



Namibia Statistics
Agency



Namibia International Merchandise Trade Statistics Bulletin

August 2026



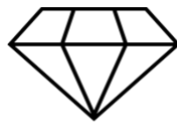
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Vision Statement

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



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Excellent Performance

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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

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 by linking 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, balance of payments which connect trade figures directly to national output (Gross Domestic Product-GDP) and calculating trade balances (exports minus imports).

In this context, the availability of timely and high-quality trade statistics is a precondition for a comprehensive assessment of employment creation, production, revenue generation, demand, and the overall welfare of the domestic economy, as well as at the global and regional levels. It is in that light that, since its establishment, the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) has endeavoured sustainably to provide 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 August 2026. For more in-depth data used to compile this report, excel tables have been provided for download at www.nsa.org.na.

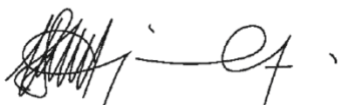
In August 2026, Namibia's trade developments reveal that exports amounted to N\$12.7 billion, while imports were higher at N\$16.6 billion, resulting in a trade deficit (a negative difference between the country's exports and imports) of N\$3.9 billion. This development reflects an improved trade balance when compared to N\$5.9 billion deficit recorded in July 2026. Further analysis shows a N\$5.3 billion deficit recorded in the same month of the previous year.

Analysis of Namibia's major trading partners shows that France emerged as the country's largest export destination, while South Africa continued to be the leading source of imports. Namibia's export basket in August 2026 was largely dominated by mining products, particularly uranium, non-monetary gold, diamonds, and nickel ores and concentrates. Fish was the only non-mineral

commodity among the top five export products. Re-exports declined by 2.4 percent monthly but increased by 24.3 percent compared to August 2025. The re-export basket comprised mainly of nickel ores and concentrates, petroleum oils, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', fertilizers, and other crude minerals. Conversely, the import basket was dominated by petroleum oils, nickel ores and concentrates, 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', commercial motor vehicles, and 'mechanical handling equipment and their parts'.

A detailed analysis of trade in food and beverages indicates that Namibia was a net exporter of food products, recording a trade surplus of N\$773 million, as food exports exceeded imports. In contrast, Namibia was a net importer of beverages, with beverage imports surpassing exports, resulting in a trade deficit of N\$193 million.

The current report focuses on 'Poultry and poultry products' as the commodity of the month. The analysis indicates that, on the supply side, Namibia exported poultry and poultry products valued at N\$49.0 million, with the DRC, Zambia, and Botswana serving as the main export destinations. On the demand side, the country imported poultry and poultry products worth N\$53.4 million, primarily sourced from Brazil, South Africa, and the United States of America (USA).



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ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

SECTION 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS

1.1 Revisions for July 2026

In line with international statistical standards, International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) are subject to revision as new or updated information becomes available from data sources. Consequently, trade statistics are revised monthly to incorporate data updates and additional information received from these sources.

Table 1: Trade Flow Revision for July 2026¹

Flow	As reported in July_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in August_2026 Bulletin (N\$	Difference (N\$ m)	Difference in %
Total Exports	10 668	10 668	0	0.0%
Total Imports	16 537	16 533	- 5	0.0%
Trade balance	-5 869	-5 864	5	-0.1%

As reflected in Table 1, the value of exports was revised upwards by **N\$170,337** when compared with the total exports reported for July 2026. Conversely, imports were revised downwards by **N\$5 million** in comparison to the preceding month.

Table 2: Exports Revision for July 2026

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in July_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in August_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
011 : Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	326	327	0
764 : Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	13	13	0
554 : Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	6	6	0

Exports were revised upward for several commodities, most notably beef, which increased by N\$333,660, and telecommunications equipment, which recorded an upward revision of N\$94,000.

Table 3: Imports Revision for July 2026

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in July_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in August_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
744 : Mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof	371	367	- 4
722 : Tractors (other than those of headings 744.14 and 744.15)	136	135	- 1
728 : Other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries	245	244	- 1

¹ Figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number

For imports, the downward revision was mainly reflected in commodities such as mechanical handling equipment, decreasing by N\$4 million, as well as tractors and ‘other machinery and equipment specialized for particular industries,’ both decreasing by N\$1 million.

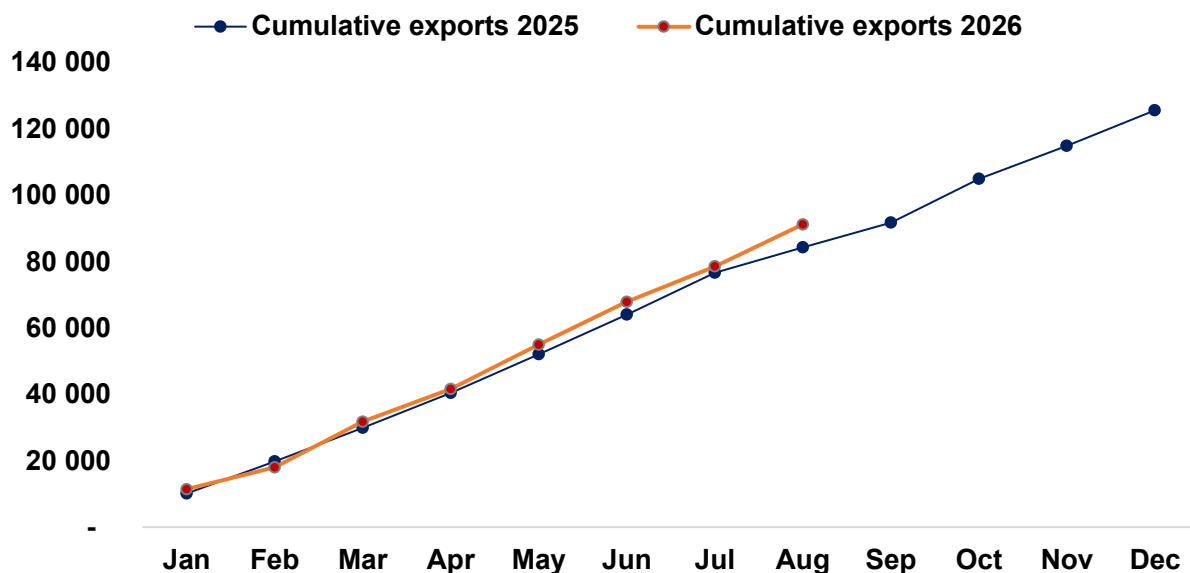
1.2 Summary

In August 2026, Namibia’s export earnings rose to N\$12.7 billion, an increase of 18.8 percent from the level recorded in the preceding month. Import expenditure reached N\$16.6 billion, slightly higher by 0.2 percent compared to July 2026. As imports exceeded exports, the country recorded a trade deficit of N\$3.9 billion.

Cumulative trade values

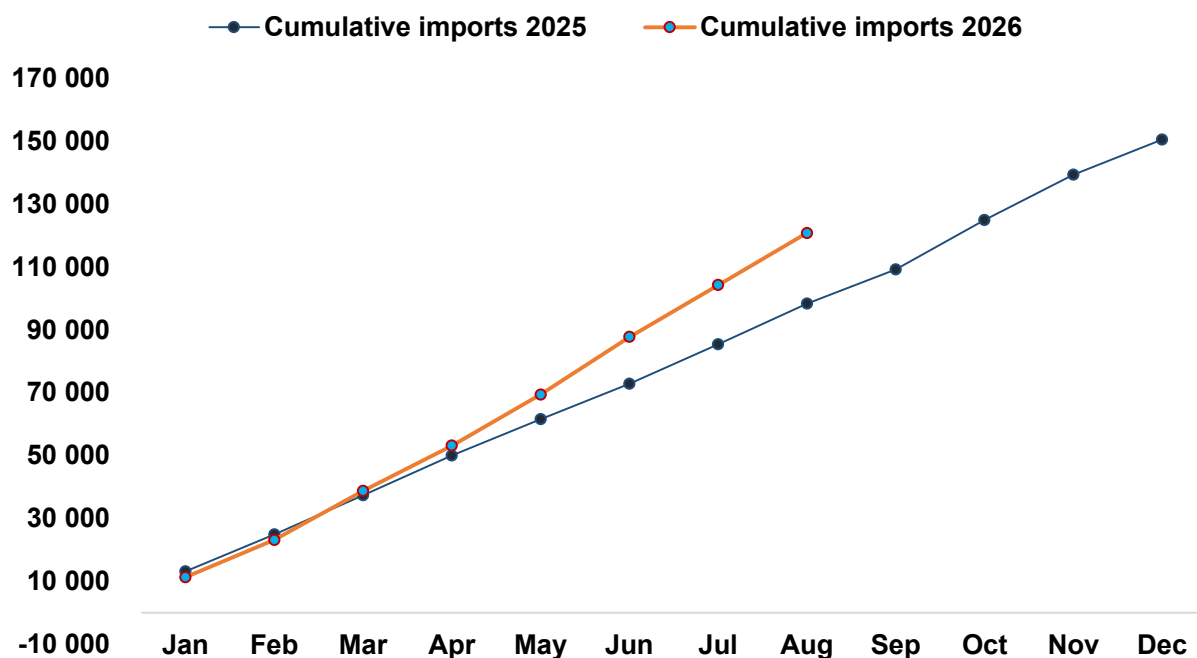
By August 2026, Namibia’s cumulative export earnings had reached N\$91.2 billion, which was N\$6.9 billion higher than the value recorded during the same period of the previous year.

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



On the import side, the cumulative value for the month under review amounted to N\$120.8 billion, which is an increase from N\$98.3 billion recorded over the same period in 2025.

Chart 2: Cumulative imports (N\$ m)



During the month under review, both flows recorded significant variations in trade dynamics when compared to the same period, the previous year.

