

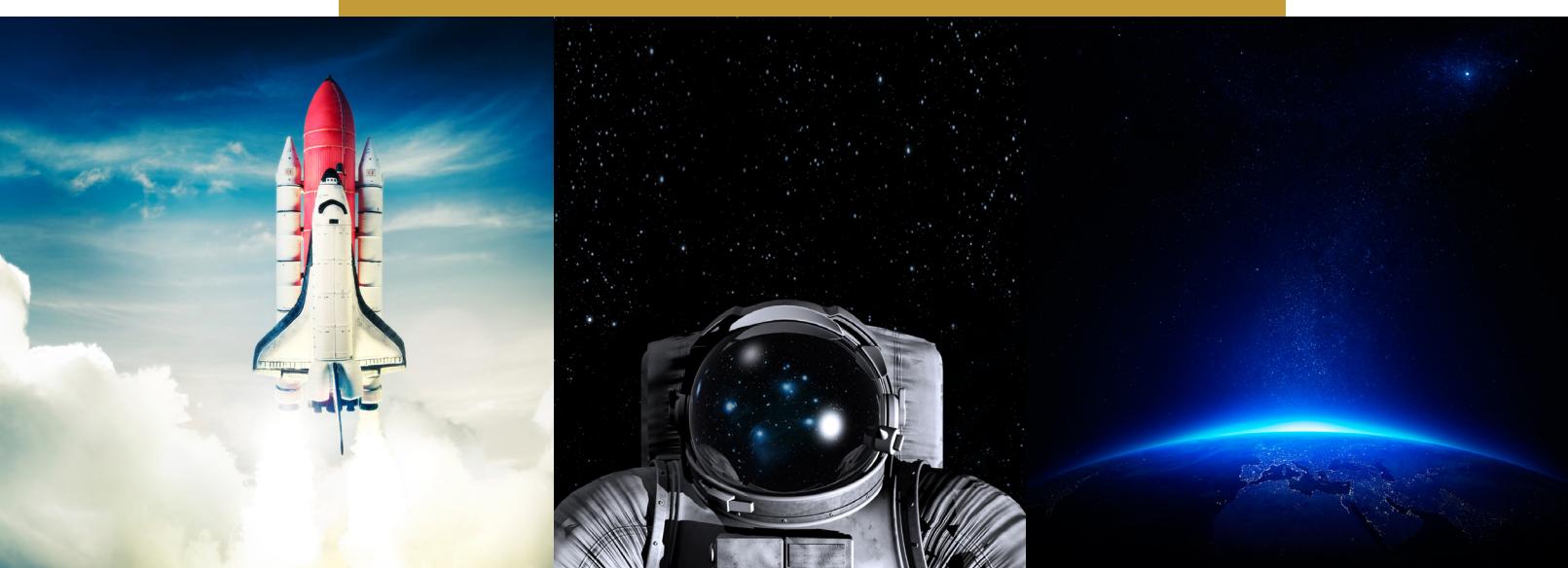
QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN

SECOND QUARTER OF 2016



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Mission Statement

"In a coordinated manner we produce and disseminate relevant, quality and timely statistics that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice"

Vision Statement

"Be a high performance institution in statistics delivery"

Core Values

Performance
Integrity
Service focus
Transparency
Accuracy
Partnership

"Foreign trade statistics remains one of the major contributing indicator to the development of Namibia's economy and its competitiveness on the world market."

Preface

Foreign trade statistics is an account of all transactions of goods between a domestic country and the rest of the world, it measures the values and quantities of goods that are imported into and exported out of the country. Foreign trade statistics remains one of the major contributing indicator to the development of Namibia's economy and its competitiveness on the world market.

International trade statistics are used by government institutions in their preparation of multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations for: a) defining and implementing anti-dumping policies b) macroeconomic and monetary policies and c) evaluating the progress of the new markets. Statistics on the international trade of goods are used extensively by decision makers at an international, regional and national levels while it is used by businesses to carry out market research and define their commercial strategy.

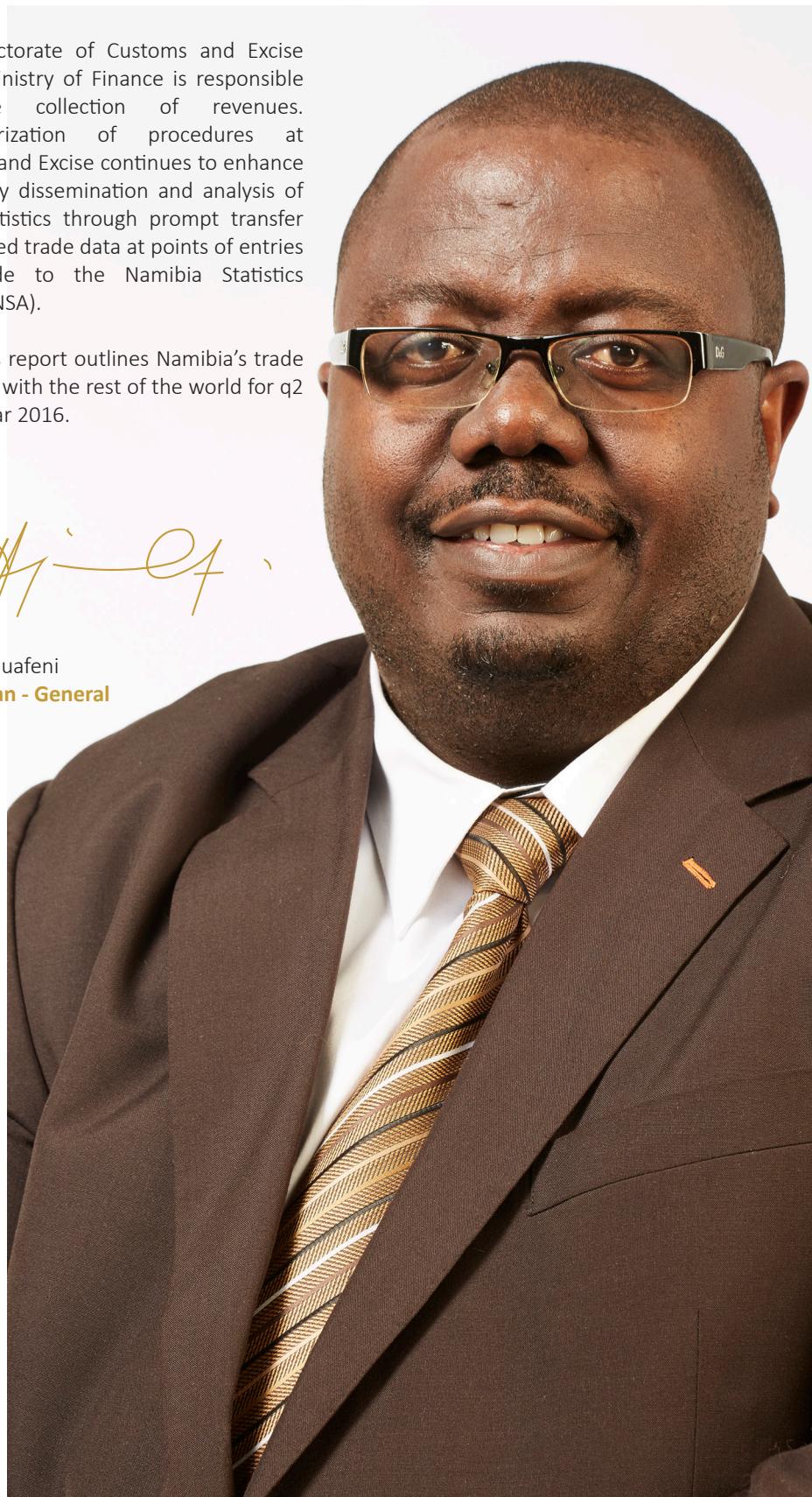
The government policy is aimed at developing, promoting and diversifying the country's exports as well as reducing its reliance on foreign goods.

The Directorate of Customs and Excise in the Ministry of Finance is responsible for the collection of revenues. Computerization of procedures at Customs and Excise continues to enhance the timely dissemination and analysis of trade statistics through prompt transfer of captured trade data at points of entries nationwide to the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA).

Thus, this report outlines Namibia's trade on goods with the rest of the world for q2 of the year 2016.



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1. Introduction

The mandate of the Namibia Statistics Agency is to produce and disseminate relevant, quality and timely statistics. This includes statistics relating to imports and exports of merchandise. This report presents a summary of trade statistics in terms of imports and exports of merchandise during the second quarter of 2016 as compared to the corresponding quarter of 2015.

Foreign trade statistics derived from records of trade flows across international borders are invaluable for the formulation of trade, commercial, fiscal and monetary policies of any country. The basic information for the compilation of trade statistics is collected and captured based on import/export declarations made by traders.

2. Key Developments

2.0 Revisions

Revisions on trade data are made every month; this occurs when a new monthly data file is uploaded into the database with additional information of previous months. In some months, revisions are negligible while in other months they are significant. Table 1 shows the revisions made to q2-2015 data after more monthly data became available. Total exports and imports

for q2-2015 were revised upwards from N\$13.911 billion to N\$15.938 billion, and from N\$23.718 billion to N\$27.579 billion respectively. These revisions resulted in the trade balance widening to N\$11.641 billion compared to N\$9.807 recorded in q2-2015.

Table 1: q2 2015 revisions

Trade flows	Value (N\$ m)		
	Revised quarter 2 of 2015	As reported in the previous report	Difference
Export	15,938	13,911	2,027
Import	27,579	23,718	3,861
Trade balance	-11,641	-9,807	-1,834

2.1 Trade Balance

During the period under review, Namibia's export revenue stood at N\$16.498 billion while the import bill was valued at N\$ N\$23.858 billion, which resulted in a merchandise trade deficit valued at N\$7.360 billion. The trade deficit narrowed by 36.8 percent, when compared to a revised figure of the corresponding period last year, in which the deficit was estimated at N\$11.082 billion. The narrowing deficit can be attributed to a decline in the import bill other than an increase in export revenue. When compared to the previous quarter, the deficit more than doubled from N\$3.520 billion to N\$7.360.

