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1. Country / Territory Brief

Namibia, a large and sparsely populated country on Africa's south-west coast, has enjoyed stability since gaining independence in 1990 after a long struggle against rule by South Africa. Like its neighbours, Namibia's wellbeing is being threatened by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which is estimated to affect a quarter of its population. Namibia is a higher middle income country and the country's sophisticated formal economy is based on capital-intensive industry and farming. However, Namibia's economy is heavily dependent on the earnings generated from primary commodity exports in a few vital sectors, including minerals, especially diamonds, livestock, and fish. Furthermore, the Namibian economy remains integrated with the economy of South Africa, as the bulk of Namibia's imports originate there.

ITC is in the process of launching a new project under its ACCESS! II programmes in order to better capacitate the women entrepreneurs in Namibia.
## 2. People and Economy
### 2.1 People

| Total population (growth rates per annum) | 2,110,791 in 2012 with growth rates of 1.7% p.a during 2008-2012 |
| Population density (people per sq. km of land area) | 3 in 2012 |
| Female population | 51.4% in 2012 |
| Population below 15 years of age | 36.6% in 2008; 38.7% in 2012 |
| Urban population | 36.7% in 2012 |
| Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP) | NA |
| Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) | 128 out of 186 in 2012 |

### Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)

![Graph showing the evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI) for different countries.](image)

Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators

Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme ([http://hdr.undp.org](http://hdr.undp.org)) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.

### Health
- Life expectancy at birth (years) (63)
- Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (38.7) in 2012

### Education
- Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (127 out of 191) in 2012

### Income level
- GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international $) (6,507) in 2012

### Inequality
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (101 out of 191) in 2012

### Poverty
- Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank) (38 out of 191) in 2012

### Gender
- Gender inequality index (rank) (63 out of 191) in 2012

### Sustainability
- NA
2.2 Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2004 US $</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
<th>2008 US $</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
<th>2012 US $</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>3,105</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>1,138</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>3,690</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>4,363</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US$, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

ITC by country - Namibia
Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)
Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

Remittances as a Share of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remittance ($ millions)</th>
<th>Remittance (% GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)
Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

Evolution of the total import and export of goods of Namibia

2013: Import 7,574, Export 6,337
2012: Import 7,131, Export 5,576
2011: Import 6,457, Export 5,900
2010: Import 5,979, Export 5,848
2009: Import 6,208, Export 5,870

3.1.4 Trade Map

Map showing the list of importing markets for a product exported by Namibia in 2013. The product is TOTAL - All products.
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

![Graph showing export diversification for Namibia in 2013]

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

![Graph showing import diversification for Namibia in 2013]
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import
3.1.9 Total Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Namibia

Source: ITC Trade Map

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Namibia

Source: ITC Trade Map
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

![Graph showing the evolution of FDI inflow in Namibia as a percentage of GDP from 2002 to 2013.](image)

Source: ITC based on World Bank data.

ITC by country - Namibia
## 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

### 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

#### Sectoral diversification in products for Namibia’s exports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s exports 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector’s exports 2009</th>
<th>Sector’s leading exported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>Diamonds non-industrial unworn or simply sawn, of platinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td>Fish, fresh, excluding heading No 03.04. lives and parts thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>61.5%</td>
<td>Iron or steel unwrought containing by weight less than 99.9% of iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
<td>Parts and accessories for use with the apparatus of No 90.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
<td>Floating or submersible drilling or production platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>67.8%</td>
<td>Beer made from malt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>Parts of steam or vapour generating boilers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>59.9%</td>
<td>Gold in slabs semi-manufactured form-n-molybdenum (nc gold in platinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution in past or powder &gt; 10 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; Consumable electronics</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
<td>Receptacles for televisions, whether or not incorporating road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>Wood charcoal, incl. shell or nut charcoal, whether or not impregnated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
<td>Refrigerators, freezing type, nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>Gold bars, of textile, knitted or crocheted materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>61.5%</td>
<td>Hides and skins of bovines red. buffalo or equine animals for the use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>Clothing accessories nes, of textile materials, knitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: ITC: Trade Competitiveness Map; HS6: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

