

Quarterly Trade

Statistics Bulletin

Third Quarter of 2017



Namibia Statistics Agency

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Mission Statement

“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice”



Vision Statement

“Be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery”



Core Values

- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Excellent Performance
- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Team Work
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Transparency



Preface

Foreign trade statistics plays an important role in many economies and Namibia is no exception. It is an account of all transactions of merchandise between domestic residents and the rest of the world. The account measures the value and quantity of goods which add or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. Therefore, trade statistics remains one of the major contributing indicators of the performance of Namibia's economy and its competitiveness on the world market.



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Quarter-on-quarter (Q-on-q) merchandise trade statistics are used extensively in the compilation of the country's national accounts and the balance of payments. Furthermore, these statistics are also used by various government institutions in preparation of trade negotiations in:

- a) defining and implementing anti-dumping policies
- b) macroeconomic and monetary policies and
- c) establishing new markets and evaluating the progress of existing markets. Statistics on international trade of merchandise are used comprehensively by decision makers at national, regional and international level, while investors use this information in market research and to define their commercial strategy.

In the context of Namibia, the government's trade 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).

Therefore, this report outlines the q-on-q developments of Namibia's trade in merchandise with the rest of the world during the third quarter of 2017 compared to the same quarter of 2016.

Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General & CEO



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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 third quarter of 2017.

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 was collected and captured based on import and export declarations made by traders to Customs at various Customs offices across the country.



Key Developments

Revisions

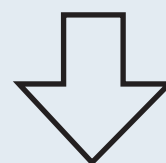
Revised statistics is due to availability of new information from the data source. Revisions on trade data are made every month when new monthly data files are uploaded onto the database with additional information of previous months. In some instances, revisions are negligible while in others they are significant.

Table 1: Revisions

Trade Flow	Value (N\$ m)		
	Revised q2-2017	As reported in q2-2017	Difference
Total Export	14,524	13,920	604
Total Import	20,617	20,113	504
Trade balance	-6,092	-6,193	101

Table 1 show revisions made to export and import values of q2-2017, from N\$13,920 million to N\$14,524 million and from N\$20,113 million to N\$20,617 million respectively.

The revision in exports mainly originated from zinc and partly fish, whereas vehicles and boilers were the main source of revisions for imports. Overall, these revisions resulted in a reduction of trade deficit from N\$6,193 million to N\$6,092 million.



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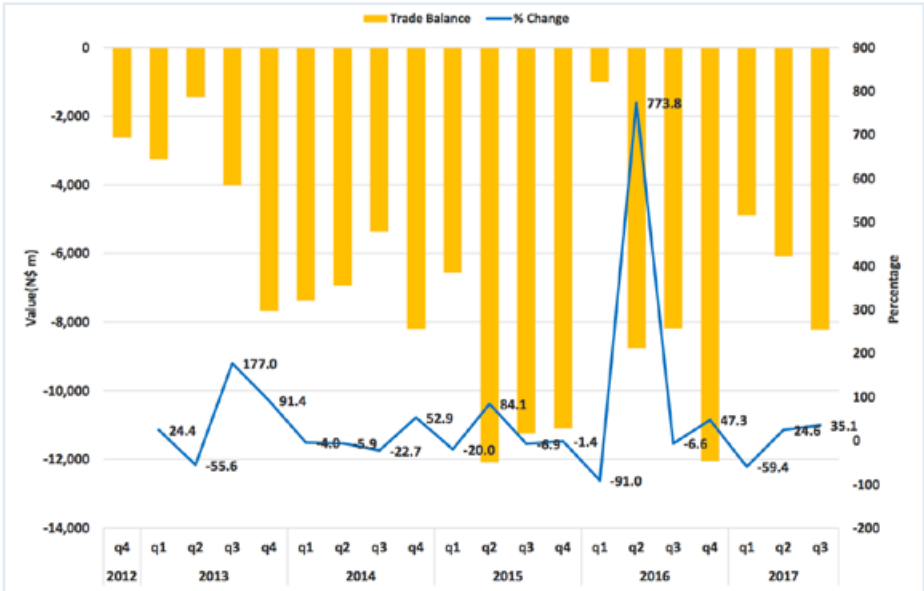
Trade Balance

Total export and import of commodities recorded in q3-2017 was N\$15,495 million and N\$23,728 million, respectively. Therefore, Namibia’s total trade (export plus imports) stood at N\$39,223 million in q3-2017 compared to N\$39,953 million in q3-2016, while in q2-2017 total trade stood at N\$35,141 million.

Trade balance (export minus import) in q3-2017 recorded a deficit of N\$8,233 million compared to N\$8,185 million recorded in q3-2016 and N\$6,092 million registered in q2-2017 (chart 1).

Y-on-y, the merchandize trade balance widened slightly as exports fell by 2.5 percent. Similarly, q-on-q the trade deficit deteriorated by 35.1 percent.

Chart 1: Trade balance; q4-2012 to q3-2017



On average, over a period of 20 quarters, the trade deficit grew by

54.6 %

Chart 1 depicts that from q4-2012 to q3-2017, the country experienced continuous trade deficits that averaged N\$6,857 million. The highest deficit of N\$12,084 million was recorded in q2-2015, while the lowest of N\$1,002 million was registered in q1-2016. The chart also shows an unsteady growth trend with the most significant growth of 773.8 percent recorded in q2-2016.

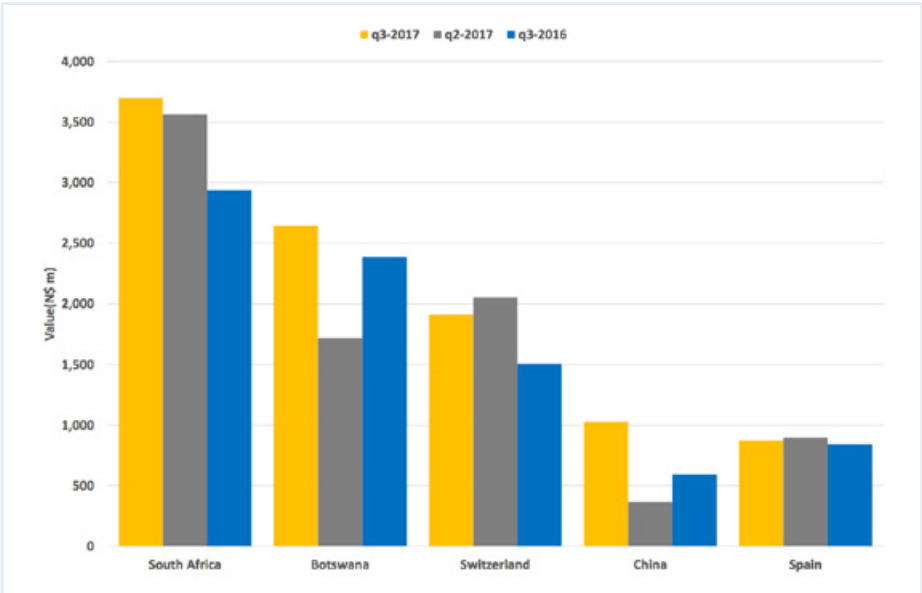
On average, over a period of 20 quarters, the trade deficit grew by 54.6 percent. The persistent deficits are mostly driven by Namibia’s high demand for high-valued manufactured commodities and machinery from the rest of the world as opposed to exporting mainly primary commodities that are of low value.

Exports to key markets

South Africa, Botswana, Switzerland¹, China and Spain emerged as major export destinations for Namibian products in q3-2017 (Chart 2). Overall, these markets made up 65.5 percent of the total export revenue, with South Africa maintaining the first position as Namibia’s largest export destination making up 23.9 percent of total export revenue. A total of N\$3,697 million was recorded in q3-2017 as exports to South Africa up from N\$2,937 million and N\$3,564 million recorded in q3-2016 and q2-2017 respectively.

Botswana ranked second, making up 17.1 percent of the total exports (N\$2,643 million), followed by Switzerland with a 12.3 percent share (N\$1,912 million). China contributed 6.6 percent to the total export revenue (N\$1,027 million), while Spain accounted for the least share of 5.6 percent (N\$872 million) amongst the top five export destination (Table 3, Appendix 1).

Chart 2: Main export destination



Exports to Switzerland advanced by 26.9 percent from N\$1,507 million to N\$1,912 million which is mainly attributed to increase in export of copper ores.

Y-on-y, overall exports fell by 2.5 percent to register N\$15,495 million from N\$15,884 million. The decline was mainly attributed to weakening exports to Zambia for the category of iron or steel, (table 3).

Despite the decline in overall exports, y-on-y exports to all the above mentioned destinations improved, registering N\$10,152 million compared to the previous value of N\$8,266 million, this translates to a 22.8 percent increase. South Africa absorbed N\$3,697 million of Namibia’s total exports compared to the previous value of N\$2,937 million, representing a 25.9 percent growth. This growth was mainly owed to increase in livestock export. To Botswana, exports rose by 10.7 percent from N\$2,388 million to N\$2,643 million mainly due to increase in export of diamonds (table 10).

Exports to Switzerland advanced by 26.9 percent from N\$1,507 million to N\$1,912 million which is mainly attributed to increase in export of copper ores and concentrates². Similarly, exports to China and Spain grew by 73.5 and 3.5 percent respectively. This growth in export is mainly owed export of zinc to China and fish to Spain.

Q-on-q exports to Switzerland and Spain declined, this is contrary to South Africa, Botswana and China whose demand for Namibia’s exports improved.



