

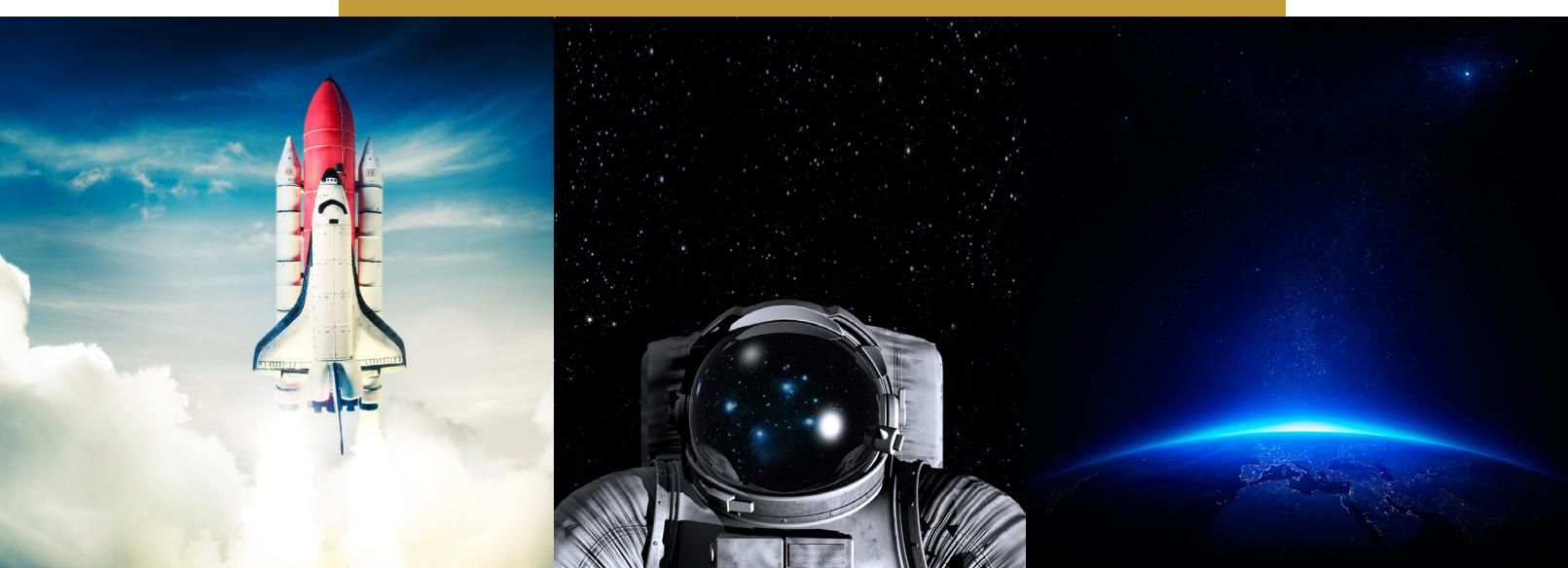
QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN

FIRST 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

"Statistics on international trade of goods are used extensively by decision makers at international, regional and national levels as well as by businesses to carry out market research and define their commercial strategies."

Preface

Definition

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

Usage

International trade statistics are used by government institutions in their preparation of multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations for:

- a) Defining and implementing anti-dumping policies
- b) Macroeconomic and monetary policies and
- c) Evaluating the progress of the new markets.

Statistics on international trade of goods are used extensively by decision makers at international, regional and national levels as well as by businesses to carry out market research and define their commercial strategies. The government policy is aimed at developing, promoting and diversifying the country's exports as well as reducing its reliance on foreign goods.

Data Collection

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 Namibian Statistics Agency (NSA).

About this Report

This report outlines Namibia's trade of goods with the rest of the world for the first quarter of the year 2016.



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Statistician - General



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1. Introduction

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

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

2. Key developments

2.0 Revisions

Revisions on trade data are made every month; this occurs when a new monthly data file is uploaded into the database with additional information of previous months. In some months, revisions are negligible while in other months they are significant.

Table 1 shows the revisions made to quarter 1 of 2015 data after more monthly data became available.

Total exports and imports for quarter 1 of 2015 were revised slightly upwards from N\$13.577 billion to N\$13.616 billion, and from N\$19.415 billion to N\$19.510 billion respectively.

These revisions resulted in the trade gap slightly narrowing to N\$5.838 billion compared to N\$5.893 recorded in quarter 1 of 2015.

Table 1: Import and Export revisions for quarter 1 of 2015.

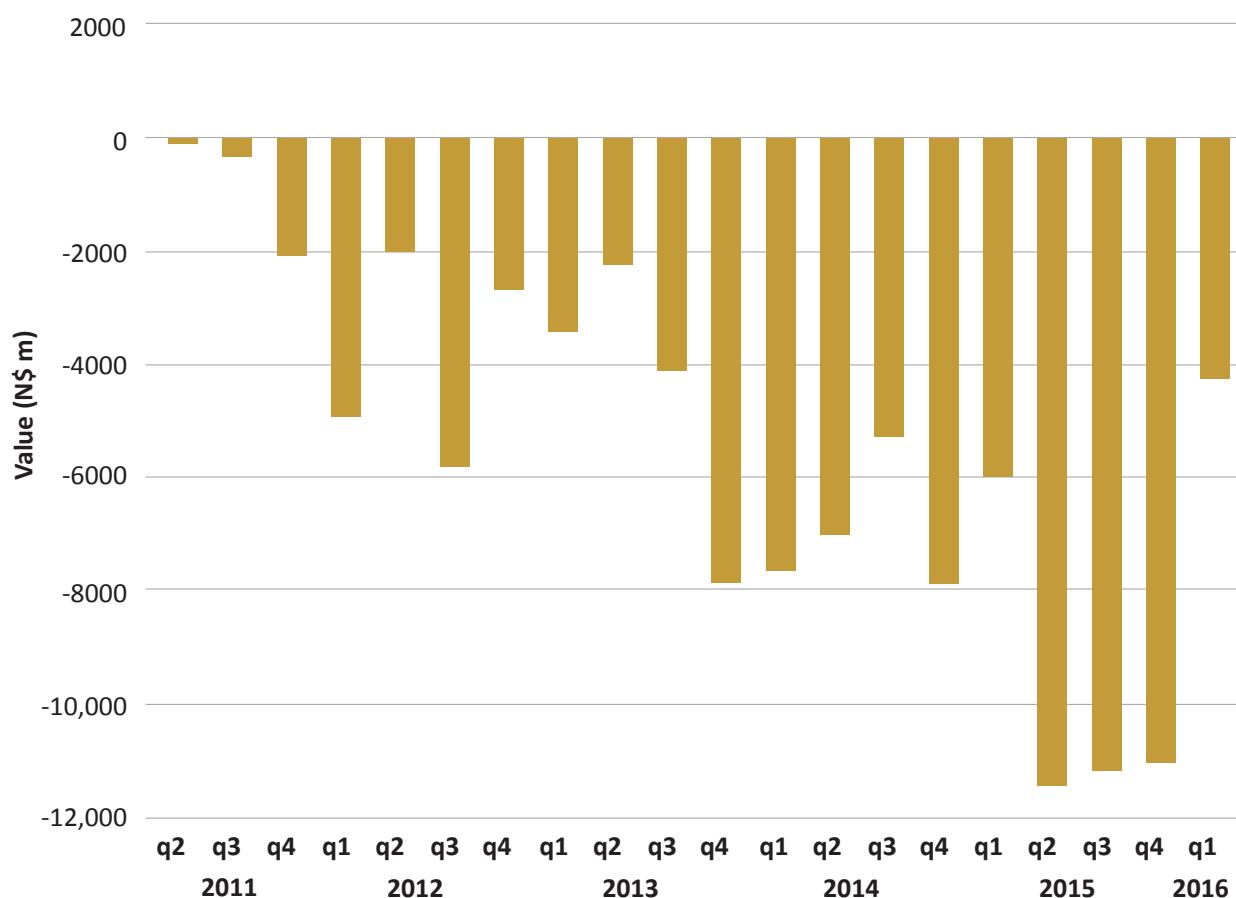
Trade flows	Value (N\$ m)		
	Revised quarter 1 of 2015	As reported in the previous report	Difference
Export	13,616	13,577	39
Import	19,510	19,415	95
Trade balance	-5,894	-5,838	-56

2.1 Trade balance

During the first quarter of 2016, Namibia's trade deficit stood at N\$4.152 billion, this represents a significant decline of 62 percent compared to a revised figure of the previous quarter in which the deficit was estimated to be N\$10.9283 billion, similarly, when compared to the same quarter a year ago the deficit fell by 30 percent from N\$5.893 billion. The deficit narrowed as export revenue grew stronger than the growth on import expenditure. The causes of these deficits are the importation by Namibia of high value manufactured commodities and machinery from partner countries while exporting primary goods of low value.

The largest deficits were recorded with South Africa (N\$9.343 billion), India (N\$1.024 billion), Turkey (N\$0.442 billion), Zambia (N\$0.387 billion) and Chile (0.340 billion), while the biggest trade surpluses were recorded with Switzerland (N\$3.464 billion), Norway (N\$2.182 billion), Botswana (N\$1.081 billion), Spain (N\$0.461 billion) and Canada (N\$0.360 billion). A substantial deficit was also recorded with the Export Processing Zone.

The trade balance in Namibia, averaged a deficit of N\$5.262 billion from quarter 2 of 2011 (q2-2011) to quarter 1 of 2016 (q1-2016) (Chart 1), reaching an all-time high deficit of N\$11.343 billion in q2-2015. Expenditure on imports grew by 12.8 percent to N\$22.014 billion from N\$19.510 billion recorded during the same quarter a year earlier as spending on mineral fuels and oils; diamonds, copper cathodes, pharmaceuticals and cereals rose. Similarly, overall exports revenue grew by 32 percent to N\$17.862 billion from N\$13.616 billion recorded a year ago as foreign demand for diamonds, copper ores, fish and copper cathodes improved. Additionally, re-exports of vessels has also increased the overall exports.

