

**BANK OF NAMIBIA**

**QUARTERLY BULLETIN**

**MARCH 2006**

**VOLUME 15**

**No. 1**

Registered Office

71 Robert Mugabe Avenue  
P.O. Box 2882  
WINDHOEK  
NAMIBIA

© **Bank of Namibia**

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, copied or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, plagiarising, recording and storing without the written permission of the copyright holder except in accordance with the copyright legislation in force in the Republic of Namibia. The contents of this publication are intended for general information only and are not intended to serve as financial or other advice. While every precaution is taken to ensure the accuracy of information, the Bank of Namibia shall not be liable to any person for inaccurate information or opinions contained in this publication.

Published by the Research Department of the Bank of Namibia.

Enquiries related to this publication should be directed to:

The Chief Economist and Head of Research Department

P.O. Box 2882

WINDHOEK

NAMIBIA

Tel: +264 61 283 5111

Fax: +264 61 283 5231

e-mail: [research@bon.com.na](mailto:research@bon.com.na)

<http://www.bon.com.na>

ISBN: 99916-61-32-8

# **Bank of Namibia**

## **Corporate Charter**

### **VISION**

*Monetary and financial stability supportive of sustainable economic development in Namibia.*

### **MISSION**

*To promote efficient payment mechanisms, effective banking supervision, reserves management and economic research in order to implement appropriate monetary policy and proactively offer relevant financial and fiscal advice to all our stakeholders.*

### **VALUES**

*Our values guide us to be a center of excellence, and we value our contribution to the organization.*

*We uphold integrity, impartiality, open communication and transparency.*

*We care for each other's well-being and value teamwork.*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BAAs	Bankers' Acceptances
BoN	Bank of Namibia
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CMA	Common Monetary Area
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPIX	Consumer Price Index excluding mortgage loans (South Africa)
DCs	Depository Corporation Survey
ECB	European Central Bank
EU	European Union
Euro	European Union currency
EUROSTAT	European Union Statistical Office
GC07	Government Internal Registered Stock maturing in 2007
GC10	Government Internal Registered Stock maturing in 2010
GC15	Government Internal Registered Stock maturing in 2015
GC24	Government Internal Registered Stock maturing in 2024
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IIP	International Investment Position
M2	Broad Money supply
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NCDs	Negotiable Certificates of Deposits
N\$	Namibia Dollar
NEER	Nominal effective exchange rate
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NFL	Net foreign Liabilities
NPLs	Non-performing loans
NSX	Namibia Stock Exchange
ODCs	Other Depository Corporations
Q1	Quarter 1

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (CONT)**

Q2	Quarter 2
Q3	Quarter 3
Q4	Quarter 4
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rates
RHS	Right Hand Side
Repo	Repurchase rate
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South Africa
SACU	Southern Africa Customs Union
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
T-bills	Treasury bills
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2. INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>3. REAL SECTOR AND PRICE DEVELOPMENTS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
3.1 REAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS .....	4
3.2 SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS .....	4
3.3 PRICE DEVELOPMENTS .....	9
<b>4. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>BOX A: REVISION NOTICE - MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS</b> .....	<b>13</b>
4.1 MONEY SUPPLY .....	13
4.2 MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS .....	23
<b>5. PUBLIC FINANCE</b> .....	<b>29</b>
5.1 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY OPERATIONS .....	29
5.2 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT .....	30
5.3 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LOAN GUARANTEES .....	33
<b>6. FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>BOX B: REVISION NOTICE: QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BOP)</b> .....	<b>35</b>
6.1 OVERVIEW OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS .....	41
6.2 CURRENT ACCOUNT .....	42
6.3 CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT .....	44
6.4 INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION .....	46
6.5 EXCHANGE RATES .....	47
<b>REVISIONS POLICY: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DATA</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>7. STATISTICAL APPENDIX</b> .....	<b>50</b>
7.1 METHODS AND CONCEPTS .....	50
7.2 STATISTICAL TABLES .....	55

## 1. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Real world output decelerated during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to the previous quarter as witnessed by the slowdown in economic activities of the advanced economies like the US and the Eurozone.

Despite the slowdown in world economic output during the fourth quarter, Economic activities in some sectors of the Namibian economy seemed to have recovered during the fourth quarter of 2005, after growing slowly for the three preceding quarters of the year, while the performance of some other sectors either slowed or remained poor. The recovery in performance was reflected mainly in the robust expansion witnessed in the mining and quarrying and wholesale and retail trade, repairs sectors. The agriculture, construction, transport and communication, and producers of Government services sectors, while recording positive growth rates, receded the stronger expansions observed during the same period in 2004. The performance of the remaining sectors such as electricity and water, fishing and hotels and restaurants remained subdued.

The average quarterly inflation, as measured by the Namibian Consumer Price Index (NCPI) increased from 2.3 percent during the third quarter of 2005 to 3.2 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. This increase, however, is lower than 4.2 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2004. The increase in inflation, quarter-on-quarter, emanated largely from the categories food and non-alcoholic beverages and transport, whose inflations increased significantly.

In terms of monetary developments, the broad measure of money supply, M2, increased both on quarterly and annual basis in the quarter under review. The main driver of the increase in money supply during the fourth quarter was a rise in domestic credit. During the same quarter, the monetary policy stance remained unchanged. The bank rate, which determines the direction of the other depository corporations' money market rates, remained at 7.00 percent since the 50 basis points reduction in the second quarter of 2005. This augured well for credit extension as the other depository corporations also kept their rates stable in line with the Bank rate, maintaining an environment of generally low cost of borrowing.

The preliminary position of the Central Government was estimated to have improved during the third fiscal quarter of 2005/2006 on account of lower estimated expenditure which offset the lower than expected revenue collection. The net borrowing requirements recorded in the previous fiscal quarter turned into a surplus during the third quarter of 2005/06. As a result of improved fiscal performance, the cumulative balance as a percentage of GDP, for the first nine months of the fiscal year was lower than that was realized during the same period of 2004/05.

Increases in both the current account surplus and capital and financial account deficit characterized the balance of payments for Namibia during the fourth quarter of 2005. The increase in the current account surplus was less than that in the capital and financial account deficit. Despite a widening capital and financial account deficit, the overall balance of the balance of payments turned into a surplus from a deficit recorded during the previous quarter.



## 2. INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK<sup>1</sup>

Real world output decelerated during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to the previous quarter as witnessed by the slowdown in economic activities of the advanced economies like the US and the Eurozone.

In the US, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) recorded a sluggish growth rate of 1.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005, compared to 4.1 percent growth rate recorded during the previous quarter. This is the slowest growth rate in three years. The deceleration in real GDP growth in the fourth quarter is primarily attributed to a decrease in personal consumption expenditures, acceleration in imports and a downturn in federal government spending.

GDP growth in the Eurozone remained subdued, recording 0.3 percent quarter-on-quarter in the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to 0.7 percent recorded during the third quarter. The slowdown in real GDP growth was mainly due to a decrease in the final consumption expenditure, a deceleration in exports and an increase in imports.

In contrast to the slowdown in the economic activities of the US and the Eurozone, the Japanese GDP grew by 1.4 percent, quarter-on-quarter, in the fourth quarter of 2005, higher than the market expectations of 1.2 percent and significantly stronger than the 0.3 percent growth rate recorded during the previous quarter. The growth was mainly driven by the overall domestic demand which was boosted by private and corporate investment spending.

The economic developments in South Africa followed a similar trend witnessed by major economies such as the US and the Eurozone during the final quarter of 2005. South Africa's GDP grew by 3.3 percent on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted annualised (saa) basis from 4.2 percent in the previous quarter. The slowdown in growth was mainly due to the deceleration in the value added of mining and quarrying and manufacturing industries. The Rand weakened slightly but remained strong against the US Dollar during the fourth quarter of 2005, recording a quarterly average level of about 6.5307 Rand per one US Dollar compared to an average level of about 6.5088 Rand per one US Dollar recorded in the previous quarter. South Africa's CPIX inflation (headline inflation excluding mortgage costs) recorded a quarterly average rate of about 4.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to 4.6 percent recorded during the third quarter.

---

<sup>1</sup> Globalinsight, EU statistics office (Eurostat), Bureau Of Economic Analysis, and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

### 3. REAL SECTOR<sup>2</sup> AND PRICE DEVELOPMENTS

#### 3.1 REAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS<sup>3</sup>

Economic activities in some sectors of the Namibian economy seemed to have recovered during the fourth quarter of 2005, after growing slowly for the three preceding quarters of the year, while the performance of some other sectors either slowed or remained poor. The recovery in performance was reflected mainly in the robust expansion witnessed in the mining and quarrying and wholesale and retail trade, repairs sectors. The agriculture, construction, transport and communication, and producers of Government services sectors, while recording positive growth rates, receded the stronger expansions observed during the same period in 2004. The performance of the remaining sectors such as electricity and water, fishing and hotels and restaurants remained subdued.

#### 3.2 SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS<sup>4</sup>

**Table 3.1 Quarterly Real Growth Rates for the Third and Fourth Quarters of 2005**

Sector	As Published in	As Revised in	As Published in
	December 2005	March 2006	March 2006
	Quarterly Bulletin	Quarterly Bulletin	Quarterly Bulletin
	Q3 (2005)	Q3 (2005)	Q4 (2005)
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2.8	12.6	8.2
Mining and Quarrying	-21.5	-20.7	15.1
Electricity and water	6.8	1.2	-7.5
Construction	14.6	37.3	32.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs	2.7	-5.0	5.5
Hotels and Restaurants	-9.2	-9.0	-0.8
Transport and Communication	12.1	23.3	17.8
Producers of Government Services	1.6	3.9	3.1

##### 3.2.1 Performance of the Primary Industry

This industry consists of three sectors, namely the agriculture, fishing<sup>5</sup> and mining. During the fourth quarter of 2005 the mining sector performed relatively strong, supported by the agriculture, while the dwindling performance of the fishing sector which has been observed since 2004 appeared to have continued to extend into the last quarter of 2005.

<sup>2</sup> Only developments in some selected sectors are discussed under this section as information on some other sectors were not available at the time of finalising the Quarterly Bulletin.

<sup>3</sup> The growth rates cited in this section are year-on-year unless otherwise stated.

<sup>4</sup> Figures and growth rates are preliminary estimates and are subject to revisions, once final data becomes available.

<sup>5</sup> Complete information on the fishing sector is not available.

## Agriculture

After a strong expansion during the third quarter of 2005, the growth for this sector slowed down slightly during the final quarter of 2005. The value added of the agriculture sector poised a growth of 8.2 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005, lower than the increases of 12.6 percent recorded during the preceding quarter and 8.9 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2004. The deceleration in growth of the agriculture sector emanated primarily from the decline of 28.3 percent in the number of cattle<sup>6</sup> marketed locally, relative to the developments in the corresponding period. This growth in the value added of the sector is also lower when compared with an increase of 9.8 percent noted during the preceding quarter. This was supported by small stock marketed locally, whose number shrank by 3.0 percent as opposed to an increase of 45.2 percent during the third quarter of 2005. The decline in the small stock marketed locally could be explained by the temporary closure of one of the abattoirs for maintenance during the fourth quarter of 2005.

In contrast to cattle marketed locally, the number of on-hoof cattle and small stock marketed to South Africa continued to expand strongly as measured against the developments observed during the fourth quarter of 2004. The total number of on-hoof cattle marketed to Namibia's major trading partner increased by 66.4 percent during the final quarter of 2005. This increase is, also notably higher than the 45.3 percent registered during the third quarter of 2005. Accounting for the increase, is the ever strong demand for weaners<sup>7</sup> imported in that country due to the continuing low maize prices<sup>8</sup> observed throughout 2005. Generally, the high demand for, livestock in South Africa and European markets have also boosted the livestock prices.

The number of small stock marketed to South Africa also rose by 17.9 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005, although at a slower pace than the rise of 37.9 percent in the preceding quarter. The increase in small stock marketed to South Africa could be attributed to higher demand in that country during the quarter.

Other indicators of the agriculture sector such as grapes and wheat and food for own consumption as measured against the same period of 2004, indicate strong expansions of 10.2 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively.

## Fishing

The performance of the fishing sector during the fourth quarter seemed to have remained sluggish as had been the case since the beginning of the year as reflected in low landings of most of the fish species such as hake, horse mackerel, rock lobster and orange roughy. Landings for other species such as crabs and tuna had, however, improved although, not high enough to turnaround the decline recorded in the other major fish species. The poor performance of the sector was somehow also attributed to the high operational costs brought about by high fuel prices.

<sup>6</sup> It is worth noting that this sub category carries the highest weight in the agricultural sector.

<sup>7</sup> The average age for the weaners is 7 months and their weight range from 180 to 230 kilograms.

<sup>8</sup> Weaners feed on maize.

### Mining and quarrying

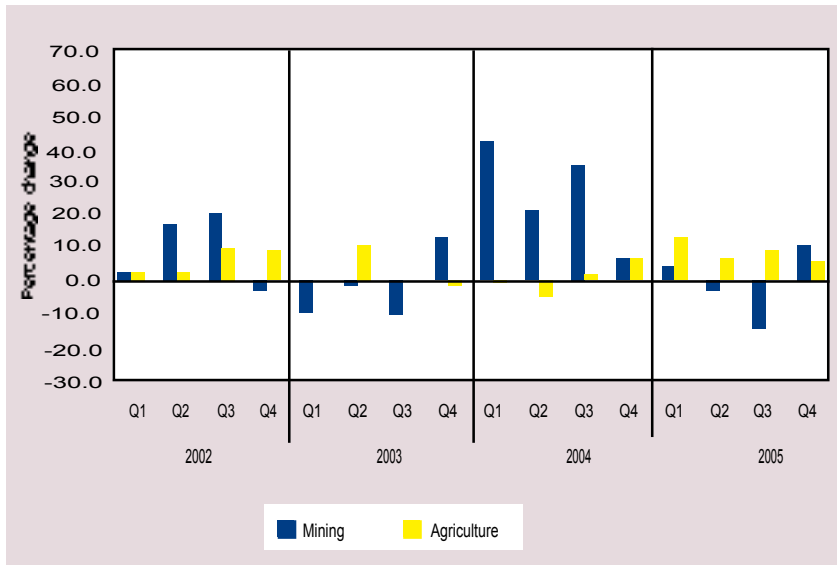
The developments in the mining and quarrying sector indicated some signs of recovery in some minerals such as diamonds, uranium, gold, zinc and marble, which followed the strong demand for metals in the world market, especially in Asia (China). Weaker performances were however, observed in the production of lead, copper and silver. Overall, the value added of the sector registered a significant growth of 15.1 percent, measurably better than a heavy decline of 20.7 percent recorded during the preceding quarter. This increase was also better than an increase of 9.9 percent registered at the same time in 2004.

Making a significant contribution to the recovery of the mining and quarrying sector during the fourth quarter of 2005 is the turnaround in the diamond production during the fourth quarter of 2005. Diamond production improved strongly during this quarter under review, increasing by 7.7 percent relative to the level noted in the corresponding quarter of 2004 and also bettered than the decline of 30.8 percent recorded during the preceding quarter. Accounting for an increase in the diamond output was the general high demand for diamonds coupled with extra output from one diamond company which have been on exploration during the greater part of the year.

The increased uranium production also supported a revival in the sector by posting a robust growth of 36.1 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 when compared to the same time in 2004. This growth is remarkably stronger than a growth of 4.9 percent experienced during the preceding quarter. The good performance of uranium was boosted by the good prices for uranium in the international markets as is the case for most of base metals due to strong demand. The output of zinc also increased by 4.5 percent when compared to the level at the same time last year. This growth rate is, however, lower than 19.6 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005. The output of gold also accelerated by 27.5 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005, higher than a growth of 18.9 percent during the preceding quarter. This was a response to the surge in the prices of gold, which reached the highest levels in over 25 years during 2005.

Developments in some other base metals and other minerals, on the other hand, portrayed a poor performance during the fourth quarter of 2005. The output of copper, for example declined by 10.1 percent, year-on-year, as opposed to a growth of 20.0 percent registered during the preceding quarter. Output of silver also followed suit, decreasing, year-on-year, by 1.5 percent in comparison to a growth of 38.5 percent registered during the preceding quarter. The decline in the output of these two base metals is attributed to time allocated to pump water out of the production areas due to heavy rainfall, which fell during the fourth quarter.

Chart 3.1 Growth Rates in the Mining and Agriculture Sectors



### 3.2.2 Performance of the Secondary Industry

The secondary industry consists of the manufacturing<sup>9</sup>, construction and the water and electricity sectors. Available information indicates mixed performance by some sectors of this industry. The value added of the electricity and water sector contracted during the quarter compared to an expansion experienced during the preceding quarter. The construction sector, on the contrary, continued to enjoy stronger growth during the fourth quarter of 2005.

#### Construction

As has been observed since the beginning of the year, the activities in the construction sector remained buoyant during the fourth quarter of 2005. The value added of this sector increased by 32.8 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 relative to the level of the corresponding quarter of 2004. This growth is, however, lower than a growth of 37.3 percent during the preceding quarter. The slower pace of growth during the fourth quarter relative to the third quarter reflects the closure of some construction companies during the festive season. The strong performance in the sector during the fourth quarter could be evidenced by the increase in the imports of cement that rose by 34.1 percent, year-on-year, and by 39.4 percent, quarter-on-quarter. The good performance of this sector is also portrayed by the year-on-year increase in the number of building plans passed and completed which rose by 43.6 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively.

<sup>9</sup> Complete information on the manufacturing sector is not available and as such the sector is not discussed.

### Electricity and Water

The electricity and water sector showed a weaker performance during the fourth quarter of 2005. The value added of the sector decreased by 7.5 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2004. This decline is significant in contrast to an increase of 1.2 percent during the preceding quarter. The value added of electricity declined by 7.0 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2004, although it increased by 3.1 as measured against the level of the third quarter of 2005. The value added of water also decreased by 9.7 percent, year-on-year and by 0.4 percent on a quarter-on-quarter basis. The weaker performance of the electricity and water sector is attributed to the low flow of the Kunene River due to less rain during the period under review. Also the higher cost of production in the production of local electricity contributed to the decline. The high local generation of electricity was necessitated due to low supply of electricity from South Africa during the period under review.

### 3.2.3 Performance of the Tertiary Industry

The discussion under this industry covers some of the services sectors such as the wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles, transport and communication, hotels and restaurants as well as producers of Government services. All the sectors showed positive performances with the exception of hotels and restaurants which continue to portray a negative growth, albeit slower than in the preceding quarter.

#### Wholesale and retail trade, repairs

The value added of this sector had improved strongly during the final quarter of 2005. This sector rose by 5.5 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005, a strong improvement from a significant decline of 21.3 percent registered at the same time of the previous year and that of 5.0 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005. A strong performance was observed in the clothing sub-sector which was complimented by the good sales recorded in the food and supermarkets sub-sector. The growth of clothing might have been enhanced by the low prices as reflected by a contraction of inflation for this sub-sector, while for food and supermarkets sub-sectors might be explained by a normal high demand for these commodities during the festive season. The performances of the furniture and vehicles sub-sectors, were, on the other hand, poor.

#### Transport and communication

The transport and communication sector continued to be one of the buoyant sectors in the economy. This sector is boosted by the communication sub-sector, especially the mobile telecommunications which continue to grow very fast. The good performance of this sector is manifested through the growth in its value added of 17.8 percent recorded during fourth quarter of 2005. This growth is, however, slightly lower than 18.6 percent recorded at the same time in the previous year and a higher growth of 23.3 percent during the preceding quarter.

### Hotels and Restaurants

Although performing poorly, the hotels and restaurants, which is a proxy for the tourism sector, seemed to have improved, although it is still showing a decline. The value added of the sector registered a decline of 0.8 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. This decline was better than a significant decrease of 9.0 percent recorded during the preceding quarter and that of 3.6 percent during the corresponding quarter of 2004. The value added of the restaurants sub-sector declined by 0.5 percent, year-on-year, compared to a decline of 10.1 percent during the third quarter of 2005. The value added of the hotels, however, rose slightly by 0.9 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005, compared to a decline of 9.6 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005. Responsible for the slow activities in the sector, despite the usual peak of the tourism season during the fourth quarter of the year, was the continuing relative strength of the Namibia Dollar, among others, which made tourism products relatively costly.

### Producers of Government services

The performance of this sector seemed to be stable throughout the year. The value added of the sector increased by 3.1 percent, slightly lower when compared to 3.6 percent and 3.9 percent registered during the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter, respectively.

## 3.3 PRICE DEVELOPMENTS

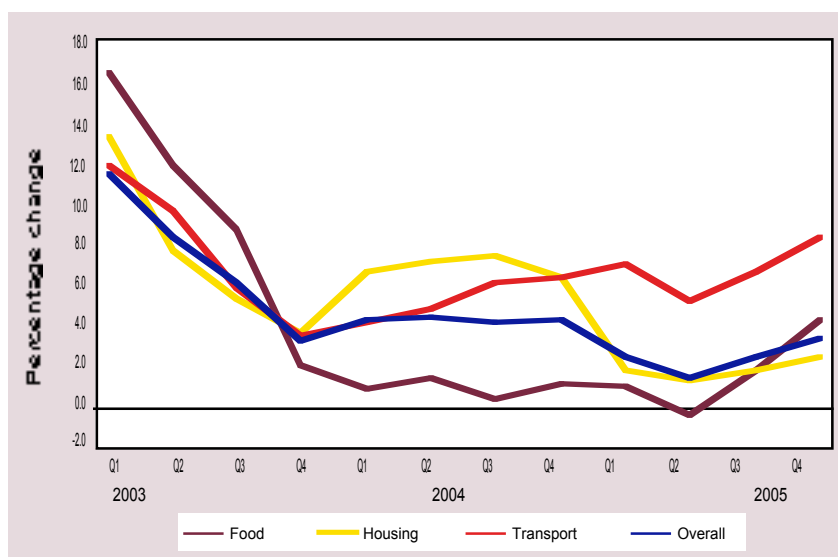
The increase in inflationary pressure observed since the third quarter of 2005 continued through to the final quarter of the year. The overall inflation rate rose notably during the fourth quarter than it had during the preceding quarters of 2005. The rise in the overall inflation to 3.2 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 was the highest in the year compared to 2.3 percent recorded during the third quarter, 1.4 percent registered during the second quarter and 2.3 percent recorded during the first quarter of 2005. This has been a continuation of the trend depicted since the second quarter of the year. The inflation rate of 3.2 percent during the final quarter of 2005, was, however, low when compared to 4.2 percent registered at the same time in 2004. The lower inflation during the fourth quarter of 2005, relative to the fourth quarter of 2004 was ensured by the slower increase in the inflation rates of categories such as housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, clothing and footwear, alcoholic beverages and tobacco and health.

Accounting for the increase in inflation during the fourth quarter relative to the third quarter was the sharp increase in the inflation of the categories of food and non-alcoholic beverages and transport to 4.1 percent and 8.3 percent, from 1.6 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively, recorded during the preceding quarter. These rates were also higher when compared to 1.0 percent and 6.0 percent, recorded during the corresponding quarter of the previous year (Chart 3.1). Inflation of the other categories such as alcoholic beverages and tobacco, on the other hand, decreased to 6.9 percent from 7.6 percent recorded during the preceding quarter and 9.2 percent registered at the same time in 2004. The inflation for clothing and footwear also declined further to negative 3.4 percent when

compared to negative 1.5 percent and 0.9 percent registered during the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter of 2004, respectively. Further the inflation for health declined to negative 0.5 percent from negative 0.2 percent during the corresponding quarter of 2004 and 0.6 percent during the preceding quarter. In addition, the inflation for communications declined to 0.5 percent from 1.2 percent during the preceding quarter and 2.9 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2004.

In addition, the inflation rate for education decelerated heavily to 3.9 percent during the quarter under review from 14.2 percent registered during the corresponding quarter of 2004, while it remained the same as in the previous quarter. The inflation for hotels and restaurants moved down to 5.6 percent from 4.4 percent during the preceding quarter and from 5.4 percent during the corresponding quarter of 2004 (Chart 3.1).

**Chart 3.2 Year-on-Year Inflation**



Source: CBS

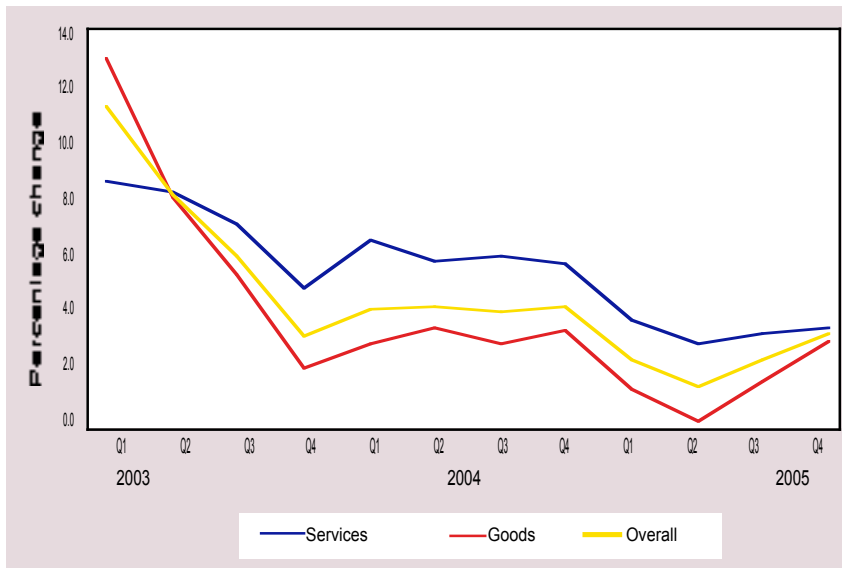
Inflation for both goods and services accelerated during the fourth quarter of 2005. The goods inflation moved at a faster pace although that of services remained higher than the former. The goods inflation stood at 2.9 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 in comparison to 1.5 percent in the preceding quarter. It is, however, lower when compared to 3.3 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2004 (Chart 3.2). The increase in goods inflation relative to the third quarter was fuelled by a sharp rise in the inflation of food and non-alcoholic beverages and furnishings, household, equipment and routine maintenance of the house to 4.1 percent and 4.0 percent from 1.6 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. Also, driving the increase in the inflation for goods was a sizable increase in the inflation for housing, water, electricity, and gas and other fuels to 2.3 percent from 1.7 percent during the third quarter.

The inflation for services increased slightly to 3.4 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 when compared to 3.2 percent in the preceding quarter. This rate was, however, lower



than the 5.8 percent registered during the same quarter in 2004. The increase in services inflation was primarily influenced by a rise in the inflation for the category transport to 8.3 percent from 6.6 percent during the preceding quarter and from 6.0 percent during the corresponding quarter of 2004. The increase in the inflation for transport could be attributed to the rise in petrol prices (Chart 3.2) during the fourth quarter of 2005. This increase was, however, offset by the decline recorded in the inflation of the health and communication categories, both on a quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year basis, resulting in a moderate increase in services inflation.

**Chart 3.3 Year-on-Year Inflation**

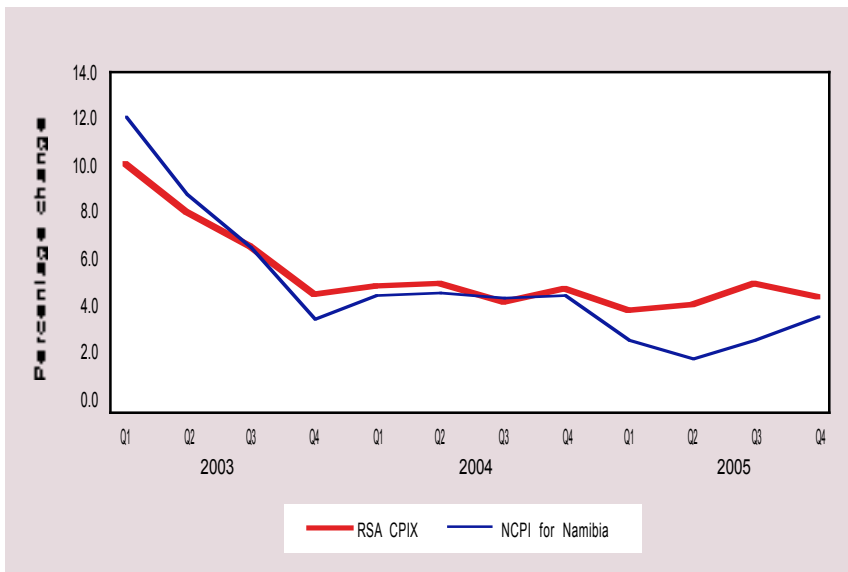


Source: CBS

Given the CMA arrangement between Namibia and South Africa, and the fact that most imports in Namibia originate from South Africa it is advisable to compare South Africa's Consumer Price Index (CPIX) to the Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI). The CPIX had been rising since the beginning of 2005, before slowing down during the fourth quarter. The CPIX stood at 3.4 percent during the first quarter, before rising to 3.7 percent in the second quarter. It then rose to reach the highest quarterly rate in the whole year of 4.6 percent during the third quarter, before slowing to 4.0 percent during the fourth quarter. It is worth noting that the inflation rate during the fourth quarter of 2005 was also lower than 4.4 percent recorded during the same period of 2004.

