

# QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN

## FOURTH 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



**" Trade statistics remains one of the major contributing indicators of the performance of Namibia's economy and its competitiveness on the world market."**

## Preface

Foreign trade statistics plays an important role in many economies and Namibia is not an exception. It is an account of all transactions of merchandise between domestic residents and the rest of the world and measures the values and quantities 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.

Namibia's International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) follows the general trade system of recording and reporting due to its statistics territory coinciding with its economic territory. General imports and exports are flows of goods entering/ leaving the statistics territory and include the following:

General imports consist of:

- a. Imports of foreign goods (including compensating products after outward processing which changed their origin from domestic to foreign) entering the free circulation area, premises for inward processing, industrial free zones, premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones;
- b. Re-imports of domestic goods into the free circulation area, premises for inward processing or industrial free zones, premises for customs warehousing or commercial free zones.

General exports consist of:

- c. Exports of domestic goods ( including compensating products after inward processing which changed their origin from foreign to domestic) from any part of the statistics territory, including free zones and customs warehouses;
- b. Re-exports of foreign goods from any part of the statistical territory including free zones and customs warehouses

Quarterly 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 quarterly developments of Namibia's trade in merchandise with the rest of the world during the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to the same quarter of 2015.



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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 fourth 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 and export declarations made by traders to Customs at various Customs offices across the country.

## Key Developments

### Revisions

Revisions on trade data are made every month and this occurs when new monthly data file is uploaded into the database with additional information of previous months. In some months,

revisions are negligible while in others they are significant.

**Table 1: Revisions made to q3-2016 data**

Trade flows	Value (N\$ m)		
	Revised q3-2016	As reported in q3-2016	Difference
Export	17,019	16,858	161
Import	24,317	23,696	621
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-7,297</b>	<b>-6,838</b>	<b>-459</b>

Table 1 shows the revisions made to q3-2016 data after more monthly data became available. Total exports and imports for q3-2016 were revised upwards from N\$16,858 million to

N\$17,019 million, and from N\$23,696 million to N\$24,294 million respectively. These revisions led to the deficit of N\$6,838 million widening to N\$7,275 million.

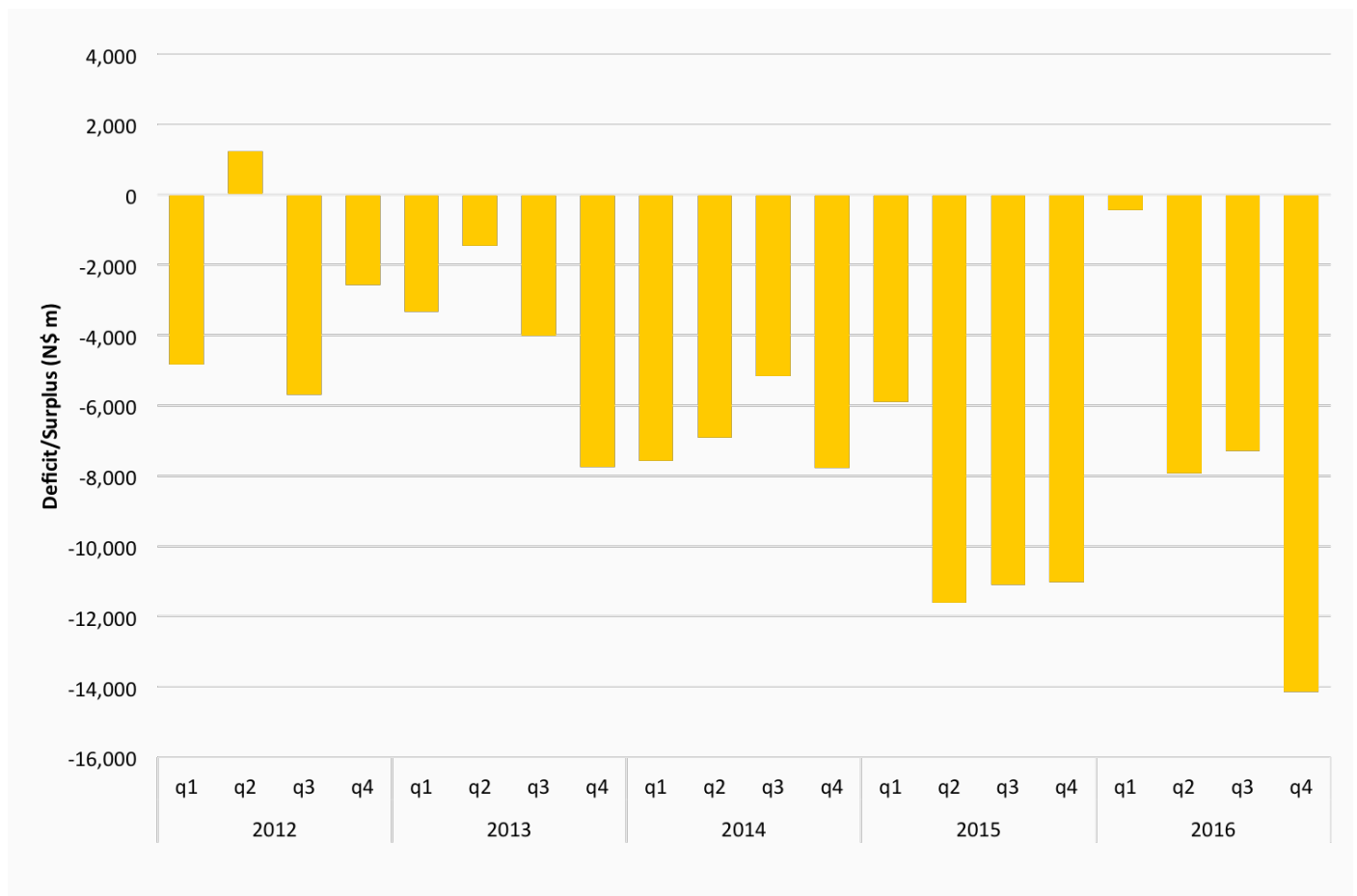
## Trade Balance

Namibia's overall trade (exports plus imports) amounted to N\$44,358 million in q4-2016. This is 9.2 percent higher than N\$40,631 million recorded in the corresponding period of 2015, and 7.4 percent higher than the N\$41,313 million deficit witnessed in the previous quarter.

Overall export revenue recorded in the period under review stood at N\$15,144 million while the import bill was valued at N\$29,268 million, hence giving a merchandise deficit of N\$14,153 million. The deficit witnessed in q4-2016 signifies a 28.2 percent growth, when compared to a revised deficit of N\$11,016 million listed in the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

In comparison to the previous quarter, the deficit rose from N\$7,297 million, representing a 93.9 percent jump. The growing deficit can be attributed to a stronger growth experienced in import expenditure compared to a minimum growth observed in export revenue. The overall value of imports rose by 13.3 percent and export revenue only inching up by 2.1 percent, thus, the increase in imports was more than enough to widen the deficit further.

**Chart 1: Trade balance; q1-2012 to q4-2016**



Over the past twenty-quarters, q1-2012 to q4-2016, Namibia's trade balance averaged to a deficit of N\$6,263 million and witnessed the only surplus of N\$1,234 million in q2-2012 (Chart 1). The local economy has posted continuous deficits, with the highest figure amounting to N\$14,130 million witnessed in the period under review.

The persistent deficits are mostly driven by Namibia's high demand for high-valued manufactured commodities and machinery from the rest of the world (ROW), while exporting commodities of low value or primary goods.

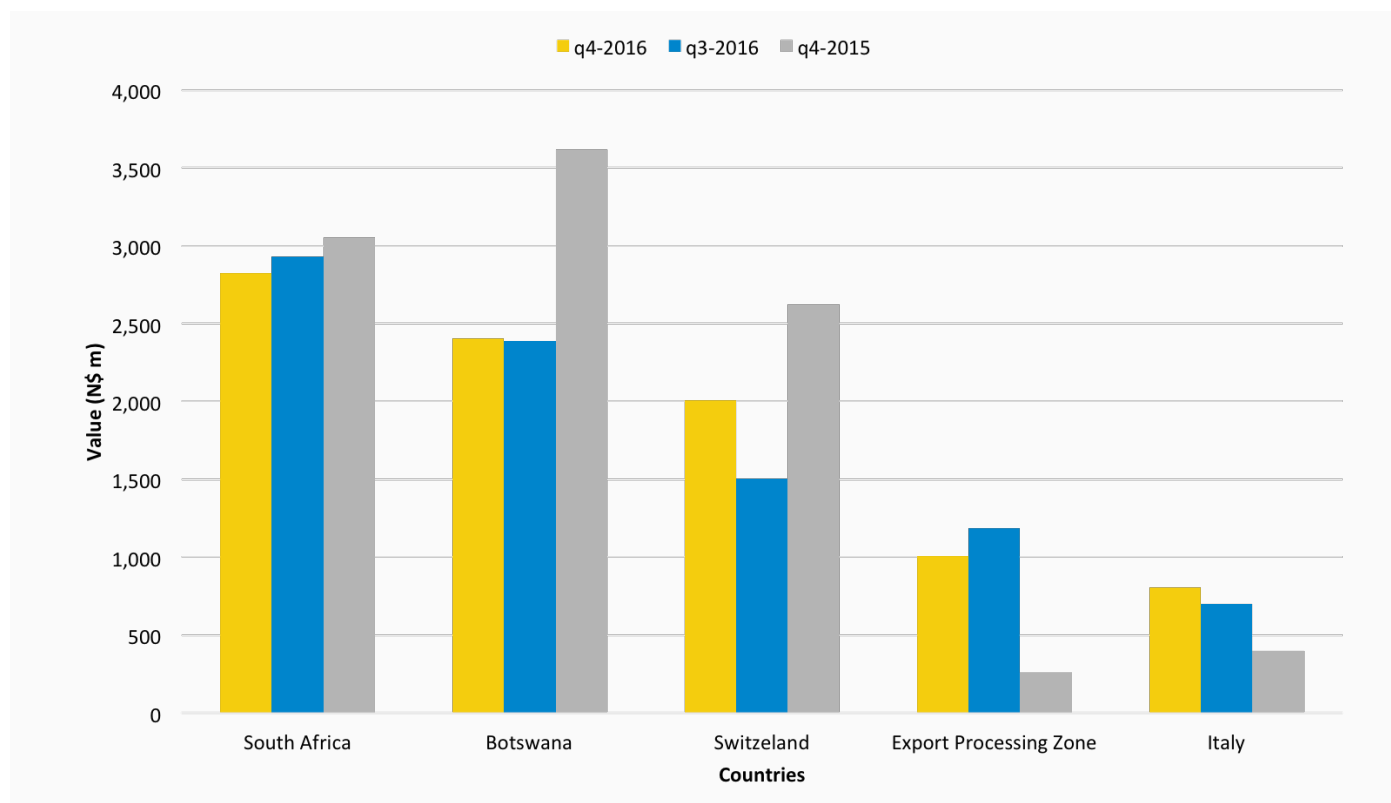


## Exports to key markets

Namibia's export market was dominated by South Africa, Botswana, Switzerland, the Export Processing Zone and Italy, which absorbed 59.9 percent of Namibia's total (N\$15,114 million) exports, (Chart 2). However, exports to the aforesaid markets plunged, falling to N\$9,051 million from N\$9,952 million recorded in the same period last year, representing a 9.1 percent decline. On a quarterly basis, exports to these markets grew by 3.9 percent. The annual decline in exports to the aforementioned markets subsequently reduced their share to 59.9 percent of Namibia's total exports, from a level of 67.2 percent accounted for in the corresponding quarter a year earlier, but up from 51.2 percent in the previous quarter.