Chart 1 Trade balance from q2 -2011 to q1-2016

2.2 Exports to key markets

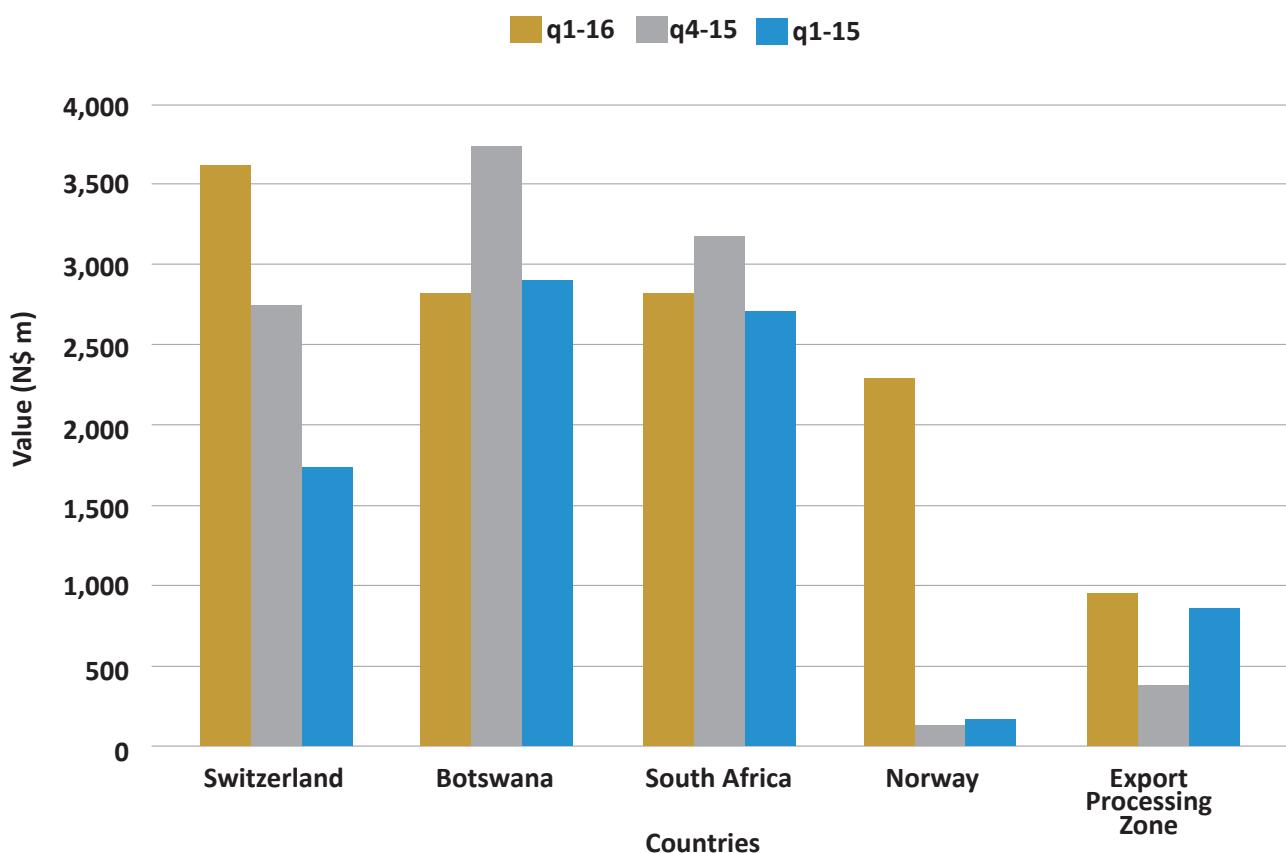
Namibia's total exports for the first quarter of 2016 were valued at N\$17.862 billion of which the bulk export, valued at N\$11.893 billion was destined for Switzerland, Botswana, South Africa, Norway and the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) (chart 2). The aforementioned markets accounted for 66.6 percent of Namibia's total export earnings, up from 65 percent in the previous quarter, and from 57 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2015. Export earnings from these markets advanced by 24.5 percent to N\$11.893 billion up from N\$9.555 billion recorded in the previous quarter and by 53.3 percent from N\$7.757 billion when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year.

The growth in exports revenue from the said markets for q1-2016 was reflected by high external demand for domestic commodities particularly by Switzerland and Norway. Switzerland topped Namibia's export destination list with goods worth N\$3.492 billion exported to that country, representing an increase of 32.2 percent when compared to N\$2.642 billion during the previous quarter. When compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, export earnings from Switzerland doubles from N\$1.605 billion. The largest growth in exports to Norway was due to a once off shipment of vessels worth N\$2.189 billion.

On the other hand, export revenue from Namibia's largest export markets such as Botswana and South Africa weakened. Exports to Botswana declined by 25.5 percent to account for N\$2.693 billion reported during q1-2016 compared to N\$3.616 billion recorded during the previous quarter. When compared to the corresponding quarter a year ago, exports to Botswana fell by only 3 percent from N\$2.777 billion. Similarly, export revenue from South Africa also tumbled by 11.7 percent to N\$2.693 billion, from N\$3.050 billion recorded during the previous quarter, however, when compared to the preceding quarter of 2015, exports to that country increased by 3.8 percent from N\$2.595 billion. In addition, apart from Botswana and South Africa, countries such as Italy, Spain and Zambia are some of the biggest contributors to the growth in export revenue experienced during the period under review.

On the other hand, overall export revenue from other countries outside the top five listed markets declined by 17.2 percent to account for N\$3.071 billion, down from N\$3.709 billion during the previous quarter and by 2 percent from N\$5.860 recorded during the preceding quarter a year earlier.

Chart 2 Main export destinations



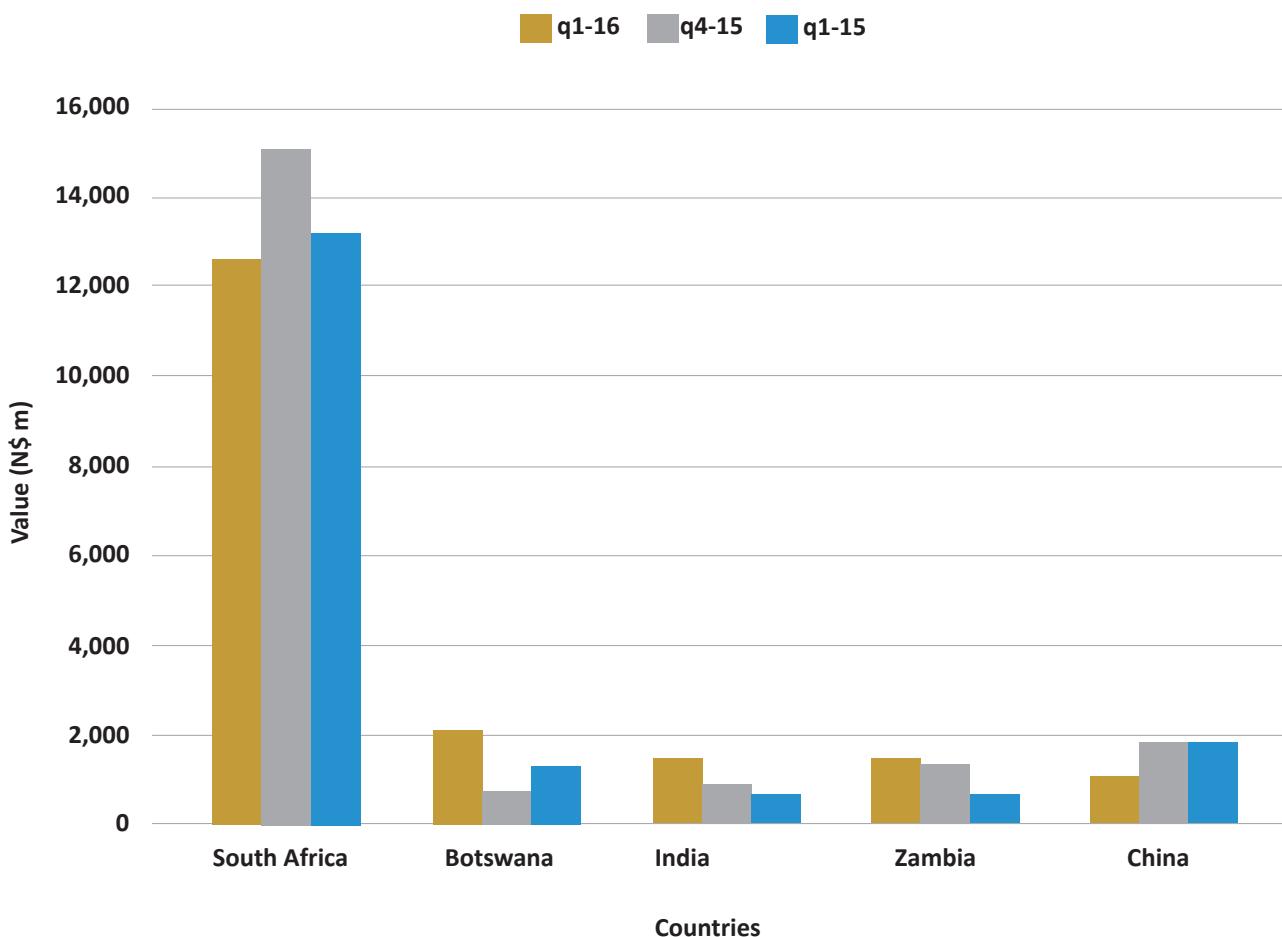
2.3 Imports from key markets

Namibia's import declined by 14 percent to N\$22.007 billion in q1-2016 down from N\$25.723 billion recorded during the previous quarter. However, expenditure on imports rose by 12.8 percent from N\$19.510 billion when compared to the same period of last year. South Africa, Botswana, India, Zambia and China were the main source of imports for Namibia during the period under review, (chart 3). These markets made up slightly more than 74 percent of Namibia's total imports from the rest of the world, up from 68.6 percent during the previous quarter but down from 78 percent recorded during the same quarter a year ago.

