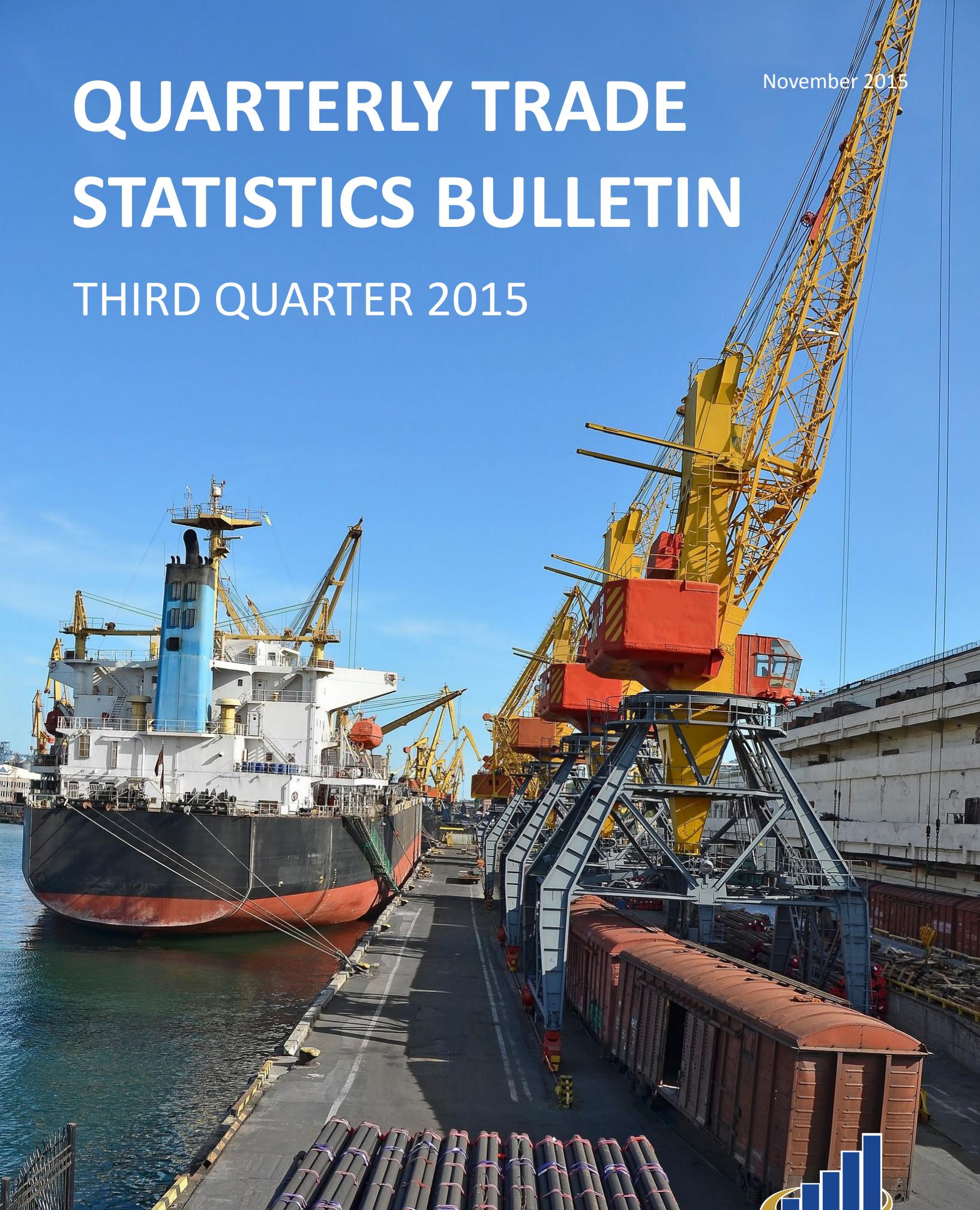


November 2015

QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN

THIRD QUARTER 2015



Namibia Statistics
Agency

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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.

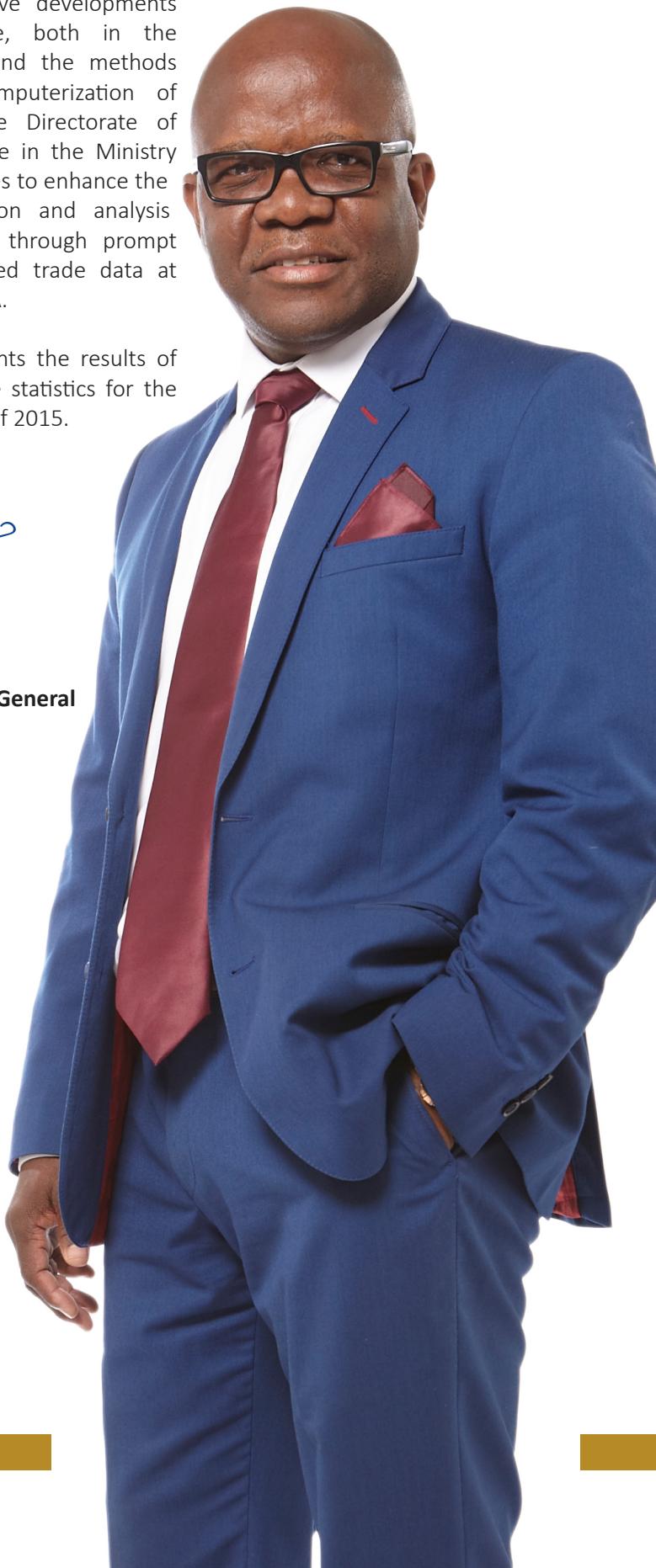
Since Namibia's independence, government policy has been to develop, promote and diversify the country's exports. It also helped to expand and consolidate market shares of existing markets and penetrate new markets. One of the goals was to reduce reliance on imports from one or two main trading partners. 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 details 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 results of the quarterly trade statistics for the third quarter (Q3) of 2015.



Sikongo Haihambo
Acting Statistician-General



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1. INTRODUCTION

The mandate of the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) 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 imports and exports of merchandise during the third 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 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: Q1 2015 revisions

The figures for Q2 - 2015 as published in Q2 - 2015 report were revised upwards as a result of data uploaded in Q3 - 2015, as shown in the table below.

Flow	Value (N\$ m)		
	Revised q2 - 2015	As reported in the previous report	Difference
Export	15,924	13,911	2013
Import	26,628	23,764	2864
Trade balance	-10,704	-9,854	-851

