Namibia Statistics Agency

Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

June 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

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	: African Continental Free Trade Agreement
BRIC	: Brazil, Russia, India and China
BRIC+	: Brazil, Russia, India, China, Iran, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia and Egypt
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

The 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. IMTS 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 prerequisite for comprehensive assessment 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 sustainably 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 June 2026. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at www.nsa.org.na.

In June 2026, Namibia's trade developments reveal that exports amounted to N$12.9 billion, while imports were higher at N$18.3 billion, a high peak of its kind, resulting in a trade deficit (a negative difference between the country's exports and imports) of N$5.5 billion. This development reflects a worsened trade balance when compared to a N$3.2 billion deficit recorded in May 2026. Further analysis shows a N$669 million surplus recorded in the same month of the previous year.

The analysis of Namibia's top trading partners revealed that China emerged as the country's largest market for exports, while South Africa was the country's main source of imports. On the goods front, the country's export basket for June 2026 was mainly composed of commodities from the mining sector, such as uranium, non-monetary gold, precious stones (diamonds), and 'nickel ores and concentrates'. Fish was the only non-mineral product among the top five exports. Re-exports notably increased by 9.9 percent on a monthly basis and by 26.4 percent on an annual basis. The re-export basket primarily comprised ‘nickel ores and concentrates’, petroleum oils, ‘ores and concentrates of base metals’, ‘sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites’ and rubber tyres. On the other hand, the import basket mainly comprised petroleum oils, ‘sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites’, ‘nickel ores and concentrates’, motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), and fertilizers.

A closer review of trade in food items revealed that Namibia was a net exporter (exported more food than it imported) with a trade surplus of N$743 million, while for beverages, Namibia was a net importer (imported more beverages than it exported), having recorded a deficit amounting to N$258 million.

The current report considered ‘office wooden furniture’ as the commodity of the month. The analysis revealed that, on the supply side, the country re-exported ‘office wooden furniture’ worth N$9 386, destined for Angola and South Africa, while on the demand side, the country imported ‘office wooden furniture’ worth N$3.8 million, mainly sourced from South Africa.

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ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for May 2026

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

Table 1: Trade Flow Revision for May 2026[1]

Flow	As reported in May_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	As reported in June_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	Difference (N$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	12 415	12 726	310	2.5%
Total Imports	15 531	15 944	413	2.7%
Trade balance	**-3 116**	**-3 219**	**-103**	**3.3%**

As shown in Table 1, upward revisions were noted in both flows when compared to the figure reported in the previous month, with export increasing by 2.5 percent whereas imports increased by 2.7 percent.

Table 2: Exports Revision for May 2026

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in May_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	As reported in June_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	Difference (N$ m)
034 : Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	1 414	1 499	85
287 : Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.e.s.	765	846	81
011 : Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	329	375	46

Regarding exports, upward revisions were noticed in commodities such as fish, which increased by N$85 million as well as 'ores and concentrates of base metals' and meat of bovine animals with respective upward revisions of N$81 million and N$46 million.

Table 3: Imports Revision for May 2026

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in May_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	As reported in June_2026 Bulletin (N$ m)	Difference (N$ m)
334 : Petroleum oils	3 312	3 391	79
743 : Pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans	214	274	60
782 : Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)	575	629	54

[1] Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number

For imports, the upward revision was mainly reflected in commodities such as petroleum oils, increasing by N$79 million, 'Pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans' with N$60 million and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) having been revised upward by N$54 million.

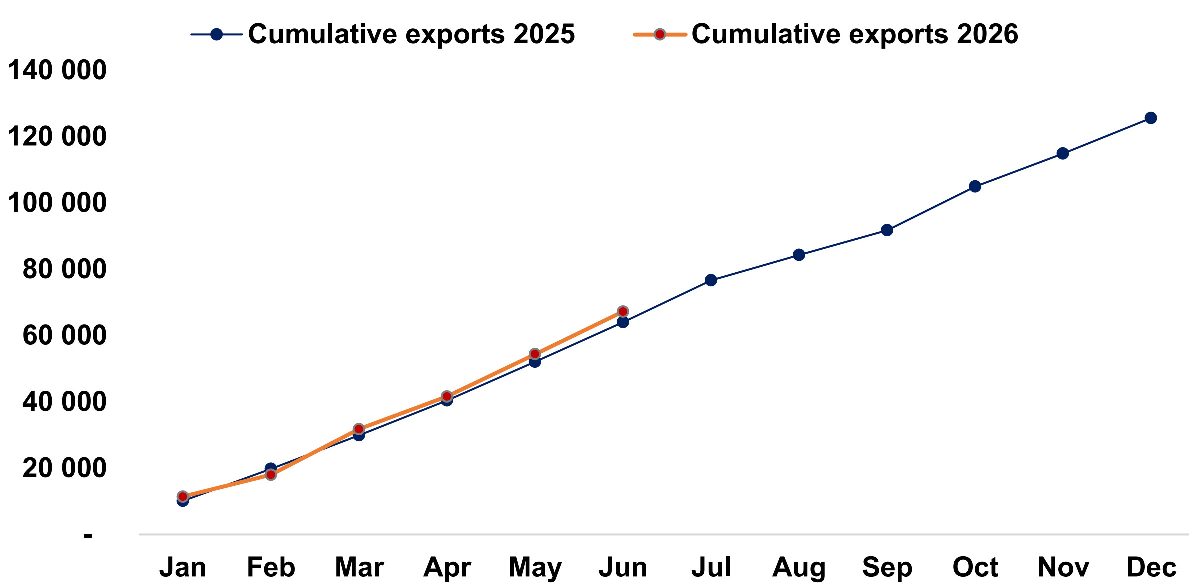
1.2 Summary

The country reported an export value to the tune of N$12.9 billion in June 2026, which reflected a 1.2 percent increase when compared to the export value recorded the previous month. Similarly, the country spent N$18.3 billion on imports, a 14.9 percent increase when compared to the import value recorded in May 2026. The export and import positions translated into a notable trade deficit of N$5.5 billion.

Cumulative trade values

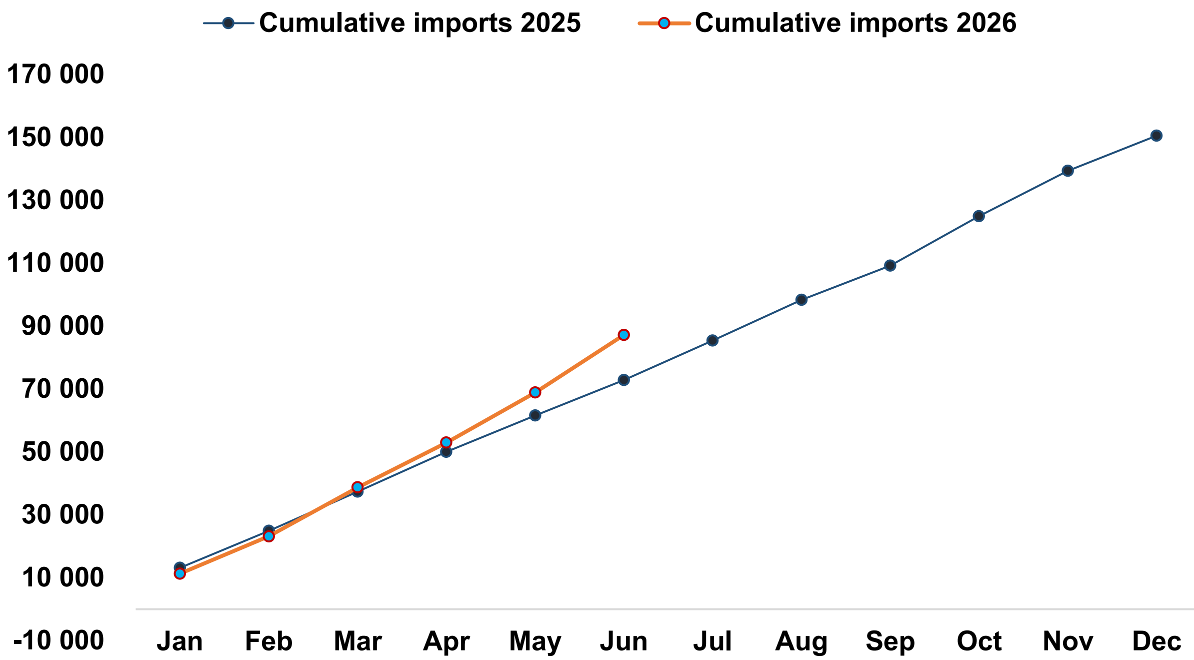
Namibia's 2026 cumulative exports amounted to N$67.2 billion in June 2026, which is N$3.1 billion higher when compared to the same period of the previous year.

