

# QUARTERLY TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN

SECOND QUARTER 2015

AUGUST 2015





# **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. Computerisation 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 Q2 - 15.



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 Second 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 when a new monthly data file is uploaded into the database with additional information on previous months. In some months, revisions are negligible while in other months they are significant.

Table 1 shows the revisions made to Q2 - 15 data after the monthly data files for Q2 - 15 was populated into the database.

**Table 1: Q1 2015 revisions**

The figures for Q1 - 15 as published in Q1 - 15 report were revised upwards as a result of the data that were uploaded in Q2 - 15 as per Table 1, below.

Flow	Value (N\$ m)		
	Revised Q1 - 15	As per Q1 - 15 report	Difference
Export	13,602	13,577	25.2
Import	19,464	19,415	48.7
Trade balance	-5,862	-5,838	-23.5

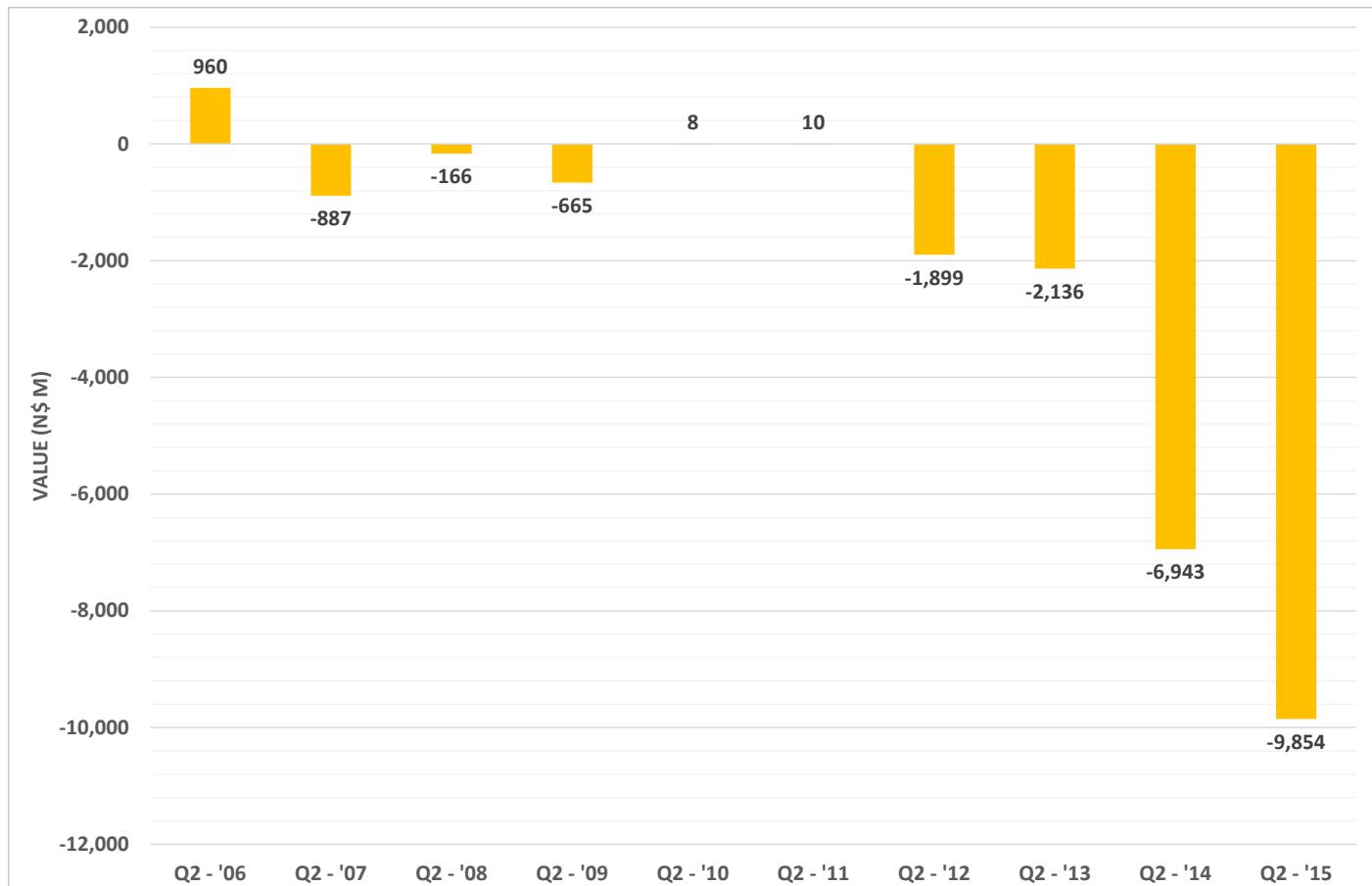
## 2.2 Trade Balance

In Q2 - 15, Namibia's overall exports were valued at N\$13.9 billion and imports at N\$23.8 billion, which resulted in a merchandise trade deficit valued at N\$9.9 billion. Subsequent to this, the deficit widened by 41.9 percent, up from a revised figure of N\$6.9 billion. The widening trade deficit was due to a decline in export revenue. The overall value of exports fell by 39 percent, which is 19 percent more than the decline in import expenditure, which fell by 20 percent. However, the fall in imports was not enough to offset the deficit.

Export revenue in Q2 - 15 was N\$8.8 billion less than what was recorded in Q2 - 14, which stood at N\$22.7 billion, similarly, expenditure on imports were N\$5.9 billion less than what was reported in Q2 - 14, which was valued at N\$29.7 billion. Thus, the widening deficit continues to underscore Namibia's dependence on imports, and her vulnerability to any slowdown in supply from her largest trading partner, South Africa.

Chart 1 shows the trend of the trade balance from Q2 - 06 to Q2 - 15.

**Chart 1 - Trade Balance**



## 2.3 Exports to key markets

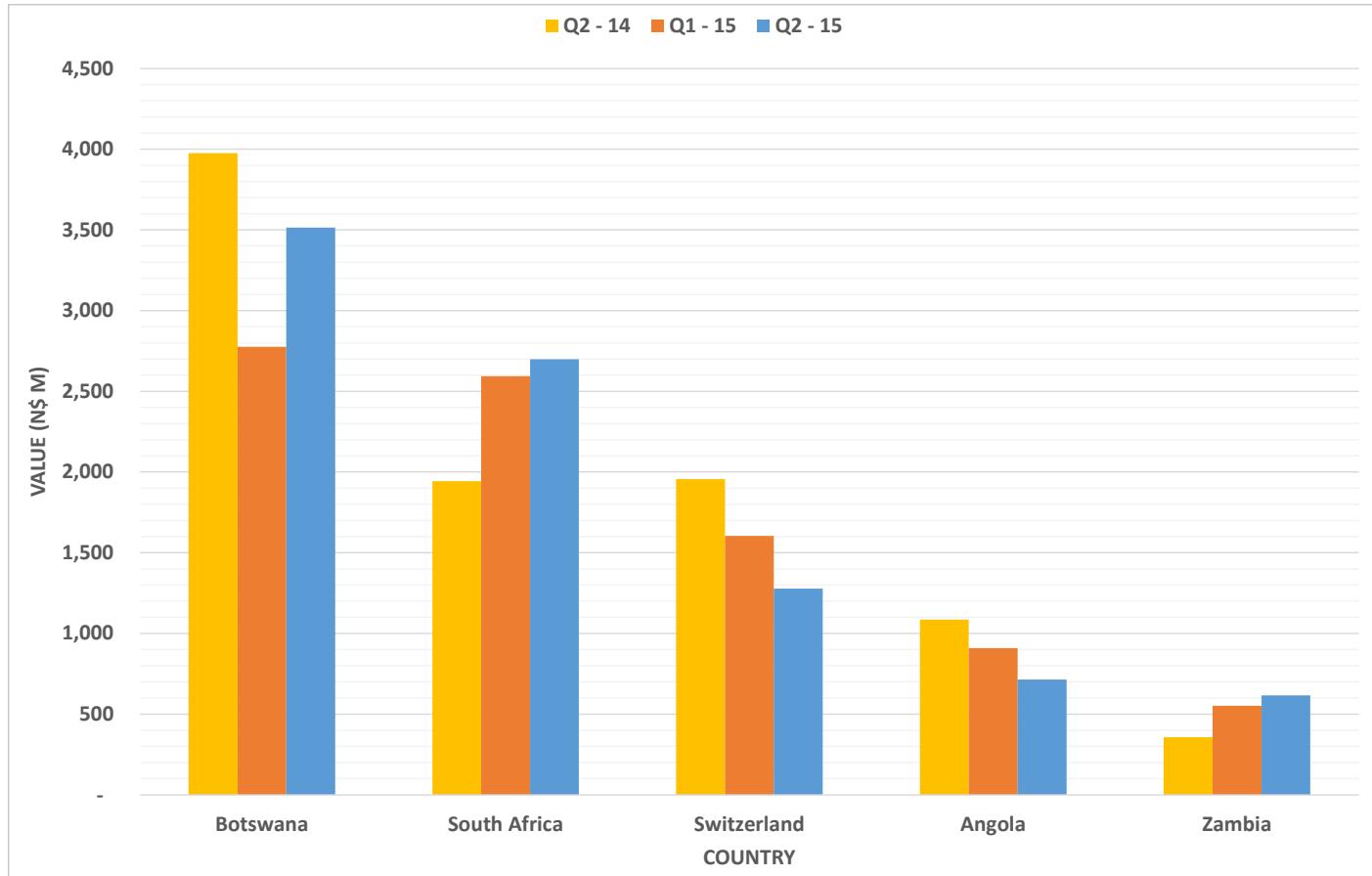
Namibia's total exports for Q2 - 15 was valued at N\$13.9 billion of which the bulk valued at N\$8.8 billion was destined to Botswana, South Africa, Switzerland, Angola and Zambia (Chart 2). The aforementioned markets accounted for 63.4 percent of Namibia's total export earnings, up from 62 percent in the previous quarter, and from 41 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2014. Export earnings from these markets advanced slightly by 5 percent to N\$8.8 billion from N\$8.4 billion recorded in the previous quarter. When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, export earnings fell by 5 percent from N\$9.3 billion.