2.2 Trade Balance

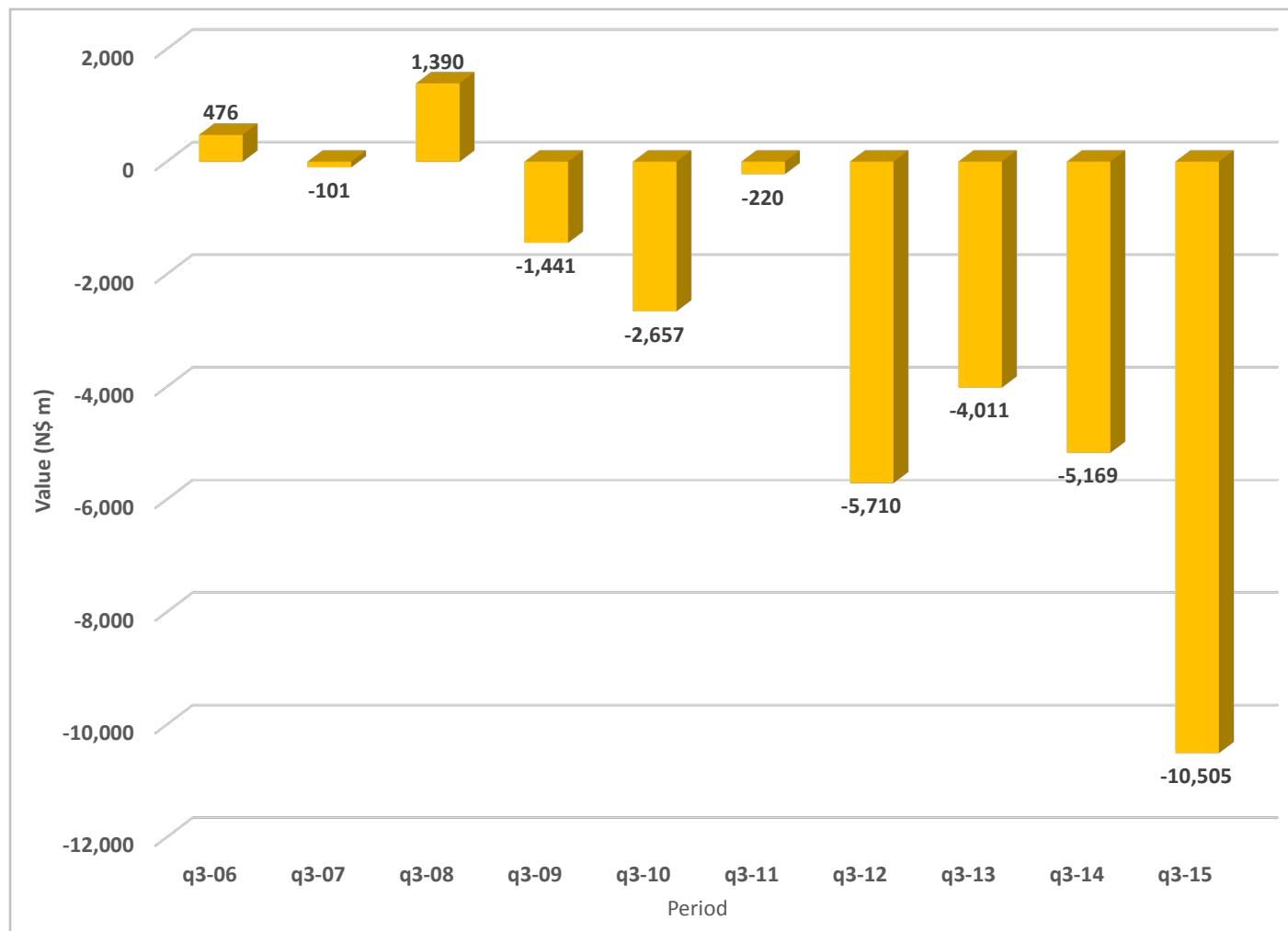
In Q3 - 2015, Namibia's overall exports were valued at N\$13.9 billion and imports at N\$24.5 billion, which resulted in a merchandise trade deficit valued at N\$10.5 billion. Subsequent to this, the deficit widened by 103 percent, up from a revised figure of N\$5.2 billion. The widening trade deficit can be attributed more to an increase in import expenditure and a decline in revenue from exports. The overall value of imports rose by 22 percent, on the other hand, while the overall value of exports declined by 6 percent. Thus, the increase in import expenditure was more than enough to widen the deficit. Export revenue in Q3 - 2015 was N\$0.86 billion less than what was recorded in Q3 - 2014, which stood at N\$14.8 billion.

Table 1 shows the revisions made to Q2 - 2015 data after the monthly data files for Q3 - 2015 were uploaded into the database.

On the contrary, expenditure on imports were N\$4.5 billion higher than what was reported in Q3 - 2014, which was valued at N\$19.9 billion. Thus, the widening deficit continues to underscore Namibia's dependence on imports, and her vulnerability to any slowdown in supply from the largest trading partner, Republic of South Africa (RSA).

Chart 1 shows the trend of the trade balance for all 3rd quarters, from 2006 to 2015.

Chart 1 Trade balance



2.3 Exports to key markets

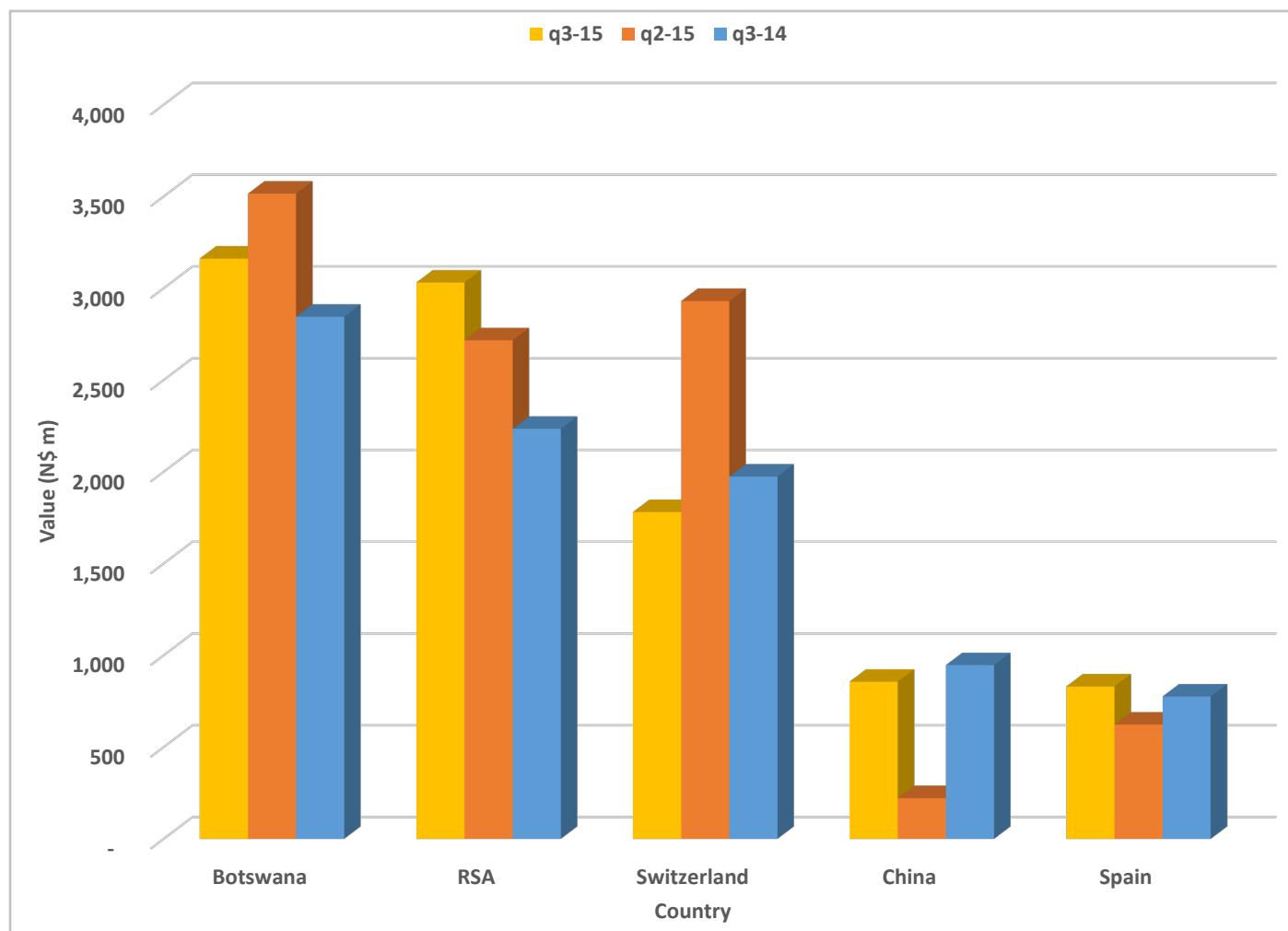
Namibia's total exports for Q3 - 2015 was valued at N\$13.9 billion of which the bulk valued at N\$9.7 billion was destined to Botswana, RSA, Switzerland, China and Spain (Chart 2). The aforementioned markets accounted for 69 percent of Namibia's total export earnings, up from 63 percent in the previous quarter, and from 59 percent in the corresponding quarter a year ago. Export earnings from these markets fell by 3.5 percent to N\$9.7 billion from N\$10 billion recorded in the previous quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, export revenue from these markets rose by 10 percent from N\$8.8 billion.

The increase in export revenue from the said markets during Q3 - 2015 is reflected by high foreign demand for domestic commodities, in particular by Botswana, RSA and Spain.

Botswana topped Namibia's export destinations with goods worth N\$3.2 billion exported to that country, this represents an increase of 11 percent from N\$2.8 billion in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Namibia's exports to RSA rose by 35.7 percent, translating into N\$3 billion when compared to N\$2.2 billion in the corresponding quarter a year earlier. This was the largest increase during the period under review. In addition, exports to Spain rose by 7 percent, to N\$0.830 billion, from N\$0.767 billion in the same period last year.

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

Chart 2 Main export destinations



On the other hand, export revenue from Switzerland fell by 9.8 percent to N\$1.8 billion, when compared to N\$2.9 in the corresponding quarter of 2014. Similarly, export revenue from China also tumbled by 9.6 percent to N\$0.856 billion, from N\$0.947 billion in the same quarter last year.

In addition, the overall export revenue from other countries outside the top five listed markets dropped significantly by 29 percent to N\$4.3 billion, from N\$6 billion in the same period last year. Angola, France, USA, Singapore and Germany are some of the biggest contributors to the decline in export revenue experienced in the period under review.

