

JULY2015

QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS

FIRST QUARTER 2015



Namibia Statistics
Agency

Our Mission

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

Our Vision

To be a high performance institution in statistics delivery

Our Shared Values

Excellent Performance

Integrity

Service focus

Transparency

Accuracy

Partnership

PREFACE

Foreign trade statistics play an important role in Namibia's economy as it measures values and quantities of goods that, by moving into or out of a country, add or subtract from a nation's material stock of goods. Foreign trade statistics are essential for the formulation of monetary, fiscal, commercial and regional integration policies. More importantly, in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), reliable import statistics are crucial when it comes to revenue sharing among member states.

Since Namibia's independence, government policy has been to develop, promote and diversify the country's exports. It also helped to expand and consolidate market shares of existing markets and penetrate new markets. One of the goals was to reduce reliance on imports from one or two main trading partners. Prior to independence, trade flow between Namibia and the rest of the world was not independently recorded. Since 1990, positive developments have taken place, both in the particulars recorded and the methods of recording. Computerization of procedures at the Directorate of

Customs and Excise in the Ministry of Finance continues to enhance the timely dissemination and analysis of trade statistics through prompt transfer of captured trade data at Customs to the NSA.

This bulletin presents the quarterly trade statistics for 2015.



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Windhoek, June 2015



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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. This report presents a summary of trade statistics in terms of import and export of merchandise during the first quarter of 2015 as compared to the corresponding quarter of 2014. Foreign trade statistics derived from records of trade flows across international borders are invaluable for the formulation of commercial, fiscal and monetary policies of any country. The basic information for the compilation of trade statistics is collected and captured based on import/export declarations made by traders.

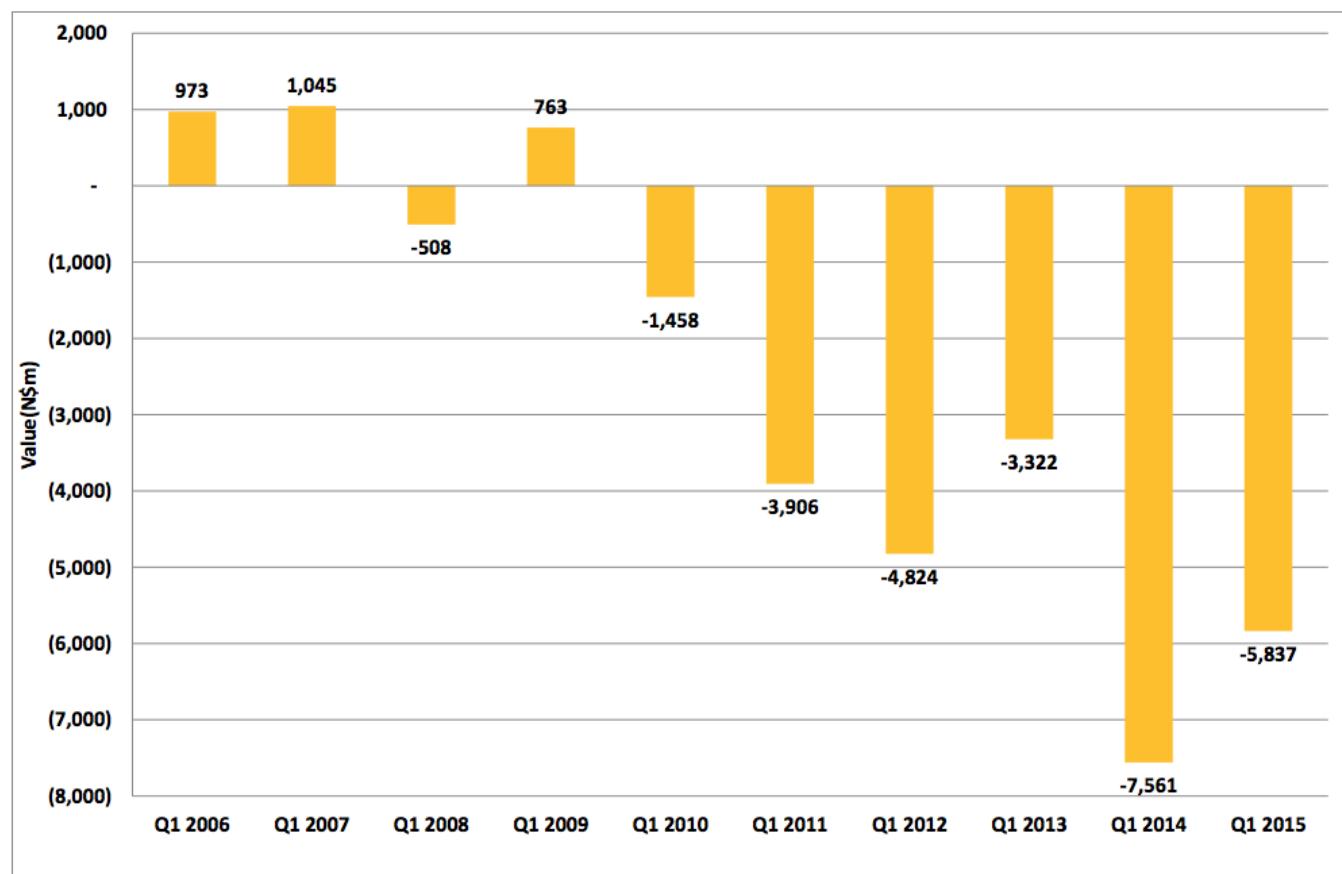
2. KEY DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 Trade Balance

Namibia's trade deficit slowed down by 22.8 percent to account for N\$5.8 billion in quarter 1 of 2015 from N\$7.6 billion recorded in quarter 1 of 2014. The decline in the deficit was due to a slight decline in the overall import expenditure to N\$19.4 billion recorded during the first quarter of 2015 from N\$20.6 billion in the first quarter of 2014.

The overall export revenue for quarter 1 of 2015 remained relatively constant when compared to the same quarter a year ago. It rose only by a mere 3.9 percent to account for N\$13.6 billion up from N\$13 billion in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Chart 1 shows the trend of the trade balance from 2006 to 2014.