Overall expenditure on imports from the aforementioned markets fell by 7 percent to N\$16.397 billion from N\$17.656 billion during the previous quarter, conversely, when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, the cost of imported commodities from these markets rose by 7.6 percent from N\$15.244 billion.

The growth in the imports can be attributed to high domestic demand for foreign commodities in particular from Botswana, India, and Zambia. Namibia's imports from these markets rose to N\$3.717 billion from N\$1.757 billion registered during the previous quarter and from N\$1.260 recorded during the corresponding quarter of last year.

Chart 3 Main sources of imports



Although Namibia continues to depend on South Africa as a major source of imports, for the period under review, imports from that country fell by 17 percent accounting for N\$12.036 billion from N\$14.561 recorded during the previous quarter, furthermore the imports from South Africa dropped by 4.8 percent from N\$12.638 billion during the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

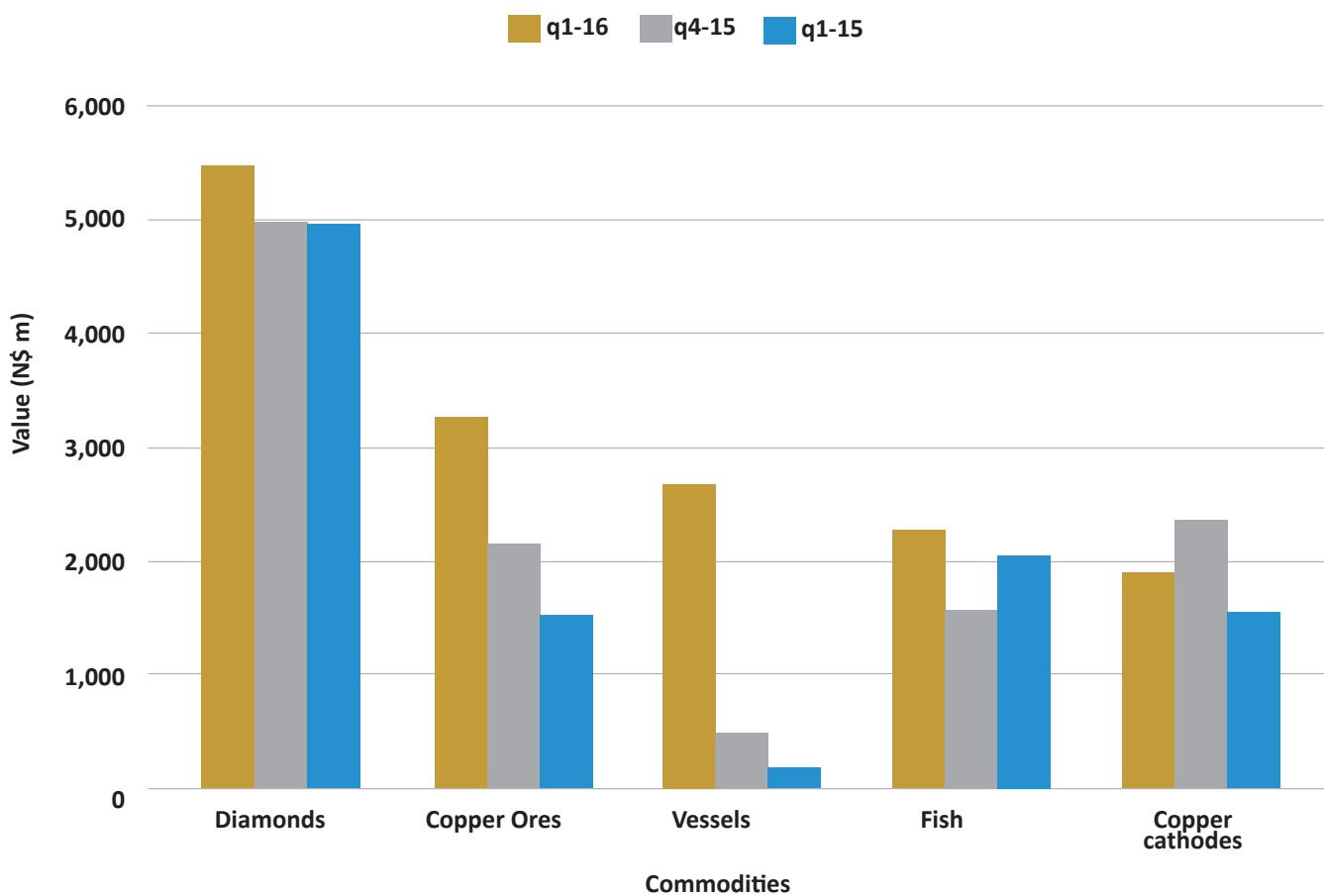
Similarly, the value of imported commodities from China declined by 52 percent to account for N\$0.644 billion compared to N\$1.338 during the last quarter, when compared to the corresponding period a year ago, the imports from China decline from N\$1.345 billion.

2.4 Top export products

Diamonds, copper ores, vessels, fish and copper cathodes were the leading export commodities for Namibia during the period under review (Chart 4). The combined export revenue generated from these commodities rose by 37.7 percent to account for N\$14.619 billion in q1-2016, compared to N\$10.615 billion recorded during the previous quarter.

Similarly, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, export revenue from the above mentioned commodities rose significantly by 56.6 percent from N\$9.334 billion. These commodities together made up 81.1 percent of total exports revenue, up from 71.7 percent during the previous quarter, and from 68.5 percent when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

Chart 4 Top five exports



The overall value of export earnings rose by 20.7 percent to account for N\$17.862 billion, from N\$14.795 billion during the previous quarter. When compared to the same quarter a year ago, export revenue also grew, but this time by 31 percent from N\$13.616 billion. The growth observed in exports during q1-2016 was reflected in the value of commodities such as diamonds, copper ores, vessels fish, and copper cathodes (Chart 4).

Despite the growth in the overall exports registered during q1-2016, some commodities recorded a decline. The value of export earnings generated from live animals, beverages (Inc alcoholic) and vehicles together fell by 24 percent to N\$0.618 billion during q1-2016 from N\$0.904 billion recorded during the previous quarter. Export revenue earned from these commodities decline by 52 percent from N\$1.419 billion when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2015.

2.5 Fish exports

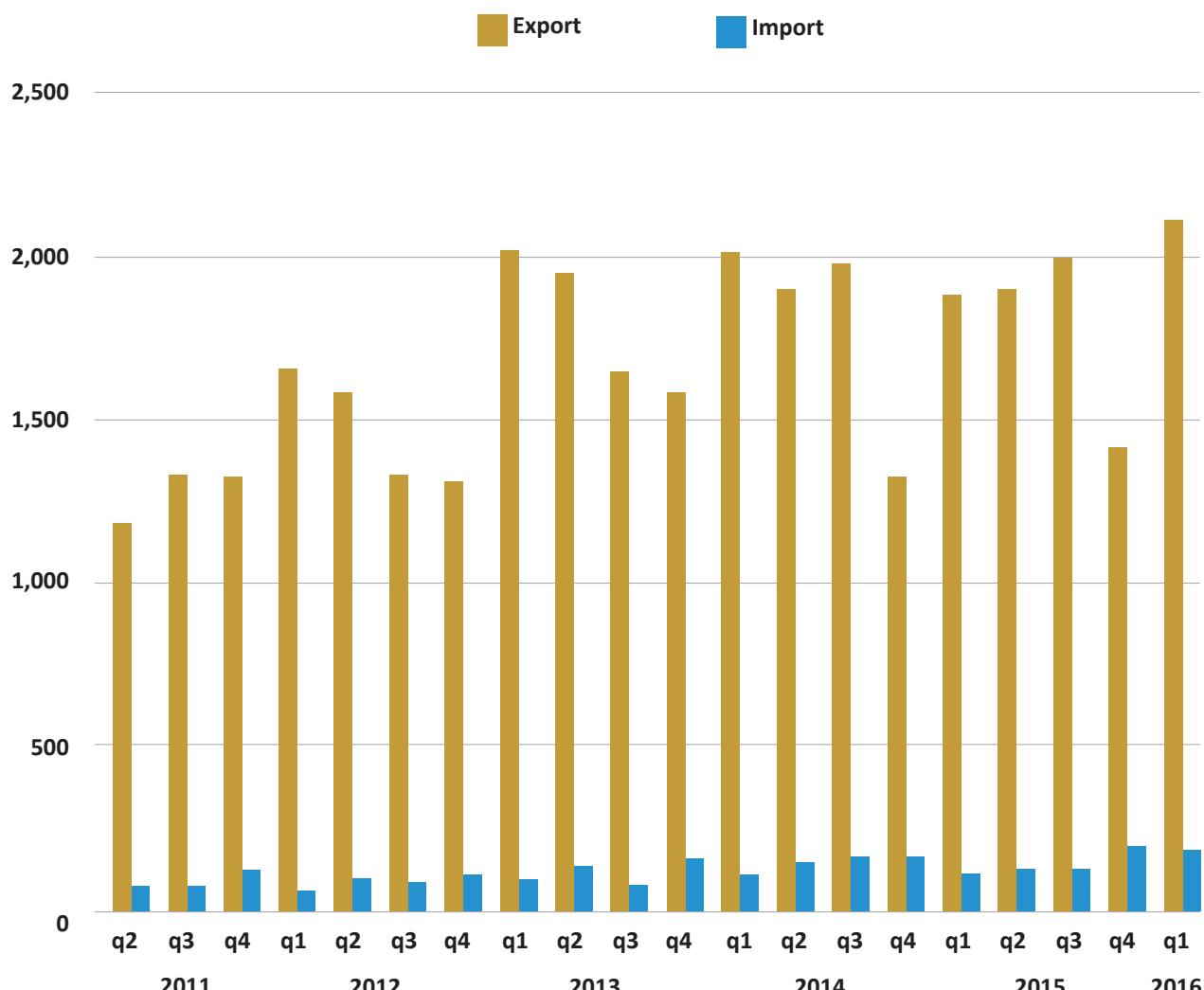
Namibia is a net-fish exporting country. Thus, fish continues to play a vital role as one of Namibia's major export revenue earners. Fish is among the top five major export commodities by value and the only food items among minerals (Chart 4). Chart 5 below shows the trend of fish exports over the past twenty quarters. During the period under review, Namibia's revenue generated from fish exports averaged N\$1.645 billion, reaching an all-time high of N\$2.083 billion during q1-2016, and a record low of N\$1.158 billion, below average during q2-2011.