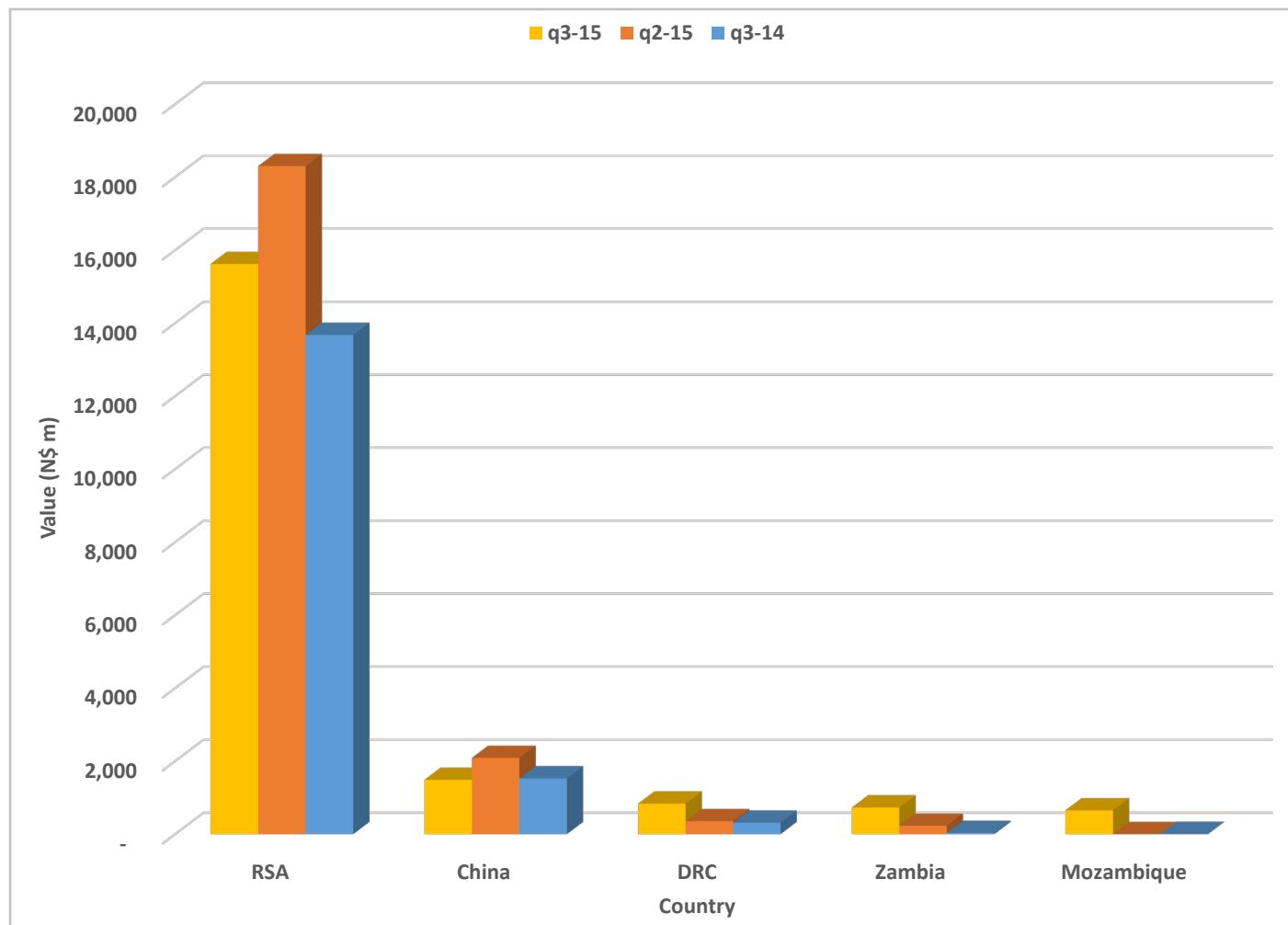
2.4 Imports from key markets

RSA, China, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia and Mozambique were the main source of imports for Namibia during Q3 - 2015, (Chart 3). These markets accounted for 79 percent of total imports, similar to what was recorded in the previous quarter. When compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, the contribution by the aforementioned markets to total imports was 78 percent. Overall imports from the aforementioned markets grew by 24 percent to N\$19.3 billion from N\$15.6 billion in the previous quarter, when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, the cost of imported commodities from these markets fell by 7.8 percent from N\$20.9 billion.

Namibia continues to depend on RSA as a major source of imports, as the import bill from that country continues to rise. During the quarter under review, it rose by 41 percent to account for N\$15.6 billion compared to N\$13.7 billion in Q3 - 2014.

Import values of the top five markets are shown in Chart 3 below.

Chart 3 Main sources of imports



In addition, the overall import bill from DRC, Zambia and Mozambique rose significantly to account for N\$2.2 billion compared to N\$0.353 billion in the corresponding quarter last year, as domestic demand for copper cathodes supplied by DRC and Zambia and mineral fuels and oils from Mozambique rose considerably.

On the other hand, the imports of commodities from China declined by 2.6 percent to account for N\$1.48 billion compared to N\$1.52 billion in the corresponding period last year.

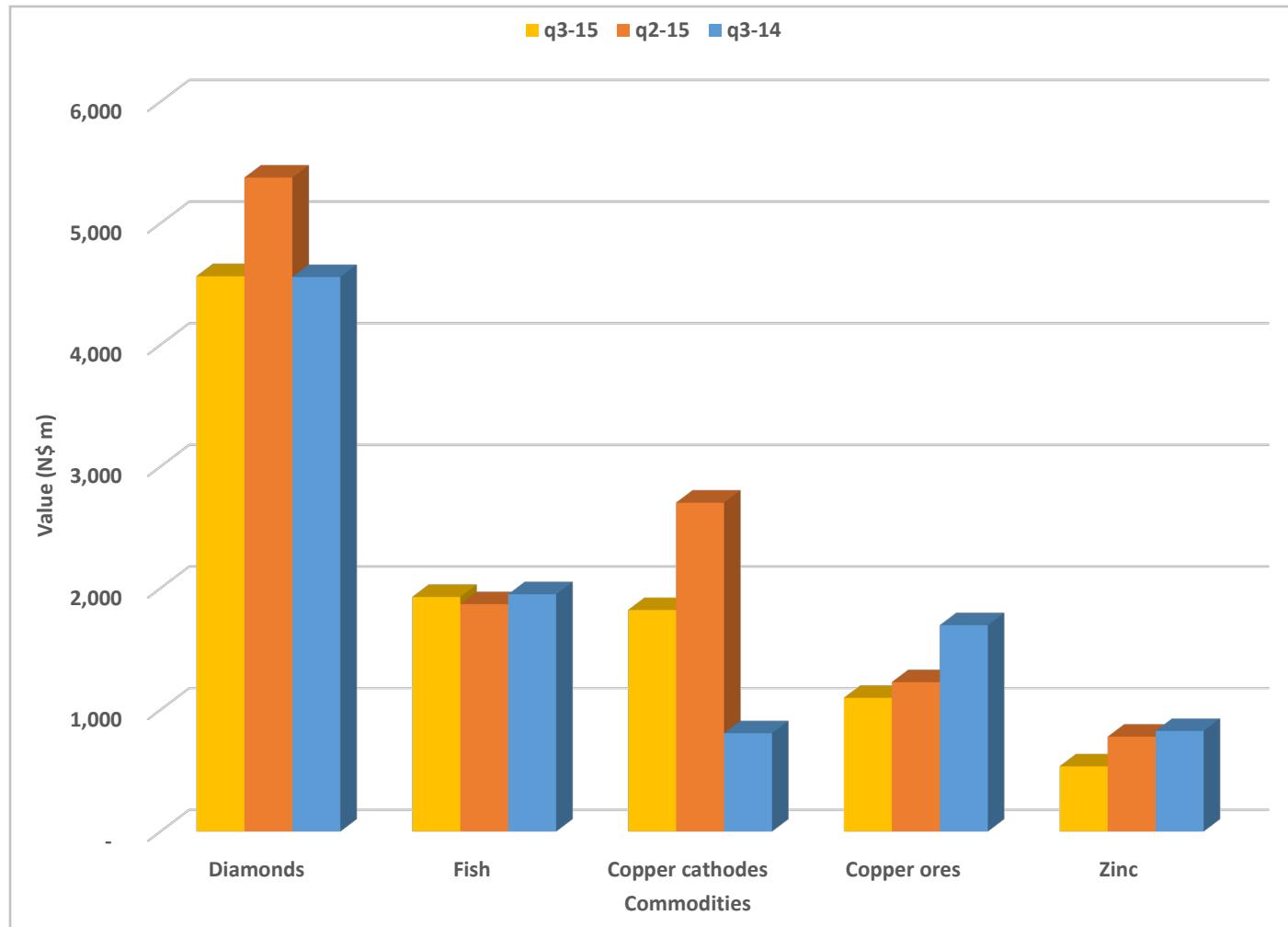
2.5 Top export products

Namibia's top five leading export commodities during the third quarter of 2015 were diamonds, fish, copper cathodes, copper ores, and zinc. The overall export revenue generated from these commodities fell by 16.8 percent to account for N\$9.9 billion, from N\$11.9 billion in the previous quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter last year, export revenue from the aforementioned commodities rose slightly by 1.1 percent from N\$9.8 billion.

These commodities accounted for 71 percent of total exports revenue, down from 75 percent in the previous quarter, but up from 66 percent when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

Chart 4 shows the top five exported commodities as percentage of total exports.

Chart 4 Top five exports



The overall value of export earnings declined by 12 percent to account for N\$13.9 billion, from N\$15.9 billion in the previous quarter. Similarly, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, export revenue also declined, but this time by 6 percent from N\$14.8 billion. The drop observed in exports during Q3 - 2015 was reflected in the value of commodities such as fish, copper ores and zinc. Copper ores and zinc declined the most, by 35 percent each. Exports of copper ores fell to N\$1.1 billion, when compared to N\$1.7 billion in Q3 - 2014 due to falling foreign demand from France and Switzerland.

In addition, export of zinc fell to account for N\$0.536 billion, when compared to N\$0.826 billion recorded in Q3 - 2014 due to falling external demand from RSA and Singapore. Furthermore, exports of fish dropped slightly by 1.1 percent.

Despite the decline in overall exports, the value of exported copper cathodes grew by more than 100 percent to account for N\$1.8 billion, when compared to N\$0.808 billion in the corresponding quarter of 2014. The increase in exports of copper cathodes was due to high external demand from Switzerland and DRC. In addition, exports of electrical machinery and live animals also rose significantly, while diamond exports also rose but only by a mere 0.1 percent.