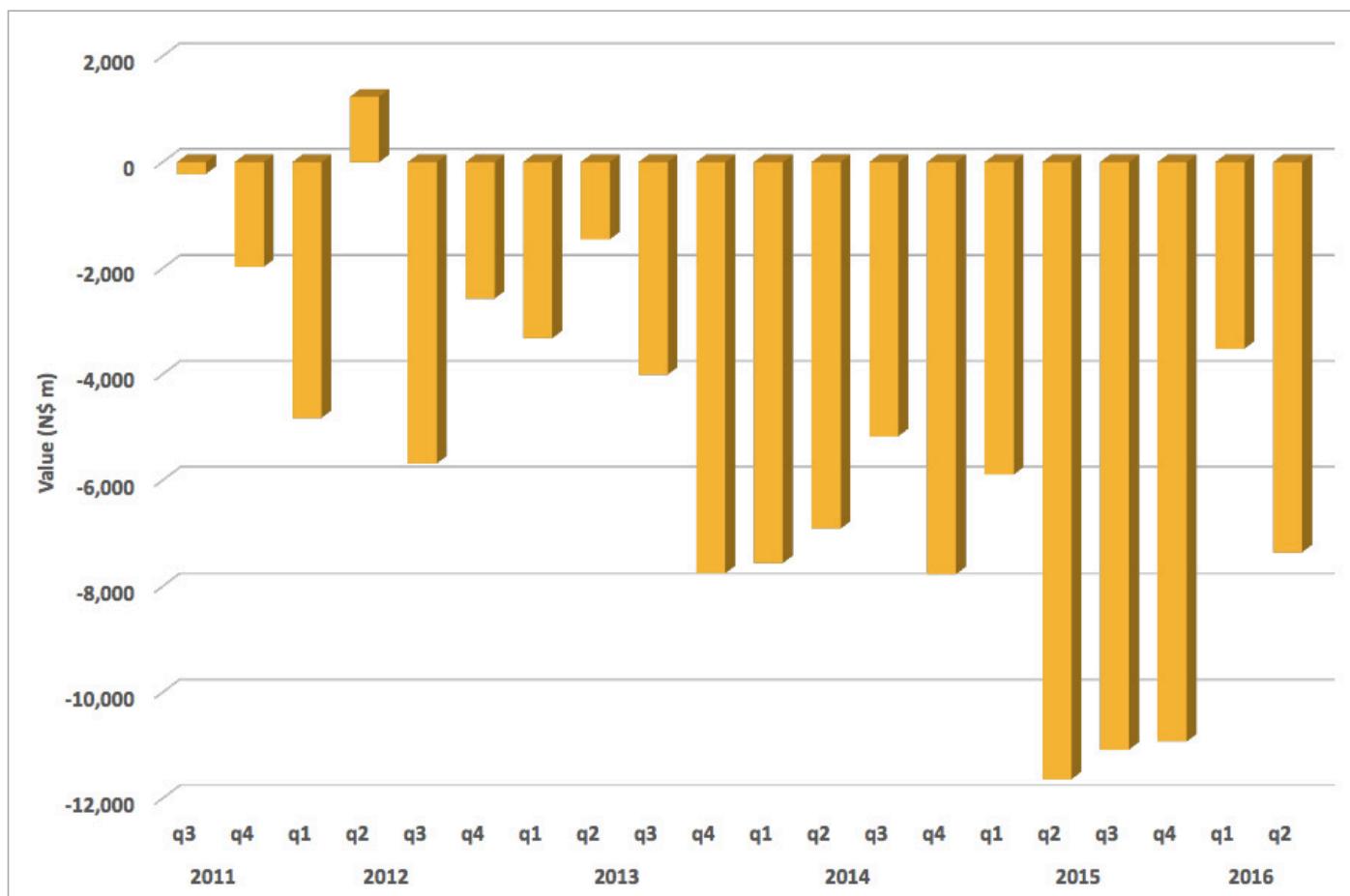
Exports were revised upwards from N\$15.938 billion to N\$16.498 billion recording an increase of 4 percent, as foreign demand for diamond, fish, copper ores and zinc advanced. On the other hand, the import bill declined by 13.5 percent compared to N\$27.579 billion recorded in the same period last year, as domestic spending on foreign goods, in particular copper cathodes, zinc, meat, boilers and beverages declined.

Namibia's trade balance averaged to a deficit of N\$5.422 billion from q3-2011 to q2-2016 (Chart 1), reaching an all-time high with a surplus of N\$1.234 billion in q2-2012 compared to a record low with a deficit of N\$11.641 billion in q2-2015. Overall, the deficits are mostly driven by Namibia high demand for high-valued manufactured commodities and machinery from the rest of the world (ROW), while exporting low value primary goods.

Namibia's largest deficits in terms of important partners by value were recorded with South Africa (N\$11.4 billion), High Sea (N\$0.805 billion), Italy (N\$0.467 billion), Peru (N\$0.449 billion), and India (N\$0.393 billion).

On the other hand, Namibia's biggest trade surpluses were recorded with Switzerland (N\$2.234 billion), Botswana (N\$0.946 billion), France (N\$0.854 billion), Spain (N\$0.821 billion) and Belgium (N\$0.549 billion). A substantial surplus was also recorded with the Export Processing Zone.

Chart 1 Trade balance from q3 -2011 to q2-2016



2.2 Exports to key markets

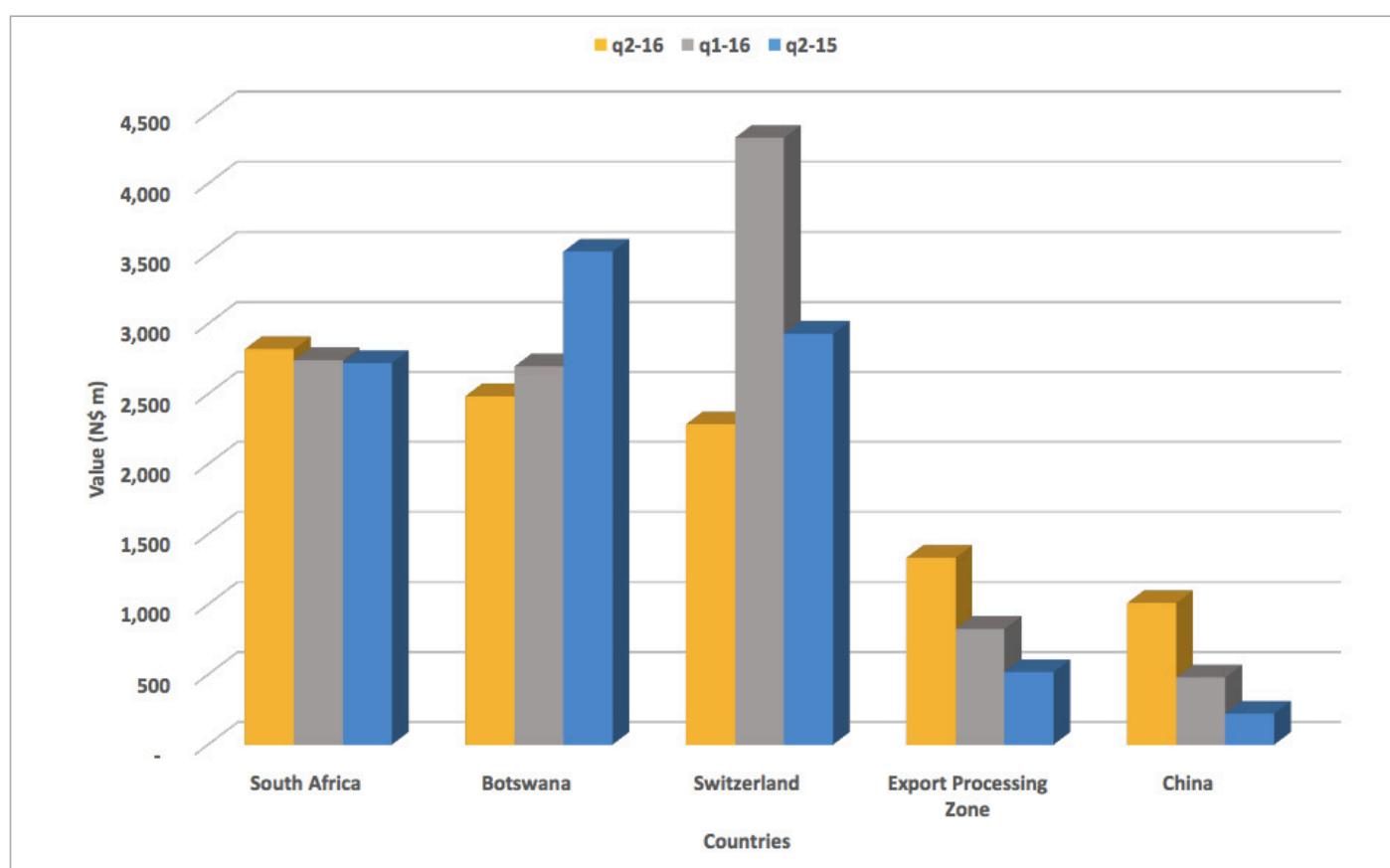
Namibia's total exports for the second quarter of 2016 amounted to N\$16.498 billion of which the bulk valued at N\$9.928 billion was destined to South Africa, Botswana, Switzerland, the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and China (chart 2). The aforementioned markets accounted for 60 percent of Namibia's total export earnings, down from 69 percent in the previous quarter, and from 62 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2015. Overall, export earnings from these markets fell by 10 percent from N\$11.067 billion recorded in the previous quarter and registered an increase from N\$9.906 billion when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year.

The decline in export revenue from the said markets during the period of review was reflected by weak external demand, for domestic commodities in particular by Botswana and Switzerland. Although Botswana maintained the second position as Namibia's major export destination, export to that country fell by 29 percent recording N\$2.484 billion compared to N\$3.516 recorded in the same quarter a year earlier. Similarly, export to Switzerland fell by 22 percent recording N\$2.284 billion from N\$2.930 recorded in the preceding quarter of 2015. Subsequently, Switzerland moved three places down from the first position it held in q2-2015.

On the other hand, export revenue from Namibia's largest export markets such as South Africa and China strengthened. China registered the strongest growth of 355 percent, recording an export figure of N\$1.009 billion compared to N\$0.222 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter a year earlier. The strongest growth in exports to China was mainly reflected in the value of a once off export of an aircraft, furthermore, exports of copper ores and animal fodder to that country increased many folds. Exports to the EPZ also rose substantially by 157 percent to account for N\$1.332 billion, from N\$0.518 billion registered in the corresponding period a year ago, while exports to South Africa, - Namibia's number one export destination only grew by a mere 4 percent.

The overall export revenue from other countries outside the top five listed markets rose by 9 percent to account for N\$6.570 billion, up from N\$6.032 billion in the previous quarter, on the other hand, a 16 percent decline was registered when compared to the previous quarter in which export to these markets were estimated at N\$7.805 billion. Spain (N\$0.989 billion) and France (N\$0.892 billion) are some of the biggest contributors to the growth in export revenue recorded in the period under review.

Chart 2 Main export destinations



2.3 Imports from key markets

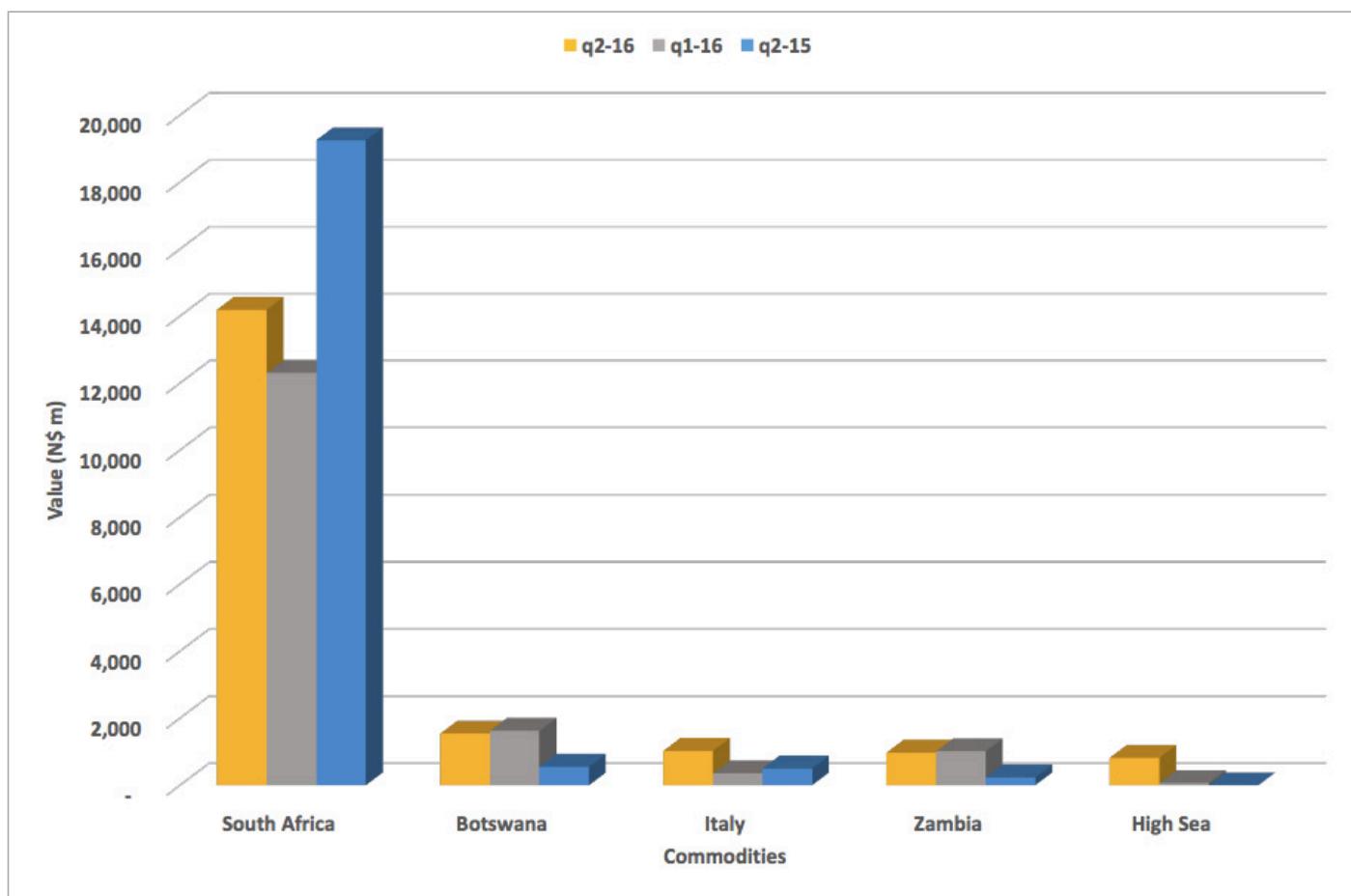
During the period under review, Namibia's expenditure on imports fell by 14 percent, registering N\$23.834 billion compared to N\$27.579 billion recorded in the same period last year. However, when compared to the previous quarter, the import bill rose by 6 percent, up from N\$22.382 billion. South Africa, Botswana, Italy, Zambia and High Sea were the main sources of imports for Namibia during the period under review, (Chart 3). These markets made up slightly more than 78 percent of Namibia's total imports from the rest of the world, up from 69 percent in the previous quarter and from 74 percent recorded in the same quarter a year ago.

