

# International Merchandise Trade Statistics

## Monthly Digest- January 2026

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**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**

**International Merchandise Trade Statistics**  
Monthly Digest- January 2026

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## List of Acronyms

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<b>CIF</b>	: Cost, Insurance and Freight
<b>EU</b>	: European Union
<b>FOB</b>	: Free On Board
<b>IMTS</b>	: International Merchandise Trade Statistics
<b>NES</b>	: Not Elsewhere Specified
<b>SACU</b>	: Southern Africa Customs Union
<b>SADC</b>	: Southern Africa Development Community
<b>UAE</b>	: United Arab Emirates
<b>UK</b>	: United Kingdom
<b>USA</b>	: United States of America

## **PREFACE**

International Merchandise Trade Statistics measure the flow of goods across national borders and can be used to spot emerging markets, gauge competition, and identify export and import opportunities. As a result, it is integral to the process of globalisation by keeping track of all exchanges of goods between trading partners. The transaction reflects the value of goods that add to (Imports) or subtract from (Exports), the stock of material resources of a country. Trade statistics continue to be one of the key indicators of economic performance and global competitiveness.

The monthly International Merchandise Trade Statistics are used extensively in the compilation of national accounts and balance of payments. Furthermore, these statistics are used by government institutions and other stakeholders for trade negotiations and other various purposes.

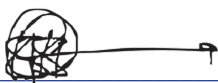
This publication outlines Botswana's monthly International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) for January 2026. The report provides summaries of international trade in goods, as shown in **Table 1.0**. **Tables 2.1** and **2.2** show trade by Principal commodity groupings for imports and exports, respectively, whereas **Table 2.3** solely shows trade in diamonds. The direction of trade appears in **Table 3.1A** (imports) and **Table 3.2A** (total exports). Major trading partner countries by commodity groups, as a percentage of trade at regional or country level, for the current period are presented in **Table 3.1B** for imports and **Table 3.2B** for exports. The top traded import and export commodities excluding diamonds for the month under review are presented in **Tables 4.1** & **4.2** respectively. This is to guide users on opportunities to produce commodities for import substitution or possible exportation.

Changes in data for the corresponding months in the current versus previous digests may be attributed to data from transactions that had deferred customs duty assessments or delayed customs processes. The data for such transactions would only be available at a later stage after customs duty assessments have been completed.

International trade statistics by mode of transport are collected for the active modes of transport (road, rail, air) through which goods are presumed to enter or leave the statistical territory of the country. Such data may be used to formulate transport policy, monitor international transport routes or assess the impact of international trade on the environment.

This publication also reflects the value of Goods in Transit. Transit trade is vital in facilitating economic transformation and regional trade, while contributing to the growth of employment, incomes, tax revenues, and directly to improving the balance of payments through export of services.

For more information, contact the Directorate of Stakeholder Relations at **3671300**. All Statistics Botswana publications are available on the website at [www.statsbots.org.bw](http://www.statsbots.org.bw) and at the Statistics Botswana Information Resource Centre (Head Office, Gaborone). I sincerely thank all stakeholders involved in the formulation of this monthly digest, for their continued support and feedback, as we strive to serve users of our products and services effectively.



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**Dr Khaufelo Raymond Lekobane**  
**Statistician General**  
**March 2026**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) monthly digest provides a summary of trade statistics on Botswana's total imports and exports of goods for January 2026. International Merchandise Trade Statistics records all goods which add to, or subtract from, the stock of material resources of a country by entering (as imports) or leaving (as exports) its economic territory.

In January 2026, Botswana's imported goods valued at P6, 525.2 million reflecting a decrease of 0.7 percent from the revised December 2025 value of P6, 572.7 million. The leading import commodity groups were Fuel and Food, Beverages & Tobacco at 24.4 percent and 19.4 percent of the total, respectively. Machinery & Electrical Equipment and Chemicals & Rubber Products followed with contributions of 17.0 percent and 12.0 percent respectively. The main source of imports was the Southern African Customs Union (**SACU**) at 65.2 percent. Asia and the European Union (**EU**) accounted for 12.9 percent and 9.2 percent of total imports, correspondingly. At country level, South Africa was the main supplier of imports at 59.9 percent of the total, followed by China and Canada at 7.6 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively. Namibia contributed 4.7 percent to Botswana's imports, during the same period (**Table 3.1A**).

The value of Botswana's exports in January 2026 amounted to P4, 532.4 million, registering a 4.4 percent decrease compared to the revised export value of P4, 740.5 million recorded in December 2025. Diamonds and Copper were the most exported commodities accounting for 57.9 percent and 26.6 percent of total exports respectively. Machinery & Electrical Equipment and Salt & Soda Ash contributed 5.6 and 2.6 percent to the total export value, in that order.

During the period under review, Botswana's exports were mostly absorbed by Asia followed by **SACU** with market shares of 63.4 percent and 16.0 percent respectively. The **EU** regional block received 4.9 percent. At country level, Botswana's top export destinations were the United Arab Emirates (**UAE**), China and South Africa at 36.1 percent, 14.4 percent and 13.0 percent of total exports, respectively (**Table 3.2A**). India and Australia also contributed significantly by receiving 10.8 percent and 8.6 percent of Botswana's exports, respectively.

Imports amounting to 76.3 percent were transported into the country by Road during the period under consideration. Rail and Air transport contributed 15.9 percent and 7.8 percent of total imports, respectively. Goods exported by Air accounted for 59.4 percent of total exports, while those transferred by Road and Rail represented 40.0 percent and 0.6 percent respectively (**Table B**).

Merchandise worth P19, 081.9 million transited through the country to various destinations. Martins Drift border post processed the highest value of transit goods at 48.2 percent, while Kazungula Bridge and Mamuno borders handled 36.9 percent and 5.7 percent of goods in transit, respectively (**Table C1**). The top transiting goods were classified under, Chapter 74 (copper & articles thereof) at 45.1 percent. Chapter 84 (nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery & mechanical appliances; parts thereof) and Chapter 26 (Ores, slag and ash) followed with 12.0 percent and 6.3 percent of all goods in transit, respectively (**Table C2**).



## IMPORTS

### P6, 525.2 million

reflecting a decrease of **0.7 percent** from the revised December 2025 value of **P6, 572.7 million**.

## EXPORTS

### P4, 532.4 million

registering a **4.4 percent** decrease compared to the revised export value of **P4, 740.5 million** recorded in December 2025. Diamonds and Copper were the most exported commodities accounting for **57.9 percent** and **26.6 percent** of total exports respectively

## 1.0 TOTAL TRADE

Total merchandise trade refers to imports, domestic exports, re-exports and trade balance between countries or regions over a specific period. The discussions are based on January 2026, which is also referred to as the reference period, the period under review or the current month, throughout the digest.

### 1.1 Data Revision

The current monthly digest is based on preliminary figures with regard to the reference period. Revisions to the monthly trade statistics data are a standard practice necessary to allow for the incorporation of the additional and refined data that were not available at the previous release date, or when there are late customs duty assessments or processes. Revisions are made on a monthly basis when monthly data files are uploaded into the database, thereby enriching the information for previous months. In some instances, revisions are negligible, while notably significant in others.

The inclusion of additional data for the previous month, incorporated in January 2026, resulted in the upward revision to both trade flows for December 2025. A growth of 2.8 percent (P176.6 million) and 2.3 percent (P105.4 million) was recorded for imports and total exports, respectively. The increase in imports is attributable to the revision of 9.3 percent in Diamonds and 3.9 percent in Machinery & Electrical equipment. The revision in total exports was driven by increases in Copper and Diamonds, at 4.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. **Table A** shows revised data comparing figures from the previous digest with those of the month under review.

**TABLE A: Data Revision: December 2025 (Million Pula)**

Period	As at December 2025 Digest (P Million)			As at January 2026 Digest (P Million)			Difference (P Million)			Difference as %		
	Imports (CIF)	Total Exports	Trade Balance	Imports (CIF)	Total Exports	Trade Balance	Imports (CIF)	Total Exports	Trade Balance	Imports (CIF)	Total Exports	Trade Balance
Dec	6,396.1	4,635.1	(1,761.0)	6,572.7	4,740.5	(1,832.2)	176.6	105.4	(71.1)	2.8	2.3	4.0

() Denotes negative

### 1.2 Imports

Imports are valued at Cost, Insurance & Freight (CIF), the price includes the value of goods, insurance and freight costs required for delivering the commodities to the destination, but excludes customs or any other duties paid on arrival at the border of the importing country. In January 2026, Botswana's total imports were valued at P6,525.2 million, recording a decrease of 0.7 percent (P47.5 million) from the revised December 2025 figure of P6, 572.7 million. The overall decline was driven by a reduction in Diamond imports by 32.2 percent (P211.6 million) and Machinery & Electrical Equipment by 14.6 percent (P189.9 million). More details are shown and displayed in **Table 2.1**.

