

2015

Annual Trade *Statistics Bulletin*



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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 as well as reducing its reliance on foreign goods. It also helped to expand and consolidate market shares of existing markets and penetrate new markets. 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 annual trade statistics for 2015.



Ndamona C. Kali

Acting Statistician-General



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CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction 5**
- 2. Key developments 5**
 - 2.1. Revisions 5
 - 2.2. Trade balance 6
 - 2.3. Exports to key markets 7
 - 2.4. Imports from key markets 8
 - 2.5. Top export products 9
 - 2.6. Fish exports 10
 - 2.7. Top re-exports products 11
 - 2.8. Top import products 12
- 3. Trade by economic regions 13**
 - 3.1. Exports 13
 - 3.2. Imports 14
- 4. Trade by mode of transport 15**
 - 4.1. Exports 15
 - 4.2. Imports 16
- 5. Conclusion 17**
- 6. List of Terms and Definitions 18**
- 7. Appendix 20**
 - 7.1. Trade by FOB value 20
 - 7.2. Main export destination 20
 - 7.3. Main re-export destination 20
 - 7.4. Main source of imports 21
 - 7.5. Top ten exports 21
 - 7.6. Top ten re-exports 21
 - 7.7. Top ten imports 22
 - 7.8. Export products to key markets 22
 - 7.9. Import products from key markets 24
 - 7.10. Trade by office 26

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: 2014 Annual revisions.....	5
7.1. Trade by FOB value	20
7.2. Main export destination	20
7.3. Main re-export destination	20
7.4. Main source of imports.....	21
7.5. Top ten exports	21
7.6. Top ten re-exports	21
7.7. Top ten imports	22
7.8. Export products to key markets	22
7.9. Import products from key markets.....	24
7.10. Trade by office	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Chart 1: Trade balance; 2006 to 2015	6
Chart 2: Main export destinations	7
Chart 3: Main sources of imports.....	8
Chart 4: Top five exports	9
Chart 5: Fish exports.....	10
Chart 6: Top five re-exports	11
Chart 7: Top five imports	12
Chart 8: Export by economic regions.....	13
Chart 9: Import by economic blocs	14
Chart 10: Exports by mode of transport	15
Chart 11: Imports by mode of transport.....	16

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 imports and exports of merchandise during the year 2015.

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.



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2. KEY DEVELOPMENTS

2.1. Revisions

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

Total exports and imports for the year 2014 were revised slightly upward from N\$64.5 billion to N\$64.7 billion, and from N\$90.7 billion to N\$92.1 billion, respectively.

These revisions resulted in the deficit to swing up to N\$27.4 billion from N\$26.2 billion reported earlier.

Table 1 shows revisions made to 2014 data after more complete data became available.

Table 1: 2014 Annual revisions

Flow	Value (N\$ m)		
	Revised 2014	As reported in the previous report	Difference
Export	64,677	64,455	2 22
Import	92,090	90,687	1,403
Trade balance	-27,413	-26,232	-1,181



Export revenue
dropped by

9.8 %

2.2. Trade balance

Namibia continued to record an unfavorable trade balance, with 2015 recording the highest trade deficit amounting to N\$39.2 billion in ten years since 2006. The trade deficit widened by 43.1 percent to N\$39.2 billion compared to a revised figure of last year in which the deficit was estimated to be N\$27.4 billion (chart 1). The deficit widened as expenditure on imports expanded by 6 percent while export revenue dropped by 9.8 percent.

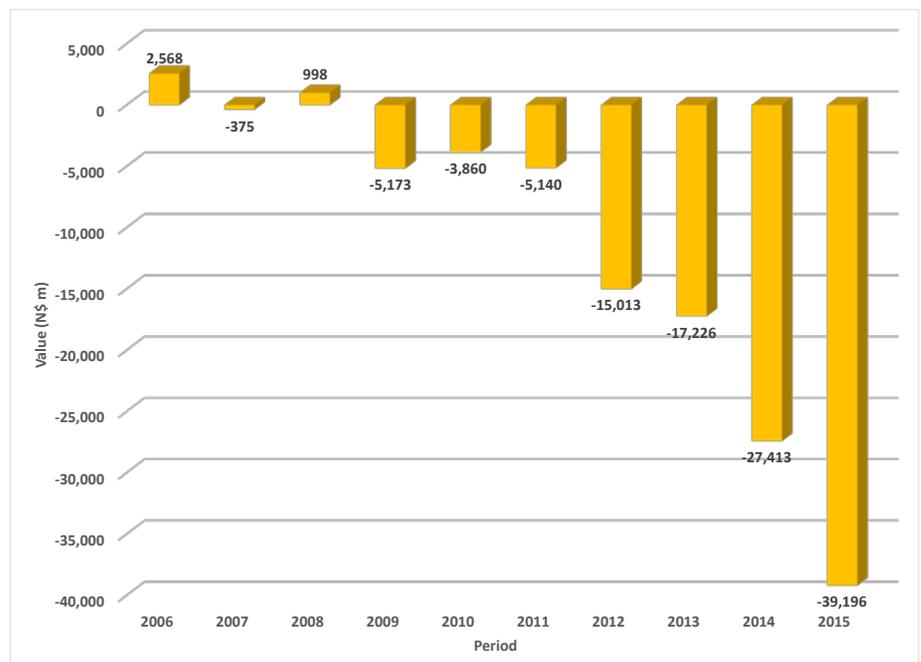
Trade balance in Namibia averaged to a deficit of N\$11 billion from 2006 till 2015, it reached an all-time high with a surplus of N\$2.6 billion in 2006 and a record low with a deficit of N\$39.2 billion during the period under review.

In 2015, the largest deficits were recorded with South Africa (N\$50.7 billion), China (N\$4.3 billion), Bahamas (N\$2.1 billion), India (N\$1.6 billion) and Germany (N\$1.2 billion) and the biggest trade surpluses with Botswana (N\$10.8 billion), Switzerland (N\$6.5 billion), Spain (N\$2.3 billion), Angola (N\$2.2 billion) and France (N\$1.3 billion).

Expenditure on imports rose up to N\$97.6 billion, from N\$92.1 billion last year, as spending on mineral fuels, electrical machinery, copper ores and articles of iron or steel improved.

On the other hand, the overall value of exports fell to N\$58.4 billion down from N\$64.7 billion in the preceding year, mainly due to lower sale of minerals such as copper ore and zinc. In addition, vehicle sales also dented overall export revenue.