Overall expenditure on imports from the aforementioned markets grew by 21 percent to register N\$18.539 billion from

N\$20.536 billion in the same period last year, conversely, when compared to the previous quarter, the cost of imported commodities from these markets fell by 10 percent from N\$15.353 billion to N\$18.539 billion.

The overall decline recorded in the import bill from the corresponding period of last year can be ascribed to falling domestic demand for foreign commodities, in particular from South Africa, China and India. Expenditure on import from these markets together fell by 30 percent to register N\$15.417 billion from N\$22.040 billion registered in the corresponding quarter a year earlier, however, a 10 percent growth from N\$14.037 billion worth of imports from the aforementioned markets was noted when compared to the previous quarter.

Chart 3 Main sources of imports



Although the domestic economy continues to rely on South Africa as a major source of imports, during the period under review, the import bill from that country fell by 26 percent to account for N\$14.195 billion from N\$19.252 billion recorded in the corresponding period a year ago, but grew by 15 percent from N\$12.302 billion recorded in the previous quarter. Furthermore, the largest decline in imports was recorded with China trending

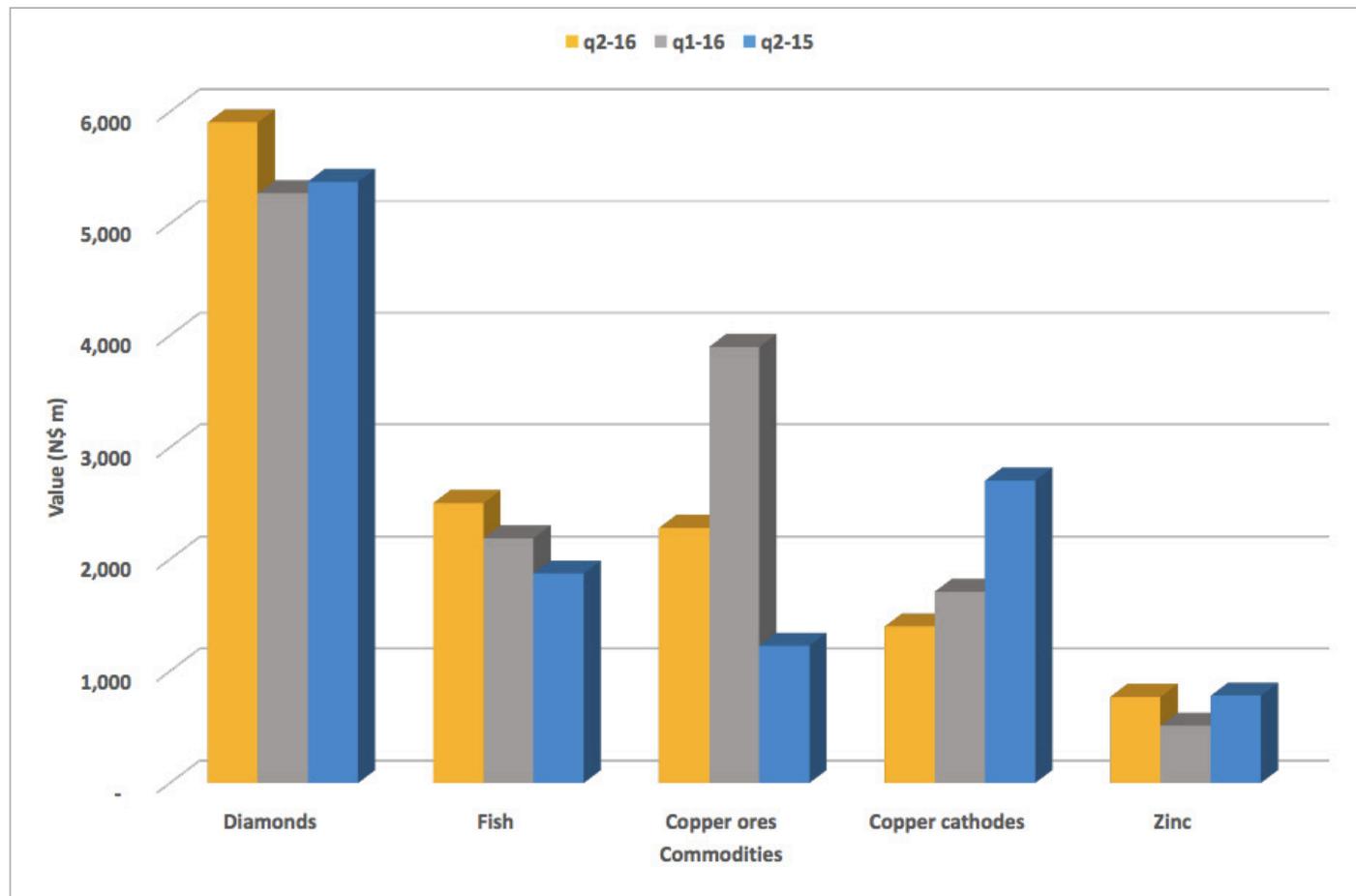
down 68 percent, followed by India at 22 percent. The decline in imports from South Africa was reflected in the value of products of animal origin (nes), cereals and maize seeds, while from China, the commodities responsible for this down turn were boilers, articles of iron and steel and iron or steel. Additionally, mineral fuels and oils and; articles of iron or steel were the major cause for the decline from India.

2.4 Top export products

Diamonds, fish, copper ores, copper cathodes and zinc were the leading export commodities for Namibia during the period under review. The combined export revenue generated from these commodities rose by 7.5 percent to account for N\$12.853 billion in q2-2016, compared to N\$11.958 billion recorded in the corresponding period a year ago. On the other hand, when

compared to the previous quarter, export revenue from the above mentioned commodities fell slightly by 5 percent from N\$13.579 billion to record N\$12.853 billion. These commodities together made up 78 percent of the total exports revenue, up from 72 percent in the previous quarter, and from 75 percent when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

Chart 4 Top five exports



The overall value of export earnings rose by 4 percent to account for N\$16.498 billion, from N\$15.938 billion recorded during the same period last year. When compared to the previous quarter, the export revenue fell by 13 percent from N\$18.872 billion to N\$16.498 billion in the period of review. The slight growth observed in exports during q2-2016 was led by diamonds, fish, copper ores, and live animal that showed significant growth.

Despite the slight growth observed in the overall exports during q2-2016, exports of some commodities declined, with copper cathodes registering the largest decline. The value of export earnings generated from copper cathodes fell by 48 percent to register N\$1.398 billion in the period of review, compared to N\$2.703 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter a year ago. Similarly, when compared to the previous quarter, exports of copper cathodes weakened by 18 percent, down from N\$1.709 billion when compared to N\$1.398 billion registered during the period of review.

2.5 Fish exports

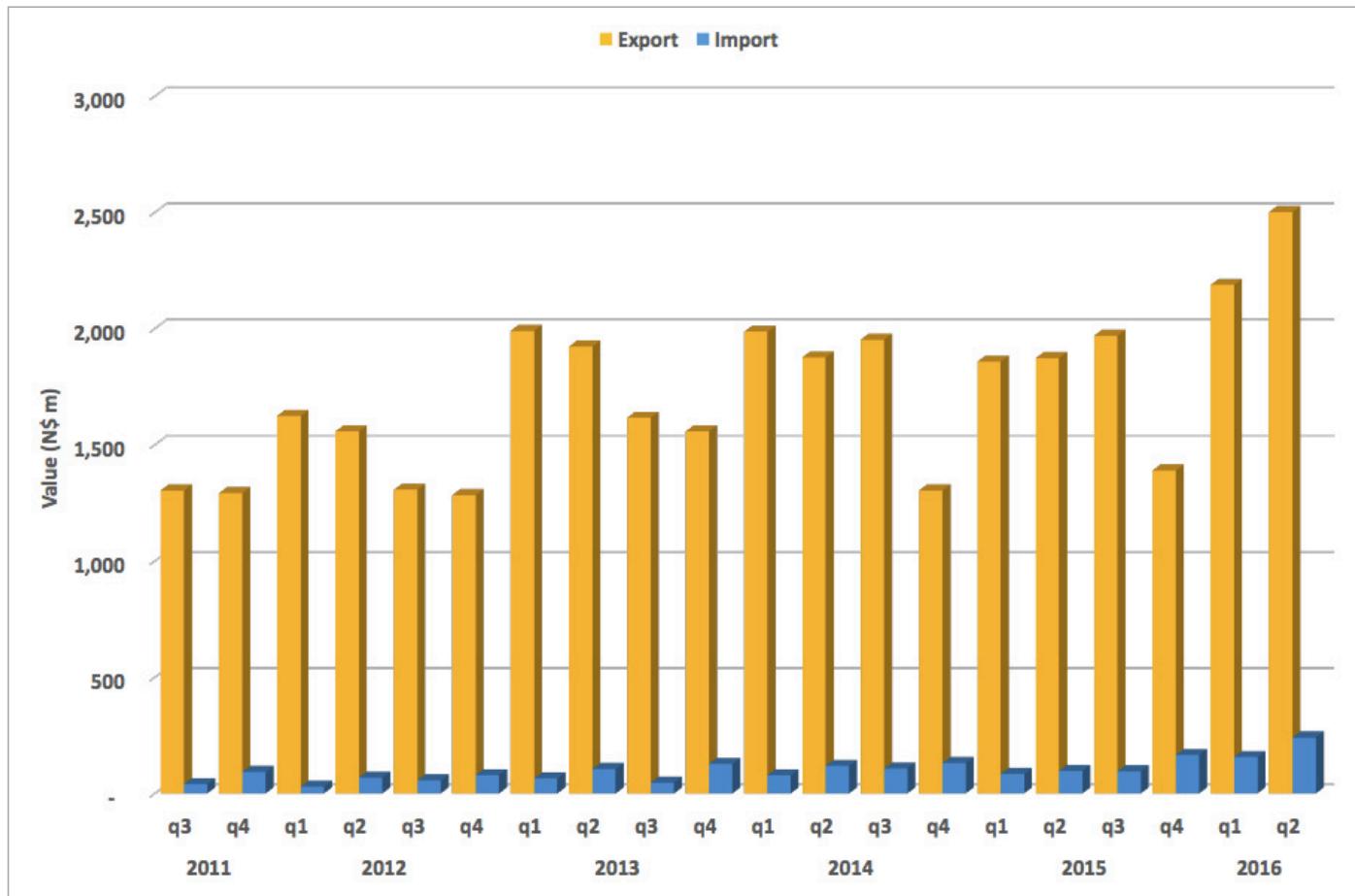
Namibia is a net-fish exporting country. Thus, fish continues to play a vital role as one of Namibia's major export revenue earners. It is the second among the top five major export commodities by value, and the only food item among minerals (See Chart 4). Chart 5 below shows the trend of fish exports over the past twenty quarters. During the period of q3-2011 to q2-2016, Namibia's revenue generated from fish exports averaged to N\$1.718 billion, reaching an all-time high of N\$2.502 billion in q2-2016, and a record low of N\$1.292 billion, below average in q4-2011.