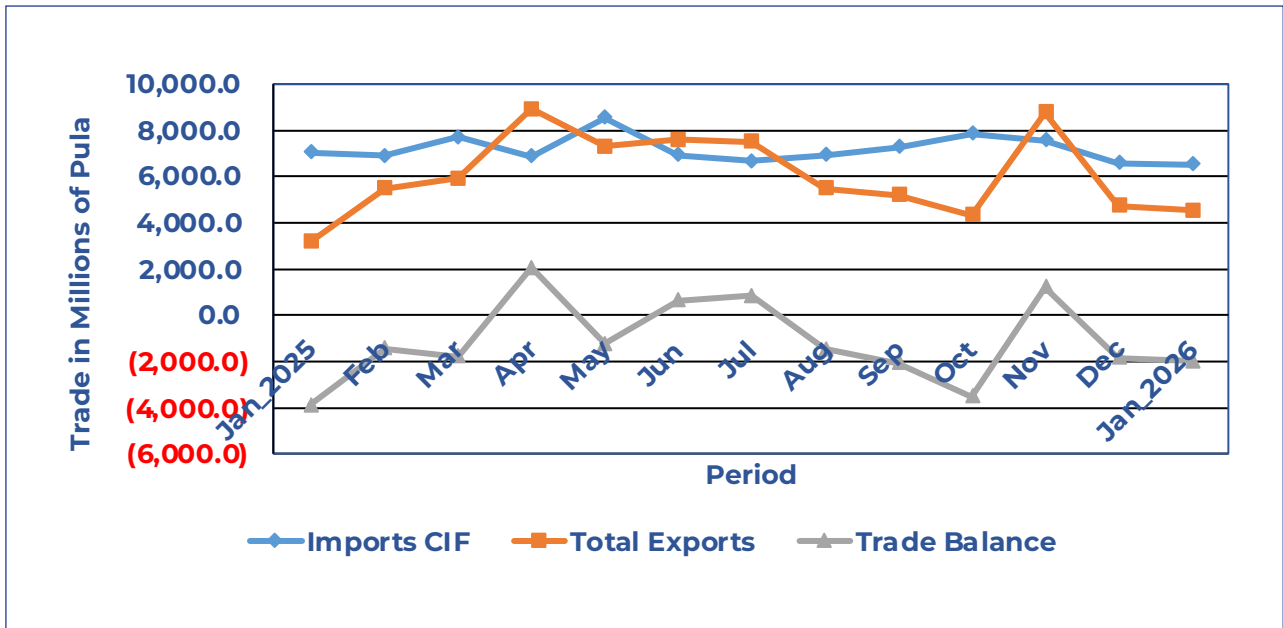
### 1.3 Total Exports

Botswana 's export earnings declined by 4.4 percent (P208.1 million) from the revised December 2025 figure of P4, 740.5 million to P4, 532.4 million registered in January 2026. The decrease was mainly driven by Diamond and Meat & Meat Products exports, by 14.1 percent (P430.2 million) and 48.8 percent (P50.0 million) respectively.

## 1.4 Trade Balance

In January 2026, Botswana recorded a trade deficit of P1, 992.8 million, (**Table 1.0**). **Chart 1.0** displays the graphical presentation of the trade balance from January 2025 to January 2026.

**CHART 1.0: Total International Merchandise Trade – January 2025 to January 2026  
 (Million Pula)**



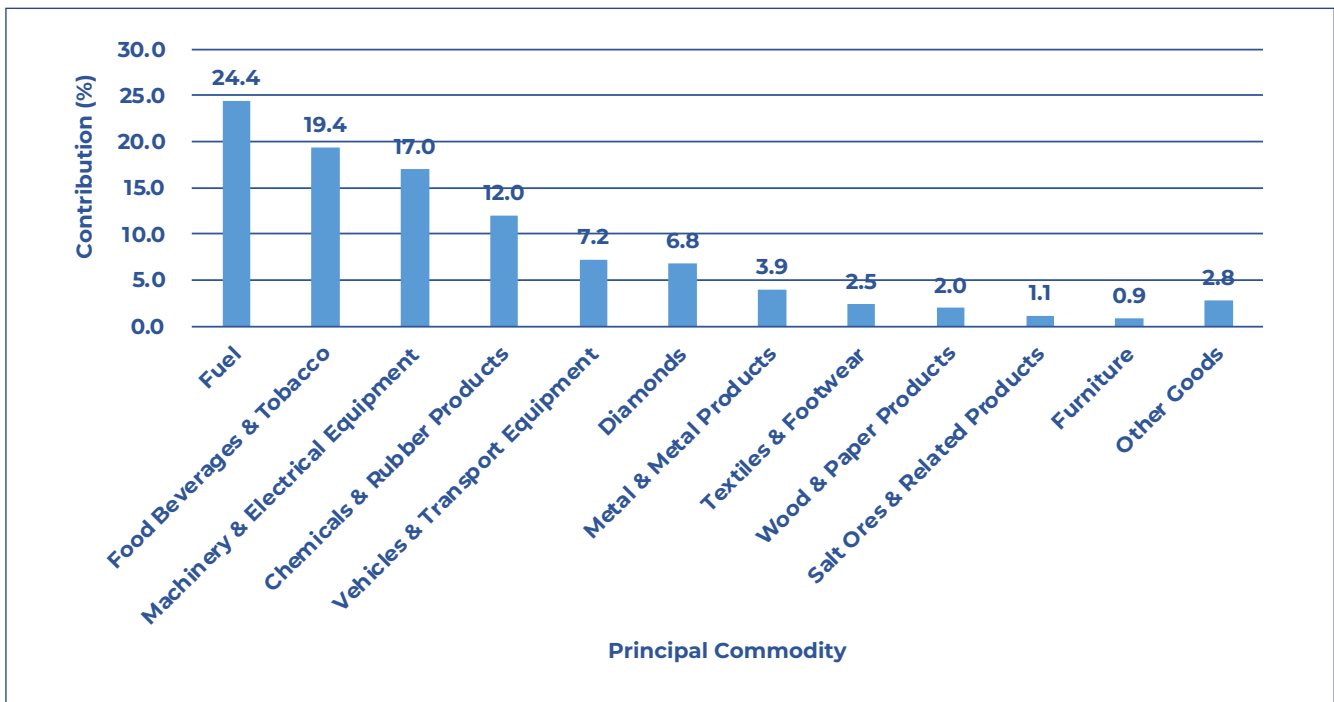
## 2.0 TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITY GROUPS

Principal commodity groups refer to selections of related commodities grouped together to form major groups. Commodities forming a group may be of related chapters or commodities, for example 'Vehicles & Transport Equipment' combines vehicles and other equipment used for transport purposes.

In cases where it becomes a challenge to come up with further groups of related chapters or commodities, the remaining commodities are grouped together under the general category called 'Other'. This occurs when a commodity group's contribution to the total is minimal.

### 2.1 Principal Imports

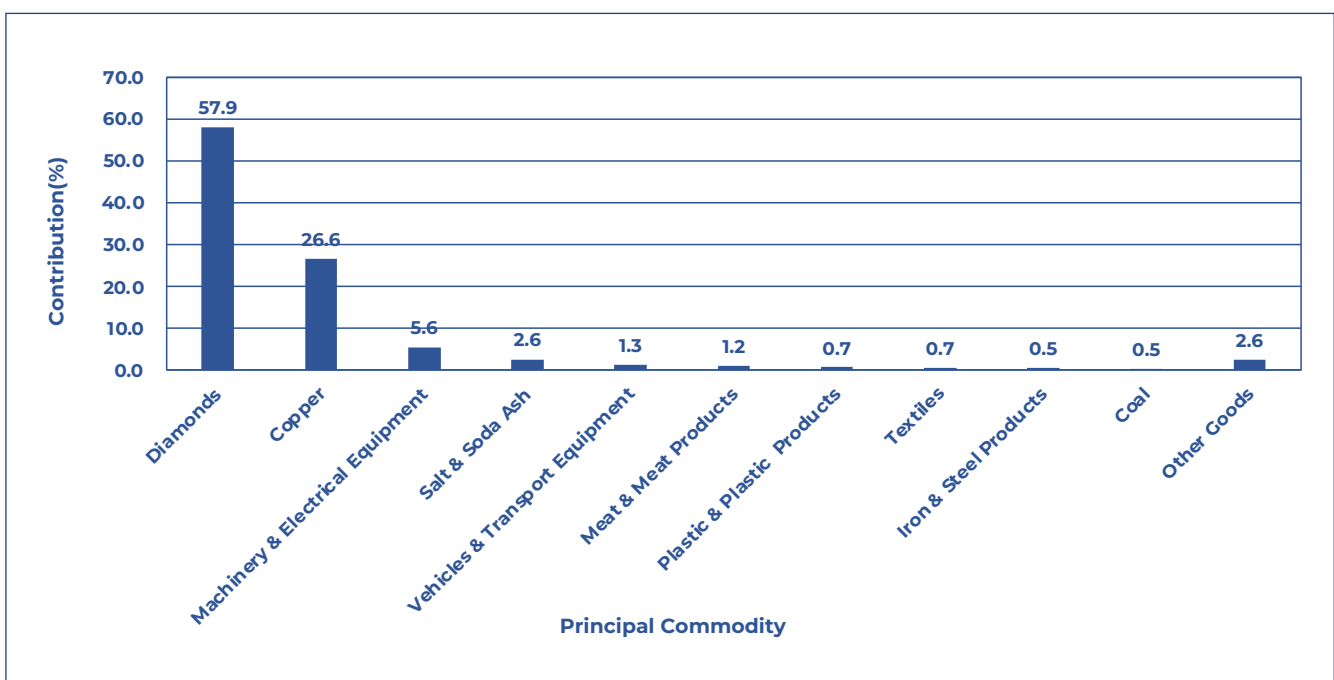
The top imported commodity groups were Fuel; Food, Beverages & Tobacco; Machinery & Electrical Equipment and Chemicals & Rubber Products. Fuel was the leading imported commodity group accounting for 24.4 percent (P1, 590.4 million) of total imports, followed by Food, Beverages & Tobacco and Machinery & Electrical Equipment at 19.4 percent (P1, 266.1 million) and 17.0 percent (P1, 112.1 million), respectively. Chemicals & Rubber Products contributed 12.0 percent (P781.8 million) to total imports. Contributions made by other commodity groups can be viewed in **Table 2.1** and **Chart 2.1**.

**CHART 2.1: Composition of Principal Imports – January 2026 (Percentage)**

Note: 'Other Goods' here includes any other goods not displayed as in Table 2.1

## 2.2 Principal Exports

Diamonds was the dominant export commodity group, followed by Copper with contributions of 57.9 percent (P2, 624.6 million) and 26.6 percent (P1, 205.8 million) to total exports respectively. Machinery & Electrical Equipment and Salt & Soda Ash followed with contributions of 5.6 percent (P252.4 million) and 2.6 percent (P116.1 million), respectively. Contributions made by other commodity groups are presented in **Table 2.2** and **Chart 2.2**.

**CHART 2.2: Composition of Principal Exports – January 2026 (Percentage)**

Note: 'Other Goods' here includes any other goods not displayed as in Table 2.2

## 3.0 DIRECTION OF TRADE

The direction of Trade analyses the value of merchandise trade disaggregated according to a country's primary trading partners. As a result the direction of trade outlines the last known destination for exports and sources of imports. Only major trading partners are considered individually, while smaller trading partners are grouped together under a general category. Trade by major partner countries, regions and principal commodity groups for imports and exports, during January 2026 appears in **Table 3.1A** and **Table 3.2A**, respectively. **Table 3.1B** (imports) and **Table 3.2B** (exports) show percentage distributions for major sources and destinations by principal commodity groups during the same month.