Trade highlights by category

Key contributors to the monthly increase in exports:

- Uranium recorded the largest increase, rising by N\$2.7 billion.
- Non-electric parts and accessories of machinery increased by N\$113 million.
- Nickel ores and concentrates rose by N\$90 million.
- Alcoholic beverages registered an increase of N\$85 million.
- Fertilizers increased by N\$51 million.

Key contributors to the monthly increase in imports:

- Petroleum oils recorded the highest increase, rising by N\$318 million.
- Tubes or pipe fittings, of iron or steel increased by N\$222 million.
- Inorganic chemical elements rose by N\$216 million.
- Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites increased by N\$191 million.
- Mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof registered an increase of N\$161 million.

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

Regarding the sectoral composition of exports, the Mining and Quarrying sector remained the largest contributor in August 2026, with exports valued at N\$6.4 billion, accounting for more than half of Namibia's total export earnings. Compared to the previous month, exports in this sector increased substantially by N\$2.6 billion. The Manufacturing sector ranked second, contributing 44.0 percent of total exports, although export earnings from this sector declined by N\$592 million on a month-on-month basis. Meanwhile, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector accounted for 4.8 percent of total exports, placing it third among the country's leading export industries. Collectively, these three sectors dominated Namibia's export basket in August 2026, underscoring the country's strong reliance on mining, manufacturing, and primary agricultural activities. Table 4 provides a detailed breakdown of the principal export commodities within each of these sectors.

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

Industry	ISIC group	Value (N\$ m)
Mining and quarrying	B07: Mining of metal ores	4 320
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	1 551
	B09: Mining support service activities	561
Manufacturing	C10: Manufacture of food products	1 871
	C24: Manufacture of basic metals	1 679
	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	863
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	418
	A02: Forestry and logging	173
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	20

The import profile highlights Namibia's continued reliance on foreign-produced manufactured goods, which accounted for the largest share of total imports in August 2026. Imports of manufactured products amounted to N\$11.5 billion, despite declining by 3.8 percent compared to July 2026. The Mining and Quarrying sector ranked second, with imports valued at N\$4.7 billion, representing an 11.6 percent increase from the previous month. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector followed in third position, recording imports of N\$330 million. Together, these three sectors accounted for the bulk of Namibia's import bill during the month. Table 5 presents the

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.

principal categories of imported goods within each of these sectors, reflecting broad industry classifications rather than individual commodity products.

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

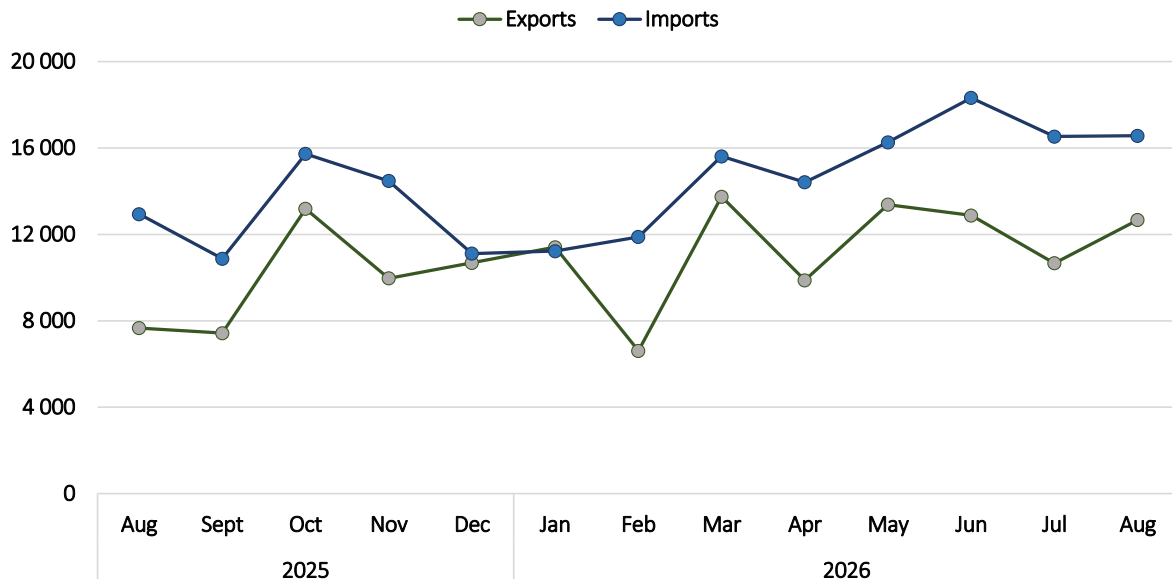
Industry	ISIC group	Value (N\$ m)
Manufacturing	C20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2 324
	C28: Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1 972
	C29: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1 289
Mining and quarrying	B09: Mining support service activities	3 081
	B07: Mining of metal ores	1 289
	B08: Other mining and quarrying	315
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	324
	A02: Forestry and logging	4
	A03: Fishing and aquaculture	2

1.3 Total export and total import

Export³ revenue strengthened during August 2026, rising by 18.8 percent to N\$12.7 billion from the level recorded in July 2026. Compared to August 2025, export earnings increased significantly by 65.3 percent, reflecting improved external demand and higher export values. Meanwhile, imports amounted to N\$16.6 billion, increasing slightly by 0.2 percent on a monthly basis and by 28.0 percent on an annual basis.

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

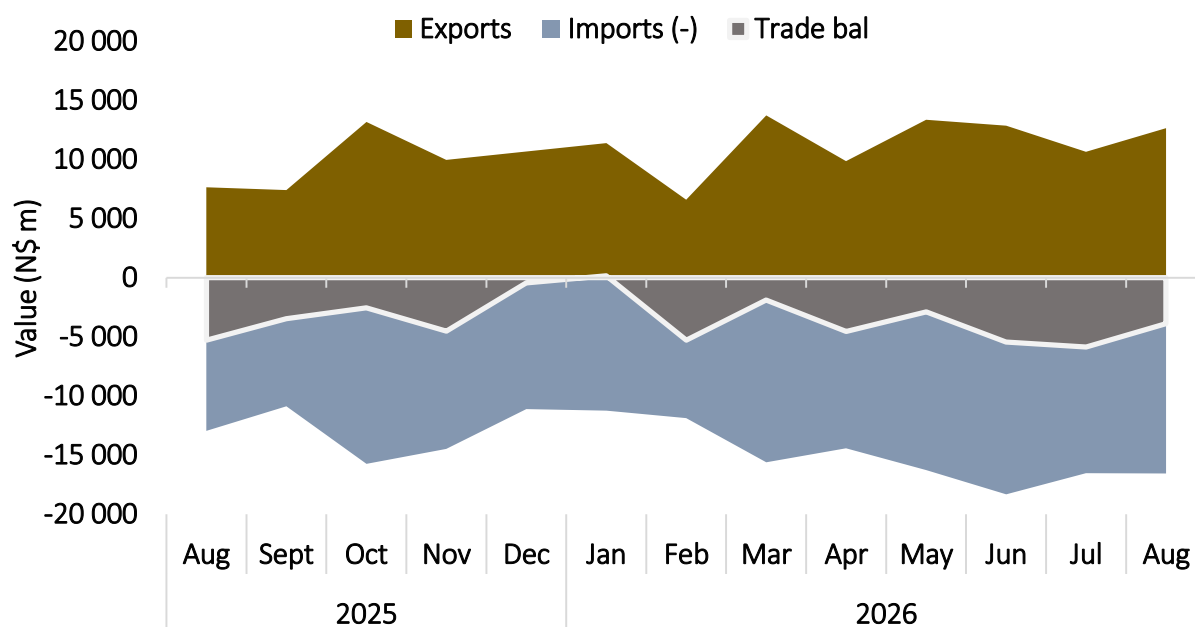
Chart 3: Total exports and imports (N\$ m), August 2025 to August 2026



1.4 Trade balance

In August 2026, Namibia's trade balance, measured as the difference between exports and imports, recorded a deficit of N\$3.9 billion, an improvement from the N\$5.9 billion deficit and the N\$5.3 billion deficit registered in July 2026 and August 2025, respectively. As illustrated in Chart 4, the country experienced persistent trade deficits between August 2025 and August 2026, with January 2026 being the only month in which a trade surplus was recorded. Over this period, the trade balance averaged a deficit of N\$3.5 billion, highlighting Namibia's continued dependence on imported goods to meet domestic demand.

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



1.5 Trade balance by partner

Analysis of Namibia's bilateral trade positions for August 2026 shows that the country realized notable trade surpluses with France, Botswana, and Spain, amounting to N\$2.6 billion, N\$1.3 billion, and N\$396 million, respectively. In contrast, substantial trade deficits were recorded with South Africa (N\$2.9 billion), Oman (N\$2.1 billion), and China (N\$1.0 billion), underscoring the country's strong import dependence on these markets.