The decline in exports absorbed by the aforementioned markets was mainly noticeable in the value of exports to Botswana, falling to N\$2,403 million from N\$3,617 million witnessed in the same period last year, signifying a 33.6 percent drop. The decline in exports to Botswana was largely led by diamonds, falling to N\$2,296 million from N\$3,421 million recorded a year earlier, translating into a 32.9 percent drop.

**Chart 2: Main export destinations**



Exports to Switzerland equally declined to N\$2,009 million, from N\$2,624 million observed in the same quarter last year, representing a 23.4 percent fall. The recent decline in exports to Switzerland was led by copper cathodes that dropped to N\$990 million, after recording N\$2,015 million in the same quarter a year ago, showing a 50.9 percent decline. In addition, exports to South Africa also declined by 7.5 percent, as demand for live animals and fish by that country weakened. Exports of live animals to RSA registered N\$206 million, down from a level of N\$294 million witnessed in the corresponding period last year, accounting for a 29.9 percent drop. Furthermore, fish exports to RSA weakened, falling to N\$186 million from N\$296 million witnessed in the same period last year, which accounts for a 37.2 percent drop.

Despite the decline witnessed in exports to some markets, a sharp increase in exports to the EPZ and Italy was recorded. The EPZ absorbed N\$1,008 million of total domestic exports, up from N\$260 million recorded in the same quarter last year, as external demand for diamonds by the EPZ rose by 288 percent. Similarly, Exports to Italy improved to N\$807 million, from N\$397 million witnessed in the corresponding period last year, which translates to a 103.3 percent growth. The growth in exports to Italy was owed to high value of zinc, which increased by 148.3 percent. Exports to countries outside the top five listed markets showed impressive growths. Altogether, exports to United Arab Emirates, Belgium, Spain, Zambia and USA stood at N\$2,871 million, representing 124.1 percent growth, from N\$1,281 million observed a year earlier.

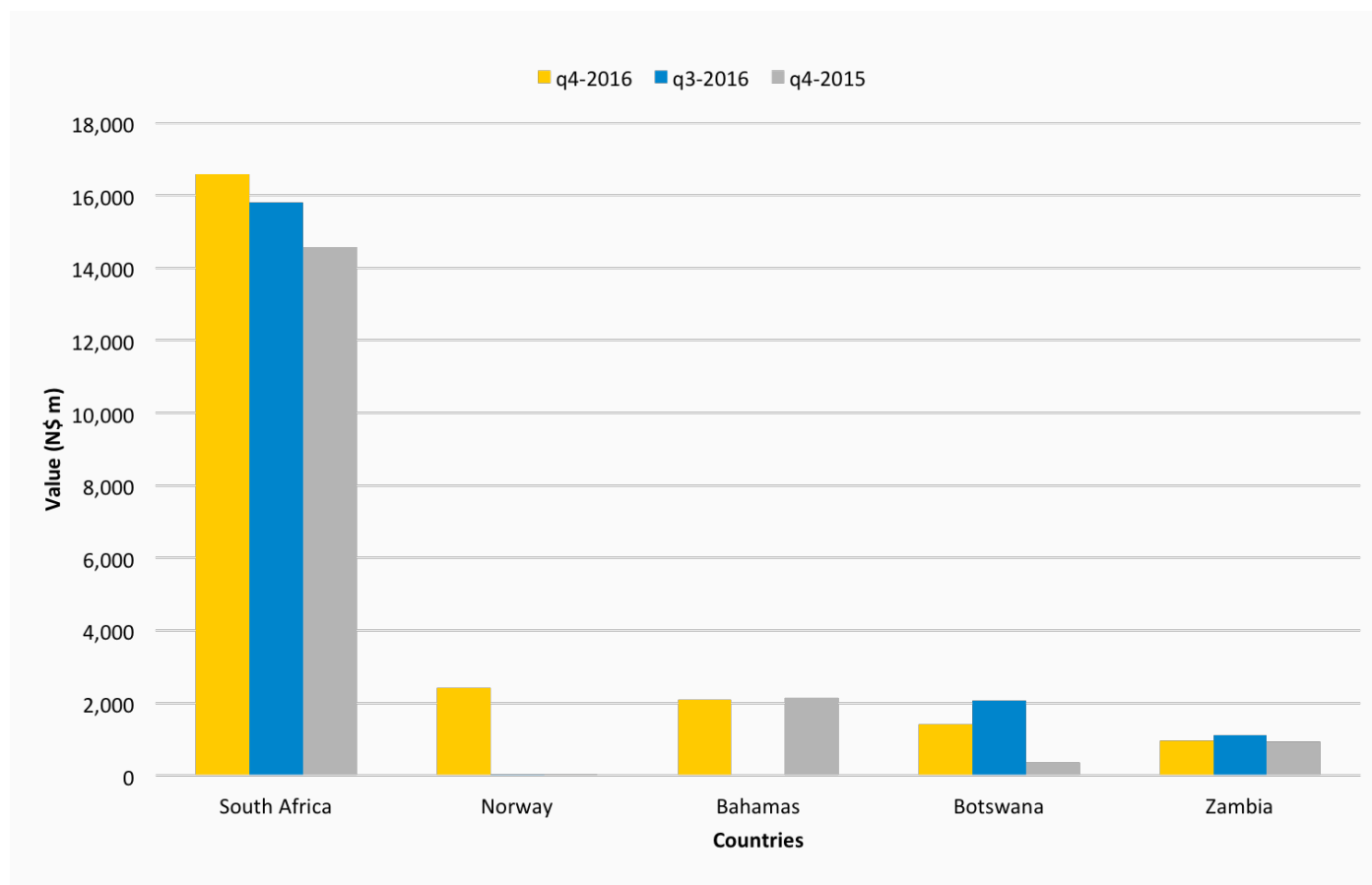
## Imports from key markets

South Africa, Norway, Bahamas, Botswana and Zambia were the main sources of imports for Namibia during the period under review (Chart 3). These markets made up 80.1 percent of Namibia's total imports from the rest of the world, up from 69.7 percent recorded in the corresponding period a year ago, and from 78.2 percent witnessed in the previous quarter. The combined import bill from the aforementioned markets amounted to N\$23,441 million, signifying a 30.1 percent growth, from N\$18,020 million witnessed in the same period last year, after recording a 23.2 percent growth from the preceding quarter.

The domestic economy continued to rely on RSA for imports, as the value of imports from that country continued to grow. During the period under review, imports from RSA rose to N\$16,590 million from N\$14,577 million recorded in the same period a year earlier, translating into a 13.8 percent growth.

Namibia recorded the largest increase in imports from Botswana, recording N\$1,401 million in q4-2016, after witnessing N\$364 million in the same period a year earlier, registering a 284.9 percent increase. However, imports from Botswana declined by 32.2 percent when compared to the previous quarter. The increase in imports from Botswana was led by higher domestic demand for diamonds, advancing to N\$1,292 million from N\$237 million witnessed in the same quarter last year. While the decline in imports from the previous quarter was also led by diamonds, falling by 33.9 percent. Furthermore, a once-off shipment of a vessel from Norway valued at N\$2,416 million contributed significantly to the growth witnessed in the overall import bill.

**Chart 3: Main sources of imports**



Despite the increase in imports from some markets, imports from Bahamas declined to N\$2,081 million from the level of N\$2,134 million witnessed in the corresponding quarter of last year, representing a 2.5 percent decline.

