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### VALUES

We value high performance impact in the context of teamwork.

We uphold open communication, diversity and integrity.

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



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## QUARTERLY KEY EVENTS<sup>1</sup>

Month	Day	Events
<b>Apr</b>	2	Spanish-based oil and gas company Repsol Namibia, along with its partners Tower Resources and Arcadia Expro announced plans to drill oil off the Namibian coast within the next two months from 14 April 2014.
	7	Fitch credit rating agency affirmed the Namibia Power Corporation's long-term foreign currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at BBB, and its short-term IDR at F3.
	15	Meatco announced that it will implement various new strategies aimed at securing more cattle for slaughter at its abattoirs, starting April 2014. One such strategy is the Meatco-Owned Cattle (MOC) initiative that focuses on securing cattle through tender procedures.
<b>May</b>	1	South Africa's stringent health requirements for the export of livestock to South Africa came into force on the 1 May 2014. Namibian exporters of livestock to South Africa would be required to provide individual identification for sheep, as well as proof of vaccination against anthrax at least 14 days, but not longer than 12 months, ahead of export. Proof of treatment against all internal and external parasites and proof of animals being from areas free of foot-and-mouth disease will also be required.
	16	Atlantic Pacific Fishing launched the largest ever Namibian owned fishing vessel, the FV Leader, which is valued at nearly US\$20 million (about N\$206 million). FV Leader will be based in Walvis Bay and will harvest horse mackerel.
	20	Weatherly International announced that the Tschudi copper project is 44.0 percent complete and on schedule to produce its first copper in the second quarter of 2015.
<b>Jun</b>	2	Fitch credit rating agency upgraded Namibian Ports Authority's (Namport) national long term rating to A+ from A- and national short term rating to F1 from F2 due to the strong link between Namport and the government.
	3	Fitch Ratings has affirmed Namibia's long-term foreign and local currency issuer default ratings at BBB- and BBB, respectively, while the country ceiling has been affirmed at A- and the short term foreign currency at F3. According to Fitch, Namibia's BBB- ratings primarily reflect steady growth, supported by a stable political and economic environment.
	11	Meatco acquired 25.0 percent shareholding in Global Protein Solutions (GPS), a UK-based meat trading company.
	30	Paladin Energy reported that it had received all regulatory approvals necessary for the US\$190 million (about N\$2 billion) minority interest sale of its Langer Heinrich mine.

Source: The Namibian, New Era and Republikein

<sup>1</sup> The quarterly key events are based on media reports and are selected based on their economic relevance.

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Yearly economic indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Population (million)	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Gini coefficient	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58
GDP current prices (N\$ million)	82 598	90 128	107 037	126 608	138 418
GDP constant 2010 prices (N\$ million)	82 598	86 827	91 302	95 981	101 542
% change in annual growth	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4***
Namibia Dollar per US Dollar (period average)	7.3303	7.2531	8.2099	9.5235	10.6981
Annual average inflation rate	4.9	5.0	6.7	5.6	5.6
Government budget balance as % of GDP**	-0.8	-7.0	0.0	-1.1	5.0
		2013			2014
Quarterly economic indicators	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Real sector indicators</b>					
New vehicle sales (number)	4 057	4 502	4 246	5 086	5 192
Inflation rate (quarterly average)	6.0	5.8	4.7	5.1	6.0
Ratio of non-performing loans to total loans advanced	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
<b>Monetary and financial sector indicators</b>					
NFA (quarterly growth rate)	7.8	1.1	0.4	-6.2	8.7
Domestic credit (quarterly growth rate)	2.9	6.3	4.2	6.6	0.9
Private sector credit (quarterly growth rate)	3.4	2.1	5.7	2.9	3.8
Individual credit (quarterly growth rate)	3.8	3.0	5.0	3.1	2.0
Business borrowing (quarterly growth rate)	2.9	0.8	6.7	2.6	6.8
Repo rate	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.75
Prime lending rate	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.50
Average lending rate	8.26	8.50	8.20	8.47	8.55
Average deposit rate	4.04	3.90	3.96	4.18	4.25
Average 91 T-Bill rate	5.53	5.64	5.64	5.99	5.93
Average 365 T-Bill rate	5.59	5.45	6.02	6.99	6.90
<b>Fiscal sector indicators</b>					
Total Government debt (N\$ million)	27 768.4	28 709.9	29 899.9	30 663.2	31 347.6
Domestic borrowing (N\$ million)	17 597.2	18 236.2	19 023.3	19 629.3	20 299.0
External borrowing (N\$ million)	10 171.2	10 473.6	10 876.6	11 033.9	11 048.6
Total debt as % of GDP	21.5	22.2	23.2	23.7	22.3
Total Government guarantees (N\$ million)	2 491.4	4 510.5	7 572.1	7 480.1	7 265.6
Total Government guarantees as % of GDP	1.9	3.5	5.9	5.8	5.2
<b>External sector indicators</b>					
Merchandise trade balance (N\$ million)	-3 532	-5 945	-4 448	-6 785	-5 649
Current account balance (N\$ million)	-506	-2 707	-285	-3 216	-1 685
Capital and financial account (N\$ million)	3 046	321	2 118	1 488	3 108
Overall balance (N\$ million)	1 121	-1 692	1 063	-1 059	1 440
Imports cover (weeks)	12.58	8.53	8.28	9.44	9.45

\*Figures for 2014 are estimated annual indicators except for annual inflation and exchange rates, which is average for the first eight months of 2014.

\*\*These are fiscal year data.

\*\*\*Growth forecast for 2014 was estimated before the final outcome of GDP for 2013 and might be revised in the Outlook for December.



## International Economic Indicators: Selected Economies

Variable:	Economies	2012			2013				2014	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Inflation rates	<b>Advanced</b>	<b>Quarterly average for selected economies</b>								
	USA	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.1
	UK	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.7
	Euro Area	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Japan	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.6
	<b>Emerging</b>									
	Brazil	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.4
	Russia	3.8	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.6
	India	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.5	4.8	5.9	7.8	8.3	8.1
	China	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.1	2.2
South Africa	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.4	5.9	6.5	
Monetary policy rates	<b>Advanced</b>	<b>Quarterly rates for selected economies (end of period)</b>								
	USA	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
	UK	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	Euro Area	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.15
	Japan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Emerging</b>									
	Brazil	8.50	7.50	7.25	7.25	8.00	9.00	10.00	10.75	11.0
	Russia	8.00	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.00	7.50
	India	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.00
	China	6.31	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
South Africa	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	
Real GDP growth rates	<b>Advanced</b>	<b>Annualised quarterly average for selected economies</b>								
	USA	1.2	2.8	0.1	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.6	-2.9	4.2
	UK	-0.4	0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
	Euro Area	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7
	Japan	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.5	-1.7
	<b>Emerging</b>									
	Brazil	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.8	-0.5	0.7	1.9	-0.9
	Russia	6.7	9.6	4.0	-17.0	6.8	10.0	4.7	0.9	0.8
	India	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.7
	China	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.5
South Africa	3.2	0.7	2.4	-4.5	3.9	0.1	2.0	1.6	1.0	
Unemployment rates	<b>Advanced</b>	<b>Quarterly average for selected economies</b>								
	USA	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.2
	UK	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.6
	Euro Area	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.6
	Russia	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.0
	Japan	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6

Sources: Trading Economics for inflation, monetary policy and unemployment rates and Bloomberg for: Real GDP data.

N/A=Data not available by the time the Report went for printing.



## SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

**Global growth improved slightly during the second quarter of 2014, supported by stronger growth in the US, China and India, while accompanied by mixed commodity prices and decreased PMIs.** During the quarter under review, economic activities in the US, China and India improved due to enhanced private consumption, investment and increased activities in the manufacturing and construction sectors. Growth in the Euro Area, however, remained relatively weak, while the Japanese economy contracted during the same period. PMIs for most advanced and emerging market economies decreased during the second quarter of 2014, although remained above the benchmark level of 50.0. Prices for gold, Brent crude oil and zinc rose, while those for copper and uranium declined during the quarter under review.

**The domestic economy performed satisfactorily during the second quarter of 2014, as reflected in the improved activities across all industries of the real sector.** The performance of the *primary industry* was boosted by rising mineral production for diamonds, gold and zinc concentrate, while uranium production remained weak. Likewise, the *secondary industry* posted positive growth, as boosted by investments in construction of both public and private sectors. *Tertiary industry* also showed some improvements due to increased real turnover for wholesale and retail trade, while activities in the transport sector slowed due to low handled cargo volumes for road and rail. Furthermore, tourist arrival figures rose, a mirrored sign of rising activities in the tourism sector over the period. In contrast, activities in the manufacturing sector were, however, low due to sluggish mineral processing. During the quarter under review, Namibia's headline average annual inflation rose as a result of increased inflation for *food and non-alcoholic beverages, transport and housing*.

**Growth in broad money supply rose on a quarterly basis, while the central bank increased the Repo rate in the latter part of the second quarter of 2014.** The growth in M2 resulted from an increase in net foreign assets of the depository corporations. Similarly, growth in private sector credit extension rose on a quarterly basis, driven by the corporate sector. The Bank of Namibia changed its accommodative monetary policy stance by adjusting the Repo rate by 0.25 basis points in June 2014 and as a result, other short term money market rates rose.

**On the fiscal side, the Central Government outstanding nominal debt stock and loan guarantees rose on an annual basis at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15, but remained sustainable.** Consequently, the ratio of debt and guarantees to GDP increased on an annual basis, but remained below the government's ceilings and pose no risk to the government's fiscal position.

**During the second quarter of 2014, the overall balance recorded a higher surplus from that registered during the same quarter of 2013, due to increased surplus in the capital and financial account.** The surplus in the *overall balance* was N\$1.4 billion when compared to N\$1.1 billion during the corresponding quarter in 2013. This was due to increased surplus in the *capital and financial account*, mainly on account of rising inflows in *other investment* category, while the net inflows in *foreign direct investment* slowed. In contrast, the *current account* posted a deteriorated deficit balance, year-on-year, due to a widening deficit in the *trade balance*, coupled with net outflows in *services and investment income*. The *Namibia Dollar* appreciated on a quarterly basis against all major trading currencies, while depreciating, year-on-year, mostly due to industrial actions in South Africa's mining sector and the tapering of assets by the Federal Reserve. Furthermore, the *International Investment Position* recorded a reduced net asset position, year-on-year, during the second quarter of 2014, as Namibia's *foreign liabilities* rose faster than the *foreign assets*.



## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

**Global growth improved slightly during the second quarter of 2014, supported by stronger growth in the US, China and India, accompanied by mixed commodity prices and a decrease in the PMIs.** Economic activities in the US, China and India improved in the quarter under review underpinned by private consumption, investment and performance of the manufacturing and constructions sectors. Growth in the Euro Area, however, remained relatively weak, while the Japanese economy contracted. Despite remaining above the benchmark level of 50.0, PMIs for most advanced and emerging market economies decreased during the second quarter of 2014. Prices for Gold, Brent Crude Oil and Zinc increased, while those for copper and uranium declined during the quarter under review.

### Advanced Economies

**Real GDP growth in some of the advanced economies improved slightly, year on year, during the second quarter of 2014, largely supported by improved activities in the US.** Data from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis show that real GDP growth in the US increased by 4.2 percent in the second quarter of 2014 underpinned by positive contributions from household consumption expenditure, private investment, exports, state and local government spending, and residential fixed investment. Growth for the UK remained at 0.8 percent in the second quarter of 2014, compared to the preceding quarter on the back of the services sector (Table 1.1). In the Euro Area, real GDP growth slowed to 0.7 percent in the second quarter from 0.9 percent in the preceding quarter as economic activities in Germany contracted and the French economy remained stagnant. In Japan, growth contracted to 1.7 percent in the quarter under review compared with 1.5 percent in the first quarter of 2014, due to the impact of the sales tax increase on household spending.

**Table 1.1 Annualised quarterly real GDP growth for selected economies**

Advanced	2011				2012				2013				2014	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
USA	-1.3	3.2	1.4	4.9	3.7	1.2	2.8	0.1	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.6	-2.9	4.2
Japan	-1.8	-0.7	2.6	0.2	0.9	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.5	-1.7
Euro Area	2.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7
UK	0.5	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
BRICS														
Brazil	4.2	3.3	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.8	-0.5	0.7	1.9	-0.9
Russia	3.3	3.3	5.0	5.2	-16.1	6.7	9.6	4.0	-17.0	6.8	10.0	4.7	0.9	0.8
India	9.6	7.6	7.0	6.5	5.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.7
China	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.5
South Africa	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.7	-4.0	3.2	0.7	2.4	-4.5	3.9	0.1	2.0	1.6	1.0

Source: Bloomberg

## Emerging Market Economies

**Economic performance in most emerging market economies was weak during the second quarter of 2014.** Growth in Brazil contracted by 0.9 percent, year-on-year, in the second quarter of 2014, due to sluggish investment and restrained performance of the manufacturing sector. Investment decreased by 11.2 percent, year-on-year, in the second quarter of 2014 and activities in the manufacturing sector contracted by 3.5 percent over the same period. Economic activities in Russia receded to 0.8 percent in the second quarter from 0.9 percent in the previous period, due to subdued domestic demand and exports. Political tensions have contributed to sluggish investment demand and weakened business confidence, which limited access to long-term financing and adversely affected corporate profits. In contrast, real GDP growth in India increased to 5.7 percent, year-on-year, compared to 4.6 percent in the preceding period, supported by activities in manufacturing, construction and exports. For the second quarter of 2014, China's real GDP growth rose slightly to 7.5 percent from 7.4 percent in the preceding quarter underpinned by domestic consumption.

**Real GDP growth in South Africa moderated during the second quarter of 2014 on the back of a contraction in the mining sector and weak activities in the manufacturing sector.** Weaker performance by the wholesale, retail and motor trade sectors also contributed to subdued growth. As a result, real GDP growth weakened to 1.0 percent, year-on-year, in the second quarter of 2014 from 1.6 percent in the previous quarter. Economic activities in the mining sector decreased by 2.7 percent in the second quarter of 2014, compared with a slower contraction of 2.5 percent in the preceding quarter, due to the impact of industrial actions at platinum mines. The manufacturing sector recorded sluggish growth of 0.8 percent in the second quarter of 2014, relative to a contraction of 0.6 percent in the previous quarter. Similarly, activities in the wholesale, retail and motor trade sector remained lacklustre at 1.8 percent in the quarter under review, from 2.4 percent in the second quarter of 2013.

**Going forward, global growth is expected to improve despite downside risk.** The July 2014 World Economic Outlook Update of the IMF projects global growth to increase slightly to 3.4 percent in 2014 from 3.2 percent in 2013 and 4.0 percent in 2015. Growth in advanced economies is projected to rise from 1.3 percent in 2013 to 1.8 percent in 2014 and further to 2.4 percent in 2015. In emerging market economies, growth is expected to slow marginally to 4.6 percent in 2014 from 4.7 percent in 2013 before rising to 5.2 percent in 2015 on the back of stronger exports from Brazil, Mexico and India. Downside risks to the outlook are geo-political tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe, which could lead to higher oil prices. Moreover, emerging market economies, particularly those with domestic weaknesses and external vulnerabilities may face a sudden worsening of financial conditions and a reversal in capital inflows in the event of a shift in financial market sentiments.

## Monetary Policy Stances

**Central Banks in the advanced economies sustained their accommodative monetary policy stances in the second quarter, although the pace of the quantitative easing in the US was reduced further.** The European Central Bank (ECB), Bank of England, Bank of Japan, and the US Federal Reserve maintained their policy rates to support economic activities (Table 1.2). The ECB announced that the targeted longer-term refinancing operations aimed at improving bank lending through liquidity injections will be undertaken on a quarterly basis from September 2014 through December 2015. The US Federal Reserve reduced its bond purchasing programme to US\$25.0 billion in July 2014. In August 2014, the Federal Reserve purchased US\$10 billion of agency mortgage-backed securities and US\$15 billion of longer-term Treasuries<sup>2</sup> per month, compared to US \$15 billion and \$20 billion, respectively in the previous month. On the contrary, the Bank of Japan decided to continue with its programme of expanding the monetary base by between 60.0 trillion to 70.0 trillion Yen annually<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> According to the US Federal Reserve, longer term securities are marketable, fixed-interest U.S. government debt instruments with a maturity of more than 10 years. Long term securities or treasury bonds make interest payments semi-annually.

<sup>3</sup> In Japan, the monetary base is defined as "currency supplied by the Bank of Japan" and is composed as follows: Banknotes in circulation plus coins in circulation plus current account balances (i.e. current account deposits in the Bank of Japan).

**Table 1.2 Selected Economies Latest Monetary Policy Rates**

Countries	Policy Rate	Current Rate (%)	Policy Rate % Δ	Last Meeting	June/July Inflation	Real Interest
<b>Advanced</b>						
USA	Fed Fund rate	0.0-0.25	0.00	July	2.1	-1.9
Canada	Overnight rate	1.00	0.00	July	2.4	-1.4
Australia	Cash rate	2.50	0.00	July	3.0	-0.5
Euro Area	Refinance rate	0.15	0.00	July	0.4	-0.3
UK	Base rate	0.50	0.00	July	1.9	-1.4
Japan	Call rate	0.0-0.1	0.00	July	3.6	-3.5
<b>BRICS</b>						
Brazil	Short term interest rate	11.0	0.00	July	6.5	4.5
Russia	Refinancing rate	8.00	+0.50	July	7.8	0.2
India	Repo rate	8.00	0.00	June	7.3	0.7
China	Lending rate	6.00	0.00	July	2.3	3.7
South Africa	Repo rate	5.75	+0.25	July	6.3	-0.55

Source: Trading Economics /Respective Central Banks

**Some of the emerging market economies' central banks changed their monetary policy stances, while others left them unchanged in the second quarter of 2014 and in July 2014.** Central banks in South Africa and Russia raised their policy rates by 0.25 and 0.50 percent in July 2014, respectively to mitigate inflationary pressures from food, transport as well as the depreciation of the exchange rates. The People's Bank of China also decided to reduce the reserve requirement ratio for rural commercial banks by 2.0 percentage points and by 0.5 percentage points for rural credit cooperatives in support of the agricultural sector. With this reduction, reserve requirements for rural commercial banks and credit co-operatives reached a level of 16.0 percent to support slowing economic growth. Central banks in Brazil and India maintained their policy rates in the second quarter of 2014 and in July 2014 to support economic activities in these economies.

## Global Inflation developments

**Global inflation rose in the second quarter of 2014 compared to the preceding quarter as food and energy prices increased, particularly in the US.** The increase in food and fuel prices in the US was largely caused by the more durable economic recovery, which is underway in that economy. Inflation has also resurfaced in a number of emerging markets and developing economies, though the combination of poor economic performance and structural reforms suggests that it will take more time to generate much higher rates of inflation (Table 1.3). The key items, which contributed to inflationary pressures in India and Russia, were food and non-alcoholic beverages, tobacco, clothing and footwear as well as furnishings and household equipment.