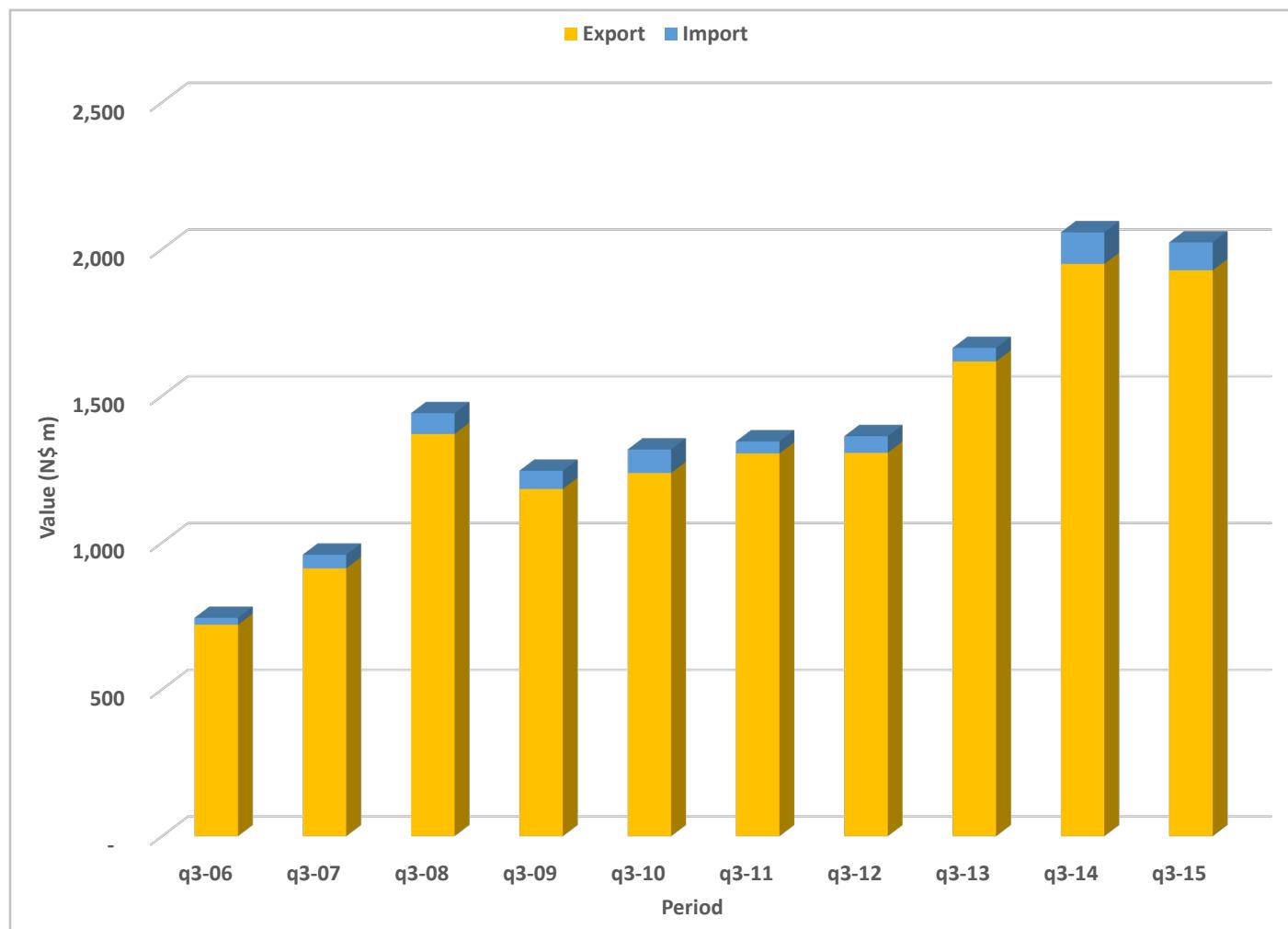
2.6 Fish exports

Namibia is a net-exporter of fish which continues to be a major export food item for Namibia. This is shown in Chart 5, which illustrate an upward trend of fish exports for most quarters. Moreover, fish exports rose by 3.2 percent to N\$1.92 billion during Q3 - 2015, when compared to N\$1.87 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter last year. In contrast, fish exports declined slightly by 1.1 percent from N\$1.95 billion in the same quarter a year ago. The slight decline in fish exports during the period under review can be attributed to low demand of domestic fish, mostly by Germany, Mozambique and Australia whose imports of local fish dropped by 58 percent, 57 percent and 13 percent respectively. In addition, Namibia's largest export market for fish, Spain, did not record any significant growth in fish imports from Namibia.

On the other hand, other major fish export destinations, which include DRC, RSA, Zambia and Portugal recorded significant increase in imports of domestic fish. The aforementioned countries accounted for 42 percent of Namibia's total fish exports, down from 33 percent in the corresponding period a year ago. DRC accounted for the largest share of 15 percent of total fish exports, followed by RSA with a share of 14 percent, Zambia at 8 percent and 5 percent was contributed by Portugal.

Expenditure on imported fish is negligible when compared to export revenue for all the ten quarters shown in Chart 5.

Chart 5 Exports of live animals

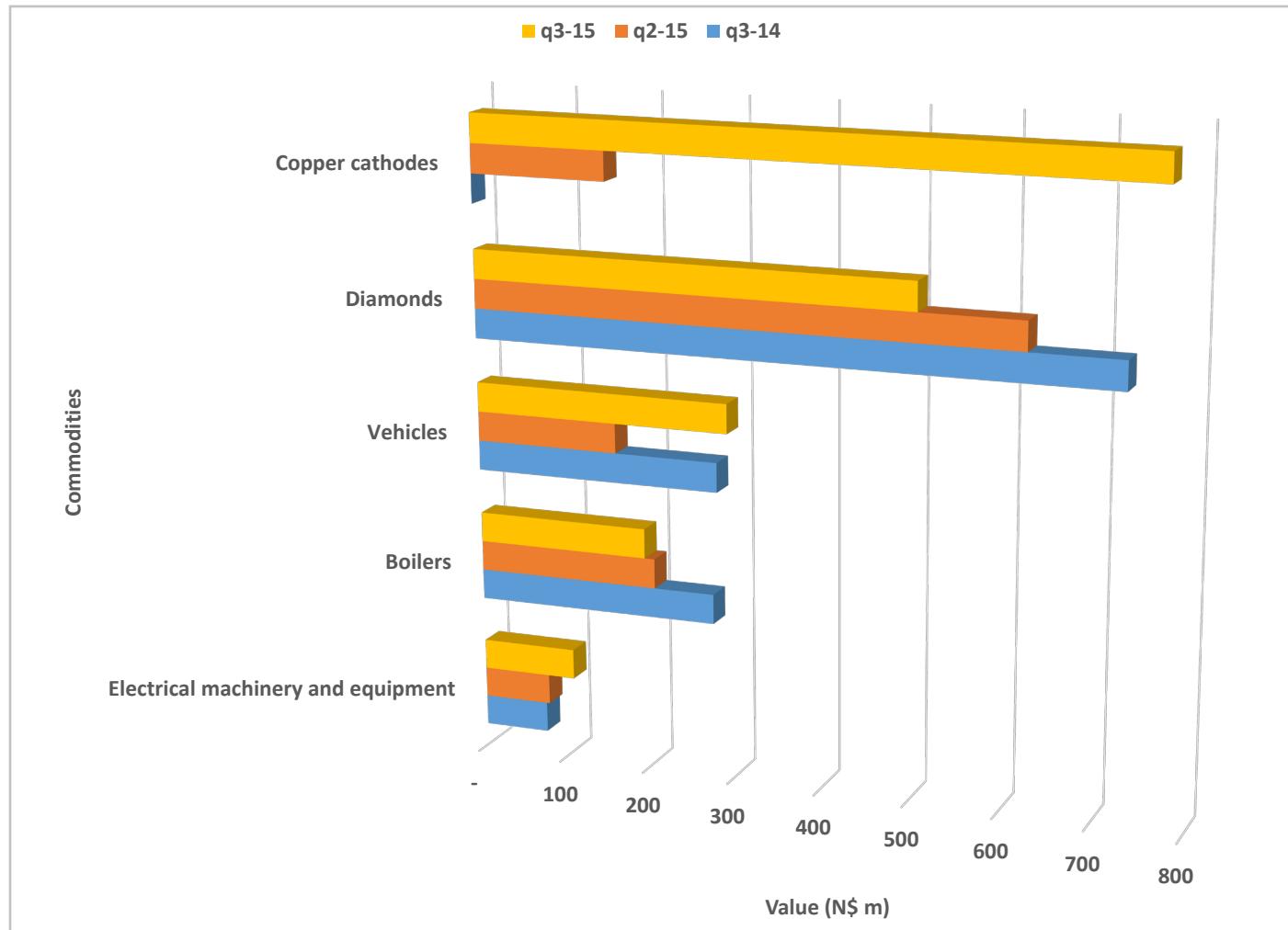


2.7 Top re-exports products

Re-exports are exports of foreign goods that have been previously imported into Namibia for different reasons. The overall value of re-exported commodities grew by 42 percent to N\$2.4 billion in Q3 - 2015, from N\$1.5 billion in the previous quarter. When compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, re-exports rose by 53 percent from N\$1.7 billion. Copper cathodes, diamonds, vehicles, boilers, and electrical machinery were the most re-exported commodities during the period of review.

The value of the aforesaid commodities rose by 58 percent to N\$1.9 billion, from N\$1.2 billion in the previous quarter. Similarly, the value of these commodities rose by 38 percent, from N\$1.4 billion when compared to the preceding quarter last year. Copper cathodes were mostly re-exported to Switzerland, Angola and Germany, while diamonds were largely re-exported to the USA, Belgium and India. In addition, vehicle re-exports were mainly destined to Angola, South Africa, and Zambia.