CHART 1 TRADE BALANCE



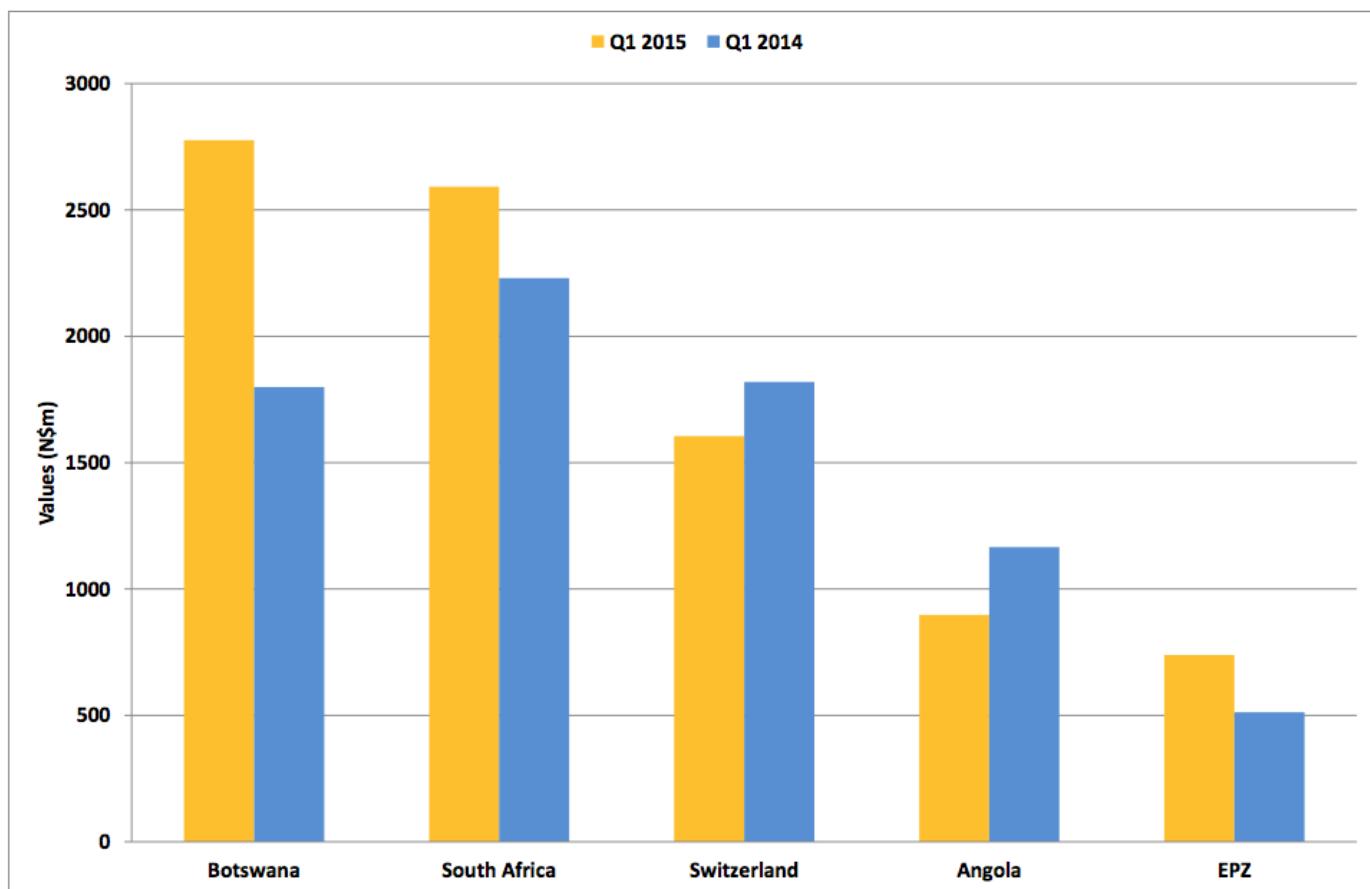
2.2 EXPORTS TO KEY MARKETS

Namibia's total exports for quarter 1 of 2015 was valued at N\$13.6 billion of which the bulk valued at N\$8.6 billion was destined to Botswana, South Africa, Switzerland and Angola, including N\$ 739 million which was destined to the Export Processing Zone. The aforementioned markets accounted for 63.4 percent of Namibia's total exports when compared to 57.7 percent during the same quarter of 2014. Botswana topped Namibia's export destination with goods worth N\$2.8 billion exported to that country, which is the largest increase of 54.3 percent from N\$1.8 billion recorded in quarter 1 of 2014.

Namibia's exports to Africa's largest economy-South Africa rose by 16.2 percent to N\$2.6 billion in quarter 1 of 2015 when compared to N\$2.2 billion in the corresponding quarter in 2014. In addition, exports to the EPZ also rose by 44 percent to N\$0.74 billion in quarter 1 of 2015 from N\$0.5 billion in the same quarter of 2014. On the other hand, export revenue from Angola declined by 23 percent, this was the largest decline followed by exports to Switzerland which dropped by 11.8 percent to N\$1.6 billion in the reporting quarter from N\$1.8 billion in the corresponding quarter of 2014. The overall exports to other countries outside the top five listed markets also dropped slightly by 10 percent to account for N\$5 billion in quarter 1 of 2015 from N\$5.5 billion recorded in the same quarter of the previous year.

Chart 2 shows the value of exports to each of these markets.

CHART 2 MAIN EXPORT DESTINATIONS



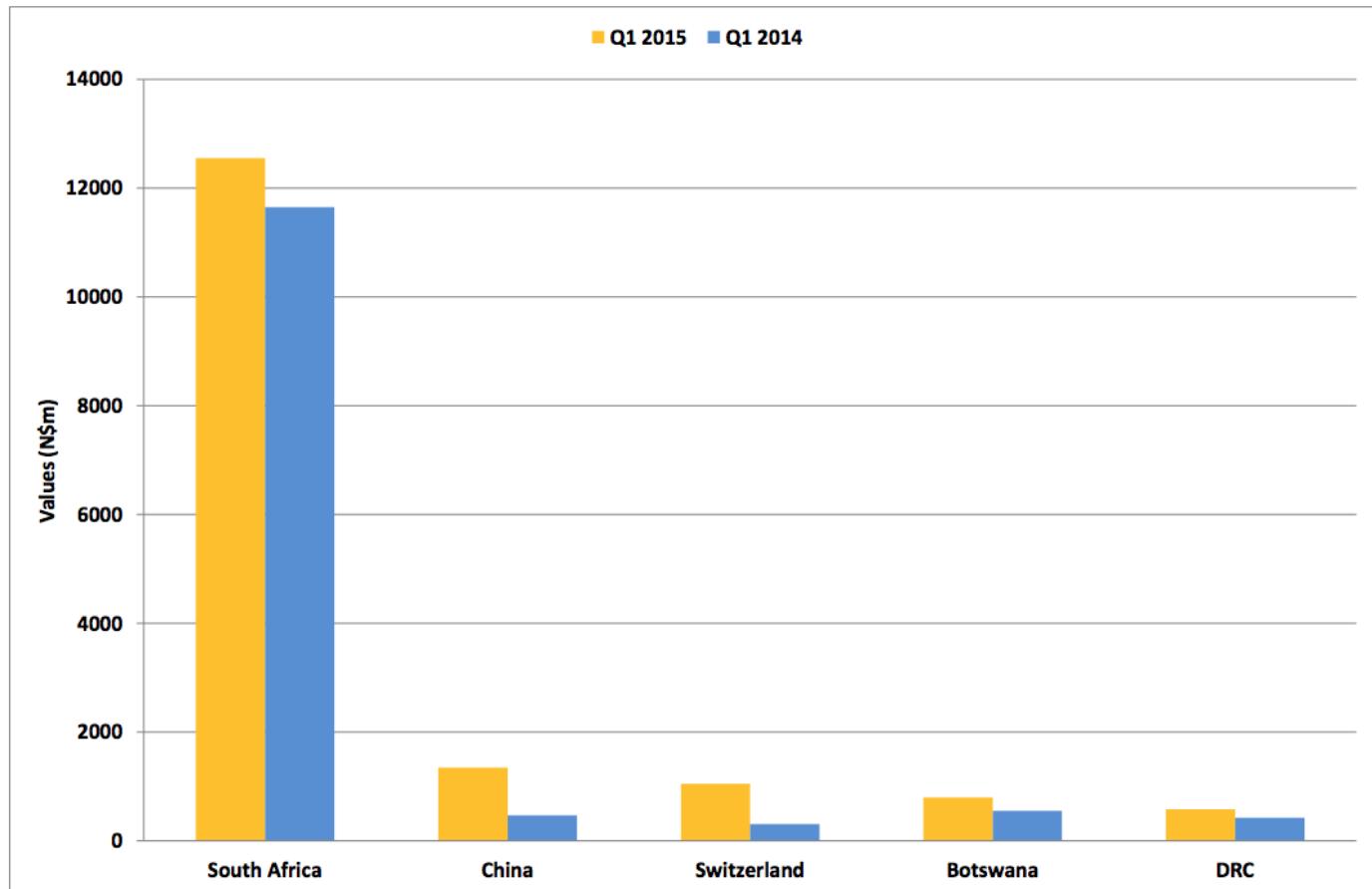
2.3 IMPORTS FROM KEY MARKETS

South Africa, China, Switzerland, Botswana and DRC were the main sources of imports for Namibia during the first quarter of 2015. The overall value of imports from these markets increased by 22 percent to N\$16.3 billion in the quarter under review as compared to N\$13.4 billion in the same quarter a year earlier. These markets accounted for 84.1 percent of total imports in quarter 1 of 2015 in comparison to 65 percent in the same quarter of 2014.

The results presented in chart 3 shows that Namibia continues to depend on South Africa as a major source of imports, as the import bill from that country continues to rise, this time around it rose slightly by 7.8 percent to account for N\$12.6 billion compared to N\$11.6 billion in quarter 1 of 2014.

Furthermore, the most increase in imports was from Switzerland (238 percent) and China (185 percent). The increase in imports from Switzerland was reflected in Namibia's appetite for articles of plastics, vehicles and ores while the growth in imports from China was mainly reflected by flight simulators, boilers and furniture. Imports from other countries outside the top five listed countries decreased by 133 percent to N\$3.1 billion compared to N\$7.2 billion recorded in quarter 1 of 2014. Import values of the top five markets are shown in Chart 3 below.

