

EU-NAMIBIA TRADE **A PARTNERSHIP THAT WORKS**



EU AT A GLANCE



27
Countries



24
official
languages



GDP of
17 trillion
€ (2024)



449
million people



Common
currency shared
by 20 member states



NAMIBIA AT A GLANCE



14

Regions



11

indigenous
languages



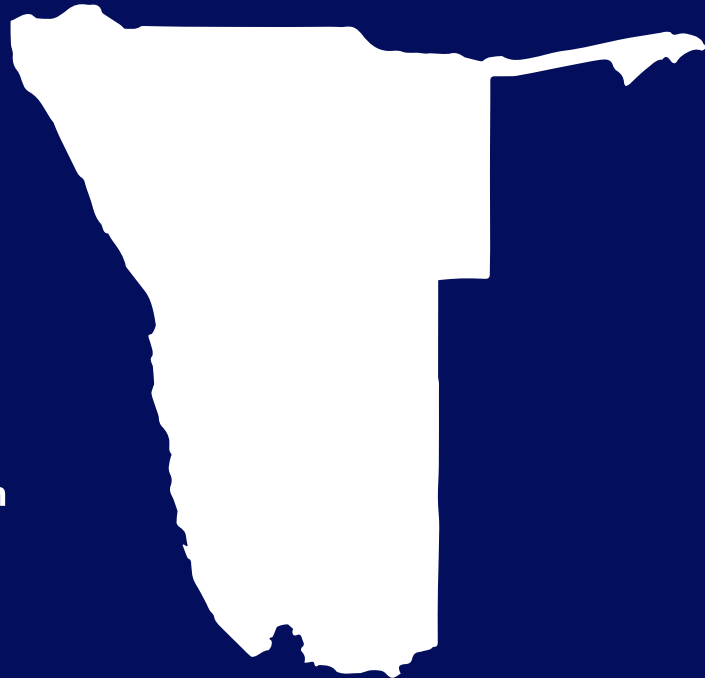
GDP
12.35 billion
USD (2023)



3 million
people

N\$

National
currency





FOREWORD

H.E. Ana Beatriz Martins
European Union
Ambassador to Namibia



The EU and its 27 Member States trade as a single bloc. For two decades, it has been one of Namibia's largest trade partners. Crucially, Namibia enjoys a positive trade surplus with the EU driving sustainable growth. This growing partnership strengthen our ties and creates jobs and opportunities for Namibians. It is truly a partnership that works.

The EU-Namibia partnership is a partnership that works. Trade between our regions has flourished since Namibia's independence, with European investments strengthening Namibia's private sector and creating jobs. This study was developed to deepen our understanding of trade flows and inform policy making. Working alongside renowned independent economist Robin Sherbourne, we have identified key trends, opportunities, and challenges.

I would like to highlight a few crucial aspects of the EU's partnership with Namibia.

First, the European Union and its 27 Member States act as one when it comes to trade. As the world's largest trading bloc, the EU operates under a unified trade policy, ensuring consistency and stability in global trade. Since the creation of the European Economic Community in 1957, the EU has championed open and fair trade, fostering economic growth within Europe and with its global partners. By acting as a single trade entity, the EU simplifies market access, reduces trade barriers, and creates opportunities for economies like Namibia to engage with a stable, high-value market. Therefore, when analysing Namibia's trade flows, it is essential to consider the EU as a whole, rather than as individual Member States.

Second, the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and Namibia is part of a broader regional agreement with SADC, aimed at promoting trade and development. The agreement has reduced barriers, facilitated market access, and encouraged sustainable economic growth by providing Namibia with duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market. In return, Namibia is gradually opening its market to European goods. The EU actively supports the implementation of the EPA through extensive financial and technical assistance in quality infrastructure, regulation, and standardisation—all designed to strengthen trade between our regions. A recent independent study highlighted the overall positive impact of the EPA on Namibia's economy.

Third, our Strategic Partnership on sustainable raw materials value chains and renewable hydrogen is unlocking new investment opportunities for Namibia. This collaboration is a key driver of Namibia's Green Industrialisation Agenda and job creation. Currently, several large-scale projects are in the pipeline, with a total estimated investment of €20 billion. Some projects have completed the pilot phase and will begin producing green hydrogen this year, while others aim to reach Final Investment Decision by early 2026.

Fourth, in October 2023, the first-ever EU-Namibia Business Forum took place in Brussels under the theme: "Mobilising Quality Investment and Value Addition for Green Growth in the EU-Namibia Partnership." A next Business Forum, planned for early 2026, and will further drive European investment into Namibia's economy.

It is my pleasure to present this report, which analyses trade data and foreign direct investment with a focus on the EU. The EU remains one of Namibia's most important trading and investment partners. Our collaboration drives innovation, creates jobs, and fosters a resilient economy. As Namibia advances toward greater economic diversification, local value addition, and employment growth, the EU stands ready to support this journey. I trust this report will be a valuable resource for policymakers, business leaders, and other stakeholders as we work toward a stronger, more dynamic EU-Namibia relationship. I encourage you to explore its insights and reach out to the EU Delegation to Namibia with any questions.





ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Robin Sherbourne
Independent Economist



The EU has been one of Namibia's most important export markets since at least 2004 and has been Namibia's largest export market during the last three years. Namibia has normally exported more to the EU than it has imported from it and has therefore run a trade surplus with the EU almost every year since 2004. Furthermore, companies from the EU have been active investors in Namibia across a wide range of sectors.

Robin Sherbourne is an economist by training with a master's degree from a top global university and thirty years' experience in policy research and advice, journalism, international programme management, and government-industry relations.

He has worked as an economic advisor within the UK Government and as an economist within the National Planning Commission of Namibia and the Bank of Namibia. He was Old Mutual Namibia's first ever country economist. His international experience includes working with senior government officials on economic policy across Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Western Balkans as head of the prestigious ODI Fellowship Scheme.

As a freelance economist, he has been employed by a wide variety of public and private sector organisations and has carried out assignments including on public finance, trade, public enterprise reform, climate change and the green transition including green hydrogen. He is the founder of the Windhoek-based Institute for Public Policy Research, the founder of Insight Namibia magazine, and author of the Guide to the Namibian Economy.



EU-NAMIBIA TRADE PARTNERSHIP

NAMIBIA AND THE EU: A TRADE RELATIONSHIP WORTH NURTURING

Trade holds the key for any small economy wishing to achieve rapid growth. By exploiting demand for goods and services from much larger markets than would be available domestically, production can in theory exploit economies of scale to achieve levels of production, and thereby incomes and jobs, that would otherwise not be possible. The challenge for any small economy is to identify those goods and services it can produce competitively and sell to world markets. When it comes to global trade, Namibia's story is one of interdependence, concentration, and a healthy dose of pragmatism.

Namibia's economic narrative revolves around a handful of key players. For the last three years, the European Union (EU) has been the most important and the most diversified. Understanding trade requires a look at Namibia's unique trade patterns, its reliance on specific markets, and the opportunities and challenges this relationship presents.

THE EU: ACTING AS ONE

The European Union, which comprises 27 member states – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (Norway and Switzerland are not members and the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020) – operates as a unified trading bloc, with a single market and customs union. This distinction is vital when analysing Namibia's trade dynamics. Namibia does not simply trade with France or Germany; it trades with the EU as a cohesive economic bloc. This gives the partnership a scale and consistency that few other markets can match.

Since at least 2004, the EU has been a cornerstone of Namibia's export economy. In fact, during the last three years, it has emerged as Namibia's largest export market. Seven EU countries—Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Germany, and Portugal—accounted for 95% of Namibia's exports to the bloc in 2023. But the strength of this relationship isn't just in numbers; it's in the diversity of goods traded.

EXPORT PATTERNS: CONCENTRATION AND OPPORTUNITY

Namibia's exports are heavily concentrated, both in terms of markets and products. The EU, South Africa, Botswana, and China dominate as primary destinations. Diamonds, uranium, and gold—the pillars of Namibia's export economy—determine much of this pattern. Diamonds flow to Botswana, the EU (Belgium), China (Hong Kong), India, the UAE and the US. Uranium heads to China, with smaller quantities destined for Canada and the EU (France). Gold, by contrast, has a single destination: South Africa.

Where the EU stands out in its variety. Beyond diamonds and uranium, the bloc imports refined copper, hake and fish products, beef and meat products, table grapes, charcoal, marble, and leather hides. This diverse basket reduces Namibia's vulnerability to demand shifts in any one sector and underscores the EU's role as a balanced trading partner. It also diversifies away from primary products to ones where local value addition has played a role. It is important to emphasise here that N\$1 invested in a capital intensive sector such as mining may yield less additional value added or jobs created than N\$1 invested in a less capital intensive sector such as agriculture or fishing.



IMPORT DIVERSIFICATION: REDUCED RELIANCE ON SOUTH AFRICA

On the import side, Namibia has historically relied heavily on South Africa, but this dependency has steadily decreased since 2004, partly as a result of more diversified sources of petroleum products which are significant for Namibia which does not yet produce or refine oil. The EU has emerged as a reliable second source of imports, providing a range of goods essential for Namibia's development. In 2023, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, and other EU countries accounted for 75% of Namibia's imports from the bloc. This diversification not only strengthens Namibia's supply chains but also ensures access to high quality goods and advanced technologies.

A TRADE SURPLUS TO CELEBRATE

One of the standout features of Namibia's trade relationship with the EU is its consistent trade surplus. Namibia has exported more to the EU than it has imported almost every year since 2004. This surplus isn't merely a statistic; it represents a buffer of economic stability. While Namibia imports high-value goods like machinery, vehicles, and industrial equipment as well as cereals from the EU, its exports of raw materials and finished products ensure the scales remain tipped in its favour.

EU INVESTMENTS: BUILDING NAMIBIA'S FUTURE

Namibia has had a free trade agreement with the EU since 2016. Under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), Namibia enjoys duty-free and quota-free access to the EU, allowing products such as beef, grapes, fish, and dates to reach one of the world's largest markets competitively. This preferential treatment has the potential to further bolster the country's export revenues, stimulate growth and diversify export-oriented industries.

European companies have also been active investors in Namibia, spanning sectors like agriculture, mining, fishing, as well as renewable energy and green hydrogen. These investments are not just transactional; they reflect long-term confidence in Namibia's economic potential and contribute to job creation, technology transfer, and infrastructure development.

Namibia's renewable energy sector, in particular, is a case in point. With global shifts towards green energy, Namibia has the chance to become a significant player, and the EU has been instrumental in supporting this transformation. From solar farms to green hydrogen projects, European investment is helping Namibia transition towards a green industrialisation.

CHALLENGES AHEAD: NAVIGATING VULNERABILITIES

While the Namibia-EU trade relationship is robust, it is not without challenges. Namibia's high concentration of exports leaves it exposed to external shocks. A slowdown in prices or demand of diamonds or uranium will significantly affect the economy. Additionally, the global shift towards decarbonisation could alter demand for some of Namibia's traditional exports. More importantly, it is important that the right legal frameworks are put in place to attract business and foreign investment. Moving away from sector specific project deals towards creating a business friendly climate and regulatory environment is imperative. In this, Namibia will need to balance the need for increased local content and jobs in the short run, and allowing business to bring in the skill needed to set up new business and thus stimulate local jobs creation in the long run.

Conclusion: A Partnership for Growth

The Namibia-EU trade relationship is a model of mutual benefit. For Namibia, the EU is more than a trading partner; it is a gateway to the global economy and a critical source of investment. For the EU, Namibia offers access to valuable resources and emerging industries.

As Namibia looks to the future, maintaining and expanding this partnership will be vital. Whether through trade, investment, or collaboration on energy production (whether green or otherwise), the Namibia-EU relationship holds the promise of sustainable growth for both sides. And in the ever-evolving world of international trade, few things are more valuable than a partnership built on a solid foundation



TRADE SNAPSHOT

12 FACTS ON THE NAMIBIAN ECONOMY

- 1** Companies from the EU have been active investors in Namibia across a wide range of sectors including agriculture, fishing, mining, oil and gas, manufacturing, green hydrogen, renewable energy, and hotels but further work is needed to come to more detailed conclusions about FDI from the EU and elsewhere.
- 2** Unlike the other countries that Namibia trades with, the EU trades with the rest of the world as a single trading bloc incorporating a single market and a customs union. Any analysis of Namibia's trade patterns should take this fact into account.
- 3** Namibia's exports are highly concentrated on relatively few foreign markets. In recent years the EU, South Africa, Botswana, and China have been the most important export markets in terms of value.
- 4** Namibia imports the majority of its goods by value from relatively few countries. However, since 2004 Namibia has diversified its sources of imports away from South Africa.
- 5** The EU has been one of Namibia's most important sources of imports since at least 2004. It has been the second most important source of imports after South Africa during the last 3 years.
- 6** Together Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, France, Poland, Greece and Ireland accounted for 75% of imports from the EU in 2023.

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The destination of Namibia's diamond, uranium and gold exports greatly determines the overall pattern of Namibia's exports. Diamonds go mainly to Botswana, the EU (Belgium), India, the US, Hong Kong and the UAE. Uranium goes mainly to China but also to Canada and the EU (France). Gold goes exclusively to South Africa.

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The EU has been one of Namibia's most important export markets since at least 2004 and has been Namibia's largest export market during the last 3 years. Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Germany and Portugal accounted for around 95% of all Namibian exports to the EU in 2023.

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Not only is the EU a major trading partner but it also imports a more diverse basket of Namibian products than many other export markets. The basket includes refined copper, diamonds, uranium, hake and fish products, table grapes, charcoal, meat and meat products, marble, and leather hides.

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Namibia has normally exported more to the EU than it has imported from it and has therefore run a trade surplus with the EU almost every year since 2004.

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Namibia's exports measured in US dollars have not experienced sustained long-term growth since the global financial crisis of 2008-2009.

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Further work is required to investigate Namibia's patterns of trade in services.



INTRODUCTION

This short report examines the data that is available on trade and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for Namibia from 2013 to 2023. It presents a summary description of trade and FDI patterns but stops short of offering policy analysis or prescriptions for Namibia or other trading partners. It consists of four main sections: exports, imports, the trade balance, and FDI.



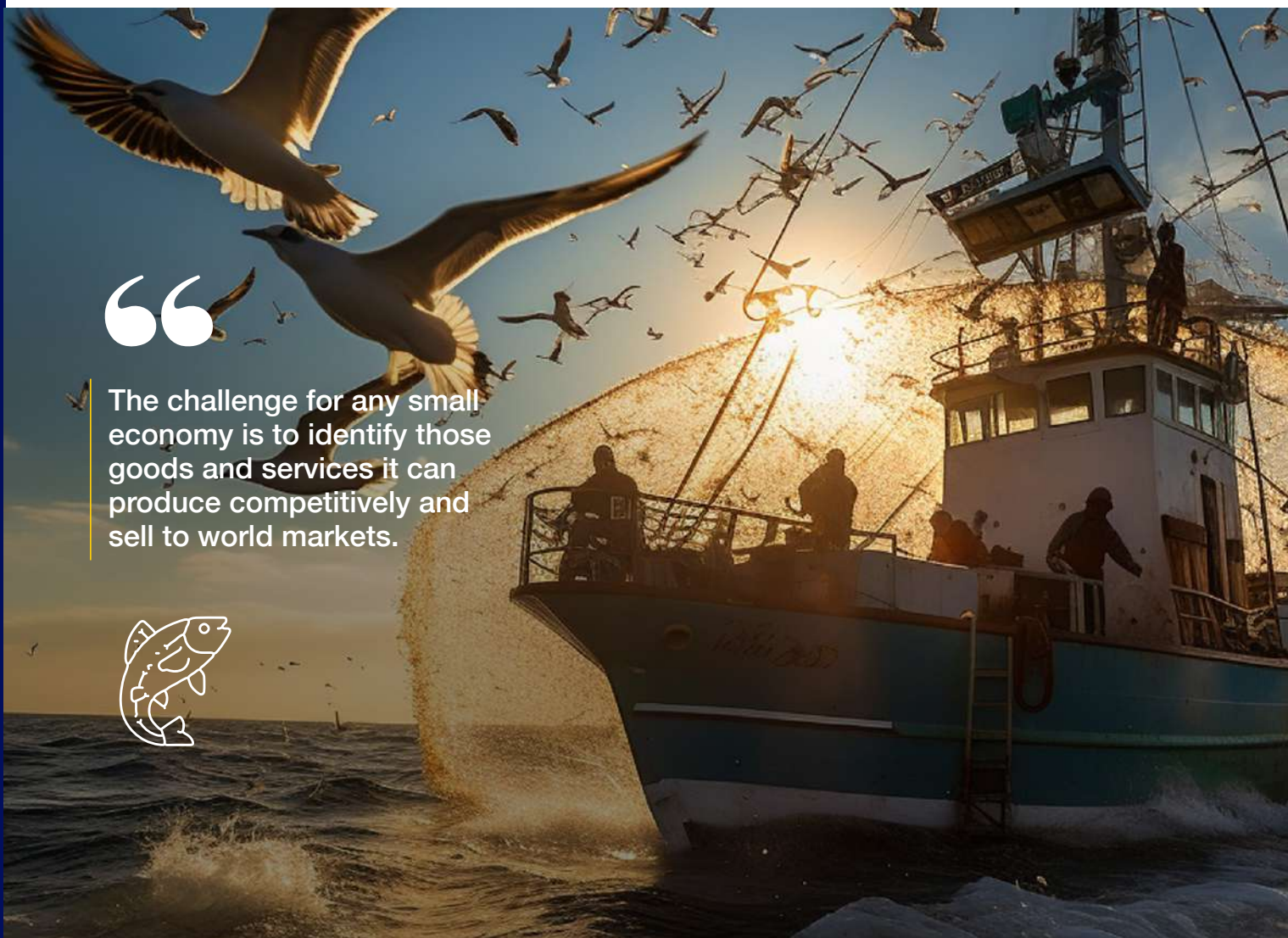
The focus of this paper is to examine exports and imports over a period of time using standard trade data in US dollars classified according to the Harmonised System (see Annex 1).