A gap between the CPIX and NCPI was observed for the most part of 2005. During the fourth quarter of 2005, however, the petrol prices in Namibia continued to rise while those in South Africa fell. This resulted in the narrowing gap between the NCPI and CPIX (Chart 3.3). It is, however, important to note that the CPIX had still been higher than the NCPI of Namibia during 2005.

Chart 3.4 Year-on-Year Inflation



Source: CBS and SARB

## 4. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

### Box A: REVISION NOTICE: MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

It is a convention that the published monetary and financial statistics are regarded as final. In extreme situations such as changes to methodology (data sources, estimation techniques, etc), however, data revisions are necessary. One such major revision that was due to changes in the compilation of monetary and financial statistics has been embarked upon by BoN.

In June 2003 the BoN adopted the latest international manual for Monetary and Financial Statistics compilation: the IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual 2000. During the implementation stage which was done in conjunction with the Other Depository Corporations (ODCs), it was realized that some items were misclassified and which resulted in some inconsistencies in some data categories. One example of such inconsistencies was observed in the inter-bank asset/liability positions as well as those between the ODCs and the BoN. This has necessitated a major revision of the statistics, the results of which is to be published in the June 2006 Quarterly Bulletin of the Bank of Namibia. Further, the changes will bring the Monetary and Financial statistics in line with the new manual. Data will be revised back to June 2003 to account for the required changes. The revised data will be clearly identified and information will be provided on what necessitated such revisions.

### 4.1 MONEY SUPPLY

The growth rate of broadly defined money supply (M2) of Namibia accelerated during the fourth quarter of 2005. M2 increased by 1.8 percent at the end of the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to a decrease of 0.5 percent reported at the end of the previous quarter (chart 4.1). The corresponding quarter of 2004 registered an increase of only 0.1 percent in M2. The main driver of the increase in money supply during the fourth quarter of 2005 was a rise in domestic credit. The expansion in the credit extended by other depository corporations is concurrent with the spending during the festive season as is the tradition during this period.

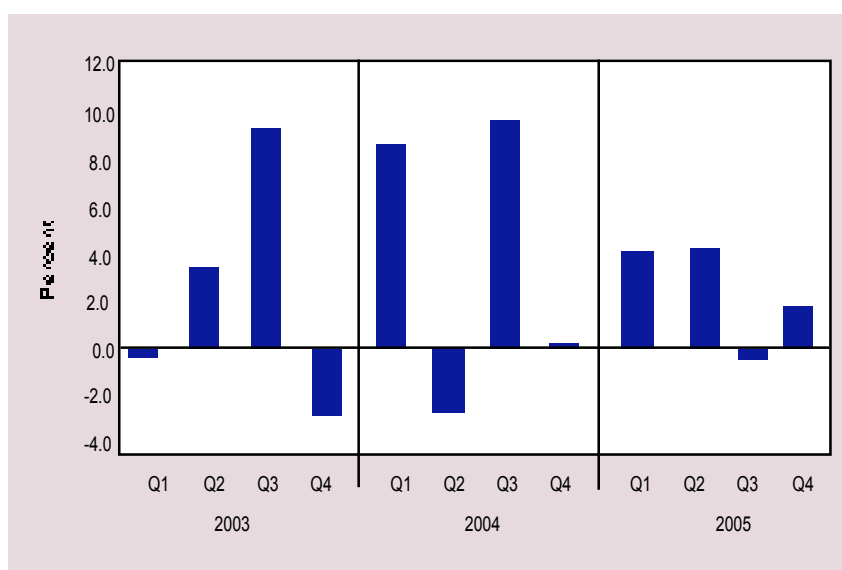
Year-on-year, growth in broad money supply decelerated to 9.7 percent at the end of the fourth quarter of 2005 as opposed to a significant increase of 16.2 percent witnessed in the fourth quarter of 2004. The decelerated annual growth rate in broad money supply during the fourth quarter of 2005 had been caused by the turnaround in the net foreign asset into foreign liabilities due to increasing net foreign liabilities of other depository corporations.

### 4.1.1 Components of Money Supply

The increase in broad money supply during the fourth quarter of 2005 was mostly reflected in an increase in both currency in circulation and other deposits, while the other component of M2, the transferable deposits contracted.

Other deposits included in M2 increased by 7.2 percent during the fourth quarter compared to a decline of 0.6 percent observed during the third quarter of 2005. Currency outside depository corporations also rose by 7.6 percent during the fourth quarter compared to an increase of 6.3 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005. On the contrary, transferable deposits included in M2 fell by 2.6 percent during the quarter ending December 2005 compared to a decline of 1.2 percent at the end of September 2005.

**Chart 4.1 Monetary Aggregates M2 (Quarterly Growth Rates)**



### 4.1.2 Determinants of Money Supply

The main driver of the rise in the growth of broad money supply during the fourth quarter of 2005 was domestic credit. Net foreign liabilities and net other liabilities, continued to exert contractionary effect on the growth in M2 during the fourth quarter of 2005, although their effect was not significant to offset the expansion in net domestic credit.

Domestic credit exerted an expansionary effect on M2 to the tune of N\$1 246.1 million or 5.1 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 (Table 4.1). This growth is higher than the expansion of 3.9 percent during the third quarter of 2005. For the corresponding period of 2004, domestic credit grew by 4.6 percent, which is also slightly lower than the growth rate recorded during the fourth quarter of 2005. The flow of funds between the Central Government and other depository corporations produced a positive effect for M2 on a net basis. Net claims on the Central Government increased by N\$71.5 million or 5.4 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005, while it declined by N\$61.3 million or 4.4 percent during

the third quarter of 2005. The corresponding period of the preceding year registered a significant increase of 18.5 percent. Likewise, credit extended to the other sectors improved by 5.1 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 from the level during the third quarter.

On the other hand, net foreign liabilities and net other liabilities exerted a contractionary effect on M2. Net foreign liabilities increased by 135.3 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to a increase of 170.1 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005. Net other liabilities increased by 11.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to 13.6 percent in the third quarter of 2005. When compared to the fourth quarter of the preceding year, net other liabilities increased by 6.2 percent. As a result of the above mentioned factors, broad money supply increased by N\$304.8 million or 1.8 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 to reach the level of N\$17.3 billion.

On an annual basis, broad money supply increased by N\$1.5 billion or 9.7 percent as at the end of December 2005, mainly on account of domestic credit.

**Table 4.1 Determinants of M2 Quarterly Changes (N\$ Millions)**

	2004 Q4	2005 Q3	2005 Q4	Quarterly Percentage Change	Contribution to change in M2
Total Domestic Credit	809.9	972.5	1,246.1	5.1	7.25
Claims on the Other Sectors	768.2	787.5	1,174.6	5.1	6.83
Net Claims on the Central Government	41.6	185.0	71.5	5.4	0.42
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	-178.7	217.6	-89.89	-135.3	-0.52
Other Items Net	-28.2	-693.25	-851.41	0.0	-4.95
Broad Money Supply	403.4	496.8	304.8	1.8	1.8

#### 4.1.2.1 Domestic Claims

Quarter-on-quarter, domestic credit increased by 5.1 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared with 3.9 percent observed at the end of the previous quarter. During the corresponding period of 2004, domestic credit recorded a growth of 4.6 percent. The rise in the domestic credit was mainly attributed to an increase in credit extended to both other sectors (private sector) and net claims on the Central Government. These sectors continued to benefit from the low cost of borrowing experienced in the economy.

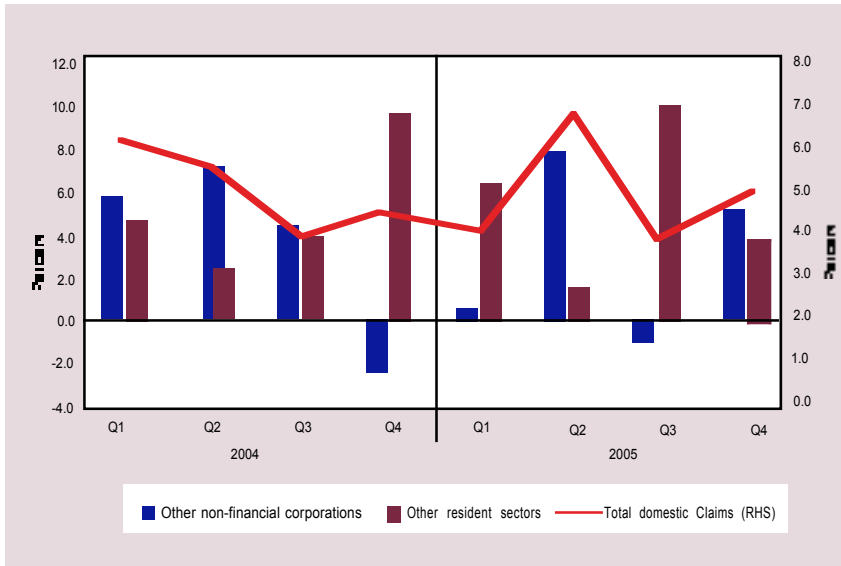
Net claims on the Central Government rose by 5.4 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to a decline of 4.4 percent during the third quarter of 2005. The growth during the fourth quarter is, however, insignificant than a higher growth of 18.5 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. This growth in Government liabilities towards the banking system implies that the Government had been using the domestic financial market to finance its budgetary requirements. This is evidenced by the increase in the issued treasury bills and bonds during the fourth quarter of 2005, as discussed in the chapter on public finance of this report.

The growth in claims on the other sectors improved further to 5.1 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 from the observed 4.4 percent increase during the third quarter of 2005. The corresponding quarter of 2004 registered a growth of 4.1 percent in claims on the other sectors (Chart 4.2). This rise in other sectors' credit was attributed to a 4.9 percent increase in credit extended to other non-financial corporations (businesses), following declines of 1.2 percent and 2.5 percent during the third quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2004. Credit extended to the other resident sectors (individual households), on the other hand, moderated the growth in the claims to the other sectors by rising by only 4.8 percent during the fourth quarter, compared to higher increases of 9.2 percent and 8.8 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005 and the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, respectively.

On an annual basis, growth in claims on the other sectors decelerated to 19.5 percent at the end of December 2005 from 20.5 percent during December 2004. The deceleration was reflected in the annual trends of credit to the businesses that showed a slowdown in the growth to 12.1 percent at the end of December 2005 from 15.8 percent in the preceding year. Year-on-year, growth in credit extended to other resident sectors improved to 24.9 percent in December 2005 from 21.7 percent in December 2004. The positive performance in the credit extended to the other sectors was reflective of the prevailing low interest rates.

Similarly, credit extended to public non-financial corporations (Parastatals) increased drastically by 21.3 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 after recording decreases of 35.0 percent during the third quarter of 2005 and 4.5 percent during the corresponding quarter of 2004. The annual figure for the credit extended to parastatals showed a massive decline of 17.7 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to an increase of 143.8 percent recorded during same quarter of the preceding year.

Chart 4.2 Claims on the other sectors



In terms of asset-backed credit, quarter-on-quarter developments show that mortgage credit rose by 9.2 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to an increase of 6.2 percent registered during the third quarter of the same year. Mortgage loans rose by 3.8 percent during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The growth in credit extended for mortgages was consistent with the trading conditions in the real-estate market. Similarly, growth in installment sale credit, which is mainly directed at financing expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods, increased from 5.5 percent during the third quarter of 2005 to 6.1 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. This is also an improvement when compared to an increase of 4.7 percent recorded during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The growth in this credit category reflected a buoyant demand for new vehicles as it is usually the case towards the end of the year. Other loans and advances<sup>10</sup>, on the other hand, declined significantly by 14.9 percent during the fourth quarter compared to an increase of 7.8 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005. Figures for the corresponding period show that other loans and advances only grew by an insignificant 0.3 percent during the fourth quarter of the preceding year.

The growth in total distribution of credit to all business-oriented sectors<sup>11</sup> of the economy slowed to 2.7 percent during the fourth quarter from 6.4 percent recorded during the previous quarter. The main drivers of the slowdown in credit to business-oriented sectors of the economy were the manufacturing and fishing sector. Credit to the manufacturing sector declined by 20.7 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to increases of 12.8 percent recorded during the third quarter of the same year and 8.2 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Credit extended to the fishing sector declined

<sup>10</sup> Other loans and advances for businesses declined by 1.6 percent while those of other resident sectors declined by 32.9 percent.

<sup>11</sup> Business-oriented sectors are Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, Building and construction, Fishing, Manufacturing and commercial and services.

by 9.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to an increase of 24.1 percent during the previous quarter and a decline of 5.9 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

Conversely sectors such as the agricultural, mining and quarrying and building and construction contributed positively to the growth of credit extended to the business sector, but not strong enough to offset the decline in the other sectors mentioned above. Credit granted to the agricultural sector rose by 57.4 percent following a 21.7 percent decline observed during the third quarter and an increase of 21.7 percent recorded during the corresponding period of the preceding year, respectively. The substantial increase recorded in the agricultural sector during the fourth quarter of 2005 was mainly due the inclusion of credit extended to individual farmer's credit which was previously not included by one of the ODCs. The development in the agricultural sector is also reflected in the increased activities of this sector as reported under the Real Sector Section of this report. Likewise, credit extended to the mining and quarrying sector rose by 25.7 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 from 17.2 percent witnessed during the third quarter of the same year. This is, however, a slowdown when compared to a massive increase of 173.3<sup>12</sup> percent recorded during the fourth quarter of the preceding year. The above increase in the credit extended to the mining and quarrying sector in the fourth quarter came as a result of short-term overdraft facility extended to one of the mining company. Credit extended to the building and construction sector increased significantly by 24.0 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to rises of only 6.7 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005 and 7.7 percent registered during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The increase in the credit extended to the building and construction sector could be explained by the strong performance of this sector as indicated under the Real Sector Section of this report.

Claims of other depository corporations on the other resident sectors and other<sup>13</sup> also increased, but at a decelerating pace of 8.9 percent from 10.8 percent recorded in the third quarter of 2005. This growth is, however, significant when compared to an increase of only 2.3 percent recorded during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Similarly, credit extended to the commercial and services sector also rose by 7.4 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to a decline of 1.0 percent during the third quarter and an increase of 3.7 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

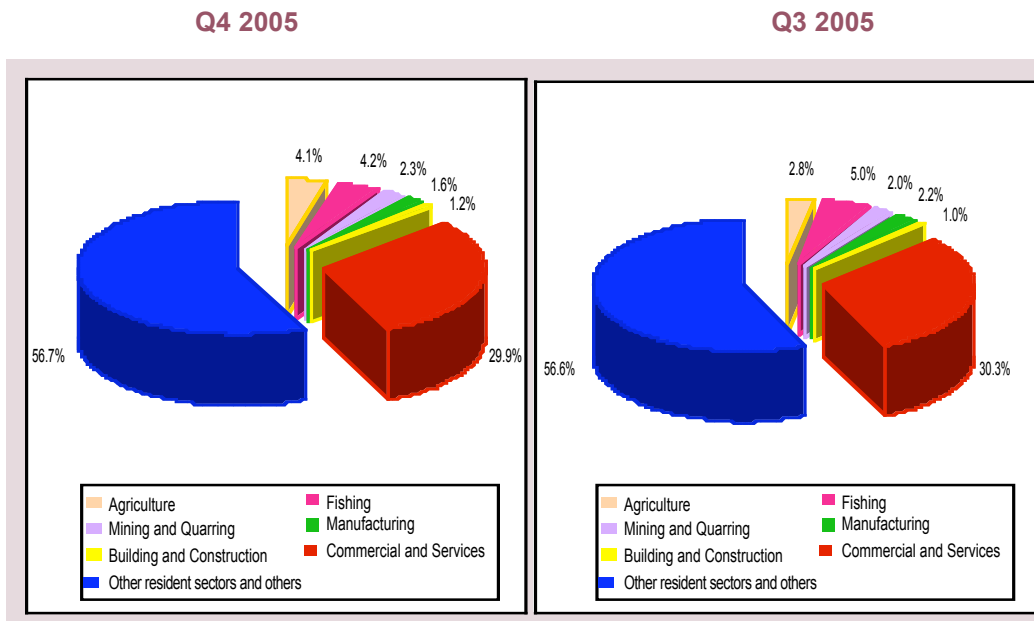
---

<sup>12</sup> Short term overdraft facility extended to some companies in mining sector to pay for tax at the end of the year.

<sup>13</sup> Other category includes structured finance as well as credit extended to purchase preference shares.



Chart 4.3 Composition of Other Depository Corporations' Credit

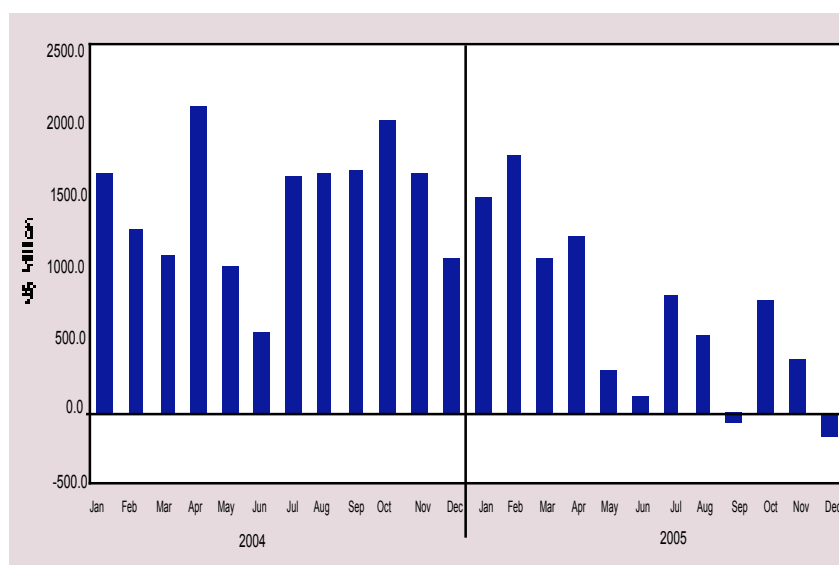


4.1.2.2 Net Foreign Assets/Liabilities

The net foreign liabilities<sup>14</sup> of the banking system increased in the fourth quarter of 2005. Net foreign liabilities increased by 135.3 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. This is, however, a bit of improvement when compared to an increase of 170.1 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005 (Chart 4.4). The increase in the net foreign liabilities of the banking system was mainly due to the rise in the liabilities to non-residents by N\$248.5 million or 11.3 percent. The rise in the liabilities to non-residents was largely ascribed to an expansion by 52.1 percent in the borrowing from non-residents by the other depository corporations during the fourth quarter. The increase in liabilities overshadowed the expansion of 7.5 percent in the claims on non-residents, resulting in a net foreign liability position for the other depository corporations.

<sup>14</sup> Since the third quarter of 2005, the banking system has been recording a net foreign liability position as opposed to net foreign assets in the past, a situation brought about by the increase in foreign liabilities of ODCs.

Chart 4.4 Net Foreign Assets/Liabilities of Depository Corporations



Net foreign liabilities<sup>15</sup> of other depository corporations increased by N\$261.7 million to N\$2 140.3 million during the fourth quarter of 2005 from the level during the third quarter. Conversely, net foreign assets of the Bank of Namibia increased by N\$165.7 million to N\$1 983.9 million during the fourth quarter of 2005 from the level in the previous quarter. This growth was, however, overshadowed by the increase in the net foreign liabilities of the ODCs. As a result, the overall net foreign liabilities of the Namibian banking system increased to N\$156.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2005 from N\$60.4 million in the third quarter of 2005 (Table 4.2). The above developments clearly indicate the volatility in the net foreign assets, which is an important indicator of the liquidity position of the commercial banks.

Table 4.2 Foreign Assets and Liabilities of Depository Corporations

Holder	2004				2005		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>A. NFL of ODCs</b>	<b>-1279.8</b>	<b>-290.9</b>	<b>-1006.9</b>	<b>-336.3</b>	<b>-1779.3</b>	<b>-1878.6</b>	<b>-2140.3</b>
Foreign Assets	1297.0	1559.1	1308.8	1295.6	466.3	292.3	285.6
Foreign Liabilities	2576.8	1850.0	2315.7	1631.9	2245.6	2170.9	2425.9
<b>B. NFA of Bank of Namibia</b>	<b>1783.2</b>	<b>1808.2</b>	<b>1977.3</b>	<b>1912.7</b>	<b>1874.1</b>	<b>1818.2</b>	<b>1983.9</b>
Foreign Assets	1802.2	1823.6	1985.7	1925.3	1890.4	1832.8	1998.0
Foreign Liabilities	19.0	15.4	8.4	12.6	16.3	14.6	14.1
<b>TOTAL NET FOREIGN ASSETS/LIABILITIES</b>	<b>503.4</b>	<b>1517.3</b>	<b>970.4</b>	<b>1576.4</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>-60.4</b>	<b>-156.4</b>

<sup>15</sup> The net foreign position of ODCs has been reported as assets in the past, while in actual facts they are liabilities, hence the change in the title.

#### 4.1.2.3 Other Depository Corporations Sources of Fund

The total deposits of other depository corporations increased by N\$250.4 million or 1.2 percent to N\$20.5 billion at the end of the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to a marginal increase of 0.5 percent during the previous quarter and a similar increase of 1.1 percent during the corresponding quarter of the year 2004.

The increase in the deposits of other depository corporations was mainly reflected in other deposits, included in broad money, which recorded an increase of N\$537.8 million or 7.2 percent during the quarter ending December 2005. This is in contrast to the fall of 3.0 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2005. The growth in the other deposits reflected a preference for term deposits, especially deposits with maturities of more than six months. This increase is, however, inconsistent with the declining deposit rates. It could be concluded that the depositors are bargaining for fixed rates in anticipation of a further reduction in the deposit rates. Transferable deposits, included in broad money, on the other hand, fell by N\$232.5 million or 2.6 percent compared to an increase of 3.4 percent registered during the third quarter. The downward movement in transferable deposits could imply that there was a lesser preference for liquidity.

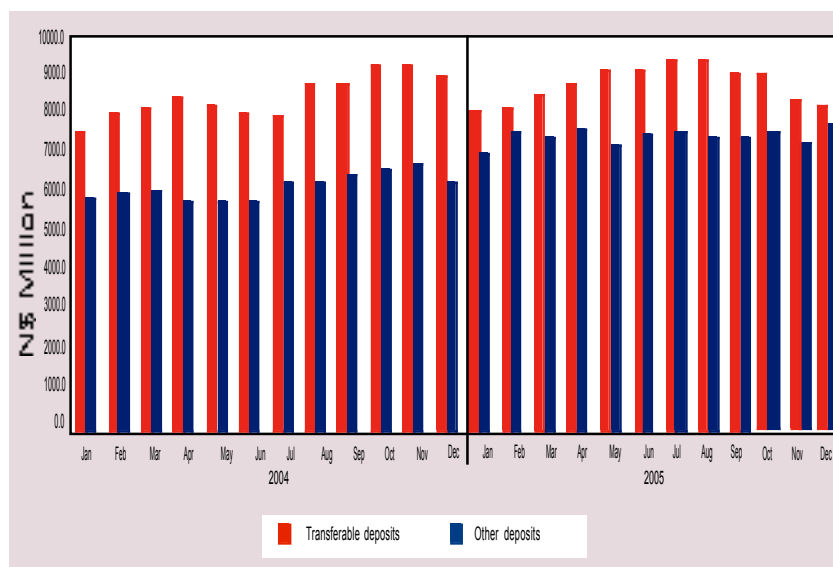
Composition wise, transferable deposits continued to account for the bulk of other depository corporations deposits (52.3 percent). Other deposits accounted for the remaining 47.7 percent of the total deposits included in broad money during the quarter ended December 2005. This is, however, an improvement in terms of composition as other deposits moved up from 45.3 percent in the third quarter of 2005 (Chart 4.5).

The total deposits excluded from broad money supply, on the other hand, had declined slightly by N\$54.8 million to N\$3.8 billion during the fourth quarter of 2005 from the level during the third quarter of 2005. Transferable deposits excluded from money supply accounted for 64.7 percent, while other deposits excluded from money supply accounted for 35.3 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005.

A sectoral breakdown of the other depository corporations' deposits during the fourth quarter of 2005 reveals that the non-financial corporations contributed mainly to the increase in total deposits. This is apparent from the fact that the deposits of non-financial corporations (businesses) moved up by N\$253.0 million or 3.2 percent during the quarter ending December 2005. Deposits from the state and local government also rose by N\$53.6 million or 20.7 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. Similarly, deposits of the other resident sector, which is composed of deposits of individuals and non-governmental organizations also contributed to the increase in total deposits by N\$102.1 million or 1.9 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005.

The following conclusion could be made from the above developments. Transferable deposits continued to dominate the deposits of depository corporations, although the portion of other deposits had increased during the fourth quarter. It is worth mentioning that the reliance on the transferable deposits does not augur well with the funding stability of the depository corporations due to the liquid nature of these type of deposits.

Chart 4.5 Types of Other Depository Corporations Deposits



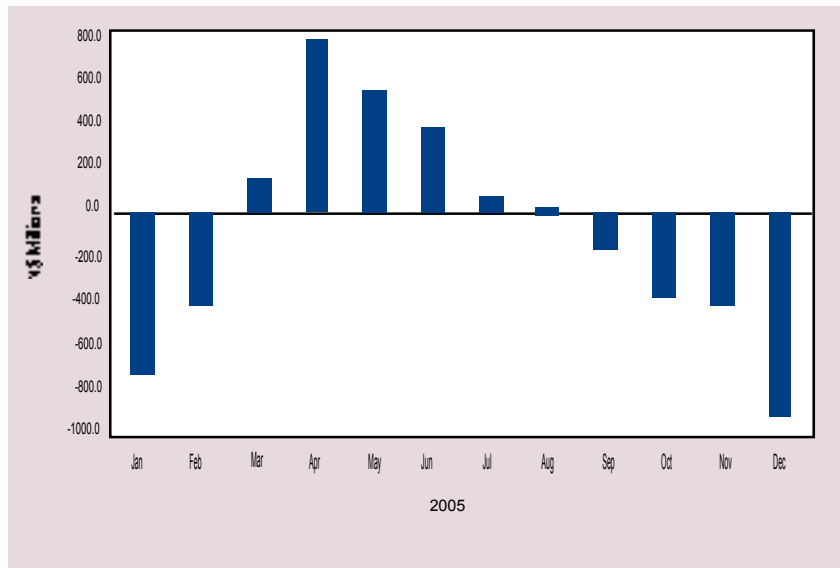
#### 4.1.2.4 Liquidity of Other depository Corporations

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the liquidity position of other depository corporations, which consists of the position of commercial banks with Bank of Namibia as well as their position on liquid accounts with South African banks declined. The ODCs recorded an average overall liquidity shortage N\$812.5 million during the fourth quarter of 2005, which is a deterioration from the shortage of N\$150.3 million during the third quarter.