CHART 3 MAIN SOURCES OF IMPORTS



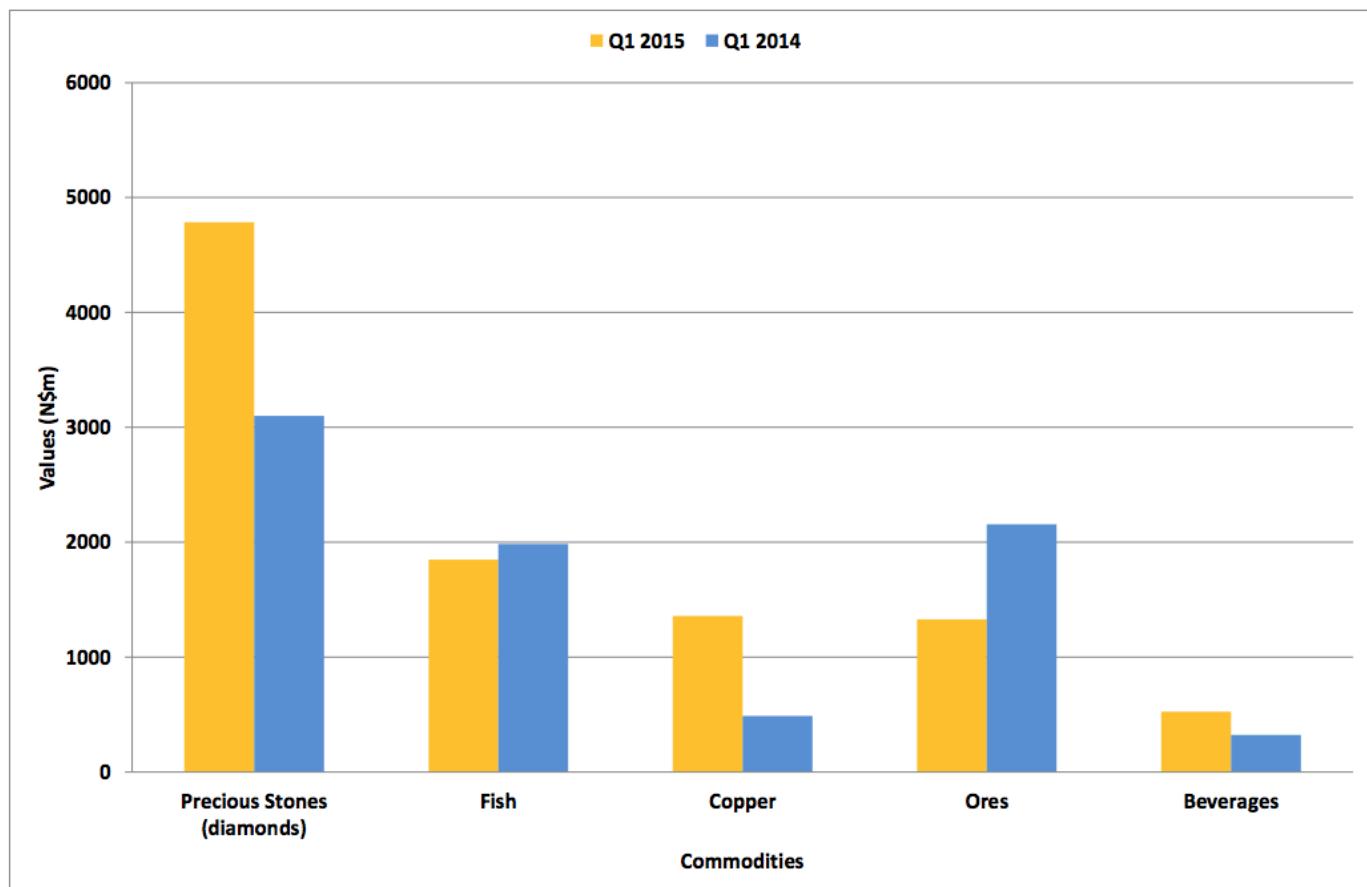
2.4 TOP EXPORT PRODUCTS

Precious stones (diamonds), fish, copper, ores, and beverages dominated the list of Namibia's major exports during the period of review. The overall export revenue generated from these commodities rose by 22.3 percent to N\$9.8 billion compared to N\$8.1 billion in the same quarter of 2014. These commodities accounted for 72.5 percent of export revenue in the first quarter of 2015 compared to 61.7 percent in the same quarter of 2014.

The most increase in exports was reflected by copper which rose by a staggering 178 percent to N\$1.4 billion, followed by beverages which increased by 62.4 percent to N\$0.53 billion, while precious stones (diamonds) rose by more than half to N\$4.8 billion in the first quarter of 2015 from N\$3.1 billion in the corresponding quarter of 2014. The increase in copper exports is reflected in high demand of this commodity by Switzerland, South Korea and RSA. In addition, the rise in export of beverages is due to increase in foreign demand for this commodity especially by South Africa, Zambia, Viet-Nam and China. The growth in diamond exports can be attributed to the increase in demand for diamonds by Botswana (N\$2.6 billion) and South Africa (0.74 billion).

On the other hand, fish export, which is the second major export commodity and the only food item on the list of top five export commodities, fell slightly by 6.8 percent. A further analysis of fish exports is done in section 2.5. Figure 4 shows the top five exported commodities as percentage of total exports.

CHART 4 TOP FIVE EXPORTS

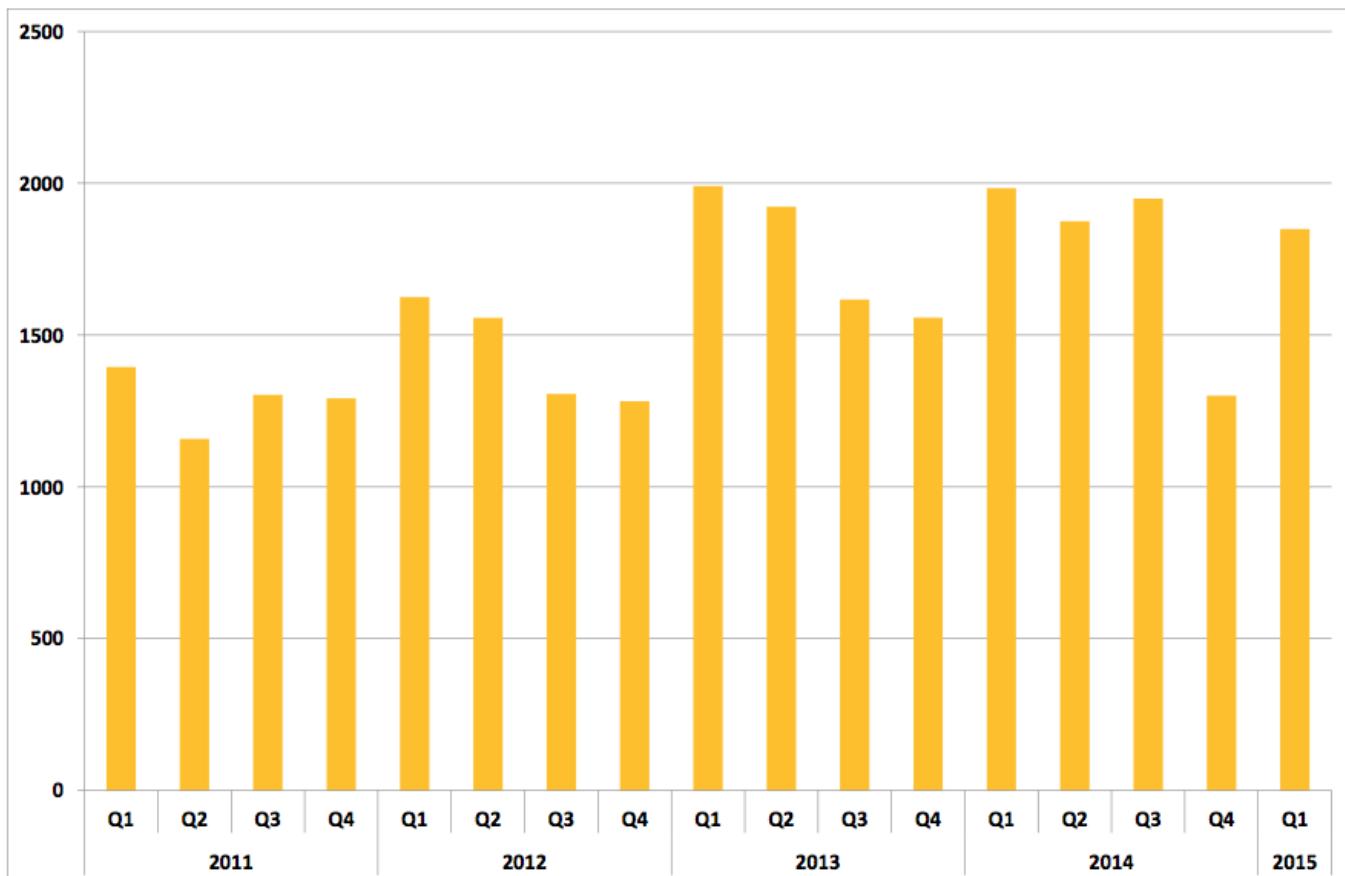


2.5 FISH EXPORTS

Namibia is a net-exporter of fish which continues to be a major export food item for Namibia. This is postulated by chart 5, which shows that Namibia's export revenue from fish has been on an upward trend for most quarters from 2011 to 2014. Moreover, fish exports rose by 42.2 percent to N\$1.85 billion during the first quarter of 2015 when compared to N\$1.3 billion recorded during the previous quarter. In contrast, fish exports declined slightly by 6.8 percent to N\$1.85 billion during quarter 1 of 2015 from N\$1.98 billion during quarter 1 of 2014. The decline in fish exports during the period of review can be attributed to alternative markets for fish by DRC, Italy and Mozambique whose fish imports from Namibia declined by 34 percent, 33.6 percent and 27.1 percent respectively. In addition, Monaco and Congo Brazavile which imported a significant amount of fish from Namibia during quarter 1 of 2014 did not import any fish from Namibia in the period under review. In addition, fish export to Angola declined by 75.4 percent, from N\$54 million in quarter 1 of 2014 to N\$13 million in quarter 1 of 2015.

