumulative exports amounted to N\$31.2 billion during the month of March 2026, which shows an increase when compared to N\$29.9 billion registered over the same period of the previous year.

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



On the import side, the cumulative value for 2026 amounted to N\$38.6 billion during the month under review, this is N\$1.3 billion lower when compared to the N\$37.3 billion recorded over the same period in 2025.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m)



During the month under review, both trade flows recorded comparable year-on-year values, suggesting minimal variation in trade dynamics when compared to the same period last year.

Trade highlights by category

Monthly increase in exports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Uranium, up by N\$3.5 billion
2. Nickel ores and concentrates, increased by N\$1.1 billion
3. Non-monetary gold, rose by N\$446 million
4. Precious stones (diamonds), increased by N\$318 million
5. Ores and concentrates of base metals, up by N\$309 million

Monthly increase in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), increased by N\$497 million
2. Petroleum oils, up by N\$446 million
3. Rails or railway track construction material of iron or steel, increased by N\$288 million
4. Miscellaneous chemical products, rose by N\$206 million
5. Electrical machinery and apparatus, up by N\$174 million

Trade by industry is based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC)², Revision 4 (Rev.4).

In terms of the sectoral share of total exports, March 2026 saw the mining and quarrying sector occupying the first position with the largest export value of N\$6.6 billion, generating half of the country's total export revenue, while a month-on-month comparison showed an increase of N\$5.2 billion in exports of products from this sector. The manufacturing sector was second, accounting for 46.4 percent of total exports in March 2026, with the export value of goods from this sector increasing by a value of N\$1.3 billion compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector ranked third, making up 3.2 percent of the country's total export basket. This analysis shows that the country's exports is heavily reliant on products from the three industries as outlined in Table 4, which presents the main categories of exported goods within each of the top three industries.

Table 4: Main exports of top three industries, March 2026

Industry	ISIC group	Value (N\$ m)
Mining and quarrying	B07 : Mining of metal ores	5,386
	B08 : Other mining and quarrying	733
	B09 : Mining support service activities	476
Manufacturing	C24 : Manufacture of basic metals	2,212
	C10 : Manufacture of food products	2,042
	C20 : Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	567
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01 : Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	255
	A02 : Forestry and logging	149
	A03 : Fishing and aquaculture	13

The demand side displays the country's reliance on foreign manufactured goods after recording huge import flows of products from these same three industries. For instance, in March 2026, the import bill for products of the manufacturing industry stood at N\$11.3 billion, indicating an increase of 36.6 percent when compared to February 2026. Following in the second position was the mining and quarrying industry, which stood at N\$3.8 billion, reflecting a 17.3 percent increase when compared to the preceding month. Lastly, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector occupied the third position with imports valued at N\$367 million. Table 5 shows the main

² This is a classification of all economic activities, consisting 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.

categories of imported goods within the top three industries. These categories reflect industry-level classifications rather than specific individual products.

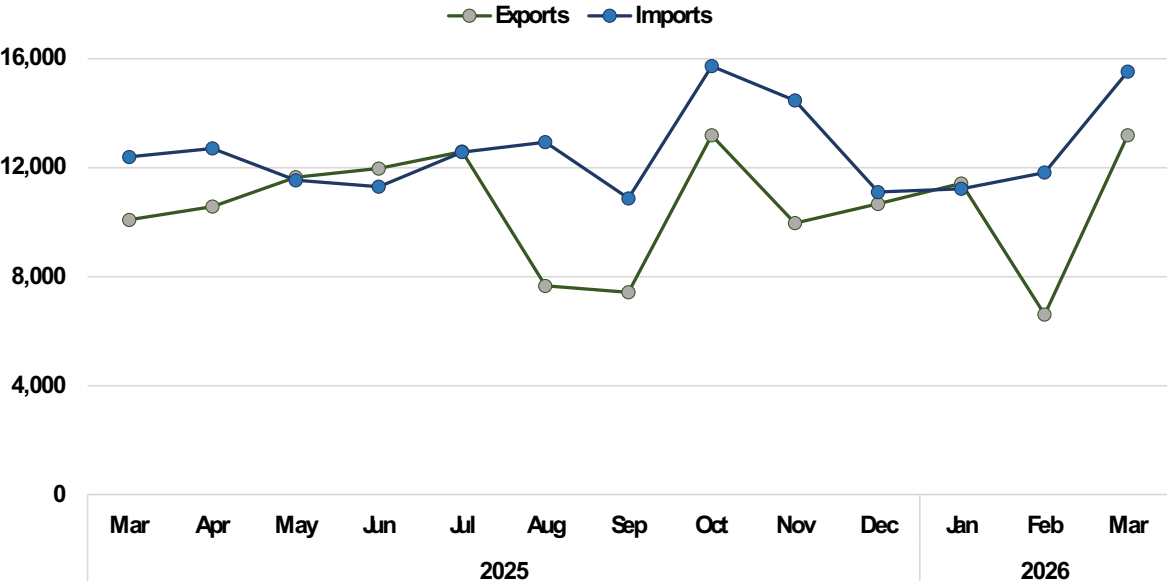
Table 5: Main imports of top three industries, March 2026

Industry	ISIC group	Value (N\$ m)
Manufacturing	C28 : Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1,975
	C20 : Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1,495
	C29 : Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1,393
Mining and quarrying	B09 : Mining support service activities	2,508
	B07 : Mining of metal ores	1,142
	B08 : Other mining and quarrying	176
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01 : Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	361
	A03 : Fishing and aquaculture	3
	A02 : Forestry and logging	3

1.3 Total export and total import

During the month under review, export³ revenue increased by 99.6 percent to N\$13.2 billion when compared to the value of exports recorded in February 2026. Moreover, exports increased by 30.7 percent when compared to N\$10.1 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2025. Additionally, according to the March 2026 figures, the import value was N\$15.5 billion, representing a 25.3 percent year-on-year increase and a 31.3 percent month-on-month increase.

Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), March 2025 to March 2026

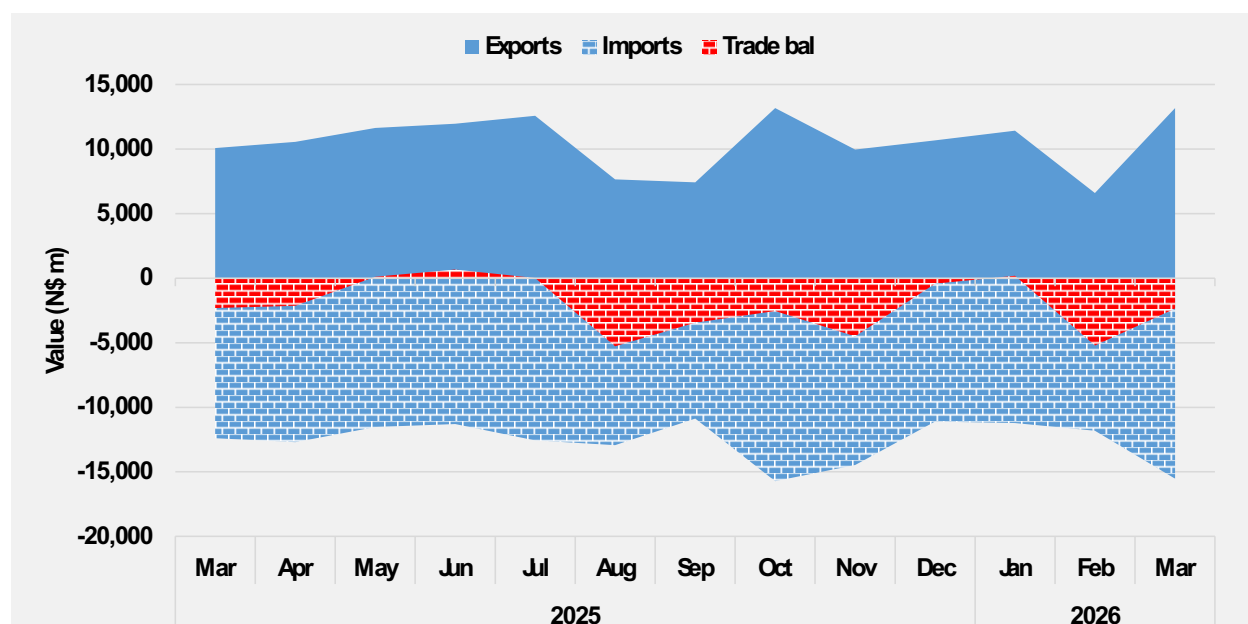


³Exports represent total exports derived from the sum of domestic exports and re-exports.

