

BANK OF NAMIBIA

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

DECEMBER 2003

VOLUME 12

No. 4

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

ISBN: 99916-61-09-3

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

Bank of Namibia

Corporate Charter

MISSION

The mission of the Bank of Namibia is to promote monetary and financial stability in the interest of the Nation s sustainable economic growth and development.

VISION

Our vision is to be a centre of excellence a professional and credible institution, a leader in the areas of economics, banking and finance, driven by competent and dedicated staff.

VALUES

We are committed to service excellence.

We uphold integrity, impartiality, open communication and transparency.

We care for each other, our well-being and our contribution to the organisation.

We value teamwork.

NAMIBIAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Economic Indicators				
Population (million)	1.80	1.82	1.82	1.82
Namibia Dollar per US Dollar	6.11	6.9	8.6	10.5
Gini Coefficient	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Real Sector				
GDP (N\$ Mil.) (current prices)	20 682	23 664	27 216	30 606
% Change-	10.1	14.5	15.0	12.5
GDP (N\$ Mil.) (constant prices)	14 589	15 075	15 356	15 711
% Change-	3.4	3.3	1.9	2.3
GDP per capita (N\$) (constant prices)	8 083	8 096	8 238	8 221
% Change-	0.2	0.2	1.8	-0.2
Inflation-	8.6	9.3	9.3	11.3
Monetary & Financial Indicators				
Broad Money (M2) Annual Growth Rate	20.4	12.7	6.8	7.7
Narrow Money (M1) Annual Growth Rate	24.1	28.0	11.7	7.8
Domestic Credit (N\$ million)	10 093.3	11 622.6	13 272.9	14 988.9
Private Sector Credit (N\$ million)	9 233.7	10 792.0	12 614.2	14 817.7
Private Sector Credit (Annual Growth Rate)	5.50	16.87	16.88	17.57
Prime Rate	16.70	15.90	14.00	17.50
Bank Rate	11.50	11.25	9.25	12.75
Treasury Bill Rate	11.58	9.62	9.13	11.93
Call Account Rate	19.40	9.40	8.30	12.00
Average Deposit Rate	8.57	7.63	6.48	8.96
External Sector				
Trade Balance (N\$ million)	-1 215	48	-1 710.8	-2 183.1
Current Account Balance (N\$ million)	855	2 529.6	205.1	924.3
Overall BoP Balance (N\$ million)	350	107	357	781
Net Foreign Assets (N\$ million)	2 262	2 609	2 387	1 557
Gross Official Foreign Reserves (N\$ mil.)	1 878	1 986	2 704	2 894
Import Cover in Weeks	8.7	9.1	10.6	9.7
Central Government Sector				
Government Budget Surplus/Deficit as % of GDP	-3.1	-1.4	-4.3	-2.7
Domestic Borrowing (million)	4 363.6	4 808.7	5 494.8	6 483.7
External Borrowing (million)	687.7	909.7	1613	1 478.6
As % of Exports	9.3	11.3	16.4	13.2
Total Debt	5 051.3	5 718.4	7 107.8	7 962.6
As % of GDP	23.0	22.8	25.8	24.8

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Namibia, Ministry of Finance
(p) Provisional

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABSA	Amalgamated Bank of South Africa
ADB	African Development Bank
BLNS	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland
BoN	Bank of Namibia
BOP	Balance of Payments
BWH	Bank Windhoek
CBON	Commercial Bank of Namibia
CMA	Common Monetary Area
CPIX	Consumer Price Index Excluding Interest Rate on Mortgage Bonds
CRP	Common Revenue Pool
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DMB s	Deposit Money Banks
DMCs	Deposit Money Corporations
ECB	European Central Bank
EU	European Union
FNB	First National Bank
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
IATA	International Aviation Transport Association
ISM	Institute for Supply Management
KFW	Kreditstansalt fuer Wiederaufbau
KPMG	Chartered Accountants and Auditors
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MTPs	Medium Term Plans
M1	Narrow Money Supply
M2	Broad Money Supply
N\$	Namibia Dollar
NAM	Namibia
NDF	Namibia Defence Force

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (CONT)

Nedcor	Ned Bank Corporation
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NPL	Non-performing Loans
NPRAP	National Poverty Reduction Action Programme
NSX	Namibia Stock Exchange
OBI s	Other Banking Institutions
PEMP	Performance and Efficiency Management Program
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSCE	Private Sector Credit Demand
Q1	First Quarter
Q2	Second Quarter
Q3	Third Quarter
Q4	Fourth Quarter
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
REPO	Repurchase rate
RHS	Right Hand Side
ROA	Return on Assets
ROE	Return on Equity
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RSF	Revenue Sharing Formula
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SDRs	Special Drawing Rights
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STD	Standard Bank
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
T-bills	Treasury bills
US	United States
US Dollar	United States Dollar
USA	United States of America

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	1
2. INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK	3
3. REAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS	5
3.1 PERFORMANCE OF THE PRIMARY SECTOR	5
3.2 PERFORMANCE OF THE SECONDARY SECTOR	7
3.3 PERFORMANCE OF THE TERTIARY SECTOR	7
3.4 PRICE DEVELOPMENTS	8
4. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS	11
4.1 DETERMINANTS OF MONEY SUPPLY	12
4.2 BANKS SOURCES OF FUNDS	15
4.3 MONEY MARKET	16
4.4 CAPITAL MARKET	18
5. PUBLIC FINANCE	20
5.1 DEFICIT FINANCING	20
5.2 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT	21
5.3 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LOAN GUARANTEES	24
BOX A: MTEF AND POVERTY REDUCTION	26
BOX B: THE REVISED BUDGET FOR 2003/04	28
6. FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS	33
6.1 CURRENT ACCOUNT	33
6.2 CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	36
6.3 EXCHANGE RATE DEVELOPMENTS	39
REVISIONS POLICY: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	41
REVISIONS ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	42
NOTICE: SAME DAY SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION	43
ADVANCE NOTICE: SALE OF PUBLICATIONS	45
7. STATISTICAL APPENDIX	46
7.1 METHODS AND CONCEPTS	46
7.2 STATISTICAL TABLES	55
8. BON WEBSITES	90

1. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The global economic outlook is now showing evidence of recovery across countries and sectors. This is led by the robust expansion of the economic activities in the US economy. Real GDP of the US grew astonishingly strong at 8.2 percent during the third quarter of the year. Also, the Japanese economy grew at 1.4 percent, the seventh consecutive quarterly expansion after years of recession. In contrast, the GDP of the Euro area is projected to contract in all major economies in the region for the whole of 2003. The South African economy's growth for the third quarter of 2003 performed poorly than expected at 1.6 percent. The global slowdown in 2001 and 2002, coupled with the dampening effect of the strong Rand on foreign trade performance has held back faster growth. However, the domestic demand in the economy is growing strongly due to lower interest rates, expansionary fiscal policy and the relative stability of the currency.

Despite emerging signs of a recovery of the world economy the performance of the Namibia economy showed mixed results during the third quarter of the year. The sectors that had a positive performance are prominently fishing and retailing, while poor performance had been most notable in the mining, agriculture and manufacturing sectors. The improved performance in the fishing was reflected in fish landings, which were high relative to the previous quarter. The retailing sector was boosted by an increased sale of vehicles, which in turn was driven by the low interest rates that prevailed in the quarter. Mining was hit hard by the diamond and gold industries due to the strong exchange rate of the Namibia Dollar against major currencies. Cattle marketed, the mainstay for the agricultural sector also had a weak performance and as a result compounded negatively the manufacturing sector. Although economic activities registered mixed results during the quarter, inflationary pressures subsided. This was fuelled by the declining food price and continuing appreciation of the Namibia Dollar. The same trend has been observed at the beginning of the fourth quarter.

On the back of slackening inflationary pressures, the money market was characterized by further easing of the monetary policy stance. During the third quarter of 2003 the bank rate fell by 175 basis points from 11.50 percent to 9.75 percent and further to 8.25 percent at the beginning of the fourth quarter. This was done to align interest rates in Namibia to the South African rates. Commercial banks followed suit by adjusting their lending rates downwards. It is believed that the low interest rates will boost business confidence and support growth prospects of the economy by exerting a positive influence on the cost of funds. Credit extended by deposit money banks and other banking institutions slowed down during the quarter. The slow down in credit growth is in contrast with the decline in interest rates. It is however, expected that the decline in interest rates will have a lagged effect on private sector credit.

During the second fiscal quarter of 2003/04, the fiscal position of the central government is estimated to have deteriorated. As a ratio of GDP, the budget deficit is estimated at 3.0

percent, compared to the deficit of 1.6 percent and surplus of 1.4 percent in the previous and corresponding quarter of the preceding year, respectively. Central government debt also worsened during the quarter under review, reaching 28.0 percent of GDP. The surge in total debt is reflected in domestic debt, while foreign debt contracted due to the favourable exchange rate. Domestic debt rose significantly given the high budget deficit experienced during the quarter due to low revenue receipts prompted by the strong Namibia Dollar. On the other hand, total loan guarantees continued with the downward trend experienced since the beginning of the first fiscal quarter of 2003/04.

The overall balance of payment during the third quarter of 2003 was characterized by an increasing surplus on the current account and deficit on the capital and financial account. The higher surplus on the current account is a result of an increase in net inflow from investment income, services and the narrowing deficit on merchandise trade. The increasing deficit on the capital and financial account was primarily due to the net outflows in the portfolio investment and other long-term investment. The stock of international reserves in Namibia Dollar terms at the end of the third quarter of 2003 increased slightly to N\$2.2 billion, representing eight weeks of import cover.

2. INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK¹

There is now evidence that the acceleration in global economic growth is under way. The first wave of economic reports for September is sending a strong positive message. Although the benefits from the post-Iraq-war and the post-SARS rebound may be starting to weaken, the base for a global expansion is broadening across countries and sectors.

In the US, the good news is that the anticipated growth rotation appears to be arriving on schedule. The September labour market report and ISM business surveys support the view that the economy is expanding at a rapid pace, and that any moderation in growth in the fourth quarter will be gradual. Real GDP grew by 8.2 percent in the third quarter of 2003 and is forecast to grow at 4.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2003.

In contrast with the upside surprises on the second quarter of 2003's GDP for the United States and Japan, the Euro area reports have been weaker than expected. GDP contracted in all the major economies in the region, which is likely to result in a negative outcome for the Euro area as a whole. During the first five months of this year, the Euro built on the upward trend that emerged in the second quarter of 2002, achieving a lifetime high against several currencies including the dollar in late May 2003 and reached a record peak of US\$1.194 on May 27, 2003. This compares well with its January 1999 birth rate of US\$1.1747. The Euro traded as high as US\$1.182 on October 8. Reflecting the strong Euro, net trade has become a major drag on growth. Indeed, net exports have subtracted an average of 1.5 percentage points from annualised GDP growth in the last three quarters. However, the latest data shows that the economy is turning to a more active player in the global upswing, more than previously expected. The region was extremely weak in the second quarter and is improving more vigorously than expected and real GDP is forecast to have been growing at around 3 percent during the third quarter of 2003.

The Japanese economy expanded by 1.4 percent during the third quarter of 2003, the seventh consecutive quarterly expansion in the world's second largest economy. Housing construction, private capital investment and exports led the growth. Housing construction grew by 2.7 percent driven by the rush by consumers applying for government subsidised mortgages before a year-end deadline. Exports also recorded a healthy growth of 2.8 percent, underpinned by demand for mobile phones and digital cameras. Private sector capital expenditure also registered a strong growth of 2.8 percent during the third quarter of 2003.

In South Africa, the Rand continued to remain strong against the US Dollar during the third quarter, reaching a monthly average level of 7.3 Rand per one US Dollar in September. South Africa's CPIX inflation (headline inflation excluding mortgage costs) came down to 5.4 percent on an annual basis in September from 6.3 percent in August. Inflation is now

¹ JP Morgan; October — November 2003.

within its 3 to 6 percent target range. Growth in M3 (broadly defined money supply) was much lower at around 5.1 percent in August compared with an annual rate of 9.1 percent recorded in June. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held their regularly scheduled meetings and announced a 250 basis point interest rate cut between June and August based on current domestic and international economic conditions. The interest rates were cut further by a 100 basis points during the special MPC in mid-September. The strong July retail sales as well as the September new vehicles sales figures confirm that household demand responded positively to interest rate relief in the third quarter of 2003. Real growth in retail sales surged to 5.8 percent on yearly average in July up from 2.6 percent in June. New vehicle sales continued to go from strength in September, rising by 14.7 percent on yearly average.

3. REAL SECTOR AND PRICE DEVELOPMENTS²

Available indicators depict mixed performances by the domestic economic activities during the third quarter of 2003. While the mining and agriculture sectors indicated declines, the fishing sector maintained its positive performance. The manufacturing sector also posed a disappointing performance, while the retailing sector performed positively. Another positive development during the quarter under review is the continued easing in inflationary pressures, which was again fuelled by declining food inflation and the continuing appreciation of the Namibia dollar. Details regarding the performance of various sectors are as follows:

3.1 Performance of the Primary Sector³

Mining

The mining sector's performance seems to have worsened during the third quarter of 2003. Preliminary estimates indicate a decline of 12.4 percent in the value added of the sector. This compares to a contraction of only 1.8 percent in the previous quarter and a positive growth of 16.3 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2002. The decline stems mainly from the poor performance of the diamond and gold industries, which indicated falls of 20.7 percent and 21.5 percent, respectively, compared to increases of 19.5 percent and 27.6 percent recorded by the two minerals, respectively in the third quarter of 2002. The fall in the diamond industry confirms concerns raised recently by the industry that the year 2003 would be tough for diamond producers due to the strong exchange rate of the local currency against major currencies, in particular the US Dollar. The decrease in the value added of other minerals such as silver and marble also contributed to the overall poor performance of the sector. Minerals such as copper, zinc and lead recorded positive growth rates during the quarter, but this was not sufficient to offset the fall in the above minerals and therefore an overall decline registered by the sector.

Agriculture

Like the mining sector, the performance of the agriculture sector deteriorated during the third quarter. The sector is estimated to have contracted by about 5.7 percent in value added during the third quarter of 2003 compared to an increase of 5.3 percent and a decline of only 1.1 percent in the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter of 2002, respectively. The decline was due to the weak performance of the livestock industry, which forms the mainstay of the agriculture sector. There was a significant decline of 16.2 percent in the number of cattle marketed, complemented by a fall of 1.3 percent in the number of small stock marketed. As a result, hides and skins also registered declines. The general decrease in the number of livestock marketed during the quarter seems to

² Growth rates in this section refer to the current quarter compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year, unless otherwise stated.

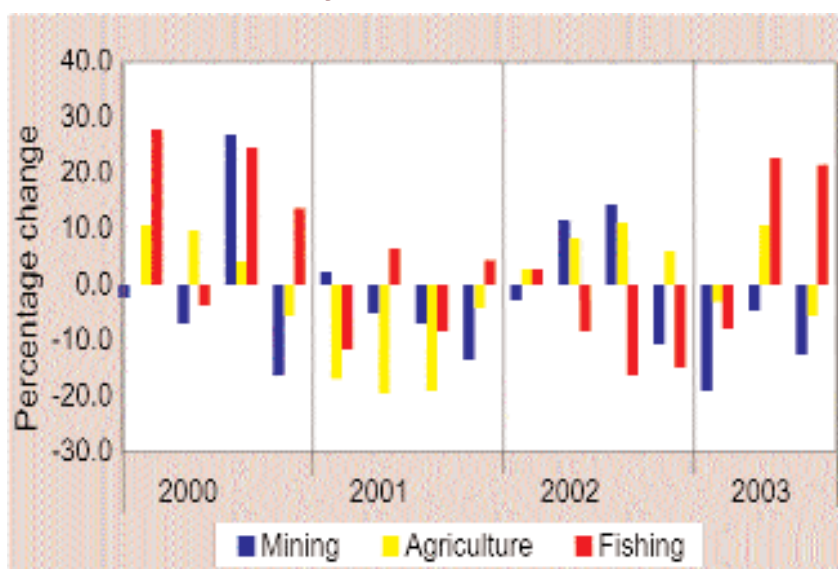
³ Figures in this section are Bank of Namibia estimates and is subject to change when CBS data becomes available.

suggest that farmers have postponed selling some of their livestock for purposes of restocking, after a severe drought of last year (2002) that made them sell a lot of their livestock due to lack of forage. Furthermore, the low prices that prevailed during period also contributed to farmers holding back on their livestock. However, the newly introduced drought scheme by the government that compensates farmers for every cattle and small stock marketed is expected to induce farmers to sell more. Cereal production also performed weakly during the quarter compared to the corresponding quarter of 2002.

Fishing

Preliminary estimates indicate a positive performance by the fishing sector during the third quarter of 2003. Value added of the sector increased by 21.6 percent during the quarter from that recorded in the same quarter of 2002. This is a significant growth when compared to a decline of 2.6 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2002, though slightly slower than 22.7 percent registered in the previous quarter. The increase in value added is reflected in fish landings during the same period. Overall, third quarter provisional landings are higher when compared to the landings in the corresponding period for 2002, primarily due to high catches in the demersal (hake) and mid-water (horse marckerel) fishery. In contrast to the corresponding quarter of 2002, which had a zero pilchard TAC, the pelagic sub-sector recorded a considerable increase in pilchard landings. On the other hand, the deep-water sub-sector (orange roughy) recorded a decrease during the quarter.

Chart 3.1 Real Growth in Primary Sector Value Added



3.2 Performance of the Secondary Sector

Manufacturing

Overall, the manufacturing sector is estimated to have performed poorly during the third quarter compared to both the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Value added of the sector recorded a decline by 1.1 percent in the third quarter of 2003 compared to positive growths of 1.1 percent and 7.3 percent recorded in the previous quarter and the same quarter of 2002, respectively. The poor performance is chiefly attributed to the meat processing, fish processing and beverages sub-sectors, while manufacturing of other food and other manufacturing indicated increases. The decline in the meat processing industry resulted from the decline in the number of cattle marketed while the estimated outcome for the beverages industry confirms reports of the huge decrease in the volume of exports to the Angolan market, owing to the recently implemented Angolan customs measures.

Water and Electricity

The value added of this sector is estimated to have increased by 18.4 percent during the third quarter of 2003 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2002. It, however, declined by 14.7 percent when compared to the preceding quarter. The year-on-year growth is attributed to the good performance of the electricity sub-sector. The water sub-sector, on the other hand, performed poorly, posing a decline in its value added, which could be a result of the poor rainfall this year.

3.3 Performance of the Tertiary Sector

Wholesale and Retail

Preliminary estimates indicate that the sector improved its performance during the third quarter of 2003 compared to both the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of 2002. Value added of the sector expanded by 9.6 percent during the quarter under review compared to a lower positive growth of 8.4 percent and a decline of 11.6 percent in the previous quarter and corresponding quarter of 2002, respectively. The increase during the third quarter of 2003 is reflected in almost all the sub-sectors, viz clothing, vehicle, furniture and supermarkets. The good performance by the sector, confirms some of the reports by the industry, especially the vehicles sub-sector that indicated an improved performance and growing trend. This in turn might be a result of the declining interest rates observed during the same quarter, and that might have left consumers with relatively higher income to spend.

Transport and communication

Output of the transport and communications sector is estimated to have decreased by 0.5 percent during the third quarter of 2003. This compares to a decline of 0.9 percent during the third quarter of 2002 and an increase of 1.2 percent in the preceding quarter. The poor

performance by the sector was observed in the transport sub-sector. On the other hand, the communication sub-sector, especially the mobile telecommunications, performed positively. This confirms the huge increase in the number of connections reported by the industry during 2003.

Hotels and restaurants

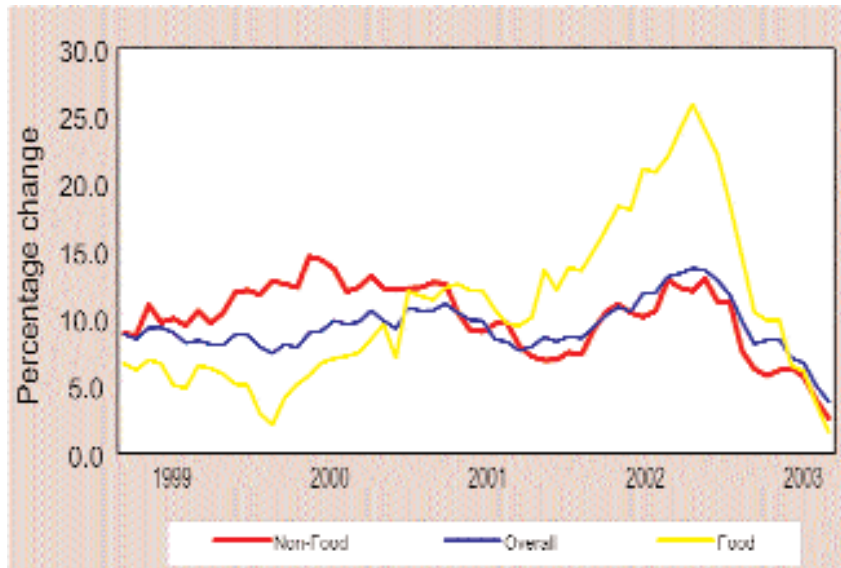
Indicators for the tourism sector showed that the sector performed poorly during the third quarter of 2003. Value added of hotels and restaurants declined significantly by 11.7 percent during the third quarter as compared to the corresponding quarter of 2002. However compared to the preceding quarter, the sector performed positively, recording an increase of 16.8 percent. The growth (quarter-on-quarter) was confirmed by other indicators such as the room occupancy rate of tourist establishments that stood at 51.2 percent compared to 44.3 percent during the second quarter of 2003.

3.4 Price developments

The year-on-year consumer inflation, as measured by the interim consumer price index for Windhoek, indicated a declining trend throughout the whole third quarter of 2003. From a rate of 7.1 percent in July 2003, inflation declined to 5.0 percent in September. This resulted in an average quarterly inflation rate of 6.3 percent for the third quarter of 2003, compared to averages of 12.3 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2002 and 8.3 percent in the second quarter of 2003. The downward pressure on inflation during the third quarter of 2003 was reflected in most of the items, with the exception of the recreation, medical and health care and miscellaneous goods and services. Food inflation declined significantly by 15.9 percentage points during the quarter from the rate recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2002.

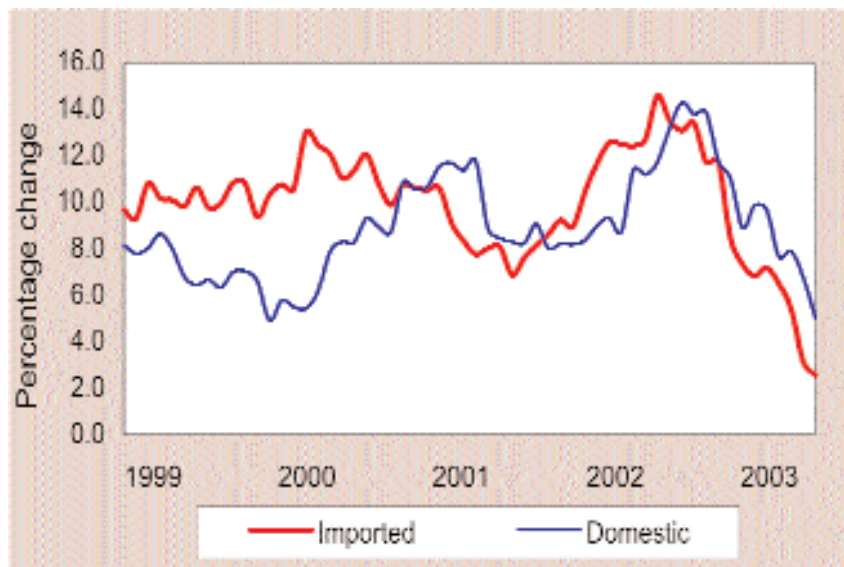
The decline in food prices enabled the inflation for food to reach a single digit rate of 5.4 percent in the third quarter from 10.1 percent in the second quarter of 2003 (Chart 3.2). Non-food inflation also fell to 5.3 percent, 0.7 percentage points lower than the rate recorded in the preceding quarter. This indicates an easing pressure on the overall inflation.

Chart 3.2 Inflation: Overall, Food and Non-food



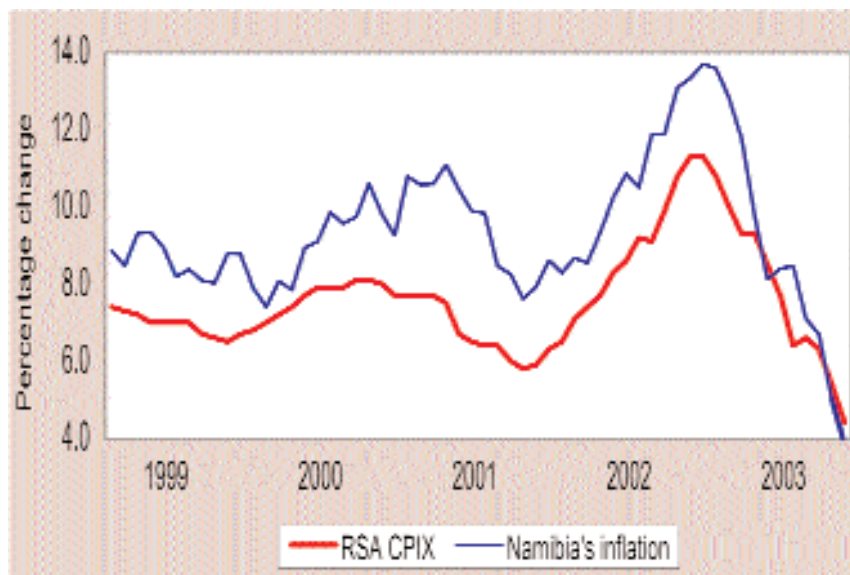
Domestic inflation and imported inflation stood at 7.4 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively during the third quarter of 2003 (Chart 3.3). The corresponding rates during the previous quarter were 9.5 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively. It is worth reiterating that domestic inflation continued to be higher than imported inflation during the quarter under review, a trend that has been observed since the beginning of the year. This implies that the prices for domestically produced goods increased faster than those for imported goods. The relatively lower inflation for imported goods could be largely a result of the strong exchange rate in favour of the local currency that prevailed during the quarter.

Chart 3.3 Namibia's Domestic and Imported Inflation



The strong trade-ties between the Namibian and the South African economies render a comparison between the inflation rates of the two economies to be necessary. The CPIX (i.e. consumer price index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds) in South Africa, which is comparable to Namibia's overall CPI, also depicted a declining trend during the third quarter of 2003. CPIX fell to 6.0 percent in the third quarter from 7.9 percent in the second quarter of 2003. The decline in inflation in both countries is attributable to the better exchange rate of the Rand/N\$ against major trading currencies. It is important to note that in the last month of the third quarter the Namibian inflation has been lower than the South African CPIX by 0.4 percentage points, the first time in five months (Chart 3.4). The last time a similar trend was observed was in March and April 2003.

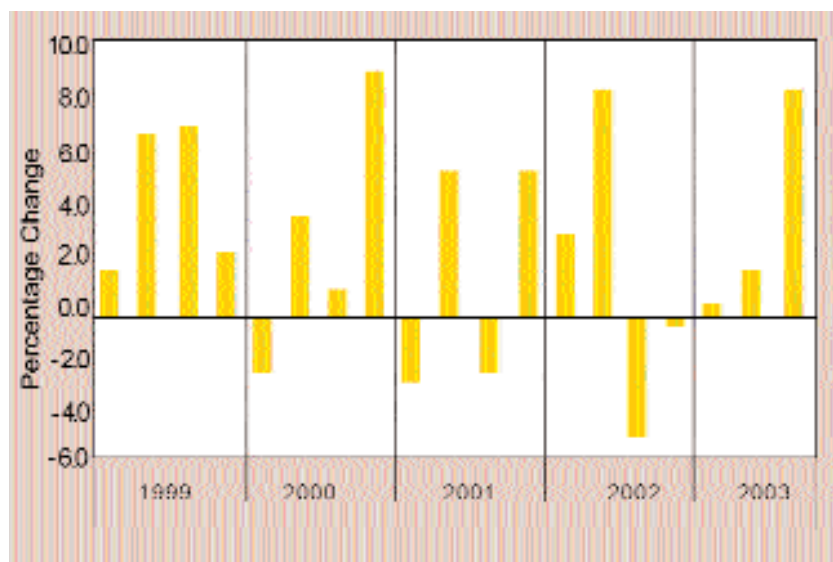
Chart 3.4 Namibia's Inflation vs. South Africa's CPIX



4. MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

The rate of growth in monetary aggregates increased during the third quarter of 2003. The quarter-on-quarter growth rate in the broad money supply (M2) increased by 8.9 percent for the quarter ending September 2003. This is a significant increase when compared with the growth rate of 1.8 percent in the previous quarter, and a decline of 4.3 percent in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This growth in money supply was fuelled by increases in claims on the central government and the claims on private sector and the net foreign assets of the banking system, which rose by 6.1 percent, 2.1 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. Other items net, on the other hand, declined significantly by 14.8 percent.