Chart 1: Cumulative exports (N$, m)



On the import side, the cumulative value for the month under review amounted to N$87.2 billion, which is an increase from N$72.8 billion recorded over the same period in 2025.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N$ m)



During the month under review, exports recorded comparable year-on-year values, however, imports highlight a significant 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. Nickel ores and concentrates, up by N$368 million
2. Other crude minerals increased by N$ 248 million
3. Non-monetary gold rose by N$187 million
4. Uranium, up by N$106 million
5. Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus, increased by N$81 million

Monthly increase in imports of goods was mainly reflected in:

1. Fertilizer, increased by N$713 million
2. Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites, up by N$674 million
3. Petroleum oils rose by N$650 million

4. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), increased by N$273 million

5. Civil engineering and contractors' equipment, up by N$176 million

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

Regarding the sectoral share of total exports, June 2026 saw the Mining and quarrying sector occupying the first position with the largest export value of N$6.7 billion, subsequently generating more than half of the country's total export revenue, while a month-on-month comparison reflects a decrease of N$17 million in exports of products from this sector. The manufacturing sector was second, accounting for 43.1 percent of total exports in June 2026, with the export value of goods from this sector increasing by a value of N$27 million when compared to the previous month. Furthermore, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector ranked third, making up 4.2 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, June 2026

Industry	ISIC group	Value (N$ m)
Mining and quarrying	B07: Mining of metal ores	4 739
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	1 391
	B09: Mining support service activities	599
Manufacturing	C10: Manufacture of food products	1 997
	C24: Manufacture of basic metals	1 601
	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	640
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	387
	A02: Forestry and logging	138
	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 June 2026, the import bill for products of the manufacturing industry stood at N$12.7 billion, indicating an increase of 21.5 percent when compared to May 2026. Following in the second position was the mining and quarrying industry, which stood at N$5.4 billion, reflecting a 7.7 percent increase when compared to the preceding

[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.

month. Lastly, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector occupied the third position with imports valued at N$247 million. Table 5 shows the main 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, June 2026

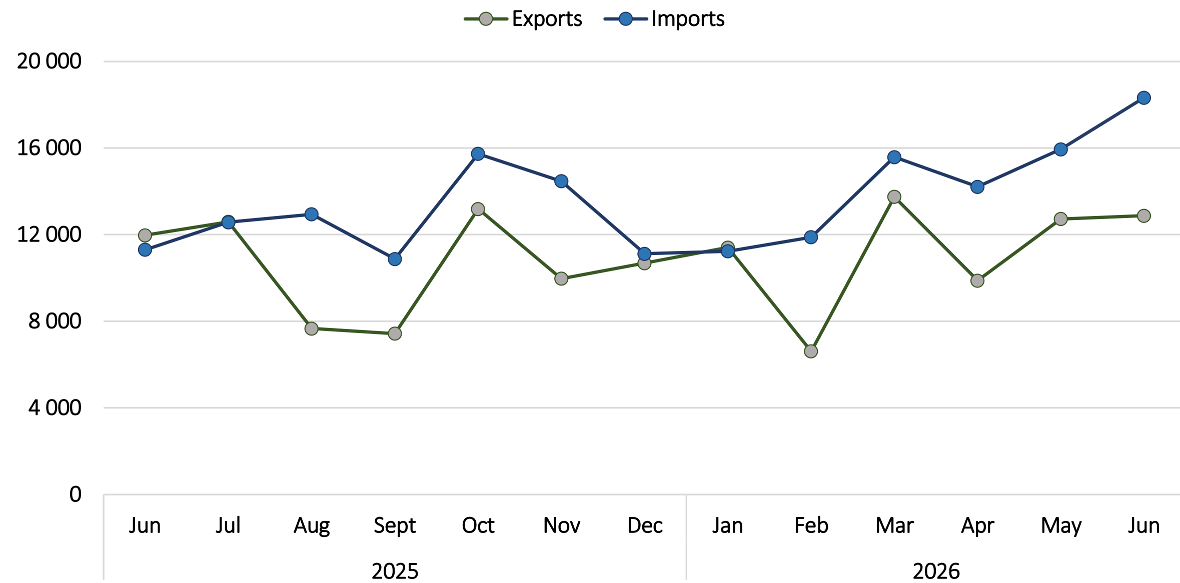
Industry	ISIC group	Value (N$ m)
Manufacturing	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3 057
	C28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2 111
	C29: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1 307
Mining and quarrying	B09: Mining support service activities	4 019
	B07: Mining of metal ores	1 150
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	160
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	242
	A02: Forestry and logging	3
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	2

1.3 Total export and total import

During the month under review, export[3] revenue increased by 1.2 percent to N$12.9 billion when compared to the value of exports recorded in May 2026. Moreover, exports increased by 7.6 percent when compared to N$12.0 billion registered in the corresponding month of 2025. On the demand side, according to the June 2026 figures, the import value reached a record high amounting to N$18.3 billion between June 2025 to June 2026. This, represents a 14.9 percent month-on-month and 62.1 percent year-on-year increase.

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

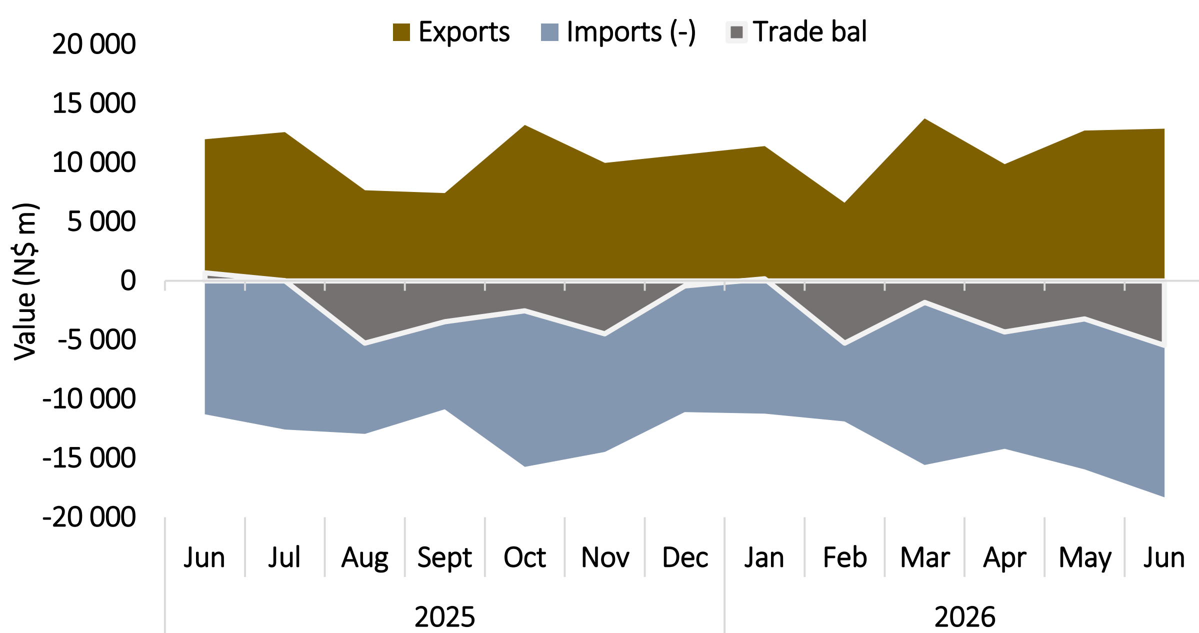
Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N$ m), June 2025 to June 2026



1.4 Trade balance

In June 2026, the country's trade balance (the difference between exports and imports) reflected a worsened trade deficit valued at N$5.5 billion, after recording a N$3.2 billion deficit in May 2026. However, a trade surplus of N$669 million was recorded in June 2025. Between June 2025 and June 2026, the country recorded persistent trade deficits (Chart 4), with consecutive trade surpluses occurring only in June, and July 2025, as well as in January 2026. Over this period, the trade balance averaged a deficit of N$2.7 billion, indicating the country's continued reliance on foreign goods to meet domestic demand.

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



1.5 Trade balance by partner

The June 2026 figures show Namibia's trade surpluses with countries such as China (N$1.2 billion), Botswana (N$1.1 billion), and Finland (N$493 million). On the other hand, the country recorded trade deficits against the USA (N$3.1 billion), South Africa (N$2.8 billion) and Oman (N$1.5 billion).

1.6 Trade balance by product

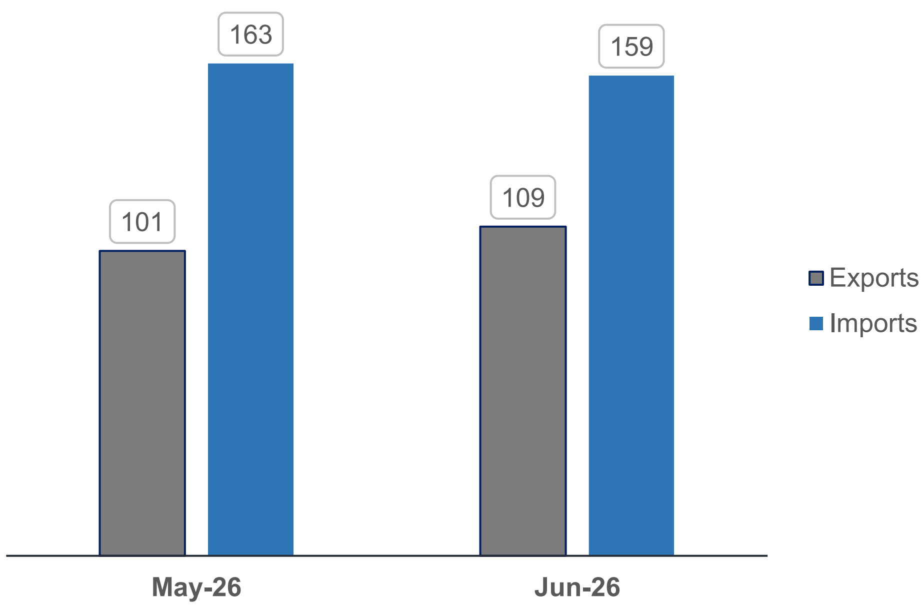
The June 2026 figures recorded trade deficits on goods such as petroleum oils (N$3.4 billion), 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' (N$895 million), and motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) (N$855 million). Contrastingly, the country recorded trade surpluses on commodities such as uranium (N$2.9 billion), non-monetary gold (N$1.5 billion), as well as fish and precious stones (diamonds), both at N$1.3 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 109 markets, which is eight (8) more than the markets recorded in May 2026. Whereas the demand side observed the country importing goods from 159 markets across the world, which is four (4) fewer than the markets recorded in May 2026 *(Chart 5)*. These developments signify increased regional integration and are well aligned with the country's export and import market diversification agenda.