### 3.1 Imports by Major Trading Partner Countries and Regions

The **SACU** region was the largest source supplying 65.2 percent (P4, 254.3 million) to total imports. Fuel and Food, Beverages & Tobacco were the most imported commodity groups from the customs union at 31.8 percent (P1, 355.0 million) and 22.2 percent (P943.8 million) in that sequence. Chemicals & Rubber Products followed at 12.7 percent (P539.9 million). Among the **SACU** member states, South Africa was the largest source of imports, accounting for 59.9 percent (P3, 907.6 million) of the total. Namibia was the second largest source, contributing 4.7 percent (P305.8 million) of total imports as displayed in **Table 3.1A** and **Table 3.1B**.

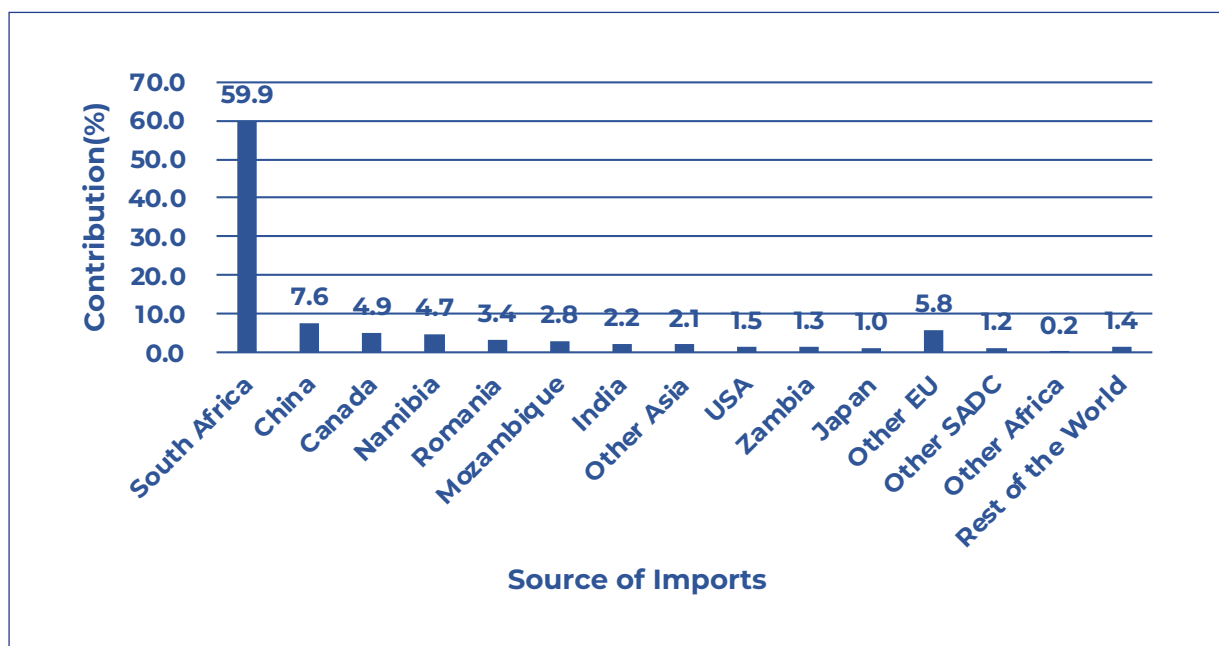
During the period under review, Botswana imported goods valued at P839.2 million from the Asia region, accounting for 12.9 percent of total imports. The main commodity group imported from the region was Machinery & Electrical Equipment with a contribution of 51.3 percent (P430.2 million) to total imports from the region. Vehicles & Transport Equipment and Chemical & Rubber Products followed at 15.7 percent (P132.1 million) and 9.1 percent (P76.4 million), respectively. In Asia, China contributed highest to total imports at 7.6 percent (P492.9 million), followed by India and Japan at 2.2 percent (P146.0 million) and 1.0 percent (P66.0 million), respectively. Figures are shown in **Table 3.1A** and **Table 3.1B**.

Botswana imported goods valued at P602.5 million, reflecting a 9.2 percent of total imports from the **EU** during the period under review. Food, Beverages & Tobacco was the key commodity group imported from the union at 41.1 percent (P247.9 million). Machinery & Electrical Equipment followed at 34.9 percent (P210.3 million), while Chemical & Rubber Products followed at 10.9 percent (P65.5 million) to total imports from that region. Within the EU, Romania was the main source, with a contribution of 3.4 percent (P220.9 million) to the total imports (**Table 3.1A** and **Table 3.1B**).

Imports accounting for 4.9 percent (P322.3 million) of total imports were sourced from Canada during the month under review. The main import commodity groups were Diamonds at 75.2 percent (P242.3 million) and Chemicals & Rubber Products at 23.1 percent (P74.4 million) of total imports from that country.

The USA supplied imports worth P99.9 million to Botswana, accounting 1.5 percent of the country's total imports. The main commodity groups supplied were Machinery & Electrical Equipment and Vehicles & Transport Equipment constituting 49.5 percent (P49.5 million) and 27.3 percent (P27.3 million) of the imports from that country. Sources of imports during December 2025 can be viewed in **Table 3.1A** and **Chart 3.1**.

**CHART 3.1: Imports by Major Trading Partner Countries & Regions – January 2026**



'Rest of the World' includes all other Countries or Regions not specified as in Table 3.1A

### 3.2 Exports by Major Trading Partner Countries and Regions

The majority of Botswana's merchandise exports were destined for Asian markets, followed by shares to **SACU** and European Union (**EU**) regions.

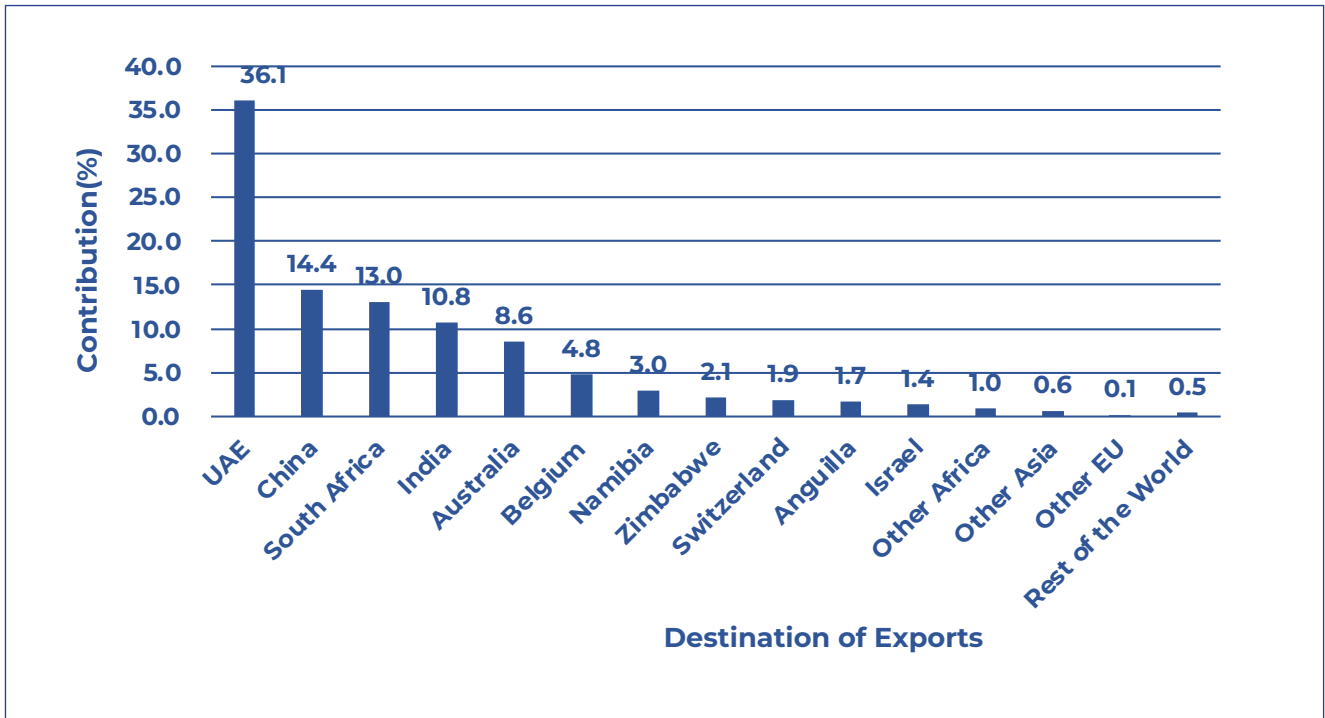
Asia as the largest export market for Botswana received 63.4 percent (P2, 871.8 million) of total exports. Diamonds and Copper were the major commodity groups exported to the region, at 76.9 percent (P2, 207.7 million) and 22.8 percent (P654.2 million), respectively. Top export destinations within Asia were the **UAE**, China and India which received 36.1 percent (P1, 635.0 million), 14.4 percent (P654.2 million) and 10.8 percent (P489.0 million) of total exports, respectively, as displayed in **Table 3.2A** and **Table 3.2B**.

During the assessment period, exports to the **SACU** region represented 16.0 percent (P726.2 million) of Botswana's total exports. Machinery & Electrical Equipment, Diamonds and Salt & Soda Ash were the major commodity groups exported to the customs union. Machinery & Electrical Equipment and Diamonds accounted for 30.1 percent (P218.5 million) and 24.6 percent (P178.8 million) respectively. Salt & Soda Ash contributed 13.2 percent (P96.1 million). South Africa was the main recipient of exports in the region at 13.0 percent (P588.4 million) of total exports. Namibia followed with 3.0 percent (P135.7 million), as in **Table 3.2A**.