Trade holds the key for any small economy wishing to achieve rapid growth. By exploiting demand for goods and services from much larger markets than would be available domestically, production can in theory exploit economies of scale to achieve levels of production, and thereby incomes and jobs, that would otherwise not be possible. The challenge for any small economy is to identify those goods and services it can produce competitively and sell to world markets. The key role of trade has been recognised in Namibia, for example in the report of the High-Level Panel on the Namibian Economy published in March 2020.

Trade data is typically presented by country. However, the EU, which comprises of 27 member states – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (Norway and Switzerland are not members and the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020) – is unusual because it trades with the rest of the world as a single trading bloc with common non-tariff barriers, a common external tariff around its customs union, and common trading rules with the responsibility for trade matters lying not with individual member states but with the European Commission. This is different to other major trading countries such as the US, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, India and Brazil. This paper therefore examines trade and investment patterns treating the 27 EU member states as a single trading entity. The paper deals exclusively in trade in merchandise goods and not services.



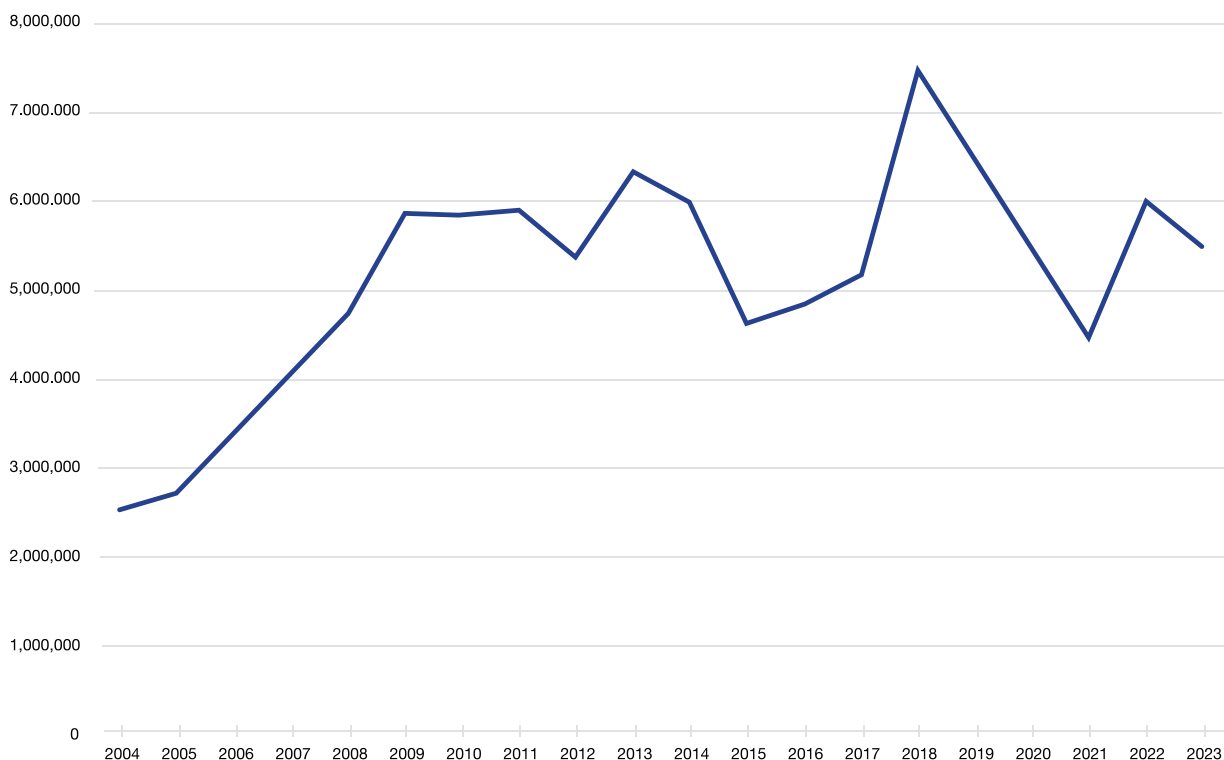
The challenge for any small economy is to identify those goods and services it can produce competitively and sell to world markets.



NAMIBIA'S MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

The value of Namibia's merchandise exports in 2023 totalled almost US\$5.5 billion. The chart below shows how this total has changed over the years since 2004. Clearly the value of exports rises and falls according to a wide range of factors including domestic production as well as changes in the prices of goods in world markets and changes in the value of the local currency to the US dollar. The total value of exports plateaued during and following the global financial crisis of 2008-2009 then slumped before rising steeply from 2015 to 2018 after which the total value fell before recovering somewhat in the past couple of years. The long-term stagnation of the total value of exports in US dollars should be of immense concern to Namibian policymakers.

Chart 1: Total Value of Namibian Exports 2004-2023 (current US\$'000)



An examination of Namibia's merchandise exports since 2004 highlights one key feature: the overwhelming share of Namibia's exports are destined for relatively few markets. The chart shows that, in all but four years (from 2014 to 2017), the EU, Botswana, South Africa, China and the next 10 largest countries in 2023 have accounted for more than 80% of all exports by value since 2004 and more than 90% in the past five years during which by far the largest export markets have been the EU, Botswana, South Africa and China (including Hong Kong).

Conclusion: Namibia's exports are highly concentrated on relatively few markets and in recent years the EU, Botswana, South Africa, and China have been by far the most important markets by value.

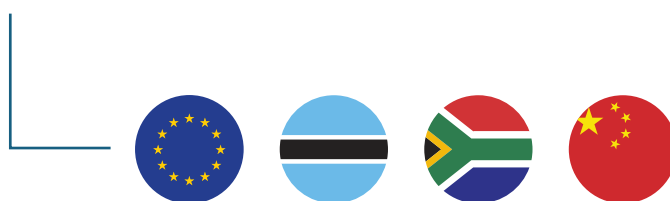
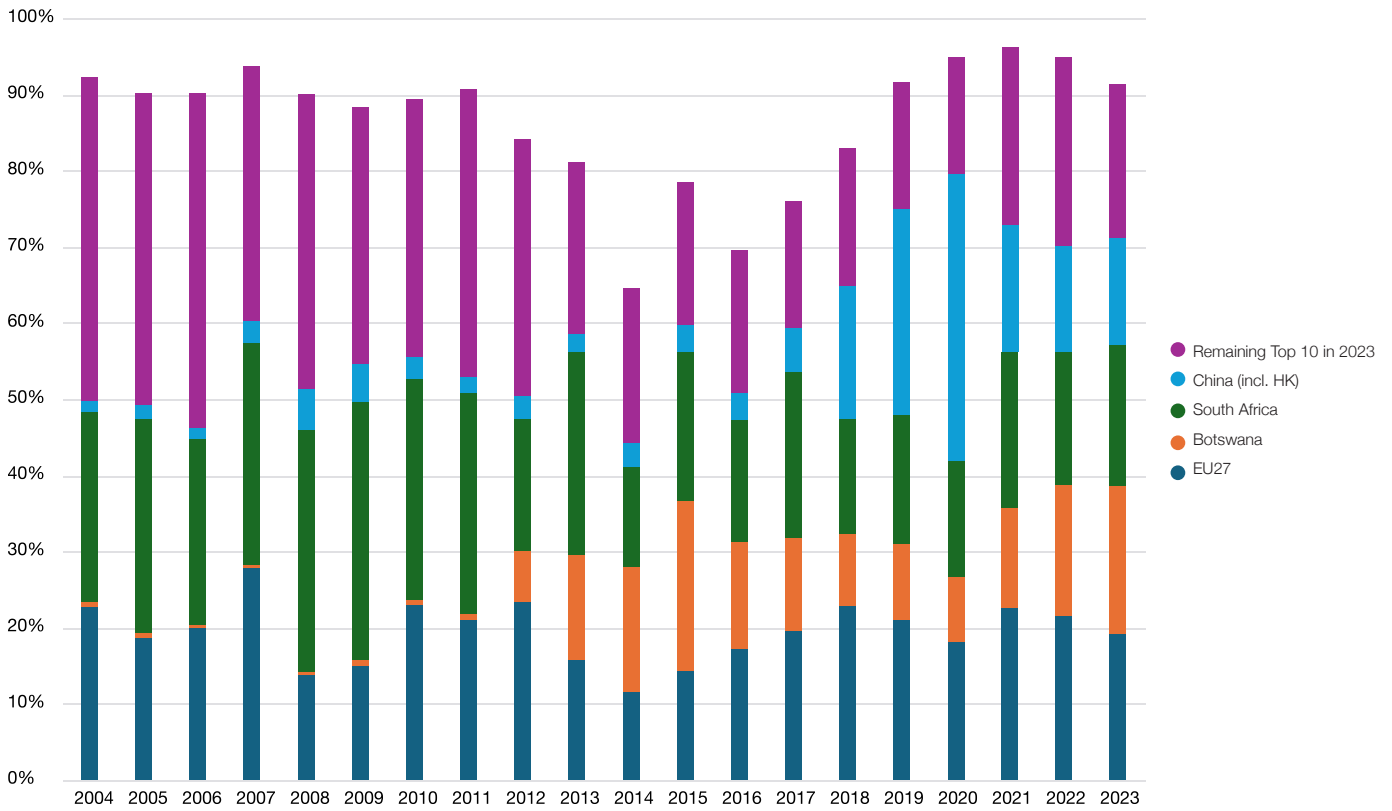


Chart 2: Concentration of Namibian Exports 2004-2023



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The EU has been a top 2 export market since 2004 and seems only to have gained in importance in recent years.

The table below shows how these top export markets have changed since 2004. Nine of the top 20 countries in 2004 are no longer present in 2023: US Outlying Islands, Ukraine, Japan, Taipei (Chinese), South Korea, Australia, Congo, Switzerland and Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In their place nine new countries have taken their place: Area NES (Not Elsewhere Specified), United Arab Emirates, India, Zimbabwe, Israel, Norway, Thailand, Singapore and Nigeria. However, it is important to bear in mind that countries below the main four are relatively small by comparison. The EU has been a top 2 export market since 2004 and seems only to have gained in importance in recent years. In 2021, 2022 and 2023 the value of exports to the EU exceeded the value of exports to Botswana, to South Africa, and to China.

Table 1: Top 20 Export Markets in 2004, 2009, 2013, 2018 and 2023

2004	2009	2013	2018	2023
South Africa	South Africa	South Africa	EU	EU
EU	EU	EU	China	Botswana
United Kingdom	Angola	Botswana	South Africa	South Africa
Angola	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Botswana	China
United States of America	China	Angola	Area NES	Zambia
United States Minor Outlying Islands	United States of America	Area NES	United Kingdom	Area NES
Canada	Canada	United States of America	Marshall Islands	United Arab Emirates
China	Malaysia	Canada	Zambia	Democratic Republic of Congo
Ukraine	Area NES	Democratic Republic of Congo	United Arab Emirates	Canada
Japan	Kenya	China	Democratic Republic of Congo	United States of America
Botswana	Democratic Republic of Congo	United Kingdom	Singapore	United Kingdom
Tapei, China	Zambia	Zambia	United States of America	India
Democratic Republic of Congo	Botswana	Botswana	Switzerland	Zimbabwe
Republic of Korea	India	India	India	Mozambique
Zambia	Switzerland	Switzerland	Angola	Angola
Mozambique	Israel	Israel	Israel	Israel
Australia	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Norway
Congo	Japan	Japan	Republic of Korea	Thailand
Switzerland	Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique	Singapore
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Nigeria

Conclusion: The EU has been one of Namibia's most important export markets since at least 2004.



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The destination of diamond, uranium and gold exports is an important determinant of the overall pattern of Namibia's exports.



Explanations for the main shifts are to be found in the destination of Namibia's three main export products: diamonds, uranium and gold.

Four substantial changes have taken place in diamonds (HS Code 71023900 and 71023100). First, Namibia established the Namibia Diamond Trading Company (NDTC) in 2008 and encouraged diamond cutting and polishing companies to locate in Namibia. This attracted many companies from India and Israel and gave rise to greater interaction with these countries. Second, De Beers switched its Global Sales from London to Gaborone in 2013 which led to Botswana rising and the UK falling in ranking. Third, Namibia created NAMDIA in 2016 as a channel to bypass the De Beers single channel marketing system which involved a portion of Namibian diamonds being sold in Dubai (UAE) and Hong Kong (China). Finally, Belgium has become an even more important centre of diamond activity. These changes have pushed Botswana, Belgium, UAE, and Hong Kong up the rankings. The diamond industry has changed over the years with the majority of diamond cutting and polishing gravitating to low-cost India whilst the ultimate consumer market has diversified into China and India although the US remains by far the most important market for diamond jewellery accounting for more than half of all sales in 2022.

The establishment of Husab uranium mine by China General Nuclear Power Company (with a 10% shareholding held by the Government of Namibia) in 2016 gave a significant boost to uranium exports to China (HS Code 26121000). At the time Husab was the largest single Chinese investment in Africa. Whilst Rossing and Langer Heinrich (until 2018 and then from 2024) export to world markets (Canada, France and the US – Japan ceased uranium purchases from Namibia after Fukushima in 2011), Husab produces exclusively for China.

The establishment of Otjikoto gold mine by Canada-listed B2Gold in 2015 gave a significant boost to gold exports (HS Code 71081200). Like Navachab, which was opened by AngloGold Ashanti in 1989, Otjikoto sells its gold concentrate to the Rand Gold Refinery in Germiston South Africa. This has served to boost exports to South Africa and maintain its position near the top of the rankings.

Conclusion: The destination of diamond, uranium and gold exports is an important determinant of the overall pattern of Namibia's exports.

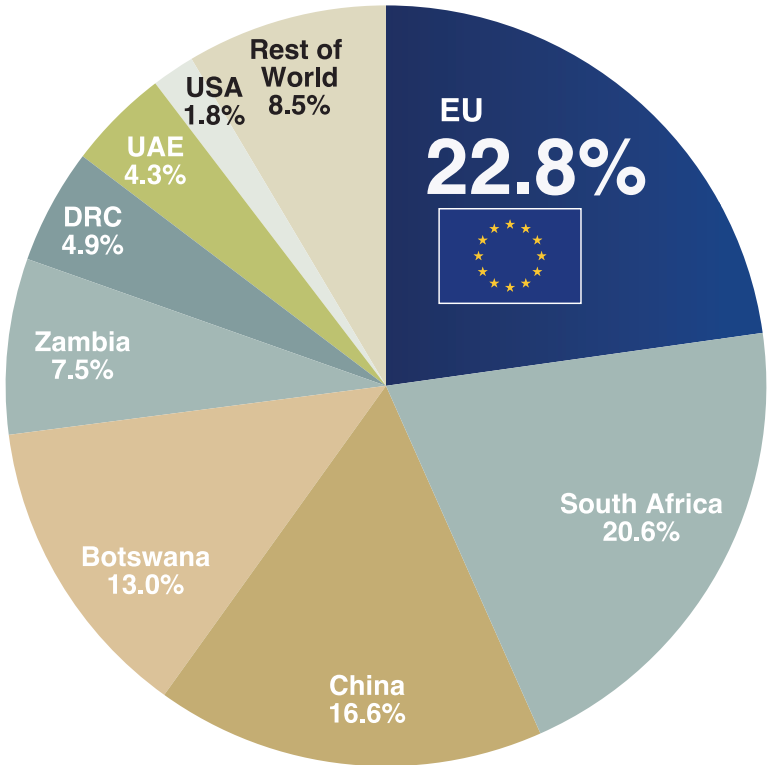
The charts on the next three pages present similar information but for the last three years. They include all trading partners who take 1% or more of the total value of Namibia's exports. A breakdown by major member state is also provided for the EU market. In the last three years the main EU member state markets have been Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain, not necessarily in that order.