The strongest growth in fish exports (apart from q2-2016) were recorded in q1-2016, q1-2013, and q1-2014, in which fish exports rose by 58 percent, 55 percent and 43 percent respectively. However, export revenue generated from fish declined by 33 percent, 29 percent and 16 percent in q4-2014, q4-2015 and q3-2012 respectively.

During q2-2016, fish exports rose by 14 percent to N\$2.502 billion when compared to N\$2.188 billion recorded in the previous quarter, and by 33 percent from N\$1.873 billion recorded a year earlier. The growth in fish exports during the period under review can be attributed to high domestic production coupled with high foreign demand. Spain, South Africa, Zambia, Italy and Mozambique absorbed 72.4 percent of Namibia's fish exports to the rest of the world. Spain accounted for the largest share of 39 percent of the total exports, followed by South Africa with 10.8 percent, Zambia with 10.2 percent, Italy 6.6 percent and Mozambique ranked fifth absorbing only 5.7 percent. Fish exports to South Africa declined by 2 percent to N\$0.270 billion, down from N\$0.275 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

Chart 5, shows that the import figures for the past twenty quarters are negligible compared to the export figures in the same period.

Chart 5 fish exports

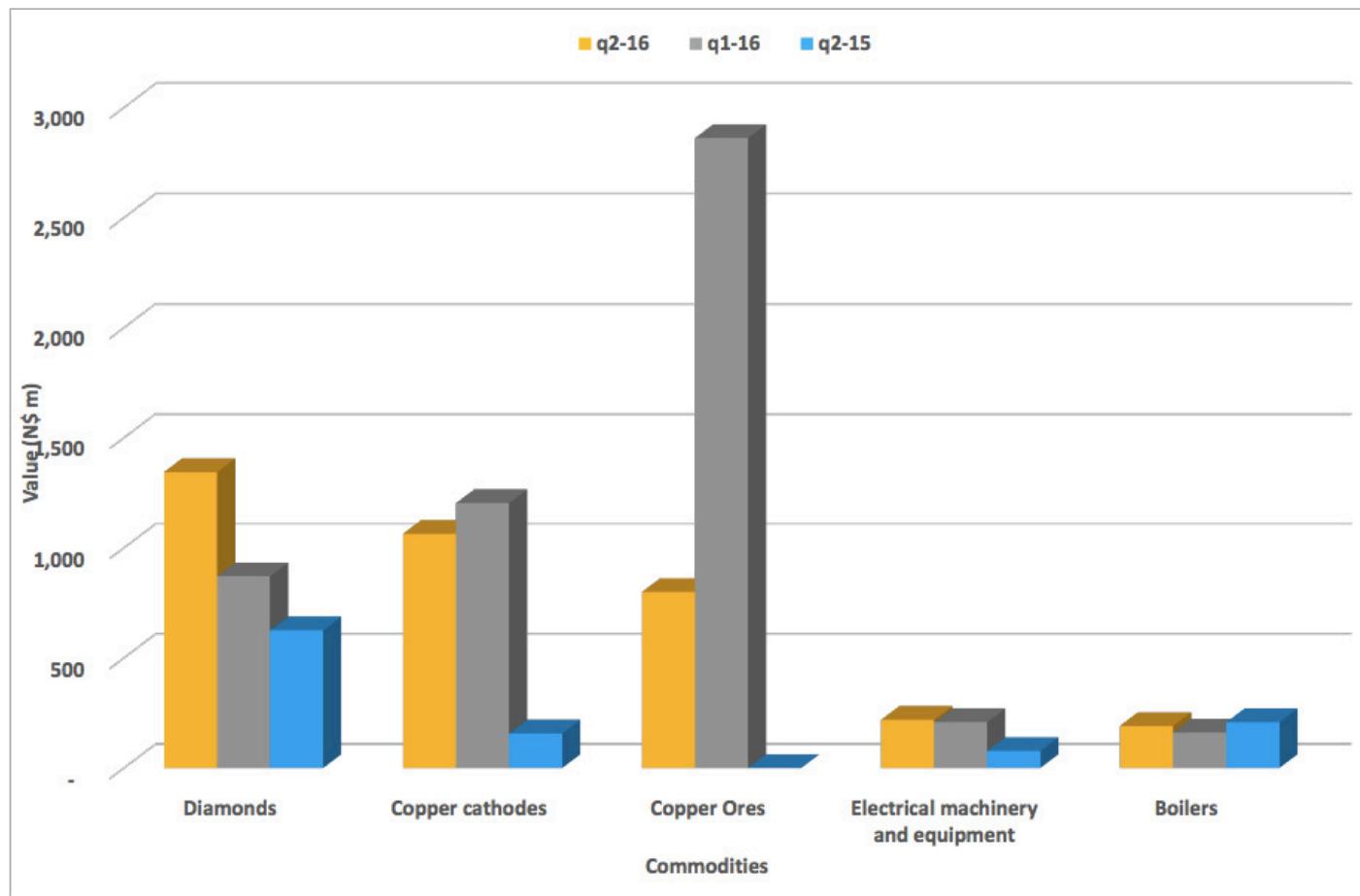


2.6 Top re-exports products

The overall value of re-exported commodities decreased by 50 percent to register N\$4.249 billion in q2-2016, from N\$8.429 billion in the previous quarter. When compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, re-exports rose by an enormous 174 percent, from N\$1.548 billion to N\$4.249 billion. In terms of value, re-exports were led by diamonds, copper cathodes; copper ores; electrical machinery and equipment; and boilers during the period under review. The re-export value of the aforementioned commodities together, decreased by 32 percent to register N\$3.615 billion, down from N\$5.304 billion recorded in the previous quarter. However, when compared to the corresponding period a year ago, the re-export value of these commodities put together grew by an enormous 239 percent, up from N\$1.065 billion.

Furthermore, the aforesaid commodities accounted for 85.1 percent of the total re-exports, up from 62.9 percent recorded in the previous quarter and from 68.8 percent share accounted for in the corresponding quarter a year earlier. Diamond were largely re-exported to Belgium; Copper Ores and Cathodes were re-exported mainly to Switzerland; and Electrical machinery and equipment were re-exported to Zambia, while the re-exports of Boilers were mainly destined to South Africa.

Chart 6 Top five re-exports

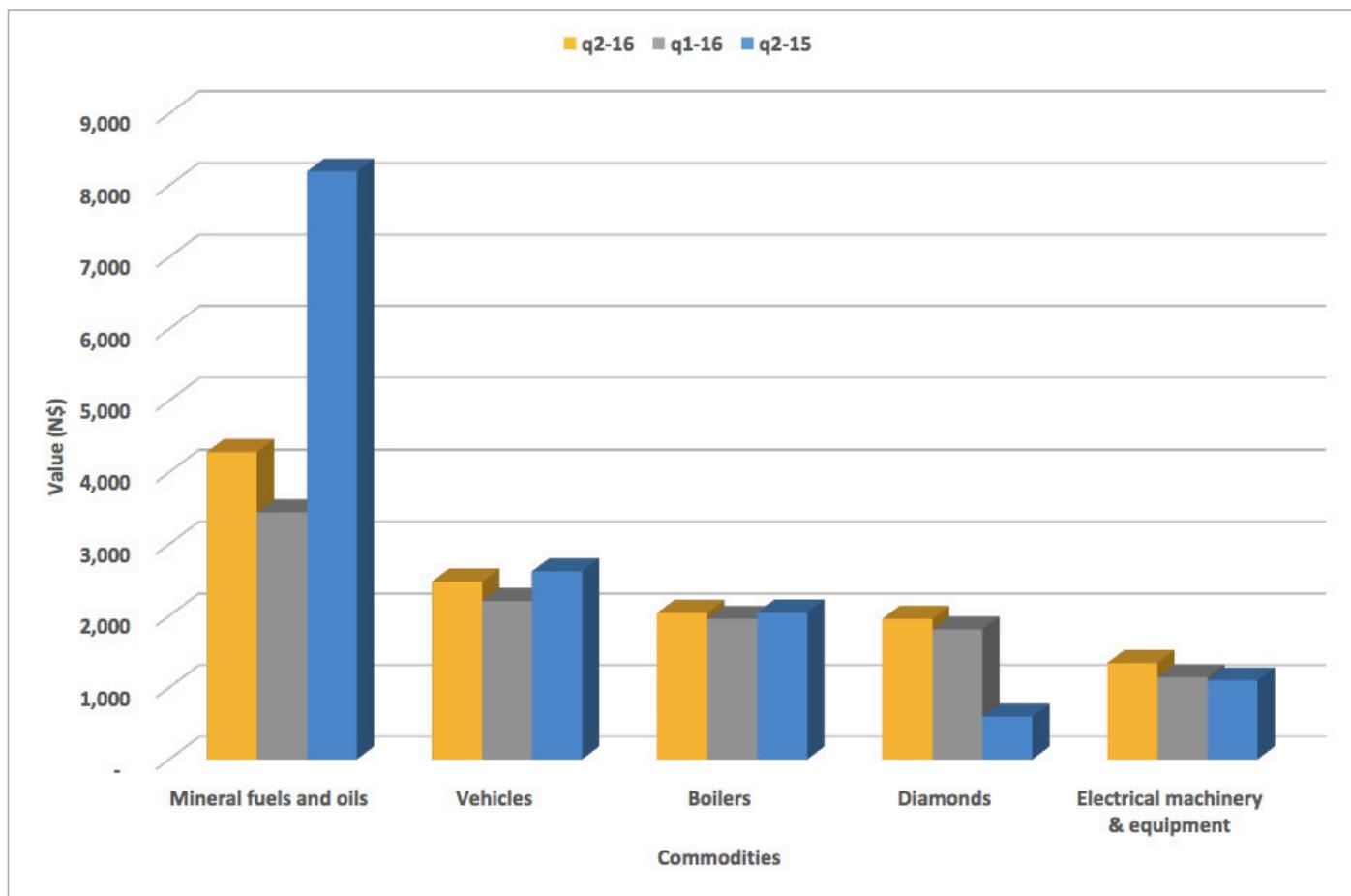


2.7 Top import products

During the first quarter of 2016, mineral fuels and oils; vehicles, boilers; diamonds and; electrical machinery dominated the list of commodities imported to Namibia. The aforementioned commodities accounted for the largest combined share of 51 percent of total imports during q2-2016, up from 47 percent in the previous quarter, and down from 53 percent when compared to the same quarter a year earlier. Mineral Fuels alone accounted for 18 percent of the import bill followed by vehicles 10 percent, boilers 9 percent, diamonds 8 percent and electrical machinery 7 percent (Chart 6).

The import bill of the top listed commodities rose by 15 percent to account for N\$12.094 billion compared to N\$10.553 billion recorded in the previous quarter. However, when compared to the corresponding quarter a year earlier, the import bill dropped by 17 percent, down from N\$14.553 billion to N\$12.094 billion. The overall import bill for the period under review fell by 13 percent to account for N\$23.858 billion, down from N\$27.579 billion a year earlier, on the other hand, expenditure on imports rose by 7 percent when compared to N\$22.392 billion recorded in the previous quarter.

Chart 6 Top five imports



The decline in the overall value of imports during the period of review was predominantly evident in domestic demand for mineral fuels and oils which fell by 48 percent to register N\$4.282 billion compared to N\$8.191 billion recorded in the same period last year. Furthermore, domestic expenditure on foreign commodities such as articles of iron or steel; plastics, copper ores and, beverages (including alcoholic), together declined by 40 percent to account for N\$2.073 billion compared to N\$3.472 billion recorded in the preceding period last year. Vehicles imports also tumbled, but only by 6 percent to N\$2.476 billion, down from N\$2.621 billion recorded in the same period a year ago.

Despite a decline in overall import expenditures, a significant growth in the value imported diamonds, electrical machinery and equipment; copper cathodes and pharmaceuticals was observed. Diamonds registered the largest growth with 227 percent, followed by copper cathodes at 95 percent and pharmaceuticals at 33 percent. In addition, electrical machinery and equipment registered 22 percent growth from the corresponding period last year.