In January 2026, exports to the **EU** amounted to P223.2 million, representing 4.9 percent of total exports. Diamonds was the main commodity group exported to the **EU**, at 98.0 percent (P218.8 million). Belgium was the main destination within the **EU**, receiving P218.9 million worth of exports equivalent to 4.8 percent of total exports, almost all of which consisted of diamonds, as shown in **Table 3.2A** and **Table 3.2B**.

Australia received exports worth P387.9 million, representing 8.6 percent of Botswana's total exports in January 2026. Copper was the main commodity group exported to that country, valued at P387.8 million. Contributions made by other countries are presented in **Table 3.2A** and **Table 3.2B**.

**CHART 3.2: Exports by Major Trading Partner Countries & Regions – January 2026**



Rest of the World' includes all other Countries or Regions not specified as in Table 3.2

## 4.0 IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY TOP IMPORTED AND EXPORTED COMMODITIES

The top traded commodities for both import and export flows for January 2026 are summarized in **Table 4.1** and **Table 4.2**, respectively. These tables highlight the most actively traded goods (excluding diamonds) to help users identify opportunities for import substitution, potential export expansion, and broader economic diversification.

### 4.1 Top Imported commodities (excluding Diamonds)

The country's top 50 imported commodities excluding diamonds accounted for 51.7 percent (P3, 374.9 million) of total imports during January 2026. Distillate fuel ranked as the leading import among the top 50 commodities during the month under review, contributing 9.6 percent (P585.7 million) to total non-diamond imports. Petrol and Electrical energy ranked second and third, with shares of 8.3 percent (P506.7 million) and 6.5 percent (P392.5 million), respectively. Other common wheat and Other medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses followed in fourth and fifth place with a share of 4.2 percent (P253.2 million) and 2.4 percent (P146.1 million), respectively.

### 4.2 Top Exported commodities (excluding Diamonds)

In January 2026, the country's top 50 exported commodities excluding diamonds accounted for 40.0 percent (P1, 812.9 million) of total exports. Among the top 50, Copper ores & concentrates was leading export commodity accounting for 63.2 percent (P1, 205.8 million) of total non-diamonds exports. Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets ( used in vehicles, aircraft or ships) and Disodium carbonate followed in second and third positions, with contributions of 7.0 percent (P133.7 million) and 4.8 percent (P92.4 million) respectively. Boneless meat of bovine animals, frozen ranked fourth at 2.7 percent (P51.4 million). Other, electric conductors, for a voltage not exceeding 1000V completed the top five, with a share of 2.6 percent (P49.8 million).

## 5.0 TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

Trade by mode of transport refers to trade classification activities based on the method of transportation used to move goods between countries or regions. This helps in understanding the flow of goods across borders and can provide insights into trade patterns, identifying bottlenecks and infrastructure needs and can be used as guidance in formulating transport policies. Active modes of transport mainly used in Botswana for movement of international merchandise trade are Air, Road and Rail. **Table B** presents statistics relating to modes of transport while **Chart B** gives the graphical illustration.

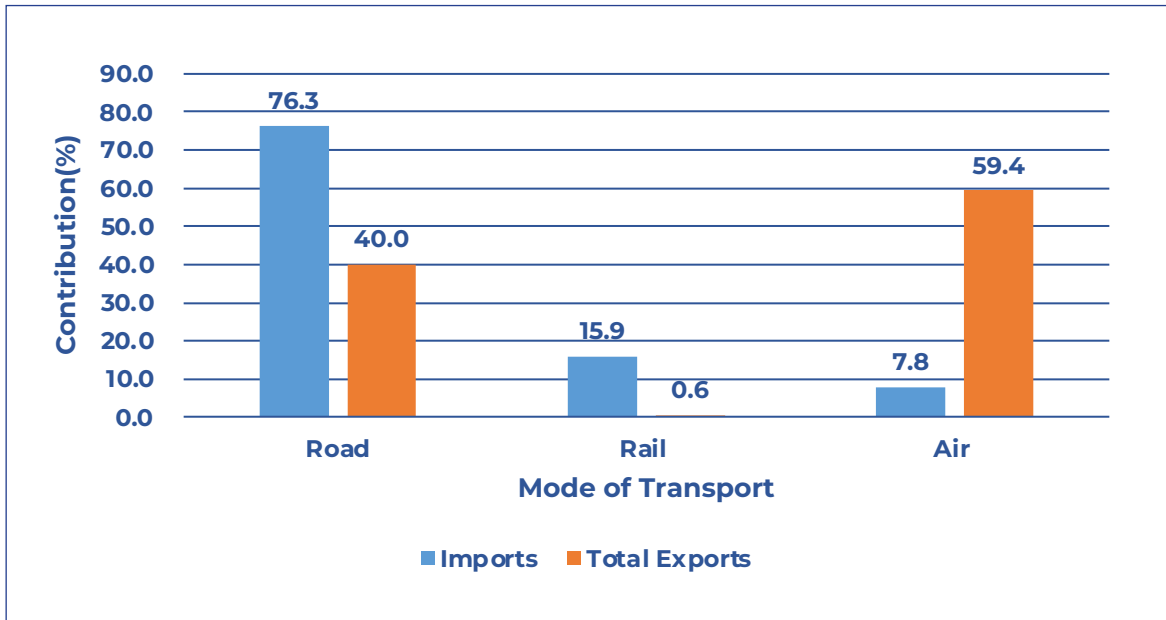
During the month under review, imports representing 76.3 percent (P4, 980.6 million) were transported into the country by Road, whereas those imported by Rail and Air accounted for 15.9 percent (P1, 034.4 million) and 7.8 percent (P510.2 million) of total imports respectively.

In January 2026, goods valued at P2, 690.2 million, reflecting 59.4 percent of total exports left the country by Air. Goods exported by Road and Rail accounted for 40.0 percent (P1, 813.7 million) and 0.6 percent (P28.6 million) of total exports, respectively.

**TABLE B: Trade by Mode of Transport – January 2026 (Million Pula)**

FlowType	Imports		Total Exports	
Mode of Transport	BW Pula (Million)	% Contribution	BW Pula (Million)	% Contribution
Road Transport	4,980.6	76.3	1,813.7	40.0
Rail Transport	1,034.4	15.9	28.6	0.6
Air Transport	510.2	7.8	2,690.2	59.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,525.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,532.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**CHART B: Trade by Mode of Transport – January 2026 (Percentage)**



## 6.0 TRANSIT TRADE

Transit trade refers to the movement of goods from one country to another through a third country, without the goods being subject to customs duties and other import restrictions in the intermediary country. Essentially, it involves the transportation of goods across a country that lies between the country of origin and the final destination. Countries that serve as transit hubs often provide infrastructure and services to facilitate transit trade. These countries may benefit economically from transit trade through fees, tariffs, or other charges associated with transportation services or by stimulating economic activity related to trade and transportation.

Overall, the purpose of transit trade is to overcome geographical, logistical, and economic constraints to facilitate the movement of goods between countries or regions efficiently, cost-effectively and securely. It plays a crucial role in promoting international trade, economic development, and regional integration.

Countries involved in transit trade typically have agreements and protocols in place to govern the movement of goods through their territory without the imposition of customs duties and other trade barriers. This helps to streamline the transportation of goods and reduce logistical challenges for businesses engaged in international trade.

Transit trade is subject to compliance with specific regulations and documentation requirements to ensure the proper monitoring and control of the movement of goods. Violations or misuse of transit trade arrangements can lead to penalties and legal consequences.

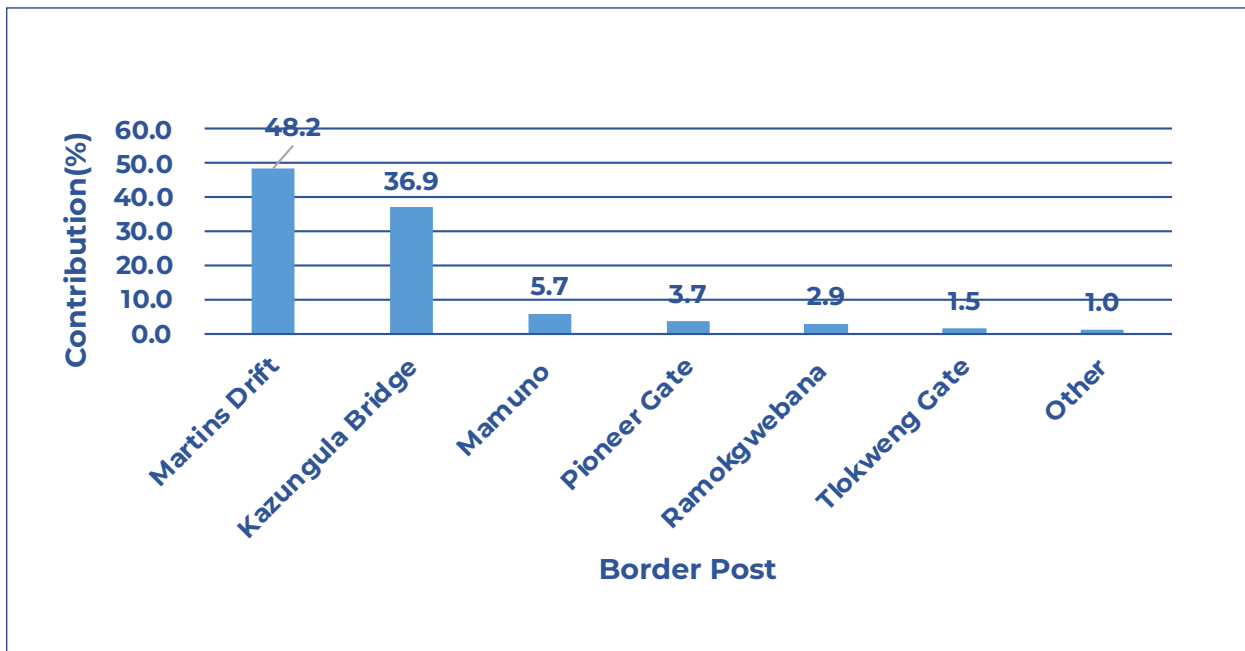
### 6.1 Transit Trade by Border Post

During January 2026, goods amounting to P19, 081.9 million transited through Botswana destined for various countries. Martins Drift, Kazungula bridge and Mamuno border posts handled goods accounting for 48.2 percent (P9, 198.6 million), 36.9 percent (P7, 041.5 million) and 5.7 percent (P1, 095.8 million) respectively, as displayed in **Table C1** and **Chart C1**.