Chart 6 Top five re-exports



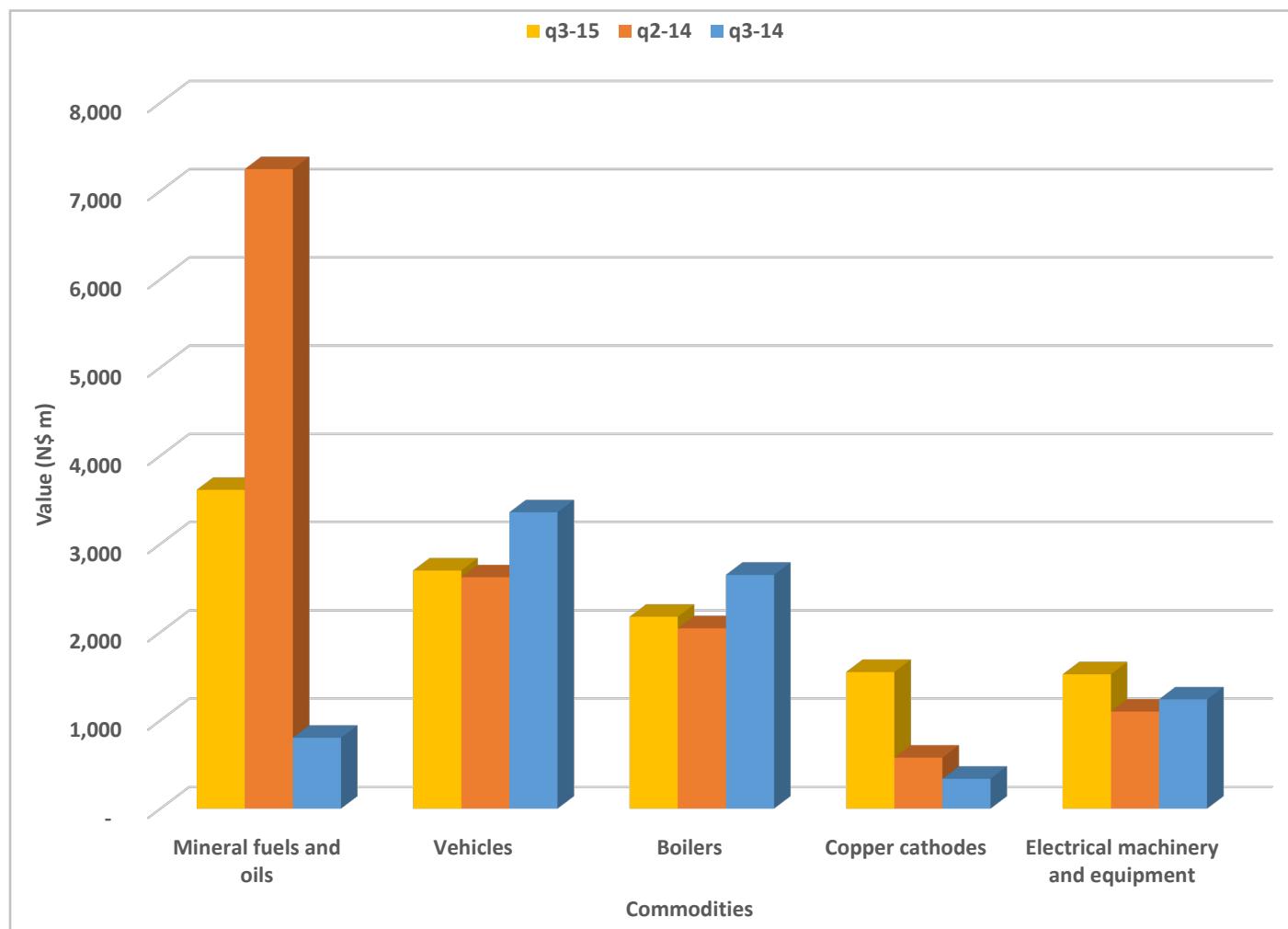
2.8 Top import products

During the third quarter of 2015, mineral fuels, vehicles, boilers, copper cathodes and electrical machinery & equipment dominated the list of commodities imported into Namibia. The overall value of imports fell by 8.2 percent to N\$24.5 billion, down from N\$26.6 billion recorded in the previous quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, the import bill rose by 22.4 percent from N\$20 billion. The aforementioned commodities accounted for 47.2 percent of total imports during Q3 - 2015, down from 50 percent in the previous quarter, and from 42 percent when compared to the same quarter a year earlier.

In addition, the import bill of the top listed commodities only fell by 15 percent to account for N\$11.5 billion compared to N\$13.6 recorded in the last quarter. On the contrary, the import bill from the aforementioned markets rose by 38.7 percent from N\$8.4 billion when compared to the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The top five most imported commodities are listed in Chart 7.

Chart 7 Top five imports



The surge in the overall value of imports during the period of review was mainly pronounced in domestic demand for mineral fuels and oils which rose to N\$3.6 billion compared to N\$0.802 billion recorded in the same period last year. In addition, the value of imported copper cathodes advanced to N\$1.5 billion from N\$0.336 billion recorded in the same period a year ago.

However, a significant decrease in the import of vehicles and boilers was observed, import expenditure on vehicles fell by 19.6 percent to N\$2.7 billion when compared to N\$3.4 billion in the same quarter a year ago. Similarly, the import value of boilers fell by 17.9 percent to N\$2.2 billion, from N\$2.6 billion in the corresponding period a year earlier.

3. TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

3.1 Exports

During the period under review, Namibia's number one export market in terms of regional groupings remained the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). Exports to SACU fell slightly by 0.6 percent to account for N\$6.19 billion, down from N\$6.23 billion in the previous quarter, and when compared to the same quarter a year ago, exports to SACU grew by 14.7 percent from N\$5.4 billion. Overall revenue from SACU accounted for 43 percent of total exports from the selected regions, up from 40 percent in the last quarter, but down from 38 percent in the same period last year.

The EU occupied the second position as Namibia's major export destination. However, during the period under review, export earnings from the EU tumbled by 24 percent to account for N\$2.1 billion, down from N\$2.8 billion in the previous quarter. When compared to the same period a year ago, the decline in export earnings was insignificantly low. The value of exports to the EU accounted for 14.8 percent, down from 18.2 percent in the previous quarter and from 15.4 percent in the same period a year ago.

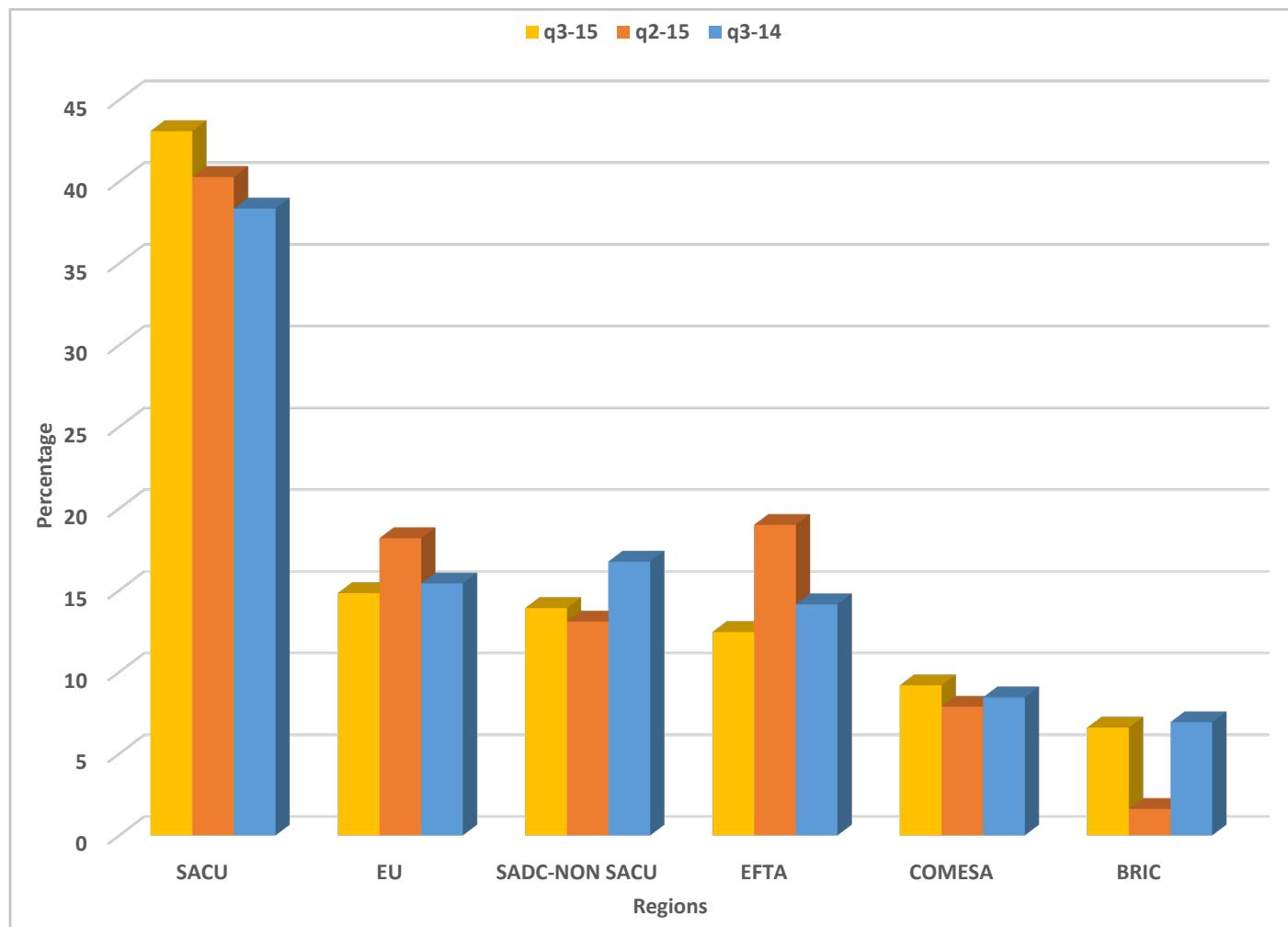
SADC-NON SACU was the third largest export market for Namibia during the period under review.