**Table 1.3 Inflation in selected countries**

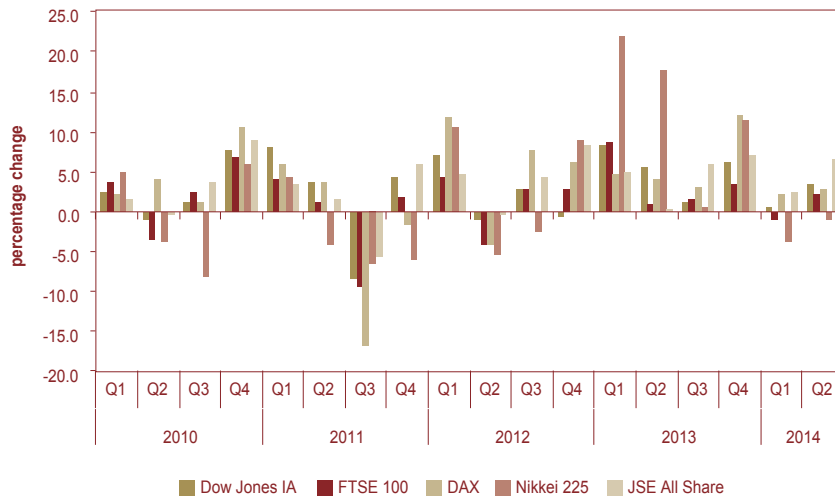
	2013				2014	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Advanced</b>						
US	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.1
Euro Area	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6
Japan	-0.6	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.6
UK	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.7
<b>BRICS</b>						
Brazil	6.4	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.4
Russia	7.1	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.6
India	11.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	6.9	8.1
China	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.2
South Africa	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.4	5.9	6.5

Source: Statistical Offices of respective countries

## Capital and Financial markets

Most of the international stock markets rose during the second quarter of 2014, boosted by the slight improvement in economic activities in these countries. The Dow Jones Industrial Average increased by 3.4 percent in the second quarter of 2014 on the back of data releases, which generally pointed to an improvement in economic growth in the US, following a disappointing first quarter (Chart 1.1). The DAX, an indicator of stock market performance in Germany, slowed and registered positive growth of 2.9 percent in the quarter under review, supported by the ECB's expansionary monetary policy stance. The FTSE100 (UK) rose by 2.3 percent underpinned by continuous economic growth and improved consumer and business confidence. On the contrary, the Nikkei for Japan declined marginally by 1.1 percent driven by the contraction in economic growth during the second quarter of 2014.

**Chart 1.1: Stock price indices: average quarterly growth rates**



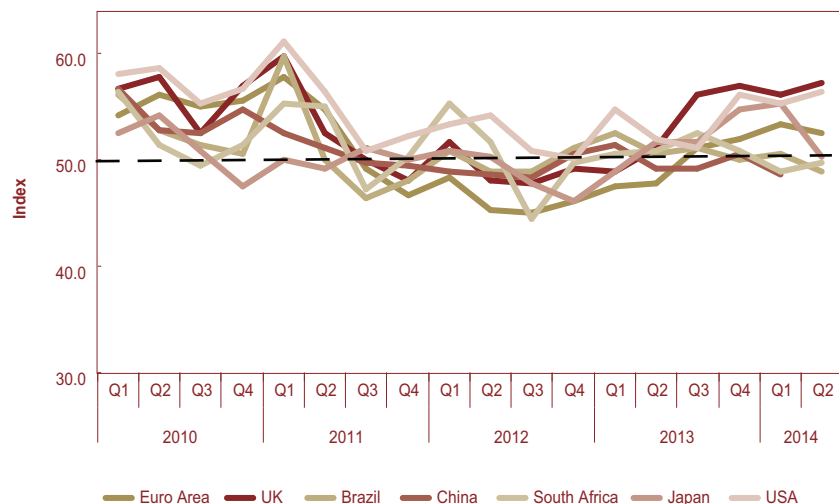
Source: Bloomberg

## Purchasing managers' indices (PMI)<sup>4</sup>

The PMIs for most advanced and emerging market economies were above the threshold level of 50.0, except for Brazil and South Africa during the second quarter of 2014. Amongst the advanced economies, the UK and the US recorded the highest PMI levels of 57.3 and 56.4, respectively (Chart 1.2). The key drivers of growth in the PMIs for the UK and the US were largely an increase in domestic demand as well as export orders. Although remaining above the benchmark, the PMIs for the Euro Area and Japan declined in the quarter under review, due to subdued growth in new orders. PMIs for South Africa and Brazil decreased as a result of sluggish demand from the mining sector on account of the strikes and weak new export orders for Brazil. On the contrary, China's PMI rose underpinned by an increase in new export orders.

<sup>4</sup> PMI is an indicator of the health of the manufacturing sector. The PMI Index is based on five major indicators namely: new orders, inventory levels, production, suppliers' deliveries and the employment environment. A PMI of more than 50 represents expansion in the manufacturing sector. A reading under 50 represents a contraction, while a reading at 50 indicates no change in the index.

**Chart 1.2: Purchasing Managers' Index**

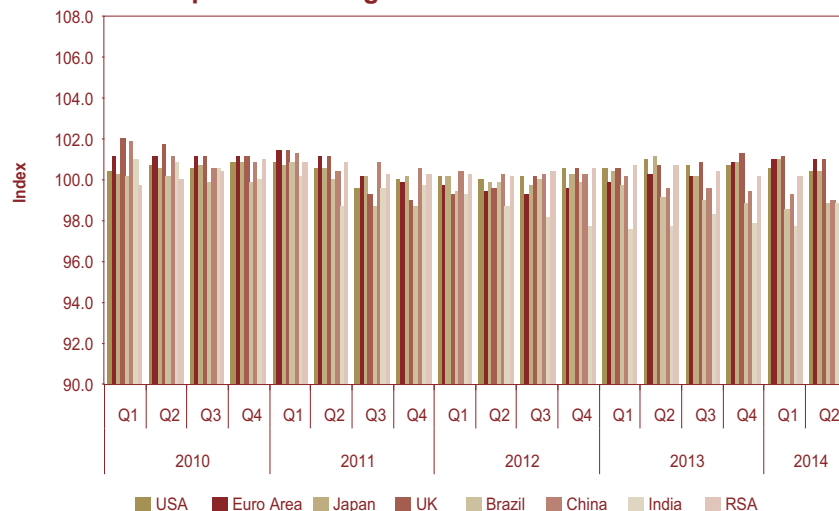


Source: Markit Economics

### Composite Leading Indicators (CLIs)

The performance of the CLIs signalled positive growth in the US, the UK, the Euro Area and Japan. The quarterly performance of the CLIs for these economies was above the benchmark level of 100.0 in the quarter under review, which indicated improved economic activities (Chart 1.3). In contrast, CLIs for Brazil, China, India and South Africa were below the benchmark level of 100.0, which suggested a slowdown in real GDP for these key emerging market economies.

**Chart 1.3 Composite Leading Indicators of Selected Economies**



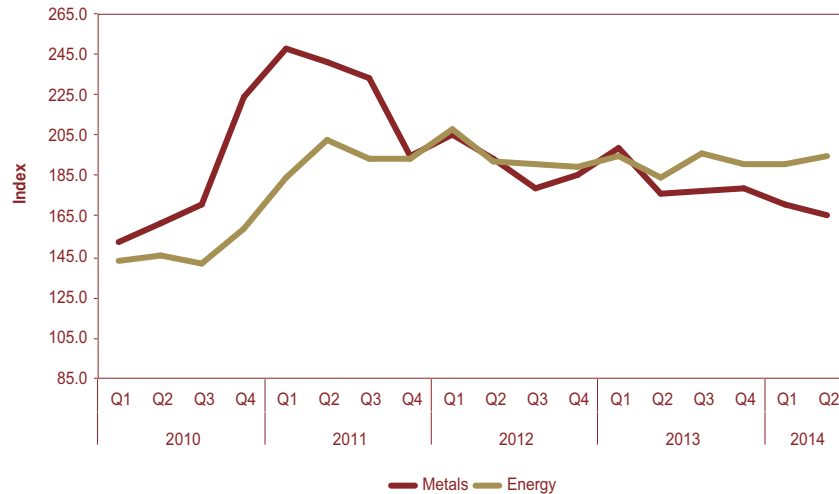
Source: OECD

### International commodity Price indices for metals and energy<sup>5</sup>

The international metal price index declined, while that of energy rose on annual and quarterly basis during the quarter under review. The metal price index decreased by 6.4 percent, year-on-year, as a result of weak demand from China, which accounts for 40.0 percent of global metal consumption and surplus supply. On a quarterly basis, the metal price index also receded by 3.4 percent during the second quarter of 2014 (Chart 1.4). On an annual basis, the energy price index increased by 5.3 percent underpinned by weak supply, particularly from the Middle East and North Africa. An increase of 1.7 percent was recorded on a quarterly basis on account of short-term supply shortages.

<sup>5</sup> The detailed trend analysis for each commodity is provided under the sub-section on individual prices (i.e., food prices, copper and zinc prices as well as uranium and gold prices).

**Chart 1.4: Metal and Energy Price Indices**



Source: IMF

### Crude oil prices

**International Brent crude oil prices increased both on an annual and quarterly basis, during the second quarter of 2014, mostly underpinned by supply shortages.** On an annual basis, the price of Brent crude oil rose by 8.5 percent to US\$111.9 per barrel during the period under review. On a quarterly basis, the average price of Brent crude oil also increased by 5.8 percent to US\$109.7 per barrel (Chart 1.5). The key driver of increased crude oil prices in the quarter under review was largely political tension in the Middle East, which adversely impacted supply. In addition, political tension in the Eastern Europe contributed to a shortage in crude oil supply and therefore, led to increased prices.

**Chart 1.5 Crude Oil Prices**



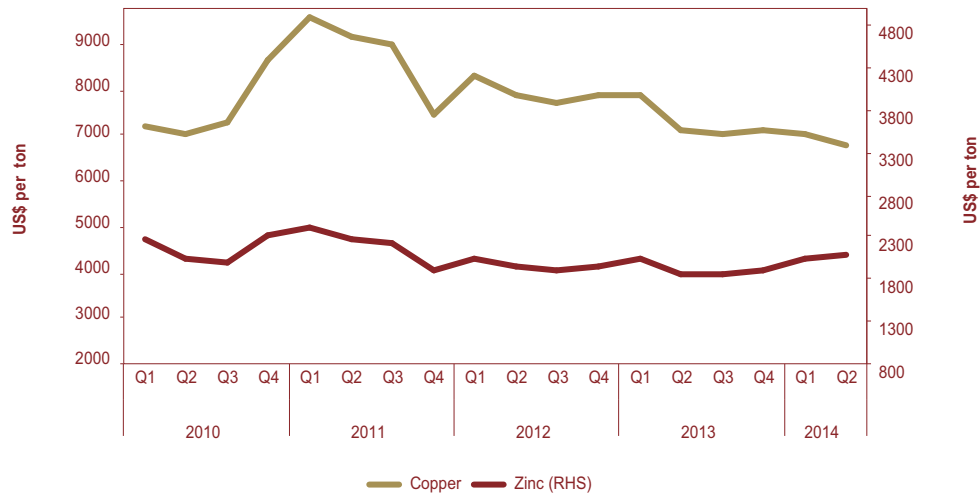
Source: IMF

### Copper and Zinc Prices

**During the quarter under review, international prices for copper weakened on an annual and quarterly basis, due to restrained demand by China, while those for zinc improved both on annual and quarterly basis.** Annually, copper prices declined by 5.1 percent to US\$6 795.3 per metric tonne at the end of the second quarter of 2014, compared to US\$7 156.7 per metric tonne at the end of the second quarter of 2013. On a quarterly basis, copper prices also receded by 3.3 percent in the second quarter of 2014 compared to US\$7 030.2 in the preceding period. On the contrary, zinc prices increased by 15.5 percent to US\$2 071.4 per metric tonne on an annual basis in the second quarter of 2014 (Chart 1.6). On a quarterly basis, zinc prices also improved by 2.2 percent from US\$2 026.5 in the previous quarter, underpinned by strong demand from car manufacturers and the construction industry in the US.



**Chart 1.6 Copper and Zinc prices**

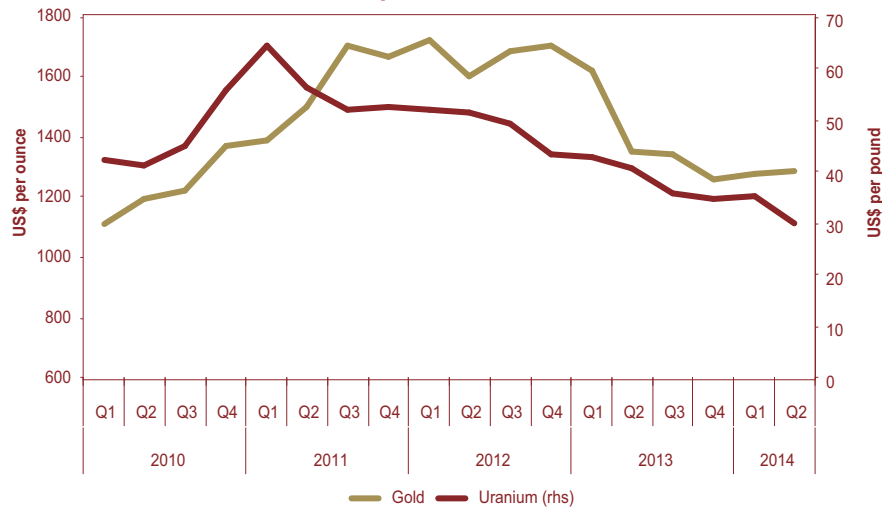


Source: IMF

### Uranium and Gold Prices

**International prices for uranium and gold declined on an annual basis, while, quarter-on-quarter, gold prices increased during the second quarter of 2014.** Gold prices receded 5.0 percent, year-on-year, to US\$1 285.0 per ounce at the end of second quarter of 2014 as the long-term demand for gold waned. On a quarterly basis, gold prices increased by 0.8 percent to US\$1 285.0. In the short-term, the prices of gold were boosted by geopolitical tensions in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, which caused investors to place funds in perceived safer assets, especially gold. Uranium prices declined by 26.3 percent to US\$30.0 per pound during the quarter under review, compared with US\$41.0 per pound during the same period in 2013 (Chart 1.7). The decline in uranium prices was due to lower demand in the market.

**Chart 1.7: Gold and Uranium prices**

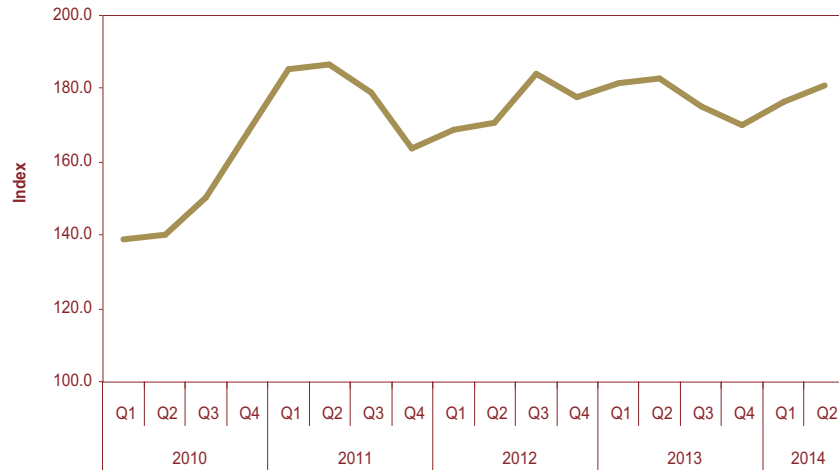


Source: IMF and World Gold Council

### Food Price Index

**The food price index decreased on an annual basis, while it improved on a quarterly basis, during the second quarter of 2014.** A decline of 1.1 percent was registered on a yearly basis, while a rise of 2.5 percent was recorded quarterly. The annual decline in the food price index in the quarter under review was ascribed to the reduction in supply of wheat, prompted by the drought in key wheat producers, particularly the US (Chart 1.8).

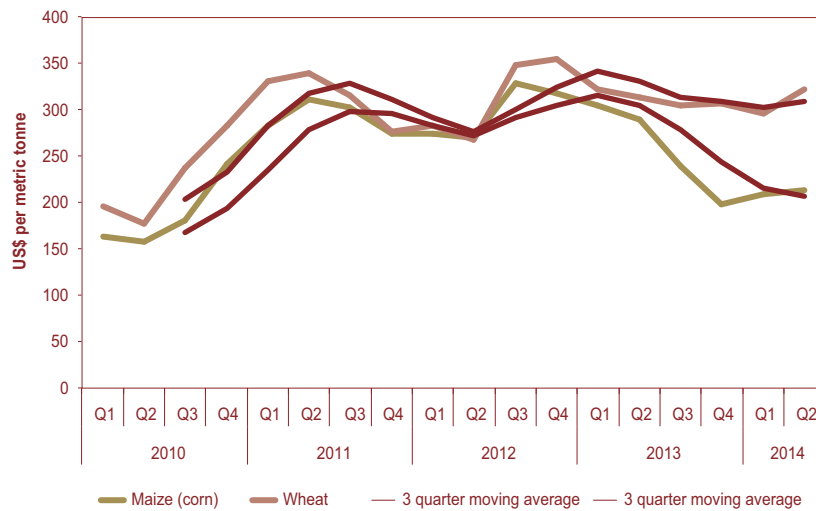
**Chart 1.8: Food price index**



Source: IMF

**Spot prices for maize declined, year-on-year, in the second quarter of 2014 driven by a bumper harvest in key producing economies, especially the US, while wheat prices rose.** Prices for maize weakened by 26.4 percent, year-on-year, to US\$213.1 per metric tonne in the quarter under review from US\$290.9 in the corresponding quarter of 2013. On the contrary, wheat prices improved slightly by 2.6 percent to US\$322.1 per metric tonne in the second quarter of 2014 on the back of bad weather conditions in the US (Chart 1.9).

**Chart 1.9: Maize and wheat prices**



Source: IMF

## Currency markets

**During the quarter under review, the US Dollar depreciated against the British Pound (GBP), the Euro (EURO), and the Japanese YEN on the back of a lagged effect of the contraction in real GDP growth in the first quarter of 2014.** The US Dollar depreciated by 1.7 percent and 0.1 percent against the GBP and the EURO. It also depreciated against the YEN by 0.7 percent during the second quarter of 2014 (Table 1.3). On an annual basis, the US Dollar depreciated against the GBP and the EURO by 9.0 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively. Moreover, the US Dollar depreciated against the YEN by 3.1 percent over the same period. The depreciation of the US Dollar during the second quarter of 2014 was ascribed to a lack of signals of an imminent interest rates increase in that country. The Dollar struggled against most major trading currencies throughout the second quarter of 2014, as low interest rates discouraged investors to buy Dollar-denominated assets.