1.6 Trade balance by product

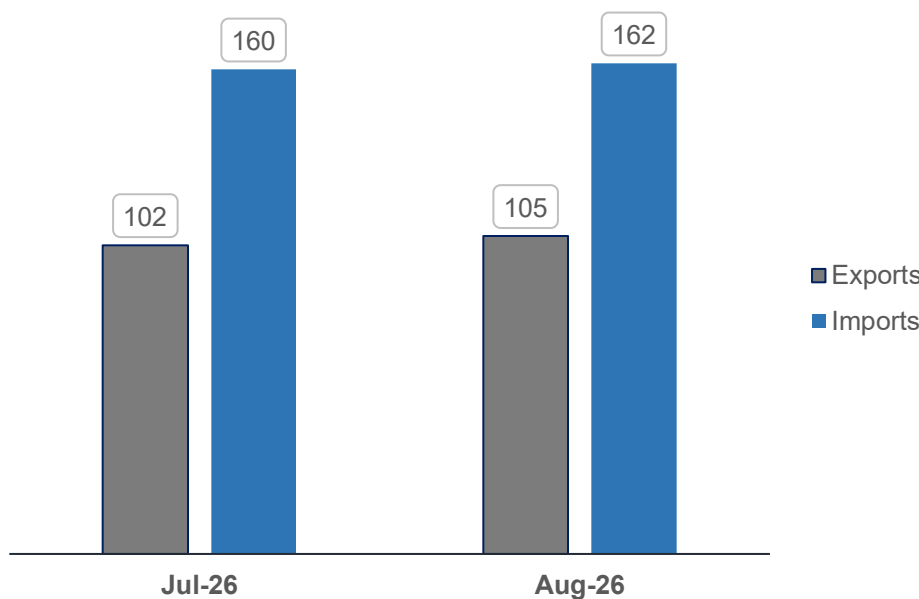
The August 2026 figures recorded trade deficits on goods such as petroleum (N\$2.5 billion), motor vehicles (for commercial purposes) and 'mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof' both at N\$527 million. Contrastingly, the country recorded trade surpluses on commodities such as uranium (N\$3.4 billion), non-monetary gold at N\$1.5 billion, as well as precious stones (diamonds) with a surplus of N\$1.3 billion.

SECTION 2: DIRECTIONS OF TRADE

2.1 Total Import and Export Markets

During the period under review, Namibia exported goods to 105 markets worldwide, representing an increase of 2 compared to the number of export destinations recorded in July 2026. On the import side, the country sourced goods from 162 markets, two more than those recorded in the previous month (Chart 5). These developments reflect the broadening of Namibia’s international trade footprint and underscores continued progress towards enhanced regional integration and the diversification of both export destinations and import sources, in line with the country's trade policy objectives.

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

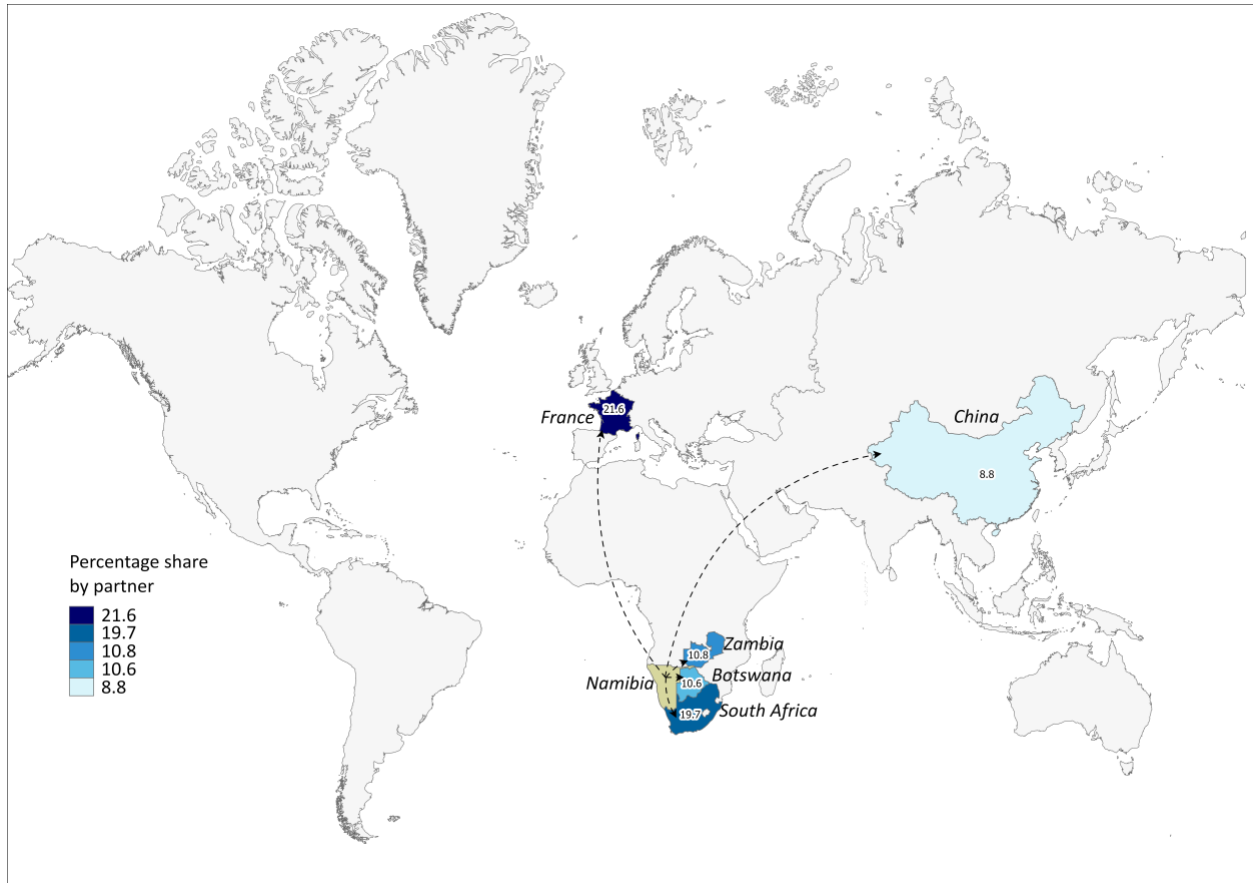


Figure 2: Top five import markets for August 2026, Percentage Share



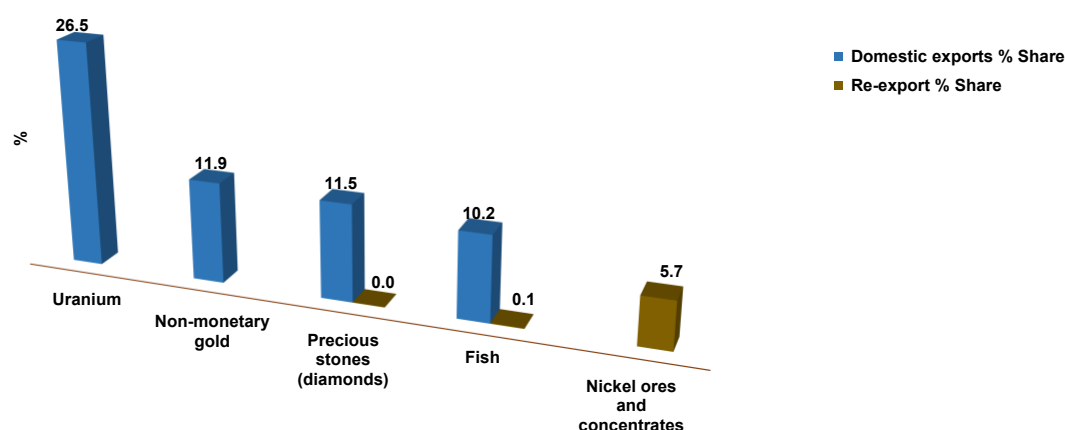
SECTION 3: TRADE BY PRODUCTS

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 remained Namibia's leading export commodity in August 2026 (Chart 6), contributing 26.5 percent to total export earnings, with most shipments destined for France and China. Non-monetary gold ranked second, accounting for 11.9 percent of total exports and was exported exclusively to South Africa. Precious stones (diamonds) occupied the third position, representing 11.5 percent of total exports, with Botswana, the United Arab Emirates, and Belgium serving as the principal destinations. Fish was the fourth-largest export commodity, contributing 10.2 percent to total exports and finding its main markets in Spain, Zambia, and South Africa. Together, these commodities constituted a substantial share of Namibia's export basket during the month under review.

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



Nickel ores and concentrates occupied the fifth position, with a share of 5.7 percent (which was solely a re-export) of total exports, exclusively absorbed by Finland, Canada and China.

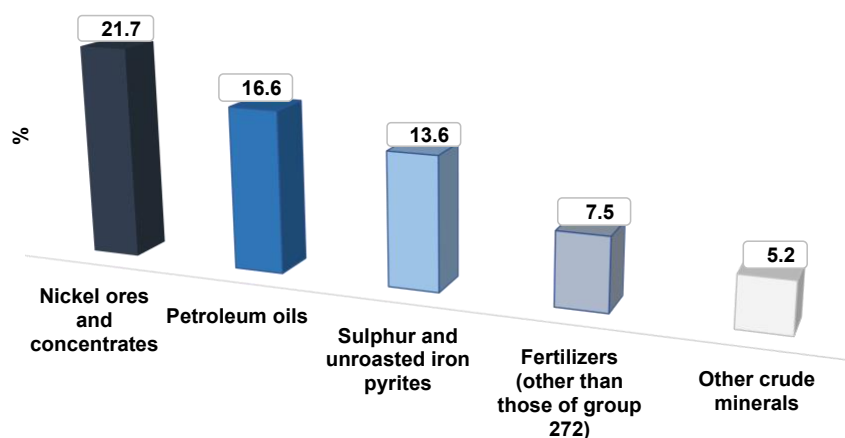
3.2 Top five re-export products

In August 2026, Namibia re-exported goods were valued at N\$3.3 billion, reflecting a 2.4 percent decline compared to the previous month, while recording a 24.3 percent increase relative to August 2025. The leading re-export commodity was ‘nickel ores and concentrates’, which accounted for 21.7 percent of total re-exports and was exclusively destined for Finland, Canada, and China.

Petroleum oils and ‘sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites’ ranked second and third, contributing 16.6 percent and 13.6 percent of total re-exports, correspondingly. Petroleum oils were primarily re-exported to Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, while ‘sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites’ were destined exclusively for Zambia and the DRC.