Exports to this region fell slightly by 1.2 percent to N\$1.9 billion, from N\$2 billion in the previous quarter, similarly, export revenue from this region dropped, this time by 15.3 percent from N\$2.4 billion. SADC-NON SACU accounted for 13.9 percent of total export earnings, up from 13.1 percent in the previous quarter, but down from 16.7 percent when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year.

Overall exports to EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) declined significantly by 39 percent to N\$1.8 billion, down from N\$2.9 billion in the previous quarter. When compared to the same period a year ago, exports to this region also fell by 10 percent, from N\$2 billion. Export earnings from this region accounted for 12.4 percent of total exports, down from 19 percent in the last quarter and 14.1 percent in 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. On the contrast, COMESA's demand for domestic commodities strengthened when compared to both the previous quarter and the same quarter a year ago.

Chart 8 Exports by Economic Regions



3.2 Imports

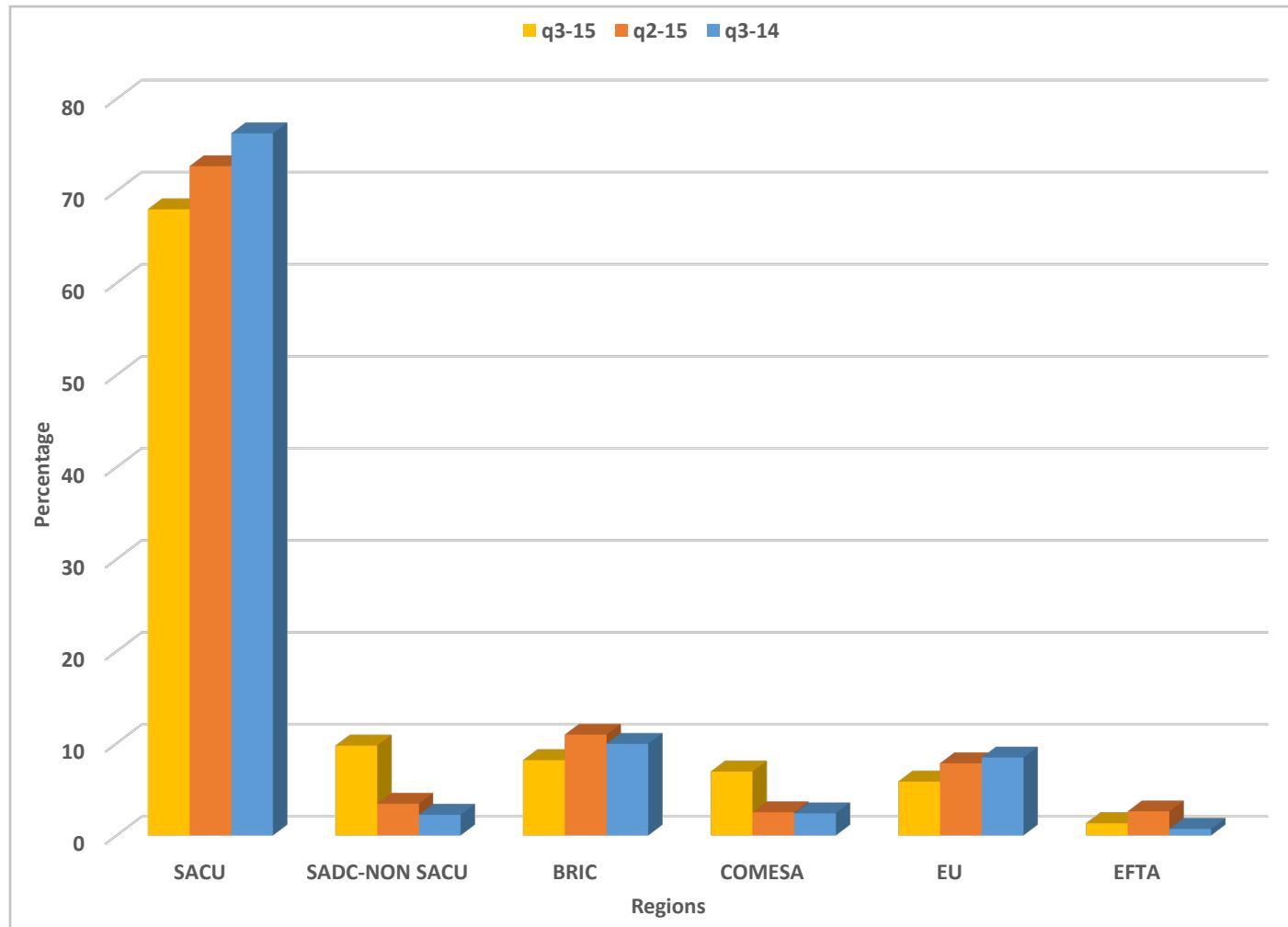
During the period under review, Namibia's main source of imports in terms of economic regions was SACU, as is the case with exports when compared to other economic regions. However, the import bill from SACU deteriorated by 13.7 percent to N\$16.3 billion, down from N\$19 billion recorded in the last quarter. When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, the bill escalated by 15 percent, from N\$14 billion. SACU accounted for 68 percent of total imports, down slightly from 73 percent in the last quarter, and from 76 percent when compared to the same period a year earlier.

SADC-NON SACU occupied the second position as Namibia's important source of imports. Expenditure on imports to this market strengthened significantly to account for N\$2.3 billion of total imports, up from N\$0.894 billion in the previous quarter. Equally, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, the import bill rose from N\$0.416 billion.

Expenditure on imports to SADC-NON SACU accounted for 9.8 percent, up from 3.4 percent in the previous quarter, and from 2.2 percent when compared to the same quarter last year.

BRIC occupied the third position as Namibia's top import market, even though the value of imports from this grouping shrunk by 31 percent to N\$2 billion, down from N\$2.8 billion in the last quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, the value of imports from the BRIC rose slightly by 5.8 percent, from N\$1.8 billion. It accounted for 8.2 percent of Namibia's total imports, down from 10.9 percent in the last quarter, and from 10 percent, when compared to the same quarter a year ago. COMESA, the EU and EFTA also contributed to Namibia's total imports for the period under review. Their contribution relative to the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of last 2014 are shown in Chart 8.

Chart 9 Imports by Economic Regions



4. TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

4.1 Exports

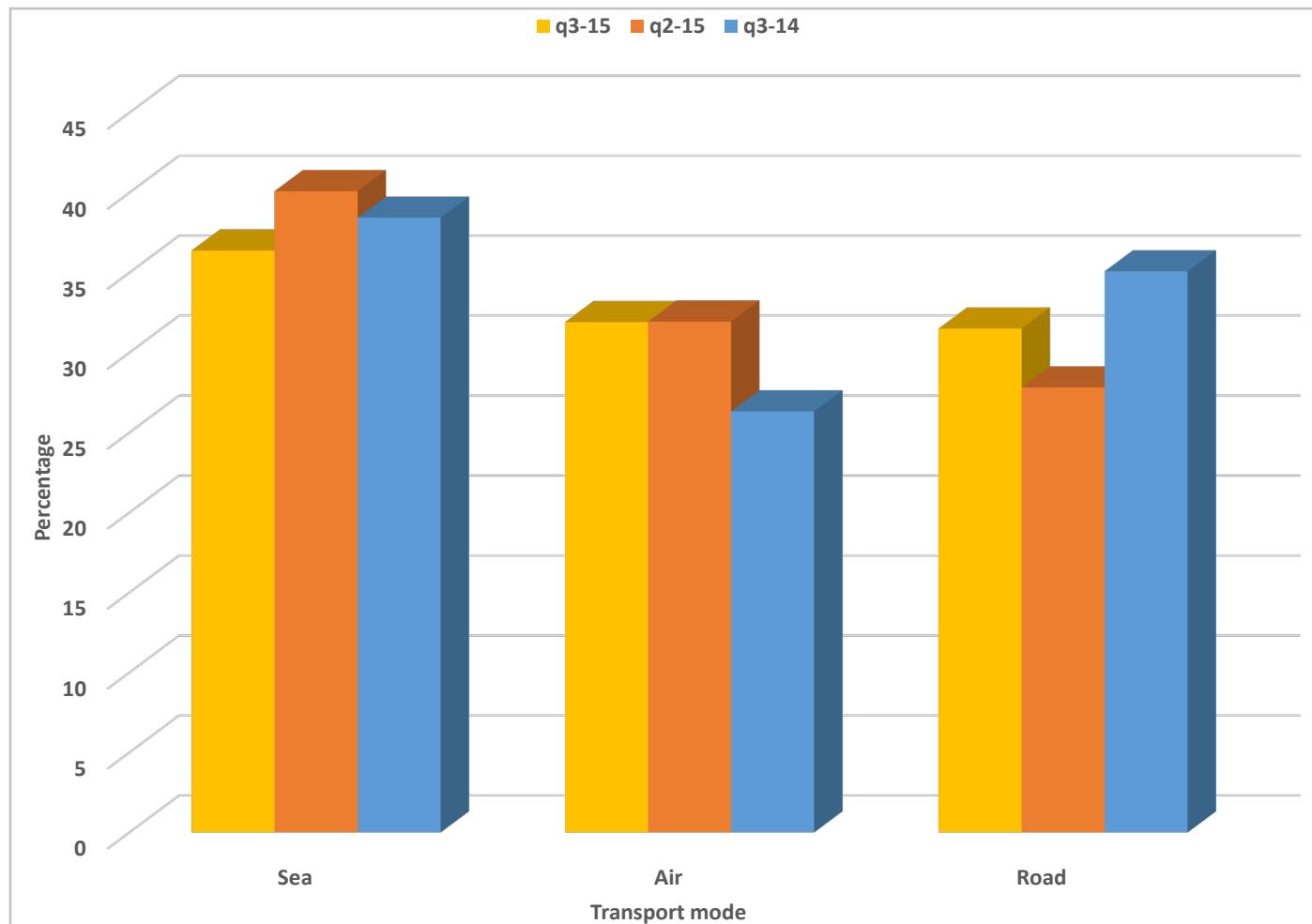
During the second quarter of 2015, most exports from Namibia were transported via sea. However, the overall value of exports by sea fell by 20.5 percent to account for N\$5 billion, down from N\$6.4 billion in the last quarter. When compared to the same period a year ago, exports via sea also declined by 11 percent, down from N\$5.7 billion. Sea transport accounted for 36 percent of total exports during the reporting period, down from 40 percent in the previous quarter, and from 38 percent in the same quarter a year ago.