**Table 1.3 Exchange rates: US Dollar against major international currencies**

<b>2010</b>	<b>GBP</b>	<b>EURO</b>	<b>YEN</b>
Q1	0.6464	0.7314	90.9233
Q2	0.6703	0.7942	91.2500
Q3	0.6416	0.7629	84.6767
Q4	0.6358	0.7456	81.7633
<b>2011</b>			
Q1	0.6205	0.7199	82.2127
Q2	0.6098	0.6865	81.0917
Q3	0.6215	0.7120	76.9203
Q4	0.6254	0.7193	77.1780
<b>2012</b>			
Q1	0.6293	0.7546	79.9797
Q2	0.6338	0.7847	79.3390
Q3	0.6290	0.7951	78.1587
Q4	0.6199	0.7666	83.0260
<b>2013</b>			
Q1	0.6494	0.7608	92.8293
Q2	0.6530	0.7660	99.0383
Q3	0.6450	0.7550	98.9230
Q4	0.6176	0.7344	100.3719
<b>2014</b>			
Q1	0.6043	0.7298	102.7927
Q2	0.5941	0.7292	102.0983

Source: Bloomberg

## Overall Assessment

**Robust growth in the US, positive economic activities in the UK and Spain in the quarter under review augurs well for Namibia's economic performance, particularly diamond, beef and fish exports.** Growth in the US contributed positively to the demand for Namibia's diamonds and therefore, boosted the country's export earnings as reflected in the Balance of payments section of this report. The demand for beef, fish and grapes would also possibly benefit from real GDP growth, particularly in the UK and Spanish economies. Despite a slowdown in South Africa's real GDP growth in the second quarter of 2014, the revised health regulations by that country are expected to benefit Namibia's exports of live stock to that market going forward.



## DOMESTIC ECONOMIC AND PRICE DEVELOPMENTS

### REAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

**The real sector displayed satisfactory performance during the second quarter of 2014 reflected across all industries.** The performance of the primary industry was boosted by improved mineral production, particularly for diamonds, gold and zinc concentrate, while uranium production remained weak. The positive performance in the secondary industry was supported by both public and private sectors' investment in the construction sector. Activities in the manufacturing sector, however, slowed mainly due to weak mineral processing. Tertiary industry also showed some improvements as displayed by an increase in real turnover for wholesale and retail trade. Furthermore, the tourism sector gained momentum as displayed by increased tourist arrival figures over the period. Conversely, activities in the transport sector slowed, due to low road and rail cargo volumes handled.

#### Primary Industry<sup>6</sup>

##### Agriculture

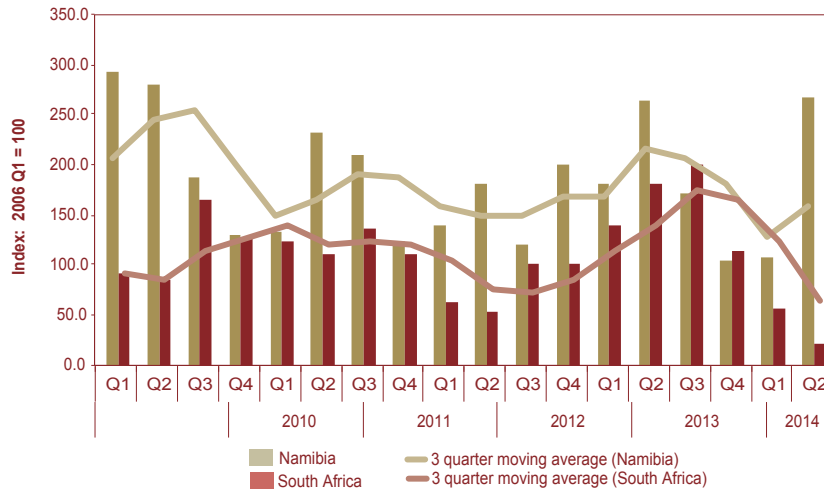
**Activities in the agricultural sector improved during the second quarter of 2014 when compared to the previous quarter, while continued to decrease in relation to the corresponding quarter in 2013.** The increase on a quarterly basis was recorded in both cattle and small stock marketed. On the other hand, livestock marketed decreased on a yearly basis, due to the recently implemented health regulations from South Africa and the low level of stock after the prevailed drought situation in 2013. The production of milk, however, improved during the second quarter of 2014 due to favourable weather conditions.

##### Cattle marketed

**The total number of cattle marketed increased on a quarterly basis, as local slaughtering increased significantly over the period.** The number of cattle marketed increased by 40.6 percent on a quarterly basis (Chart 2.1). A total of 65 862 heads of cattle were marketed during the quarter under review. The increase reflected primarily massive slaughtering at all local abattoirs, which resulted from the exports restrictions from neighbouring South Africa. The restrictions resulted in substantial declines of 61.1 percent in the export of live weaners to South Africa on a quarterly basis. On an annual basis, the number of cattle marketed declined by 49.7 percent, responding to the South Africa imposed health regulations in May, coupled by the low level of stock after the prevailed drought situation of 2013.

<sup>6</sup> The indices represented in the charts of the Primary industry section are all volume indices.

**Chart 2.1: Cattle marketed**

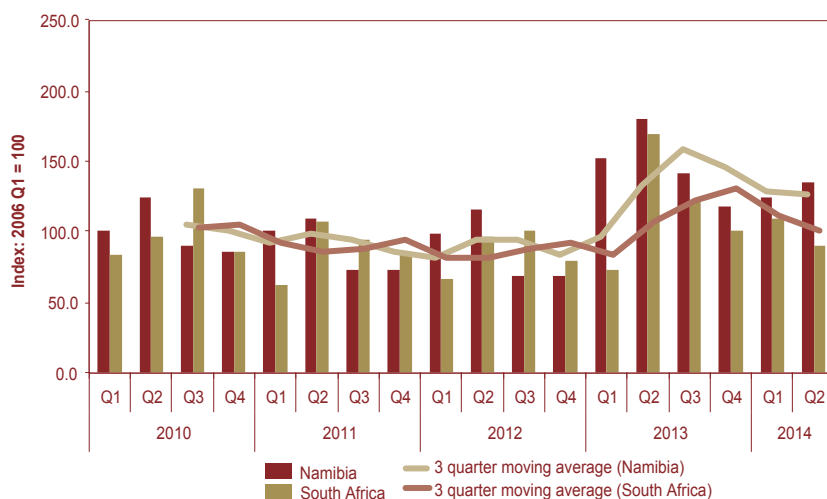


Source: Meat Board of Namibia

### Small stock marketed

The total number of small stock marketed increased slightly on a quarterly basis during the second quarter of 2014, as reflected in local slaughtering. Small stock marketed increased by 1.3 percent as reflected in the slaughtered sheep and goats, while exported live small stock declined over the quarter (Chart 2.2). A total of 389 875 small stock were marketed during the quarter under review. The health regulations imposed by South Africa, which is Namibia's biggest livestock market, made it difficult for exporting of livestock. As a result, many of the farmers sold their livestock to the local abattoirs, which saw local slaughtering increasing by 7.8 percent on a quarterly basis. The reopening of a local abattoir in the southern part of the country, which was closed during the first quarter also contributed to increased local small stock marketing. On an annual basis, the total number of small stock marketed declined by 31.1 percent, reflected in small stock slaughtered at local abattoirs as well as live exports. Prices for sheep averaged around N\$28.3 per kg during the second quarter of 2014, compared to the average price of N\$24.2 per kg during the corresponding quarter in 2013.

**Chart 2.2: Small stock marketed**

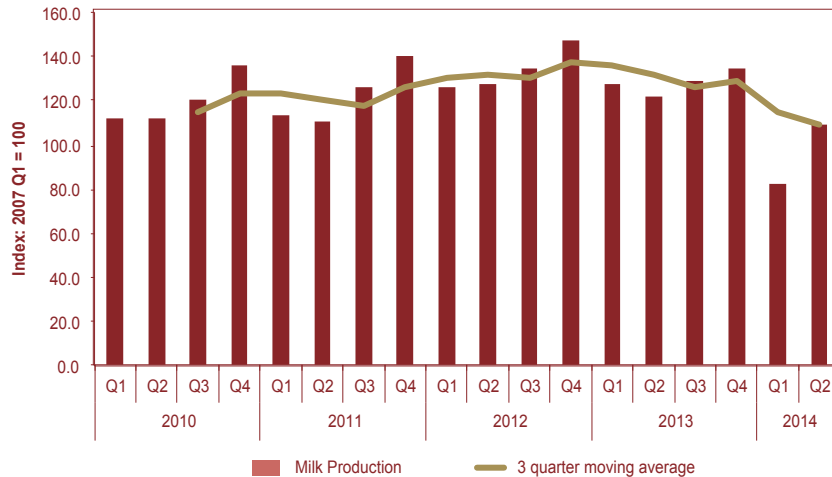


Source: Meat Board of Namibia

## Milk production

Milk production improved during the second quarter of 2014 compared to the previous quarter, due to favourable weather conditions. Production increased by 32.4 percent to 4.9 million litres, on a quarterly basis (Chart 2.3). The increase reflects favourable weather conditions relative to heavy rains experienced during the first quarter, which stressed the milk producing cows. Milk production, however, remained lower when compared to the second quarter of 2013 due to decreased milk producing cows as a result of the drought.

Chart 2.3: Milk production



Source: Agricultural Union of Namibia

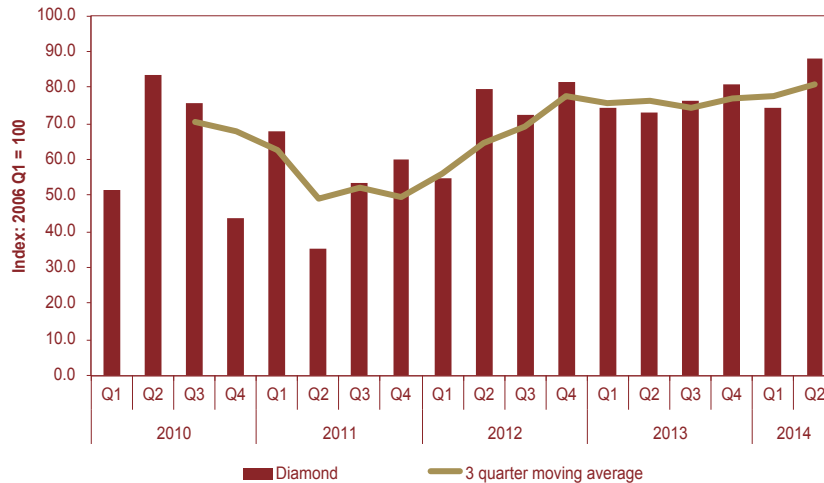
## Mining

The performance of the mining sector improved during the second quarter of 2014, as production of minerals such as, diamonds, gold and zinc concentrate increased. The improvements in mineral production were attributed to efficient operations and better grades mined. Uranium production, on the other hand, remains significantly lower amidst lower international prices and some technical problems experienced during the review period.

### Diamonds

Sustained improvements in diamond production continued in the second quarter of 2014, increasing both on a quarterly and annual basis. Diamond production increased by 17.9 percent and 20.4 percent on a quarterly and annual basis, respectively, to 509 166 carats during the second quarter of 2014 (Chart 2.4). The increase in production resulted from improved activities in both onshore and offshore mining. The diamond mining company has been producing close to capacity over the past several quarters. The industrial actions at Namdeb, which started during the third quarter of 2014 could negatively impact production and revenue at the company.

**Chart 2.4: Diamond production**

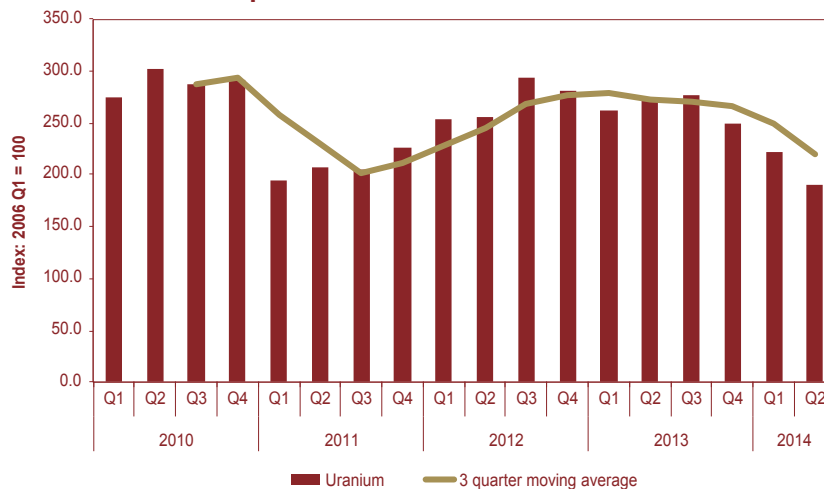


Source: Namdeb

## Uranium

**Uranium production declined both on a quarterly and annual basis during the second quarter of 2014, attributed to technical challenges and declined international prices.** Production decreased by 30.1 percent on a quarterly basis to 968 tonnes, the lowest quarterly production since the first quarter of 2011 (Chart 2.5). The decline in production is attributed to technical challenges, as well as maintenance work that disrupted production at one of the mines. On an annual basis, production declined by 14.4 percent. The declining trend in uranium production, since the fourth quarter of 2013 remains a major concern as mineral production is a major contributor to the country's GDP. Uranium prices continued to decline, averaging at US\$29.8 per pound during the second quarter of 2014 compared to the average price of US\$35.1 per pound and US\$40.7 per pound during the previous quarter and the corresponding period of 2013, respectively.

**Chart 2.5: Uranium production**

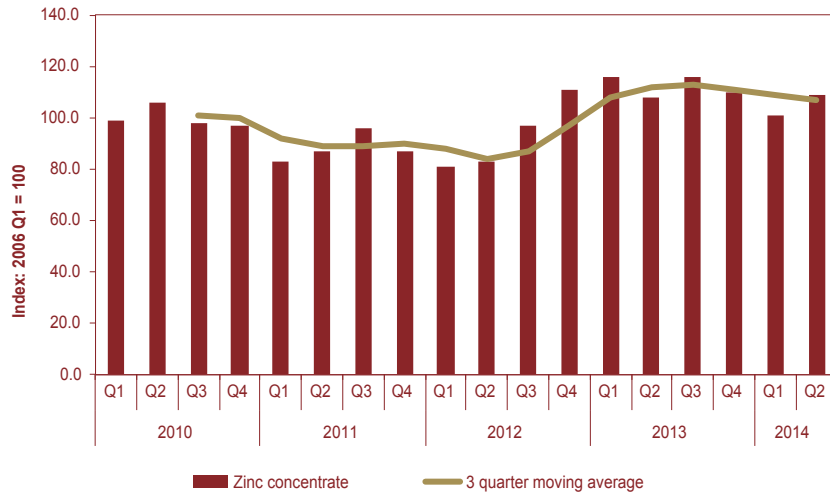


Source: Rio Tinto and Langer Heinrich

## Zinc concentrate

**The production of zinc concentrate improved during the second quarter of 2014.** Production increased by 7.1 percent, quarter-on-quarter, to 27 519 tonnes during the second quarter of 2014 (Chart 2.6). The mine spent most part of February and March expanding the tunnel to allow smooth transportation of products. As such, production picked up during the second quarter. Moreover, holiday season in January and less number of working days in February also contributed to the low production during the comparative quarter. Improved grades mined also boosted production during the second quarter. Likewise, on an annual basis, production increased slightly by 1.1 percent.

**Chart 2.6: Production of zinc concentrate**

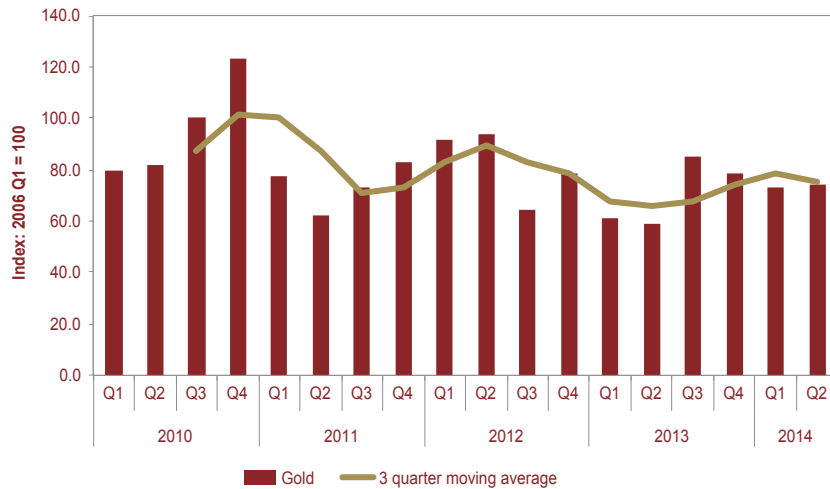


Source: Rosh Pinah Zinc Corporation

## Gold

**Gold production increased during the second quarter of 2014 due to improved operations at the mine and better grades.** Production increased by 1.4 percent to 515 kg during the quarter under review, compared to the previous quarter. The increase resulted from better grades mined during this period. Production also increased by 25.6 percent on an annual basis as a result of improved operations, following the finalization of the new ownership and sales contracts. As such, production of gold is projected to be relatively higher in 2014 compared to the previous year.

**Chart 2.7: Gold bullion production**



Source: Navachab Mine

## Exclusive Prospecting Licences

**During the first two quarters of 2014, the number of exclusive prospecting licences (EPLs) granted for mineral exploration declined compared to those issued during the corresponding period 2013.** A total of 265 EPLs were issued during the first two quarters of this year, representing a decline of 34.7 percent, compared to the number of EPLs issued during the corresponding period in 2013. The decrease was predominantly reflected in EPLs granted for exploration of precious metals, base and rare metals, as well as nuclear-fuel. No mining licences were issued during the review period.



**Table 2.1 Number of EPLs granted**

	2012				2013				2014	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Base and rare metals	7	43	66	56	71	44	105	25	50	22
Industrial minerals	16	28	63	52	59	29	92	0	52	14
Dimension stone	35	10	18	8	7	5	12	0	12	6
Non-nuclear fuel	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Nuclear fuel	0	13	30	26	36	10	18	12	10	0
Precious metals	1	40	67	59	69	49	105	23	51	20
Precious stones	29	2	46	16	14	13	8	8	21	3
Semi-precious stones	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>69</b>

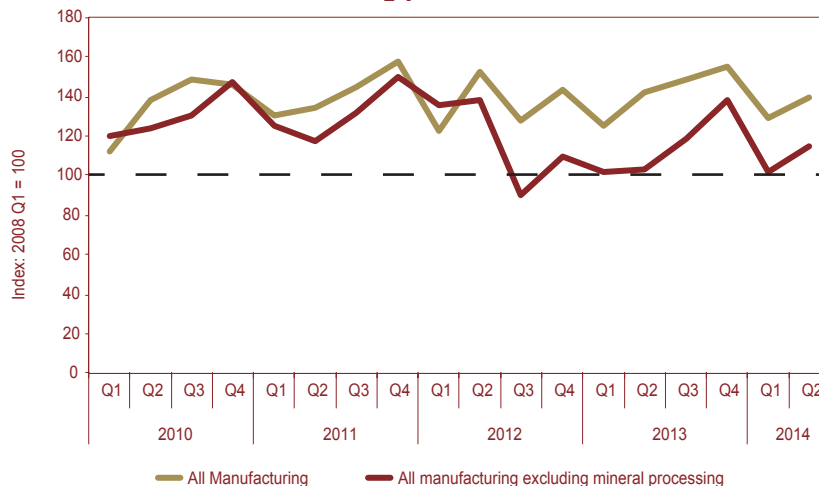
Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

## Secondary Industry

### Manufacturing

**Activities in the manufacturing sector slowed, year-on-year, mainly driven by mineral processing, but gained momentum on a quarterly basis.** Manufacturing production composite volume index declined marginally by 2.3 percent, year-on-year, largely driven by the mineral processing subsector (Chart 2.8). Excluding the mineral processing subsector, the production index grew significantly by 11.6 percent and 12.3 percent, both year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, respectively. The index remained above the 100 index point benchmark since the fourth quarter of 2012, implying that the manufacturing sector has been performing satisfactory. On a quarterly basis, activities in the manufacturing sector also gained momentum in the majority of subsectors.