#### Sectoral diversification in products for Namibia’s imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country’s imports 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector’s imports 2009</th>
<th>Sector’s leading imported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
<td>Light passenger oils and preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
<td>Floating or submersible drilling or production platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>Copper cathodes and sections of cathodes unwrought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>Medicaments nes. in dosage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>Raw sugar, cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>Front and shoveling Loaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>Instruments and appliances used in medical or veterinary sciences. nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>Maize (corn) nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>Co-axial cable and other co-axial electric conductors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; Consumable electronics</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
<td>Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>Mixes/tows, trousers and shorts, of cotton, not limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>Sanitary articles of paper, incl. saint towels &amp; napkin (dampeners, babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, of other materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>Footwear nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
<td>Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: ITC: Trade Competitiveness Map; HS6: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

---

ITC by country - Namibia
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 importing countries in sector's exports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 importing countries in sector's exports 2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>52.6 %</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Zambia</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Zambia</td>
<td>South Africa ; Angola ; Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>25.8 %</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Germany</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Germany</td>
<td>South Africa ; Zimbabwe ; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>13.7 %</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Zambia</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Zambia</td>
<td>South Africa ; Angola ; Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>7.5 %</td>
<td>United Kingdom ; Canada ; United States of America</td>
<td>Botswana ; Switzerland ; Iceland</td>
<td>South Africa ; Zimbabwe ; UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>-4.9 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Angola ; Italy</td>
<td>South Africa ; Italy ; Asia</td>
<td>South Africa ; Spain ; Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>0.4 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Spain ; Italy</td>
<td>South Africa ; Spain ; Italy</td>
<td>South Africa ; Spain ; Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>-7.3 %</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Botswana</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Botswana</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>-3.3 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Angola ; Zambia</td>
<td>South Africa ; Angola ; Zambia</td>
<td>South Africa ; Angola ; Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>-5.0 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; United Kingdom ; Poland</td>
<td>South Africa ; Germany ; Poland</td>
<td>South Africa ; Germany ; Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>-5.3 %</td>
<td>Angola ; Botswana ; South Africa</td>
<td>Angola ; Botswana ; South Africa</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>-5.6 %</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Zambia</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Angola ; South Africa ; Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>-7.7 %</td>
<td>Malaysia ; Kenya ; China</td>
<td>Switzerland ; Singapore ; Belgium</td>
<td>South Africa ; Germany ; Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>-9.1 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; South Africa ; China</td>
<td>South Africa ; South Africa ; China</td>
<td>South Africa ; South Africa ; Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>-39.5 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; New Zealand ; United States of America</td>
<td>South Africa ; New Zealand ; United States of America</td>
<td>South Africa ; New Zealand ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Report

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector’s imports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector’s imports 2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>27.7 %</td>
<td>United Kingdom ; South Africa ; Netherlands</td>
<td>South Africa ; Switzerland ; Area Nes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>11.7 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; United Arab Emirates ; United States of America</td>
<td>South Africa ; Marshall Islands ; Denmark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>3.3 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; New Zealand</td>
<td>South Africa ; Finland ; Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>3.1 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Germany ; Area Nes</td>
<td>South Africa ; Germany ; Area Nes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>0.9 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; India ; Switzerland</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.0 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Taiwan ; Province of China</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>-0.3 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Germany ; China</td>
<td>South Africa ; United Kingdom ; China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>-0.3 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Canada ; Spain</td>
<td>South Africa ; Falkland Islands (Malvinas) ; China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

Growth of national supply and international demand for the products exported by Namibia in 2013

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import

Growth of national demand and international supply for the products imported by Namibia in 2013
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