1.4 Trade balance

In March 2026, the country's trade balance (the difference between exports and imports) reflected a narrower trade deficit valued at N\$2.3 billion, after recording a N\$5.2 billion deficit in February 2026, however, a similar trade deficit (N\$2.3 billion) was recorded in March 2025. Between March 2025 and March 2026, the country mainly experienced persistent trade deficits (Chart 4), with consecutive trade surpluses occurring only in May, June, and July 2025, as well as in January 2026. Over this period, the trade balance averaged a deficit of N\$2.1 billion, indicating the country's continued reliance on foreign goods to meet domestic demand.

Chart 4: Trade flows and trade balance, March 2025 to March 2026



1.5 Trade balance by partner

The March 2026 figures show Namibia's trade surpluses with countries such as China (N\$2.2 billion), Canada (N\$856 million), and Botswana (N\$828 million). On the other hand, the country recorded trade deficits against South Africa (N\$2.3 billion), Oman (N\$513 million) and Kuwait (N\$507 million).

1.6 Trade balance by product

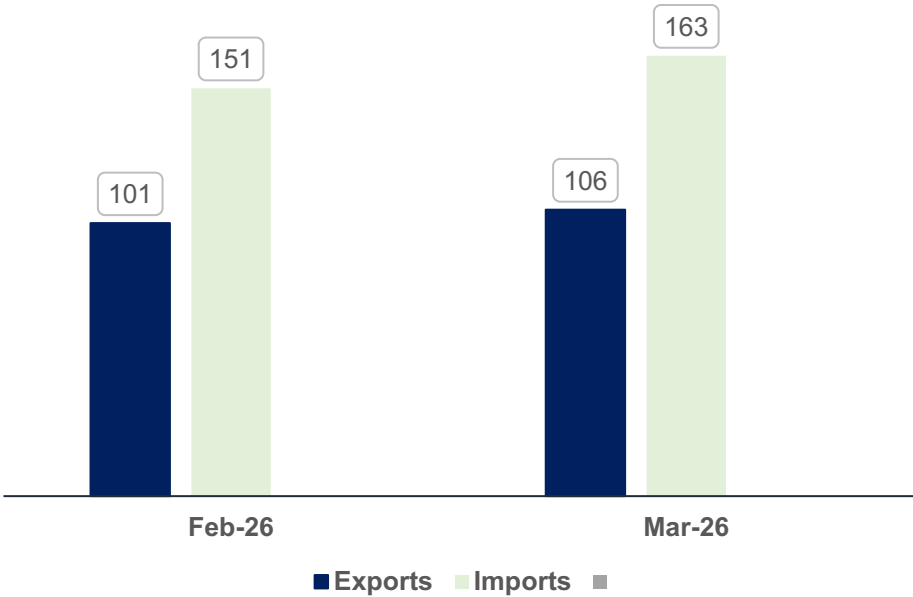
The March 2026 figures saw trade deficits recorded on goods such as petroleum oils (N\$2.1 billion), motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) at N\$931 million, and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons at N\$439 million. On the contrary, the country recorded trade surpluses on commodities such as uranium (N\$3.5 billion), non-monetary gold (N\$2.1 billion), and fish at N\$1.4 billion.

SECTION 2: DIRECTIONS OF TRADE

2.1 Total Import and Export Markets

During the period under review, the country exported goods to a total of 106 markets, which is five (5) more than the markets recorded in February 2026. Whereas the demand side observed the country importing goods from 163 markets across the world which is twelve (12) more than the markets recorded in February 2026 (*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 (February 2026 vs March 2026)



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 March 2026, Percentage Share

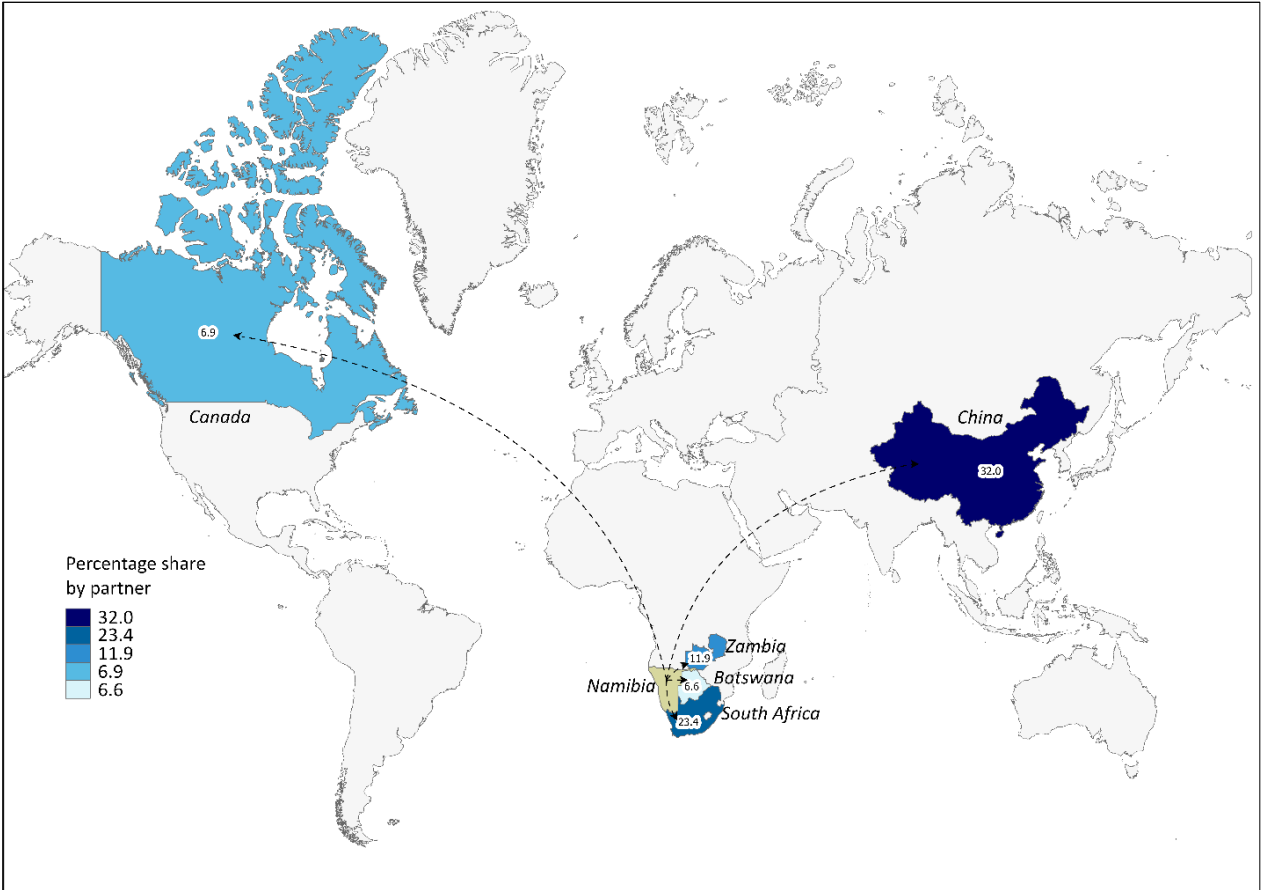


Figure 2: Top five import markets for March 2026, Percentage Share



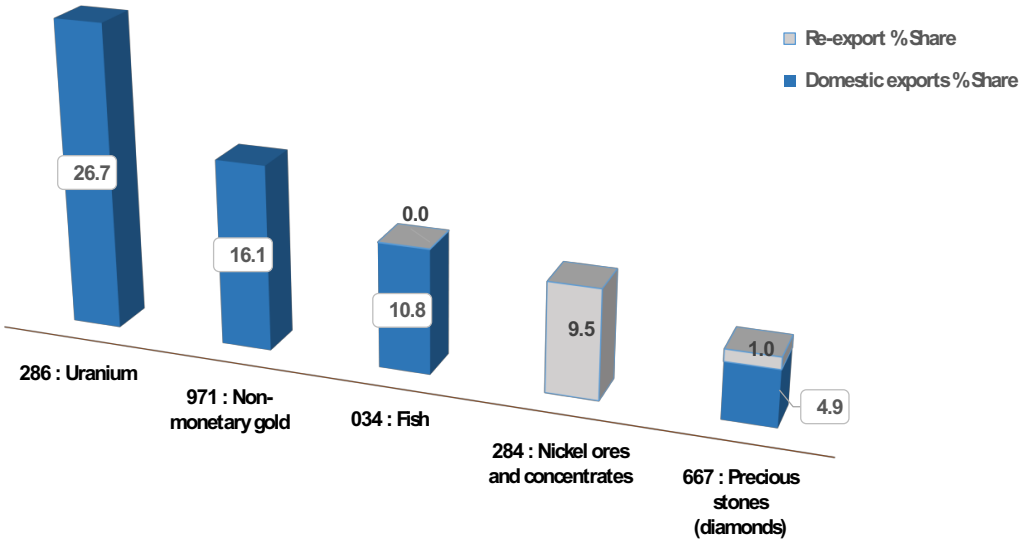
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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 exported commodity in March 2026 (Chart 6), accounting for 26.7 percent of total exports, mostly absorbed by China. Non-monetary gold emerged as the second most exported commodity, accounting for 16.1 percent of total exports, destined solely to South Africa. Fish destined mainly for Spain and Zambia occupied the third position, accounting for 10.9 percent of total exports. ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ occupied the fourth position with a share of 9.5 percent of total exports, absorbed by Canada and China.