Chart 1: Trade balance; 2006 to 2015



2.3. Exports to key markets

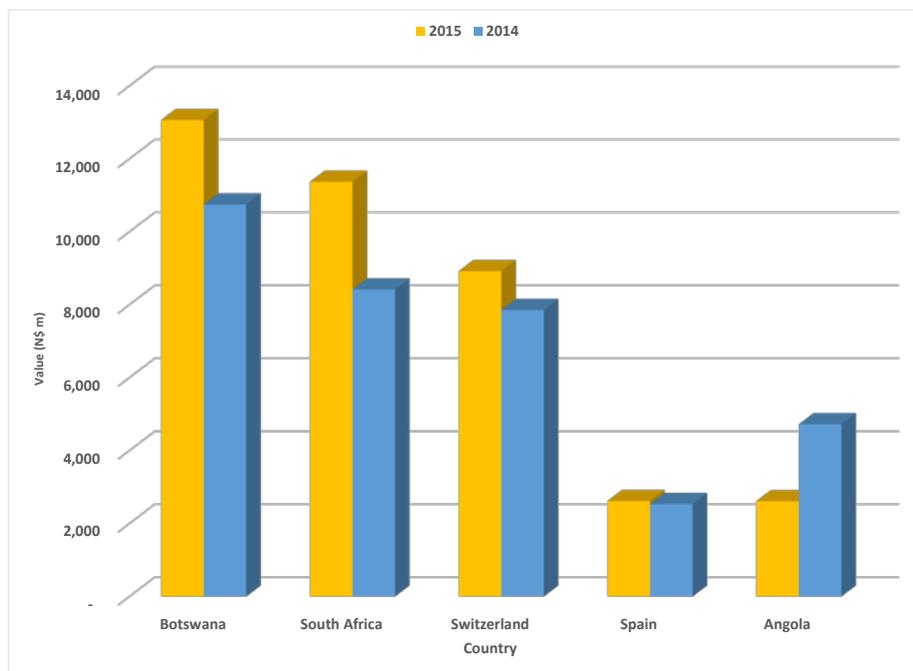
During the year 2015, Namibia’s overall exports declined by N\$6.3 billion or 9.8 percent to N\$58.4 billion compared to N\$64.7 billion registered in 2014, this was mainly due to a contraction in foreign demand for domestic goods mainly by Angola, USA, Canada and Germany. The bulk of the exports, valued at N\$38.6 billion were destined to Botswana, South Africa, Switzerland, Spain and Angola (chart 1). Export revenue derived from these countries grew by 12.6 percent to N\$38.6 billion when compared to N\$34.3 billion recorded during the preceding year. In addition, these markets accounted for 66 percent of Namibia’s total export earnings, up from 53 percent a year earlier.

Botswana topped Namibia’s export destination with N\$13.1 billion which translates to 21.5 percent increase from N\$10.7 billion obtained a year earlier, as Botswana’s demand for diamonds, mineral fuels and oils and; processed fish rose. South Africa followed in the second position with (19.5 percent) then Switzerland with (15.3 percent) and finally Spain with (4.3 percent). However, exports to Angola fell by 44.7 percent to N\$2.6 billion from N\$4.7 billion a year ago. In addition, exports to the USA fell by (52.1 percent), Mozambique by (42.4 percent), Canada by (29.8 percent), German by (27.7 percent) and Singapore by (69.5 percent). Exports to the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) also dented Namibia’s overall export earnings.

Botswana topped Namibia’s export destination with

N\$13.1 billion

Chart 2: Main export destinations



The strongest growth in the value of imports was mainly observed from Zambia, Peru and China.

Namibia continues to depend on South Africa as a major source of imports, as the import bill from that country continues to grow.

Namibians' value of imports from some markets declined, the strongest drop was mainly observed from Germany (35.8 percent), the Bahamas (30.6 percent) and DRC (22.6 percent).

2.4. Imports from key markets

During the year 2015, goods imported into Namibia increased by N\$5.5 billion to N\$97.6 billion, from N\$92.1 billion a year earlier. South Africa, China, Switzerland, Botswana and Bahamas were the main suppliers of goods to Namibia during the period under review (Chart 3). The overall value of imports from these countries increased by 21.5 percent translated to N\$75.1 billion when compared to N\$61.8 billion witnessed in the year 2014. These markets accounted for 77 percent of total imports in 2015, down from 67 percent last year.

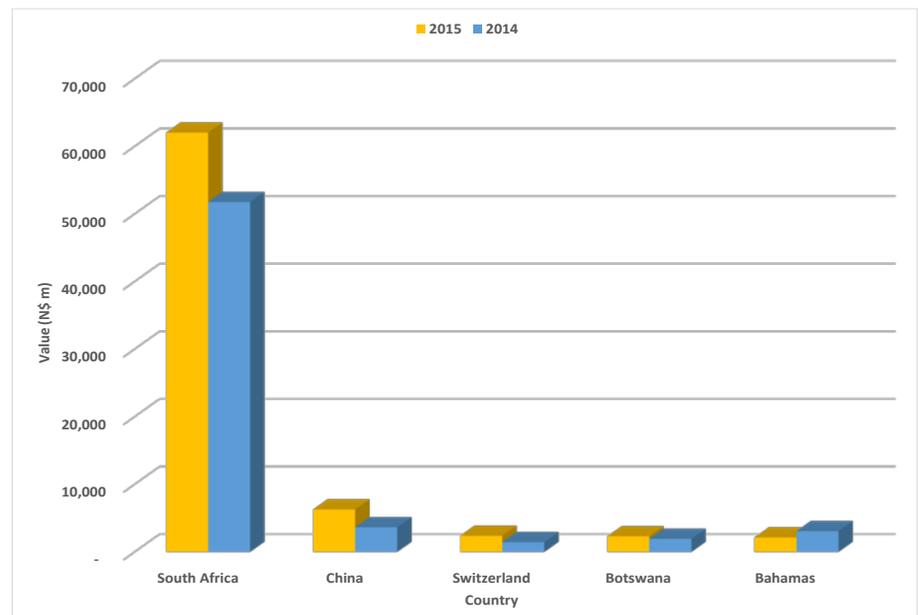
The strongest growth in the value of imports was mainly observed from Zambia, Peru and China. Overall imports from these markets grew to N\$9.5 billion compared to N\$4.5 billion recorded last year, as domestic demand for copper cathodes, cereals and sugar from Zambia; copper ores from Peru and ships, vessels, boilers, articles of iron or steel from China increased.

Namibia continues to depend on South Africa as a major source of imports, as the import bill from that country continues to grow.

In 2015, the import bill rose by 19.8 percent to account for N\$62 billion compared to N\$57.8 billion in the preceding year. Substantial increases in the value of imports were observed from Switzerland at 66.5 percent, Botswana at 19.4 percent and India at 12.7 percent. In the case of Switzerland, the increase was mainly caused by copper ores, boilers and vehicles, on the other hand, diamonds, vehicles, pharmaceuticals and; mineral fuel and oils influenced the increase in the value of imports from Botswana. Interestingly, Namibia recorded an increase in the overall value of imports from India, but this time around fish imports influenced the growth in imports from that country.

Namibians' value of imports from some markets declined, the strongest drop was mainly observed from Germany (35.8 percent), the Bahamas (30.6 percent) and DRC (22.6 percent).

Chart 3: Main sources of imports



2.5. Top export products

Namibia’s top five leading export commodities in 2015 were diamonds, copper cathodes, fish, copper ores and zinc (Chart 4). Overall export earnings generated from these commodities increased by 9.7 percent to N\$42.2 billion, up from N\$38.4 billion obtained a year earlier, making these commodities to account for 72 percent of total export revenue in the year under review, up from 59 percent as compared to the preceding year.