Chart 5: Total number of markets Namibia traded with (May 2026 vs June 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 June 2026, Percentage Share

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

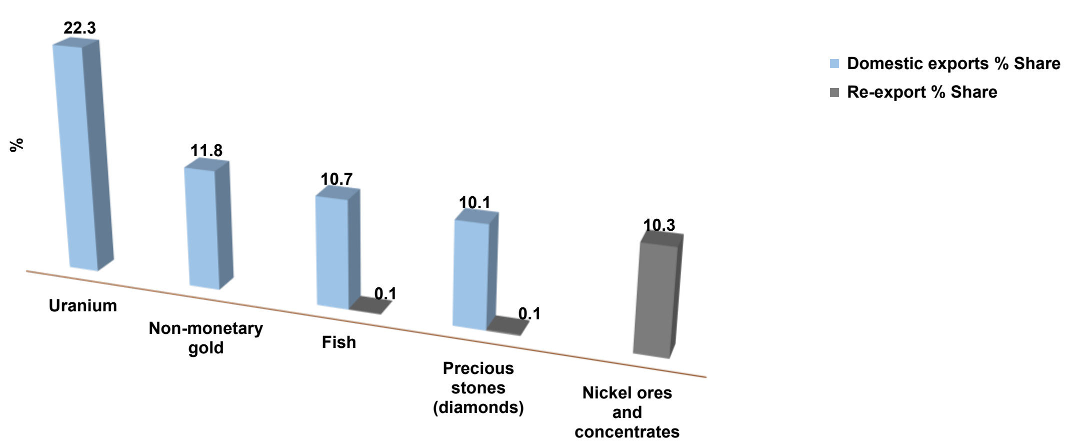
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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 June 2026 (Chart 6), accounting for 22.3 percent of total exports, mainly absorbed by China. Non-monetary gold emerged as the second most exported commodity, accounting for 11.8 percent of total exports, destined only for South Africa. Fish, destined mainly for Zambia, Spain and Italy, occupied the third position, accounting for 10.8 percent of total exports. Precious stones (diamonds) occupied the fourth position with a share of 10.3 percent of total exports, mainly absorbed by Botswana, United Arab Emirates and Belgium.

Chart 6: Top five export products for June 2026, Percentage Share

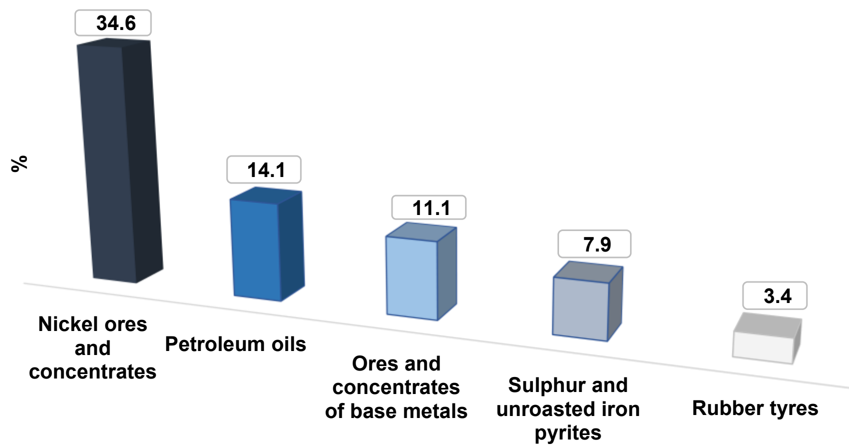


Nickel ores and concentrates occupied the fifth position, also contributing 10.3 percent (which was solely a re-export) to the country's total export revenue, and were destined for Canada, Finland and China. The top five export commodities jointly accounted for 65.5 percent of total exports.

3.2 Top five re-export products

The month of June 2026 saw the country re-exporting goods worth N$3.8 billion, representing an increase of 9.9 percent month-on-month and 26.4 percent year-on-year.

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



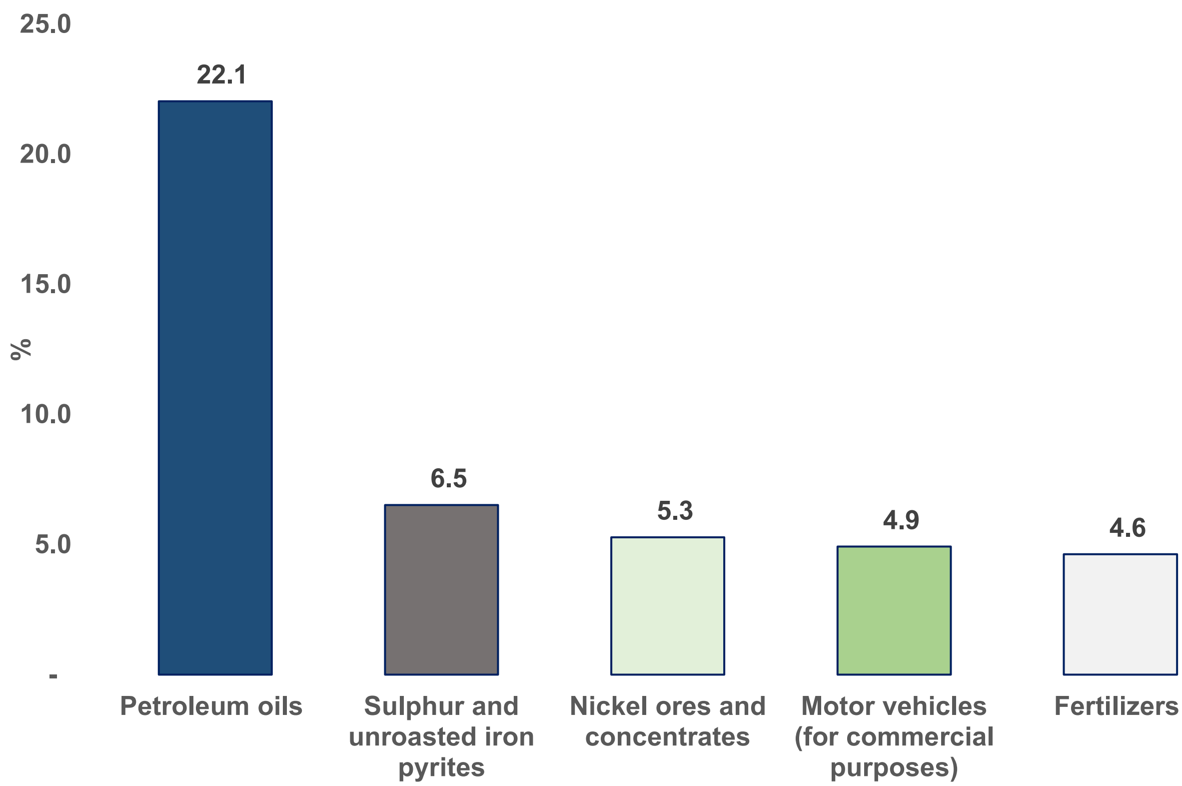
The top five commodities re-exported in June 2026 were 'nickel ores and concentrates', occupying the first position with a share of 34.6 percent of total re-exports and was mainly destined to Canada, Finland and China. Petroleum oils and 'ores and concentrates of base metals' followed in second and third place, accounting for 14.1 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively, with petroleum oils mainly destined for Botswana and Zambia, while the latter was destined mainly to Brazil and South Africa.

Lastly, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and rubber tyres, ranked fourth and fifth with shares of 7.9 percent and 3.4 percent, correspondingly, and they were both mainly destined for the Zambian market.

3.3 Top five import products

The top five commodities imported into the country jointly accounted for 43.4 percent of total imports. Petroleum oils emerged at the top of the list during the month under review, accounting for 22.1 percent of total imports. In second and third positions were 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and 'nickel ores and concentrates', gaining shares of 6.5 percent and 5.3 percent of total imports, in that order. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and fertilizers ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, having a share of 4.9 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively (Chart 8).

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



The United States of America (USA) and Oman were the largest import markets for petroleum oils, while 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' were sourced mainly from the USA and Canada. 'Nickel ores and concentrates' were sourced solely from Zambia. Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) were sourced mainly from South Africa and China. Lastly, fertilizers were mainly sourced from Morocco and Oman.

3.4 Top 10 traded products

Table 6 below provides a snapshot of the top ten (10) export and import products[4], thereby showcasing the country's trade dynamics and economic priorities.