Chart 6⁴: Top five export products for March 2026, Percentage Share



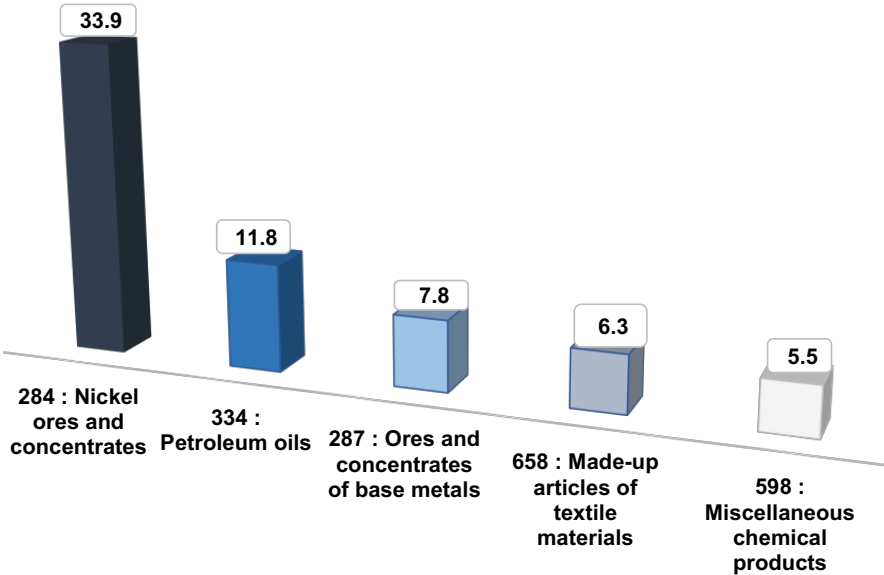
⁴ “0.0” represent an insignificant percentage share as shares are at 1 decimal place.

Precious stones (diamonds) occupied the fifth position, contributing 5.9 percent to the country’s total export revenue and was mostly destined for Botswana and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) markets. The top five export commodities jointly accounted 69.1 percent of total exports.

3.2 Top five re-export products

The month of March 2026 saw the country re-exporting goods worth N\$3.7 billion, representing an increase of 86.4 percent month-on-month and 12.7 percent year-on-year, respectively.

Chart 7: Top five re-export products for March 2026, Percentage Share



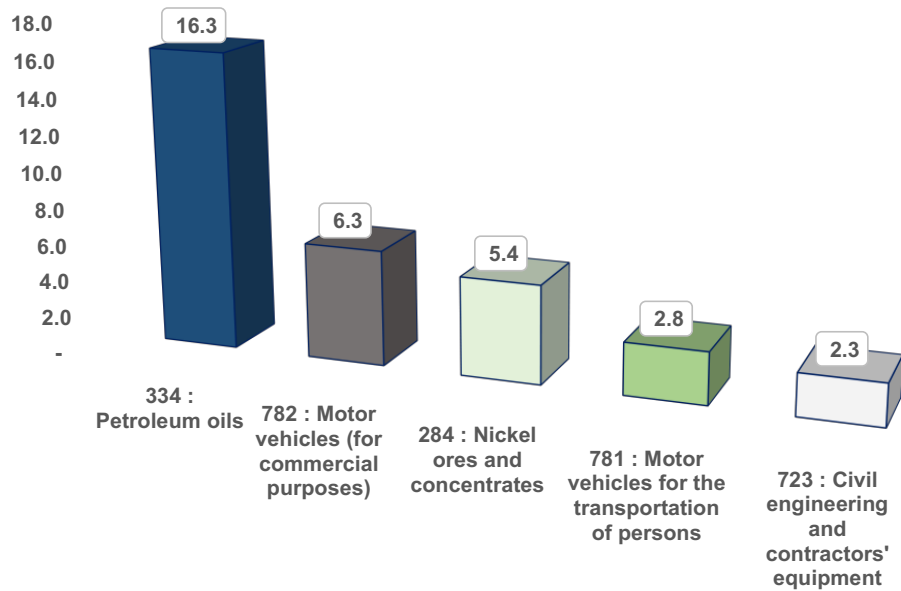
The top five commodities re-exported in March 2026 were, ‘nickel ores and concentrates’ occupying the first position with a share of 33.9 percent of total re-exports and was mainly destined to Canada and China. Petroleum oils and ‘ores and concentrates of base metals’ followed in second and third place accounting for 11.8 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, with petroleum oils mainly destined for Botswana and Zambia, while the latter was destined solely to South Africa and Belgium.

Lastly, made-up articles of textile materials and miscellaneous chemical products, ranked fourth and fifth with shares of 6.3 percent and 5.8 percent, correspondingly. Made-up articles of textile materials were destined to Zambia, while miscellaneous chemical products were destined to Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into the country jointly accounted for 33.1 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils emerged at the top of the list during the month under review, accounting for 16.3 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and 'nickel ores and concentrates', gaining shares of 6.3 percent and 5.4 percent of total imports, respectively. Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, having a share of 2.8 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively (Chart 8).

Chart 8: Top five import products for March 2026, Percentage Share



Bahrain, Oman and Kuwait were the largest import markets for petroleum oils, while Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were sourced mainly from South Africa and India. 'Nickel ores and concentrates' were sourced from Zambia. Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons were sourced from South Africa and Japan. Lastly, 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were mainly sourced from China and South Africa.

3.4 Top 10 traded products

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

Table 6: Top 10 exported and imported commodities, March 2026

Exports			Imports		
SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share	SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share
286 : Uranium	3,517	26.7	334 : Petroleum oils	2,530	16.3
971 : Non-monetary gold	2,129	16.1	782 : Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)	979	6.3
034 : Fish	1,434	10.9	284 : Nickel ores and concentrates	834	5.4
284 : Nickel ores and concentrates	1,249	9.5	781 : Motor vehicles for the transportation of persons	441	2.8
667 : Precious stones (diamonds)	781	5.9	723 : Civil engineering and contractors' equipment	357	2.3
287 : Ores and concentrates of base metals	581	4.4	287 : Ores and concentrates of base metals	306	2.0
334 : Petroleum oils	478	3.6	598 : Miscellaneous chemical products	295	1.9
011 : Meat of bovine animals	300	2.3	677 : Rails or railway track construction material, of iron or steel	289	1.9
658 : Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials	234	1.8	778 : Electrical machinery and apparatus	286	1.8
001 : Live animals	234	1.8	542 : Medicaments	282	1.8
000: Other commodities	2,249	17.1	000: Other commodities	8,927	57.5
Total	13,186	100	Total	15,527	100

The top 10 traded commodities highlight the country's dependence on mineral exports, with uranium and non-monetary gold emerging as top export revenue sources, thereby underscoring the country's wealth and opportunities in the extractive industry (mining). However, this reliance poses risks due to unpredictable price volatility of minerals on the global market and most prevalent geopolitical conflicts. Imports were mainly dominated by essential commodities such as petroleum oils and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), thus reflecting dependency on foreign industrial factors 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.