Diamond continues to dominate the export market, in 2015 it accounted for 33 percent of overall exports and increased by 18.3 percent from last year due to high demand from Botswana and South Africa. In contrast, diamond exports to the Export Processing Zone (EPZ), Belgium, USA and Switzerland contracted. The strongest growth in exports among the aforementioned commodities was observed in the value of copper cathodes which rose to N\$8 billion, from N\$3.5 billion a year earlier as a result of external demand from Switzerland that grew by

more than double, from N\$3.5 billion a year ago to N\$7.5 billion in 2015. In addition, high foreign demand for copper cathodes by Italy, North Korea, China, RSA, Saudi Arabia and Germany was also the cause for a relatively sharp increase in the overall value of copper cathodes exported which subsequently moved up three places to occupy the second place as Namibia’s top export earner for 2015.

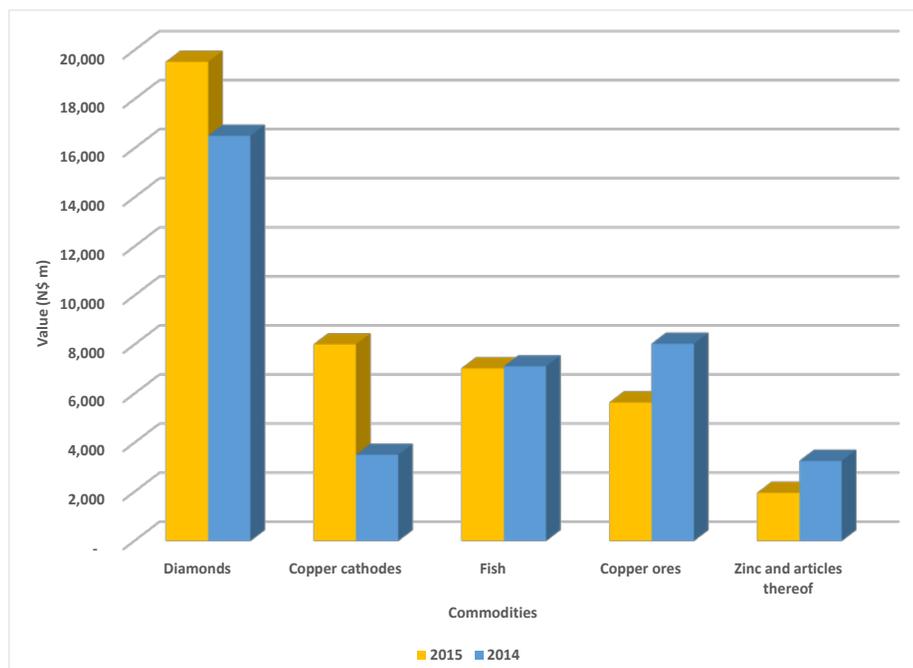
On the other hand, the strongest decline in exports was reflected in the value of vehicles, zinc, and copper ores. Total revenue from exports derived from the aforesaid commodities fell by 35 percent to account for N\$9.1 billion in 2015, down from N\$14 billion a year earlier. In addition, the decline in export revenue was also due to lower sales of boilers (a decline of 38 percent), electrical machinery and equipment (declined by 12.6 percent), salt and cement (declined by 17.5 percent) and vessels (declined by 96.6 percent).



Diamond continues to dominate the export market, in 2015 it accounted for 33% of overall exports and increased by 18.3% from last year due to high demand from Botswana and South Africa.

The decline in export revenue was also due to lower sales of boilers (a decline of 38%), electrical machinery and equipment (declined by 12.6%), salt and cement (declined by 17.5%) and vessels (declined by 96.6%).

Chart 4: Top five exports





Fish continues to be Namibia's number one export revenue earner in terms of food items.

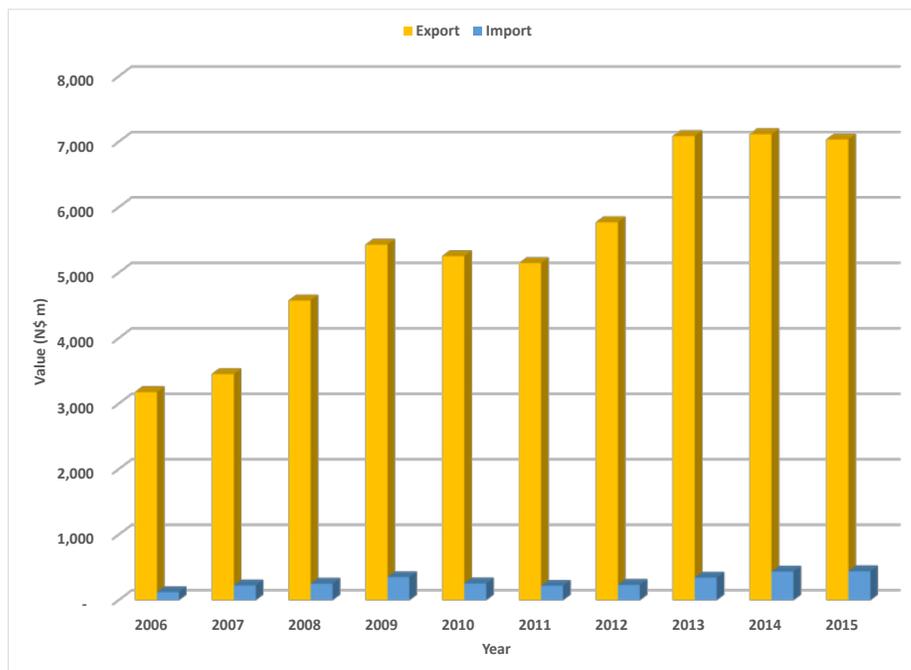
In 2015, fish exports fell by only 1 percent to N\$7 billion, from N\$7.1 billion recorded a year ago

2.6. Fish exports

Namibia is a net fish exporting country. Thus, fish continues to be Namibia's number one export revenue earner in terms of food items. Overall, fish forms part of the top five major export commodities by value. This is shown in Chart 4 above, Chart 5 below postulate an upward trend of fish exports over a ten year period. Namibia's export revenue generated from fish averaged N\$5.4 billion for the period 2006 till 2015, reaching an all-time high of N\$7.1 billion in 2014, and a record low of N\$3.2 billion, below average in 2006. The strongest growth in fish exports was recorded in 2008 and 2013, in which fish exports rose by 32.6 percent and 22.8 percent respectively.

Slight declines in fish exports were recorded in 2010, 2011 and 2015. In 2015, fish exports fell by only 1 percent to N\$7 billion, from N\$7.1 billion recorded a year ago. This decline can be attributed to low foreign demand of fish by Angola, Germany, Netherlands, Mozambique, Italy and DRC while fish exports to South Africa and Zambia increased.