The above developments are influenced by the following factors, namely, the state account balance, inflow/outflow of rand, currency in circulation and demand factors (i.e. call account, settlement account and reserve requirements). The state account balance increased by N\$428.1 million in December 2005, exerting a decreasing effect on the supply of liquidity. The total net outflow of Rand improved during December 2005 from minus N\$312.0 million to minus N\$45.0 million. Similarly, currency in circulation increased by N\$72.3 million during the quarter ended December 2005. This development can be attributed to the festive season, which caused increased spending and thus more currency in circulation. This increase in money in the hand of the public led to a decrease in liquidity supply.

On the demand factors, the amount for statutory required reserves or reserve requirements increased slightly by N\$5.7 million during December 2005. This led to an increase in liquidity demand as banks have to fund the higher reserve requirements from their settlement account, which in turn reduced excess reserves. Settlement account decreased by N\$34.2 million from N\$147.6 million at the end of September 2005 to N\$113.4 million at the end of December 2005. The call account was unutilized during the period ended December 2005.

Chart 4.6 Average Overall Liquidity Position of ODCs



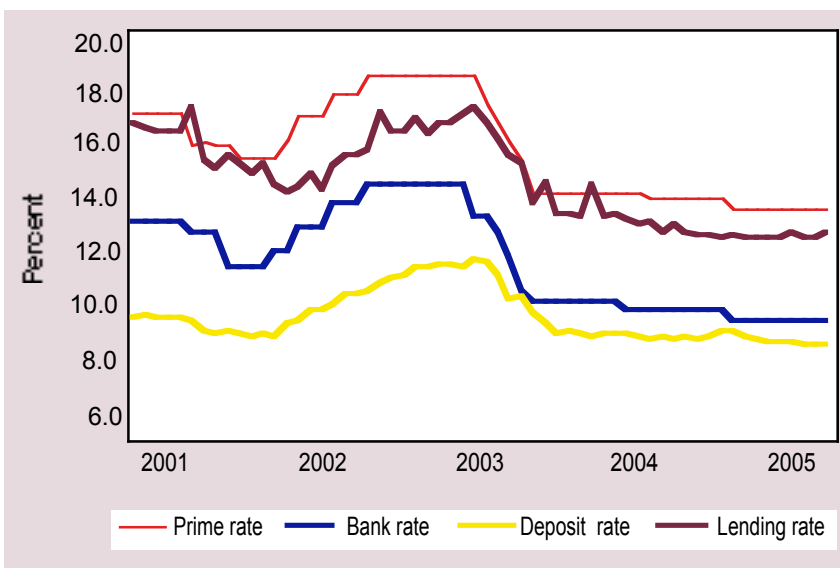
## 4.2 MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

### 4.2.1 Money Market Developments

The monetary policy stance in Namibia remained unchanged during the fourth quarter of 2005. The bank rate, which determines the direction of the other depository corporations money market rates, remained at 7.00 percent since the 50 basis points reduction in the second quarter of the year.

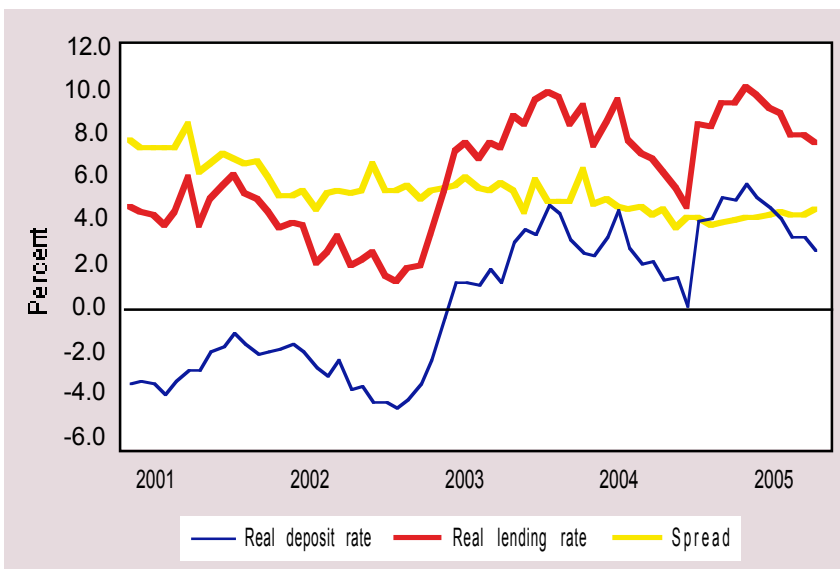
Other depository corporations kept their prime lending rate constant, in line with the above mentioned developments in the monetary stance of the country. The average prime lending rate of other depository corporations remained at 11.75 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. The fourth quarter of 2005, however, saw a marginal increase of 0.1 percentage point in the average lending rate from 10.77 percent in the third quarter to 10.78 percent. The average deposits rate, on the other hand, declined from 6.13 percent during the third quarter to 5.99 percent in the fourth quarter. Given the above developments, the nominal spread between the average lending rate and deposits rate widened to 4.79 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005 from 4.64 percent during the previous quarter (Chart 4.6).

Chart 4.7 Selected Interest Rates



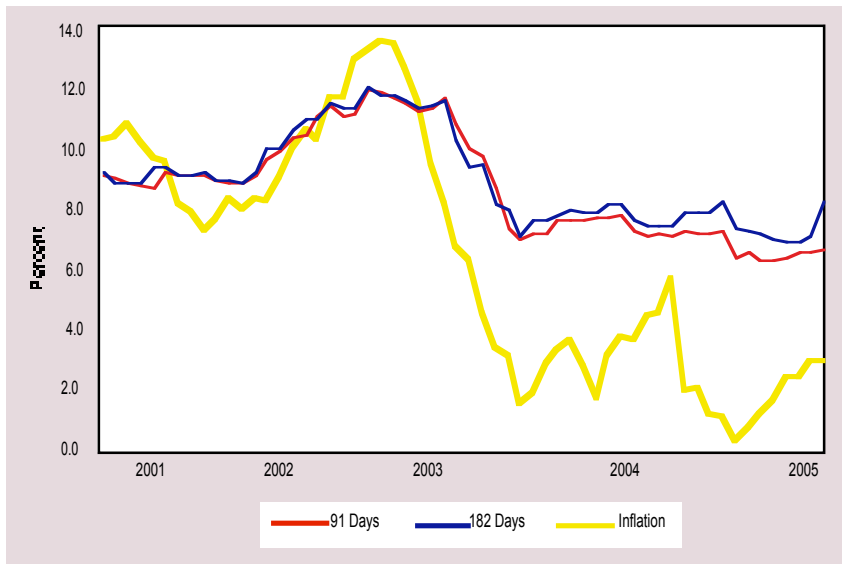
In real terms, both the average lending and deposit rates recorded downward movements. The average real lending rate fell from 8.39 percent in September 2005 to 7.14 percent in December 2005. This trend was also observed in the average real deposit rate, which fell from 3.85 percent in September 2005 to 2.50 percent in December 2005. The fall in real interest rates is attributed to the increasing inflationary pressure witnessed during the review period.

Chart 4.8 Real Interest Rates



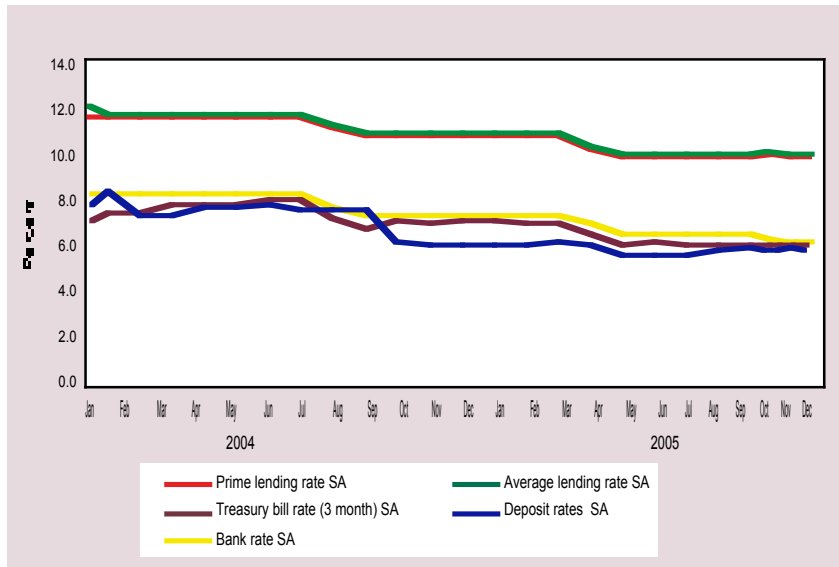
In the market for Government short-term borrowing, the effective yield for 91-day T-bills rose to 7.01 percent at the end of the fourth quarter of 2005 from 6.75 percent during the third quarter of 2005. Also on average, the effective yield for 182-days T-bills, increased from 7.28 percent during the third quarter to 8.56 percent during the fourth quarter.

**Chart 4.9 Treasury Bills discount Rates**



In comparison to South Africa, the money market rates in that country generally maintained levels that were recorded during the third quarter of 2005. The Repo rate remained constant at 7.00 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. In line with the overall position of the policy rate (repo rate), the prime lending rate and average lending rate in South Africa also remained intact at 10.50 percent in December 2005. Similarly, the South African 91-day Treasury bill rate remained steady at 6.74 percent during the fourth quarter. Conversely, the deposit rate increased from 6.66 percent during the third quarter to 6.75 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. Consequently, the spread between the average lending and the deposit rate in South Africa narrowed by 9 basis points to 3.75 percent at the end of December 2005 from 3.84 percent at the end of September 2005. This is, lower than the spread of 4.79 percent for Namibia. The size of the spread could indicate the extent of the efficiency of financial intermediaries in the economy. In this light, the high spread in the case of Namibia may signal inefficiency of financial intermediation.

Chart 4.10 Selected Interest Rates (South Africa)



4.2.2 Capital Market Developments

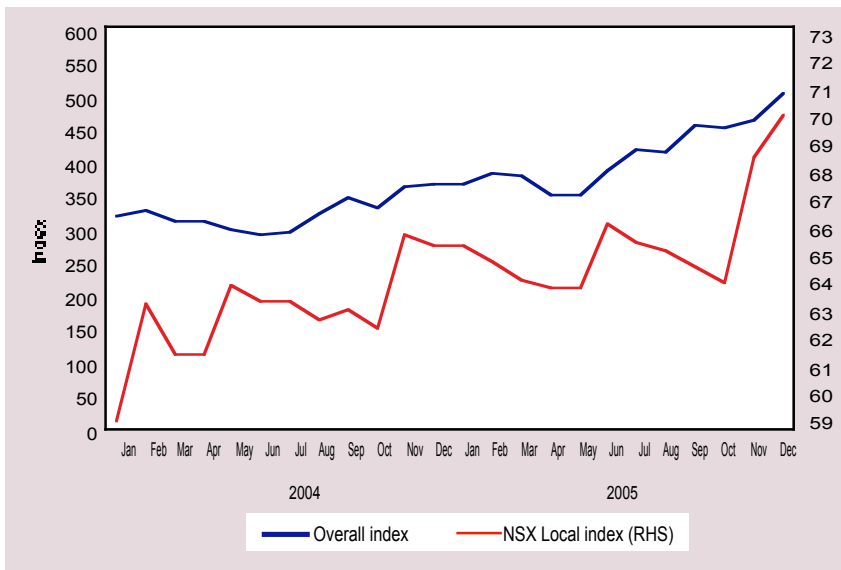
4.2.2.1 Share Prices

The performance of the capital market boomed throughout the fourth quarter of 2005 as reflected in the trends witnessed on the Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX). Dual listed companies in particular, boosted the performance. The overall price index increased from 524 points at the end of September 2005 to 582 points at the end of December 2005. As a result, the overall capitalization rose from N\$695.4 billion to N\$769.6 billion over the same period. On the other hand, the overall turnover decreased from N\$371.1 billion in September 2005 to N\$324.8 billion by the end of December 2005. The decline in the overall turnover is reflective of lesser activities at NSX due to the confidence in the market, this implies that market participants at NSX are buying and holding their securities.

The local market showed some sensitivity to changes on the global financial markets. The local price index rose from 65.6 points at the end of September 2005 to 71.7 points at the end of December 2005. Consequently, the local market capitalization moved upwards from N\$2.4 billion at the end of September 2005 to N\$2.6 billion at the end of December. The increase in the local market capitalization is attributed to the gain in the value of share prices of some companies during the quarter under review. The local turnover increased significantly from N\$1.4 billion during the quarter ended September 2005 to N\$6.5 billion during the quarter ended December 2005. This is evident that there were greater activities in the local market than in the overall market at the NSX.



Chart 4.11 NSX Price Indices

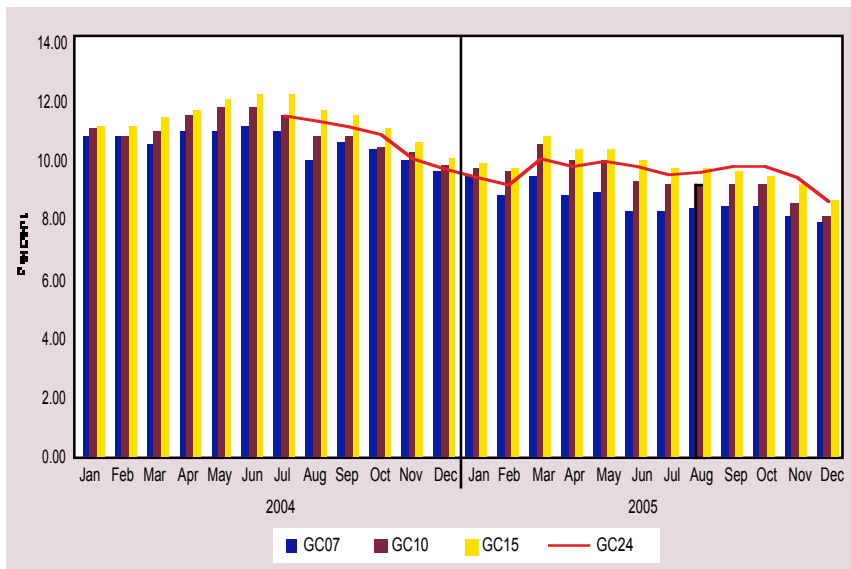


During the quarter ended December 2005, the price of both the financial and mining sectors shares in the overall market improved markedly. The overall market capitalization of the financial sector increased from N\$328.8 billion at the end of the previous quarter to N\$354.6 billion during the quarter ended December 2005. A similar trend was also observed for the overall market capitalization in the mining sector, which moved upward from N\$285.3 billion at the end of September 2005 to N\$319.6 billion at the end of December 2005. The financial sector (N\$2.2 billion) and retail sector (N480 million) dominated the value of the local market capitalization, followed by the industrial (N\$32 million) and fishing (N\$20 million) sectors, respectively.

**4.2.2.2 Government Bond Yield**

The effective yield for long-term debt instruments continued to decline during the course of the fourth quarter of 2005. The effective yield for all bonds issued, namely the GC07, GC10, GC15 and GC24 declined during this period. The effective yield for GC07 declined from 8.98 percent in the third quarter to 8.40 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005. Equally, the effective yield for GC10 fell from 9.76 percent at the end of the third quarter of the year to 8.61 percent by the end of the fourth quarter of 2005. The effective yield for GC15 and GC24 declined to 9.21 percent and 9.19 percent, respectively, during the fourth quarter of 2005 from 10.22 percent and 10.41 percent, respectively, during the third quarter (Chart 4.11). The decline in the government bond yield could be attributed to the demand for bonds as well as to the improved credit rating for Namibia, which enhance credit demand for Namibian bonds.

Chart 4.12 Government Bond yield

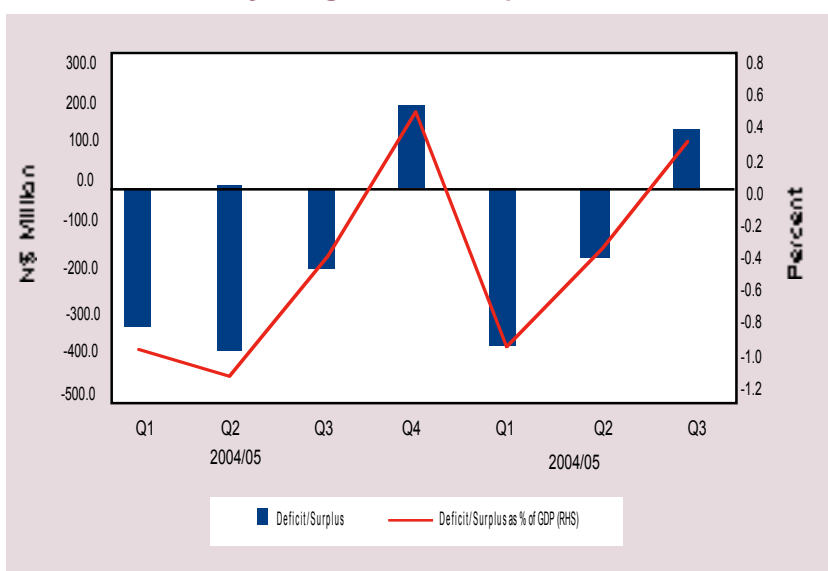


## 5. PUBLIC FINANCE

### 5.1 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

The preliminary position of the Central Government is estimated to have improved during the third fiscal quarter of 2005/2006 on account of lower estimated expenditure which offset the lower than expected revenue collection. The net borrowing requirements of N\$167.0 million recorded in the previous fiscal quarter turned into a surplus of N\$122.3 million during the third quarter of 2005/06 (Chart 5.1)<sup>16</sup>. This surplus represents 0.3 percent of GDP, a turnaround from a deficit of 0.4 percent noted in the previous quarter. As a result of improved fiscal performance, the cumulative deficit for the first nine months of the fiscal year stood at N\$431.1 million or 1.0 percent of GDP, lower than N\$947.1 million or 2.5 percent of GDP realized during the similar period of 2004/05.

**Chart 5.1 Quarterly Budget Deficit/Surplus**

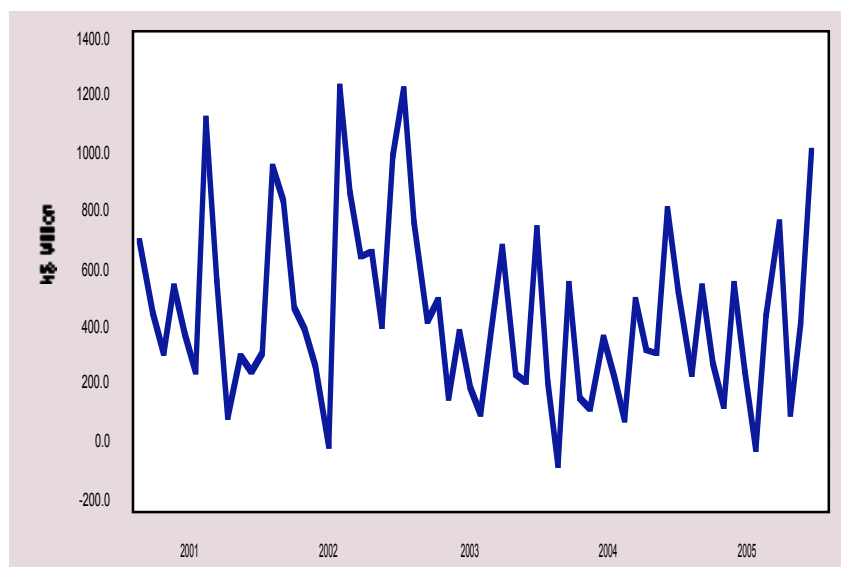


The favourable fiscal balance realized during the third quarter of 2005/06, was reflected in the increased cash balances on the state account at the Bank of Namibia. The balance of the state account improved to N\$456.2 million by the end of December 2005 from N\$28.0 million in September (Chart 5.2). The increase in cash balances could be on account of extra SACU receipts in the form of adjustments and residual receipts from the old sharing formula for 2003/04, which were received in August, October 2005 and January 2006.

Net issues of Government securities amounted to N\$380.0 million during the period under consideration, an improvement from N\$513.8 million for the similar period during 2004/05, however, a deterioration from N\$29.0 million recorded in the preceding quarter of 2005/06.

<sup>16</sup> The fiscal balance is a preliminary estimate and could differ from the actual position due to various reasons; such as cheques that are not presented for payment or not in the cash book of MoF, etc.

Chart 5.2 State Account Balance



## 5.2 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

The total central Government debt increased during the third quarter of 2005/06. The level of the Government obligations rose to N\$12.8 billion from a level of N\$12.4 billion during the preceding quarter and N\$12.6 billion in the corresponding quarter of 2004/2005. In terms of percentage, total debt increased by 3.5 percent and 2.0 percent when compared to the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter, respectively. Accounting for the rise in the Government debt was the increase in domestic debt, rising by 3.6 percent, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, while the foreign debt increased by 2.5 percent. As a percentage of GDP, the Government debt edged higher to stand at 31.3 percent in contrast to 30.1 percent registered during the preceding quarter. The level of debt as a ratio of GDP during the third fiscal quarter was, however, lower than the 33.6 percent recorded at the same time last year (Table 5.1). Responsible for the slowdown, year-on-year, is the lower increase of 1.6 percent in domestic debt stock in comparison to a higher growth of 4.3 percent recorded for foreign debt stock. It is, however, observed that the domestic debt stock, continued to dominate the level of the total Government stock, contributing approximately 84.4 percent. This is slightly higher than 84.3 percent recorded during the preceding quarter, on the other hand, lower than 84.8 percent registered during the corresponding quarter of 2004 (Chart 5.3).

Table 5.1 Central Government Debt (N\$ Millions)

	Actual 04/05		Actual 05/06		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Foreign Debt Stock</b>	<b>1,917.4</b>	<b>2,016.0</b>	<b>2,060.5</b>	<b>1,950.6</b>	<b>2,000.2</b>
Bilateral	1,110.3	1,181.3	1,138.6	1,061.6	1,123.1
As % of Total	57.9	58.6	55.3	54.4	52.2
Multilateral	807.2	834.7	922.0	889.0	877.2
As % of Total	42.1	41.4	44.7	45.6	47.8
<b>Foreign Debt as % Export</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Domestic Debt Stock	10,673.1	10,543.0	10,435.1	10,464.1	10,844.0
Treasury Bills	5,841.5	5,615.7	5,586.0	5,206.0	5,117.0
As % of Total	54.7	53.3	53.5	49.8	47.2
Internal Registered Stock	4,831.5	4,927.3	4,849.0	5,258.0	5,727.0
As % of Total	45.3	46.7	46.5	50.2	52.8
<b>Other</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,590.5</b>	<b>12,559.0</b>	<b>12,495.6</b>	<b>12,414.7</b>	<b>12,844.2</b>
<b>Proportion of Total Debt</b>					
Foreign Debt Stock	15.2	16.1	16.5	15.7	15.6
Domestic Debt Stock	84.8	83.9	83.5	84.3	84.4
<b>In % of GDP</b>					
Foreign Debt Stock	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.9
Domestic Debt Stock	28.5	28.2	25.4	25.4	26.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>31.3</b>

Source: BoN and MoF

### 5.2.1 Domestic Debt<sup>17</sup>

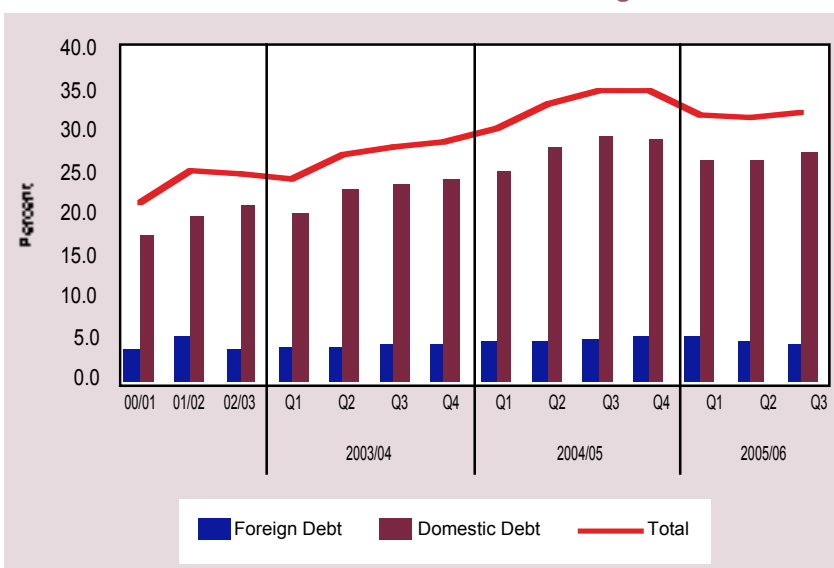
The domestic debt stock rose by 3.6 percent to reach a level of N\$10.8 billion during the third quarter of 2005/06 from N\$10.5 billion registered during the preceding quarter. The quarter-on-quarter increase was, much higher than the rise of 1.6 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter. As a ratio of GDP, total domestic debt was 26.4 percent during the third quarter of 2005/06, an increase from 25.4 percent of GDP registered during the preceding quarter. This ratio is, however, lower than the one recorded during the same time of 2004/05. Responsible for the increase in domestic debt, both quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year, was the increase in the stock of Government securities. The share of bonds made up 52.8 percent of the total domestic debt during the third quarter of 2005/06, an increase from 50.2 percent and 45.3 percent registered during the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter, respectively. The level of treasury bills declined to 47.2 percent during the quarter under review from 49.8 percent of the preceding quarter and 54.7 percent of corresponding quarter.

<sup>17</sup> Domestic debt recorded in nominal terms.

### 5.2.2 External Debt<sup>18</sup>

The proportion of Government debt owed to international lenders had increased by 2.5 percent against the preceding quarter and by 4.3 percent from the corresponding quarter of 2004. The increase in the foreign debt stock was observed in bilateral loans which increased by 5.8 percent, quarter-on-quarter, and by 1.2 percent year-on-year. The level of debt stock from multilateral agreements, on the other hand, declined by 1.3 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter. It, however, rose by 8.7 relative to the level at the same time during the preceding year. As a percentage of GDP, foreign debt stock is higher at 4.9 percent during the quarter under review, an increase from 4.7 percent and 5.1 percent recorded during the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter, respectively. Bilateral loans made up about 52.2 percent, a decrease from 54.4 percent during the preceding quarter and 57.0 percent share during the corresponding quarter of 2004. The multilateral loans contributed about 47.8 percent, an increase from 45.6 percent during the preceding quarter and 42.0 percent during the corresponding quarter.

**Chart 5.3 Central Government Debt as Percentage of GDP**



The currency composition of external debt had changed from the level registered during the preceding fiscal quarter. Most of the currencies had shown slight decreases in their shares while the share of the Rand had increased (Table 5.3). The Euro continued to have a large share of the external debt of 55.7 percent during the review period, albeit lower than a share of 56.9 percent registered during the preceding quarter and 60.1 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2004. The Rand, on the other hand, continued to increase its share as observed since the beginning of 2005/06 and reached 24.8 percent during the third fiscal quarter compared to the 23.5 percent share recorded during the preceding quarter. The share of the Rand has also increased significantly when

<sup>18</sup> Includes loans earmarked for on-lending to third parties.

compared to a share of 14.4 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Other currencies with a high proportion of the external debt are the Yuan Renminbus, contributing 9.9 percent and the of US Dollar 7.1 percent during the third quarter of 2005/06, though lower than 10.0 percent, and 7.5 percent, respectively, recorded during the second fiscal quarter of 2005/06. The comparative figures during the corresponding quarter were, however, lower at 9.2 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. The other currencies such as the Pound Sterling, the Yen, Kuwait Dinar, Swiss Francs and Special Drawing Rights together contributed 2.8 percent to the total external debt during the third fiscal quarter, slightly lower than 2.9 percent recorded during the preceding quarter and significantly lower than 10.0 percent registered during the corresponding quarter of 2004/05. The remarkable decline in the share of other currencies, year-on-year, was due to the loan from the African Development Bank which was fully repaid.