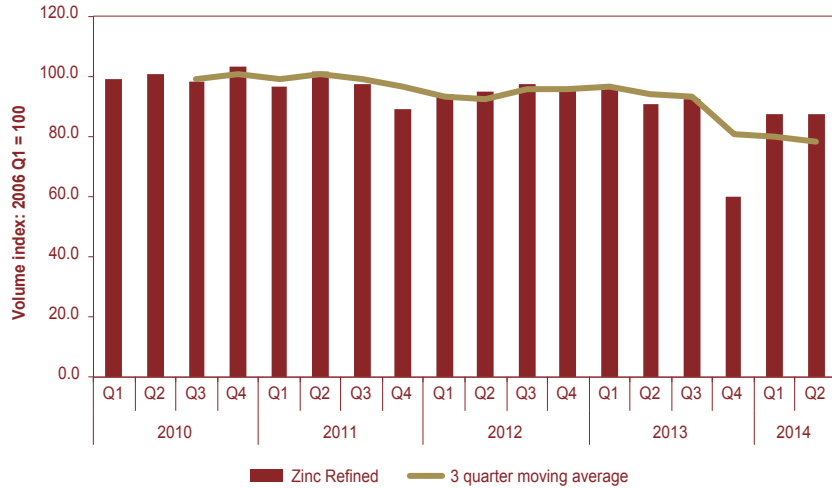
**Chart 2.8: Total manufacturing production**



### Refined zinc

**Production of refined zinc declined, both year-on-year and quarter-quarter, owing to low grade ore mined, compounded by technical challenges, whereas zinc prices improved.** Production decreased by 4.1 percent and 0.4 percent, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, respectively (Chart 2.9). On a yearly basis, zinc prices, however, increased by 12.5 percent to an average of US\$2 071 per tonne during the second quarter of 2014. The increase in price was due to strong demand by car manufacturers and construction sector in the US.

**Chart 2.9: Refined zinc production**

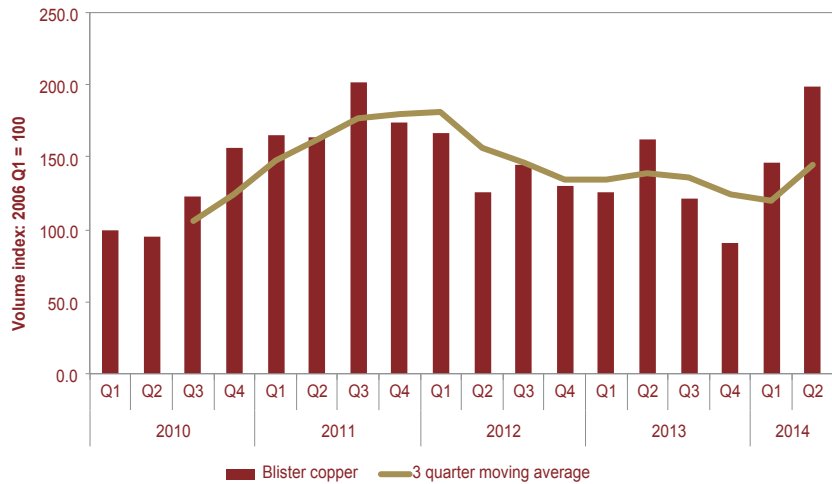


Source: NamZinc

### Blister copper

**Production of blister copper rose, both year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, due to improved facilities and high-tech machinery at the plant, while copper prices declined over the same period.** The production of copper increased by 36.3 percent and by 22.9 percent, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, respectively (Chart 2.10). The increase was mainly attributed to upgraded facilities such as an added oxygen plant and two chimneys. Copper prices, however, fell by 5.1 percent to an average of US\$6 795 per tonne, on a yearly basis partly due to concerns about slowing demand in China.

**Chart 2.10: Blister copper production**

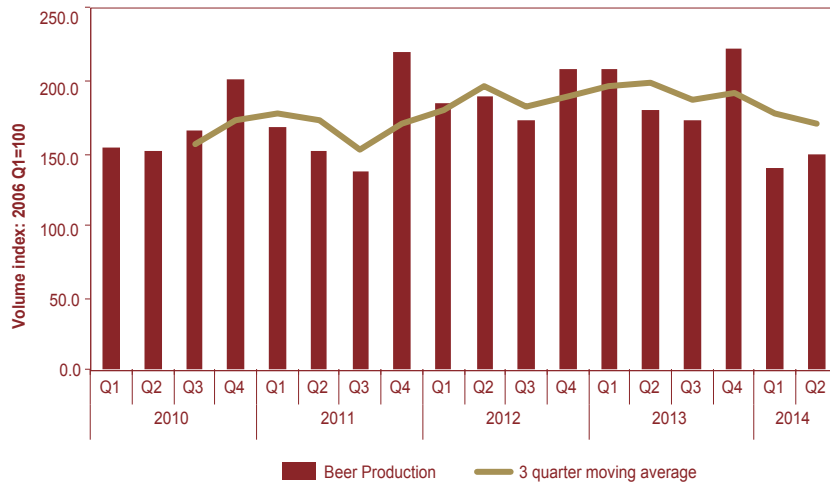


Source: Namibia Custom Smelters

## Beer and soft drinks

**Beer production decreased, year-on-year, mainly due to a shift in the production strategy, while it increased, quarter-on-quarter, as a result of base effects<sup>7</sup>.** During the second of quarter of 2014, production of beer decreased by 16.8 percent, year-on-year, but it improved by 7.0 percent, quarter-on-quarter, (Chart 2.11(a)). The yearly decline was largely due to a shift in the production strategy, while an increase in production on a quarterly basis was owing to a low base.

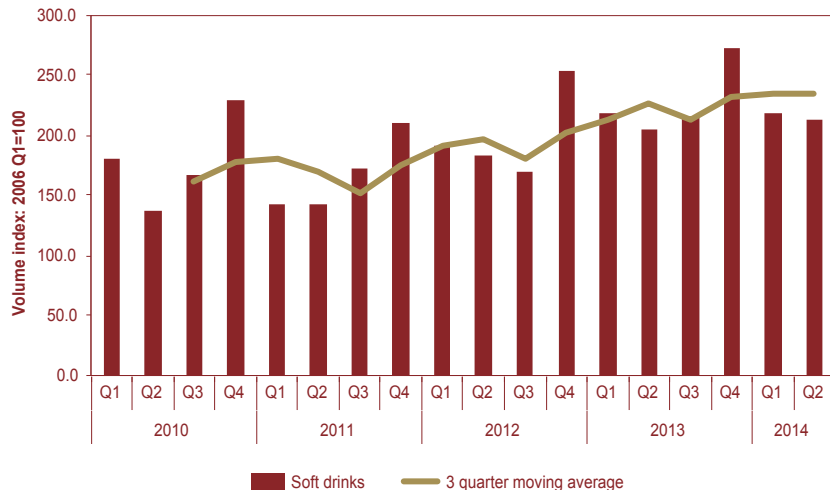
**Chart 2.11(a): Beer Production**



Source: Namibia Breweries and Camelthorn Brewing

**The production of soft drinks increased, year-on-year, due to sustained demand, while the quarterly decline was attributed to seasonal effects.** During the second quarter of 2014, the production of soft drinks rose by 3.2 percent year-on-year (Chart 2.11(b)). The increase was as a result of rising demand, coupled with improved logistics by one key entity in the manufacturing of beverages in the northern part of the country. On a quarterly basis, soft drinks production, however, declined by 3.0 percent, owing to low demand for soft drinks during winter months.

**Chart 2.11(b): Production of soft drinks**



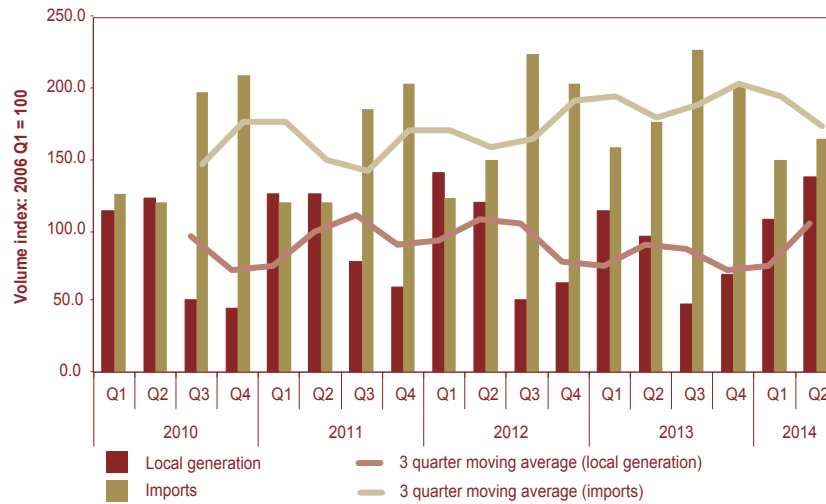
Source: Namibia Breweries and Namibia Beverages

<sup>7</sup> The base effects was due to factors such as build-up of stock from the fourth quarter, which was brought forward to the first quarter and lowered the base for that quarter.

## Electricity generation

Local electricity generation increased, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter resulted into a decline in imported electricity, especially on a yearly basis. Local generation rose significantly by 44.5 percent on a yearly basis, which resulted into imported electricity to decline by 5.2 percent over the same period (Chart 2.12(a)). The increase in local generation of electricity was largely attributed to improved water level at the Ruacana. On average, during the first half of 2014, Namibia, however, still imported 56.0 percent of its electricity requirements, suggesting heavily reliance on external sources. On a quarterly basis, the local generation and imported electricity rose by 27.7 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively.

Chart 2.12(a): Electricity production

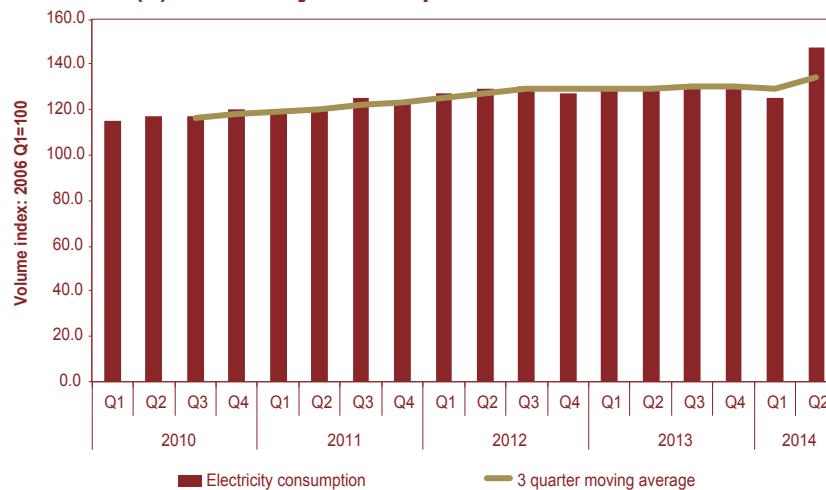


Source: NamPower

## Electricity and fuel consumption

Electricity consumption increased both, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, attributed to strong demand, mainly originated from the mining sector. Electricity consumption rose by 13.5 percent and 18.0 percent on a yearly and quarterly basis, respectively (Chart 2.12(b)). The rise was mainly attributed to increased sales of electricity to the mining sector during the quarter under review.

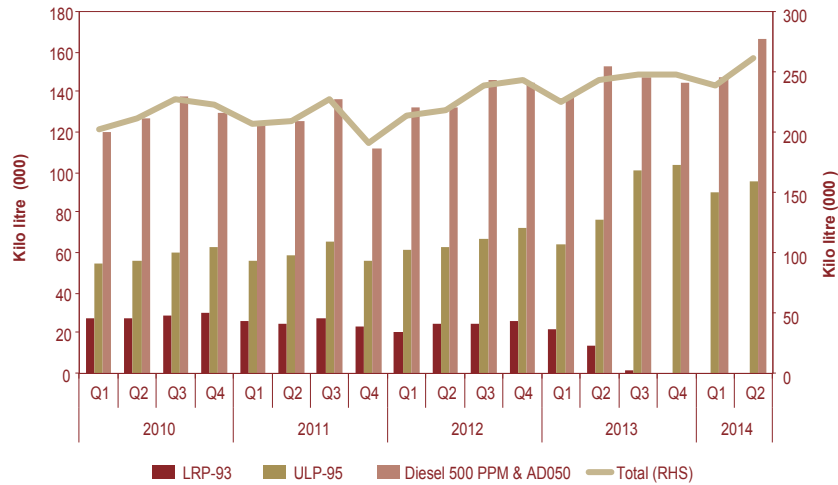
Chart 2.12(b): Electricity consumption



Source: NamPower

During the second quarter of 2014, fuel consumption increased, both year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, mainly due to increased consumption of ULP-95 petrol. Fuel consumption increased by 7.4 percent and 9.8 percent, both on a yearly and quarterly basis, respectively (Chart 2.12(c)). The increase registered in the consumption of ULP-95 petrol on a yearly basis was in line with the number of new vehicles sold over the same period.

**Chart 2.12(c): Fuel consumption**



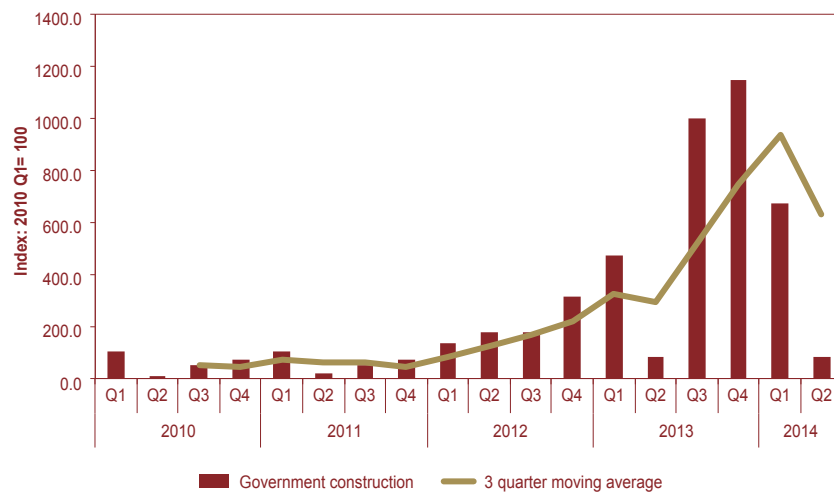
Source: Namibia Oil Industry Association

## Construction<sup>8</sup>

### Public construction

Public investment programmes continued to support activities in the construction sector, as reflected in the increased expenditure, year-on-year, in line with Government's budget plans, although it declined quarter-on-quarter. Government's expenditure in construction activities rose by 1.7 percent to N\$307.7 million during the second quarter of 2014 (Chart 2.13). The increase continued to be dominated by sectors such as health, transport, agriculture and forestry as well as mines and energy. On a quarterly basis, Government construction expenditure, however, decreased from N\$2.4 billion to N\$307.7 million. The first fiscal quarter is usual a low season due to the fact that it is a commencement of the fiscal year cycle.

**Chart 2.13: Government construction**



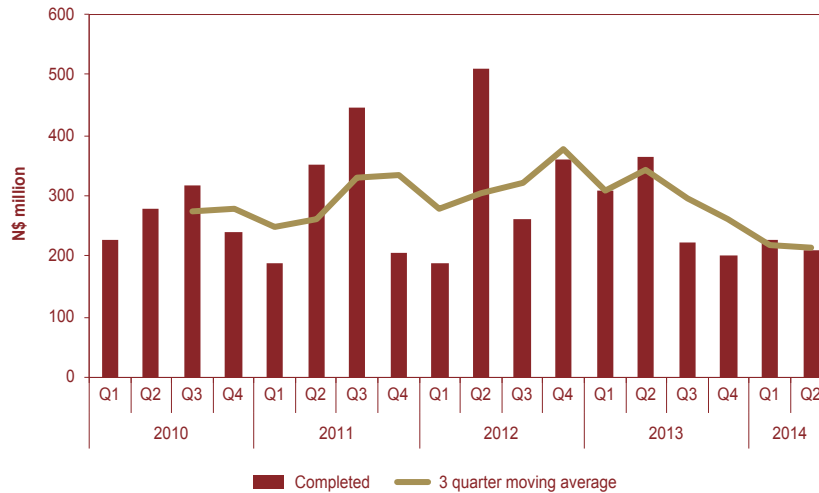
Source: Ministry of Finance

<sup>8</sup> The data are deflated by Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI) (Dec.2012 = 100).

## Private construction<sup>9</sup>

The real value of buildings completed in most towns declined, both year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter. The real value for buildings completed decreased by 48.9 percent and 6.8 percent to N\$212.3 million, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, respectively (Chart 2.14(a)). The yearly and quarterly declines in valuation were mainly driven by residential and commercial properties in Windhoek and Rundu as well as residential properties in Swakopmund. Real value for buildings completed in Walvis Bay and Ongwediva, however, increased both on a yearly and quarterly basis.

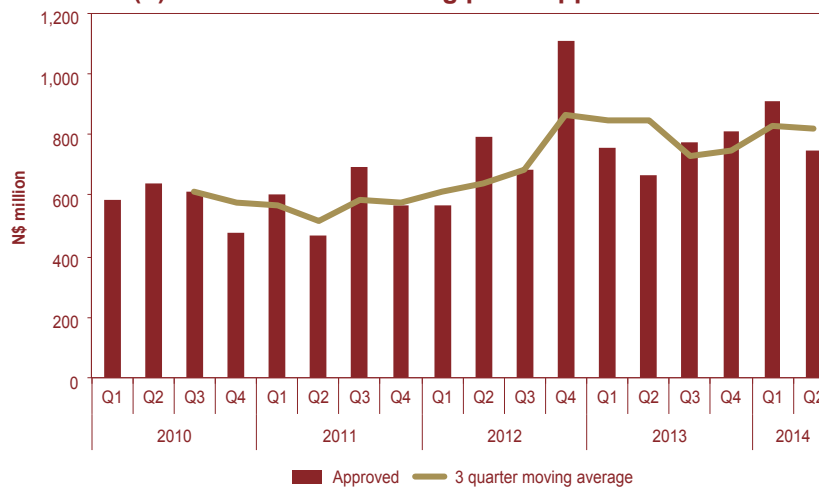
**Chart 2.14 (a): Real value of buildings completed**



Source: Various municipalities and town councils

The real value for building plans approved increased, year-on-year, in the majority of towns, suggesting positive developments for future construction activities, although declined on a quarterly basis. Real value of building plans approved, which is an indicator for prospective construction activities, increased by 11.1 percent to N\$744.0 million, year-on-year (Chart 2.14(b)). The increase was driven by planned private property developments in towns, such as Windhoek, Walvis Bay and Ongwediva. Swakopmund and Rundu, however, registered a decline in real value for building plans approved on a yearly basis. On a quarterly basis, real value of building plans approved declined by 18.0 percent from N\$907.1 million, as reflected by decreased property developments in Windhoek, Swakopmund and Ongwediva.