Chart 5: Fish exports

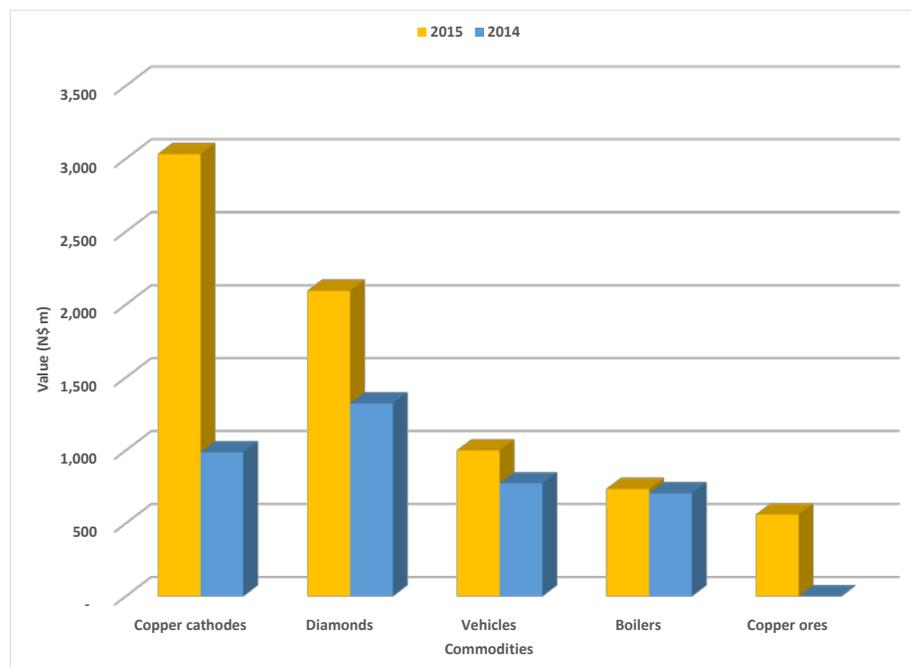


2.7. Top re-exports products

Re-exports are exports of foreign goods, which have been previously imported into Namibia for different reasons. The overall value of re-exported commodities declined in 2015 by 27.8 percent to N\$9.6 billion, when compared to N\$13.3 billion recorded a year earlier. Copper cathodes, diamond, vehicles, boilers and copper ores (Chart 6) were the most re-exported commodities in 2015 in terms of value. In addition, the value of these commodities combined rose from N\$3.8 billion last year to N\$7.4 billion in 2015, and this represents 96 percent growth. Furthermore, the above mentioned commodities accounted for 77 percent of total re-export in 2015, down from 28.5 percent in the previous year.

Copper cathodes moved two places up to occupy the first position as Namibia's top re-export commodity from the third position it occupied last year, and was mainly re-exported to Switzerland. On the other hand, re-export of vessels was the major cause for a decline in the overall value of re-exports, as it dropped by 96.6 percent to N\$0.3 billion, when compared to N\$9 billion witnessed a year ago.

Chart 6: Top five re-exports



The overall import value rose by 6 percent as domestic demand for foreign goods increased in 2015 to N\$97.6 billion from N\$92.1 billion registered a year earlier.

The strongest growth in imports was observed in the value of imported mineral fuel and oils which increased by 143 percent to N\$14.2 billion, from N\$5.8 billion obtained a year ago.

Despite the overall increase in the import bill, Namibia recorded a decline in imports of commodities such as vehicles, boilers, vessels and diamonds.

2.8. Top import products

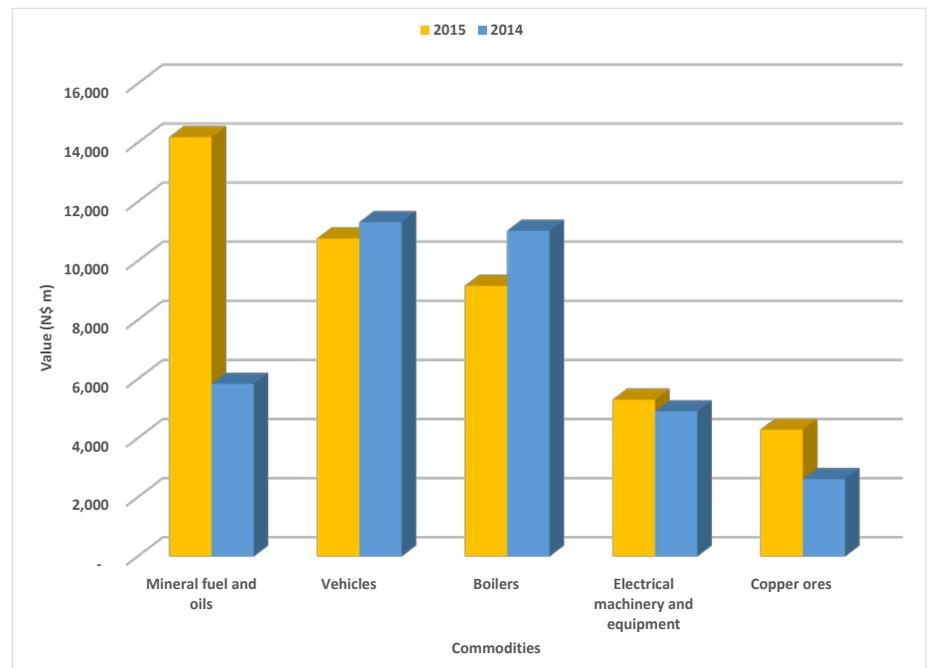
In 2015, mineral fuel and oils; vehicles, boilers, electrical machinery and copper ores dominated the list of imports to Namibia (Chart 7). The overall import value rose by 6 percent as domestic demand for foreign goods increased in 2015 to N\$97.6 billion from N\$92.1 billion registered a year earlier. These commodities accounted for 44.8 percent of total import expenditure in 2015, up from 38.8 percent compared to the preceding year, moreover, the overall import bill for the above-mentioned commodities rose 22.4 percent to N\$43.7 billion from N\$35.7 billion recorded a year earlier.

The strongest growth in imports was observed in the value of imported mineral fuel and oils which increased by

143 percent to N\$14.2 billion, from N\$5.8 billion obtained a year ago. Subsequently, mineral fuel and oils moved up three places to occupy the first position as Namibia's major import commodity. Furthermore, imports of copper ores also increased substantially, while the increase in the importation of electrical machinery was minimal.

Despite the overall increase in the import bill, Namibia recorded a decline in imports of commodities such as vehicles, boilers, vessels and diamonds. The strongest decline was reflected in the value of imported vessels which fell by 66.2 percent (from N\$12 billion to N\$4 billion) and diamonds by 32.5 percent (from N\$3.9 billion to N\$2.6 billion).