**Table 5.2 Currency Composition for External Debt (Percentage Share)**

	Jun 05	Sep 05	Dec 05
Swiss Francs	0.90	0.89	0.86
Yuan Renminbis	9.66	10.03	9.78
Euro	56.85	56.02	55.64
Pound Sterling	0.31	0.30	0.26
Thousands of Yen	0.27	0.31	0.31
Kuwaiti Dinar	0.64	0.11	0.11
US Dollars	8.05	7.55	7.13
<b>Special Drawings</b>			
Rights	1.15	1.26	1.14
Rands	22.16	23.52	24.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 5.3 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LOAN GUARANTEES

The total loan guarantees issued by the Government during the third quarter of 2005/06 declined by 4.4 percent from the level in the preceding quarter and by 8.5 from those in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year. Consequently, as a share of GDP, total loan guarantees decreased to 6.1 percent from 6.4 percent recorded during the second quarter of 2005/06. Responsible for the decline in the total loan guarantees is the contraction in the stock of domestic loan guarantees issued to domestic creditors. The stock of loan guarantees to foreigners, however, remained the same for the three consecutive quarters of 2005/06. The decline in the guarantees reduces the risk of exposing the Government in cases of defaults.

The total domestic loan guarantees declined by 7.8 percent, quarter-on-quarter, and by 5.7 percent year-on-year. It contributed about 51.6 percent to the total amount of guarantees issued during the quarter. As a percentage of GDP, total domestic loan guarantees stood at 3.2 percent during the third fiscal quarter. Foreign loans guarantees, however, remained at the same level as in the preceding quarter, while it went up by 5.2 percent from the level during the same time of 2004/05. The proportion of total foreign guarantees to the total guarantees was 48.4 percent during third fiscal quarter.

Chart 5.4 Central Government Loan Guarantees

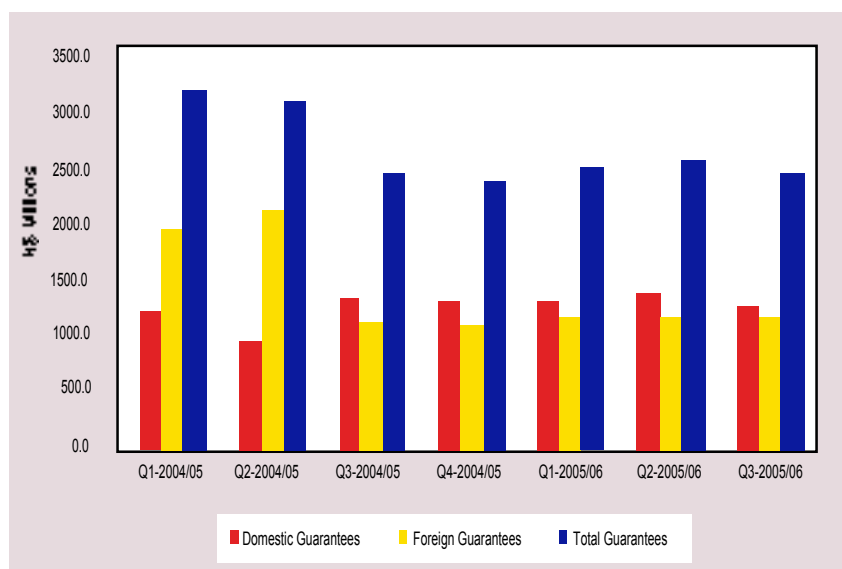


Table 5.3 Central Government Loan Guarantees

	Q1 2004/ 2005	Q2 2004/ 2005	Q3 2004/ 2005	Q4 2004/ 2005	Q1 2005/ 2006	Q2 2005/ 2006	Q3 2005/ 2006
Domestic Guarantees	1237.1	1001.1	1379.6	1341.0	1340.6	1410.6	1301.0
As % of GDP	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.2
Foreign Guarantees	1976.7	2164.5	1161.5	1096.7	1221.7	1221.7	1221.7
As % of GDP	5.3	6.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total Guarantees	3213.8	3165.6	2541.1	2437.7	2562.3	2632.3	2522.7
As % of GDP	8.6	8.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.1



## 6. FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS

### BOX B REVISION NOTICE: QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

As it was communicated in the December 2005 Quarterly Bulletin of the Bank of Namibia, a survey on Asset Management Companies was conducted to obtain data on Namibian pension, life insurance and unit trust funds. The actual data obtained through the newly conducted survey has necessitated the revision of the old published estimates from the first quarter of 2000 to the third quarter of 2005. The following items in the balance of payments have been affected by the incorporation of the new data:

#### 1. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

- Major revisions were made to portfolio- and other long-term investments over the five year period 2000–2005 on a quarterly basis (Tables 1A and B). The new data showed that most of the invested funds were made on either equity assets (such as shares), debt securities (bonds and notes) or money market instruments (NCDs, BAs), but not into loans and other long-term assets, as was previously recorded. This means that most of the investment instruments as reported under the new survey should be classified under portfolio investment. As a result, a major shift can be observed from other investment to portfolio investment, resulting further in much lower data for the sub-account other investment compared with what used to be reported under the same item in the past.
- Insignificant movements (upward or downward) could also be seen under the direct investment abroad category, brought about by new information obtained on the sub-category of property investment (Table 1C). This is due to the fact that while no data for the sub-category was estimated before, data could now be obtained through the new survey.
- The capital and financial account balance has also been affected due to the revised data in the direct, portfolio and other investment components.

Table 1. Old and New Data for Affected Items: Capital and Financial Account

## A. Portfolio Investment, net (N\$ Millions)

		Old	New	Difference
<b>2000</b>	Q1	-180	-650	-470
	Q2	-223	-864	-641
	Q3	-274	-867	-593
	Q4	-288	-786	-498
<b>2001</b>	Q1	-361	-944	-583
	Q2	-438	-1,310	-872
	Q3	-424	-1,078	-654
	Q4	-468	-324	144
<b>2002</b>	Q1	-427	-684	-256
	Q2	-447	-940	-493
	Q3	-500	-981	-482
	Q4	-601	-1,833	-1,232
<b>2003</b>	Q1	-400	-1,385	-985
	Q2	-589	-1,538	-949
	Q3	-584	-468	116
	Q4	-648	-1,392	-745
<b>2004</b>	Q1	-600	-806	-206
	Q2	-564	-1,919	-1 355
	Q3	-511	-1,328	-817
	Q4	-497	-1,436	-939
<b>2005</b>	Q1	-597	-1,708	-1,111
	Q2	-847	-1,300	-453
	Q3	-603	-1,016	-413

## B. Other Long-term Investment, net (N\$ Millions)

		Old	New	Difference
2000	Q1	-568	-1	567
	Q2	-563	-36	527
	Q3	-690	-32	658
	Q4	-770	-22	748
2001	Q1	-659	-38	621
	Q2	-736	-76	659
	Q3	-930	-109	821
	Q4	-658	124	782
2002	Q1	-290	219	509
	Q2	-141	479	620
	Q3	-825	-75	750
	Q4	-791	109	901
2003	Q1	-699	31	729
	Q2	-778	174	952
	Q3	-835	114	950
	Q4	-830	116	946
2004	Q1	-909	-34	875
	Q2	-847	24	871
	Q3	-1,076	-236	840
	Q4	-973	-96	877
2005	Q1	-1,090	-90	1,000
	Q2	-1,523	-326	1,197
	Q3	-714	259	974

## C. Direct Investment Abroad (N\$ Millions)

		Old	New	Difference
2000	Q1	34	34	0
	Q2	21	21	0
	Q3	-45	-45	0
	Q4	-29	-29	0
2001	Q1	36	36	0
	Q2	17	17	0
	Q3	12	12	0
	Q4	44	45	1
2002	Q1	32	33	1
	Q2	21	22	1
	Q3	19	21	2
	Q4	-18	-18	0
2003	Q1	8	11	3
	Q2	2	3	1
	Q3	-14	-13	1
	Q4	77	78	1
2004	Q1	19	22	2
	Q2	24	26	2
	Q3	25	26	2
	Q4	68	70	2
2005	Q1	-24	-20	4
	Q2	83	87	4
	Q3	2	-4	-5

**2. CURRENT ACCOUNT**

- The investment income received component (Table 2) in the current account has also been affected by the revised data over the review period and therefore, affected the current account balance.

**Table 2. Old and New Data for Investment Income, net (N\$ Millions)**

		Old	New	Difference
2000	Q1	28	2	-26
	Q2	17	-201	-218
	Q3	20	-137	-157
	Q4	100	-81	-181
2001	Q1	-99	-155	-56
	Q2	-210	-331	-121
	Q3	-61	-217	-157
	Q4	-229	-271	-41
2002	Q1	-488	-256	232
	Q2	-13	-104	-91
	Q3	867	868	1
	Q4	4	-253	-257
2003	Q1	637	544	-93
	Q2	187	157	-30
	Q3	429	-627	-1,056
	Q4	506	441	-66
2004	Q1	205	131	-74
	Q2	107	-35	-142
	Q3	-176	-159	18
	Q4	825	704	-121
2005	Q1	-182	-286	-103
	Q2	654	242	-412
	Q3	153	109	-43

It is further worth mentioning that some shortcomings in the received data were observed during the data editing and analysis process. The following are the identified shortcomings in the data:

- Non-response by some companies to the quarterly survey for some quarters, especially the historic data (2000:Q1–2002:Q4) and which caused data gaps.
- Non-provision of data for some important components and or sub-components by some companies surveyed.
- Lack of historical data by companies that were bought over by others. This caused fluctuations in the reported data.

The Bank, in its quest to publish reliable data, will work on the shortcomings in the data over time, in consultations with the relevant companies. The outcome of the process might introduce some new changes to the data, although these are not expected to be significant. The Bank will make such changes known to the stakeholders through its publications.

In addition to the major revisions describe above, revisions were also made on some other items' data for the third quarter of 2005 published in the December 2005 Quarterly Bulletin due to other reasons. This means data for the third quarter of 2005 as published in this March 2006 Quarterly Bulletin have some discrepancies when compared to the data which was published in the December 2005 Quarterly Bulletin (Table 3). On the current account sub-components, upward revisions were made to the merchandise trade balance and net current transfers, while downward revisions were made to net investment income and services. On the capital and financial account sub-components, an upward revision was made to the data on foreign direct investment into Namibia, while a downward revision was made to other short-term investments. Contributing to the revisions on the estimates published in the December 2005 Quarterly Bulletin, were the actual data received from a number of respondents. Some respondents could not supply the information in time for the publication and estimates were used at the time of the preparation of the December 2005 Quarterly Bulletin. The response rate, had however, improved after the publication which led to changes in the data which was published in the December 2005 Quarterly Bulletin.

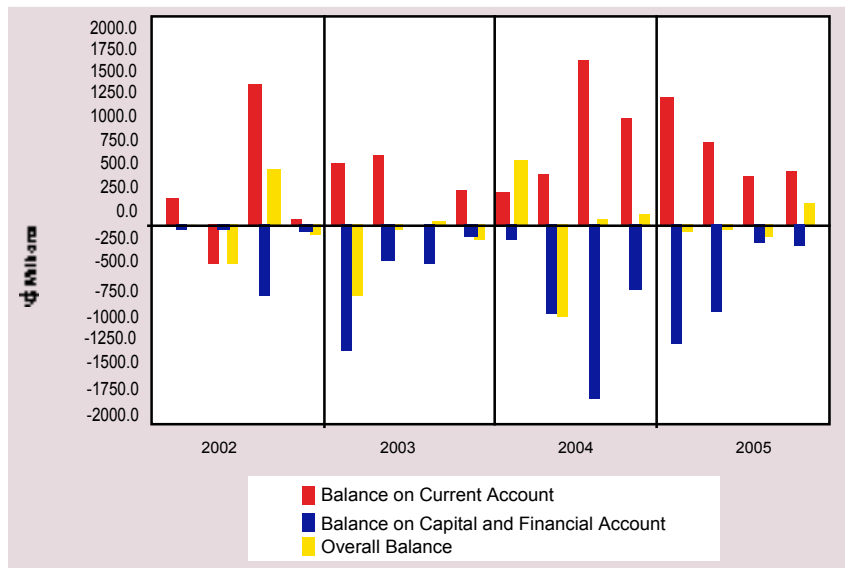
**Table 3 Balance of Payments Revisions for Third Quarter 2005 Data  
(N\$ Millions)**

	<b>As published in December 2005 Quarterly Bulletin</b>	<b>As published in March 2006 Quarterly Bulletin</b>	<b>Discrepancy</b>
<b>Current Account</b>			
Merchandise trade balance	-500	-711	-211
Services, net	52	35	-17
Investment income, net	153	109	-44
Net Current Transfers	863	1 088	225
<b>Capital and Financial Account</b>			
Direct investment into Namibia	623	628	5
Other short-term investment, net	-202	-164	38

#### 6.1 OVERVIEW OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Increases in both the current account surplus and capital and financial account deficit characterized the balance of payments for Namibia during the fourth quarter of 2005. The increase in the current account surplus was less than the deficit in the capital and financial account. Despite a widening capital and financial account deficit, the overall balance of the balance of payments turned into a surplus of N\$244 million from a deficit of N\$127 million recorded in the preceding quarter (Chart 6.1). The surplus in the overall balance of the balance of payments in the fourth quarter of 2005 was higher than that recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2004 by N\$128 million.

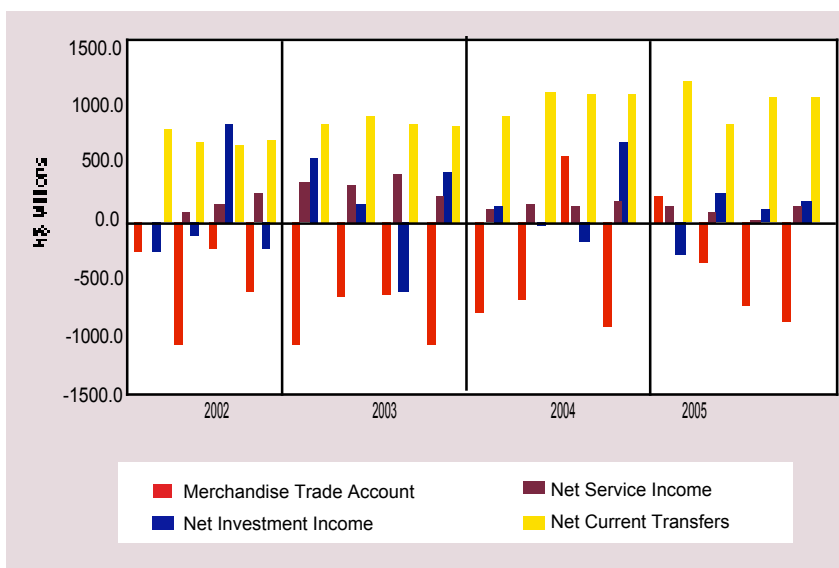
Chart 6.1 Balance of Payments Major Accounts



### 6.2 Current Account

The current account surplus during the fourth quarter of 2005 is estimated to have increased to N\$542 million from N\$514 million during the preceding quarter. The bigger surplus in the fourth quarter of 2005, relative to the third quarter, was a result of increases in net inflows in services, investment income and current transfers recorded during the quarter, despite a widening merchandise trade deficit (Chart 6.2). When compared to a surplus of N\$1 096 million recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2004, the current account surplus decreased significantly.

Chart 6.2 Current Account Sub-Accounts





The merchandise exports for Namibia during the fourth quarter of 2005 grew by 23 percent to N\$3 734 million, while imports grew by 22 percent to N\$4 596 million, quarter-on-quarter. Despite the faster increase in exports, the merchandise trade deficit widened by 21 percent to N\$861 million. Contributing to the rise in export receipts during the fourth quarter of 2005 were mainly, export receipts from other mineral products, supported by manufactured products and diamonds. When compared to a merchandise trade deficit of N\$901 million during the corresponding period of 2004, the deficit improved slightly.

Export earnings of other mineral products grew by 136 percent when compared to the preceding quarter, mainly on account of volumes exported that grew on average by 143 percent. This huge growth in volumes of other mineral products exported was mainly due to strong uranium exports during the fourth quarter of 2005. When compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, exports of other mineral products grew by 40 percent.

The receipts from manufactured products exported surged by 76 percent, quarter-on-quarter, during the fourth quarter of 2005. This was mainly driven by growth in exports of processed copper and zinc, which increased by 26 percent and 199 percent respectively. Year-on-year, exports of manufactured products increased significantly by 107 percent mainly on account of processed zinc.

The Namibian economy benefited from the strong performance of the diamond industry. The value of diamonds exported grew, quarter-on-quarter, by 18 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. The growth in the value of diamonds exported was mainly due to an increase in the volume exported, which grew by 10 percent. On a year-on-year basis, the value of diamond exports increased significantly by 35 percent, driven mainly by increased volume of diamonds exported that rose year-on-year by 58 000 carats.

Food and live animals<sup>19</sup> exported decreased, quarter-on-quarter, by 32 percent to N\$402 million during the fourth quarter of 2005. The decreased export receipts of this category were driven, amongst others, by the reduction in the value of live animals (cattle, small stock and game) exported during the fourth quarter. Year-on-year, the value of food and live animals exported, however, increased by 5 percent.

On a net basis, international trade in services, unlike in merchandise trade, recorded an inflow during the fourth quarter of 2005. Net services inflow during the fourth quarter was estimated to have increased to N\$135 million from N\$35 million during the preceding quarter. The main components contributing to this increased net inflow in services was tourism travel, which rose, quarter-on-quarter, by 31 percent to N\$401 million. Business travel, on the other hand, remained constant at N\$145 million. Year-on-year, the inflow in trade in services, on a net basis, however, decreased by 24 percent from N\$178 million during the fourth quarter of 2004.

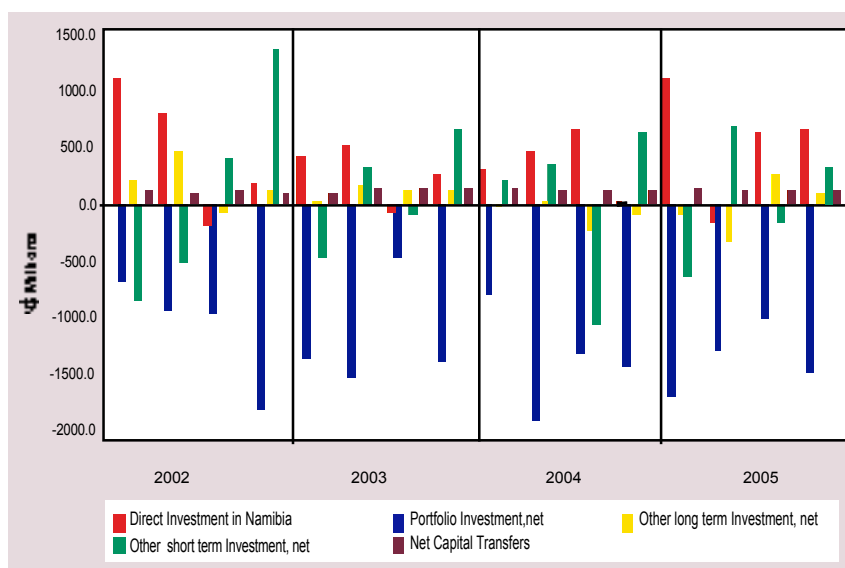
Namibia continued to record a net inflow in income from foreign investments during the fourth quarter of 2005. Net income from these investments rose substantially, quarter-on-quarter, by 67 percent to N\$183 million. Contributing to the growth was the income paid on foreign direct investment that declined to N\$263 million from N\$356 million in the preceding quarter. Also, income received from Namibian investments abroad, especially on other investment increased to N\$127 million from N\$118 million and contributed to this growth. As a result, the receipts offset the payments, resulting in an increase in investment income on a net basis during the fourth quarter of 2005. Net investment income for the fourth quarter of 2005, however, showed a decline in inflow when compared with a net inflow of N\$704 million during the corresponding quarter of 2004.

Net current transfer received increased during the fourth quarter of 2005 to N\$1 095 million from N\$1 088 million during the preceding quarter. This is an increase of only 1 percent, quarter-on-quarter, but is a reduction by 2 percent when compared to N\$1 122 million recorded during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The reduction, year-on-year, is due to the decrease by 2 percent in SACU receipts.

### 6.3 Capital and Financial Account

The capital and financial account was estimated to have continued reporting a deficit during the fourth quarter of 2005. The deficit increased significantly to N\$302 million during the fourth quarter of 2005 from a smaller deficit of N\$172 million during the preceding quarter. The main contributing factors to the widening deficit were mainly the increasing net outflows in the portfolio investment supported by a declining net inflow in the category of other long-term investment (Chart 6.3). The magnitude of the deficit in the fourth quarter of 2005 is lower when compared with N\$673 million during the corresponding quarter of 2004.

Chart 6.3 Capital and Financial Account Sub-Accounts



The continued business confidence shown in the Namibian economy through both the domestic and foreign investments was re-emphasized during the fourth quarter of 2005. Direct investment into Namibia during the fourth quarter of 2005 recorded an inflow of N\$657 million compared to that of N\$628 million during the preceding quarter and only N\$24 million during the corresponding quarter of 2004 (Chart 6.3). The increases in equity capital and reinvested earnings contributed to the inflow in direct investment into Namibia over the fourth quarter of 2005. Equity capital increased to N\$337 million from N\$325 million during the preceding quarter, while reinvested earnings rose to an inflow of N\$328 million from N\$247 million during the same period.

Portfolio investment, a significant investment option abroad for Namibian investors, continued to record net outflows during the fourth quarter of 2005. The net outflow of N\$1 487 million recorded during the fourth quarter represents an increase of 46 percent from N\$1 016 million during the preceding quarter (Chart 6.3). Contributing to the growth, in the net outflow of portfolio investment, quarter-on-quarter, was investment in equity and debt securities, both in the CMA area and offshore. During the fourth quarter of 2005, portfolio investment in equity assets rose, quarter-on-quarter, by 60 percent to N\$886 million while in debt instrument assets increased by 33 percent to N\$552 million. Year-on-year, portfolio investment abroad increased by 3 percent from N\$1 436 million.

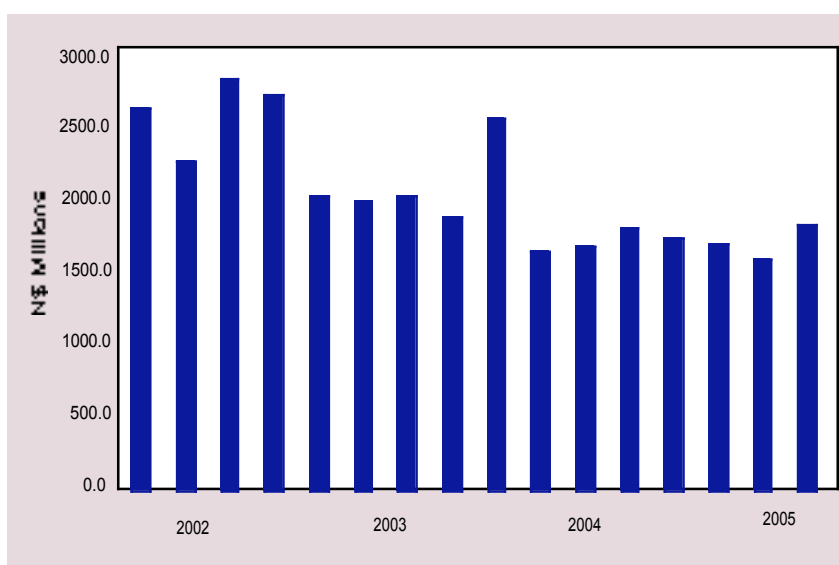
The net inflow recorded in other long-term investment during the fourth quarter of 2005 declined remarkably, quarter-on-quarter, by 65 percent from N\$259 million. This significant reduction, quarter-on-quarter, resulted from a strong reduction in drawings on long-term loans of other depository corporations. The drawings on long-term loans declined from N\$320 million to only N\$0.5 million during the fourth quarter of 2005.

Short-term investment, a category dominated mainly by contractual borrowings with repayment periods of one year and less, recorded a net inflow during the fourth quarter of 2005. The net inflow of N\$297 million was a turnaround from a net outflow of N\$164 million in the previous quarter. Year-on-year, this was a decline from a net inflow of N\$645 million. By nature, this sub-account displays volatility over time, as it reflects borrowing and repayments, of short-term debt.

As a result of the above developments in the current account and capital and financial account, the total stock of international reserves in the Namibia Dollar terms, registered the first increase of the year during the fourth quarter of 2005. It increased substantially by N\$244 million to N\$1 861 million at the end of the fourth quarter. When compared with the corresponding period of 2004, the stock of reserves had been higher by only 1 percent (Chart 6.4). This represents 5 weeks of import cover, the same as in the previous quarter, but slightly lower than the 6 weeks in the corresponding quarter of 2004.

<sup>19</sup> Consists of live animals, cattle cuts, small stock carcasses, canned beef, ostrich meat and bone meals, unprocessed fish, lobsters, crabs and grapes.

Chart 6.4 Quarterly International Reserve Stocks



#### 6.4 INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION (IIP)<sup>20</sup>

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2005, the stock of foreign investment-assets stood at N\$33.6 billion compared to N\$35.2 billion in the preceding quarter, while foreign investment-liabilities amounted to N\$21.1 billion as against N\$19.7 billion in the third quarter of 2005. As a result, the international investment position for Namibia continued recording a net foreign assets position in the fourth quarter of 2005, albeit lower than that recorded in the preceding quarter (Table 6.1). The net position during the fourth quarter was, however, a significant improvement when compared to the stock in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

<sup>20</sup> It is the aim of the Bank of Namibia to continue improving on the timeliness of the published macroeconomic data. It is against this background that a set of quarterly IIP data is published for the first time in this report.

Table 6.1 International Investment Position (N\$ Millions)

	2004		2005(p)		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Types of International Investments					
<b>Foreign assets at end of the quarter</b>	<b>30,053</b>	<b>29,485</b>	<b>29,920</b>	<b>35,179</b>	<b>33,609</b>
Direct investments abroad	567	511	516	412	434
Portfolio investments	25,894	25,360	25,797	31,292	29,589
Other investments	1,744	1,828	1,863	1,858	1,725
International reserves	1,847	1,786	1,744	1,617	1,861
<b>Foreign liabilities at end of the quarter</b>	<b>29,910</b>	<b>23,176</b>	<b>24,763</b>	<b>19,745</b>	<b>21,114</b>
Direct investments into Namibia	23,198	17,070	17,853	14,049	15,518
Portfolio investments	387	387	387	387	585
Other investments	6,326	5,719	6,523	5,309	5,011
<b>Net foreign assets/liabilities at end of the quarter</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>5,157</b>	<b>15,434</b>	<b>12,496</b>

(p) provisional

The net foreign asset position stood at N\$12.5 billion, a contraction by 19 percent when compared to N\$15.4 billion in the preceding quarter. The stock of foreign investment in portfolio instruments that declined, quarter-on-quarter, by 5 percent to N\$29.6 billion and the decrease in foreign direct investment into Namibia by 11 percent to N\$15.5 billion, mainly caused the net asset position to contract during the fourth quarter of 2005. The stock of direct investment abroad and that of international reserves, under the control of the monetary authority, however, rose, quarter-on-quarter, by N\$23 million and N\$244 million to N\$434 million and N\$1 861 million, respectively.