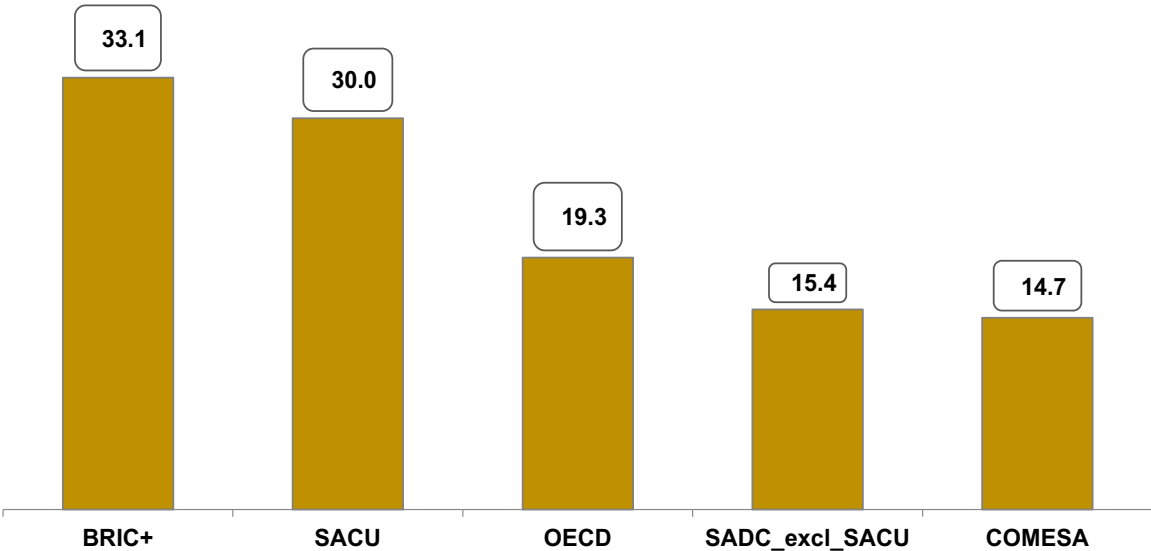
SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

Namibia's trade strategy is anchored on its participation in key Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) such as the African 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

BRIC+⁵ emerged as the largest export destination for Namibian goods during the month under review, with a share of 33.1 percent of the total export value (Chart 9). SACU and OECD markets followed in second and third positions, contributing 30.0 percent and 19.3 percent to Namibia's total export value, respectively. SADC_excl_SACU and COMESA markets occupied the fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 15.4 percent and 14.7 percent of total export revenue, accordingly.

Chart 9: Exports for the top five economic regions for March 2026, Percentage Share⁶



⁵ BRIC+ Includes the new member states

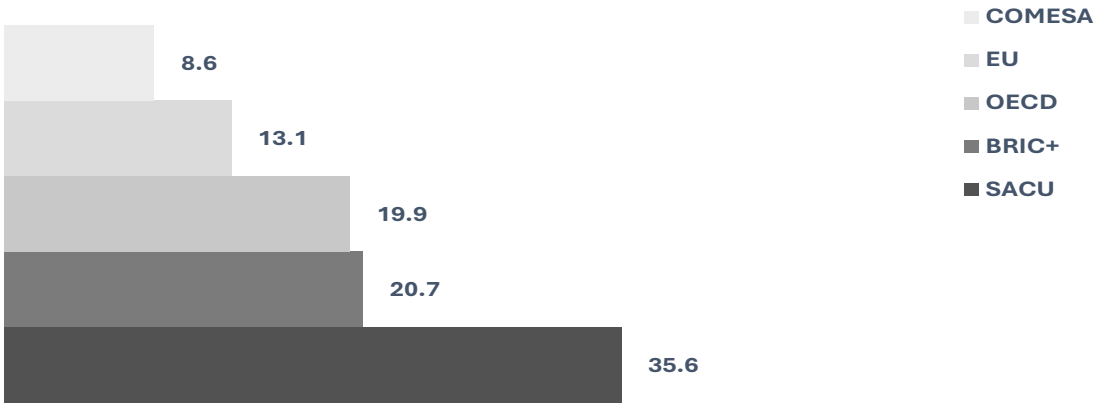
⁶ The total percentage share does not add up to 100 percent due to dual or more memberships in economic regions.

Exports to BRIC+ mainly comprised of uranium, accounting for the highest export value, while exports to SACU was mainly dominated by non-monetary gold. The OECD basket consisted of fish, ‘nickel ores and concentrates’; and meat of bovine animals. Lastly, the country supplied SADC_excl_SACU and COMESA markets with fish, ‘made-up articles of textile materials’; and miscellaneous chemical products.

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

The March 2026 figures revealed that SACU was Namibia's largest market for imports, accounting for 35.6 percent of total imports, which were predominantly made up of motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and ‘Sugars, molasses and honey’. BRIC+ came second with a share of 20.7 percent, supplying the country mostly with motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), ‘rails or railway track construction material of iron or steel’ and petroleum oils, while the OECD and the EU took the third and fourth positions with respective shares of 19.9 percent and 13.1 percent of the total import value. The OECD supplied the country mainly with petroleum oils, motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and rubber tyres, while the EU supplied the country mainly with petroleum oils, miscellaneous chemical products and inorganic chemical elements. COMESA occupied the fifth position, accounting for 8.6 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 March 2026, Percentage share⁷



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

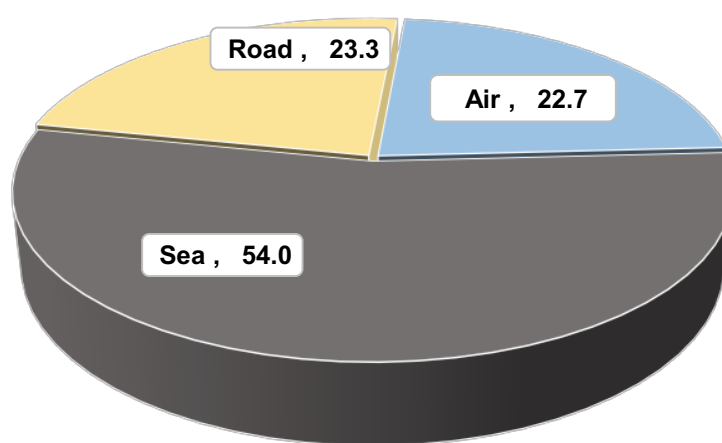
SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

5.1 Exports by mode of transport

During the month under review, sea transportation occupied the top position as the leading mode of transport for exports, handling exports valued at N\$7.1 billion. This export value represents 54.0 percent share of the total exports during the period under study (Chart 11). The basket of exports via sea comprised mainly of uranium and 'nickel ores and concentrates. The second place was occupied by road transportation, contributing 23.3 percent of the total export value and its export basket was mainly made up of fish, petroleum oils and 'made-up articles of textile materials'.

Lastly, air transportation accounted for 22.7 percent, with non-monetary gold, being the highest-valued commodities transported via this mode of transport.

Chart 11: Share of exports by mode of transport for March 2026, Percent



Regarding trade volumes, a total of 341 254 tons of goods left the country, representing an increase of 7.0 percent and a decrease of 1.4 percent when compared to February 2026 and March 2025, respectively.

During the month under review, 170 910 tons of goods were recorded as exported via sea, representing increases of 7.9 percent month-on-month and 1.1 percent year-on-year.

A total of 170 212 tons of goods left the country by road, yielding an increase of 6.0 percent and a decrease of 3.9 percent when compared to 160 526 tons and 177 087 tons registered in February 2026 and March 2025, respectively.

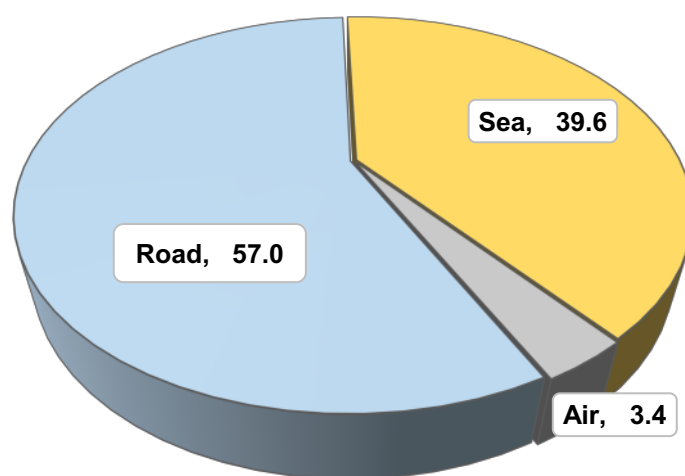
Finally, only 132 tons of goods left the country by air during March 2026, indicating increases of 21.3 percent and 7.7 percent month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

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\$8.8 billion, representing a 57.0 percent share of the total import value of all goods (Chart 12). ‘Nickel ores and concentrates’ motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons constituted the highest value of total imports via road transport.

Sea transportation was second, accounting for 39.6 percent of the total value of all goods imported into the country and its basket consisted mainly of petroleum oils. Finally, in a distant third place was air transport, accounting for 3.4 percent of the total value of goods imported in the country. Precious stones (diamonds), telecommunication equipment and ‘engines and motors, parts,’ were the top imported commodities via this mode of transport.

Chart 12: Share of imports by mode of transport for March 2026, Percent



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, March 2026 saw 571 024 tons of goods imported into the country, increasing by 38.1 percent and 25.8 percent when compared to the previous month and year-on-year, respectively.

Moreover, 330 351 tons of goods arrived in the country by sea, translating into an increase of 54.2 percent and 25.8 percent when compared to 214 279 tons and 262 660 tons recorded in February 2026 and March 2025, respectively. March 2026 saw 240 445 tons of goods entering the country by road, translating into increases of 20.9 percent and 26.2 percent when compared to 198 956 tons recorded in the previous month and 190 506 tons recorded in March 2025, respectively.