Rounding out the top five were fertilizers and ‘other crude minerals’, which accounted for 7.5 percent and 5.2 percent of total re-exports, respectively. Fertilizers were mainly re-exported to Zambia, whereas other crude minerals were largely destined for the Chinese market. Together, these commodities continued to play a significant role in Namibia’s re-export trade during the month under review.

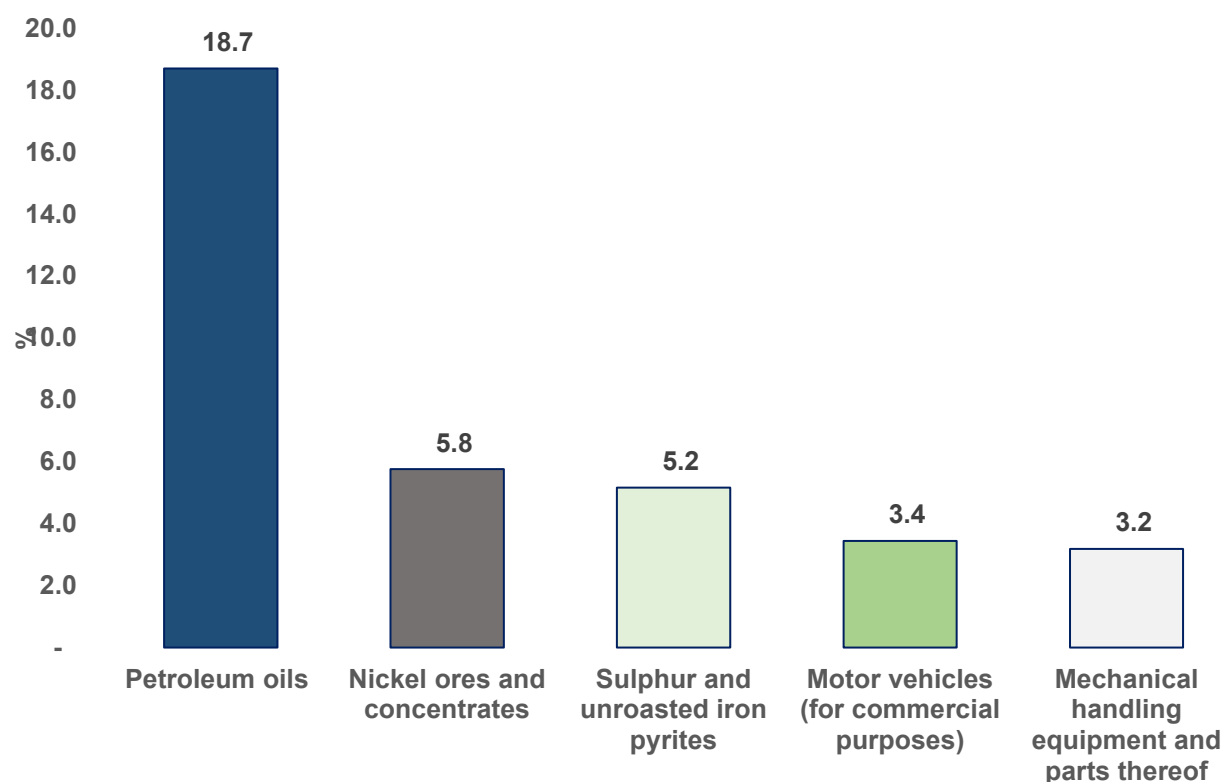
Chart 7: Top five re-export products for August 2026, Percentage Share



3.3 Top five import products

The top five imported commodities accounted for 36.3 percent of Namibia's total import bill during the month under review. Petroleum oils remained the largest import commodity, contributing 18.7 percent of total imports. This was followed by 'nickel ores and concentrates' and 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', which ranked second and third, accounting for 5.8 percent and 5.2 percent of total imports, respectively. Motor vehicles for commercial purposes and mechanical handling equipment occupied the fourth and fifth positions, with shares of 3.4 percent and 3.2 percent, correspondingly (Chart 8). Collectively, these commodities continued to constitute a substantial share of the country's import basket during the period under review.

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



Oman, India, and the Netherlands were the principal sources of petroleum oils imported during the month under review, while 'nickel ores and concentrates' were imported exclusively from Zambia. Imports of 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites' originated predominantly from Oman and

Saudi Arabia. Motor vehicles for commercial purposes were sourced mainly from South Africa, China, and Thailand, reflecting the country's continued reliance on these markets for transport equipment. Meanwhile, 'mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof' were imported primarily from China, South Africa, and Australia. These trading patterns underscore the importance of both regional and international markets in meeting Namibia's import requirements during the period under review.

3.4 Top 10 traded products

Table 6 presents an overview of the top ten export and import commodities, highlighting Namibia's prevailing trade patterns and providing insights into the country's key economic activities and trade priorities during the period under review.

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

Exports			Imports		
SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share	SITC/Commodity Description	Value(N\$ m)	%Share
286:Uranium	3 361	26.5	334:Petroleum oils	3 100	18.7
971:Non-monetary gold	1 513	11.9	284:Nickel ores and concentrates	955	5.8
667:Precious stones (diamonds)	1 463	11.5	274:Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	856	5.2
034:Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	1 299	10.3	782:Motor vehicles (for commercial purposes)	571	3.4
284:Nickel ores and concentrates	725	5.7	744:Mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof	528	3.2
334:Petroleum oils	570	4.5	781:Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	417	2.5
274:Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	455	3.6	723:Civil engineering and contractors' equipment	408	2.5
011:Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	374	3.0	522:Inorganic chemical elements, oxides and halogen salts	374	2.3
278:Other crude minerals	317	2.5	287:Ores and concentrates of base metals	331	2.0
562:Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)	249	2.0	679:Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron or steel	293	1.8
000: Other commodities	2 343	18.5	000: Other commodities	8 734	52.7
Total	12 670	100	Total	16 566	100

The composition of Namibia's top traded commodities highlights a strong reliance on mineral and fish exports, particularly uranium, non-monetary gold, diamonds, and fish, which remain key sources of export earnings. On the import side, petroleum oils, commercial motor vehicles, and mechanical equipment dominated, reflecting the country's dependence on foreign-produced industrial and energy-related goods. While resource-based exports continue to drive trade performance, the trade structure underscores the need for greater industrialization and export diversification to reduce import dependency and strengthen economic resilience against unpredictable external shocks and commodity price fluctuations.

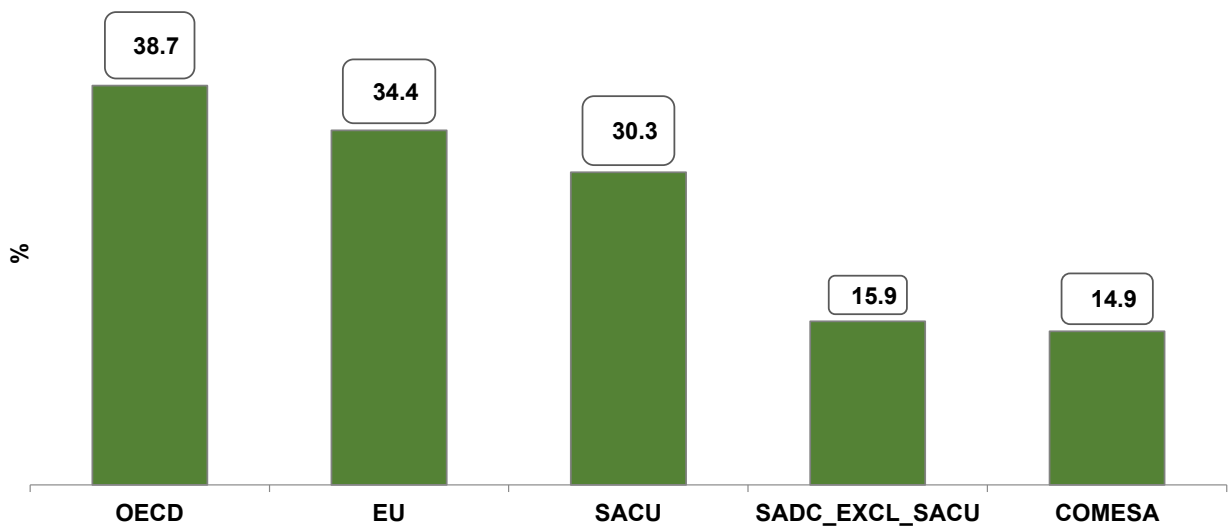
SECTION 4: TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

Namibia’s trade performance is supported by its participation in several preferential trade agreements, including the AfCFTA, SADC Protocol on Trade, EPA with the EU and UK, and SACU. These agreements provide preferential access to regional and international markets, facilitating higher trade flows with partner countries and enhancing Namibia’s integration into the global trading system.