The decline in export earnings for Q2 - 15 is a reflection of the fall in external demand, mostly from Botswana, Switzerland, Angola and Spain.

The decline in export revenues from Botswana was reflected in the value of diamonds, which fell by 7 percent to N\$3.3 billion from N\$3.6 billion in the corresponding quarter a year ago, while the decline in exports revenue from Switzerland was reflected in the value of copper ores and diamonds, which fell to N\$0.383 billion, from N\$1.2 billion recorded in Q2 - 14. To Angola, the decline in exports was pronounced in the value of exported vehicles, boilers, electrical machinery and equipment; furniture and fish, which dropped from N\$0.685 billion in Q2 - 15 to N\$0.403 billion in the period under review. In addition, fish dented the overall value of exports to Spain.

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

**Chart 2 - Main export destinations**



Interestingly, Zambia moved up three places to replace the EPZ as Namibia's fifth preferred export market, as export revenue from Zambia grew by a staggering 72 percent to N\$0.615 billion from N\$0.357 billion recorded in Q2 - 14. This was due to Zambia's growing appetite for Namibian fish.

On the other hand, the EPZ moved three places down to occupy the eighth place, as revenue from sales to the EPZ slid by 32 percent to N\$0.518 billion as compared to N\$0.766 billion in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

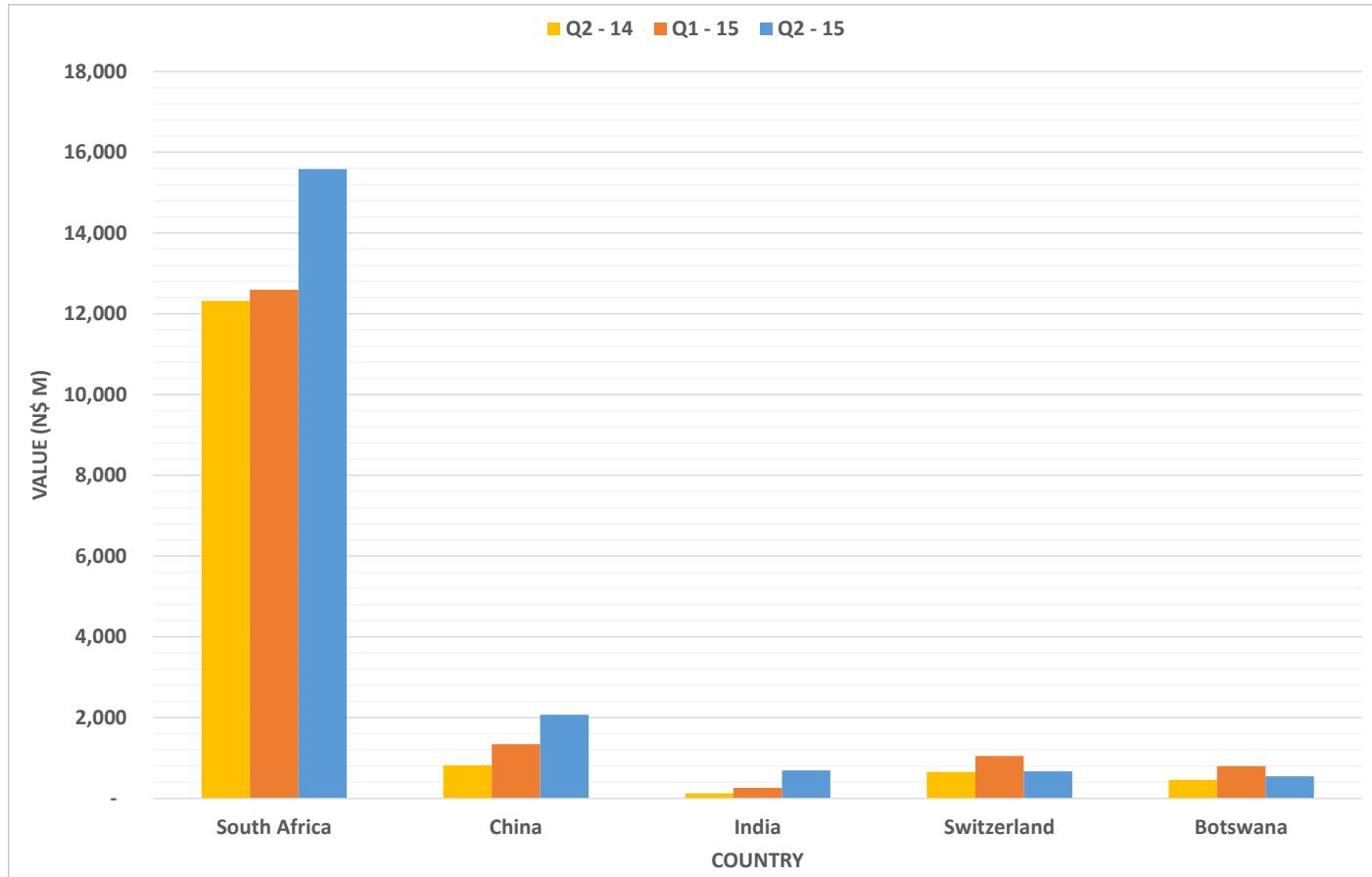
## 2.4 Imports from Key markets

South Africa, China, India, Switzerland and Botswana were the main source of imports for Namibia during Q2 - 15, Chart 3. These markets accounted for 82 percent of total imports, up from 48 percent in the previous quarter. When compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, the contribution by the aforementioned markets to total imports was constant.

Overall imports from the aforementioned markets grew by 36 percent to N\$19.6 billion from N\$14.4 billion in the previous quarter, when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, the cost of imported commodities rose by 22 percent from N\$16 billion.

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

**Chart 3 - Main sources of imports**



The decline in the overall import bill reveals dwindling domestic demand for commodities largely supplied by DRC, Germany and the USA. The most declines observed was from Germany which fell by 64.8 percent, USA 46 percent and from DRC, imports declined by 36.5 percent. On the other hand, the value of imports from South Africa, China and India, strengthened significantly.

India replaced Switzerland as Namibia's third largest import market, following shipment of mineral fuels and oils to the value of N\$0.522 billion. Botswana moved down one place to occupy the fifth position as Namibia's source of imports.