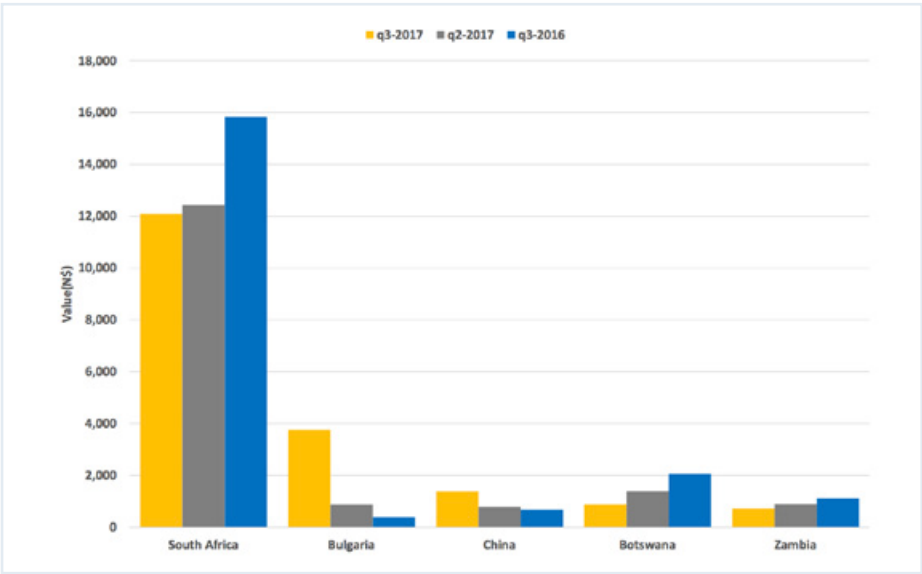
¹The value of exports to Switzerland must be interpreted with caution! See annexure for explanatory note.
²The export value for ores and concentrates must be interpreted with caution! See annexure for explanatory note.

Imports from key markets

Namibia's import market appeared to be clustered around a few countries namely; South Africa, Bulgaria, Botswana, China and Zambia (chart 3). In total, imports from these countries made up 79.4 percent of the total imports in Namibia for q3-2017. South Africa continues to be the main source of domestic imports, accounting for 51.0 percent (N\$12,091 million) share of total imports.

This was followed by Bulgaria with 15.8 percent (N\$3,756 million) share of total imports. In third place was China that registered an import expenditure of N\$1,386 million which is equivalent to a market share of 5.8 percent. Botswana and Zambia accounted for 3.7 percent (N\$885 million) and 3.0 percent (N\$723 million) of total imports, respectively (Table 5).

Chart 3: Imports from key markets



South Africa continues to be the main source of domestic imports, accounting for 51.0 percent (N\$12,091 million) share of total imports.

Y-on-y, overall imports fell by 1.4 percent from N\$24,069 million to N\$23,728 million

Y-on-y, overall imports fell by 1.4 percent from N\$24,069 million to N\$23,728 million while imports from the afore-mentioned markets declined by 6.1 percent from N\$20,075 million to N\$18,842 million. The decline in import expenditure was largely due to low domestic demand of goods from South Africa, Botswana and Zambia. Imports from South Africa declined by 23.6 percent from N\$15,831 million to N\$12,091 million due to weakening domestic demand for vehicles, boilers as well electrical machinery and equipment. Similarly, imports from Botswana fell by 57.2 percent from N\$2,066 million to N\$885 million due to the low imports of diamonds. In addition, imports from Zambia declined by 34.8 percent from N\$1,109 million to N\$723 million, which is attributed to the reduction in the import of copper cathodes. On the other hand, domestic imports from Bulgaria and China improved.

Q-on-q overall imports bill grew from N\$20,617 million to N\$23,728 million representing 15.1 percent expansion. This increase was mainly pronounced in the value of imports from Bulgaria and China. However, domestic imports from South Africa, Botswana and Zambia declined when compared to the preceding quarter.

Trade with Export Processing Zone (EPZ)

Trade flow between Namibia and the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was mostly dominated by exports. Exports to the EPZ stood at N\$953 million, falling from N\$1,187 million in q3-2016, this represents a decline of 19.7 percent, in comparison with the previous quarter exports fell from N\$1,196 million indicating a 20.3 percent drop.

Total exports to the EPZ accounted for a share of 99.8 percent of overall trade. This was mostly attributed to the category of diamonds; jewellery and; other precious metals accounting for 89.2 percent share and metal ores and; concentrates with 10.7 percent of the total exports to EPZ (Table 1b).

On the other hand, table 1b shows that imports from the EPZ amounted to N\$2 million in q3-2017, this is a mere 0.2 percent of the total trade. Imports from the EPZ declined by 99.2 percent after recording N\$279 million in q3-2016 and by 81.0 percent after recording N\$12 million in q2-2017.

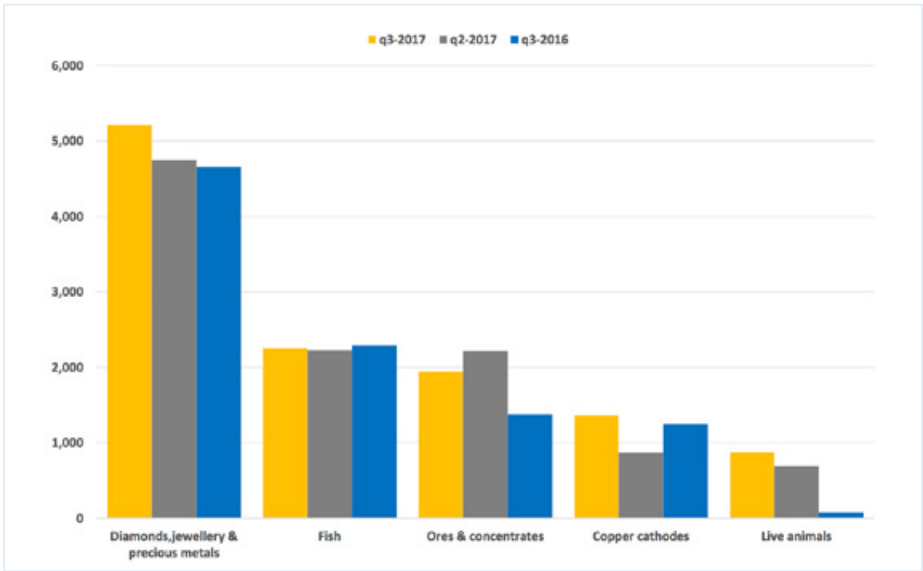
The decline in imports experience y-on-y can largely be attributed to the category of diamonds; jewellery and; precious metals and Inorganic chemicals compounds falling by 99.8 percent and 94.9 percent respectively.

Top export products

Diamonds, Jewellery and precious metals (N\$5,212 million), fish (N\$2,252 million), Ores and concentrates (N\$1,939 million), copper cathodes (N\$1,362 million) and live animals (N\$876 million) were the leading export commodities in q3-2017. Together, these commodities made up 75.1 percent of the total exports.

Y-on-y, the combined revenue generated from these commodities in q3-2017 increased by 20.7 percent, recording N\$11,641 million from N\$9,648 million in q3-2016.

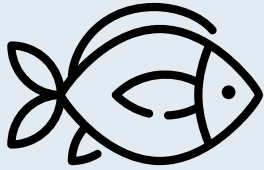
Chart 4: Top five export products



The category of diamonds; jewellery; and precious metals increased by 12.0 percent to register N\$5,212 million in q3-2017

The y-on-y improvement experienced in exports was mainly reflected in the value of the four out of the top five export products (Chart 4). Furthermore, table 12 shows that the category of diamonds; jewellery; and precious metals increased by 12.0 percent to register N\$5,212 million in q3-2017 compared to N\$4,655 million in q3-2016, following an increase in foreign demand, mostly by Botswana and the United Arab Emirates.

Export of ores and concentrates registered N\$1,939 million compared to N\$1,376 million in q3-2016, showing an improvement of 41.0 percent, mainly on account of a surge in exports to Switzerland. Similarly, export of copper cathodes grew by 9.0 percent to account for N\$1,362 million during the period under review compared to N\$1,250 million in q3-2016, this was mainly owed to high absorption of copper cathodes by Switzerland.



Fish exports stood at N\$2,252 million, making up 14.5 percent of total exports.

The weakening external demand by the largest consumers of domestic fish, Zambia, Portugal and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) contributed to the decline in fish exports on annual basis.

Live animals accounted for the largest increase in exports, rising to N\$876 million in q3-2017 compared N\$76 million in the corresponding quarter of 2016, translating to an increase of 1,049.2 percent, as South Africa's demand for domestic live animals continues to expand.

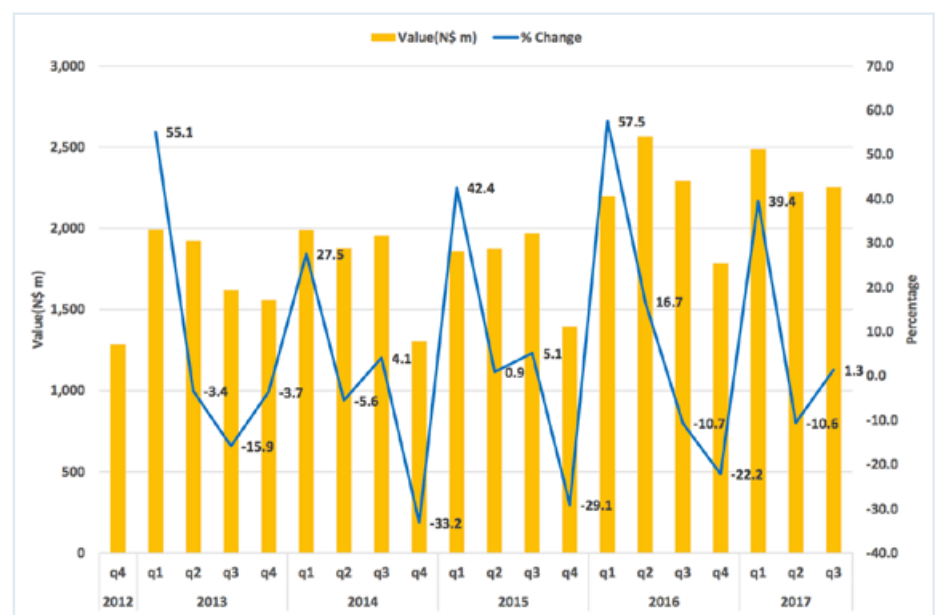
On the other hand, fish fell to N\$2,252 million compared to N\$2,291 million, translating to a 1.7 percent decline as Zambia's absorption of domestic fish continued to weaken. Further, q-on-q export data shows an improvement, recording 8.3 percent growth in revenue generated from the top five export products. The increase was mainly owed to the category of diamonds, jewellery and precious metals, fish, copper cathodes, and live animals.

Fish exports

Fish exports plays a vital role as a major source of revenue for the domestic economy. During the period under review, fish continued to prove its significance as one of Namibia's major export revenue earner. Ranking second among the top five major exported commodities, and the only food item among other commodities, mostly minerals (Chart 4).