**Chart 2.14(b): Real value of building plans approved**



Source: Various municipalities and town councils

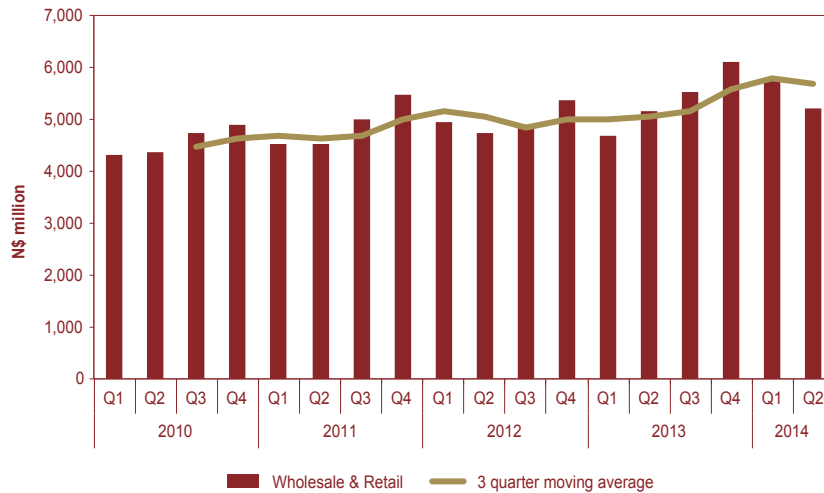
<sup>9</sup> The analysis is based on valuation data collected for Windhoek, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Ongwediva and Rundu on new building plans approved and buildings completed, including additions and alterations of residential, institutions, industrial and commercial buildings.

## Tertiary Industry

### Wholesale and retail trade<sup>10</sup>

**Wholesale and retail trade real turnover rose marginally, year-on-year, but declined on a quarterly basis, owing to base effects.** The real turnover for wholesale and retail trade increased slightly by 0.5 percent to N\$5.2 billion, year-on-year, relative to the corresponding quarter in 2013 (Chart 2.15). On a quarterly basis, the real turnover, declined by 10.5 percent from N\$5.8 billion registered in the preceding quarter. The decrease was as a result of base effects from sales of high value equipment for mining and construction by one of the major retailers during the first quarter of 2014.

**Chart 2.15: Real turnover of wholesale and retail trade**



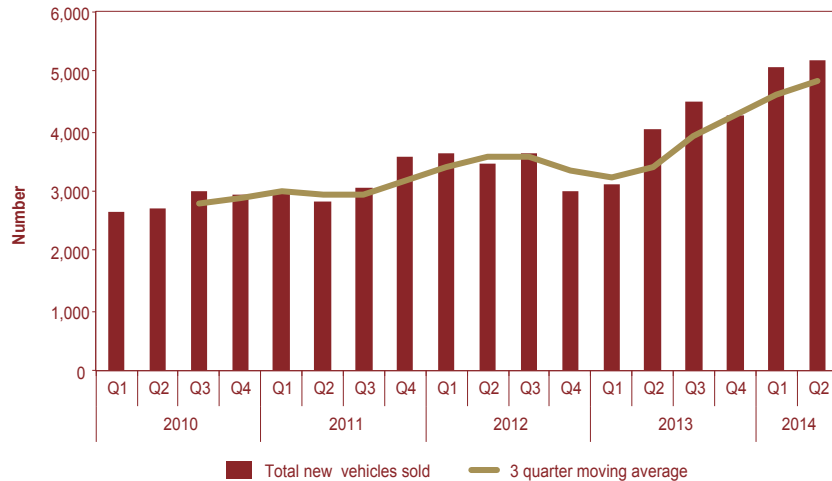
### Vehicle sales<sup>11</sup>

**The demand for new vehicles remained elevated due to combination of factors, such as the annual Motor shows, Government and mining sector's purchases.** The number of new vehicles sold increased by 28.0 percent and 2.1 percent, year-on-year and quarter-on-year, respectively (Chart 2.16). These increases were driven by both sales of passenger and commercial vehicles, of which the growth in sales of commercial vehicles was more significant. This was mainly reflected in sales of new heavy commercial vehicles, which grew considerably due to purchases emanated from the mining sector. The rise in new vehicle sales is in line with instalment credit sales, which rose both on a yearly and quarterly basis over the same period.

<sup>10</sup> The turnover data at current prices are deflated by Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI) (Dec.2012 = 100).

<sup>11</sup> The definition of commercial vehicles is based on the weight as follows: light commercial vehicles are those, which weights are from 3 501 to 5 000 kg; medium commercial vehicles from 5 001 to 8 000 kg; heavy commercial vehicles 8 001 to 22 000 kg; extra heavy commercial vehicles more than 22 000 kg and busses are included in the category of commercial vehicles. In this analysis, all other vehicles, which are below 3 500 kg are regarded as passenger vehicles.

**Chart 2.16: Total new vehicles sold**



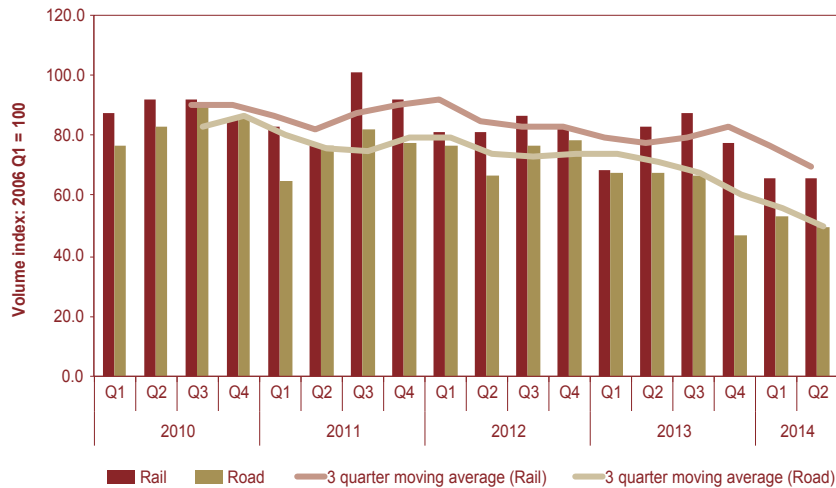
Source: Simonis Storm Securities

## Transport

### Land transport<sup>12</sup>

**Activities for land transportation subsector slowed, both year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, owing to low rail and road cargo volumes.** During the second quarter of 2014, total rail and road cargo volumes decreased by 22.0 percent and 2.0 percent year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, respectively (Chart 2.17). These declines were due to reduced volumes of sulphuric acid, copper, zinc concentrate, building materials, maize and other grains during the period under review.

**Chart 2.17: Road and rail freight**



Source: TransNamib

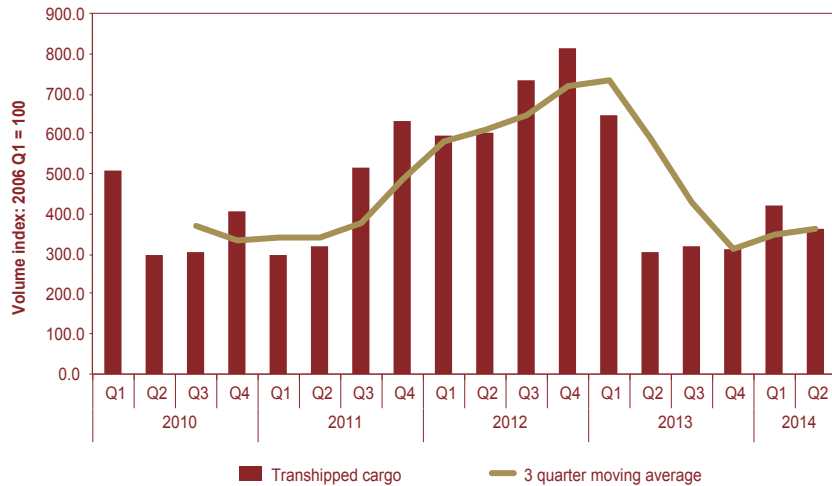
### Water transport

**Total sea cargo volumes handled via the ports of Walvis Bay and Lüderitz rose, year-on-year, driven by strong volumes for landed and transhipped cargoes, although it decreased, quarter-on-quarter.** Total sea cargo volumes rose by 11.7 percent, year-on-year, mainly due to imports of fuel, vehicles, coal, chemicals, and machineries as well as fish landings (Chart 2.18). Furthermore, transhipped cargo, which is ship-to-ship transfer, supported the growth for sea cargo. Shipped cargo, which include local exports and transit shipments rose marginally over the same period. On a quarterly basis, total sea cargo volumes, however, decreased by 15.5 percent, driven by weak volumes for landed and transhipped cargoes, although shipped cargo rose over the same period.

<sup>12</sup> In this analysis land transport is not inclusive of all transport operators but only TransNamib activities.



**Chart 2.18 Total sea cargoes**

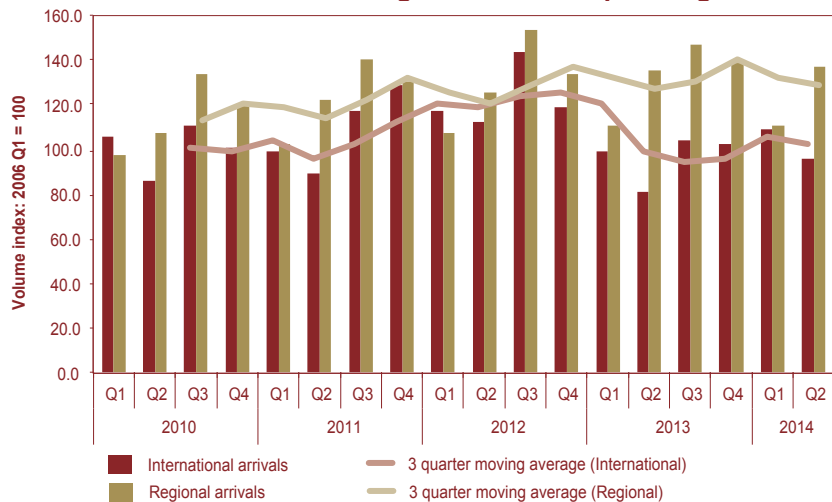


Source: NamPort

## Tourism

**Activities in the tourism sector displayed some improvement as reflected by increased arrivals statistics both on a yearly and quarterly basis.** During the second quarter of 2014, the number of passenger arrivals rose by 5.4 percent and 10.0 percent, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, respectively (Chart 2.19). The yearly increase was driven by international arrivals, which is in line with recovering in economic activities in some advanced economies. On a quarterly basis the increase was largely reflected in regional arrivals, mainly from the SADC region.

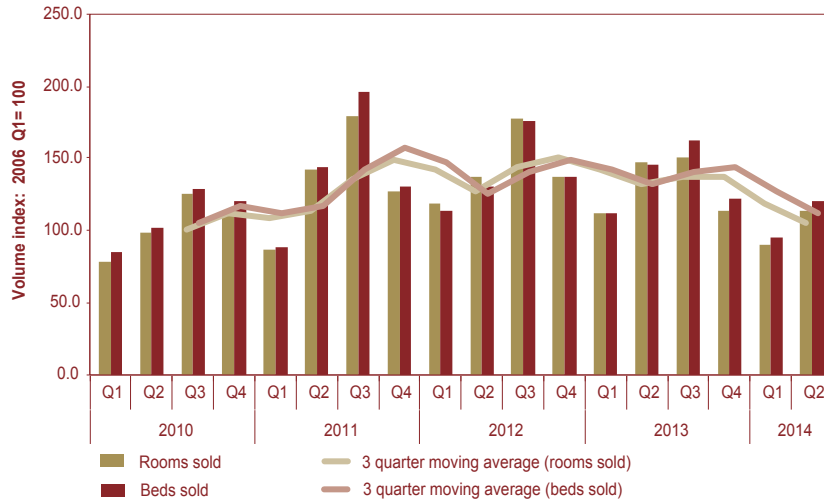
**Chart 2.19: International and regional air traffic passenger arrivals**



Source: Namibia Airports Company

During the second quarter of 2014 rooms and beds sold decreased year-on-year, but increased quarter-on-quarter due to seasonal factors. On a yearly basis, rooms and beds sold declined by 22.6 percent and 17.7 percent, respectively (Chart 2.20). On a quarterly basis, rooms and beds sold rose by 25.4 percent and 25.9 percent, respectively. The increase was due to seasonal effects resulted from high tourism season for international tourists, which runs from May to August.

**Chart 2.20: Hotel rooms and beds sold<sup>13</sup>**

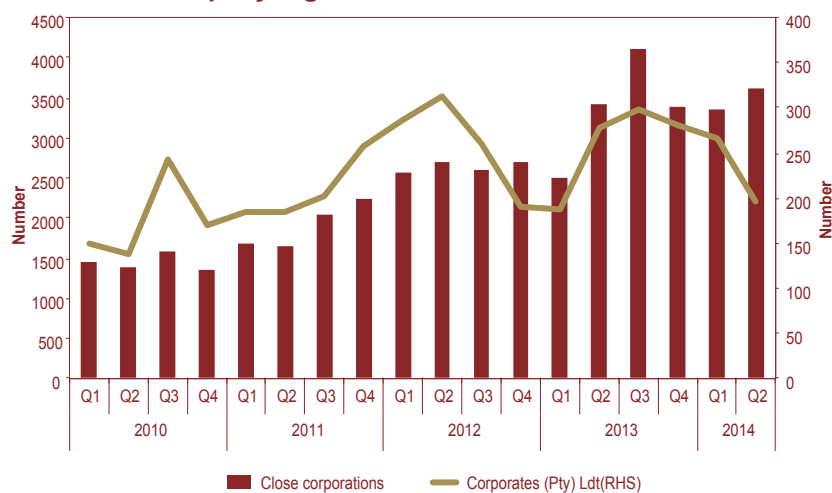


Source: Hospitality Association of Namibia

## Company registrations

Registration of new businesses increased on a yearly and quarterly basis, driven by close corporations. During the second quarter of 2014, registration of new businesses grew by 3.4 percent and 6.1 percent, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, respectively (Chart 2.21). The increase was reflected in the close corporation category, while the registration of new corporates (Pty) Ltd declined, both on a yearly and quarterly basis.

**Chart 2.21: Company registrations**



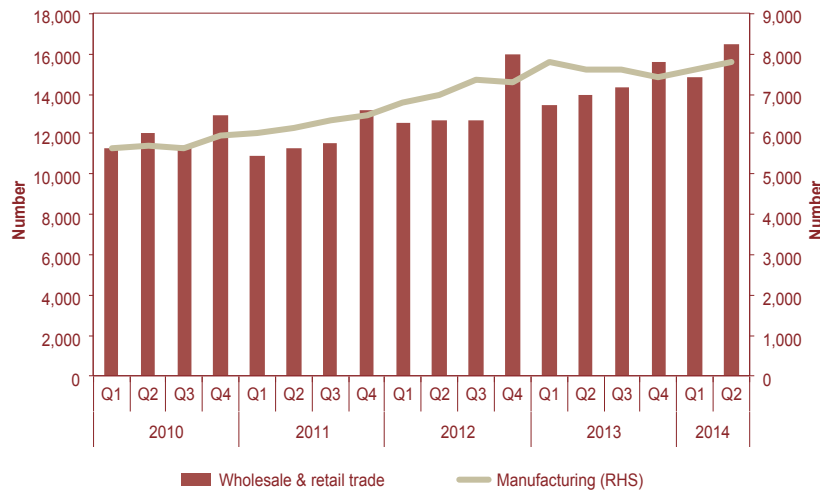
Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry

<sup>13</sup> This data should, however, be treated with caution due to the low response rates from some data providers. Also, data for establishments such as self-catering and camping are not included and thus creates distortion in data analysis.

## Employment and wages<sup>14</sup>

**Employment in the wholesale and retail trade sector increased both on a yearly and quarterly basis.** Employment in the wholesale and retail trade grew by 18.0 percent and 11.0 percent on a yearly and quarterly basis, respectively as reflected in the majority of the subsectors (Chart 2.22). These increases were due to more temporary employees used during the quarter under review. On a quarterly basis, employment for furniture trade decreased, while that of wholesale trade remained constant.

**Chart 2.22: Employment in the manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade sectors**

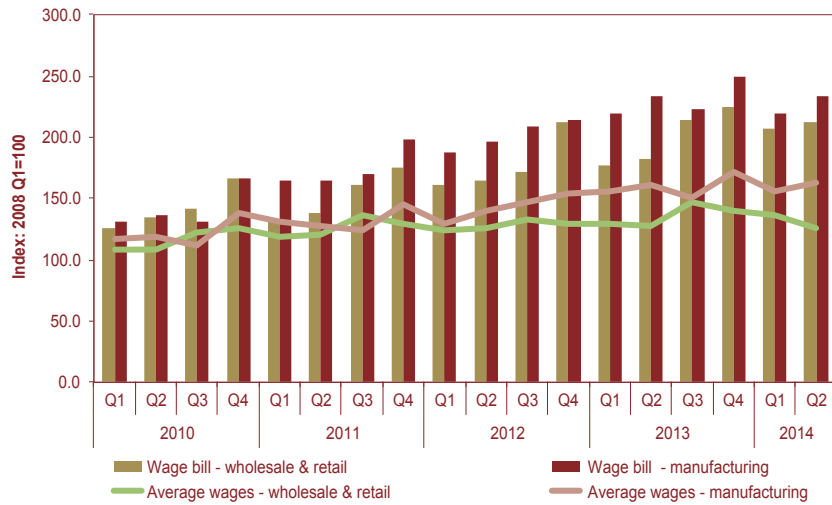


**In the manufacturing sector, employment weakened on a yearly basis, but improved slightly on a quarterly basis.** Employment in the manufacturing sector registered a marginal decline of 1.0 percent on a yearly basis (Chart 2.22). The decline was mainly driven by subsectors, such as textiles, wearing apparel and clothing, as well as mineral processing. The closure of one of the major clothing manufacturer during the first quarter of 2014 has significantly contributed to a decline in employment in this sector on a yearly basis. On a quarterly basis, employment in the manufacturing sector, however, improved slightly by 1.9 percent.

**Average and nominal wages remained fairly stable in the manufacturing sector on a yearly basis, while on a quarterly basis the average wage increased during the second quarter of 2014.** The wage bill in the manufacturing sector remained almost constant, year-on-year, while it grew by 5.9 percent, quarter-on-quarter (Chart 2.23). The quarterly increase was reflected in nominal wage in the majority of subsectors. In the manufacturing sector, average wage per worker increased by 0.7 percent and 4.0 percent, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, respectively, during the quarter under review.

<sup>14</sup> The data are based on regular surveys conducted by the Bank of Namibia from a sample of major manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade companies. The referred surveys, therefore, do not cover the country's entire labour market. In this analysis, the term wages refers to both wages and salaries.