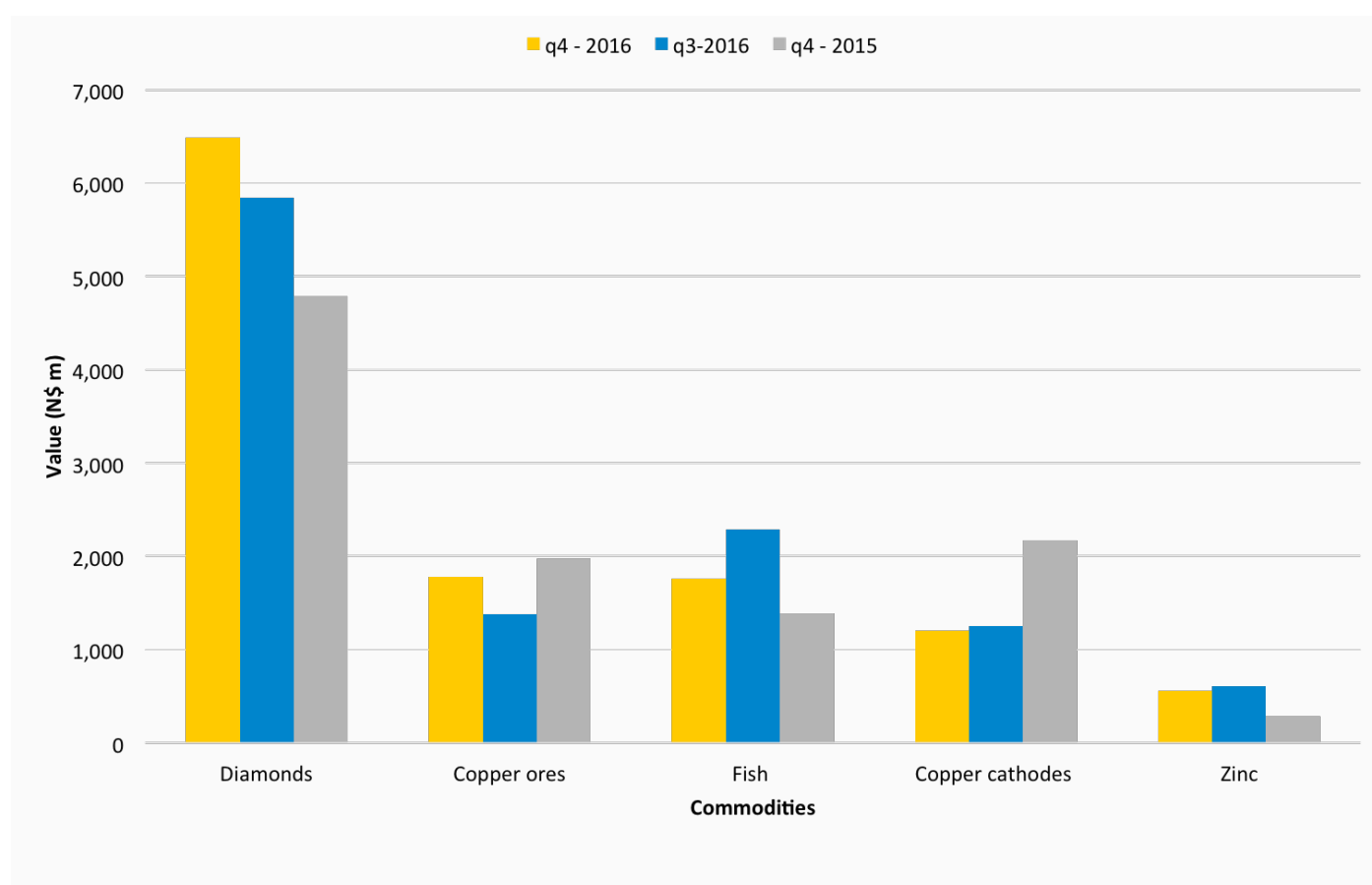
When compared to the previous quarter, imports from Bahamas increased following a once off shipment of a vessel. Additionally, imports from Zambia also weakened, registering N\$950 million compared to N\$1,109 million witnessed in the previous quarter, representing a 14.3 percent decline.

## Top export products

Diamonds, copper ores, fish, copper cathodes and zinc were the leading export commodities during the period under review (Chart 4). The combined revenue generated from the sales of these commodities rose to N\$11,805 million in q4-2016 from N\$10,607 million recorded in q4-2015, resulting in an increase of 11.3 percent. On a quarterly basis, these commodities improved from N\$11,363 million witnessed in q3-2016, signifying a 3.9 percent growth.

Together, these commodities made up 78.1 percent of the total (N\$15,114 million) exports, up from 71.6 percent in the corresponding period a year earlier, and from 66.7 percent registered in the previous quarter.

**Chart 4: Top five exports**



The growth in exports was triggered by external demand for diamonds, fish and zinc. Diamond exports increased to N\$6,439 million in q4-2016, after recording N\$4,790 million in the corresponding quarter of last year, representing a 35.6 percent growth. South Africa and Switzerland were the leading contributors to the growth in diamond exports. Additionally, fish exports increased to N\$1,759 million in q4-2016 from N\$1,390 million observed in the same quarter of last year, registering a 26.5 percent growth. Higher fish exports to Portugal, Spain and Zambia contributed to the overall increase. In particular, fish exports to Portugal increased by 320 percent in q4-2016, followed by Spain which recorded an increase of 52.9 percent while Zambia recorded a 21.6 percent growth.

Furthermore, zinc exports increased to N\$563 million in q4-2016 from N\$288 million witnessed in the corresponding quarter of 2015, representing a 95.5 percent growth. The growth in exports can be attributed to higher demand of zinc by Italy.

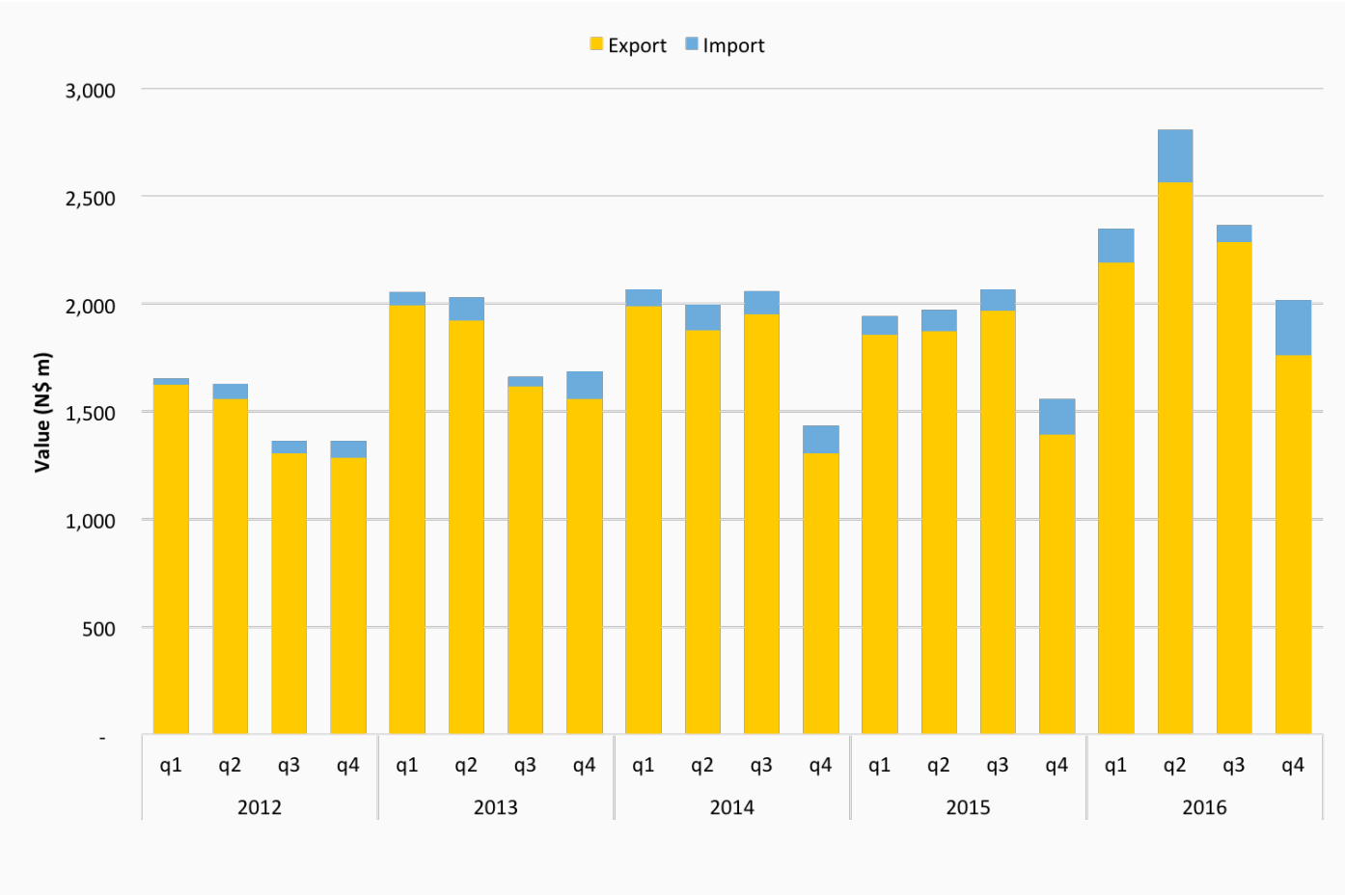
Notwithstanding the recent growth in the overall exports of the above-mentioned commodities, exports of copper ores declined, recording N\$1,782 million in q4-2016, compared to N\$1,973 million observed in the corresponding period a year ago, representing a 9.7 percent drop. Similarly, exports of copper cathodes also declined, registering N\$1,208 million after recording N\$2,166 million in the same quarter of 2015, translating into a 44.2 percent drop. The decline in exports of copper ores was driven by low external demand by France, Canada and USA which fell by 7.9, 66.5 and 31.5 percent respectively.

### Fish exports and imports

Fish export plays a vital role as a major source of foreign currency for the domestic economy. In q4-2016, fish continued to prove its significance as one of Namibia’s major export revenue earners. The commodity fish was ranked third among the top five major export commodities by value, and is the only food item among minerals (See Chart 4). Over the past twenty quarters, q1-2012 to q4-2016, revenue generated from fish exports averaged to N\$1,794 million, reaching an all-time high of N\$2,565 million in q2-2016, and a record low of N\$1,284 million, below average during q4-2012 (Chart 5).

The strongest growth in fish exports on a quarterly basis were listed in the first quarters of 2013 to 2016, registering increases of 55.1 percent in q1-2013, 27.5 percent in q1-2014, 42.2 percent in q1-2015 and 57.7 percent in q1-2016. On the other hand, some quarters witnessed substantial declines in fish exports, with q3-2012 declining by 16.1 percent, q3-2013 by 15.9 percent, q4-2015 by 29.4 percent and q4-2014 by 33.2 percent which present the largest decline recorded over the last twenty quarters.

Chart 5: fish exports and imports



According to Chart 5, the import figures for the past twenty quarters are negligible compared to the export figures during the same period.

On a yearly basis, fish exports increased to N\$1,759 million in q4-2016 when compared to N\$1,390 million recorded in the same period a year ago. This shows a 26.5 percent growth, but witnessed a decline from N\$2,288 million recorded in the previous quarter, representing a 23.1 percent drop. The year-on-year increases was mostly led by high domestic production coupled with high foreign demand.

Spain, Zambia, Portugal, DRC and Mozambique absorbed 73 percent of Namibia’s fish exports to the rest of the world. Spain accounted for the largest share of 30.2 percent of total exports, followed by Zambia which accounts for 12.6 percent and Portugal absorbing 11 percent of the total fish exports. Notwithstanding the growth witnessed in fish exports to the aforesaid countries, exports to South Africa who is Namibia’s largest trading partner fell to N\$186 million, down from N\$269 million witnessed in the corresponding quarter a year earlier, signifying a 31 percent drop. In comparison to the previous quarter, fish exports declined from N\$273 million, indicating a 32 percent drop.