In q3-2017, fish exports stood at N\$2,252 million, making up 14.5 percent of total exports. Despite this, fish declined by N\$39 million (1.7 percent) compared to N\$2,291 million in q3-2016. In contrast, a 1.3 percent growth was registered when compared to q2-2017 (Table 6).

Chart 5: Fish exports



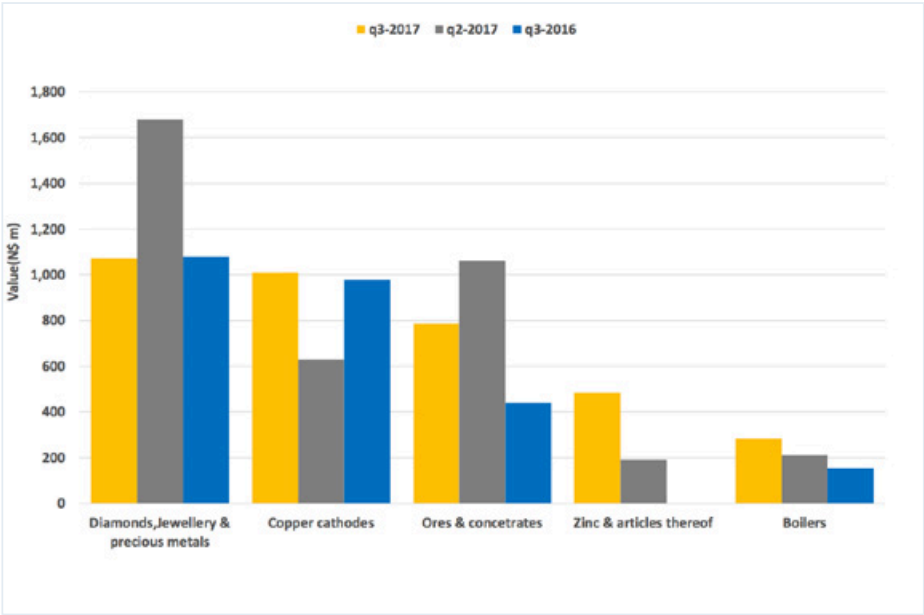
The weakening external demand by the largest consumers of domestic fish, Zambia, Portugal and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) contributed to the decline in fish exports on annual basis. Y-on-y, fish export to Zambia declined by 19.1 percent while Portugal and DRC recorded declines of 45.7 percent and 29.4 percent respectively (table 12).

Chart 5 further show the overall performance of fish exports in terms of value and growth for q4-2012 to q3-2017. Over this period, revenue generated from fish exports averaged N\$1,919 million, reaching an all-time high of N\$2,566 million in q2-2016 and a record low of N\$1,284 million in q4-2012. Q-on-q, the strongest growth in fish exports were recorded in the first quarters of 2013 to 2017, registering increases of 55.1 percent in q1-2013, 27.5 percent in q1-2014, 42.4 percent in q1-2015, 57.5 percent in q1-2016 and 39.4 percent in q1-2017.

Top re-exports products

As shown in Chart 6, diamonds, jewellery and precious metals, copper cathodes, ores and concentrates, zinc and articles thereof as well as boilers emerged as the most re-exported commodities in q3-2017. Overall, re-exports of these commodities rose by 37.3 percent to N\$3,637 million compared to N\$2,649 million in q3-2016, however, q-on-q re-exports of the same commodities declined from N\$3,774 million, translating to a 3.6 percent decline.

Chart 6: Top five re-exports



The y-on-y increase in re-exports was mainly reflected in the value of copper cathodes, copper ores and concentrates, zinc and articles thereof as well as boilers (Chart 6). Re-exports of copper cathodes rose by 3.5 percent to N\$1,011 million after recording N\$977 million in q3-2016, following high demand of copper cathodes by Switzerland. Ores and concentrates registered a growth of 78.6 percent up from N\$440 million in q3-2016 to N\$786 million, as Switzerland’s demand for these commodities strengthened. Additionally, re-exports of zinc and articles thereof grew to N\$485 million after recording zero in q3-2016.

On the other hand, some quarters recorded a significant decrease in fish exports with the noticeable declines registered in q4-2014 (33.2 percent), q4-2015 (29.1 percent) and q4-2016 (22.2 percent).

Together, the aforesaid commodities contributed 69.7 percent to Namibia’s total re-export (N\$5,221 million) in q3-2017 compared to 42.1 and 74.9 percent recorded in q3-2016 and q2-2017 respectively.



Despite the increases recorded by most commodities, re-exports of diamonds, jewellery and precious metals fell by 0.6 percent to N\$1,072 million after recording N\$1,078 million, following low demand of these commodities by Belgium.

The growth in re-exports of this commodity was mainly attributed to China’s strengthened demand for this commodity. Re-exports of boilers recorded an 84.4 percent increase to N\$283 million from N\$154 million mainly due to an incremental in re-exports of this commodity to South Africa.

Despite the increases recorded by most commodities, re-exports of diamonds, jewellery and precious metals fell by 0.6 percent to N\$1,072 million after recording N\$1,078 million, following low demand of these commodities by Belgium. Furthermore, other decline in q-on-q re-exports was also recorded in the value of ores and concentrates.

The leading five major commodities imported to Namibia in q3-2017 were ores and concentrates, mineral fuels and oils, boilers, vehicles as well as electrical machinery and equipment

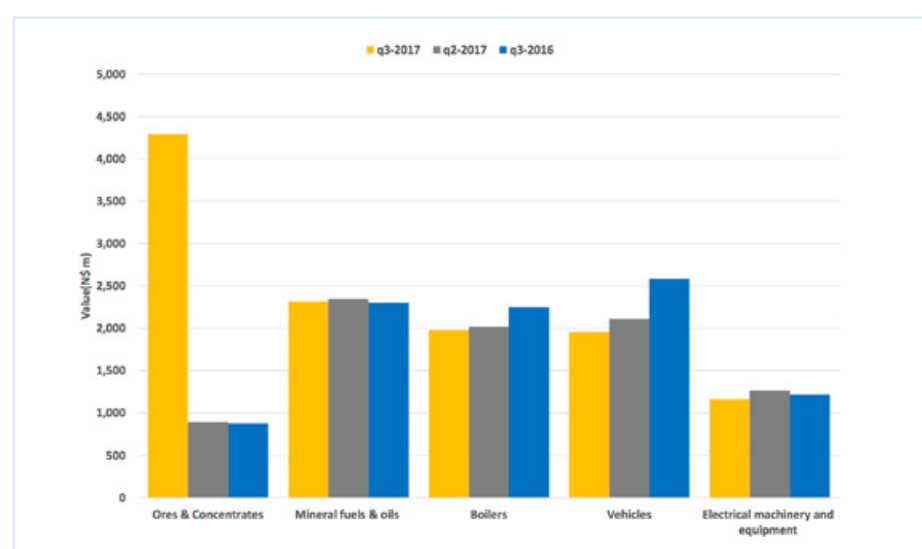


Accordingly, imports of vehicles fell by 24.4 percent to N\$1,955 million

Top import products

The leading five major commodities imported to Namibia in q3-2017 were ores and concentrates, mineral fuels and oils, boilers, vehicles as well as electrical machinery and equipment (Chart 7). Y-on-y, overall imports of the aforementioned commodities increased by 26.9 percent to N\$11,709 million after registering N\$9,230 million in q3-2016, a similar trend was observed q-on-q, but this time the decline stood at 35.6 percent. Furthermore, these commodities accounted for 49.3 percent of total imports, up from 41.9 percent and 38.3 percent recorded in q3-2016 and q2-2017, respectively.

Chart 7: Top five import products



The increase recorded y-on-y was shown to be predominantly attributed to a rise in imports of ores and concentrates (Chart 7). Import expenditure on ores and concentrates rose by 390.1 percent to N\$4,291 million after recording N\$876 million in q3-2016. This increase is mainly on account of a significant growth in imports of ores and concentrates from Bulgaria. In addition, mineral fuels and oils also recorded a slight increment of 0.7 percent.

However, the rest of the top five import products registered declines during the quarter under review. Imports of boilers dropped by 11.9 percent to N\$1,983 million after recording N\$2,251 million in q3-2016. Accordingly, imports of vehicles fell by 24.4 percent to N\$1,955 million after registering N\$2,586 million in q3-2016. Furthermore, electrical machinery and equipment decreased by 4.4 percent to N\$1,164 million when compared to N\$1,217 million in q3-2016. The decline is owed to weakening domestic demand emanating for stringent fiscal policy implemented by government in September 2016.

On q-on-q basis, the top five import products recorded a similar trend to the y-on-y with only ores and concentrates that improved and the rest declined. (Chart 7).



Trade by Economic Regions (Economic Blocs)

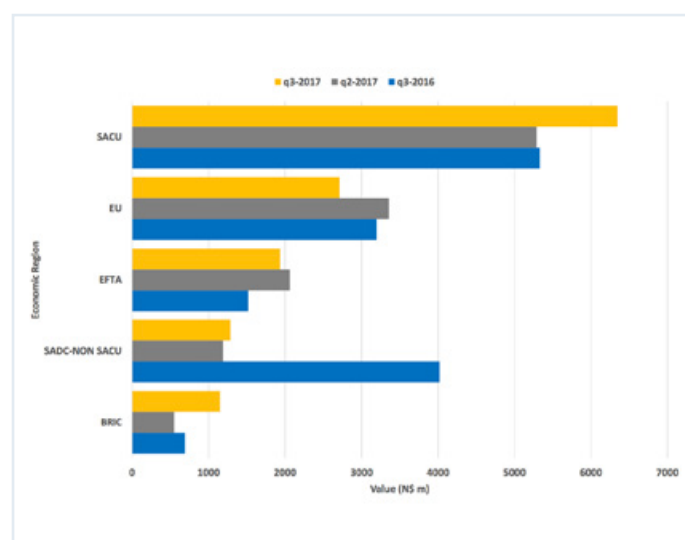
Exports

The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) continued to dominate as Namibia's largest export market compared to other economic regions during the period under review (Chart 8). Y-on-y export revenue from that region increased by 19.1 percent, from N\$5,329 million recorded in q3-2016 to N\$6,346 million in q3-2017. Q-on-q exports to that region also improved by 20.0 percent from N\$ 5,287 million recorded in q2-2017. Furthermore, SACU absorbed 43.8 percent of Namibia's total exports, the largest share compared to other economic regions. In comparison, the 43.8 percent share is much more than 39.4 percent and 30.1 percent accounted for in q2-2017 and q3-2016, respectively.