**TABLE C1: Transit Trade by Border Post- January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Border Post	BW Pula (Million)	% Contribution
Martins Drift	9,198.6	48.2
Kazungula Bridge	7,041.5	36.9
Mamuno	1,095.8	5.7
Pioneer Gate	708.6	3.7
Ramokgwebana	548.8	2.9
Tlokweng Gate	295.0	1.5
Other	193.5	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,081.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

"Other Border Posts..." includes all border posts in Botswana not displayed on Table C1

**CHART C1: Transit Trade by Border Post – January 2026 (Percentage)**

"Other Border Posts..." includes all border posts in Botswana not displayed on Chart C1

## 6.2 Transit by Chapter

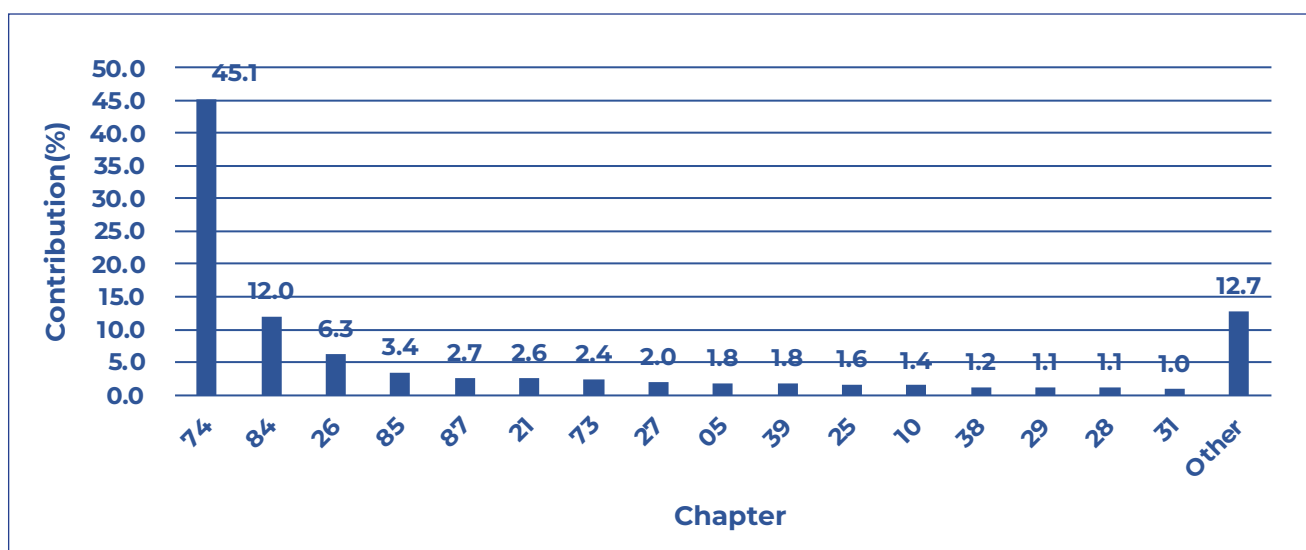
The top most transiting goods were Chapter 74 (Copper and articles thereof) at 45.1 percent (P8, 603.6 million). Chapters 84 (Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof) and Chapter 26 (Ores, slag and ash) followed at 12.0 percent (P2, 290.6 million) and 6.3 percent (P1, 208.1 million) of all goods in transit, respectively as shown in **Table C2** and **Chart C2**.

**TABLE C2: Transit Trade by Chapter- January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Rank	Chapter	Description	BW Pula (Million)	% Contribution
1	74	Copper and articles thereof	8,603.6	45.1
2	84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	2,290.6	12.0
3	26	Ores, slag and ash	1,208.1	6.3
4	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, parts and accessories of such articles	640.3	3.4
5	87	Vehicles; other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	507.5	2.7
6	21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	488.5	2.6
7	73	Iron or steel articles	456.4	2.4
8	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	374.9	2.0
9	05	Animal originated products; not elsewhere specified or included	350.4	1.8
10	39	Plastics and articles thereof	341.3	1.8
11	25	Salt; sulphur; earths, stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	300.5	1.6
12	10	Cereals	276.0	1.4
13	38	Chemical products n.e.c.	220.8	1.2
14	29	Organic chemicals	209.6	1.1
15	28	Inorganic chemicals; organic and inorganic compounds of precious metals; of rare earth metals, of radio-active elements and of isotopes	208.0	1.1
16	31	Fertilizers	184.7	1.0
<b>Other</b>			<b>2,420.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>19,081.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Other..." includes all chapters not displayed on Table C2

**CHART C2: Transit Trade by Chapter – January 2026 (Percentage)**



Other..." includes all chapters not displayed on Chart C

## 7.0 Annexure

**TABLE 1.0: Total Merchandise Trade – January 2025 to January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Period\ Flow Type	Imports CIF	Imports FOB	Freight	Insurance	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports	Trade Balance
Jan_2025	7,058.3	6,705.1	351.2	2.0	3,165.1	0.0	3,165.1	(3,893.2)
Feb	6,908.4	6,556.7	349.7	2.0	5,485.0	0.0	5,485.0	(1,423.4)
Mar	7,696.3	7,334.7	359.6	1.9	5,905.2		5,905.2	(1,791.1)
<b>Q1</b>	<b>21,663.0</b>	<b>20,596.6</b>	<b>1,060.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>14,555.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14,555.4</b>	<b>(7,107.6)</b>
Apr	6,871.6	6,507.2	360.3	4.1	8,911.6	1.4	8,913.0	2,041.4
May	8,546.4	8,180.7	362.1	3.6	7,295.6	1.6	7,297.2	(1,249.2)
Jun	6,929.9	6,598.5	328.8	2.6	7,583.1		7,583.1	653.2
<b>Q2</b>	<b>22,347.9</b>	<b>21,286.4</b>	<b>1,051.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>23,790.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>23,793.3</b>	<b>1,445.4</b>
Jul	6,676.6	6,356.5	316.7	3.3	7,508.4		7,508.4	831.8
Aug	6,937.9	6,582.6	352.2	3.0	5,484.5	1.3	5,485.8	(1,452.0)
Sep	7,277.5	6,928.0	347.1	2.3	5,197.8	0.4	5,198.3	(2,079.2)
<b>Q3</b>	<b>20,891.9</b>	<b>19,867.1</b>	<b>1,016.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>18,190.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>18,192.5</b>	<b>(2,699.4)</b>
Oct	7,864.1	7,479.3	381.2	3.6	4,327.3	9.9	4,337.2	(3,526.9)
Nov	7,558.6	7,188.3	367.1	3.2	8,765.8	4.1	8,769.8	1,211.3
Dec	6,572.7	6,251.9	318.7	2.1	4,739.9	0.6	4,740.5	(1,832.2)
<b>Q4</b>	<b>21,995.3</b>	<b>20,919.5</b>	<b>1,067.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>17,832.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>17,847.5</b>	<b>(4,147.7)</b>
<b>Total_2025</b>	<b>86,898.0</b>	<b>82,669.6</b>	<b>4,194.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>74,369.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>74,388.6</b>	<b>(12,509.4)</b>
Jan_2026	6,525.2	6,201.5	321.8	1.9	4,531.6	0.8	4,532.4	(1,992.8)
<b>Change</b>	<b>(47.5)</b>	<b>(50.4)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>(0.2)</b>	<b>(208.3)</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>(208.1)</b>	<b>(160.6)</b>
<b>% Change</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>(8.5)</b>	<b>(4.4)</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>(4.4)</b>	<b>8.8</b>