3. Trade by Economic Regions

3.1 Exports

During the period under review, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) played a vital role as Namibia's number one export revenue source in terms of regional groupings. However, exports to SACU fell by 2 percent to account for N\$5.306 billion, down from N\$5.439 billion witnessed in the previous quarter, and when compared to the same quarter a year ago exports to SACU shrunk by 14.95 percent down from N\$6.239 billion. Overall revenue from SACU accounted for 36 percent of the total exports from the selected regions, up from 30 percent in the last quarter, but down from 40.25 percent in the same period last year.

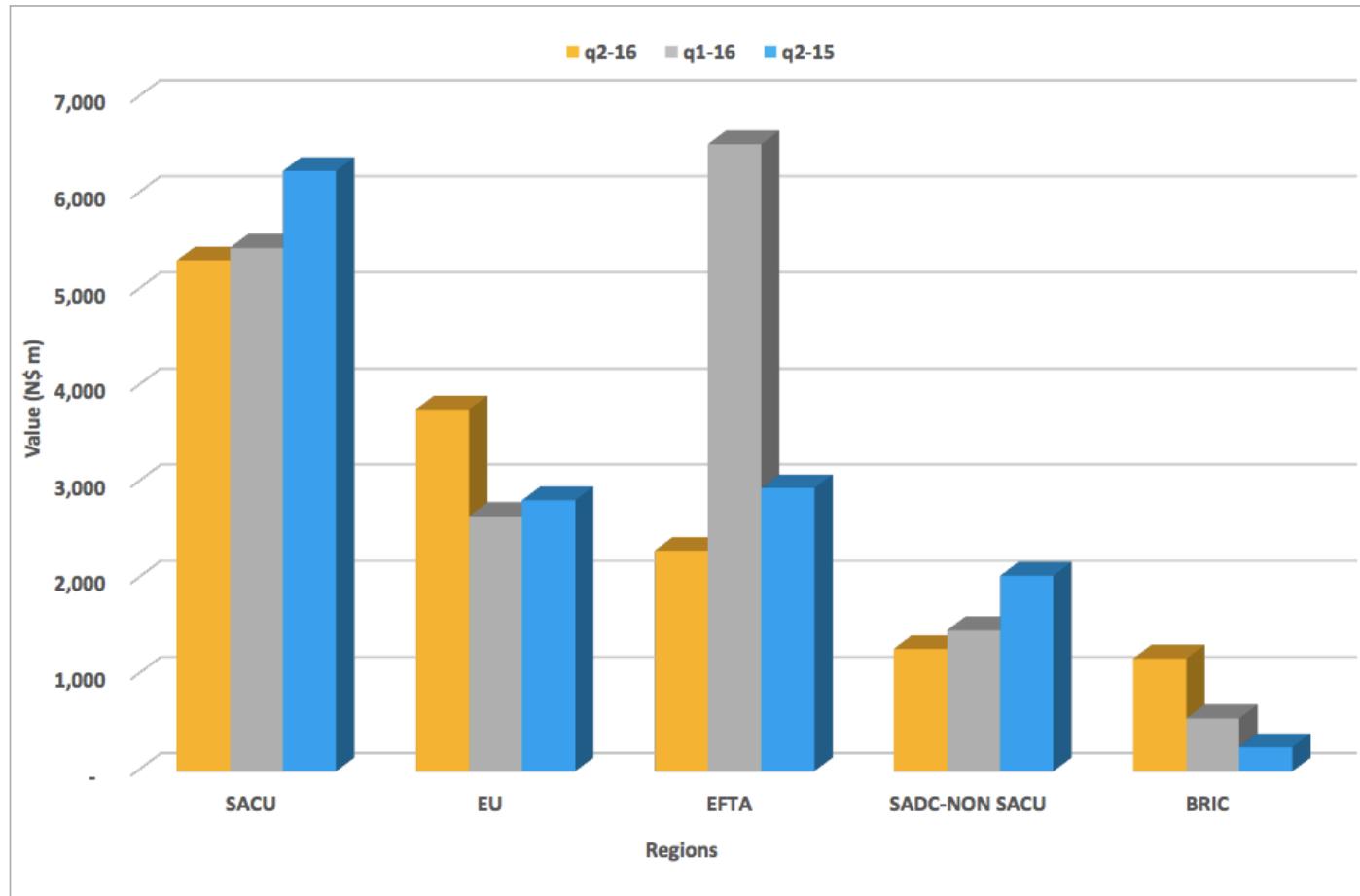
The EU occupied the second position as Namibia's major export destination. During the period under review, export earnings from the EU increased by 42 percent to account for N\$3.759 billion, up from N\$2.651 billion registered in the previous quarter. Similarly, exports to the EU grew by 33.57 percent from 2.815 billion recorded in the same quarter a year ago. The value of exports to the EU accounted for 25.5 percent, up from 14.86 percent in the previous quarter and from 18.16 percent obtained in the same quarter a year ago.

EFTA was the third largest export market for Namibia during the period under review. However, exports to this region decreased by an enormous 65 percent to N\$2.293 billion, from N\$6.516 billion in the previous quarter. Similarly, when compared to the same quarter a year ago export revenue from this region dropped by 22 percent, up from N\$2.9 billion. EFTA accounted for 16 percent of the total export earnings, down from 36

percent in the previous quarter and; from 19 percent share, it contributed in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

SADC-NON SACU was the fourth largest export market for Namibia during the period under review. However, exports to this region decreased by 13 percent to account for N\$1.271 billion, from N\$1.463 billion in the previous quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago export revenue from this region dropped by a staggering 37 percent, from N\$2.030 billion. SADC-NON SACU accounted for 9 percent of the total export earnings of the second quarter of 2016, up from 8 percent recorded in the previous quarter, but down from 13 percent when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year.

The fifth largest export market for Namibia was BRIC, overall exports to this region increased significantly by 112 percent to N\$1.168 billion, up from N\$0.550 billion recorded in the previous quarter. Furthermore, exports to this region grew by a staggering 366 percent, from N\$0.250 billion when compared to the same period a year ago. Export earnings from this region also accounted for 8 percent of the total exports, up from 3 percent in the last quarter and 2 percent in the same quarter a year earlier.

Chart 7: Exports by Economic Regions

3.2 Imports

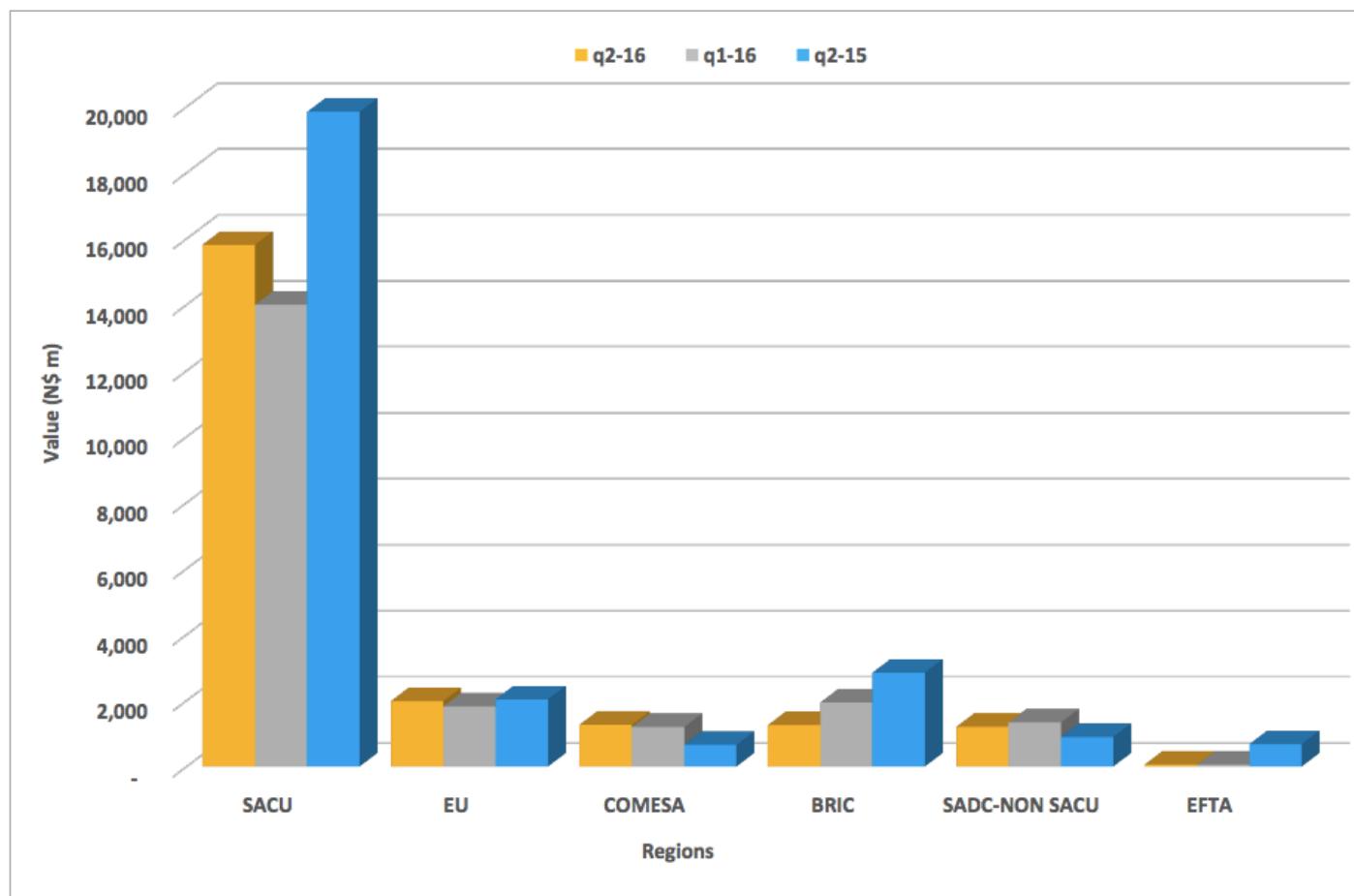
During the period under review, Namibia's main source of imports in terms of economic regions was SACU, as is the case with exports when compared to other economic regions. The import bill from SACU member states increased by 13 percent to record N\$15.812 billion, from N\$13.994 billion recorded in the last quarter. However, the import bill fell by 20 percent, from N\$19.841 billion when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. SACU accounted for 73 percent of the total imports, up from 69 percent in the last quarter, however the total imports slightly decreased from 73.6 percent when compared to the same period a year earlier.

The EU ranked second as Namibia's top import market, the value of imports from this grouping increased by 9 percent to N\$1.980 billion, up from N\$1.823 billion in the last quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, the value of imports from the EU fell by 3 percent, from N\$2.034 billion. Expenditure on imports to the EU accounted for 9 percent of Namibia's total imports, unchanged from 9 percent recorded in the last quarter, and up from 7.6 percent, when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

COMESA occupied the third position as Namibia's major source of imports. Expenditure on imports from this market increased to 6 percent to account for N\$1.260 billion of total imports, up from N\$1.193 billion in the previous quarter. Equally, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, the import bill rose significantly by 93 percent from N\$0.652 billion. Expenditure on imports to COMESA accounted for 6 percent of Namibia's total imports, showing no change from what was recorded in the previous quarter, but up by 2 percent when compared to the same quarter last year.

BRIC, SADC-NON-SACU and EFTA also contributed to Namibia's total imports for the period under review with BRIC occupying the fourth position followed by SADC-NON-SACU on the fifth position, while EFTA ranked sixth on the list. Their contribution relative to the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of last year are shown in Chart 8.