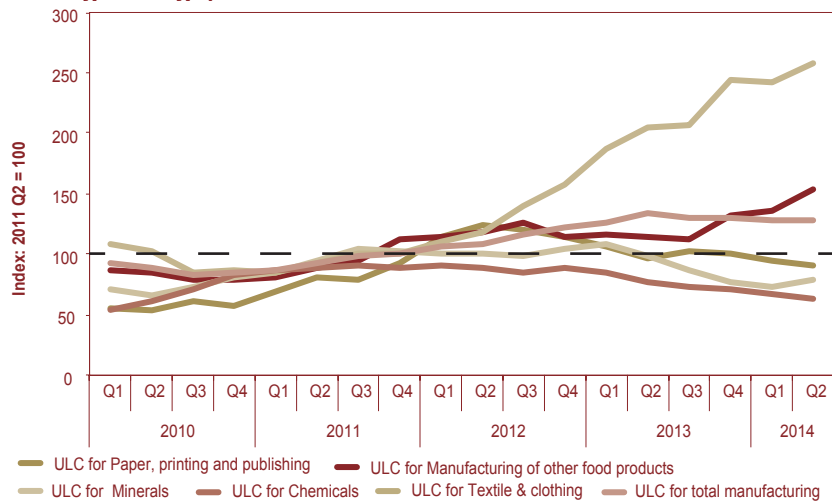
**Chart 2.23: Total Wage bill and average wages in the manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade sectors**



The nominal wages in the wholesale and retail trade sector increased, both year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, partly due to a large number of temporary employees utilized during the review period. The wage bill rose by 16.5 percent and 2.6 percent on a yearly and quarterly basis, respectively (Chart 2.23). The average wage per worker in this sector, however, decreased by 1.3 percent and 7.6 percent, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, due to casual workers used during the second quarter of 2014.

### Unit labour costs for manufacturing sector

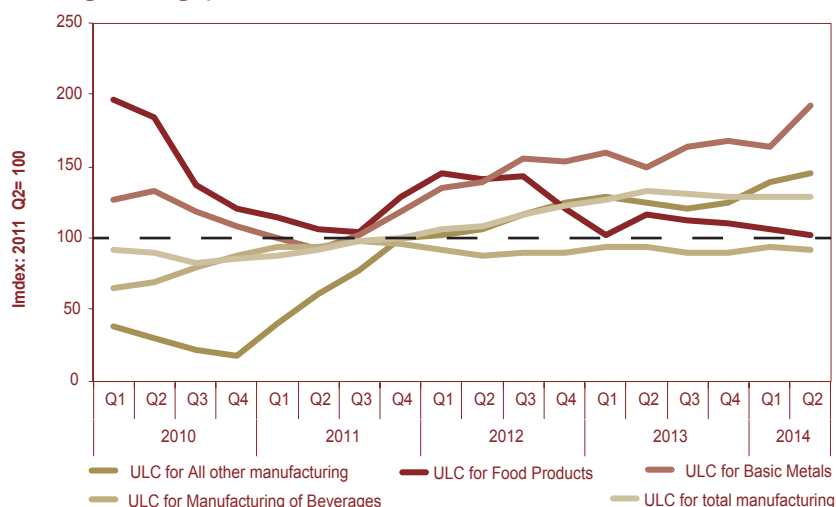
**Chart 2.24 (a): Unit labour costs in the manufacturing sector (four-quarters moving average)<sup>15</sup>**



Unit labour costs for the manufacturing sector decreased, year-on-year, but increased marginally on a quarterly basis during the second quarter of 2014. Unit labour costs declined by 3.4 percent on a yearly basis, attributed to improved output per worker in subsectors such as chemicals, paper, printing and publishing (Charts 2.24 (a) and (b)), implying improved external competitiveness for Namibia. In addition, a decline in wage bill for some subsectors namely, beverages, textile and clothing partly contributed to the overall decrease in total unit labour costs for the manufacturing sector on a yearly basis. In contrast, on a quarterly basis, unit labour costs for the overall manufacturing sector rose marginally by 0.5 percent.

<sup>15</sup> Unit labour cost is the ratio of a worker's total compensation to labour productivity. When unit labour cost increases more than those of competitors', this would mostly lead to loss of market share and a decline in growth

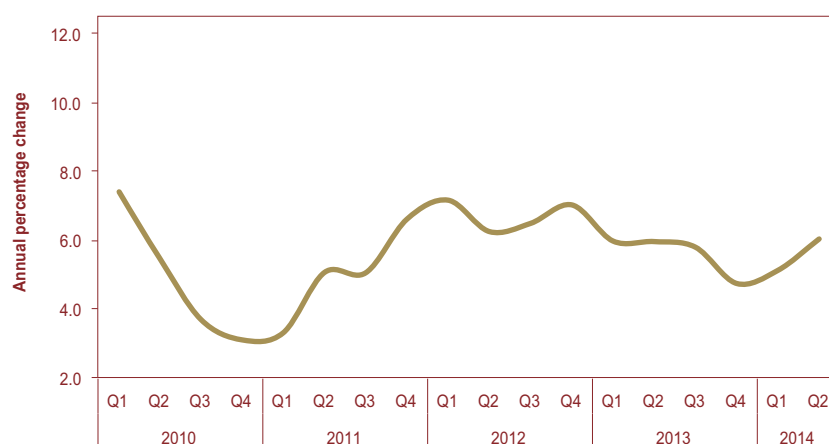
**Chart 2.24 (b): Unit labour costs in the manufacturing sector (four-quarters moving average)**



## PRICE DEVELOPMENTS<sup>16</sup>

Namibia's headline average inflation rose during the second quarter of 2014 due to increased inflation for food and non-alcoholic beverages, transport and housing. Namibia's average annual inflation rose to 6.0 percent during the second quarter of 2014, from 5.1 percent during the previous quarter (Chart 2.25). The rate for the second quarter was the same as the one recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2013.

**Chart 2.25: Headline inflation**



Source: NSA

### Food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation

Annual inflation for the category *food and non-alcoholic beverages* rose during the second quarter of 2014. The annual inflation rate for *food and non-alcoholic beverages* rose to 9.6 percent during the second quarter of 2014, from 7.6 percent during the previous quarter (Table 2.2). On an annual basis, inflation for *food and non-alcoholic beverages* also rose compared to 7.3 percent recorded during the second quarter of 2013. The increase both on a quarterly and annual basis was primarily pronounced in *food inflation*, while inflation for *non-alcoholic beverages* slowed.

<sup>16</sup> The analyses in this section are based on the new NCPI series based on the 2009/2010 Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES).

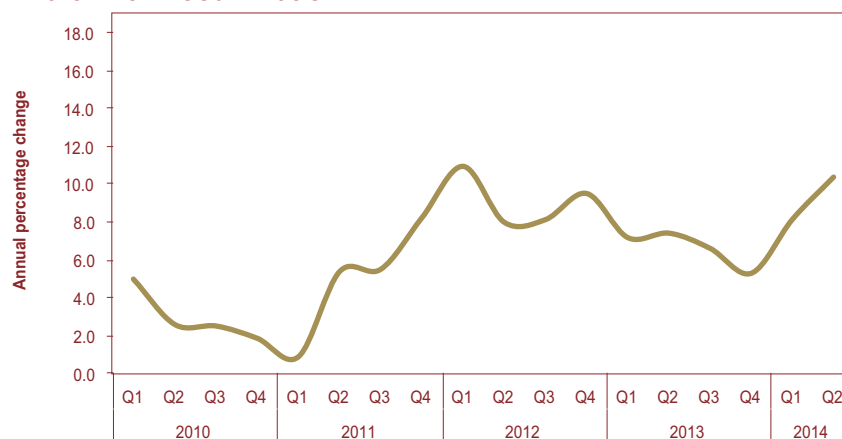
**Table 2.2: Food and non-alcoholic beverages**

	Weight	2012				2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Bread and cereals	4.8	14.0	5.9	7.7	10.6	5.2	5.3	5.0	2.7	6.5	11.3
Meat	3.5	15.3	16.8	11.8	11.6	6.5	6.5	7.4	5.8	12.6	13.5
Fish	0.8	7.6	5.4	8.5	10.4	10.7	12.4	7.4	4.0	2.2	3.2
Milk, cheese & eggs	1.2	5.5	1.7	4.5	4.2	2.9	7.0	3.7	7.5	8.5	11.1
Oils and fats	0.8	5.0	8.4	11.9	13.3	11.6	8.2	5.9	4.4	3.9	6.6
Fruit	0.3	-1.6	1.8	5.4	6.5	12.7	15.6	13.4	10.8	9.3	6.7
Vegetables	1.2	6.9	3.1	4.2	8.8	13.6	12.0	10.7	10.5	12.9	13.9
Sugar, jam, honey, syrups etc.	1.4	12.9	12.9	11.7	8.4	9.3	8.0	7.3	6.9	5.8	5.7
Food products	0.6	6.3	6.0	5.2	5.1	6.0	5.6	4.7	4.2	4.2	5.0
<b>Non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	0.3	8.7	10.2	6.4	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.5
Mineral waters, soft drinks & juices	1.4	7.5	8.9	9.1	8.8	7.3	6.9	5.5	2.6	2.5	3.0

Source: NSA

The annual *food* inflation increased during the second quarter of 2014, mainly underpinned by rising beef prices. *Food* inflation increased by 2.3 percentage points, quarter-on-quarter to 10.4 percent during the reviewed period. The increase was mainly reflected in *bread and cereals* and *meat* inflation, which rose from 6.5 percent and 12.6 percent to 11.3 percent and 13.5 percent, respectively (Table 2.2). The *food* inflation rate of 10.4 percent was also higher than 7.4 percent registered for the second quarter of 2013 (Chart 2.26). The international price index for *food* also rose on a quarterly basis during the second quarter of 2014. The rise in the Food Price Index was attributed mainly to increased prices of *beef* and *pork*.

**Chart 2.26: Food inflation**

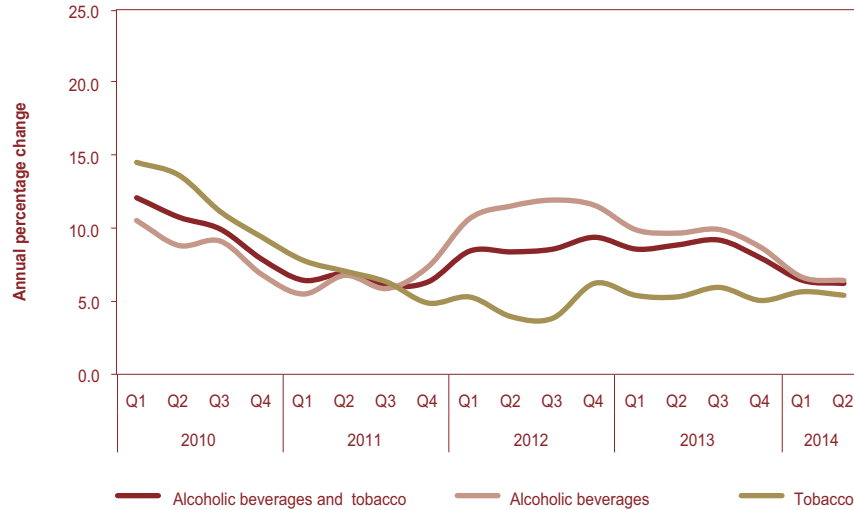


Source: NSA

### Inflation for alcoholic beverages and tobacco

Annual inflation for *alcoholic beverages* and *tobacco* slowed during the second quarter of 2014, reflected in both subcategories. The annual inflation rate for *alcoholic beverages* and *tobacco* slowed to 6.2 percent during the second quarter of 2014, from 6.4 percent during the previous quarter (Chart 2.27). The slowdown was reflected in inflation rates for both sub-categories, as *alcoholic beverages* slowed from 6.7 percent to 6.4 percent and *tobacco* slowed from 5.7 percent to 5.4 percent. Annual inflation rate for *alcoholic beverages* and *tobacco* for the second quarter of 2014 was lower than the 8.9 percent for the same quarter of 2013.

**Chart 2.27: Inflation for alcoholic beverages and tobacco**

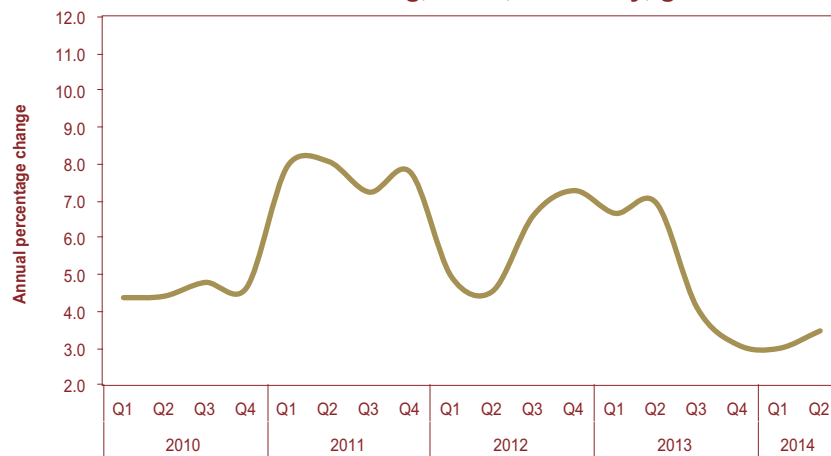


Source: NSA

### Inflation for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels

**Housing** inflation rose during the second quarter of 2014, as reflected in inflation for *rental payments, water, and other administered prices*. The annual inflation rate for *housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels* rose by 0.5 percentage point to 3.5 percent during the second quarter of 2014 (Chart 2.28). This rate was, however, lower compared to the 6.9 percent for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

**Chart 2.28: Inflation for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**

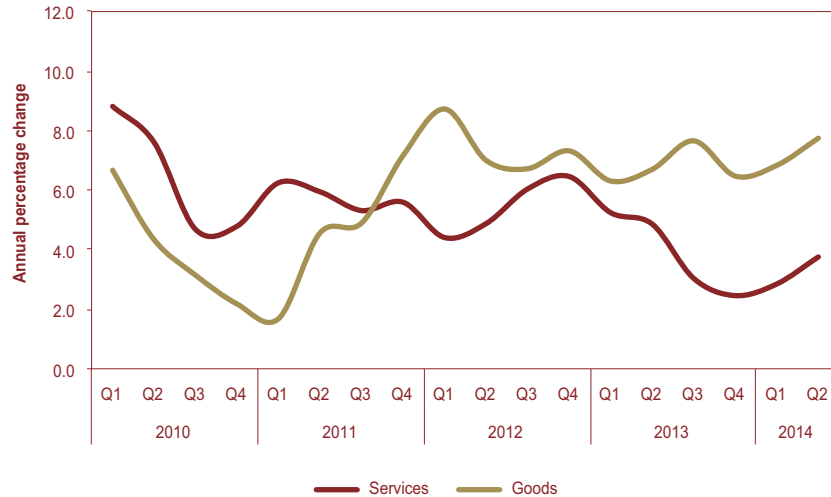


Source: NSA

### Inflation for goods and services

**Annual inflation for both goods and services rose during the period under review compared to the previous quarter.** The annual inflation rate for *goods* rose to 7.7 percent during the second quarter of 2014 from 6.8 percent during the previous quarter. This latest rate is also higher than the 6.7 percent recorded for the second quarter of 2013 (Chart 2.29). *Services* inflation rose on a quarterly basis from 2.8 percent to 3.8 percent during the second quarter of 2014. The rise in inflation for *services* was due to the increased rates for *recreation and cultural services*, while inflation for *hotels, cafes & restaurants* slowed. *Services* inflation was, however, lower compared to 4.9 percent registered for the second quarter of 2013.

**Chart 2.29: Inflation for goods and services**

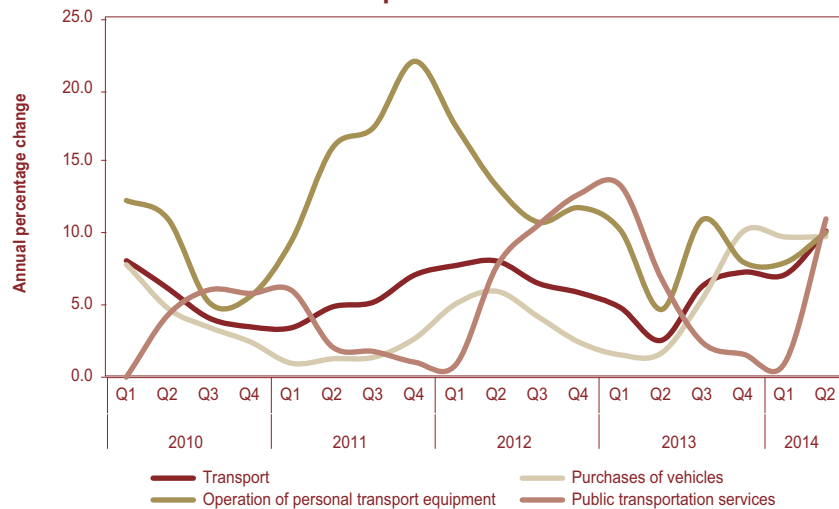


Source: NSA

### Transport inflation

Annual inflation for *transport* rose during the second quarter of 2014, primarily due to increased inflation for operation of *personal transport equipment* and *public transportation services*. The annual inflation rate for *transport* increased on a quarterly basis from 7.2 percent to 10.2 percent during the second quarter of 2014 (Chart 2.30). The rise was reflected in *operation of personal transport equipment* and *public transportation services* that rose substantially over the same period. The inflation rate for *transport* was much higher compared to 2.6 percent recorded last year during the same quarter.

**Chart 2.30: Inflation for transport**



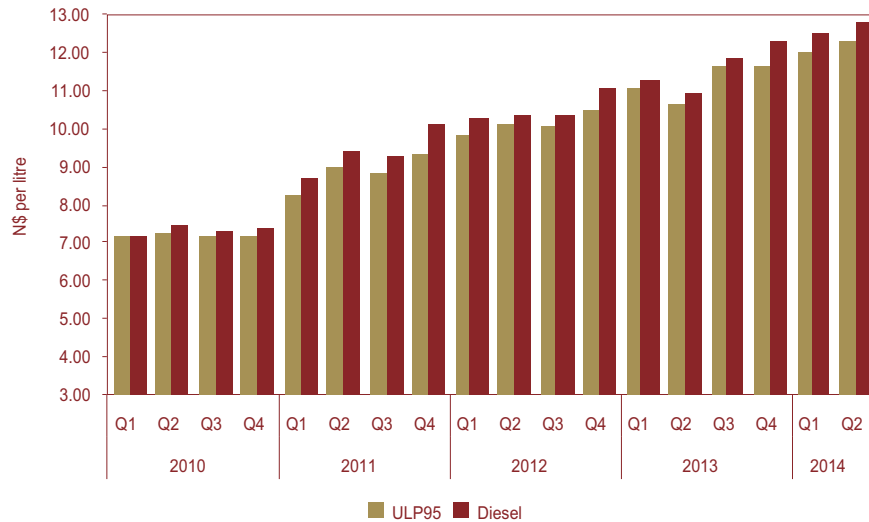
Source: NSA

### Domestic pump prices

Pump prices rose during the second quarter of 2014, compared to the preceding quarter, in line with increased international prices for crude oil. On average, pump prices for petrol and diesel increased by 2.5 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively, during the second quarter of 2014. This has partly contributed to the increased *transport* inflation observed over the same period. The increase in international prices for *crude oil* during the second quarter of 2014, mainly resulted from the geopolitical tensions in some major oil producing regions. At the end of June 2014, domestic pump prices at Walvis Bay stood at N\$12.29 per litre of petrol and N\$12.82 per litre of diesel.