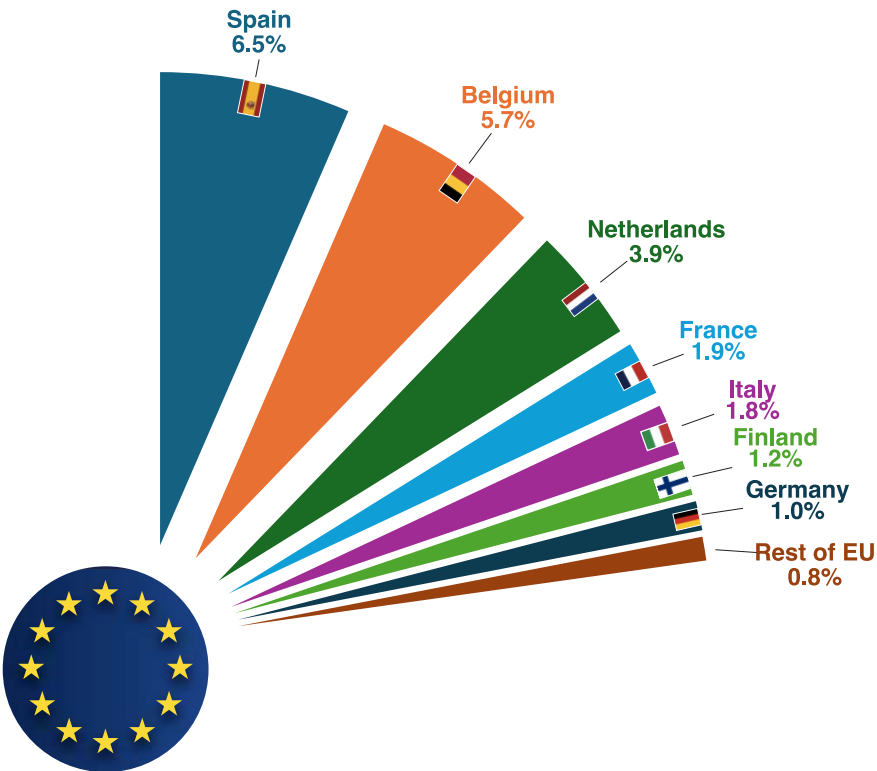
Charts 3-8: Breakdown of Namibian Exports by Main Destination 2021-2023

YEAR 2021

TOP (>1%) EXPORT MARKETS (2021)

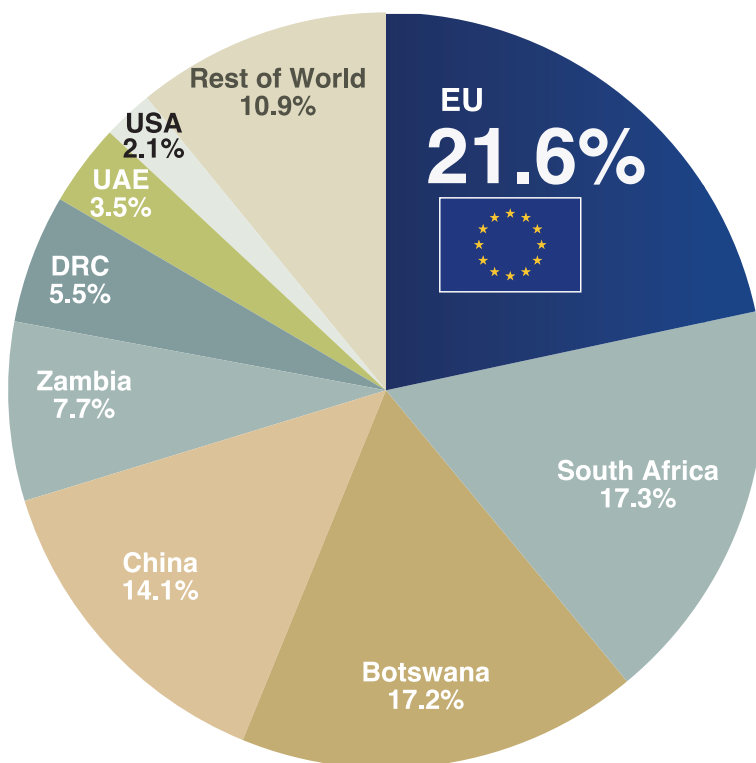


EXPORTS TO EU MARKETS (2021)

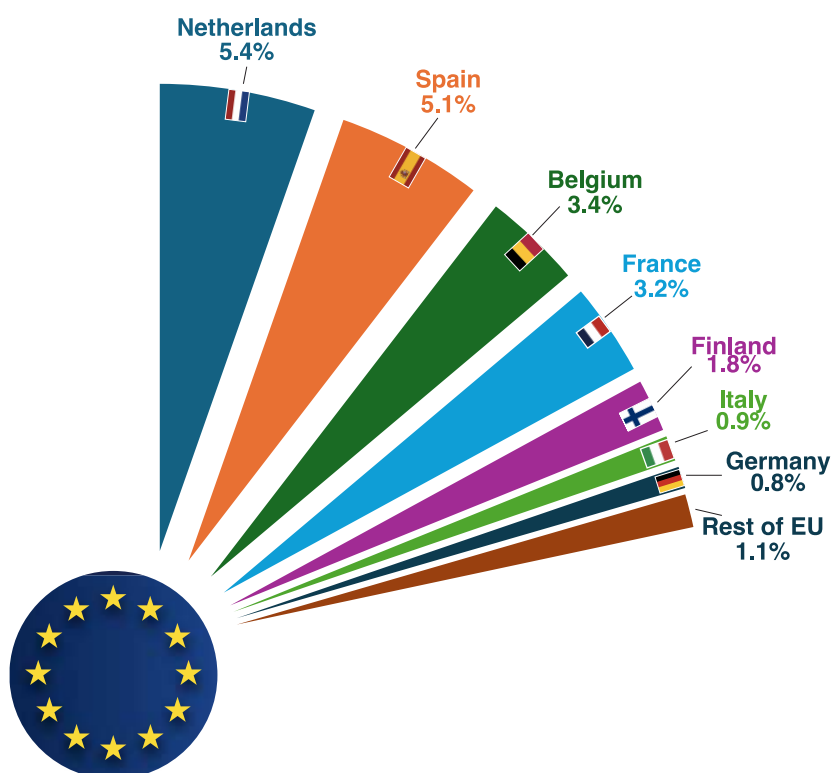


YEAR 2022

TOP (>1%) EXPORT MARKETS (2022)

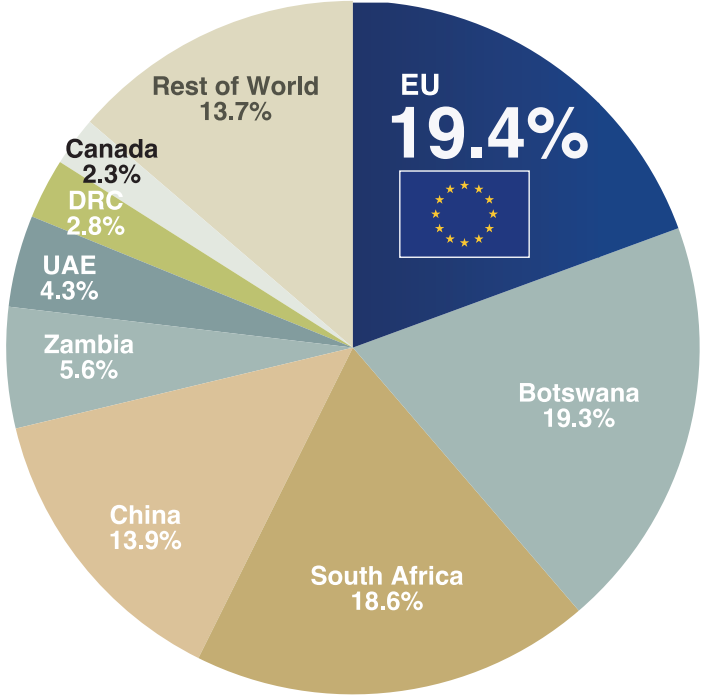


EXPORTS TO EU MARKETS (2022)

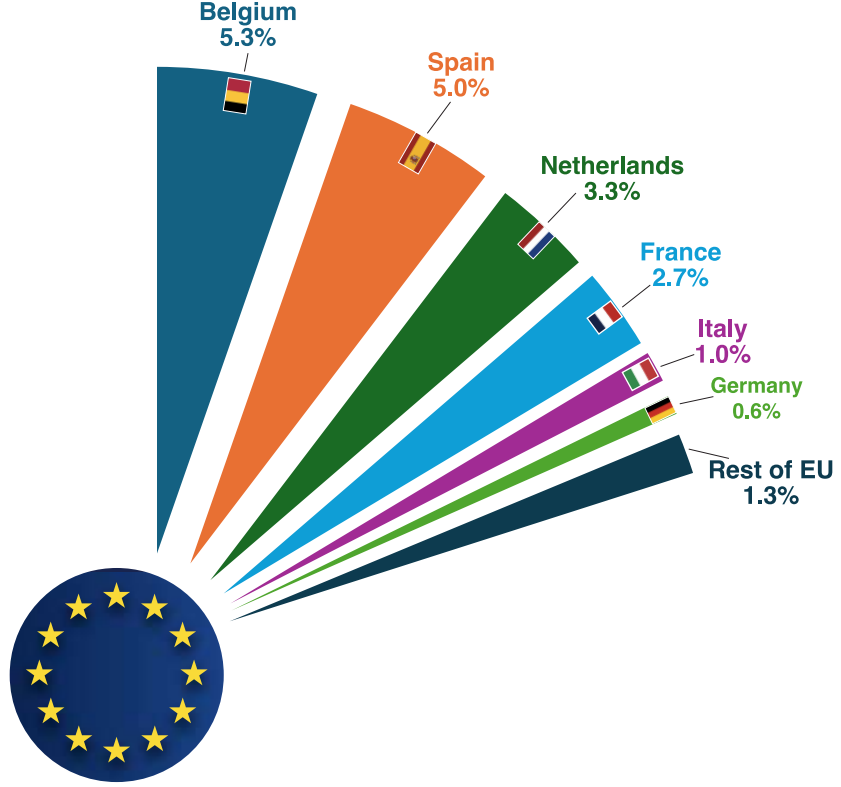


YEAR 2023

TOP (>1%) EXPORT MARKETS (2023)



EXPORTS TO EU MARKETS (2023)

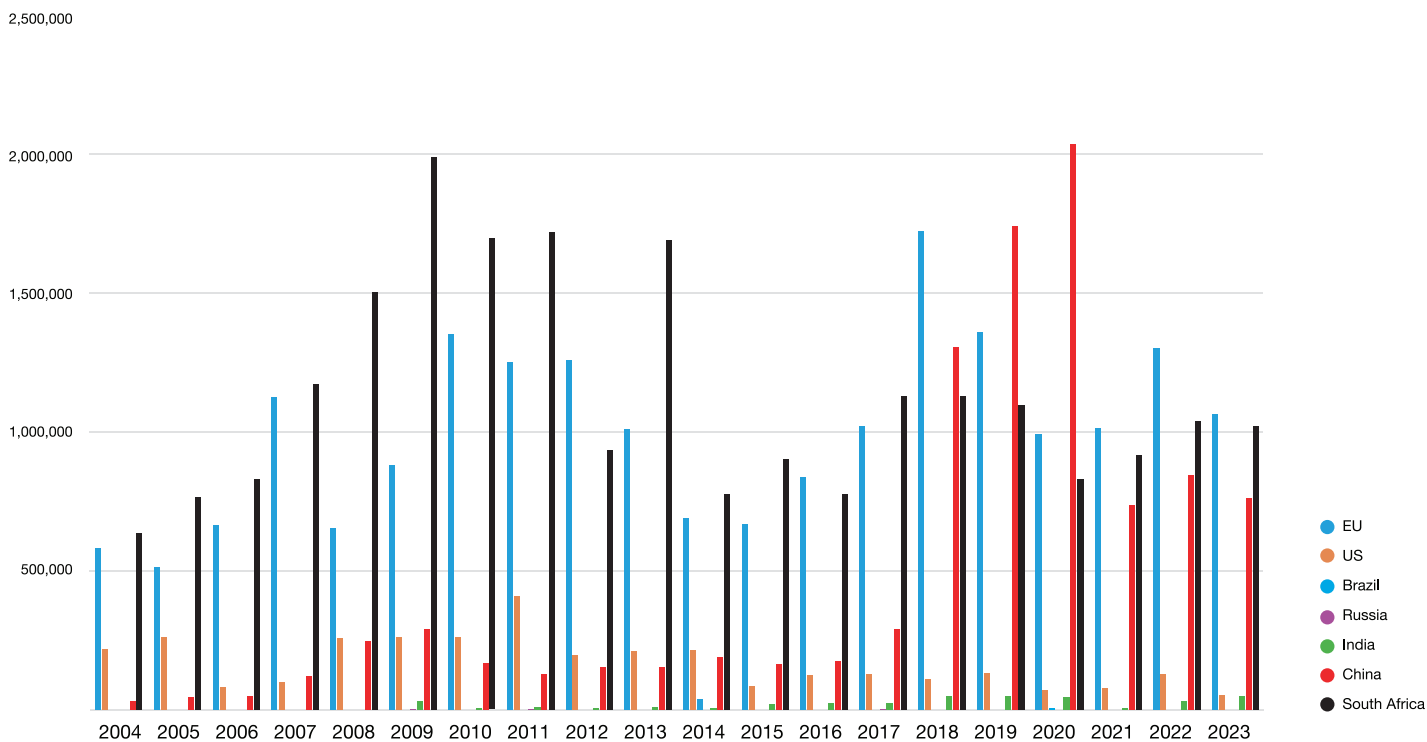


Conclusion: The EU is one of Namibia’s main export markets. In the last three years it has been Namibia’s largest export market.



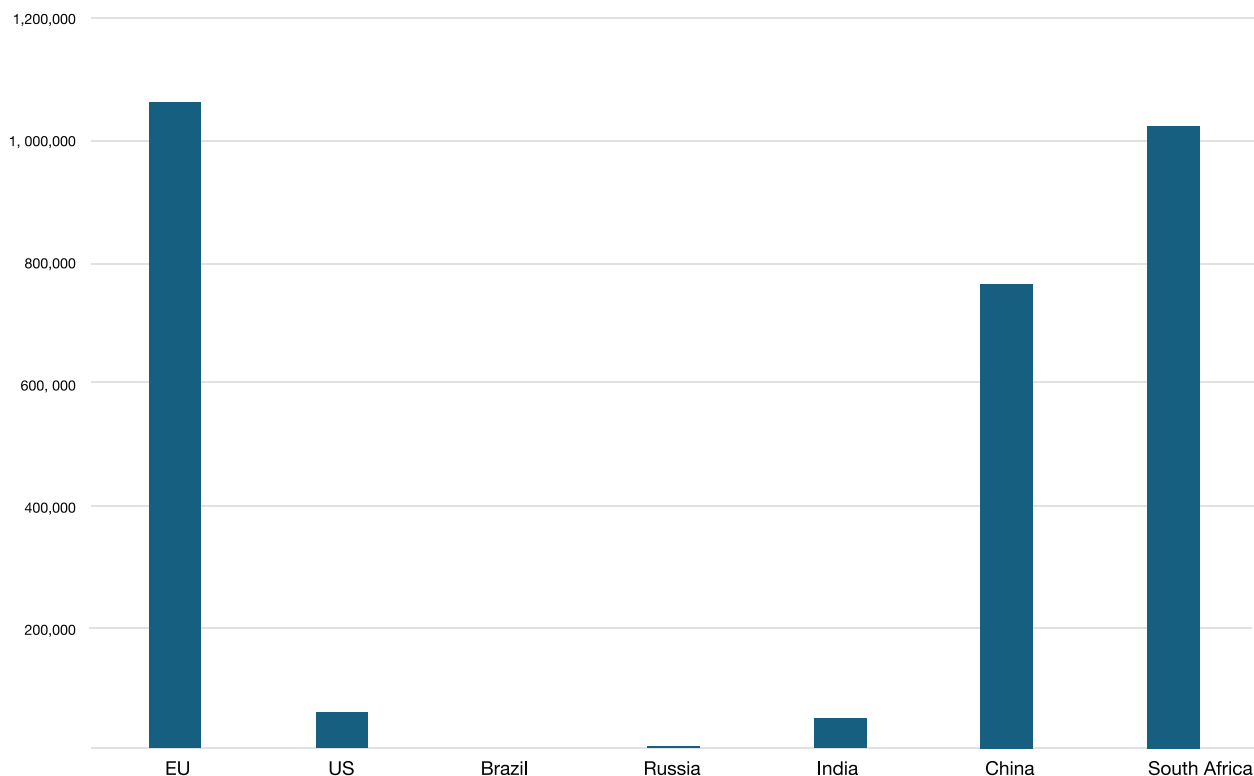
The chart below compares the EU with other major trading partners, China, South Africa, the rest of the BRICS grouping (Brazil, Russia and India) and the US. Botswana has been omitted for the sake of clarity and because it is not a member of the BRICS. It can be seen that the US as well as Brazil, Russia and India combined are far smaller export markets than South Africa, China and the EU.

Chart 9: Namibian Exports to EU, US, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa 2004-2023 (current US\$'000)



The chart below compares exports to the EU with the US, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa in the most recent year. It can be seen how the EU, South Africa and China are far larger than the US, Brazil, Russia and India.