Chart 8 Imports by Economic Regions



4. Trade by mode of transport

4.1 Exports

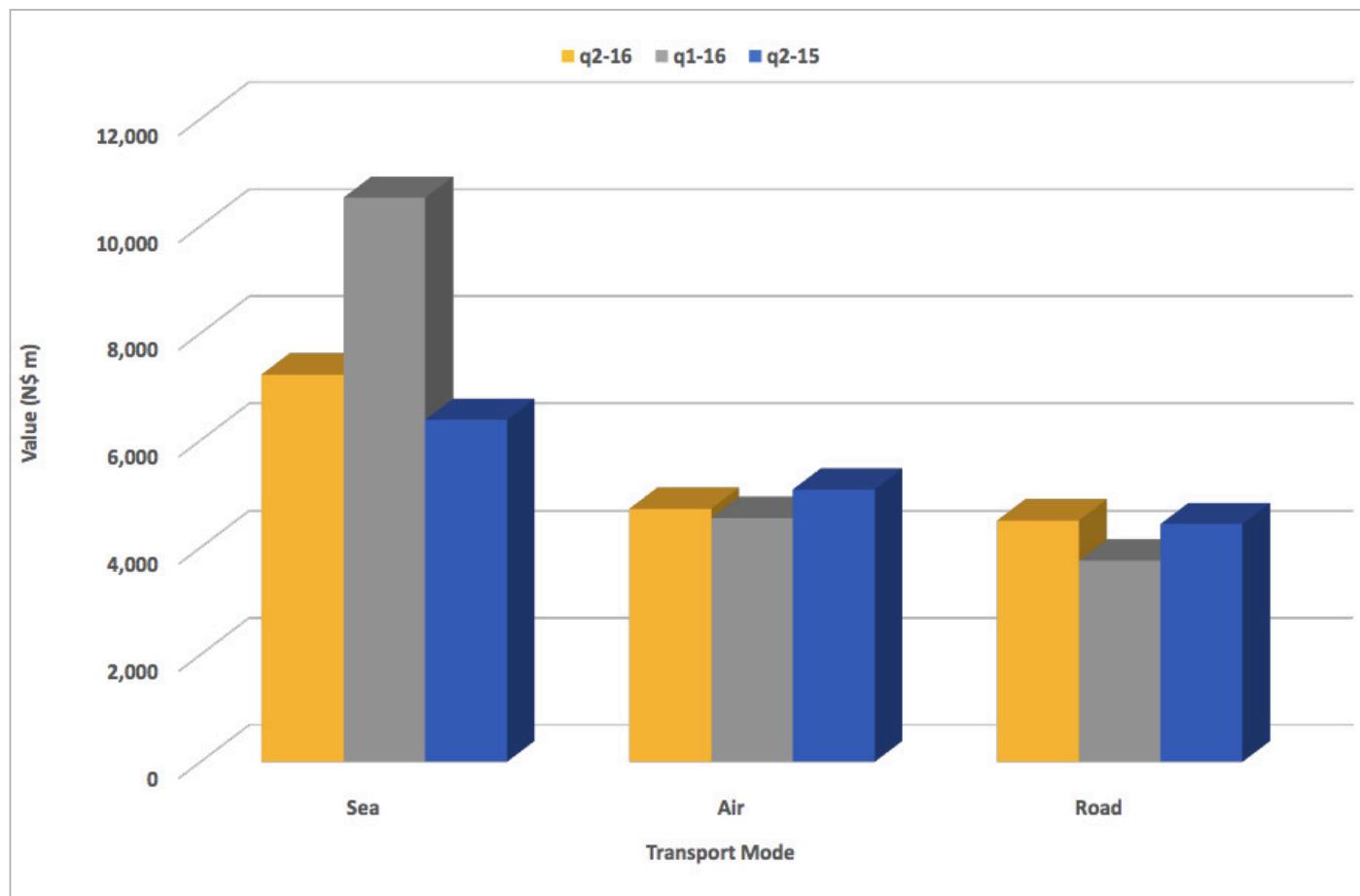
During the second quarter of 2016, most commodities exported by Namibia were transported via sea. However, the overall value of goods exported by sea dropped by 31 percent to account for N\$7,231 billion, down from N\$ 10,529 billion recorded in the previous quarter. When compared to the corresponding period a year ago, export via sea grew by 13 percent, up from N\$6.385 billion. Sea transportation accounted for 44 percent of the total exports in the period under review as compared to 56 percent in the previous quarter, and 13 percent recorded in the same quarter a year ago.

The value of exports via air increased by 4 percent to account for N\$ 4,725 billion, compared to N\$4.551 billion registered in the previous quarter, on the other hand, it dropped by 7.1

percent, down from N\$5.086 billion when compared to the corresponding quarter a year earlier. Furthermore, air transport accounted for 29 percent of the total exports, up from the 24 percent contribution in the previous quarter and down from 32 percent in the preceding quarter a year earlier

Exports via road increased by 20 percent to account for N\$4.507 billion, up from N\$ 3.749 billion in the last quarter. When compared to the same quarter a year ago, exports via road also increased, but this time only by 1 percent. Moreover, the exports share by road accounted for 27 percent of the total exports, up from 20 percent in the previous quarter, and slightly down from 28 percent when compared to the same period a year earlier.

Chart 9 Exports by mode of transport



4.2 Imports

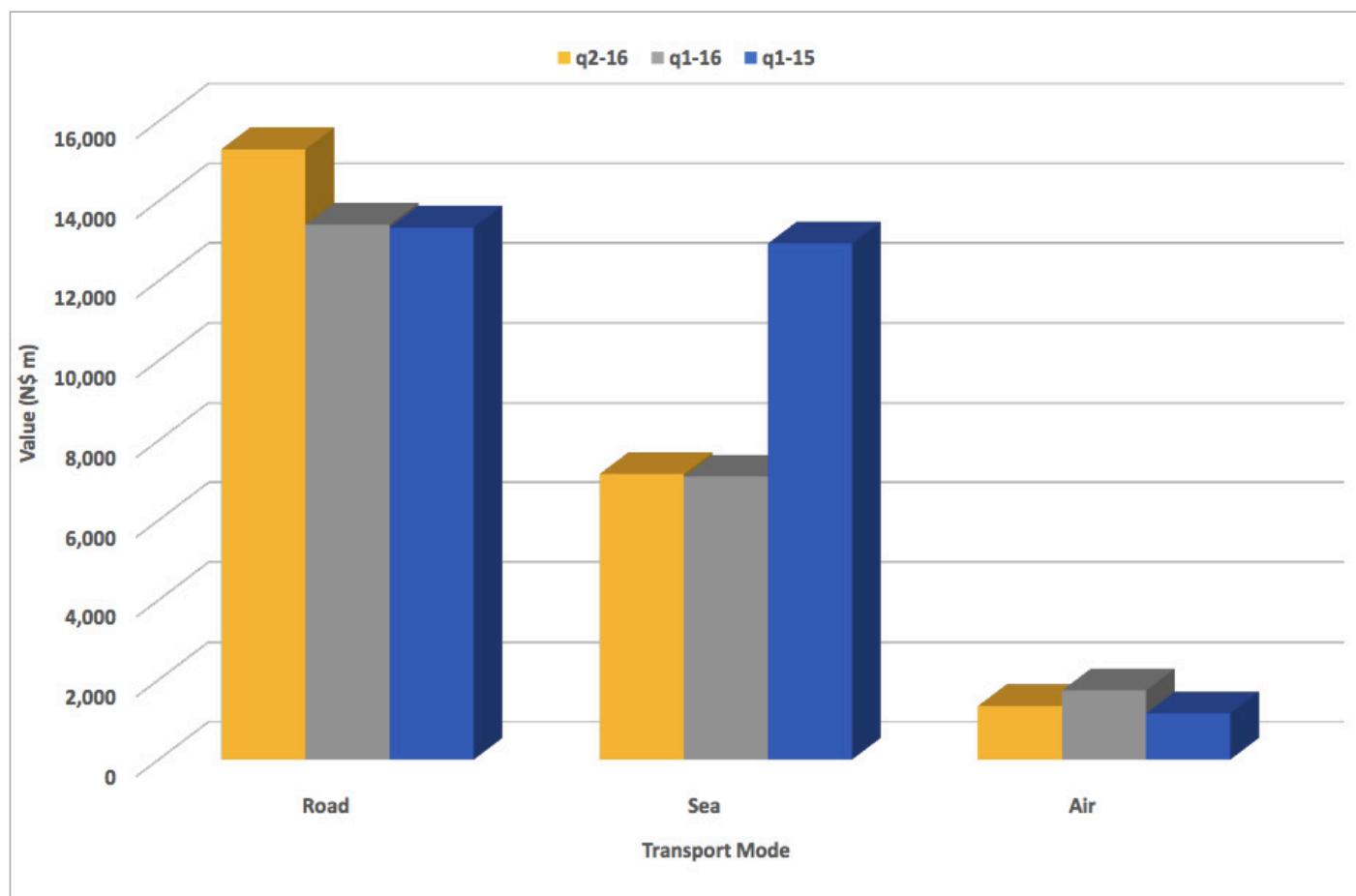
The bulk of commodities imported into Namibia during the second quarter of 2016 were transported by road, as compared to other modes of transport. The overall value of imports by road rose by 14 percent to account for N\$15.304 billion, up from N\$ 13.417 billion in the previous quarter. Similarly, the value of imports by road increased by 15 percent from N\$13.342 billion recorded in the same period last year. Road accounted for 64 percent of imports transported to Namibia, up from 60 percent in the previous quarter and from 48 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

The overall value of imports by sea grew by 1 percent to account for N\$7.160 billion, up from N\$7.097 billion during the last quarter. However, imports by sea dropped by 45 percent, down from N\$12.939 billion recorded in the same period a year earlier.

Sea transport accounted for 30 percent of the total export, down from 32 percent in the previous quarter and 47 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The overall value of goods imported via air was negligible when compared to road and sea transports. However, during the period under review, imports via sea rose by 16 percent to account for N\$ 1.342 billion, up from N\$1.162 billion recorded in the corresponding period last year, on the other hand, imports by sea fell by 22 percent, down from N\$1.733 billion when compared to the previous quarter. In the review period, air transport accounted for 6 percent of the total imports, down from 8 percent witnessed in the last quarter, but up from 4 percent recorded a year earlier.

Chart 10 Imports by mode of transports



5. Conclusion

The trade balance recorded a deficit valued at N\$7.360 billion during the second quarter of 2016, this translates into a 36.8 percent decline, down from N\$11.641 billion recorded in the corresponding period last year. When compared to the previous quarter, the trade deficit widened by more than 100 percent, up from N\$3.520. During the period under review, Namibia's key export markets were South Africa, Botswana, Switzerland, China, and Spain. The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) also contributed significantly to Namibia's export earnings. On the other hand, Namibia's imports were mainly sourced from South Africa, Botswana, Italy, Zambia and the High Sea.

Diamonds, fish, copper ores, copper cathodes and zinc were the leading export revenue earners for Namibia in q2-2016. The key commodities re-exported in the period of review include: diamond, copper cathodes, copper ores, electrical machinery & equipment and boilers. On the other hand, mineral fuels and oils, vehicles, boilers, diamonds, electrical machinery and equipment and copper cathodes were the leading imported commodities by value.

In terms of economic regions, Namibia's export were mostly absorbed by Africa and Europe with SACU absorbing 36 percent of Namibia's total exports to the world, followed by the EU with 25.5 percent, EFTA with 15.6 percent, SADC-Non-SACU with 8.6 percent and BRIC with 7.9 percent. While imports were also sourced from the same economic regions with SACU dominating the list with 73 percent of total imports, it was followed by the EU with 9 percent, while COMESA and the BRIC accounted for 5.8 percent each.

Namibia exported most commodities by sea and air while fewer commodities were exported via road. On the other hand, most imported commodities were transported by road and sea while air accounted for a lesser share of overall imports.

6. List of Terms and Definitions

Export Processing Zone (EPZ): An Export Processing Zone (EPZ) is a Customs area where one is allowed to import machinery, equipment and material for the manufacture of export goods under security, without payment of duty. The imported goods are subject to customs control at importation, through the manufacturing process, to the time of sale/export, or duty payment for home consumption.

Trade Balance: The commercial balance or net exports (sometimes symbolized as NX), is the difference between the monetary value of exports and imports of output in an economy over a certain period.

Trade Deficit: Is an economic measure of a negative trade balance in which a country's imports exceeds its exports.

Trade Surplus: Is an economic measure of a positive trade balance in which a country's exports exceeds its imports.