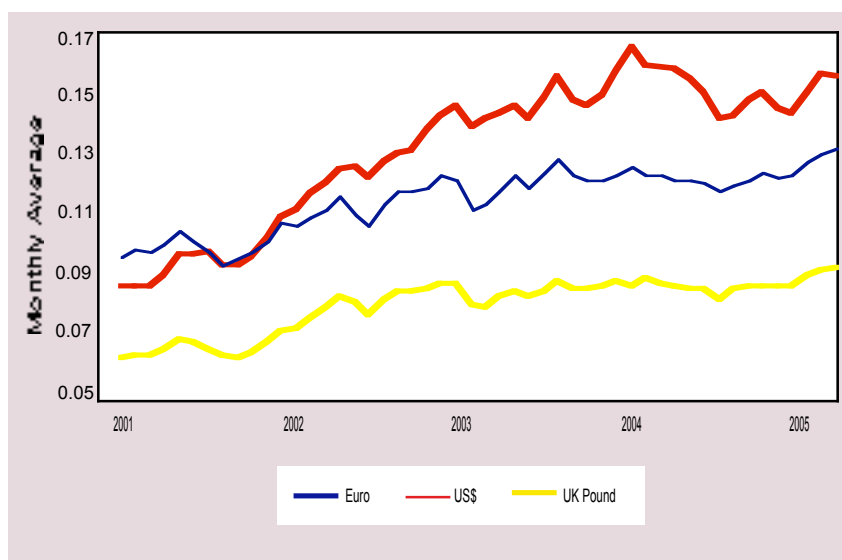
## 6.5 EXCHANGE RATES<sup>21</sup>

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Namibia Dollar appreciated, quarter-on-quarter, against both the Euro and Pound Sterling, but depreciated against the US Dollar. The external value of the Namibia Dollar appreciated, quarter-on-quarter, against the Euro by 2.2 percent to trade at a period average of N\$7.7679. Against the British Pound, the Namibia Dollar appreciated, quarter-on-quarter, by 1.7 percent to trade at N\$11.4200. Continued capital inflow into the South African economy could have, amongst others, contributed to the strengthening value of the Rand to which the Namibia Dollar is pegged. On the other hand, the Namibia Dollar depreciated, quarter-on-quarter, against the US Dollar by 0.3 percent to trade at N\$6.5307. This was on account of the strengthening value of the US Dollar against other international currencies.

<sup>21</sup> The Namibia Dollar (NAD) trade one to one against the South African Rand (ZAR) and therefore is referred to interchangeably. The rates being referred to are mid-rates period averages in foreign cents for the respective exchanges rates, unless mentioned otherwise.

Month-on-month, an appreciation by the national currency was observed against the US Dollar the Pound sterling and Euro in January 2006, (Chart 6.5). In January 2006, the Namibia Dollar had reached N\$6.0891, N\$10.7529 and N\$7.3814 against the US Dollar, British pound and Euro, respectively, compared to N\$6.3591, N\$11.1059 and N\$7.5425, respectively, in December 2005. In February, 2006 the Namibia Dollar depreciated, month-on-month, against the US dollar to N\$6.1177, while it continued to appreciate against the British Pound to N\$10.6948 and Euro to N\$7.3086.

**Chart 6.5 Foreign Currency per Namibia Dollar**

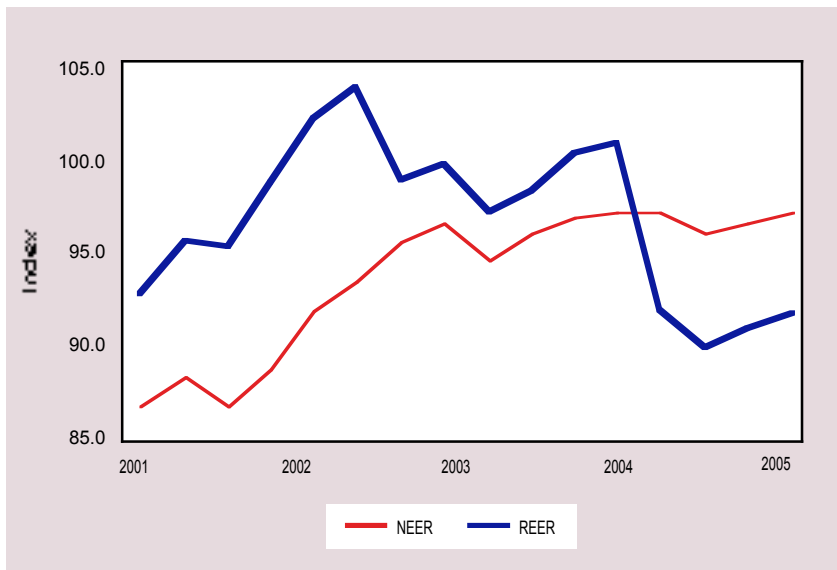


When compared to the corresponding quarter of 2004, the Namibia Dollar, however, depreciated against both the Euro and British pound, but appreciated against the US Dollar during the fourth quarter of 2005. Depreciations of 0.9 percent against the Euro, 0.4 percent against the Pound Sterling and an appreciation of 7.8 percent against the US Dollar were recorded during the stated period.

### 6.5.1 Trade Weighted Effective Exchange Rate

The nominal effective exchange rate index (NEER) appreciated, quarter-on-quarter, by 0.6 percent during the fourth quarter of 2005. The competitiveness of Namibian products on international markets, as measured by the real effective exchange rate index (REER), deteriorated by 0.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2005 (Chart 6.6). This implies that some of the Namibian products exported, such as non-precious mineral products could have lost competitiveness in international markets by approximately the same magnitude. When compared with the corresponding quarter of 2004, the NEER appreciated by 0.1 percent while the REER depreciated by 9.3 percent.

Chart 6.6 Trade Weighted Effective Exchange Rate Index



## BANK OF NAMIBIA

## RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

## REVISION POLICY: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

By their very nature, macro-economic statistics such as the balance of payments statistics are derived from a variety of sources and methods. This means that, while these statistics are compiled using standard double-entry accounting concepts, the two sides of the underlying transactions often originate from different sources of varying quality, coverage and timeliness. It therefore follows that, not only will there be differences in the sum of the corresponding debit and credit entries in the resulting data (leading to net errors and omissions in the accounts), but inevitably, there will also be revisions to the data as new or improved data come to hand over time. These revisions will be published in either the quarterly bulletin or annual report in a separate table and will be clearly identified, together with the reasons for the revisions. This will assist users in assessing the reliability of the original estimates when compared with the revised estimates, users will also easily identify major revisions to series and their causes. Such revisions will most likely affect quarterly data for the year preceding the year under review, but earlier periods could also be affected, especially if a major new source or method had been identified for a particular series. In such cases, the series would be revised as far back as feasible, to give users the most consistent time series possible.

## 7. STATISTICAL APPENDIX

### 7.1 METHODS AND CONCEPTS

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

##### Accrual accounting basis

This applies where an international transaction is recorded at the time when ownership changes hands, and not necessarily at the time when payment is made. This principle governs the time of recording for transactions; transactions are recorded when economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred or extinguished.

##### Balance of Payments

The balance of payments (BOP) is a statistical statement that systematically summarizes, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. Transactions, for the most part between residents and nonresidents, consist of those involving goods, services, and income; those involving financial claims and liabilities to the rest of the world; and those (such as gifts) classified as transfers. It has two main accounts viz, the current account, capital and financial account. Each transaction in the balance of payments is entered either as a credit/asset or a debit/liability. A credit/asset transaction is one that leads to the receipts of payment from non-residents. Conversely, the debit/liability leads to a payment to non-residents.

##### Capital and Financial Account

In the balance of payments, the capital account covers capital transfers and the acquisition or disposal of non-produced non-financial items such as patents. The financial account of the balance of payments consists of the transactions in foreign financial assets and liabilities of an economy. The foreign financial assets of an economy consist of holdings of monetary gold, IMF Special Drawing Rights and claims on non-residents. The foreign liabilities of an economy consist claims of non-residents on residents. The primary basis for classification of the financial account is functional: direct, portfolio, other investment and reserve assets.

##### Capital Transfers

Capital transfers in kind consists of the transfers without a quid pro quo of the (1) ownership of a fixed asset or (2) the forgiveness, by mutual agreement between creditor and debtor, of the debtor's financial liability when no counterpart is received in return by the creditor. Capital transfer in cash, on the other hand, is linked to or conditional on, the acquisition or disposal of a fixed asset by one or both parties to the transaction (e.g., an investment grant).



### Current Account Balance

The current account of the balance of payments covers all transactions (other than those in financial account) that involve economic values, (i.e; real transactions) and occur between residents and non-resident entities. Also covered are offsets to current economic values provided or acquired without a quid pro quo. Included are goods, services, income and current transfers. The balance on goods, services, income and current transfers is commonly referred to as the “current balance” or “current account balance”.

### Current Transfers

Current transfers are all transfers of real resources or financial items without a quid pro quo and excludes transfers of funds directed for capital investments. Included are gifts of goods and money to or from non-residents viz, governments and private individuals. Current transfers directly affects the level of disposable income and should influence the consumption of goods and services.

### Direct Investment

Direct investment refers to a lasting interest of an entity resident in one economy (the director investor) in an entity resident in another economy (the direct investment enterprise), with an ownership of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise).

### Double-entry accounting

The basic accounting conversion for a balance of payment statement is that every recorded transaction is represented by two entries with exactly equal values. Each transaction is reflected as a credit (+) and a debit (-) entry. In conformity with business and national accounting, in the balance of payment, the term: credit is used to denote a reduction in assets or an increase in liabilities, and debit a reduction in liabilities or an increase in assets.

### Goods

These are real transactions with change in the ownership of physical products and include consumer and capital goods.

### Income

Income covers two types of transactions between residents and nonresidents: (i) those involving compensation of employees, which is paid to non-resident workers (eg., border, seasonal and other short-term workers), and (ii) those involving investment income receipts and payments on external financial assets and liabilities. Included in the latter are receipts and payments on direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment and receipts on reserve assets. Income derived from the use of tangible asset e.g., car rental by a non-resident is excluded from income and is classified under services such as travel.

### Merchandise Trade Balance

This is net balance of the total export and import of goods excluding transactions in services between residents and non-residents. Trade balance is the net balance of the total export and import of goods including transactions in services between residents and non-residents.

### Net Errors and Omissions

The balance of payment accounting framework requires a balancing item as the measure of the difference between recorded credits/debits and omissions. This is called 'net errors and omissions'. Theoretically, it measures quality though in practice a zero/lower net errors and omissions could imply not necessarily good quality data but that debits and credits just cancelled each other.

### Other Investment

Other investment covers all financial instruments other than those classified as direct investment, portfolio investment or reserve assets.

### Overall Balance of Payments

A balance simply refers to the difference between the sum of credits and debit entries. The overall balance is a very simple concept but a powerful analytical tool often used by analysts. In the balance of payment, overall balance refers to the balance between the sum of the current account balance, the capital and financial account balance and net errors and omissions.

### Portfolio Investment

Portfolio investment includes trading in equity and debt securities (other than those included in direct investment and reserve assets). These instruments are usually traded (or tradable) in organized and other financial markets, including over-the-counter (OTC) markets.

### Reserve Assets

Reserve assets consist of those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by the monetary authority for the direct financing of payments imbalances, for indirectly regulating the magnitude of such balances through intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and/or for other purposes.

### Residency

In the balance of payments, the concept of residency is based on a sectoral transactor's center of economic interest. Country boundaries recognized for political purposes may not always be appropriate for economic interest purposes. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize the economic territory of a country as the relevant geographical area to which the concept of residence is applied. An institutional unit is a resident unit when it has a center of economic interest in the territory from which the unit engages in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale, for a year or more.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

### 3-Month BA rate

The interest rate on a time draft (bill of exchange) drawn on and accepted by Other Depository Corporations on which it was drawn; the bank accepting the draft assumes the obligation of making payment at maturity on behalf of its client.

### Bank rate

The rate charged by the Bank of Namibia on advances on specific collateral to Other Depository Corporations. The Bank rate is the cost of credit to the banking sector and therefore eventually affects the cost of credit to the general public.

### Depository Corporations Survey

The Depository Corporations Survey is a consolidation of the Central Bank Survey and the Other Depository Corporations Survey.

### Bond

A security that gives the holder the unconditional right to a fixed money income or an income linked to some index, and except for perpetual bonds, an unconditional right to a stated fixed sum or a sum linked to some index on a specified date or dates.

### Broad Money Supply (M2)

Broad Money Supply (M2) is defined to include currency outside Depository Corporations, transferable and other deposits in national currency of the resident sectors, excluding deposits of the Central Government and those of the Depository Corporations.

### Transferable Deposits

These are deposits that are exchangeable without penalty or restriction, on demand and are directly usable for making third party payments.

### Other Depository Corporations (ODCs)

The ODC sub-sector consists of all resident financial corporations (except the Central Bank) and quasi-corporations that are mainly engaged in financial intermediation and that issue liabilities included in the national definition of broad money. There are currently seven financial intermediaries classified as financial intermediaries in Namibia, i.e. First National Bank of Namibia, Standard Bank of Namibia, Nedbank Namibia, Bank Windhoek, Agribank of Namibia, National Housing Enterprise and the Namibia Post Office Savings Bank.

### Deposit rate

The deposit rate refers to the weighted average deposit rate of the ODC's i.e. the rate that ODC's declare on other deposits (eg. time deposits).

### Dual-listed Companies

Refer to those companies listed and trading on two stock exchanges, such as the Johannesburg Stock Exchange as well as on the NSX.

### Lending rate

The lending rate refers to the weighted average lending rate, i.e. the rate charged by ODC's to borrowers.

### Local Market in terms of NSX

Only local (Namibian) companies listed on the NSX.

### Market Capitalisation

Market Capitalisation is the total market value of a company's issued share capital. It is equal to the number of fully paid shares listed on the NSX multiplied by the share price.

### Market Turnover

Volume of shares traded on the NSX multiplied by the share price.

### Market Volume

The number of shares traded on the NSX.

### Money Market rate

The money market rate refers to the inter-bank interest rate; the rate at which ODC's extend credit to each other.

### Mortgage rate

The rate charged on a loan for the purpose of financing construction or purchasing of real estate.

### Overall Market in terms of NSX

Refers to all companies, local as well as foreign, listed on the NSX.

### Prime rate

The rate of interest charged by Other Depository Corporations (ODC's) for loans made to its most credit-worthy business and industrial customers; it is a benchmark rate that banks establish from time to time in computing an appropriate rate of interest for a particular loan contract.

### Real Interest rate

The rate of interest adjusted to allow for inflation; the nominal interest rate less the rate of inflation for Namibia, is the real interest rate.

7.2 STATISTICAL TABLES

I National Accounts

Table I.1	Aggregate Economic Indicators	.56
Table I.2	Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income	.57
Table I.3	National Disposable Income and Saving	.58
Table I.4(a)	Gross Domestic Product by Activity - Current Prices	.59
Table I.4(b)	Gross Domestic Product by Activity - Percentage Contributions	.60
Table I.5(a)	Gross Domestic Product by Activity - Constant Prices	.61
Table I.5(b)	Gross Domestic Product by Activity - Annual Percentage Changes	.62
Table I.6(a)	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Current Prices	.63
Table I.6(b)	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Percentage Contributions	.63
Table I.7(a)	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Constant Prices	.64
Table I.7(b)	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Annual Percentage Changes	.64
Table I.8	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Activity - Current Prices	.65
Table I.9	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Activity - Constant Prices	.65
Table I.10	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Type of Asset - Current Prices	.65
Table I.11	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Type of Asset - Constant Prices	.66
Table I.12	Gross Capital Formation by Type of Ownership - Current Prices	.66
Table I.13	Gross Capital Formation by Type of Ownership - Constant Prices	.66
Table I.14	Fixed Capital Stock by Activity - Current Prices	.67
Table I.15	Fixed Capital Stock by Activity - Constant Prices	.67
Table I.16(a)	National Consumer Price Index	.68
Table I.16(b)	National Consumer Price Index	.69

II Monetary and Financial Developments

Table II.1(a)	Central Bank Survey	.70
Table II.1(b)	Central Bank Survey	.71
Table II.2(a)	Other Depository Corporations Survey	.72
Table II.2(b)	Other Depository Corporations Survey	.73
Table II.3	Depository Corporations Survey	.74
Table II.4	Other Depository Corporations Claims on Other Sectors	.75
Table II.5	Deposits of other Depository Corporations	.76
Table II.6	Selected Interest Rates: Namibia and South Africa	.77

III Public Finance

Table III.1	Allotment of Government of Namibia Treasury Bills	.78
Table III.2	Holdings of Government of Namibia Internal Registered Stock	.79
Table III.3	Government Revenue and Expenditure	.80

IV Balance of Payments

Table IV.A	Balance of Payment Account	.81
Table IV.B	Supplementary Table: Balance of Payments Services	.82
Table IV.C	Supplementary Table: Balance of Payments Investment Income	.83
Table IV.D	Supplementary Table: Balance of Payments Transfers	.83
Table IV.E	Supplementary Table: Balance of Payments Direct Investment	.84
Table IV.F	Supplementary Table: Balance of Payments Portfolio Investment	.84
Table IV.G	Supplementary Table: Balance of Payments Other Investment	.85
Table IV.H	Foreign Exchange Rates	.86
Table IV.I	Effective Exchange Rate Indices	.87

Table I.I AGGREGATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Current Prices</b>					
GDP (N\$ mil.)	23690	27686	32908	33840	36901
% Change	14.5	16.9	18.9	2.8	9.0
GNI (N\$ mil.)	23920	27677	33264	35572	37383
% Change	16.2	15.7	20.2	6.9	5.1
GDP per capita (N\$)	12723	14853	17220	17292	18442
% Change	11.0	16.7	15.9	0.4	6.7
GNI per capita (N\$)	12846	14848	17406	18177	18682
% Change	12.7	15.6	17.2	4.4	2.8
<b>Constant 1995 Prices</b>					
GDP (N\$ mil.)	15100	15462	16494	17068	18084
% Change	3.5	2.4	6.7	3.5	5.9
GNI (N\$ mil.)	16606	17541	19054	18941	19686
% Change	7.2	5.6	8.6	-0.6	3.9
GDP per capita (N\$)	8110	8295	8631	8722	9037
% Change	0.3	2.3	4.1	1.1	3.6
GNI per capita (N\$)	8918	9410	9970	9679	9838
% Change	4.0	5.5	6.0	-2.9	1.6

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.2 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS NATIONAL INCOME

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Current prices - N\$ million</b>					
Compensation of employees	9352	10616	12012	13064	13846
Consumption of fixed capital	3103	3561	4073	5304	5922
Net operating surplus	9174	11015	13793	12561	13666
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>21629</b>	<b>25192</b>	<b>29878</b>	<b>30929</b>	<b>33434</b>
Taxes on production and imports	2671	3158	3582	3051	3680
Subsidies	-610	-663	-552	-140	-213
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>23690</b>	<b>27686</b>	<b>32908</b>	<b>33840</b>	<b>36901</b>
Primary incomes					
- receivable from the rest of the world	1721	1704	1803	2123	2374
- payable to rest of the world	-1491	-1714	-1447	-391	-1892
<b>Gross national income at market prices</b>	<b>23920</b>	<b>27677</b>	<b>33264</b>	<b>35572</b>	<b>37383</b>
Current transfers					
- receivable from the rest of the world	3272	3297	3202	3670	4528
- payable to rest of the world	-262	-312	-308	-203	-225
<b>Gross national disposable income</b>	<b>26930</b>	<b>30661</b>	<b>36158</b>	<b>39039</b>	<b>41686</b>
<b>Current prices - N\$ per capita</b>					
Gross domestic product at market prices	12723	14853	17220	17292	18442
Gross national income at market prices	12846	14848	17406	18177	18682
<b>Constant 1995 prices - N\$ millions</b>					
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>15100</b>	<b>15462</b>	<b>16494</b>	<b>17068</b>	<b>18084</b>
- Annual percentage change	3.5	2.4	6.7	3.5	5.9
<b>Real gross national income</b>	<b>16606</b>	<b>17541</b>	<b>19054</b>	<b>18941</b>	<b>19686</b>
- Annual percentage change	7.2	5.6	8.6	-0.6	3.9
<b>Constant 1995 prices - N\$ per capita</b>					
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>8110</b>	<b>8295</b>	<b>8631</b>	<b>8722</b>	<b>9037</b>
- Annual percentage change	0.3	2.3	4.1	1.0	3.6
<b>Real gross national income</b>	<b>8918</b>	<b>9410</b>	<b>9970</b>	<b>9679</b>	<b>9838</b>
- Annual percentage change	4.0	5.5	6.0	-2.9	1.6

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.3 NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME AND SAVING

Current prices - N\$ million	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Disposable income and saving</b>					
<b>Gross national disposable income</b>	<b>26930</b>	<b>30661</b>	<b>36158</b>	<b>39039</b>	<b>41686</b>
Consumption of fixed capital	3103	3561	4073	5304	5922
<b>Net national disposable income</b>	<b>23827</b>	<b>27100</b>	<b>32085</b>	<b>33735</b>	<b>35764</b>
All other sectors	17426	19879	24199	26137	27364
General government	6401	7221	7886	7599	8400
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>21026</b>	<b>23949</b>	<b>26981</b>	<b>27763</b>	<b>28284</b>
Private	14196	16094	18289	18794	19235
General government	6830	7856	8692	8969	9049
<b>Saving, net</b>	<b>2801</b>	<b>3151</b>	<b>5104</b>	<b>5973</b>	<b>7480</b>
All other sectors	3230	3785	5910	7343	8129
General government	-430	-634	-806	-1370	-649
<b>Financing of capital formation</b>					
Saving, net	2801	3151	5104	5973	7480
Capital transfers receivable from abroad	93	45	431	512	501
Capital transfers payable to foreign countries	-2	-2	-4	-3	-3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2892</b>	<b>3194</b>	<b>5532</b>	<b>6482</b>	<b>7978</b>
<b>Capital formation</b>					
Gross fixed capital formation	4460	6073	6964	9867	9286
All other sectors	3465	4969	5876	8764	7901
General government	995	1104	1087	1103	1384
Consumption of fixed capital	-3103	-3561	-4073	-5304	-5922
All other sectors	-2284	-2649	-3065	-4119	-4614
General government	-819	-912	-1008	-1185	-1308
Changes in inventories	171	412	-468	220	120
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing(-)	1364	270	3109	1698	4495
All other sectors	1924	990	3831	2988	5205
General government	-560	-720	-722	-1289	-710
Discrepancy on GDP 1)	659	968	-77	2790	1246
Net lending/borrowing in external transactions 2)	2023	1237	3032	4488	5741
<b>Total</b>	<b>2892</b>	<b>3194</b>	<b>5532</b>	<b>6482</b>	<b>7978</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

1This is the discrepancy in Table 1.6



**Table I.4(a) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ACTIVITY**

Current Prices - N\$ Million

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Agriculture and forestry	1299	1137	1687	1814	1846
Commercial	792	711	1309	1353	1258
Subsistence	507	425	378	461	589
Fishing & fish processing on board	1044	1445	1608	1757	1470
Mining and quarrying	2610	3663	4565	2975	3837
Diamond mining	1934	2854	3427	2630	3444
Other mining and quarrying	677	809	1138	345	393
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>4953</b>	<b>6244</b>	<b>7859</b>	<b>6546</b>	<b>7153</b>
Manufacturing	2371	2604	3305	3870	4519
Meat processing	121	142	143	139	125
Fish processing on shore	548	494	703	876	920
Manufacture of other food products and beverages	1090	1215	1515	1650	1670
Other manufacturing	612	753	944	1205	1805
Electricity and water	605	620	854	1003	1166
Construction	473	789	725	1029	1124
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>3448</b>	<b>4013</b>	<b>4884</b>	<b>5902</b>	<b>6808</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	2682	3004	3428	3987	4147
Hotels and restaurants	403	477	576	648	651
Transport, and communication	1383	1533	2083	2382	2516
Transport and storage	877	975	1289	1409	1418
Post and telecommunications	506	558	794	973	1098
Financial intermediation	833	964	1088	1246	1236
Real estate and business services	2235	2497	2832	3156	3405
Owner-occupied dwellings	1194	1317	1449	1593	1734
Other real estate and business services	1041	1180	1382	1563	1672
Community, social and personal services	201	216	244	281	301
Producers of government services	5071	5810	6553	6863	7107
Other producers	437	487	558	606	637
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>13244</b>	<b>14989</b>	<b>17361</b>	<b>19168</b>	<b>20001</b>
Less: Financial services indirectly measured	273	330	359	431	413
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>21372</b>	<b>24916</b>	<b>29747</b>	<b>31185</b>	<b>33549</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	2318	2771	3161	2655	3353
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>23690</b>	<b>27686</b>	<b>32908</b>	<b>33840</b>	<b>36901</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.4(b) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ACTIVITY**  
Percentage Contributions

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture and forestry	5.5	4.1	5.1	5.4	5.0
Commercial	3.3	2.6	4.0	4.0	3.4
Subsistence	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6
Fishing	4.4	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.0
Mining and quarrying	11.0	13.2	13.9	8.8	10.4
Diamond mining	8.2	10.3	10.4	7.8	9.3
Other mining and quarrying	2.9	2.9	3.5	1.0	1.1
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>
Manufacturing	10.0	9.4	10.0	11.4	12.2
Meat processing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Fish processing	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.5
Manufacture of other food products and beverages	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.5
Other manufacturing	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.9
Electricity and water	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2
Construction	2.0	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.0
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	11.3	10.8	10.4	11.8	11.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
Transport, and communication	5.8	5.5	6.3	7.0	6.8
Transport and storage	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.8
Post and telecommunications	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.0
Financial intermediation	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.3
Real estate and business services	9.4	9.0	8.6	9.3	9.2
Owner-occupied dwellings	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.7
Other real estate and business services	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5
Community, social and personal services	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Producers of government services	21.4	21.0	19.9	20.3	19.3
Other producers	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>54.2</b>
Less: Financial services indirectly measured	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>90.9</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.8	9.1
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.5(a) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ACTIVITY**  
Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture and forestry	1056	899	975	1010	1025
Commercial	648	589	723	755	687
Subsistence	408	310	252	255	338
Fishing & fish processing on board	641	631	703	732	666
Mining and quarrying	1190	1117	1296	1237	1692
Diamond mining	847	803	942	909	1264
Other mining and quarrying	343	314	355	328	428
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>2887</b>	<b>2647</b>	<b>2974</b>	<b>2979</b>	<b>3383</b>
Manufacturing	1570	1657	1816	1911	2024
Meat processing	101	107	109	97	86
Fish processing on shore	241	204	183	277	271
Manufacture of other food products and beverages	774	808	875	872	874
Other manufacturing	455	538	648	665	792
Electricity and water	299	228	230	266	273
Construction	344	527	459	564	573
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>2505</b>	<b>2741</b>	<b>2870</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	1455	1496	1607	1674	1685
Hotels and restaurants	269	292	316	332	321
Transport, and communication	1049	1196	1332	1372	1500
Transport and storage	671	725	837	753	834
Post and telecommunications	379	471	494	619	666
Financial intermediation	489	498	514	563	636
Real estate and business services	1338	1393	1494	1572	1609
Owner-occupied dwellings	694	711	740	759	778
Other real estate and business services	645	682	754	813	832
Community, social and personal services	133	133	137	144	146
Producers of government services	3236	3281	3408	3475	3644
Other producers	292	298	307	310	314
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>8262</b>	<b>8586</b>	<b>9114</b>	<b>9443</b>	<b>9856</b>
Less: Financial services indirectly measured	151	158	155	178	206
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>13211</b>	<b>13488</b>	<b>14439</b>	<b>14985</b>	<b>15903</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	1889	1974	2055	2083	2181
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>15100</b>	<b>15462</b>	<b>16494</b>	<b>17068</b>	<b>18084</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.5(b) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ACTIVITY**  
Annual Percentage Changes

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture and forestry	4.7	-14.9	8.5	3.6	1.5
Commercial	31.1	-9.2	22.7	4.5	-9.1
Subsistence	-20.7	-24.0	-18.6	0.9	32.9
Fishing	14.5	-1.5	11.4	4.2	-9.1
Mining and quarrying	-1.7	-6.1	16.0	-4.6	36.8
Diamond mining	-6.7	-5.1	17.3	-3.5	39.1
Other mining and quarrying	13.3	-8.5	12.9	-7.5	30.5
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Manufacturing	3.6	5.5	9.6	5.2	5.9
Meat processing	-9.7	6.4	2.1	-11.6	-10.5
Fish processing	-14.2	-15.3	-10.1	51.1	-2.2
Manufacture of other food products and beverages	1.9	4.4	8.3	-0.3	0.2
Other manufacturing	24.9	18.3	20.5	2.6	19.1
Electricity and water	11.5	-23.8	1.1	15.6	2.6
Construction	-5.4	53.1	-13.1	23.0	1.7
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	5.4	2.8	7.4	4.1	0.7
Hotels and restaurants	7.2	8.4	8.4	4.9	-3.2
Transport, and communication	8.4	13.9	11.4	3.1	9.3
Transport and storage	6.3	8.1	15.5	-10.0	10.7
Post and telecommunications	12.4	24.3	5.0	25.2	7.5
Financial intermediation	6.2	1.7	3.3	9.4	13.0
Real estate and business services	1.5	4.1	7.2	5.2	2.4
Owner-occupied dwellings	2.5	2.5	4.1	2.5	2.5
Other real estate and business services	0.4	5.8	10.5	7.9	2.2
Community, social and personal services	8.7	0.2	2.9	5.6	0.9
Producers of government services	2.3	1.4	3.9	2.0	4.9
Other producers	2.0	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.3
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Less: Financial services indirectly measured	-0.8	4.5	-1.9	15.1	15.8
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Taxes less subsidies on products	1.2	4.5	4.1	1.4	4.7
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.6(a) EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Expenditure category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Final consumption expenditure	21026	23949	26981	27763	28284
Private	14196	16094	18289	18794	19235
General government	6830	7856	8692	8969	9049
Gross fixed capital formation	4460	6073	6964	9867	9286
Changes in inventories <sup>1</sup>	171	412	-468	220	120
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>25657</b>	<b>30434</b>	<b>33476</b>	<b>37850</b>	<b>37690</b>
Exports of goods and services	10811	12446	16320	17396	17080
Imports of goods and services	12119	14226	16966	18616	16622
Discrepancy	-659	-968	77	-2790	-1246
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>23690</b>	<b>27686</b>	<b>32908</b>	<b>33840</b>	<b>36901</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

<sup>1</sup>Change in inventories include only livestock, ores and minerals. Thus, the discrepancy includes an element of changes inventories.**Table I.6(b) EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

Percentage Contributions

Expenditure category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Final consumption expenditure	88.8	86.5	82.0	82.0	76.6
Private	59.9	58.1	55.6	55.5	52.1
General government	28.8	28.4	26.4	26.5	24.5
Gross fixed capital formation	18.8	21.9	21.0	29.2	25.2
Changes in inventories <sup>1</sup>	0.7	1.5	-1.4	0.7	0.3
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>102.1</b>
Exports of goods and services	45.6	45.0	49.6	51.4	46.3
Imports of goods and services	51.2	51.4	51.6	55.0	45.0
Discrepancy	-2.8	-3.5	0.2	-8.2	-3.4
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

<sup>1</sup>Change in inventories include only livestock, ores and minerals. Thus, the discrepancy includes an element of changes inventories.