The strongest growth in fish exports was recorded during q1-2013, q1-2016, and q1-2015, in which fish exports rose by 55 percent, 50 percent and 43 percent respectively. However, export revenue generated from fish fell by 33 percent, 29 percent and 16 percent during q4-2014, q4-2015 and q3-2012 respectively.

Furthermore, during q1-2016, fish exports rose by 50 percent to N\$2.083 billion compared to N\$1.389 billion recorded during the previous quarter, and by 12 percent from N\$1.857 billion recorded during the same period a year earlier. The improvement in fish exports during the period under review can be attributed to high domestic production coupled with high foreign demand. Spain, DRC, South Africa, Zambia and Italy absorbed 75 percent of Namibia's fish exports to the rest of the world with Spain accounting for the largest share of 29.8 percent of the total exports, followed by DRC with 15 percent, South Africa 12 percent, Zambia 12.8 percent and finally Italy absorbing only 6.7 percent.

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

Chart 5 Exports of fish



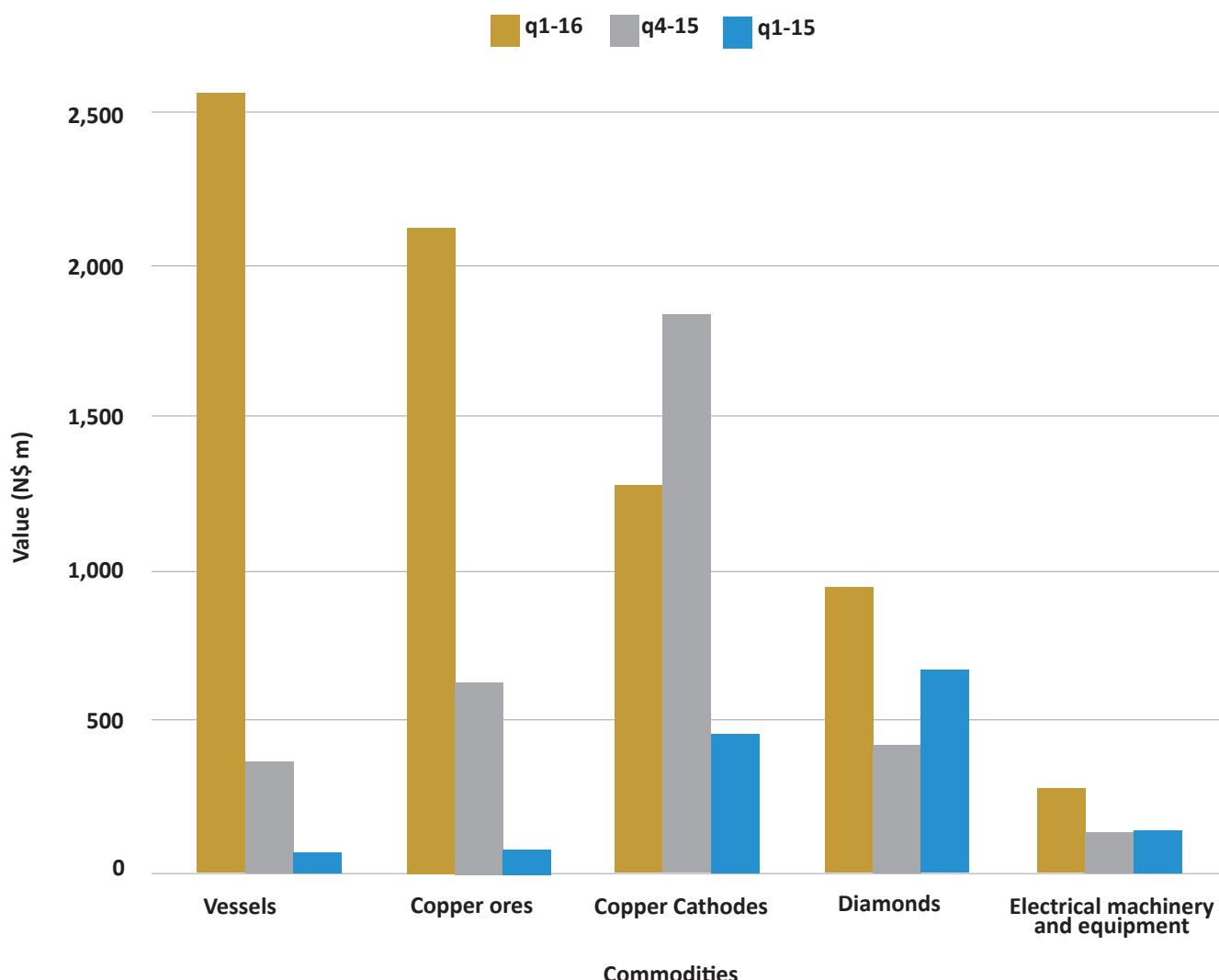
2.6 Top re-exports products

The overall value of re-exported commodities grew by 83.8 percent to N\$7.545 billion during q1-2016, from N\$4.104 billion recorded during the previous quarter. When compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, re-exports rose by an enormous 372.5 percent from N\$1.597 billion. Vessels, copper ores, copper cathodes, diamonds, and Electrical machinery and equipment's were the most re-exported commodities during the period under review (Chart 6).

The value of the aforementioned commodities combined rose by 125 percent to N\$6.801 billion, from N\$3.027 billion recorded during the previous quarter.

The value of these commodities also grew by 561 percent, when compared to N\$1.029 billion recorded during the preceding quarter last year. Furthermore, the aforesaid commodities accounted for 90 percent of the total re-exports, up from 73.8 percent recorded during the previous quarter and from 64 percent share as recorded during the corresponding quarter a year earlier. Vessels were largely re-exported to Norway, while copper ores were re-exported only to Switzerland. In addition, copper cathodes were mainly re-exported to countries such as Switzerland, Canada, and Spain.

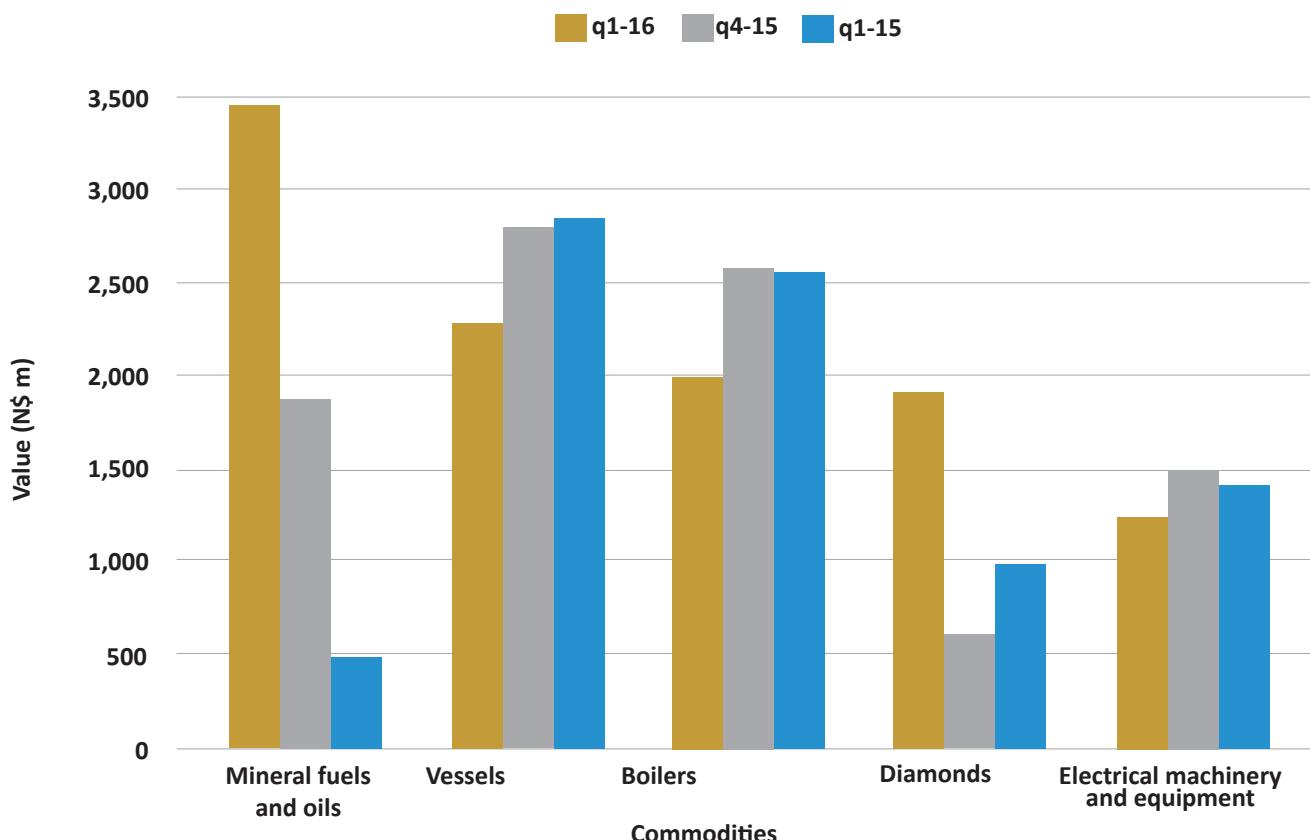
Chart 6 Top five re-exports



2.7 Top import products

During the first quarter of 2016, mineral fuels and oils; vehicles, boilers, diamonds and electrical machinery and equipment dominated the list of commodities imported to Namibia (Chart 6). The overall value of expenditure on imports fell by 14 percent to N\$22. 014 billion, down from N\$25.723 billion recorded during the previous quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, the import bill rose by 12.8 percent from N\$19.510 billion. The aforementioned commodities accounted for the largest share combined (46.8 percent) of total imports during q1-2016, up from 34.4 percent recorded during the previous quarter, and from 39.5 percent when compared to the same quarter a year earlier.