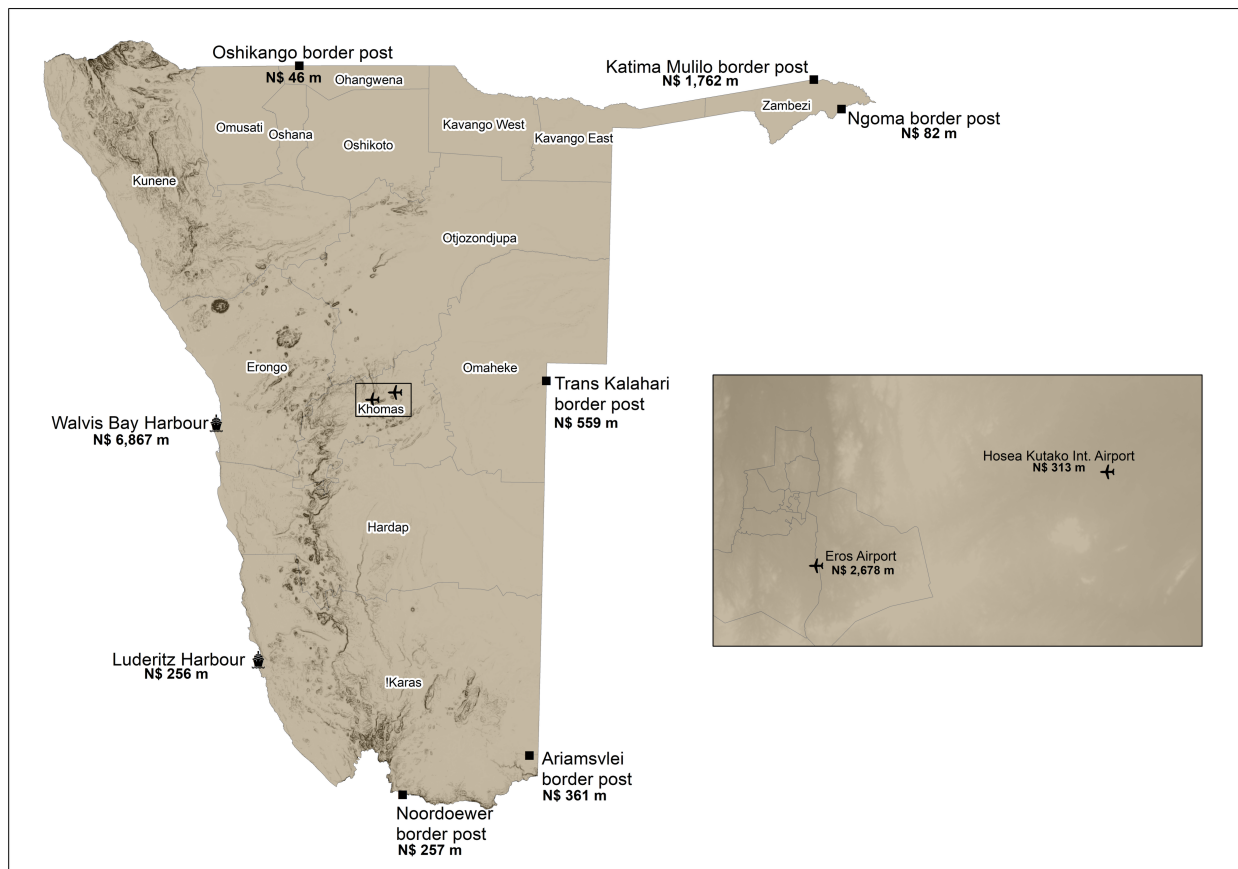
Finally, 159 tons of goods arrived in the country by air during the period under review, yielding an increase of 9.2 percent and a decrease of 16.4 percent when compared to the tons recorded in February 2026 and March 2025, respectively.

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 March 2026, 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\$6.9 billion, followed by Eros Airport and Katima Mulilo border posts with N\$2.7 billion and N\$1.8 billion, respectively.

Figure 3: Exports by main border posts (N\$ m), March 2026



The demand side saw Walvis Bay maintaining its position as the top entry point for imports, handling cargo valued at N\$6.0 billion, ahead of Ariamsvlei and the Trans-Kalahari border posts, which facilitated goods worth N\$3.3 billion and N\$2.4 billion, respectively.

Figure 4: Imports by main border posts (N\$ m), March 2026

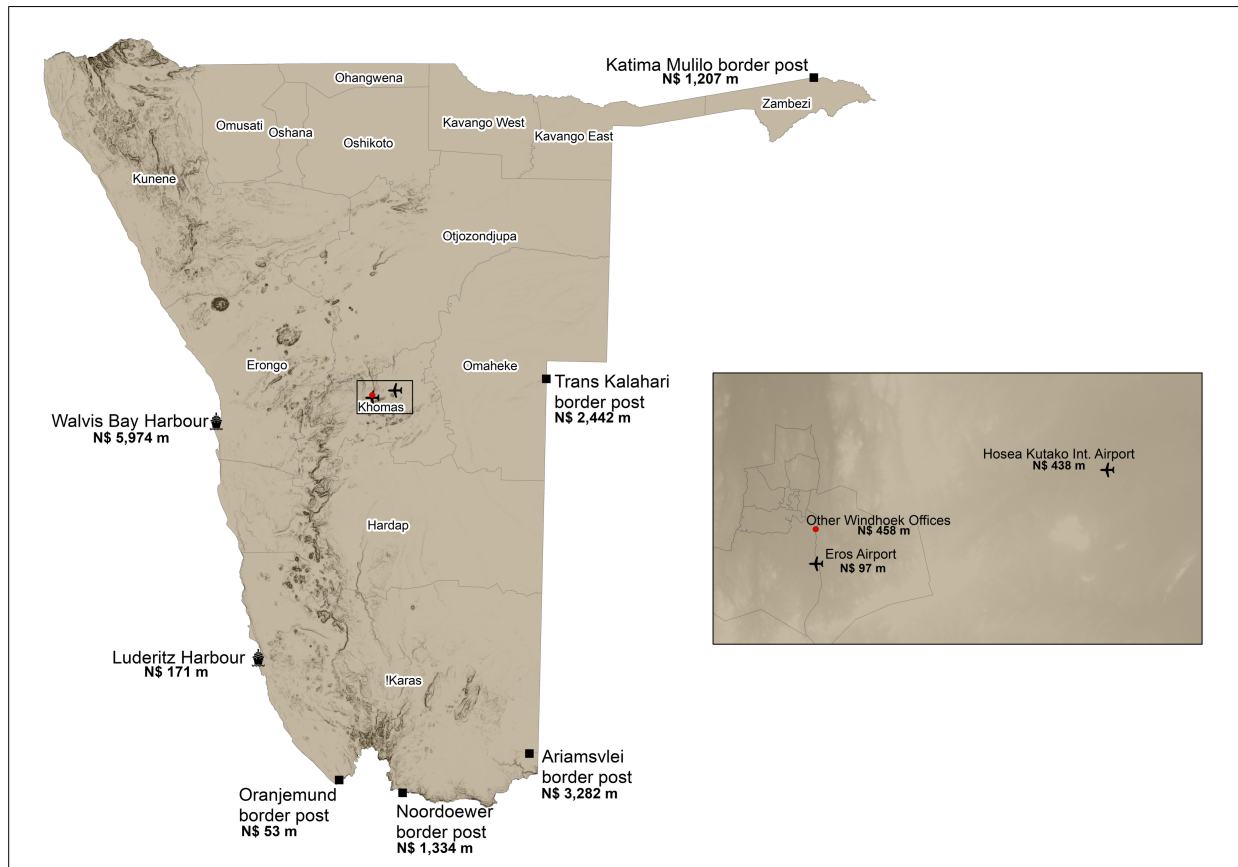


Table 7: Time series – Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport Office (N\$ m)

Flow	2025												2026		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		
Total Exports	538	558	362	280	883	397	748	436	624	654	409	499	313		
Total Imports	222	252	457	320	420	453	212	392	262	290	211	237	438		

Table 8: Top 3 commodities traded via Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport Office (N\$ m), March 2026

SITC Commodity description	Exports (N\$ m)	%Share	SITC Commodity description	Imports (N\$ m)	%Share
667: Pearls and precious or semiprecious stones	270	86.4	667: Pearls and precious or semiprecious stones	166	37.9
036: Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	11	3.7	764: Telecommunications equipment	57	12.9
034: Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	9	2.7	714: Engines and motors, non-electric parts	35	8.1

SECTION 7: NAMIBIA INTRA-AFRICA TRADE

Intra-African trade is vital for promoting economic diversification, industrialization, and resilience by reducing dependence on external markets. Through initiatives such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and regional blocs like the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC), it enhances market access, strengthens regional value chains and supports sustainable economic growth across the continent.