Trade Performance Index of Namibia

- Minerals (US$ 2404 m.):
  - 2012: 21
  - 2013: 36
  - Change: 15
- Transport equipment (US$ 1224 m.):
  - 2012: 50
  - 2013: 50
  - Change: 0
- Fresh food (US$ 1049 m.):
  - 2012: 62
  - 2013: 61
  - Change: -1
- Basic manufactures (US$ 544 m.):
  - 2012: 82
  - 2013: 81
  - Change: -1
- Processed food (US$ 330 m.):
  - 2012: 104
  - 2013: 104
  - Change: 0
- Non-electronic machinery (US$ 221 m.):
  - 2012: 69
  - 2013: 66
  - Change: -3
- Miscellaneous manufacturing (US$ 154 m.):
  - 2012: 56
  - 2013: 55
  - Change: -1
- Wood products (US$ 63 m.):
  - 2012: 132
  - 2013: 132
  - Change: 0
- Chemicals (US$ 51 m.):
  - 2012: 51
  - 2013: 51
  - Change: 0
- IT & Consumable electronics (US$ 39 m.):
  - 2012: 48
  - 2013: 48
  - Change: 0
- Electronic components (US$ 30 m.):
  - 2012: 30
  - 2013: 30
  - Change: 0
- Leather products (US$ 24 m.):
  - 2012: 23
  - 2013: 23
  - Change: 0
- Textiles (US$ 17 m.):
  - 2012: 20
  - 2013: 20
  - Change: 0
- Clothing (US$ 9 m.):
  - 2012: 11
  - 2013: 11
  - Change: 0

Source:
ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

The figures displayed on the bar correspond to the country’s global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products. The current index and change in market share index are to the world country ranking for the sector under review.

Only sectors with more than 1 US$m in exports are considered.
4. Trade Strategy and Policy

4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Southern Africa ADB Regional Integration Strategy Paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Namibia, Country Strategy Paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>National Development Plan III (Volume I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>UNDAF Namibia 2006-2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Namibia National Vision 2030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR, UNITS</th>
<th>RANK/132</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Market Access The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country’s tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Market Access The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country’s exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff rate (%) This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>6.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexity of tariffs, index 1-7 (best) This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation) This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country’s tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>11.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs peaks (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>9.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific tariffs (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem).</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of distinct tariffs This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>309.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of duty-free imports (%) Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>96.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs faced (%) This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>5.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>32.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Trade Facilitation

Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Logistics Performance Index – Evolution

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
# Multilateral Trade Instruments

## Abstract

The Trade Treaties Map tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified</th>
<th>84 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score</td>
<td>42.8/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In World:</th>
<th>Ratification Rate Rank</th>
<th>Weighted Score Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>126 / 193</td>
<td>119 / 193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Region:</th>
<th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
<th>Ratification Rate</th>
<th>Weighted Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 / 47</td>
<td>17 / 47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Development level:</th>
<th>Developing country</th>
<th>Ratification Rate</th>
<th>Weighted Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64 / 88</td>
<td>60 / 88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graph**

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country’s ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

**Instruments ratified**

Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.
## 4.5 Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world]</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>5.29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of railroad infrastructure How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</td>
<td>95.02</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</td>
<td>12.94</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop: The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects
No Current Projects Found!

5.1.2 Recent projects
No Recent Projects Found!
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events

No data

5.2.2 Recent events

No data
## 5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sebastien TURREL</td>
<td>Senior Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0525</td>
<td><a href="mailto:turrel@intracen.org">turrel@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruben PHOOLCHUND</td>
<td>Chief, Office for Africa</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0508</td>
<td><a href="mailto:phoolchund@intracen.org">phoolchund@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

Rencontre acheteurs/vendeurs sur les produits alimentaires et agricoles, l’eau et l’assainissement, l’hébergement, les articles de protection personnelle et de ménage


Guide to trade remedy procedures (anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard) aimed at exporters from developing countries and transition economies, with particular reference to trade remedy legislation and practices of South Africa...
Exporting Information and Communication Technology Services: Still an Opportunity? Namibia’s Experience

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: 'Export of Services: Hype or High Potential? Implications for Strategy-Makers', Montreux, Switzerland, 5-8 October, 2005 - provides an overview of Namibia’s...

Namibia: National Export Strategy: Scope, Focus and Process

Paper presented at ITC Regional Executive Forum: 'Small States in Transition: From Vulnerability to Competitiveness', Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 18-21 January 2004 - describes the...

Indicative COMESA Customs Tariff Rates and National Rates for Zimbabwe

Document lists Zimbabwe national tariffs and COMESA tariffs side by side for all commodities on the basis of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.
Namibia: Supply Survey on Food, Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Household items

Survey on the supply of food, water and sanitation, shelter and household items in Namibia - examines the significance of these three product sectors to the economy of the country....