Chart 7 Top five imports



The surge in the overall value of imports during the review period was mainly pronounced in domestic demand for mineral fuels and oils which rose to N\$3.337 billion compared to N\$0.389 billion recorded during the same period last year. Additionally, the value of diamonds imported advanced to N\$1.797 billion from N\$0.875 billion recorded during the same period a year ago.

However, a significant decline in the import bill of vehicles, boilers and electrical machinery and equipment was observed.

Mineral fuels and oils alone accounted for 15 percent of the import bill followed by vehicles 10 percent, boilers 8.6 percent and diamonds at 8 percent (Chart 7).

The import bill of the top listed commodities only grew by 17.5 percent to account for N\$10.325 billion compared to N\$8.788 billion recorded during the last quarter. The import bill grew by 33 percent from N\$7.758 billion when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

In particular, import expenditure on vehicles fell by 20.9 percent to N\$2.170 billion when compared to N\$2.743 billion recorded during the same quarter a year ago. Similarly, the import value of boilers fell by 23 percent to N\$1.890 billion, from N\$2.454 billion recorded during the corresponding period a year earlier. The value of imported electrical machinery and equipment fell by 12.8 percent to N\$1.130 billion compared to N\$1.296 billion imported a year ago.

3. Trade by Economic Regions

3.1 Exports

During the period under review, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) played a vital role as Namibia's number one export revenue source in terms of regional groupings. Exports to SACU fell by 18.1 percent to account for N\$5.11 billion, down from N\$6.24 billion witnessed during the previous quarter, and when compared to the same quarter a year ago, exports to SACU grew by 0.6 percent from N\$5.08 billion. Overall revenue from SACU accounted for 56.5 percent of total exports from the selected regions, down from 63.7 percent during the last quarter, but up from 44.7 percent recorded during the same period last year.

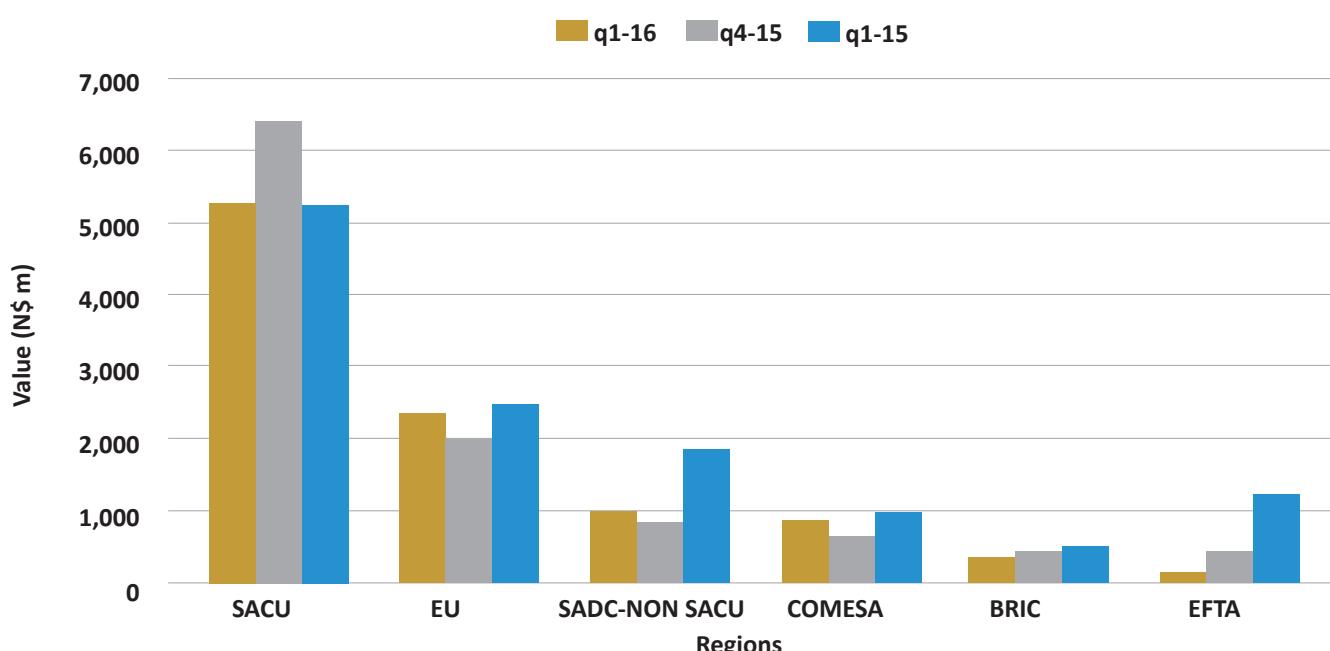
The EU occupied the second position as Namibia's major export destination. During the period under review, export earnings from the EU increased by 19.6 percent to account for N\$2.2 billion, up from N\$1.84 billion registered during the previous quarter. Export earnings declined by 5.6 percent, down from N\$2.33 billion for the first quarter of 2015 to N\$2.2 billion for the same quarter in 2016. The value of exports to the EU accounted for 24.3 percent, up from 18.8 percent during the previous quarter and from 20.5 percent recorded during the same period a year ago.

SADC-NON SACU was the third largest export market for Namibia during the period under review. Exports to this region increased by 22.1 percent to N\$0.83 billion, from N\$0.68 billion during the previous quarter, however, when compared to the same quarter a year ago export revenue from this region dropped down from N\$1.69 billion, translating into a 50.9 percent decline.

The value of exports to the SADC-NON SACU region increased to 9.2 percent during the period under review, compared to 6.9 percent recorded during the previous quarter; however it dropped from 14.9 percent when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year.

The fourth largest export market for Namibia was COMESA, overall exports to this region increased significantly by 44.1 percent to N\$0.702 billion, up from N\$0.487 billion recorded during the previous quarter. Exports to this region fell by 14.3 percent, from N\$0.819 billion when compared to the same period a year ago. Export earnings from this region accounted for 7.8 percent of total exports, up from 5.0 percent recorded during the last quarter and 7.2 percent recorded during the same quarter a year earlier. In addition, export earnings from BRIC showed a slight decline when compared to the preceding quarter a year earlier. Similarly, EAC's and EFTA export earning remains relatively low and the demand continues to drop when compared to the previous quarter and the same quarter a year ago.

Chart 8 Exports by Economic Regions



3.2 Imports

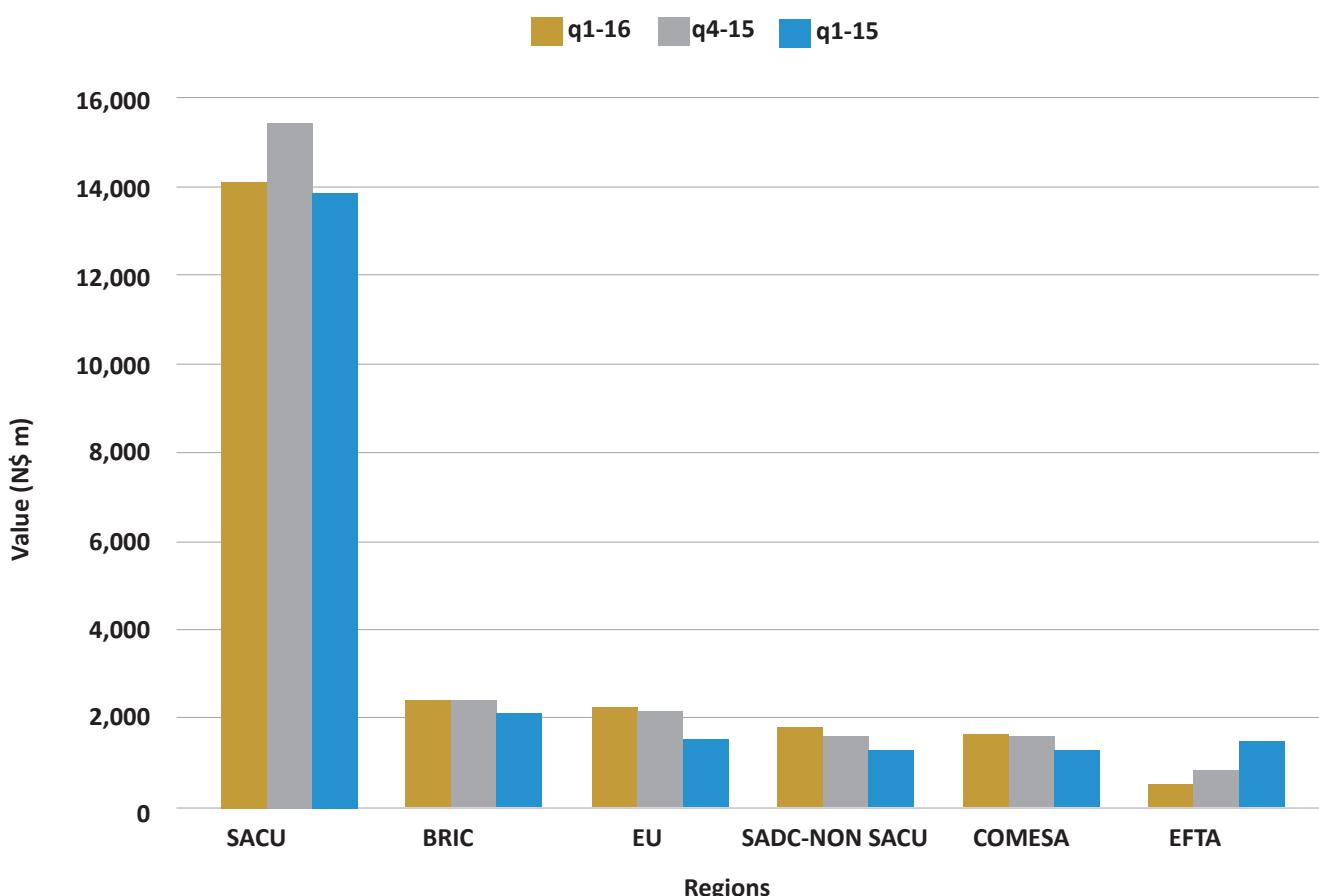
During the period under review, Namibia's main source of imports in terms of economic regions remain as SACU. The value of imports from SACU member states during the quarter under review declined by 8.7 percent, to N\$13.692 billion from N\$14.999 billion recorded during the previous quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter of the previous year, the value of imports from SACU grew by 1.8 percent from N\$13.456 billion. SACU accounted for a 68.5 percentage share of the total imports, down from 70 percent reported during the last quarter, and from 71.2 percent when compared to the same period a year earlier.