The European Union (EU) was once again Namibia's second largest export market, although, y-on-y exports to that region weakened, falling to N\$2,711 million in q3-2017 after recording

N\$3,197 million in q3-2016, translating to a 15.2 percent decline. A similar trend was witnessed at q-on-q comparison, with exports to the EU falling from N\$3,357million registered in q2-2017, representing a 19.3 percent decline. In terms of export share, the EU accounted for 18.7 percent of the total exports, up from 18.0 percent y-on-y and down from 25.0 percent q-on-q. The European Free Trade (EFTA) ranked third as the largest export market for the domestic economy. Y-on-y domestic exports absorbed by EFTA rose, registering N\$1,934 million from N\$1,518 million, indicating a 27.5 percent increase. On the other hand, q-on-q, exports to that market weakened from an estimated N\$2,062 million, representing a 6.2 percent drop. EFTA's contribution towards Namibia's total exports revenue stood at 13.4 percent, up from a share of 8.6 percent y-on-y and down from 15.4 percent share q-on-q.

Chart 8: Exports by economic regions



The SADC-Non-SACU region ranked as a fourth export market for the local economy. Nonetheless, y-on-y exports to that market fell, registering N\$1,286 million compared to N\$4,019 million recorded in q3-2016, translating to a 68.0 percent decline. However, q-on-q, exports to this market rose from N\$1,192 million, indicating an increase of 8.0 percent. Additionally, this market's contribution to Namibia's total export revenue stood at 8.9 percent, down from 22.7 percent y-on-y while remaining steady q-on-q.

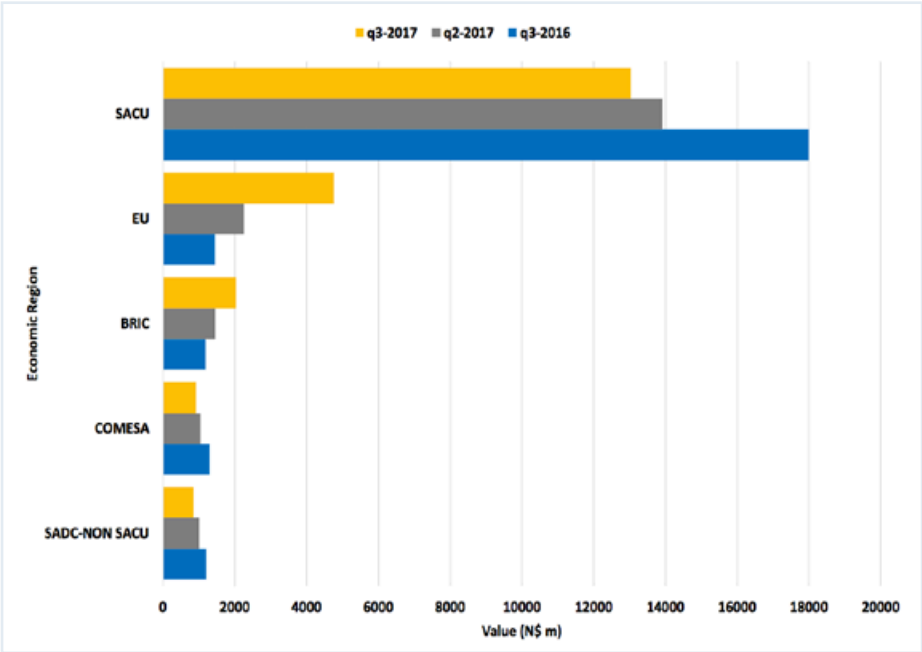
Another important export destination for the domestic economy was Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC), absorbing N\$1,148 million worth of domestic exports. Y-on-y, it increased by 66.0 percent from the initial value of N\$691 million. Additionally, q-on-q exports to that market increased by 108.3 percent from the amount of N\$551 million. In terms of contribution, BRIC accounted for 7.9 percent of Namibia's total export revenue in q3-2017, up from 3.9 percent of q3-2016 and up from 4.1 percent recorded in q2-2017.

Imports

Imports also showed a similar trend as reflected by exports, with SACU emerging as Namibia’s largest source of imports (Chart 9), after recording N\$13,039 million in q3-2017. Despite having been the largest import market, y-on-y imports from SACU dropped by N\$4,961 million (27.6 percent), from N\$18,000 million. Similarly, imports from that region dropped by 6.2 percent after recording N\$13,905 million in the previous quarter. In addition, 60.3 percent of Namibia’s total import requirements in q3-2017 were satiated by SACU compared to 77.5 percent in q3-2016 and 70.7 percent in q2-2017.

The EU was the second largest sources of imports for the domestic economy. The import bill from the EU market was estimated at N\$4,763 million in q3-2017 compared to N\$1,448 million in q3-2016, representing an increase of 229.1 percent y-on-y, and an increase of 111.4 percent when compared to N\$2,254 million in q2-2017. Subsequently, the EU accounted for 22.0 percent of Namibia’s overall import bill in q3-2017, up from 6.2 percent and 11.5 percent recorded during q3-2016 and q2-2017.

Chart 9: Imports by economic regions



Overall imports from SADC-Non-SACU amounted to

N\$849 million

in q3-2017

BRIC occupied the third position as an important source of imports for the domestic market. Imports from this market rose by 73.3 percent, registering N\$2,031 million in q3-2017 after recording N\$1,172 million in q3-2016. When compared to the previous quarter, imports from BRIC also rose from N\$1,460 million indicating a 39.1 percent increase. BRIC accounted for a share of 9.4 percent of Namibia’s overall import bill in q3-2017, up from 5.0 percent for the same quarter last year and from 7.4 percent witnessed in the preceding quarter.

COMESA ranked fourth as a major source of imports for Namibia, following a decline in imports from that market. Imports from COMESA weakened, registering N\$906 million compared to N\$1,290 million recorded in q3-2016, translating to a 29.8 percent decline. When compared to the previous quarter, imports dropped from N\$1,032 million in q2-2017, representing a 12.3 percent decrease. COMESA accounted for 4.2 percent of the overall import bill in q3-2017, down from 5.6 percent in q3-2016 and 5.2 percent in q2-2017.

The SADC-Non-SACU market also played a vital role in supporting the domestic economy’s demand for imports. Overall imports from SADC-Non-SACU amounted to N\$849 million in q3-2017 after recording N\$1,202 million in q3-2016, indicating a decline of 29.3 percent. Similarly, a 15.2 percent decline was registered when compared to N\$1,002 million in q2-2017. SADC-Non-SACU accounted for 3.9 percent of total imports, down from 5.2 percent registered in q3-2016 and from 5.1 percent witnessed in the preceding quarter.

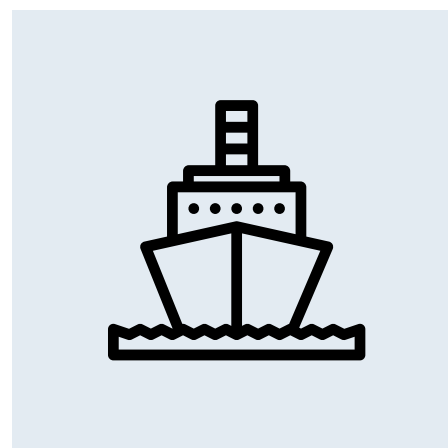
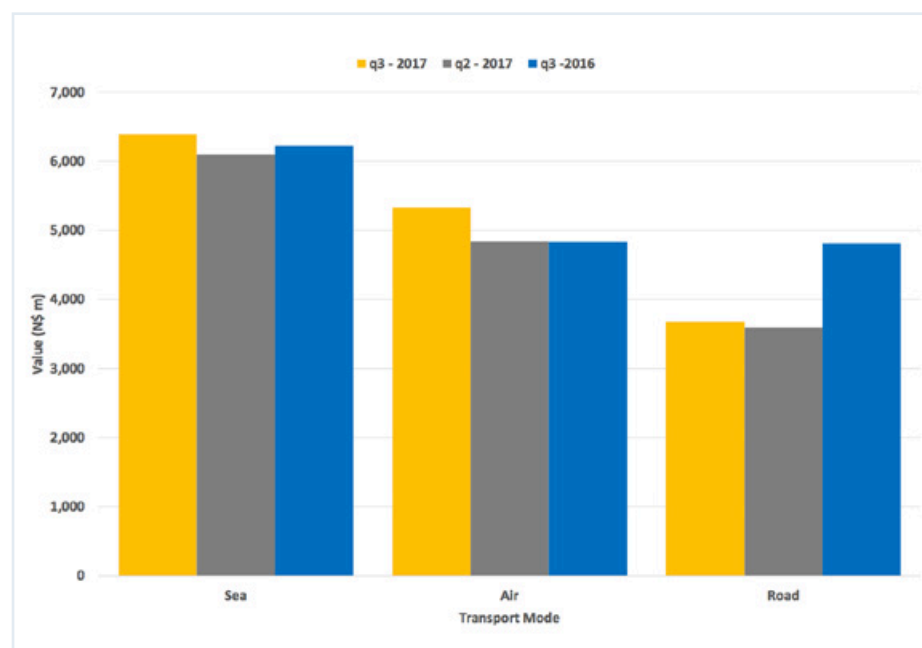


Trade by Mode of Transport

Exports

Sea transportation was the most used mode of transport for exports in q3-2017, (Chart 10). Exports via sea increased to N\$6,389 million compared to N\$6,222 million recorded in the same quarter of 2016, resulting in an increase of 2.7 percent. When compared to the previous quarter, exports rose by N\$292 million (4.8 percent) from N\$6,097 million. The share of sea transportation stood at 41.2 percent of the total exports in q3-2017, up from 39.2 percent, but down from 42.0 percent accounted for in q3-2016 and q2-2017 respectively.