Chart 4.1 Monetary Aggregates (Quarterly Growth Rates)



Going by annual trends, growth in M2 slowed down to 11.1 percent at the end of the quarter ending September 2003 from an increase of 14.0 percent at the end of the same quarter in 2002. The driving force behind the slow growth during the year 2003 was the claims on the private sector and claims on the central government. Claims on the private sector and claims on the central government rose by N\$2.6 billion and N\$445.9 million, respectively.

Components of Broad Money Supply

The increase in M2 during the third quarter was reflected in both short-term monetary liabilities (M1) and quasi money. Narrowly defined money supply (M1) went up by 9.4 percent, while the quasi-monetary liabilities rose by 8.4 percent. The increase in quasi money over the quarter was in turn reflected in both time and savings deposits which rose by 13.2 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively. The share of short-term monetary liabilities in total money supply rose slightly to 55.1 percent during the quarter under review, showing the preference for liquidity on the part of the public.

4.1 Determinants of Money Supply

The increase in money supply during the third quarter of 2003 emanated mainly from the net claims on the central government supported by claims on the private sector and the net foreign assets of the banking system. Net claims on the central government exerted an expansionary effect on the money supply to the tune of N\$52.4 million or 6.1 percent as compared to a decline of 51.1 percent in the second quarter. Claims on the private sector and the net foreign assets of the banking system rose by 2.1 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively during the third quarter of 2003. As a result of the above-mentioned factors, broad money supply increased by N\$1.1 billion or 8.9 percent to N\$13.8 billion during the third quarter of 2003 from a level of N\$12.6 billion recorded during the second quarter of 2003.

Table 4.1 Determinants of Broad Money Supply, Quarterly Change (N\$ Million)

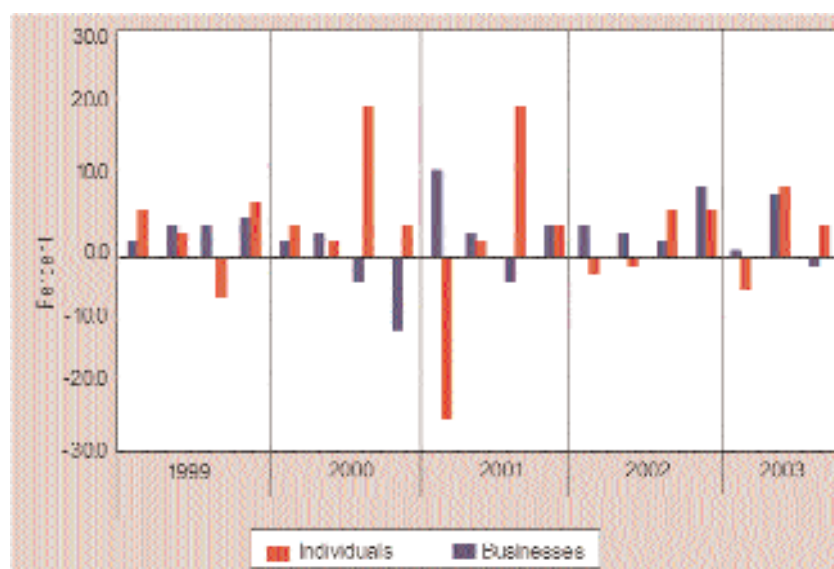
	2002			2003	Contribution to M2
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Domestic Credit	918.2	1126.6	684.1	393.2	3.1
<i>Private Sector Credit</i>	1223.1	-467.5	1579.8	340.8	2.7
<i>Net Claims on Govt</i>	-304.9	-1594.4	-895.7	52.4	0.4
Net Foreign Assets of the banking system	-1601.9	-287.1	-517.5	3.4	0.03
Other Items Net	676.5	-804.8	-57.7	736.5	5.8
Broad Money Supply	-7.2	34.7	224.3	1126.1	8.9

4.1.1 Private Sector Credit

The quarter-on-quarter growth rate in private sector credit, i.e. combined credit extended by deposit money banks and other banking institutions, slowed to 2.3 percent during the quarter under review from a significant growth of 11.0 percent in the previous quarter. This growth is also lower than the 4.1 percent increase that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The slow growth of private sector credit is in contrast with the decline in interest rates experienced over the quarter, which should have an expansionary effect on private sector credit. It is however, expected that the decline in interest rates will have a lagged effect on private sector credit. Contrary to the slow growth in private sector credit over the quarter, annual trends showed an increase in private sector credit. Year-on-year credit growth remained strong, moving from 13.2 percent in September 2002 to 19.6 percent in September 2003.

A close observation of bank s claims on the private sector by category shows that the slow growth in private sector credit during the quarter under review was mainly a result of a decline in credit extended to the business sector. Credit to the business sector declined by 1.6 percent as opposed to increases of 11.7 percent in the previous quarter and 7.0 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Credit to individuals, on the other hand, recorded a slow growth of 4.4 percent over the quarter, compared to an increase of 7.7 percent recorded during the previous quarter and a similar slow growth of 2.4 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Year-on-year, growth on credit extended to individuals increased by 18.9 percent from N\$9.0 billion at the end of September 2002 to N\$10.7 billion at the end of September 2003. Credit extended to the business sector also rose by 20.9 percent on an annual basis compared to a growth of 6.9 percent during the corresponding period of last year.

Chart 4.2 Credit to the Private Sector



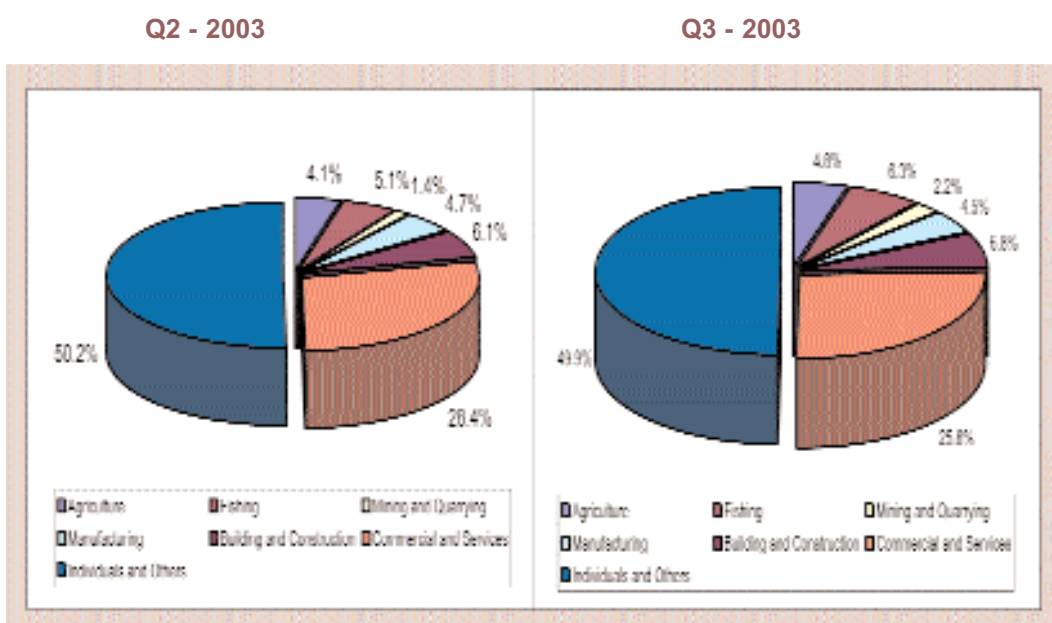
A disaggregated analysis of banks claims on the private sector by type of bank credit indicates that a large share of credit extension during the third quarter of 2003 was in the form of collateralized lending, mainly real estate. The real-estate market pulled the demand for mortgage financing even higher at a quarterly rate of 8.1 percent from slower growths of 3.1 percent in the previous quarter and 2.3 percent in the corresponding period of 2002. Similar to the demand for mortgage lending, installment sale credit showed clear signs of positive growth in consumer demand in the third quarter of 2003. The growth over the quarter in this type of credit, mainly required for financing the purchasing of motor vehicles and other durable goods, rose to 14.1 percent from an increase of 6.1 percent in the previous quarter. This growth rate augurs well with the developments in the real sector, citing high vehicle sales by the industry. The rate for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year was 7.2 percent. By contrast to collateralized lending, the quarterly growth in other loans and advances, i.e. overdrafts to ordinary clients and preference

shares (overdrafts to corporate clients) and structured finance deals fell back from a robust growth rate of 26.7 percent in the previous quarter to 3.8 percent during the quarter under review. Similarly, this is lower than an increase of 4.2 percent in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The sectoral analysis of commercial bank credit reveals that credit to the mining and quarrying sector rose by 73.7 percent as compared to a decline of 55.5 percent in the previous quarter. Similarly, credit extended to the fishing and agricultural sectors rose by 29.8 percent and 23.7 percent, respectively, as opposed to 21.7 percent and 18.5 percent, respectively in the previous quarter. Credit extended to building and construction and manufacturing sectors recorded positive growth rates of 18.3 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively during the quarter under review.

In terms of composition, for the quarter ending September 2003, the category individuals and others continued to account for the biggest share (49.9 percent) of total commercial bank credit to the private sector, followed by the commercial and services category that accounted for 25.6 percent. The combined proportion of agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and building and construction in total commercial bank credit moved to 24.5 percent in the third quarter of 2003 from 21.4 percent in the previous quarter.

Chart 4.3 Composition of Commercial Bank Credit

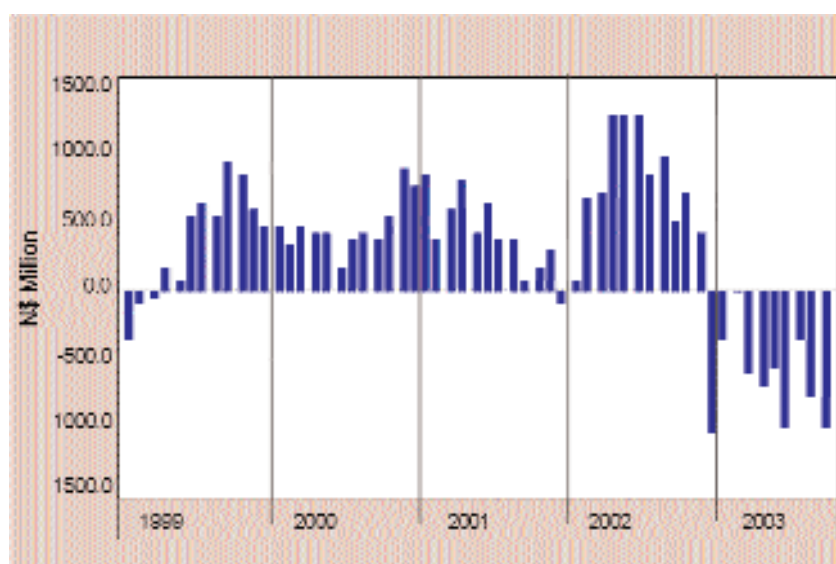


4.1.2 Net Foreign Assets

During the third quarter of 2003 commercial banks in Namibia decreased both their foreign assets and liabilities relative to the previous quarter. This led to deterioration in their net foreign asset position during the quarter. The commercial banks decreased their foreign

assets by N\$181.3 million to N\$1.7 billion, and their foreign liabilities by N\$162.2 million to N\$2.8 billion. As a result, the net foreign asset position of commercial banks decreased by N\$19.1 million to a negative N\$1 030.3 billion during the third quarter of 2003 from a negative N\$1 011.2 billion in the previous quarter. The comparative figure for the corresponding quarter of 2002 was a positive N\$513.4 million.

Chart 4.4 Net Foreign Assets of Commercial Banks



4.2 Banks Sources of Funds

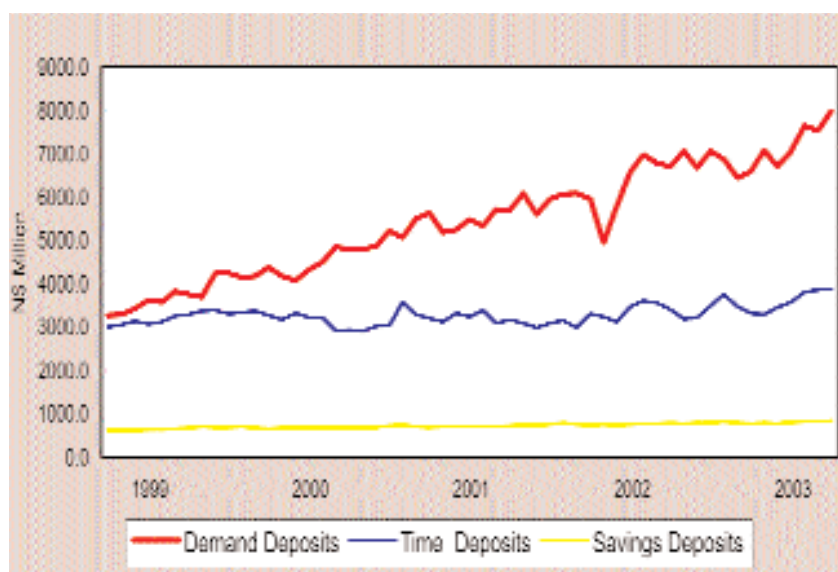
The total deposits of commercial banks rose by N\$1.2 billion or 11.2 percent to reach N\$12.7 billion at the end of the third quarter of 2003. This is a significant growth when compared with an increase of 4.4 percent during the previous quarter and a decline of 4.0 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

The increase in commercial bank deposits was reflected in all types of deposits, viz demand, time and savings deposits, which rose by 13.3 percent, 8.6 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively during the quarter under review.

A sectoral breakdown of the deposits of commercial banks in the third quarter reveals that the deposits of the central government and the financial sector, primarily contributed to the increase in total deposits, supported by the deposits of the private sector. The deposits of these sectors rose by 59.4 percent, 18.8 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively during the quarter under review.

Composition-wise, private sector deposits accounted for the bulk of commercial bank deposits (79.0 percent) of which deposits by the business sector and individuals constituted 42.7 percent and 36.7 percent, respectively. The financial sector accounted for 8.4 percent of total commercial bank deposits during the quarter under review.

Chart 4.5 Types of commercial Bank Deposits



4.3 Money Market

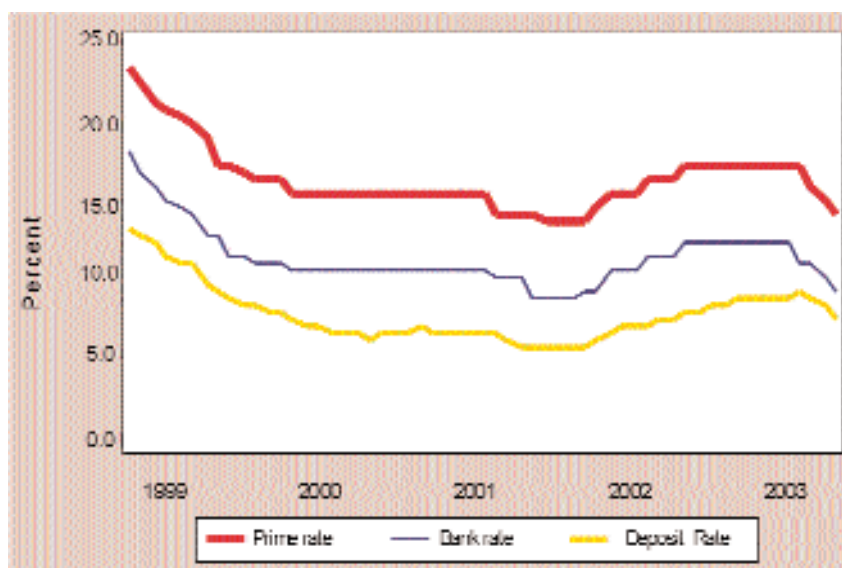
The money market in the third quarter of 2003 was characterized by further easing of the monetary policy stance. During the third quarter of 2003 the bank rate fell by 175 basis points from 11.50 percent to 9.75 percent. The decision to reduce the Bank rate is largely based on the need to keep domestic interest rates in line with those prevailing in South Africa, given the present exchange rate regime. The easing of monetary policy by the Bank of Namibia is expected to boost business confidence and support the growth prospects of the economy by exerting a positive influence on the cost of funds. However, whereas the SARB decreased the Repurchase rate (REPO rate) by 200 basis points, Bank of Namibia decreased the Bank rate by only 175 basis points. This was done because of the fact that the BoN was already lagging behind, therefore, it was not considered wise to decrease the Bank rate by a higher margin than SARB, since this could send a wrong signal to the market and thereby trigger capital outflows. Through this move the interest rate differential between Namibia and South Africa stood at 25 basis points as at the end of September 2003.

In line with the above mentioned developments, commercial banks also adjusted their prime lending rates. As a result, the average prime lending rate of commercial banks decreased by 280 basis points to 14.70 percent during the third quarter of 2003 from 17.50 percent in the previous quarter. During the same period the average mortgage rate declined by 285 basis points to 14.25 percent from 17.10 percent. Similarly, the average lending and deposit rates decreased by 212 basis points and 175 basis points to 14.04 percent and 7.91 percent, respectively, at the end of September 2003. As a result, the nominal spread between average lending and deposit rates narrowed by 37 basis points to 6.13 percent. The declining trend has been further observed at the beginning of the fourth quarter, with the Bank rate reduced to 8.25 percent and commercial banks adjusting

their rates in the same direction.

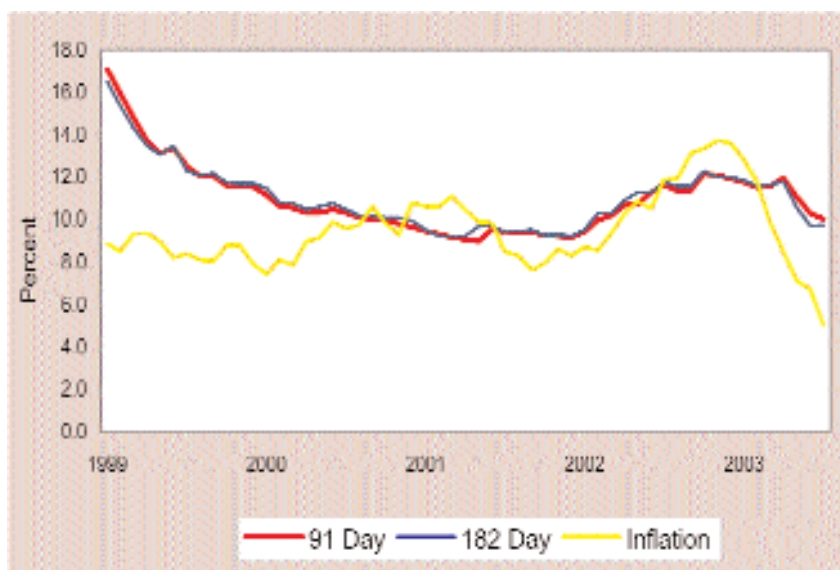
In real terms, the average lending rate recorded an upward movement, rising from 6.36 percent in June to 6.82 percent in September 2003. Similarly the average real deposit rate increased from 0.63 percent to 1.27 percent over the same period. The strong abatement in inflation is mainly responsible for these trends. The positive and increasing real deposit rates, which started in the second quarter of 2003, is a welcome development, as it may enhance the deposit mobilization process. However, the still increasing average lending rates may act as a deterrent to investment and capital formation.

Chart 4.6 Selected Interest Rates



The developments in the money market were also reflected in the cost of government borrowing. In the market for government short-term borrowing, the effective yield for 91-days T-Bills declined from 12.90 percent in the second quarter to 10.65 percent at the end of the third quarter of 2003. For the six months bills, the effective yield fell from 12.93 percent to 10.50 percent over the same period.

Chart 4.7 Treasury Bills Discount Rates



The CMA arrangement between South Africa and the BLNS economies render a comparison between the interest rates of the economies necessary. The Repo rate in South Africa, which is more comparable to Namibia's Bank Rate, also depicted a declining trend during the third quarter of 2003. Repo rate fell to 10.00 percent in September from 11.00 in July and 12.00 in June 2003. Likewise, the average prime lending rate declined from 17.50 percent in June to 14.50 percent during the third quarter of 2003. In line with the above mentioned declines the average deposit and the average lending rates decreased from 11.30 percent and 16.13 percent in June to 8.69 percent and 13.86 percent at the end of September 2003. As a result, the nominal spread between average lending and deposit rates slightly widened by 3 basis points to 5.2 percent.

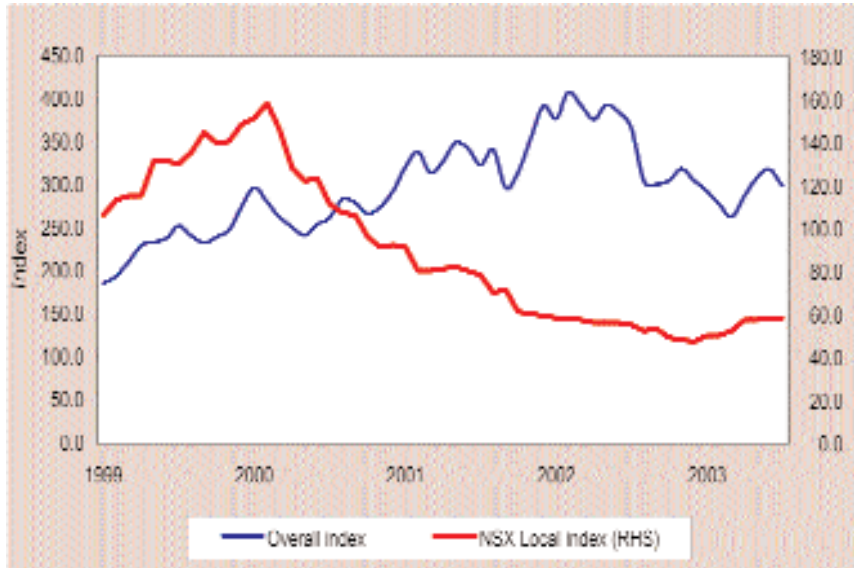
4.4 Capital Market

Both the overall and local index of the NSX increased during the third quarter of 2003. The overall index ended the quarter at 299 points from 287 points as at the end of the previous quarter. As a result, the overall market capitalization also rose from N\$371 billion at the end of the second quarter to N\$391 billion at the end of the third quarter. Similarly, the local index rose to 58 points from 57 points during the same period. Consequently, the local market capitalization rose to N\$2.0 billion from N\$1.7 billion over the same period. The quarter-on-quarter increases in both the overall and local indices were due to improved trading on the NSX. Also, new listings on the NSX contributed to the higher market capitalization during the quarter under review.

During the third quarter of 2003, the volumes traded in both dual-listed and local shares recorded increases. The overall volumes traded rose from N\$7.4 million in the second quarter to N\$8.3 million at the end of the third quarter. Similarly, the overall turnover increased from N\$131.7 million to N\$205.6 million in September 2003. The volumes of

the local shares rose to N\$581 thousand from N\$207 thousand at the end of June 2003. Likewise, the local turnover rose to N\$1.6 billion in the third quarter from N\$339 million at the end of the second quarter.

Chart 4.8 NSX Indices



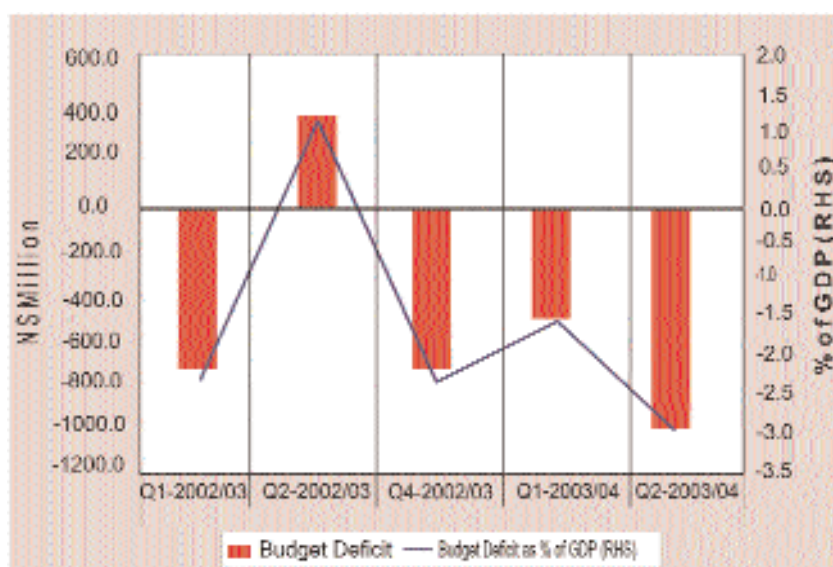
5. PUBLIC FINANCE⁴

5.1 Deficit Financing

The estimated net result of the revenue and expenditure of the Central Government budgetary operations recorded a record high budget deficit of N\$1057.6 million during the second quarter of fiscal year 2003/04⁵ (Chart 5.1). This is a deterioration in the fiscal stance when compared to N\$584.9 million in the previous fiscal quarter of 2003/04 and the budget surplus of N\$429.0 million in the corresponding quarter of the preceding fiscal year. As a ratio of GDP, the deficit accounted for 3.0 percent during the second quarter of 2003/04, compared with a ratio of 1.6 percent in the preceding quarter and a surplus of 1.4 percent during the same quarter of the previous fiscal year. The cumulative deficit for the first half of the fiscal year 2003/04 was estimated at N\$1.6 billion or 4.7 percent of GDP. The half yearly deficit is well above the whole fiscal year's revised budget deficit of N\$1408.4 or 4.0 percent of GDP.

The worsened fiscal stance during the second quarter of 2003/04 is predominantly caused by the strengthening of the Namibia Dollar against major currencies, in particular the US Dollar, which negatively affected the profit of diamond companies. As a result, this led to a significant reduction in the diamond mining company tax and top up payments.⁶

Chart 5.1 Quarterly Budget Deficit/Surplus



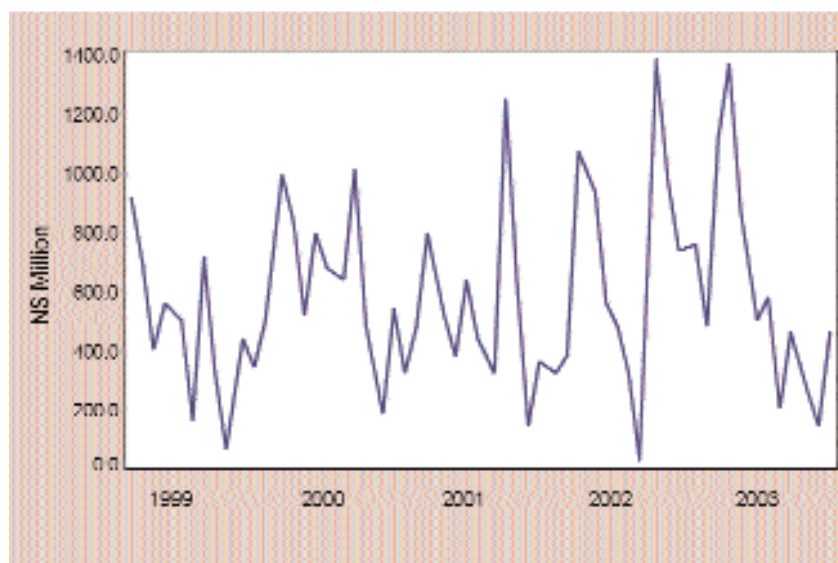
⁴ The Bank is unable to publish the monthly provisional figures of the Central Government operations this quarter, due to circumstances beyond its control.

⁵ The budget deficit/surplus was estimated with financing figures obtained from the books of the Bank of Namibia. These figures could differ from the actual deficit/surplus due to various reasons: cheques that are not presented for payment, cheques not yet in the cash-book of MoF, etc.

⁶ Diamond Mining Company Tax paid on 30 June and Top-up-Payment on 31st July.

The budget deficit during the second fiscal quarter of 2003/04 was financed only by net borrowing from the domestic and capital markets. A combined total of N\$2.7 billion worth of Government securities was issued, N\$200.0 million more than the previous quarter. The redemption totalled N\$1.6 billion during the quarter under review, which resulted in a high net borrowing of N\$1.1 billion. During the same period the State Account at the Bank of Namibia increased by N\$8.5 million from N\$429.2 million at the end of June 2003 to N\$437.7 million at the end of September 2003 (Chart 5.2).

Chart 5.2 Monthly State Account Balances



5.2 Central Government Debt

The central government debt worsened during the second quarter of the fiscal year 2003/04, given the high budget deficit of 3.0 percent to GDP recorded for the period. Table 5.1 illustrates that total debt stock accelerated by 12.7 percent to reach the N\$9.8 billion mark against the preceding quarter and by 24.1 percent from the level recorded in the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year 2002/03. For only six months, from the beginning of the first quarter to the end of the second quarter of 2003/04, debt stock surged by N\$1.9 billion or by 24.1 percent to attain a 28.0 percent ratio to GDP, which is well above the stated target (MTEF and NDP 2) of 25 percent of GDP. The surge in central government debt stock is reflected in domestic debt, while foreign debt fell.