**12.**  
International Merchandise Trade Statistics  
Monthly Digest- January 2026

**TABLE 2.1: Principal Imports Commodity Groups – January 2025 to January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Period \ HS	Chemicals & Rubber Products	Diamonds	Food Beverages & Tobacco	Fuel	Furniture	Machinery & Electrical Equipment	Metal & Metal Products	Salt Ores & Related Products	Textiles & Footwear	Vehicles & Transport Equipment	Wood & Paper Products	Other Goods	Total Goods
<b>Jan_2025</b>	646.9	1,046.4	1,113.6	1,292.7	62.7	1,261.5	327.0	67.5	167.3	679.2	157.8	235.7	7,058.3
<b>Feb</b>	808.3	542.4	1,266.7	1,163.2	85.1	1,166.8	414.4	74.9	206.0	727.8	181.8	271.0	6,908.4
<b>Mar</b>	818.3	1,091.3	1,232.9	1,355.9	89.0	1,190.3	444.7	88.7	235.0	727.3	179.2	243.6	7,696.3
<b>Q1</b>	<b>2,273.6</b>	<b>2,680.1</b>	<b>3,613.2</b>	<b>3,811.9</b>	<b>236.7</b>	<b>3,618.6</b>	<b>1,186.1</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>608.3</b>	<b>2,134.3</b>	<b>518.8</b>	<b>750.2</b>	<b>21,663.0</b>
<b>Apr</b>	669.2	376.5	1,076.5	1,809.9	87.6	986.8	395.6	96.2	226.6	727.6	191.7	227.4	6,871.6
<b>May</b>	784.1	1,818.4	1,281.2	1,534.2	92.5	1,242.5	454.7	101.1	233.2	586.1	187.1	231.2	8,546.4
<b>Jun</b>	724.5	714.3	1,111.8	1,438.9	103.8	1,120.9	381.2	97.8	165.8	644.2	181.4	245.3	6,929.9
<b>Q2</b>	<b>2,177.8</b>	<b>2,909.2</b>	<b>3,469.5</b>	<b>4,783.1</b>	<b>283.9</b>	<b>3,350.2</b>	<b>1,231.5</b>	<b>295.0</b>	<b>625.6</b>	<b>1,958.0</b>	<b>560.2</b>	<b>703.9</b>	<b>22,347.9</b>
<b>Jul</b>	664.7	645.1	1,024.2	1,506.9	94.8	1,062.3	382.6	110.7	188.0	574.1	177.0	246.0	6,676.6
<b>Aug</b>	730.6	381.6	1,240.9	1,544.8	100.6	1,129.9	407.4	99.7	238.4	597.9	219.4	246.7	6,937.9
<b>Sep</b>	796.6	743.4	1,195.8	1,302.8	116.7	1,449.4	410.1	98.0	219.6	460.6	191.3	293.3	7,277.5
<b>Q3</b>	<b>2,191.8</b>	<b>1,770.2</b>	<b>3,460.9</b>	<b>4,354.4</b>	<b>312.1</b>	<b>3,641.7</b>	<b>1,200.2</b>	<b>308.5</b>	<b>646.0</b>	<b>1,632.5</b>	<b>587.7</b>	<b>786.0</b>	<b>20,891.9</b>
<b>Oct</b>	926.0	681.0	1,228.7	1,358.3	119.3	1,599.4	429.9	97.2	260.5	654.5	210.1	299.0	7,864.1
<b>Nov</b>	887.8	719.2	1,342.6	1,464.4	112.3	1,342.1	408.8	90.7	228.7	456.3	220.6	285.0	7,558.6
<b>Dec</b>	677.1	656.8	1,126.3	1,169.3	91.6	1,302.0	334.9	87.5	201.4	574.1	170.9	180.9	6,572.7
<b>Q4</b>	<b>2,490.9</b>	<b>2,057.1</b>	<b>3,697.7</b>	<b>3,992.0</b>	<b>323.3</b>	<b>4,243.6</b>	<b>1,173.6</b>	<b>275.5</b>	<b>690.5</b>	<b>1,684.9</b>	<b>601.6</b>	<b>764.9</b>	<b>21,995.3</b>
<b>Total_2025</b>	<b>9,134.1</b>	<b>9,416.5</b>	<b>14,241.3</b>	<b>16,941.4</b>	<b>1,155.9</b>		<b>4,791.3</b>	<b>1,110.1</b>	<b>2,570.4</b>	<b>7,409.7</b>	<b>2,268.3</b>	<b>3,005.0</b>	<b>86,898.0</b>
<b>Jan_2026</b>	781.8	445.2	1,266.1	1,590.4	58.3	1,112.1	256.5	74.5	159.9	467.1	129.0	184.3	6,525.2
<b>Change</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>(211.6)</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>421.1</b>	<b>(33.2)</b>	<b>(189.9)</b>	<b>(78.4)</b>	<b>(13.0)</b>	<b>(41.5)</b>	<b>(107.0)</b>	<b>(41.9)</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>(47.5)</b>
<b>% Change</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>(32.2)</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>(36.3)</b>	<b>(14.6)</b>	<b>(23.4)</b>	<b>(14.9)</b>	<b>(20.6)</b>	<b>(18.6)</b>	<b>(24.5)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>
<b>% Contribution</b>													
<b>2025</b>	10.5	10.8	16.4	19.5	1.3	17.1	5.5	1.3	3.0	8.5	2.6	3.5	100.0
<b>Dec_2025</b>	10.3	10.0	17.1	17.8	1.4	19.8	5.1	1.3	3.1	8.7	2.6	2.8	100.0
<b>Jan_2026</b>	12.0	6.8	19.4	24.4	0.9	17.0	3.9	1.1	2.5	7.2	2.0	2.8	100.0

**TABLE 2.2: Principal Exports Commodity Groups – January 2025 to January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Period \ HS	Coal	Copper	Diamonds	Iron & Steel Products	Live Cattle	Machinery & Electrical Equipment	Meat & Meat Products	Plastic & Plastic Products	Salt & Soda Ash	Textiles	Vehicles & Transport Equipment	Other Goods	Total Goods
Jan_2025	31.7	995.1	1,531.4	27.4	4.4	210.7	5.8	31.4	146.8	34.6	56.9	88.8	3,165.1
Feb	31.3	907.9	3,903.8	31.4	15.0	247.8	5.9	32.7	90.5	29.6	45.7	143.5	5,485.0
Mar	42.2	995.5	4,177.2	35.0	23.2	267.0	17.3	40.7	88.2	30.3	71.9	116.7	5,905.2
<b>Q1</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>2,898.5</b>	<b>9,612.4</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>725.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>325.5</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>349.0</b>	<b>14,555.4</b>
Apr	34.6	865.1	7,323.1	29.3	30.6	232.2	27.0	30.5	93.6	44.7	81.3	121.0	8,913.0
May	25.8	1,056.7	5,502.3	30.2	0.0	250.3	10.0	37.0	94.7	59.7	54.5	176.1	7,297.2
Jun	21.7	1,074.9	5,687.0	36.8	0.0	257.1	49.4	38.1	121.1	42.6	88.6	165.8	7,583.1
<b>Q2</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>2,996.7</b>	<b>18,512.4</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>739.6</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>147.0</b>		<b>462.9</b>	<b>23,793.3</b>
Jul	21.3	773.8	5,993.4	32.0	1.6	264.4	14.7	39.8	124.9	28.4	59.0	155.0	7,508.4
Aug	25.0	865.7	3,683.0	31.3	0.0	316.7	50.4	38.2	161.0	34.0	69.0	211.7	5,485.8
Sep	32.9	797.8	3,583.4	35.8	0.4	295.9	47.6	57.3	133.0	28.1	45.0	141.0	5,198.3
<b>Q3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>2,437.3</b>	<b>13,259.8</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>877.0</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>173.0</b>	<b>507.6</b>	<b>18,192.5</b>
Oct	32.4	930.4	2,390.3	40.9	0.0	339.6	64.1	58.3	89.8	36.2	97.0	258.2	4,337.2
Nov	31.2	817.8	7,135.4	36.1	0.0	259.6	46.8	58.1	122.6	37.8	60.4	164.2	8,769.8
Dec	22.6	985.8	3,054.8	21.4	0.1	134.1	102.5	40.3	134.2	38.7	49.5	156.5	4,740.5
<b>Q4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>2,734.0</b>	<b>12,580.5</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>733.3</b>	<b>213.4</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>346.5</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>206.9</b>	<b>578.9</b>	<b>17,847.5</b>
<b>Total_2025</b>	<b>352.6</b>	<b>11,066.5</b>	<b>53,965.1</b>	<b>387.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>3,075.4</b>	<b>441.5</b>	<b>502.6</b>	<b>1,400.3</b>	<b>444.7</b>	<b>778.8</b>	<b>1,898.5</b>	<b>74,388.6</b>
Jan_2026	20.9	1,205.8	2,624.6	23.2	0.0	252.4	52.5	32.6	116.1	29.8	58.4	116.1	4,532.4
<b>Change</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>(430.2)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>(50.0)</b>	<b>(7.7)</b>	<b>(18.2)</b>	<b>(8.9)</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>(40.5)</b>	<b>(208.1)</b>
<b>% Change</b>	<b>(7.3)</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>(14.1)</b>	<b>8.6</b>		<b>88.2</b>	<b>(48.8)</b>	<b>(19.2)</b>	<b>(13.5)</b>	<b>(23.0)</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>(25.9)</b>	<b>(4.4)</b>
<b>% Contribution</b>													
<b>2025</b>	0.5	14.9	72.5	0.5	0.1	4.1	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.0	2.6	100.0
<b>Dec_2025</b>	0.5	20.8	64.4	0.5	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.9	2.8	0.8	1.0	3.3	100.0
<b>Jan_2026</b>	0.5	26.6	57.9	0.5	0.0	5.6	1.2	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.3	2.6	100.0

**TABLE 2.3: Diamonds Trade – January 2025 to January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Flow Type	Imports					Total Exports				
Period \ HS	71021000	71022100	71023100	71023900	Total	71021000	71022100	71023100	71023900	Total
Jan_2025	128.1	0.1	604.1	314.1	1,046.4	0.0	1.5	976.9	553.0	1,531.4
Feb	131.0	0.4	275.4	135.7	542.4	0.0	2.1	3,201.4	700.3	3,903.8
Mar	0.0	0.2	948.2	142.9	1,091.3	0.2	78.6	3,492.5	605.9	4,177.2
<b>Q1</b>	<b>259.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1,827.7</b>	<b>592.6</b>	<b>2,680.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>7,670.8</b>	<b>1,859.3</b>	<b>9,612.4</b>
Apr	208.8	0.0	57.1	110.6	376.5	0.0	9.8	6,656.4	656.9	7,323.1
May	145.7	0.3	1,396.1	276.3	1,818.4	0.3	25.7	4,646.5	829.8	5,502.3
Jun	0.0	0.3	571.9	142.1	714.3	118.1	17.3	4,879.0	672.6	5,687.0
<b>Q2</b>	<b>354.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2,025.1</b>	<b>529.0</b>	<b>2,909.2</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>16,181.9</b>	<b>2,159.3</b>	<b>18,512.4</b>
Jul	4.2	0.1	382.1	258.7	645.1	4.0	9.0	5,382.3	598.0	5,993.4
Aug	109.4	0.0	66.1	206.1	381.6	0.5	0.4	2,735.2	946.8	3,683.0
Sep	123.4	0.2	380.9	238.8	743.4	0.0	14.6	2,869.2	698.5	3,582.4
<b>Q3</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>829.1</b>	<b>703.7</b>	<b>1,770.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>10,986.8</b>	<b>2,243.3</b>	<b>13,258.8</b>
Oct	189.3	0.1	303.6	176.1	669.1	0.0	11.8	1,650.2	728.2	2,390.3
Nov	13.1	0.2	630.9	55.3	699.5	0.0	9.7	6,303.4	822.3	7,135.4
Dec	247.3	0.2	323.1	30.6	601.2	0.0	9.1	2,504.9	500.0	3,013.9
<b>Q4</b>	<b>449.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1,257.6</b>	<b>262.0</b>	<b>1,969.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>10,458.5</b>	<b>2,050.5</b>	<b>12,539.6</b>
<b>Total_2025</b>	<b>1,300.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5,939.6</b>	<b>2,087.3</b>	<b>9,329.2</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>45,298.0</b>	<b>8,312.4</b>	<b>53,923.2</b>
Jan_2026	242.3	0.1	155.4	47.5	445.2	0.0	0.0	2,144.2	480.4	2,624.6

**Note:** 71022100: Industrial Diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruited; 71022900: Industrial Diamonds, not mounted or set, NES; 71023100: Non- industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruited; 71023900: Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set NES; 71021000: Unsorted diamonds; HS: Harmonised System Code; NES: Not Elsewhere Specified.