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

Exports			Imports		
SITC/Commodity Description	**Value(N$ m)**	**%Share**	**SITC/Commodity Description**	**Value(N$ m)**	**%Share**
286:Uranium	2 875	22.3	334:Petroleum oils	4 041	22.1
971:Non-monetary gold	1 524	11.8	274:Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	1 196	6.5
034:Fish	1 385	10.8	284:Nickel ores and concentrates	969	5.3
667:Precious stones (diamonds)	1 323	10.3	782:Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)	902	4.9
284:Nickel ores and concentrates	1 320	10.3	562:Fertilizers	849	4.6
334:Petroleum oils	606	4.7	723:Civil engineering and contractors's equipment	477	2.6
287:Ores and concentrates of base metals	521	4.1	542:Medicaments	392	2.1
011:Meat of bovine animals	365	2.8	781:Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	367	2.0
278:Other crude minerals	360	2.8	728:Other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries	289	1.6
274:Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	302	2.3	743:Pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans	280	1.5
000: Other commodities	2 293	17.8	000: Other commodities	8 563	46.7
Total	**12 875**	**100**	**Total**	**18 326**	**100**

The top 10 traded commodities highlight the country's dependence on mineral exports, with uranium, non-monetary gold and precious stones (diamonds) emerging as top export revenue sources, thereby underscoring the country's wealth and opportunities in the extractive industry (mining). However, this reliance poses risks due to the unpredictable price volatility of minerals on the global market and the most prevalent geopolitical conflicts. Fish was the only non-mineral commodity to rank among the top five exports, reflecting the critical role of the blue economy in the country's export sector. Imports were mainly dominated by essential commodities such as petroleum oils and 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', 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.

[4] Time series data for top 5 traded commodities for each flow are available in the excel sheet (Tab 20)

SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

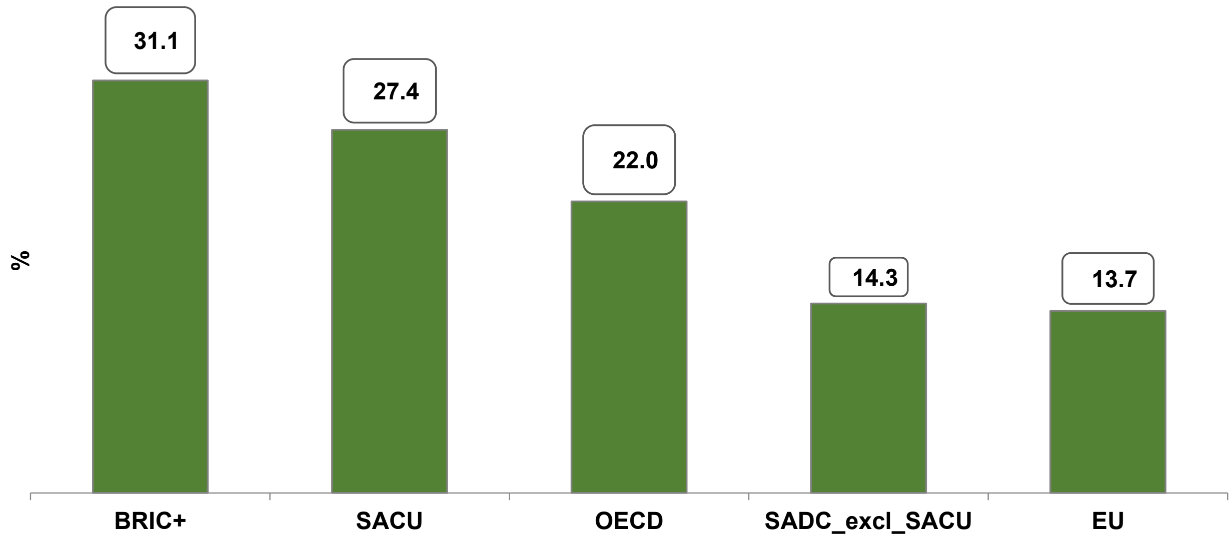
Namibia's trade strategy is anchored on its participation in key Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) such as the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA); the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Trade; the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union (EU) 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 31.1 percent of the total export value (Chart 9). SACU and the OECD markets followed in second and third positions, contributing 27.4 percent and 22.0 percent to Namibia’s total export value, respectively. SADC_excl_SACU and the EU markets occupied the fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 14.3 percent and 13.7 percent of total export revenue, accordingly.

[5] BRIC+ Includes the new member states

Chart 9: Exports for the top five economic regions for June 2026, Percentage Share



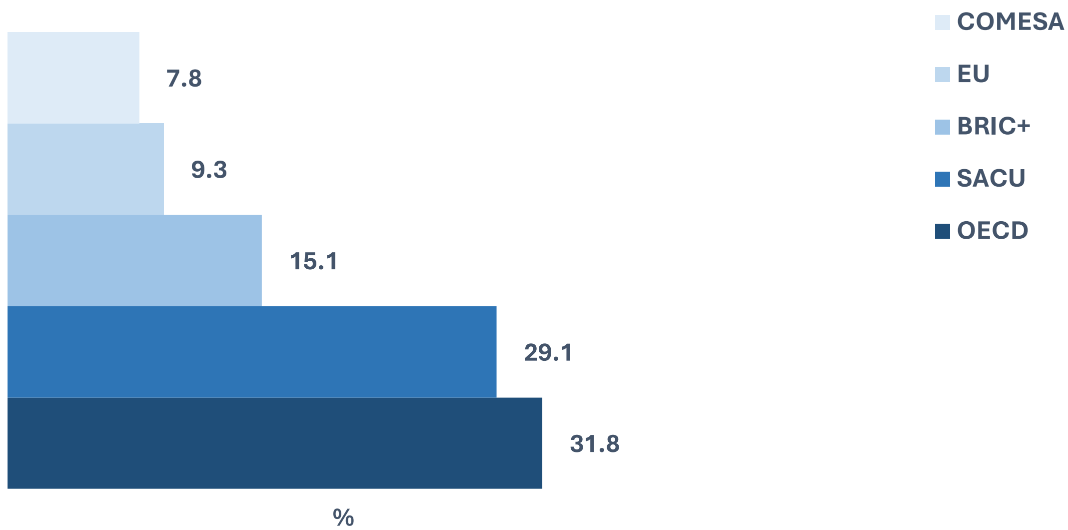
Exports to BRIC+ comprised mainly of uranium, precious stones (diamonds) and 'nickel ores and concentrates', while exports to SACU was dominated largely by non-monetary gold, precious stones (diamonds) and petroleum oils. The OECD's basket comprised of 'nickel ores and concentrates', fish and meat of bovine animals. Exports to SADC_excl_SACU were mainly fish, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and petroleum oils, while the EU absorbed fish, 'nickel ores and concentrates', and meat of bovine animals.

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

The June 2026 figures revealed that the OECD was Namibia's largest market for imports, accounting for 31.8 percent of total imports, which were predominantly made up of petroleum oils, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and 'civil engineering and contractors' equipment'. SACU came second with a share of 29.1 percent, supplying the country mostly with motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), alcoholic beverages and 'sugar, molasses and honey' while the BRIC+ and the EU took the third and fourth positions with respective shares of 15.1 percent and 9.3 percent of the total import value. BRIC+ supplied the country mainly with motor vehicles (for commercial purposes), 'pumps (other than pumps for liquids), air or other gas compressors and fans' and other machinery and equipment, while the EU supplied the country mainly with petroleum oils, 'wheat and meslin' and 'electrodiagnostic apparatus for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes'.

COMESA occupied the fifth position, accounting for 7.8 percent of total imports and supplied Namibia mainly with ‘nickel ores and concentrates’, ‘ores and concentrates of base metals’ and other crude minerals

Chart 10: Imports for the top five economic regions for June 2026, Percentage share



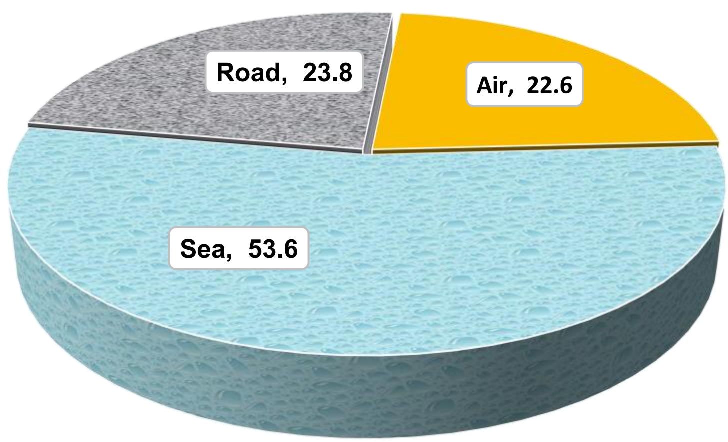
SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

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$6.9 billion. This export value represents 53.6 percent share of the total exports during the period under study (Chart 11). The basket of exports via sea comprised mainly of uranium, 'nickel ores and concentrates' and fish. The second place was occupied by road transportation, contributing 23.8 percent of the total export value and its export basket was mainly made up of petroleum oils, fish and 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites'.

Lastly, air transportation accounted for 22.6 percent with non-monetary gold and precious stones (diamonds) being the highest-valued commodities transported via this mode of transport.

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



Regarding trade volumes, a total of 461 802 tons of goods left the country, representing an increase of 12.8 percent and 48.5 percent when compared to May 2026 and June 2025, respectively.

During the month under review, 279 574 tons of goods were recorded as exported via sea, representing an increase of 55 761 tons month-on-month and 149 028 tons year-on-year.

A total of 182 055 tons of goods left the country by road, yielding a decrease of 1.8 percent and an increase of 1.0 percent when compared to tons recorded in May 2026 and June 2025, correspondingly.