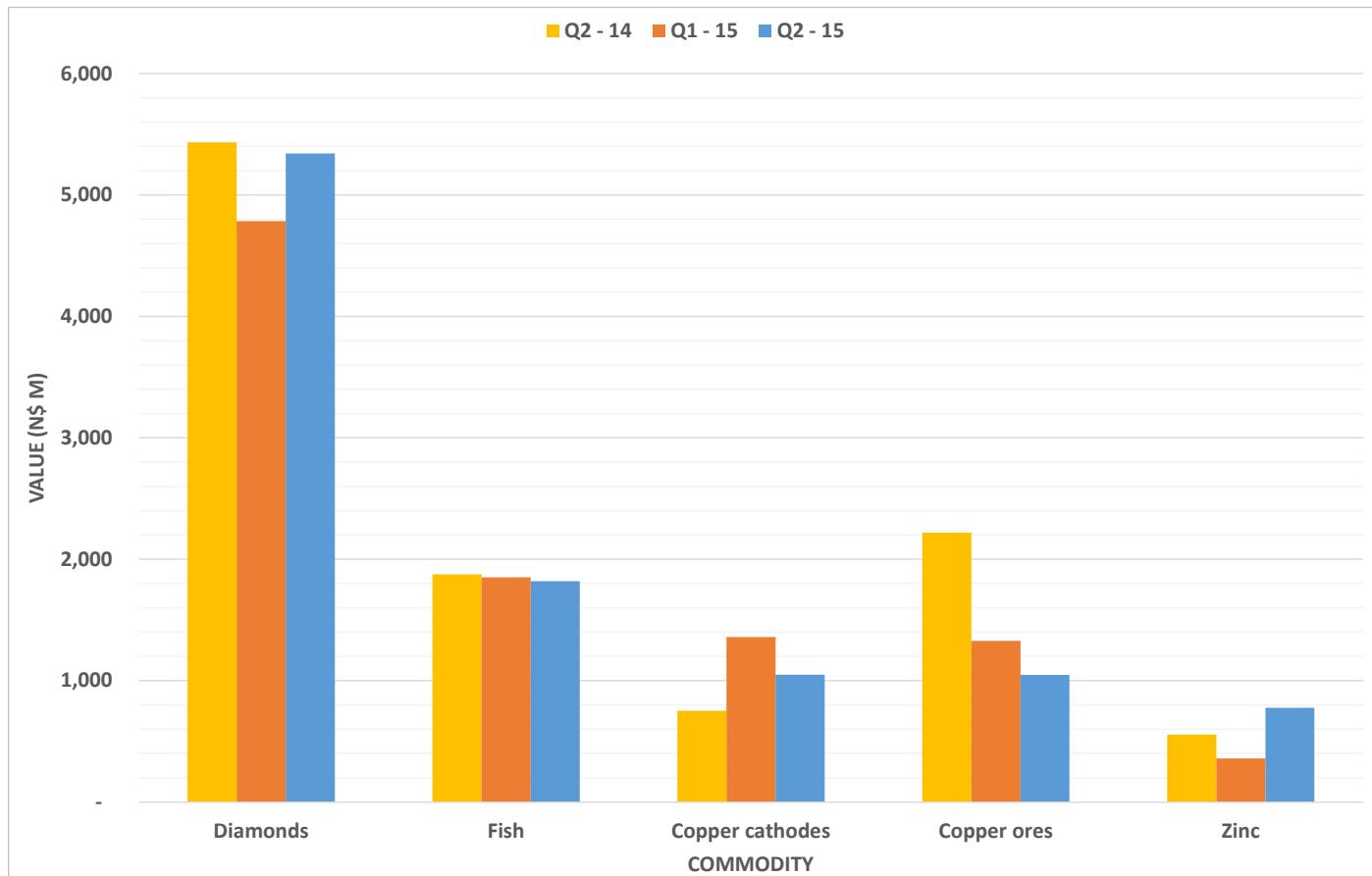
## 2.5 Top export products

Namibia's top five leading export commodities during the second quarter of 2015 were diamonds, fish, copper cathodes, copper ores, and zinc. The overall export revenue generated from these commodities rose by a mere 3.6 percent to N\$10 billion from N\$9.7 billion in the previous quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter of 2014, export revenue from the aforementioned commodities dropped by 7.4 percent from N\$10.8 billion.

These commodities accounted for 72 percent of total export revenue, up from 71 percent in the previous quarter, and from 48 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 exports advanced only by a mere 2.3 percent to N\$13.9 billion, from N\$13.6 billion in the previous quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, export revenue declined significantly by 39 percent from N\$22.7 billion. The decline observed in exports during Q2 - 15 was reflected in the export value of commodities such as diamonds, fish, copper ores, meat and vehicles. Vehicles declined the most by 61.7 percent to N\$0.290 billion, from N\$0.758 billion in Q2 - 14. In addition, export of copper ores fell by more than half (52.8 percent) to N\$1 billion, when compared to N\$2.2 billion recorded in Q2 - 14 due to falling external demand from Switzerland and the Bahamas.

Despite the decline in overall exports, the value of exported copper cathodes, zinc and live animals grew by 56.5 percent to N\$2.2 billion, when compared to N\$1.4 billion in the corresponding quarter of 2014. The increase in exports of copper cathodes was due to high external demand from Switzerland, South Africa and DRC, while the increase in zinc exports resulted from high demand from Netherlands and United Arab Emirates. In addition, South Africa's demand for live animals rose Namibia's exports of that commodity.

## 2.6 Export of live animals

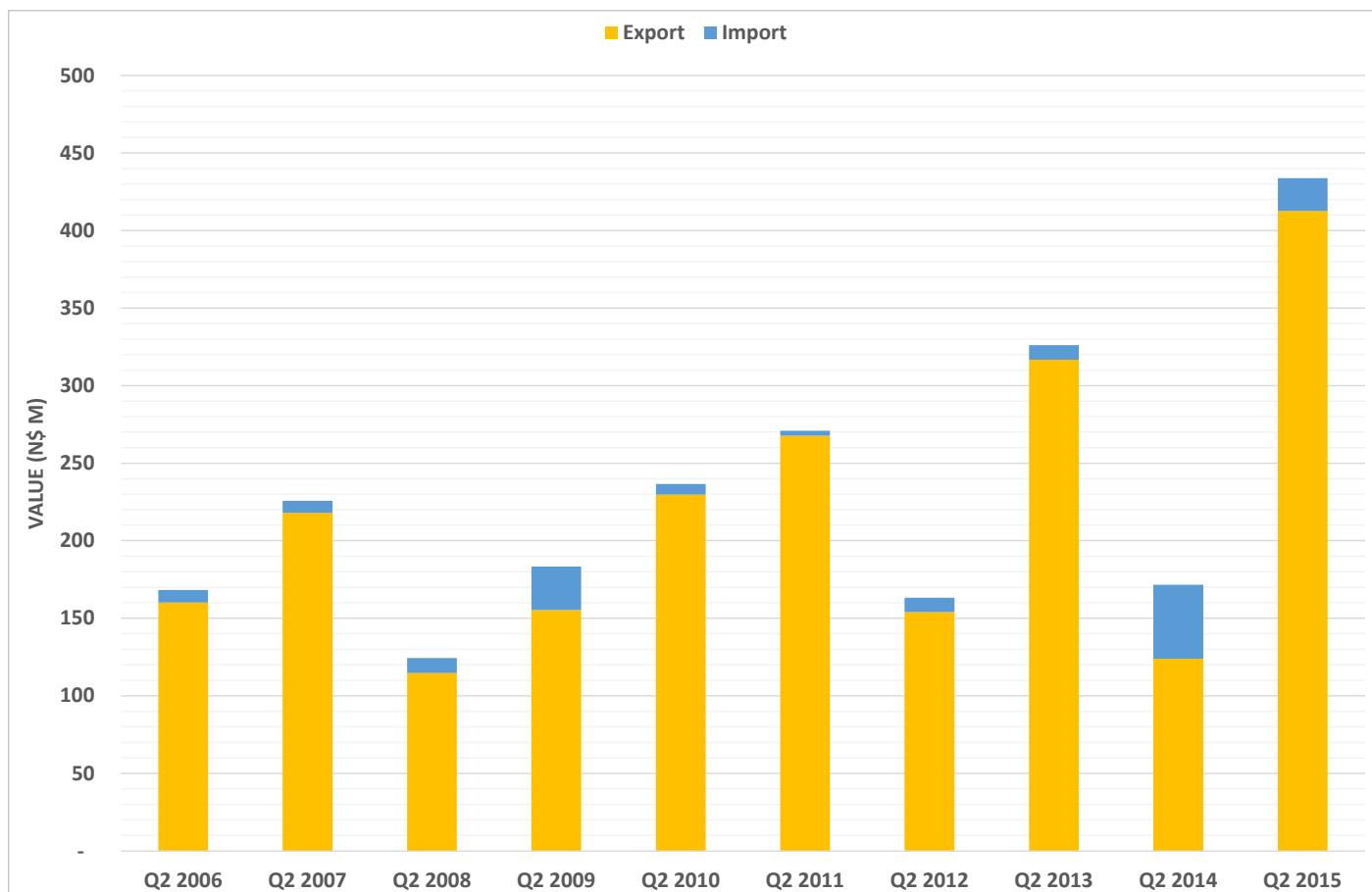
Namibia is a net-exporter of live animals which continues to form part of the major export revenue earners for the economy, as reflected by chart 5, which shows that Namibia's export revenue from live animals has been on an increasing trend for the past 7 quarters from Q2 - 06 to Q2 - 15. During the period under review, the revenue derived from exports of live animals rose by 10 percent to N\$0.413 billion, from N\$0.374 billion in the previous quarter, when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, exports of live animals rose significantly from N\$0.124 billion.

Namibia's major export destinations for live animals include South Africa, Angola, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The aforementioned countries accounted for 99.9 percent of Namibia's total export of live animals. South Africa accounted for the largest share of 95.6 percent of total animals exported, followed by Angola with a share of 3.6 percent, while 0.5 percent was contributed by Zimbabwe. On the other hand, export revenue from live animals from Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola declined when compared to the same quarter in the preceding year.

Expenditure on imported live animals is negligible when compared to export revenue for all the ten quarters shown in chart 5.