Chart 10: Exports by mode of transport



The share of sea transportation stood at
41.2 %
of the total exports in q3-2017

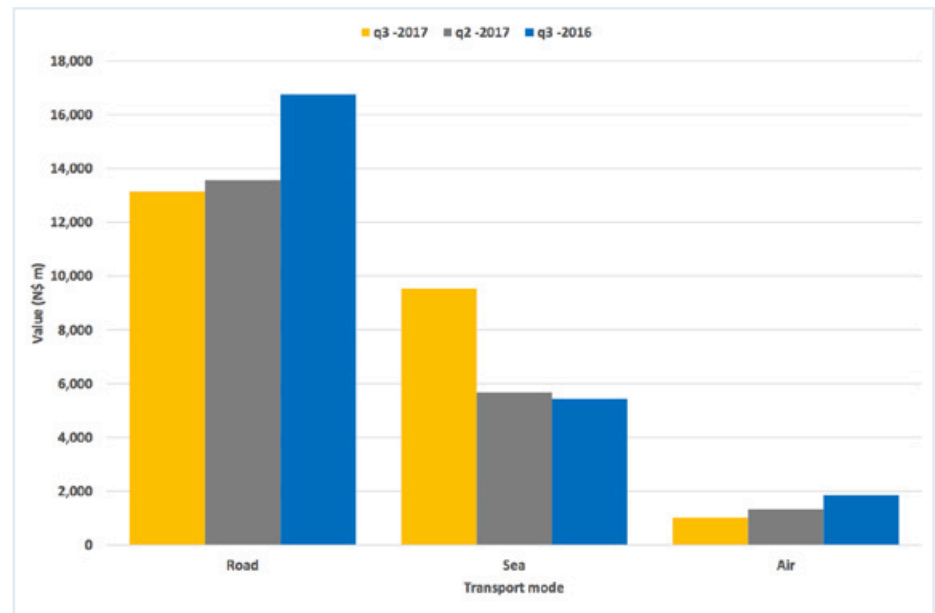
Air transport ranked second in terms of the value of goods exported, rising to N\$5,330 million in q3-2017 after recording N\$4,828 million in q3-2016, translating to a 10.4 percent increase. When compared to the previous quarter, exports via air advanced from N\$4,830 million, representing an increase of 10.3 percent. The share of exports by air accounted for 34.4 percent of the total exports, up from 30.4 percent and 33.3 percent accounted for in q3-2016 and q2-2017.

Road transport was equally used as a means of transport for exports, with q3-2017 recording N\$3,672 million after registering N\$4,806 million in the same quarter of 2016, representing a decline of 23.6 percent. In comparison to the preceding quarter, exports stood at N\$3,589 million, reflecting a slight improvement of 2.3 percent. Furthermore, exports by road transportation accounted for 23.7 percent share of the total exports, down from 30.3 percent in q3-2016 and 24.7 percent in q2-2017.

Imports

The majority of commodities imported into Namibia were transported by way of road (Chart 11). Imports by road dropped by 21.5 percent to register N\$13,140 million compared to N\$16,737 million in q3-2016. Similarly, imports dropped by 3.2 percent, recording an amount of N\$13,577 million in the preceding quarter. Despite the y-on-y decline in imports, its share to the overall import bill remained high at 55.4 percent in q3-2017, but lower when compared to 69.5 percent in q3-2016 and 65.9 percent in q2-2017 respectively.

Chart 11: Imports by mode of transport



The majority of commodities imported into Namibia were transported by way of road



Air transportation was the third most used mode of transport for imports to the domestic economy.

Sea transport also played a vital role in shipping goods into Namibia, subsequently ranking second as a major means of transporting imports into the local economy. Imports by sea rose by N\$4,114 million (75.7 percent) to register N\$9,546 million after recording N\$5,432 million in the corresponding quarter of 2016. In comparison to the preceding quarter, a similar trend was observed with an increase of 68.4 percent, after recording N\$5,669 million. The foregoing increases improved the share of imports to 40.2 percent of the total import bill in q3-2017, up from 22.6 percent and 27.5 percent in q3-2016 and q2-2017 respectively.

Air transportation was the third most used mode of transport for imports to the domestic economy. The overall value of imports via air is far less than imports by road and sea. Imports weakened by 45.3 percent to register N\$1,020 million in q3-2017 compared to N\$1,866 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2016. Furthermore, a decline of 23.7 percent was observed when compared to N\$1,336 million witnessed in the preceding quarter. In terms of contributions, air transport accounted for 4.3 percent of the total import bill, down from 7.8 percent and 6.5 percent accounted for in q3-2016 and q2-2017 respectively.



Conclusion

During the period under review Namibia's overall exports amounted to N\$15,495 million compared to N\$15,884 million and N\$14,524 million in q3-2016 and q2-2017, respectively. Imports followed a similar trend, registering N\$23,728 million in q3-2017 after recording N\$24,069 million and N\$20,617 million in q3-2016 and q2-2017 respectively. Subsequently, Namibia posted a negative trade balance valued at N\$8,233 million with the rest of the world, a slight increase of 0.6 percent from an amount of N\$8,185 million recorded in q3-2016.

South Africa remained the largest destination for Namibian exports, constituting a market share of 23.9 percent, with Botswana ranking second with 17.1 percent, Switzerland followed with 12.3 percent share. Furthermore, China and Spain occupied fourth and fifth positions, accounting for 6.6 percent and 5.6 percent of total exports, respectively. The import market was also dominated by South Africa, accounting for 51.0 percent to the total import bill, Bulgaria with 15.8 percent while other significant markets such as China, Botswana and Zambia accounted for less than 6 percent each.

In terms of commodities, exports were mostly led by diamonds, jewellery and precious metals (33.6 percent), fish (14.5 percent), ores and concentrates (12.5 percent), copper cathodes (8.8 percent) and live animals (5.7 percent). Similarly, re-exports were dominated by diamonds, jewellery and precious metals (20.5 percent), copper cathodes (19.4 percent), ores and concentrates (15.1 percent), zinc and articles thereof (9.3 percent) and boilers (5.4 percent). On the other hand, the import market were led by ores and concentrates (18.1 percent), mineral fuels and oils (9.8 percent), boilers (8.4 percent), vehicles (8.2 percent) and, electrical machinery and equipment (4.9 percent).

Namibia's exports were mostly absorbed by African regional groupings and the EU, with SACU absorbing 43.8 percent, the EU with 18.7 percent, EFTA with 13.4 percent, and SADC-Non-SACU with 8.9 percent and BRIC with 7.9 percent. Equally, imports were also sourced from the same economic regions with SACU accounting for the largest share of 60.3 percent of total imports, EU with 22.0 percent, BRIC with 9.4 percent, COMESA with 4.2 percent and SADC-Non-SACU with 3.9 percent.

Namibia exported most commodities by sea, air and road, with sea emerging as the most used means of transport by traders accounting for 41.2 percent share to total export earnings, while road transport was the least used mode of transport with a share of 23.7 percent of total exports. On the other hand, most commodities imported into Namibia were transported by road and sea contributing 55.4 percent and 40.2 percent to the total import bill respectively.



List of Terms and Definitions

List of Terms and Definitions

Cost Insurance and freight (CIF): The transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.

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.

Free on board (FOB): The transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country.

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

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.

Acronyms

BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EU	European Union
FOB	Free on Board
ROW	Rest of World
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community



Appendix

Explanatory note on imports and exports of copper ores/concentrates between Namibia and Switzerland

In the published quarter three (3) Trade Statistics Bulletins by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), Switzerland emerges among Namibia's top trading partners in terms of exports as a result of copper ores/concentrates traded between the two countries. Furthermore, the figures shows that copper ores/concentrates are re-exported to Switzerland instead of copper blisters. This is in fact an incorrect commodity misallocation going back as far as previous quarterly reports as a result of the way these particular consignments being declared and subsequently recorded by customs.

Following this revelation, the NSA conducted a comparative analysis of trade data between Namibia and Switzerland using Common Format for Transit Data Exchange (COMTRADE), a United Nations' database for export and import statistics. A physical inspection was also done at one of the Namibian processors as well as with some of the Clearing agencies. These physical inspections were jointly carried out by the NSA and Ministry of Finance (Customs) officials. The analysis showed that no trade of copper ore/concentrate took place between Namibia and Switzerland as indicated by Customs records and that the commodities allocated to Switzerland are indeed confirmed to be a misclassifications.

It is against this background that the appropriate corrective measures have been undertaken and are currently being implemented by all parties involved in the recording of these commodities in order to ensure that the correct commodity description and country of destinations for exports of this commodity is correctly recorded.

At this juncture, the NSA wish to assure all esteemed users of the Trade statistics that although this issue affected previous edition of these reports, the reported figures on their own merit are not wrong. Therefore, they have no bearing on the overall figures of the imports/exports neither the overall trade balance as reported in all earlier published Trade Statistics reports. Although backward revision of previous reports is not possible due to the nature of recordings, the issue of misclassification of the country of destination and commodity descriptions is being attended to, the correct classifications will be reflected in the future.

Table 1b: Trade flow with the EPZ

Exports								
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds; jewellery and other precious metals	850	89.2	1,196	100.0	1,187	100.0	-28.3	-28.9
Metal ores & concentrates	102	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles; parts and accessories thereof	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	953	100.0	1,196	100.0	1,187	100.0	-19.7	-20.3
Imports								
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Inorganic chemicals compounds	1.3	57.7	-	-	24.9	8.9	-94.9	-
Diamonds; jewellery and other precious metals	0.4	19.4	-	-	253.9	91.1	-99.8	-
Vehicles; parts and accessories thereof	0.3	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boilers	0.1	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	132.9
Aluminium and articles thereof	0.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	-	-	11.5	99.7	-	-	-	-100.0
Total	2.2	100.0	11.6	100.0	278.9	100.0	-99.2	-81.0

Table 2: Trade by f.o.b and c.i.f

Period	Value (N\$ m)		
	Export (f.o.b)	Import (c.i.f)	Import (f.o.b)
q3-2017	15,495	23,728	22,739
q2-2017	14,524	20,617	19,554
q3-2016	15,884	24,069	22,701

Table 3: Main export destinations

Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	3,697	23.9	3,564	24.5	2,937	18.5	25.9	3.7
Botswana	2,643	17.1	1,720	11.8	2,388	15.0	10.7	53.7
Switzerland	1,912	12.3	2,053	14.1	1,507	9.5	26.9	-6.8
China	1,027	6.6	369	2.5	592	3.7	73.5	178.5
Spain	872	5.6	895	6.2	843	5.3	3.5	-2.6
United Arab Emirates	777	5.0	637	4.4	292	1.8	166.0	21.8
Zambia	612	3.9	584	4.0	2,599	16.4	-76.5	4.8
Italy	595	3.8	509	3.5	698	4.4	-14.7	17.0
Belgium	385	2.5	758	5.2	625	3.9	-38.4	-49.3
Canada	368	2.4	6	0.0	103	0.6	258.3	6,440.0
Other	2,607	16.8	3,430	23.6	3,301	20.8	-21.0	-24.0
Total	15,495	100.0	14,524	100.0	15,884	100.0	-2.5	6.7