Re-export: The export of foreign goods previously imported from the ROW

7. Acronyms

BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EU	European Union
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community

8. Appendix

8.1 Trade by FOB value

Period	Value (N\$ m)		
	Export (fob)	Import (cif)	Import (fob)
Q1-2015	1 5,938	27,579	25,657
Q2-2016	1 6,498	22,846	22,846

8.2 Main export destination

Partner	q2-2016		q2-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	
South Africa	2,819	17.1	2,721	17.1	4%
Botswana	2,484	15.1	3,516	22.1	-29%
Switzerland	2,284	13.8	2,930	18.4	-22%
Export Processing Zone	1,332	8.1	518	3.2	157%
China	1,009	6.1	222	1.4	355%
Spain	9 89	6 .0	623	3.9	59%
France	8 92	5 .4	567	3.6	57%
Zambia	6 35	3 .8	639	4.0	-1%
Belgium	6 04	3 .7	266	1.7	128%
Italy	5 56	3 .4	508	3.2	10%
Other	2,894	17.5	3,429	21.5	-16%
Total	16,498	100.0	15,938	100.0	4%

8.3 Main re-export destination

Partner	q2-2016		q2-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	
Switzerland	2,194	5 1.6	307	1 9.8	614%
Belgium	414	9.7	250	1 6.2	65%
Zambia	362	8.5	98	6.3	271%
South Africa	305	7.2	277	1 7.9	10%
United States of America	295	6.9	176	1 1.4	68%
Israel	143	3.4	3	0.2	4682%
India	134	3.1	22	1.4	518%
Angola	119	2.8	106	6.8	12%
DRC	73	1.7	119	7.7	-39%
Botswana	57	1.3	5	0.3	1093%
Other	154	3.6	186	1 2.0	-17%
Total	4,249	100.0	1,548	100.0	175%

8.4 Main source of Imports

Partner	q2-2016		q2-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	
South Africa	14,195	5 9.6	19,252	6 9.8	-26%
Botswana	1,538	6.5	551	2.0	179%
Italy	1,023	4.3	503	1.8	104%
Zambia	969	4.1	230	0.8	321%
High Sea	815	3.4	0	0.0	11814296%
China	676	2.8	2,088	7.6	-68%
India	547	2.3	699	2.5	-22%
Peru	449	1.9	0	0.0	4871996%
Export Processing Zone	446	1.9	73	0.3	513%
United States of America	444	1.9	230	0.8	93%
Other	2,734	1 1.5	3,953	1 4.3	-31%
Total	23,834	100.0	27,579	100.0	-14%

8.5 Top ten exports

Commodities	q2-2016		q2-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	
Diamonds	5,904	35.8	5,375	33.7	10%
Fish	2,502	15.2	1,873	11.8	34%
Copper ores	2,279	13.8	1,227	7 .7	86%
Copper cathodes	1,398	8 .5	2,703	17.0	-48%
Zinc and articles thereof	771	4 .7	780	4 .9	-1%
Live animals	485	2 .9	415	2 .6	17%
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	426	2 .6	8	0 .1	5044%
Meat	308	1 .9	396	2 .5	-22%
Salt, sulphur; earths and stone; lime and cement	235	1 .4	202	1 .3	16%
Boilers	231	1 .4	354	2 .2	-35%
Other	1,960	11.9	2,605	16.3	-25%
Total	16,498	100.0	15,938	100.0	4%

8.6 Top ten re-exports

Commodities	q2-2016		q2-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	
Diamond	1,343	31.6	625	40.4	115%
Copper cathodes	1,063	25.0	156	10.1	581%
Copper ores	799	18.8	-	-	-
Electrical machinery and equipment	218	5.1	77	5.0	183%
Boilers	191	4.5	207	13.4	-8%
Vehicles	170	4.0	163	10.6	4%
Miscellaneous chemical products	87	2.0	85	5.5	2%
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	75	1.8	2	0.1	3781%
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	46	1.1	8	0.5	466%
Articles of iron or steel	45	1.1	3	0.2	1402%
Other	212	5.0	221	14.3	-4%
Total	4,249	100.0	1,548	100.0	175%

8.7 Top ten Imports

Commodities	q2-2016		q2-2015		Annual change
Mineral fuels and oils	4,282	17.9	8,191	29.7	-48%
Vehicles	2,476	10.4	2,621	9.5	-6%
Boilers	2,037	8.5	2,044	7.4	0%
Diamonds	1,956	8.2	597	2.2	227%
Electrical machinery and equipment	1,343	5.6	1,099	4.0	22%
Copper cathodes	1,125	4.7	577	2.1	95%
Pharmaceutical products	656	2.7	493	1.8	33%
Articles of iron or steel	630	2.6	1,302	4.7	-52%
Plastics and articles thereof	523	2.2	554	2.0	-6%
Copper ores	470	2.0	1,048	3.8	-55%
Other	8,361	35.0	9,052	32.8	-8%
Total	23,858	100.0	27,579	100.0	-13%

8.8 Export products to key markets

South Africa					
	q2-2016		q2-2015		
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change
Diamonds	930	33.0	797	29.3	17%
Live animals.	484	17.2	397	14.6	22%
Fish	270	9.6	275	10.1	-2%
Meat and edible meat offal.	151	5.4	240	8.8	-37%
Preparations of meats, of fish	146	5.2	132	4.9	11%
Vehicles	141	5.0	108	4.0	30%
Boilers	130	4.6	100	3.7	30%
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	112	4.0	185	6.8	-40%
Zinc	76	2.7	65	2.4	18%
Charcoal	46	1.6	47	1.7	-3%
Other	331	11.7	372	13.7	-11%
Total	2,819	1 00.0	2,721	1 00.0	4%

Botswana					
	q2-2016		q2-2015		
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change
Diamonds	2,318	93.3	3,348	95.2	-31%
Mineral fuels and oils	87	3.5	128	3.7	-33%
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	23	0.9	0	0.0	450351779%
Preparations of meats, of fish	12	0.5	13	0.4	-7%
Vehicles	9	0.4	2	0.1	307%
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	7	0.3	4	0.1	80%
Salt; plastering materials, lime and cement	6	0.3	6	0.2	11%
Boilers	6	0.2	6	0.2	0%
Plastics and articles thereof	3	0.1	0	0.0	22056%
Fish	2	0.1	1	0.0	177%
Other	10	0.4	6	0.2	52%
Total	2,484	1 00.0	3,516	1 00.0	-29%

Switzerland					
	q2-2016		q2-2015		
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change
Copper cathodes	1,051	46.0	2,544	86.8	-59%
Copper ores	887	38.8	229	7.8	288%
Diamonds	344	15.1	153	5.2	125%
Used personal effects, etc.	1	0.0	0	0.0	12164%
Salt; plastering materials, lirne and cement	1	0.0	0	0.0	1205650%
Articles of iron or steel	0	0.0	-	-	-
Works of art, collectior's pieces and antiques	0	0.0	0	0.0	-41%
Miscellaneous edible preparations	0	0.0	0	0.0	-72%
Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0	0.0	0	0.0	780%
Boilers	0	0.0	0	0.0	5%
Other	0	0.0	3	0.1	-99%
Total	2,284	1 00.0	2,930	1 00.0	-22%

Export processing zone					
	q2-2016		q2-2015		
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change
Diamonds	1,330	99.8	518	1 00.0	157%
Boilers	3	0.2	-	-	-
Other	1,330	99.8	518	1 00.0	157%
Total	1,332	1 00.0	518	1 00.0	157%

China					
	q2-2016		q2-2015		
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	379	37.6	-	-	-
Copper ores	379	37.5	163	73.6	132%
Animal fodder	133	13.2	9	3.9	1445%
Salt; plastering materials, lirne and cement	72	7.1	40	18.2	77%
Copper cathodes	27	2.7	-	-	-
Boilers	8	0.8	0	0.0	32620851%
Raw hides and skins	4	0.4	1	0.3	539%
Fish	3	0.3	2	0.7	82%
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	2	0.2	1	0.6	27%
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	1	0.1	0	0.0	38218%
Other	1	0.1	6	2.7	-76%
Total	1,009	1 00.0	222	1 00.0	355%

8.9 Import products from Key markets

South Africa						
	q2-2016		q2-2015			
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change	
Vehicles	2,367	16.6	2,336	12.1	1%	
Boilers	1,582	11.1	1,312	6.8	21%	
Mineral fuels and oils	1,278	9.0	6,668	34.6	-81%	
Electrical machinery and equipment	854	6.0	886	4.6	-4%	
Articles of iron or steel	517	3.6	808	4.2	-36%	
Plastics and articles thereof	441	3.1	395	2.1	11%	
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	422	3.0	536	2.8	-21%	
Pharmaceutical products	398	2.8	353	1.8	13%	
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	307	2.2	291	1.5	6%	
Iron and steel	301	2.1	255	1.3	18%	
Other	5,751	40.4	5,412	28.1	6%	
Total	14,219	100.0	19,252	100.0	-26%	

Botswana						
	q2-2016		q2-2015			
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change	
Diamonds	1,434	93.3	442	80.3	224%	
Vehicles	33	2.1	32	5.7	4%	
Electrical machinery and equipment	21	1.4	13	2.3	68%	
Pharmaceutical products	10	0.7	17	3.1	-40%	
Boilers	8	0.5	13	2.3	-41%	
Plastics and articles thereof	7	0.5	6	1.1	12%	
Paper or paperboard	4	0.3	3	0.5	56%	
Tanning or dyeing extract	3	0.2	1	0.1	315%	
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	3	0.2	2	0.4	15%	
Mineral fuels and oils	2	0.1	1	0.3	23%	
Other	13	0.8	21	3.9	-40%	
Total	1,538	100.0	551	100.0	179%	

Italy						
	q2-2016		q2-2015			
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change	
Mineral fuels and oils	940	91.8	401	79.8	134%	
Boilers	29	2.8	35	7.0	-19%	
Articles of iron or steel	19	1.9	13	2.7	45%	
Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds	8	0.8	24	4.7	-64%	
Vehicles	5	0.4	8	1.5	-40%	
Ceramic products	4	0.4	2	0.4	110%	
Other	18	1.8	19	3.9	-5%	
Total	1,023	1 00.0	503	100.0	104%	

Zambia						
	q2-2016		q2-2015			
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change	
Copper cathodes	945	97.6	200	86.9	373%	
Animal fodder	11	1.1	12	5.3	-14%	
Cereals	5	0.5	5	2.0	4%	
Other	8	0.8	13	5.8	-42%	
Total	969	1 00.0	230	1 00.0	321%	

High Sea						
	q2-2016		q2-2015			
Commodity	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Annual change	
Mineral fuels and oils	815	99.9	-	0		
Total	815	1 00.0	0 .01	100		