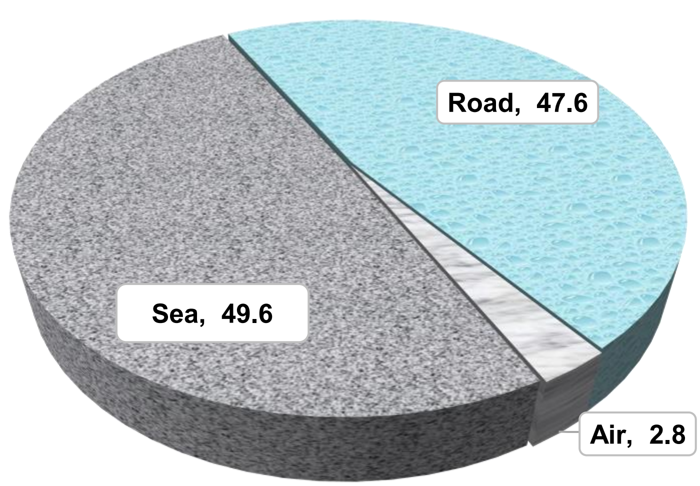
Finally, only 174 tons of goods left the country by air during June 2026, indicating increases of 16.8 percent and 43.0 percent month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Sea transport accounted for the highest import value among all modes of transportation during the month under review. Imports via sea were valued at N$9.1 billion, representing a 49.6 percent share of the total import value of all goods (Chart 12). Petroleum oils, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' and fertilizers constituted the highest value of total imports via sea transport.

Road transportation was second, accounting for 47.6 percent of the total value of all goods imported into the country and its basket consisted mainly of 'Nickel ores and concentrates' motor vehicles for commercial purposes and motor vehicles for the transportation of persons. Finally, in a distant third place was air transport, accounting for 2.8 percent of the total value of goods imported in the country. 'Measuring and controlling instruments', telecommunication equipment and 'aircraft and associated equipment' were the top imported commodities via this mode of transport.

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



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, June 2026 saw 600 442 tons of goods imported into the country, increasing by 13.4 percent and 49.2 percent when compared to the previous month and year-on-year, respectively.

Moreover, 386 138 tons of goods arrived in the country by sea, translating into an increase of 20.8 percent and 77.2 percent when compared to 319 614 tons and 217 895 tons recorded in May 2026 and June 2025, respectively. June 2026 saw 214 074 tons of goods entering the country by road, translating into increases of 2.0 percent and 16.2 percent when compared to 209 789 tons recorded in the previous month and 184 302 tons recorded in June 2025, respectively.

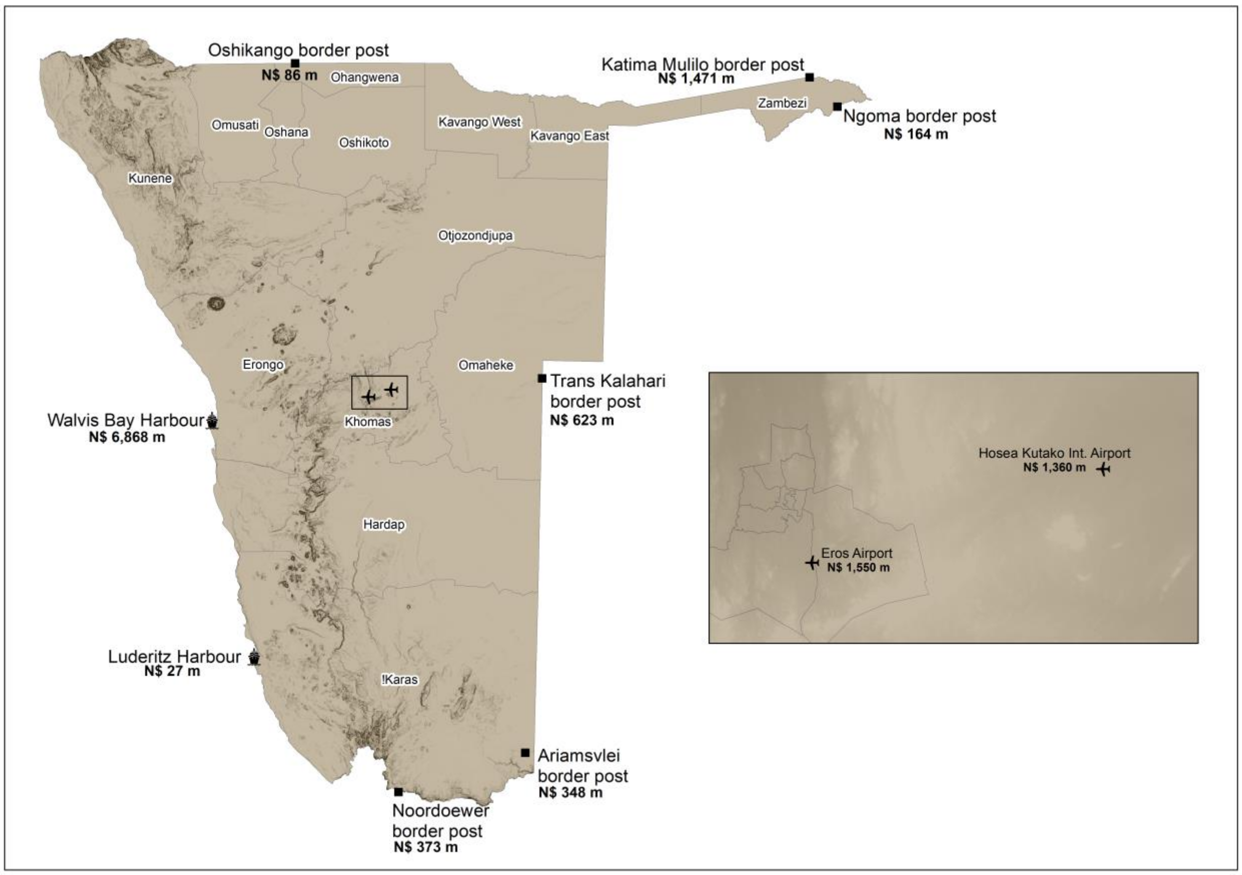
Finally, 197 tons of goods arrived in the country by air during the period under review, yielding an increase of 21.1 percent and a decrease of 15.2 percent when compared to the tons recorded in May 2026 and June 2025, respectively.

SECTION 6: TRADE BY MAIN BORDER POST/OFFICE

This section outlines Namibia's trade with the rest of the world through major border posts/ offices for June 2026, reflecting the leading points of entry/exit by value.

The export side saw the port of Walvis Bay facilitating goods worth N$6.9 billion, followed by Eros Airport and Katima Mulilo border post, with N$1.6 billion and N$1.5 billion, respectively.

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



The demand side saw Walvis Bay maintaining its position as the top entry point for imports, handling cargo valued at N$8.8 billion, ahead of Ariamsvlei and the Trans-Kalahari border posts, which facilitated goods worth N$3.2 billion and N$2.3 billion, individually.

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

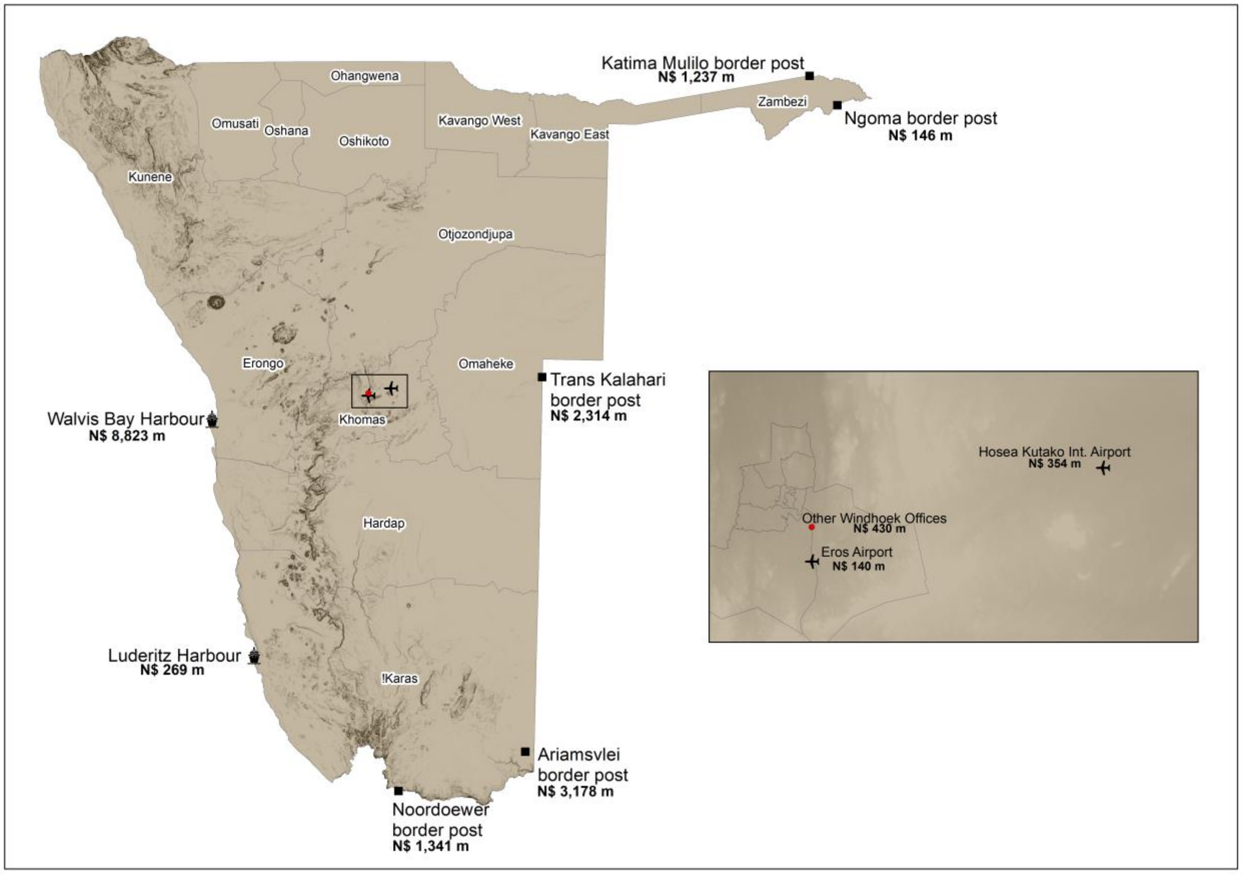


Table 7: Time series – Lüderitz harbour (N$ m)