**Chart 2.31: Coastal pump prices**

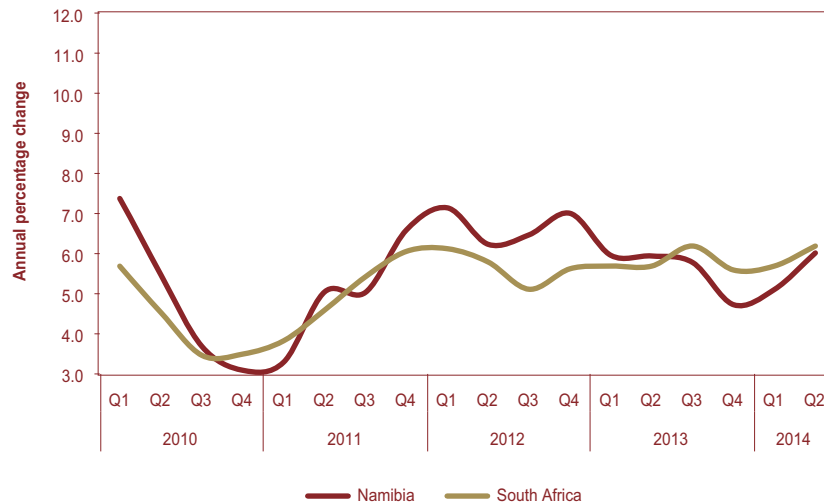


Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

### Namibia's vs. South Africa's inflation rate

Namibia's headline inflation rate continued to move in the same direction as that of South Africa during the second quarter of 2014, although that of South Africa remained relatively higher. Namibia's annual inflation rate has been consistently higher than South Africa's inflation rate since the fourth quarter of 2011 (Chart 2.32). The inflation differential, however, changed when South Africa's inflation rate surpassed that of Namibia during the third quarter of 2013. Since then, South Africa's inflation remained higher, averaging 6.2 percent during the second quarter of 2014, mainly due to stronger increases in *housing* and *petrol prices*. Meanwhile, Namibia's inflation rate, which picked up during the first quarter of 2014, continued to rise during the second quarter of 2014 due to higher *food* and *fuel prices*.

**Chart 2.32: Namibia's vs South Africa's inflation rate**



Source: NSA and STATSSA



## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

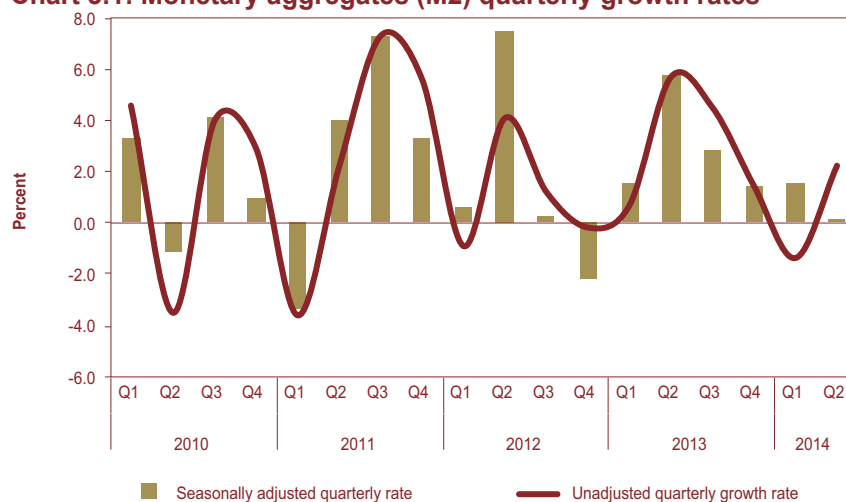
*Monetary and credit aggregates registered higher growth during the second quarter of 2014 compared to the preceding quarter, while money market rates rose in line with the increased Repo rate. Growth in broad money supply (M2) accelerated as a result of an increase in Net Foreign Assets (NFA) while growth in credit extended to the private sector rose due to an increase in demand from the corporate sector. The Bank of Namibia tightened its monetary policy stance by raising the Repo rate by 25 basis points during the second quarter of 2014. In line with the increased Repo rate, money market rates increased in the second quarter of 2014. The Bank of Namibia continued tightening its monetary policy stance by increasing its Repo rate by 25 basis points at its latest monetary policy meeting in August 2014.*

### MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

#### Money supply

**Growth in M2 rose at the end of the second quarter of 2014, as a result of an increase in NFA of the depository corporations, while net domestic assets slowed.** M2 rose to 2.2 percent at the end of the second quarter compared to a contraction of 1.4 percent at the end of the previous quarter (Chart 3.1). The growth in M2 in the second quarter of 2014 was reflected in the increased net foreign assets of the central bank and other depository corporations. On a seasonally adjusted basis, growth in M2, however, slowed to 0.1 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 1.6 percent at the end of the previous quarter. Similarly, the 12-month growth in M2 slowed to 6.9 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 7.5 percent at the end of the corresponding quarter of 2013.

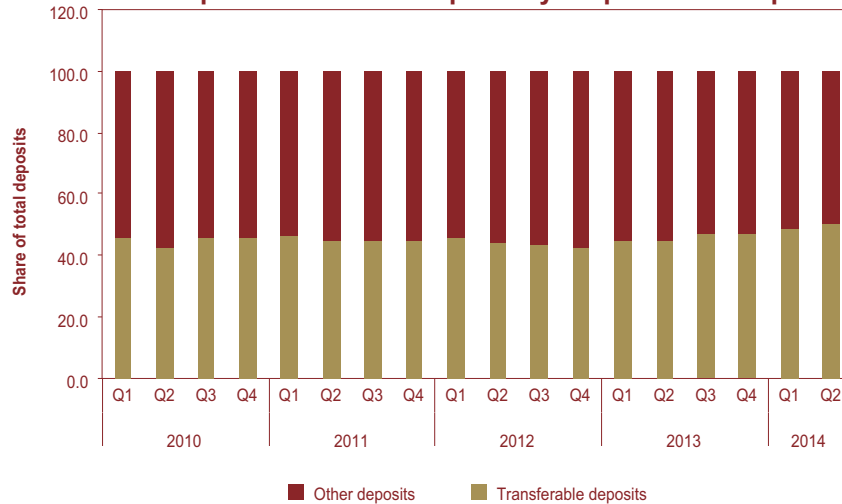
**Chart 3.1: Monetary aggregates (M2) quarterly growth rates**



## Components of Money supply

**Growth in total deposits rose at the end of the second quarter of 2014.** The increase in total deposits emanated from a rise in transferable deposits. The share of transferable deposits to total deposits held with other depository corporations increased to 50.4 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 48.9 percent at the end of the previous quarter (Chart 3.2). Other deposits, which has been the largest component of M2 since the first quarter of 2009, however, slowed to 49.6 percent from 51.1 percent at the end of the previous quarter.

**Chart 3.2: Composition of other depository corporation's deposit**



## Determinants of Monetary Aggregates

The growth in broad money supply in the second quarter of 2014, was mainly a reflective of an increase in the NFA of the depository corporations, which more than offset the decrease in the growth of net domestic claims. NFA rose to 8.7 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 compared to a contraction of 6.2 percent at the end of the previous quarter and a growth of 7.8 percent at the end of the corresponding quarter of 2013. On the other hand, growth in net domestic claims slowed to 0.9 percent from 6.6 percent at the end of the previous quarter and 2.9 percent at the end of the corresponding quarter of 2013. The slow growth in net domestic claims emanated from a decrease in net claims on Central Government, which stood at N\$192.0 million at the end of the second quarter from N\$2.3 billion at the end of the preceding quarter (Table 3.1). Banks claims on other sectors, however, increased over the same period.

**Table 3.1: Determinants of M2 (N\$ million)**

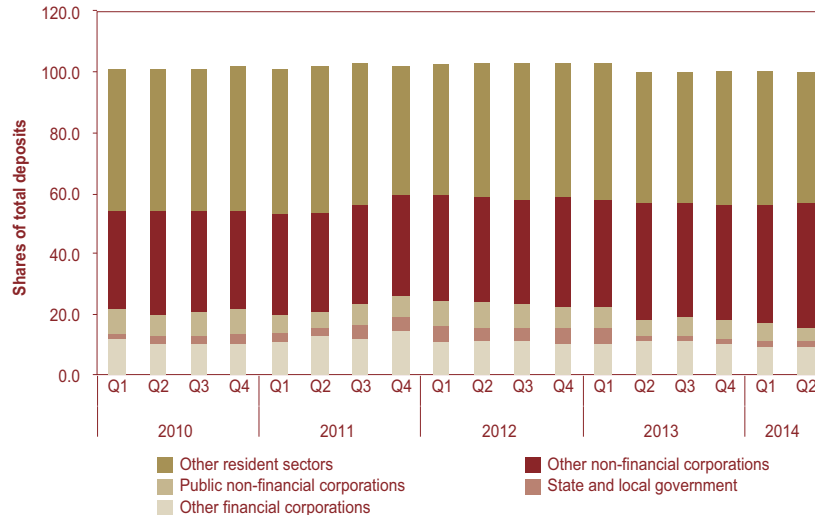
	2013			2014		Quarterly Percentage Change	Contribution to M2	Contribution to change in M2
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
<b>Net Foreign Assets of the Depository Corporation</b>	<b>23 017.6</b>	<b>23 277.6</b>	<b>23 376.9</b>	<b>21 927.2</b>	<b>23 839.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Net Domestic Claims</b>	<b>56 744.4</b>	<b>60 313.4</b>	<b>62 866.5</b>	<b>67 006.4</b>	<b>67 585.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Claims on the Other Sectors	58 389.9	59 466.5	62 597.1	64 680.8	67 393.1	4.2	96.9	4.0
Net Claims on the Central Government	-1 645.6	846.9	269.4	2 325.6	192.0	-91.7	0.3	-3.1
<b>Other Items Net</b>	<b>-14 681.9</b>	<b>-15 612.4</b>	<b>-17 285.5</b>	<b>-20 916.2</b>	<b>-21 885.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-31.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Broad Money Supply</b>	<b>65 080.0</b>	<b>67 978.6</b>	<b>68 957.8</b>	<b>68 017.4</b>	<b>69 538.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Sources of funds of Other Depository Corporations

**Total deposits of other depository corporations (ODCs) rose at the end of the second quarter of 2014.** Deposits of ODCs increased by 2.2 percent on a quarterly basis to N\$74.1 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2014. On an annual basis, total deposits of ODCs also increased by 8.0 percent from N\$68.7 billion due to increased deposits from businesses.

**Other resident sectors remained the largest contributor to total deposits at the end of the second quarter of 2014.** The other resident sector contributed 43.3 percent to total deposits. The second largest source of funds for ODC's is other non financial corporations with a contribution of 41.4 percent of total deposits. Other financial corporations and public non-financial corporations made up the third and fourth largest components of total deposits, accounting for 9.3 percent and 4.1 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014. The share of state and local government remained constant at 2.0 percent over the same period (Chart 3.3).

**Chart 3.3: Sources of funds of ODCs**



### Private sector credit extension<sup>17</sup>

**Growth in private sector credit extension (PSCE) rose at the end of the second quarter, compared to the previous quarter, while it continued to grow at a steady pace on an annual basis.** The quarterly growth in PSCE rose to 3.8 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 2.9 percent at the end of the preceding quarter (Chart 3.4). The quarterly growth in credit extended to the private sector was due to increased demand by the corporate sector. On a 12-month basis, PSCE, continued to grow at a steady rate of 15.3 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014, although it slowed moderately from 15.5 percent at the end of corresponding quarter of 2013.

**Chart 3.4: Quarter-on-quarter growth of private sector credit extended**

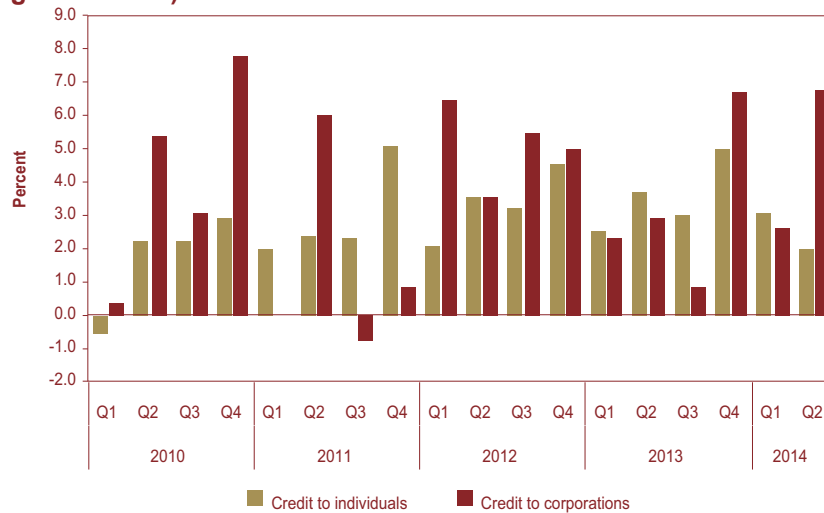


<sup>17</sup> Private sector credit refers merely to loans extended to businesses (corporations) and individuals (households). As such it excludes all other private sector liabilities to banks such as, securities, financial derivatives etc.

**Credit extended to businesses rose at the end of the second quarter of 2014, compared to the preceding quarter.** Growth in credit extended to the business sector rose to 6.8 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 2.6 percent at the end of the preceding quarter. The growth in credit extended to businesses was seen across all credit categories but more profound in the categories overdraft and other loans and advances (Chart 3.5). The 12-month growth in credit extended to the corporate sector rose to 17.8 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 16.6 percent recorded at the end of the corresponding quarter of 2013.

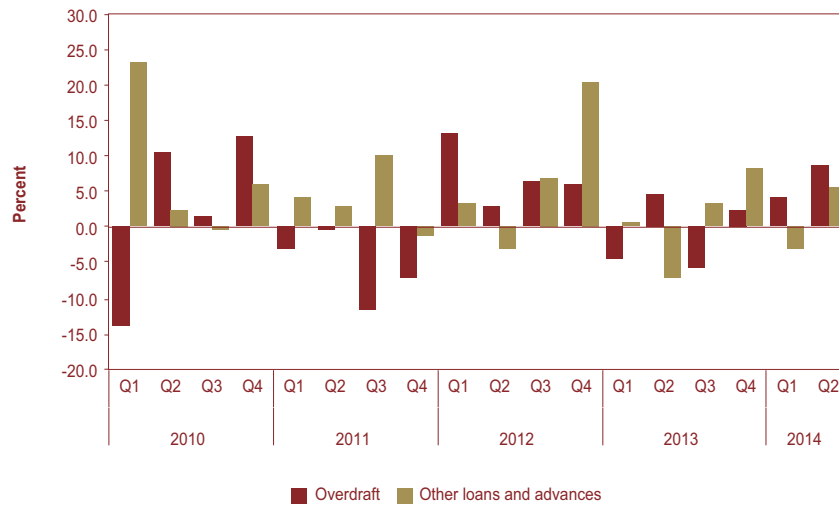
**Growth in credit extended to the household sector slowed both on an annual and quarterly basis at the end of the second quarter of 2014.** Credit extended to individuals stood at N\$38.4 billion, representing a growth of 2.0 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 compared to a growth of 3.1 percent at the end of the previous quarter (Chart 3.5). The decrease in credit extended to individuals on a quarterly basis, was reflected in overdraft credit and mortgage loans, which slowed to 4.4 percent and 2.1 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 9.6 percent and 2.3 at the end of the first quarter of 2014, respectively. On a 12-month basis, growth in credit extended to the household sector slowed to 13.7 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 14.4 percent at the end of the corresponding quarter of 2013. Despite the slowed growth in credit extended to individuals on an annual basis, it remains in double digits.

**Chart 3.5: Credit extended to corporations and individuals (quarter-on-quarter growth rates)**



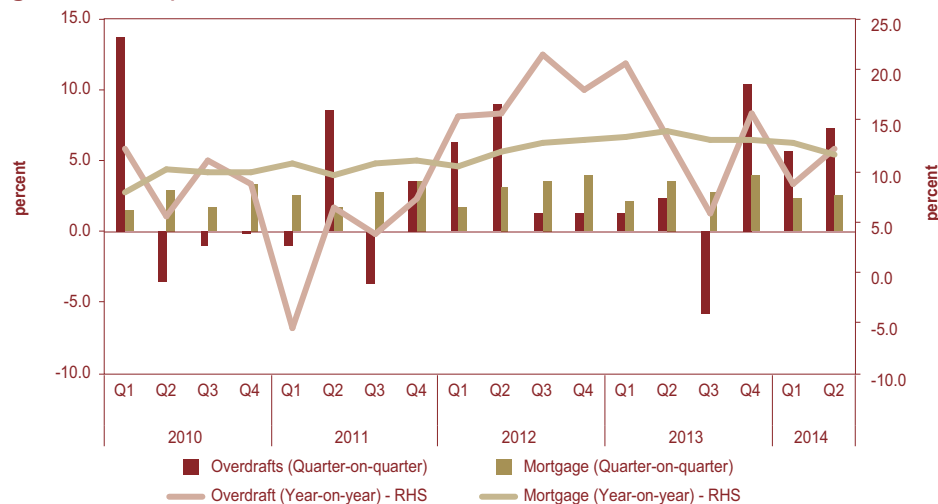
**Overdraft credit and Other loans and advances to businesses rose at the end of the second quarter of 2014.** Growth in other loans and advances to corporations rose to 5.7 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from a contraction of 2.8 percent in the first quarter of 2014, due to an increase in demand by the corporate sector. The growth in overdraft lending to corporations rose to 8.6 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 4.1 percent at the end of the previous quarter of 2014 (Chart 3.6). On an annual basis, growth in these credit categories, however, slowed at the end of the second quarter of 2014.

**Chart 3.6: Growth in overdraft lending and other loans and advances to businesses (quarter-on-quarter growth rates)**



The slow growth in credit extended to the household sector was reflected in overdraft credit and mortgage loans. Growth in mortgage credit, which accounts for 65 percent of total credit to individuals slowed at the end of the second quarter of 2014. During the second quarter of 2014 mortgage credit and overdraft credit slowed to 2.1 percent and 4.4 percent at the end of the period under review from 2.3 percent and 9.6 percent at the end of the previous quarter (Chart 3.7). Growth in instalment credit to individuals, however, rose to 3.8 percent from 3.4 percent over the same period. On a 12-month basis, growth in mortgage credit to the household sector slowed to 11.5 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 14.0 percent at the end of the corresponding quarter of 2013.