In March 2026, Namibia's intra-African trade recorded exports valued at N\$6.1 billion. On the other hand, the country imported goods worth N\$6.8 billion from the continent, yielding a trade deficit of N\$717 million and total trade of N\$12.8 billion. A comparison of Namibia's trade with Africa and the rest of the world highlights the significant role of regional markets, with intra-African exports accounting for 45.9 percent of total exports and imports from Africa making up 43.6 percent of total imports. This indicates that nearly half of Namibia's trade is regionally concentrated, underscoring the importance of African markets in balancing external trade dependence and strengthening regional economic integration.

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 Zimbabwe, which was replaced by Eswatini (Chart 13.2). Charts 13 - 16 reflect Namibia's intra-Africa exports and imports by partners and product.

Chart 13: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa export destinations, March 2026, Percent

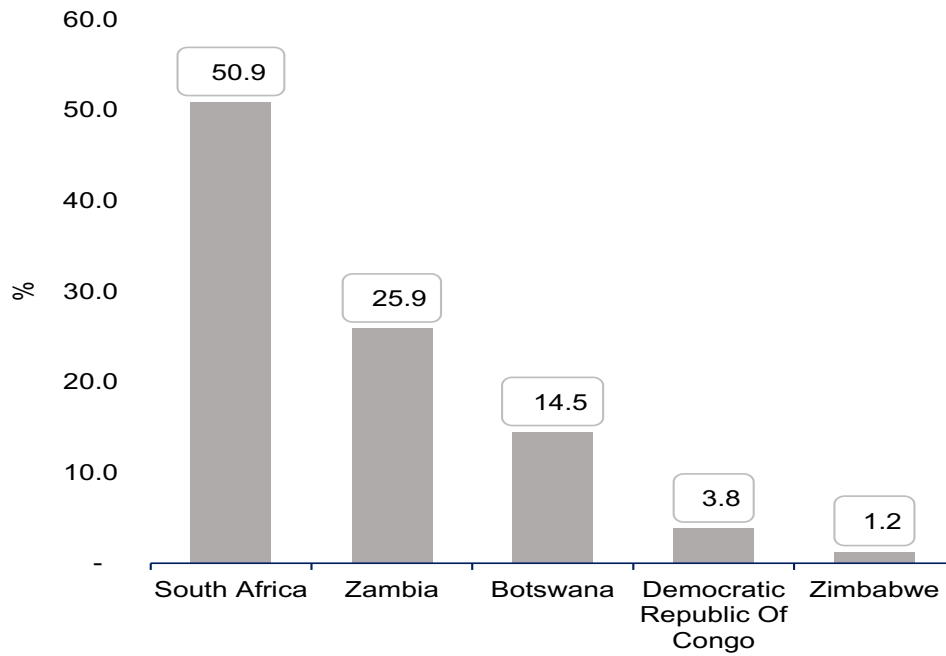


Chart 14: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, March 2026, Percent

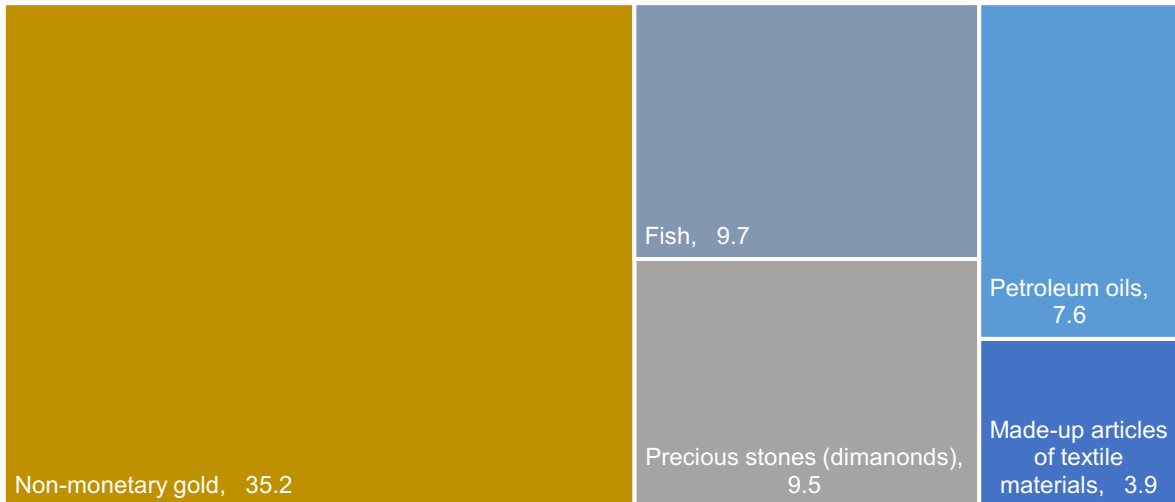


Chart 15: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import destinations, March 2026, Percent

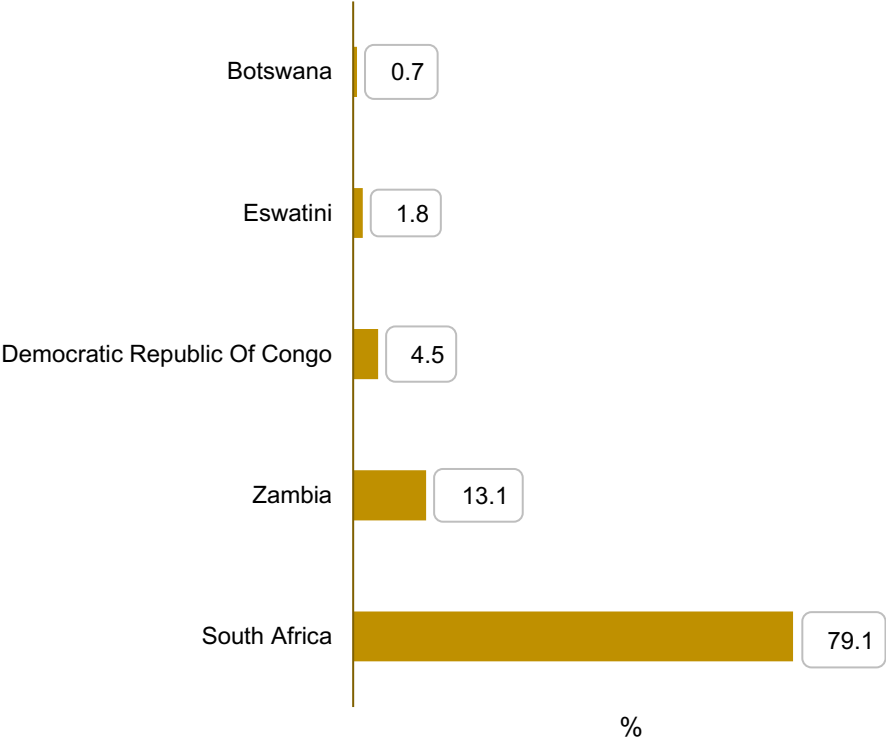
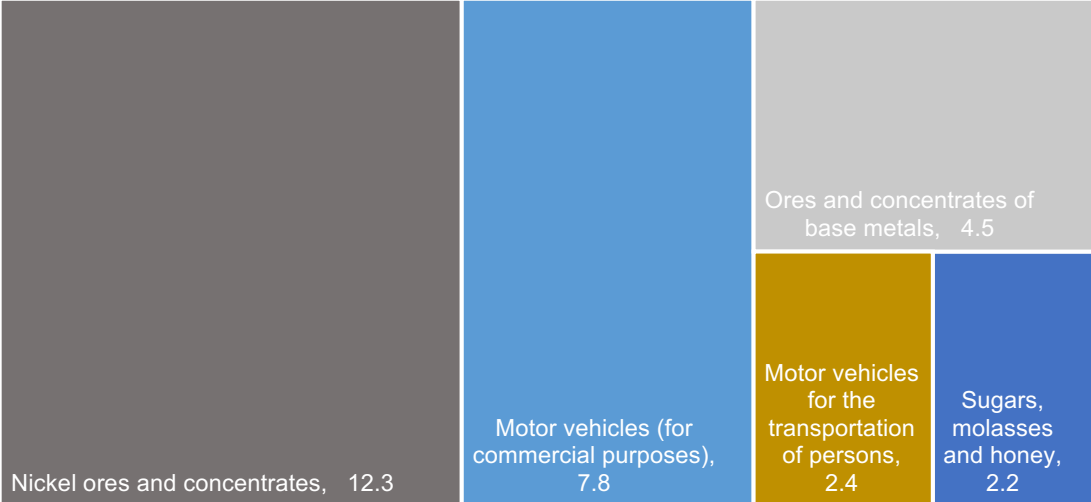


Chart 16: Namibia's intra-Africa imports by top 5 products, March 2026, Percent



SECTION 8: NAMIBIA INTRA-SADC TRADE

In March 2026, Namibia’s exports to the African continent were predominantly concentrated in the southern region, accounting for 98.9 percent of the total intra-Africa exports. Overall, intra-SADC exports represented 45.4 percent of Namibia’s total global export value during the month under review. Charts 14 and 15 below show the top five SADC markets to which goods from Namibia were destined and the top five products exported to the SADC community, respectively.