Table 5.1 Central government Debt

	2002/03				2003/04	
	Q2	% Change	Q1	% Change	Q2	% Change
A. Central Government						
External Debt	1587.0	2.3	1482.0	22.2	1423.3	-4.0
1. Bilateral Loans	907.3	2.5	877.5	18.1	821.0	-6.4
2. Multilateral Loans	680.6	1.9	604.4	28.8	602.2	-0.4
3. Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Central Government						
Domestic Debt	6468.5	3.6	7160.9	10.7	8413.8	17.5
1. T-Bills	3561.8	0.0	3998.7	12.3	5086.3	24.6
2. I.R.S.	2906.7	0.0	3162.3	2.2	3327.5	5.2
3. BoN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Total Debt (A+B)	8055.5	3.3	8642.9	7.3	9837.1	12.7
D. Total debt % of GDP	25.3		24.9		28.0	

Source: MoF and BoN

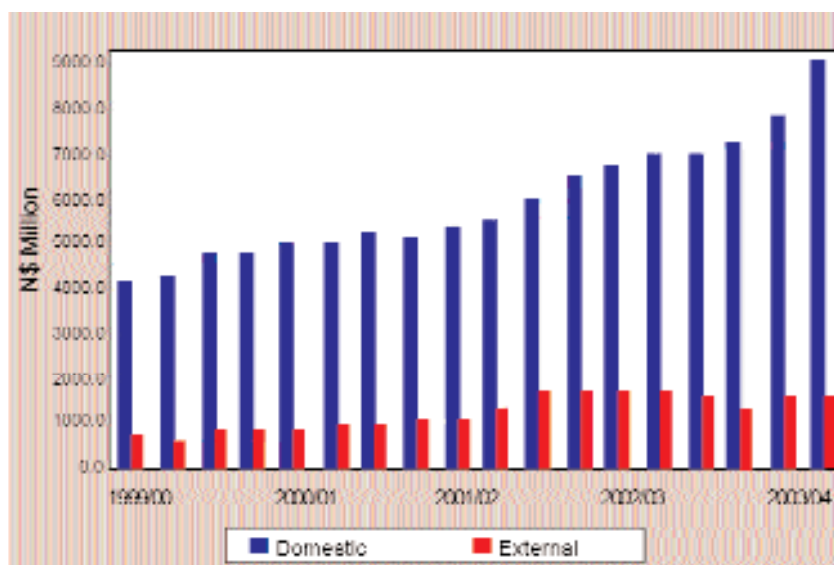
Domestic debt⁷

Total domestic debt continued to expand, growing significantly by 17.5 percent from N\$7.2 billion during the previous quarter to N\$8.4 billion during the quarter under review (Table 5.1 and Chart 5.3). The budget deficit of 3.0 percent to GDP is primarily responsible for an increase in the domestic debt stock during the quarter under review. As a percentage of GDP, domestic debt rose from 20.4 percent in the preceding quarter to 24.0 percent, surpassing the MEFMI and international benchmarks of 20 percent. In terms of share to the total, it accounted for 85.5 percent of the total debt stock of the central government, up from 82.9 percent recorded in the preceding quarter and from 80.3 percent in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The composition of domestic debt continues to converge into short-term maturities. Treasury bills grew by 24.6 percent to account for 60.4 percent of the total domestic debt, up from 55.8 percent in the first quarter. Bonds took up the remaining 39.6 percent. This clearly shows that the government is faced with a challenge of enticing and attracting investors to commit their funds to long-term government instruments.

⁷ Domestic debt is recorded by BoN in nominal terms

Chart 5.3 Central Government Debt



Source: MoF and BoN

External debt⁸

Total external debt improved during the quarter under review. It contracted by 4.0 percent at the end of the second fiscal quarter of 2003/04 to N\$1.4 billion when compared to the stock at the end of the previous quarter. The improvement was mainly attributed to the strengthening of the Namibia Dollar against major currencies, especially the US Dollar. As a ratio of GDP, external debt was down from 4.2 percent in the previous quarter to 4.0 percent. As a result, external debt's contribution to total debt stock fell significantly from 17.1 percent to a current level of 14.5 percent of total debt. Bilateral loans continued to dominate the composition of external debt, accounting for 57.7 percent of the portfolio, though this is a lower share when compared to the previous quarter. The remaining 42.3 percent are taken up by multilateral creditors, up from 40.8 percent recorded in the previous quarter.

The currency composition of the external debt portfolio remained largely unchanged from the preceding quarter. The Euro preserved its position as the dominant currency, constituting 63.5 percent of the total. This is slightly lower than 64.0 percent recorded during the first fiscal quarter of 2003/04. The Rand gained some momentum to share the second spot with the US Dollar after contributing 8.6 percent from 7.5 percent in the previous quarter. The share for the Chinese Yuan fell to 7.8 percent from 8.1 percent in the preceding quarter (Table 5.2). The upward movement for the Rand is a welcome development and enables the government to contain the exchange rate risk. It is therefore advisable for the government, whenever contracting new loans, to explore all windows from creditors that lend in Rand. Various multilateral lenders viz the ADB and DBSA offer Rand denominated loans. This will relieve the pressure on the government from committing resources to hedge some loans, which are prone to high volatility exchange rate.

⁸ Includes on-lending loans

Table 5.2 Currency Composition for External Debt (September 2003)

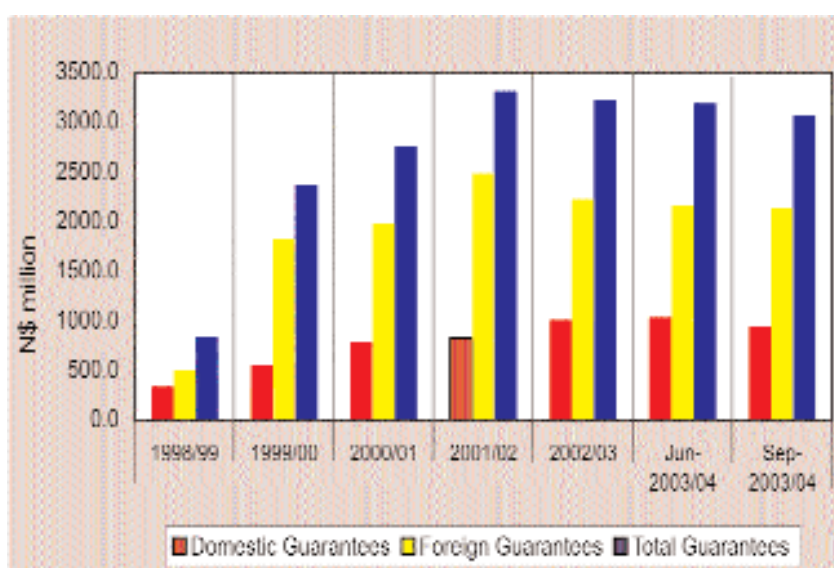
Currency	% Share
ADB Units Account	5.7
Swiss Francs	1.2
Yuan Renmibis (China)	7.8
Euro	63.5
Pound Sterling	1.6
Yen	0.3
Kuwaiti Dinar	0.1
USD	8.6
Special Drawing Rights	2.7
Rands	8.6

Source: BoN and MoF

5.3 Central Government Loan Guarantees

Total loan guarantees issued by the government continued with the downward trend experienced since the beginning of the first fiscal quarter of 2003/04. The guarantees decreased by 3.8 percent to N\$3.0 billion from N\$3.2 billion recorded at the end of the previous fiscal quarter (Table 5.3 and Chart 5.4). As a ratio of GDP guaranteed debt declined significantly from 9.1 percent to 8.7 percent.

Chart 5.4 Central Government loan guarantees



Source: MoF and BoN

The contraction in total guarantees was caused mainly by the domestic guarantees that fell by 9.4 percent to N\$934.3 million from the level recorded in the previous fiscal quarter. Responsible for this fall were the principal repayments on existing guarantees and maturity of some others. Domestic guarantees contributed 30.5 percent to total loan guarantees. As a ratio of GDP, it declined from 2.9 percent witnessed during the first quarter of 2003/04 to the present level of 2.6 percent.

Foreign guarantees also experienced an improvement during the quarter, declining by 1.2 percent to stand at N\$2.1 billion. This improvement is attributed primarily to the strong Namibia Dollar against the currencies in which the loans are contracted. As a percentage of the total foreign guarantees constituted 69.5 percent, whilst it stood at 6.0 of GDP percent slightly down from 6.1 percent in the last quarter.

Table 5.3 Central Government loan guarantees

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	Jun-2002/03	Sep-2003/04
Domestic guarantees	548.0	778.2	828.9	1004.8	1030.8	934.3
As % of GDP	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7
Foreign guarantees	1811.7	1974.2	2481.0	2221.6	2154.5	2128.4
As % of GDP	8.5	8.2	8.8	6.9	6.1	6.0
Total guarantees	2359.8	2752.3	3309.9	3226.4	3185.3	3062.7
As % of GDP	11.1	11.4	11.8	10.0	9.1	8.7

Source: MoF and BoN

BOX A MTEF AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Public expenditure affects poverty outcomes in a number of ways. First, sound fiscal policy contributes to overall economic stability and growth. Second, policy decisions are financed by the budget. Third, the extent and quality of public services depend on the actual flow of budgeted resources to service delivery institutions. These form the basis for the integration of national strategic priorities with domestic budgeting and financial processes in a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

Namibia adopted the MTEF in 2001. The first 3-year rolling budget (2001/02-2003/04) was prepared with the objective of strengthening fiscal policy management. One of the main objectives of the MTEF budgetary framework is to encourage comprehensive planning within sector ministries, and thus creates a link between the activities funded in the budget and national priorities. For this process to be effective, ministries are expected to formulate their strategic plans. This process involves reviewing the reason for their existence, their strategic priorities, the costing of these priorities, identification of activities that will contribute towards the realization of such priorities and submitting them for funding. The priorities identified by each ministry should be linked to the overall objective of the government as spelled out in the National Development Plan 2 and the Vision 2030.

The linkage of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) to the annual budget cycle under the MTEF provides one practical example of the above process. The budget document prepared under MTEF is expected to estimate the costs of poverty reduction programs, outline how these programs are to be financed, and indicate the country's capacity to absorb foreign assistance. In the same vein, aggregate and sectoral spending decisions should adequately reflect the specific choices of the poverty reduction strategy as well as medium term fiscal constraints. To all intents and purposes, one can conclude that the MTEF has served as an institutionalised vehicle for medium term public expenditure planning in Namibia since its inception three years ago.

The National Poverty Reduction Action Programme (NPRAP)⁹ emphasizes the need to develop measurable performance indicators and link these indicators to budgeting by requiring Directorates to present targets for key performance indicators for their budgets and medium term expenditure proposals. Towards this end, a Performance and Efficiency Management Program (PEMP) was initiated in 1999. The PEMP focuses on strategic decision making in the four main development areas of government i.e. reviewing and sustaining economic growth, creating employment, reducing income inequalities, and reducing poverty.

The PEMP relates to the PRS in a number of ways. First, it facilitated the establishment of primary benchmarks for the known major outcomes desired by political level. For

⁹ This is the main vehicle for the achievement of the poverty reduction goals in Namibia.

instance, a major strategic priority in education is to undertake regional profiles of causal factors for low school attainment. A primary benchmark for the desired outcome is reduction of dropouts in identified urban and remote rural areas and with identified groups. The targets for this priority include the identification and assistance of marginalized communities. In the process, access, availability, and quality of resources is improved for the identified groups of beneficiaries. The agencies tasked with this duty are the Ministry of Basic Education, Sports and Culture, regional councils and regional education fora. Second, outcome requirements are made very simple and easy to comprehend by all stakeholders e.g. improved health of the people. Third, output definition and measurement relates fundamentally to service functions. They are measurable and are linked to accountable persons. Fourth, they make possible the development of annual reviews of output-based performance data and benchmark comparisons. Due to this close link between PEMP and poverty reduction, all ministries will be able to focus output based performance data on poverty reduction or indicate where expected poverty reduction is most prevalent in line with NPRAP.

In 2002/03 MTEF included for the first time, a set of the Governments performance indicators developed as part of PEMP. The integration of PEMP into MTEF has impacted significantly on the nature of debate within the budget hearings, enabling the Ministry of Finance to challenge more effectively the reasons for expenditure proposals. The continuous improvement of the PEMP measures in the form of more disaggregated data has further enhanced the approach. Two results have emanated from this. First, it has enabled the supervisory Ministry to focus more clearly on the extent to which programs are succeeding in meeting their developmental purposes and the cost effectiveness of alternatives. Second, it has enhanced the cost effectiveness of alternatives. Towards this end, MTEF has contributed to the proper costing and improved realization of the targets of the strategies outlined in the PRSP. First, expenditure proposals are consistent with strategic priorities as outlined in the PRSP and NDP 2. Second, increment in spending has been accompanied by improvement in the efficiency and targeting of resources. To take this step further, the Ministry of Finance is developing a new system of Medium Term Planning for Ministries. The new plans will take a holistic view of how sectors are using all the available resources to contribute to development. These Medium Term Plans will, in turn, be used as the basis for future budget discussions. It is hoped that as this process is improved upon, better results will be harnessed and this will not only reduce poverty but also income inequality and hence facilitate economic growth.

BOX B THE REVISED BUDGET FOR 2003/04

The budget for the financial year 2003/04 sets out policies, programmes and projects that are aimed at achieving economic growth and prosperity. To accomplish its objectives the government should encourage the active participation of civil society and the private sector to work in partnership with it. Among policies, programmes and projects, aimed at achieving economic growth are:

- Tax relief measures
- New initiatives on poverty alleviation and employment creation
- Policies to stimulate economic growth and development
- Initiatives to promote political decentralisation
- Measures to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The government has taken a further important step with the introduction of the Medium Term Plans (MTPs) for each line ministry/office/agency. The objective of MTPs is to enable the government to move away from the traditional way of budgeting by line item to programme budgeting. MTPs set in detail how resource allocation over the next three years will contribute towards achieving the national development objectives. Furthermore, the government is also in the process of implementing some of the recommendations of the tax reforms. The individual tax brackets have already been amended.

1. Revenue

The revised government revenue and grants for 2003/04 is estimated, at N\$10.8 billion, which represents a decline of 2.9 percent compared to the original estimate in the main budget, and 2.6 percent higher than the actual for the previous fiscal year (Chart 1). It is worth mentioning that it is the first time since 1992/93 fiscal year that total revenue was revised downward in the additional budget. As a ratio of GDP, the revised revenue increased slightly from 30.4 percent in the main budget estimate to 30.9 percent in the revised budget. However, the ratio is lower when compared to 33.6 percent for the actual recorded for 2002/03. The low revenue revision was mainly caused by the strengthening of the Namibia Dollar against major currencies, particular the US Dollar. This led to a reduction in the estimates of company taxes from diamond mining companies, other mining companies and non-resident shareholders tax by N\$940 million, N\$130 million and N\$95 million, respectively. However, dividends from Namdeb and diamond royalties remained constant at N\$25.0 million and N\$450.0 million, respectively as they are in the main budget. In spite of these significant downward revisions, the net reduction in total revenue was offset to some extent by increases in other revenue items by N\$860 million.

The largest contribution to the total revenue is from taxes on income and profits revised at N\$3.8 billion and accounted for 34.7 percent of the total revenue, which is lower than 42.1 percent in the previous fiscal year. The taxes on international trade and transaction, mainly SACU receipts remained the second most important source of revenue for the government. SACU receipts are estimated to have grown by 16.9 percent to N\$3.0 billion in 2003/04. As share to total revenue they increased from 25.6 percent in the preceding fiscal year to 28 percent. The third largest source of revenue are domestic taxes on goods and services that increased by 1.3 percent to N\$2.8 billion, representing 26.0 percent of total revenue. The value added tax (VAT) falls under this category and constituted 90.4 percent of the total domestic taxes on goods and services. VAT continued to be one of the main sources of government revenue, contributing 23.5 percent to total revenue.

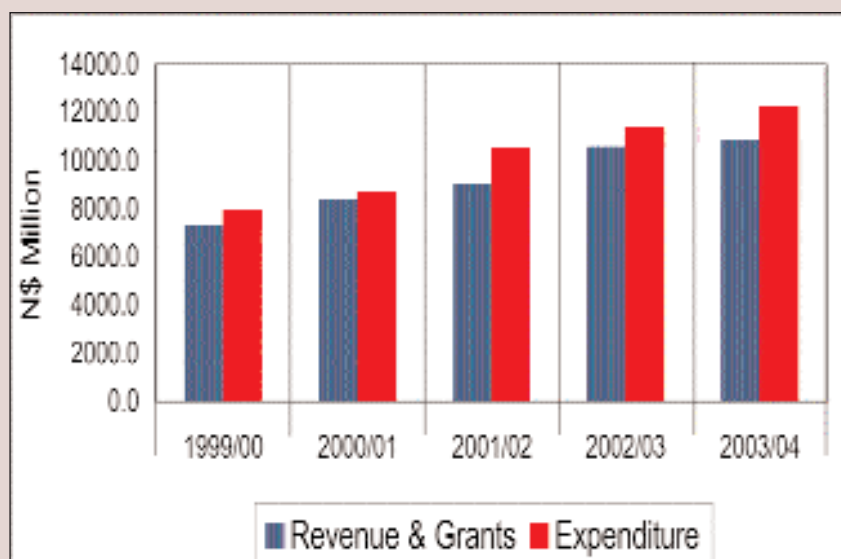
Table 1 Revenue Components

Revenue Components (N\$ Million)	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001 2002	2002 2003	2003 2004	% Change 2003/04
Taxes on Income and Profits	2315.3	2610.0	3143.0	4442.3	3758.0	-15.4
Taxes on Property	46.7	63.0	60.0	79.3	90.0	13.6
Domestic Taxes on Goods and Services	1943.5	1945.0	2039.0	2135.7	2821.0	32.1
Taxes on International Trade	2240.7	2877.3	2641.0	2596.9	3035.7	16.9
Non-Tax Revenue	605.0	736.0	870.0	1121.1	994.9	-11.3

Source: BoN and MoF

Non-tax revenue rose by 4.4 percent when compared to the main budget estimate, however, it fell by 11.3 percent as compared with 2002/03. A total of N\$55.9 million of foreign grants will be received during the 2003/04 fiscal year. Although this represents a mere 0.5 percent of total revenue and grants, it is an improvement of 62.5 percent from the previous fiscal year receipts. Foreign grants will be received from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the European Union (EU). Therefore, the net reduction therefore for total revenue and grants amounted to N\$328.0 million.

Chart 1 Total Revenue & Grants, and Expenditure



2. Expenditure

Chart 1 shows that the revised total government expenditure is estimated at N\$12.2 billion, 0.1 percent lower than the original estimate, but 7.4 percent above the actual for the previous fiscal year. As a percentage of the projected GDP, total expenditure decreased from 36.2 percent to 34.9 percent in the revised budget. The net suspension of N\$514.3 million was realised in the revised budget of which N\$110.3 million was from statutory expenditure suspensions. This resulted from the lower interest rate, a downward revision of guarantees and the strong Namibia Dollar. A total amount of N\$432.5 million for additional funds was requested. The Transport Vote was the highest recipient of the additional funds, with allotment amounting to N\$141.6 million. Other notable allocation of N\$57.0 million went to the Ministry of Defence to cover for the operational cost and the NDF participation in the UN peacekeeping operation in Liberia. The UN will refund the cost that the NDF will incur in the peacekeeping mission in Liberia. An additional amount of N\$55.0 million was made available for the emergency and disaster fund, while N\$10.0 million went to the new orphans fund.

Table 2 Government Expenditure (N\$ million)

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	% Change
Current Expenditure	6884.0	7625.0	8698.0	9503.0	10367.2	9.1
% of GDP	32.3	31.6	31.5	30.2	29.5	
Capital Expenditure	1069.0	1084.0	1786.0	1895.7	1876.8	-1.0
% of GDP	5.0	4.5	6.5	6.3	5.3	
Total Expenditure	7953.0	8709.0	10484.0	11398.7	12244.0	7.4
% of GDP	37.3	36.1	38.0	36.2	34.9	

Source: BoN and MoF

Current expenditure expanded slightly by 0.3 percent over the original estimate and significantly by 9.1 percent above the actual for 2002/03. The year-on-year expansion was largely due to subsidies and transfers and personnel expenditure, which increased by 19.5 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively (Table 3). Statutory expenditure on the other decreased by 3.3 percent as a result of lower interest rates and the appreciation of the Namibia Dollar against the US Dollar.

Table 3 Current Expenditure Items (N\$ million)

Current Expenditure	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	% Change
Personnel	3619.0	3965.0	4535.0	4708.9	5201.2	10.5
Goods and Services	1583.0	1637.0	1817.0	1993.6	2027.3	1.7
Statutory Payments	513.0	512.0	678.0	907.6	877.4	-3.3
Subsidies and other current transfers	1169.0	1511.0	1667.0	1892.8	2261.3	19.5

Source: BoN and MoF

As illustrated in Table 2 capital expenditure drifted downward for both the revised estimates of 2003/04 and actual for 2002/03 by 1.0 percent and by 2.2 percent, respectively.

Table 4 Summary of expenditure by economic classification (%share)

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
General Government. Services	29.8	32.3	33.3	36.4	34.9
Gen. Public Services	13.8	15.7	17.6	18.8	17.8
Defence	7.2	7.3	7.3	8.3	7.6
Pub. Order and Safety	8.8	9.3	8.4	9.2	9.5
Comm. and Social Services	48.6	49.7	49.5	48.1	47.3
Education	24.0	23.3	21.3	21.0	20.3
Health	10.8	11.0	10.0	9.7	9.2
All Other	13.8	15.4	18.2	17.4	17.8
Economic Services	15.2	11.7	10.6	7.0	10.2
Expenditure not classified	6.4	6.3	6.6	8.5	7.6
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: BoN and MoF

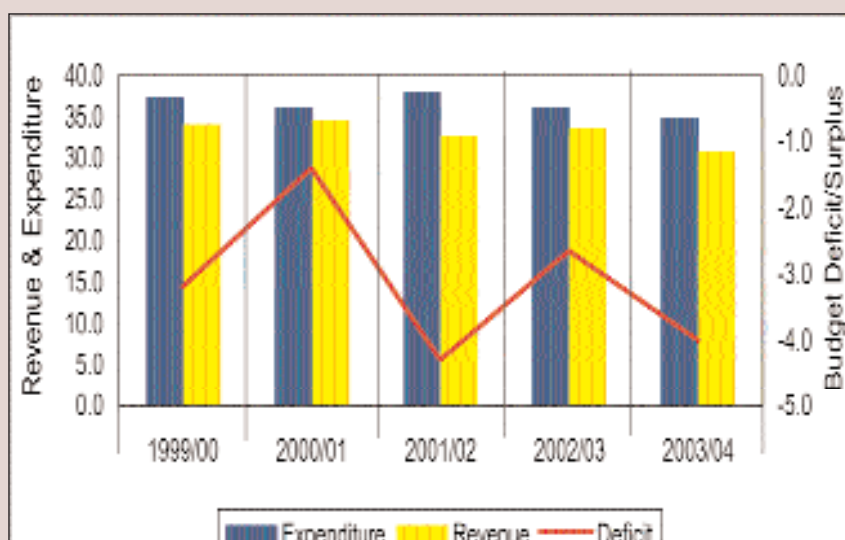
As illustrated in Table 4, the largest portion of 47.3 percent of the total expenditure was allocated to community and social services sectors, although this is down from 48.1 percent during 2002/03. The education sub-sector took up 20.3 percent of the community

and social services sector, while other social services have 17.8 percent and health 9.2 percent. The share of the education sector is slightly high when compared to the allocation in the previous fiscal year, demonstrating that even 13 years after independence the sector is still receiving the highest attention from the government. Health's share decreased marginally from 9.7 percent in the previous year to 9.2 percent in the current fiscal year. General government services fell from 36.4 percent to 34.9 percent during the same time, while the allocation to economic services increased from 7.0 percent to 10.2 percent. The increase in the allocation to economic services sector augurs well with the government's intention of investing funds in sectors that stimulate economic growth.

3. Budget deficit and financing

The estimated budget deficit for 2003/04 stands at N\$1.4 billion or 4.0 percent of GDP, an upward revision from 3.0 percent in the main budget (Chart 2). This is a deterioration in the fiscal stance of the central government when compared with the preliminary actual of 2.6 percent in the previous fiscal year. The worsened fiscal stance emanated from the decline in revenue from diamond and other mining companies' taxes as a result of the strengthening of the Namibia Dollar against major currencies, in particular the US Dollar. This caused a reduction in the estimates of the diamond mining company taxes and other mining companies. The largely unchanged level of government expenditure while revenue declined just exacerbated the deficit-to-GDP ratio, surpassing the pronounced target of 3.0 percent. Dependence on diamond revenue is problematic since it is subject to major swings, which are outside the influence of government. Therefore it is very crucial to be cautious about this phenomenon during budget formulation and planning so that appropriate measures are put in place to ease the unfavourable effects. The deficit is chiefly financed by the net issue of treasury bills and bonds and partly by drawing down cash balances from the State Account at the Bank of Namibia.

Chart 2. Budget Deficit, Expenditure and Revenue as percentage of GDP

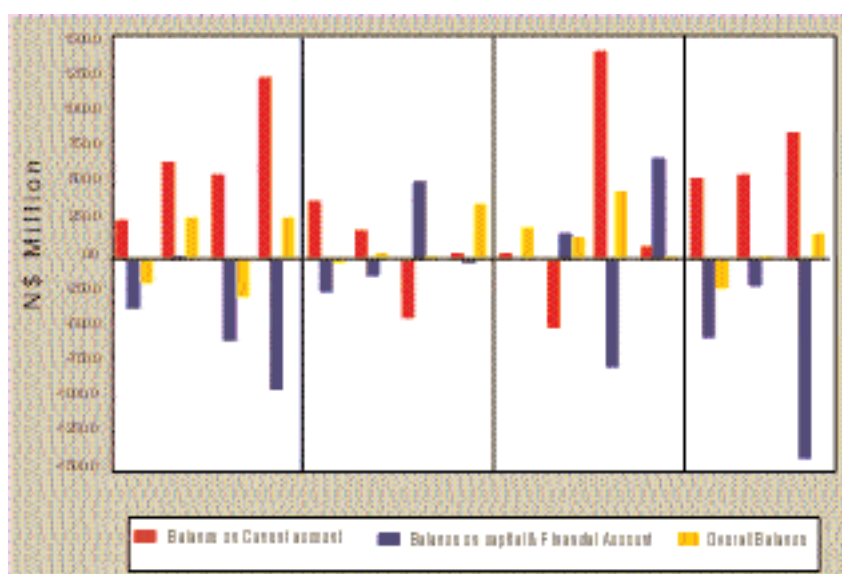


Source: BoN and MoF

6. FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS

The overall balance of payments for Namibia during the third quarter of 2003 was characterised by an increasing surplus on the current account and a widening deficit on the capital and financial account. As a result, the overall balance of payments surplus increased to N\$160.0 million compared to N\$9.0 million recorded in the preceding quarter and N\$431.0 million in the corresponding quarter of 2002 (Chart 6.1).