Flow	2025							2026					
Period	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Total Exports	282	139	231	57	58	2	170	389	9	259	71	403	27
Total Imports	125	239	382	165	127	87	96	56	187	171	140	172	269

Table 8: Top 3 commodities traded via Lüderitz harbour (N$ m), June 2026

SITC Commodity description	Exports (N$ m)	%Share	SITC Commodity description	Imports (N$ m)	%Share
034: Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	24.1	88.9	334: Petroleum oils	207	76.9
272: Fertilizers, crude, other than those of division 56	2.5	9.1	621: Materials of rubber	8	2.9
334: Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous	0.4	1.3	699: Manufactures of base metal	7	2.6

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 June 2026, Namibia's intra-African trade recorded exports valued at N$ 5.7 billion. On the other hand, the country imported goods worth N$7.1 billion from the continent, yielding a trade deficit of N$1.5 billion 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 44.1 percent of total exports and imports from Africa making up 38.9 percent of total imports. This indicates that almost 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 Nigeria (Chart 13.1). In contrast, imports came from the same countries, except for Botswana and Nigeria, which were replaced by Morocco and Zimbabwe. 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, June 2026, Percent

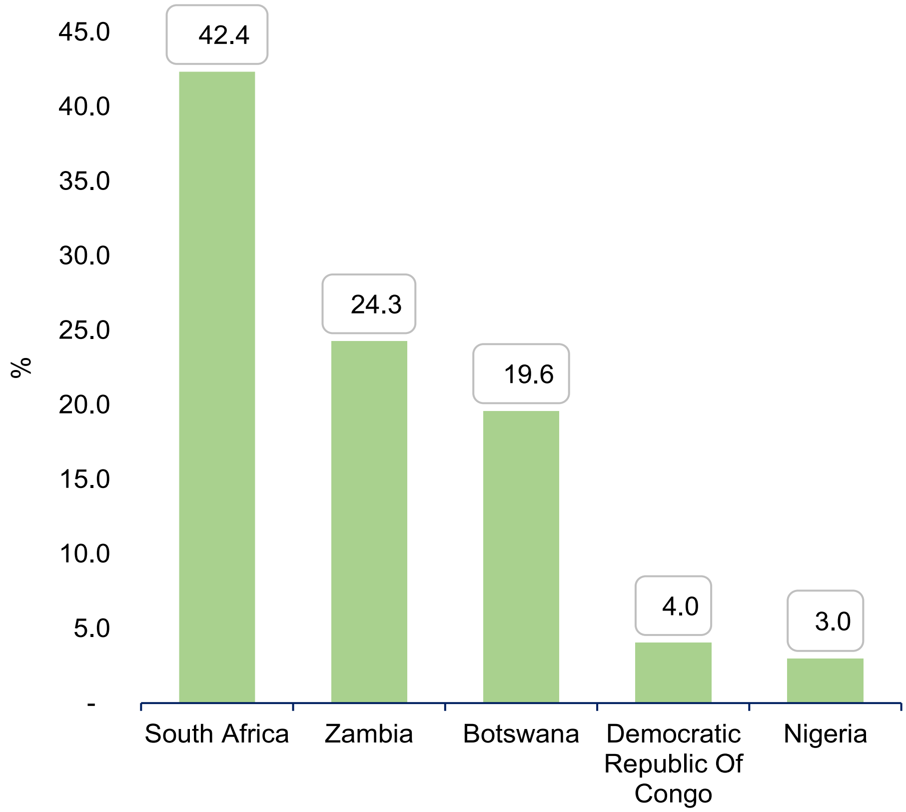


Chart 14: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, June 2026, Percent