BRIC ranked second as Namibia's top import market, even though the value of imports from this grouping weakened slightly by 0.6 percent to N\$1.926 billion, down from N\$1.937 billion during the last quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, the value of imports from the BRIC rose by 17.3 percent, from N\$1.642 billion. Expenditure on imports to BRIC accounted for 9.6 percent of Namibia's total imports, up from 8 percent reported during the last quarter, and from 4.4 percent, when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

The EU followed in third position as Namibia's major source of imports. Expenditure on imports to this market strengthened by 5 percent to account for N\$1.816 billion of total imports, an increase from N\$1.731 billion recorded during the previous quarter. Equally, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, the import bill rose significantly by 69.7 percent from N\$1.070 billion. Expenditure on imports to the EU accounted for about 9 percent, up from 8 percent recorded during the previous quarter, and from 5.7 percent when compared to the same quarter last year.

SADC-NON-SACU, COMESA and EFTA also contributed to Namibia's total imports for the period under review with SADC-NON-SACU occupying the fourth position followed by COMESA on the fifth position, while EFTA ranked sixth on the list. Their contribution relative to the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2015 are shown in Chart 9.

Chart 9 Imports by Economic Regions



4. Trade by mode of transport

4.1 Exports

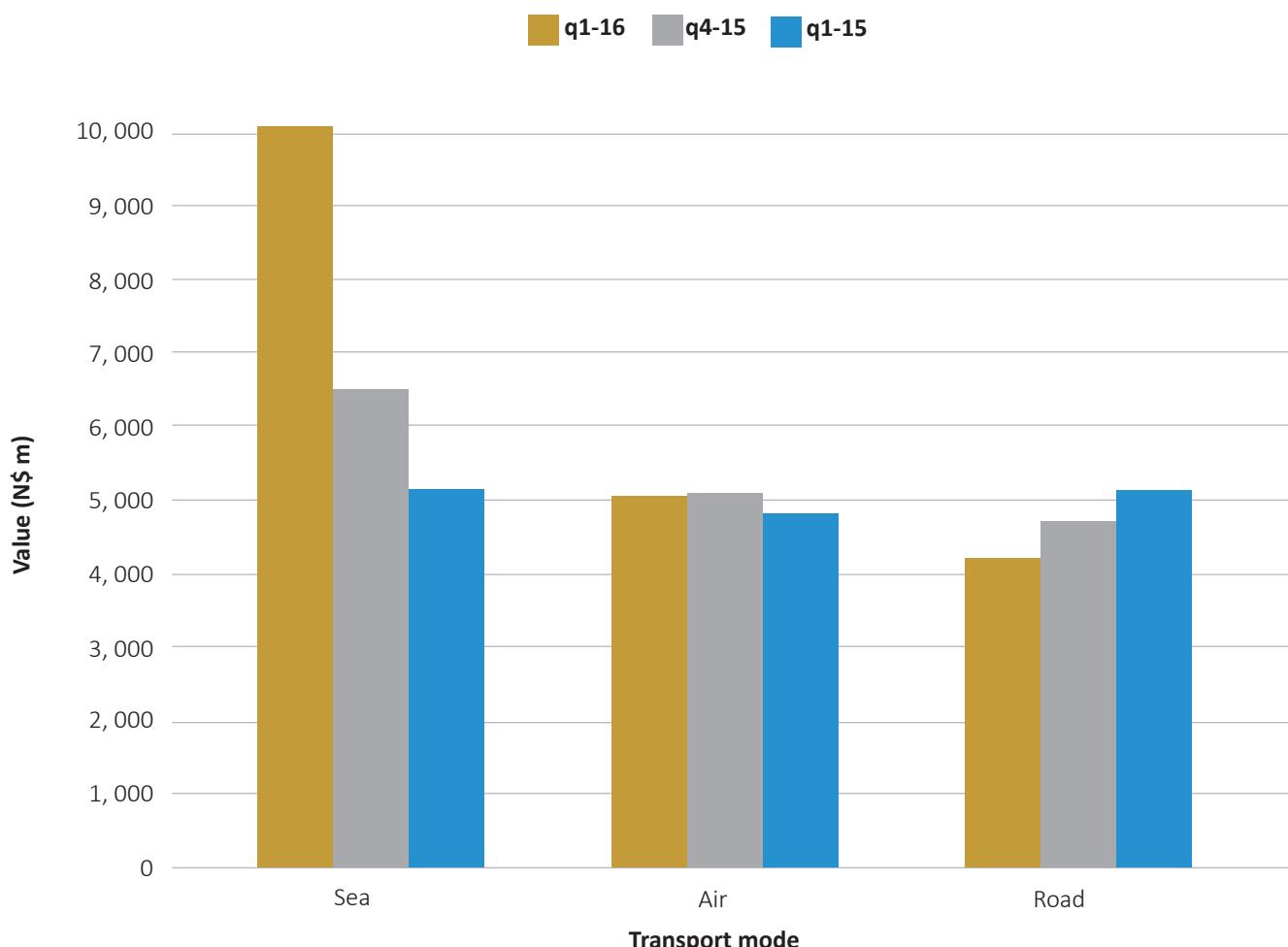
During the first quarter of 2016, most commodities exported by Namibia were transported via sea (Chart 10). The overall value of exports by sea grew by 60.7 percent accounting for N\$9.585 billion, from N\$5.992 billion recorded during the previous quarter. When compared to the same period a year ago, exports via sea also improved but this time it rose by more than 100 percent, from N\$4.650 billion. Sea transportation accounted for 53.7 percent of the total exports during the reporting period, an increase from 40.5 percent recorded during the previous quarter, and from 34 percent recorded during the same quarter a year ago.

The value of exports via air declined by a 0.9 percent accounting for N\$4.551 billion, compared to N\$4.591 billion obtained during the previous quarter, on the other hand, with respect

to the corresponding quarter of the previous year, it rose by 5.6 percent from N\$4.309 billion. Furthermore, air transport accounted for 25.5 percent of the total exports, up from the 31 percent contribution recorded during the previous quarter and 31.6 percent during the preceding quarter a year earlier.

Similarly, exports via road declined by 12 percent to account for N\$3.696 billion, down from N\$4.208 billion reported during the last quarter. When compared to the same quarter a year ago, exports via road also declined, this time by 20 percent, down from N\$4.626 billion. Moreover, exports by road accounted for 20.7 percent of the total exports, a decrease from 28 percent recorded during the previous quarter, but up from 34 percent when compared to the same period a year earlier.