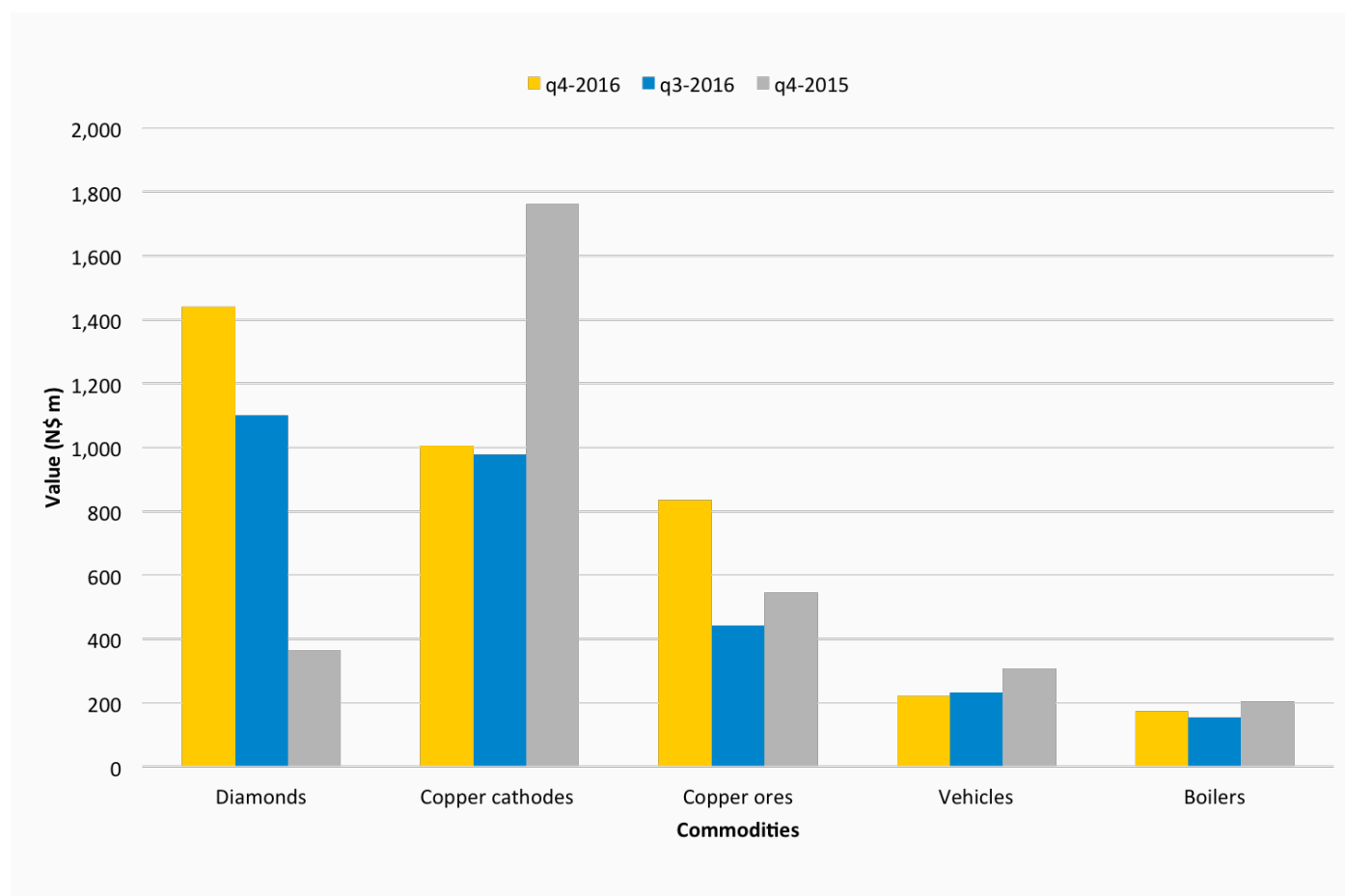
## Top re-exports products

The value of re-exports rose to N\$4,562 million in q4-2016, up from N\$4,110 million recorded in the same period of last year, representing 11 percent growth. On the other hand, the value of re-exported commodities declined from N\$6,302 million witnessed in the previous quarter, showing a quarterly decline of 27.6 percent.

The growth in re-exports was mostly led by higher values of diamonds re-exported to Botswana which increased to N\$1,440 million, up from a level of N\$362 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of last year, yielding a 297.8 percent growth, and a 30.8 percent increases when compared to the previous quarter.

Likewise, the value of re-exported copper ores, mostly to Switzerland increased to N\$835 million compared to N\$545 million registered in the fourth quarter of last year, and from N\$440 million witnessed in the previous quarter. This represents growth of 53.2 percent from the same quarter of last year and a significant increase of 89.8 percent from the previous quarter.

**Chart 6: Top five re-exports**



Conversely, some commodities among the top-five listed re-exported commodities such as copper cathodes, vehicles and boilers dropped, compared to the same period last year, while re-exports of vehicles also fell when compared to the previous quarter. The value for copper cathodes re-exported recorded N\$1,006 million, from N\$1,761 million recorded in the same period a year ago, representing a 42.9 percent drop, but an increase of 3.0 percent when compared to the last quarter.

Similarly, re-exported vehicles dropped to N\$221 million, from N\$307 million recorded in the same quarter of last year, representing a 28 percent drop, and a 5.2 percent decline from the previous quarterly. Furthermore, the value of boilers re-exported fell to N\$173 million in q4-2016, down from N\$204 million witnessed in the same quarter a year ago, representing a 15.2 percent drop, contrary to a 13.1 percent growth when compared to the previous quarter.

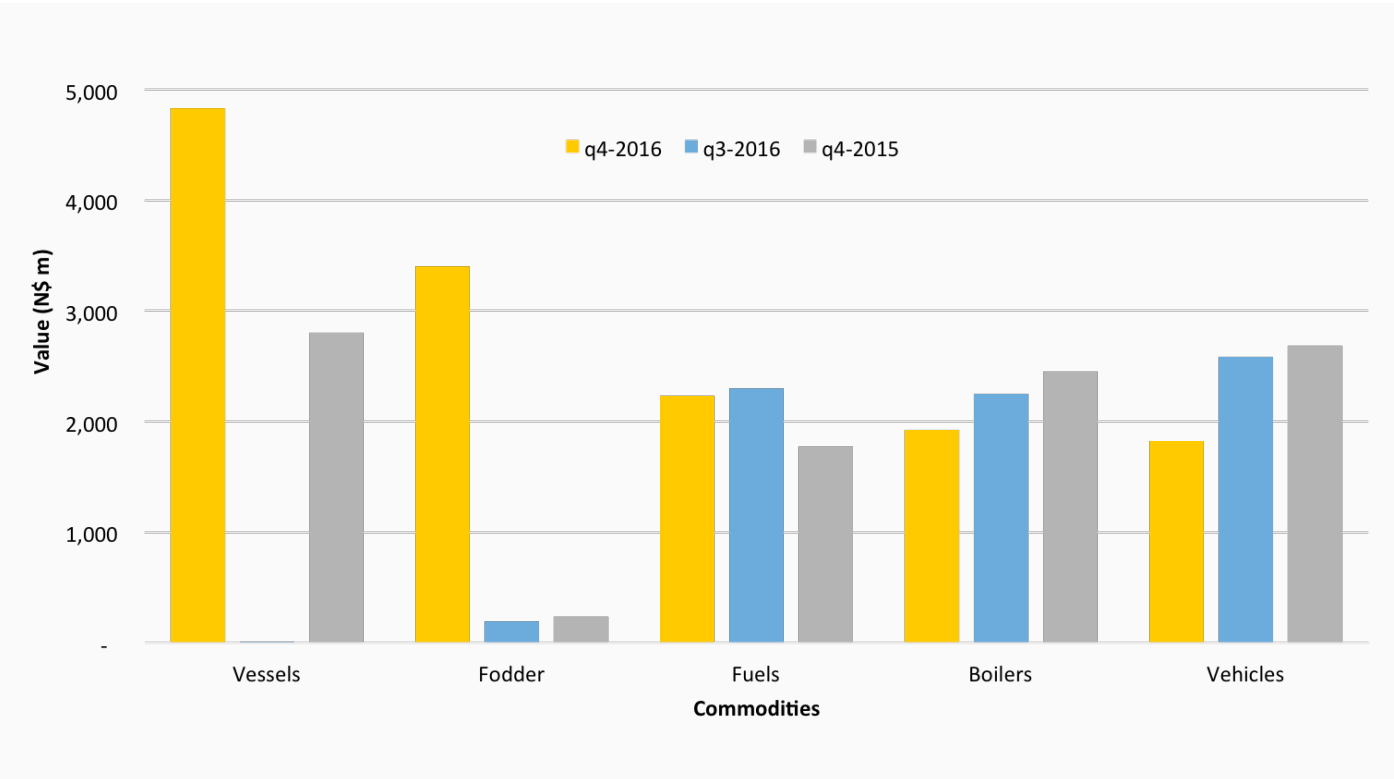


### Top import products

During the last quarter of 2016, Vessels, fodder, mineral fuels and oils, boilers and vehicles emerged as the top commodities imported into Namibia (Chart 7). The import bill of the top listed commodities continued to rise, registering N\$14,218 million, after recording N\$9,956 million in the corresponding period a year earlier, representing a 42.8 percent growth. Likewise, the import value for these commodities rose from N\$7,338 million in the previous quarter, representing a 93.8 percent increase. Subsequently leading to the overall import bill rising to N\$29,268 million, up from N\$25,823 million a year earlier, representing a 13.3 percent growth. With respect to the preceding quarter, a 20.4 percent increase was recorded when compared to the reported N\$24,317 million.

The aforesaid commodities accounted for the largest combined share of 48.5 percent of the total import bill, compared to a 38.5 percent recorded in the corresponding period a year ago, and an increase of 30.1 percent witnessed in the preceding quarter. Vessels accounted for the largest share of the import bill recording a 16.5 percent, followed by fodder which recorded 11.6 percent, mineral fuels and oils recorded a 7.6 percent, boilers 6.2 percent and vehicles contributing 6.2 percent of the total import bill.

Chart 7: Top five imports



The increase in the import bill was led by higher values of fodder and mineral fuels and oils in q4-2016. The value of imported fodder registered the largest increase, increasing to N\$3,403 million compared to N\$236 million recorded in the same period last year, and up from N\$198 million witnessed in the previous period, as domestic demand for this commodity rose in q4-2016 on account of persisting drought conditions. Additionally, the import value of mineral fuels and oils also increased to N\$2,233 million when compared to N\$1,779 million recorded in the same period a year ago, and from N\$2,300 million in the last quarter. The above represent an annual growth of 25.5 percent and a 2.9 percent drop on a quarterly basis. Furthermore, a once-off shipment of a vessel from Norway valued at N\$2,416 million also contributed significantly to the overall growth in imports.