Chart 7: Top five imports



3. TRADE BY ECONOMIC REGIONS

3.1. Exports

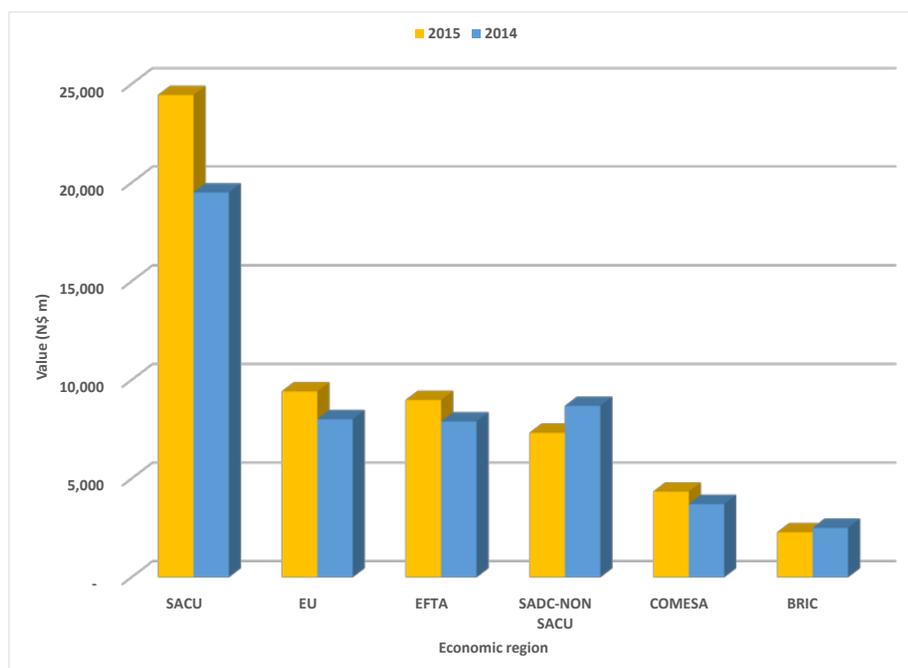
The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) maintained its position as Namibia's number one export market, a position it held for the past ten years. Export revenue from this region grew by 25 percent to account for N\$24.4 billion in 2015 from N\$19.5 billion recorded a year earlier. In addition, SACU accounted for 28 percent of total exports to selected regions (Chart 8), up from 25 percent obtained in the previous year.

The European Union (EU) was Namibia's second largest export market. This is as a result of a 17 percent growth in export revenue from that market to N\$9.4 billion in 2015, from N\$8 billion last year. In addition, the EU accounted for 10.6 percent of total exports, slightly up from 10.2 percent compared to a year earlier.

EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) occupied the third position as one of the largest export destinations for Namibia. Exports to this market also rose by 13.8 percent to N\$8.986 billion, from N\$7.896 billion recorded a year earlier. Additionally, export earnings accounted for 10 percent of overall export revenue, similar to its contribution last year. Furthermore, export revenue from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) also rose, from N\$3.7 billion reported in 2014 to N\$4.3 billion in 2015.

On the other hand, the combined export revenue from SADC-Non-SACU and BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China), dropped by 14 percent to account for N\$9.6 billion, when compared to N\$11.2 billion recorded in 2014.

Chart 8: Export by economic regions



SACU accounted for

28 %

of total exports to selected regions

The European Union (EU) was Namibia's second largest export market

The EU accounted for

10.6 %

of total exports

EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) occupied the third position as one of the largest export destinations for Namibia.

The combined export revenue from SADC-Non-SACU and BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China), dropped by

14 %

BRIC accounted for

5.4 %

share of total imports to Namibia

3.2. Imports

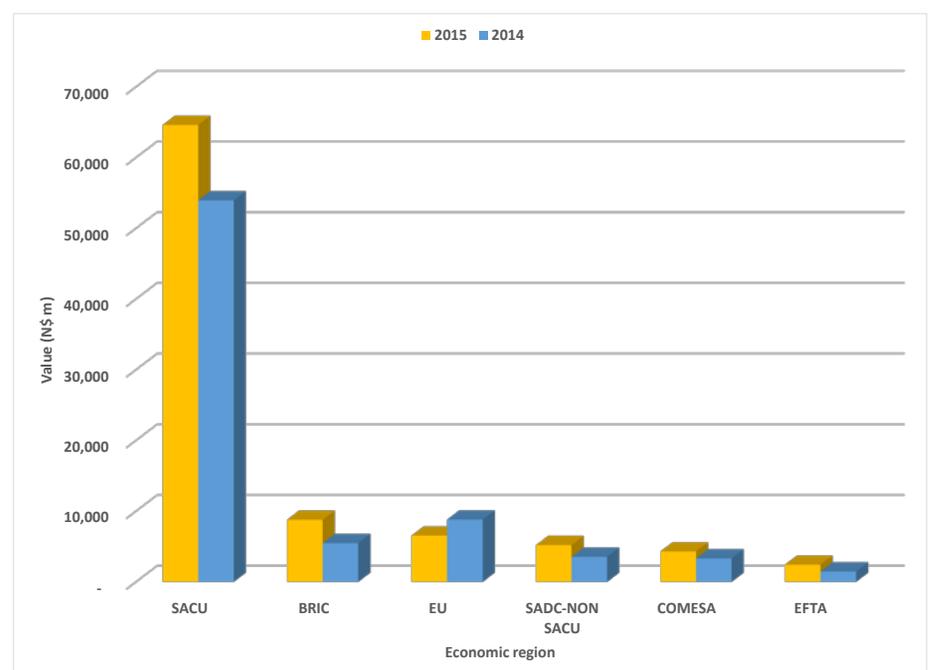
During the year under review, Namibia mostly imported from the SACU region compared to other economic regions (Chart 9). Import expenditure from SACU increased by 19.7 percent to N\$64.6 billion compared to N\$54 billion recorded a year ago. In addition, the import bill from SACU accounted for a share of 40 percent of total imports in 2015, similar to what was recorded a year ago.

BRIC regional grouping occupied the second position as Namibia's major source of imports, as domestic demand from this region rose by a staggering 60 percent to account for N\$8.8 billion, compared to N\$5.5 billion registered a year ago. Subsequently, BRIC moved one place up to replace the EU as one of the major import source for Namibia, from the third place in 2014.

In addition, BRIC accounted for 5.4 percent share of total imports to Namibia, down from 4.1 percent share it accounted for in the preceding year.

The EU followed in the third place with imports valued at N\$6.5 billion in 2015, this represents a 25.7 percent decline when compared to N\$8.8 billion worth of imports recorded a year earlier. Furthermore, the region accounted for 4 percent of total imports, down from 6.5 percent recorded a year ago. SADC-Non-SACU nations occupied the fourth position as Namibia's source of imports. The expenditure on imports to this region grew by 47 percent to N\$5.2 billion in 2015, up from N\$3.5 billion recorded a year ago. In addition, COMESA and EFTA also contributed significantly as Namibia's source of imports during the period of review.

Chart 9: Import by economic blocs



4. TRADE BY MODE OF TRANSPORT

4.1. Exports

In 2015, the majority of Namibia’s export goods were transported via sea (Chart 10), however, the overall value of goods exported via this transport mode dropped by 28 percent to account for N\$22.1 billion, when compared to N\$30.1 billion reported a year ago. In addition, sea transport accounted for 38 percent of Namibia’s total exports, down from 47 percent recorded in the preceding year.