**Table I.7(a) EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Expenditure category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Final consumption expenditure	13973	14429	14927	14243	14322
Private	9505	9827	10248	9563	9593
General government	4469	4601	4679	4680	4729
Gross fixed capital formation	3379	4295	4806	5967	5397
Changes in inventories <sup>1</sup>	171	412	-468	220	120
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19135</b>	<b>19264</b>	<b>20431</b>	<b>19839</b>
Exports of goods and services	6465	6331	7216	8878	8277
Imports of goods and services	8759	9619	9945	10513	9368
Discrepancy	-129	-385	-40	-1728	-663
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>15100</b>	<b>15462</b>	<b>16494</b>	<b>17069</b>	<b>18084</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

<sup>1</sup>Change in changes in inventories and discrepancy as a percentage of GDP of the previous year.**Table I.7(b) EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

Annual Percentage Changes

Expenditure category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Final consumption expenditure	4.3	3.3	3.5	-4.6	0.6
Private	5.8	3.4	4.3	-6.7	0.3
General government	1.3	3.0	1.7	0.0	1.0
Gross fixed capital formation	-9.0	27.1	11.9	24.2	-9.6
Changes in inventories <sup>1</sup>	0.8	1.6	-5.7	4.2	-0.6
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Exports of goods and services	-0.8	-2.1	14.0	23.0	-6.8
Imports of goods and services	-5.2	9.8	3.4	5.7	-10.9
Discrepancy	-1.9	-1.7	2.2	-10.2	6.2
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

<sup>1</sup>Change in changes in inventories and discrepancy as a percentage of GDP of the previous year.

**Table I.8 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ACTIVITY**

Current prices - N\$ Million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	268	299	326	392	414
Fishing	160	238	249	262	275
Mining and quarrying	828	958	874	3084	1735
Manufacturing	387	464	1751	1629	1792
Electricity and water	136	1217	285	796	713
Construction	156	176	205	258	280
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	224	307	281	250	332
Transport, and communication	687	606	1120	1029	1128
Finance, real estate, business services	644	728	801	1077	1252
Community, social and personal services	17	20	28	32	32
Producers of government services	952	1059	1042	1058	1333
<b>Total</b>	<b>4460</b>	<b>6073</b>	<b>6964</b>	<b>9867</b>	<b>9286</b>
Percent of GDP	18.8	21.9	21.2	29.2	25.2

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.9 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ACTIVITY**

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	209	219	230	243	259
Fishing	124	172	187	164	174
Mining and quarrying	656	697	638	1971	1068
Manufacturing	296	333	1212	979	1058
Electricity and water	99	848	186	465	398
Construction	124	132	149	162	177
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	171	218	194	152	200
Transport, and communication	506	420	803	599	643
Finance, real estate, business services	479	509	526	624	696
Community, social and personal services	13	15	21	20	21
Producers of government services	700	731	660	588	704
<b>Total</b>	<b>3379</b>	<b>4295</b>	<b>4806</b>	<b>5967</b>	<b>5397</b>
Annual change, percent	-9.0	27.1	11.9	24.2	-9.6

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF ASSET**

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Type of Asset	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Buildings	1392	1639	2019	1908	2348
Construction works	882	1600	1170	1994	2017
Transport equipment	702	903	1789	2036	2007
Machinery and other equipment	1318	1682	1840	3666	2647
Mineral exploration	167	249	146	264	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>4460</b>	<b>6073</b>	<b>6964</b>	<b>9867</b>	<b>9286</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.11 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF ASSET**

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Type of Asset	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Buildings	1033	1143	1321	1079	1270
Construction works	618	1054	705	1070	984
Transport equipment	517	614	1274	1184	1165
Machinery and other equipment	1087	1313	1409	2460	1803
Mineral exploration	124	171	97	174	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>3379</b>	<b>4295</b>	<b>4806</b>	<b>5967</b>	<b>5397</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.12 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY OWNERSHIP**

Current prices - N\$ Million

Ownership	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Public	1451	2417	2052	2383	2667
Producers of government services	952	1059	1042	1058	1333
Public corporations and enterprises	499	1358	1010	1325	1334
Private	3008	3656	4912	7484	6619
<b>Total</b>	<b>4460</b>	<b>6073</b>	<b>6964</b>	<b>9867</b>	<b>9286</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.13 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY OWNERSHIP**

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Ownership	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Public	1067	1677	1378	1361	1458
Producers of government services	700	731	660	588	704
Public corporations and enterprises	367	946	718	773	755
Private	2312	2617	3428	4606	3939
<b>Total</b>	<b>3379</b>	<b>4295</b>	<b>4806</b>	<b>5967</b>	<b>5397</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics



**Table I.14 FIXED CAPITAL STOCK BY ACTIVITY**

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	4322	4626	5077	5811	5977
Fishing	917	1163	1306	1736	1894
Mining and quarrying	5562	6399	6460	10053	10931
Manufacturing	2602	2981	4507	6275	7574
Electricity and water	3919	5167	5615	6808	7668
Construction	693	729	757	889	905
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	2045	2269	2429	2755	2855
Transport, and communication	6168	6677	7536	8864	9430
Finance, real estate, business services	8866	9866	10980	13371	14747
Community, social and personal services	384	403	424	485	498
Producers of government services	26881	28752	31130	35176	38128
<b>Total</b>	<b>62358</b>	<b>69033</b>	<b>76221</b>	<b>92193</b>	<b>100607</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.15 FIXED CAPITAL STOCK BY ACTIVITY**

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	3143	3163	3181	3198	3207
Fishing	714	843	979	1086	1195
Mining and quarrying	4106	4361	4532	5937	6406
Manufacturing	1960	2108	3046	3679	4311
Electricity and water	2773	3465	3487	3763	3952
Construction	550	544	545	555	563
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	1530	1593	1617	1588	1591
Transport, and communication	4441	4500	4854	4942	5011
Finance, real estate, business services	6581	6883	7193	7579	8014
Community, social and personal services	289	286	287	288	288
Producers of government services	19246	19346	19349	19258	19246
<b>Total</b>	<b>45334</b>	<b>47093</b>	<b>49072</b>	<b>51874</b>	<b>53786</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 1.16(a) NATIONAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (December 2001 = 100)

	Food and non alcoholic beverages maintenance	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity gas & other fuel	Furniture, household equipment & maintenance of the house	Health	Transport	Communications	Recreation and Culture	Education	Hotels, cafes & restaurants	Misc goods & services	All items	All items Annual percentage changes
<b>Weights</b>	29.63	3.26	5.13	20.59	5.61	1.51	14.79	0.90	2.50	7.36	1.62	7.11	100.0	
<b>2002</b>	111.1	105.6	104.5	106.9	104.0	102.6	109.4	102.0	106.4	108.3	106.0	102.1	107.7	12.9
<b>2003</b>	121.6	110.9	108.8	114.6	110.7	108.8	117.7	104.4	109.0	118.6	114.1	104.7	115.4	7.3
<b>2004</b>														
Jan	121.5	114.8	108.8	120.5	112.0	111.6	120.1	106.9	112.5	135.5	117.9	108.0	118.7	4.1
Feb	121.7	115.6	108.3	120.8	111.5	111.3	120.7	107.2	110.9	135.5	117.6	108.2	118.8	4.3
Mar	122.6	118.5	108.8	121.6	111.4	111.2	120.5	107.2	110.8	135.5	119.1	109.9	119.3	4.1
Apr	122.8	120.6	109.0	121.6	110.6	111.4	124.0	107.2	110.2	135.5	120.2	110.1	119.9	4.4
May	124.0	121.6	108.8	121.7	111.3	113.3	123.4	107.2	110.8	135.5	121.2	110.1	120.3	4.6
Jun	123.2	122.2	109.1	121.8	110.6	113.2	123.2	107.2	109.4	135.5	121.2	109.9	120.1	3.8
Jul	122.8	122.3	109.5	124.0	110.8	113.4	124.5	107.2	109.6	135.5	121.6	110.0	120.6	4.3
Aug	122.4	123.0	109.8	124.1	111.3	113.6	125.8	107.2	109.6	135.5	122.6	109.8	120.9	4.2
Sep	122.2	123.2	109.5	123.2	111.8	111.7	125.8	107.2	109.2	135.5	122.8	109.7	120.6	3.7
Oct	123.1	123.9	109.7	123.2	111.5	110.6	126.1	107.3	110.0	135.5	122.6	109.6	121.0	4.3
Nov	122.4	124.2	109.9	123.4	111.5	110.3	126.1	108.8	109.9	135.5	122.6	109.3	120.7	4.0
Dec	122.5	124.3	110.1	123.6	111.3	110.2	126.2	108.8	110.3	135.5	121.2	109.1	120.8	4.3
<b>2005</b>														
Jan	122.9	124.1	109.8	123.8	112.5	113.4	128.7	108.6	110.7	138.8	124.9	109.4	121.7	2.5
Feb	123.0	124.2	109.7	122.6	112.5	113.6	129.7	108.5	111.7	140.8	126.0	109.5	121.9	2.6
Mar	122.8	127.3	109.4	122.6	112.4	113.1	128.2	108.5	110.1	140.8	125.6	107.5	121.3	1.7
Apr	123.7	129.5	109.4	122.3	112.5	113.3	129.1	108.5	110.9	140.8	126.3	108.2	121.8	1.6
May	121.8	130.6	108.8	122.3	112.8	113.7	130.0	108.5	111.9	140.8	126.3	108.0	121.4	0.9
Jun	122.2	131.2	108.6	122.4	113.5	113.6	130.5	108.5	111.3	140.8	126.7	107.8	121.6	1.3
Jul	123.1	131.9	108.6	125.3	113.8	113.6	130.5	108.5	111.2	140.8	127.5	108.1	122.6	1.7
Aug	124.3	132.1	108.6	126.0	114.6	113.3	133.8	108.5	110.7	140.8	127.8	107.6	123.5	2.2
Sep	125.7	132.3	106.6	126.1	115.0	113.8	136.6	108.5	110.9	140.8	127.7	107.5	124.2	2.9
Oct	127.2	132.4	107.0	126.1	115.7	109.5	136.7	108.8	111.0	140.8	128.5	107.3	124.5	2.9
Nov	127.9	132.5	106.2	126.1	116.2	109.9	136.7	108.8	111.2	140.8	129.1	107.5	124.8	3.4
Dec	128.2	133.3	105.3	126.3	115.7	109.9	136.6	108.8	112.2	140.8	129.1	107.5	125.0	3.4
<b>2006</b>														
Jan	128.7	133.8	104.7	126.4	115.4	110.0	137.6	108.8	112.2	149.9	130.5	109.7	126.1	3.6

\*Calculated as a percentage change of the all items index for a given month in relation to that of the same month of the preceding year.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table I.16(b) INTERIM CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

This table classifies the NCPI into the categories of goods and services inflation

Date	Index	Services Monthly Inflation Rate	Annual inflation Rate	Date	Index	Goods Monthly Inflation Rate	Annual inflation Rate
<b>2002</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>			<b>109.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
<b>2003</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>		<b>116.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>2004</b>							
Jan	118.4	3.5	7.0	Jan	119.0	2.0	2.5
Feb	118.6	0.1	6.6	Feb	119.1	0.1	3.0
Mar	118.6	0.0	6.3	Mar	120.0	0.8	3.0
Apr	118.9	0.2	5.7	Apr	120.8	0.7	3.8
May	119.3	0.3	5.9	May	121.2	0.4	3.9
Jun	119.4	0.2	6.2	Jun	120.7	-0.4	2.5
Jul	120.5	0.9	6.3	Jul	120.9	0.2	3.1
Aug	120.6	0.1	6.2	Aug	121.2	0.3	3.1
Sep	120.7	0.1	5.9	Sep	120.8	-0.4	2.4
Oct	120.8	0.0	6.1	Oct	121.4	0.5	3.3
Nov	120.7	0.0	5.7	Nov	120.9	-0.4	3.1
Dec	120.9	0.1	5.6	Dec	120.9	0.0	3.6
<b>2005</b>							
Jan	122.3	1.2	3.3	Jan	121.3	0.3	1.9
Feb	125.0	2.2	5.4	Feb	119.9	-1.1	0.7
Mar	121.7	-2.6	2.6	Mar	121.1	1.0	0.9
Apr	122.4	0.6	2.9	Apr	121.5	0.3	0.6
May	122.4	0.1	2.7	May	120.7	-0.6	-0.4
Jun	123.1	0.5	3.0	Jun	120.7	0.0	0.0
Jul	123.9	0.7	2.9	Jul	121.8	0.9	0.8
Aug	124.2	0.2	3.0	Aug	123.0	1.0	1.5
Sep	125.2	0.9	3.8	Sep	123.5	0.4	2.2
Oct	125.0	-0.2	3.5	Oct	124.2	0.6	2.3
Nov	124.9	-0.1	3.4	Nov	124.8	0.4	3.2
Dec	125.0	0.1	3.4	Dec	124.9	0.1	3.3
<b>2006</b>							
Jan	126.6	1.3	3.5	Jan	125.8	0.7	3.7

\*Calculated as a percentage change of the all items index for a given month in relation to that of the same month of the preceding year.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

**Table II.1(a) CENTRAL BANK SURVEY**  
(end of period in N\$ Million)

	2004												2005											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	2395.6	1860.4	1783.2	1984.6	1989.9	1808.2	2207.6	1987.9	1977.3	2327.5	2029.5	1912.7	2303.8	2107.1	1874.1	2354.7	2159.1	1818.2	2245.0	1902.2	1983.9			
<b>Claims on nonresidents</b>	2411.5	1873.0	1802.2	2011.7	2012.6	1823.6	2217.2	2000.2	1985.7	2339.0	2042.1	1925.3	2320.6	2125.7	1890.4	2369.2	2169.3	1832.8	2258.1	1916.5	1998.0			
Monetary gold and SDR holdings	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Foreign currency	67.0	22.2	69.3	63.1	97.2	11.5	55.2	26.0	47.2	80.2	117.0	84.7	54.1	84.5	57.9	32.8	70.2	112.2	88.4	59.6	41.1			
Deposits	2343.2	1849.2	1739.3	1948.2	1914.9	1784.8	2131.7	1940.8	1902.1	2221.7	1924.1	1838.0	2265.3	2013.4	1799.3	2297.3	2054.9	1671.2	2119.8	1807.6	1906.0			
Securities other than shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	1.1	1.4	-6.6	0.1	0.4	27.1	30.1	33.2	36.2	36.9	0.8	2.3	1.0	27.6	33.0	38.9	44.0	49.3	49.8	49.2	50.8			
less: Liabilities to nonresidents	-15.9	-12.6	-19.0	-27.0	-22.8	-15.4	-9.6	-12.3	-8.4	-11.5	-12.6	-12.6	-16.8	-18.6	-16.3	-14.5	-10.2	-14.6	-13.1	-14.3	-14.1			
Deposits	-15.5	-12.6	-19.0	-27.0	-22.8	-15.4	-9.6	-12.3	-8.4	-8.4	-12.4	-12.5	-18.2	-18.6	-16.3	-14.5	-10.2	-14.6	-13.1	-14.3	-14.1			
Securities other than shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.1	-0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Claims on other depository corps</b>	97.0	97.7	113.1	98.7	149.4	163.1	122.5	187.9	238.7	263.9	260.0	265.4	105.7	158.4	235.1	131.8	159.1	244.7	214.0	228.9	515.2			
<b>Net claims on central government</b>	-768.4	-374.4	-336.3	-716.2	-727.5	-607.2	-992.9	-890.7	-889.7	-1446.2	-1181.3	-908.4	-758.8	-483.3	-334.5	-763.0	-458.9	-194.4	-652.9	-287.1	-608.1			
<b>Claims on central government</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>less: Liabilities to central govt</b>	-768.4	-374.4	-336.3	-716.2	-727.5	-607.2	-992.9	-890.7	-889.7	-1446.2	-1181.3	-908.4	-758.8	-483.3	-334.5	-763.0	-458.9	-194.4	-652.9	-287.1	-608.1			
Deposits	-768.4	-374.4	-336.3	-716.2	-727.5	-607.2	-992.9	-890.7	-889.7	-1446.2	-1181.3	-908.4	-758.8	-483.3	-334.5	-763.0	-458.9	-194.4	-652.9	-287.1	-608.1			
Other liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Claims on other sectors</b>	14.8	14.6	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.1	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.8	14.5	14.6	14.4	14.5	13.9	14.0	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.4			
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
State and local government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Public nonfinancial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other nonfinancial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other resident sectors	14.8	14.6	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.1	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.8	14.5	14.6	14.4	14.5	13.9	14.0	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.4			

**TABLE II.1(b) CENTRAL BANK SURVEY**  
(end of period in N\$ Million)

	2004												2005											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Monetary base	1134.8	1066.8	1073.2	1070.1	1152.3	1160.2	1187.5	1185.8	1238.6	1097.8	1101.0	1213.5	1170.5	1222.8	1231.6	1176.0	1320.7	1339.6	1233.9	1312.5	1372.6			
Currency in circulation	831.0	839.7	852.1	837.9	895.7	881.0	858.8	959.2	945.8	865.7	838.8	918.8	905.0	917.5	906.4	916.2	1009.2	954.5	975.6	1029.9	1026.8			
Liabilities to other depository corps	303.8	227.2	221.1	232.3	256.6	279.2	328.6	226.6	292.9	232.0	262.2	294.7	265.5	305.3	325.2	259.8	311.5	385.1	258.3	282.6	345.7			
Reserve deposits	176.0	179.4	205.1	232.3	256.6	279.2	328.6	226.6	292.9	232.0	262.2	294.7	265.5	305.3	325.2	259.8	311.5	385.1	258.3	282.6	345.7			
Other liabilities	127.8	47.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Deposits included in broad money	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Transferable deposits	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Securities other than shares, included in broad money	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Deposits excluded from broad money	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Of which: Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Securities other than shares, excluded from broad money	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Of which: Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Of which: Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Of which: Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Trade credit and advances	4.5	3.5	2.2	1.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	7.8	7.5	4.8	5.8	10.4	12.5	4.1	4.2	5.4	2.9	4.4	3.9	3.2			
Of which: Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Shares and other equity	763.8	690.5	660.6	631.7	703.0	692.8	650.1	627.2	611.2	630.1	620.9	668.2	638.8	716.1	708.2	710.8	701.1	691.3	733.4	690.9	667.1			
Funds contributed by owners	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0			
Retained earnings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
General and special reserves	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	244.3	244.3	244.3	255.0	250.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	235.0	228.0			
SDR allocations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Valuation adjustment	469.7	410.4	379.4	351.5	424.2	388.6	339.3	317.1	312.2	327.8	319.1	369.9	344.0	408.1	395.2	389.9	374.5	359.4	400.8	361.0	345.9			
Current year result	-0.7	-14.6	-13.5	-14.5	-16.0	9.5	16.0	15.4	14.7	2.7	2.2	3.3	4.9	33.1	38.0	45.9	51.7	56.9	57.6	54.9	53.2			
Other items (net)	-164.2	-162.7	-162.1	-322.7	-433.6	-478.7	-489.9	-518.4	-517.7	-576.7	-604.7	-603.2	-154.3	-154.9	-154.7	-153.6	-153.8	-151.6	-152.1	-150.1	-138.4			
Other liabilities	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	15.7	15.7	15.3	15.3	16.3	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	18.9			
less: Other assets	-167.0	-165.5	-164.9	-325.4	-436.0	-481.2	-492.4	-520.8	-533.4	-592.4	-620.0	-618.5	-170.6	-170.1	-169.8	-168.9	-169.0	-166.8	-167.3	-165.3	-157.3			

**TABLE II.2(a) OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY**  
(end of period in N\$ Million)

	2004												2005											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Net foreign assets	-478.6	-943.7	-1279.8	-504.7	-490.1	-290.9	-363.7	-491.3	-1007.0	-977.5	-414.6	-336.2	-1206.7	-1834.0	-1779.3	-1611.9	-1668.4	-1884.6	-1545.0	-1564.3	-2140.3			
Claims on nonresidents	1471.8	1285.4	1297.0	1188.3	1244.5	1559.1	1375.2	1291.0	1308.8	1187.7	1139.3	1295.6	439.4	435.0	466.3	400.0	448.2	292.3	325.4	289.0	285.6			
Foreign currency	64.9	62.6	65.6	47.7	60.6	37.6	43.7	41.0	40.2	36.0	43.4	50.1	30.9	71.0	46.8	44.8	65.7	41.6	51.1	49.1	58.4			
Deposits	980.3	795.8	803.1	713.5	754.6	960.9	891.7	807.0	828.9	711.6	614.6	1170.0	330.6	319.1	340.4	306.0	301.4	209.0	197.2	185.3	171.9			
Securities other than shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	426.6	426.9	428.3	427.1	429.3	560.6	439.8	443.0	439.6	440.1	481.4	75.4	77.9	44.9	79.1	49.2	81.1	41.7	77.1	54.6	55.3			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
less: Liabilities to nonresidents	-1950.4	-2229.1	-2576.8	-1693.0	-1734.6	-1850.0	-1738.9	-1782.3	-2315.7	-2165.2	-1553.9	-1631.9	-1646.1	-2269.0	-2245.6	-2011.9	-2116.6	-2176.9	-1870.4	-1853.3	-2425.9			
Deposits	-1116.5	-1208.2	-1272.7	-869.6	-1071.7	-1018.2	-1054.2	-969.1	-956.0	-1162.5	-996.6	-1476.9	-1271.1	-1552.9	-1574.5	-1519.3	-1325.3	-1339.5	-1083.8	-1070.0	-1152.5			
Securities other than shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	-833.9	-1020.9	-1304.0	-823.5	-663.0	-811.8	-684.7	-823.2	-1359.8	-1002.7	-557.3	-155.0	-374.9	-716.0	-671.1	-482.6	-791.2	-837.4	-786.6	-783.3	-1273.4			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Claims on central bank	491.0	458.0	469.3	392.6	505.7	466.7	484.9	496.9	565.1	451.9	431.7	569.7	456.5	521.2	557.8	514.7	655.1	479.2	538.7	595.4	672.4			
Currency	186.8	230.2	246.0	191.5	270.1	249.4	191.8	289.6	313.1	246.4	199.8	290.0	208.5	240.6	250.1	204.6	326.0	256.7	307.1	323.8	346.8			
Reserve deposits	176.0	179.4	177.5	183.2	223.7	191.3	189.8	194.1	201.0	199.6	202.3	212.1	208.1	214.4	218.1	220.6	223.7	222.5	226.0	227.0	228.1			
Other claims	128.2	48.3	45.7	17.9	11.9	26.0	103.2	13.3	71.1	5.8	29.6	67.6	40.0	66.2	89.6	89.5	105.4	0.0	5.6	44.7	97.5			
Net claims on central government	834.2	995.6	1062.5	1205.3	1409.1	1342.5	1558.1	1627.4	1761.5	1517.5	1662.5	1722.8	1392.4	1450.8	1730.1	1595.4	1611.3	1528.6	1507.1	1383.4	2013.8			
Claims on central government	1475.5	1604.7	1728.4	1789.1	1778.7	1786.1	1957.9	2020.8	2180.3	2003.7	2136.8	2164.3	1876.1	1920.2	2203.0	2094.1	2113.7	2082.5	2079.7	2007.4	2586.1			
Securities other than Shares	1444.0	1573.3	1700.2	1713.7	1746.6	1738.3	1784.1	1900.1	1934.2	1877.5	1999.1	2045.9	1765.4	1841.3	2040.8	2013.9	2043.1	2079.4	2079.2	2006.4	2585.2			
Other claims	31.5	31.4	28.2	45.4	32.1	27.8	173.8	120.8	246.1	126.2	137.7	118.4	110.8	78.9	162.3	80.2	70.5	3.2	0.5	1.0	0.8			
less: Liabilities to central government	-641.3	-609.1	-665.9	-563.8	-369.6	-423.6	-399.7	-393.5	-418.9	-486.2	-474.4	-441.5	-483.7	-469.4	-472.9	-486.7	-502.3	-563.9	-572.6	-624.0	-572.2			
Deposits	-556.6	-524.3	-581.2	-469.0	-294.8	-338.8	-315.0	-308.7	-334.1	-401.4	-389.6	-401.8	-444.0	-429.7	-433.2	-488.9	-462.6	-514.2	-532.9	-584.2	-532.5			
Other liabilities	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8			
Claims on other sectors	17966.8	18610.0	18696.7	18884.6	19231.5	19485.4	19739.6	20092.2	20284.1	20638.4	20762.9	21206.7	21634.7	22049.5	22099.3	22556.9	22837.4	23076.2	23315.9	23768.2	24251.0			
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	13.4	11.7	19.0	107.7	57.3	59.6	58.4	59.3	60.8	60.0	21.4	23.2	22.1	30.1			
State and local government	17.5	17.1	17.9	17.8	18.1	12.7	19.4	27.2	15.6	19.9	7.6	8.3	16.0	8.0	8.2	8.0	8.1	13.1	21.7	21.9	22.4			
Public nonfinancial corporations	148.7	351.5	351.2	363.3	364.2	368.3	369.5	352.5	351.7	349.0	406.1	355.7	361.2	362.6	367.2	370.7	237.7	238.5	243.1	300.1	289.5			
Other nonfinancial corporations	7832.3	7407.7	7392.4	7469.2	7609.2	7756.9	7756.5	7552.7	7563.7	7736.6	7754.9	7554.7	7893.9	8138.1	8181.7	8162.2	7821.2	8081.5	8213.0	8325.4	8478.8			
Other resident sectors	9987.3	10833.8	10935.1	11024.2	11230.0	11337.2	11583.9	12146.4	12341.4	12513.9	12486.6	13230.7	13304.1	13462.4	13483.0	13955.2	14710.4	14721.6	14814.8	15098.8	15430.2			
Unclassified shares and other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			