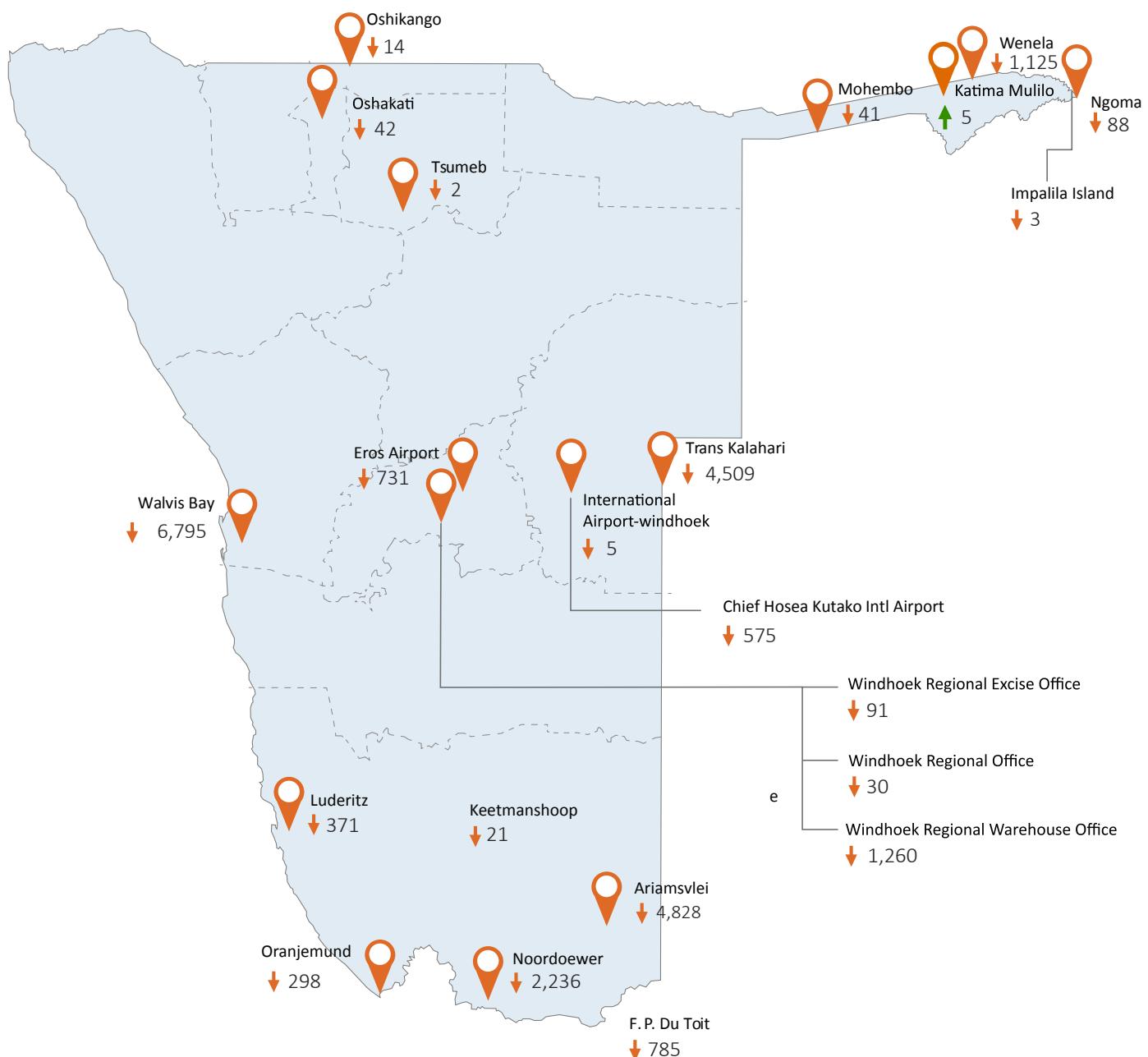
9.0 Trade by office

Office	Q2-2016				Q2-2015			
	Export		Import		Export		Import	
	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share
Ariamsvlei	831	5.04	4,828	20.2	783	4.9	4,385	15.9
Eros Airport	2,449	14.84	731	3.1	3,360	21.1	605	2.2
F. P. du Toit	-	-	785	3.3	-	-	742	2.7
Gobabis	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Grootfontein	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport	2,246	13.61	575	2.4	1,551	9.7	544	2.0
Impalila Island	-	-	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Katima Mulilo	0	0.00	5	0.0	71	0.4	0	0.0
Katwitwi	0	0.00	0	0.0	31	0.2	0	0.0
Keetmanshoop	-	-	21	0.1	-	-	17	0.1
Lüderitz	1,025	6.21	371	1.6	1,189	7.5	204	0.7
Klein Manase	0	0.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Mohembo	6	0.03	41	0.2	6	0.0	39	0.1
Ngoma	85	0.51	88	0.4	122	0.8	53	0.2
Noordoewer	533	3.23	2,236	9.4	521	3.3	2,053	7.4
Omahenene	6	0.04	0	0.0	22	0.1	0	0.0
Ondangwa	0	0.00	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oranjemund	48	0.29	298	1.2	14	0.1	223	0.8
Oshakati	0	0.00	42	0.2	1	0.0	74	0.3
Oshikango	150	0.91	14	0.1	663	4.2	231	0.8
Otjiwarongo	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.0
Ruacana	1	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rundu	1	0.00	0	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0
Statistical Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0
Trans Kalahari	866	5.25	4,509	18.9	903	5.7	4,597	16.7
Tsumeb	2	0.01	2	0.0	1	0.0	24	0.1
International Airport-Windhoek	0	0.00	5	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Walvis Bay	6,214	37.67	6,795	28.5	5,196	32.6	12,801	46.4
Wenela	701	4.25	1,125	4.7	807	5.1	584	2.1
Windhoek Regional Warehouse Office	1,332	8.08	1,260	5.3	694	4.4	74	0.3
Windhoek Regional Office	1	0.01	30	0.1	0	0.0	150	0.5
Windhoek Regional Excise Office	-	-	91	0.4	-	-	167	0.6
Total	16,498	-	23,858	100.0	15,938	100.0	27,579	100.0

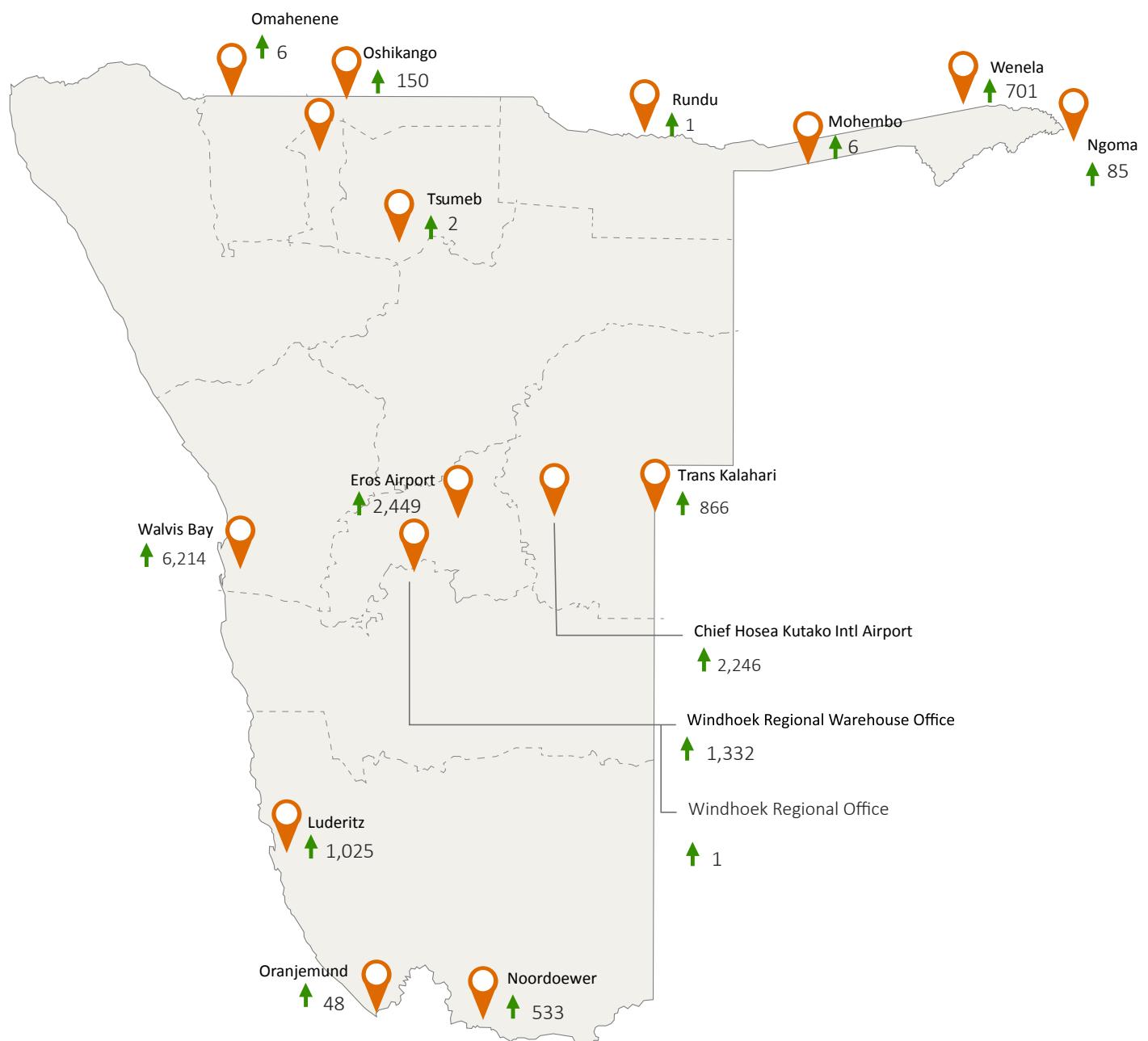
Trade by partner (N\$ m)

	Partner	Exports		Partner	Imports	
1	ZA:South Africa	2,819		1	ZA:South Africa	14,219
2	BW:BOTSWANA	2,484		2	BW:BOTSWANA	1,538
3	CH:SWITZERLAND	2,284		3	IT:ITALY	1,023
4	EPZ:EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE	1,332		4	ZM:ZAMBIA	969
5	CN:CHINA	1,009		5	HS:High Sea	815
6	ES:SPAIN	989		6	CN:CHINA	676
7	FR:FRANCE	892		7	IN:INDIA	547
8	ZM:ZAMBIA	635		8	PE:PERU	449
9	BE:BELGIUM	604		9	EPZ:EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE	446
10	IT:ITALY	556		10	US:United States of America	444
11	US:United States of America	550		11	DE:GERMANY	304
12	AE:UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	300		12	TR:TURKEY	285
13	CD:DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	234		13	FK:Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	178
14	GB:UNITED KINGDOM	211		14	SA:SAUDI ARABIA	173
15	DE:GERMANY	206		15	ES:SPAIN	168
16	AO:ANGOLA	168		16	CD:DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	159
17	IN:INDIA	154		17	KR:Korea	145
18	IL:ISRAEL	145		18	GB:UNITED KINGDOM	114
19	MZ:MOZAMBIQUE	143		19	AE:UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	111
20	PT:PORTUGAL	107		20	JP:JAPAN	92
21	NL:NETHERLANDS	101		21	HK:HONG KONG	81
22	ZW:ZIMBABWE	56		22	AU:AUSTRALIA	66
23	PA: PANAMA	46		23	FI:FINLAND	63
24	MC:MONACO	43		24	UG:UGANDA	63
25	JP:JAPAN	40		25	SZ:SWAZILAND	56
26	NG:NIGERIA	38		26	BE:BELGIUM	55
27	BJ:BENIN	29		27	VAR:IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES	55
28	AU:AUSTRALIA	28		28	AO:ANGOLA	54
29	TZ:TANZANIA	21		29	CH:SWITZERLAND	50
30	BS:BAHAMAS	21		30	LT:LITHUANIA	42
31	TW:TAIWAN	20		31	FR:FRANCE	38
32	KR:Korea	18		32	NL:NETHERLANDS	31
33	LU:LUXEMBOURG	15		33	AR:ARGENTINA	31
34	GR:GREECE	13		34	TW:TAIWAN	29
35	HK:HONG KONG	12		35	UA:UKRAINE	27
36	DK:DENMARK	11		36	DK:DENMARK	26
37	MU:MAURITIUS	10		37	AT:AUSTRIA	22
38	HS:High Sea	10		38	TH:THAILAND	22
39	PL:POLAND	10		39	IL:ISRAEL	20
40	VN:Viet-Nam	9		40	PT:PORTUGAL	20
41	NO:NORWAY	9		41	SE:SWEDEN	15
42	SG:SINGAPORE	8		42	CA:CANADA	14
43	RE:REUNION	7		43	RU:RUSSIAN FEDERATION	14
44	SA:SAUDI ARABIA	6		44	BR:BRAZIL	14
45	CY:CYPRUS	6		45	SG:SINGAPORE	12
46	IE:IRELAND	5		46	TG:TOGO	10
47	MY:MALAYSIA	5		47	IE:IRELAND	8
48	CA:CANADA	4		48	MY:MALAYSIA	8
49	DZ:ALGERIA	4		49	GR:GREECE	6
50	TH:THAILAND	4		50	ID:INDONESIA	5
	Other	67			Other	50
	World	16,498			World	23,858

Import by border Value (N\$ m)



Export by border Value (N\$ m)



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