Table 4: Main re-export destinations

Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Switzerland	1,911	36.6	2,045	40.5	1,506	24.0	26.9	-6.6
South Africa	595	11.4	431	8.5	450	7.2	32.1	38.0
China	421	8.1	118	2.3	1	0.0	53,421.0	255.9
Zambia	374	7.2	343	6.8	2,301	36.6	-83.8	8.9
United States Of America	281	5.4	362	7.2	186	3.0	51.2	-22.4
Belgium	257	4.9	454	9.0	374	5.9	-31.2	-43.4
Democratic Republic Of Congo	233	4.5	114	2.3	93	1.5	149.7	104.8
Hong Kong	202	3.9	18	0.4	34	0.5	485.4	1,011.8
Botswana	176	3.4	65	1.3	105	1.7	67.0	172.4
United Arab Emirates	155	3.0	156	3.1	131	2.1	18.3	-0.8
Other	617	11.8	942	18.7	1,104	17.6	-44.1	-34.5
Total	5,221	100.0	5,049	100.0	6,286	100.0	-16.9	3.4

Table 5: Main source of Imports

Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	12,091	51.0	12,436	60.3	15,831	65.8	-23.6	-2.8
Bulgaria	3,756	15.8	879	4.3	388	1.6	867.9	327.2
China	1,386	5.8	785	3.8	681	2.8	103.4	76.6
Botswana	885	3.7	1,395	6.8	2,066	8.6	-57.2	-36.6
Zambia	723	3.0	898	4.4	1,109	4.6	-34.8	-19.5
United States Of America	678	2.9	223	1.1	672	2.8	0.8	204.1
India	553	2.3	651	3.2	209	0.9	165.2	-15.1
Turkey	549	2.3	237	1.1	359	1.5	53.0	131.5
Peru	441	1.9	0	0.0	274	1.1	61.0	339,387,162.7
United Arab Emirates	368	1.6	204	1.0	106	0.4	246.8	80.3
Other	2,299	9.7	2,908	14.1	2,374	9.9	-3.2	-21.0
Total	23,728	100.0	20,617	100.0	24,069	100.0	-1.4	15.1

Table 6: Top ten export products

Commodity	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds, jewelry & precious metals	5,212	33.6	4,750	32.7	4,655	29.31	12.0	9.7
Fish	2,252	14.5	2,223	15.3	2,291	14.42	-1.7	1.3
Ores & concentrates	1,939	12.5	2,216	15.3	1,376	8.66	41.0	-12.5
Copper cathodes	1,362	8.8	868	6.0	1,250	7.87	9.0	57.0
Live animals	876	5.7	692	4.8	76	0.48	1,049.2	26.5
Zinc & articles thereof	586	3.8	970	6.7	608	3.83	-3.6	-39.6
Meat and edible meat offal.	359	2.3	270	1.9	329	2.07	9.2	32.9
Boilers	324	2.1	226	1.6	201	1.26	61.4	43.4
Vehicles	248	1.6	222	1.5	241	1.52	3.1	12.0
Salt, sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	225	1.5	208	1.4	207	1.31	8.6	8.2
Other	2,112	13.6	1,880	12.9	4,651	29.28	-54.6	12.3
Total	15,495	100.0	14,524	100.0	15,884	100.00	-2.5	6.7

Table 7: Top ten re-export products

Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds, jewelry & precious metals	1,072	20.5	1,680	33.3	1,078	17.2	-0.6	-36.2
Copper cathodes	1,011	19.4	630	12.5	977	15.5	3.5	60.5
Ores & concentrates	786	15.1	1,062	21.0	440	7.0	78.6	-26.0
Zinc & articles thereof	485	9.3	192	3.8	0	0.0	1,089,403.6	152.7
Boilers	283	5.4	210	4.2	154	2.4	84.4	34.8
Vehicles	239	4.6	213	4.2	233	3.7	2.4	11.9
Vessels	174	3.3	291	5.8	709	11.3	-75.5	-40.2
Miscellaneous chemicals	142	2.7	167	3.3	70	1.1	102.6	-14.9
Articles of iron or steel	121	2.3	35	0.7	2,124	33.8	-94.3	248.1
Mineral fuels & oils	121	2.3	57	1.1	50	0.8	140.9	111.1
Other	787	15.1	512	10.1	451	7.2	74.8	53.9
Total	5,221	100.0	5,049	100.0	6,286	100.0	-16.9	3.4

Table 8: Top ten Import products

Commodity	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Ores & concentrates	4,291	18.1	894	4.3	876	3.6	390.1	380.0
Mineral fuels & oils	2,317	9.8	2,348	11.4	2,300	9.6	0.7	-1.3
Boilers	1,983	8.4	2,018	9.8	2,251	9.4	-11.9	-1.7
Vehicles	1,955	8.2	2,108	10.2	2,586	10.7	-24.4	-7.2
Electrical machinery and equipment	1,164	4.9	1,266	6.1	1,217	5.1	-4.4	-8.1
Diamonds, jewelry & precious metals	868	3.7	1,348	6.5	2,043	8.5	-57.5	-35.6
Articles of iron or steel	714	3.0	663	3.2	779	3.2	-8.3	7.7
Copper cathodes	631	2.7	885	4.3	1,145	4.8	-44.8	-28.7
Beverages (incl alcoholic)	503	2.1	504	2.4	622	2.6	-19.2	-0.2
Plastics & articles thereof	491	2.1	536	2.6	588	2.4	-16.6	-8.4
Other	8,812	37.1	8,048	39.0	9,663	40.1	-8.8	9.5
Total	23,728	100.0	20,617	100.0	24,069	100.0	-1.4	15.1

Table 9: Fish exports

Year	Period	Export(N\$ m)	% Change	Import(N\$ m)	% Change
2012	q4	1,284	55.1	79	-18.8
2013	q1	1,991	-3.4	64	64.9
	q2	1,923	-15.9	106	-56.4
	q3	1,617	-3.7	46	176.0
	q4	1,558	27.5	128	-38.3
2014	q1	1,987	-5.6	79	51.2
	q2	1,876	4.1	119	-9.5
	q3	1,953	-33.2	108	21.6
	q4	1,304	42.4	131	-36.0
2015	q1	1,858	0.9	84	16.8
	q2	1,874	5.1	98	-0.6
	q3	1,970	-29.1	97	70.3
	q4	1,396	57.5	166	-5.2
2016	q1	2,198	16.7	157	54.4
	q2	2,566	-10.7	243	-68.1
	q3	2,291	-22.2	77	232.6
	q4	1,783	39.4	257	-49.7
2017	q1	2,486	-10.6	130	31.2
	q2	2,223	1.3	170	-44.2
	q3	2,252	-100.0	95	-100.0

Table 10: Export products to key markets

South Africa								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds, jewellery & precious metals	1,158	23.3	1,040	29.2	1,329	45.2	-12.9	11.4
Live animals.	861	8.8	675	18.9	68	2.3	1,167.3	27.6
Fish	325	5.6	346	9.7	276	9.4	17.6	-6.3
Boilers	208	4.6	151	4.2	158	5.4	31.7	37.7
Vehicles	170	4.3	136	3.8	158	5.4	7.9	25.4
Beverages (incl beverages)	159	3.2	199	5.6	209	7.1	-23.7	-20.1
Meat and edible meat offal.	120	2.8	142	4.0	139	4.7	-14.1	-15.8
Preparations of meats, of fish , etc	104	2.7	42	1.2	91	3.1	14.1	150.5
Zinc & articles thereof	101	2.6	429	12.0	84	2.9	20.3	-76.4
Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock,etc	97	10.6	2	0.1	3	0.1	3,390.3	3,800.2
Other	394	100.0	401	11.3	422	14.4	-6.7	-1.9
Total	3,697	0.0	3,564	100.0	2,937	100.0	25.9	3.7

Botswana								
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds, jewellery & precious metals	2,447	92.6	1,621	94.2	2,235	93.6	9.5	51.0
Mineral fuels & oils	109	4.1	52	3.0	85	3.6	27.9	110.1
Boiledrs	34	1.3	3	0.2	2	0.1	2,053.6	922.8
Preparations of meats, of fish,etc	12	0.5	14	0.8	9	0.4	34.3	-12.2
Beverages (incl alcoholic)	6	0.2	6	0.3	7	0.3	-7.3	11.8
Vehicles	6	0.2	5	0.3	4	0.2	43.2	24.4
Salt, sulphur; earths and stone; cement,etc	6	0.2	5	0.3	7	0.3	-14.2	24.0
Meat and edible meat offal.	5	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	1,135.7	146.2
Pharmaceutical products	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	845.4	230,366.3
Fish	3	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	20.9	23.1
Other	13	0.5	11	0.6	36	1.5	-64.4	22.2
Total	2,643	100.0	1,720	100.0	2,388	100.0	10.7	53.7
Switzerland								
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Copper cathodes	1009	52.8	627	30.5	973	64.6	3.7	61.0
Ores & concentrates	786	41.1	1060	51.6	440	29.2	78.6	-25.9
Diamonds, jewellery & precious metals	116	6.1	358	17.4	92	6.1	25.7	-67.7
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, etc	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	216,003.3
Meat and edible meat offal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	296.7
Work og art, collectors' pieces & antiques	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-65.1	119.1
Tanning or dyeing extracts,etc	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,751.1	-
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, etc	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	111.1	80.9
Electrical machinery and equipment	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	333.7	-76.0
Boilers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-93.6	-94.7
Other	0	0.0	7	0.4	1	0.1	-96.1	-99.5
Total	1912	100.0	2053	100.0	1507	100.0	26.9	-6.8
China								
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Ores & concentrates	512	49.8	106	28.7	504	85.2	1.5	383.7
Zinc & articles thereof	419	40.8	91	24.7	0	0.0	-	360.5
Salt, sulphur; earths and stone; cement,etc	60	5.8	67	18.2	59	10.0	1.0	-10.9
Residues and waste from the food industries	16	1.6	22	5.9	21	3.5	-22.8	-26.6
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, etc	14	1.4	3	0.8	0	0.0	27187.8	374.6
Wood & articles of wood	2	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.1	274.4	396.5
Fish	1	0.1	0	0.1	2	0.3	-34.4	164.0
Preparations of meats, of fish,etc	1	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	-	14.9
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, etc	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	45.6	12773.9
Mineral fuels & oils	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.3	-57.7	1357.9
Other	1	0.1	78	21.2	4	0.6	-73.6	-98.8
Total	1,027	100.0	369	100.0	592	100.0	73.5	178.5