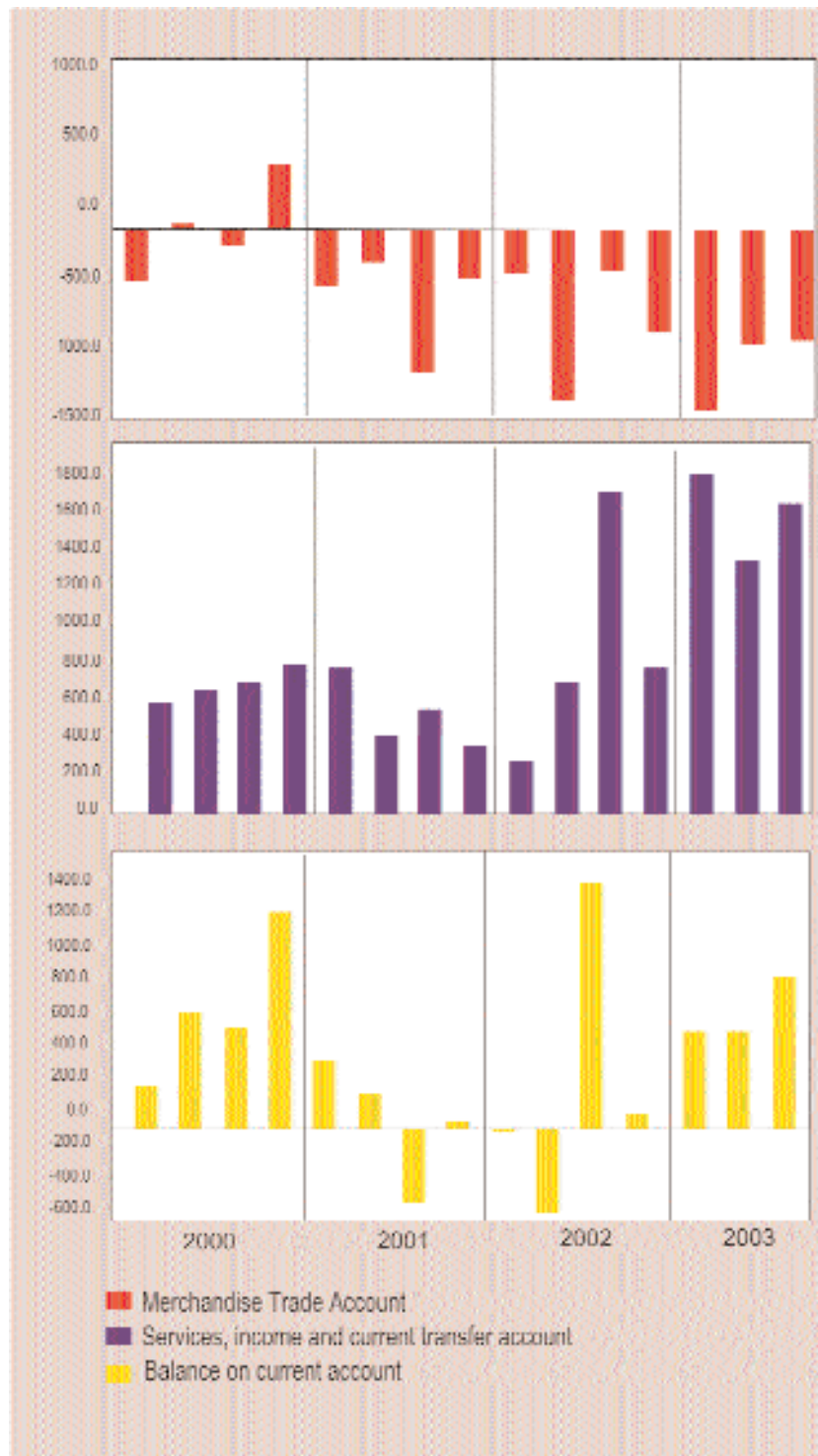
Chart 6.1 Balance of Payments Major Accounts



6.1 Current Account

The surplus on the current account balance during the quarter under review is estimated to have increased from N\$521 million in the previous quarter to N\$797 million. This is, however, lower than the surplus of N\$1.3 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2002. The larger surplus in the quarter under review, relative to the preceding quarter, is a result of an increase in net inflow from investment income, services and the narrowing deficit on merchandise trade (Chart 6.2).

Chart 6.2 Balance of Payments: Current Account (N\$ million)



The merchandise trade deficit improved by N\$12 million in the quarter under review to N\$695 million from a deficit of N\$707 million in the previous quarter. However, when compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year, it worsened by N\$463 million. Contributing to the marginal improvement in the deficit on merchandise trade balance, quarter-on-quarter, was the increase in export receipts that overtook the rise in import expenses. The total import expenses are estimated to have risen by 4.6 percent to N\$3.3 billion in the quarter under review from the level recorded in the preceding quarter. Further, it increased significantly by 16.9 percent when compared to that recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. The total export earnings, on the other hand, rose by 6.4 percent to N\$2.6 billion in the quarter under review from that in the previous quarter. It further rose by a lower margin of 0.6 percent from the level registered in the corresponding quarter of 2002.

The increase in the merchandise exports during the quarter under review was a result of a significant increase in export earnings of manufactured commodities supported by other mineral products that offset the decrease in export earnings of diamonds and food and live animals. Manufactured products mainly zinc, fish, beer, soft drinks, ostrich leather and oil performed well in the quarter under review compared to some of the other items. This was reflected in the rise of 58.7 percent in total export earnings of manufactured products to N\$681 million from N\$429.0 million in the preceding quarter. When compared to the corresponding quarter of 2002, total earnings from these products increased significantly by 89.2 percent. This is on account of the processed zinc, which was exported for the first time during the quarter under review.

Export of other primary commodities, in particular non-precious mineral products, increased by 3.7 percent to N\$335.0 million in the quarter under review from N\$323.0 million in the preceding quarter. When compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, it declined by 35.9 percent. In US Dollar terms, the export receipts from other non-precious mineral products rose significantly by 41.5 percent (quarter-on-quarter), while year-on-year it rose by 16.9 percent.

Diamond exports in the quarter under review decreased by 1.7 percent to N\$1 190.0 million from N\$1 210.0 million in the preceding quarter. It, however, increased by 1.1 percent when compared to the value registered in the corresponding quarter of 2002. The quarter-on-quarter decrease in the value of diamonds exported in the quarter under review was mainly driven by the fall of 1.1 percent in the volume exported. When expressed in US Dollar, the value of diamond exported increased by 2.8 percent. Diamond prices in the US Dollar terms rose by 3.9 percent. This implies that the appreciation of the Namibia dollar against the US Dollar compounded the volume effect on diamond export receipts. Year-on-year, the volume of diamonds exported rose significantly by 18.3 percent. The price in US Dollar terms also increased on an annual basis by 18.5 percent, and thus a significant increase of 40.2 percent in the value expressed in that currency during the same quarter.

The value of food and live animals exported¹⁰ contracted by 15.7 percent and 23.6 percent from the levels in the preceding quarter and corresponding quarter of 2002, respectively to N\$391 million. Receipts from this category, like that on minerals, seem to have been affected by the appreciation in the external value of the currency against major currencies. Also, the contraction in this category seems to reflect the decline in the number of livestock marketed during the quarter due to the restocking efforts by farmers following the severe drought of 2003 that made farmers sell a lot of their livestock due to lack of forage. As a result, the total value of live animals, especially small stock, meat and meat products exported to the European Union and South Africa fell by 8.9 percent, quarter-on-quarter, and by 11.1 percent on an annual basis. The decline in the food and live animals category also came from the export of unprocessed fish, crab and lobsters.

The balance on the services account during the quarter under review is estimated to have recorded a surplus of N\$204 million compared to N\$120.0 million in the preceding quarter. The main components contributing to the rise in net services inflow was a decrease in net outflow of other private services, supported by increases in net inflow in travel. This surplus is far better when compared with a surplus of N\$11.0 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Net investment income in the quarter under review recorded an increase in the inflow from N\$ 173.0 million in the previous quarter to N\$398 million. The inflow in the current quarter is however poor when compared with a net inflow of N\$856.0 million in the corresponding quarter of 2002. Contributing to this phenomenon were income receipts, especially from pension and insurance funds that offset payments of retained earnings, dividend and interest payments to direct investors abroad.

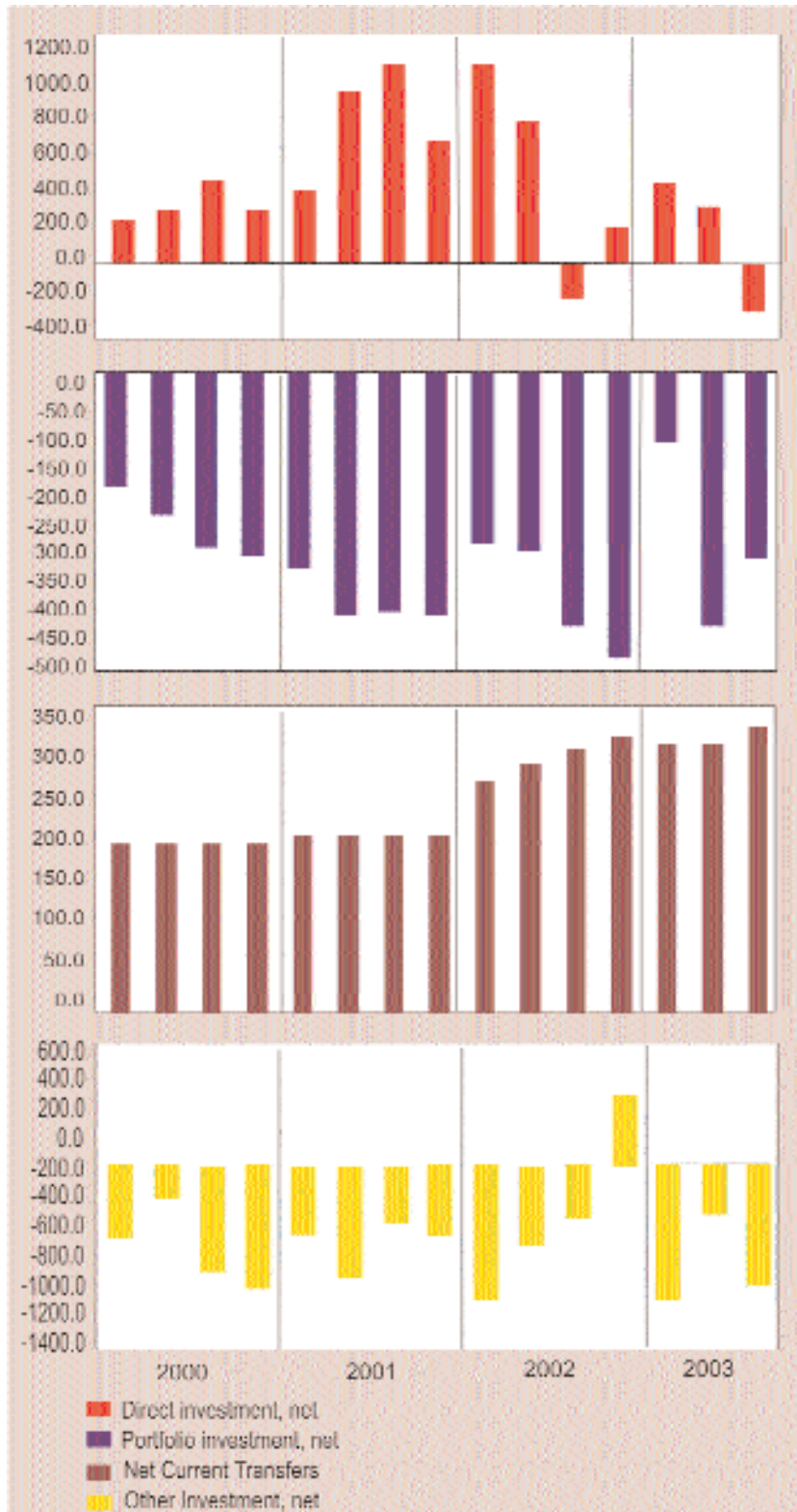
Net current transfers receivable in the third quarter of 2003 decreased by N\$45.0 million to N\$897 million from those in the preceding quarter. They have, however, increased by N\$218.0 million when compared to N\$679.0 million in the corresponding quarter of 2002. The decrease during the quarter is reflected in the decline in both the public and private transfers received.

6.2 Capital and Financial Account

The deficit on the capital and financial account is estimated to have widened to N\$1.3 billion in the third quarter of 2003 from N\$169 million in the preceding quarter and N\$697 million in the corresponding quarter of 2002. The main contributing factors to the deficit during the quarter under review were the net outflows in other long-term investment and direct investment in Namibia, which was supported by a reduction in net inflows in other short-term investment (Chart 6.3). The inflow in net capital transfers on the other hand increased while the outflow in portfolio investment narrowed.

¹⁰ Consists of live animals, cattle cuts, small stock carcasses, canned beef, ostrich meat and bone meals, unprocessed fish, lobsters, crabs and grapes.

Chart 6.3 Balance of Payments: Capital and Financial Account (N\$ million)



Direct investment into Namibia in the third quarter of 2003 recorded an outflow of N\$266 million compared to an inflow of N\$319 million in the preceding quarter and an outflow of N\$187 million in the corresponding quarter of 2002 (Chart 6.3). Outflows in reinvested earnings supported by investment in equity capital and other capital contributed to this outcome. Direct investment abroad, on the other hand, recorded a disinvestment of N\$16.0 million from N\$2.0 million in the preceding quarter to N\$14 million in the quarter under review. Further, this disinvestment in the quarter under review was by N\$33 million from N\$19 million in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

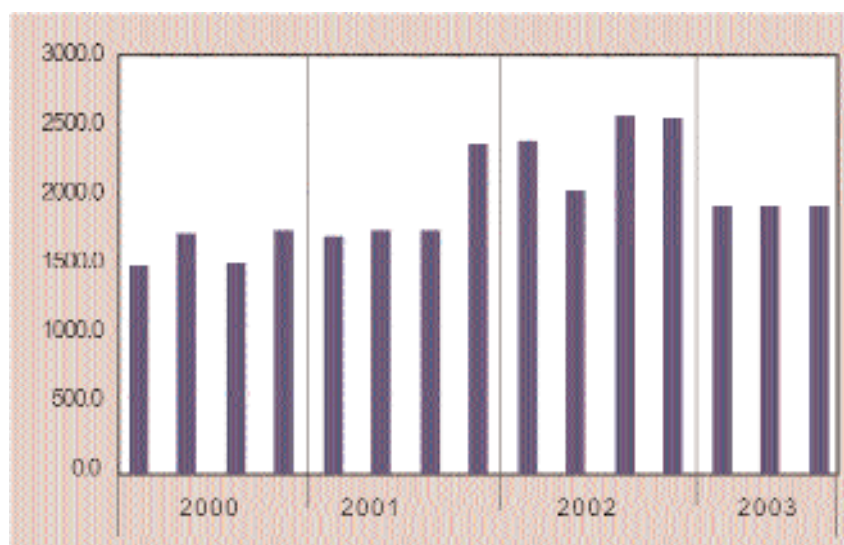
Net outflow of portfolio investment in equity and debt securities decreased to N\$296 million from N\$398.0 million in the preceding quarter. This sub-account widened even more when compared with N\$400.0 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year (Chart 6.3). The continuing outflow in this component is caused mainly by investment in the South African unit trusts by Namibian residents.

Net outflows of other long-term investment increased by N\$295 million to N\$1.0 billion in the quarter under review, from the level recorded in the previous quarter. The magnitude of the outflow was N\$825.0 million in the corresponding quarter of 2002. Transactions related to insurance corporations and pension funds continue to be the largest cause of the increase in net outflow of other long-term investment.

Net short-term investment, in the quarter under review, recorded an inflow of N\$17 million, down from an inflow of N\$340 million in the preceding quarter. The inflow in the quarter under review compares even poorly to a net inflow of N\$396 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This smaller net inflow in short-term investment during the third quarter can be attributed to the decrease in demand for credit in Namibia witnessed during the same quarter.

In summary, the stock of international reserves in Namibia dollar terms at the end of the third quarter of 2003 increased by N\$5.9 million to N\$2.2 billion at the end of the third quarter, representing eight weeks of import cover. However, it decreased by N\$740.0 million from N\$2.9 billion at the end of the corresponding period of the preceding year (Chart 6.4). After adjusting for the effects of changing exchange rates and transactions, international reserves, however, increased by N\$160.0 million.

Chart 6.4 International Reserves Stock



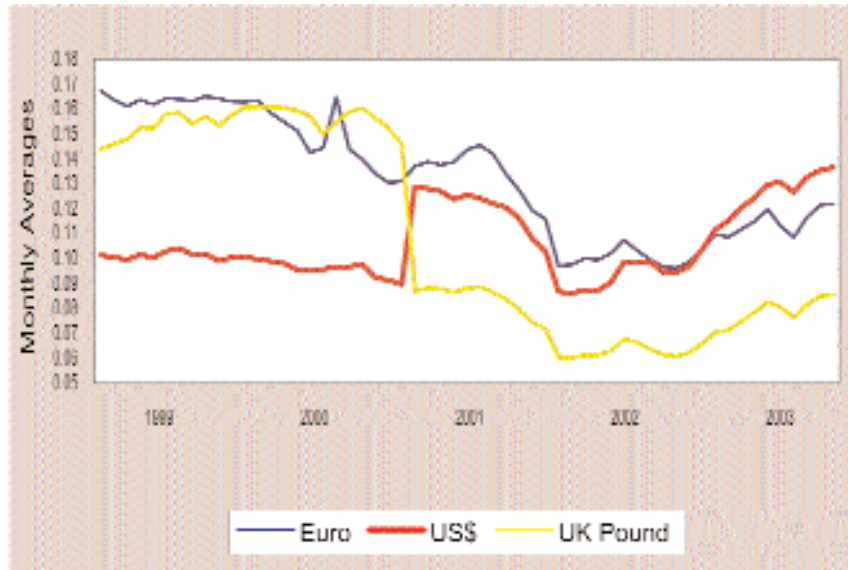
6.3 Exchange Rate Developments¹¹

In the third quarter of 2003, the Namibia dollar continued to appreciate month-on-month against the major international currencies. The appreciation amounted to 0.9 percent, 0.7 percent and 0.4 percent against the US Dollar, Pound sterling and Euro, respectively (Chart 6.5). Quarter-on quarter, the Namibia dollar appreciated by 4.6 percent, 5.3 percent and 5.5 percent against the US Dollar, Pound sterling and Euro, respectively, in the quarter under review. The appreciation has continued in the fourth quarter, with the local currency trading at N\$6.9637 against the US Dollar, N\$11.6744 against the pound sterling and N\$8.1516 against Euro at the beginning of the fourth quarter 2003 (October). The corresponding figures for September 2003 were N\$ N\$7.3246, N\$11.7020 and N\$8.2109, respectively.

It is believed that global factors are dominating in making the Namibia dollar/Rand the best performing currency of the world in the first three quarters of 2003. The primary reason accounting for the developments in the third quarter is the strong commodity prices, especially rising precious metal prices such as gold and platinum and continued high real interest rate differentials between South Africa and her major trading partners. This environment, characterized by a search for yield by foreign investors and also favoring resource-based currencies is expected to continue providing support to the Rand.

¹¹ 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 in foreign cents, unless mentioned otherwise.

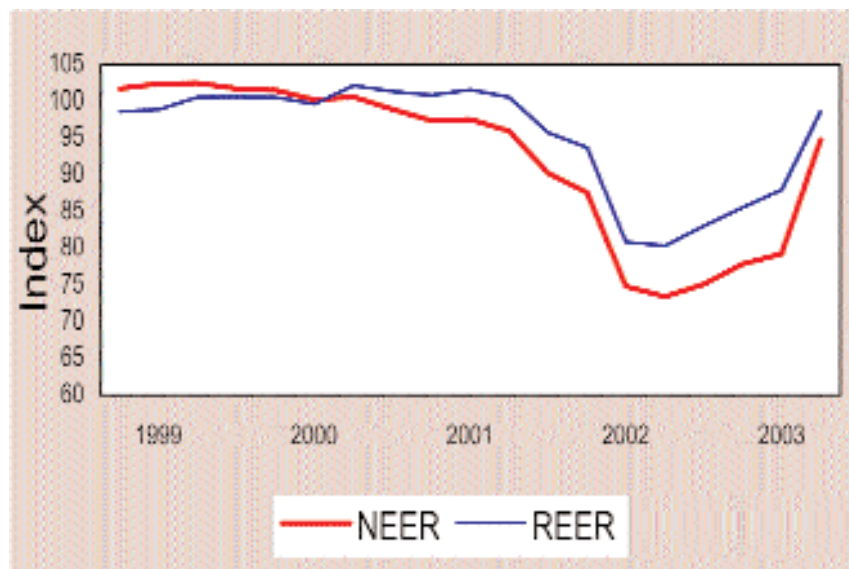
Chart 6.5 Foreign Currency Per Namibia dollar



6.3.1 Trade Weighted Effective Exchange Rate

On a trade-weighted front, the nominal effective exchange rate index (neer) appreciated, quarter-on-quarter, by 19.6 percent in the quarter under review. The real effective exchange rate index (reer), which is a measure of competitiveness of products in international markets appreciated over the same period by 12.1 percent (Chart 6.6). This implies, theoretically, that Namibian products exported lost competitiveness in international markets by approximately that magnitude. When compared with the corresponding quarter of 2002, the neer appreciated by 29.1 percent while the reer appreciated by 22.7 percent.

Chart 6.6 Trade Weighted Effective Exchange Rate Index



BANK OF NAMIBIA
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
STATISTICS AND PUBLICATION DIVISION
REVISIONS POLICY: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

- i. Each quarter, with the publication of the latest quarter s statistics, the previous quarter will be revised for improved data.
- ii. Revisions to earlier years, along with any revisions due to changes in the methodology (data source, estimation techniques) will be introduced once each year, with the publication of the statistics for the first quarter.
- iii. The revisions will be clearly identified, and information will be available on the reasons for the revisions (please see write up on revisions).
- iv. This policy will be published in each quarterly bulletin as well as in the annual report so that all users will be aware of the policy, and in addition will be able to easily identify these revisions.
- v. For each quarter, a record will be kept of the provisional figures, and the first and second published figures, and a comparison will be made. This will provide information on the reliability of the provisional estimates when these are compared with the final estimates for each period (as well as with any intermediate published estimates).

REVISIONS ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DATA

There have been some revisions on the balance of payments data for the second quarter of 2003 relative to September 2003 Quarterly Bulletin (Volume 12 Number 3). Apart from the revisions brought about by the availability of information that was not available at the time the September Quarterly Bulletin was compiled, some revisions were also brought about by either additional data that became available or the availability of a better source. The non-availability of some of the data when the September 2003 Quarterly Bulletin was compiled led to the estimations made on certain balance of payments items. Moreover, some revisions were due to the re-classification of certain sectors as per the Fifth Edition of the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual.

It is against this background that the revisions were done on the two main accounts of the balance of payments viz, the current account and capital and financial account. On the current account revisions were effected on imports, services, investment income and current transfers to Namibia, while on the capital and financial account revisions were done on direct investment in Namibia and the both other long and short-term investment. Such revisions caused the discrepancies between the figures published in the September Quarterly Bulletin for the second quarter and those indicated in the December Quarterly Bulletin as reflected on a net basis in table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 Balance of Payments Revisions N\$ Millions)

	Second Quarter September 2003 Quarterly Bulletin	Second Quarter December 2003 Quarterly Bulletin
Current Account		
Imports	-3068	-3162
Services	147	120
Investment income, net	37	173
Current transfers, net	908	942
Capital and Financial Account		
Direct Investment in Namibia	541	319
Portfolio Investment, net	-429	-411
Other long term investment, net	-766	-741
Other short term investment, net	254	340

NOTICE

SAME DAY SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Having relied on South Africa payment system services for a long time because of historical reasons, the Bank of Namibia, working in close co-operation with banking institutions embarked upon reforming the National Payment system in order not only to address our dependence on South Africa for payment system services, but also to bring the Namibian payment system up to international standards.

In this regard, the implementation of the Namibia Inter — bank Settlement System (NISS), a culmination of the reform efforts, has now been in operation for more than a year enabling the Bank of Namibia and banking institutions to learn how to efficiently use the system and its facilities as well as plan and apply strategies within settlement arena.

Right from the start of the reform process, one of the focus areas of the Bank of Namibia has been to steer the national payment system in general and banking institutions, in particular, towards compliance with Bank for International Settlement (BIS) Core principles for systemically important payment systems, hence the introduction of same-day settlement on 8 September 2003.

When the Funds Settlement Value Day ends on the calendar date that corresponds with the funds settlement value date, it is referred to as same day settlement (end-of-day is usually near close of business).

The motivation to move to settlement on the day of value can best be summarized by the comment in the BIS document Core Principles for Systematically Important Payment Systems which states the following;

Between the time when payments are accepted for settlement by the payment system and the time when final settlement actually occurs, participants may still face credit and liquidity risks. These risks are exacerbated if they extend overnight in part because likely time for relevant authorities to close insolvent institutions is between business days. Prompt final settlement helps to reduce these risks. As a minimum standard, final settlement should occur at the end of the day of value.

The *Namibia Vision and Strategy* document states as one of the fundamental principles (paragraph 3.6.1.2):

Same-day settlement across all payment streams should be the ideal situation; therefore, there is a need for revision of current clearing and settlement arrangements and procedures.

As of 8th September 2003, all transactions are being settled immediately upon receipt in the NISS and are no longer scheduled for 8:00 on the next business day.

- This means that the overnight exposure in the settlement system has been eliminated.

NOTICE

**SAME DAY SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION
(CONT)**

- This implies that settlement of payment obligations for all payments now occur on intended day of value.
- All funds transfers (inward and outward) are now process through front-office and transactions are settled on same-day.
- Cut-off times for transfers have been introduced with 13:30 for outward and 16:15 for inward.
- The settlement schedule for NISS now runs from 8:00 to 17:00

NSS settlement schedule as at 8 September 2003

Window 1	Window 2	Window 3	Finality Window	Position Window
Immidiata Finality	Immidiata Finality	Immidiata Finality		
8:00 - 12:00	12:00 - 15:00	15:00 - 16:35	16:35 - 14:40	16:40 - 17:00
Call Account transfers processed	First PCH batch settled	Second PCH batch and Country Branches settled	Processing o transactions not yet finalised in Window 3	Inter-bank activity and square-off of day s positions

- Banks are now utilizing call account facility more than in the past.
- BoN can now better monitor the flow of outward funds.

The daily inter-bank settlement process is effected in number of steps, according to a strict timetable.

The folowing timetable was implemented on 8th September 2003

- 8:00 NISS opens for inter-bank settlement
- 12:00 Settlement of First Cheque PCH batch
- 13:30 Cut-off time for outward transfer of funds for commercial banks
- 16:00 Settlement of second PCH batch and Country Branches clearing
- 16:15 Cut-off time for inward transfer of funds for commercial banks
- 16:40 Banks lend or borrow funds in the inter-bank market in order to square-off their positions
- 17:00 NISS closes for inter-bank settlement

ADVANCE NOTICE: SALE OF PUBLICATIONS

This note serves to inform the public about the intention to sell the publications of the Bank. Currently the Bank produces a number of publications. These include the Annual Report, the Quarterly Bulletin, Occasional and Working Papers and Other Papers. It has been the practice of the Bank, thus far, to distribute these publications free of charge to the interested public. The Bank has, however, realised that this practice had led to some inefficiency in the dissemination of the Bank's publications. It was, therefore, decided to sell the Bank's publications starting with the last quarterly bulletin of this year. However, some of the key stakeholders of the Bank as well as certain public institutions would be entitled to a limited number of copies of the Bank's Publications after which any additional copies needed will be subject to the fees as set out in this notice. These include for instance the Ministry of Finance, the National Planning Commission, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Economics, the National Archives, Public Libraries, the University of Namibia, Public Research Institutions and others. Note should, however, be taken that all the publications of the Bank would still be freely disseminated on the Bank's website at www.bon.com.na. Since the aim of the sales of publication is not to recover the costs of the productions of publications, but rather to bring efficiency into the dissemination of the Bank's publications all the publications would be sold at the minimal fee of N\$15.00 only. Publications of the Bank could be ordered through the Corporate Communications Divisions at P.O. Box 2882, Windhoek, Namibia. A list of all publications together with an order form would also be published in the ensuing publications of the Bank.

7. STATISTICAL APPENDIX

7.1 Methods and Concepts

Accrual basis

Like the national account, BOP accounts are kept on an accrual rather than a cash or payment basis. An international transaction is recorded at the time when ownership changes hands, not necessarily at the time when payment is made

3-Month BA rate

The interest rate on a time draft (bill of exchange) drawn on and accepted by DMC s 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 DMC s.

Banking Survey

The Banking Survey is a consolidation of the Monetary Survey and the accounts of Other Banking Institutions.

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 M1 plus time and savings deposits of the non-bank private sector.

Budget proposal or estimates

A request presented by the executive to the legislature or legislating executive council for spending authority, accompanied by an estimate for expected revenue whose collection must also be authorised in some countries. The request may be subject to revision by the legislature, which can be unlimited or limited by such constitutional provisions as the requirement that revenue be increased to match any increase in the expenditure.

Budget year

The period of time for which a budget makes appropriations. Actual allocations, commitments, deliveries, and payments for particular budget s expenditure programs may

extend well past the year in which they were originally appropriated. In some budgetary systems, assignments of such transactions to the budget of original appropriation may continue for years. In others, such assignment back to the original budget year may not exist or may be limited to a complementary period of relatively short duration. For purposes of this definition, government receipts and payments should be included in the time period in which they actually take place rather than being assigned to the budget year in which they were authorised.

Capital expenditure

Expenditure for acquisition of land, intangible assets, government stocks, and non-military, no financial assets, of more than a minimum value and to be used for more than one year in the process of production; also for capital grants. Capital expenditure is frequently separated (in some cases along with certain revenue) into a separate section or capital account of the budget or into an entirely separate budget for capital expenditure that is the capital budget. This separation may sometimes follow different criteria, however.

Capital grants

No repayable, unrequited transfers received by government from governments or international organisations for the purpose of financing the acquisition of no financial capital assets by the recipients, compensating the recipients for damage or destruction of capital assets, or increasing the financial capital of the recipients. The term grant is used to refer only to transfers between governments or international organisations.