Read more

Market Opportunities in South Africa as a Result of the SADC Trade Protocol - Subregional Trade Expansion in Southern Africa

Document was prepared for providing statistical up-date of trading complementarities between the South African Customs Union (SACU), and members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and to capture potential...

Read more

Building Markets : Regional Integration, Responding to Necessity. - Kenya

Paper presented at ITC World Export Development Forum : 'Bringing Down the Barriers - Charting a Dynamic Export Development Agenda', Montreux, Switzerland, 8-11 October, 2007 - provides an overview of...

Read more
Doing Business in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) : A Brief Analysis of South African Legislation

Paper presented at ITC World Export Development Forum : 'Bringing down the Barriers - Charting a Dynamic Export Development Agenda', Montreux, Switzerland, 8-11 October, 2007 - focuses on The Southern...

Read more

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Food, Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Household Items

Report referring to the fifth Buyers/Sellers Meeting (Midrand, South Africa, 14-14 October 2004) bringing together companies dealing with food, water and sanitation, shelter and household items from Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia,..

Read more

Namibia: Supply Survey on Emergency Items, Agricultural Products, Construction Equipment and Transport Services for the Aid Procurement Market

Supply survey on emergency items and transport services in Namibia - analyses the structure of supplying sectors for each type of product; reviews general characteristics of the supply for all...

Read more
Making Business Advocacy Work: The Namibian Experience

Paper contributed by Namibia Strategy Team, presented at ITC Executive Forum: "Competitiveness through Public-Private Partnership: Successes and Lessons Learned", Montreux, Switzerland, 26-29 September, 2004 - summarizes action taken...

Read more

Zambia: Quality Management for Services: An Exploratory Outline

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: "Export of Services: Hype or High Potential? Implications for Strategy-Makers", Montreux, Switzerland, 5-8 October, 2005 - explains how to go about...