Despite the growth experienced in the overall import bill, imports of some commodities, in particular boilers and vehicles have declined. The largest drop was reflected in the value of vehicles falling to N\$1,827 million, from N\$2,686 million observed in the same period a year earlier, and from N\$2,586 million in the previous quarter, representing a 32 percent annual decline and a quarterly decline of 29.4 percent. Similarly, imports of boilers also took a dive, falling to N\$1,922 million from N\$2,456 million witnessed in the corresponding period a year ago, and from N\$2,248 million witnessed in the last quarter, indicating an annual decline of 21.7 percent and a quarterly drop of 14.5 percent respectively. In addition, imports of electrical machinery and equipments, copper articles and articles of iron or steel also decreased.

## Trade by Economic Regions (Economic Blocs)

### Exports

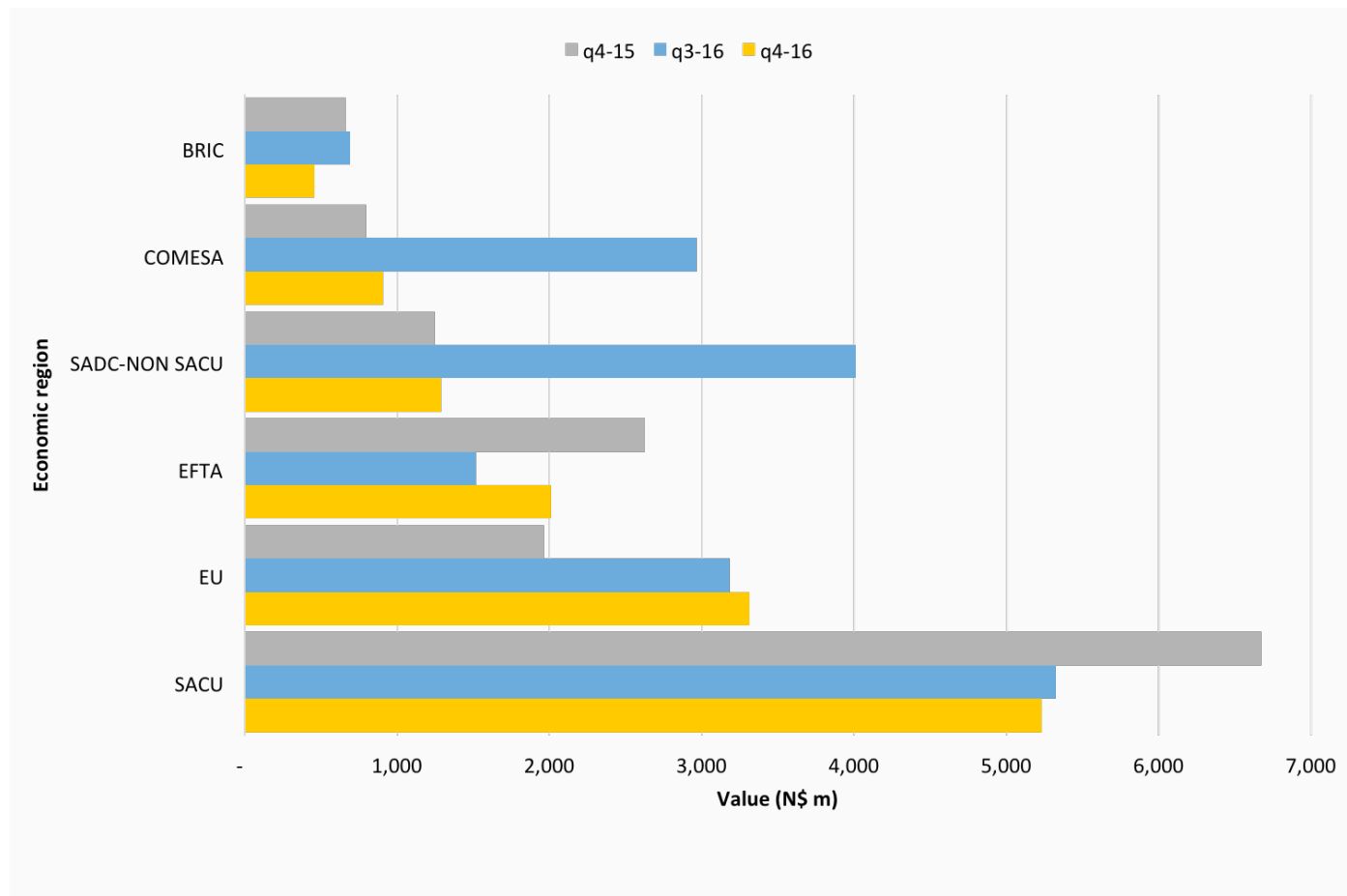
During the period under review, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) continued to lead as Namibia's largest export destination in terms of regional groupings (Chart 8). However, exports to SACU dropped to N\$5,233 million, from N\$6,675 million witnessed in the corresponding quarter a year earlier, representing a decline of 21.6 percent. Similarly, when compared to the preceding quarter, exports to that region decreased from N\$5,324 million registered in the previous quarter, indicating a decline of 1.7 percent. Furthermore, SACU alone accounted for 39.6 percent of the total domestic exports, the largest share accounted for compared to other regions. However, there was a decline when compared to 47.7 percent accounted for in the corresponding quarter a year ago, but showing an increase from 30 percent observed in the previous quarter.

The European Union (EU) occupied the second position after SACU as Namibia's key export market. Despite its ranking, the EU recorded the largest growth in Namibia's export earnings, rising to N\$3,311 million, from N\$1,962 million recorded in the same period a year ago, and from N\$3,183 million in the previous quarter, showing an annual growth of 68.8 percent and a 4 percent quarterly growth. In terms of total contribution, exports to the EU accounted for 25 percent of the total domestic exports, an increase from 14 percent share recorded in the corresponding period a year earlier, and from 18 percent share accounted for in the previous quarter.

The European Free Trade Area (EFTA) ranked the third largest export market for the local economy, however, domestic exports absorbed by this market declined, recording N\$2,014 million in q4-2016, from N\$2,629 million witnessed in the same period last year, and from N\$1,518 million registered in the previous quarter, showing a yearly decline of 23.4 percent and a 32.7 percent increase on a quarterly basis. Subsequently, EFTA accounted for 15.2 percent of the total export earnings, lower than 18.8 percent accounted for in the corresponding period a year earlier, but higher than 8.6 percent share recorded in the previous quarter.

SADC-Non-SACU market ranked the fourth largest market for Namibia's exports, as exports to this market increased to N\$1,288 million, from N\$1,251 million recorded in the same period last year. In comparison to the previous quarter, exports to this region weakened from N\$4,014 million. Consequently, posting a 3.0 percent annual growth, contrary to a quarterly decline of 67.9 percent. SADC-Non-SACU market's contribution to the local economy's export revenue stood at 9.7 percent, up from 8.9 percent share in the same period last year, but down when compared to 22.7 percent accounted for in the previous quarter.

Chart 8: Exports by Economic Regions



COMESA ranked the fifth largest export market for the domestic economy. COMESA's absorption capacity amounted to N\$910 million of Namibia's total exports, an increase from N\$795 million recorded in the corresponding period a year ago, representing a 14.5 percent growth. However, exports to this market decreased, falling from N\$2,969 million recorded in the previous quarter, resulting in a 69.4 percent drop. COMESA's contribution towards Namibia's total export revenue improved to 6.9 percent in q4-2016, from 5.7 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2015, but dropped from 16.8 percent share recorded in the previous quarter.

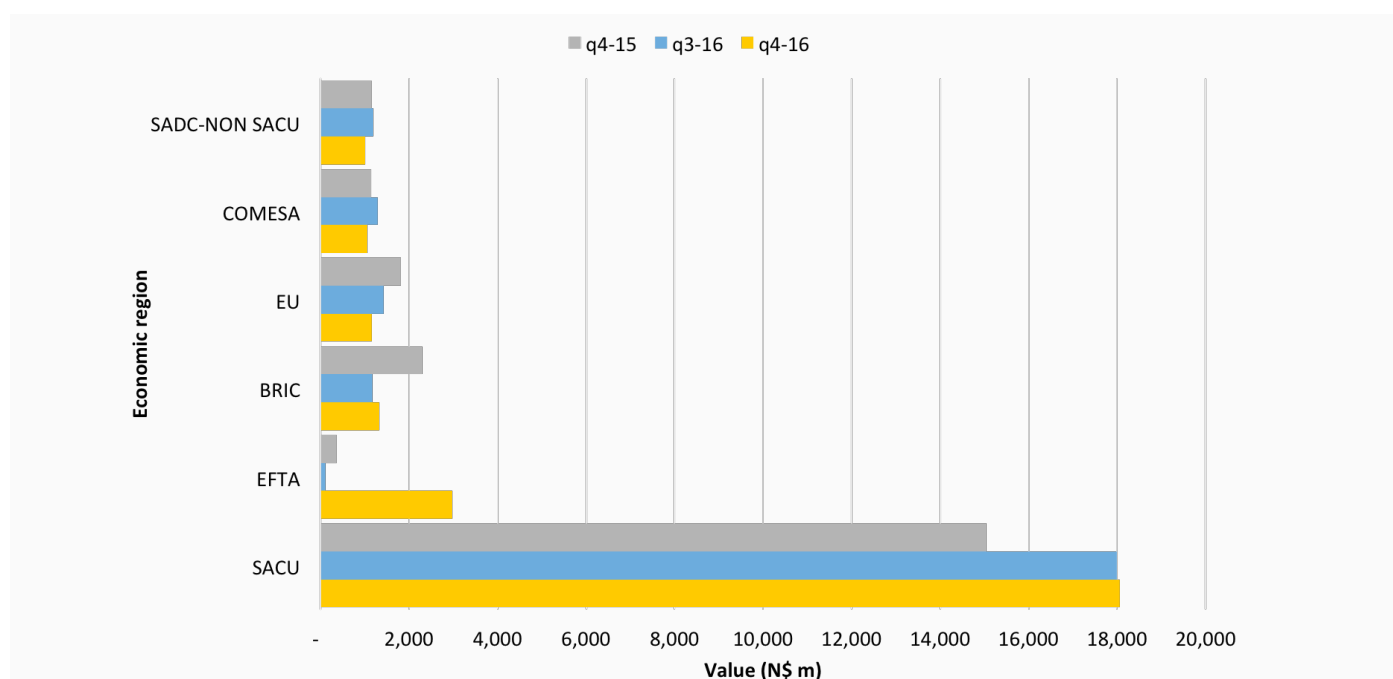
In addition, BRIC also played a significant role in contributing to the domestic economy's export revenue. However, exports to that region fell to N\$455 million in q4-2016 after registering N\$662 million in the corresponding quarter of 2015, resulting in a 31.3 percent decline. In comparison to the previous quarter, exports to BRIC fell from N\$691 million, representing a 34.2 percent decline.