**Chart 5 - Top five exports**



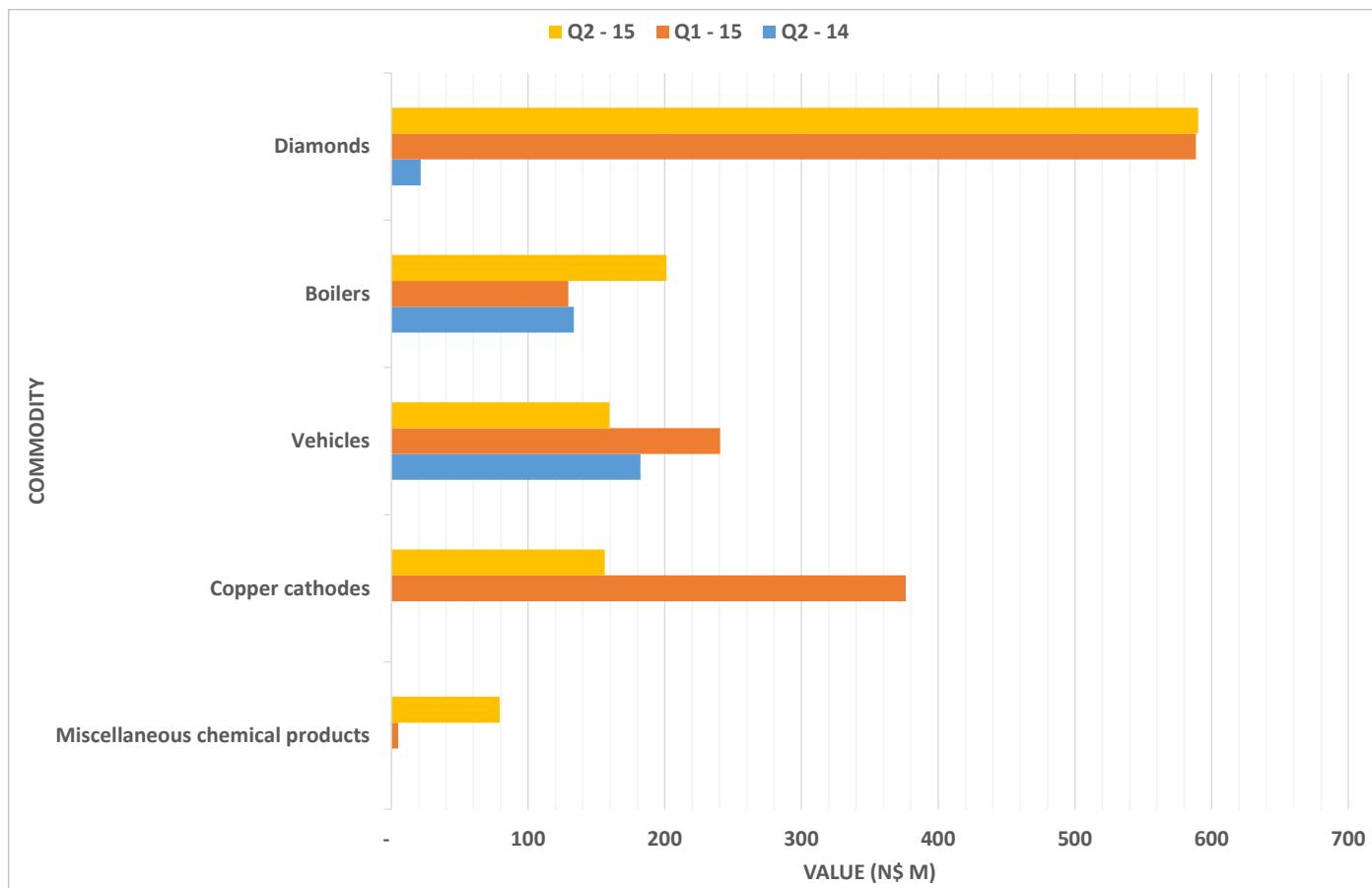
## 2.7 Top re-exports products

Re-exports are exports of foreign goods that have been previously imported into Namibia for varying purposes. The overall value of re-exported commodities fell by 7.5 percent to N\$1.5 billion in Q2 - 15, from N\$1.6 billion in the previous quarter. When compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, re-exports dropped significantly by 82 percent from N\$8.3 billion. Diamonds, boilers, vehicles and copper cathodes were the most re-exported commodities in Q2 - 15.

The overall value of the aforementioned commodities fell to N\$1.1 billion, from N\$1.3 billion in the previous quarter. On the other hand, the value of these commodities rose from N\$0.337 billion in Q2 - 14.

Diamonds were mostly re-exported to Belgium, Switzerland and United States of America while boilers were mainly re-exported to Cote D'Ivoire. In addition, vehicle re-exports were mainly destined to South Africa, Angola and Zambia.

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



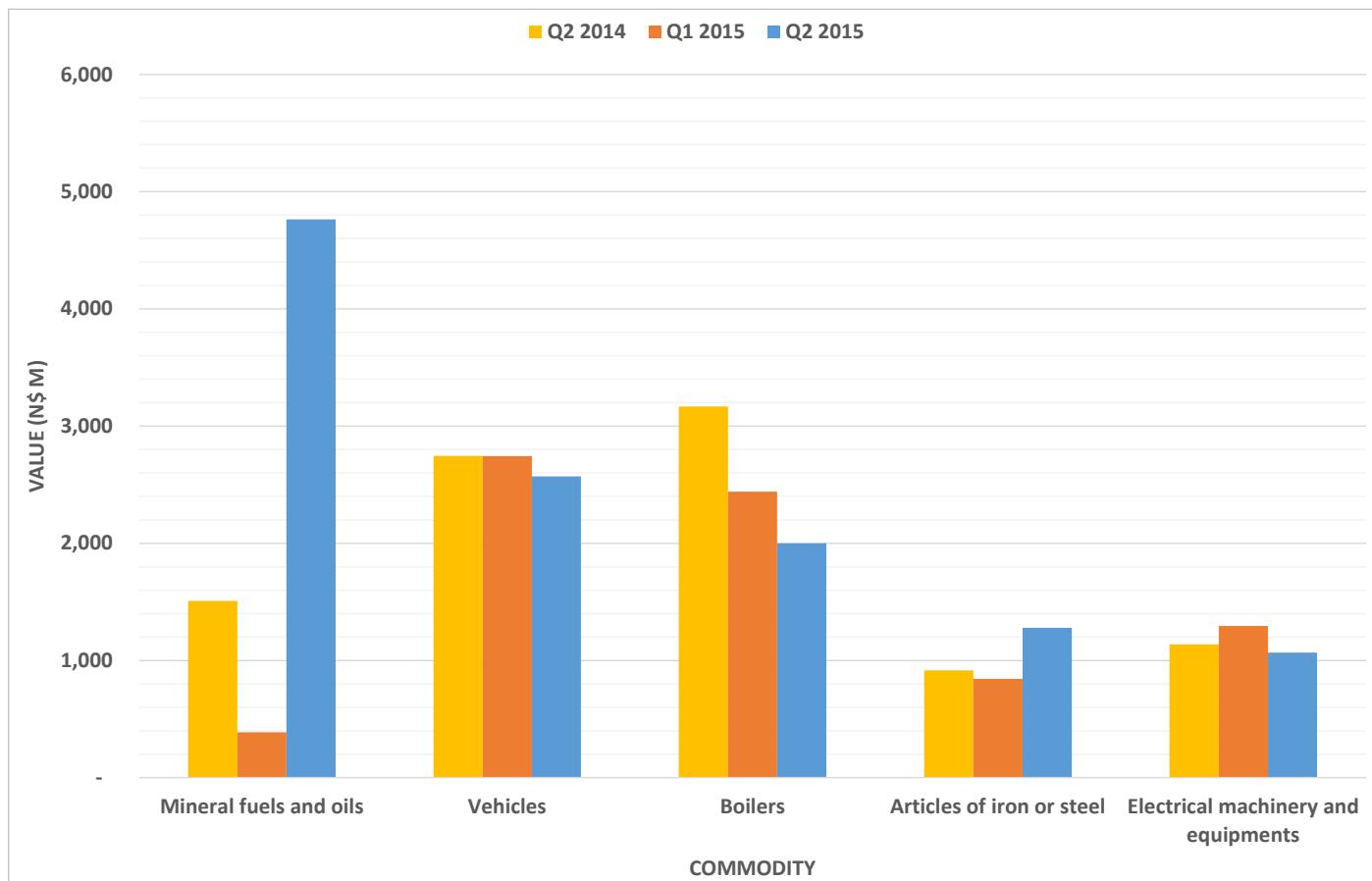
## 2.8 Top import products

During the second quarter of 2015, mineral fuels, vehicles, boilers, articles of iron or steel and; electrical machinery & equipment dominated the list of imports into Namibia. The overall value of imports rose by 23 percent to N\$23.8 billion, up from N\$19.5 billion recorded in the previous quarter. When compared to the same quarter a year ago, overall value of imports declined by 20 percent from N\$29.8 billion. The aforementioned commodities accounted for 49.1 percent of total imports in Q2 - 15, up from 39.6 percent in the previous quarter, and from 28.1 percent when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year.

The decline in overall imports was mainly pronounced in domestic demand for boilers and vehicles which fell by 39.6 percent and 6 percent respectively. In addition, the overall value of imported vessels and diamonds fell by 86 percent to N\$1.6 billion to N\$11.1 billion. However, a significant increase in the import of mineral fuels and oils was observed, import expenditure on mineral fuels and oils rose to N\$4.8 billion when compared to N\$1.5 billion in the same quarter a year ago.

The top five most imported commodities are listed in Chart 6.

**Chart 6 - 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 continues to be Southern African Customs Union (SACU). Exports to SACU rose by 16 percent to account for N\$6.2 billion, up from N\$5.4 billion in the previous quarter, and when compared to the same quarter a year ago, exports to SACU grew slightly by 5 percent from N\$5.9 billion. Overall export revenue from SACU accounted for 46 percent of total exports from the selected regions, up from 42 percent in the previous month, and from 45 percent recorded in the same period last year.

The EU occupied the second position as Namibia's major export destination. During the period under review, exports to this region rose by 11 percent to account for N\$2.8 billion, up from N\$2.5 billion in the previous quarter. When compared to the same period a year ago, export earnings from the EU grew significantly by 37.3 percent, from N\$2 billion. The value of exports to the EU accounted for 20.4 percent, up from 19.6 percent in the previous quarter and up from 15.4 percent in the same period a year ago.