Capital revenue

Proceeds from the sale of non-financial assets, including land intangible assets, stocks, and fixed capital assets of buildings, construction and equipment of more than a minimum value and usable for more than one year in the process of production, and receipts and unrequited transfers for capital purposes from non-governmental sources.

Capital transfers

No repayable, unrequited payments that are designed to finance the acquisition of no financial capital assets by the recipient, compensate the recipient for damage or destruction of capital assets, or increase the financial capital or cover accumulated debts or losses of the recipient, or that are non-recurrent and distinctly irregular for donor or recipient.

Central government

All government elements that are agencies or instruments of the central authority of a country whether covered in or financed through ordinary or extraordinary budgets or extra-budgetary funds. This includes funds at the central government level, decentralised agencies, departmental enterprises, social security funds operating at national level and

relevant nonprofit institutions attached to the central authority and geographical extensions of central government authority that may operate at regional or local levels without the attributes necessary for existence as a separate government.

Current Account Balance

The current account balance is the difference between credits and debits (see double-entry accounting) for all current transactions: in goods, services, income, and current transfers.

Current expenditure

Expenditure other than for capital transfers or the acquisition of land, intangible assets, government stocks, or non-military durable goods of greater value than a minimum amount and to be used in the process of production for more than a period of one year. Current expenditure is frequently separated (in many cases along with current revenue) into a separate section or current account of the budget or into an entirely separate budget for current expenditure, that is, the current budget.

Current Transfers

Current transfers are gifts of money or goods to or from nonresidents, including foreign governments and private individuals. One particular type of such transfer is money sent home by workers who have been abroad longer than one year. These remittances, which support families that have stayed behind (residents), are not included under income because the workers are considered nonresidents — they are residents of the foreign country in which they are working.

Current revenue

All revenue from taxes and from non-repayable or non-repaying receipts other than grants, from the sale of land, intangible assets, government stocks, or fixed capital assets, or from capital transfers from non-governmental sources.

Debt

The outstanding stock of recognised, direct liabilities of the government to the rest of the economy and the world generated by government operations in the past and scheduled to be extinguished by government operations in the future or to continue as perpetual debt. This excludes intra-governmental or intergovernmental debt of the sub sector or sector of government being measured, currency issues and other monetary authorities debt, dormant or repudiated debt not being serviced, and any floating debt of unpaid obligations.

Deficit or surplus

The deficit or surplus is defined as revenue plus grants received less expenditure less lending minus repayments. The deficit or surplus is also equal, with an opposite sign, to the sum of net borrowing by the government, plus the net decrease in government cash, deposits, and securities held for liquidity purposes.

Demand Deposits

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

Deposit Money Banks (DMB s)

These are financial intermediaries, which incur as their primary activity liabilities in the form of deposits that are freely transferable on demand without penalty and freely usable as a means of payment. There are currently four financial intermediaries classified as financial intermediaries in Namibia, i.e. First National Bank of Namibia, Standard Bank of Namibia, Commercial Bank of Namibia and Bank Windhoek.

Deposit Rate

The deposit rate refers to the weighted average deposit rate of the DMB s i.e. the rate that DMB s declare on time deposits.

Direct Investment

Direct investment includes investments in the recording or domestic economy by foreign investors, or by domestic investors abroad, who buy a significant share (at least 10 percent of the capital) in an enterprise with the intention of becoming either sole or joint managers.

Double-entry accounting

The BOP uses the double-entry accounting method. This method reflects the fact that most transactions are two sided and each side of a transaction is entered in the BOP, once on the credit side (inflow) and once on the debit side (outflow).

Dual-listed Companies

Refer to those companies listed and trading on a foreign stock exchange, such as the Johannesburg Stock Exchange as well as on the NSX.

Expenditure

All non-repayable and non-repaying payments by government, whether required or unrequired and whether for current or capital purposes. Expenditure is shown net of recoveries on past expenditure and net of other adjustment transactions. It is otherwise

shown gross with the exception of departmental enterprises transactions, for which sales to the public are offset against corresponding operating expenditures.

Financing

The means by which a government provides financial resources to cover a budget deficit or allocates financial resources arising from a budget surplus. It includes all transactions involving government liabilities other than for currency issues or demand, time, or savings deposits with government or claims on others held by government for purposes of liquidity rather than public policy objectives, and changes in government holdings of cash and deposits.

Fiscal year

The regular annual budget and accounting period for which provision of revenue and expenditure is made, and for which accounts are presented, excluding any complementary period during which the books may be kept open after the beginning of the next fiscal period.

General government sector

The combination of all government units operating in a country, and hence constituting one of the five institutional sectors in a country's economy. The sub sectors that may comprise the general government sector are (1) central government; (2) state, provincial, or regional governments; (3) local governments including municipalities, school boards, etc.; and (4) any supranational authorities exercising tax and governmental expenditure functions within the national territory. Social security funds form a part of the level of government at which they operate. No financial public enterprises and public financial institutions do not form a part of general government.

Goods

Transactions classified under goods show changes in the ownership of physical products. These items are of two kinds: consumer goods and capital goods.

Government

A generic term applying to all instrumentalities of the republic authorities of any territorial area or its parts, established through political processes, exercising a monopoly of compulsory powers within the territorial area or its parts, motivated by considerations of public purposes in the economic, social, and political spheres, and engaged primarily in the provision of public services differing in character, cost elements, and source of finance from the activities of other sectors. For the purpose of this definition, government embraces (1) the primary non-commercial functions of its various parts, agencies, and instrumentalities; (2) social security arrangements for large sections of the community imposed, controlled or financed by the government; (3) pension funds of government

employees whose reserves are invested entirely with the employing government; (4) a limited range of unincorporated industrial activities encompassing either ancillary functions, that is, meeting internal government needs, or selling of the public, but on a smaller scale; (5) a limited range of financial bodies comprising lending bodies deriving all their funds from government and savings bodies automatically channelling to government the proceeds of liabilities to the public in forms other than demand, time, or savings deposits; (6) other nonprofit institutions serving households or business enterprises which are wholly, or mainly, financed and controlled by the public authorities or which primarily serve government bodies; (7) the operations within the country of any supranational authorities empowered to levy taxes in the territory of more than one country.

Grants

Unrequited, no repayable, non-compulsory payments between governments or international institutions. The term is sometimes also used to refer to transfers of this nature made by government to all types of recipients. In determination of the deficit/surplus, by this definition, grants are grouped with revenue and expenditure rather than with financing.

Income

Income represents earnings abroad by residents or, on the other side of the ledger, earnings by nonresidents in the reporting economy. Examples are salaries and wages earned by residents working abroad for less than a year, interest on foreign debt, and dividends on foreign investments.

Lending Rate

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

Local Market

Only local (Namibian) companies listed on the NSX.

Market Capitalisation

The number of shares issued by a company times the latest share price.

Market Turnover

Volume of shares traded on the NSX times the latest share price.

Market Volume

The number of shares traded on the NSX.

Monetary Survey

The Monetary Survey consolidates the accounts of the Bank of Namibia and the Deposit Money Corporations.

Money Market Rate

The money market rate refers to the inter-bank rate; the rate at which DMB 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.

Narrow Money Supply (M1)

Narrow Money Supply (M1) is defined to include currency in circulation and demand deposits held by the non-bank private sector.

Other Banking Institutions (OBI s)

These are financial intermediaries with liabilities in the form of deposits that may not be readily transferable, but are close substitutes. Currently three such institutions are covered, i.e. Agribank of Namibia, National Housing Enterprise and the Namibia Post Office Savings Bank.

Other Investment

Other investment includes government borrowing, short-term trade credit, and most transactions between the recording country s commercial banks and the rest of the world. In this standard presentation of the BOP, borrowing from the International Monetary Fund is also included, along with other liabilities of the central bank. Also what is included on the debit side is the amortisation of existing debt and any debt forgiveness of which the counterpart (credit) is recorded in capital transfers as mentioned above.

Overall Balance

The overall balance is equal the current account balance plus the capital and financial account balance.

Overall Market

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

Portfolio Investment

Portfolio investment comprises purchases of stocks and bonds with the intent to earn dividends and interest from an enterprise rather than to manage it.

Prime rate

The rate of interest charged by Namibian Deposit Money Banks (DMCs) for loans made to its most credit-worthy business and industrial customers; it is a benchmark 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 expected rate of inflation for Namibia, is the real rate.

Reserve Assets

Under reserve assets is where the changes in the gross external asset of the central bank are recorded. These assets include foreign exchange (currency, deposits, and securities), monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), and the country's reserve position in the IMF. Reserve assets, which are under the effective control of the monetary authorities, are typically used to finance an overall BOP deficit. The central bank may also use its reserves to intervene in the foreign exchange market to influence the exchange rate.

Residency

A transaction is recorded in the BOP between a resident of the reporting country and a nonresident. Residents of a country include individuals who have lived there for a certain length of time, enterprises established in the country, and the country's government. Nonresidents are individuals, enterprises, and governments that meet the definition of residency in another country. Individuals are generally considered residents if they have lived in the country for at least a year or intend to live there for at least a year. Nonresidents include visitors (tourist, crews of ships or aircraft, and seasonal workers, for example) individuals who live and work in the country for less than a year, foreign diplomats and members of foreign armed forces stationed in the country.

Revenue

All non-repayable and non-repaying receipts, whether required or unrequired, other than those non-compulsory, non-repayable and non-repaying, unrequired receipts which come from other governments, domestic or foreign and international institutions. Revenue is shown net of refunds and other adjustment transactions. Revenue is otherwise shown gross except for the proceeds of departmental enterprise sales to the public, which is netted against the corresponding operating expenditures.

Services

The services account includes such items as transportation, insurance and tourism.

Tax

A compulsory, unrequited, no repayable contribution exacted by government for public purposes. Tax revenue, includes interest collected on tax arrears and penalties collected on non-payment or late payment of taxes.

Tax payment

The amount of tax actually paid to the government.

The Balance of Payment

The Balance of payments (BOP) is a statistical statement that systematically summarises, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. Its main components are the current account, the capital and financial account and the international investment position. Each transaction in the balance of payment is entered as a credit or a debit. A credit transaction is one that leads to the receipt of payment from non-residents. A debit transaction leads to a payment to non-residents.

The Capital and Financial Account

The main item in the capital account is capital transfers. Capital transfers generally originate with foreign governments or international organisations and are used to finance equipment and investment projects. Any debts that are forgiven are also recorded here as the counterpart to an entry under other investment. The financial account has four functional categories: direct investment, portfolio investment, other investment and reserve assets. We call the transactions recorded in the capital and financial account financial transactions.

The Current account

The current account is divided into four categories: goods, services, income and current transfers. We call the transactions recorded in the current account real transactions.

Trade Balance

The trade balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

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	Gross Domestic Product by Activity - Current	.59
Table I.5	Gross Domestic Product by Activity - Constant	.60
Table I.6	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Current	.61
Table I.7	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Constant	.61
Table I.8	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Activity - Current	.61
Table I.9	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Activity - Constant	.62
Table I.10	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by the Type of Asset - Current	.62
Table I.11	Gross Fixed Capital Formation by the Type of Asset - Constant	.63
Table I.12	Gross Capital Formation by the Type of Ownership - Current	.63
Table I.13	Gross Capital Formation by the Type of Ownership - Constant	.63
Table I.14	Fixed Capital Stock by Activity - Current	.64
Table I.15	Fixed Capital Stock by Activity - Constant	.64
Table I.16(a)	Interim Consumer Price Index	.65
Table I.16(b)	Interim Consumer Price Index	.66

II Monetary and Financial Developments

Table II.1(a)	Bank of Namibia - Assets	.67
Table II.1(b)	Bank of Namibia - Liabilities	.68
Table II.2(a)	Deposit Money Banks - Assets	.69
Table II.2(b)	Deposit Money Banks - Liabilities	.70
Table II.3	Monetary Survey	.71
Table II.4(a)	Other Banking Institutions - Assets	.72
Table II.4(b)	Other Banking Institutions - Liabilities	.73
Table II.5	Banking Survey	.74
Table II.6	Types of Deposit Money Banks Deposits	.75
Table II.7	Sources of Deposit Money Banks Deposits	.76
Table II.8	Sectoral Distr. of Deposit Money Bank s Deposits	.77
Table II.9	Sources of Other Banking Institutions Deposits	.78
Table II.10	Sectoral Distribution of OBI Deposits	.79
Table II.11	Commercial Banks Claims on Private Sector	.80
Table II.12	Other Banking Institution Claims on Private Sector	.81

III FINANCIAL MARKET INDICATORS

Table III.1	Interest Rates	.82
-------------	----------------	-----

IV PUBLIC FINANCE

Table IV.1	Allotment of Government of Namibia Treasury Bills	.83
Table IV.2	Holdings of Government of Namibia Internal Registered Stock	.84
Table IV.3	Government Revenue and Expenditure	.85

V BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Table V.1	Current Account	.86
Table V.2	Capital and Financial Account	.87
Table V.3	Foreign Exchange Rates	.88
Table V.4	Effective Exchange Rate Indices	.89

Table I.I AGGREGATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Current Prices					
GDP (N\$ mil.)	18789	20682	23664	27216	30606
% Change	12.2	10.1	14.5	15.0	12.5
GNI (N\$ mil.)	19274	20575	24226	27207	31189
% Change	13.0	6.8	17.7	12.3	14.6
GDP per capita (N\$)	10737	11457	12887	14601	16016
% Change	8.7	6.7	12.5	13.3	9.7
GNI per capita (N\$)	11014	11406	13011	14596	16321
% Change	9.5	3.6	14.1	12.2	11.8
Constant 1995 Prices					
GDP (N\$ mil.)	14115	14589	15075	15356	15711
% Change	3.3	3.4	3.3	1.9	2.3
GNI (N\$ mil.)	15474	15493	16053	17448	18971
% Change	5.8	0.1	3.6	8.7	8.7
GDP per capita (N\$)	8065	8082	8095	8238	8221
% Change	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	-0.2
GNI per capita (N\$)	8843	8579	8905	9360	9927
% Change	2.5	3.0	3.8	5.1	6.1

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

TABLE I.2 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS NATIONAL INCOME

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Current prices - N\$ millions					
Compensation of employees	7800	8304	9352	10304	11115
Consumption of fixed capital	2482	2851	3103	3559	4003
Net operating surplus	6325	6912	9148	10907	12121
Gross domestic product at factor cost	16608	18067	21603	24770	27239
Taxes on production and imports	2332	2771	2671	3109	3920
Subsidies	-151	-156	-610	-663	-552
Gross domestic product at market prices	18789	20682	23664	27216	30606
Primary incomes					
- receivable from the rest of the world	1014	1129	1721	1705	1952
- payable to the rest of the world	-530	-1235	-1491	-1714	-1369
Gross national income at market prices	19273	20576	23895	27207	31189
Current transfers					
- receivable from the rest of the world	2492	2906	3272	3323	3549
- payable to the rest of the world	-249	-363	-262	-312	-308
Gross national disposable income	21515	23118	26904	30217	34430
Current prices - N\$ per capita					
Gross domestic product at market prices	10736	11458	12709	14601	16016
Gross national income at market prices	11013	11399	12833	14596	16321
Constant 1995 prices - N\$ millions					
Gross domestic product at market prices	14115	14589	15074	15356	15711
- Annual percentage change	3.3	3.4	3.3	1.9	2.3
Real gross national income	15475	15484	16581	17448	18971
- Annual percentage change	5.8	0.1	7.1	5.2	8.7
Constant 1995 prices - N\$ per capita					
Gross domestic product at market prices	8066	8083	8096	8238	8221
- Annual percentage change	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.8	-0.2
Real gross national income	8843	8579	8905	9360	9927
- Annual percentage change	2.5	-3.0	3.8	5.1	6.1

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

TABLE I.3 NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME AND SAVING

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Disposable income and saving					
Gross national disposable income	21515	23118	26904	30217	34430
Consumption of fixed capital	2482	2851	3103	3559	4003
Net national disposable income	19033	20267	23801	26659	30427
All other sectors	13556	14006	17401	19996	22476
General government	5477	6261	6401	6663	7951
Final consumption expenditure	16740	18504	21022	23447	25343
Private	11185	12240	14192	16031	17279
General government	5555	6263	6830	7416	8065
Saving, net	2293	1763	2779	3212	5083
All other sectors	2370	1766	3209	3965	5197
General government	-78	-3	-430	-753	-114
Financing of capital formation					
Saving, net	2293	1763	2779	3212	5083
Capital transfers receivable from abroad	254	137	93	45	47
Capital transfers payable to foreign countries	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Total	2544	1898	2870	3255	5127
Capital formation					
Gross fixed capital formation	4321	4760	4460	6027	5628
All other sectors	3482	3784	3465	4979	4565
General government	839	975	995	1048	1063
Consumption of fixed capital	-2482	-2851	-3103	-3559	-4003
All other sectors	-1771	-2083	-2284	-2649	-3022
General government	-711	-768	-819	-910	-981
Changes in inventories	518	57	171	412	-460
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	187	-68	1342	375	3962
All other sectors	527	217	1903	1138	4129
General government	-340	-284	-560	-763	-168
Discrepancy on GDP ¹	528	413	681	1008	-276
Net lending/borrowing in external transactions	715	345	2023	1382	3686
Total	2544	1898	2870	3255	5127

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

¹This is the discrepancy in Table 1.6

TABLE I.4 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ACTIVITY

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture and forestry products	905	1101	1299	1135	1521
Commercial	459	532	792	710	1035
Subsistence	447	569	507	425	486
Fishery products	933	971	1044	1405	1364
Mining and quarrying	1835	1949	2610	3663	4076
Diamond mining	1358	1697	1934	2854	2989
Other mining and quarrying	477	253	677	809	1087
Primary Industries	3674	4021	4953	6203	6961
Manufacturing	2041	2074	2371	2627	2966
Meat processing	131	139	121	142	141
Fish processing	543	451	548	517	652
Manufacture of other food products and beverages	912	1014	1090	1215	1350
Other manufacturing	455	470	612	753	823
Electricity and water	451	541	605	620	760
Construction	528	483	473	776	626
Secondary Industries	3020	3097	3448	4024	4352
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	1727	1857	2682	3004	3506
Hotels and restaurants	359	344	403	477	569
Transport and communication	1111	1226	1358	1435	1581
Transport and storage	698	787	877	975	1119
Post and telecommunications	413	439	481	460	462
Financial intermediation	641	739	833	962	1058
Real estate and business services	1798	2023	2235	2497	2648
Owner-occupied dwellings	956	1070	1194	1317	1427
Other real estate and business services	841	953	1041	1180	1221
Community, social and personal services	155	171	201	216	237
Producers of government services	4128	4618	5071	5520	6001
Other producers	354	392	437	487	555
Tertiary Industries	10274	11369	13218	14598	16154
Less: Financial services indirectly measured	216	259	273	330	349
All industries at basic prices	16751	18229	21346	24494	27118
Taxes less subsidies on products	2037	2453	2318	2722	3488
GDP at market prices	18789	20682	23664	27216	30606

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture and forestry products	909	1009	1056	897	934
Commercial	489	495	648	587	624
Subsistence	420	514	408	310	311
Fishery products	567	559	641	634	597
Mining and quarrying	1117	1210	1190	1117	1160
Diamond mining	793	908	847	803	838
Other mining and quarrying	324	303	343	314	322
Primary Industries	2593	2779	2887	2648	2691
Manufacturing	1574	1515	1570	1661	1780
Meat processing	99	111	101	107	116
Fish processing	356	281	241	208	168
Manufacture of other food products and beverages	725	759	774	808	883
Other manufacturing	394	364	455	538	613
Electricity and water	223	268	299	228	257
Construction	423	364	344	519	413
Secondary Industries	2220	2148	2214	2408	2450
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	1336	1380	1455	1496	1563
Hotels and restaurants	285	251	269	292	312
Transport and communication	862	968	1024	1087	1157
Transport and storage	533	631	671	725	769
Post and telecommunications	329	337	353	362	388
Financial intermediation	450	461	489	498	519
Real estate and business services	1272	1319	1338	1393	1376
Owner-occupied dwellings	660	677	694	711	729
Other real estate and business services	612	642	645	682	648
Community, social and personal services	122	122	133	133	134
Producers of government services	3060	3161	3236	3287	3311
Other producers	281	286	292	298	305
Tertiary Industries	7668	7949	8236	8484	8678
Less: Financial services indirectly measured	144	152	151	159	162
All industries at basic prices	12336	12723	13186	13382	13656
Taxes less subsidies on products	1779	1866	1889	1974	2054
GDP at market prices	14115	14589	15075	15356	15711

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.6 EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Expenditure category	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Final consumption expenditure	16740	18504	21022	23447	25343
Private	11185	12240	14192	16031	17279
General government	5555	6263	6830	7416	8065
Gross fixed capital formation	4321	4760	4460	6027	5628
Changes in inventories ¹	518	57	171	412	-460
Gross domestic expenditure	21580	23321	25653	29885	30512
Exports of goods and services	8637	9548	10811	12501	14792
Imports of goods and services	10900	11773	12119	14162	14974
Discrepancy	-528	-413	-681	-1008	276
Gross domestic product at market prices	18789	20682	23664	27216	30606

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

¹Change in inventories include only livestock, ores and minerals. Thus, the discrepancy includes an element of changes inventories.**Table I.7 EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Expenditure category	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Final consumption expenditure	13088	13392	13969	14290	14126
Private	8864	8983	9501	9780	9643
General government	4224	4409	4469	4510	4483
Gross fixed capital formation	3564	3713	3379	4264	3814
Changes in inventories ¹	518	57	171	412	-460
Gross domestic expenditure	17170	17163	17519	18966	17480
Exports of goods and services	6243	6520	6465	6330	6668
Imports of goods and services	9113	9240	8759	9548	9664
Discrepancy	-185	146	-150	-392	1227
Gross domestic product at market prices	14115	14589	15075	15356	15711

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

¹Change 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	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	205	228	252	268	299
Fishing	54	148	151	160	238
Mining and quarrying	437	500	662	828	867
Manufacturing	291	435	307	387	394
Electricity and water	138	261	451	136	1217
Construction	145	232	163	156	167
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	178	196	153	224	292
Transport and communication	476	949	1123	687	615
Finance, real estate and business services	508	519	539	644	753
Community, social and personal services	27	47	24	17	20
Producers of government services	831	808	935	952	1177
Total	3288	4321	4760	4460	6039

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.9 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ACTIVITY

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	182	192	200	209	218
Fishing	48	126	121	124	172
Mining and quarrying	393	429	536	656	631
Manufacturing	256	364	244	296	283
Electricity and water	119	209	339	99	848
Construction	130	194	131	124	125
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	156	163	121	171	207
Transport and communication	405	762	865	506	427
Finance, real estate and business services	437	425	419	479	526
Community, social and personal services	25	41	19	13	15
Producers of government services	715	658	718	700	812
Total	2866	3564	3713	3379	4266

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Type of Asset	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Buildings	1063	1172	1200	1392	1672
Construction works	798	1153	965	882	1625
Transport equipment	476	950	1439	702	866
Machinery and other equipment	840	922	980	1318	1627
Mineral exploration	112	124	175	167	249
Total	3288	4321	4760	4460	6039

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Type of Asset	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Buildings	914	958	931	1033	1166
Construction works	669	909	710	618	1070
Transport equipment	411	775	1115	517	589
Fixed capital stock by activity	774	818	818	1087	1270
Mineral exploration	98	104	139	124	171
Total	2866	3564	3713	3379	4266

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.12 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY THE TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Ownership	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Public	1423	1446	2270	1451	2545
Producers of government services	831	808	935	952	1177
Public corporations and enterprises	592	639	1335	499	1368
Private	1866	2875	2490	3008	3494
Total	3288	4321	4760	4460	6039

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.13 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY OWNERSHIP

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Ownership	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Public	1221	1171	1738	1067	1766
Producers of government services	715	658	718	700	812
Public corporations and enterprises	506	513	1021	367	954
Private	1645	2392	1975	2312	2500
Total	2866	3564	3713	3379	4266

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.14 FIXED CAPITAL STOCK BY ACTIVITY

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	3614	3893	4151	4322	4650
Fishing	491	632	782	917	1163
Mining and quarrying	4210	4525	4960	5562	6307
Manufacturing	1781	2128	2344	2602	2917
Electricity and water	2917	3221	3756	3919	5167
Construction	507	647	689	693	719
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	1697	1840	1926	2045	2255
Transport and communication	3808	4702	5712	6168	6682
Finance, real estate and business services	6772	7427	8115	8866	9890
Community, social and personal services	306	349	375	384	403
Producers of government services	22373	23789	25509	26881	28865
Total	48478	53151	58317	62358	69019

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.15 FIXED CAPITAL STOCK BY ACTIVITY

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	3070	3096	3121	3143	3163
Fishing	439	538	627	714	843
Mining and quarrying	3650	3713	3863	4106	4298
Manufacturing	1550	1762	1840	1960	2062
Electricity and water	2452	2561	2789	2773	3465
Construction	453	540	553	550	538
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	1468	1510	1502	1530	1583
Transport and communication	3215	3734	4275	4441	4507
Finance, real estate and business services	5825	6070	6300	6581	6900
Community, social and personal services	267	291	293	289	286
Producers of government services	18941	19020	19149	19246	19424
Total	41330	42835	44310	45334	47069

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table I.16(a) INTERIM CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (DECEMBER 1992 = 100)

	All Items	Food	Housing, Fuel & Power	T/port & Communication	Household Goods	Clothing & Footwear	Beverage & Tobacco	Recreation etc.	Medical Health Care	Misc. Goods etc	Inflation* (%) Annual
Weight	100.00	28.36	19.94	20.67	10.22	4.33	4.10	4.14	1.35	6.88	100.00
1999	173.39	160.90	185.63	163.76	136.56	176.92	241.71	207.25	200.00	204.55	8.59
2000	189.46	172.01	202.07	191.79	145.59	183.90	267.03	226.98	221.55	211.43	9.25
2001											
Jan	199.65	183.16	214.71	202.61	147.61	193.26	275.02	237.02	240.96	220.89	10.58
Feb	200.86	185.34	214.71	202.66	148.38	193.83	275.67	240.17	240.96	225.53	10.59
Mar	203.29	187.74	216.28	208.30	149.22	194.54	285.80	233.03	241.66	225.94	11.09
Q1	201.27	185.41	215.23	204.52	148.40	193.88	278.83	236.74	241.19	224.12	10.75
Apr	204.20	188.87	216.34	210.11	150.28	192.66	288.19	233.10	241.75	227.03	10.44
May	204.53	189.03	216.34	210.01	151.33	194.22	288.59	233.70	242.10	228.13	9.90
Jun	207.10	190.65	218.13	218.65	151.82	192.84	291.67	233.62	242.42	225.98	9.83
Q2	205.28	189.52	216.94	212.92	151.14	193.24	289.48	233.47	242.09	227.05	10.06
Jul	207.83	190.16	217.27	222.56	151.66	196.52	291.18	232.50	242.42	228.30	8.46
Aug	208.30	190.75	217.27	222.61	152.11	198.28	292.04	232.50	242.68	230.18	8.26
Sep	209.92	193.77	219.42	222.96	152.67	199.11	296.30	232.20	242.62	230.33	7.61
Q3	208.68	191.56	217.99	222.71	152.15	197.97	293.17	232.40	242.57	229.60	8.11
Oct	211.29	196.76	220.09	222.96	154.13	199.24	300.21	232.20	242.54	231.41	7.93
Nov	212.42	199.72	220.18	223.04	155.40	199.13	298.68	236.25	243.54	231.59	8.61
Dec	214.79	204.54	221.33	226.16	155.48	199.32	299.73	236.83	243.66	232.23	8.29
Q4	212.83	200.34	220.53	224.05	155.00	199.23	299.54	235.09	243.25	231.74	8.28
Annual	207.01	191.71	217.67	216.05	151.67	196.08	290.26	234.43	242.28	228.13	9.30
2002											
Jan	216.98	208.39	221.33	226.32	156.03	203.32	303.49	246.59	248.05	235.42	8.68
Feb	218.01	210.43	221.33	227.38	156.04	206.58	302.50	247.04	248.91	236.78	8.54
Mar	222.29	215.92	223.24	235.68	157.48	206.58	308.65	247.25	249.95	239.82	9.35
Q1	219.09	211.58	221.97	229.79	156.52	205.49	304.88	246.96	248.97	237.34	8.85
Apr	225.13	220.27	223.24	238.89	160.14	206.92	317.86	248.55	249.96	243.02	10.25
May	226.73	223.63	224.19	238.94	161.26	207.68	319.38	249.17	252.02	245.69	10.85
Jun	228.85	225.10	228.11	239.35	164.77	207.68	319.45	253.26	254.00	249.82	10.51
Q2	226.90	223.00	225.18	239.06	162.06	207.43	318.90	250.33	251.99	246.18	10.54
Jul	232.50	230.29	236.78	240.13	166.41	207.75	320.94	254.45	255.01	249.65	11.87
Aug	233.09	230.47	236.78	242.20	166.60	209.12	323.07	254.53	255.10	248.91	11.90
Sep	237.40	236.43	239.06	250.40	167.31	208.48	327.71	255.60	255.37	251.53	13.09
Q3	234.33	232.40	237.54	244.24	166.79	208.45	323.91	254.86	255.16	250.03	12.29
Oct	239.48	244.03	239.06	252.99	166.94	212.96	305.70	256.36	263.30	251.48	13.34
Nov	241.55	251.42	239.04	252.99	167.02	213.03	305.60	256.36	263.60	250.97	13.71
Dec	243.99	253.67	239.83	257.82	168.23	215.50	313.43	257.24	263.90	251.76	13.59
Q4	241.67	249.71	239.31	254.60	167.40	213.83	308.24	256.65	263.60	251.40	13.55
Annual	230.50	229.17	231.00	241.92	163.19	208.80	313.98	252.20	254.93	246.24	11.31
2003											
Jan	244.83	254.50	239.87	256.01	168.49	215.05	314.24	276.87	269.86	252.37	12.83
Feb	243.62	249.35	239.79	256.35	169.04	215.16	314.11	277.06	269.05	254.47	11.75
Mar	244.02	247.40	245.42	254.57	168.72	199.86	326.93	276.96	269.78	259.64	9.77
Q1	244.16	250.42	241.69	255.64	168.75	210.02	318.43	276.96	269.56	255.49	11.45
Apr	243.41	243.34	245.43	252.06	170.69	204.40	338.65	278.10	270.74	261.48	8.12
May	245.76	245.69	245.42	252.08	171.43	201.75	342.04	279.59	270.69	283.48	8.39
Jun	248.21	247.38	245.96	257.17	172.49	204.31	350.23	279.04	269.97	287.77	8.46
Q2	245.79	245.47	245.61	253.77	171.54	203.49	343.64	278.91	270.47	277.58	7.89
Jul	248.98	245.28	252.11	253.16	172.58	205.05	355.18	279.69	270.33	291.72	7.09
Aug	248.71	244.52	252.11	255.15	172.49	204.48	352.24	280.51	274.47	291.94	6.70
Sep	249.31	245.05	251.40	257.06	171.55	202.52	355.44	280.59	275.18	295.27	5.02
Q3	249.00	244.95	251.87	255.12	172.21	204.02	354.29	280.26	273.33	292.98	6.27

*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

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table I.16(b) INTERIM CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

This table classifies goods and services in the index by source: imported tradeables refers to imported goods, domestic tradeables refers to domestic goods.