The value of exports via air declined by 13 percent to account for N\$4.4 billion, down from N\$5 billion in the previous quarter, on the other hand, it rose by 14 percent from N\$3.8 billion when compared to the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

Furthermore, air accounted for 32 percent of total exports, similar to what was observed in the last quarter, but up from 26 percent when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

Similarly, exports via road dropped slightly by 0.8 percent to account for N\$4.39 billion, down from N\$4.43 billion in the last quarter. When compared to the same quarter a year ago, exports via road declined, this time by 15 percent, down from N\$5.2 billion. Moreover, the share of exports by road accounted for 32 percent of total exports, up from 29 percent in the previous quarter, but up from 35 percent when compared to the same period a year earlier.

Chart 10 Exports by Mode of Transport



4.2 Imports

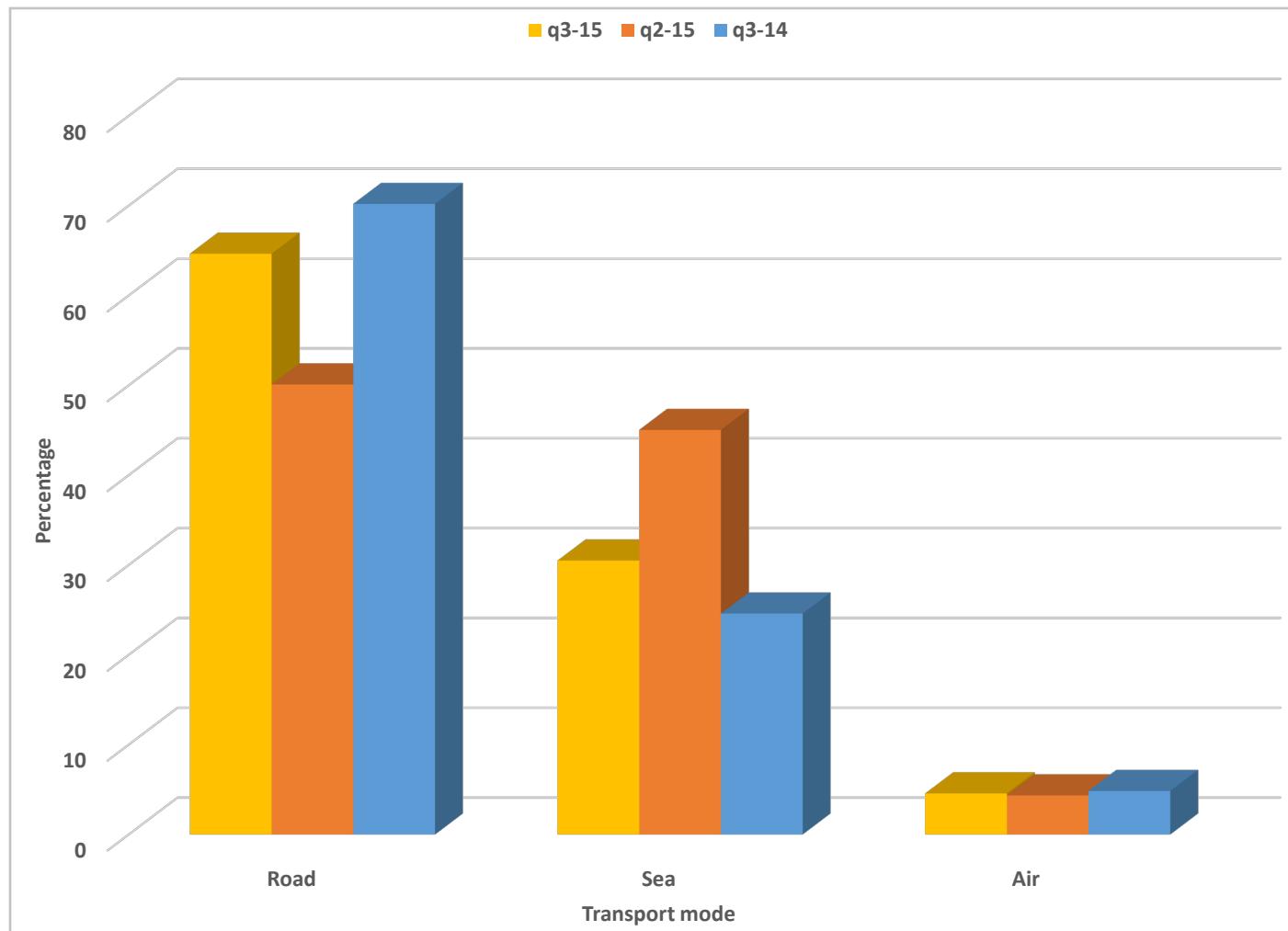
The bulk of commodities imported into Namibia during Q3 - 2015 were transported by road, compared to other modes of transport. The overall value of imports by road rose by 18.5 percent to account for N\$15.8 billion, up from N\$13.3 billion in the previous quarter, similarly, imports by road advanced by 13 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter a year ago. Road transport accounted for 65 percent of total imports via road, up from 50 percent in the previous quarter, and from 70 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

On the other hand, the value of imports by sea fell by 38 percent to account for N\$7.5 billion, down from N\$12 billion in the last quarter.

However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, imports by sea rose significantly by 52 percent, up from N\$5 billion. Sea transport accounted for 30.5 percent of total imports, down from 45 percent in the last quarter, but up from 25 percent when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

The overall value of goods imported via air was negligible when compared to road and sea transportation. It declined by 4 percent to account for N\$1.1 billion, down from N\$1.2 billion in the previous quarter, however, it rose by 15 percent from N\$0.696 billion when compared to the same period last year. In Q3 - 2015, air transport accounted for 4.6 percent of overall imports, up from 4.4 percent in the last quarter, but down from 45 percent a year ago.

Chart 11 Imports by Mode of Transports



5. CONCLUSION

The trade balance recorded a deficit valued at N\$10.5 billion during the third quarter of 2015, this translates into a growth of 103 percent, up from N\$5.2 billion in the same quarter a year ago. During the period under review, Namibia's key export markets were Botswana, RSA, Switzerland, China and Spain. On the other hand, Namibia's imports were mainly sourced from RSA, China, DRC, Zambia and Mozambique.

Diamonds, fish, copper cathodes, copper ores and zinc were the major revenue earners in terms of exports. The key commodities re-exported during the period under review include: copper cathodes, diamonds, vehicles, boilers, and electrical machinery & equipment. On the other hand, mineral fuels and oils, vehicles, boilers, copper cathodes, and electrical machinery and equipment were the most imported commodities by value.

In terms of economic regions, Namibia's export destinations in the period under review were SACU, EU, SADC-NON SACU and EFTA. Imports were also mostly sourced from the same economic regions, with SACU dominating, followed by SADC-NON SACU, BRIC and COMESA.

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

6. LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

7. ACRONYMS

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

8. APPENDIX

8.1 Trade by FOB value

Period	Value (N\$ m)		
	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)	Imports (fob)
Q3 - 14	14,809	19,978	18,781
Q3 - 15	13,945	24,450	23,042

8.2 Main export destination

Partner	2015 Value (N\$ Share)	2014 Value (N\$ Share)	Annual change
Botswana	3,161	22.7	2,845
RSA	3,031	21.7	2,234
Switzerland	1,781	12.8	1,974
China	856	6.1	947
Spain	830	6.0	776
Zambia	708	5.1	460
Angola	609	4.4	1,328
DRC	498	3.6	273
Belgium	301	2.2	229
Netherlands	254	1.8	56
Other	1,916	13.7	3,688
Total	13,945	100.0	14,809
			-5.8

8.3 Main re-export destination

Partner	2015 (N\$ m) Share	2014 Value (N\$ m) Share	Annual change
Switzerland	834	35.3	214
Angola	463	19.6	138
RSA	327	13.9	489
USA	149	6.3	172
Zambia	118	5.0	22
Belgium	Value116	4.9	206
India	88	3.7	25
DRC	79	3.4	1
Viet-Nam	65	2.8	0
Israel	19	0.8	94
Other	101	4.3	302
Total	2,360	100.0	1,663
			100.0
			41.9

8.4 Main source of Imports

Partner	2015 Value (N\$ m)	Share	2014 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change
RSA	15,621	63.9	13,678	68.5	14.21
China	1,486	6.1	1,526	7.6	-2.60
DRC	835	3.4	314	1.6	166.07
Zambia	728	3.0	34	0.2	2,063.78
Mozambique	653	2.7	6	0.0	11,459.19
Botswana	594	2.4	425	2.1	39.75
Saudi Arabia	437	1.8	0	0.0	385,893.35
India	412	1.7	309	1.5	33.44
Turkey	322	1.3	13	0.1	2,439.09
Germany	317	1.3	337	1.7	-5.89
Other	3,044	12.5	3,338	16.7	-8.78
Total	24,450	100.0	19,978	100.0	22.38

8.5 Top ten exports

Commodities	2015 Value (N\$ m)	Share	2014 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change
Diamonds	4,565	32.7	4,558	30.8	0.1
Fish	1,928	13.8	1,950	13.2	-1.1
Copper	1,820	13.1	808	5.5	125.3
Ores	1,098	7.9	1,695	11.4	-35.2
Zinc	536	3.8	826	5.6	-35.2
Electrical machinery and equipment	468	3.4	188	1.3	148.6
Live animals	466	3.3	193	1.3	142.0
Beverages (incl alcoholic)	401	2.9	483	3.3	-17.0
Vehicles	342	2.5	778	5.3	-56.0
Meat	297	2.1	371	2.5	-20.0
Other	2,024	14.5	2,958	20.0	-31.6
Total	13,945	100.0	14,809	100.0	-5.8