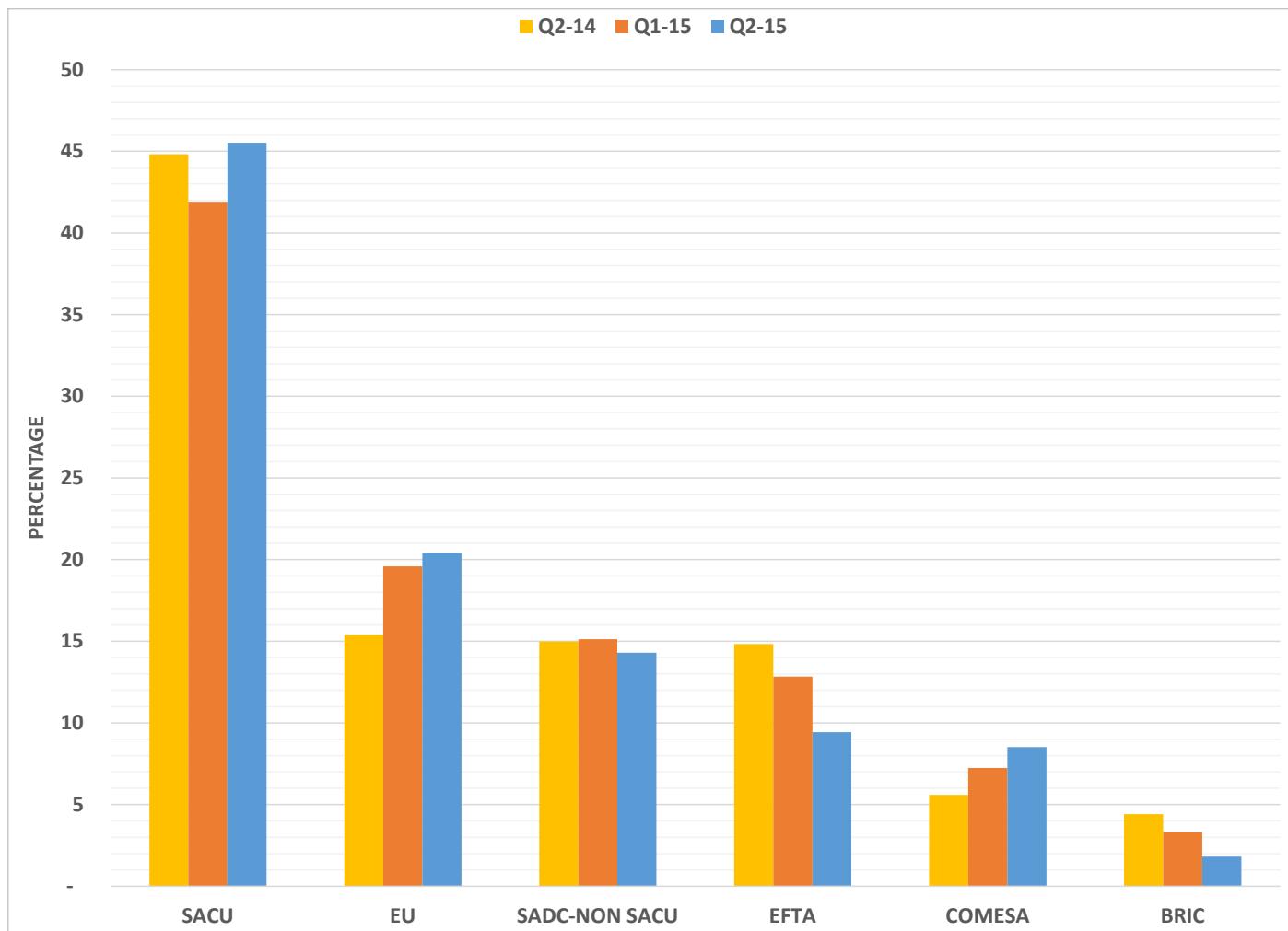
Non-SACU-SADC was the third largest export market for Namibia during the period under review.

Exports to this region grew slightly by 0.7 percent to N\$1.95 billion, from N\$1.93 billion in the previous quarter, on the other hand, export revenue from this region declined slightly by 1.4 percent from N\$1.98 billion. Non-SACU-SADC accounted for 14 percent of total export earnings, down from 15 percent in the previous quarter, and also from 15 percent when compared to the same quarter of the preceding year.

Overall exports to EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) declined by 22 percent to N\$1.3 billion, down from N\$1.6 billion in the previous quarter. When compared to the same period a year ago, exports to this region also fell significantly by 34 percent, from N\$2 billion. Export earnings from this region accounted for 9.4 percent of total exports, down from 12.8 percent in the last quarter and 14.8 percent in the same quarter a year ago.

Export earnings from COMESA rose significantly while a decline was observed in export earnings from BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China).

**Chart 7 - 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 20.3 percent to N\$16.2 billion, up from N\$13.4 billion recorded in the last quarter. When compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, the bill escalated by 26 percent, from N\$12.8 billion.

SACU accounted for 40.2 percent of total imports, down slightly from 40.6 percent in the last quarter, but up from 39.4 percent when compared to the same period a year earlier.

BRIC occupied the second position as Namibia's important source of imports. Expenditure on imports to BRIC significantly rose by 70 percent to account for N\$2.8 billion of total imports, up from N\$1.6 billion in the previous quarter. When compared to the same quarter a year ago, the import bill rose by a staggering 188 percent from N\$0.967 billion.

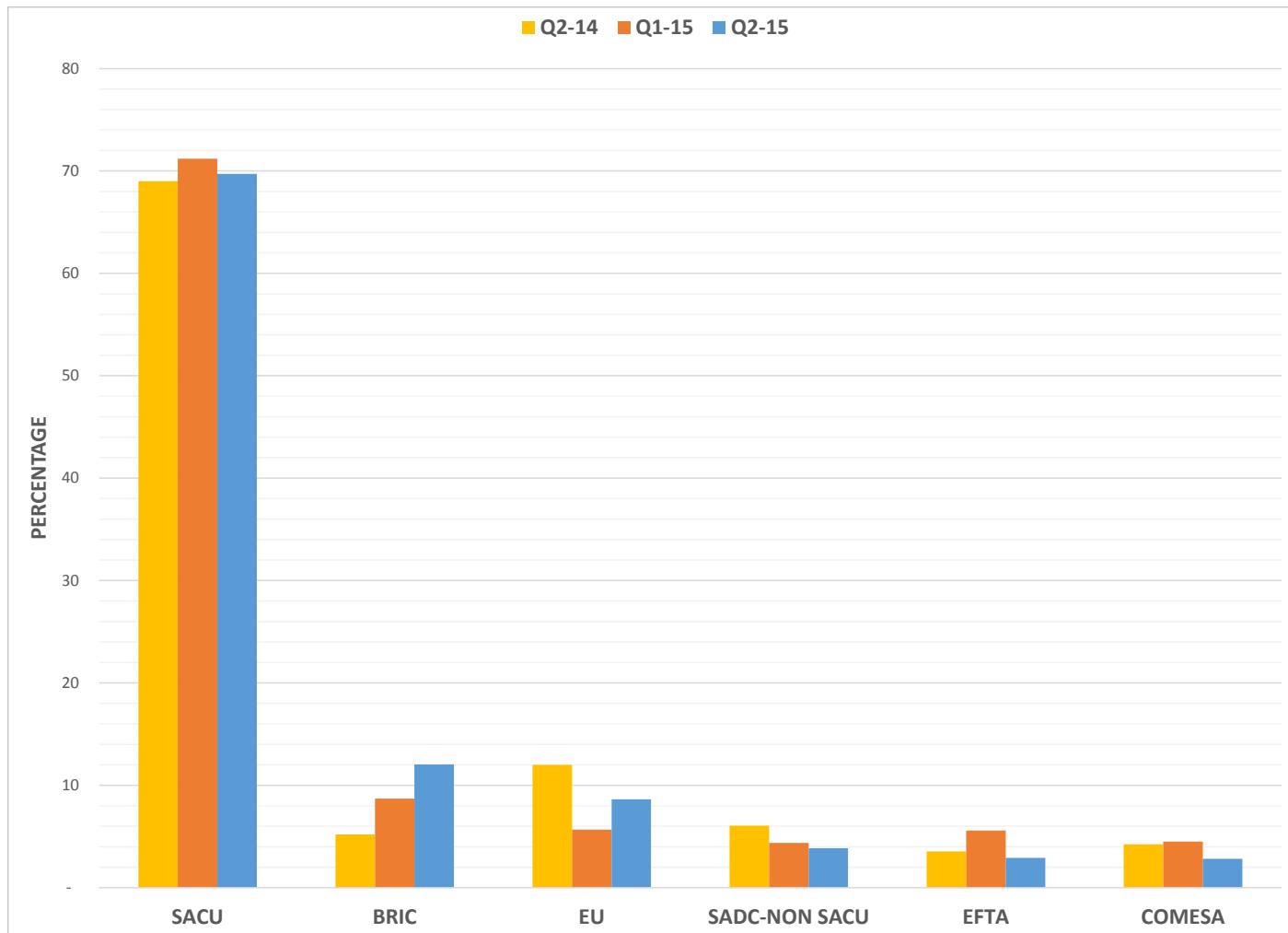
Expenditure on imports to BRIC accounted for 7 percent, up from 5 percent in the previous quarter, and from 3 percent when compared to the same quarter of 2014.