Chart 10 Exports by mode of transport



4.2 Imports

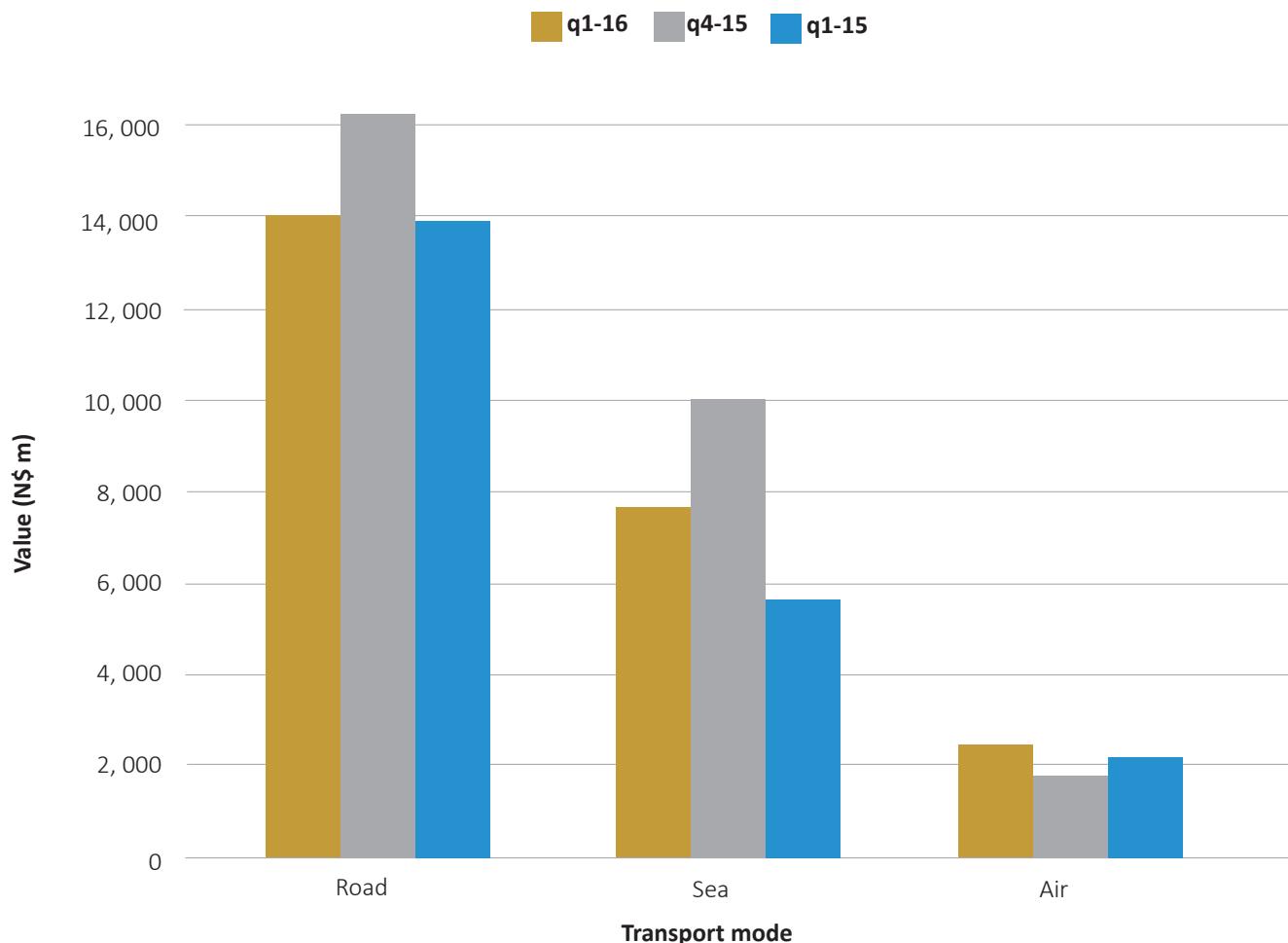
The bulk of commodities imported into Namibia during the first of 2016 were transported by road, compared to other modes of transport. However, the overall value of imports by road fell by 14 percent accounting for N\$13.301 billion as compared to N\$15.504 billion recorded during the previous quarter, while on the contrary, the value of imports by road increased by 1 percent from N\$13.168 billion recorded during the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The value of imports by sea fell by 24 percent accounting for N\$6.915 billion, which is a reduction from N\$9.146 billion reported during the last quarter, while imports by sea rose significantly by 43 percent from N\$4.836 billion when compared to the same quarter of last year.

In total, sea transport accounted for 31 percent of the total imports, down from 35.6 percent during the last quarter, and from 24.8 percent when compared to the same quarter of last year.

Air transport recorded a significant increase of 74.6 percent to N\$1.671 billion, up from N\$0.957 billion during the previous quarter, and rose by 20 percent from N\$1.391 billion when compared to the same period last year. In the review period, air transport accounted for 7.6 percent of the overall imports, up from 3.7 percent witnessed during the last quarter, and up from 7.1 percent obtained a year ago.

Chart 11 Imports by mode of transports



5. Conclusion

The trade balance recorded a deficit of N\$4.152 billion during the first quarter of 2016, this translates into a 62 percent decline, down from N\$10.928 billion reported during the previous quarter and a 30 percent decline from N\$5.893 billion recorded during the preceding quarter last year. During the period under review, Namibia's key export markets were Switzerland, Botswana, South Africa and Norway. The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) also contributed significantly to Namibia's export earnings. On the other hand, Namibia's imports were mainly sourced from South Africa, Botswana, India, Zambia and China.

Diamonds, copper ores, vessels, fish, and copper cathodes were the leading export revenue earners for Namibia during q1-2016. The key commodities re-exported during the review period include: vessels, copper ores, copper cathodes, diamonds and electrical machinery & equipment. On the other hand, mineral fuels and oils, vehicles, boilers, diamonds, and electrical machinery and equipment were the utmost imported commodities by value.

In terms of economic regions, Namibia's export were mostly absorbed by Africa and Europe with SACU absorbing 56.5 percent of Namibia's total exports to the world, followed by the EU with 24 percent, SADC-Non-SACU with 9 percent and COMESA with 7.8 percent. Imports were also sourced from the same economic regions with SACU dominating the list with 68.5 percent of the total imports, followed by BRIC with 9.6 percent and the EU with 9 percent.

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

6. List of Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

7. Acronyms

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

8. Appendix

8.1 Trade by FOB value

Period	Values (N\$ m)		
	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)	Imports (fob)
Q1-2015	13,616	19,510	17,993
Q1-2016	17,862	22,007	20,937

8.2 Main export destination

Partner	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change
Switzerland	3,492	19.6	1,605	1 0.8	117.6
Botswana	2,693	15.1	2,777	1 8.8	-3.0
South Africa	2,693	15.1	2,595	1 7.5	3.8
Norway	2,189	12.3	41	0.3	5 ,211.3
Export Processing Zone	826	4 .6	739	5.0	1 1.8
Italy	708	4 .0	198	1.3	256.8
Spain	628	3 .5	737	5.0	-14.8
Zambia	624	3 .5	557	3.8	1 2.1
China	478	2 .7	359	2.4	3 2.9
United States of America	459	2 .6	298	2.0	5 3.8
Other	3,071	17.2	4,888	3 3.0	-37.2
Total	17,862	100.0	14,795	100.0	2 0.7

8.3 Main re-export destination

Partner	Q1-2016		Q1-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	
Switzerland	3,492	46.3	587	36.8	494.4
Norway	2,189	29.0	1	0.0	336,460.6
Zambia	379	5.0	65	4.1	484.8
Belgium	340	4.5	139	8.7	144.3
China	296	3.9	0	0.0	168,084.3
South Africa	267	3.5	294	18.4	-9.1
USA	143	1.9	113	7.1	26.7
Angola	109	1.4	133	8.3	-18.2
DRC	71	0.9	47	2.9	51.3
India	60	0.8	54	3.4	9.6
Other	200	2.6	164	10.3	21.9
Total	7,545	100.0	1,597	100.0	372.5

8.4 Main source of Imports

Partner	Q1-2016		Q1-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	
South Africa	12,036	54.7	12,638	64.8	-4.8
Botswana	1,622	7.4	797	4.1	103.4
India	1,084	4.9	261	1.3	315.9
Zambia	1,011	4.6	202	1.0	400.2
China	644	2.9	1,345	6.9	-52.1
Turkey	443	2.0	37	0.2	1,085.5
United States of America	356	1.6	216	1.1	64.7
Italy	349	1.6	81	0.4	330.7
Germany	344	1.6	343	1.8	0.4
Chile	340	1.5	13	0.1	2,567.3
Other	3,785	17.2	3,576	18.3	5.8
Total	22,014	100.0	19,510	100.0	12.8

8.5 Top ten exports

Commodities	Q1-2016		Q1-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	
Diamonds	5,270	29.5	4,785	35.1	10.1
Copper ores	3,064	17.2	1,328	9.8	130.7
Vessels	2,494	14.0	5	0.0	49386.9
Fish	2,083	11.7	1,857	13.6	12.2
Copper cathodes	1,709	9.6	1,359	10.0	25.8
Zinc	513	2.9	360	2.6	42.4
Electrical machinery and equipment	412	2.3	179	1.3	130.5
Live animals	248	1.4	374	2.7	-33.9
Beverages (incl alcoholic)	247	1.4	526	3.9	-53.0
Vehicles	186	1.0	518	3.8	-64.0
Others	1,637	9.2	2,325	17.1	-29.6
Total	17,862	100.0	13,616	100.0	31.2

8.6 Top ten re-exports

Commodities	Q1-2016		Q1-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	
Vessels	2,493	33.0	4	0.1	61,247.8
Ores	2,028	26.9	-	-	-
Copper cathodes	1,202	15.9	376	9.2	219.5
Diamonds	871	11.5	588	14.3	4.80
Electrical machinery and equipment	207	2.7	60	1.5	242.9
Vehicles	178	2.4	241	5.9	-26.1
Boilers	159	2.1	129	3.2	2.29
Miscellaneous chemical products	76	1.0	5	0.1	1,428.6
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	64	0.8	4	0.1	1,531.5
Paper or paperboard	41	0.5	52	1.3	-20.4
Other	226	3.0	2,644	64.4	-91.4
Total	7,545	100.0	4,104	100.0	83.8

8.7 Top ten Imports

Commodities	Q1-2016		Q1-2015		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	Value (N\$ m)	% Share	
Mineral fuels and oils	3,337	15.2	389	2.0	757.5
Vehicles	2,170	9.9	2,743	14.1	-20.9
Boilers	1,890	8.6	2,454	12.6	-23.0
Diamonds	1,797	8.2	875	4.5	105.4
Electrical machinery and equipment	1,130	5.1	1,296	6.6	-12.8
Copper cathodes	1,079	4.9	761	3.9	41.8
Copper ores	852	3.9	1,296	6.6	-34.3
Articles of iron or steel	729	3.3	854	4.4	-14.7
Pharmaceutical products	579	2.6	446	2.3	29.9
Plastics and articles thereof	458	2.1	504	2.6	-9.2
Other	7,994	36.3	7,891	40.4	1.3
Total	22,014	100.0	19,510	100.0	12.8

8.8 Export products to key markets

Commodity	Botswana				Annual change	
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015			
	Value (N\$m)	% Share	Value (N\$m)	% Share		
Diamonds	2,546	94.5	2,623	94.5	-2.9	
Mineral fuels and oils	100	3.7	117	4.2	-14.0	
Beverages (incl alcoholic)	14	0.5	6	0.2	150.2	
Preparations of meats and fish	11	0.4	14	0.5	-21.8	
Salt and Cement	5	0.2	4	0.1	35.1	
Boilers	5	0.2	1	0.0	593.1	
Vehicles	4	0.2	6	0.2	-31.5	
Plastics and articles thereof	1	0.1	1	0.0	83.3	
Meat	1	0.0	0	0.0	1346.8	
Fish	1	0.0	1	0.0	24.3	
Others	4	0.1	5	0.2	-22.2	
Total	2,693	100.0	2,777	100.0	-3.0	