Chart 10: Namibian Exports to EU, US, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa in 2023 (current US\$'000)



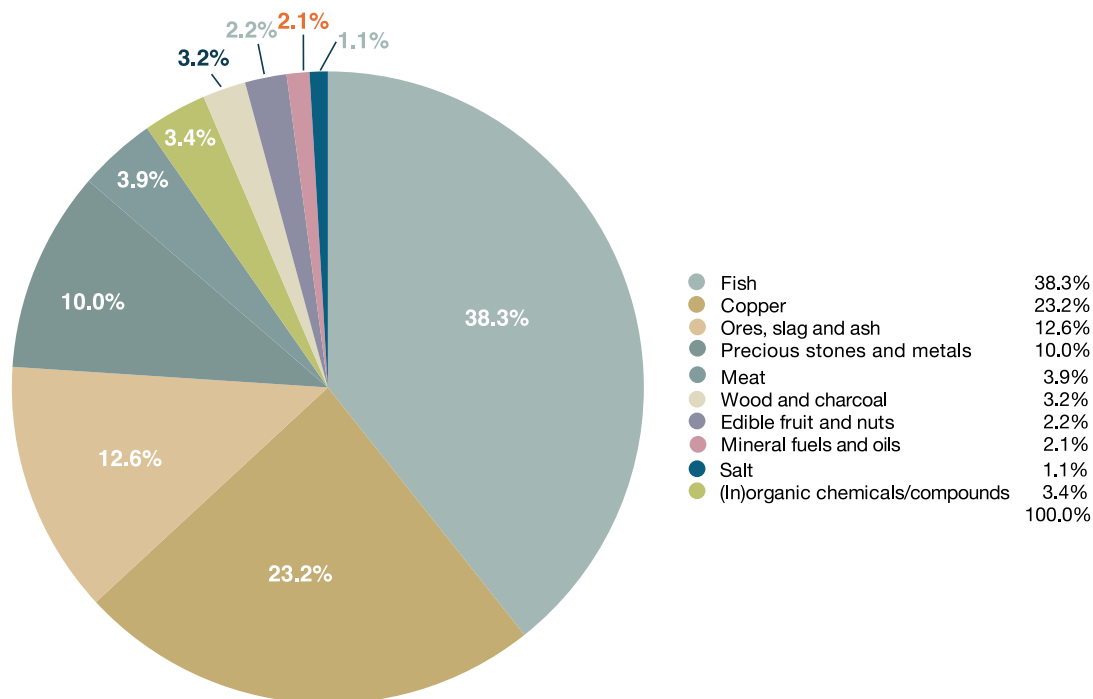
Although the total value of Namibia's exports to a particular market is important, the diversity of goods exported to that market is also worth examining because this has implications for the robustness of the trade partnership. A more diversified basket of exports to a particular market means the trade partnership can better withstand fluctuations in price that inevitably take place in global markets and are not dependent on just a few products. The charts below show the diversity of Namibia's exports to its four main markets in 2023. It can be seen that, whilst exports to Botswana consist mainly of two products (rough diamonds and fuel) and to China two products (uranium and rough diamonds to Hong Kong), the baskets of goods sold to the EU and South Africa are far more diversified although it is worth noting that gold exports are by far the single most valuable export to South Africa.



Charts 11-14: Breakdown of Namibian Exports to EU, Botswana, South Africa and China by main Harmonised System Groups in 2023

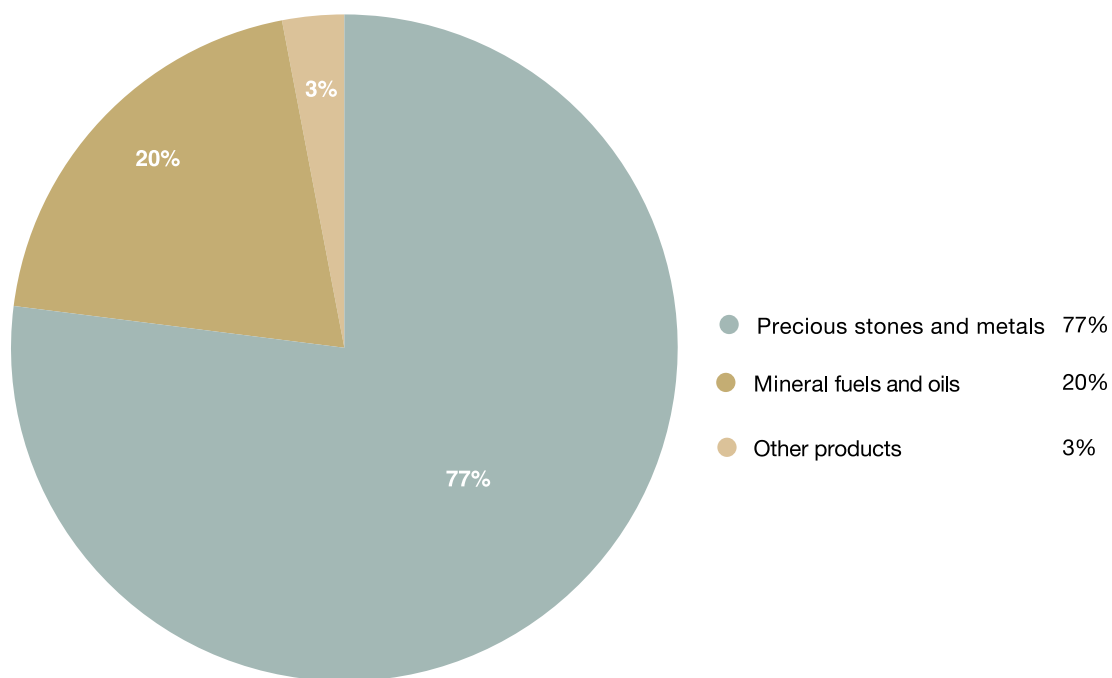
EUROPEAN UNION

Breakdown of Namibian Exports to EU27 in 2023



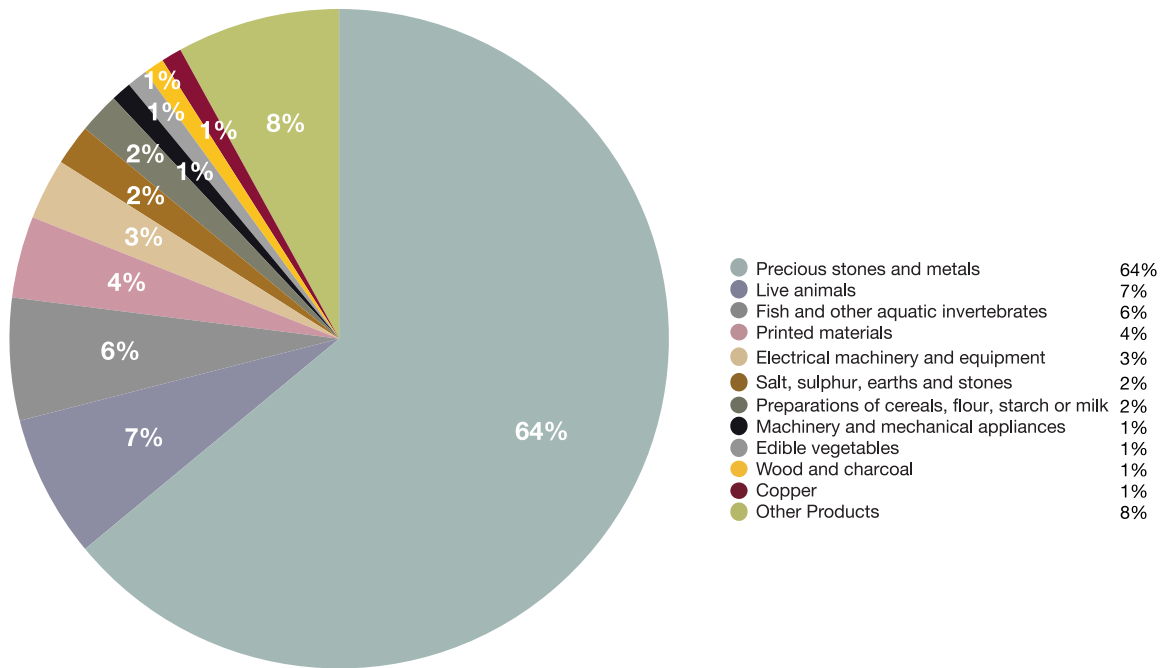
BOTSWANA

Breakdown of Namibian Exports to Botswana in 2023



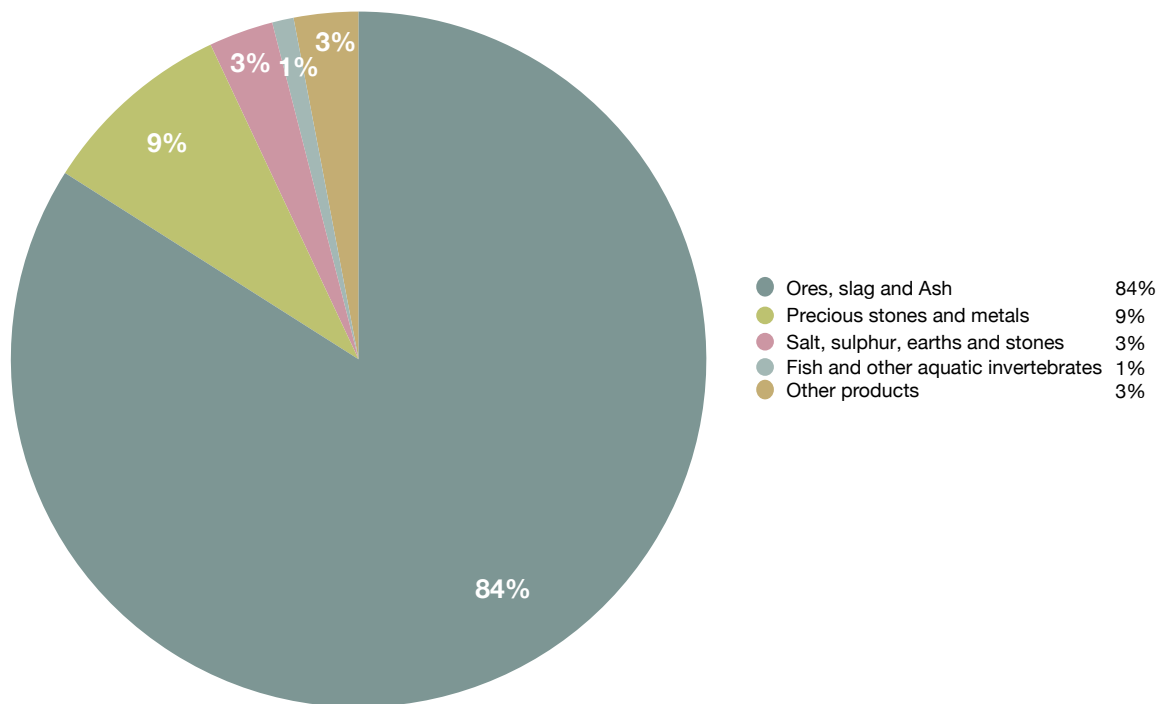
SOUTH AFRICA

Breakdown of Namibian Exports to South Africa in 2023



CHINA

Breakdown of Namibian Exports to China in 2023

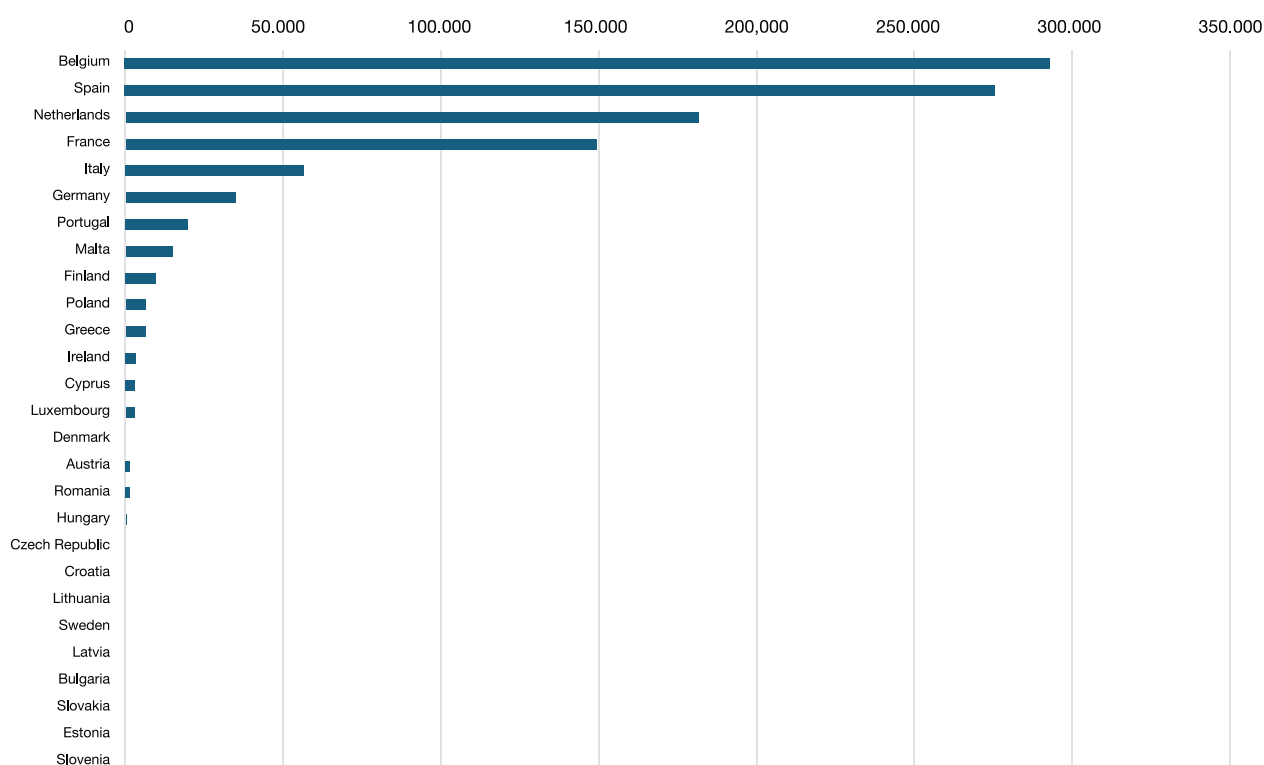


Conclusion: Namibia exports a more diversified basket of goods to the EU than to other main trading partners.



The EU export market is dominated by Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Germany and Portugal. These countries accounted for 95% of all Namibia's exports to the bloc in 2023. This pattern has been broadly stable for several years.

Chart 15: Breakdown of Namibian Exports to EU Member States in 2023 (current US\$'000)



Conclusion: Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Germany and Portugal accounted for around 95% of all Namibian exports to the EU in 2023.

The detailed NSA trade data allows a much closer examination of the products Namibia is exporting. The chart below shows the breakdown of exports to the top 21 export markets in 2023. There are some discrepancies with the UN Comtrade data but the overall picture seems consistent. Exports to South Africa are dominated by gold, exports to Botswana by diamonds, and exports to China by uranium and diamonds to Hong Kong while exports to Belgium are dominated by diamonds and metals, exports to Spain by fish, and exports to the UAE by diamonds.

As far as exports to the EU are concerned, there are essentially nine groups of products that make up the lion's share and these are shown in the table below. Clearly some Namibian products such as refined copper, rough diamonds, uranium, marble and hides are destined for particular member states whereas others, notably hake and fish products, fresh grapes and charcoal, find their way into multiple markets.



Table 2: Top Namibian Export Products to EU in 2023

Top Exports to EU in 2023	Main Country Markets within EU
Frozen fillets of hake, fresh hake and other fish products	Mainly Spain but also the Netherlands France, Italy, Germany and other EU countries
Refined copper	Belgium and the Netherlands
Rough diamonds	Belgium
Uranium	France
Meat and meat products	Germany
Charcoal products	Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Germany and other EU countries
Fresh grapes	the Netherlands and Germany but also Belgium, Spain and other EU countries
Marble	Italy
Hides	Italy

Conclusion: Trade data is available to answer detailed questions on Namibia's trade patterns and not just the those addressed in this short paper.

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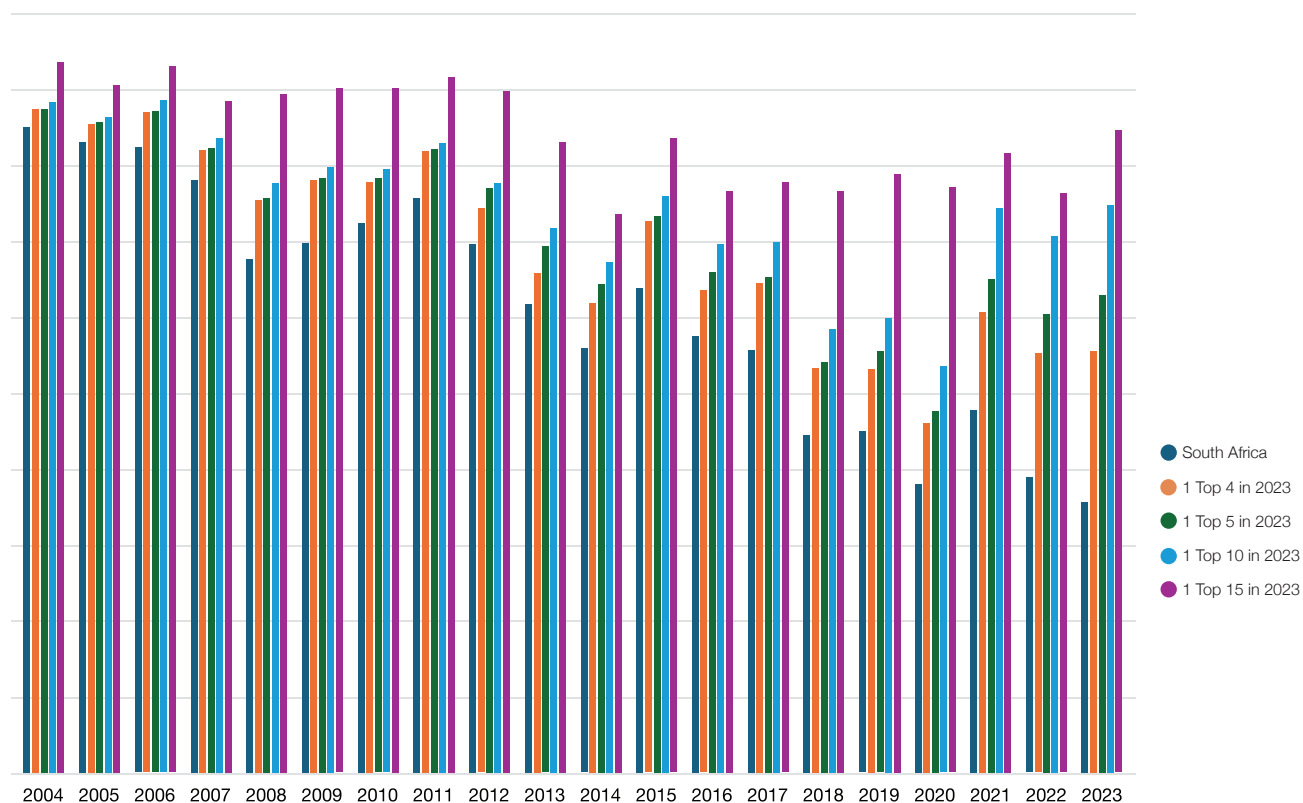
Main exports from Namibia to EU member states Belgium and The Netherlands included refined copper.