Similarly, the value of goods transported via road also dropped. However, the drop in exported goods via road was minimal when compared to the drop of exports via sea.

It dropped by only 8 percent to account for N\$17.7 billion in 2015, from N\$19.1 billion recorded in the preceding year. Moreover, the percentage share of exports via road remained relatively constant over the two periods.

Despite the decline in exports via sea and road, goods exported through air transport rose by 28 percent to account for N\$18.5 billion, this is N\$4.1 billion higher than what was reported a year ago. Additionally, exports via this mode accounted for 32 percent of total exports transported, down from 22 percent recorded in the past year.



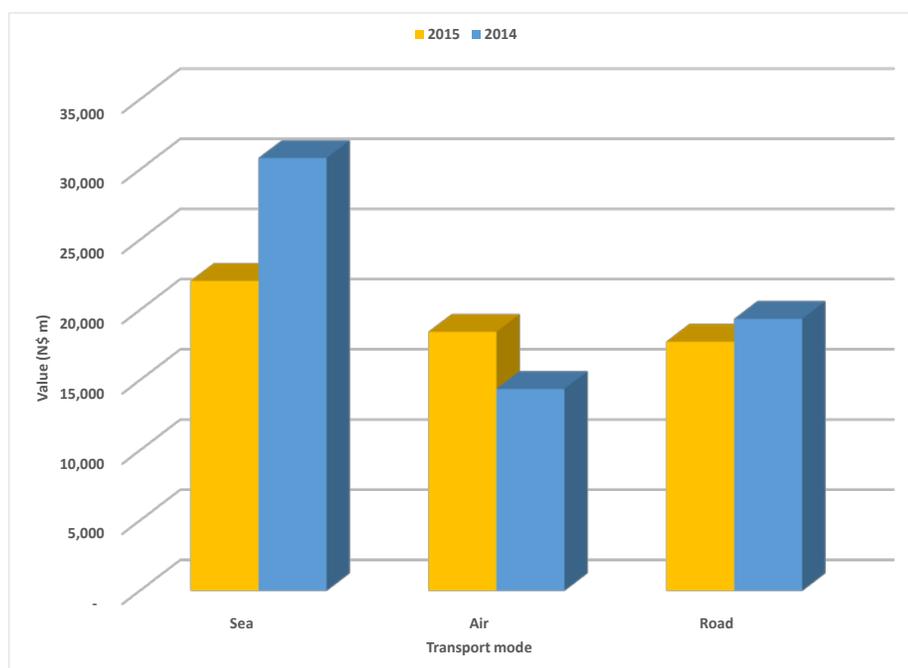
In 2015, the majority of Namibia’s export goods were transported via sea.

Sea transport accounted for

38 %

of Namibia’s total exports.

Chart 10: Exports by mode of transport



Goods exported through air transport rose by

28 %

Exports via this mode accounted for

32 %

of total exports transported



The majority of imports to Namibia were transported by road.

The value of imports via road accounted for

59 %

of total imports to Namibia

The total value of imports by Sea rose by

5 %

It accounted for

36 %

of total imports in the period under review.

The value of goods imported via air grew the most, with

8 %

4.2. Imports

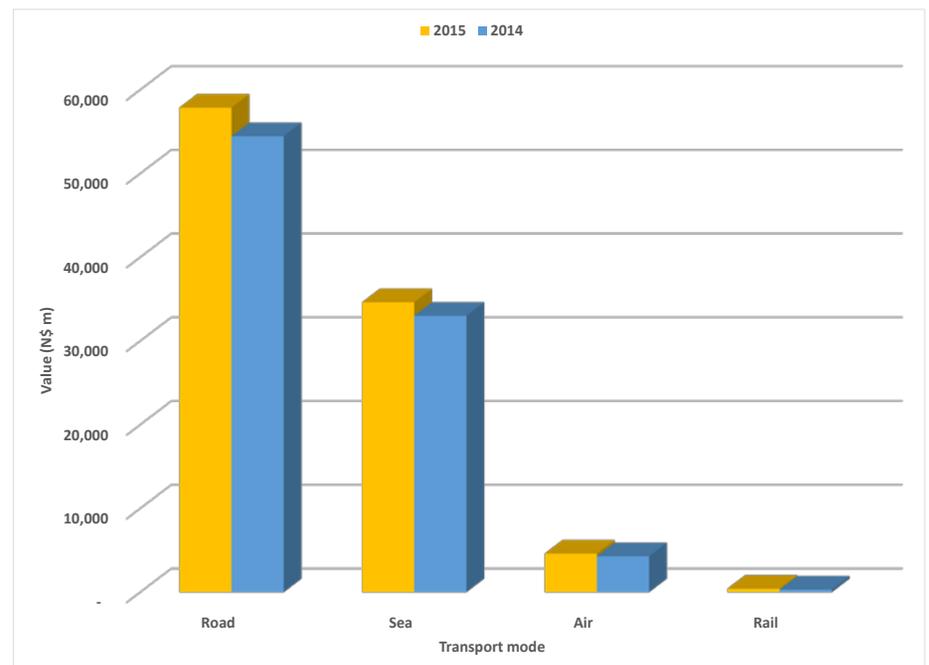
The majority of imports to Namibia were transported by road, thus imports by road transport rose by 6 percent to account for N\$57.9 billion compared to N\$54.5 billion registered in 2014 (Chart 11). The value of imports via road accounted for 59 percent of total imports to Namibia, which is similar to its percentage contribution in the year 2014.

Also, the total value of imports by Sea rose by 5 percent to account for N\$34.6 billion in 2015, when compared to N\$33 billion recorded in 2014.

It accounted for 36 percent of total imports in the period under review, also similar to what was reported in the previous year.

The value of goods imported via air grew the most, with 8 percent to account for N\$4.6 billion from N\$4.3 billion recorded in the previous year. Furthermore, the contribution of air transport was constant at 4.7 percent of total imports for both years.

Chart 11: Imports by mode of transport



5. CONCLUSION

Namibia recorded a negative trade balance valued at N\$39.2 billion in 2015, it widened by 43 percent from N\$27.4 billion reported in 2014.

During the period under review, Namibia's key export markets were mainly Botswana, South Africa, Switzerland, Spain and Angola. On the other hand Namibia's imports were mainly sourced from South Africa, China, Switzerland, Botswana and the Bahamas.

Major exported commodities were: diamonds, copper cathodes, fish, copper ores and zinc. Similarly, the aforementioned commodities including vehicles and boilers were the top re-exports.

On the other hand, major import commodities were: mineral fuel and oils; vehicles, boilers, electrical machinery and equipment; and copper ores.

In terms of economic regions, Namibia's export destinations in 2015 were SACU, Non-SACU-SADC, EU and EFTA. Imports were also mostly sourced from the same economic regions with SACU dominating followed by BRIC, EU, and then EFTA.

Namibia exported most commodities via sea while most commodities were imported via road. Air transport also played a vital role in both the exports and imports of commodities.

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.