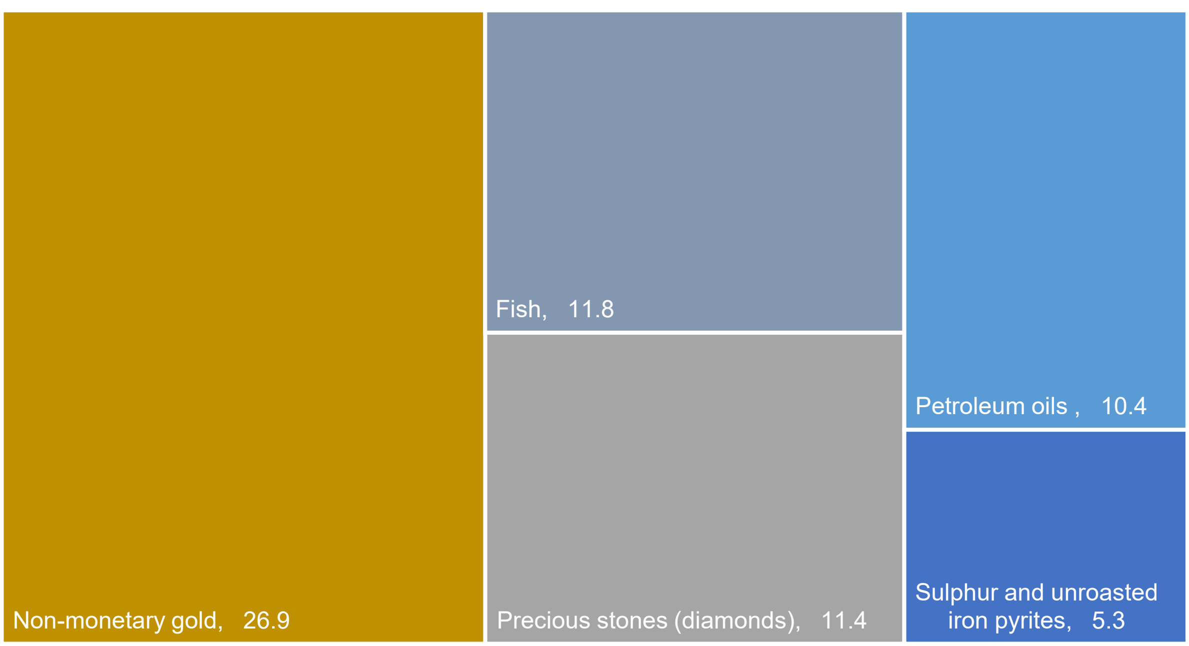


Chart 15: Namibia's top 5 intra-Africa import destinations, June 2026, Percent

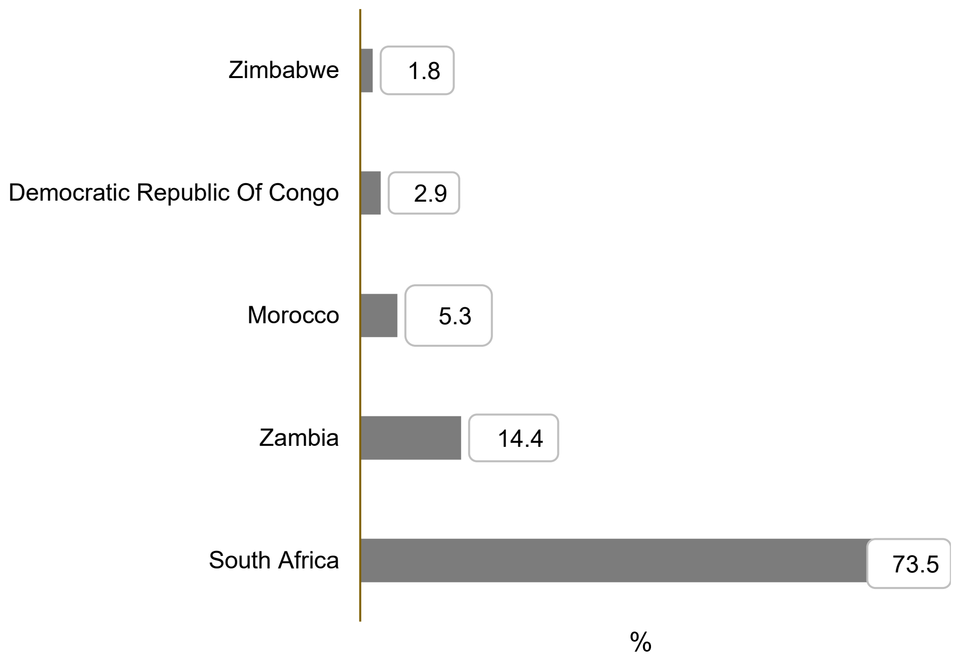
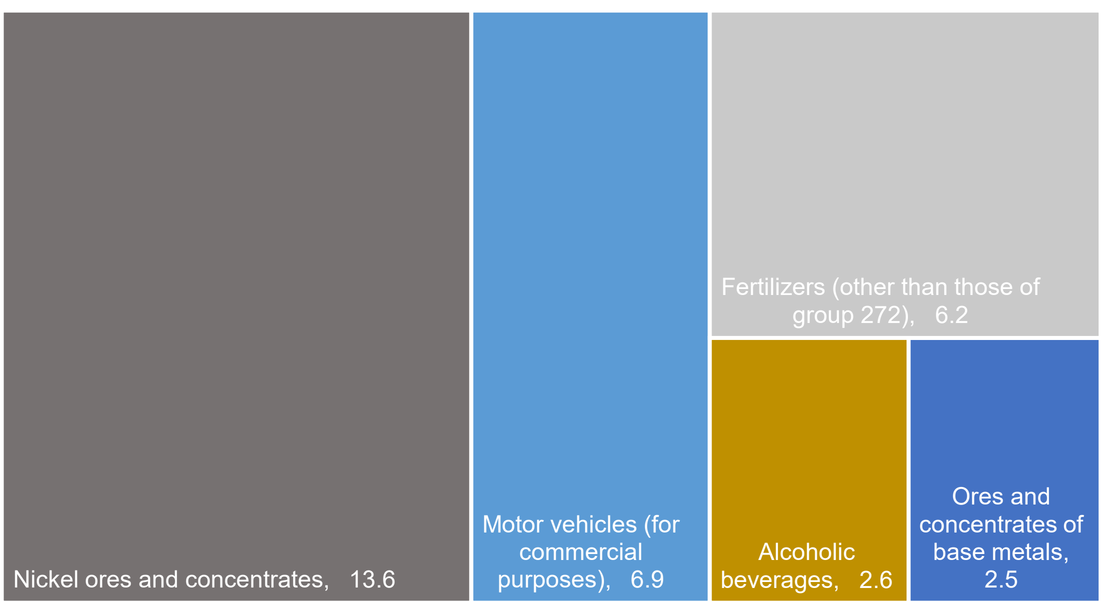


Chart 16: Namibia's intra-Africa imports by top 5 products, June 2026, Percent



SECTION 8: NAMIBIA INTRA-SADC TRADE

In June 2026, Namibia's exports to the African continent were predominantly concentrated in the southern region, accounting for 94.5 percent of the total intra-Africa exports. Overall, intra-SADC exports represented 41.6 percent of Namibia's total global export value during the month under review. Charts 17 and 18 below show the top five SADC markets to which goods from Namibia were destined and the top five products exported to the SADC region, respectively.

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

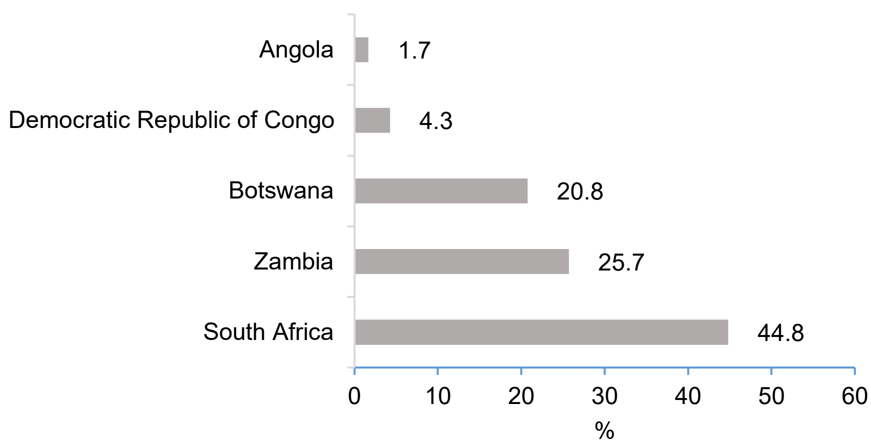
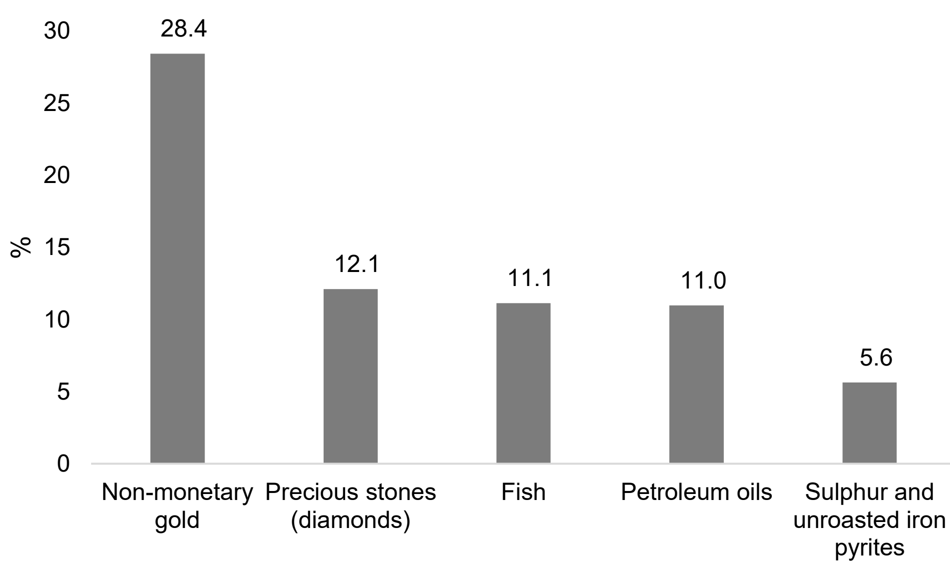


Chart 18: Namibia's intra-SADC exports by top 5 products for June 2026, Percent



On the demand side, the month under review highlighted the significance of Southern African markets to the Namibian economy, with 94.5 percent of the total value of goods imported from Africa being sourced from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. Consequently, Namibia's intra-SADC imports accounted for 36.8 percent of the total value of imports from the world. Charts 19 and 20 below show the top five SADC markets from which imported goods were sourced and the top five products imported, respectively.

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

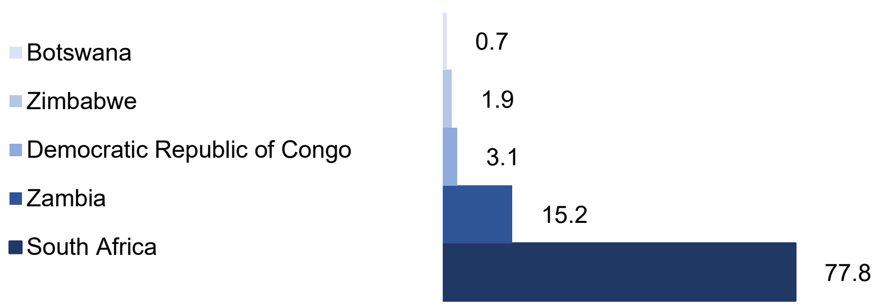
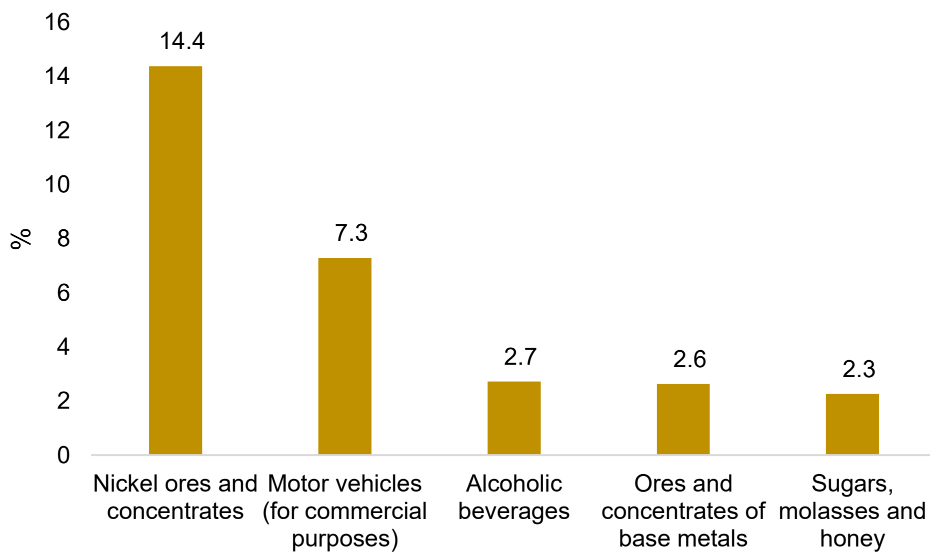