NAMIBIA'S MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

An examination of Namibia's merchandise imports since 2004 highlights one key feature: the dominance of South Africa as the source of Namibia's imports has declined dramatically from 85% in 2004 to 62% in 2013 to 36% in 2023. However, the overwhelming share of Namibia's imports come from relatively few countries. The top 10 sources of imports in 2023 accounted for 88% of imports in 2004, 72% in 2013 and 75% in 2023. A major explanation for these changes can be put down to shifts in the sourcing of petroleum products with India, the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Oman featuring in the top 10 in 2023 whereas only India featured in the top 10 in 2004.

Chart 16: Share of Total Namibian Imports by Top Source of Imports 2004-2023

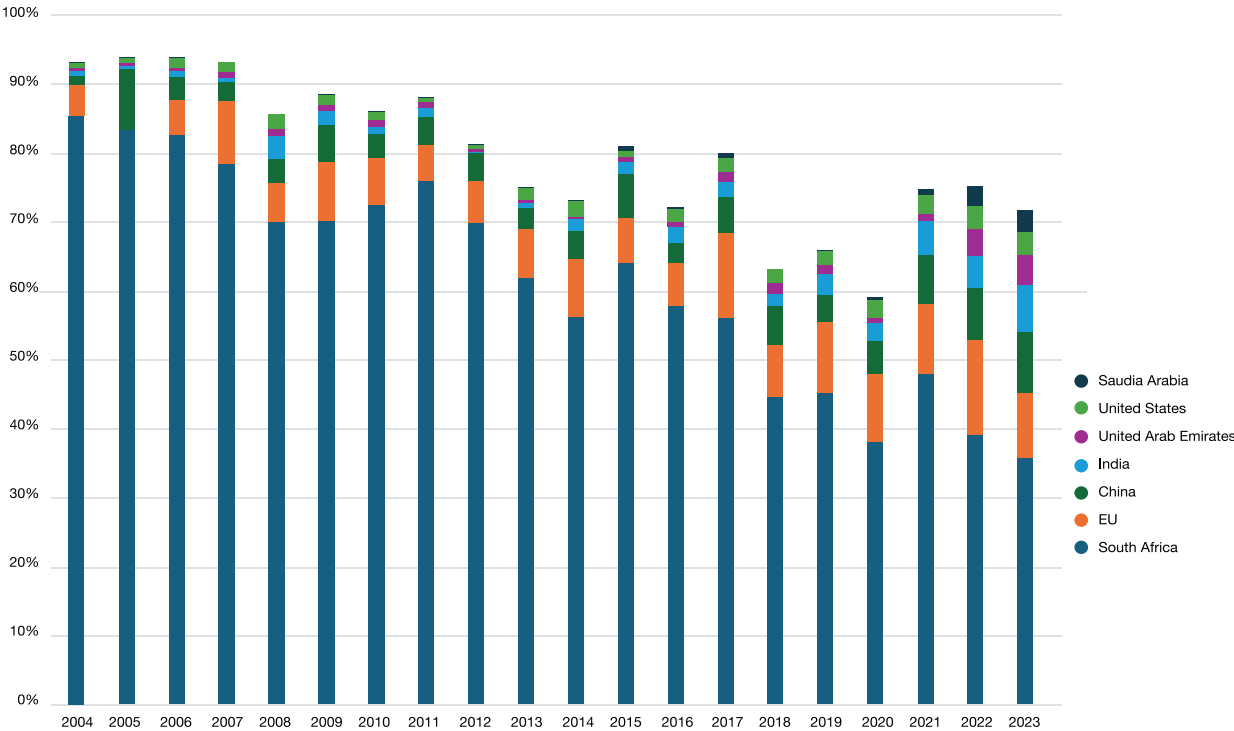


Conclusion: South Africa has become a far less important source of imports since 2004 as Namibia has diversified its purchases of petroleum and other products.



The chart below shows the proportion of imports accounted for by the top seven sources of imports in 2023 for the period 2004 to 2023.

Chart 17: Share of Total Namibian Imports from Top 7 Sources 2004-2023



The table on the next page shows how Namibia’s sources of imports have changed since 2004. Area NES (not elsewhere specified) features in every year. Zimbabwe, Eswatini, Botswana, Angola, South Korea, Australia, Iran and Chile have dropped out of the top 20 between 2004 and 2023. South Africa has remained by far the largest single source of imports followed by the EU in all years apart from 2018. Some sources of imports such as Singapore, Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Oman are linked to the supply of petroleum products as Namibia sources its petroleum from various sources around the world. Imports from Peru are copper concentrates which are smelted in Namibia then exported. Imports from Japan are mainly second-hand vehicles.



The EU has been a strong and steady import source for Namibia since 2004.

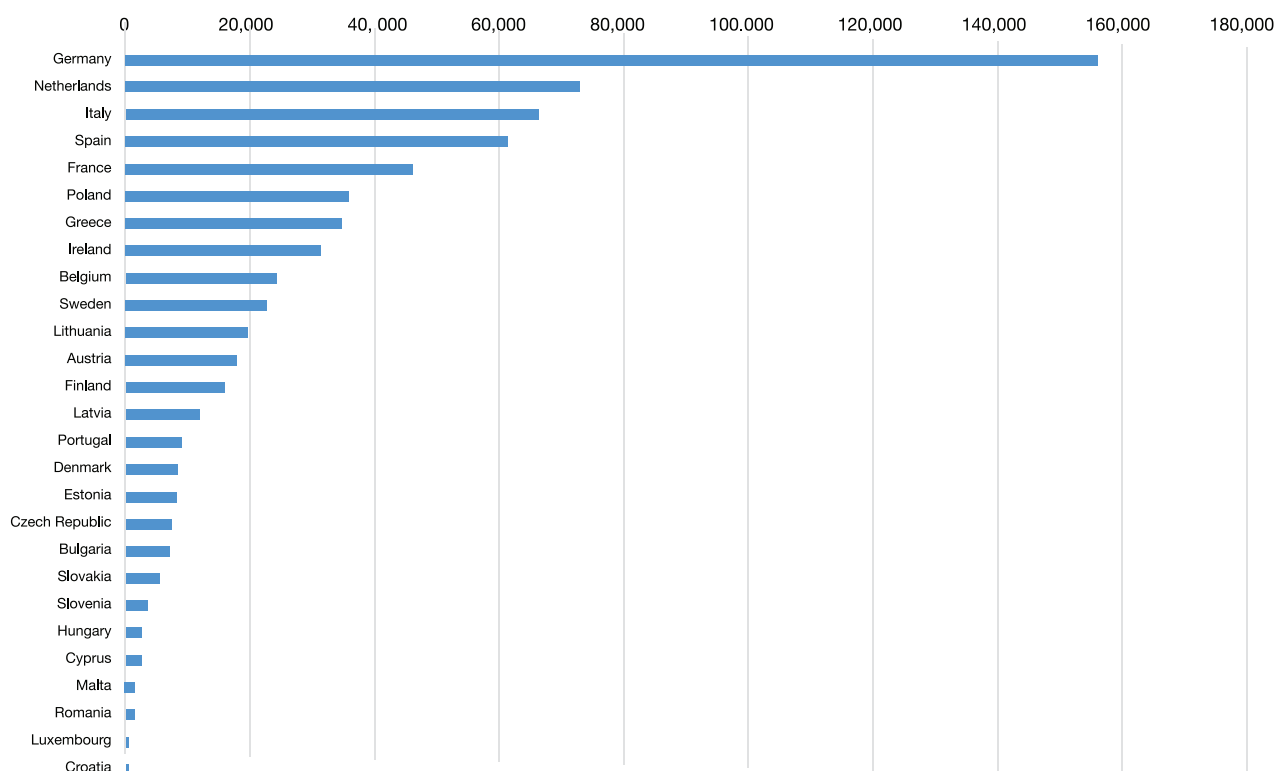


Table 3: Top 20 Sources of Imports in 2004, 2009, 2013, 2018 and 2023

2004	2009	2013	2018	2023
South Africa	South Africa	South Africa	South Africa	South Africa
EU	EU	EU	Zambia	EU27
United Kingdom	China	Switzerland	EU	China
China	United Kingdom	Marshall Islands	China	India
India	United States of America	Area NES	Bahamas	United Arab Emirates
Zimbabwe	United Arab Emirates	China	Botswana	Area NES
United States of America	Brazil	Botswana	United Kingdom	United States of America
Brazil	Switzerland	Zambia	United States of America	Saudi Arabia
Switzerland	Zambia	United States of America	India	Peru
Japan	Singapore	United Kingdom	United Arab Emirates	Oman
Singapore	Botswana	Tanzania, United Republic of	Peru	Malaysia
Eswatini	Area NES	India	Singapore	United Kingdom
United Arab Emirates	Japan	Peru	Mauritius	Switzerland
Botswana	Eswatini	Taipei, Chinese	Area NES	Japan
Angola	Morocco	Norway	Oman	Zambia
Korea, Republic of	Angola	United Arab Emirates	Tunisia	Singapore
Area NES	Thailand	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Japan	Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Australia	Canada	Japan	Turkey	Bahrain
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Indonesia	Australia	Mozambique	Brazil
Chile	Korea, Republic of	Eswatini	Russia	Russia

A broad range of EU member states export to Namibia but Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, France, Poland, Greece and Ireland accounted for 75% of imports from the EU in 2023.

Chart 18: Breakdown of Namibian Imports from EU Member States in 2023 (current US\$'000)



It is interesting to compare South Africa, the EU and China, the three major sources of a wide range of imports into Namibia. The table in Annex 3 provides a detailed breakdown of Namibia’s imports from its three main sources of imports in 2023: South Africa, the EU and China. While South Africa supplies the widest range of products, there are overlaps and notable differences between the EU and China. The EU is a more important supplier than China in meat, cereals and milled products, beverages, ores, mineral fuels, pharmaceutical products, and chemical products while China is more important in inorganic chemicals, plastics, apparel, footwear, iron and steel, machinery, and especially electrical machinery.

Chart 19: Breakdown of Imports from South Africa by Main Harmonised System Groups in 2023

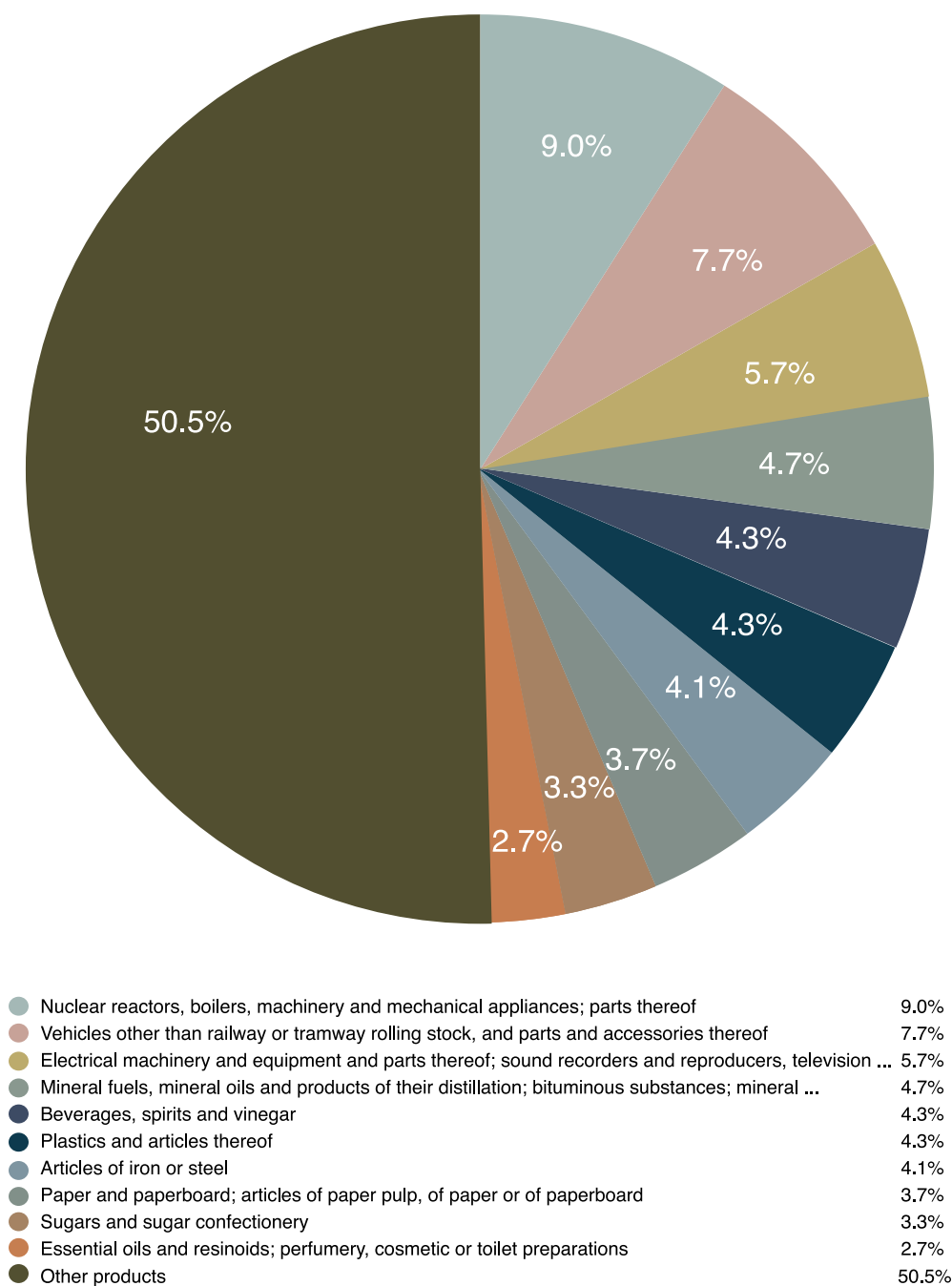
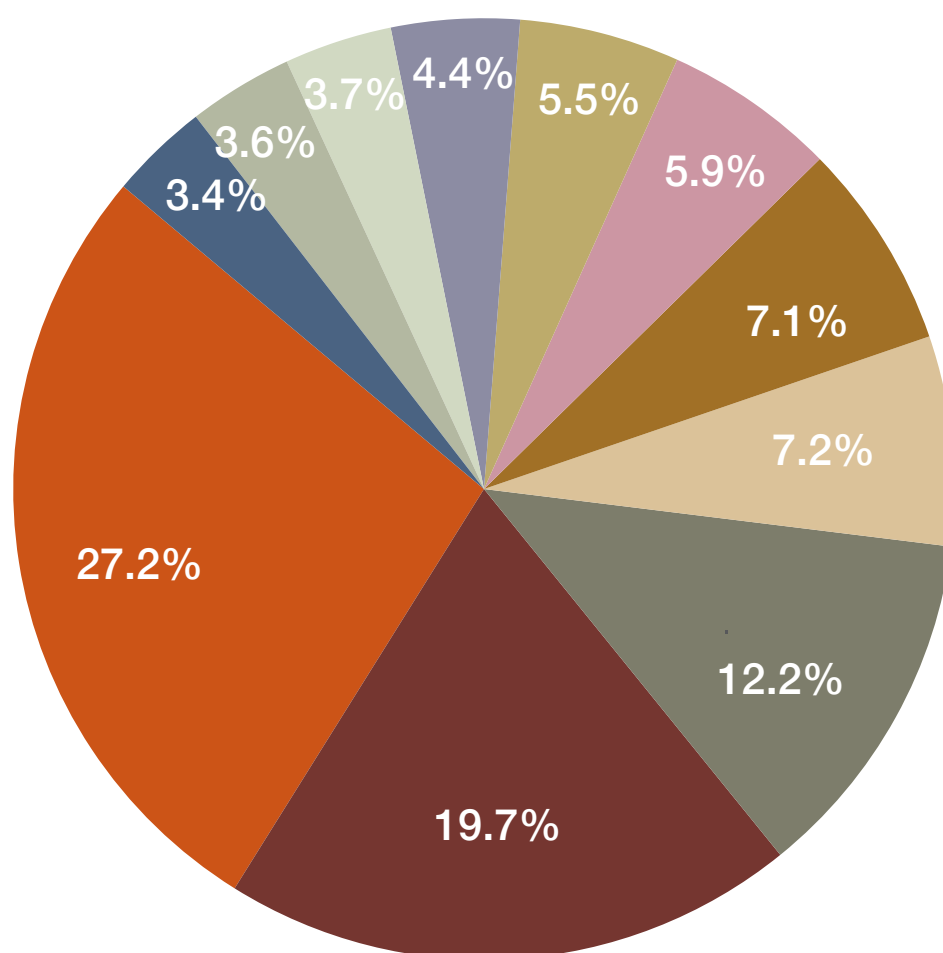