8.6 Top ten re-exports

Commodities	2015 Value (N\$ m)	Share	2014 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change
Copper cathodes	771	32.7	0	0.0	101,420,432.1
Diamonds	506	21.5	730	43.9	-30.6
Vehicles	293	12.4	281	16.9	4.3
Boilers	196	8.3	276	16.6	-29.1
Electrical machinery and equipment	108	4.6	74	4.4	46.1
Furniture; bedding and mattresses	78	3.3	0	0.0	33,008.3
Medical or surgical instruments	52	2.2	71	4.3	-26.6
Miscellaneous chemical products	52	2.2	1	0.1	5,481.7
Paper or paperboards	38	1.6	0	0.0	413,429.3
Preparations of cereals	20	0.9	0	0.0	220,769.5
Other	246	10.4	230	13.8	6.8
Total	2,360	100.0	1,663	100.0	41.9

8.7 Top ten Imports

Commodities	2015 Value (N\$ m)	Share	2014 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change
Mineral fuels and oils	3,610	14.8	802	4.0	350.1
Vehicles	2,697	11.0	3,357	16.8	-19.6
Boilers	2,173	8.9	2,648	13.3	-17.9
Copper cathodes	1,547	6.3	337	1.7	359.1
Electrical machinery and equipment	1,521	6.2	1,237	6.2	22.9
Articles of iron or steel	1,243	5.1	897	4.5	38.6
Copper ores	718	2.9	4	0.0	17,399.9
Beverages (Incl alcohol)	703	2.9	711	3.6	-1.1
Diamonds	651	2.7	979	4.9	-33.5
Plastics and articles thereof	544	2.2	528	2.6	3.1
Other	9,042	37.0	8,478	42.4	6.7
Total	24,450	100.0	19,978	100.0	22.4

8.8 Export products to key markets

Botswana						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Diamonds	2,960	93.6	2,598	91	13.91	
Mineral fuels and oils	159	5.0	143	5	11.87	
Preparations of meats, of fish	12	0.4	12	0	-3.65	
Boilers	7	0.2	3	0	185.57	
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	6	0.2	12	0	-49.15	
Cement	6	0.2	5	0	22.04	
Vehicles	3	0.1	19	1	-81.80	
Electrical machinery and equipment	1	0.0	1	0	5.66	
Articles of iron or steel	1	0.0	1	0	-5.02	
Other	5	0.2	50	2	-90.05	
Total	3,161	100.0	2,845	100	11.14	
RSA						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Diamonds	853	28.1	250	11.2	241.2	
Live animals	458	15.1	140	6.3	226.4	
Electrical machinery and equipment	266	8.8	41	1.8	550.1	
Fish	260	8.6	239	10.7	8.9	
Meat	184	6.1	234	10.5	-21.1	
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	182	6.0	239	10.7	-23.8	
Preparations of meats, of fish	138	4.6	138	6.2	-0.2	
Boilers	135	4.5	178	8.0	-24.1	
Vehicles	131	4.3	234	10.5	-44.2	
Cement	58	1.9	71	3.2	-18.4	
Other	366	12.1	470	21.0	-22.2	
Total	3,031	100.0	2,234	100.0	35.7	
Switzerland						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Copper cathodes	1,627	91.4	793	40.2	105.25	
Copper ores	87	4.9	951	48.2	-90.91	
Diamonds	63	3.6	223	11.3	-71.58	
Inorganic and organic chemicals	3	0.2	4	0.2	-25.47	
Other	1	0.0	3	0.2	-81.39	
Total	1,781	100.0	1,974	100.0	-9.78	
China						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Copper ores	725	84.7	328	34.7	120.86	
Copper cathodes	61	7.2	-	-	-	
Cement	36	4.2	30	3.2	21.19	
Animal fodder	26	3.0	12	1.2	123.31	
Fish	3	0.3	3	0.3	17.38	
Miscellaneous chemical products	1	0.1	-	-	-	
Raw hides and skins	1	0.1	13	1.3	-93.84	
Other	3	0.3	562	59.3	-99.50	
Total	856	100.0	947	100.0	-9.55	
Spain						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Fish	740	89.1	739	95.3	0.1	
Copper ores	82	9.9	-	-	-	
Mineral fuels and oils	6	0.7	18	2.3	-69.6	
Cement	1	0.1	0	0.0	632.3	
Other	2	0.2	18	2.3	-90.2	
Total	830	100.0	776	100.0	7.0	

8.9 Import products from key markets

RSA						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Vehicles	2,454	15.7	2,525	18.5	-2.8	
Mineral fuels and oils	1,816	11.6	653	4.8	178.0	
Boilers	1,448	9.3	1,536	11.2	-5.7	
Electrical machinery and equipment	969	6.2	871	6.4	11.3	
Articles of iron or steel	801	5.1	719	5.3	11.5	
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	626	4.0	663	4.8	-5.6	
Plastics and articles thereof	441	2.8	400	2.9	10.2	
Pharmaceutical products	358	2.3	369	2.7	-3.1	
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	323	2.1	300	2.2	7.7	
Medical or surgical instruments	301	1.9	280	2.0	7.4	
Other	6,086	39.0	5,363	39.2	13.5	
Total	15,621	100.0	13,678	100.0	14.2	
China						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Articles of iron or steel	393	26.4	116	7.6	239.27	
Ships, Boats and floating structures	316	21.3	606	39.7	-47.73	
Boilers	198	13.3	249	16.3	-20.33	
Iron and steel	129	8.7	61	4.0	110.23	
Electrical machinery and equipment	94	6.4	68	4.4	39.72	
Plastics and articles thereof	45	3.0	54	3.6	-16.96	
Furniture; bedding and mattresses	45	3.0	18	1.2	144.30	
Vehicles	44	3.0	53	3.5	-16.42	
Medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	22	1.5	4	0.3	394.75	
Inorganic and organic chemicals	19	1.3	82	5.4	-76.69	
Other	180	12.1	215	14.1	-16.23	
Total	1,486	100.0	1,526	100.0	-2.60	
DRC						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Copper cathodes	834	100.0	314	100.0	166.0	
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,314.3	
Total	835	100.0	314	100.0	166.1	
Zambia						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Copper cathodes	686	94.2	2	5.5	36,720.7	
Animal fodder.	12	1.7	19	57.9	-37.6	
Cereals	10	1.3	0	0.6	4,640.3	
Boilers	8	1.1	0	0.5	4,487.1	
Vehicles	5	0.7	1	2.4	543.7	
Sugar and sugar confectionery	2	0.3	2	5.7	28.5	
Cement	2	0.3	0	0.2	3,564.7	
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	1	0.1	6	19.2	-90.0	
Other	3	0.3	3	8.0	-6.5	
Total	728	100.0	34	100.0	2,063.8	
Mozambique						
Commodities	q3 -15 Value (N\$ m)	Share	q3 - 14 Value (N\$ m)	Share	Annual change	
Mineral fuels and oils	650.6	99.7	-	-	-	
Copper cathodes	1.9	0.3	-	-	-	
Vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.823529412	
Medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	
Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	
Coffee, tea, mate and spices	-	-	0.0	0.0	-100	
Wood and articles of wood	-	-	5.6	99.7	-100	
Total	653	100.0	6	100.0	11459.18773	

9.0 Trade by office

Office	Q3-15				Q3-14			
	Export		Import		Export		Import	
	Value (N\$ m)	Share						
Ariamsvlei	1,054	7.6	4,963	20.3	768	5.2	4,715	23.6
Eros Airport	3,126	22.4	575	2.4	2,613	17.6	431	2.2
F. P. du Toit	-	-	892	3.7	0	0.0	724	3.6
Gobabis	0	0.0	2	0.0	-	-	1	0.0
Grootfontein	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport	1,325	9.5	531	2.2	522	3.5	496	2.5
Impalila Island	0	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	2	0.0
Katima Mulilo	77	0.6	0	0.0	79	0.5	0	0.0
Katwitwi	44	0.3	1	0.0	76	0.5	1	0.0
Keetmanshoop	-	-	20	0.1	-	-	22	0.1
Lüderitz	850	6.1	357	1.5	1,100	7.4	477	2.4
Klein Manase	0	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	1	0.0
Mohembo	6	0.0	32	0.1	6	0.0	49	0.2
Ngoma	146	1.0	72	0.3	143	1.0	61	0.3
Noordoewer	470	3.4	2,311	9.5	692	4.7	2,256	11.3
Omahanene	10	0.1	0	0.0	37	0.2	0	0.0
Ondangwa	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Oranjemund	12	0.1	202	0.8	9	0.1	237	1.2
Oshakati	5	0.0	77	0.3	8	0.1	124	0.6
Oshikango	539	3.9	188	0.8	1,132	7.6	51	0.3
Otjiwarongo	-	-	3	0.0	-	-	1	0.0
Ruacana	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rundu	3	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.1	0	0.0
Swakopmund	-	-	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Trans Kalahari	1,011	7.2	5,084	20.8	975	6.6	4,585	23.0
Tsumeb	1	0.0	-	-	1	0.0	1	0.0
International Airport-Windhoek	0	0.0	5	0.0	-	-	-	-
Walvis Bay	4,193	30.1	7,111	29.1	4,598	31.1	4,799	24.0
Wenela	826	5.9	1,572	6.4	475	3.2	32	0.2
Windhoek Regional Warehouse Office	244	1.8	135	0.6	1,566	10.6	642	3.2
Windhoek Regional Office	0	0.0	96	0.4	1	0.0	73	0.4
Windhoek Regional Excise Office	-	-	218	0.9	-	-	193	1.0
Total	13,945	100.0	24,450	100.0	14,809	100.0	19,978	100.0

NOTES

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Namibia Statistics Agency

P. O. Box 2133, Windhoek,

FGI House, Post Street Mall

www.nsa.org.na