4.1 Exports by Economic Regions

During the month under review, the OECD emerged as the leading destination for Namibian exports, absorbing 38.7 percent of total export value. The EU and SACU markets followed, with shares of 34.4 percent and 30.3 percent, in that order. In addition, exports to SADC member states excluding SACU accounted for 15.9 percent of total export earnings, while COMESA markets contributed 14.9 percent. The distribution of exports across these trading blocs highlights Namibia’s strong integration into both regional and global markets

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



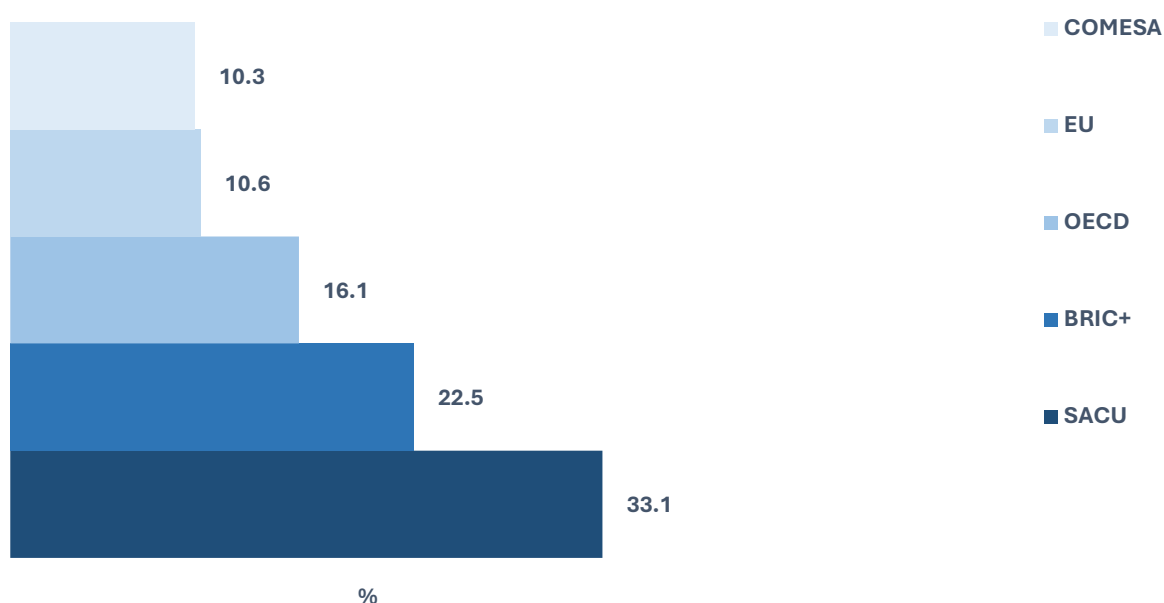
Exports to the OECD and the EU were dominated largely by uranium, fish and ‘nickel ores and concentrates’, while exports to SACU comprised mainly of non-monetary gold, precious stones (diamonds) and petroleum oils. The SADC_excl_SACU and COMESA baskets comprised of ‘sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites’, fish and fertilizers.

4.2 Imports by Economic Regions

The August 2026 trade figures indicate that SACU remained Namibia's leading source of imports, accounting for 33.1 percent of total import expenditure. Imports from this market primarily comprised of motor vehicles for commercial purposes, petroleum oils, and alcoholic beverages. The BRIC+⁴ bloc ranked second, contributing 22.5 percent of total imports and supplying mainly petroleum oils, mechanical handling equipment, and sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites.

The OECD and EU markets occupied the third and fourth positions, with shares of 16.1 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively. Imports from these markets were dominated by petroleum oils and wheat and meslin, underscoring their importance in meeting the country's energy and food requirements. Meanwhile, COMESA ranked fifth, accounting for 10.3 percent of total imports. The bloc predominantly supplied nickel ores and concentrates, 'ores and concentrates of base metals', and other crude minerals, highlighting its significance as a source of raw materials for the Namibian economy.

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



⁴ BRIC+ Includes the new member states

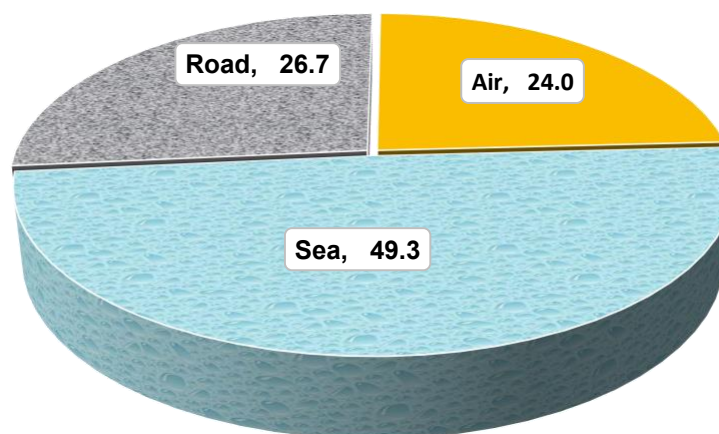
SECTION 5: TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

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\$6.3 billion. This export value represents 49.3 percent share of the total exports during the period under study (Chart 11). The basket of exports via sea comprised mainly of uranium, fish and 'nickel ores and concentrates'. The second place was occupied by road transportation, contributing 26.7 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 24.0 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 August 2026, Percent



Regarding trade volumes, a total of 473 411 tons of goods left the country, representing an increase of 9.8 percent and 47.2 percent when compared to July 2026 and August 2025, respectively.

During the month under review, 267 234 tons of goods were recorded as exported via sea, representing an increase of 19.6 percent month-on-month and an increase of 93.6 percent year-on-year.

A total of 205 933 tons of goods left the country by road, yielding a decrease of 0.8 percent and an increase of 12.2 percent when compared to tons recorded in July 2026 and August 2025, correspondingly.

Finally, only 242 tons of goods left the country by air during August 2026, indicating increases of 33.5 percent and 45.6 percent month-on-month and year-on-year, respectively.

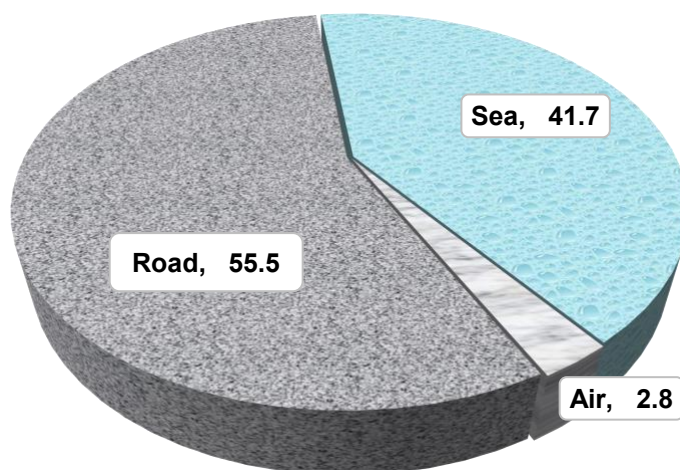
5.2 Imports by mode of transport

Road transport accounted for the highest import value among all modes of transportation during the month under review. Imports via road were valued at N\$9.2 billion, representing a 55.5 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 formed part of the top 3 exported products via the respective mode.

Sea transportation was second, accounting for 41.7 percent of the total value of all goods imported into the country and its basket consisted mainly of Petroleum oils, ‘sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites’ and mechanical handling equipment.

Finally, in a distant third place was air transport, accounting for 2.8 percent of the total value of goods imported in the country. Precious stones (diamonds), manufactures of base metal and telecommunication equipment were the top imported commodities via this mode of transport.

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



In terms of trade by volume, on the demand side, August 2026 saw 559 784 tons of goods imported into the country, increasing slightly by 0.1 percent compared to the previous month and by 34.4 percent year-on-year.

Moreover, 323 201 tons of goods arrived in the country by sea, translating into increases of 0.4 percent and 57.7 percent when compared to the tons recorded in July 2026 and August 2025, respectively. August 2026 saw 236 341 tons of goods entering the country by road, translating into a decrease of 0.4 percent and an increase of 12.0 percent when compared to the tons recorded in the previous month and in August 2025, respectively.

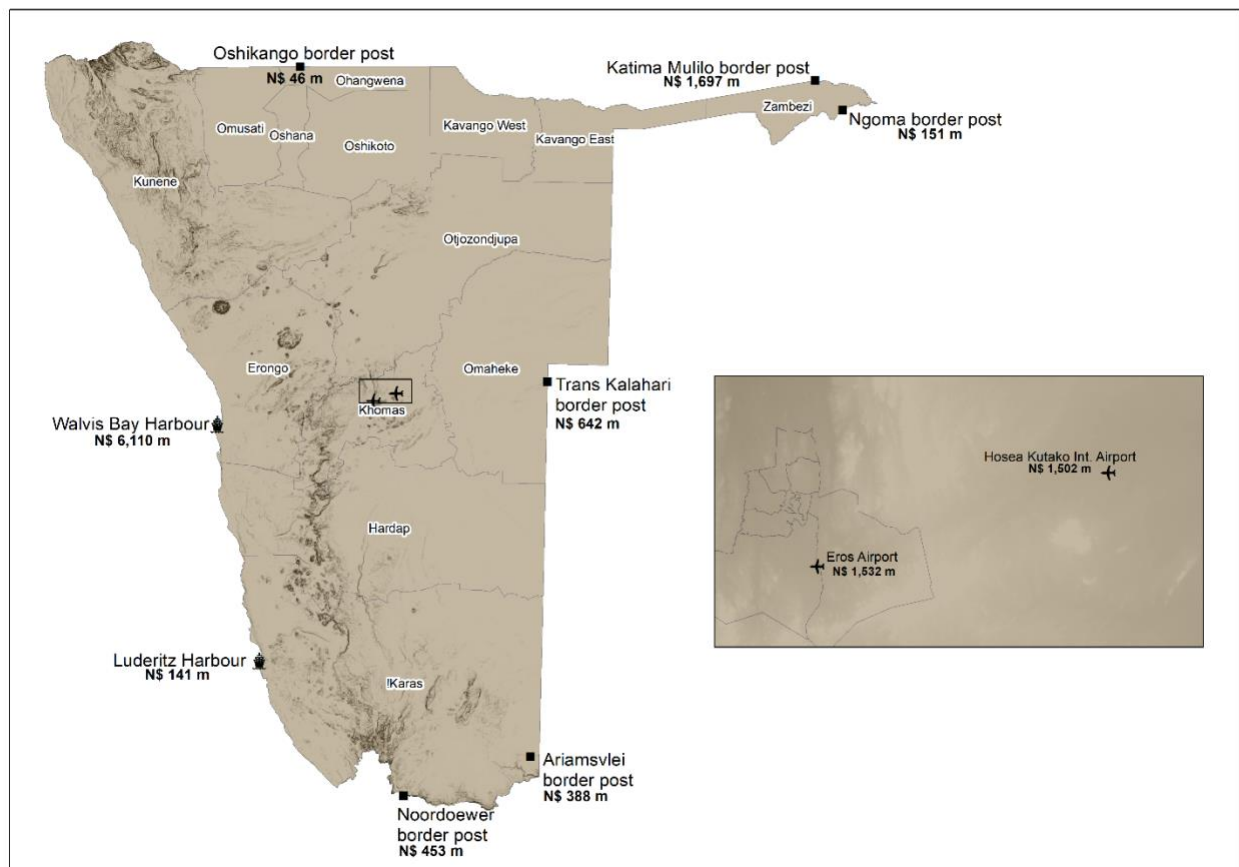
Finally, 198 tons of goods arrived in the country by air during the period under review, yielding a decrease of 31.7 percent and an increase of 0.4 percent when compared to the tons recorded in July 2026 and August 2025, respectively.