Read more

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2004 The Services Sector in Southern Africa
- 2007 - Draper, Peter EU-Africa Trade Relations: The Political Economy of Economic Partnership Agreements
- 2006 - Grant C Southern Africa and the European Union: the TDCA and SADC EPA
- 2006 - Cadot, Olivier The Origin of Goods: Rules of Origin in Regional Trade Agreements
- Namibia Trade Directory
- 2003 Global Competitiveness and Regional Market Integration
- 2006 - Kyamalesa H; Houngnikpo M C Economic Integration and Development in Africa
- 2006 - Sandrey R Trade Liberalisation: What Exactly does it Mean for Lesotho?
- 2007 - Fundira T The SACU-EFTA Agreement: Current Trading Relationship and Implications
- 2009 - Erasmus G Safeguards and Trade Remedies in the SADC and ESA Economic Partnership Agreements
- 2009 Regional Strategy for Cotton-to-Clothing Value Chain
- 2012 Policy Priorities for International Trade and Jobs
- 2007 - Sandrey R; Jensen G Revisiting the South African-China Trading Relationship
- 2013 Africa Competitiveness Report
- 2006 - Sandrey R Trade Creation and Trade Diversion Resulting from SACU Trading Agreements
- 2003 - De la Rocha M The Cotonou Agreement and its Implications for the Regional Trade Agenda in Eastern and Southern Africa
- 2010 - Kiratu S; Roy S Beyond Barriers: The Gender Implications of Trade Liberalization in Southern Africa
- 2010 - Bursvik E Supporting Regional Integration in East and Southern Africa: Review of Select Issues
- 2010 Regional Agricultural Trade for Economic Development and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa: Conceptual
- 2007 - Wood, Aileen A Comprehensive Library Staff Training Program in the Information Age
- 2005 - [s.n] The Science of Shrinkage Control : An Interactive Guide to Improved Shrinkage Performances
- 2011 Libéralisation du transport aérien en Afrique
- 2012 - Wollenberg E; , eds. Climate Change Mitigation and Agriculture
- 2009 - Novogratz J The Blue Sweater: Bridging the Gap Between Rich and Poor in an Interconnected World
- 2011 - Cadot O Impact Evaluation of Trade Interventions : Paving the Way
- 2011 - Banerjee A V; Duflo E Poor Economics : A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty
- 2014 Edible Nuts in Turkey
- 2011 Perfil de Frutas Tropicales Frescas y Procesadas en Chile
- 2011 Germany: Product Brief Fresh Fruits
- 2010 - Reilly D, Reilly A, Lewis J Towards an Australian Date Industry: An overview of the Australian domestic and international date industries
- 2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries
- 2011 Foro Público de la OMC
- 2011 - Cooksey B The Investment and Business Environment for Export Horticulture in Northern Tanzania
- 2011 Potential Supply Chains in the Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia : An Exploratory Study
- 2011 - Macrory P; Stephenson S Making Trade in Services Supportive of Development in Commonwealth Small and Low-income Countries
- 2012 - Fold, Niels; Whitfield, Lindsay Developing a Palm Oil Sector: the Experiences of Malaysia and Ghana Compared
- 2011 Opportunities for Trade in Services of Canada
- 2011 - Bartels L; Goodison P EU Proposal to End Preferences of 18 African and Pacific States : An Assessment
- 2011 India and Latin America and the Caribbean : Opportunities and Challenges in Trade and Investment Relations
- 2009 Information Management Resource Kit: Web 2.0 and Social Media for Development
- 2013 Human Resource Management
- 2011 - Goswami A G; , eds. Exporting Services : A Developing Country Perspective
- 2011 Guides de bonnes pratiques produits phytosanitaires pour la culture des piments (Capsicum Frutescens, Capsicum Annuum, Capsicum Chinense) et poivrons (Capsicum Annuum)
- 2008 Guides de bonnes pratiques phytosanitaires pour la mangue (Mangifera indica) issue de la production biologique
- 2010 Financial Services in Agriculture Value Chain Report : A Study of Five Kenyan Sub-Sectors namely Potato, Dairy, Coffee, Extensive Livestock and Domestic Horticulture
- 2014 Human Relations
- 2008 Romania: Organic Agriculture
- 2011 A Profile of the South African Mango Market Value Chain
- 2008 Poland - Organic Products: Certification and Subsidies to Domestic Production
- 2007 - Greene, W Emergence of India’s Pharmaceutical Industry and Implications for the U.S. Generic Drug Market
- 2007 - Liapis, Peter S. Preferential Trade Agreements : How Much Do They Benefit Developing Economies?
- 2007 Environment and Regional Trade Agreements
- 2006 Bulgaria: Organic Products
- 2006 Lithuania: Organic Products - Organic Farming in Lithuania
- 2008 Marché de la maroquinerie à Hong Kong
- 2007 - Warnholz, Jean-Louis Poverty Reduction for Profit? : A Critical Examination of Business Opportunities at the Bottom of the Pyramid
- 2007 OECD Economic Surveys : Ukraine Economic Assessment

6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA)
- COMESA Food and Agriculture Market Information System (FAMIS)
- SADC Trade Development Programme
- Southern African Enterprise Network (SAEN)
- Non-Tariff Barriers Reporting, Monitoring and Eliminating Mechanism
- Common Market For Eastern And Southern Africa (COMESA)
- TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA)
- COMESA Statistical Database (COMSTAT)
- Cross Border Trade Desk (CBT DESK)
- Namibia Manufacturers Association (NMA)
- Namibian Directory
- Eastern and Southern Africa Leather Industries Association (ESALIA)
- Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI)
- TradeAfrica.biz
- Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW)
- Leather Trade Information Portal (LMIP)
- COMESA afriBUSINESS
- Namibian Manufacturers Association (NMA)
### 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Trade and Industry</td>
<td>Block B, Brendan Simbwaye Square</td>
<td>Windhoek</td>
<td>+264 61 2837111</td>
<td>+264 61 253865</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tic@mti.gov.na">tic@mti.gov.na</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.govm.gov.na">http://www.govm.gov.na</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>2 Jenner Street</td>
<td>Windhoek</td>
<td>+264 61 228809</td>
<td>+264 61 228009</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nccii@nci.org.na">nccii@nci.org.na</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ncci.org.na">http://www.ncci.org.na</a></td>
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