Chart 5 shows quarterly fish exports for the past four years to the rest of the world.

CHART 5 FISH EXPORTS



Namibia's major export destinations for fish include Spain, South Africa, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Italy, Mozambique, Portugal and Zimbabwe. The aforementioned partners accounted for 90.8 percent of Namibia's total fish exports. Spain accounted for the largest share of 39.1 percent of total fish export followed by South Africa with a share of 16.4 percent, Zambia contributed 10.7 percent and 7.9 percent share was contributed by DRC.

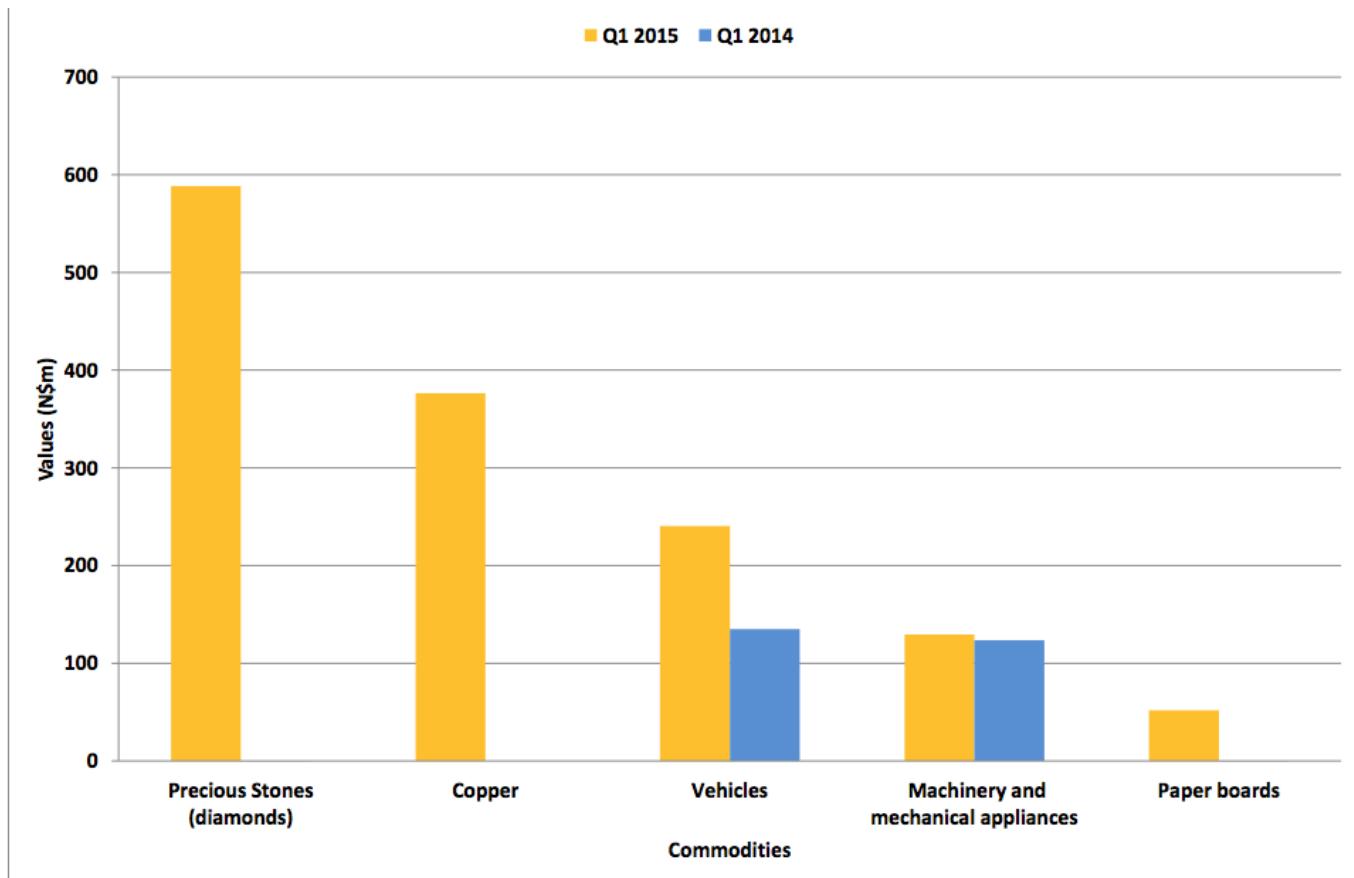
Export revenue from Zambia increased by N\$187 million during quarter 1 of 2015 when compared to N\$71 million recorded in the corresponding period of 2014.

2.6 TOP RE-EXPORTS PRODUCTS

Re-exports are exports of foreign goods that have been previously imported into Namibia for varying purposes. Overall the value of re-exported commodities rose significantly by 293.8 percent to N\$1.6 billion in QUARTER 1 of 2015 from N\$0.4 billion recorded in quarter 1 of 2014. Precious stones (diamonds), copper, vehicles, machinery & mechanical appliances; and paper boards were the most re-exported commodities in QUARTER 1 of 2015. The overall value of re-exports for these commodities rose by 436.3 percent to N\$1.4 billion compared to N\$258 million during quarter 1 of 2014.

Diamonds, copper and paper boards were imported into Namibia by the processing firms on behalf of their foreign clients for processing purposes and were re-exported thereafter. Diamonds were mostly re-exported to Switzerland, Belgium and United States of America while copper was mainly re-exported to Switzerland. In addition, re-exports of paper boards were mainly destined for Zambia. These results are presented in chart 6 below.