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

7. APPENDIX

7.1. Trade by FOB value

Year	Export	Import	
	Value (fob)	Value (cif)	Value (fob)
2015	58,362	97,558	91,423
2014	64,677	92,090	86,932

7.2. Main export destination

Partner	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Botswana	13,065	22.4	10,749	16.6	21.5
South Africa	11,370	19.5	8,420	13.0	35.0
Switzerland	8,921	15.3	7,857	12.1	13.5
Spain	2,620	4.5	2,536	3.9	3.3
Angola	2,614	4.5	4,723	7.3	-44.7
Zambia	2,368	4.1	1,816	2.8	30.4
China	1,991	3.4	1,930	3.0	3.1
EPZ	1,761	3.0	2,588	4.0	-32.0
France	1,654	2.8	1,036	1.6	59.6
DRC	1,604	2.7	1,135	1.8	41.3
Other	10,394	17.8	21,885	33.8	-52.5
Total	58,362	100.0	64,677	100.0	-9.8

7.3. Main re-export destination

Partner	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Switzerland	4,070	42.3	1,303	9.8	212.3
South Africa	1,316	13.7	1,367	10.3	-3.7
Angola	981	10.2	308	2.3	218.9
BELGIUM	595	6.2	351	2.6	69.6
USA	543	5.6	333	2.5	63.0
Zambia	442	4.6	82	0.6	437.2
DRC	376	3.9	43	0.3	764.8
China	299	3.1	3	0.0	10,169.5
India	266	2.8	74	0.6	259.1
Viet-Nam	107	1.1	5	0.0	1,865.3
Other	617	6.4	9,437	70.9	-93.5
Total	9,611	100.0	13,306	100.0	-27.8

7.4. Main source of imports

Partner	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
South Africa	62,023	63.6	51,754	56.2	19.8
China	6,280	6.4	3,633	3.9	72.8
Switzerland	2,383	2.4	1,431	1.6	66.5
Botswana	2,307	2.4	1,932	2.1	19.4
Bahamas	2,134	2.2	3,076	3.3	-30.6
Zambia	2,089	2.1	534	0.6	291.1
India	1,843	1.9	1,635	1.8	12.7
DRC	1,842	1.9	2,381	2.6	-22.6
German	1,675	1.7	2,609	2.8	-35.8
Peru	1,111	1.1	299	0.3	271.5
Other	13,873	14.2	22,806	24.8	-39.2
Total	97,558	100.0	92,090	100.0	5.9

7.5. Top ten exports

Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Diamonds	19,528	33.5	16,513	25.5	18.3
Copper cathodes	8,014	13.7	3,512	5.4	128.2
Fish	7,036	12.1	7,117	11.0	-1.1
Copper ores	5,642	9.7	8,038	12.4	-29.8
Zinc and articles thereof	1,962	3.4	3,264	5.0	-39.9
Beverages (Inc alcoholic)	1,594	2.7	1,650	2.6	-3.4
Live animals	1,556	2.7	755	1.2	106.0
Vehicles	1,475	2.5	2,653	4.1	-44.4
Mineral fuels and oils	1,272	2.2	941	1.5	35.1
Meat	1,209	2.1	1,198	1.9	1.0
Other	9,076	15.6	19,036	29.4	-52.3
Total	58,362	100.0	64,677	100.0	-9.8

7.6. Top ten re-exports

Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Copper cathodes	3,032	31.5	987	7.4	207.2
Diamonds	2,094	21.8	1,322	9.9	58.4
Vehicles	1,000	10.4	774	5.8	29.2
Boilers	736	7.7	706	5.3	4.3
Copper ores	561	5.8	-	-	-
Electrical machinery and equipment	309	3.2	232	1.7	33.2
Vessels	302	3.1	8,899	66.9	-96.6
Miscellaneous chemical products	243	2.5	12	0.1	1,865.2
Medical or surgical instruments	200	2.1	237	1.8	-15.3
Paper or paperboards	163	1.7	23	0.2	605.1
Other	971	10.1	114	0.9	749.9
Total	9,611	100.0	13,306	100.0	-27.8

7.7. Top ten imports

Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Mineral fuel and oils	14,190	14.5	5,840	6.3	142.99
Vehicles	10,757	11.0	11,311	12.3	-4.89
Boilers	9,159	9.4	11,022	12.0	-16.90
Electrical machinery and equipment	5,305	5.4	4,909	5.3	8.07
Copper ores	4,290	4.4	2,615	2.8	64.03
Articles of iron or steel	4,218	4.3	3,592	3.9	17.43
Vessels	4,045	4.1	11,968	13.0	-66.20
Copper cathodes	3,856	4.0	2,831	3.1	36.21
Diamonds	2,615	2.7	3,873	4.2	-32.49
Beverages (Inc alcoholic)	2,461	2.5	2,450	2.7	0.43
Other	36,661	37.6	31,678	34.4	15.73
Total	97,558	100.0	92,090	100.0	5.94

7.8. Export products to key markets

Botswana					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Diamonds	12,352	94.5	9,743	90.6	26.8
Mineral fuel and oils	551	4.2	400	3.7	37.5
Preparations of meats, of fish	50	0.4	35	0.3	42.3
Beverages (Inc alcoholic)	28	0.2	33	0.3	-15.1
Cement	22	0.2	0.1		49.8
Boilers	16	0.1	9	0.1	84.8
Vehicles	15	0.1	287	2.7	-94.9
Fish	4	0.0	5	0.0	-7.2
Preparations of cereals and pastrycook products	4	0.0	0	0.0	940.3
Electrical machinery and equipment	3	0.0	83	0.8	-96.1
Other	20	0.2	139	1.3	-85.3
Total	13,065	100.0	10,749	100.0	21.5
South Africa					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Diamonds	3,097	27.2	992	11.8	212.2
Live animals	1,497	13.2	574	6.8	160.7
Fish	1,087	9.6	968	11.5	12.2
Beverages (Inc alcoholic)	819	7.2	798	9.5	2.6
Meat	682	6.0	680	8.1	0.4
Vehicles	608	5.3	605	7.2	0.4
Preparations of meats, of fish	538	4.7	547	6.5	-1.6
Mineral fuel and oils	474	4.2	25	0.3	1,780.8
Boilers	457	4.0	762	9.1	-40.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	433	3.8	522	6.2	-17.0
Other	1,677	14.8	1,947	23.1	-13.8
Total	11,370	100.0	8,420	100.0	35.0