**TABLE II.2(b) OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY**  
(end of period in N\$ Million)

	2004												2005											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Liabilities to central bank	28.8	28.6	43.2	191.3	349.4	315.0	320.3	299.3	302.7	436.8	477.6	483.3	331.7	382.5	458.3	354.3	379.2	512.0	121.0	123.9	408.8			
Deposits included in broad money	14162.7	14038.6	13804.1	14180.2	14684.7	15181.9	15802.1	15665.7	15196.2	15059.5	15694.0	15859.0	16302.7	16245.3	16534.1	16862.0	16771.0	16384.9	16653.4	16761.5	16690.2			
Transferable deposits	8408.3	8225.9	7993.1	7917.0	8723.1	8697.2	9233.5	9236.0	8937.1	8050.4	8146.2	8462.7	8738.8	9092.7	9068.4	9368.4	9357.5	8961.4	9063.7	8882.0	8728.8			
Other financial corporations	1151.9	1057.1	1136.6	1049.5	920.0	982.5	961.9	1330.2	1483.1	1207.4	1279.4	1174.2	1389.1	1379.7	1831.1	1685.3	1654.3	1655.8	1791.9	1583.4	1558.9			
State and local government	106.1	109.8	59.9	59.5	70.1	173.9	217.5	212.3	219.7	233.7	232.4	224.6	154.5	183.6	160.5	156.9	160.9	168.7	158.6	153.4	165.0			
Public nonfinancial corporations	434.1	281.3	251.4	370.3	354.7	413.3	458.1	447.7	446.1	337.4	389.9	377.8	472.1	331.2	296.9	328.0	449.3	230.7	239.1	200.1	213.9			
Other nonfinancial corporations	4068.4	4221.9	4177.3	4085.2	4847.8	4677.5	5319.5	5169.8	4736.9	4469.3	4455.0	4862.5	4853.8	5117.0	4957.6	5152.6	4937.4	4878.4	4866.1	4957.8	4881.7			
Other resident sectors	2619.8	2555.9	2364.8	2342.6	2530.6	2470.1	2276.6	2076.1	2051.4	1802.5	1789.5	1823.6	1869.4	2081.1	2022.4	2045.7	2155.6	2026.7	2008.0	1987.3	1909.3			
Undclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Other deposits</b>	<b>5754.4</b>	<b>5812.7</b>	<b>5811.0</b>	<b>6263.1</b>	<b>6241.5</b>	<b>6484.7</b>	<b>6568.5</b>	<b>6729.7</b>	<b>6259.1</b>	<b>7009.1</b>	<b>7547.8</b>	<b>7396.2</b>	<b>7563.9</b>	<b>7152.7</b>	<b>7465.7</b>	<b>7483.6</b>	<b>7413.5</b>	<b>7423.5</b>	<b>7589.7</b>	<b>7879.5</b>	<b>7961.4</b>			
Other financial corporations	336.4	347.7	348.0	463.5	429.4	504.8	469.3	460.1	466.7	538.5	594.0	252.5	322.4	226.9	223.9	179.6	155.5	189.3	184.3	212.8	212.2			
State and local government	105.2	87.2	150.6	134.3	70.1	129.0	114.2	107.0	129.6	108.6	109.9	96.3	156.2	123.7	104.5	101.3	86.6	88.5	136.1	149.3	146.8			
Public nonfinancial corporations	273.4	270.4	371.1	414.9	309.6	330.8	271.7	315.9	348.5	548.1	641.0	641.1	549.9	441.8	433.0	517.9	462.4	518.5	496.6	500.2	505.9			
Other nonfinancial corporations	2067.5	2077.5	2037.5	2162.6	2397.7	2349.0	2596.7	2663.6	2311.6	2697.1	2666.7	3002.4	3165.9	3020.3	3206.1	3147.7	3121.4	3146.5	3202.9	3322.3	3386.2			
Other resident sectors	2971.9	3003.9	2903.9	3087.7	3034.7	3171.0	3116.7	3183.1	2984.7	3116.8	3246.2	3404.0	3389.5	3340.0	3498.2	3547.1	3587.5	3480.7	3568.7	3694.9	3700.2			
Undclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Securities other than shares, included in broad money</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
Deposits excluded from broad money	135.2	143.8	149.6	191.3	166.2	148.6	145.9	145.3	190.6	187.2	206.6	624.7	-587.4	-562.3	-452.6	-483.0	-263.3	313.0	-233.8	-216.0	-441.4			
Securities other than shares, excluded from broad money	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.2	86.2	408.6	379.8	437.4	420.5	430.3	327.4	344.9	408.4			
Of which: Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1			
Loans	1109.1	1190.6	1244.2	1334.9	1444.5	1342.1	1444.4	1640.9	1772.2	1835.3	2122.8	2096.2	2370.0	2105.0	2044.4	2056.6	2252.0	2462.1	2648.8	2658.9	2819.1			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Trade credit and advances	135.5	135.5	135.5	203.8	156.1	170.7	158.1	161.0	162.2	216.1	216.1	208.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Shares and other equity	3746.0	3745.2	3939.5	3872.6	3959.1	4008.4	4071.3	4058.6	3990.5	3998.4	3968.2	3969.1	3965.7	4059.9	3862.4	3919.4	3972.6	4092.3	4148.2	4225.6	4174.4			
Funds contributed by owners	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.8	271.8	271.8	278.5	278.5	278.5	278.5	278.5	278.5	278.5	278.5	278.5	278.5			
Retained earnings	215.4	207.2	169.4	153.7	192.3	111.3	153.6	152.3	223.5	212.8	244.4	394.6	284.6	381.1	177.1	151.8	161.9	238.7	276.6	304.9	299.2			
General and special reserves	3259.1	3266.5	3488.6	3447.3	3495.3	3625.6	3646.1	3634.8	3495.2	3513.8	3452.0	3356.0	3402.6	3400.3	3406.8	3478.1	3496.9	3540.4	3546.4	3594.2	3594.9			
Valuation adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Current Year Result	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	23.5	34.8	46.7	58.1	71.8			
<b>Other items (net)</b>	<b>-465.8</b>	<b>-162.3</b>	<b>-367.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-383.7</b>	<b>-163.0</b>	<b>-523.1</b>	<b>-545.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-102.9</b>	<b>-242.8</b>	<b>-169.0</b>	<b>-191.9</b>	<b>-451.4</b>	<b>-218.6</b>	<b>-91.6</b>	<b>-84.8</b>	<b>-771.1</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>284.0</b>	<b>737.7</b>			
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>1503.0</b>	<b>1555.3</b>	<b>1388.3</b>	<b>1510.1</b>	<b>1657.6</b>	<b>1580.6</b>	<b>1492.3</b>	<b>1465.5</b>	<b>1509.7</b>	<b>1438.1</b>	<b>1426.0</b>	<b>1705.2</b>	<b>1752.3</b>	<b>1713.8</b>	<b>1785.7</b>	<b>1409.5</b>	<b>1654.0</b>	<b>1474.8</b>	<b>1541.9</b>	<b>1400.4</b>	<b>1400.4</b>			
<b>less: Other assets</b>	<b>-1577.8</b>	<b>-1465.3</b>	<b>-1679.2</b>	<b>-1585.4</b>	<b>-1710.1</b>	<b>-1663.7</b>	<b>-1485.0</b>	<b>-1620.3</b>	<b>-1648.3</b>	<b>-1766.3</b>	<b>-1781.1</b>	<b>-1921.3</b>	<b>-1878.2</b>	<b>-2052.5</b>	<b>-2041.2</b>	<b>-1674.0</b>	<b>-1642.5</b>	<b>-1907.3</b>	<b>-1852.2</b>	<b>-1939.7</b>	<b>-1781.0</b>			
plus: Consolidation adjustment	-411.0	-252.3	-76.6	79.0	-331.3	-79.8	-530.3	-380.9	147.8	225.4	112.3	27.1	-66.0	-112.7	36.9	172.9	-96.2	-365.4	529.0	681.8	1118.3			





TABLE II.4 OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS CLAIMS ON OTHER SECTORS (end of period in N\$ Million)

	2005																				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Loans</b>	18402.1	19026.7	19114.7	19273.0	19594.9	19996.9	20263.2	20567.3	20881.8	21119.2	21209.0	21309.3	21735.0	22038.7	22202.7	22549.2	22856.8	23193.8	23293.5	23724.1	24198.4
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other depository corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central government	23.6	24.0	24.3	35.8	24.5	19.3	168.6	115.6	242.4	119.4	132.6	106.8	104.8	75.1	156.9	75.2	70.5	3.2	0.5	1.0	0.8
State and local government	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.1	13.4	12.7	19.4	27.2	15.6	19.9	7.6	8.3	16.0	8.0	8.2	8.0	8.1	13.1	21.7	21.9	22.4
Public nonfinancial corporations	148.7	351.5	351.2	363.3	364.2	365.1	365.7	350.5	347.6	345.1	401.9	350.9	356.2	360.3	364.8	368.4	294.6	233.0	237.9	294.9	284.2
Other nonfinancial corporations (Buss)	7803.1	7378.2	7362.7	7409.5	7533.5	7691.9	7695.9	7484.6	7495.2	7680.8	7698.8	7537.2	7876.0	8008.1	8110.8	8093.2	7751.4	8010.8	8141.5	8252.9	8405.5
<b>Loans and Advances</b>	5414.7	5701.7	5662.6	5657.3	5753.2	5966.8	5816.3	5569.0	5980.7	5786.7	5774.6	5371.4	5702.8	6439.8	6516.5	6468.4	6124.6	6362.3	6489.3	6554.9	6575.5
Farm mortgage loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other mortgage loans	1414.4	1411.2	1471.8	1472.9	1474.8	1541.2	1522.3	1030.2	1034.6	1016.4	1081.7	1086.4	1154.5	1159.9	1188.7	1222.1	671.3	609.6	669.1	674.7	687.1
Dwellings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1414.4	1411.2	1471.8	1472.9	1474.8	1541.2	1522.3	1030.2	1034.6	1016.4	1081.7	1086.4	1154.5	1159.9	1188.7	1222.1	671.3	609.6	669.1	674.7	687.1
Overdrafts	3635.2	3973.3	3883.0	2760.1	2625.2	2694.7	2702.9	2874.4	2707.4	2855.1	2738.9	2885.5	2918.7	2951.0	2988.6	2858.6	2969.9	3251.0	3267.9	3402.8	3426.7
<b>Other loans and advances</b>	365.2	317.2	307.8	1424.3	1653.2	1631.0	1591.2	1664.3	1838.6	1915.2	1954.1	1589.6	1629.6	2328.9	2339.2	2387.7	2456.5	2501.8	2522.4	2477.4	2461.7
Leasing	84.4	44.3	39.6	40.7	42.2	41.7	42.6	43.7	37.0	38.2	41.2	40.4	40.7	42.7	35.6	38.6	41.2	43.2	42.7	42.8	39.7
Instalment credit	1368.3	682.8	714.1	750.5	776.7	809.1	833.6	1143.6	882.3	867.3	880.5	889.2	906.4	921.2	932.2	943.1	947.4	958.0	971.6	984.5	1020.4
Other	935.6	949.3	946.4	961.0	961.5	974.2	969.3	728.3	995.1	988.6	1002.4	1236.0	1226.0	684.5	628.4	643.2	638.2	647.3	637.9	670.7	769.8
Other resident sectors (Individuals)	9987.3	10833.8	10935.1	11024.2	11230.0	11337.2	11583.9	12146.4	12341.4	12513.9	12486.6	13230.7	13304.1	13462.4	13483.0	13955.2	14711.1	14882.0	14814.8	15098.8	15430.2
Loans and Advances	8577.1	8679.4	8764.6	8847.3	9015.0	9105.4	9320.9	9661.4	9778.0	9865.7	9795.8	10068.7	10219.1	10365.2	10279.6	10677.6	11726.6	11877.5	11705.9	11939.3	12255.0
Farm mortgage loans	797.1	797.1	797.1	365.7	627.0	662.3	678.8	704.6	715.2	720.0	720.0	292.9	292.9	292.9	292.9	292.9	292.9	292.9	713.3	713.3	708.0
Other mortgage loans	5421.3	5498.4	5499.8	5601.6	5713.6	5789.2	5920.1	6549.5	6694.8	6727.5	6744.5	6936.2	7353.8	7488.8	7619.4	7774.9	8465.6	8796.7	8810.0	9028.4	9189.7
Dwellings	5421.3	5458.4	5499.8	5601.6	5713.6	5789.2	5920.1	6549.5	6694.8	6727.5	6744.5	6936.2	7353.8	7488.8	7619.4	7774.9	8465.6	8796.7	8810.0	9028.4	9189.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overdrafts	1063.9	1119.6	1198.2	1159.8	1188.1	1160.8	1170.5	1042.1	1074.3	1113.0	1016.2	643.5	649.2	696.9	688.6	896.4	919.0	937.2	953.7	949.9	1116.1
Other loans and advances	1294.9	1304.4	1259.4	1700.3	1486.2	1493.1	1551.5	1565.2	1293.9	1305.2	1315.2	2196.1	1923.2	1873.9	1698.7	1713.3	2049.1	1850.7	1228.8	1247.6	1241.2
Leasing	55.8	78.7	78.5	76.9	77.2	75.9	76.0	74.6	74.0	73.1	72.0	72.6	70.3	70.5	67.8	65.3	63.8	61.1	62.5	58.7	60.3
Instalment credit	1351.3	2072.5	2099.0	2096.8	2134.6	2152.7	2183.6	2206.7	2220.0	2305.5	2345.0	2105.2	2410.4	2446.8	2491.9	2593.7	2619.9	2663.3	2743.1	2798.4	2810.5
Other	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	269.4	269.7	273.8	984.2	604.3	613.5	643.6	653.6	300.7	303.3	302.4	304.4	
Nonresidents	426.6	426.9	428.3	427.1	429.3	429.3	439.8	443.0	439.6	440.1	481.4	75.4	77.9	44.9	79.1	49.2	81.1	41.7	77.1	54.6	55.3
Loans and Advances	426.6	426.9	428.3	427.1	429.3	429.3	439.8	443.0	439.6	440.1	481.4	75.4	77.9	44.9	79.1	49.2	81.1	41.7	77.1	54.6	55.3
Farm mortgage loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other mortgage loans	409.4	409.4	409.4	409.8	409.8	414.6	414.6	417.8	418.2	417.3	413.3	4.1	62.2	32.6	62.6	37.9	62.1	28.9	61.1	35.5	36.8
Dwellings	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	412.9	413.9	414.3	414.3	412.2	409.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.9	3.9	5.2	4.1	4.1	62.2	32.6	62.6	37.9	62.1	28.9	61.1	35.5	36.8
Overdrafts	5.1	6.2	7.1	5.9	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.9	10.3	12.6	11.8	8.1	12.4	7.2	14.8	8.6	12.1	15.0	
Other loans and advances	12.1	11.4	11.8	11.4	13.9	13.9	19.9	19.6	15.9	16.9	57.8	88.7	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1
Leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Instalment credit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**TABLE II.5 DEPOSITS OF OTHER DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS**  
(end of period in N\$ Million)

	2004												2005											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
<b>Total Deposits</b>	14162.7	14038.6	13804.1	14180.2	14964.7	15181.9	15802.1	15965.7	15196.2	15069.5	15694.0	15869.0	16302.7	16246.3	16594.1	16862.0	16771.0	16384.9	16663.4	16761.5	16690.2			
Deposits included in broad money	8408.3	8225.9	7993.1	7917.0	8723.1	8697.2	9233.5	9236.0	8937.1	8050.4	8146.2	8462.7	8738.8	9092.7	9088.4	9368.4	9357.5	8961.4	9063.7	8882.0	8728.8			
Transferable deposits	8159.5	7982.1	7748.9	7679.5	8485.9	8458.4	8992.9	9236.0	8905.2	8049.4	8146.2	8462.7	8738.8	9091.2	9067.5	9367.7	9357.5	8961.3	9063.7	8882.0	8728.8			
In national currency	903.1	813.3	895.3	812.0	682.7	723.7	721.2	1330.2	1451.2	1206.5	1279.4	1174.2	1389.1	1376.2	1630.1	1684.6	1654.3	1655.8	1791.9	1583.4	1558.9			
Other financial corporations	106.1	109.8	59.9	59.5	70.1	173.9	217.5	212.3	219.7	233.7	232.4	224.6	154.5	183.6	180.5	156.9	160.9	169.7	158.6	153.4	165.0			
State and local government	434.1	261.3	251.4	370.3	354.7	413.3	458.1	447.7	446.1	337.4	389.9	377.8	472.1	331.2	296.9	328.0	449.3	230.7	239.1	200.1	213.9			
Public nonfinancial corporations	4096.4	4221.9	4177.3	4095.2	4847.8	4877.5	5319.5	5189.8	4739.9	4489.3	4455.0	4862.5	4853.8	5117.0	4957.6	5152.6	4837.4	4878.4	4866.1	4957.8	4881.7			
Other nonfinancial corporations	2619.8	2555.9	2364.8	2342.6	2530.6	2470.1	2276.6	2076.1	2051.4	1802.5	1789.5	1823.6	1869.4	2081.1	2022.4	2045.7	2155.6	2026.7	2008.0	1987.3	1909.3			
Other resident sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Unclassified	248.7	243.8	244.3	237.6	237.2	238.8	240.7	0.0	31.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
In foreign currency	5754.4	5812.7	5811.0	6263.1	6241.5	6484.7	6588.5	6729.7	6259.1	7009.1	7547.8	7396.2	7563.9	7152.7	7485.7	7493.6	7413.5	7423.5	7589.7	7879.5	7961.4			
Other deposits	5754.4	5812.7	5811.0	6263.1	6241.5	6484.7	6588.5	6729.7	6259.1	7009.1	7547.8	7396.2	7563.9	7152.7	7485.7	7493.6	7413.5	7423.5	7589.7	7879.5	7961.4			
In national currency	338.4	347.7	348.0	463.5	429.4	504.8	489.3	480.1	486.7	538.5	594.0	252.5	322.4	226.9	223.9	179.6	155.5	189.3	184.3	212.8	212.2			
Other financial corporations	105.2	87.2	150.6	134.3	70.1	129.0	114.2	107.0	129.6	108.6	109.9	96.3	156.2	123.7	104.5	101.3	86.6	88.5	136.1	149.3	146.8			
State and local government	273.4	270.4	371.1	414.9	309.6	330.8	271.7	315.9	348.5	548.1	641.0	641.1	549.9	441.8	433.0	517.9	462.4	518.5	496.6	500.2	505.9			
Public nonfinancial corporations	2067.5	2077.5	2037.5	2162.6	2397.7	2349.0	2586.7	2683.6	2311.6	2697.1	2966.7	3002.4	3165.9	3020.3	3206.1	3147.7	3121.4	3146.5	3202.9	3322.3	3396.2			
Other nonfinancial corporations	2971.9	3029.9	2903.9	3087.7	3034.7	3171.0	3116.7	3183.1	2984.7	3116.8	3246.2	3404.0	3369.5	3340.0	3498.2	3547.1	3597.5	3480.7	3569.7	3694.9	3700.2			
Other resident sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
In foreign currency	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Deposits excluded from broad money	2128.4	2267.5	2508.9	2254.4	2099.5	2260.1	2102.4	2027.7	2447.3	3193.4	3058.1	3761.1	3412.8	3590.7	3633.9	3687.3	3120.4	3879.3	3383.9	3479.4	3824.5			
Transferable deposits	965.7	1195.0	1308.6	1328.0	1236.5	1106.4	794.5	983.8	1228.9	1944.5	1816.5	2219.9	1973.9	1760.6	1815.3	1915.0	1532.3	2298.4	1966.3	2030.2	2473.8			
In national currency	850.5	1051.3	1159.0	1136.7	1089.3	957.8	638.6	838.5	1038.3	1757.4	1609.9	1701.6	1735.7	1546.9	1582.4	1618.2	1292.4	1718.4	1772.5	1774.2	2142.5			
In foreign currency	135.2	143.8	149.6	191.3	166.2	148.6	145.9	145.3	190.6	187.2	206.6	518.4	238.2	213.7	252.9	296.7	239.9	580.0	213.8	256.0	331.4			
Other deposits	1142.8	1072.5	1200.2	926.4	864.0	1153.8	1317.9	1043.9	1218.4	1248.9	1241.7	1541.2	1438.9	1830.1	1818.6	1772.3	1588.2	1890.9	1397.7	1449.2	1350.7			
In national currency	1108.2	1059.8	1169.3	895.3	837.2	1024.5	1267.4	1014.8	1218.4	1248.9	1241.7	892.4	827.2	906.6	928.6	925.5	876.6	963.7	915.0	936.6	908.7			
In foreign currency	34.6	32.6	30.9	31.1	26.7	129.2	30.5	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	648.8	611.8	921.4	890.0	846.8	711.6	627.2	482.7	512.6	442.0			

TABLE II.6 SELECTED INTEREST RATES: NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Period	Prime Lending		Average Lending		Treasury bills(3 month)		Deposit rate		Bank rate	Repo rate	
	Namibia	RSA	Namibia	RSA	Namibia	RSA	Namibia	RSA	Namibia	RSA	
<b>1999</b>	<b>16.70</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>17.51</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>11.53</b>	<b>10.70</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>12.00</b>	
<b>2000</b>	<b>15.90</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>15.11</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>12.00</b>	
<b>2001</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>13.76</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>9.13</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>10.50</b>	
<b>2002</b>	<b>17.50</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>12.52</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>13.50</b>	
<b>2003</b>	Jan	17.50	17.00	15.63	17.00	11.75	12.34	9.26	12.43	12.75	13.50
	Feb	17.50	17.00	15.04	17.00	11.51	12.63	9.34	12.63	12.75	13.50
	Mar	17.50	17.00	15.46	17.00	11.56	12.73	9.37	11.96	12.75	13.50
	Apr	17.50	17.00	15.41	17.00	11.68	12.74	9.35	12.46	12.75	13.50
	May	17.50	17.00	15.46	17.00	12.30	12.55	9.33	12.40	12.75	13.50
	Jun	17.50	15.50	16.16	16.13	11.95	11.21	9.66	12.03	11.50	12.00
	Jul	16.25	15.50	15.45	15.50	11.06	10.89	9.50	11.30	11.50	12.00
	Aug	15.50	14.50	14.74	14.94	10.28	10.25	8.93	9.84	10.75	11.00
	Sep	14.50	13.50	14.04	13.86	10.00	10.04	7.91	9.86	9.75	10.00
	Oct	13.00	12.00	13.72	12.89	9.01	8.22	8.04	8.69	8.25	8.50
	Nov	13.00	12.00	12.04	12.00	7.69	7.69	7.35	7.69	7.75	8.50
	Dec	12.50	11.50	12.91	11.75	7.35	7.01	6.88	7.40	7.75	8.00
<b>2004</b>	Jan	12.50	11.50	11.54	11.50	7.90	7.56	6.48	8.05	7.75	8.00
	Feb	12.50	11.50	11.61	11.50	8.00	7.56	6.56	7.45	7.75	8.00
	Mar	12.50	11.50	11.49	11.50	8.20	7.76	6.38	7.48	7.75	8.00
	Apr	12.50	11.50	12.82	11.50	8.01	7.76	6.25	7.48	7.75	8.00
	May	12.50	11.50	11.40	11.50	7.98	7.76	6.38	7.48	7.75	8.00
	Jun	12.50	11.50	11.59	11.50	8.07	7.83	6.38	7.71	7.75	8.00
	Jul	12.50	11.50	11.38	11.50	8.02	7.89	6.48	7.62	7.50	8.00
	Aug	12.25	11.00	11.10	11.00	8.13	7.44	6.29	7.23	7.50	7.50
	Sep	12.25	11.00	11.16	11.00	7.66	7.12	6.20	6.84	7.50	7.50
	Oct	12.25	11.00	10.79	11.00	7.48	7.28	6.26	6.76	7.50	7.50
	Nov	12.25	11.00	10.06	11.00	7.55	7.25	6.2	6.71	7.50	7.50
	Dec	12.25	11.00	10.73	11.00	7.49	7.27	6.36	6.71	7.50	7.50
<b>2005</b>	Jan	12.25	11.00	10.68	11.00	7.67	7.29	6.18	6.72	7.50	7.50
	Feb	12.25	11.00	10.66	11.00	7.58	7.23	6.18	6.71	7.50	7.50
	Mar	12.25	11.00	10.56	11.00	7.58	7.20	6.53	6.77	7.50	7.50
	Apr	11.75	10.50	10.66	10.50	7.59	6.95	6.50	6.77	7.00	7.00
	May	11.75	10.50	10.58	10.50	6.80	6.75	6.31	6.48	7.00	7.00
	Jun	11.75	10.50	10.52	10.50	6.16	6.76	6.21	6.48	7.00	7.00
	Jul	11.75	10.50	10.52	10.50	7.11	6.73	6.13	6.48	7.00	7.00
	Aug	11.75	10.50	10.50	10.50	6.71	6.73	6.06	6.48	7.00	7.00
	Sep	11.75	10.50	10.77	10.50	6.75	6.74	6.13	6.66	7.00	7.00
	Oct	11.75	10.50	10.55	10.50	6.93	6.79	5.98	6.82	7.00	7.00
	Nov	11.75	10.50	10.54	10.50	6.93	6.89	6.02	7.06	7.00	7.00
	Dec	11.75	10.50	10.78	10.50	7.01	6.82	5.99	6.75	7.00	7.00

Table III.1 ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF NAMIBIA TREASURY BILLS

N\$ Million

Date Issued	Date Due	Deposit Money Banks	Other Banking Institutions	Banking Sector	Non-banking Financial Instit.	Other Public Enterprises	Private Sector	TOTAL	Amount Outstanding
<b>2005</b>									
Jan	04/05	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	5641.5
Jan*	07/05	57.7	0.0	57.7	22.3	0.0	0.0	80.0	5721.5
Jan**	01/06	46.7	0.0	46.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	5771.5
Feb	05/05	49.8	0.0	49.8	30.2	0.0	0.0	80.0	5321.5
Feb*	08/05	220.6	0.0	220.6	26.9	0.0	2.5	250.0	5571.5
Feb**	02/06	148.5	0.0	148.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	150.0	5721.5
Mar	06/05	143.1	0.0	143.1	48.6	0.0	8.3	200.0	4885.7
Mar*	09/05	407.4	0.0	407.4	22.2	0.0	0.4	430.0	5315.7
Mar**	03/06	49.9	0.0	49.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	50.0	5365.7
Mar**	03/06	222.1	0.0	222.1	27.8	0.0	0.1	250.0	5615.7
Apr	07/05	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	5193.7
Apr*	09/05	87.9	0.0	87.9	62.1	0.0	0.0	150.0	5343.7
Apr**	04/06	119.5	0.0	119.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	120.0	5463.7
Apr**	04/06	123.3	0.0	123.3	28.7	0.0	0.0	152.0	5615.7
May	08/05	80.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	5071.6
May*	11/05	150.0	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.0	5221.6
May**	05/06	268.6	0.0	268.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	270.0	5491.6
May**	05/06	148.9	0.0	148.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	150.0	5641.6
Jun	09/05	127.3	0.0	127.3	37.5	0.0	5.2	170.0	5136.0
Jun*	12/05	115.0	0.0	115.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	120.0	5256.0
Jun**	06/06	113.0	0.0	113.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	130.0	5386.0
Jun**	06/06	184.5	0.0	184.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	200.0	5586.0
Jul	10/05	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	5586.0
Jul*	01/06	79.5	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	80.0	5586.0
Jul**	07/06	197.0	0.0	197.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	220.0	5536.0
Jul**	07/06	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	5566.0
Aug	11/05	77.7	0.0	77.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	80.0	5566.0
Aug*	02/06	222.4	0.0	222.4	5.0	0.0	2.6	230.0	5546.0
Aug**	08/06	188.0	0.0	188.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	5316.0
Aug**	08/06	145.0	0.0	145.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	150.0	5466.0
Sep	12/05	140.4	0.0	140.4	24.3	0.0	5.2	170.0	5466.0
Sep*	03/06	377.1	0.0	377.1	22.8	0.0	0.1	400.0	5286.0
Sep*	03/06	71.5	0.0	71.5	48.5	0.0	0.0	120.0	5406.0
Sep**	09/06	151.4	0.0	151.4	48.6	0.0	0.0	200.0	4756.0
Sep**	09/06	385.3	0.0	385.3	64.7	0.0	0.0	450.0	5206.0
Oct	10/05	29.0	0.0	29.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	5206.0
Oct**	10/05	91.3	0.0	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5206.0
Nov	02/06	15.3	0.0	15.3	2.3	0.0	42.3	60.0	5186.0
Nov*	05/06	130.0	0.0	130.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.0	5166.0
Nov**	11/06	396.1	0.0	396.8	102.1	0.0	500.0	500.0	4986.0
Nov**	11/06	99.5	0.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	5086.0
Dec	03/06	173.6	0.0	173.6	22.2	0.0	4.2	200.0	5116.0
Dec*	05/06	111.2	0.0	111.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	120.0	5116.0
Dec**	12/06	190.0	0.0	190.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	275.0	5117.0
<b>2006</b>									
Jan	04/06	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	25.8	5112.8
Jan*	07/06	45.3	0.0	45.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	5082.8
Jan**	01/06	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	5072.8