## Imports

During the period under review, SACU continued to lead as the largest source of imports into the domestic economy compared to other regional groupings, a trend identical to the exports. The import bill from SACU member states showed a consistent upward trend, increasing to N\$18,054 million, up from N\$15,048 million recorded in the corresponding period a year ago, representing a 20 percent growth.

When compared to the previous quarter, imports from SACU rose to N\$17,895 million, representing an increase of 0.9 percent. Furthermore, SACU accounted for 70.6 percent of Namibia's total imports, up from 68.9 percent recorded in the same quarter a year earlier, but down from 77.5 percent recorded in the last quarter.

**Chart 9: Imports by Economic Regions**



EFTA ranked second as Namibia's source of imports in q4-2016, thus accounted for the largest growth of imports into the domestic economy. The import bill from that market jumped to N\$2,983 million compared to N\$375 million observed in the same quarter of 2015, while it also rose from N\$115 million registered in the previous quarter. Similarly, import expenditure to SACU accounted for the highest share in q4-2016, by registering 11.7 percentage share of Namibia's total imports, up from 1.7 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter a year ago and up when compared to 0.5 percent listed in the previous quarter.

BRIC occupied the third position as Namibia's major source of imports. However, expenditure on imports from this market fell to N\$1,320 million, down from N\$2,303 million witnessed in the corresponding quarter of last year, signifying a 42.7 percent drop. When compared to the previous quarter, imports from this region declined from N\$1,172 million, representing an increase of 12.6 percent. Furthermore, BRIC's share of Namibia's total imports improved slightly to 5.2 percent from 5.1 percent recorded in the corresponding period a year earlier, but down from 10.5 percent accounted for in the previous quarter.

The EU dropped one place down the ranking to occupy the fourth place as Namibia's major source of imports, following a decline in overall imports from that market. Imports from the EU dropped to N\$1,159 million compared to N\$1,814 million recorded in the same quarter of 2015, representing a decline of 36.1 percent. In comparison to the previous quarter, imports from the EU fell from N\$1,437 million, representing a decline of 19.3 percent. The EU's share to Namibia's import bill stood at 4.5 percent, lower than the 8.3 percent reported during the same period a year ago, and lower than the 6.2 percent reported during the previous quarter.

COMESA and SADC-NON-SACU also contributed to the decline of Namibia's total imports in q4-2016, with COMESA registering a 7.6 percent decline when compared to the same quarter of last year, similarly a 17.8 percent drop was noted when compared to the previous quarter. Similarly, SADC-NON-SACU posted a 12.7 percent decline from the corresponding quarter of 2015, and a 16.2 percent drop from the previous quarter.

The above mentioned grouping's contribution relative to the corresponding quarter of last year and the previous quarter are shown in Chart 9.

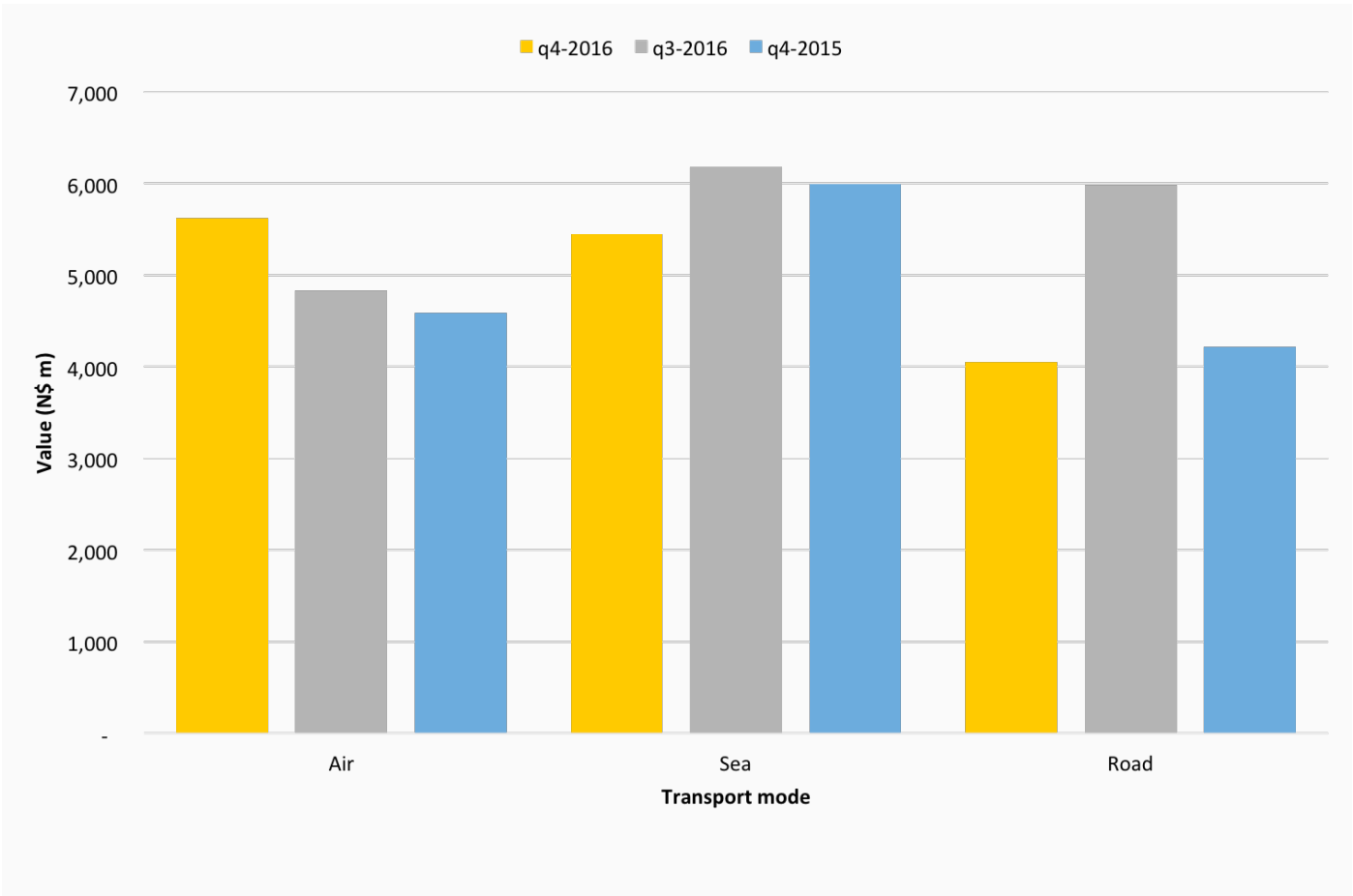
# Trade by mode of transport

## Exports

Air transport was the most used mode of transport for exports in q4-2016, (Chart 10). Exports via air soared to N\$5,622 million compared to N\$4,591 million recorded in the same quarter of 2015, resulting in a 22.5 percent growth. When compared to the previous quarter, exports via air rose from N\$4,828 million, representing an increase of 16.4 percent.

Subsequently, air transport accounted for 37.2 percent of the entire exports handled in the period under review, the largest share accounted for when compared to 31 percent recorded a year earlier and up from 28.4 percent recorded in the previous quarter.

Chart 10: Exports by mode of transport



Sea transport ranked second in terms of the value of goods exported. However, exports via sea dropped to N\$5,444 million from N\$5,993 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of last year, signifying a decline of 9.2 percent and when compared to the previous quarter, exports via sea fell from N\$6,180 million, representing a decrease of 11.9 percent. The share of exports by sea stood at 36 percent of the total exports, declining from 40.5 percent recorded in the same period a year earlier, and when compared to the previous quarter, exports via road only moved up 0.3 percent.

Road transport ranked third as the most used means of transport for exports by value. However, exports via road declined slightly, registering N\$4,048 million in q4-2016 compared to N\$4,219 million witnessed in the corresponding quarter of 2015, resulting in a 4.1 percent decline and when compared to the previous quarter, exports via road fell significantly from N\$5,983 million, representing a decline of 32.3 percent. Furthermore, road transport accounted for 26.8 percent of the total export transportation share compared to 28.5 percent contribution in the preceding quarter of 2015, and down from 35.2 percent share accounted for in the previous quarter.