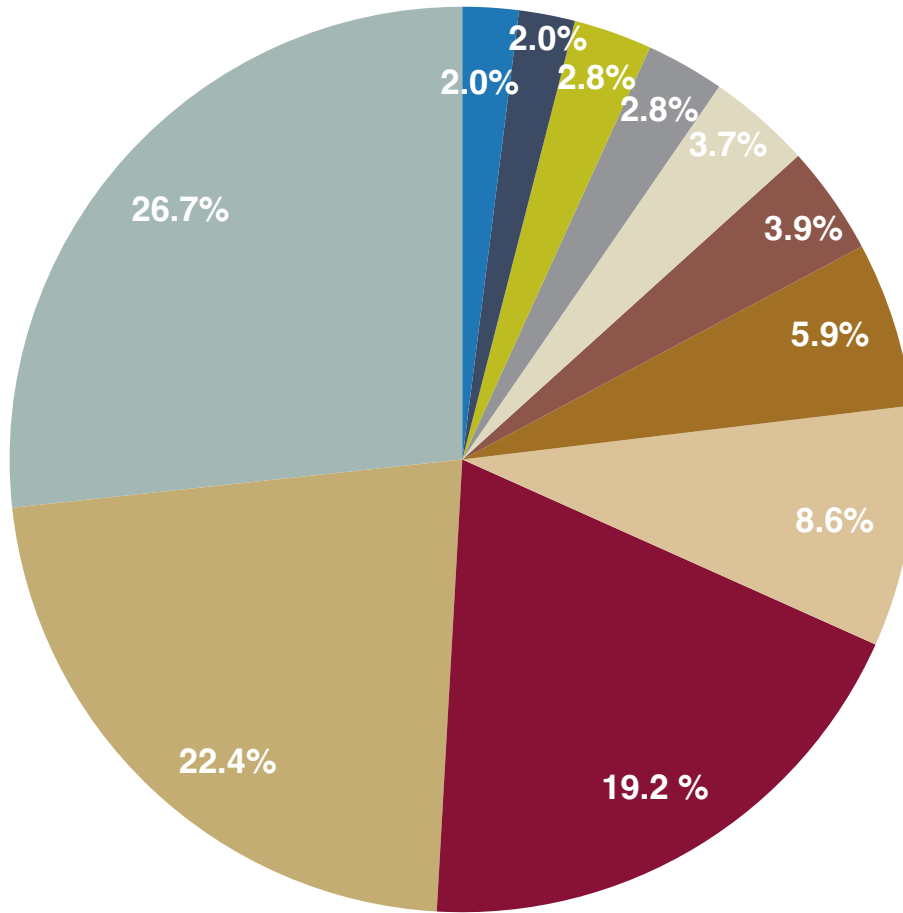
Chart 20: Breakdown of Imports from the EU by Main Harmonised System Groups in 2023



● Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	19.7%
● Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	12.2%
● Cereals	7.2%
● Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...	7.1%
● Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	5.9%
● Ores, slag and ash	5.5%
● Miscellaneous chemical products	4.4%
● Pharmaceutical products	3.7%
● Rubber and articles thereof	3.6%
● Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	3.4%
● Other products	27.2%



Chart 21: Breakdown of Imports from China by Main Harmonised System Groups in 2023



● Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...	26.7%
● Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	22.4%
● Iron and steel	8.6%
● Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	5.9%
● Articles of iron or steel	3.9%
● Plastics and articles thereof	3.7%
● Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	2.8%
● Rubber and articles thereof	2.8%
● Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	2.0%
● Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, ...	2.0%
● Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	2.0%
● Other products	19.2%



BALANCE OF TRADE BETWEEN NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, CHINA AND THE EU

Given the export and import data presented above, it is possible to analyse the balance of trade – that is Namibia's exports to minus Namibia's imports from – for any particular country or region. The charts below show the balance of trade between Namibia and South Africa, China, and the EU since 2004. It can be seen that Namibia has run a consistently large trade deficit with South Africa but has run a trade surplus with the EU in every year but one (2014) which represented the culmination of a period during which exports to the EU declined and imports from the EU rose.

Chart 22: Balance of Trade Between Namibia and South Africa 2004-2023 (current US\$'000)

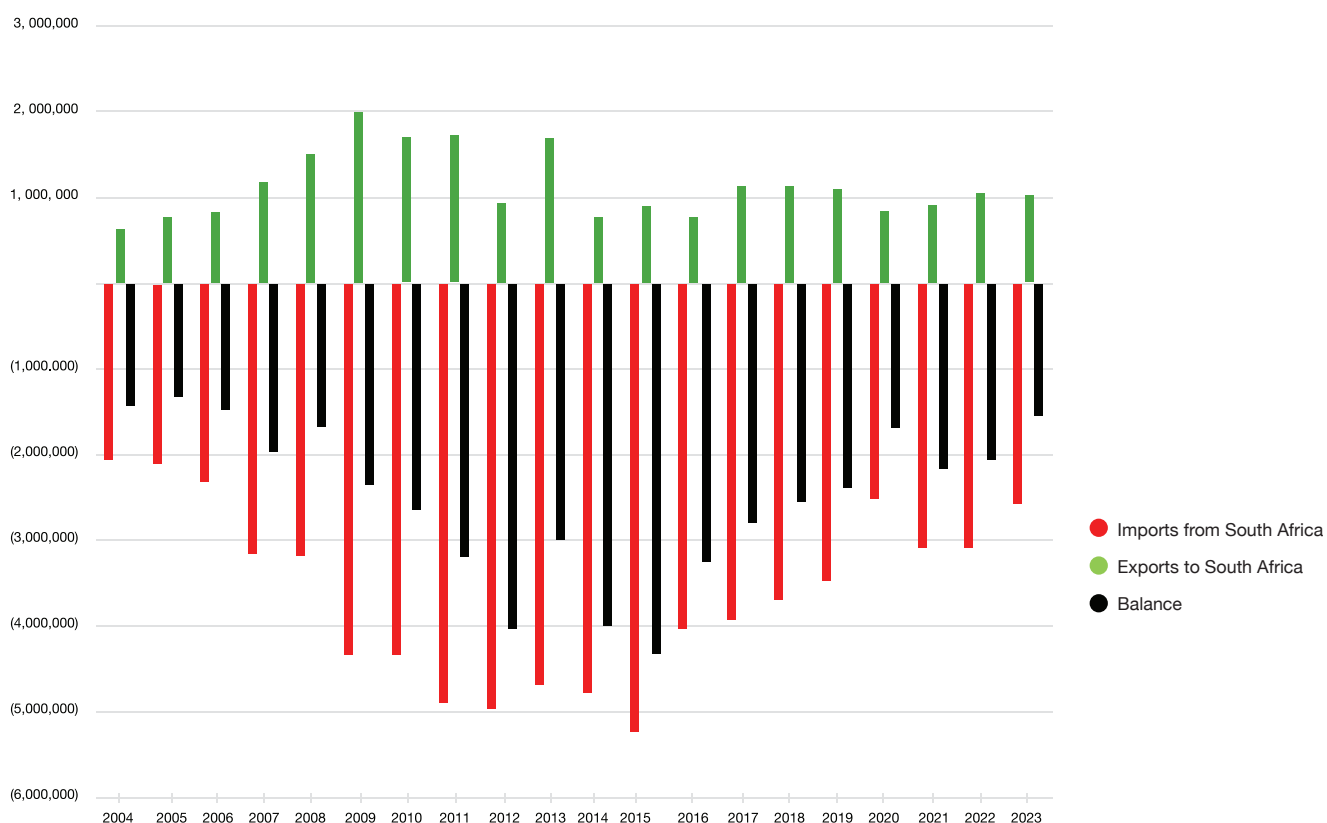


Chart 23: Balance of Trade Between Namibia and China 2004-2023 (current US\$'000)

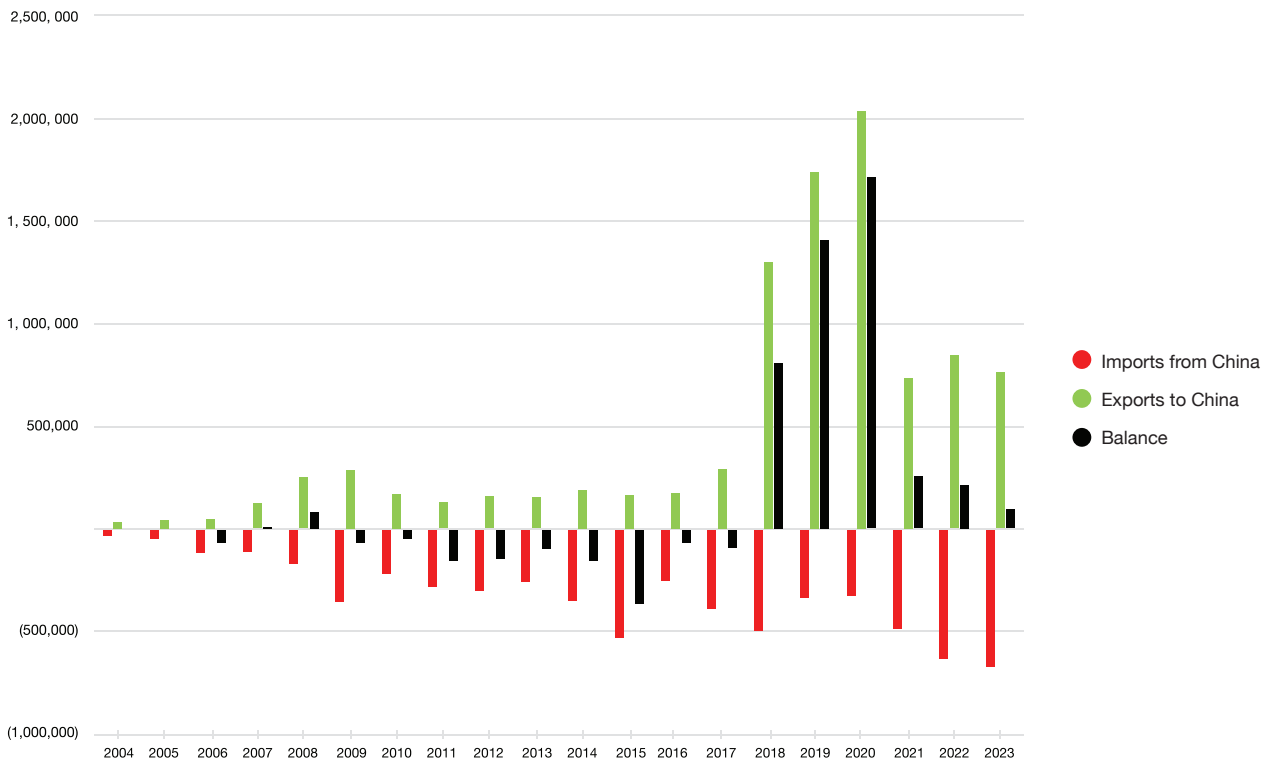
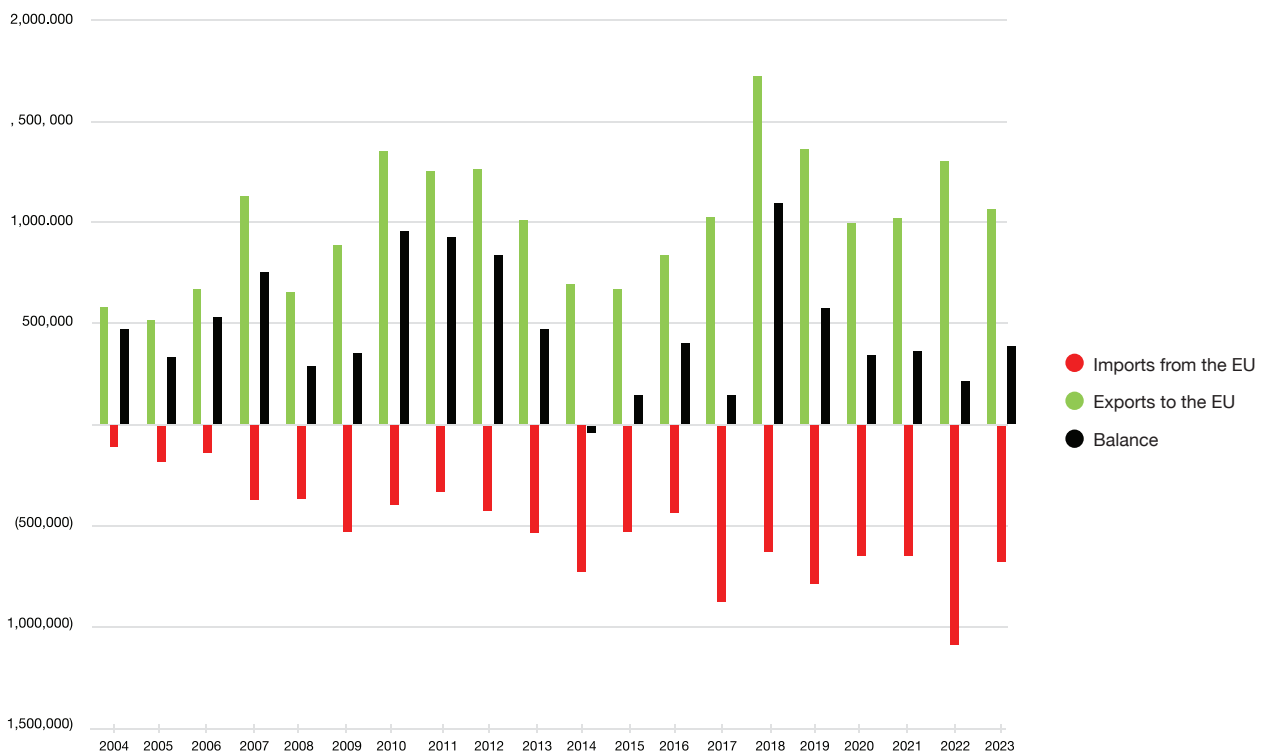


Chart 24: Balance of Trade Between Namibia and the EU 2004-2023 (current US\$'000)



Conclusion: Namibia has run a trade surplus with the EU almost every year since 2004.



FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN NAMIBIA

There is no authoritative source of information on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Namibia which allows for long-term trends to be examined. The Bank of Namibia is developing better data on FDI. A comprehensive search of media articles as far back as 2010 has allowed the following table to be put together covering new FDI. The table covers genuine new FDI and excludes lending by European institutions to entities in Namibia. It does not include new investments made by established companies that have foreign owners, only the initial investment. The blue shading denotes investments involving EU investors where it is possible to identify where the company or parent company is located.



Conclusion: Companies based in EU member states have been active investors in Namibia across a wide range of sectors since 2010.

Table 4: Major Developments in FDI in Namibia 2010-2024

Sector	Country	Investment
2010		
Mineral Processing	Canada	Dundee Precious Metals buys Namibia Custom Smelters from Weatherly International.
Mining	EU - France	AREVA (now Orano) completes Trekkopje uranium mine.
Water	EU - France	AREVA (now Orano) completes Erongo Desalination Company desalination plant.
Telecoms	Egypt	Orascom buys Cell One.
Banking	Switzerland	FIDES is granted banking licence.
Hotels	US	Hilton opens hotel.
2011		
Mining	India	Vedanta buys Skorpion zinc mine from Anglo American.
Manufacturing	EU - Germany	Schwenk Zement opens Ohorongo Cement plant.
Downstream Petroleum	Switzerland	Puma Energy buys BP operations.
Downstream Petroleum	UK	Vivo Energy buys Shell operations.
2012		
Mining	Switzerland	Glencore buys Rosh Pinah lead and zinc mine from Exxaro Base Metals and PE Minerals.
Manufacturing	South Africa	Namibia Poultry Industries opens chicken plant.
2013		
Land	Russia	Russian billionaire Rashid Sadarov buys 28,000 hectares of farmland near Dordabis.
2014		
Mining	EU - Poland + Qatar	QKR buys Navachab gold mine from AngloGold Ashanti.
Mining	China	China Uranium Corporation buys 25% stake in Paladin Energy's Langer Heinrich uranium mine.
Manufacturing	South Africa	SABMiller (now AB InBev) opens brewery.
Manufacturing	China	Best Cheer Stone opens marble processing plant.
Hotels	Thailand	Avani Hotels & Resorts buys Kalahari Sands Hotel.
2015		
Mining	Canada	B2Gold opens Otjikoto gold mine.
Renewables	EU - France	InnoSun opens 4.5MW Omburu solar pv plant.
2016		
Mining	China	China General Nuclear opens Husab uranium mine and financed a 10% Namibian government stake.
Telecoms	EU - Portugal	Portugal Telecoms sells stake in MTC to NPTH.
2017		
Mining	Canada	Trevali buys Rosh Pinah lead and zinc mine from Glencore.
2018		
Mining	Guernsey/UK	AfriTin (now Andrada) reopens Uis tin mine.
Manufacturing	China	Whale Rock Cement opens cement plant.
Manufacturing	EU - France	Peugeot Group jv with Namibia Development Corporation opens car assembly plant.
Land	Russia	Russian billionaire Rashid Sadarov buys four farms covering 17,000 hectares.