	Monthly Index					Annual Inflation Rate (%)*				
	Domestic			Imported Tradeables	All Items	Domestic			Imported Tradeables	All Items
	Non-Tradeables	Tradeables	Total			Non-Tradeable	Tradeable	Total		
Weight	32.00	20.11	52.11	47.89	100.00	32.00	20.11	52.11	47.89	100.00
1999	185.54	162.05	176.47	170.04	173.39	9.06	4.22	7.28	10.10	8.59
2000	199.04	174.98	189.75	189.15	189.46	7.26	7.94	7.50	11.25	9.25
2001										
Jan	208.53	189.24	201.08	198.09	199.65	8.98	13.42	10.55	10.61	10.58
Feb	209.98	190.90	202.62	198.95	200.86	9.06	13.54	10.65	10.52	10.59
Mar	211.10	194.83	204.82	201.63	203.29	9.24	15.71	11.53	10.60	11.09
Q1	209.87	191.66	202.84	199.56	201.27	9.09	14.22	10.80	10.58	10.75
Apr	211.20	196.67	205.59	202.69	204.20	9.29	16.02	11.68	9.10	10.44
May	211.28	197.99	206.15	202.76	204.53	8.72	16.14	11.36	8.33	9.90
Jun	214.57	200.38	209.09	204.93	207.10	9.64	15.62	11.78	7.76	9.83
Q2	212.35	198.35	206.94	203.46	205.28	9.22	15.93	11.61	8.40	10.06
Jul	215.04	199.60	209.08	206.47	207.83	5.58	15.02	8.87	8.00	8.46
Aug	215.04	200.19	209.31	207.21	208.30	5.50	13.84	8.44	8.06	8.26
Sep	215.59	204.86	211.45	208.26	209.92	5.41	13.49	8.29	6.86	7.61
Q3	215.22	201.55	209.95	207.31	208.68	5.50	14.12	8.53	7.64	8.11
Oct	215.77	205.92	211.97	210.56	211.29	5.44	13.21	8.22	7.60	7.93
Nov	216.05	209.55	213.54	211.20	212.42	5.57	15.29	9.05	8.13	8.61
Dec	217.13	214.43	216.09	213.38	214.79	5.06	13.13	8.01	8.61	8.29
Q4	216.32	209.97	213.87	212.38	212.83	5.35	13.88	8.43	8.46	8.28
Annual	213.44	200.38	208.40	205.51	207.02	7.29	14.54	9.87	8.68	9.30
2002										
Jan	218.87	215.50	217.57	216.35	216.99	4.96	13.88	8.20	9.22	8.68
Feb	219.58	218.55	219.18	216.73	218.01	4.57	14.48	8.18	8.94	8.54
Mar	220.06	224.93	221.94	222.67	222.29	4.24	15.45	8.36	10.43	9.34
Q1	219.50	219.66	219.56	218.58	219.10	4.59	14.60	8.24	9.53	8.86
Apr	220.50	229.69	224.05	226.30	225.13	4.40	16.79	8.98	11.65	10.25
May	220.50	233.10	225.36	228.21	226.73	4.36	17.73	9.32	12.55	10.85
Jun	223.49	233.45	227.33	230.52	228.86	4.16	16.50	8.72	12.49	10.51
Q2	221.50	231.96	225.58	228.34	226.91	4.31	16.95	9.01	12.23	10.54
Jul	229.38	238.44	232.88	232.09	232.50	6.67	19.46	11.38	12.41	11.87
Aug	229.38	237.97	232.70	233.54	233.10	6.67	18.87	11.17	12.71	11.90
Sep	229.91	246.41	236.28	238.62	237.40	6.64	20.28	11.74	14.58	13.09
Q3	229.56	240.94	233.95	234.75	234.33	6.66	19.54	11.43	13.23	12.29
Oct	230.20	255.37	239.91	239.00	239.48	6.69	24.01	13.18	13.51	13.34
Nov	230.20	266.05	244.04	238.83	241.54	6.55	26.96	14.28	13.08	13.71
Dec	231.45	268.74	245.84	241.97	243.99	6.60	25.33	13.77	13.40	13.59
Q4	230.62	263.39	243.26	239.93	241.67	6.61	25.43	13.74	13.33	13.55
Annual	225.29	239.02	230.59	230.40	230.50	5.54	19.15	10.61	12.08	11.31
2003										
Jan	234.11	269.40	247.73	241.68	244.83	6.96	25.01	13.86	11.71	12.83
Feb	234.12	262.25	244.98	242.15	243.62	6.62	20.00	11.77	11.73	11.75
Mar	238.57	258.76	246.36	241.47	244.02	8.41	15.04	11.00	8.44	9.78
Q1	235.60	263.47	246.36	241.77	244.16	7.33	20.02	12.21	10.63	11.45
Apr	239.20	251.48	243.94	242.85	243.42	8.48	9.49	8.88	7.31	8.13
May	243.74	253.69	247.58	243.78	245.76	10.54	8.83	9.86	6.82	8.40
Jun	245.14	255.80	249.25	247.08	248.21	9.69	9.57	9.64	7.18	8.46
Q2	242.69	253.66	245.92	244.57	245.79	9.57	9.30	9.46	7.10	8.33
Jul	249.00	253.37	250.69	247.12	248.98	8.55	6.26	7.65	6.48	7.09
Aug	249.00	254.34	251.06	246.16	248.71	8.55	6.88	7.89	5.40	6.70
Sep	247.58	259.67	252.25	246.11	249.31	7.69	5.38	6.76	3.14	5.02
Q3	248.53	255.79	251.33	246.46	249.00	8.26	6.17	7.43	5.01	6.27

*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) BANK OF NAMIBIA: DETAILED ACCOUNT
(end of period in N\$ Million)

Period	ASSETS											TOTAL ASSETS		
	Foreign Assets			Sub-Total	Claims on Central Govt.				DMB s	OBI s	Other		Sub-Total	
	Banks	Fund Accounts			Treasury Bills	Govt. Securities	Loans and Advances	Other						Sub-Total
1999	1875.9	1.2	1877.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1877.8
2000	1984.4	1.2	1985.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1986.3
2001	2702.6	1.4	2704.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2705.2
2002														
Jan	3270.0	2.4	3272.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3273.5
Feb	3073.7	3.4	3077.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3078.2
Mar	2716.9	4.4	2721.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2722.4
Apr	2575.6	1.4	2577.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2578.1
May	2400.1	1.4	2401.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2402.7
Jun	2327.6	1.4	2329.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2330.2
Jul	3492.9	1.4	3494.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3495.6
Aug	3313.8	1.4	3315.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3316.5
Sep	2930.0	1.4	2931.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2932.7
Oct	2854.9	1.4	2856.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2857.6
Nov	2423.5	1.4	2424.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2426.2
Dec	2893.1	1.4	2894.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2895.8
2003														
Jan	3113.1	1.4	3114.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3115.8
Feb	2608.2	1.3	2609.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2610.9
Mar	2194.2	1.3	2195.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2196.9
Apr	2294.5	1.3	2295.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2297.2
May	2121.4	1.3	2122.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2124.2
Jun	2183.7	1.3	2185.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2186.4
Jul	2144.3	1.3	2145.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2147.1
Aug	1909.3	1.3	1910.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1912.0
Sep	2189.6	1.3	2190.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2192.3

Table II.1(b) BANK OF NAMIBIA: DETAILED ACCOUNT
(end of period in N\$ Million)

LIABILITIES									
Period	Currency Outside DMBs (a)	Bankers Reserves (b)	Reserve Money (a+b)	Other Deposits	Central Govt. dep.	Foreign Liabilities	Capital Accounts	Other Items (net)	TOTAL
1999	422.7	474.7	897.4	0.0	471.8	48.7	562.9	-103.0	1877.8
2000	481.2	321.4	802.6	0.0	446.3	65.5	783.9	-111.9	1986.3
2001	507.5	399.8	907.3	0.0	360.5	72.5	1587.9	-223.0	2705.2
2002									
Jan	488.6	418.7	907.3	0.0	1002.1	82.8	1452.4	-171.1	3273.5
Feb	500.7	338.7	839.4	0.0	879.1	75.1	1452.5	-167.9	3078.2
Mar	547.7	308.8	856.5	0.0	514.4	65.9	1456.4	-170.8	2722.4
Apr	515.4	425.5	940.9	0.0	439.5	66.4	1353.0	-221.7	2578.1
May	538.1	483.4	1021.5	0.0	308.3	66.5	1206.0	-199.7	2402.6
Jun	547.7	506.5	1054.2	0.0	34.5	69.5	1372.8	-200.8	2330.2
Jul	530.1	477.3	1007.4	0.0	1275.9	76.1	1335.7	-199.2	3495.9
Aug	579.0	522.9	1101.9	0.0	907.9	71.3	1434.2	-198.8	3316.5
Sep	554.9	383.2	938.1	0.0	685.8	84.9	1424.4	-200.5	2932.7
Oct	541.1	424.4	965.5	0.0	706.3	73.0	1313.0	-200.2	2857.6
Nov	577.1	394.9	972.0	0.0	448.4	78.7	1154.1	-227.0	2426.2
Dec	545.8	435.1	980.9	0.0	1044.6	58.8	1076.3	-264.8	2895.8
2003									
Jan	531.8	396.4	928.2	0.0	1266.6	70.0	1046.1	-195.1	3115.8
Feb	549.1	496.3	1045.4	0.0	807.8	64.5	890.0	-196.8	2610.9
Mar	556.1	384.2	940.3	0.0	464.4	130.8	882.9	-221.5	2196.9
Apr	562.0	474.9	1036.9	0.0	536.9	138.2	718.6	-133.4	2297.2
May	568.5	418.5	987.0	0.0	201.4	142.2	920.0	-126.4	2124.2
Jun	557.1	369.6	926.7	0.0	429.2	149.6	807.6	-126.6	2186.5
Jul	501.5	536.8	1038.3	0.0	239.0	161.2	798.3	-89.7	2147.1
Aug	610.9	409.6	1020.5	0.0	148.5	157.5	766.1	-180.6	1912.0
Sep	571.7	468.1	1039.8	0.0	437.7	141.5	751.6	-178.3	2192.3

Table II.2(a) DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS: DETAILED ACCOUNT
(end of period in N\$ Million)

ASSETS	CLAIMS ON DOMESTIC SECTOR																
	Reserves				Foreign Assets			Claims on Central Government			Regional Councils	Non-fin. Pub. Enterpr.	OBI's	Private Sector	TOTAL		
	Namibian Currency	Rands	Dep. with BON	Sub-Total	Banks	Non-Banks	Sub-Total	Treasury Bills	Government Securities	Loans and Advances						Other	Sub-Total
1999	273.4	9.4	227.8	510.5	872.0	5.8	877.8	730.1	265.5	9.3	15.1	1020.0	16.3	136.6	10.7	7434.2	10006.2
2000	179.3	47.0	142.2	368.5	1744.2	9.0	1753.3	619.7	308.9	0.0	20.5	949.1	12.4	234.0	45.9	8699.8	12063.0
2001	279.8	12.5	120.1	412.4	1224.2	247.9	1472.1	680.0	181.5	0.0	42.7	904.2	32.8	119.0	22.0	10115.5	13078.0
2002 Jan	209.3	7.0	153.5	369.8	1601.9	248.3	1850.2	763.5	269.2	0.0	41.7	1074.4	5.6	121.3	107.5	10087.8	13616.6
Feb	191.2	8.5	213.2	412.9	2135.7	256.9	2392.6	788.2	300.2	0.0	18.2	1106.6	8.8	118.0	10.0	10187.0	14235.9
Mar	181.8	7.0	133.9	322.7	1942.2	258.1	2200.3	824.6	299.9	0.0	36.0	1160.5	17.3	124.4	1.4	10253.5	14080.1
Apr	221.8	7.9	203.4	433.1	2619.8	260.7	2880.5	804.3	260.7	0.0	16.7	1081.7	18.6	125.3	11.6	10184.8	14735.6
May	198.1	7.9	202.3	408.3	2418.6	261.4	2680.0	846.1	308.2	0.0	28.1	1182.4	6.0	130.2	39.5	10565.2	15011.6
June	154.7	8.9	304.2	467.8	2340.1	395.5	2735.6	860.4	265.1	0.0	33.7	1159.2	6.0	135.3	36.0	10445.7	14985.6
July	197.5	9.6	255.0	462.1	2084.3	263.8	2348.1	858.6	236.6	0.0	31.8	1127.0	4.7	124.1	37.4	10606.6	14710.0
Aug	160.0	7.7	347.2	514.9	2223.6	268.1	2491.7	789.8	214.5	0.0	21.3	1025.6	4.6	130.0	12.2	10649.5	14828.5
Sep	181.8	8.4	179.7	369.9	1897.6	373.8	2271.4	805.7	281.4	0.0	17.6	1104.7	5.2	128.3	11.2	10949.0	14839.7
Oct	198.9	6.7	202.5	408.1	1990.2	262.1	2252.3	737.4	299.5	0.0	13.3	1050.2	5.4	137.2	1.2	11572.5	15426.9
Nov	157.1	4.9	143.7	305.7	1891.2	260.7	2151.9	836.8	305.5	0.0	14.0	1156.3	7.2	155.8	0.6	11806.7	15584.2
Dec	273.4	10.9	141.4	425.7	676.7	451.8	1128.5	756.7	336.1	0.0	90.2	1183.0	5.7	158.1	1.3	12161.2	15063.5
2003 Jan	195.0	8.2	180.7	383.9	1180.6	476.6	1657.2	773.6	294.8	0.0	73.1	1141.5	11.8	131.9	12.8	12111.6	15450.7
Feb	167.2	7.4	259.7	434.3	1347.0	470.2	1817.2	880.7	318.5	0.0	75.6	1274.8	5.7	123.1	1.4	12313.7	15970.2
Mar	214.0	9.8	144.7	368.5	1133.2	446.4	1579.6	901.7	344.5	0.0	73.6	1319.8	13.6	121.0	6.5	12460.3	15869.3
Apr	224.4	9.5	231.3	465.2	1023.1	433.0	1456.1	1033.1	340.7	0.0	58.7	1432.5	7.0	121.2	2.7	12801.0	16285.7
May	209.5	9.2	217.7	436.4	1199.3	436.8	1636.1	881.6	373.6	0.0	59.7	1314.9	13.7	121.1	2.7	12825.5	16350.4
Jun	198.9	13.0	155.4	367.3	1494.2	462.8	1957.0	996.7	314.1	0.0	60.8	1371.6	5.2	123.8	0.0	13059.0	16883.9
Jul	214.7	10.0	325.3	550.0	2032.0	398.4	2430.4	903.4	288.7	0.0	52.2	1244.3	4.5	124.1	0.0	12947.2	17300.5
Aug	194.1	11.4	218.1	423.6	1429.4	414.3	1843.7	1076.8	280.3	0.0	53.7	1410.8	4.2	128.0	5.5	12978.1	16793.9
Sep	220.1	14.5	251.0	485.6	1382.8	392.8	1775.6	1331.1	297.1	0.0	41.7	1669.9	4.7	134.0	0.0	13214.1	17283.9

Table II.2 (b) DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS: DETAILED ACCOUNT
(end of period in N\$ Million)

LIABILITIES	Period	Demand Deposits				Time and Savings Deposits			Money Market Instruments		Bonds	Foreign Liabilities		Central Government Deposits	Credit from BoN	Capital Accounts	Other Items (Net)	TOTAL
		Foreign Curren.	Time Deposits	Savings	Sub Total	Market Instruments	Banks	Non Banks	Sub Total									
										Foreign Curren.		Time Deposits	Savings					
1999		4166.2	0.0	3369.4	667.3	4036.7	0.0	8.3	280.9	137.5	418.4	89.2	120.3	1080.7	86.4	10006.2		
2000		5298.0	0.0	3152.9	705.8	3858.7	0.0	18.0	713.7	267.4	981.1	227.5	18.5	1291.0	370.4	12063.0		
2001		5961.6	0.0	2942.3	748.7	3691.0	0.0	0.0	1381.1	184.3	1565.4	258.6	124.2	1537.1	-59.9	13078.0		
2002	Jan	5841.9	0.0	3227.6	735.6	3963.2	0.0	0.0	1572.3	194.0	1766.3	231.8	24.4	1587.6	201.4	13616.6		
	Feb	6542.2	1.0	3177.9	750.6	3929.5	1.0	0.0	1476.2	255.0	1731.2	230.5	30.2	1621.1	150.2	14235.9		
	Mar	6071.9	2.0	3065.8	744.0	3811.8	2.0	0.0	1255.7	201.3	1457.0	282.2	26.1	1659.0	770.1	14080.1		
	Apr	6455.7	0.0	3285.3	758.8	4044.1	0.0	0.0	1308.1	268.3	1576.4	342.2	23.8	1659.3	634.1	14735.6		
	May	6931.2	0.0	3418.4	769.2	4187.6	0.0	0.0	1103.5	293.8	1397.3	281.4	20.2	1701.0	513.4	15032.1		
	Jun	6782.6	0.0	3376.8	777.8	4154.6	0.0	0.0	854.7	578.8	1433.5	354.8	20.4	1735.6	527.4	15008.9		
	Jul	6658.1	0.0	3271.3	786.0	4057.3	0.0	0.0	1040.5	455.3	1495.8	330.2	20.4	1756.8	414.6	14733.2		
	Aug	6909.3	0.0	3058.6	778.2	3836.8	0.0	0.0	924.8	570.6	1495.4	302.0	20.8	1720.1	564.5	14848.9		
	Sep	6534.0	0.0	3050.1	784.3	3834.4	0.0	0.0	1106.8	651.2	1758.0	346.3	20.5	1763.7	603.4	14860.3		
	Oct	6983.3	0.0	3389.8	796.9	4186.7	0.0	0.0	930.9	595.2	1526.1	352.6	20.1	1804.9	553.1	15426.8		
	Nov	6715.7	0.0	3637.6	819.4	4457.0	0.0	0.0	1208.2	529.7	1737.9	314.4	30.2	1834.8	494.2	15584.2		
	Dec	6357.0	0.0	3213.8	786.1	3999.9	0.0	0.0	1784.4	421.7	2206.1	380.6	19.5	1604.0	496.4	15063.5		
2003	Jan	6497.6	0.0	3120.1	771.3	3891.4	0.0	0.0	1631.4	409.9	2041.3	322.8	18.9	1653.2	1025.5	15450.7		
	Feb	6806.7	0.0	3095.4	784.5	3879.9	1.0	0.0	1404.1	450.1	1854.2	400.5	17.7	1673.8	1336.4	15970.2		
	Mar	6268.6	0.0	3278.7	779.1	4057.8	2.0	0.0	1667.8	557.7	2225.5	374.3	36.6	1710.2	1198.3	15869.3		
	Apr	6419.7	0.0	3474.5	793.0	4267.5	0.0	0.0	1641.0	534.3	2175.3	356.5	37.5	1748.6	1284.6	16285.7		
	May	6740.5	0.0	3265.6	789.3	4054.9	0.0	0.0	1725.2	522.9	2248.1	427.1	16.5	1775.1	1092.2	16350.4		
	Jun	6513.8	0.0	3278.8	811.0	4089.8	0.0	0.0	2333.9	634.3	2968.2	432.8	16.6	1783.2	1083.5	16883.9		
	Jul	6854.4	0.0	3394.4	817.8	4212.2	0.0	0.0	2182.3	641.6	2823.9	435.5	83.4	1938.7	956.4	17300.5		
	Aug	6653.9	0.0	3478.0	829.3	4307.3	0.0	0.0	2051.1	611.1	2662.2	599.4	15.5	1969.6	590.0	16793.9		
	Sep	7207.1	0.0	3535.8	832.4	4368.2	0.0	0.0	2138.6	667.3	2805.9	678.8	19.6	2000.4	207.9	17283.9		

Table II.3 MONETARY SURVEY
(N\$ Million)

End of Period	Foreign Assets (Net) 1	Domestic Credit			TOTAL (1-5)	Currency in Circulation	Demand Deposits	Savings Deposits	Time Deposits	Other Items (Net)	Money Supply	TOTAL
		Central Govt (Net) 2	Financial Sector 3	Private Sector 4								
1999	2287.8	459.0	11.4	7434.2	422.7	4166.2	667.3	3369.4	1719.7	8625.6	10345.3	
2000	2692.4	275.3	46.6	8699.8	481.2	5298.0	705.8	3152.9	2322.7	9637.9	11960.5	
2001	2538.3	285.1	23.1	10115.5	507.5	5961.6	748.7	2942.3	2953.7	10160.1	13113.8	
2002	3272.4	-159.6	108.6	10087.8	488.6	5841.9	735.6	3227.6	3142.4	10293.7	13436.1	
Jan	3661.3	-3.0	11.2	10187.0	500.7	6542.2	750.6	3177.9	3011.9	10971.4	13983.3	
Feb	3395.8	363.6	2.6	10253.5	547.7	6071.9	744.0	3065.8	3727.8	10429.4	14157.2	
Mar	3814.6	300.2	12.8	10184.8	515.4	6455.7	758.8	3285.3	3440.9	11015.2	14456.1	
Apr	3617.7	613.1	40.7	10565.2	538.1	6931.2	769.2	3418.4	3316.0	11656.9	14972.9	
May	3561.5	793.2	37.2	10445.7	547.7	6782.6	777.8	3376.7	3494.1	11484.8	14978.9	
Jun	4270.4	-455.7	38.6	10606.6	530.1	6658.1	786.0	3271.3	3343.2	11245.5	14588.7	
Jul	4240.4	-163.9	13.5	10649.5	579.0	6909.3	778.2	3058.6	3548.9	11325.1	14874.0	
Aug	3359.9	93.1	12.5	10949.0	554.9	6534.0	784.3	3050.1	3624.8	10923.3	14548.1	
Sep	3509.4	-8.7	2.5	11572.5	541.1	6983.3	796.9	3389.8	3507.1	11711.1	15218.2	
Oct	2760.1	393.5	1.9	11806.7	577.2	6715.7	819.4	3637.6	3375.3	11749.9	15125.2	
Nov	1758.0	-242.1	2.6	12161.2	545.8	6357.0	786.1	3213.8	2940.8	10902.7	13843.5	
Dec	2009.7	-447.9	14.1	12111.6	531.8	6497.6	771.3	3120.1	2910.4	10920.8	13831.2	
2003	2508.1	66.6	2.7	12313.7	549.1	6806.7	784.5	3095.4	3784.2	11235.7	15019.9	
Jan	1418.9	481.1	7.8	12460.3	556.1	6268.6	779.1	3278.7	3620.2	10882.5	14502.7	
Feb	1438.3	539.0	4.1	12801.0	562.0	6419.7	793.0	3474.5	3661.4	11249.2	14910.6	
Mar	1368.6	686.4	4.1	12825.6	568.5	6740.5	789.3	3265.6	3655.6	11363.9	15019.5	
Apr	1024.2	510.6	1.4	13059.1	557.1	6513.8	811.0	3278.8	3563.6	11160.7	14724.3	
May	1591.0	569.9	1.4	12947.2	501.5	6854.4	817.8	3394.4	3670.0	11568.1	15238.1	
Jun	934.4	663.0	6.9	12978.1	610.9	6653.9	829.3	3478.0	3142.5	11572.1	14714.6	
Jul	1019.2	553.3	1.4	13214.1	571.7	7207.1	832.4	3535.9	2779.7	12147.1	14926.8	

Note: Financial Sector refers to:
 - Other Banking Institutions
 - Nonbank Financial Institutions
 Other refers to:
 - Non-financial Public Enterprise
 - Local Authority and Regional Councils

Table II.4(a) OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS: DETAILED ACCOUNT
(end of period N\$ Million)

ASSETS	2002												2003									
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
1. RESERVES	153.8	157.3	116.3	101.4	109.1	110.1	104.6	104.6	97.2	92.9	92.9	92.9	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7	40.7	114.2	99.1	175.4	170.1	
2. FOREIGN ASSETS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
a. Banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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. Nonbanks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. CLAIM ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	138.5	157.9	180.6	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0	198.5	198.5	198.5	198.5	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0	164.0
a. Treasury bills	95.0	114.5	137.3	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8
b. Government 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	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c. Other	43.5	43.4	43.3	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
4. CLAIMS ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND REGIONAL COUNCILS	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
5. CLAIMS ON NON-FIN.PUB. ENTERP.	63.4	62.6	62.8	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	877.1	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.3	47.4	47.4
a. 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	0.0
b. Loans and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	829.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c. Leasing transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
d. Other	63.4	62.6	62.8	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.3	47.4	47.4
6. CLAIMS ON NONBANK F. INST.	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	51.1	46.7	45.4	28.8	28.8
7. CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR	2498.7	2523.2	2539.8	2619.2	2622.9	2629.7	2629.7	2629.7	2645.7	2656.5	2656.5	2656.5	1883.0	2770.0	2770.0	2770.0	2813.9	2833.8	3113.3	3028.1	3041.8	3041.8
a. Individuals	2472.1	2496.7	2513.0	2592.4	2596.0	2602.8	2602.8	2602.8	2618.8	2629.6	2629.6	2629.6	1864.2	2751.2	2751.2	2751.2	2795.1	2815.0	3094.5	3009.3	3023.0	3023.0
b. Business	26.6	26.5	26.8	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
8. CLAIMS ON DMBS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. TOTAL ASSETS	2871.9	2918.6	2916.8	2968.9	2980.2	2981.2	2982.5	2982.5	2991.1	2997.6	2997.7	2997.7	3026.6	3083.8	3083.8	3083.8	3083.2	3215.1	3475.2	3464.9	3456.8	3456.8

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table II.4(b) OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS: DETAILED ACCOUNT
(end of period N\$ Million)