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 July 2026, reflecting the leading points of entry/exit by value.

The export side saw the port of Walvis Bay facilitating goods worth N\$6.1 billion, followed by Katima Mulilo border post and Eros Airport, with N\$1.7 billion and N\$1.5 billion, respectively.

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



The demand side saw Walvis Bay maintaining its position as the top entry point for imports, handling cargo valued at N\$6.6 billion, ahead of Ariamsvlei and the Trans-Kalahari border posts, which facilitated goods worth N\$3.3 billion and N\$2.3 billion, individually.

Map of Namibia showing major towns, regions, and elevation. The map includes labels for Kunene, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, and various border posts with their elevations. An inset map shows the location of Hosea Kutako Int. Airport and Other Windhoek Offices.

Location	Elevation (m)
Katima Mulilo border post	1,349
Ngoma border post	220
Trans Kalahari border post	2,300
Ariamsvlei border post	3,275
Noordoewer border post	1,449
Oranjemund	94
Luderitz Harbour	242
Walvis Bay Harbour	6,661
Hosea Kutako Int. Airport	367
Other Windhoek Offices	484

Flow	2025					2026							
Period	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Total Exports	68	48	88	82	64	86	96	82	139	166	164	139	151
Total Imports	55	19	44	47	52	55	54	42	57	52	146	293	220

SITC/COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	As reported in July_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	As reported in August_2026 Bulletin (N\$ m)	Difference (N\$ m)
011 : Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen	326	327	0
764 : Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.	13	13	0
554 : Soap, cleansing and polishing preparations	6	6	0

SECTION 7: NAMIBIA INTRA-AFRICA TRADE

Intra-African trade plays a pivotal role in fostering economic diversification, industrialization, and economic resilience by reducing reliance on external markets. Initiatives such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), together with regional economic arrangements including the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), facilitate greater market access, strengthen regional value chains, and promote deeper economic integration. As a result, these frameworks contribute to sustainable economic growth and support the continent's long-term development objectives.

In August 2026, Namibia's intra-African trade recorded exports valued at N\$6.0 billion, while imports from African markets amounted to N\$7.2 billion, bringing total trade with the continent to N\$13.3 billion. Consequently, the country registered an intra-African trade deficit of N\$1.2 billion. A comparison of Namibia's trade with Africa against its trade with the rest of the world underscores the strategic importance of regional markets. Exports to African countries accounted for 47.7 percent of total exports, while imports from the continent represented 43.7 percent of total imports. These figures indicate that nearly half of Namibia's international trade is conducted within Africa, highlighting the continent's growing significance as a trading partner and its role in reducing reliance on external markets, fostering regional economic integration, and supporting sustainable economic development.

Namibia's exports were mostly absorbed by countries such as South Africa, Zambia, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zimbabwe (Chart 13.1). In contrast, most imports came from the same countries, except for Botswana, which were replaced by Morocco. 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, August 2026, Percent

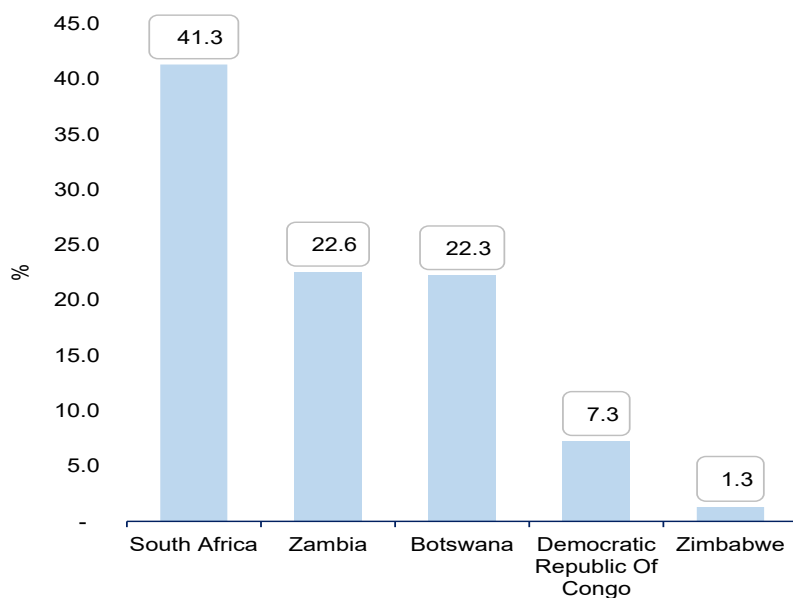


Chart 14: Namibia's intra-Africa export by top 5 products, August 2026, Percent

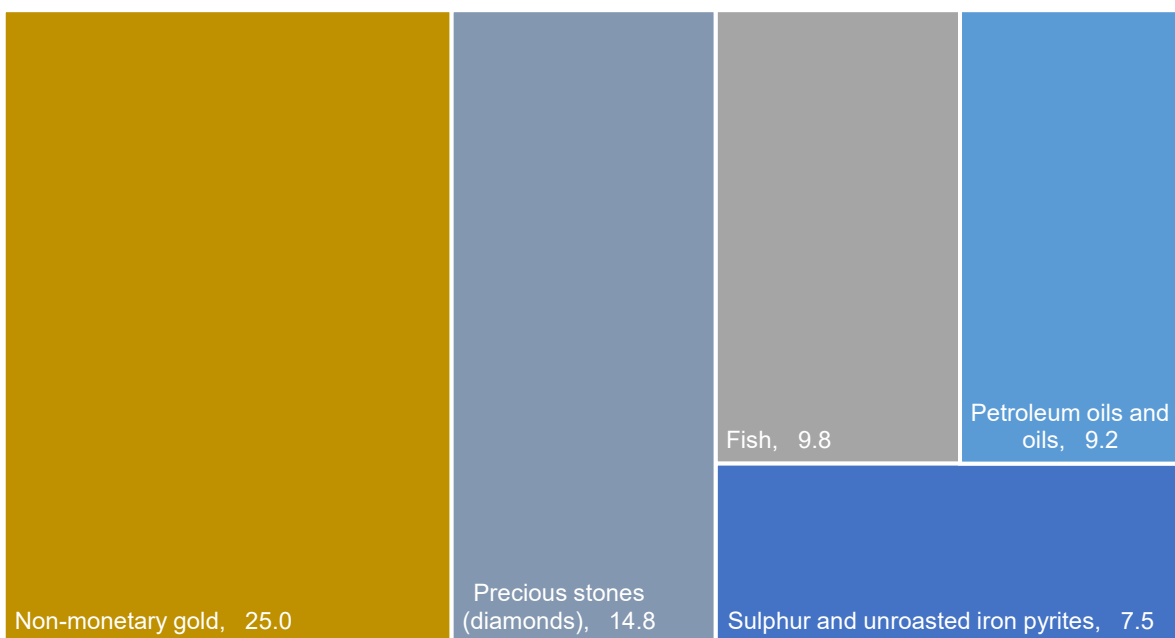


Chart 15: Namibia’s top 5 intra-Africa import destinations, August 2026, Percent

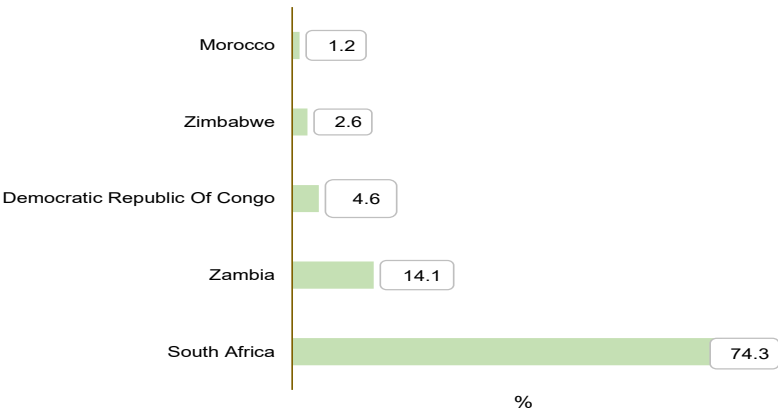
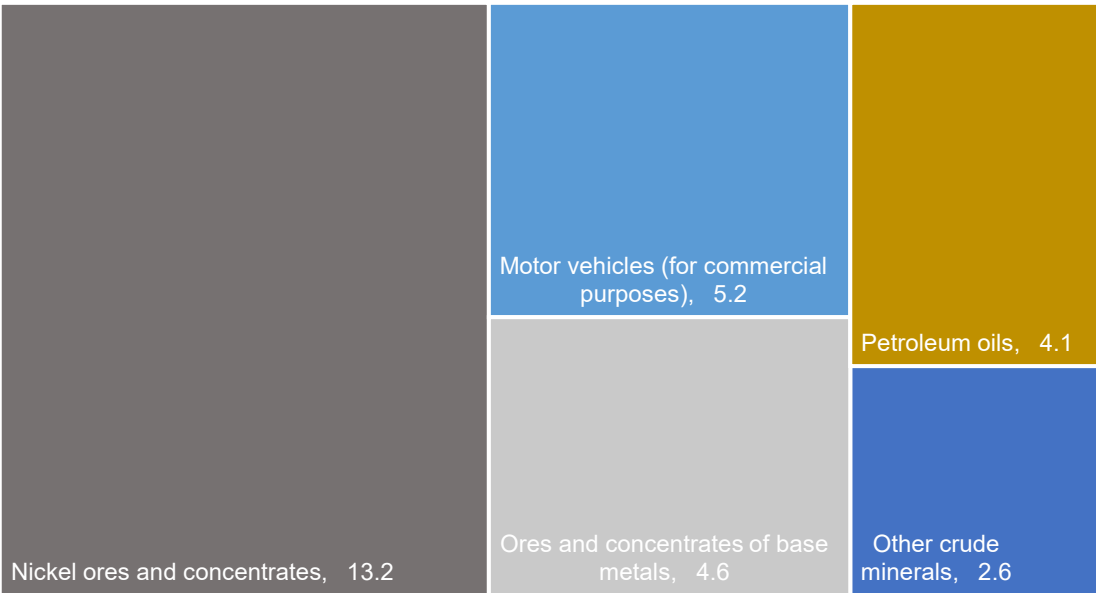