The EU occupied the third position as Namibia's source of imports. The value of imports from the EU rose by 87 percent to N\$2 billion, up from N\$1.1 billion in the last quarter.

However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, the value of imports from the EU declined by 10 percent, from N\$2.2 billion. The EU accounted for 5 percent of Namibia's total imports, up from 3 percent in the last quarter, but down from 7 percent, when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

SADC-NON SACU, EFTA and COMESA 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 8 - Imports by Economic Regions**



# 4. TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

## 4.1 Exports

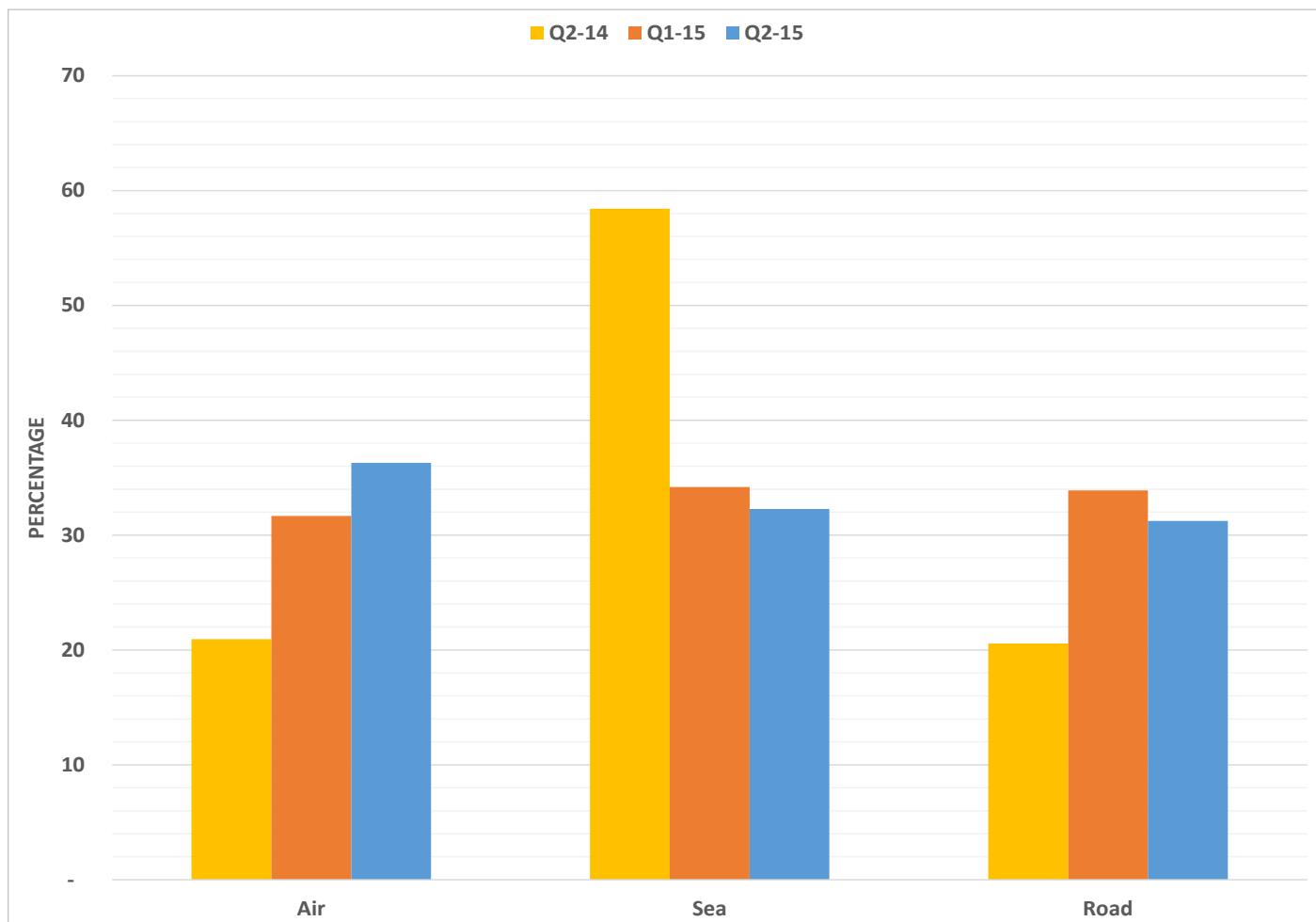
During the second quarter of 2015, most exports from Namibia were transported via air. The overall value of exports by air grew by 17.2 percent to account for N\$5.1 billion, up from N\$4.3 billion in the last quarter. When compared to the same period a year ago, exports via air rose slightly by 6 percent, up from N\$4.8 billion. Air transport accounted for 36 percent of total exports during the reporting period, up from 31.8 percent in the previous quarter, and from 21 percent in the same quarter a year ago.

The value of exports via sea declined slightly by 3.4 percent to account for N\$4.5 billion, down from N\$4.7 billion in the previous quarter, but down by 66 percent from N\$13.3 billion when compared to the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

Furthermore, sea accounted for 32 percent of total exports, down from 34 percent in the last quarter, and from 58.5 percent when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

Similarly, exports via road dropped by 5.7 percent to account for N\$4.3 billion, down from N\$4.6 billion in the last quarter. When compared to the same quarter a year ago, exports via road fell by 7 percent, down from N\$4.7 billion. Moreover, the share of exports by road accounted for 31.3 percent of total exports, down from 34 percent in the previous quarter, but up from 20.6 percent when compared to the same period a year earlier.

**Chart 9 - Exports by Mode of Transport**



## 4.2 Imports

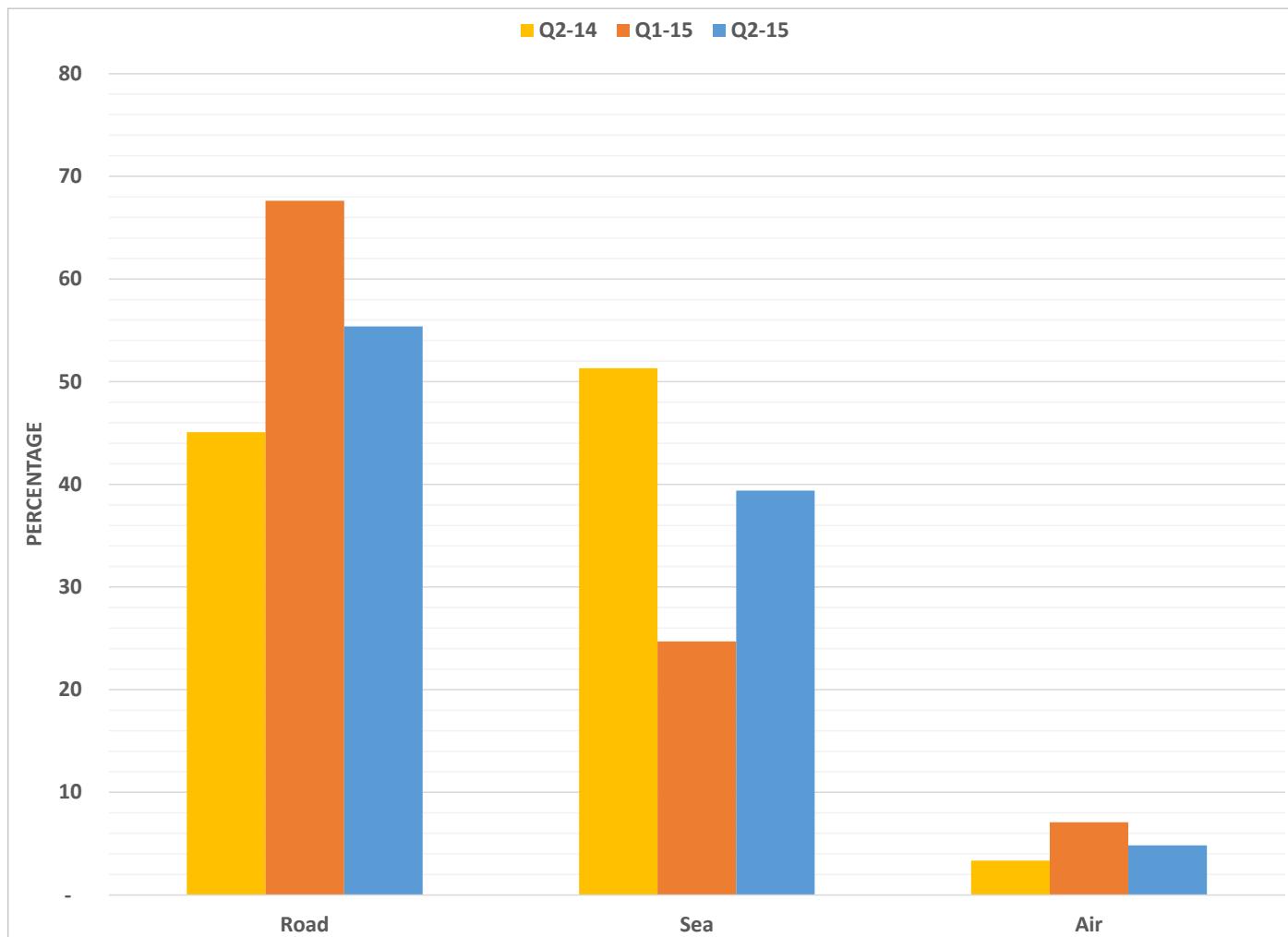
The bulk of commodities imported into Namibia during Q2 – 15 were transported by road, compared to other modes of transport. The overall value of imports by road fell by 0.2 percent to account for N\$13.18 billion, down from N\$13.16 billion in the previous quarter, similarly, imports by road declined by 1.4 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter a year ago. Road transport accounted for 55.7 percent of total imports via road, down from 68 percent in the previous quarter, and from 45.2 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

On the other hand, the value of imports by sea grew by a staggering 94.3 percent to account for N\$9.3 billion, up from N\$4.8 billion in the last quarter. However, when compared to the same quarter a year ago, imports by sea declined by 38.7 percent, down from N\$15.2 billion.