Chart 20: Namibia's Intra-SADC imports by top 5 products for June 2026, Percent



SECTION 9: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES

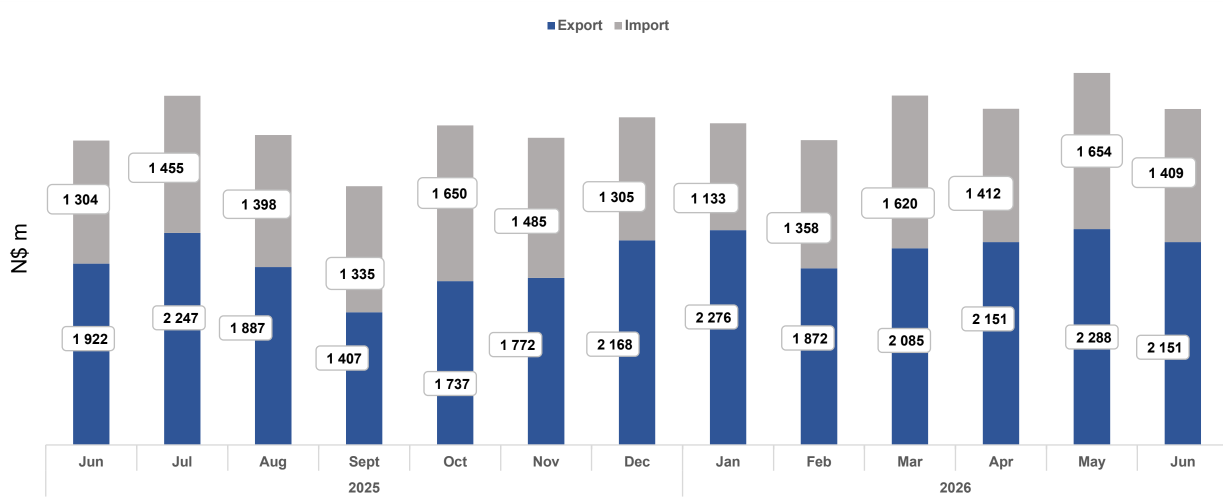
9.1 Food Items

This section analyses the trend of Namibia's trade on food items[6] following the HS commodity classification at the chapter level (HS 2-digit codes). 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.

The month under review saw the country recording a trade surplus to the value of N$743 million on food items. 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$415 million, respectively.

Over the period spanning June 2025 to June 2026, Namibia's overall trade on food items averaged a trade surplus amounting to N$573 million. The highest trade surplus was N$1.1 billion, observed in January 2026, followed by December and July 2025 with N$864 million and N$792 million, respectively (Chart 21). There was no trade deficits recorded during the period.

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



[6] Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

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

HS Commodity description	2025							2026						Jun 2026 %
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Shares
03: Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1 499	1 675	1 446	1 045	1 199	808	941	1 457	1 400	1 544	1 617	1 582	1 452	67.5
02: Meat and edible meat offal	248	358	245	213	289	285	268	152	240	362	345	480	415	19.3
10: Cereals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	78	3.6
08: Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	25	35	19	35	48	463	808	535	96	65	71	64	48	2.2
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	48	48	57	31	47	51	43	43	38	46	44	40	44	2.0

The June 2026 figures show that fish contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 67.5 percent followed by 'meat and edible meat offal' with 19.3 percent. The third commodity in the list was cereals with 3.6 percent. The top five food exports jointly accounted for a share 94.7 percent of the total food exports.

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

HS Commodity description	2025							2026						Jun 2026 %
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Shares
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	208	283	220	157	195	205	153	152	274	200	210	158	190	13.5
10: Cereals	189	124	151	433	282	130	195	124	166	268	187	410	169	12.0
15: Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	88	115	100	57	104	123	138	88	98	128	96	97	130	9.2
02: Meat and edible meat offal	57	71	61	79	115	102	81	86	97	130	119	149	124	8.8
19: Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	103	135	111	77	117	120	100	84	120	114	117	117	122	8.7

On the demand side, 'sugar and sugar confectionery' dominated the import list with a share of 13.5 percent while cereals as well as 'animal and vegetable fats and oils' took the second and third positions, having accounted for 12.0 percent and 9.2 percent, correspondingly. The top five imported food items accounted for 52.2 percent of the food import basket during the month under review.

9.2 Beverages

Imports of beverages[7] averaged N$333 million between June 2025 and June 2026, with October 2025 registering the highest value of N$677 million. It is worth noting that the month under review only recorded N$296 million imports worth of beverages. During the same period, exports averaged N$88 million, with November 2025 noting the largest value at N$179 million, while the lowest value, amounting to N$38 million, was recorded in the month under review.

[7] Beverage includes both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

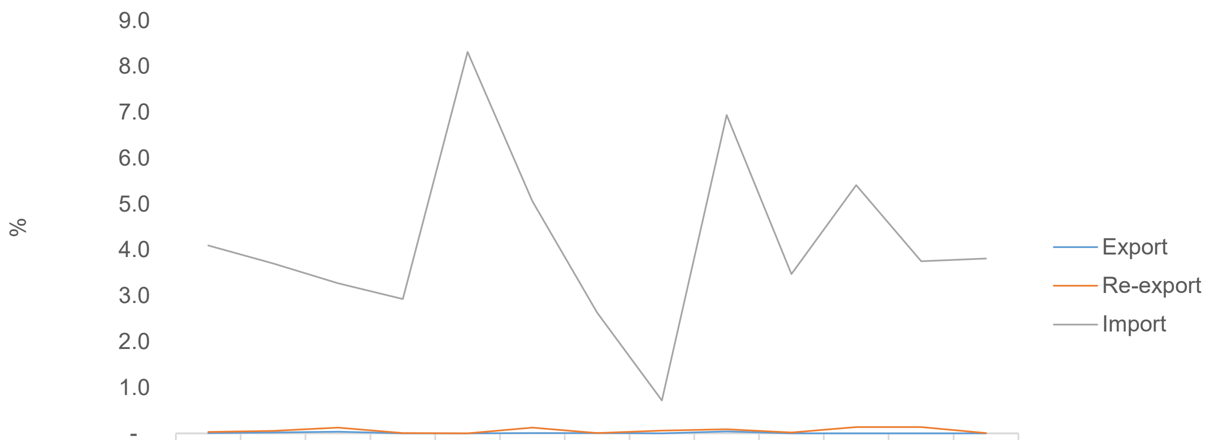
Table 11: Exports and Imports of Beverages (N$ m), June 2025 – June 2026

Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports	Trade balance
2025	Jun	96	282	- 186
	Jul	67	321	- 254
	Aug	83	349	- 266
	Sept	51	260	- 210
	Oct	125	677	- 552
	Nov	179	430	- 251
	Dec	100	302	- 202
2026	Jan	90	330	- 240
	Feb	53	252	- 200
	Mar	71	270	- 199
	Apr	114	258	- 143
	May	70	303	- 232
	Jun	38	296	- 258
Average		**88**	**333**	**-246**

SECTION 10: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – Office Wooden Furniture

This section provides an insight into trade for the commodity of the month—office wooden furniture, from June 2025 to June 2026.

Chart 22: Exports and Imports of Office Wooden Furniture (N$ m)[8], June 2025 – June 2026



	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Export	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Re-export	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Import	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.9	8.3	5.1	2.6	0.7	6.9	3.5	5.4	3.8	3.8

In June 2026, the country exported ‘office wooden furniture’ valued at N$9 386 (solely a re-export), all destined for Angola and South Africa. On the other hand, the country imported ‘office wooden furniture’ worth N$3.8 million, mainly sourced from South Africa.

[8] ‘-’ denotes ‘0’ values while 0.0 represents positive values less than 1 million N$.

Conclusion

In June 2026, Namibia's exports were valued at N$12.9 billion, while imports stood at N$18.3 billion, resulting in the country's trade deficit amounting to N$5.5 billion.

During June 2026, exports increased by 1.2 percent when compared to the export value recorded in May 2026 and by 7.6 percent when compared to June 2025. The import value increased by 14.9 percent month-on-month and 62.1 percent year-on-year.

China emerged as the country's largest export destination, with a share of 26.3 percent of all goods exported, followed by South Africa with a share of 18.7 percent. Furthermore, Zambia, Botswana and Finland formed part of Namibia's top five export markets. Additionally, South Africa was the country's largest source for imports, accounting for 28.6 percent of total imports into Namibia, followed by the USA with 17.8 percent of the market share. China, Oman and Zambia 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 22.3 percent of Namibia's total exports, ahead of non-monetary gold, which accounted for 11.8 percent. Fish, precious stones (diamonds), and 'nickel ores and concentrates' also formed part of the top five exported products. In terms of imports, petroleum oils, with a share of 22.1 percent was the highest imported commodity during the month under study, while 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' in second, accounted for a share of 6.5 percent. 'Nickel ores and concentrates', 'Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and Fertilizers were part of the top five imported products.

Regarding economic blocs, BRIC+ emerged as the largest export market during June 2026, contributing 31.1 percent to total exports, followed by SACU market which accounted for 27.4 percent while the OECD contributed 22.0 percent in third place. SADC_excl_SACU (14.3%) and the EU (13.7%) occupied fourth and fifth positions. On the demand side, the OECD emerged as the largest source for Namibia's imports with a share of 31.8 percent of the total import bill, followed by SACU and the BRIC+ with contributions of 29.1 percent and 15.1 percent, respectively. The EU (9.3%) and COMESA (7.8%) 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 53.6 percent of the total export value, followed by road (23.8%) and air (22.6%). On the demand side, sea transport took the first position, accounting for 49.6 percent of the total import value, followed by road and air transport, contributing 47.6 percent and 2.8 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 other African countries.

Regarding trade on food items and beverages, during June 2026, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to food items with a trade surplus of N$743 million, while beverages recorded a deficit of N$258 million.

Finally, an analysis of the trade in 'office wooden furniture' as the commodity of the month revealed that in June 2026, Namibia exported 'office wooden furniture' worth N$9 386 (solely a re-export), destined for Angola and South Africa. On the demand side, the country imported 'office wooden furniture' worth N$3.8 million, sourced from South Africa.

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