Fishing	US	Platinum Equity buys Iberconsa including Iberconsa Namibia.
2019		
Mining	China	China National Uranium Corporation buys Rossing Uranium from Rio Tinto.
Renewables	EU - Spain	Alten Energías Renovables opens 45.5MW solar pv plant.
Land	Mexico	Mexican billionaire Albert Baillères buys the 65,000 hectare Erindi private game reserve.
Renewables	EU - Italy	Sertum Energy jv opens 5MW solar pv plant.
Shipping	EU - Denmark	VMS opens workshop in Walvis Bay.
Agriculture	EU - Spain	Industrias Alimentarias de Navarra Grupo Alimentario starts asparagus production at Etunda.
2020		
Mining	Australia	Ibaera buys Berg-Aukas lead-zinc vanadium mine.
Agriculture	n/a	Mashare Agri Namib Blue starts blueberry production.
Agriculture	UK	Silverlands Namibia commences 6 hectares of date production.
2021		
Oil and Gas	Canada	Reconnaissance Energy Africa spuds first well.
Oil and Gas	Norway	BW Energy increases its stake in Kudu gas licence.
Shipping	BVI-Dubai	Hullwiper starts operations.
Mining	Canada	Trigon Metals reopens Kombat copper mine.
2022		
Oil and Gas	EU - Netherlands + UK	Shell spuds its first well Graff-1X.
Oil and Gas	EU - France	TotalEnergies spuds its first well Venus-1X.
Mining	Canada	Gratomic opens Aukam graphite mine.
Renewables	EU - Germany	Hopsol Africa jv opens 26MW Omburu solar pv plant.
Renewables	EU - Germany	The German government awards €40m for four green hydrogen projects: Cleanergy, HyRail, Daures and Namport.
Aviation	South Africa	Airlink buys 40% of FlyNamibia.
Mining	Zimbabwe	RioZim buys Sperrgebiet Diamond Mining from Lewcor Holdings.
2023		
Hotels	EU - France	Safari Hotel is bought by Accor through Mauritius-based Condor-Kite.
Mining	UK	Appian Natural Resources Fund buys Rosh Pinah lead zinc mine from Trevali.
Manufacturing	EU - Netherlands	Heineken buys Namibia Breweries.
Manufacturing	EU - France	Carbobois opens green charcoal plant.
Renewables	EU - Belgium	Cleanergy Solutions jv between CMB and Ohlthaver & List starts building green hydrogen demonstration plant.
Green steel	EU - Germany	Hylron starts building Oshivela green iron plant.
2024		
Oil and Gas	EU - Portugal	Galp spuds first well Mopane-1X.
Mineral Processing	China	Sinomine buys Tsumeb smelter from Dundee Precious Metals.
Fishing	US	Benguela Blue Aqua Farming starts building salmon farm.
Oil and Gas	Norway	BW Energy buys 20% stake in onshore licence of Reconnaissance Energy Africa.
Agriculture	EU - Netherlands	Kelp Blue receives cultivation licence.



Mining	UAE	Consolidated Copper Corporation restarts operations at Tschudi copper mine.
Mining	EU - Netherlands	Kenzoll jv with Paragon commences offshore diamond mining.
2025		
Renewables	UK	TeraSun jv opens 81MW solar pv plant in 2025.

*Blue shading denotes EU member state. The UK exited the EU on 31 January 2020.

Source: Namibian media reports

Since 2019 the Bank of Namibia has been compiling statistics on FDI including stocks and flows of liabilities. The table below presents the data for 2023 which shows that China and South Africa dominate FDI in Namibia. EU member states are shaded blue and together accounted for some 7.5% of FDI stocks in 2023.

Table 5: Breakdown of Stock of FDI in Namibia by Trading Partner (2023)

Country	Stock of FDI (N\$)	Share of Total
China	69,685,236,957	41.4%
South Africa	36,424,042,561	21.6%
EU	12,707,159,194	7.6%
Qatar	11,742,264,848	7.0%
United Kingdom	10,690,236,025	6.4%
Mauritius	9,773,857,925	5.8%
Canada	5,175,360,763	3.1%
United States	4,902,606,629	2.9%
Botswana	3,176,840,444	1.9%
India	2,931,749,276	1.7%
Other	1,009,686,444	0.6%
Total	168,281,074,079	100.0%

The Bank of Namibia also assigns FDI to sectors in accordance with the classifications used in the national accounts. It can be seen that FDI in mining and oil and gas exploration accounted for almost 70% of FDI in 2023.



Table 6: Breakdown of Stock of FDI in Namibia by Sector 2023 (N\$)

Sector	Stock	Share of Total
Mining and quarrying	80,995,605,653	48.1%
Exploration and appraisal related to Oil & Gas	33,563,211,252	20.0%
Financial Services	29,462,224,124	17.5%
Manufacturing	13,607,940,826	8.2%
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	4,945,932,924	2.9%
Distribution and selling of petroleum	2,464,094,614	1.5%
Fishing and fish processing	1,440,519,657	0.9%
Health	481,567,676	0.3%
Electricity	466,295,101	0.3%
Construction	405,617,921	0.2%
Transport, and communication	153,417,250	0.1%
Publishers and Booksellers	86,033,779	0.1%
Agriculture and Forestry	49,736,766	0.0%
Renewable Energy	-	0.0%
Post and telecommunications	-	0.0%
other	-	0.0%
Freight, logistics and related services	-	0.0%
Hotels and restaurants	63,123,665	0.0%
Total	166,281,074,079	

Investment is a prerequisite for economic growth but investment in different sectors yields different changes to GDP (according to the capital-output ratio of the sector) and has a different impact on employment (according to the employment intensity of the sector). Thus N\$1 invested in a capital intensive sector such as mining may yield less additional value added than N\$1 invested in a less capital intensive sector such as agriculture. Likewise N\$1 invested in mining may yield less additional employment than N\$1 in agriculture. Maximising investment (including FDI) in labour intensive sectors helps create employment. This can be seen from the calculations below based on the latest 2018 Namibian Labour Force Survey and the 2018 National Accounts.

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FDI remains heavily focussed on mining as well as oil and gas related activities.



Table 7: Capital and Employment Intensity by Sector (2018)

	Capital Stock 2018	Formal Employment 2018	Employment 2018	Value Added 2018	Capital-Output Ratio	Employment Intensity	Formal Employment Intensity
Agriculture	10,872	20,705	167,242	9,545	1,14	17,52	2,17
Fishing	7,761	*15,000	*15,000	4,521	1,72	3,32	3,32
Mining	76,680	10,057	12,087	16,013	4,79	0,75	0,63
Manufacturing	28,463	24,013	45,057	22,269	1,28	2,02	1,08
Electricity and Water	18,323	5,925	7,373	6,631	2,76	1,11	0,89
Construction	2,156	15,619	45,057	3,739	0,58	12,05	4,18
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	10,839	68,000	163,908	21,392	0,51	7,66	3,18
Transport, Storage and Communication	43,570	19,199	31,851	8,171	5,33	3,90	2,35
Finance, Real Estate, Business Services	59,385	40,452	53,510	26,613	2,23	2,01	1,52
Community Social and Personal Services (Arts,	1,765	8,995	25,775	3,074	0,57	8,38	2,93
Producers of Government Services	77,834	86,864	100,624	44,300	1,76	2,27	1,96
Private Households		6,511	72,185	1,188			
Total	337.648			167,456			

* Estimated

Conclusions: This short paper has examined trends in Namibia's exports and imports and has tried to identify the major sources of FDI over the past decade. One clear conclusion is that the EU is an extremely important trade partner for Namibia both as an export market and as a source of imports. The EU is also an active investor and an important source of FDI. The material collected for this paper and the databases used allow a wide variety of questions on trade to be answered. This should become a regular exercise for all countries seeking to do business with Namibia.



Annex 1: The Harmonised System and Abbreviated HS Codes 2-digit

THE HARMONISED SYSTEM

The data on trade is based on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System - generally referred to as “Harmonised System” or simply “HS” – which is a multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO).

It comprises more than 5,000 commodity groups; each identified by a six-digit code, arranged in a legal and logical structure and is supported by well-defined rules to achieve uniform classification. The system is used by more than 200 countries and economies as a basis for their Customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. Over 98% of international merchandise trade is classified in terms of the HS. The HS comprises 99 categories from 01: Live Animals to 99: Commodities Not Classified Elsewhere (see Annex 1).

The trade data used in this report comes from two main sources. The first is from the Namibia Statistics Agency which has made available the most detailed breakdown of exports and imports by HS code for the period 2012 to 2023. This data allows the analysis of trade data down to a very detailed product level. The second is from UN Comtrade, a UN body that collects trade data from all UN member countries and helps ensure their consistency and expresses them in a common currency, the US dollar. Thus, an export from one country to another is checked and adjusted to make sure the export from the one is also the import to the other. In theory, the NSA data and the UN Comtrade should be the same but inevitably, for a variety of reasons, there can be differences and discrepancies. However, the UN Comtrade data is consistent among all countries and measured in a common currency. It is also easily accessible through the TradeMap online database of the International Trade Centre. Data for Namibia is available going back to 2004 allowing longer term analysis. Other databases are available such as UN Comtrade’s own database (<https://comtradeplus.un.org/>) and the World Bank’s World Integrated Trade Solution (or WITS <https://wits.worldbank.org/>) but these were found to be incomplete for Namibia and therefore unusable for the purposes of this paper. Importantly, the TradeMap data excludes re-exports, in other words products which are imported into a country only to be exported without any further value addition. Neither the TradeMap nor the NSA sources include data on trade in services or electricity which is traded as a service (transmission of electricity- see EBOPS classification) rather than under HS code 2716. As a member of the Southern African Power Pool, Namibia actively trades electricity within the Southern African region.

‘01	Live animals
‘02	Meat and edible meat offal
‘03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
‘04	Dairy produce; birds’ eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere ...
‘05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
‘06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage
‘07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers
‘08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons
‘09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices
‘10	Cereals
‘11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten
‘12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal ...
‘13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts
‘14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included
‘15	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; ...
‘16	Preparations of meat, of fish, of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, or ...
‘17	Sugars and sugar confectionery
‘18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations
‘19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks’ products
‘20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants
‘21	Miscellaneous edible preparations
‘22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar



'23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder
'24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; products, whether or not containing nicotine, ...
'25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement
'26	Ores, slag and ash
'27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...
'28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, ...
'29	Organic chemicals
'30	Pharmaceutical products
'31	Fertilisers
'32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring ...
'33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations
'34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial ...
'35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes
'36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations
'37	Photographic or cinematographic goods
'38	Miscellaneous chemical products
'39	Plastics and articles thereof
'40	Rubber and articles thereof
'41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather
'42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles ...
'43	Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof
'44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal
'45	Cork and articles of cork
'46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork
'47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or ...
'48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard
'49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, ...
'50	Silk
'51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric
'52	Cotton
'53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn
'54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials
'55	Man-made staple fibres
'56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof
'57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings
'58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery
'59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable ...
'60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics
'61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted
'62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted
'63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags
'64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles
'65	Headgear and parts thereof
'66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof
'67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles ...
'68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials
'69	Ceramic products



'70	Glass and glassware
'71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ...
'72	Iron and steel
'73	Articles of iron or steel
'74	Copper and articles thereof
'75	Nickel and articles thereof
'76	Aluminium and articles thereof
'77	Lead and articles thereof
'78	Zinc and articles thereof
'79	Tin and articles thereof
'80	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof
'81	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal
'82	Miscellaneous articles of base metal
'83	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof
'84	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...
'85	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures ...
'87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof
'88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof
'89	Ships, boats and floating structures
'90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ...
'91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof
'92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles
'93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof
'94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; ...
'95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof
'96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
'97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques
'99	Commodities not elsewhere specified

Annex 2: A Detailed Breakdown of Exports to the Top 20 Country Markets

For these major markets, the NSA data allows the identification of individual export product lines (at the HS 6-digit code level or more). The table above shows the top export products from Namibia to the EU in 2023 by value. The table below shows those product lines that account for at least 1% of total exports to that market. It can be seen that some markets are dominated by very few products whilst others are far more diversified. Predictably perhaps, countries that are closer to Namibia (Angola, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) see a far greater range of lower value products being exported. Namibia appears to export a wide range of products to the DRC which appear to be related to the mining industry. Some of the exports to the DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe may be re-exports.

South Africa 2023				
71081200	-- other unwrought forms	11,576,733,400	54.5%	79.7%
01041000	Live sheep	718,292,108	3.4%	
01022900	--Other Cattle (Excluding Pure-bred breeding), nes	705,549,909	3.3%	
85414300	Photovoltaic cells assembled in modules or made up into panels	692,461,082	3.3%	
22030090	Beer made from malt - Other	672,896,866	3.2%	



49070077	Used Bank Notes [Repatriation/ Export purpose only]	556,691,301	2.6%	
03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	441,440,197	2.1%	
19023000	Other pasta, nes	291,180,306	1.4%	
01022100	--Live Cattle Pure-bred breeding animals	283,460,434	1.3%	
71023900	--other Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set, nes	272,774,535	1.3%	
49070014	Foreign currency, in circulation, imported	259,040,603	1.2%	
44029000	-Other wood charcoal nes. (incl. shell or nut charcoal) whether or not agglomerated	244,497,661	1.2%	
03035500	--Frozen Jack and horse markerel (Trachurus spp)	204,797,947	1.0%	
	Total	21,235,470,169.34		

Botswana 2023

71023100	-- unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted non- industrial diamonds	14,066,626,427	70.9%	94.4%
27101230	---Distillate fuel, as defined in additional note 1(g),(GAS OIL / DIESEL)	3,728,318,970	18.8%	
71023900	--other Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set, nes	940,806,884	4.7%	
	Total	19,841,962,660		

China 2023

26121000	Uranium ores and concentrates	11,261,984,060	88.9%	95.5%
26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates	381,027,040	3.0%	
26070000	Lead ores and concentrates	177,422,602	1.4%	
25151200	Marble and travertine merely cut by sawing.. into blocks or rectangular inc squar shape	165,045,304	1.3%	
68029100	--Marble, travertine and alabaster simply cut or sawn.	111,883,747	0.9%	
	Total	12,670,141,235		

Zambia 2023

03035500	--Frozen Jack and horse markerel (Trachurus spp)	2,151,383,022	24.3%	80.9%
72283000	Bars and rods of alloy steel, nes, hot- rolled, -drawn or extruded	792,864,360	8.9%	
40118020	Having a rim size of 91 cm or more	583,188,530	6.6%	
87041090	Other	427,591,979	4.8%	



25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excl. sublimed, precipitated and colloidal sulphur)	388,533,889	4.4%	
03035400	--Frozen Mackerel (Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus)	382,447,576	4.3%	
38249090	--Other, mixtures & preparations of PREPARED BINDERS not elsewhere specified	358,216,093	4.0%	
27101230	---Distillate fuel, as defined in additional note 1(g),(GAS OIL / DIESEL)	301,991,595	3.4%	
31023000	-Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution	272,372,673	3.1%	
40118010	Having a rim size of less than 91 cm	225,349,300	2.5%	
27131100	Petroleum coke, not calcined	193,580,119	2.2%	
84742000	Crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	172,018,152	1.9%	
31022100	-Ammonium sulphate	155,453,469	1.8%	
87012120	-- Road tractors for semi-trailers of a vehicle mass EXCEEDING 1600 Kg	146,956,380	1.7%	
38249060	--Other mixtures consisting mainly of chemicals containing a phosphorus atoms)etc...nes	145,558,295	1.6%	
39069090	other acrylic polymers in primary forms n.e.s.	131,662,883	1.5%	
38249999	---- Other	116,408,020	1.3%	
84304100	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery	114,545,826	1.3%	
34024900	-- Other	113,314,986	1.3%	
	Total	8,861,927,020		

Belgium 2023

74031900	--Other Refined copper, unwrought nes	2,872,608,043	52.9%	99.2%
71023100	-- unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted non- industrial diamonds	1,263,830,573	23.3%	
71023900	--other Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set, nes	698,872,963	12.9%	
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	345,351,222	6.4%	
44029000	-Other wood charcoal nes. (incl. shell or nut charcoal) whether or not agglomerated	154,285,922	2.8%	
08061000	- Fresh grapes	53,830,380	1.0%	
	Total	5,431,000,696		



Spain 2023				
03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	3,396,971,785	65.2%	94.9%
03038900	--Other frozen fish, nes	459,500,500	8.8%	
03074300	-- Frozen	243,026,922	4.7%	
03047410	---Frozen fillets of Haka blocks, rect, of a mass of 7kg - 8kg, interleaving plast	163,152,078	3.1%	
03061490	---Other Crabs	156,990,079	3.0%	
03025400	___ Hake (Merluccius spp, Urophycis spp)	153,923,379	3.0%	
03036600	--Hake (Merluxxius spp. Urophycis spp)	139,073,434	2.7%	
03044990	--Other fresh, chilly or frozen fish fillets other fish meat, nes	99,929,655	1.9%	
27101230	---Distillate fuel, as defined in additional note 1(g),(GAS OIL / DIESEL)	79,783,202	1.5%	
08061000	- Fresh grapes	55,120,725	1.1%	
	Total	5,210,650,220		

United Arab Emirates 2023				
71023900	--other Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set, nes	1,975,213,322	45.5%	97.8%
71023100	-- unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted non- industrial diamonds	1,813,343,042	41.7%	
72044900	--other Ferrous waste and scrap, nes	347,373,778	8.0%	
44029000	-Other wood charcoal nes. (incl. shell or nut charcoal) whether or not agglomerated	58,779,188	1.4%	
08041010	--Fresh dates	27,597,082	0.6%	
08061000	- Fresh grapes	25,109,372	0.6%	
	Total	4,344,228,410		