Spain								
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Fish	866	99.3	788	88.0	813	96.5	6.6	10.0
Coffee	3	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	-	427.9
Mineral fuels & oils	1	0.1	0	0.0	25	2.9	-95.4	185.2
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits,etc	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	19.4	1,119,007.7
Boilers	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	396.3	-61.8
Salt, sulphur; earths and stone; cement,etc	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	-95.6	-
Work of art, collectors' pieces & antiques	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9	-41.0
Raw hides and skins & leather	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	611.1	76.9
Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	105.3	22.8
used personal effects, etc.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-48.0	71.6
Other	0	0.0	106	11.8	0	0.1	-75.3	-99.9
Total	872	100.0	895	100.0	843	100.0	3.5	-2.6

Table 11: Import products from key markets

South Africa								
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Vehicles	1,629	13.5	1,851	14.9	2,459	15.5	-33.8	-12.0
Boilers	1,282	10.6	1,378	11.1	1,803	11.4	-28.9	-6.9
Electrical machinery and equipment	744	6.2	804	6.5	920	5.8	-19.2	-7.4
Mineral fuels & oils	637	5.3	776	6.2	1,279	8.1	-50.2	-18.0
Articles of iron or steel	509	4.2	507	4.1	644	4.1	-21.1	0.3
Beverages (incl alcoholic)	457	3.8	470	3.8	580	3.7	-21.3	-2.9
Pharmaceutical products	377	3.1	401	3.2	414	2.6	-9.1	-6.1
Plastics & articles thereof	375	3.1	382	3.1	512	3.2	-26.8	-1.9
Essential oils and resinoid,etc	312	2.6	285	2.3	309	2.0	0.9	9.3
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	299	2.5	317	2.5	305	1.9	-1.9	-5.6
Other	5,472	45.3	5,266	42.3	6,604	41.7	-17.1	3.9
Total	12,091	100.0	12,436	100.0	15,831	100.0	-23.6	-2.8

Bulgaria								
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Ores & concentrates	3,753	99.9	872	99.1	349	89.9	975.5	11.1
Inorganic chemicals	3	0.1	0	0.0	38	9.8	-92.7	-99.3
Electrical machinery and equipment	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	-33.7	-93.2
Toys, games and sports requisites	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	-30.9	-92.9
Boilers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Fertilisers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Glass & glassware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, etc	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-77.4	-97.7
Footwear	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Other	0	0.0	7	0.9	0	0.0	-88.3	-98.8
Total	3,756	100.0	879	100.0	388	100.0	867.9	0.0

China									
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q	
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share			
Arms & ammunition	267	19.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	645050.8	
Boilers	223	16.1	167	21.3	85	12.4	163.5	33.3	
Articles of iron or steel	154	11.1	113	14.3	78	11.4	98.2	37.2	
Electrical machinery and equipment	152	11.0	127	16.1	77	11.3	97.2	20.2	
Vehicles	100	7.2	9	1.1	12	1.7	762.5	1029.9	
Vessels	60	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	29,960.9	-	
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, etc	57	4.1	14	1.8	58	8.5	-1.6	313.8	
Inorganic chemicals	56	4.0	95	12.0	38	5.6	45.9	-41.1	
Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches, etc	39	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	
Plastics & articles thereof	26	1.9	22	2.7	20	2.9	30.6	19.4	
Other	252	18.2	240	30.5	314	46.1	-19.7	5.3	
Total	1,386	100.0	785	100.0	681	100.0	103.4	76.6	
Botswana									
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q	
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share			
Diamonds,jewellery & precious metals	795	89.9	1,317	94.4	1,954	94.6	-59.3	-39.6	
Electrical machinery and equipment	27	3.1	18	1.3	25	1.2	8.5	50.1	
Vehicles	17	2.0	11	0.8	19	0.9	-9.5	54.1	
Boilers	10	1.1	9	0.7	14	0.7	-29.5	2.6	
Plastics & articles thereof	4	0.5	2	0.2	6	0.3	-26.6	64.8	
Furniture; bedding, mattresses, etc	4	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	729.0	129.6	
Rubber & articles thereof	3	0.4	2	0.2	2	0.1	104.0	53.1	
Mineral fuels & oils	3	0.4	16	1.1	1	0.1	158.8	-78.6	
Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannin,etc	2	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.1	20.1	98.9	
Articles of iron or steel	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	-24.0	123.3	
Other	16	1.8	15	1.0	40	2.0	-60.6	9.5	
Total	885	100.0	1,395	100.0	2,066	100.0	-57.2	-36.6	
Zambia									
Commodities	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q	
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share			
Copper cathodes	579	80.0	867	96.5	1,075	97.0	-46.2	-33.2	
Tobacco & manufactured tobacco substitutes	92	12.7	0	0.0	1	0.1	9,624.5	-	
Residues and waste from the food industries	38	5.2	27	3.0	20	1.8	92.4	41.4	
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, etc	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	247,767.4	1,181,961.4	
Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches, etc	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	761.6	
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits,etc	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	44.1	1,486.4	
Vehicles	2	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	-37.7	203.1	
Sugar and sugar confectionery	1	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.2	-46.8	-4.8	
Iron & steel	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	27,407.3	41.9	
Cereal	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	47.3	6,627.2	
Other	2	0.3	2	0.2	6	0.5	-63.5	23.4	
Total	723	100.0	898	100.0	1,109	100.0	-34.8	-19.5	

Table 12: Key exports by partner

Diamonds, Jewellery & Precious Metals								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Botswana	2,447	46.9	1,621	34.1	2,235	48.0	9.5	51.0
South Africa	1,158	22.2	1,040	21.9	1,329	28.5	-12.9	11.4
United Arab Emirates	703	13.5	473	10.0	255	5.5	175.9	48.6
United States of America	273	5.2	379	8.0	185	4.0	47.5	-28.0
Hong Kong	200	3.8	18	0.4	28	0.6	607.9	1,035.3
Belgium	164	3.2	454	9.5	364	7.8	-54.8	-63.8
Israel	120	2.3	263	5.5	68	1.5	77.2	-54.4
Switzerland	116	2.2	358	7.5	92	2.0	25.7	-67.7
India	28	0.5	144	3.0	96	2.1	-70.9	-80.7
Ukraine	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	51.6	-
Other	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	-55.0	235.3
Total	5,212	100.0	4,750	100.0	4,655	100.0	12.0	9.7
Fish								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Spain	866	38.5	788	35.4	813	35.48	6.6	10.0
South Africa	325	14.4	346	15.6	276	12.04	17.6	-6.3
Zambia	208	9.3	232	10.5	258	11.25	-19.1	-10.3
Italy	143	6.3	125	5.6	124	5.42	15.1	14.7
Portugal	113	5.0	135	6.1	208	9.09	-45.7	-16.0
France	108	4.8	94	4.2	86	3.74	25.8	14.3
DRC	87	3.8	161	7.2	123	5.36	-29.4	-46.2
Netherlands	60	2.7	59	2.6	41	1.78	46.7	1.9
Mozambique	59	2.6	51	2.3	128	5.60	-53.8	16.0
Germany	55	2.4	47	2.1	55	2.42	-0.9	15.7
Other	228	10.1	184	8.3	179	7.81	27.3	23.6
Total	2,252	100.0	2,223	100.0	2,291	100.00	-1.7	1.3
Ores & Concentrates								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Switzerland	786	15.1	1,060	22.3	440	9.5	78.6	-25.9
China	512	9.8	106	2.2	504	10.8	1.5	383.7
Canada	365	7.0	0	0.0	99	2.1	269.4	34,768,772.4
France	150	2.9	631	13.3	41	0.9	267.0	-76.3
Belgium	120	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	120,104,772.0
Singapore	6	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	402.1	434.4
South Africa	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	-68.0	67.6
Australia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	4,550.0
Angola	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110.2	707.2
United States of America	0	0.0	209	4.4	115	2.5	-100.0	-100.0
Other	0	0.0	209	4.4	175	3.8	-100.0	-100.0
Total	1,939	37.2	2,216	46.7	1,376	29.5	41.0	-12.5

Copper Cathodes								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Switzerland	1,009	74.1	627	72.2	973	77.9	3.7	61.0
Italy	337	24.7	221	25.5	129	10.3	162.0	52.2
South Africa	16	1.1	14	1.6	11	0.9	37.1	12.0
Angola	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-31.1	-43.8
United Arab Emirates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	9,424.0
Tanzania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
High Sea	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
France	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Zambia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	1,311.4
Panama	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Other	0	0.0	6	0.7	136	10.9	-100.0	-100.0
Total	1,362	100.0	868	100.0	1,250	100.0	9.0	57.0
Live Animals								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	861	98.4	675	97.5	68	89.2	1,167.3	27.6
Angola	10	1.1	12	1.7	7	9.3	37.4	-19.7
DRC	5	0.5	3	0.5	0	0.0	-	42.9
Botswana	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	558.7	-91.1
Zambia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-78.7	-
United States of America	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	42.9
Singapore	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
United Kingdom	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	50.0
United Arab Emirates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	-99.8	-
Spain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-
Other	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	1	1.4	-100.0	-100.0
Total	876	100.0	692	100.0	76	100.0	1,049.2	26.5

Table 13: Key re-exports by partner

Diamonds, Jewellery & Precious Metals								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
United States Of America	273	25.5	360	21.4	185	17.2	47.5	-24.1
Hong Kong	200	18.7	18	1.0	28	2.6	613.5	1,035.6
Belgium	164	15.3	454	27.0	364	33.7	-54.8	-63.8
Israel	120	11.2	263	15.7	68	6.3	77.2	-54.4
Switzerland	116	10.8	358	21.3	92	8.5	25.7	-67.7
United Arab Emirates	111	10.3	55	3.3	119	11.1	-7.1	101.9
South Africa	38	3.6	23	1.4	97	9.0	-60.3	68.1
India	28	2.6	144	8.6	96	8.9	-70.9	-80.7
Botswana	19	1.8	5	0.3	27	2.5	-29.2	259.6
Ukraine	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	51.1	-
Other	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	-63.7	3,754.4
Total	1,072	100.0	1,680	100.0	1,078	100.0	-0.6	-36.2