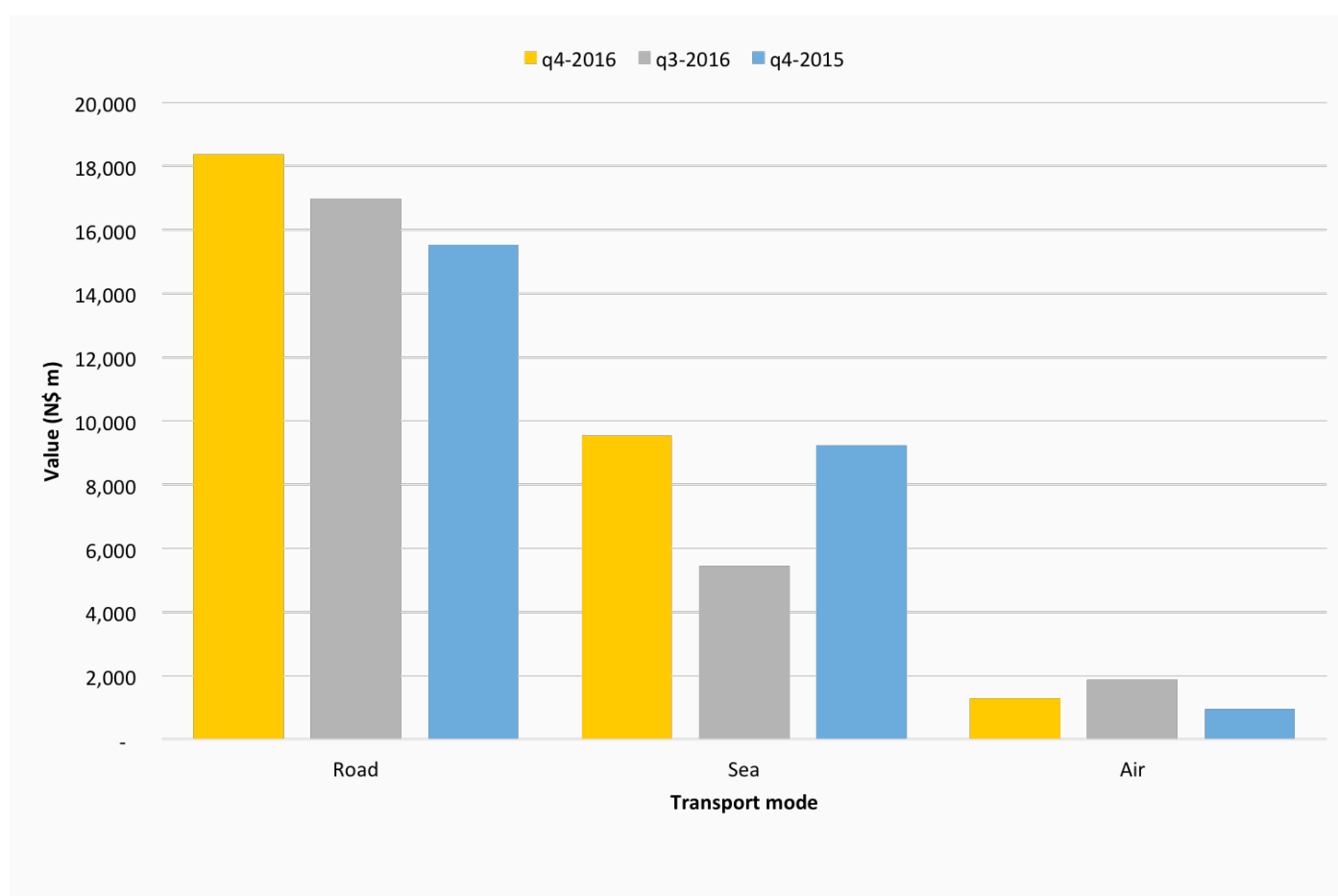


## Imports

Most commodities imported into Namibia were transported by road, as compared to other modes of transportation, thus the value of imports by road improved, registering N\$18,365 million in q4-2016 compared to N\$15,523 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2015, showing an increase of 18.3 percent and when compared to the previous quarter, imports by road rose from N\$16,975 million, resulting in a growth of 8.2 percent.

In terms of contribution, road accounted for the largest share of imports to Namibia at 62.7 percent, higher than its contribution of 60.1 percent in the same quarter a year earlier, but lower than the 69.8 percent contribution recorded in the previous period.

**Chart 11: Imports by mode of transports**



Sea transport also played a vital role and ranked second as a major means of delivering imports to the local economy. The overall value of imports via sea increased to N\$9,551 million compared to N\$9,228 million observed in the same quarter last year, recording an increase of 3.5 percent and when compared to the previous quarter, imports via sea rose from N\$5,432 million, showing a significant improvement of 75.8 percent. Sea transportation accounted for 32.6 percent of the total imports, from 35.7 percent share accounted for in the corresponding quarter in 2015, but an increase from 22.3 percent share accounted for in the last quarter.

Furthermore, air transportation occupies the third place as Namibia's common transportation mode. The overall value of imports via air is far less compared to the value of imports by road and sea. The import value by air increased to N\$1,284 million compared to N\$957 million recorded in the same quarter of 2015, representing a 34.2 percent increase and when compared to the preceding quarter. Imports via air fell from N\$1,862 million, indicating a 31 percent decline. In addition, air transport accounted for 4.4 percent of the total imports, up from 3.7 percent recorded in the corresponding period a year earlier, but down from 7.7 percent witnessed in the last quarter.

## Conclusion

In q4-2016, Namibia posted a negative trade balance valued at N\$14,153 million, from N\$11,016 million deficit recorded in the corresponding quarter of last year, and from N\$7,297 million witnessed in the previous quarter, representing a yearly increase of 28.2 percent and a quarterly increase of 93.9 percent. During the period under review, Namibia's exports were mostly absorbed by South Africa, Botswana, Switzerland, the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and Italy. On the other hand, imports were mainly sourced from South Africa, Norway, Bahamas, Botswana and Zambia.

The domestic economy's export market was mostly led by diamonds, copper ores, fish, copper cathodes and zinc. In addition, the abovementioned commodities with the exception of fish and zinc led the list of re-exports. Vehicles and boilers also contributed significantly to Namibia's total re-exports. Vessels, fodder, mineral fuels and oils, boilers and vehicles led the list of major imported commodities by value.

In terms of economic regions, Namibia's exports were mostly absorbed by African regional groupings and the EU with SACU absorbing 39.6 percent of total exports to the world, followed by the EU with 25 percent, EFTA with 15.2 percent, and SADC-Non-SACU with 9.7 percent and COMESA with 6.9 percent. Equally, imports were also sourced from the same economic regions with SACU accounting for the largest share of 70.6 percent of total imports, followed by EFTA with 11.7 percent, BRIC with 5.2 percent, the EU with 4.5 percent and COMESA with 4.1 percent. Namibia exported most commodities by air, sea and road, with air emerging as the most used means of transport by traders, especially diamond exporters, while road was less used in terms of exports. On the other hand, most commodities imported to Namibia were transported by road and sea with road leading, while air accounted for a lesser share of the overall imports.

## 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

## Acronyms

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

## Appendix

**Table 2: Trade by fob and cif**

Period	Value (N\$ m)		
	Export (f.o.b)	Import (c.i.f)	Import (f.o.b)
Q4-2016	15,114	29,268	24,314
Q4-2015	14,807	25,823	24,514

**Table 3: Main export destinations**

Partner	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	2,824	18.7	2,933	17.2	3,054	20.6	-7.5	-3.7
Botswana	2,403	15.9	2,387	14.0	3,617	24.4	-33.6	0.7
Switzerland	2,009	13.3	1,507	8.9	2,624	17.7	-23.4	33.3
Export Processing Zone	1,008	6.7	1,187	7.0	260	1.8	288.1	-15.1
Italy	807	5.3	698	4.1	397	2.7	103.1	15.6
United Arab Emirates	671	4.4	292	1.7	57	0.4	1071.2	129.8
Belgium	643	4.3	625	3.7	141	1.0	355.0	2.9
Spain	550	3.6	842	4.9	424	2.9	29.7	-34.7
Zambia	522	3.5	2,595	15.2	402	2.7	29.9	-79.9
United States of America	485	3.2	331	1.9	257	1.7	88.5	46.6
Other	3,193	21.1	3,623	21.3	3,574	24.1	-10.7	-11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,807</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-11.2</b>

**Table 4: Main re-export destinations**

Partner	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Switzerland	2,008	44.0	1,506	23.9	2,359	57.4	-14.9	33.4
Belgium	522	11.4	374	5.9	90	2.2	483.1	39.7
South Africa	377	8.3	450	7.1	424	10.3	-11.1	-16.1
United States of America	354	7.8	186	2.9	92	2.2	284.7	90.5
Zambia	285	6.3	2,297	36.4	173	4.2	65.3	-87.6
Angola	154	3.4	846	13.4	265	6.5	-41.8	-81.8
Botswana	148	3.3	105	1.7	11	0.3	1267.4	41.1
Israel	134	2.9	68	1.1	28	0.7	377.5	97.3
India	122	2.7	96	1.5	101	2.5	19.9	26.9
Germany	92	2.0	11	0.2	30	0.7	201.4	715.7
Other	365	8.0	364	5.8	537	13.1	-32.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>-27.6</b>



Table 5: Main source of Imports

Partner	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
South Africa	16,590	56.7	15,816	65.0	14,577	56.4	13.8	4.9
Norway	2,419	8.3	35	0.1	3	0.0	95555.3	6720.6
Bahamas	2,081	7.1	0	0.0	2,134	8.3	-2.5	2615952060.9
Botswana	1,401	4.8	2,066	8.5	364	1.4	284.8	-32.2
Zambia	950	3.2	1,109	4.6	942	3.6	0.9	-14.3
China	831	2.8	681	2.8	1,338	5.2	-37.9	22.0
Switzerland	559	1.9	75	0.3	371	1.4	50.8	644.1
India	420	1.4	209	0.9	451	1.7	-7.0	101.3
Export Processing Zone	359	1.2	278	1.1	169	0.7	111.8	29.1
United States of America	318	1.1	672	2.8	280	1.1	13.6	-52.7
Other	3,340	11.4	3,379	13.9	5,195	20.1	-35.7	-1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,268</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,320</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,823</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>

Table 6: Top ten export products

Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds	6,493	43.0	5,842	34.3	4,790	32.4	35.5	11.1
Copper ores	1,782	11.8	1,376	8.1	1,973	13.3	-9.7	29.5
Fish	1,759	11.6	2,288	13.4	1,390	9.4	26.5	-23.1
Copper cathodes	1,208	8.0	1,249	7.3	2,166	14.6	-44.2	-3.3
Zinc	563	3.7	608	3.6	288	1.9	95.8	-7.4
Fruits	415	2.7	4	0.0	403	2.7	3.1	11408.4
Beverages (inc. alcoholic)	357	2.4	317	1.9	288	1.9	24.1	12.4
Vehicles	230	1.5	240	1.4	320	2.2	-28.0	-4.2
Live animals.	221	1.5	76	0.4	299	2.0	-26.1	189.7
Boilers	191	1.3	200	1.2	237	1.6	-19.5	-4.6
Other	1,896	12.5	4,818	28.3	2,655	17.9	-28.6	-60.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>15114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,807</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-11.2</b>

Table 7: Top ten re-export products

Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds	1,440	31.6	1,101	17.5	362	8.8	297.5	30.8
Copper cathodes	1,006	22.0	977	15.5	1,761	42.9	-42.9	2.9
Copper ores	835	18.3	440	7.0	545	13.3	53.2	89.8
Vehicles	221	4.8	233	3.7	307	7.5	-28.0	-4.9
Boilers	173	3.8	153	2.4	204	5.0	-15.2	12.7
Vessels	102	2.2	709	11.2	296	7.2	-65.5	-85.6
Beverages (incl alcoholic)	76	1.7	82	1.3	83	2.0	-8.1	-6.4
Organic chemicals	75	1.7	13	0.2	4	0.1	1,718.1	490.8
Electrical machinery	71	1.5	53	0.8	62	1.5	13.5	32.3
Optical and photographic instruments	67	1.5	30	0.5	59	1.4	13.3	125.9
Other	495	10.9	2,513	39.9	426	10.4	16.3	-80.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>-27.6</b>