Netherlands 2023				
74031900	--Other Refined copper, unwrought nes	1,651,939,913	44.3%	98.0%
08061000	- Fresh grapes	472,580,830	12.7%	
03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	436,905,227	11.7%	
02023090	--Other	308,287,205	8.3%	
26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	281,219,365	7.5%	
02013090	--Other	278,385,026	7.5%	
44029000	-Other wood charcoal nes. (incl. shell or nut charcoal) whether or not agglomerated	118,886,991	3.2%	
27011900	Other coal	61,548,284	1.7%	



27012000	Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	44,783,809	1.2%	
25151200	Marble and travertine merely cut by sawing.. into blocks or rectangular inc squar shape	13,289,116	0.4%	
	Total	3,729,664,225		

Democratic Republic of Congo 2023				
03035500	--Frozen Jack and horse markerel (Trachurus spp)	1,238,070,543	34.0%	81.6%
38249999	---- Other	242,856,458	6.7%	
02071493	---- Meat and edible offal, of the poultry fresh or chilled Leg quarters	197,341,493	5.4%	
25199000	Magnesia and other magnesium oxide	196,658,547	5.4%	
84295190	---Other front-end shovel loaders n.e.s.	175,782,548	4.8%	
87041090	Other	149,230,293	4.1%	
11071090	other malt roasted or not, not elsewhere specified	139,139,115	3.8%	
38249060	--Other mixtures consisting mainly of chemicals containing a phosphorus atoms)etc...nes	112,510,894	3.1%	
84304100	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery	94,269,449	2.6%	
25010090	-Other Salt (including table salt and denatured salt) and pure sodium chloride	93,991,455	2.6%	
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excl. sublimed, precipitated and colloidal sulphur)	84,797,931	2.3%	
34029000	-Other Washing and cleaning preparations, not put up for retail sale	64,544,075	1.8%	
03035400	--Frozen Mackerel (Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus)	59,385,089	1.6%	
73261100	Grinding balls... for mills, forged or stamped, of iron or steel	45,836,581	1.3%	
28301000	Sodium sulphides	39,833,636	1.1%	
27101230	---Distillate fuel, as defined in additional note 1(g),(GAS OIL / DIESEL)	38,655,902	1.1%	
34024900	-- Other	34,208,393	0.9%	
28321000	Sodium sulphites	32,478,692	0.9%	
	Total	3,644,447,021		



France 2023				
26121000	Uranium ores and concentrates	1,849,700,089	67.3%	96.0%
03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	607,009,316	22.1%	
03048990	--Other Frozen fillets of other fish,nes	120,319,614	4.4%	
44029000	-Other wood charcoal nes. (incl. shell or nut charcoal) whether or not agglomerated	30,644,040	1.1%	
27011900	Other coal	30,544,672	1.1%	
	Total	2,748,143,129		
Canada 2023				
26121000	Uranium ores and concentrates	1,408,892,727	60.4%	99.5%
26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates	517,785,229	22.2%	
26040000	Nickel ores and concentrates	319,361,484	13.7%	
84071000	Aircraft spark-ignition piston engines	32,307,376	1.4%	
08061000	- Fresh grapes	24,894,266	1.1%	
03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	17,300,921	0.7%	
	Total	2,331,283,053		

Hong Kong 2023				
71023900	--other Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set, nes	1,244,099,235	85.7%	97.7%
25309000	Other mineral substances, nes	175,129,987	12.1%	
	Total	1,452,459,048		

United Kingdom 2023				
08061000	- Fresh grapes	348,917,237	29.1%	95.5%
49070077	Used Bank Notes [Repatriation/ Export purpose only]	293,843,010	24.5%	
44029000	-Other wood charcoal nes. (incl. shell or nut charcoal) whether or not agglomerated	142,333,057	11.9%	
49070014	Foreign currency, in circulation, imported	103,934,512	8.7%	
49070018	Foreign currency, in circulation, as provided for in Additional Note 1 to Chapter 49	83,782,099	7.0%	
49070019	Other Banknotes	54,217,962	4.5%	
03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	33,313,011	2.8%	
49070030	Travellers' cheques and bills of exchange in foreign currency.	27,934,704	2.3%	
08041010	--Fresh dates	21,963,375	1.8%	
41041990	Other hides and skins of bovine without hair on.	19,392,125	1.6%	



02023090	--Other	15,048,710	1.3%	
44021000	-Wood charcoal of bamboo (incl. shell or nut charcoal) whether or not agglomerated	8,816,803	0.7%	
02013090	--Other	6,744,318	0.6%	
	Total	1,198,964,760		

Zimbabwe 2023				
85414300	Photovoltaic cells assembled in modules or made up into panels	152,776,669	13.4%	87.8%
17019900	--Other:Cane or beet sugar, in solid form, nes:	130,433,106	11.4%	
87041090	Other	109,115,214	9.5%	
27101207	---Aviation kerosene, as defined in additional note 1(d)	99,739,864	8.7%	
87042290	Other	90,533,734	7.9%	
03035500	--Frozen Jack and horse mackerel (Trachurus spp)	88,663,409	7.7%	
03035400	--Frozen Mackerel (Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus)	76,780,403	6.7%	
17011400	--Other Cane sugar	54,158,113	4.7%	
87012120	-- Road tractors for semi-trailers of a vehicle mass EXCEEDING 1600 Kg	45,772,580	4.0%	
87032390	Other	45,678,191	4.0%	
02071210	---Meat/offal, poultry Of fowls Mechanically DEBONED meat	31,743,157	2.8%	
87042390	Other	28,287,333	2.5%	
22083010	Whiskies in containers holding 2 li or less	20,916,250	1.8%	
84091000	Parts for aircraft engines of 8407 or 8408	15,717,779	1.4%	
03035300	--Sardines (sardina pilchardus, sardinops spp) sardinella, brisling or sprats	14,884,325	1.3%	
03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	9,461,920	0.8%	
	Total	1,144,295,415		

United States 2023				
71023900	--other Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set, nes	756,483,944	69.8%	90.6%
68029100	--Marble, travertine and alabaster simply cut or sawn.	141,799,803	13.1%	
71023100	-- unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted non- industrial diamonds	33,602,165	3.1%	



03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	17,456,086	1.6%	
97053900	Other	16,604,852	1.5%	
84798990	other machines and mechanical appliances n.e.s.	16,188,229	1.5%	
	Total	1,084,288,956		

Italy 2023				
03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	663,395,955	63.2%	95.3%
25151200	Marble and travertine merely cut by sawing.. into blocks or rectangular inc squar shape	189,376,490	18.0%	
03038900	--Other frozen fish, nes	130,829,024	12.5%	
41041990	Other hides and skins of bovine without hair on.	16,639,168	1.6%	
	Total	1,049,538,834		

India 2023				
71023100	-- unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted non- industrial diamonds	728,238,188	78.0%	98.5%
25151200	Marble and travertine merely cut by sawing.. into blocks or rectangular inc squar shape	69,129,930	7.4%	
27101230	---Distillate fuel, as defined in additional note 1(g),(GAS OIL / DIESEL)	55,957,630	6.0%	
72044900	--other Ferrous waste and scrap, nes	37,597,274	4.0%	
72042100	-- Waste and scrap of stainless steel	12,309,511	1.3%	
78020000	Lead waste and scrap	11,267,817	1.2%	
71023900	--other Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set, nes	5,318,958	0.6%	
	Total	933,515,460		

Mozambique 2023				
03035500	--Frozen Jack and horse markerel (Trachurus spp)	870,055,391	95.8%	97.9%
03035400	--Frozen Mackerel (Scomber scombrus, Scomber australasicus, Scomber japonicus)	6,250,361	0.7%	
03038900	--Other frozen fish, nes	5,970,905	0.7%	
03035300	--Sardines (sardina pilchardus, sardinops spp) sardinella, brisling or sprats	3,591,344	0.4%	
03036600	--Hake (Merluccius spp. Urophycis spp)	3,471,369	0.4%	
	Total	908,618,712		



Angola 2023				
85177900	-Other	87,846,905	11.1%	54.4%
07031000	Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled	54,643,434	6.9%	
29400000	Sugars, pure (excl. glucose, etc); sugar ethers and salts, etc	52,670,881	6.6%	
85044000	Static converters	46,145,141	5.8%	
01022100	--Live Cattle Pure-bred breeding animals	43,296,828	5.5%	
12099100	Vegetable seed, of a kind used for sowing	21,466,775	2.7%	
27101252	---Other prepared lubricating oils	14,331,030	1.8%	
01069000	-Other Live animals including (domestic or wild animals) nes	14,049,981	1.8%	
23040000	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form... of soya-bean	13,029,779	1.6%	
94032000	Other Metal furniture, nes	12,389,156	1.6%	
39011000	Polyethylene having a specific gravity <0.94, in primary forms	10,624,109	1.3%	
85414100	Light-emitting diodes (LED)	10,561,036	1.3%	
94041000	Mattress supports	9,077,318	1.1%	
02023090	--Other	8,940,089	1.1%	
90158000	Instruments and appliances for meteorological... purposes, nes	8,675,273	1.1%	
94036000	Wooden furniture, nes	8,525,299	1.1%	
01041000	Live sheep	8,222,524	1.0%	
02021000	Frozen bovine carcasses and half carcasses	7,057,215	0.9%	
	Total	792,994,462		

Germany 2023				
03047490	---Other Frozen fillets of Hake, nes	178,487,408	25.0%	88.9%
08061000	- Fresh grapes	135,061,554	18.9%	
44029000	-Other wood charcoal nes. (incl. shell or nut charcoal) whether or not agglomerated	94,411,960	13.2%	
07129090	--Other Dried mixtures of vegetables, nes	55,697,161	7.8%	
27012000	Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	37,612,479	5.3%	
74031900	--Other Refined copper, unwrought nes	31,677,160	4.4%	
02013090	--Other	26,258,408	3.7%	



99920000	Stores for foreign-going ships and aircraft	15,591,260	2.2%	
12119090	other plants and parts of plants of heading 12.11 n.e.s	14,996,481	2.1%	
97053900	Other	13,909,322	1.9%	
08059010	--Other Fresh citrus fruit	13,649,600	1.9%	
03048990	--Other Frozen fillets of other fish, nes	9,212,879	1.3%	
02044300	Frozen boneless	7,998,451	1.1%	
71039900	--other Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes	6,770,994	0.9%	
12119080	Other of kind used primarily in pharmacy, being plants and parts of plants	6,519,966	0.9%	
33019090	--Other essential oils not elsewhere specified	5,029,270	0.7%	
03038900	--Other frozen fish, nes	5,024,480	0.7%	
97052900	Other	3,664,635	0.5%	
	Total	714,030,106		

Israel 2023				
71023100	-- unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted non- industrial diamonds	271,412,018	51.7%	98.6%
71023900	--other Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set, nes	240,938,614	45.9%	
44029000	-Other wood charcoal nes. (incl. shell or nut charcoal) whether or not agglomerated	5,143,226	1.0%	
05069010	UNWORKED, DEFATTED OR SIMPLY PREPARED (BUT NOT CUT TO SHAPE)	3,167,083	0.6%	
	Total	524,905,516		

Annex 3: Breakdown of Imports from South Africa, EU and China by Main Harmonised System Groups (2023)

		South Africa	EU	China	South Africa	EU	China		China	Hong Kong
'01	Live animals	835	154	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0
'02	Meat and edible meat offal	5,699	12,170	88	0.2%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	88	0
'03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	7,720	4,965	437	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	160	277



'04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere ...	39,192	6,285	3	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	3	0
'05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	487	483	498	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	498	0
'06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	4,700	198	6	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6	0
'07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	21,584	318	-	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0
'08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	21,834	6	1	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0
'09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	24,446	1,278	21	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	21	0
'10	Cereals	63,021	48,666	24	2.4%	7.2%	0.0%	7.2%	24	0
'11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	5,534	22,742	2	0.2%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%	2	0
'12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal ...	6,256	768	28	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	28	0
'13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	358	466	19	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	19	0
'14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	35	-	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5	0
'15	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; ...	46,996	691	8	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	8	0
'16	Preparations of meat, of fish, of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, or ...	14,648	312	376	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	376	0
'17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	86,333	693	66	3.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	66	0
'18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	14,094	1,223	-	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	-	0



'19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	50,524	1,784	262	2.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	260	2
'20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	48,649	2,208	351	1.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	349	2
'21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	55,102	1,540	612	2.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	612	0
'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	112,020	10,557	380	4.3%	1.6%	0.1%	1.5%	380	0
'23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	44,935	742	261	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	261	0
'24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; products, whether or not containing nicotine, ...	22,359	67	359	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	359	0
'25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	5,398	5,642	78	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	78	0
'26	Ores, slag and ash	717	37,281	207	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	5.5%	207	0
'27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	120,436	82,138	13,023	4.7%	12.2%	2.0%	10.2%	12,972	51
'28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, ...	16,228	6,937	13,044	0.6%	1.0%	2.0%	-0.9%	13,044	0
'29	Organic chemicals	10,897	329	1,591	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.2%	1,589	2
'30	Pharmaceutical products	59,642	25,173	2,302	2.3%	3.7%	0.3%	3.4%	1,640	662
'31	Fertilisers	26,276	104	2,694	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.4%	2,694	0
'32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring ...	27,857	2,796	484	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	484	0
'33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	70,089	6,514	925	2.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.8%	925	0
'34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial ...	64,781	4,124	1,585	2.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	1,584	1



'35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	5,311	206	496	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	494	2
'36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations	9,849	282	417	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	417	0
'37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	510	547	23	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	23	0
'38	Miscellaneous chemical products	38,004	29,552	5,340	1.5%	4.4%	0.8%	3.6%	4,864	476
'39	Plastics and articles thereof	110,908	8,779	24,354	4.3%	1.3%	3.7%	-2.4%	23,841	513
'40	Rubber and articles thereof	37,013	24,532	18,228	1.4%	3.6%	2.7%	0.9%	18,127	101
'41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	1,586	3	14	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14	0
'42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles ...	6,546	88	6,431	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	-1.0%	6,401	30
'43	Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	36	1	37	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37	0
'44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	38,664	503	716	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	703	13
'45	Cork and articles of cork	34	-	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5	0
'46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	237	2	148	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	147	1
'47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or ...	6	2	21	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21	0
'48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	96,269	3,574	1,303	3.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	1,215	88
'49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, ...	11,280	2,214	413	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	404	9
'50	Silk	1,408	1	48	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	48	0



'51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	223	-	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10	0
'52	Cotton	816	-	51	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51	0
'53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	330	63	73	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	73	0
'54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials	1,893	110	789	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	789	0
'55	Man-made staple fibres	638	75	419	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	319	100
'56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	4,801	2,490	1,278	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	1,148	130
'57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	1,695	53	350	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	350	0
'58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	1,620	4	146	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146	0
'59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable ...	2,920	180	192	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	187	5
'60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	775	1	37	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37	0
'61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	40,424	293	18,231	1.6%	0.0%	2.7%	-2.7%	18,160	71
'62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	29,019	764	12,604	1.1%	0.1%	1.9%	-1.8%	12,554	50
'63	Other made-up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	26,893	567	3,903	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	-0.5%	3,897	6
'64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	28,030	175	13,131	1.1%	0.0%	2.0%	-2.0%	13,130	1
'65	Headgear and parts thereof	2,905	68	2,060	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.3%	2,048	12
'66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof	381	4	144	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	144	0



'67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles ...	4,386	1	620	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	612	8
'68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	11,107	941	1,044	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1,039	5
'69	Ceramic products	18,168	3,334	4,427	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	-0.2%	4,386	41
'70	Glass and glassware	12,422	1,021	2,727	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	-0.3%	2,724	3
'71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ...	3,980	866	869	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	820	49
'72	Iron and steel	58,598	1,241	55,376	2.3%	0.2%	8.3%	-8.2%	55,376	0
'73	Articles of iron or steel	104,984	15,010	25,489	4.1%	2.2%	3.8%	-1.6%	25,418	71
'74	Copper and articles thereof	5,304	319	317	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	270	47
'75	Nickel and articles thereof	222	21	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10	0
'76	Aluminium and articles thereof	14,504	805	3,585	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	-0.4%	3,585	0
'78	Lead and articles thereof	36	5	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	0
'79	Zinc and articles thereof	219	110	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5	0
'80	Tin and articles thereof	6	-	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0
'81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	54	7	37	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37	0
'82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	17,221	2,720	4,867	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	-0.3%	4,836	31
'83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	17,724	2,253	1,655	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	1,636	19
'84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	232,852	133,282	148,067	9.0%	19.7%	22.3%	-2.5%	144,573	3494
'85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...	146,772	48,255	181,926	5.7%	7.1%	27.4%	-20.2%	172,756	9170



'86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures ...	2,733	489	1,052	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	1,035	17
'87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	199,098	39,823	38,560	7.7%	5.9%	5.8%	0.1%	38,051	509
'88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	805	22,878	3,965	0.0%	3.4%	0.6%	2.8%	3,965	0
'89	Ships, boats and floating structures	1,205	8,672	212	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	212	0
'90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ...	45,596	20,368	9,869	1.8%	3.0%	1.5%	1.5%	8,535	1334
'91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	1,156	36	641	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	640	1
'92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	360	29	125	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	125	0
'93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	341	1,801	11,869	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%	-1.5%	11,869	0
'94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; ...	43,306	1,680	8,742	1.7%	0.2%	1.3%	-1.1%	8,507	235
'95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	6,941	1,170	5,080	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	-0.6%	4,969	111
'96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	29,471	1,050	1,955	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	-0.1%	1,953	2
'97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	263	23	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7	0
'99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	1,455	2,515	71	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	62	9
'TOTAL	All products	2,581,996	675,242	664,326					646,562	17764

 End