CHART 6 TOP FIVE RE-EXPORTS



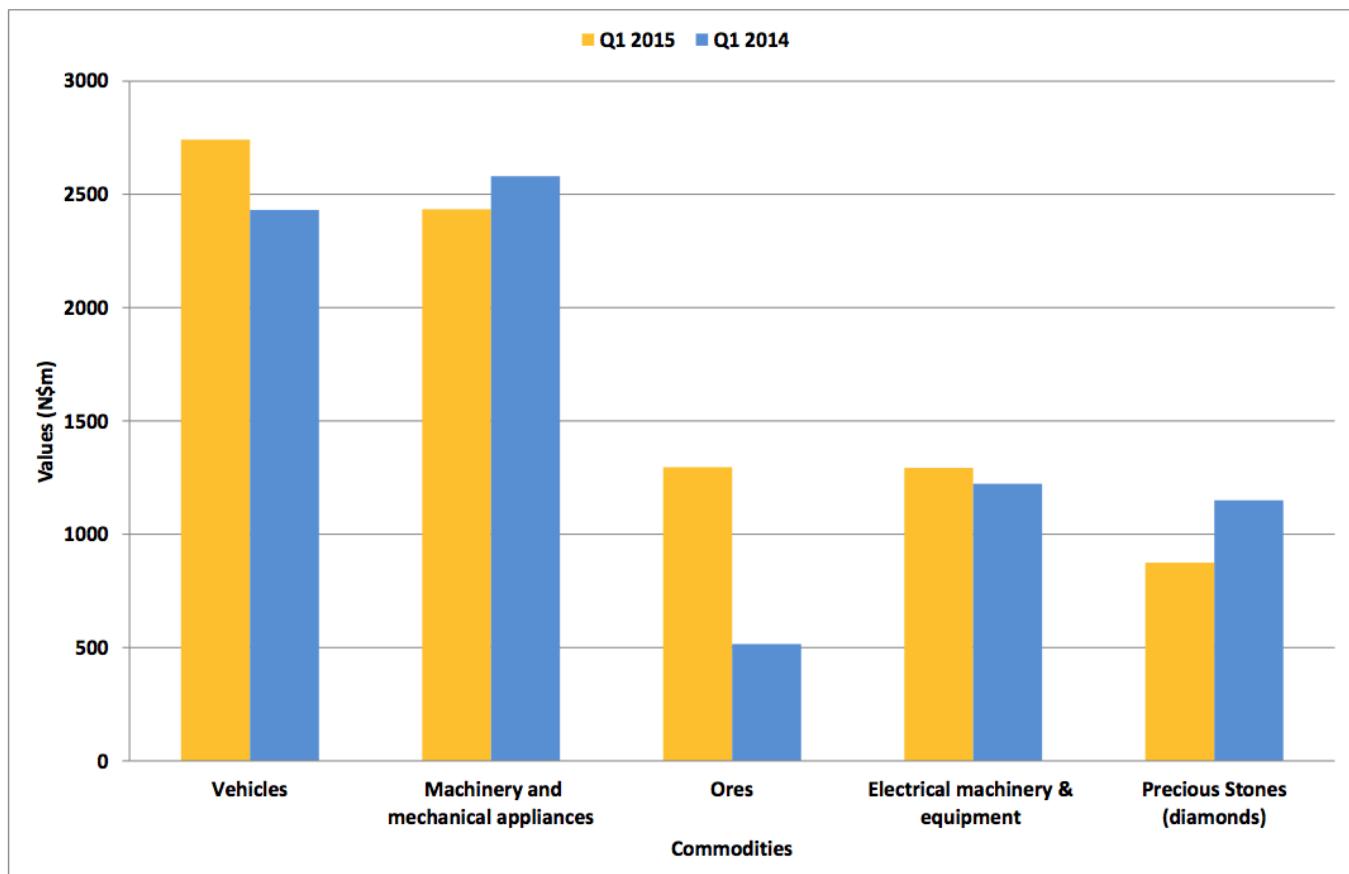
2.7 TOP IMPORT PRODUCTS

During the first quarter of 2015, vehicles, machinery & mechanical appliances; ores, electrical machinery & equipment; and precious stones (diamonds) dominated the list of imports into Namibia. The overall import value declined by 5.8 percent to N\$19.4 billion from N\$20.6 billion in the same quarter a year ago. The aforementioned commodities accounted for 44.5 percent of import expenditure in quarter 1 of 2015 as compared to 38.3 percent in quarter 1 of 2014.

The decline in imports was mainly pronounced in domestic demand for diamonds; machinery and mechanical appliances which fell by 24 percent and 6 percent respectively. In addition, overall imports of mineral fuels fell by 86 percent from N\$2.8 billion in quarter 1 of 2014 to N\$0.39 billion in quarter 1 of 2015. However, a significant increase in the import expenditure was observed in the import value of ores as Namibia's demand for this commodity rose by 151.2 percent from 516 million in quarter 1 of 2014 to N\$1.3 billion in quarter 1 of 2015.

The top five most imported commodities are listed in 7.

Chart 7 Top five imports



3. TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

3.1 EXPORTS

During the period under review, Namibia's number one export market in terms of economic regions was Southern African Customs Union (SACU) as it has always been the case. Exports to SACU rose by 33.1 percent to account for N\$5.4 billion in the first quarter of 2015 compared to N\$4.0 billion in the corresponding quarter of 2014. During quarter 1 of 2015, export revenue from SACU accounted for a share of 40 percent of the total export revenue as compared to 31 percent during quarter 1 of 2014.

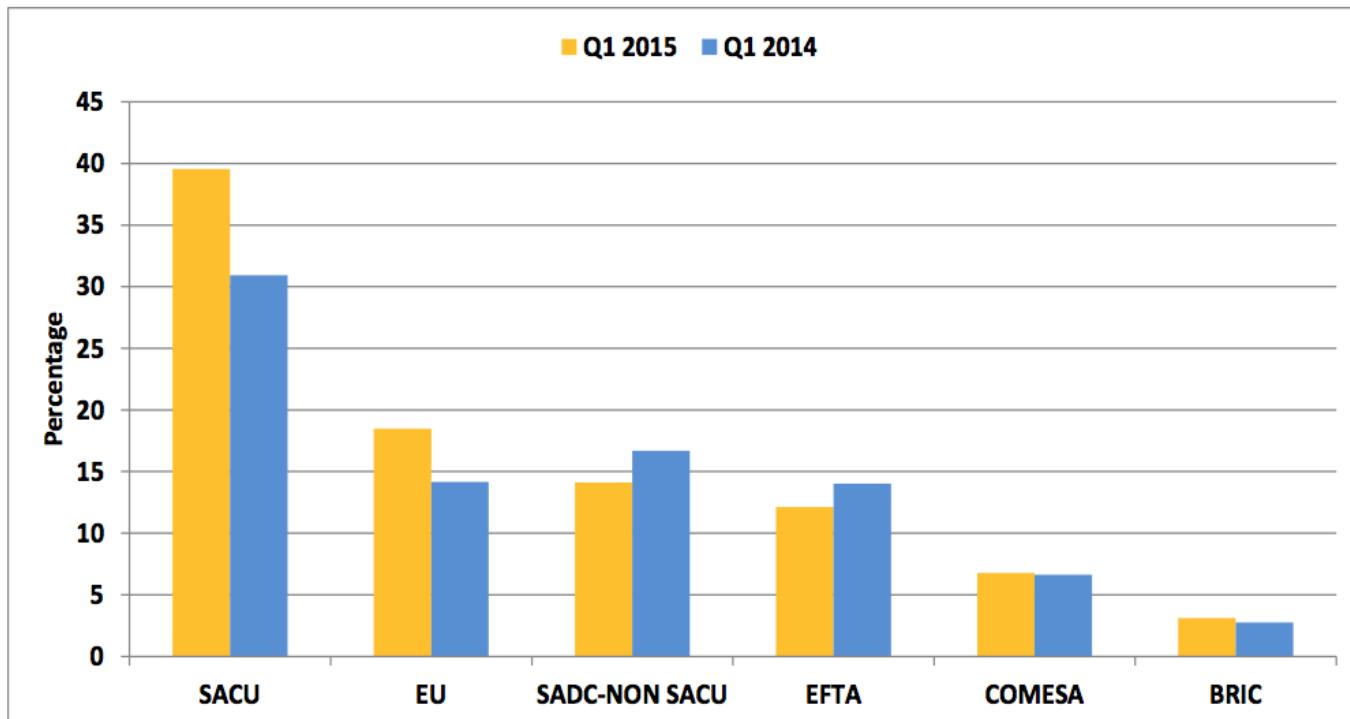
The EU occupied the second position as Namibia's major export destination. During the period under review, exports to this region accounted for 18.5 percent of the total exports when compared to 14.2 percent recorded in the same period of last year. Overall export revenue from the EU rose by 36 percent to account for N\$2.5 billion in quarter 1 of 2015 from N\$1.8 billion in the same quarter of 2014.

Non-SACU-SADC was the third largest export market, accounting for 14.1 percent of the total exports. However, overall export revenue from this region declined by 12 percent to account for N\$1.9 billion in QUARTER 1 of 2015 from N\$2.2 billion recorded in QUARTER 1 of 2014.

Similarly, exports to EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) declined by 10 percent from N\$1.6 billion during QUARTER 1 of 2015 to N\$1.8 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2014. Exports to this region accounted for 12 percent of the total export during quarter 1 of 2015 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2014 (chart 8).

Exports to BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) and COMESA also rose by 17 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