Chart 16: Namibia's intra-Africa imports by top 5 products, August 2026, Percent



SECTION 8: NAMIBIA INTRA-SADC TRADE

In August 2026, Namibia's exports to the African continent were overwhelmingly directed towards the Southern African region, which accounted for 96.9 percent of total intra-African exports. Furthermore, exports to SADC member states constituted 46.2 percent of Namibia's total global export earnings during the month under review, underscoring the region's significance as a key market for Namibian goods. Charts 17 and 18 present the top five SADC export destinations and the five leading commodities exported to the SADC region, respectively.

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

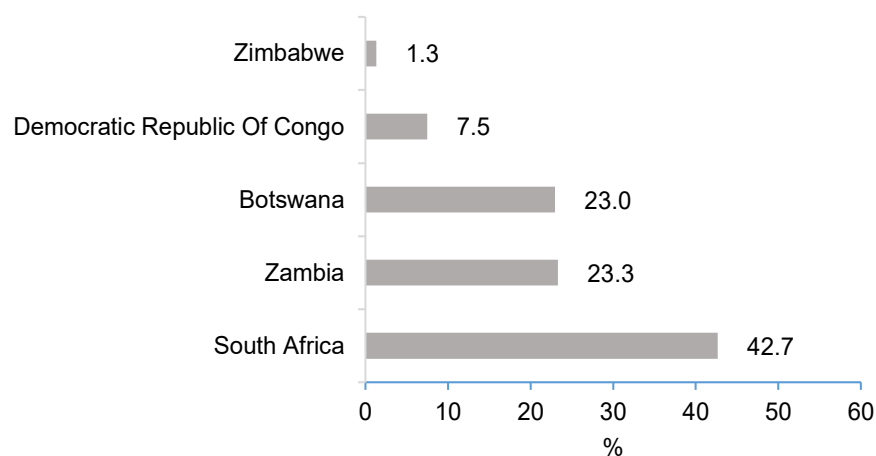
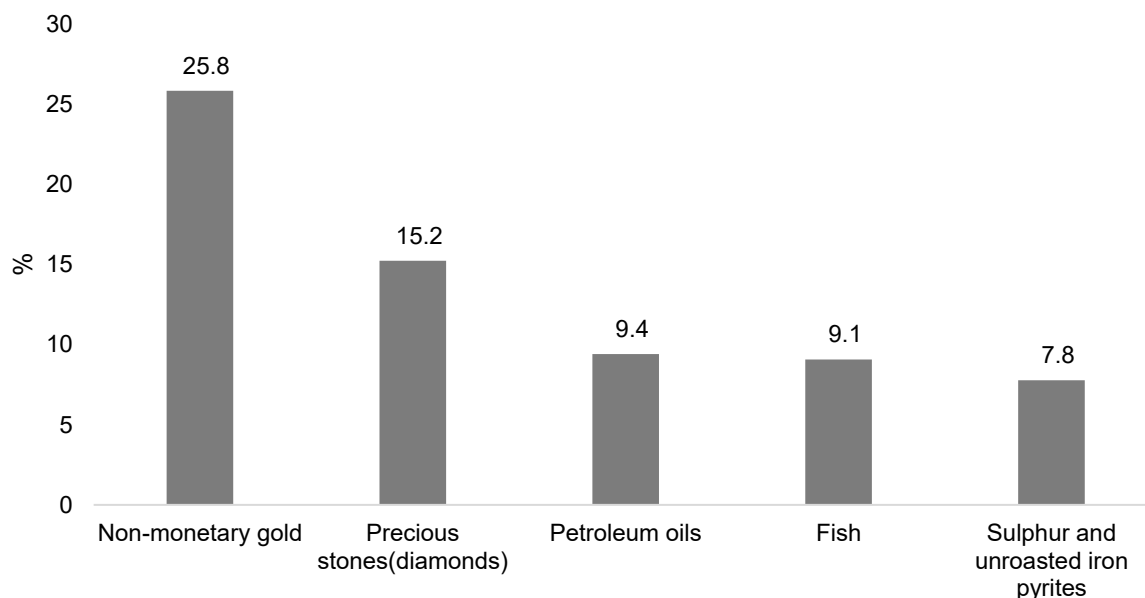


Chart 18: Namibia's intra-SADC exports by top 5 products for August 2026, Percent



On the demand side, the month under review highlighted the significance of Southern African markets to the Namibian economy, with 97.5 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 42.6 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 August 2026, Percent

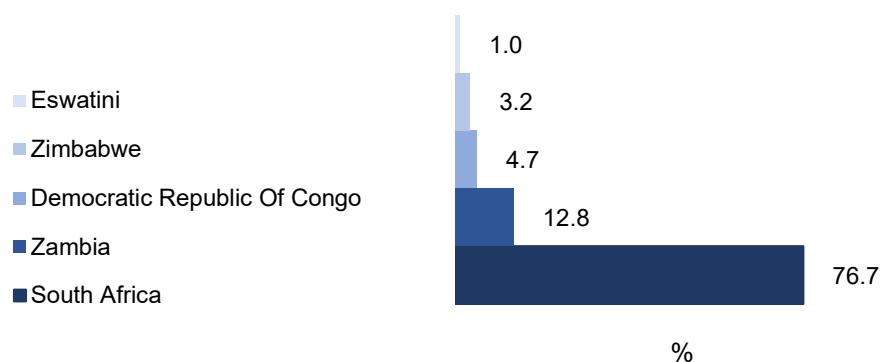
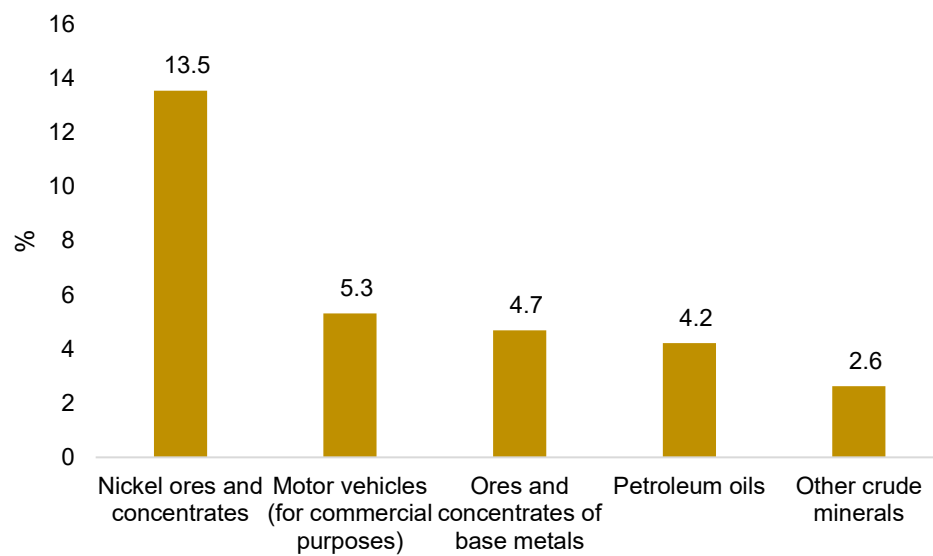


Chart 20: Namibia's Intra-SADC imports by top 5 products for August 2026, Percent



SECTION 9: TRADE ON FOOD ITEMS AND BEVERAGES

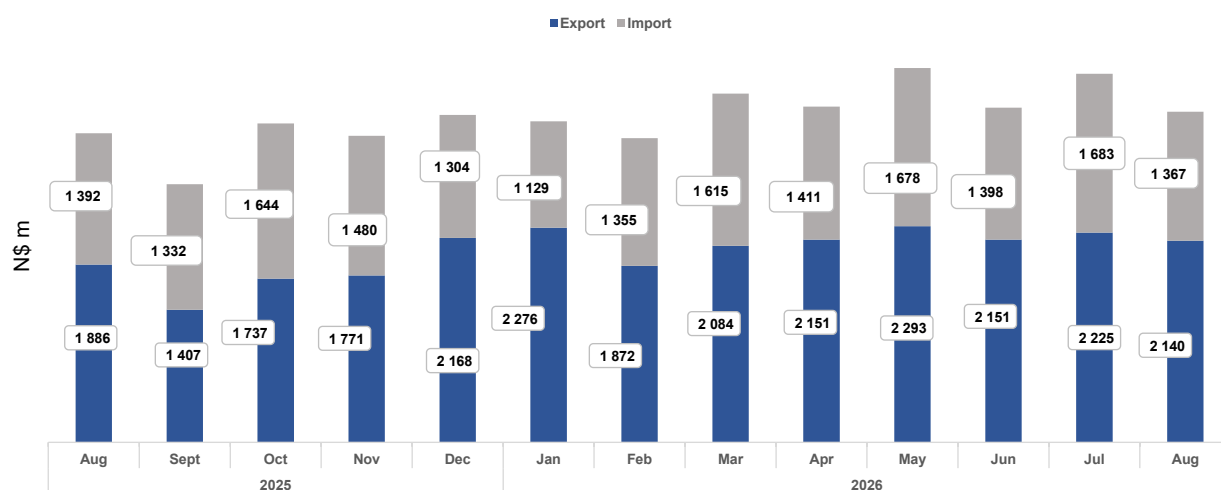
9.1 Food Items

This section analyses the trend of Namibia's trade on food items⁵ 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\$773 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\$1.3 billion and N\$434 million, respectively.