**TABLE 3.1A: Principal Imports by Country, Region and Principal Import Commodity Groups– January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Partner \ HS	Chemicals & Rubber Products	Diamonds	Food Beverages & Tobacco	Fuel	Furniture	Machinery & Electrical Equipment	Metal & Metal Products	Salt Ores Related Products	Textiles & Footwear	Vehicles & Transport Equipment	Wood & Paper Products	Other Goods	Total Goods	% Contribution
<b>South Africa</b>	510.4	122.4	927.8	1,108.3	39.0	348.9	191.4	60.4	107.2	259.7	114.7	117.3	3,907.6	59.9
<b>Namibia</b>	1.1	30.5	10.9	246.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	13.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	305.8	4.7
<b>Eswatini</b>	28.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.6	0.1	38.9	0.6
<b>Lesotho</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
<b>SACU</b>	<b>539.9</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>943.8</b>	<b>1,355.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>4,254.3</b>	<b>65.2</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>	0.0	0.0	0.4	178.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.4	2.8
<b>Zambia</b>	1.3	0.0	11.7	52.0	0.0	4.5	10.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	87.6	1.3
<b>Other SADC</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>973.4</b>	<b>1,585.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>353.8</b>	<b>208.3</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>4,559.5</b>	<b>69.9</b>
<b>Other Africa</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>545.1</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>973.6</b>	<b>1,585.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>361.7</b>	<b>208.3</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>4,571.8</b>	<b>70.1</b>
<b>China</b>	37.8	0.0	2.3	0.5	18.2	273.5	27.2	0.4	28.7	76.0	3.4	25.0	492.9	7.6
<b>India</b>	25.4	11.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	96.9	3.7	0.0	2.7	1.3	0.1	1.1	146.0	2.2
<b>Japan</b>	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.3	0.0	1.0	66.0	1.0
<b>Other Asia</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>430.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>839.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>
<b>Romania</b>	0.5	0.0	215.2	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	220.9	3.4
<b>Other EU</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>205.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>381.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>602.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Canada</b>	74.4	242.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	322.3	4.9
<b>USA</b>	12.4	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	49.5	1.8	0.0	0.2	27.3	0.3	6.2	99.9	1.5
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>781.8</b>	<b>445.2</b>	<b>1,266.1</b>	<b>1,590.4</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>1,112.1</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>467.1</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>6,525.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 3.1B: Principal Imports Commodity Groups as a Percentage of Total Imports at Country and Regional Level – January 2026**

Partner \ HS	Chemicals & Rubber Products	Diamonds	Food Beverages & Tobacco	Fuel	Furniture	Machinery & Electrical Equipment	Metal & Metal Products	Salt Ores Related Products	Textiles & Footwear	Vehicles & Transport Equipment	Wood & Paper Products	Other Goods	Total
South Africa	13.1	3.1	23.7	28.4	1.0	8.9	4.9	1.5	2.7	6.6	2.9	3.0	100.0
Namibia	0.4	10.0	3.6	80.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0
Eswatini	73.1	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	11.8	0.2	100.0
Lesotho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
<b>SACU</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Zambia	1.5	0.0	13.4	59.3	0.0	5.1	12.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0
<b>Other SADC</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Other Africa	9.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	65.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	23.1	100.0
<b>Africa</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
China	7.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	3.7	55.5	5.5	0.1	5.8	15.4	0.7	5.1	100.0
India	17.4	8.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	66.4	2.5	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.8	100.0
Japan	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	18.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	73.1	0.0	1.6	100.0
<b>Other Asia</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Romania	0.2	0.0	97.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Other EU</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Canada	23.1	75.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
USA	12.4	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	49.5	1.8	0.0	0.2	27.3	0.3	6.3	100.0
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 3.2A: Principal Exports by Country, Region and Principal Export Commodity Groups– January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Partner \ HS	Coal	Copper	Diamonds	Iron & Steel Products	Machinery & Electrical Equipment	Meat & Meat Products	Plastic & Plastic Products	Salt & Soda Ash	Textiles	Vehicles & Transport Equipment	Other Goods	Total Goods	% Contribution
<b>South Africa</b>	18.1	0.0	74.3	17.3	213.3	51.3	20.5	96.1	14.2	35.6	47.7	588.4	13.0
<b>Namibia</b>	2.7	1.1	104.6	2.4	5.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.8	8.9	135.7	3.0
<b>Eswatini</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.0
<b>Lesotho</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>SACU</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>218.5</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>726.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	22.2	0.0	5.3	6.9	14.9	5.1	39.5	95.5	2.1
<b>Other SADC</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>864.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Other Africa</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>864.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>UAE</b>	0.0	0.0	1,627.7		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1,635.0	36.1
<b>China</b>	0.0	654.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	654.2	14.4
<b>India</b>	0.0	0.0	488.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	489.0	10.8
<b>Israel</b>	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	1.4
<b>Other Asia</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>654.2</b>	<b>2,207.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2,871.8</b>	<b>63.4</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	0.0	0.0	218.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	218.9	4.8
<b>Other EU</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>218.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Australia</b>	0.0	387.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	387.9	8.6
<b>Switzerland</b>	0.0	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.1	1.9
<b>Anguilla</b>	0.0	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.7	1.7
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>1,205.8</b>	<b>2,624.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>252.4</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>4,532.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 3.2B: Principal Exports Commodity Groups as a Percentage of Total Exports at Country and Regional Level – January 2026**

Partner \ HS	Coal	Copper	Diamonds	Iron & Steel Products	Machinery & Electrical Equipment	Meat & Meat Products	Plastic & Plastic Products	Salt & Soda Ash	Textiles	Vehicles & Transport Equipment	Other Goods	Total Goods
South Africa	3.1	0.0	12.6	2.9	36.3	8.7	3.5	16.3	2.4	6.0	8.1	100.0
Namibia	2.0	0.8	77.1	1.7	3.7	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	6.6	100.0
Eswatini	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	80.9	8.6	100.0
Lesotho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
<b>SACU</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	23.2	0.0	5.5	7.2	15.6	5.4	41.3	100.0
<b>Other SADC</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>SADC</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other Africa</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
UAE	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
China	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
India	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Israel	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Other Asia</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Belgium	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Other EU</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Australia	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Switzerland	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Anguilla	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 4.1: Top Imported Goods (Excluding Diamonds) – January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Rank	HS Code	Description	BW Pula (Million)	Contribution (%) Against Total Non-Diamonds Imports	Contribution (%) Against Total Imports
1	27101230	Distillate fuel	585.7	9.6	9.0
2	27101202	Petrol	506.7	8.3	7.8
3	27160000	Electrical energy	392.5	6.5	6.0
4	10019900	Other common wheat	253.2	4.2	3.9
5	30049099	Other medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses	146.1	2.4	2.2
6	85044090	Other Static converters	79.5	1.3	1.2
7	87041090	Other Dumpers designed for off-highway use: new	77.9	1.3	1.2
8	85444990	Dumpers designed for off-highway use: new	68.3	1.1	1.0
9	25232900	Other Portland cement	67.4	1.1	1.0
10	10059010	Dried Maize (Corn) kernels or grains fit for human consumption, not further prepared or processed and not packaged as seeds (excluding pop corn (ZEA MAYS EVERTA))	63.0	1.0	1.0
11	87089990	Other safety airbags with inflator system	63.0	1.0	1.0
12	22030090	Other Beer made from malt	62.8	1.0	1.0
13	84314990	Other Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery of heading 84.26, 84.29 or 84.30	60.5	1.0	0.9
14	84295190	Other front end shovel loaders	53.7	0.9	0.8
15	87042181	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2 000 kg or a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1 600 kg or a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg per chassis fitted with a cab	44.4	0.7	0.7
16	84295200	Machinery with a 360 degrees revolving superstructure	42.2	0.7	0.6
17	87032390	Other, used, of more than 10 years, of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3 000 cm <sup>3</sup>	40.9	0.7	0.6
18	87032290	Other, used, of more than 10 years, of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 000 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup>	39.1	0.6	0.6
19	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	39.1	0.6	0.6
20	15121910	Sunflower-seed or safflower oil and fractions thereof, Marketed and supplied for use in the process of cooking food	36.2	0.6	0.6
21	10059090	Other (Maize (Corn))	33.9	0.6	0.5
22	23040000	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	32.1	0.5	0.5
23	17011300	Cane sugar specified in Subheading Note 2 to this Chapter	31.8	0.5	0.5
24	33049990	Other Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than medicaments), including sunscreen or sun tan preparations	31.5	0.5	0.5
25	22060081	Other fermented apple or pea beverages with alcoholic strength	27.9	0.5	0.4