Ores & Concentrates								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Switzerland	786	100.0	1,060	99.8	440	100.0	78.6	-25.9
South Africa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	4,313.0
Australia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Angola	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110.2	707.2
Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
United Arab Emirates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Afghanistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Antigua And Barbuda	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Other	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	-	-100.0
Total	786	100.0	1,062	100.0	440	100.0	78.6	-26.0
Copper Cathodes								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Switzerland	1,009	99.8	627	99.5	973	99.6	3.7	61.0
South Africa	2	0.2	3	0.5	0	0.0	1,492.9	-49.0
Angola	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-28.5	12.6
Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
United Arab Emirates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Afghanistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Antigua And Barbuda	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Anguilla	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Albania	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Armenia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4	-100.0	-
Total	1,011	100.0	630	100.0	977	100.0	3.5	60.5
Zinc & Articles Thereof								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
China	419	86.3	91	47.4	0	0.0	-	360.5
United Arab Emirates	38	7.9	82	42.5	0	0.0	-	-53.0
Italy	18	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Nigeria	9	1.9	19	10.1	0	0.0	-	-51.6
Angola	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	225.1	124.5
South Africa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	95.6
Andorra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Afghanistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Antigua And Barbuda	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Anguilla	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Total	485	100.0	192	100.0	0	100.0	1,089,403.6	152.7

Electrical Machinery & Equipment								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	169	59.6	136	64.8	115	75.1	46.1	24.0
Cote D'ivoire	40	14.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	265,718.9
Botswana	34	12.0	3	1.6	2	1.0	2,024.1	907.2
Angola	16	5.8	23	11.1	10	6.4	66.5	-29.2
Guinea	5	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	308,006.7	-
United States Of America	4	1.5	2	0.9	0	0.1	2,270.6	115.9
United Kingdom	3	1.2	1	0.4	4	2.7	-19.7	263.7
Senegal	2	0.7	0	0.2	0	0.0	-	443.3
Germany	1	0.4	2	1.1	1	0.9	-13.8	-49.0
Zambia	1	0.4	2	0.8	7	4.5	-82.8	-29.9
Other	8	2.8	40	19.1	14	9.1	-44.4	-80.5
Total	283	100.0	210	100.0	154	100.0	84.4	34.8

Table 14: Key imports by partner

Ores & Concentrates								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Bulgaria	3,753	87.5	872	97.5	349	39.9	975.5	330.5
Peru	441	10.3	0	0.0	274	31.2	61.0	339,386,902.1
Greece	49	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Turkey	35	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
South Africa	13	0.3	15	1.7	10	1.2	32.3	-10.4
Canada	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64.0	192.0
United States of America	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Japan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
DRC	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Italy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63.7	-
Other	0	0.0	7	0.8	243	27.7	-100.0	-100.0
Total	4,291	100.0	894	100.0	876	100.0	390.1	380.0

Mineral Fuels & Oils								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	637	27.5	776	33.1	1,279	55.6	-50.2	-18.0
Turkey	493	21.3	214	9.1	345	15.0	42.9	130.3
India	407	17.6	389	16.6	1	0.0	54,436.3	4.7
United Arab Emirates	295	12.7	100	4.3	92	4.0	220.8	194.1
United States of America	241	10.4	0	0.0	447	19.5	-46.2	738,841.4
Liberia	83	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Malaysia	69	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Kenya	25	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Togo	11	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Marshall Islands	11	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Other	45	1.9	868	37.0	135	5.9	-66.9	-94.8
Total	2,317	100.0	2,348	100.0	2,300	100.0	0.7	-1.3

Boilers								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	1,282	29.9	1,378	154	1,803	205.9	-28.9	-6.9
China	223	5.2	167	19	85	9.7	163.5	33.3
Germany	102	2.4	80	9	55	6.3	85.2	27.6
United States Of America	88	2.1	42	5	51	5.8	73.9	107.1
Italy	74	1.7	36	4	34	3.9	117.9	102.7
India	29	0.7	17	2	10	1.1	194.3	74.8
Spain	14	0.3	39	4	17	1.9	-18.2	-64.2
Netherlands	14	0.3	14	2	22	2.5	-38.7	-1.6
Sweden	13	0.3	7	1	3	0.3	330.1	74.5
Japan	12	0.3	6	1	5	0.6	146.9	98.0
Other	132	3.1	231	26	167	19.0	-20.7	-42.8
Total	1,983	46.2	2,018	226	2,251	257.1	-11.9	-1.7
Vehicles								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	1,629	83.3	1,851	87.8	2,459	95.1	-33.8	-12.0
China	100	5.1	9	0.4	12	0.4	762.5	1,029.9
Japan	92	4.7	96	4.6	50	1.9	83.2	-4.7
United Kingdom	44	2.2	15	0.7	5	0.2	745.0	198.4
Botswana	17	0.9	11	0.5	19	0.7	-9.5	54.1
United States of America	15	0.8	9	0.4	4	0.2	232.7	59.0
Thailand	14	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,228,386.9	72,041.1
Portugal	7	0.4	15	0.7	0	0.0	2,536.6	-50.3
India	6	0.3	57	2.7	5	0.2	12.9	-89.5
Lesotho	5	0.2	4	0.2	0	0.0	4,507.7	26.4
Other	27	1.4	40	1.9	30	1.2	-11.9	-33.7
Total	1,955	100.0	2,108	100.0	2,586	100.0	-24.4	-7.2
Electrical Machinery & Equipment								
Partner	q3-2017		q2-2017		q3-2016		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	744	64.0	804	63.5	920	75.6	-19.2	-7.4
China	152	13.1	127	10.0	77	6.3	97.2	20.2
Hong Kong	51	4.4	21	1.7	12	1.0	311.9	141.0
Austria	33	2.8	1	0.1	0	0.0	7,029.5	3,303.1
Botswana	27	2.4	18	1.4	25	2.1	8.5	50.1
Italy	17	1.5	36	2.8	1	0.1	1,636.3	-51.4
Spain	15	1.3	33	2.6	7	0.5	124.7	-55.6
Germany	14	1.2	33	2.6	46	3.8	-69.7	-58.5
Sweden	14	1.2	5	0.4	1	0.1	2,085.1	159.1
France	11	0.9	9	0.7	3	0.3	249.3	16.8
Other	85	7.3	178	14.1	125	10.2	-31.9	-52.4
Total	1,164	100.0	1,266	100.0	1,217	100.0	-4.4	-8.1

Table 15: Trade by border post/office

Border Post / Office	q3 -2017				q2 - 2017				q3 - 2016			
	Export		Import		Export		Import		Export		Import	
	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%	Values	%
	(N\$ m)	Share	(N\$ m)	Share	(N\$ m)	Share	(N\$ m)	Share	(N\$ m)	Share	(N\$ m)	Share
Ariamsvlei	1,037	6.7	4,355	18.4	1,362	9.4	4,497	21.8	529	3.3	5,089	21.1
Eros Airport	2,476	16.0	555	2.3	1,632	11.2	824	4.0	2,413	15.2	1,299	5.4
:F. P. du Toit	0	0.0	869	3.7	-	-	869	4.2	-	0.0	940	3.9
Gobabis	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Grootfontein	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport	2,855	18.4	454	1.9	3,198	22.0	482	2.3	2,415	15.2	562	2.3
Impalila Island	-	0.0	6	0.0	-	-	3	0.0	-	0.0	2	0.0
Katima Mulilo	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	0.0	6	0.0
Katwitwi	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Keetmanshoop	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	29	0.1
Luderitz	1,002	6.5	224	0.9	1,077	7.4	201	1.0	873	5.5	329	1.4
Klein Manase	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mohembo	7	0.0	33	0.1	5	0.0	31	0.1	6	0.0	46	0.2
Ngoma	56	0.4	88	0.4	52	0.4	79	0.4	116	0.7	113	0.5
Noordoewer	473	3.1	2,453	10.3	442	3.0	2,264	11.0	489	3.1	2,566	10.7
Omahene	7	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0
Ondagwa	0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Oranjemund	25	0.2	266	1.1	24	0.2	260	1.3	20	0.1	214	0.9
Oshakati	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	0.0	56	0.2
Oshikango	155	1.0	2	0.0	148	1.0	13	0.1	195	1.2	27	0.1
Otjiwarongo	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Ruacana	0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.0
Rundu	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Kalahari	1,063	6.9	3,897	16.4	802	5.5	3,895	18.9	802	5.0	5,464	22.7
Tsumeb	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
International Airport -Windhoek	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Walvis Bay	5,375	34.7	9,342	39.4	5,027	34.6	5,491	26.6	5,337	33.6	5,114	21.2
Wenela	865	5.6	756	3.2	741	5.1	902	4.4	2,681	16.9	1,165	4.8
Windhoek Regional Warehouse Office	-	0.0	386	1.6	0	0.0	746	3.6	-	0.0	895	3.7
Windhoek Regional Office	96	0.6	20	0.1	0	0.0	35	0.2	0	0.0	38	0.2
Windhoek Regional Excise Office	-	0.0	15	0.1	-	-	16	0.1	-	0.0	111	0.5
Total	15,495	100.0	23,728	100.0	14,524	100.0	20,617	100.0	15,884	100.0	24,069	100.0

Notes

[illegible]

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and the role of the researcher in this process. The second part of the paper presents the methodology used in the study, including the data collection methods and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the findings. The final part of the paper provides a summary of the key points and offers suggestions for future research.

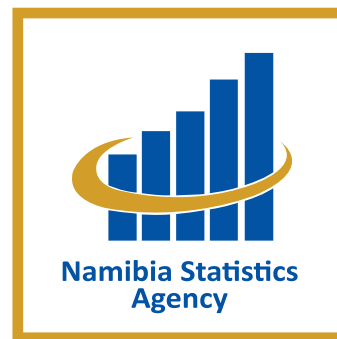
The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of scientific inquiry. The data was collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was performed using advanced statistical techniques. The results of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables under investigation, and this finding has important implications for the field of study.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the subject matter and has contributed to the existing body of knowledge. The findings suggest that further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms and to test the generalizability of the results. The researcher hopes that this study will serve as a foundation for future work in this area.

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