Chart 17: Namibia's top 5 intra-SADC export destinations for March 2026, Percent

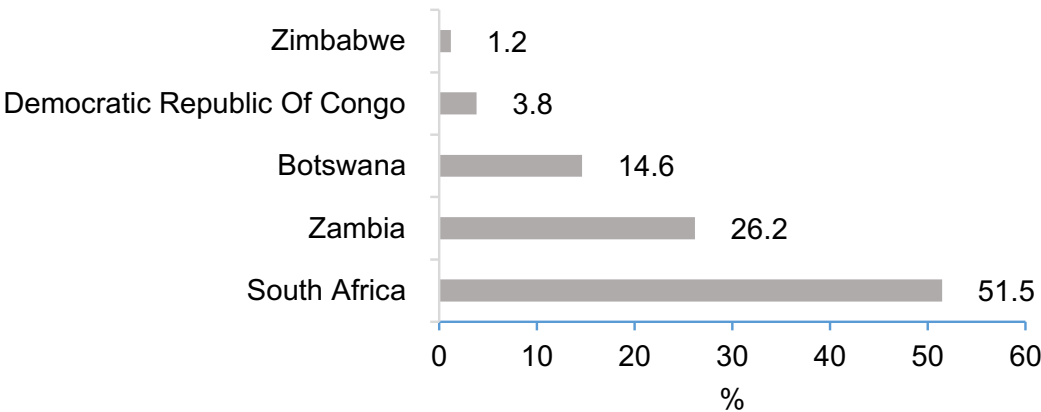
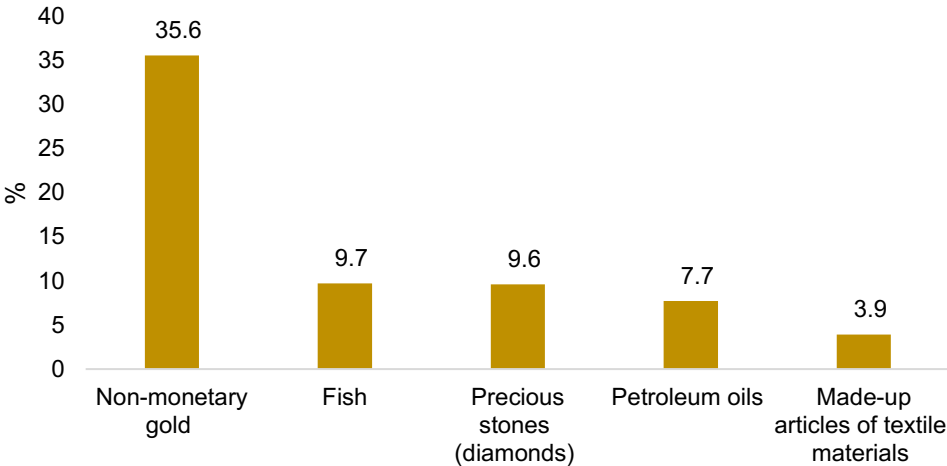


Chart 18: Namibia's intra-SADC exports by top 5 products for March 2026, Percent



On the demand side, 99.8 percent of the total value of goods imported from Africa were sourced from the SADC region. Consequently, Namibia’s intra-SADC imports accounted for 43.5 percent of the total value of imports from the world.

Chart 19: Namibia's top 5 intra-SADC import markets for March 2026, Percent

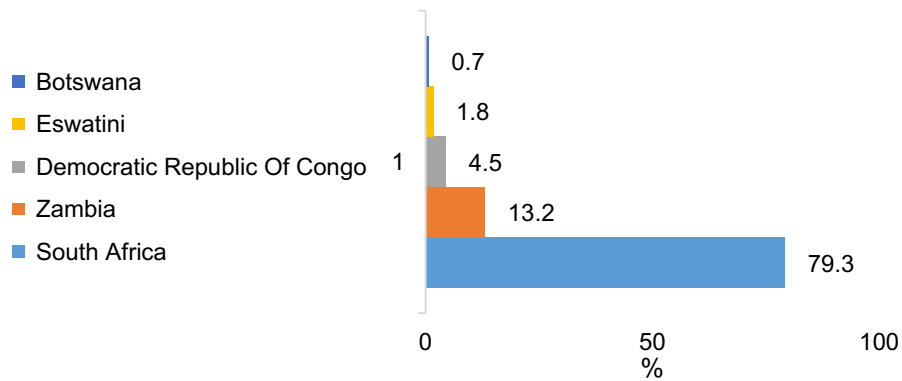
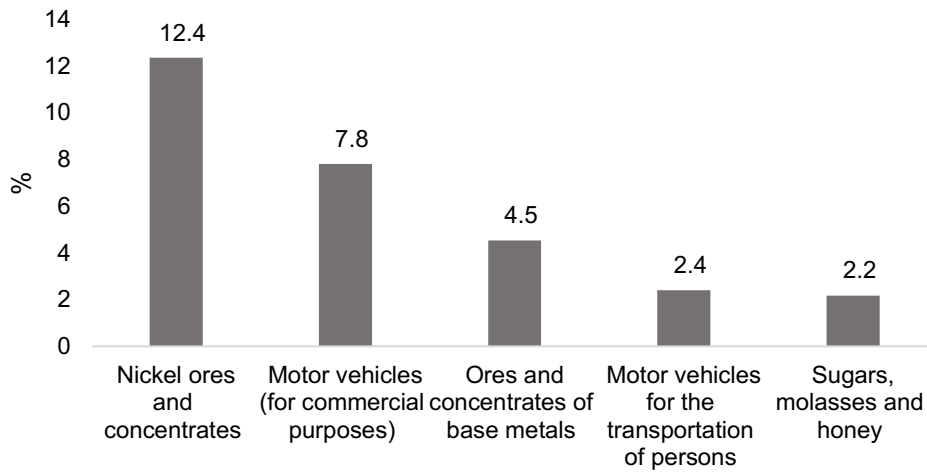


Chart 20: Namibia's Intra-SADC imports by top 5 products for March 2026, Percent



SECTION 9: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES

9.1 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\$462 million. The surplus on food items was mainly attributed to the export of fish and 'meat and edible meat offal', which stood at N\$1.5 billion and N\$362 million, respectively.

Over the period spanning March 2025 to March 2026, Namibia's overall trade on food items averaged to a trade surplus amounting to N\$506 million. The highest trade surplus was N\$1.1 billion, observed in January 2026, followed by December 2025 and July 2025 with N\$869 million and N\$792 million, respectively (Chart 14). There was no trade deficits recorded since March 2025.

Chart 21: Exports and Imports of Food items, March 2025 - March 2026 (N\$ m)