**TABLE 4.1 : Top Imported Goods (Excluding Diamonds) – January 2026 (Million Pula) Continued**

Rank	HS Code	Description	BW Pula (Million)	Contribution (%) Against Total Non-Diamonds Imports	Contribution (%) Against Total Imports
26	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships	25.6	0.4	0.4
27	34029090	Other active agents	23.8	0.4	0.4
28	85444290	Other, electric conductors, for a voltagenot exceeding 1000V	23.2	0.4	0.4
29	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	23.0	0.4	0.4
30	85177900	Other aerials and aerial reflectors of all kind	22.7	0.4	0.3
31	84713090	Other portable automatic data processing machines, of a mass not exceeding 10 kg, consisting of at least a central processing unit, a keyboard and a display	22.2	0.4	0.3
32	73089099	Other Structures and parts of structures	21.5	0.4	0.3
33	85176290	Other machines for the rception,conversion and transmission	21.3	0.4	0.3
34	84089090	Other engines	20.9	0.3	0.3
35	27111390	Other Butanes, Liquefied	20.9	0.3	0.3
36	38249999	Other mixtures	20.5	0.3	0.3
37	20099010	Mixtures of Fruit juices	19.8	0.3	0.3
38	39012000	Polyethylene having a specific gravity of 0,94 or more	19.8	0.3	0.3
39	17049000	Other Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa	18.9	0.3	0.3
40	87042183	Other (excluding double-cab), of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2 000 kg or a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1 600 kg or a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg per chassis fitted with a cab	18.7	0.3	0.3
41	33021000	Of a kind used in the food or drink industries	18.4	0.3	0.3
42	62171090	Other clothing accessories	18.2	0.3	0.3
43	31023000	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution	17.9	0.3	0.3
44	85369020	Identifiable for use solely or principally with motor vehicles	17.2	0.3	0.3
45	38089199	Other Insecticides	17.1	0.3	0.3
46	40118020	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on construction, mining or industrial handling vehicles and machines, having a rim size of 91 cm or more	17.0	0.3	0.3
47	44071100	Coniferous Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm, Of pine (Pinus spp.)	17.0	0.3	0.3
48	84749000	Parts of machinery	16.8	0.3	0.3
49	87012220	Tractors Of engine exceeding 1 600 kg	16.6	0.3	0.3
50	19023000	Other pasta	16.5	0.3	0.3
<b>Top 50 Imported Non-Diamond Goods</b>			<b>3,374.9</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>51.7</b>
<b>Other Non-Diamond Imports Goods</b>			<b>2,705.0</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>41.5</b>
<b>Total Non-Diamond Imports</b>			<b>6,080.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.2</b>
<b>Diamond Imports</b>			<b>445.2</b>		<b>6.8</b>
<b>Total Imports</b>			<b>6,525.2</b>		<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2 : Top Exported Goods (Excluding Diamonds) – January 2026 (Million Pula)**

Rank	HS Code	Description	BW Pula (Million)	Contribution (%) Against Total Non- Diamonds Exports	Contribution (%) Against Total Exports
1	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	1,205.8	63.2	26.6
2	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships	133.7	7.0	2.9
3	28362000	Disodium carbonate	92.4	4.8	2.0
4	02023090	Other (boneless meat of bovine animals, frozen)	51.4	2.7	1.1
5	85444290	Other, electric conductors, for a voltagenot exceeding 1000V	49.8	2.6	1.1
6	88023000	Aeroplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen mass exceeding 2 000 kg but not exceeding 15 000 kg	32.5	1.7	0.7
7	25010090	Other Salt, pure sodium chloride or sea water	21.4	1.1	0.5
8	03057110	Dried, whether or not salted but not smoked	18.9	1.0	0.4
9	39172300	Tubes, pipes and hoses, rigid, Of polymers of vinyl chloride	16.0	0.8	0.4
10	63026090	Other Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelling or similar terry fabrics, of cotton	13.6	0.7	0.3
11	84295900	Other Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers, mechanical shovels, excavators,	13.5	0.7	0.3
12	94038900	Other furniture of bamboo	13.4	0.7	0.3
13	27011900	Other coal	11.1	0.6	0.2
14	27011200	Bituminous coal	9.9	0.5	0.2
15	72071900	Other semi finished products or iron or non alloy steel	9.2	0.5	0.2
16	76020090	Other aluminium waste and scrap	8.5	0.4	0.2
17	84314990	Other Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery of heading 84.26, 84.29 or 84.30	7.6	0.4	0.2
18	62171090	Other clothing accessories	7.3	0.4	0.2
19	85071099	Other lead-acid, of a kind used for starting piston engines	6.0	0.3	0.1
20	84295190	Other front end shovel loaders	6.0	0.3	0.1
21	68101100	Building blocks and bricks	4.5	0.2	0.1
22	87089990	Other safety airbags with inflater system	4.4	0.2	0.1
23	88021100	Helicopters of an unladen mass not exceeding 2 000 kg	4.3	0.2	0.1
24	99990020	Household furniture and other household effects, new or used	4.2	0.2	0.1
25	25232900	Other Portland cement	4.2	0.2	0.1

**Table 4.2 : Top Exported Goods (Excluding Diamonds) – January 2026 (Million Pula) Continued**

Rank	HS Code	Description	BW Pula (Million)	Contribution (%) Against Total Non-Diamonds Exports	Contribution (%) Against Total Exports
26	63019000	Other blankets and travelling rugs	3.8	0.2	0.1
27	72142000	Containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process or twisted after rolling	3.7	0.2	0.1
28	71129990	Other Waste and Scraps of precious metal	3.6	0.2	0.1
29	87032390	Other, used, of more than 10 years, of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3 000 cm <sup>3</sup>	3.4	0.2	0.1
30	85285905	Colour, with a screen with no side exceeding 45 cm	3.4	0.2	0.1
31	39251000	Reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers, of a capacity exceeding 300 li	3.2	0.2	0.1
32	48202000	Exercise books	3.2	0.2	0.1
33	84082000	Engines of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of Chapter 87	3.0	0.2	0.1
34	24022090	Other Cigarettes containing tobacco	2.7	0.1	0.1
35	85285990	Other monitors not incorporating television reception apparatus	2.6	0.1	0.1
36	30049099	Other medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses	2.4	0.1	0.1
37	25010010	Salt and pure sodium chloride, sea water, Not for human consumption	2.3	0.1	0.1
38	87032290	Other, used, of more than 10 years, of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 000 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup>	2.3	0.1	0.1
39	87041090	Other Dumpers designed for off-highway use: new	2.3	0.1	0.0
40	85176290	Other machines for the reception,conversion and transmission	2.2	0.1	0.0
41	39269020	Transmission belts	2.2	0.1	0.0
42	39174000	Fittings	2.2	0.1	0.0
43	85442090	Other Co-axial cable and other co-axial electric conductors	2.1	0.1	0.0
44	23023000	Bran, sharps and other residues, Of wheat	2.1	0.1	0.0
45	72165000	Other angles, shapes and sections, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn or extruded	2.0	0.1	0.0
46	12119080	Other of a kind used primarily in pharmacy	1.8	0.1	0.0
47	11031310	Maize meal not further processed other than by the addition of minerals and vitamins not exceeding 1 per cent by mass of the final product, solely for the purpose of increasing the nutritional value	1.7	0.1	0.0
48	99990010	Personal effects, new or used	1.7	0.1	0.0
49	61121100	Track suits, Of cotton	1.7	0.1	0.0
50	85285220	Colour, with a screen size exceeding 3 m x 4 m	1.7	0.1	0.0
<b>Top 50 Exported Non-Diamond Goods</b>			<b>1,812.9</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>Other Non-Diamond Exports Goods</b>			<b>94.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total Non-Diamond Exports</b>			<b>1,907.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>
<b>Diamond Exports</b>			<b>2,624.6</b>		<b>57.9</b>
<b>Total Exports</b>			<b>4,532.4</b>		<b>100.0</b>

## 8.0 Concepts, Sources and Methods

IMTS are compiled by the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Section of Statistics Botswana, and uses the General Trade system. International Merchandise Trade refers to external trade in goods only. International Service Trade Statistics (ISTS) are however not compiled by this section. The primary source of international merchandise trade data is the Customs & Excise Division at the Botswana Unified Revenue Service (BURS). The Customs & Excise Division is responsible for data capture for both computerised and manual borders, and the monthly raw data files are transferred to Statistics Botswana for data processing.

Imports are valued **CIF** (cost, insurance & freight), while exports are valued **FOB** (free on board). The value of imports includes transport and insurance costs to the importing country. The Exports value consists only of the value of goods as they leave the exporting country.

### 8.1 Time of Recording of Trade

IMTS is compiled using date of recording of trade as opposed to date of assessment of goods by customs. This means that as goods cross the border, trade is recorded and this is the reference month for compilation of IMTS. Some of these goods may however be held by customs for some time pending final assessment for tax or duty purposes.

If the final assessment is done later, for example two or three months, or even more, after the goods had crossed the border, the affected trade will then update trade for the particular month when the goods crossed the border, therefore it does not form part of trade for the month during which the final assessment was done. This is mostly common with imports. Revision of data for the month preceding the one under review will normally show high values as compared to revisions for other months due to more goods (from the previous month) being released after final assessment.


### 8.2 Concepts and Definitions

- i. Domestic Exports:** These are goods originating from the compiling country, being permanently exported out of the country for consumption in the outside world. This includes products from customs inwards processing; for example, if a country imports wheat, processes the wheat into bread flour and exports the bread flour and bye products from the milling process, these will all leave the country as domestic exports.
- ii. Re - Exports:** These are exports of foreign goods that were initially recorded as imports into the compiling country. These goods are exported in the same state that they came in except for wear and tear. An example will be re-exportation of a motor vehicle that was initially imported into the compiling country and after being used it is now being exported to a foreign country.
- iii. Total exports:** This is the sum of domestic exports and re-exports
- iv. Imports:** These are goods imported from the outside world, into the compiling country, for local consumption. This includes re-importation of locally produced goods that were initially exported and are now being imported back into the country.
- v. Trade Balance (Net Export):** This refers to the total value of goods exported minus the total value of goods imported by a given economy in a given period of time. A positive trade balance (trade surplus) indicates that a country is exporting more in value terms than it is importing. A negative trade balance (trade deficit) indicates that the country is importing more than it is exporting.

### **8.3 Exclusions from IMTS**

- i. Goods in Transit** - This is trade that is simply passing through the compiling country solely for the purpose of being transported to another country.
- ii. Goods temporarily admitted or dispatched** - These are goods that, at the time of admission/dispatch, are intended to stay in the receiving country temporarily and that after their stay they will be returned in the same state. These goods include display equipment for trade fairs and exhibitions, commercial samples, means of transport, containers, equipment for working, etc.
- iii. Monetary Gold**- This is gold to which the monetary authorities have title and is held as reserve assets.
- iv. Issued banknotes and securities and coins in circulation**-These goods represent evidence of financial claims and are excluded from IMTS

The above list of exclusions from IMTS is, however, not exhaustive and only a few that are common, simple, straightforward and easy to understand have been picked as examples.



**76.3%**  
(P4, 980.6 million)  
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