Table III.2 HOLDINGS OF GOVERNMENT OF NAMIBIA INTERNAL REGISTERED STOCK

N\$ Million

Date Issued	Date Due	Coupon Rate (%)	Deposit Money Banks	Other Banking Institutions	Banking Sector	Non-banking Financial Instit.	Other Public Enterprises	Private Sector	TOTAL	Amount Outstanding
<b>2005</b>										
Jan	10/24	10.50	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	4839.5
Feb*	04/15	13.00	17.5	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	4857.0
Feb*	04/05	12.00	-20.0	0.0	-20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-20.0	4837.0
Feb	07/08	8.50	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	4867.0
Feb	07/08	8.50	29.9	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	30.0	4897.0
Feb	04/15	13.00	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	4907.0
Feb	10/24	10.50	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4911.0
Mar	07/08	8.50	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.2	4923.2
Mar	04/15	13.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	4923.3
Mar	10/24	10.50	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4927.3
Apr	07/08	8.50	104.8	0.0	104.8	15.1	0.0	0.2	120.0	4426.9
Apr	01/10	12.00	95.0	15.0	110.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	120.0	4546.9
Apr	04/15	13.00	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.3	4555.1
Apr	10/24	10.50	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	4595.1
May	07/08	8.50	78.0	0.0	78.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	4675.1
May	04/15	13.00	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	4695.1
Jun	07/08	8.50	38.0	0.0	38.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	4735.1
Jun	07/08	8.50	4.0	0.0	4.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	4755.1
Jun	04/15	13.00	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	4795.1
Jun	04/15	13.00	35.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	38.0	4833.1
Jun	10/24	10.50	10.0	0.0	10.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	4847.1
Jun	10/24	10.50	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4849.0
Jul	10/12	10.50	35.1	0.7	35.8	4.0	0.0	0.2	40.0	4889.0
Jul	04/15	13.00	23.9	10.0	33.9	6.1	0.0	0.1	40.1	4929.1
Aug	07/08	8.50	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	4969.1
Aug	10/12	10.50	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	5009.1
Sep	07/08	8.50	49.4	0.0	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	50.0	5059.1
Sep	10/12	10.50	44.6	0.0	44.6	4.2	0.0	1.2	50.0	5109.1
Sep	10/12	10.50	29.1	20.0	49.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	50.0	5159.1
Sep	04/15	13.00	52.0	0.0	52.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	5219.1
Sep	10/24	10.50	33.9	0.0	33.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	5258.0
Oct	04/15	13.00	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	5298.0
Oct	10/24	10.50	21.0	0.0	21.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	5324.0
Nov	07/08	8.50	32.5	0.0	32.5	6.1	0.0	1.4	40.0	5364.0
Nov	10/12	10.50	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	5404.0
Dec	07/08	8.50	47.6	0.0	47.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	50.0	5454.0
Dec	07/08	8.50	68.8	0.0	68.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	70.0	5524.0
Dec	10/12	10.50	23.0	20.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	5567.0
Dec	10/12	10.50	70.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	5637.0
Dec	04/15	13.00	48.1	0.0	48.1	1.4	0.0	0.5	50.0	5687.0
Dec	10/24	10.50	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	5727.0
<b>2006</b>										
Jan	04/15	13.00	37.0	2.3	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	40.0	5767.0
Jan	10/24	10.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	5807.0

\* Switch of GCO5 into GC07, GC10 &amp; GC15

Table III.3 GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

N\$ Million

	Actual 2000-01	Actual 2001-02	Actual 2002-03	Actual 2003-04	Actual 2004-05	Estimate 2005-06
<b>REVENUE AND GRANTS</b>						
Taxes on income and profits	2610.0	3285.6	4442.3	3618.5	4024.2	4385.9
Taxes on property	63.0	64.1	79.3	75.2	85.9	100.1
Domestic taxes on goods and services	1945.0	2107.4	2135.7	1950.8	2057.3	3041.9
Taxes on international trade	2877.0	2641.2	2596.9	3035.6	4206.8	3728.8
Other taxes	55.0	67.6	75.6	82.8	94.1	98.1
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>7550.0</b>	<b>8166.0</b>	<b>9329.8</b>	<b>8762.9</b>	<b>10468.2</b>	<b>11354.8</b>
Entrepreneurial and property income	461.9	463.4	703.2	488.8	490.0	396.6
Fines and forfeitures	21.4	18.2	19.6	18.9	17.0	22.0
Administration fees and charges	231.8	254.0	382.3	449.3	347.1	397.9
Return on capital from lending and equity	20.9	21.4	15.9	13.5	36.8	29.9
<b>Total Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>736.0</b>	<b>757.1</b>	<b>1121.1</b>	<b>970.5</b>	<b>890.8</b>	<b>846.4</b>
<b>Total revenue (own sources)</b>	<b>8286.0</b>	<b>8923.0</b>	<b>10450.9</b>	<b>9733.4</b>	<b>11359.0</b>	<b>12201.1</b>
Grants		58.1	34.4	34.2	70.4	153.2
Loans earmarked for on-lending	56.9	116.8	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS</b>	<b>8342.9</b>	<b>9097.9</b>	<b>10562.1</b>	<b>9767.6</b>	<b>11429.4</b>	<b>12354.3</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
<b>Current Expenditure</b>						
Personnel expenditure	3964.9	4325.5	4708.9	5117.0	5527.1	5534.1
Expenditure on goods and other services	1637.3	1977.3	1993.6	2079.4	1921.9	1845.8
Statutory	512.0	602.7	907.6	996.0	1040.2	1146.8
Subsidies and other current transfers	1510.5	1769.2	1892.8	2255.9	2296.9	2479.3
<b>Total Current Expenditure</b>	<b>7624.7</b>	<b>8674.7</b>	<b>9503.0</b>	<b>10448.3</b>	<b>10786.0</b>	<b>11006.0</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>						
Capital expenditure	929.0	1267.0	1158.7	1293.4	1401.1	1456.2
Capital transfers	32.6	25.0	87.2	103.6	217.4	133.2
Total lending and equity participation	122.0	335.7	649.7	400.0	365.9	207.5
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>1083.6</b>	<b>1627.7</b>	<b>1895.7</b>	<b>1797.0</b>	<b>1984.5</b>	<b>1796.9</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>8708.3</b>	<b>10302.4</b>	<b>11398.7</b>	<b>12243.4</b>	<b>12770.5</b>	<b>12802.9</b>
<b>OVERALL DEFICIT (-)/SURPLUS (+)</b>	<b>-365.4</b>	<b>-1204.5</b>	<b>-836.6</b>	<b>-2475.8</b>	<b>-1341.1</b>	<b>-448.5</b>
<b>TOTAL FINANCING</b>						
Net borrowing	280.0	1206.5	699.3	1788.3	2358.1	0.0
Decrease (+)/increase (-) in cash balances	85.0	-2.0	137.7	689.3	-3699.1	0.0
<b>TOTAL FINANCING</b>	<b>365.1</b>	<b>1204.5</b>	<b>837.0</b>	<b>2477.6</b>	<b>-1341.0</b>	<b>448.5</b>

Table IV.A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AGGREGATES (a)

N\$ Million

	2004					2005(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005
<b>Merchandise trade balance</b>	<b>-812</b>	<b>-694</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>-901</b>	<b>-1829</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>-355</b>	<b>-711</b>	<b>-861</b>	<b>-1688</b>
Exports fob	2501	2645	3948	2666	11761	3318	3051	3046	3734	13149
Imports fob (p)	-3313	-3339	-3371	-3567	-13590	-3078	-3406	-3757	-4596	-14837
<b>Services (net)</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>412</b>
Credit	676	761	838	783	3058	709	713	553	655	2629
Debit	-576	-612	-687	-605	-2481	-575	-604	-518	-519	-2217
<b>Compensation of employees (net)</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-28</b>
Credit	14	14	14	14	56	17	17	16	17	67
Debit	-21	-21	-21	-21	-83	-20	-20	-23	-27	-90
<b>Investment income (net)</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-159</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>-286</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>248</b>
Credit	349	338	411	395	1494	421	384	466	446	1717
Debit	-218	-373	-570	308	-853	-707	-143	-356	-263	-1469
<b>Current transfers in cash and kind (net)</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>4304</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>4289</b>
Credit	986	1183	1183	1177	4529	1290	937	1160	1160	4548
Debit	-61	-58	-51	-55	-225	-52	-68	-73	-65	-259
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>1096</b>	<b>3667</b>	<b>1322</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>3238</b>
<b>Net capital transfers</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>505</b>
Credit	136	122	122	122	501	133	125	125	126	509
Debit	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3
<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1602</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>-84</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>2298</b>
Abroad	22	26	26	70	143	-20	87	-4	14	77
In Namibia	306	463	666	24	1459	1107	-171	628	657	2221
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>-806</b>	<b>-1919</b>	<b>-1328</b>	<b>-1436</b>	<b>-5490</b>	<b>-1708</b>	<b>-1300</b>	<b>-1016</b>	<b>-1487</b>	<b>-5511</b>
Assets	-758	-1872	-1278	-1388	-5297	-1659	-1250	-966	-1437	-5313
Liabilities	-49	-47	-50	-48	-194	-49	-50	-49	-49	-198
<b>Other investment - long term</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-236</b>	<b>-96</b>	<b>-342</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>-326</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-65</b>
Assets	-23	-35	177	-51	68	-97	-33	-2	-54	-187
Liabilities	-11	59	-413	-45	-410	8	-293	261	146	122
<b>Other investment - short term</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>-1057</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>-647</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>-164</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>172</b>
Assets	562	-76	-277	188	396	36	69	-99	58	63
Liabilities	-355	432	-780	457	-245	-683	618	-64	-259	109
<b>Capital and Financial Account excluding Reserves</b>	<b>-171</b>	<b>-929</b>	<b>-1808</b>	<b>-673</b>	<b>-3580</b>	<b>-1226</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-172</b>	<b>-302</b>	<b>-2600</b>
<b>Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>-546</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>-307</b>	<b>-174</b>	<b>-157</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-469</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-624</b>
<b>OVERALL BALANCE</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>-936</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-61</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>-127</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Reserve Assets</b>	<b>-679</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-244</b>	<b>-14</b>

(a) Debit (negative) entries are used to record imports of goods and services, investment income payable, the counterpart to transfers received from non-residents and a deficit. Credit(positive) entries record exports of goods and services, income receivable, the counterpart to transfers made to non-residents, and a surplus.

(p) Provisional

Table IV.B SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SERVICES

N\$ Million

	2004					2005(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005
<b>Services, net</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>3058</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>2629</b>
Transportation	26	38	47	52	163	39	30	31	43	143
Travel	572	657	725	651	2605	602	621	454	549	2226
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Communication	28	23	25	23	100	27	27	26	26	106
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer and Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Royalties and License Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Business	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	3
Professional and Technical	4	6	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Others, not included elsewhere	13	3	8	23	48	1	0	8	3	12
Government	32	32	31	32	127	37	33	33	34	138
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-576</b>	<b>-612</b>	<b>-687</b>	<b>-605</b>	<b>-2481</b>	<b>-575</b>	<b>-604</b>	<b>-518</b>	<b>-519</b>	<b>-2217</b>
Transportation	-194	-206	-265	-207	-872	-222	-216	-187	-203	-829
Travel	-141	-142	-141	-141	-565	-142	-141	-141	-141	-566
Insurance	-36	-40	-24	-16	-115	-15	-18	-23	-18	-74
Communication	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-2
Construction	0	-2	-20	-6	-28	-3	0	-3	-20	-25
Financial	-5	-5	-3	-7	-20	-10	-43	-3	-5	-60
Computer and Information	-41	-20	-17	-18	-95	-16	-20	-21	-15	-71
Royalties and License Fees	-6	-7	-4	-4	-21	-1	-4	-3	-2	-11
Administrative and Business	-50	-58	-51	-28	-186	-24	-55	-56	-33	-168
Professional and Technical	-49	-63	-131	-151	-394	-113	-84	-44	-59	-300
Others, not included elsewhere	-40	-54	-17	-12	-122	-14	-7	-22	-8	-51
Government	-15	-15	-15	-15	-59	-15	-15	-15	-15	-59

(p) Provisional



Table IV.C SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS INVESTMENT INCOME

N\$ Million

	2004					2005(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005
<b>Compensation of employees, net</b>	-7	-7	-7	-6	-27	-3	-4	-7	-10	-23
Credit	14	14	14	14	56	17	17	16	17	67
Debit	-21	-21	-21	-21	-84	-20	-20	-23	-27	-90
<b>Investment income, net</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-159</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>-286</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1494</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1717</b>
Direct Investment	0	10	8	19	37	15	8	14	6	43
Portfolio Investment	256	221	298	273	1047	296	263	334	313	1205
Other Investment	93	107	105	104	410	111	113	118	127	469
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-218</b>	<b>-373</b>	<b>-570</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>-853</b>	<b>-707</b>	<b>-143</b>	<b>-356</b>	<b>-263</b>	<b>-1469</b>
Direct Investment	-133	-270	-483	393	-493	-609	-48	-278	-186	-1121
Portfolio Investment	-28	-33	-41	-49	-151	-38	-40	-42	-42	-161
Other Investment	-57	-70	-45	-37	-209	-60	-55	-36	-36	-186

(p) Provisional

Table IV.D SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS- TRANSFERS

N\$ Million

	2004					2005(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005
<b>Current transfers, net</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>4304</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>4289</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>1177</b>	<b>4529</b>	<b>1290</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>4548</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>1151</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>4353</b>	<b>1246</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>4384</b>
Grants from foreign governments, etc	86	77	77	77	317	83	79	79	80	321
SACU receipts	759	1052	1052	1052	3914	1052	807	1028	1028	3915
Withholding Taxes	5	2	22	7	36	15	12	14	12	53
Other transfers received	87	0	0	0	87	96	0	0	0	96
<b>Private</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>163</b>
Grants received by NGO's	10	10	10	10	40	10	10	10	10	40
Other transfers received	40	42	23	31	136	33	30	29	31	123
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-61</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>-225</b>	<b>-52</b>	<b>-68</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-259</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-194</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-228</b>
Grants to foreign governments, etc	-1	-1	-1	-1	-5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-5
SACU receipts	-52	-49	-42	-46	-189	-43	-59	-64	-56	-223
Withholding Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Private</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-31</b>
Grants received by NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transfers received	-8	-8	-8	-8	-31	-8	-8	-8	-8	-31
<b>Capital Transfers, net</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>505</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>509</b>
Government	129	116	116	116	475	126	118	119	120	483
Private	7	6	6	6	26	7	6	6	6	26
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-3</b>
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3

(p) Provisional

**Table IV.E SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIRECT INVESTMENT**

N\$ Million

	2004					2005(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005
<b>Direct investment abroad</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>77</b>
Equity capital	2	2	2	2	8	4	3	0	3	10
Reinvested earnings	-4	5	3	10	14	-2	-1	-2	-1	-7
Other capital	23	19	22	57	122	-21	85	-2	13	75
<b>Direct investment in Namibia</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1459</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>-171</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2221</b>
Equity capital	87	121	233	397	839	395	276	325	337	1334
Reinvested earnings	153	334	432	-429	491	639	-43	247	328	1171
Other capital	66	8	0	55	129	73	-403	55	-8	-284

(p) Provisional

**Table IV.F SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT**

N\$ Million

	2004					2005(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005
<b>Portfolio Investment, net</b>	<b>-806</b>	<b>-1919</b>	<b>-1328</b>	<b>-1436</b>	<b>-5490</b>	<b>-1708</b>	<b>-1300</b>	<b>-1016</b>	<b>-1487</b>	<b>-5511</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>-484</b>	<b>-1216</b>	<b>-579</b>	<b>-875</b>	<b>-3155</b>	<b>-1085</b>	<b>-765</b>	<b>-545</b>	<b>-878</b>	<b>-3273</b>
Assets	-491	-1224	-585	-884	-3184	-1094	-773	-553	-886	-3305
Liabilities	6	8	6	8	29	8	8	8	8	32
<b>Debt</b>	<b>-322</b>	<b>-704</b>	<b>-749</b>	<b>-561</b>	<b>-2335</b>	<b>-623</b>	<b>-535</b>	<b>-470</b>	<b>-609</b>	<b>-2237</b>
Assets	-267	-649	-693	-504	-2113	-565	-478	-413	-552	-2008
Liabilities	-55	-55	-56	-56	-223	-58	-58	-57	-57	-230

(p) Provisional

Table IV.G SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OTHER INVESTMENT

N\$ Million

	2004					2005(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2005
<b>Long-term, net</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-236</b>	<b>-96</b>	<b>-342</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>-326</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-65</b>
General Government	26	48	-10	-10	54	-19	28	-10	54	53
Assets	-10	-10	-10	-10	-40	-10	-10	-10	-10	-40
Liabilities	36	58	0	0	94	-9	38	0	64	93
Of which:Drawings	49	75	0	0	124	4	65	45	85	199
Repayments	-13	-17	0	0	-30	-13	-27	-45	-22	-106
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banks	0	1	111	7	119	-26	2	354	-7	322
Assets	0	1	111	2	114	-43	-4	34	-8	-21
Liabilities	0	0	0	5	5	17	6	320	0	343
Other sectors	-60	-24	-337	-93	-515	-45	-356	-84	46	-440
Assets	-13	-25	76	-43	-6	-45	-20	-26	-37	-127
Liabilities	-47	1	-413	-50	-509	-1	-336	-59	82	-314
<b>Short-term, net</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>-1,057</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>-647</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>-164</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>172</b>
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banks	108	425	-970	658	220	-696	687	-169	297	118
Assets	377	-49	-244	193	277	-12	73	-101	48	8
Liabilities	-270	474	-727	466	-57	-684	614	-69	249	110
Other sectors	99	-68	-87	-13	-69	49	0	6	0	54
Assets	184	-27	-34	-5	119	48	-4	1	10	55
Liabilities	-85	-41	-53	-8	-188	0	4	4	-10	-1

(p) Provisional

**Table IV.H FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Foreign currency per Namibia Dollar

Period Averages

Period	US Dollar	UK Pound	Germany Mark	Japan Yen	Switzerland Franc	Spain Peseta	EU ECU
1999	0.1636	0.1011	0.3001	18.6109	0.2456	25.4776	0.1535
2000	0.1465	0.0955	0.3062	15.5972	0.2441	26.6007	0.1564
2001	0.0866	0.0602	0.1897	11.0865	0.1431	16.1290	0.0970
2002 Jan	0.0861	0.0601	0.1906	17.3611	0.1437	16.2075	0.0975
Feb	0.0871	0.0612	0.1958	11.6279	0.1479	16.6667	0.1000
Mar	0.0870	0.0612	0.1939	11.4025	0.1459	19.7628	0.0994
Apr	0.0903	0.0629	0.1019	11.8064	0.1514	0.1019	0.1019
May	0.0985	0.0675	0.1074	12.4533	0.1565	0.1074	0.1074
Jun	0.0986	0.0665	0.1032	12.1803	0.1538	0.1032	0.1032
Jul	0.0989	0.0636	0.0996	11.6686	0.1457	0.0996	0.0996
Aug	0.0944	0.0614	0.0966	11.2360	0.1413	0.0966	0.0966
Sep	0.0943	0.0606	0.0961	11.3766	0.1409	0.0961	0.0961
Oct	0.0968	0.0622	0.0987	11.9904	0.1446	0.0987	0.0987
Nov	0.1036	0.0659	0.1035	12.5945	0.1519	0.1035	0.1035
Dec	0.1116	0.0704	0.1096	13.6240	0.1609	0.1096	0.1096
2003 Jan	0.1152	0.0713	0.1085	13.6799	0.1586	0.1085	0.1085
Feb	0.1204	0.0748	0.1118	14.3678	0.1665	0.1118	0.1118
Mar	0.1243	0.0785	0.1149	14.7275	0.1687	0.1149	0.1149
Apr	0.1298	0.0825	0.1196	15.5521	0.2000	0.1196	0.1196
May	0.1305	0.0804	0.1128	15.2905	0.1770	0.1128	0.1128
Jun	0.1265	0.0762	0.1085	15.1515	0.1671	0.1085	0.1085
Jul	0.1326	0.0816	0.1165	15.7233	0.1802	0.1165	0.1165
Aug	0.1353	0.0848	0.1213	16.0772	0.1869	0.1213	0.1213
Sep	0.1365	0.0849	0.1218	15.7233	0.1884	0.1218	0.1218
Oct	0.1436	0.0857	0.1227	15.7233	0.1899	0.1227	0.1227
Nov	0.1486	0.0880	0.1269	16.2338	0.1980	0.1269	0.1269
Dec	0.1532	0.0878	0.1252	16.5563	0.1946	0.1252	0.1252
2004 Jan	0.1446	0.0794	0.1146	15.3846	0.1794	0.1146	0.1146
Feb	0.1477	0.0791	0.1168	14.3885	0.1838	0.1168	0.1168
Mar	0.1501	0.0825	0.1214	16.3666	0.1925	0.1214	0.1214
Apr	0.1526	0.0846	0.1271	16.3934	0.1977	0.1271	0.1271
May	0.1474	0.0825	0.1227	16.5017	0.1889	0.1227	0.1227
Jun	0.1553	0.0850	0.1280	17.0068	0.1944	0.1280	0.1280
Jul	0.1632	0.0886	0.1329	17.8253	0.2030	0.1329	0.1329
Aug	0.1549	0.0851	0.1272	19.8020	0.1957	0.1272	0.1272
Sep	0.1527	0.0852	0.1251	16.8067	0.1930	0.1251	0.1251
Oct	0.1566	0.0866	0.1253	17.0358	0.1933	0.1253	0.1253
Nov	0.1651	0.0889	0.1272	17.3010	0.1936	0.1272	0.1272
Dec	0.1745	0.0862	0.1301	19.2308	0.1998	0.1301	0.1301
2005 Jan	0.1675	0.0892	0.1276	17.3010	0.1974	0.1276	0.1276
Feb	0.1662	0.0881	0.1277	17.4216	0.1978	0.1277	0.1277
Mar	0.1664	0.0872	0.1259	17.4825	0.1949	0.1259	0.1259
Apr	0.1625	0.0858	0.1255	17.4520	0.1943	0.1255	0.1255
May	0.1579	0.0851	0.1244	16.8350	0.1922	0.1244	0.1244
Jun	0.1481	0.0814	0.1217	16.1031	0.1873	0.1217	0.1217
Jul	0.1492	0.0852	0.1238	16.6945	0.1930	0.1238	0.1238
Aug	0.1547	0.0862	0.1258	17.0940	0.1954	0.1258	0.1258
Sep	0.1573	0.0870	0.1283	17.4520	0.1988	0.1283	0.1283
Oct	0.1521	0.0862	0.1265	17.4520	0.1959	0.1265	0.1265
Nov	0.1502	0.0865	0.1273	17.7936	0.1968	0.1273	0.1273
Dec	0.1573	0.0900	0.1326	18.6567	0.2052	0.1326	0.1326
2006 Jan	0.1642	0.0930	0.1355	18.9394	0.2099	0.1355	0.1355
Feb	0.1635	0.0935	0.1368	19.2678	0.2132	0.1368	0.1368

Table IV.I EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES INDICES

		Nominal Effective Exchange Rate Indices			Real Effective Exchange Rate Indices		
		Import Trade Weighted	Export Trade Weighted	Total Trade Weighted	Import Trade Weighted	Export Trade Weighted	Total Trade Weighted
<b>1998</b>		<b>102.4</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>117.6</b>
<b>1999</b>		<b>101.8</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>117.9</b>
<b>2000</b>		<b>100.7</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>108.6</b>
<b>2001</b>		<b>97.4</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>92.4</b>
<b>2002</b>	Jan	97.7	77.4	87.9	101.6	85.1	93.7
	Feb	97.5	76.4	87.3	101.3	84.2	93.1
	Mar	97.5	76.2	87.2	102.2	85.1	94.0
	Apr	97.7	77.6	88.0	102.7	87.1	95.3
	May	98.0	80.9	89.9	103.1	91.2	97.5
	Jun	97.9	80.0	89.3	103.0	90.6	97.2
	Jul	97.8	77.8	88.1	103.7	89.5	96.9
	Aug	97.5	76.1	87.1	103.0	87.4	95.6
	Sep	97.5	75.7	86.9	103.8	88.0	96.3
	Oct	97.7	77.0	87.7	104.0	89.9	97.3
	Nov	98.0	79.8	89.3	104.8	93.8	99.6
	Dec	98.4	83.2	91.2	106.1	98.5	102.5
<b>2003</b>	Jan	98.5	83.7	91.4	105.5	99.3	102.7
	Feb	98.5	86.0	92.6	105.1	101.5	103.5
	Mar	98.9	88.4	94.0	104.6	103.8	104.2
	Apr	99.2	91.2	95.5	104.3	106.5	105.3
	May	99.0	89.5	94.6	105.2	105.5	105.3
	Jun	98.8	86.8	93.1	106.3	103.5	105.0
	Jul	99.1	90.5	95.9	111.0	105.0	99.5
	Aug	99.3	92.7	96.9	111.0	107.4	100.3
	Sep	99.3	93.0	97.0	111.3	107.7	100.4
	Oct	99.4	93.2	97.1	111.2	107.7	100.3
	Nov	99.6	94.9	97.9	112.0	110.0	101.4
	Dec	99.7	94.8	97.9	111.0	109.5	101.0
<b>2004</b>	Jan	99.2	89.2	95.3	110.2	104.0	98.0
	Feb	99.2	88.9	95.1	110.3	103.8	97.7
	Mar	99.5	91.7	96.5	110.7	107.4	99.1
	Apr	99.6	93.2	97.1	110.5	109.1	99.6
	May	99.5	91.8	96.5	110.5	107.2	99.0
	Jun	99.7	93.7	97.4	110.5	109.6	99.8
	Jul	99.9	96.2	98.6	112.0	113.5	101.9
	Aug	99.8	94.6	97.9	112.4	111.5	101.6
	Sep	99.6	93.5	97.3	112.4	110.4	100.9
	Oct	99.7	94.3	97.7	112.7	111.5	101.4
	Nov	99.9	95.8	98.5	113.6	113.6	102.2
	Dec	100.0	95.3	98.2	113.8	112.7	102.5
<b>2005</b>	Jan	99.9	96.0	98.6	99.5	108.4	93.2
	Feb	99.9	95.4	98.3	99.4	107.7	93.0
	Mar	99.8	94.9	98.1	98.2	106.9	91.8
	Apr	99.8	94.1	97.7	98.3	106.1	91.4
	May	99.7	93.5	97.3	97.7	105.1	90.7
	Jun	99.4	91.1	96.1	97.7	102.4	89.8
	Jul	99.6	93.4	97.3	97.7	105.5	90.8
	Aug	99.7	94.2	97.7	98.3	106.6	91.4
	Sep	99.8	94.9	98.0	99.5	107.1	92.8
	Oct	99.7	94.4	97.7	98.7	107.1	91.6
	Nov	99.7	94.7	97.9	99.3	107.5	92.0
	Dec	99.9	97.1	99.0	99.9	109.7	94.0