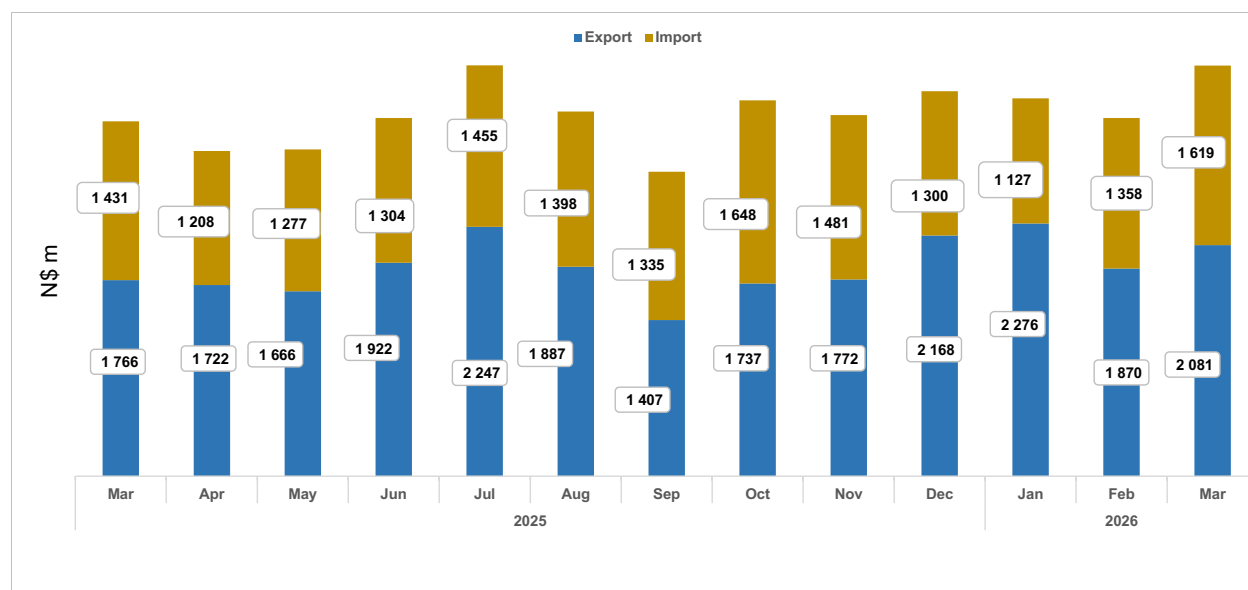


Table 9: Top 5 Exports of Food items (N\$ m), March 2025 - March 2026

HS Commodity description	2025												2026	Mar 2026 % Shares
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
03: Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrate	1 490	1 353	1 278	1 499	1 675	1 446	1 045	1 199	808	941	1 457	1 398	1 541	74.0
02: Meat and edible meat offal	111	230	223	248	358	245	213	289	285	268	152	240	362	17.4
08: Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	52	44	37	25	35	19	35	48	463	808	535	96	65	3.1
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	49	47	42	48	48	57	31	47	51	43	43	38	46	2.2
23: Residues and waste from the food industries	10	12	12	17	32	25	16	28	28	28	24	36	19	0.9

⁸ Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

The March 2026 figures show that ‘fish and other aquatic invertebrates’ contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 74.0 percent followed by ‘meat and edible meat offal’ with 17.4 percent. The third commodity in the list was ‘edible fruit and nuts’ with 3.1 percent. The top five food exports jointly accounted for a share of 97.7 percent of the total exports. HS 2-digit codes correspond to chapters in the Harmonized System and are used to present trade data at an aggregated level, providing broad product groupings rather than detailed commodity descriptions.

Table 10: Top 5 Imports of Food items (N\$ m), March 2025 – March 2026

HS Commodity description	2025												2026	Mar 2026 %
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Shares
10: Cereals	312	230	86	189	124	151	433	282	130	195	124	166	268	16.6
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	160	96	197	208	283	220	157	195	205	153	152	274	200	12.4
02: Meat and edible meat offal	71	59	76	57	71	61	79	113	99	76	80	97	129	7.9
15: Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	94	101	93	88	115	100	57	104	123	138	88	98	128	7.9
21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	123	102	108	107	122	125	77	138	142	126	103	98	127	7.8

On the demand side, cereal dominated the import list with a share of 16.6 percent while ‘sugar and sugar confectionery’ and ‘meat and edible meat offal’ took the second and third positions, having accounted for 12.4 percent and 7.9 percent, correspondingly. The top five imported food items accounted for 52.6 percent of the basket during the month under review. The HS 2-digit codes correspond to chapters in the Harmonized System and are used to present trade data at an aggregated level, providing broad product groupings rather than detailed commodity descriptions.

9.2 Beverages

Imports of beverages⁹ averaged N\$326 million between March 2025 and March 2026, with October 2025 registering the highest value of N\$677 million. During the same period, exports averaged N\$87 million, with November 2025 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), March 2025 – March 2026

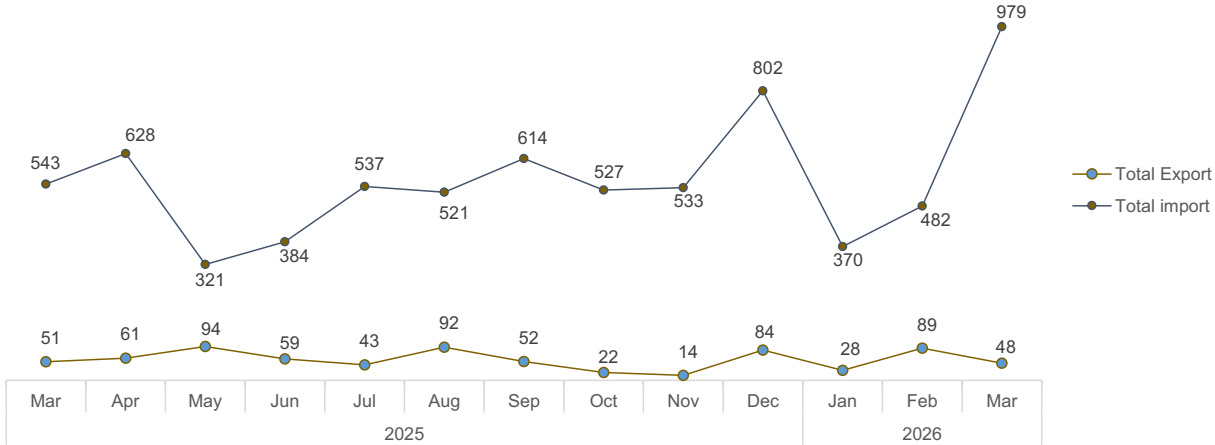
Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports	Trade balance
2025	Mar	73	256	- 183
	Apr	62	250	- 188
	May	84	262	- 178
	Jun	96	282	- 186
	Jul	67	321	- 254
	Aug	82	349	- 267
	Sep	51	260	- 210
	Oct	125	677	- 552
	Nov	179	430	- 251
	Dec	100	302	- 203
2026	Jan	90	330	- 240
	Feb	53	252	- 200
	Mar	71	262	- 190
Average		87	326	-239

⁹ Beverage includes both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

SECTION 10: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – VEHICLES (FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES)

This section provides an insight into trade for the commodity of the month, vehicles (for commercial purposes), from March 2025 to March 2026.

Chart 22: Exports and Imports of Vehicles (for commercial purposes) (N\$ m)



In March 2026, the country imported vehicles (for commercial purposes) valued at N\$979 million, mainly sourced from South Africa, India and China. On the other hand, the country re-exported vehicles (for commercial purposes) valued at N\$48 million, mainly destined to Zambia.

Conclusion

In March 2026, Namibia's exports were valued at N\$13.2 billion while imports stood at N\$15.5 billion resulting in the country's trade deficit amounting to N\$2.3 billion.

During March 2026, exports increased by a notable 99.6 percent when compared to the export value recorded in February 2026 and by 30.7 percent when compared to March 2025. The import value increased by 31.3 percent and by 25.3 percent when compared to the value recorded in February 2026 and March 2025, respectively.

China emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 32.0 percent of all goods exported, followed by South Africa with a share of 23.4 percent. Furthermore, Zambia, Canada and Botswana formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. Additionally, South Africa maintained its position as the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 34.5 percent of total imports into Namibia, followed by China with 12.9 percent of the market share. Zambia, the UAE and Oman were among the country's top five import markets.

The analysis of exports by commodities revealed that uranium had the largest share of the export basket, accounting for 26.7 percent of Namibia's total exports, ahead of non-monetary gold which accounted for 16.1 percent. Fish, 'nickel ores and concentrates and precious stones (diamonds)' also formed part of the top five exported products. In terms of imports, petroleum oils, with a share of 16.3 percent was the highest imported commodity during the month under study, while 'motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)' in second accounted for a share of 6.3 percent. 'Nickel ores and concentrates', motor vehicles for the transportation of persons and 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment' were part of the top five imported products.

Regarding economic blocs, BRIC+ emerged as the largest export market during March 2026, contributing 33.1 percent to total exports, followed by SACU market which accounted for 30.0 percent while OECD contributed 19.3 percent in third place. SADC excl_SACU (15.4%) and the COMESA (14.7%) 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 35.6 percent of the total import bill, followed by the BRIC+ and the OECD with contributions of 20.7 percent and 19.9 percent,

respectively. The EU (13.1%) and COMESA (8.6%) were also among the top five economic blocs and occupied the fourth and fifth positions, respectively.

In terms of mode of transport, the largest share of goods was exported by sea, accounting for 54.0 percent of the total export value, followed by road (23.3%) and air (22.7%). On the demand side, road transport took the first position, accounting for 57.0 percent of the total import value, followed by sea and air transport, contributing 39.6 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively.

On Namibia's intra-African trade, 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 March 2026, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to food items with a trade surplus of N\$462 million, while beverages recorded a deficit of N\$190 million.

Finally, an analysis of the trade in vehicles (for commercial purposes) as the commodity of the month revealed that in March 2026, Namibia imported vehicles (for commercial purposes) worth N\$ 979 million mainly from South Africa, India and China. On the supply side, the country re-exported vehicles (for commercial purposes) valued at N\$48 million, mainly destined for Zambia during the period under review.

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

March 2026



Namibia Statistics Agency
P.O. Box 2133,
Mutual Platz Building,
6958 Post Street Mall,
Windhoek, Namibia

Tel: +264 61 431 3200
Fax: +264 61 431 3253
Email: info@nsa.org.na
www.nsa.org.na