CHART 8: EXPORTS BY ECONOMIC REGIONS



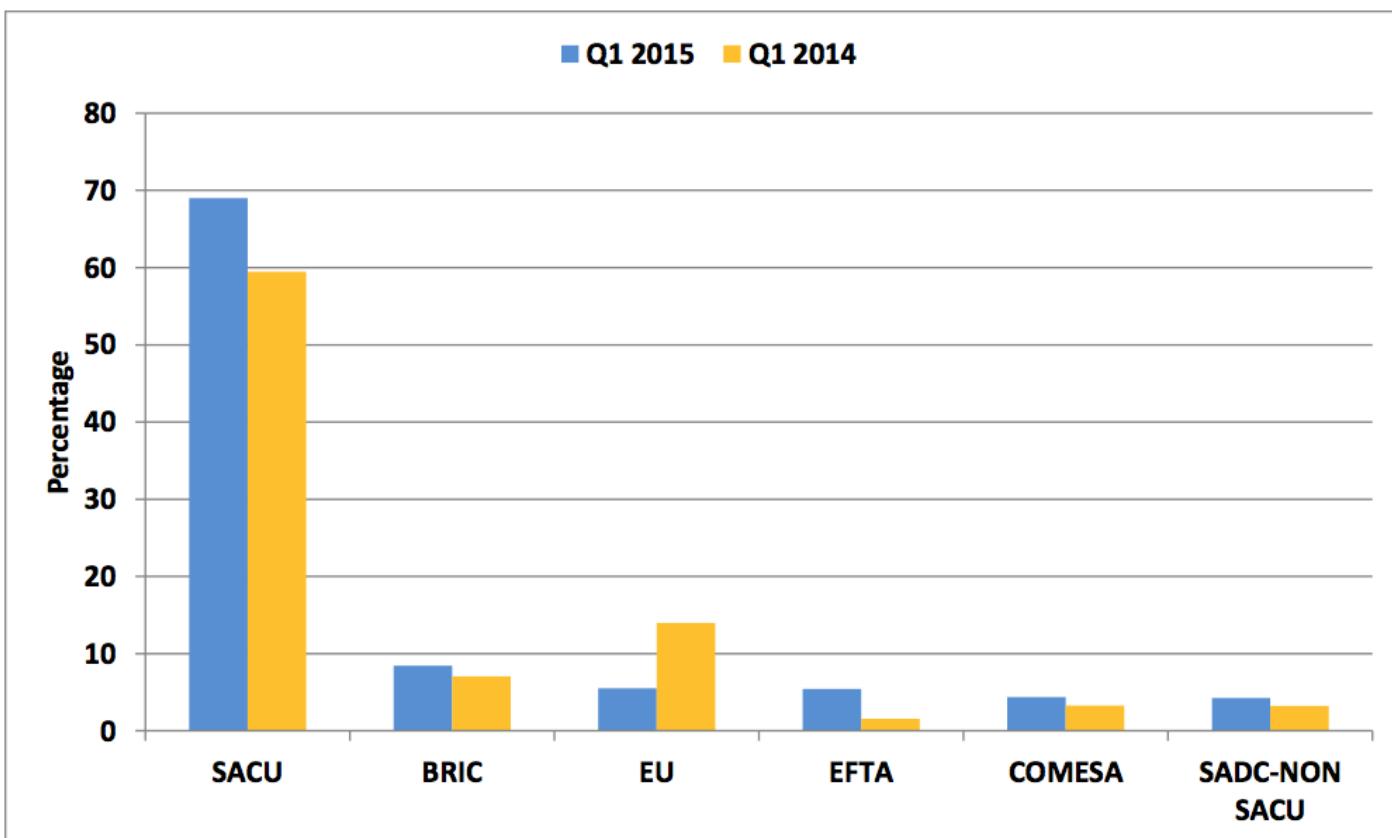
3.2 IMPORTS

During the period under review, Namibia's main source of imports in terms of economic regions was SACU, as is the case for exports when compared to other economic regions. The import bill from SACU increased by 9.3 percent to N\$13.4 billion in quarter 1 of 2015 as compared to N\$12.3 billion in quarter 1 of 2014. SACU accounted for a share of 69 percent in quarter 1 of 2015, down from 59.5 percent of total imports in the corresponding quarter of last year. BRIC occupied the second position as Namibia's important source of imports. Expenditure on imports to BRIC accounted for 8.5 percent in quarter 1 of 2015, down from 7.1 percent in the same quarter of 2014. In addition, the value of the import bill from this region rose by 12.8 percent to account for N\$1.6 billion in quarter 1 of 2015 from N\$1.5 billion in quarter 1 of 2014.

The EU occupied the third position as Namibia's source of imports. However, the value of imports from the EU declined significantly by 63 percent to account for N\$1.1 billion during quarter 1 of 2015 from N\$2.9 billion recorded in the same quarter of 2014. In addition, the EU accounted for a share of 5.5 percent in quarter 1 of 2015, down from 14 percent recorded in quarter 1 of 2014.

EFTA, COMESA and SADC-NON SACU also contributed as Namibia's source of imports for the period under review. Their contributions relative to the same quarter of last year are shown in chart 9.

CHART 9 IMPORTS BY ECONOMIC REGIONS



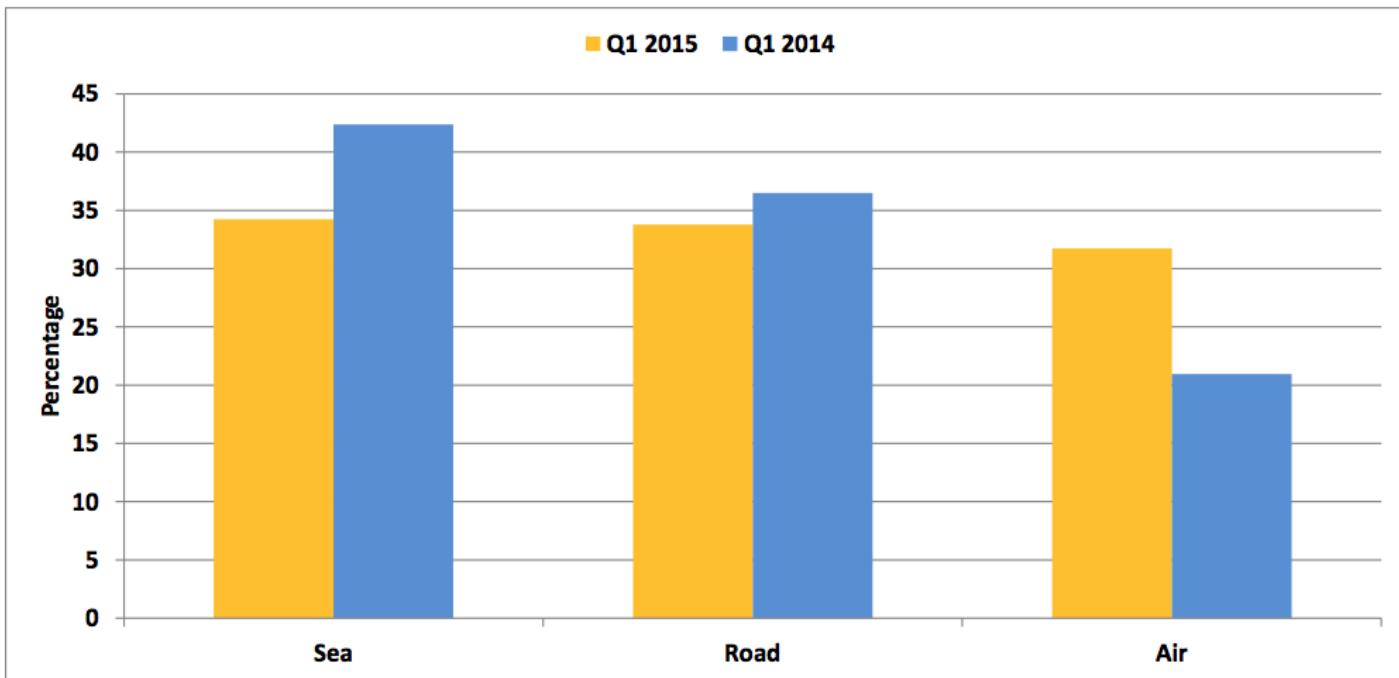
4. TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

4.1 EXPORTS

During the first quarter of 2015, exports via sea transport fell by 15.9 percent to account for N\$4.6 billion when compared to N\$5.5 billion in the same quarter of 2014. Similarly, sea transport accounted for 34.2 percent of total exports during the period under review, down from 42.4 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2014. The value of exports via road transport declined slightly by 3.7 percent to account for N\$4.6 billion during quarter 1 of 2015 when compared to N\$4.8 billion in the same period a year ago. Moreover, road accounted for 33.8 percent of the total exports during the first quarter of 2015, down from 36.5 percent in the same period of 2014.

Exports via air transport grew by 57.6 percent to account for N\$4.3 billion during quarter 1 of 2015 when compared to N\$2.7 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2014, this growth can be attributed to an increase in diamond exports that are mostly transported via air transport. Moreover, the share of exports through air transport accounted for 31.7 percent of total exports during the period under review, up from 20.9 percent in the same quarter of 2014.