Commodity	Export processing Zone				Annual change	
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015			
	Value (N\$m)	% Share	Value (N\$m)	% Share		
Diamonds	826	100.0	739	100.0	11.8	
Total	826	100.0	739	100.0	11.8	

Commodity	Norway				Annual change	
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015			
	Value (N\$M)	% Share	Value (N\$M)	% Share		
Vessels	2,186	99.9	-	-	-	
Medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	1	0.1	0	0.1	3305.9	
Toys and games	1	0.0	0	0.0	521747.1	
Boilers	0	0.0	1	1.7	-40.4	
Works of art and antiques	0	0.0	0	0.8	-34.6	
Personal effects	0	0.0	2	5.1	-90.5	
Organic chemicals	0	0.0	-	-	-	
Electrical machinery and equipment	0	0.0	0	0.2	1.7	
Wadding felts and non woven	0	0.0	0	0.1	23.2	
Soap and detergents	0	0.0	0	0.2	-67.7	
Others	0	0.0	38	91.8	-100.0	
Total	2,189	100.0	41	100.0	5211.3	

Commodity	South Africa				Annual change	
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015			
	Value (N\$M)	% Share	Value (N\$M)	% Share		
Diamonds	1,029	38.2	703	27.1	46.5	
Fish	257	9.6	304	11.7	-15.3	
Live animals	247	9.2	347	13.4	-29.0	
Electrical machinery and equipment	221	8.2	50	1.9	341.0	
Beverages (incl alcoholic)	152	5.6	311	12.0	-51.2	
Boilers	126	4.7	89	3.4	41.3	
Vehicles	125	4.6	134	5.1	-6.4	
Preparations of meats and fish	107	4.0	121	4.7	-11.6	
Meat	83	3.1	137	5.3	-39.6	
Zinc	75	2.8	84	3.3	-11.4	
Others	271	10.1	315	12.1	-13.9	
Total	2,693	100.0	2,595	100.0	3.8	

Commodity	Switzerland				Annual change	
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015			
	Value (N\$M)	% Share	Value (N\$M)	% Share		
Copper ores	2,028	58.1	67	4.2	2909.2	
Copper cathodes	1,182	33.8	1,324	82.5	-10.7	
Diamonds	282	8.1	211	13.2	33.7	
Works of art and antiques	0	0.0	0	0.0	-7.2	
Fish	0	0.0	-	-	-	
Electrical machinery and equipment	0	0.0	0	0.0	3223.8	
Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified	0	0.0	0	0.0	3084.9	
Boilers	0	0.0	0	0.0	832.6	
Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	0	0.0	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous edibles preparations	0	0.0	0	0.0	-80.4	
Others	0	0.0	2	0.1	-97.4	
Total	3,492	100.0	1,605	100.0	117.6	

8.9 Import products from Key markets

Commodity	Botswana				Annual change	
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015			
	Value (N\$M)	% Share	Value (N\$M)	% Share		
Diamonds	1,473	90.8	714	89.6	106.3	
Vehicles and parts	33	2.0	38	4.8	-14.5	
Pharmaceutical products	32	2.0	0	0.0	8889.1	
Electrical machinery and equipment	20	1.2	13	1.6	52.7	
Boilers	20	1.2	5	0.7	283.7	
Mineral fuels and oils	6	0.4	1	0.1	905.3	
Tanning or dyeing extracts	6	0.3	1	0.1	426.5	
Rubber and articles thereof	6	0.3	1	0.1	591.0	
Plastics and articles thereof	5	0.3	4	0.5	22.7	
Glass and glassware	4	0.3	0	0.0	2074.7	
Others	18	1.1	20	2.5	-7.2	
Total	1,622	100.0	797	100.0	103.4	

Commodity	China				Annual change	
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015			
	Value (N\$M)	% Share	Value (N\$M)	% Share		
Iron and steel	104	16.1	115	8.6	-9.8	
Boilers	82	12.7	451	33.5	-81.8	
Articles of iron or steel	76	11.8	45	3.3	70.3	
Inorganic and organic chemicals products	58	9.0	93	6.9	-37.7	
Salt and Cement	54	8.4	1	0.0	10643.7	
Electrical machinery and equipment	46	7.1	84	6.3	-45.8	
Vehicles	37	5.7	49	3.7	-25.4	
Furniture	26	4.0	120	8.9	-78.4	
Plastics and articles thereof	20	3.1	45	3.3	-55.8	
Tobacco	18	2.8	11	0.8	67.9	
Others	125	19.4	333	24.7	-62.5	
Total	644	100.0	1,345	100.0	-52.1	

Commodity	India				Annual change	
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015			
	Value (N\$M)	% Share	Value (N\$M)	% Share		
Mineral fuels and oils	786	72.5	77	29.4	924.2	
Pharmaceutical products	104	9.6	80	30.6	30.7	
Vehicles	101	9.3	14	5.3	625.3	
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk products	29	2.7	9	3.3	245.5	
Cereals	23	2.2	24	9.2	-2.3	
Miscellaneous chemical products	19	1.8	0	0.0	19019.1	
Articles of iron or steel	3	0.3	14	5.3	-75.3	
Boilers	3	0.3	3	1.0	14.1	
Medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	2	0.2	1	0.3	149.4	
Plastics and articles thereof	2	0.2	2	0.6	8.1	
Others	11	1.0	39	14.8	-71.6	
Total	1,084	100.0	261	100.0	315.9	

South Africa					
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015		
Commodity	Value (N\$m)	% Share	Value (N\$m)	% Share	Annual change
Vehicles and parts	1,904	15.8	2,437	19.3	-21.9
Boilers	1,332	11.1	1,517	12.0	-12.2
Mineral fuels and oils	710	5.9	242	1.9	194.1
Electrical machinery and equipment	692	5.8	829	6.6	-16.5
Articles of iron or steel	530	4.4	734	5.8	-27.7
Beverages (incl alcoholic)	371	3.1	528	4.2	-29.7
Pharmaceutical products	364	3.0	324	2.6	12.3
Plastics and articles thereof	360	3.0	395	3.1	-9.0
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	262	2.2	264	2.1	-0.8
Sugar and sugar confectionery	246	2.0	203	1.6	21.1
Others	5,257	43.7	5,165	40.9	1.9
Total	12,029	100.0	12,638	100.0	-4.8

Zambia					
	Q1-2016		Q1-2015		
Commodity	Value (N\$m)	% Share	Value (N\$m)	% Share	Annual change
Copper	958	94.78	163	80.7	487.3
Cereals	23	2.28	1	0.4	2722.8
Fodder	21	2.07	19	9.5	8.6
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	2	0.21	0	0.0	10772.2
Sugar and sugar confectionery	2	0.18	2	0.9	-2.0
Plastics and articles thereof	2	0.16	0	0.0	53675.4
Salt and Cement	1	0.06	1	0.5	-34.7
Vehicles	0	0.04	3	1.7	-88.2
Wood and articles of wood	0	0.03	0	0.2	-39.1
Products of the milling industry	0	0.03	0	0.0	6764.5
Others	2	0.15	12	6.0	-87.3
Total	1,011	100.00	202	100.0	400.2

9.0 Trade by office

Office	Q1-2016				Q1-2015			
	Export		Import		Export		Import	
	Value (N\$ m)	% Share						
Ariamsvlei	7 50	4	4 ,059	1 8	7 28	5	4 ,241	2 2
Eros Airport	2 ,723	15	1 ,087	5	2 ,637	1 9	8 25	4
F. P. du Toit	-	-	6 73	3	-	-	7 62	4
Gobabis	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0
Grootfontein	-	-	0	0	-	-	3	0
Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport	1 ,829	10	5 66	3	9 73	7	5 06	3
Impalila Island	-	-	2	0	-	-	2	0
Katima Mulilo	-	-	2	0	6 9	1	0	0
Katwitwi	1	0	0	0	3 9	0	0	0
Keetmanshoop	-	-	2 1	0	-	-	2 0	0
Lüderitz	7 91	4	2 46	1	6 07	4	2 51	1
Klein Manase	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	0
Mohembo	5	0	2 9	0	4	0	3 8	0
Ngoma	1 01	1	8 6	0	1 32	1	5 9	0
Noordoewer	4 21	2	2 ,052	9	4 69	3	1 ,959	1 0
Omahenene	5	0	0	0	3 5	0	0	0
Ondangwa	-	-	1	0	-	0	1	0
Oranjemund	1 5	0	1 89	1	11	0	3 38	2
Oshakati	0	0	3 5	0	0	0	1 10	1
Oshikango	1 37	1	9	0	8 13	6	1 7	0
Otjiwarongo	-	-	2	0	-	-	4	0
Ruacana	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rundu	2	0	1	0	4	0	1	0
Statistics Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Trans Kalahari	8 08	5	4 ,143	1 9	9 92	7	4 ,593	2 4
Tsumeb	1	0	4 0	0	1	0	7	0
International Airport - Windhoek	0	0	9	0	1	0	2 1	0
Walvis Bay	8 ,932	5 0	6 ,672	3 0	4 ,032	3 0	4 ,583	2 3
Wenela	5 15	3	1 ,115	5	6 33	5	7 69	4
Windhoek Regional Warehouse Office	8 26	5	8 04	4	1 ,436	1 1	9 3	0
Windhoek Regional Office	0	0	9 3	0	1	0	1 17	1
Windhoek Regional Excise Office	-	-	7 1	0	-	-	1 86	1
Total	17,862	1 00	22,007	1 00	13,616	1 00	19,510	1 00

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