Over the period spanning August 2025 to August 2026, Namibia's overall trade on food items averaged a trade surplus amounting to N\$567 million. The highest trade surplus was N\$1.1 billion, observed in January 2026, followed by December 2025 and August 2026 with N\$865 million and N\$773 million, respectively (Chart 21). There was no trade deficits recorded during the period.

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



⁵ Food items exclude trade in Live animals.

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

HS Commodity description	2025					2026								Aug 2026 % Shares
	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
03: Fish and crustaceans, mollusc and other aquatic invertebrates	1 446	1 045	1 199	808	941	1 457	1 400	1 544	1 617	1 584	1 452	1 536	1 336	62.4
02: Meat and edible meat offal	245	213	289	285	268	152	240	362	345	483	415	400	434	20.3
07: Edible vegetables and certain root and tubers	49	31	41	45	18	0	1	2	5	10	38	76	103	4.8
10: Cereals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	78	85	88	4.1
08: Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melon	19	35	48	463	808	535	96	65	71	64	48	29	77	3.6

The August 2026 figures show that fish contributed the highest to the food basket with a share of 62.4 percent followed by ‘meat and edible meat offal’ with 20.3 percent. The third commodity in the list was edible vegetables with 4.8 percent. The top five food exports jointly accounted for a share 95.2 percent of the total food exports.

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

HS Commodity description	2025					2026								Aug 2026 % Shares
	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
10: Cereals	150	432	282	129	195	124	166	268	187	409	168	257	216	15.8
17: Sugar and sugar confectionery	219	157	195	205	153	151	273	200	210	157	189	224	163	11.9
23: Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	113	80	104	109	90	81	89	105	83	103	94	133	122	9.0
19: Preparations of cereals	110	76	116	118	100	84	120	112	117	117	123	119	121	8.8
21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	125	77	137	142	126	101	97	126	115	104	115	114	120	8.8

On the demand side, cereals dominated the import list with a share of 15.8 percent while ‘sugar and sugar confectionery’ as well as ‘residues and waste from the food industries’ took the second and third positions, having accounted for 11.9 percent and 9.0 percent, correspondingly. The top five imported food items accounted for 54.3 percent of the food import basket during the month under review.

9.2 Beverages

Imports of beverages⁶ averaged N\$336 million between August 2025 and August 2026, with October 2025 registering the highest value of N\$675 million. The month under review recorded N\$327 million imports worth of beverages. During the same period, exports averaged N\$89 million, with November 2025 noting the largest value at N\$179 million, while the lowest value, amounting to N\$38 million, was recorded in June 2026.

⁶ Beverage includes both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

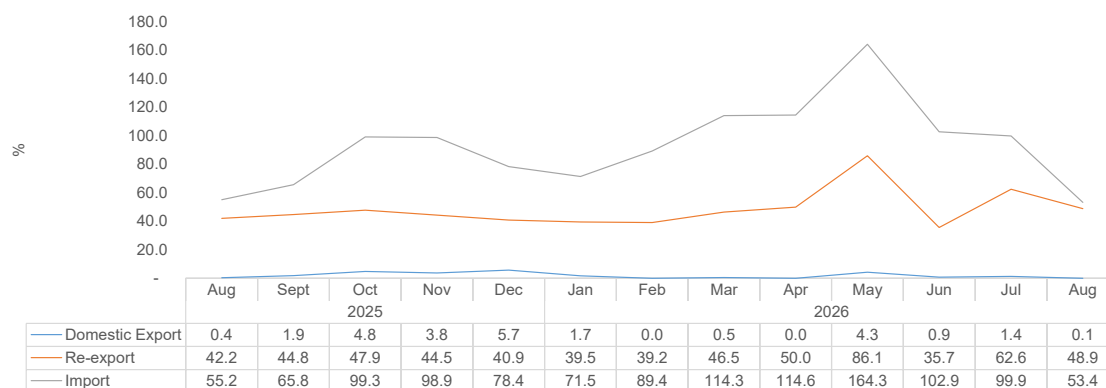
Table 11: Exports and Imports of Beverages (N\$ m), August 2025 – August 2026

Year	Period	Total Exports	Total Imports	Trade balance
2025	Aug	83	345	- 262
	Sept	51	260	- 210
	Oct	125	675	- 550
	Nov	179	430	- 252
	Dec	100	301	- 201
	Jan	90	329	- 239
	Feb	53	247	- 195
2026	Mar	71	270	- 199
	Apr	114	257	- 143
	May	71	302	- 231
	Jun	38	294	- 256
	Jul	50	333	- 283
	Aug	134	327	- 193
Average		89	336	-247

SECTION 10: COMMODITY OF THE MONTH – Poultry and poultry products⁸

This section provides an insight into trade for the commodity of the month—*Poultry and poultry products*, from August 2025 to August 2026.

Chart 22: Exports and Imports of Poultry and poultry products (N\$ m)⁷, August 2025 – August 2026



In August 2026, the country exported ‘Poultry and poultry products’ valued at N\$49.0 million (mostly re-exports), predominantly destined for the DRC, Zambia and Botswana. On the other hand, the country imported ‘Poultry and poultry products’ worth N\$53.4 million, mainly sourced from Brazil, South Africa and the USA.

⁷ 0.0 represents positive values less than N\$1 million.

⁸ This does not include eggs.

Conclusion

In August 2026, Namibia recorded exports valued at N\$12.7 billion and imports amounting to N\$16.6 billion, resulting in a trade deficit of N\$3.9 billion.

Export earnings increased by 18.8 percent compared to July 2026 and by 65.3 percent relative to August 2025, reflecting strong growth in external demand for Namibian products. Imports, on the other hand, recorded a modest 0.2 percent month-on-month increase and a 28.0 percent rise year-on-year.

France emerged as Namibia's largest export destination during the month under review, absorbing 21.6 percent of total export revenue, followed by South Africa, which accounted for 19.7 percent. Other key export markets included Zambia, Botswana, and China, all of which featured among the country's top five export destinations.

On the import side, South Africa remained Namibia's principal source of imports, contributing 32.4 percent of the total import value. Oman ranked second with a share of 12.9 percent, while China, Zambia, and India completed the list of the country's five largest import suppliers. These trading patterns underscore the importance of both regional and international markets in shaping Namibia's trade performance during August 2026.

The composition of Namibia's export basket in August 2026 was dominated by uranium, which accounted for 26.5 percent of total export earnings, followed by non-monetary gold at 11.9 percent. Other key export commodities included precious stones (diamonds), fish, and 'nickel ores and concentrates', which collectively ranked among the country's top five export products. On the import side, petroleum oils remained the largest imported commodity, contributing 18.7 percent to total imports bill during the month under review. Nickel ores and concentrates ranked second, accounting for 5.8 percent of the import bill. The list of the top five imported products was further comprised of 'sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites', motor vehicles for commercial purposes, and 'mechanical handling equipment and parts thereof'. These commodity patterns highlight the continued importance of mineral exports in generating foreign exchange earnings, while imports remain driven by the country's energy, industrial, and transport requirements.

During August 2026, the OECD emerged as Namibia's largest export market, accounting for 38.7 percent of total export earnings. The European Union (EU) followed in second position with a contribution of 34.4 percent, while SACU ranked third, absorbing 30.3 percent of Namibia's total export revenue. The SADC region excluding SACU and COMESA occupied the fourth and fifth positions, contributing 15.9 percent and 14.9 percent of total export revenue, respectively.

On the import side, SACU remained Namibia's principal source market, accounting for 33.1 percent of the total import bill. The BRIC+ bloc followed with a share of 22.5 percent, while the OECD ranked third, supplying 16.1 percent of the country's import bill. The EU and COMESA also featured prominently among Namibia's key import partners, contributing 10.6 percent and 10.3 percent of the total import value, respectively. These figures underscore the importance of both regional and global economic blocs in shaping Namibia's trade flows during the month under review.

In terms of mode of transport, the largest share of goods was exported by sea, accounting for 49.3 percent of the total export value, followed by road (26.7%) and air (24.0%). On the demand side, road transport took the first position, accounting for 55.5 percent of the total import value, followed by sea and air transport, contributing 41.7 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 August 2026, Namibia was a net exporter when it comes to food items with a trade surplus of N\$773 million, while beverages recorded a deficit of N\$193 million.

Finally, an analysis of the trade in 'Poultry and poultry products' as the commodity of the month revealed that in August 2026, Namibia exported 'Poultry and poultry products' worth N\$49.0 million (mostly a re-export), destined for the DRC, Zambia and Botswana. On the demand side, the country imported 'Poultry and poultry products' worth N\$53.4 million, sourced mainly from Brazil, South Africa and the USA.

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