CHART 10 EXPORTS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

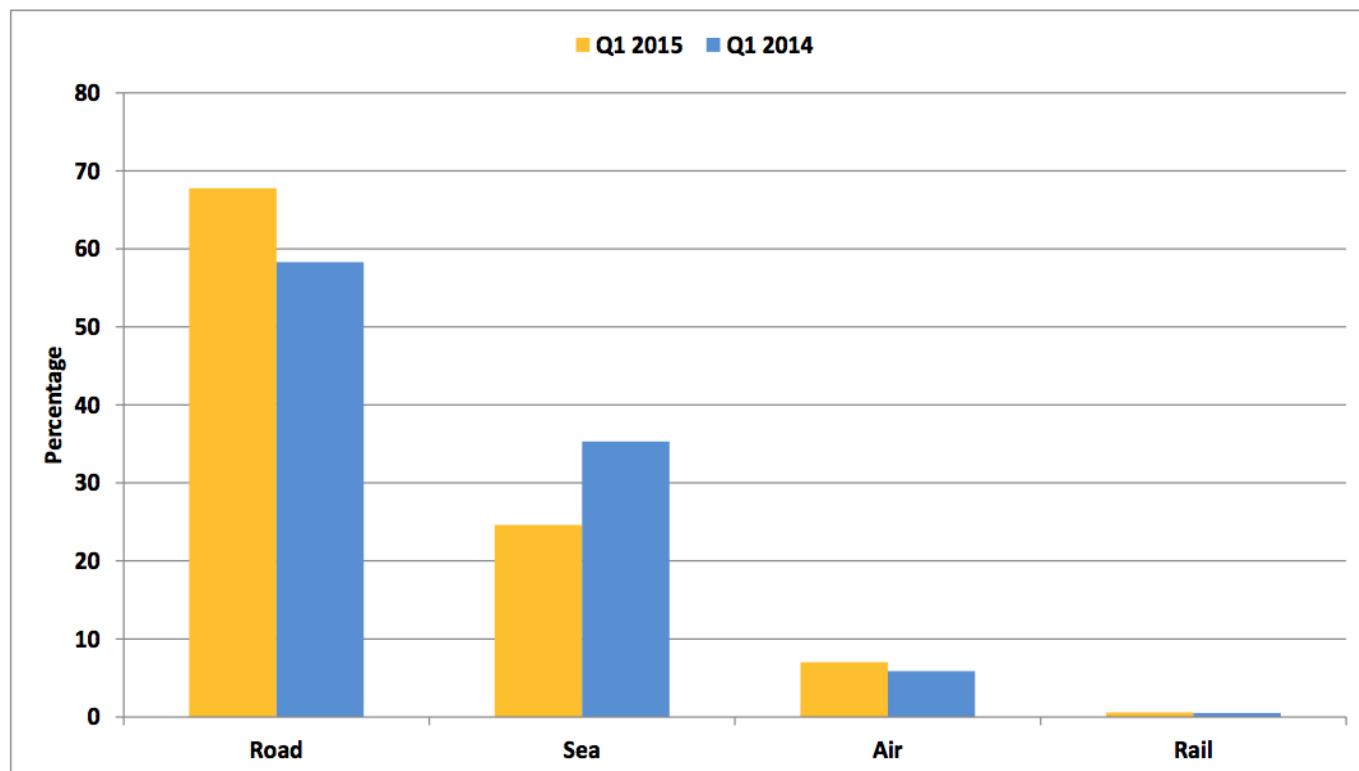


4.2 IMPORTS

During the period under review, most of the imports to Namibia were transported by road in comparison to other modes of transport. Specifically, road transportation accounted for 67.8 percent in quarter 1 of 2015, up from 58.3 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2014. Imports via road transport grew by 9.5 percent to account for N\$13.2 billion during the reporting period from N\$12 billion during quarter 1 of 2014.

The value of imports through sea transport fell by 34.3 percent to account for N\$4.8 billion during quarter 1 of 2015 from N\$7.3 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2014. Sea transportation accounted for 24.6 percent of total imports during the period under review, down from 35.3 percent when compared to the first quarter of 2014. Imports via air transportation accounted for 7 percent of the total imports during quarter 1 of 2015, up from 6 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2014. This implies an increase of 12.4 percent in imports transported by air to account for N\$1.4 billion in quarter 1 of 2015 from N\$1.2 billion during the same period in 2014. The value of imports transported by rail is negligible in comparison with to other modes of transport as shown in figure 11 below.

CHART 11 IMPORTS BY MODE OF TRANSPORTS



5. CONCLUSION

The trade balance recorded a deficit of N\$5.8 billion in the first quarter of 2015, this implies a slowdown of 22.8 percent from N\$7.6 billion in the first quarter of 2014. During the period under review, Namibia's key export markets were Botswana, South Africa, Switzerland, and Angola, while the imports were mainly from South Africa, China, Switzerland, Botswana and DRC.

Major exported commodities include: precious stone (diamonds), Fish, copper, ores and beverages, with the major re-exports products including precious stones (diamonds), copper, vehicles; and machinery and mechanical appliances. On the other hand, Namibia's major imports were: vehicles, machinery and mechanical appliances, ores, electrical machinery and equipment; and precious stones (diamonds).

In terms of economic regions, Namibia's export destinations in the first quarter of 2015 were SACU, EU, Non-SACU-SADC and EFTA, while imports were mainly from the same economic regions in the order of SACU, BRIC, EU and EFTA. Namibia exported most of its commodities by sea and road while most commodities were imported via road. Air transportation also played a vital role in both exports and 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

Year	Export (fob)	Share	Import (fob)	Share
2015	13,577	51.0	17,902	48.1
2014	13,047	49.0	19,336	51.9
Total	26,624	100	37,239	100

8.2 MAIN EXPORT DESTINATION

Partner	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
BOTSWANA	2,776	20.4	1,799	13.8	54.3
SOUTH AFRICA	2,591	19.1	2,230	17.1	16.2
SWITZERLAND	1,605	11.8	1,819	13.9	-11.8
ANGOLA	897	6.6	1,166	8.9	-23.0
EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE	739	5.4	513	3.9	44.1
SPAIN	737	5.4	707	5.4	4.2
FRANCE	596	4.4	183	1.4	226.2
ZAMBIA	550	4.0	496	3.8	10.7
CHINA	359	2.6	343	2.6	4.7
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	298	2.2	701	5.4	-57.4
Other Countries	2,429	17.9	3,089	23.7	-21.4
Total	13,577	100	13,047	100	4.1

8.3 MAIN RE-EXPORT DESTINATION

Partner	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
SWITZERLAND	587	37.2	0	0.0	556,968.3
SOUTH AFRICA	293	18.5	256	63.7	14.6
BELGIUM	139	8.8	-	-	-
ANGOLA	122	7.7	46	11.5	164.6
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	113	7.2	0	0.0	66,860.0
ZAMBIA	65	4.1	11	2.7	497.5
INDIA	54	3.4	2	0.4	3,172.5
ISRAEL	48	3.1	0	0.0	9,115,851.2
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	42	2.7	1	0.2	6,341.9
HONG KONG	22	1.4	3	0.8	600.3
Other Countries	94	6	83	20.7	13.5
Total	1,580	100	401	100	293.8

8.4 MAIN SOURCE OF IMPORTS

Partner	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
SOUTH AFRICA	12,551	65	11,648	56.5	7.8
CHINA	1,345	7	472	2.3	185.2
SWITZERLAND	1,049	5	310	1.5	238.3
BOTSWANA	797	4	552	2.7	44.5
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	583	3	424	2.1	37.6
GERMANY	343	2	754	3.7	-54.6
PERU	269	1	3	0.0	8,212.0
INDIA	261	1	893	4.3	-70.8
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	216	1	666	3.2	-67.6
ZAMBIA	202	1	144	0.7	40.2
Other Countries	1,799	9	4,743	23.0	-62.1
Total	19,415	100	20,608	100.0	-5.8

8.5 TOP TEN EXPORTS

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Precious stones (diamonds)	4,785	35.2	3,100	23.8	54.3
Fish	1,849	13.6	1,984	15.2	-6.8
Copper	1,359	10.0	489	3.8	177.7
Ores	1,328	9.8	2,155	16.5	-38.4
Beverages	525	3.9	323	2.5	62.4
Vehicles	517	3.8	673	5.2	-23.1
Live animals	374	2.8	174	1.3	115.5
Zinc and articles thereof	360	2.7	965	7.4	-62.7
Meat and edible meat offal.	291	2.1	188	1.4	54.7
Boilers	251	1.8	647	5.0	-61.2
Other products	1,938	14.3	2,349	18.0	-17.5
Total	13,577	100	13,047	100	4.1

8.6 TOP TEN RE-EXPORTS

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Precious stones (diamonds)	588.4	37.2	0.0	0.0	2,108,650.5
Copper	376.3	23.8	-	-	0.0
Vehicles	240.3	15.2	134.8	33.6	78.2
Boilers	129.4	8.2	123.6	30.8	4.7
Paper and articles thereof	51.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	369,384.6
Electrical machinery and equipments	49.0	3.1	31.3	7.8	56.3
Optical, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	48.4	3.1	90.7	22.6	-46.6
Meat and edible meat offal.	24.1	1.5	-	-	0.0
Fish	8.6	0.5	-	-	0.0
Plastering materials, lime and cement	6.2	0.4	-	-	0.0
Other products	57.8	3.7	20.8	5.2	177.4
Total	1,580.2	100.0	401.3	100.0	293.8