ASSETS	2003																				
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec									
1. TIME, SAVINGS AND FOREIGN C. DEP.	1531.5	1573.7	1555.7	1594.5	1596.2	1608.2	1608.2	1608.2	1604.2	1602.2	1609.2	1613.2	1610.3	1626.0	1626.0	1624.9	1635.7	1635.6	1895.1	1797.2	1838.4
a. Time Deposits	309.0	294.2	268.4	274.9	274.5	274.5	274.5	274.5	274.5	274.5	274.5	274.5	274.5	260.8	290.3	290.3	296.1	287.4	530.5	429.5	463.5
b. Savings Deposits	1222.5	1279.5	1287.3	1319.6	1321.7	1333.7	1333.7	1333.7	1329.7	1327.7	1334.7	1338.7	1349.5	1334.6	1334.6	1339.6	1348.2	1364.6	1367.7	1374.9	
c. Foreign Currency 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
2. MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS	44.4	34.0	34.5	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	58.8	68.6	135.6	183.7
3. BONDS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. FOREIGN LIABILITIES	151.2	150.6	152.1	193.9	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	78.4	148.9	148.9	148.9	151.7	171.2	143.3	143.3
a. Banks	0.0	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	119.1	119.1	120.1	120.1	139.6	143.3	143.3
b. Nonbanks	151.2	90.8	152.1	193.9	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	201.0	13.5	29.8	29.8	29.8	31.6	31.6	0.0	0.0
5. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT 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
6. CREDIT FROM CENTRAL BANK	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
7. CREDIT FROM DMBs	82.4	78.2	71.2	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	73.0	73.0	73.0	72.8	163.2	114.3	163.2	153.6
8. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	1325.0	1335.7	1349.0	1354.4	1339.2	1341.3	1341.3	1341.3	1347.2	1349.3	1349.3	1349.3	1349.3	1412.0	1412.0	1412.0	1404.5	1423.1	1453.9	1505.0	1473.5
9. OTHER ITEMS (NET)	-263.1	-254.1	-246.2	-282.2	-264.5	-276.2	-276.2	-276.2	-270.1	-263.0	-270.0	-274.1	-182.6	-210.5	-211.6	-211.6	-217.0	-217.9	-228.5	-280.0	-336.3
a. Unclassified liabilities	303.2	319.0	319.7	291.3	292.1	291.5	291.5	291.5	297.6	293.6	293.6	293.6	330.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	293.0	327.7	365.3	284.6	234.6
b. Less: Unclassified assets	566.3	573.1	565.9	573.5	556.6	567.7	567.7	567.7	567.7	556.6	563.6	567.7	513.2	512.1	513.2	512.1	510.0	545.6	593.8	564.6	570.9
10. TOTAL LIABILITIES	2871.9	2918.6	2916.8	2968.9	2980.2	2982.6	2982.6	2982.6	2990.6	2997.8	2997.7	2997.7	3026.6	3083.8	3083.8	3083.8	3083.2	3215.1	3475.2	3464.9	3456.8

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table II.5 BANKING SURVEY
(end of period N\$ Million)

End of Period	Net Foreign Assets	To Gov t (Net)	Domestic Credit			Total	Money Supply			TOTAL	
			Financial Sector	Private Sector	Other		Monetary Liabilities	Quasi-Monetary Liabilities	Total		Other Items (Net)
1999	2262.1	668.4	24.7	9233.7	166.5	12355.5	4419.3	5160.0	9579.4	2776.2	12355.5
2000	2608.8	309.6	58.4	10791.7	462.9	14231.4	5655.7	5142.9	10798.6	3432.9	14231.4
2001	2387.1	423.6	15.2	12614.2	219.9	15660.0	6315.3	5222.5	11537.8	4122.2	15660.0
2002											
Jan	3121.8	-1.7	28.7	12611.0	194.3	15954.1	6173.3	5536.8	11710.1	4244.0	15954.1
Feb	3509.2	177.7	12.8	12726.6	194.2	16620.5	6926.5	5484.2	12410.7	4209.8	16620.5
Mar	3202.0	527.6	14.1	12872.6	213.3	16829.6	6518.2	5403.7	11921.9	4907.7	16829.6
Apr	3613.6	464.2	14.6	12807.6	215.3	17115.3	6862.0	5640.2	12502.2	4613.1	17115.3
May	3416.7	777.1	17.9	13188.0	207.8	17607.5	7360.2	5789.7	13149.9	4457.6	17607.5
Jun	3360.5	957.2	14.1	13075.3	212.9	17620.0	7225.7	5762.7	12988.4	4631.6	17620.0
Jul	4069.4	-291.7	15.1	13236.2	200.3	17229.3	7083.6	5665.5	12749.1	4480.2	17229.3
Aug	4039.4	0.1	15.0	13279.1	206.1	17539.7	7383.7	5444.9	12828.6	4711.0	17539.6
Sep	3158.9	257.1	13.9	13594.7	205.0	17229.6	6991.7	5438.5	12430.2	4799.4	17229.6
Oct	3308.4	155.3	13.9	14229.0	214.0	17920.6	7431.5	5788.8	13220.3	4700.3	17920.6
Nov	2559.1	557.4	13.2	14463.2	234.6	17827.5	7199.9	6066.1	13266.0	4561.5	17827.5
Dec	1557.0	-78.1	14.0	14817.7	235.3	16545.9	6809.9	5613.1	12423.0	4122.9	16545.9
2003											
Jan	1830.4	-249.5	25.5	13994.6	1025.5	16626.5	6978.7	5487.8	12466.5	4160.1	16626.5
Feb	2359.1	265.0	14.1	14198.5	1066.0	17902.7	7305.1	5505.9	12811.0	5091.7	17902.7
Mar	1269.9	679.5	19.2	14345.0	1071.8	17385.4	6774.0	5683.8	12457.8	4927.7	17385.4
Apr	1289.4	737.5	15.3	14685.8	1065.4	17793.4	6931.0	5892.4	12823.4	4970.1	17793.4
May	1216.9	850.4	15.3	15639.5	186.8	17908.9	7268.3	5690.7	12959.0	4950.0	17908.9
Jun	872.5	674.6	51.1	15892.9	181.0	17672.1	6956.7	5725.5	12682.2	4990.0	17672.1
Jul	1419.8	733.9	46.7	16060.5	180.7	18441.6	7256.7	6107.5	13364.2	5077.5	18441.6
Aug	791.1	827.0	50.8	16006.2	184.2	17859.3	7089.4	6104.6	13194.0	4665.4	17859.3
Sep	875.9	717.3	28.8	16256.0	190.7	18068.7	7608.7	6206.6	13815.3	4253.5	18068.7

Note: Other refers to claims on:- Non-financial Public Enterprises
 - Local Authority and Regional Councils by both DMB s and OBI s

Financial sector refers to:- Other Banking Institutions
 - Nonbank Financial Institutions

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table II.6 TYPES OF DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS DEPOSITS

(in N\$ Million)

Period	Demand Deposits	Savings Deposits	Time Deposits				TOTAL	
			Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Sub-Total		
1999	4174.0	667.3	722.7	2207.1	444.4	3374.1	8215.5	
2000	5507.6	705.8	854.3	2167.1	273.6	3295.0	9508.3	
2001	6095.0	748.7	684.9	1965.1	343.9	2993.9	9837.6	
2002	Jan	5953.5	735.6	707.1	2322.5	277.9	3307.5	9996.6
	Feb	6580.1	750.6	761.1	2268.4	208.3	3237.8	10568.5
	Mar	6272.9	744.0	905.9	2036.4	381.5	3323.8	10340.7
	Apr	6585.3	758.8	1429.9	1893.0	156.8	3479.7	10823.8
	May	6991.7	769.2	1331.6	2041.3	230.6	3603.5	11364.4
	Jun	6789.7	777.8	1378.8	1958.1	227.4	3564.3	11131.8
	Jul	6723.0	786.0	1378.7	1702.4	329.0	3410.1	10919.1
	Aug	7069.3	778.2	1131.9	1729.6	333.3	3194.8	11042.3
	Sep	6688.4	784.3	928.7	1822.5	468.1	3219.3	10692.0
	Oct	7075.9	796.9	1148.1	1776.1	573.3	3497.5	11370.3
	Nov	6878.6	819.4	1200.4	2015.6	541.7	3757.7	11455.7
	Dec	6440.6	786.1	1071.6	1849.7	544.8	3466.1	10692.8
2003	Jan	6606.4	771.3	984.8	1892.2	441.8	3318.8	10696.5
	Feb	7080.5	784.5	1005.0	1833.0	445.0	3283.0	11148.0
	Mar	6716.6	779.1	979.8	2075.5	401.5	3456.8	10952.5
	Apr	7015.6	793.0	1196.8	2131.4	310.7	3638.9	11447.5
	May	7119.8	789.3	1178.2	1996.2	335.0	3509.4	11418.5
	Jun	7052.1	811.0	1517.2	1723.9	332.4	3573.5	11436.6
	Jul	7655.4	817.8	1482.9	1916.7	413.6	3813.2	12286.4
	Aug	7535.5	829.3	1351.4	2119.2	390.3	3860.9	12225.7
	Sep	7987.9	832.4	1566.6	1867.7	445.9	3880.2	12700.5

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table II.7 SOURCES OF DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS DEPOSITS
(in N\$ Million)

Period	DEMAND DEPOSITS						SAVINGS DEPOSITS						TIME DEPOSITS						TOTAL	
	Private Sector		Financial Sector	Central Govt.	Other	Total	Private sector		Financial Sector	Central Govt.	Other	Total	Private Sector		Financial Sector	Central Govt.	Other	Total		
	Busin.	Indiv.					Busin.	Indiv.					Busin.	Indiv.						
1999	1785.6	1236.1	733.5	86.7	332.1	4174.0	10.3	657.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	667.3	887.5	1199.7	333.7	2.8	950.4	3374.1	8215.5	
2000	2271.2	1840.0	1006.5	138.9	251.1	5507.7	12.2	693.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	705.8	1263.2	1079.0	297.4	88.0	567.2	3294.8	9508.3	
2001	3050.1	1783.9	733.1	201.4	326.5	6095.0	8.3	738.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	748.7	1376.3	1246.3	59.1	50.5	261.7	2993.9	9837.6	
2002	Jan	3119.3	1757.9	613.4	178.6	284.3	5953.5	8.4	725.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	735.6	1489.3	1374.3	86.7	49.9	307.3	3307.5	9996.6
	Feb	3428.1	1851.7	842.3	172.5	285.5	6580.1	9.0	739.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	750.6	1560.6	1275.4	37.4	59.0	305.1	3237.5	10568.2
	Mar	3260.7	2053.7	715.7	197.8	242.7	6470.6	11.3	731.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	744.0	1481.2	1231.6	42.0	59.0	312.3	3126.1	10340.7
	Apr	3451.8	1899.8	659.6	250.1	324.0	6585.3	12.3	745.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	758.8	1682.1	1246.6	155.3	85.5	310.2	3479.7	10823.8
	May	3582.4	1823.5	980.8	194.2	410.8	6991.7	11.7	755.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	769.2	1891.2	1226.9	130.9	83.7	270.8	3603.5	11364.4
	Jun	3635.2	1926.2	593.0	261.5	373.8	6789.7	13.1	763.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	777.7	1889.0	1229.9	122.9	81.2	241.4	3564.4	11131.8
	Jul	3469.2	2064.5	652.9	237.4	299.0	6723.0	12.6	772.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	786.0	1799.2	1237.7	65.6	84.9	222.7	3410.1	10919.1
	Aug	3611.1	2236.6	652.8	216.3	352.5	7069.3	12.9	763.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	778.2	1581.7	1257.4	65.6	82.2	207.9	3194.8	11042.3
	Sep	3410.7	2020.4	648.2	267.4	341.7	6688.4	11.9	771.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	784.3	1441.8	1234.4	135.3	72.4	335.4	3219.3	10692.0
	Oct	3621.1	2004.9	836.1	260.8	353.0	7075.9	16.3	779.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	796.9	1725.0	1232.1	66.2	80.5	393.7	3497.5	11370.3
	Nov	3651.3	2049.2	610.2	240.0	327.9	6878.6	14.1	803.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	819.5	1851.3	1295.5	142.5	71.8	396.5	3757.6	11455.7
	Dec	3253.1	1948.8	698.7	246.3	293.6	6440.5	13.1	771.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	786.2	1503.7	1297.3	153.4	123.8	387.9	3466.1	10692.8
2003	Jan	3446.4	1935.7	516.1	224.3	483.9	6606.4	11.4	758.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	771.2	1360.3	1355.7	129.9	92.7	380.3	3318.9	10696.5
	Feb	3673.9	2024.7	686.1	262.9	432.8	7080.4	12.8	770.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	784.5	1347.8	1266.3	120.0	134.5	414.4	3283.0	11148.0
	Mar	3374.0	1890.5	762.0	249.0	441.1	6716.6	12.8	764.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	779.2	1527.2	1287.4	95.6	124.9	421.6	3456.7	10952.5
	Apr	3485.6	1912.6	934.9	246.2	436.3	7015.6	13.3	778.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	793.0	1490.1	1430.8	176.5	108.5	433.0	3638.9	11447.5
	May	3556.7	2040.8	821.0	212.1	489.3	7119.9	12.7	775.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	789.3	1495.0	1302.5	75.5	212.4	424.0	3509.4	11418.6
	Jun	3442.4	2330.6	730.3	217.2	331.6	7052.1	13.3	796.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	810.9	1502.3	1284.2	167.2	214.1	405.8	3573.6	11436.6
	Jul	3743.9	2302.2	951.7	191.4	466.2	7655.4	13.0	803.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	817.9	1542.9	1299.4	284.9	247.2	438.7	3813.1	12286.4
	Aug	3687.8	2332.5	909.4	232.7	373.2	7535.6	13.5	814.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	829.3	1493.9	1426.3	153.0	371.1	416.5	3860.8	12225.7
	Sep	3830.5	2492.8	890.8	355.0	418.7	7987.8	14.3	816.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	832.4	1580.6	1348.5	175.7	332.6	442.9	3880.3	12700.5

Note: Other refers to: Non-Financial Public Enterprises
Local Authority and Regional Councils

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table II.8 SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS DEPOSITS
(in N\$ Million)

Period	PRIVATE SECTOR		Total	Financial Sector	Central Government	Other	TOTAL	
	Businesses	Individuals						
1999	2683.4	3092.8	5776.2	1067.2	89.5	1282.6	8215.5	
2000	3546.6	3612.4	7159.1	1303.9	226.9	818.4	9508.3	
2001	4434.7	3769.0	8203.7	792.2	251.9	589.8	9837.6	
2002	Jan	4617.0	3857.7	8474.7	700.1	228.5	593.3	9996.6
	Feb	4997.7	3867.0	8864.7	879.7	231.5	592.3	10568.2
	Mar	4753.2	4016.3	8769.5	757.7	256.8	556.7	10340.7
	Apr	5146.2	3891.4	9037.6	814.9	335.6	635.7	10823.8
	May	5485.3	3806.2	9291.5	1111.7	277.9	683.3	11364.4
	Jun	5537.3	3919.3	9456.6	715.9	342.7	616.6	11131.8
	Jul	5281.0	4074.2	9355.2	718.5	322.3	523.1	10919.1
	Aug	5205.7	4257.8	9463.5	718.4	298.5	561.9	11042.3
	Sep	4864.4	4025.8	8890.2	783.5	339.8	678.5	10692.0
	Oct	5362.4	4016.0	9378.4	902.3	341.3	748.3	11370.3
	Nov	5516.7	4148.6	9665.3	752.7	311.8	725.9	11455.7
	Dec	4769.9	4017.8	8787.7	852.1	370.1	682.9	10692.8
2003	Jan	4818.1	4050.1	8868.2	646.0	317.0	865.3	10696.5
	Feb	5034.5	4061.6	9096.1	806.1	397.4	848.3	11147.9
	Mar	4914.0	3942.7	8856.7	857.6	373.9	864.3	10952.5
	Apr	4989.0	4121.7	9110.7	1111.4	354.7	870.7	11447.5
	May	5064.4	4118.5	9182.9	896.5	424.5	914.7	11418.6
	Jun	4958.0	4411.1	9369.1	897.5	431.3	738.7	11436.6
	Jul	5299.8	4404.7	9704.5	1237.0	438.6	906.3	12286.4
	Aug	5195.2	4573.3	9768.5	1062.4	603.8	791.0	12225.7
	Sep	5425.4	4657.9	10083.3	1066.5	687.6	863.1	12700.5

Note: Other refers to: Non-Financial Public Enterprises
Local Authority and Regional Councils

Table II.9 SOURCES OF OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS DEPOSITS
(in N\$ Million)

Period	SAVINGS DEPOSITS						TIME DEPOSITS						TOTAL DEPOSITS	
	Private Sector		Financial Sector	Central Govt.	Other	Total	Private Sector		Financial Sector	Central Govt.	Other	Total		
	Busin.	Indiv.					Busin.	Indiv.						
1999	2.9	825.0	103.9	0.0	0.1	931.9	5.2	256.6	112.4	0.0	94.2	468.4	1400.3	
2000	3.1	871.2	108.5	0.0	0.1	982.9	10.2	293.3	220.0	0.0	76.3	599.9	1582.8	
2001	4.0	1076.3	142.0	0.0	0.2	1222.6	11.4	38.1	243.8	0.0	98.1	391.4	1613.9	
2002	Jan	4.3	1124.4	150.7	0.0	0.2	1279.5	10.8	36.1	231.2	0.0	94.3	372.4	1651.9
	Feb	4.3	1129.9	152.9	0.0	0.2	1287.3	9.8	32.9	210.5	0.0	86.3	339.5	1626.8
	Mar	4.4	1158.6	156.4	0.0	0.2	1319.6	10.0	33.6	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.2	1666.8
	Apr	4.4	1160.7	156.4	0.0	0.2	1321.7	10.0	33.7	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.3	1669.0
	May	4.4	1166.7	156.4	0.0	0.2	1327.7	10.0	33.7	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.3	1675.0
	Jun	4.4	1172.7	156.4	0.0	0.2	1333.7	10.0	33.7	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.3	1681.0
	Jul	4.4	1172.7	156.4	0.0	0.2	1333.7	10.0	33.7	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.3	1681.0
	Aug	4.4	1172.7	156.4	0.0	0.2	1333.7	10.0	33.7	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.3	1681.0
	Sep	4.4	1168.7	156.4	0.0	0.2	1329.7	10.0	33.7	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.3	1677.0
	Oct	4.4	1166.7	156.4	0.0	0.2	1327.7	10.0	33.7	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.3	1675.0
	Nov	4.4	1166.7	156.4	0.0	0.2	1327.7	10.0	33.7	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.3	1675.0
	Dec	4.4	1177.7	156.4	0.0	0.2	1338.7	10.0	33.7	215.3	0.0	88.3	347.3	1686.0
2003	Jan	4.4	1177.6	156.4	0.0	0.2	1338.6	10.0	33.6	215.3	23.3	74.7	356.9	1695.5
	Feb	4.4	1177.6	156.4	0.0	0.2	1338.6	10.0	33.6	244.8	0.0	74.8	363.2	1701.8
	Mar	4.4	1177.6	156.4	0.0	0.2	1338.6	10.0	33.6	244.8	0.0	74.8	363.2	1701.8
	Apr	4.4	1177.6	156.4	0.0	0.2	1338.6	10.0	33.6	244.8	0.0	74.8	363.2	1701.8
	May	4.4	1178.6	156.4	0.0	0.2	1339.6	10.0	33.6	215.3	0.0	74.7	333.6	1673.2
	Jun	4.4	1187.2	156.4	0.0	0.2	1348.2	10.0	33.6	215.3	0.0	74.6	333.5	1681.7
	Jul	4.4	1187.2	156.4	0.0	0.2	1348.2	10.0	33.6	464.9	0.0	74.6	583.1	1931.3
	Aug	4.4	1187.3	156.4	0.0	0.2	1348.3	30.1	33.8	406.6	0.0	74.6	545.1	1893.4
	Sep	4.4	1213.9	156.4	0.0	0.2	1374.9	28.9	34.4	403.5	0.0	74.6	541.4	1916.3

Note: Other refers to: Non-Financial Public Enterprises
Local Authority and Regional Councils

Table II.10 SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF OBI DEPOSITS
(in N\$ Million)

Period	PRIVATE SECTOR		Total	Financial Sector	Central Government	Other	TOTAL
	Businesses	Individual.					
1999	8.2	1081.6	1089.7	216.2	0.0	94.4	1400.3
2000	13.3	1164.6	1177.9	328.5	0.0	76.4	1582.8
2001	15.4	1114.4	1129.8	385.8	0.0	98.3	1613.9
2002 Jan	15.0	1160.5	1175.5	381.9	0.0	94.5	1651.9
Feb	14.1	1162.8	1176.9	363.4	0.0	86.5	1626.8
Mar	14.4	1192.2	1206.6	371.7	0.0	88.5	1666.8
Apr	14.4	1194.4	1208.8	371.7	0.0	88.5	1669.0
May	14.4	1200.4	1214.8	371.7	0.0	88.5	1675.0
Jun	14.4	1206.4	1220.8	371.7	0.0	88.5	1681.0
Jul	14.4	1206.4	1220.8	371.7	0.0	88.5	1681.0
Aug	14.4	1206.4	1220.8	371.7	0.0	88.5	1681.0
Sep	14.4	1202.4	1216.8	371.7	0.0	88.5	1677.0
Oct	14.4	1200.4	1214.8	371.7	0.0	88.5	1675.0
Nov	14.4	1200.4	1214.8	371.7	0.0	88.5	1675.0
Dec	14.4	1211.4	1225.8	371.7	0.0	88.5	1686.0
2003 Jan	14.4	1211.2	1225.6	371.7	0.0	74.9	1695.5
Feb	14.4	1211.2	1225.6	401.2	23.3	75.0	1701.8
Mar	14.4	1211.2	1225.6	401.2	0.0	75.0	1701.8
Apr	14.4	1211.2	1225.6	401.2	0.0	75.0	1701.8
May	14.4	1212.2	1226.6	371.7	0.0	74.9	1673.2
Jun	14.4	1220.8	1235.2	371.7	0.0	74.8	1681.7
Jul	14.4	1220.8	1235.2	621.3	0.0	74.8	1931.3
Aug	34.5	1221.1	1255.6	563.0	0.0	74.8	1893.4
Sep	33.3	1248.3	1281.6	559.9	0.0	74.8	1916.3

Note: Other refers to: Non-Financial Public Enterprises
Local Authority and Regional Councils

Table II.11 COMMERCIAL BANKS CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR
(end of period in N\$ Million)

	2003											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	2002											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1. Individuals	5691.5	5746.7	5881.7	5969.7	6035.8	6068.5	6233.6	6302.5	6438.6	6883.8	6932.0	7126.5
a) Loans and Advances	4137.9	4178.2	4287.3	4379.5	4434.9	4456.6	4601.7	4595.1	4679.7	5097.6	5133.8	5279.1
(i) Mortgage loans	3005.4	3021.0	3106.5	3172.1	3232.0	3250.3	3365.4	3405.9	3478.1	3548.6	3641.1	3726.9
(ii) Other loans & advances	1132.5	1157.2	1180.8	1207.4	1202.9	1206.3	1236.3	1189.2	1201.6	1549.0	1492.7	1552.2
b) Instalment credit	1498.6	1517.0	1543.1	1539.1	1546.6	1555.4	1572.5	1632.8	1644.3	1697.5	1705.4	1751.6
c) Leasing transaction	49.8	48.2	48.0	47.8	50.9	53.1	55.9	57.8	59.6	84.3	88.2	91.0
d) Bills discounted or purchased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
e) Other claims	5.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.8
2. Business	4424.0	4341.1	4305.3	4283.8	4149.0	4496.8	4373.3	4347.0	4510.5	4688.7	4874.7	5034.7
a) Loans and Advances	3220.1	3114.0	3083.5	3055.6	2930.2	3261.8	3046.7	3097.5	3199.1	3377.9	3543.8	3656.2
(i) Mortgage loans	495.6	488.7	459.2	476.6	467.5	502.7	482.8	504.9	504.9	505.2	475.9	449.6
(ii) Other loans & advances	2724.6	2625.3	2624.3	2579.0	2462.7	2759.1	2546.0	2572.8	2694.2	2872.7	3067.9	3206.6
b) Instalment credit	448.9	451.7	450.4	448.5	447.8	449.6	469.3	484.6	500.9	505.5	515.3	508.5
c) Leasing transaction	45.0	53.9	53.6	53.1	50.0	51.8	53.1	54.4	55.3	55.8	56.9	53.3
d) Bills discounted or purchased	3.5	18.9	18.1	17.7	18.1	23.1	19.5	45.5	45.3	43.1	43.1	15.1
e) Other claims	706.5	702.5	699.7	708.9	712.3	699.9	758.7	664.9	709.9	706.4	715.6	801.6
3. (1+2) TOTAL CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR	7358.0	7292.2	7370.8	7435.1	7365.1	7718.4	7586.1	7692.6	7878.8	8475.5	8677.6	8935.3
a) Loans and advances	3501.0	3509.7	3565.7	3648.7	3699.5	3753.0	3869.9	3930.6	3983.0	4053.8	4117.0	4176.5
(i) Mortgage loans	3857.1	3782.5	3805.1	3786.4	3665.6	3965.4	3716.2	3762.0	3895.8	4421.7	4560.6	4758.8
(ii) Other loans and advances	1947.5	1968.7	1993.5	1987.6	1994.4	2005.0	2102.1	2128.9	2173.7	2203.0	2220.7	2260.1
b) Instalment credit	94.8	102.1	101.6	100.9	103.9	107.7	110.9	114.0	138.1	140.1	145.1	144.3
c) Leasing transaction	3.5	18.9	18.1	17.7	18.1	23.1	19.5	45.5	45.3	43.1	43.1	15.1
d) Bills discounted or purchased	711.7	705.8	703.0	712.2	703.3	715.7	762.0	668.4	713.2	710.8	720.2	806.4
e) Other claims	10115.5	10087.8	10187.0	10253.5	10184.8	10565.3	10606.6	10649.5	10949.1	11572.5	11806.7	12161.2
TOTAL	10115.5	10087.8	10187.0	10253.5	10184.8	10565.3	10606.6	10649.5	10949.1	11572.5	11806.7	12161.2
	7207.8	7300.0	7374.7	7483.2	7638.0	7502.9	7610.1	7673.2	7749.5			
	5367.8	5445.3	5482.4	5583.4	5634.9	5585.6	5649.2	5723.1	5749.4			
	3753.6	3808.8	3847.0	3901.5	3984.0	3885.0	3954.7	3994.2	4018.6			
	1614.2	1636.5	1635.4	1681.9	1650.9	1700.6	1694.5	1728.9	1730.8			
	1750.2	1760.9	1796.3	1804.1	1909.1	1627.1	1871.5	1859.9	1912.1			
	85.1	88.9	91.0	90.5	88.7	285.0	85.6	86.4	84.2			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.8	3.8			
	4903.8	5011.5	5072.7	5305.5	5230.6	5556.2	5337.1	5304.9	5464.6			
	3543.3	3614.4	3669.1	3886.0	3917.0	4109.9	3935.9	3883.8	4019.8			
	450.6	451.6	452.6	453.6	454.6	599.0	645.4	698.7	693.8			
	3092.7	3162.8	3216.5	3432.4	3462.4	3510.0	3290.5	3185.1	3325.9			
	501.9	506.8	520.8	532.3	434.4	546.3	552.0	563.7	588.6			
	52.7	53.2	53.7	55.0	52.8	56.0	59.2	61.4	62.9			
	13.1	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	23.0	20.8	21.0	21.3			
	792.8	816.5	808.5	811.6	805.8	821.0	769.2	775.0	792.0			
	8911.1	9059.7	9151.5	9469.4	9551.9	9695.5	9585.1	9606.9	9769.2			
	4204.2	4260.4	4299.6	4355.1	4438.6	4484.0	4600.1	4692.9	4712.4			
	4706.9	4799.3	4851.9	5114.3	5113.3	5210.6	4985.0	4914.0	5056.7			
	2252.1	2267.7	2317.1	2336.4	2343.5	2173.4	2423.5	2423.6	2480.7			
	137.8	142.1	144.7	145.5	141.5	341.0	144.8	147.8	147.1			
	13.1	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	23.0	20.8	21.0	21.3			
	797.5	821.4	813.5	816.8	811.1	826.2	773.0	778.8	795.8			
	12111.6	12311.5	12447.4	12788.7	12868.6	13059.1	12947.2	12978.1	13214.1			

Table II.12 OTHER BANKING INSTITUTION CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR
(end of period in N\$ Million)