Sea transport accounted for 39.5 percent of total imports, down from 24.8 percent in the last quarter, but down from 51.5 percent when compared to the same quarter a year ago.

Imports via air was minimal when compared to the other modes of transport. The value of imports via air declined by 16.9 percent to account for N\$1.15 billion, down from N\$1.38 billion recorded in the previous quarter, however, it rose by 15.7 percent from N\$0.992 billion when compared to the same period last year. In Q2 – 15, air transport accounted for 4.8 percent of overall imports, down from 7.1 percent in the last quarter, and up from 3.4 percent a year ago.

**Chart 10 - Imports by Mode of Transports**



# 5. CONCLUSION

The trade balance recorded a deficit valued at N\$9.85 billion in the second quarter of 2015, this translates into a growth of 41.9 percent, up from N\$6.94 billion in the same quarter a year ago. During the period under review, Namibia's key export markets were Botswana, South Africa, Switzerland, Angola and Zambia. On the other hand, Namibia's imports were mainly sourced from South Africa, China, India, Switzerland and Botswana.

Diamonds, fish, copper cathodes, copper ores and zinc were the major revenue earners in terms of exports. The major re-exports commodities in Q2 – 15 include: diamonds, boilers, vehicles, copper cathodes and miscellaneous chemical products.

On the other hand, mineral fuels and oils; vehicles, boilers, articles of iron or steel; and electrical machinery and equipment were the most imported commodities by value. In terms of economic regions, Namibia's export destinations for the period under review were SACU, EU, Non-SACU-SADC and EFTA. Imports were also mostly sourced from the same economic regions with SACU dominating, followed by BRIC, EU and Non-SACU-SADC.

Namibia exported most commodities by air, and sea while lesser commodities were exported by 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

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

# 8. APPENDIX

## 8.1 Trade by FOB value

Period	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)	Imports (fob)
Q2 - 14	22,730	29,673	28,399
Q2 - 15	13,911	23,764	22,171

## 8.2 Main export destination

Partner	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
BOTSWANA	3,515	25.3	3,976	17.5	-11.6
SOUTH AFRICA	2,699	19.4	1,943	8.6	38.9
SWITZERLAND	1,277	9.2	1,956	8.6	-34.7
ANGOLA	715	5.1	1,085	4.8	-34.1
ZAMBIA	615	4.4	357	1.6	72.4
SPAIN	608	4.4	650	2.9	-6.5
FRANCE	567	4.1	171	0.8	231.6
EPZ	518	3.7	766	3.4	-32.4
ITALY	508	3.7	443	2.0	14.6
DRC	473	3.4	257	1.1	84.1
Other	2,416	17.4	11,126	48.9	-78.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,911</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,730</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-38.8</b>

## 8.3 Main re-export destination

Partner	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
SWITZERLAND	307	20.8	0	0.0	65560.5
SOUTH AFRICA	275	18.7	293	3.5	-6.0
BELGIUM	249	16.9	1	0.0	22332.3
USA	165	11.2	23	0.3	615.7
DRC	101	6.8	1	0.0	7860.4
ANGOLA	98	6.6	65	0.8	50.5
ZAMBIA	89	6.0	18	0.2	399.3
COTE D'IVOIRE	50	3.4	0	0.0	61881.6
INDIA	22	1.5	1	0.0	3853.0
GERMANY	20	1.4	3	0.0	527.0
Other Countries	99	6.7	7,921	95.1	-98.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-82.3</b>

#### 8.4 Main source of Imports

Partner	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
SOUTH AFRICA	15,542	65.5	12,317	41.5	26.2
CHINA	2,072	8.7	819	2.8	152.9
INDIA	689	2.9	126	0.4	445.0
SWITZERLAND	671	2.8	653	2.2	2.8
BOTSWANA	546	2.3	454	1.5	20.1
ITALY	498	2.1	511	1.7	-2.5
BULGARIA	455	1.9	2	0.0	27940.0
SINGAPORE	382	1.6	220	0.7	73.7
DRC	354	1.5	558	1.9	-36.5
GERMANY	301	1.3	854	2.9	-64.8
Other Countries	2,208	9.3	13,159	44.3	-83.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,718</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,673</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-20.1</b>

#### 8.5 Top ten exports

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Diamonds	5,341	38.4	5,433	23.9	-1.7
Fish	1,819	13.1	1,875	8.2	-3.0
Copper cathodes	1,050	7.5	752	3.3	39.6
Copper ores	1,047	7.5	2,219	9.8	-52.8
Zinc and Articles thereof	777	5.6	555	2.4	39.9
Live animals	413	3.0	124	0.5	233.0
Beverages incl alcoholic	385	2.8	382	1.7	0.9
Meat	384	2.8	419	1.8	-8.4
Machinery and mechanical appliances	348	2.5	327	1.4	6.5
Vehicles	290	2.1	758	3.3	-61.7
Other products	2,058	14.8	9,888	43.5	-79.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,911</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,730</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-38.8</b>

#### 8.6 Top ten re-exports

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Diamonds	590	40.0	21	0.3	2651.0
Machinery and mechanical appliances	201	13.7	133	1.6	50.9
Vehicles	160	10.8	182	2.2	-12.4
Copper cathodes	156	10.6	0	0.0	561924.9
Miscellaneous chemical products	79	5.4	0	0.0	21812678.2
Electrical machinery and equipment	77	5.2	61	0.7	25.6
Optical, photographic & cinematographic equipments	43	2.9	55	0.7	-21.5
Paper or paperboard	31	2.1	0	0.0	579578.9
Products of the milling industry	19	1.3	-	0.0	-
Inorganic and organic chemicals	19	1.3	0	0.0	1198232.8
Other products	99	6.7	7,873	94.6	-98.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-82.3</b>

## 8.7 Top ten Imports

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Mineral fuels & mineral oils	4,765	20.0	1,509	5.1	215.7
Vehicles	2,570	10.8	2,745	9.3	-6.4
Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	1,999	8.4	3,167	10.7	-36.9
Articles of iron or steel	1,278	5.4	915	3.1	39.7
Electrical machinery and equipment	1,067	4.5	1,138	3.8	-6.2
Copper ores	1,048	4.4	497	1.7	110.9
Ships, boats & floating structures	979	4.1	9,960	33.6	-90.2
Diamonds	593	2.5	1,155	3.9	-48.6
Copper cathodes	576	2.4	628	2.1	-8.3
Beverages incl alcoholic	555	2.3	534	1.8	3.9
Other products	8,335	35.1	7,425	25.0	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,764</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,673</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-19.9</b>

## 8.8 Export products to key markets

BOTSWANA					
Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Diamonds	3,348	95.3	3,610	90.8	-7.3
Mineral fuels & mineral oils	128	3.6	92	2.3	39.6
Preparations of meats, of fish or of crustaceans	13	0.4	9	0.2	51.5
Boilers	6	0.2	0	0.0	1713.0
Cement	6	0.2	4	0.1	55.4
Beverages incl alcoholic	4	0.1	8	0.2	-46.8
Vehicles	2	0.1	243	6.1	-99.1
Electrical machinery and equipment	1	0.0	0	0.0	236.8
Cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cook products	1	0.0	0	0.0	204.6
Animal or vegetable fats & oils	1	0.0	0	0.0	502.3
Other products	4	0.1	9	0.2	-57.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-11.6</b>
SOUTH AFRICA					
Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Diamonds	797	29.5	233	12.0	241.7
Live animals	395	14.6	79	4.1	399.4
Fish	271	10.0	252	12.9	7.7
Meat	239	8.8	225	11.6	6.0
Beverages incl alcoholic	184	6.8	172	8.9	7.1
Preparations of meats, of fish or of crustaceans	131	4.9	120	6.2	9.3
Vehicles	106	3.9	149	7.7	-29.0
Boilers	99	3.7	99	5.1	0.0
Zinc and articles thereof	64	2.4	86	4.4	-26.3
Electrical machinery and equipment	60	2.2	43	2.2	40.1
Other products	354	13.1	486	25.0	-27.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>

**SWITZERLAND**

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Copper cathodes	891	69.8	741	37.9	20.3
Copper ore	229	17.9	1,036	53.0	-77.9
Diamonds	153	12.0	175	8.9	-12.4
Inorganic & organic chemicals	3	0.2	1	0.1	132.8
Fish	0	0.0	0	0.0	20.9
Miscellaneous edible preparations	0	0.0	0	0.0	603.3
Work of art, collection and antiques	0	0.0	0	0.0	349.8
Furskins and articles of fur	0	0.0	0	0.0	186.7
Boilers	0	0.0	0	0.0	4755.6
Printed books, newspapers, pictures	0	0.0	0	0.0	227.9
Other products	0	0.0	2	0.1	-96.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-34.7</b>