Switzerland					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Copper cathodes	7,477	8 3.8	3,453	43.9	116.5
Copper ores	949	1 0.6	3,261	41.5	-70.9
Diamonds	483	5.4	739	9.4	-34.6
Organic and inorganic chemicals	8	0.1	8	0.1	0.4
Other	5	0.1	397	5.0	-98.7
Total	8,921	100.0	7,857	100.0	13.5
Spain					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Fish and crustaceans, mollusc and other aquatic invertebrates	2,429	9 2.7	2,421	95.4	0.3
ORES, SLAG AND ASH	145	5.5	-	-	-
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bitumino	24	0.9	64	2.5	-62.4
Edible fruits and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melon	9	0.4	10	0.4	-9.6
Other	14	0.5	41	1.6	-67.3
Total	2,620	100.0	2,536	100.0	3.3
Angola					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Vehicles	649	2 4.8	1,309	27.7	-50.4
Electrical machinery and equipment	317	1 2.1	438	9.3	-27.5
Boilers	246	9.4	579	12.3	-57.5
Furniture, bedding and mattresses	192	7.3	427	9.0	-55.1
Preparations of meats, of fish	93	3.6	4	0.1	2,539.1
Preparations of cereals and pastrycook products	89	3.4	66	1.4	35.4
Plastics and articles thereof	85	3.3	117	2.5	-27.3
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	79	3.0	115	2.4	-30.8
Articles of iron or steel	74	2.8	147	3.1	-49.6
Textile articles	68	2.6	105	2.2	-35.6
Other	722	2 7.6	1,417	30.0	-49.1
Total	2,614	100.0	4,723	1 00.0	-44.7

7.9. Import products from key markets

South Africa					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Vehicles	9,500	15.3	9,566	18.5	-0.7
Mineral fuel and oils	9,076	14.6	2,399	4.6	278.3
Boilers	5,864	9.5	5,804	11.2	1.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	3,720	6.0	3,372	6.5	10.3
Articles of iron or steel	3,025	4.9	2,852	5.5	6.1
Beverages (Incl alcoholic)	2,260	3.6	2,243	4.3	0.8
Plastics and articles thereof	1,724	2.8	1,534	3.0	12.4
Pharmaceutical products	1,362	2.2	1,254	2.4	8.7
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	1,200	1.9	1,121	2.2	7.0
Cosmetics and essential oils	1,082	1.7	939	1.8	15.3
Other	23,209	37.4	20,669	39.9	12.3
Total	62,023	100.0	51,754	100.0	19.8
China					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Vessels	1,065	17.0	640	17.6	66.5
Boilers	1,051	16.7	638	17.5	64.9
Articles of iron or steel	942	15.0	249	6.9	277.7
Iron and steel	493	7.8	203	5.6	142.4
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	442	7.0	33	0.9	1,237.0
Vehicles	390	6.2	162	4.5	140.5
Furniture, bedding and mattresses	306	4.9	217	6.0	41.2
Electrical machinery and equipment	287	4.6	297	8.2	-3.4
Organic and inorganic chemicals	215	3.4	356	9.8	-39.7
Plastics and articles thereof	206	3.3	160	4.4	28.8
Other	883	14.1	678	18.7	30.2
Total	6,280	100.0	3,633	100.0	72.8
Switzerland					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Copper ores	2,035	85.4	904	63.2	125.2
Mineral fuel and oils	140	5.9	210	14.7	-33.7
Boilers	79	3.3	55	3.8	44.8
Cement	70	2.9	209	14.6	-66.5
Electrical machinery and equipment	12	0.5	12	0.9	-1.9
Vehicles	12	0.5	2	0.1	636.1
Articles of iron or steel	10	0.4	2	0.1	461.0
Medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	6	0.3	6	0.4	5.3
Pharmaceutical products	4	0.2	3	0.2	42.4
Plastics and articles thereof	4	0.2	1	0.1	240.5
Other	11	0.5	27	1.9	-58.6
Total	2,383	100.0	1,431	100.0	66.5

Botswana					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Diamonds	1,852	80.3	1,525	79.0	21.4
Vehicles	152	6.6	133	6.9	13.9
Electrical machinery and equipment	67	2.9	54	2.8	23.8
Pharmaceutical products	42	1.8	7	0.4	465.9
Boilers	40	1.7	40	2.0	1.4
Mineral fuel and oils	28	1.2	5	0.3	441.6
Articles of iron or steel	22	0.9	69	3.6	-68.7
Plastics and articles thereof	20	0.9	7	0.3	200.8
Paper or paperboard	13	0.6	13	0.7	-2.4
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	7	0.3	0	0.0	11,366.8
Other	64	2.8	78	4.0	-17.1
Total	2,307	100.0	1,932	100.0	19.4
Bahamas					
Commodities	2015		2014		Annual change
	Value (N\$ m)	Share	Value (N\$ m)	Share	
Vessels	2,107	98.7	3,072	99.9	-31.4
Diamonds	24	1.1	3	0.1	773.9
Other	3	0.1	1	0.0	352.2
Total	2,134	100.0	3,076	100.0	-30.6

7.10. Trade by office

Office	2015				2014			
	Export		Import		Export		Import	
	Value (N\$ m)	Share						
Ariamsvlei	3,257	5.6	18,681	19.1	3,378	5.2	17,379	18.9
Eros Airport	12,565	21.5	2,372	2.4	9,788	15.1	1,958	2.1
F. P. du Toit	-	-	3,242	3.3	0	0.0	2,922	3.2
Gobabis	0	0.0	3	0.0	-	-	2	0.0
Grootfontein	-	-	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chief Hosea Kutako Intl Airport	5,010	8.6	2,133	2.2	1,783	2.8	2,191	2.4
Impalila Island	0	0.0	11	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
Katima Mulilo	227	0.4	17	0.0	260	0.4	1	0.0
Katwitwi	142	0.2	9	0.0	261	0.4	3	0.0
Keetmanshoop	0	0.0	79	0.1	0	0.0	88	0.1
Lüderitz	3,574	6.1	1,200	1.2	4,605	7.1	1,992	2.2
Klein Manase	1	0.0	3	0.0	-	-	3	0.0
Mohembo	22	0.0	163	0.2	16	0.0	193	0.2
Ngoma	497	0.9	291	0.3	421	0.7	298	0.3
Noordoewer	2,733	4.7	8,859	9.1	2,460	3.8	8,308	9.0
Omahenene	78	0.1	0	0.0	151	0.2	0	0.0
Ondangwa	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
Oranjemund	52	0.1	953	1.0	55	0.1	912	1.0
Oshakati	10	0.0	320	0.3	8	0.0	399	0.4
Oshikango	2,319	4.0	500	0.5	4,111	6.4	151	0.2
Otjiwarongo	-	-	13	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
Ruacana	0	0.0	-	-	7	0.0	0	0.0
Rundu	13	0.0	3	0.0	31	0.0	2	0.0
Swakopmund	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
Trans Kalahari	3,847	6.6	19,429	19.9	3,669	5.7	17,859	19.4
Tsumeb	4	0.0	41	0.0	4	0.0	2,443	2.7
International Airport-Windhoek	1	0.0	39	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
Walvis Bay	18,452	31.6	33,533	34.4	26,302	40.7	31,189	33.9
Wenela	2,922	5.0	3,957	4.1	1,964	3.0	589	0.6
Windhoek Regional Warehouse Office	2,634	4.5	534	0.5	5,399	8.3	2,153	2.3
Windhoek Regional Office	1	0.0	474	0.5	2	0.0	323	0.4
Windhoek Regional Excise Office	-	-	690	0.7	-	-	695	0.8
Total	58,362	100.0	97,558	100.0	64,677	100.0	92,090	100.0



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