Table 8: Top ten Import products

Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Vessels	4,833	16.5	6	0.0	2,799	10.8	72.7	74,983.1
Fodder	3,403	11.6	198	0.8	236	0.9	1,344.0	1,615.6
Mineral fuels and oils	2,233	7.6	2,300	9.5	1,779	6.9	25.5	-2.9
Boilers	1,922	6.6	2,248	9.2	2,456	9.5	-21.7	-14.5
Vehicles	1,827	6.2	2,586	10.6	2,686	10.4	-32.0	-29.3
Diamonds	1,732	5.9	2,297	9.4	491	1.9	252.4	-24.6
Electrical machinery and equipments	1,140	3.9	1,211	5.0	1,381	5.3	-17.4	-5.8
Copper articles	911	3.1	1,145	4.7	984	3.8	-7.4	-20.4
Articles of iron or steel	648	2.2	777	3.2	816	3.2	-20.6	-16.6
Beverages (Inc alcoholic)	630	2.2	622	2.6	615	2.4	2.4	1.3
Other	9,989	34.1	10,927	44.9	11,582	44.9	-13.8	-8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,268</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,317</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,823</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>

Table 9: Export products to key markets

South Africa								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds	1,234	43.7	1329	45.3	744	45.3	65.8	-7.2
Beverages (Inc alcoholic)	268	9.5	208	7.1	146	7.1	84.2	28.7
Live animals	206	7.3	68	2.3	294	2.3	-29.9	203.4
Fish	186	6.6	273	9.3	269	9.3	-31.0	-32.0
Vehicles	181	6.4	157	5.4	244	5.4	-25.9	15.0
Boilers	120	4.2	158	5.4	133	5.4	-10.1	-24.3
Meat	88	3.1	139	4.8	119	4.8	-26.1	-36.8
Electrical machinery and equipments	59	2.1	30	1.0	55	1.0	7.8	98.8
Zinc	59	2.1	84	2.9	36	2.9	62.8	-30.2
Salt, sulphur; earths and stones	54	1.9	47	1.6	61	1.6	-12.1	14.3
Other	371	13.1	439	15.0	953	15.0	-61.1	-15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2933</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3054</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
Botswana								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds	2,296	95.6	2,235	93.6	3,421	94.6	-32.9	2.7
Mineral fuels and oils	61	2.5	85	3.6	147	4.1	-58.8	-28.4
Processed fish	16	0.7	9	0.4	11	0.3	52.7	82.1
Beverages (incl. alcoholic)	7	0.3	7	0.3	11	0.3	-37.0	6.4
Salt, sulphur; earths and stone	6	0.2	7	0.3	7	0.2	-14.4	-16.3
Boilers	3	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	35.7	103.0
Vehicles	3	0.1	4	0.2	7	0.2	-60.5	-34.7
Fish	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	-12.6	12.1
Cereals	2	0.1	4	0.2	2	0.0	42.6	-47.0
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	80.6	-9.3
Other	4	0.2	31	1.3	5	0.1	-13.5	-85.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-33.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Switzerland								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Copper cathodes	990	49.3	973	64.6	2,015	76.8	-50.9	1.7
Copper ores	835	41.6	440	29.2	550	21.0	51.8	89.8
Diamond	146	7.3	92	6.1	55	2.1	163.5	58.5
Tobacco	23	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Boilers	8	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	23,377.5	4,021.8
Glass and glassware	6	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Vehicles	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Used personal effects, etc.	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	411.9
Rubber and articles thereof	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	3,903.6
Other	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.1	-90.8	-77.5
Total	2,009	100.0	1,507	100.0	2,624	100.0	-23.4	33.3
Export processing zone								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds	1008	100	1187	100	260	100	288.1	-15.1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Total	1008	100	1187	100	260	100	288.1	-15.1
Italy								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Zinc	493	61.1	273	39.2	198	49.9	148.5	80.2
Copper ores	110	13.6	87	12.5	0	0.0	-	26.2
Copper cathodes	91	11.3	129	18.4	91	22.8	0.6	-29.1
Fish	62	7.7	124	17.8	61	15.5	1.2	-50.0
Raw hides, skins and leather	36	4.4	56	8.0	23	5.8	55.6	-36.1
Salt, sulphur, earths and stone	13	1.6	18	2.6	20	5.0	-34.0	-28.2
Cement	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	106.0	1,139.0
Works of art and collectors' pieces	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-20.2	15.7
Paints	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Furskins and artificial fur	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	310.9	-
Other	0	0.0	10	1.5	3	0.8	-98.8	-99.7
Total	807	100.0	698	100.0	397	100.0	103.1	15.6

Table 10: Import products from Key markets

South Africa								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Animal fodder	3,375	20.3178	1.1	215	1.5	147	1.8	1800.8
Vehicles	1,665	10.0	2,459	15.5	2,271	15.6	-26.7	-32.3
Boilers	1,358	8.2	1,801	11.4	1,564	10.7	-13.2	-24.6
Electrical machinery	834	5.0	918	5.8	1,024	7.0	-18.5	-9.2
Beverages (inc alcoholic)	585	3.5	580	3.7	574	3.9	1.9	0.8
Articles of iron or steel	535	3.2	642	4.1	685	4.7	-21.8	-16.7
Plastics and articles thereof	477	2.9	512	3.2	489	3.4	-2.5	-6.8
Mineral fuels and oils	416	2.5	1,279	8.1	445	3.1	-6.7	-67.5
Furniture and beds	409	2.5	282	1.8	326	2.2	25.4	45.3
Pharmaceutical products	341	2.1	414	2.6	325	2.2	5.0	-17.7
Other	6,595	39.8	6,750	42.7	6,660	45.7	-1.0	-2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,590</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,816</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,577</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Norway								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Vessels	2,416	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Boilers	1	0.0	2	6.9	1	48.4	-3.1	-51.7
Electrical machinery	1	0.0	32	91.6	0	0.1	47296.5	-97.4
Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	27.3	-24.7	-
Medical or surgical instruments	0	0.0	0	0.8	0	14.5	-12.9	17.6
Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks of base metal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Articles of iron or steel	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	1.7	43.7	94.6
Rubber and article thereof	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	304.6	-
Printed books and other printed material	0	0.0	0	0.2	0	0.0	-	-80.5
Arms and ammunition	0	0.0	0	0.3	0	7.4	-94.7	-90.8
Other	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.2	67.7	-80.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2419</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95555.3</b>	<b>6720.6</b>



Bahamas								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Vessel	2,081	100.0	0	0.0	2,107	98	-1.2	-
Other	0	0.0	0	100.0	54	2	-100.0	-100
Total	2081	100.0	0	100.0	2161	100	-3.7	1307975980.5
Botswana								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Diamonds	1,292	92.2	1,954	94.6	237	65.1	445.4	-33.9
Electrical machinery	29	2.1	25	1.2	18	4.8	67.6	16.1
Vehicles	28	2.0	19	0.9	39	10.6	-27.4	45.9
Pharmaceutical Products	14	1.0	18	0.9	12	3.2	17.7	-23.3
Boilers	9	0.7	14	0.7	9	2.4	4.0	-33.2
Mineral fuels and oils	4	0.3	1	0.1	22	6.0	-83.3	178.3
Printed books and other printed materials	3	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.1	1126.8	198.9
Articles of iron or steel	3	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.9	-18.0	10.7
Plastics and articles thereof	2	0.1	6	0.3	4	1.0	-51.1	-68.4
Paints	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.4	15.3	-10.1
Other	15	1.1	23	1.1	20	5.5	-23.3	-34.8
Total	1,401	100.0	2,066	100.0	364	100.0	284.8	-32.2
Zambia								
Commodities	q4-2016		q3-2016		q4-2015		%Δy/y	%Δq/q
	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share	Value (N\$ m)	% share		
Copper cahodes	895	94.2	1,075	97.0	889	94.4	0.6	-16.8
Tobacco	22	2.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	280,020.6	2192.4
Animal fodder	20	2.1	19	1.8	20	2.1	0.8	4.5
Glass and glassware	6	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	35,734.7	23744.2
Sugar and sugar confectionery	3	0.3	3	0.2	3	0.3	-3.0	-4.9
Wood and articles thereof	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	313.5	2499.2
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.3	-72.6	-40.1
Salt, sulphur; earths and stone	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	-43.3	-36.8
Vehicles	0	0.0	3	0.2	3	0.3	-88.2	-87.7
Edible vegetables	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	226.1	47.3
Other	1	0.1	5	0.5	23	2.4	-94.7	-77.8
Total	950	100.0	1,109	100.0	942	100.0	0.9	-14.3

Table 11: Trade by office

Border Post / Office	Q4-2016				Q4-2015			
	Export		Import		Export		Import	
	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share
Ariamsvlein	591	3.9	7,742	26.5	699	4.7	5,062	19.6
Eros Airport	2,329	15.4	685	2.3	3,443	23.3	365	1.4
F. P. du Toit	0	0.0	634	2.2	0	0.0	848	3.3
Gobabis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport	3,291	21.8	573	2.0	1,148	7.8	552	2.1
Impalila Island	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
Katima Mulilo	0	0.0	6	0.0	10	0.1	16	0.1
Katwitwi	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.2	8	0.0
Keetmashoop	0	0.0	12	0.0	0	0.0	23	0.1
Lüderitz	918	6.1	2,634	9.0	929	6.3	385	1.5
Klein Manase	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Mohembo	8	0.1	48	0.2	6	0.0	52	0.2
Ngoma	71	0.5	116	0.4	96	0.7	107	0.4
Noordoewer	817	5.4	2,538	8.7	1,279	8.6	2,536	9.8
Omahenene	16	0.1	1	0.0	12	0.1	0	0.0
Ondangwa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Oranjemund	20	0.1	189	0.6	15	0.1	202	0.8
Oshakati	0	0.0	22	0.1	5	0.0	59	0.2
Oshikango	180	1.2	4	0.0	285	1.9	57	0.2
Otjiwarongo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Rundu	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Trans Kalahari	731	4.8	4,979	17.0	947	6.4	5,139	19.9
Tsumeb	1	0.0	13	0.0	1	0.0	10	0.0
International Airport- Windhoek	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
Walvis Bay	4,537	30.0	6,921	23.6	5,058	34.2	8,871	34.4
Wenela	596	3.9	957	3.3	586	4.0	1,046	4.1
Windhoek Regional Warehouse Office	1,008	6.7	1,097	3.7	260	1.8	231	0.9
Windhoek Regional Office	0	0.0	53	0.2	0	0.0	110	0.4
Windhoek Regional Excise Office	0	0.0	36	0.1	0	0.0	120	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,268</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,807</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,823</b>	<b>100.0</b>





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