	2003																					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec										
	2002																					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
2001																						
1. Individuals	2472.1	2496.7	2513.0	2592.5	2596.0	2596.0	2602.8	2602.8	2618.8	2629.7	2629.7	2629.7	1864.2	1865.9	1865.9	1865.9	2795.2	2815.1	3094.5	3009.2	3023.0	3023.0
a) Loans and Advances	2471.1	2495.6	2512.0	2591.4	2594.9	2594.9	2601.7	2601.7	2617.7	2628.6	2628.6	2628.6	1862.8	1862.8	1862.8	1862.8	2787.8	2815.1	3094.5	3009.2	3023.0	3023.0
(i) Mortgage loans	2450.8	2475.2	2491.5	2570.9	2574.4	2581.2	2581.2	2581.2	2597.2	2608.1	2608.1	2608.1	1836.0	1836.0	1836.0	1836.0	1836.0	1842.9	2304.5	2313.6	2129.5	2129.5
(ii) Other loans & advances	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	951.8	972.2	790.0	695.6	893.5	893.5
b) 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	0.0
c) Leasing transaction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
d) Bills discounted or purchased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
e) Other claims	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Business	26.6	26.6	26.7	26.6	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	26.9	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
a) Loans and Advances	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
(i) Mortgage loans	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
(ii) Other loans & advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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) 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	0.0
c) Leasing transaction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
d) Bills discounted or purchased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
e) Other claims	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. (1+2) TOTAL CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR																						
a) Loans and advances	2490.5	2515.0	2531.4	2610.8	2614.3	2614.3	2621.1	2621.1	2637.1	2648.0	2648.0	2648.0	1881.6	1881.6	1881.6	1881.6	2806.6	2833.9	3113.3	3028.0	3041.8	3041.8
(i) Mortgage loans	2470.2	2494.6	2510.9	2590.3	2593.8	2600.6	2600.6	2600.6	2616.6	2627.5	2627.5	2627.5	1854.8	1854.8	1854.8	1854.8	1854.8	1861.7	2323.3	2332.4	2148.3	2148.3
(ii) Other loans and advances	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	951.8	972.2	790.0	695.6	893.5	893.5
b) 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	0.0
c) Leasing transaction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
d) Bills discounted or purchased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
e) Other claims	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	2498.7	2523.2	2539.7	2619.1	2622.8	2622.9	2629.7	2629.7	2645.7	2656.6	2656.6	2656.6	1883.0	1884.7	1884.7	1884.7	2814.0	2833.9	3113.3	3028.0	3041.8	3041.8

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table III.1 INTEREST RATES

Period	Prime Rate	Bank Rate	Treasury Bills	3 - Months BA Rate (1)	Government Bonds (2)	Money Market Rates (3)	Deposit Rates	Lending Rates
1998	23.55	18.75	18.32	19.17	16.36	18.12	13.76	22.31
1999	16.70	11.50	11.53	13.25	13.96	10.43	8.57	7.51
2000	15.90	11.25	9.62	11.85	12.84	9.24	7.63	15.11
2001 Jan	15.90	11.25	9.42	11.68	12.61	9.18	7.11	15.50
Feb	15.90	11.25	9.31	11.41	11.94	8.73	7.20	15.23
Mar	15.90	11.25	9.16	11.19	11.82	8.29	7.14	15.12
Apr	15.90	11.25	9.05	11.14	12.14	8.06	7.14	15.12
May	15.90	11.25	9.43	12.00	11.90	9.39	7.09	15.06
Jun	14.50	10.75	9.52	12.00	11.30	9.39	7.01	16.09
Jul	14.70	10.75	9.40	12.00	10.77	9.39	6.61	13.80
Aug	14.50	10.75	9.41	11.73	10.43	8.97	6.48	13.57
Sep	14.50	9.25	9.40	12.29	10.43	9.36	6.51	14.05
Oct	14.00	9.25	9.24	12.01	10.43	9.28	6.47	13.78
Nov	14.00	9.25	9.19	13.99	10.43	11.03	6.29	13.30
Dec	14.00	9.25	9.13	12.85	11.21	12.13	6.48	13.76
2002 Jan	14.00	10.00	9.19	12.00	11.21	9.00	6.36	12.83
Feb	14.75	10.00	9.19	12.00	11.97	10.04	6.85	12.50
Mar	15.75	11.00	10.66	10.50	12.73	10.05	6.99	12.66
Apr	15.75	11.00	10.34	10.50	12.73	10.17	7.43	13.28
May	15.75	11.00	10.72	10.50	13.13	10.62	7.47	12.56
Jun	16.75	12.00	11.27	11.00	13.13	10.73	7.67	13.58
Jul	16.75	12.00	11.61	11.00	12.96	10.75	8.12	14.07
Aug	16.75	12.00	11.35	11.00	12.96	10.41	8.12	14.05
Sep	17.50	12.75	11.37	12.69	12.96	10.70	8.27	14.35
Oct	17.50	12.75	12.13	12.88	12.96	11.01	8.59	15.95
Nov	17.50	12.75	12.06	12.88	12.96	11.01	8.88	15.07
Dec	17.50	12.75	11.93	13.06	12.96	11.01	8.96	15.15
2003 Jan	17.50	12.75	11.75	13.25	12.96	11.18	9.26	15.63
Feb	17.50	12.75	11.51	13.34	12.96	10.95	9.34	15.04
Mar	17.50	12.75	11.56	13.63	12.96	11.01	9.37	15.46
Apr	17.50	12.75	11.68	13.63	12.96	11.49	9.35	15.41
May	17.50	12.75	12.30	13.63	12.96	11.56	9.33	15.46
Jun	17.50	11.50	11.95	11.36	12.96	10.82	9.66	16.16
Jul	16.25	11.50	11.06	11.03	12.96	10.34	9.50	15.45
Aug	15.50	10.75	10.28	10.74	12.96	10.14	8.93	14.74
Sep	14.70	9.75	10.00	10.51	12.96	8.83	7.91	14.04
Oct	13.90	8.25	9.01	8.28	12.96	8.25	8.04	13.72

(1) South African Reserve Bank for South African government bonds

Table IV.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
2003									
Jan	.04/03	60.0	0.0	60.0	69.8	0.0	20.2	150.0	2996.2
Jan	.04/03	111.5	0.0	111.5	86.0	0.0	2.3	199.8	3195.9
Jan*	.07/03	196.9	0.0	196.9	1.7	0.0	1.4	200.0	3396.0
Jan**	.01/04	83.3	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3496.0
Feb	.05/03	95.0	0.0	95.0	66.0	0.0	23.1	184.0	3030.0
Feb	.05/03	125.2	0.0	125.2	68.0	0.0	26.8	220.0	3250.0
Feb*	.08/03	186.6	0.0	186.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	200.0	3450.0
Feb**	.02/04	93.6	0.0	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3550.0
Mar	.06/03	119.8	0.0	119.8	87.8	22.2	20.2	250.0	2183.9
Mar*	.09/03	197.8	0.0	197.8	1.7	0.0	0.5	200.0	3418.4
Mar**	.03/04	172.8	0.0	172.8	26.6	0.0	0.6	200.0	3618.4
Apr	.07/03	38.0	0.0	38.0	45.4	0.0	15.0	98.4	2880.5
Apr	.07/03	127.8	0.0	127.8	74.9	0.0	2.3	205.0	3085.5
Apr*	.10/03	135.8	0.0	135.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	153.0	3238.5
Apr*	.10/03	147.7	0.0	147.7	32.3	0.0	0.0	180.0	3418.5
Apr**	.04/04	129.5	0.0	129.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	152.0	3570.5
May	.08/03	23.0	0.0	23.0	111.3	0.0	4.7	139.0	3005.5
May	.08/03	128.8	0.0	128.8	86.2	0.0	4.9	220.0	3225.5
May*	.11/03	105.0	0.0	105.0	195.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	3525.5
May**	.05/04	113.6	0.0	113.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	120.0	3645.4
Jun	.09/03	156.1	0.0	156.1	78.7	0.0	20.2	255.0	3498.7
Jun*	.12/03	91.0	0.0	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3598.7
Jun**	.06/04	127.0	0.0	127.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	150.0	3748.7
Jun**	.06/04	236.5	0.0	236.5	13.4	0.0	0.1	250.0	3998.7
Jul	.10/03	86.0	0.0	86.0	4.1	0.0	10.0	100.0	3595.3
Jul*	.01/04	196.1	0.0	196.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	200.0	3795.3
Jul*	.01/04	9.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	40.5	0.1	50.0	3845.3
Jul**	.07/04	99.8	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3945.3
Aug	.11/03	291.2	0.0	291.2	54.4	0.0	4.4	350.0	3736.4
Aug	.11/03	99.4	0.0	99.4	50.6	0.0	0.0	150.0	3886.3
Aug*	.02/04	194.9	0.0	194.9	55.1	0.0	0.0	250.0	4136.3
Sep	.12/03	147.2	0.0	147.2	97.6	35.0	20.2	300.0	3881.3
Sep*	.03/04	391.4	0.0	391.4	8.1	0.0	0.5	400.0	4281.3
Sep**	.09/04	281.9	0.0	281.9	68.2	0.0	0.0	350.0	4631.3
Sep**	.09/04	224.7	6.0	230.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	250.0	4881.2
Oct	.01/04	77.9	0.0	77.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	80.0	4478.3
Oct*	.04/04	141.5	0.0	141.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	150.0	4628.3
Oct*	.04/04	170.0	0.0	170.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	170.0	4798.3
Oct**	.10/04	89.0	0.0	89.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4898.3

* means 182 day treasury bills

** means 365 day treasury bills

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table IV.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
2003										
Jan	04/15	13.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	3035.5
Feb	07/07	12.5	29.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	3064.5
Feb	04/15	13.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	3073.5
Mar	07/07	12.5	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.2	15.0	0.0	20.2	3093.7
Apr	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3093.7
May	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3093.7
Jun	07/07	12.5	33.0	0.0	33.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	33.8	3127.5
Jun	01/10	12.0	5.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	3133.2
Jun	04/15	13.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	3163.2
Jun*	01/10	12.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3165.2
Jun*	04/05	12.0	-2.0	0.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.0	3163.2
Jun*	04/15	13.0	12.1	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	3175.3
Jun*	04/05	12.0	-13.0	0.0	-13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-13.0	3162.3
Jul*	04/05	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	0.0	-5.0	3157.3
Jul*	04/15	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.8	3162.0
Aug	07/07	12.5	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.3	10.0	0.0	20.3	3182.3
Aug	01/10	12.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.2	3192.5
Aug	04/15	13.0	63.3	0.0	63.3	0.0	10.0	1.7	75.0	3267.5
Sep	07/07	12.5	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	3287.5
Sep	01/10	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3287.5
Sep	04/15	13.0	22.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	40.0	3327.5
Oct*	04/05	12.0	-4.5	0.0	-4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.5	3323.0
Oct*	04/15	13.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3327.2

* Switch Auction from August 2001.

** In May 1998, consolidation of Government Internal Registered Stock was completed, including a total net additional issue of N\$ 477.2 million

Table IV.3 GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

N\$ Million

	Actual 1997/98	Actual 1998/99	Actual 199/00	Actual 2000/01	Actual 2001/02	Actual 2002/03	Revised 2003/04
REVENUE AND GRANTS							
Taxes on income and profits	1979.0	2031.0	2315.0	2610.0	3285.6	4442.3	3758.0
Taxes on property	36.0	40.0	47.0	63.0	64.1	79.3	90.0
Domestic taxes on goods and services	1491.0	1582.0	1944.0	1945.0	2107.4	2135.7	2821.0
Taxes on international trade	1560.0	1805.0	2241.0	2877.0	2641.2	2596.9	3035.7
Other taxes	40.0	43.0	51.0	55.0	67.6	75.6	80.0
Total Tax Revenue	5106.0	5501.0	6598.0	7550.0	8166.0	9329.8	9784.7
Entrepreneurial and property income	301.0	379.0	402.7	461.9	463.4	703.2	663.4
Fines and forfeitures	14.0	9.0	10.9	21.4	18.2	19.6	20.0
Administration fees and charges	171.0	205.0	171.6	231.8	254.0	382.3	275.7
Return on capital from lending and equity	44.0	54.0	20.1	20.9	21.4	15.9	35.8
Total Non-Tax Revenue	530.0	647.0	605.3	736.0	757.1	1121.1	994.9
Total revenue (own sources)	5636.0	6148.0	7203.3	8286.0	8923.0	10450.9	10779.6
Grants					58.1	34.4	55.9
Loans earmarked for on-lending	54.0	37.0	68.5	56.9	116.8	76.8	0.0
TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS	5690.0	6185.0	7271.8	8342.9	9097.9	10562.1	10835.5
EXPENDITURE							
Current Expenditure							
Personnel expenditure	2831.0	3162.0	3618.7	3964.9	4325.5	4708.9	5201.2
Expenditure on goods and other services	1241.0	1350.0	1583.3	1637.3	1977.3	1993.6	2027.3
Statutory	350.0	489.0	512.9	512.0	602.7	907.6	877.4
Subsidies and other current transfers	841.0	1102.0	1168.8	1510.5	1769.2	1892.8	2261.3
Total Current Expenditure	5263.0	6103.0	6883.7	7624.7	8674.7	9503.0	10367.2
Capital Expenditure							
Capital expenditure	779.0	737.0	918.0	929.0	1267.0	1158.7	1364.1
Capital transfers			30.0	32.6	25.0	87.2	112.7
Total lending and equity participation	88.0	96.0	121.0	122.0	335.7	649.7	400.0
Total Capital Expenditure	867.0	833.0	1069.0	1083.6	1627.7	1895.7	1876.8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6130.0	6936.0	7952.7	8708.3	10302.4	11398.7	12244.0
OVERALL DEFICIT (-)/SURPLUS (+)	-440.0	-751.0	-680.9	-365.4	-1204.5	-836.6	-1408.5
TOTAL FINANCING							
Net borrowing	1065.0	429.0	829.0	280.0	1206.5	699.3	0.0
Decrease (+)/increase (-) in cash balances	-629.0	320.0	-148.0	85.0	-2.0	137.7	0.0
TOTAL FINANCING	440.0	751.0	681.2	365.1	1204.5	836.6	1408.5

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table V.1 CURRENT ACCOUNT (a)
N\$ Million

	2000	2001	2002(p)				2003(p)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2002(p)	Q1	Q2	Q3
1. Merchandise trade balance (2-3)	48.0	-1710.8	-259.9	-1065.7	-232.0	-625.6	-2183.1	-1127.6	-707.2	-695.3
2. Exports fob	9184.2	9828.2	2995.1	2944.9	2597.1	2740.6	11277.8	1969.0	2454.7	2613.1
Diamonds	4247.8	4508.9	1240.7	1735.9	1177.3	1454.4	5608.3	729.0	1209.7	1189.6
Other mineral products	1287.9	1672.5	745.0	453.4	523.3	384.7	2106.4	373.0	323.4	334.6
Food and live animals	1372.8	1399.9	401.6	371.6	511.8	347.9	1632.8	290.1	463.6	390.8
Manufactured products	1549.5	1599.1	463.6	361.2	359.8	523.2	1707.8	545.9	428.7	681.1
Other commodities	726.2	647.9	144.1	22.9	24.9	30.5	222.4	30.9	29.2	17.0
3. Imports fob	-9136.2	-11539.0	-3254.9	-4010.6	-2829.1	-3366.2	-13460.8	-3096.7	-3161.9	-3308.5
4. Services (net)	-644.0	-407.8	-53.8	-42.3	11.3	3.0	-81.9	125.5	119.6	204.3
Transportation (net)	-705.1	-651.4	-197.7	-283.5	-230.0	-260.9	-972.1	-203.0	-226.9	-240.5
Travel (net)	964.9	1116.9	344.7	440.5	449.2	467.7	1702.1	473.5	504.2	548.2
Insurance (net)	-127.2	-120.4	-30.3	-31.6	-30.0	-30.4	-122.3	-31.0	-26.8	-38.4
Other private services* (net)	-764.8	-738.2	-162.6	-162.3	-173.7	-170.2	-668.9	-126.5	-147.2	-83.3
Other government services (net)	-11.8	-14.8	-7.9	-5.4	-4.3	-3.2	-20.8	12.4	16.4	18.3
5. Compensation of employees (net)	-9.4	-7.5	-1.4	-1.4	-5.2	-5.0	-13.1	-6.8	-6.8	-6.8
6. Investment income (net)	125.5	-651.4	-502.2	-24.5	855.8	-5.4	323.5	621.0	172.5	397.9
Income received	1694.2	1665.0	386.6	424.8	444.5	504.1	1760.0	465.9	503.1	542.0
Direct investment	4.2	18.3	9.3	1.2	2.2	2.9	15.6	2.3	10.2	5.2
Portfolio investment	62.9	52.1	13.7	29.8	34.8	39.4	117.8	26.9	13.8	8.8
Other investment	1627.1	1594.6	363.5	393.8	407.5	461.8	1626.6	436.6	479.1	527.9
Income paid	-1568.8	-2316.4	-888.9	-449.3	411.3	-509.6	-1436.5	155.2	-330.6	-144.0
Direct investment	-1342.5	-2078.1	-692.8	-383.3	470.1	-425.8	-1031.8	198.3	-236.0	-37.9
Portfolio investment	-117.2	-131.9	-168.2	-30.6	-33.3	-35.8	-267.9	-32.2	-29.0	-26.1
Other investment	-109.1	-106.4	-27.8	-35.4	-25.6	-47.9	-136.8	-10.9	-65.6	-80.0
7. Goods, services and income balance (2 to 6)	-479.9	-2777.4	-817.4	-1133.9	629.8	-633.0	-1954.5	-387.9	-421.9	-99.9
8. Current transfers in cash and kind (net)	3009.5	2982.5	801.7	689.6	679.5	708.0	2878.7	903.4	942.5	896.9
Gov't - current transfers	2897.3	2871.0	775.6	663.4	650.6	673.3	2762.9	862.4	901.5	858.9
Development assistance	281.2	263.5	73.5	67.4	67.7	73.1	281.7	109.6	98.6	99.6
From SACU	2718.2	2700.2	660.3	649.2	649.2	649.2	2607.9	649.2	758.9	758.9
Withholding taxes	52.5	109.2	25.9	12.0	5.6	35.7	79.2	16.9	6.0	18.4
Other transfers received	78.6	79.2	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.3	149.0	55.0	0.0
Transfer debits (mainly SACU)	-233.2	-281.1	-68.3	-65.3	-71.9	-84.7	-290.2	-62.4	-17.0	-18.0
Private - current transfers	112.3	111.5	26.0	26.2	28.9	34.7	115.9	41.0	40.9	37.9
Grants received by NGO's	102.3	101.1	23.4	23.6	25.3	31.1	103.5	33.4	33.3	30.3
Other transfers (net)	10.0	10.4	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.6	12.4	7.6	7.6	7.6
9. Total current account balance (7+8)	2529.6	205.1	-15.7	-444.3	1309.3	75.0	924.3	515.5	520.6	797.0

(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) means provisional

CURRENT STATISTICS

Table V.2 CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT (a)
N\$ Million

	2000	2001	2002(p)				2003(p)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2002(p)	Q1	Q2	Q3
1.Net capital transfers	777.7	815.7	265.0	284.6	300.8	315.4	1165.7	306.0	309.1	326.5
2.Direct investment abroad	-18.4	109.0	32.1	20.8	19.3	-18.3	53.9	8.5	1.9	-14.1
Equity capital	-7.5	-1.6	3.0	1.2	2.2	0.0	6.4	3.6	0.0	0.0
Reinvested earnings	3.0	17.1	9.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	11.4	-1.1	6.8	1.2
Other capital	-13.9	93.5	20.1	18.7	16.2	-18.8	36.2	5.9	-4.9	-15.3
3.Direct investment in Namibia	1293.6	3143.8	1105.1	793.9	-187.5	200.2	1911.7	433.6	318.7	-265.5
Equity capital	607.3	3021.0	530.7	492.8	301.9	99.6	1425.0	214.3	123.4	-115.6
Reinvested earnings	745.1	909.7	413.6	242.7	-548.8	43.8	151.3	-391.6	152.1	-170.5
Other capital	-58.8	-786.9	160.7	58.5	59.5	56.8	335.4	610.9	43.2	20.6
4.Portfolio investment	-965.3	-1443.9	-269.5	-280.3	-400.2	-451.8	-1401.8	-111.1	-398.1	-295.8
Equity										
Assets	-729.0	-1480.2	-312.6	-334.2	-381.4	-413.4	-1441.6	-269.3	-410.7	-419.8
Liabilities	240.1	247.0	76.9	84.5	83.4	73.0	317.8	75.5	19.2	59.6
Debt										
Assets	-95.0	-60.5	-15.9	-15.3	-16.4	-15.8	-63.4	-13.5	-19.0	-13.8
Liabilities	-381.4	-150.1	-18.0	-15.3	-85.8	-95.6	-214.6	96.2	12.5	78.2
5.Other investment - long term	-2591.0	-2983.0	-290.3	-140.6	-825.0	-791.4	-2047.3	-661.7	-741.1	-1035.8
General Government	61.0	118.0	250.0	530.3	4.3	87.4	872.0	30.4	136.9	3.8
Assets	-23.5	-23.7	-6.5	-6.9	-5.7	-5.2	-24.4	-4.8	-6.9	-8.9
Drawings on loans received	100.0	158.2	260.7	544.1	12.1	103.6	920.5	39.3	152.9	15.3
Repayments on loans received	-15.5	-16.5	-4.2	-6.9	-2.1	-11.0	-24.2	-4.0	-9.1	-2.6
Monetary authorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.7	-205.9
Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-79.8
Liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	-2652.0	-3101.0	-540.3	-670.8	-829.3	-878.9	-2919.3	-694.9	-882.8	-833.7
Assets	-2548.1	-3047.9	-531.2	-636.3	-800.5	-871.2	-2839.3	-702.6	-844.3	-933.4
Liabilities	-103.9	-53.2	-9.1	-34.5	-28.8	-7.6	-80.0	7.6	-38.5	99.7
6.Other investment - short term	-173.9	477.5	-849.6	-514.0	395.9	1377.7	409.9	-488.3	340.4	17.3
General Government - Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banks	-312.8	865.5	-836.5	-558.8	442.7	1592.0	639.4	-430.8	368.3	14.2
Assets	-875.5	281.2	-728.1	-535.3	466.2	1143.9	346.7	-450.2	-374.3	176.4
Liabilities	562.7	584.3	-108.4	-23.5	-23.5	448.1	292.7	19.4	742.6	-162.2
Other sectors	138.9	-388.0	-13.1	44.8	-46.8	-214.3	-229.5	-57.5	-27.9	3.1
Assets	-96.1	-464.3	0.2	-1.7	-30.0	-161.1	-192.7	-34.6	-0.9	3.8
Liabilities	235.0	76.3	-13.3	46.5	-16.8	-53.2	-36.8	-22.9	-27.0	-0.7
7.CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT										
BALANCE EXCLUDING RESERVES(b)	-1677.4	119.1	-7.3	164.4	-696.6	631.6	92.2	-513.0	-169.1	-1267.5
8.Net errors and omissions	-744.9	32.7	229.1	415.2	-181.8	-697.7	-235.3	-197.5	-342.4	630.8
9.OVERALL BALANCE	107.3	356.9	206.2	135.3	430.8	8.9	781.2	-195.0	9.1	160.3

(a) Debit (negative) entries record an increase in foreign financial assets, a decrease in financial liabilities, or a capital outflow (deficit). Credit (positive) entries record a reduction in foreign financial assets, an increase in foreign financial liabilities, or a capital inflow (surplus).

(b) Represents net identified capital transactions other than reserves.

(P) Provisional.

Table V.3 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Foreign Currency per Namibia Dollar

Period Averages

Period	US Dollar	British Pound	German Mark	Japanese Yen	Swiss Franc	Spanish Peseta	EU ECU
1998 I	0.2021	0.1229	0.3675	25.8660	0.2981	31.1526	0.1858
II	0.1937	0.1172	0.3473	26.2710	0.2890	29.4985	0.1758
III	0.1606	0.0972	0.2831	22.2880	0.2361	24.0430	0.1436
IV	0.1729	0.1033	0.2877	20.6760	0.2353	24.4626	0.1463
1999 I	0.1639	0.1004	0.2854	19.0952	0.2334	24.2804	0.1459
II	0.1632	0.1015	0.3019	19.6988	0.2469	25.6710	0.1543
III	0.1640	0.1025	0.3060	18.5971	0.2506	25.8222	0.1564
IV	0.1633	0.1000	0.3072	17.0502	0.2514	26.1421	0.1572
2000 I	0.1589	0.0988	0.3143	16.9949	0.2585	26.7142	0.1607
II	0.1460	0.0954	0.3023	15.5486	0.2442	25.9838	0.1554
III	0.1494	0.0968	0.3118	15.3846	0.2438	26.2106	0.1579
IV	0.1317	0.0910	0.2964	14.4608	0.2298	27.4943	0.1515
2001 I	0.1278	0.0875	0.2675	15.0858	0.2122	23.0252	0.1377
II	0.1245	0.0876	0.2713	15.2519	0.2178	23.7247	0.1425
III	0.1194	0.0831	0.2627	14.5305	0.2025	22.3312	0.1343
IV	0.0991	0.0687	0.2169	12.2566	0.1630	18.3996	0.1106
2002 I	0.0867	0.0608	0.1934	13.4638	0.1459	17.5457	0.0990
II	0.0958	0.0656	0.1042	12.1466	0.1539	0.1042	0.1042
III	0.0959	0.0619	0.0975	11.4270	0.1426	0.0975	0.0975
IV	0.1040	0.0662	0.1039	12.7363	0.1508	0.1039	0.1039
2003 I	0.1200	0.0749	0.1117	14.2584	0.1646	0.1117	0.1117
II	0.1289	0.0797	0.1136	15.3314	0.1814	0.1136	0.1136
III	0.1348	0.0840	0.1199	15.8412	0.1852	0.1199	0.1199

Table V.4 EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE 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
1991	105.1	162.1	128.0	40.5	77.5	54.4
1992	104.7	157.7	126.1	42.0	82.6	57.1
1993	104.1	155.9	125.1	41.4	85.2	57.5
1994	103.4	146.0	121.0	42.0	84.4	57.7
1995	103.0	140.9	118.7	42.5	85.1	58.3
1996	102.1	126.9	112.7	42.5	79.5	56.5
1997	102.1	123.1	111.2	99.3	110.9	104.4
1998	100.9	108.6	104.3	97.8	99.7	98.6
1999	100.5	104.1	102.1	99.2	100.4	99.8
2000	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.7	101.0	100.9
2001						
Jan	99.5	94.4	97.1	101.5	98.4	100.1
Feb	99.5	95.1	97.5	101.9	99.4	100.7
Mar	99.4	94.9	97.3	102.3	100.0	101.2
Apr	99.4	94.3	97.1	102.3	99.3	100.9
May	99.5	95.5	97.7	102.1	100.3	101.3
Jun	99.4	95.6	97.6	102.9	101.4	102.2
Jul	99.4	94.5	97.2	102.4	100.5	101.5
Aug	99.2	92.4	96.0	102.4	98.3	100.5
Sep	98.9	89.3	94.4	102.6	95.5	99.3
Oct	98.6	85.7	92.5	102.4	92.2	97.7
Nov	98.3	83.8	91.4	102.3	90.7	96.8
Dec	97.4	75.2	86.6	101.8	82.1	92.3
2002						
Jan	97.7	77.3	87.8	101.6	84.9	93.6
Feb	97.5	76.3	87.2	101.3	84.0	93.0
Mar	97.5	77.0	87.6	102.2	85.9	94.4
Apr	96.4	53.7	73.8	101.3	60.1	79.9
May	96.7	56.0	75.4	101.7	62.9	81.7
Jun	96.6	55.3	75.0	101.7	62.5	81.5
Jul	96.5	53.8	74.0	102.3	61.7	81.3
Aug	96.3	52.7	73.2	101.6	60.3	80.1
Sep	96.2	52.4	72.9	102.4	60.6	80.6
Oct	96.4	53.3	73.6	102.6	61.9	81.5
Nov	96.7	55.2	75.0	103.4	64.5	83.4
Dec	97.1	57.6	76.5	104.6	67.8	85.9
2003						
Jan	97.2	57.9	76.8	104.1	68.2	85.9
Feb	97.2	59.5	77.8	103.7	69.6	86.5
Mar	97.6	61.2	78.9	103.2	71.2	87.2
Apr	97.9	63.1	80.1	102.9	72.9	88.0
May	97.7	61.9	79.4	103.7	72.2	88.0
Jun	97.5	60.1	78.2	104.8	70.8	87.7
Jul	97.8	62.6	94.0	110.4	71.5	97.6
Aug	98.0	64.2	95.0	110.3	73.2	98.3
Sep	98.0	64.3	95.1	110.7	73.3	98.4

Source: SARB

8. BON Websites

To facilitate quicker access to Bank of Namibia (BON) documents available on the BON Website (www.bon.com.na), frequently accessed documents have been given a special URL. By keying in the URL, which can also be saved in 'Favourites', the visitor can directly reach the desired document on the BON Website.

The documents available on special URL are:

The Quarterly Bulletin: <http://www.bon.com.na/quarterly.htm>

The Annual Report: http://www.bon.com.na/annual_report.htm

Occasional Research Papers: http://www.bon.com.na/research_papers.htm

Ofuto NPS Newsletter: http://www.bon.com.na/Newsletter/news_letter.htm

Governor's Speeches: <http://www.bon.com.na/speeches.htm>

Monthly Selected Statistics: <http://www.bon.com.na/stat.asp>

Exchange Control Information: <http://www.bon.com.na/exchange.htm>

Banking Regulation: <http://www.bon.com.na/banking.htm>

The National Payment System: <http://www.bon.com.na/national%20payment%20sys.htm>

Market Information: <http://www.bon.com.na/Market.htm>