**ANGOLA**

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Vehicles	139	19.4	262	24.1	-47.1
Boilers	104	14.6	164	15.1	-36.3
Electrical machinery and equipment	98	13.7	108	10.0	-9.4
Furniture & beddings	31	4.4	88	8.2	-64.5
Fish	31	4.3	63	5.8	-51.8
Articles of iron or steel	30	4.2	31	2.8	-3.6
Plastics and articles thereof	24	3.4	25	2.3	-4.5
Preparations of meats, of fish or of crustaceans	23	3.3	1	0.1	3171.8
Beverages incl alcoholic	21	2.9	19	1.8	8.7
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	18	2.6	16	1.5	13.7
Other products	195	27.3	307	28.3	-36.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-34.1</b>

**ZAMBIA**

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Fish	167	27.1	98	27.4	70.7
Beverages incl alcoholic	151	24.5	155	43.4	-2.8
Electrical machinery and equipment	63	10.2	1	0.3	5762.3
Paper or paperboard	63	10.2	27	7.6	130.0
Miscellaneous chemical products	51	8.3	3	0.8	1660.4
Inorganic & organic chemicals	25	4.1	4	1.2	504.1
Vehicles	25	4.0	31	8.7	-20.8
Boilers	23	3.7	5	1.3	377.6
Residues and waste from the food industries	10	1.5	5	1.3	110.5
Plastics and articles thereof	8	1.3	2	0.5	407.0
Other products	30	4.9	27	7.5	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>

## 8.9 Import products from Key markets

SOUTH AFRICA						
Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change	
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share		
Mineral fuels & mineral oils	3,264	20.9	372	3.0	777.2	
Vehicles	2,294	14.7	2,396	19.5	-4.2	
Boilers	1,279	8.2	1,473	12.0	-13.2	
Electrical machinery and equipment	875	5.6	819	6.6	6.9	
Articles of iron or steel	790	5.1	719	5.8	9.9	
Beverages	523	3.4	491	4.0	6.7	
Plastics and articles thereof	392	2.5	367	3.0	6.8	
Pharmaceutical products	345	2.2	350	2.8	-1.4	
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	289	1.9	278	2.3	4.1	
Furniture & beddings	266	1.7	241	2.0	10.3	
Other products	5,267	33.8	4,812	39.1	9.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,583</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,317</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	
CHINA						
Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change	
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share		
Ships, boats and floating structures	748	36.1	34	4.1	2,130.7	
Articles of iron or steel	428	20.6	69	8.4	520.5	
Boilers	257	12.4	165	20.2	55.4	
Furniture & beddings	92	4.4	24	2.9	281.4	
Plastics and articles therefore	84	4.1	43	5.2	97.3	
Iron and steel	75	3.6	99	12.1	-24.4	
Inorganic and organic chemicals	74	3.6	129	15.7	-42.7	
Vehicles	69	3.3	38	4.6	82.8	
Electrical machinery and equipment	50	2.4	45	5.5	10.6	
Optical, photographic & cinematographic equipments	31	1.5	9	1.2	225.6	
Other products	165	7.9	164	20.1	0.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,071.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>819.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>152.9</b>	
INDIA						
Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change	
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share		
Mineral fuels & mineral oils	524	75.6	-	0.0	-	
Pharmaceutical products	83	11.9	22	17.1	283.5	
Cereals	18	2.6	7	5.2	177.4	
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	17	2.4	0	0.0	2,588,113.1	
Miscellaneous chemical products	13	1.9	2	1.6	554.3	
Articles of iron or steel	8	1.2	25	20.0	-68.3	
Sugar and sugar confectionery	5	0.7	0	0.4	982.7	
Boilers	3	0.5	49	39.1	-93.6	
Meat	3	0.4	-	0.0	-	
Essential oils and resinoids	3	0.4	0	0.0	22,229.7	
Other products	17	2.5	21	16.8	-19.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>449.0</b>	

**SWITZERLAND**

Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Copper ores	584	87.1	492	75.3	18.8
Cement	33	5.0	79	12.1	-57.8
Boilers	32	4.8	7	1.1	327.4
Articles of iron or steel	9	1.4	0	0.0	71,083.2
Electrical machinery and equipment	4	0.6	2	0.3	68.4
Mineral fuels & mineral oils	3	0.4	61	9.4	-95.8
Clocks, watches and parts thereof	1	0.2	-	-	-
Beverages inc alcoholic	1	0.2	-	-	-
Pharmaceutical products	1	0.1	0	0.1	91.1
Soap & detergents	1	0.1	0	0.0	83,637.5
Other products	2	0.2	10	1.5	-85.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>

**BOTSWANA**

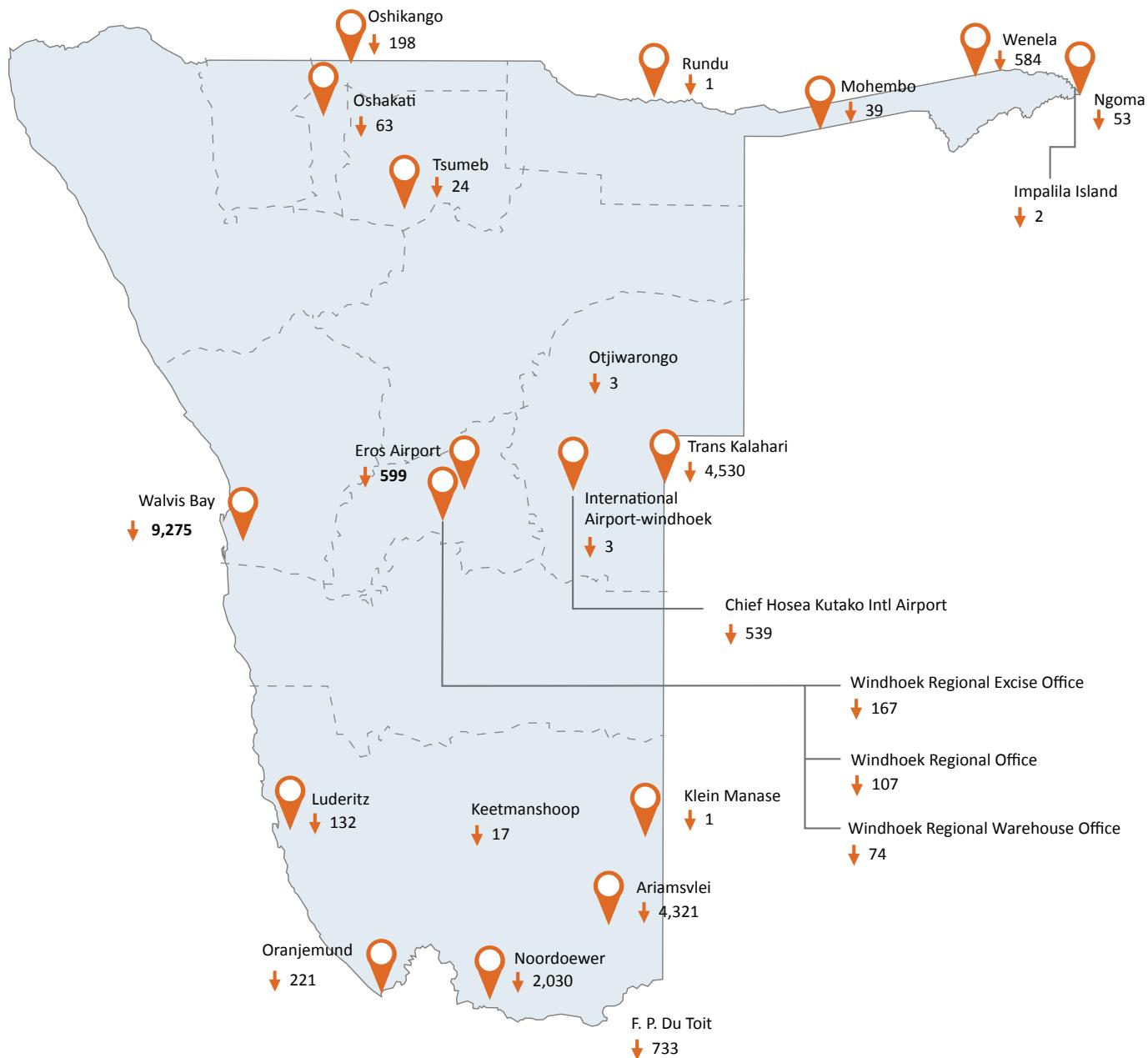
Commodity description	2015		2014		Annual % change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Diamonds	442	81.1	357	78	24.1
Vehicles	31	5.8	29	6	10.1
Pharmaceutical products	17	3.1	0	0	7,302.3
Boilers	13	2.4	7	2	72.4
Electrical machinery and equipment	13	2.3	13	3	-0.7
Plastics and articles therefore	6	1.2	1	0	675.7
Articles of iron or steel	4	0.8	21	5	-78.5
Paper or paperboard	3	0.5	4	1	-23.8
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	2	0.4	0	0	705.1
Textile articles	1	0.3	1	0	112.8
Other products	12	2.3	23	5	-46.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20.1</b>

# EXPORTS MAP



Figures in N\$ million

# IMPORTS MAP



Figures in N\$ million



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