8.7 TOP TEN IMPORTS

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Vehicles	2,742	14.1	2,432	11.8	12.8
Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	2,435	12.5	2,580	12.5	-5.6
Ores	1,296	6.7	516	2.5	151.2
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	1,293	6.7	1,223	5.9	5.7
Precious stones (diamonds)	875	4.5	1,150	5.6	-24.0
Articles of iron or steel	841	4.3	794	3.9	6.0
Copper and articles thereof	761	3.9	541	2.6	40.6
Beverages, spirits and vinegar	572	2.9	528	2.6	8.2
Plastics and articles thereof	503	2.6	468	2.3	7.5
Pharmaceutical products	446	2.3	349	1.7	27.8
Other products	7,652	39.4	10,027	48.7	-23.7
Total	19,415	100.0	20,608	100.0	-5.8

8.8 EXPORT PRODUCTS TO KEY MARKETS

BOTSWANA					
Commodity description	2015		2014		
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Precious stones (diamonds)	2,623	94.5	1,529	85.0	
Mineral fuels and oils	116	4.2	71	4.0	
Preparations of meats, of fish	14	0.5	7	0.4	
Vehicles	6	0.2	23	1.3	
Beverages	6	0.2	9	0.5	
Plastering materials; lime and cement	4	0.1	3	0.1	
Articles of iron or steel	1	0.1	1	0.1	
Plastics and articles thereof	1	0.0	0	0.0	
Fish	1	0.0	1	0.1	
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	1	0.0	0	0.0	
Other products	4	0.1	156	8.6	
Total	2,776	100.0	1,799	100.0	
SOUTH AFRICA					
Commodity description	2015		2014		
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Precious stones (diamonds)	703	27.1	289	13.0	
Live animals	347	13.4	136	6.1	
Beverages	311	12.0	163	7.3	
Fish	303	11.7	273	12.2	
Meat	136	5.3	132	5.9	
Vehicles	133	5.1	77	3.4	
Preparations of meats, of fish	121	4.7	98	4.4	
Boilers	89	3.4	355	15.9	
Zinc and articles thereof	84	3.3	52	2.3	
Electrical machinery and equipments	50	1.9	300	13.5	
Other products	314	12.1	355	15.9	
Total	2,591	100.0	2,230	100.0	
SWITZERLAND					
Commodity description	2015		2014		
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Copper	1,324	82.5	471	25.9	
Precious stones (diamonds)	211	13.2	240	13.2	
Ores	67	4.2	717	39.4	
Inorganic and organic chemicals	2	0.1	2	0.1	
Work of art; collections' pieces and antiques	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Miscellaneous edible preparations	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Personal effects	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Articles of iron or steel	0	0.0	-	-	
Fruits and nuts	0	0.0	-	-	
Furskins and artificial thereof	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Other products	0	0.0	389	21.4	
Total	1,605	100.0	1,819	100.0	
ANGOLA					
Commodity description	2015		2014		
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Vehicles	317	35.3	446	38.2	
Electrical machinery and equipments	110	12.3	97	8.3	
Boilers	97	10.8	90	7.7	
Furniture; bedding, mattresses and mattress supports	43	4.8	84	7.2	
Beverages	26	2.9	26	2.3	
Live animals	22	2.5	26	2.2	
Paperboards	22	2.5	16	1.4	
Articles of iron or steel	21	2.4	35	3.0	
Rubber and articles thereof	20	2.2	26	2.2	
Plastics and articles thereof	19	2.1	24	2.1	
Other products	200	22.3	296	25.4	
Total	897	100.0	1,166	100.0	

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE					
Commodity description	2015		2014		
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Precious stones (diamonds)	739	100.0	513	100.0	
Other products	-	-	0	0.0	
Total	739	100.0	513	100.0	

8.9 IMPORT PRODUCTS FROM KEY MARKETS

SOUTH AFRICA					
Commodity description	2015		2014		
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Vehicles	2,435	19.4	2,230	19.1	
Boilers	1,497	11.9	1,251	10.7	
Electrical machinery and equipments	826	6.6	736	6.3	
Articles of iron or steel	721	5.7	565	4.8	
Beverages	528	4.2	479	4.1	
Plastics and articles thereof	395	3.1	331	2.8	
Pharmaceutical products	324	2.6	299	2.6	
Clothing accessories	264	2.1	212	1.8	
Paperboard	259	2.1	219	1.9	
Optical, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	242	1.9	267	2.3	
Other products	5,060	40.3	5,060	43.4	
Total	12,551	100.0	11,648	100.0	

CHINA					
Commodity description	2015		2014		
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Boilers	451	33.5	100	21.2	
Furniture; bedding, mattresses and mattress supports	120	8.9	21	4.4	
Iron and steel	115	8.6	19	4.1	
Inorganic and organic chemicals	93	6.9	73	15.6	
Electrical machinery and equipments	84	6.3	61	13.0	
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	67	5.0	3	0.6	
Vehicles	49	3.7	38	8.1	
Plastics and articles thereof	45	3.3	15	3.2	
Articles of iron or steel	45	3.3	35	7.4	
Miscellaneous chemical products	35	2.6	4	0.8	
Other products	241	17.9	102	21.6	
Total	1,345	100.0	472	100.0	

SWITZERLAND					
Commodity description	2015		2014		
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Ores	1,022	97.4	172	55.5	
Vehicles	11	1.1	1	0.2	
Boilers	6	0.6	8	2.4	
Electrical machinery and equipments	5	0.5	6	1.8	
Plastics and articles thereof	2	0.2	0	0.0	
Beverages	1	0.1	-	-	
Pharmaceutical products	1	0.1	1	0.3	
Articles of iron or steel	1	0.0	0	0.1	
Other products	0	0.0	121	38.9	
Total	1,049	100.0	310	100.0	

BOTSWANA						
Commodity description	2015		2014			
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share		
Precious stones (diamonds)	714	89.6	444	80.5		
Vehicles	38	4.8	29	5.3		
Electrical machinery and equipments	13	1.6	14	2.5		
Articles of iron or steel	6	0.7	17	3.1		
Boilers	5	0.7	13	2.4		
Plastics and articles thereof	4	0.5	1	0.2		
Paperboards	3	0.4	3	0.6		
Iron and steel	1	0.2	3	0.5		
Miscellaneous articles of base metal	1	0.1	0	0.1		
Personal effects	1	0.1	1	0.1		
Other products	10	1.3	27	4.8		
Total	797	100.0	552	100.0		
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO						
Commodity description	2015		2014			
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share		
Copper and articles thereof	575	98.7	423	99.9		
Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	7	1.3	-	-		
Other products	0	0.0	1	0.1		
Total	583	100.0	424	100.0		

8.10 TRADE BY OFFICE

Office	2015				2014			
	Export		Import		Export		Import	
	Value (N\$)	Share						
Ariamsvlei	727	5.4	4,240	21.8	1,099	8.4	3,805	18.5
Eros Airport	2,637	19.4	825	4.3	1,541	11.8	527	2.6
F. P. du Toit	-	-	760	3.9	-	-	613	3.0
Gobabis	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	0	0.0
Grootfontein	-	-	3	0.0	-	-	-	-
Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport	972	7.2	506	2.6	441	3.4	619	3.0
Impalila Island	-	-	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Katima Mulilo	69	0.5	0	0.0	38	0.3	0	0.0
Katwitwi	38	0.3	0	0.0	23	0.2	1	0.0
Keetmanshoop	-	-	20	0.1	0	0.0	24	0.1
Lüderitz	607	4.5	204	1.0	1,180	9.0	300	1.5
Klein Manase	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	1	0.0
Mohembo	4	0.0	38	0.2	3	0.0	32	0.2
Ngoma	131	1.0	59	0.3	48	0.4	89	0.4
Noordoewer	468	3.5	1,957	10.1	444	3.4	1,750	8.5
Omahenene	35	0.3	0	0.0	28	0.2	0	0.0
Ondangwa	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Oranjemund	11	0.1	309	1.6	18	0.1	199	1.0
Oshakati	0	0.0	110	0.6	0	0.0	84	0.4
Oshikango	801	5.9	17	0.1	1,070	8.2	23	0.1
Otjiwarongo	-	-	4	0.0	-	-	2	0.0
Ruacana	-	-	-	-	4	0.0	-	-
Rundu	4	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0
Statistics Office	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
SWAKOPMUND	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	2	0.0
Trans Kalahari	991	7.3	4,588	23.6	911	7.0	3,945	19.1
Tsumeb	1	0.0	7	0.0	1	0.0	873	4.2
International Airport -Windhoek	1	0.0	21	0.1	-	-	-	-
Walvis Bay	4,031	29.7	4,577	23.6	4,364	33.4	6,745	32.7
Wenela	613	4.5	768	4.0	566	4.3	47	0.2
Windhoek Regional Warehouse Office	1,436	10.6	93	0.5	1,262	9.7	680	3.3
Windhoek Regional Office	1	0.0	117	0.6	0	0.0	100	0.5
Windhoek Regional Excise Office	-	-	186	1.0	-	-	144	0.7
Total	13,577	100	19,415	100	13,047	100	20,608	100

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