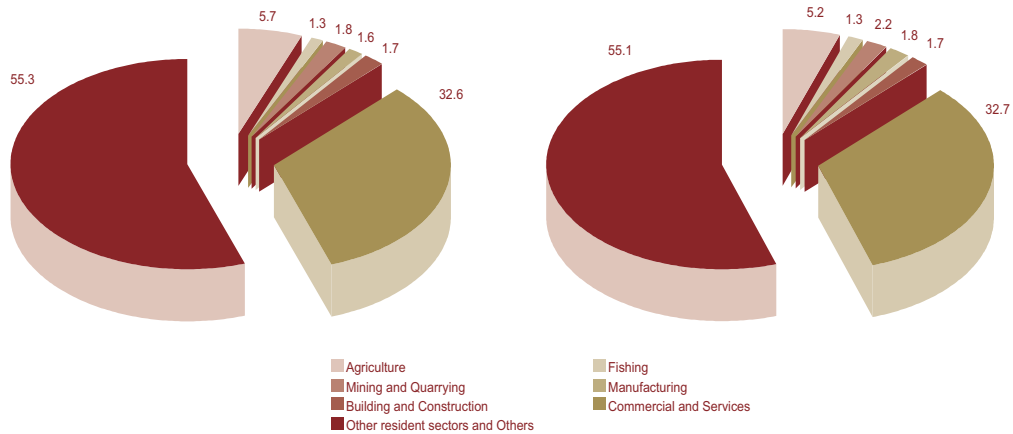
**Chart 3.7: Mortgage and overdraft lending to individuals (quarter-on-quarter growth rates)**



### Sectoral allocation of commercial bank credit

Total bank credit available to various economic sectors rose at the end of the second quarter of 2014. Other resident sector (mostly individuals) continued to be the banks' largest concentration of credit exposure, followed by the commercial and service sector. The share of other resident sector to total credit stood at 55.1 percent, while the commercial and services sector stood at 32.7 percent at the end of the second quarter, as compared to 55.3 percent and 32.6 percent in the previous quarter, respectively (Chart 3.8). Furthermore, the share of total loans granted to the agricultural sector slowed while that of the mining and quarrying as well as the manufacturing sector rose over the same period.

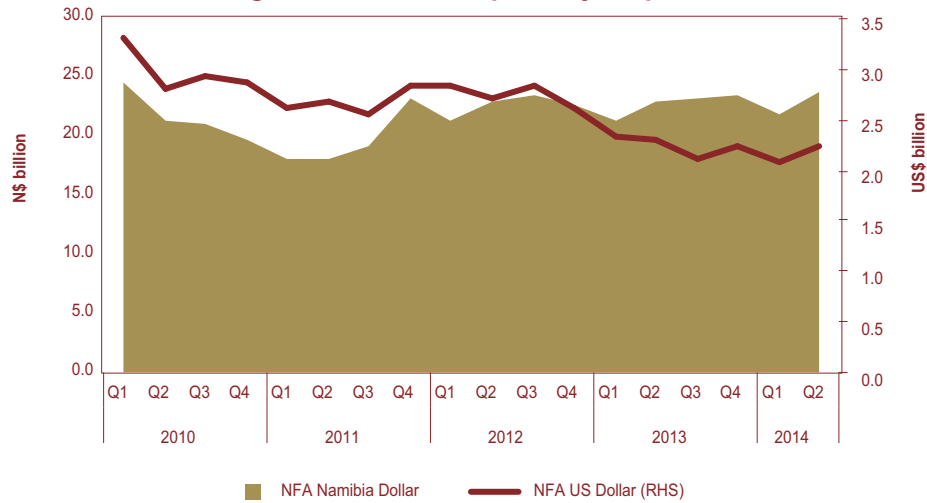
**Chart 3.8: Direction of credit to economic sectors (percentage share)**  
**Q1-2014** **Q2-2014**



### Net foreign Assets

The Net foreign Asset (NFA) of the domestic depository corporations rose at the end of the second quarter of 2014, driven by the net foreign assets of both the central bank and other depository corporations. Growth in NFA rose by 8.7 percent to N\$23.8 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2014. The NFA of the central bank rose by 7.5 percent at the end of the second quarter from a contraction of 9.3 percent at the end of the preceding quarter (Chart 3.9).

**Chart 3.9: Net foreign assets of the depository corporations**



Growth in the NFA of other depository corporations rose when compared to the growth in the previous quarter. NFA of other depository corporations amounted to N\$10.2 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2014, representing a growth of 10.3 percent compared to a contraction of 1.7 percent in the first quarter (Table 3.2).

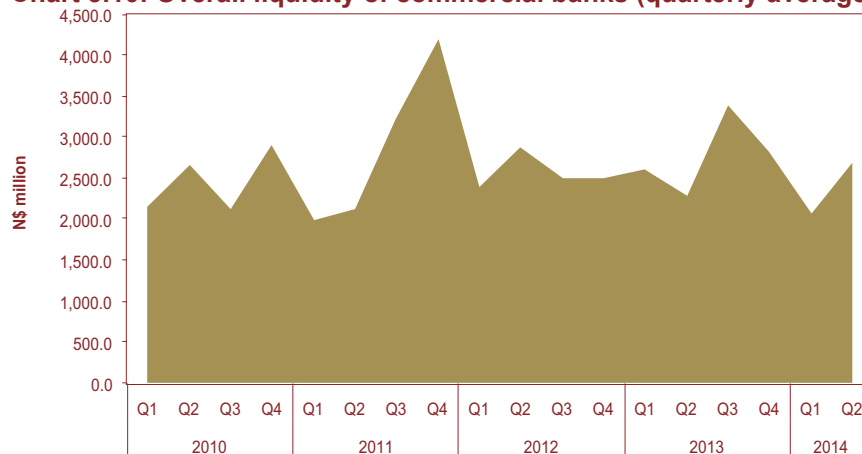
**Table 3.2: Stock of foreign assets and liabilities of depository corporations (N\$ million)**

	2013				2014	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>A. NFA/L ODCs</b>	<b>8 202.16</b>	<b>8 767.45</b>	<b>10 471.13</b>	<b>9 432.34</b>	<b>9 274.35</b>	<b>10 231.77</b>
Foreign Assets	10 598.29	11 146.01	12 985.20	12 586.24	12 416.66	13 053.93
Foreign Liabilities	2 396.13	2 378.56	2 514.07	3 153.89	3 142.31	2 822.16
<b>B. NFA /L of BON</b>	<b>13 159.10</b>	<b>14 250.11</b>	<b>12 806.49</b>	<b>13 944.52</b>	<b>12 652.85</b>	<b>13 607.24</b>
Foreign Assets	14 990.05	16 243.77	14 794.02	16 016.64	14 756.32	16 099.69
Foreign Liabilities	1 830.95	1 993.65	1 987.54	2 072.12	2 103.47	2 492.45
<b>Total NFA</b>	<b>21 361.26</b>	<b>23 017.56</b>	<b>23 277.61</b>	<b>23 376.87</b>	<b>21 927.20</b>	<b>23 839.01</b>

### Liquidity of Commercial Banks

The overall liquidity position of Namibian commercial banks rose at the end of the second quarter of 2014. The liquidity position of the banking industry increased to an average of N\$2.9 billion, which is 11.3 percent higher than the level recorded during the first quarter 2014 (Chart 3.10). The increase in the overall liquidity position of the banking industry for the second quarter is customary as companies prepare to make corporate tax payments during this period.

**Chart 3.10: Overall liquidity of commercial banks (quarterly average)**



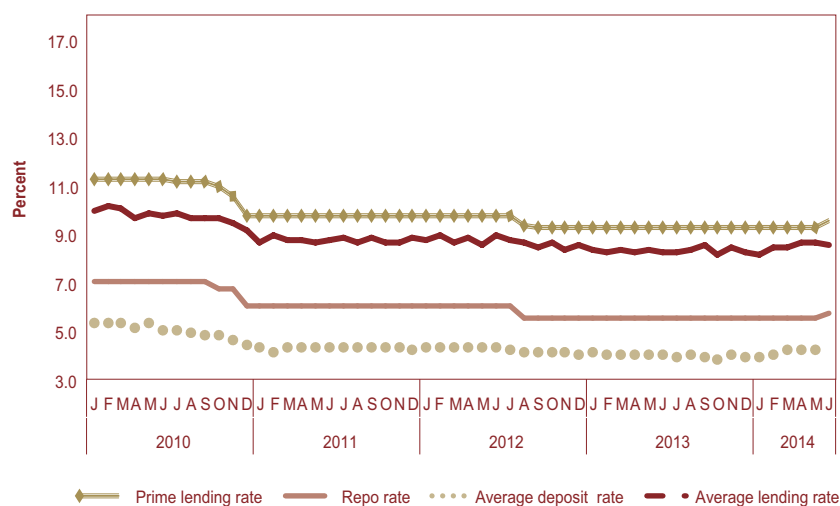


## MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENTS

### Money market developments

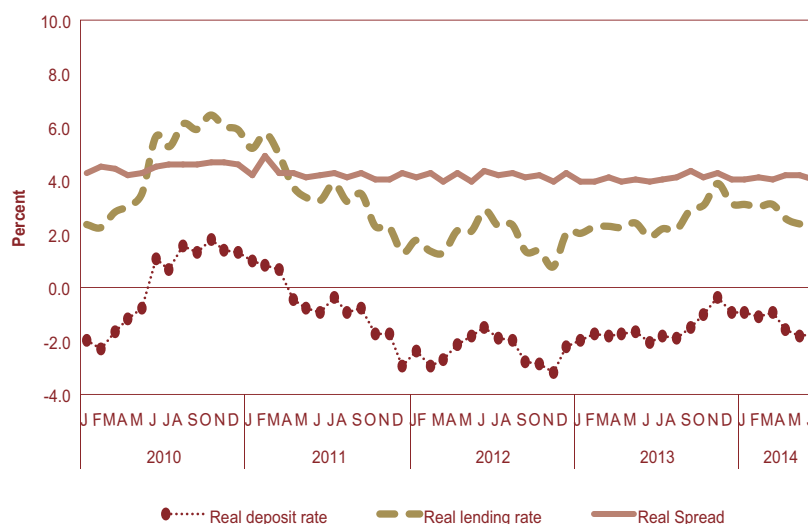
In line with the increased Repo rate, money market rates rose in the second quarter of 2014. The Repo rate rose by 0.25 basis points effective 18 June 2014 to 5.75 percent, consequently, the prime rate of the commercial banks rose to 9.50 percent. The average deposit and lending rates increased to 4.23 percent and 8.55 percent at the end of the second quarter when compared to 4.18 percent and 8.47 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2014, respectively (Chart 3.11).

**Chart 3.11: Selected interest rates**



Consistent with the increase in headline inflation, the real interest rates declined during the second quarter of 2014. The average real deposit rate remained in the negative territory. Average real lending rates slowed to 2.31 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 3.11 percent at the end of the previous quarter. As a result, the spread between real deposit rate and real lending rate moderated to 4.07 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 4.08 percent at the end of the previous quarter (Chart 3.12).

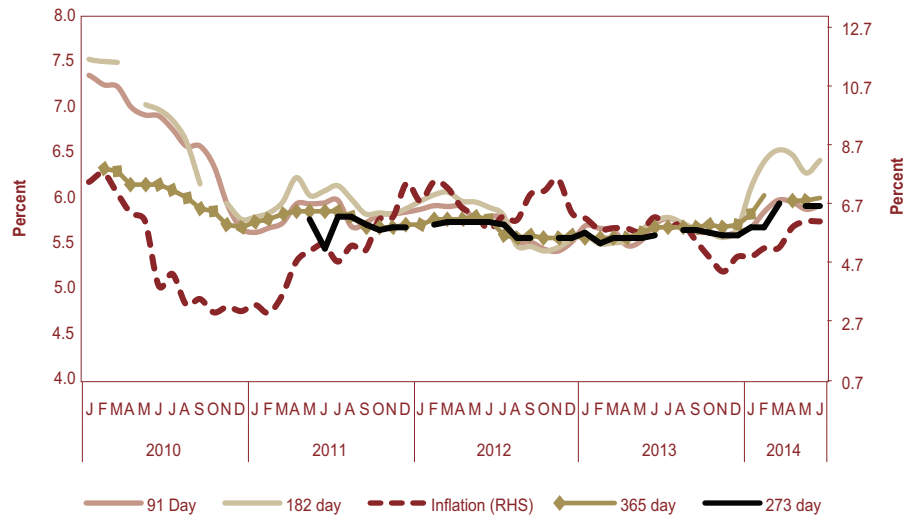
**Chart 3.12: Real interest rates**



## Treasury Bills

The yields for all the Treasury Bills (T-bills) decreased during the second quarter of 2014. The average effective yield of 91-day treasury bills (T-bills) declined to 5.93 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014, from 5.99 percent at the end of the previous quarter. The 182-day T-bill also fell to 6.43 percent from 6.54 percent over the same period, while the 273-day decreased to 6.69 percent from 6.74 in the previous quarter. The yields for 365-day T-bill was lower at 6.90 percent from 6.99 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2014 (Chart 3.13).

**Chart 3.13: Treasury Bills discount rate**

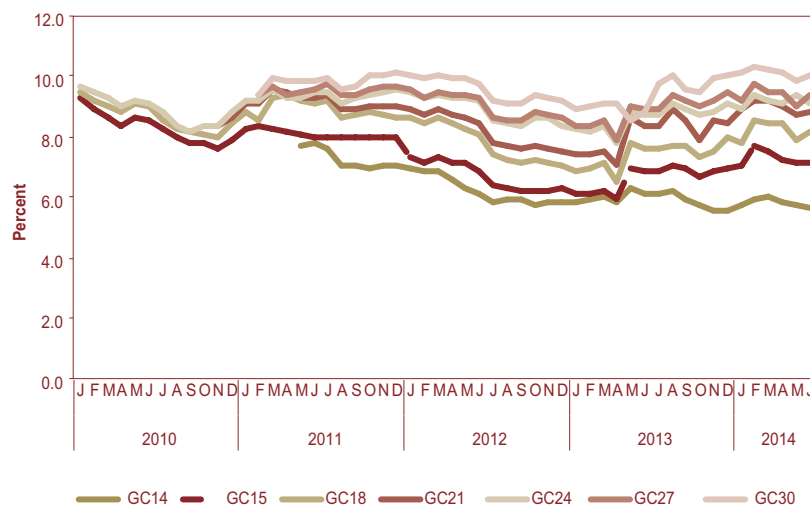


## Capital market developments

### Government bond yields

With the exception of the GC35, yields for all Namibian Government bonds declined during the second quarter of 2014. The effective yield for GC15, GC17, GC21, fell by 30 basis points each, while the GC18 fell by 20 basis points. The rest of the bond yields dropped by 10 basis points each, with the exception of GC35, which rose by 10 basis points over the same period. (Chart 3.14).

**Chart 3.14: Government Bond yields**



## Equity market developments

The performance of both the overall and local market capitalization improved at the end of the second quarter of 2014 in line with the positive growth in global stock market. The overall market capitalization increased to N\$1 555 billion in the second quarter of 2014, from N\$1 515 billion at the end of the previous quarter. The value of shares traded on the Namibian Stock Exchange (NSX) increased to N\$1.9 billion from N\$1.7 billion over the same period. Likewise, the local market capitalization rose to N\$19.7 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2014, from N\$19.2 billion at the end of the previous quarter.

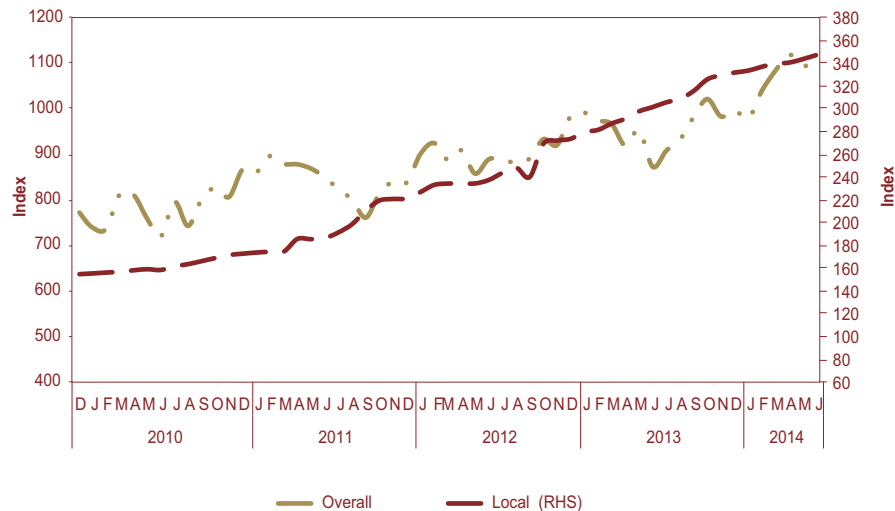
**Table 3.3: NSX summary statistics**

Overall	2013			2014	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Index at the end period	872.51	982.10	996.73	1 084.00	1 103.43
Market capitalisation at end of period (N\$ million)	1 228 218	1 376 280	1 405 908	1 515 071	1 555 560
Free float market cap at end of period (N\$ million)	936 787	1 051 921	1 069 312	1 163 440	1 190 732
Number of shares traded ('000)	27 260	30 493	27 074	41 069	25 439
Value traded (N\$ million)	1 211	1 182	1 094	1 926	1 316
Number of deals on NSX	972	1 053	992	1 118	913
Number of new listing (DevX)	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Local</b>					
Index at the end period	301.40	315.57	331.72	339.52	347.18
Market capitalisation at end of period (N\$ million)	17 149	17 916	18 729	19 244	19 734
Number of shares traded ('000)	10 945	10 084	7 666	9 065	3 286
Value traded (N\$ million)	12	12	10	7	5
Number of deals on NSX	119	321	205	214	193
Number of new listing	1	0	0	0	0

Source: NSX

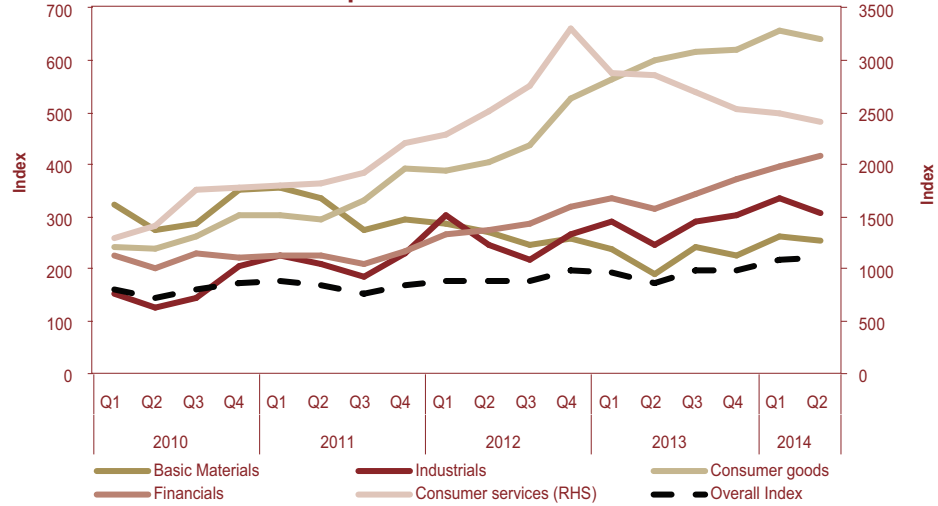
Both the local index and overall index of NSX increased at the end of the second quarter of 2014, compared to the first quarter of 2014. The Local index closed at 347.18 index points at the end of the second quarter of 2014 from 339.52 index points at the end of the first quarter (Chart 3.15). The rise in the local index was reflected in stronger share prices of Namibian Breweries, FNB Holding and Bank Windhoek Holdings limited. The Overall index closed at 1 103 index points during the second quarter of 2014 from 1 082 index points during the first quarter (Chart 3.15).

**Chart 3.15: NSX price index**



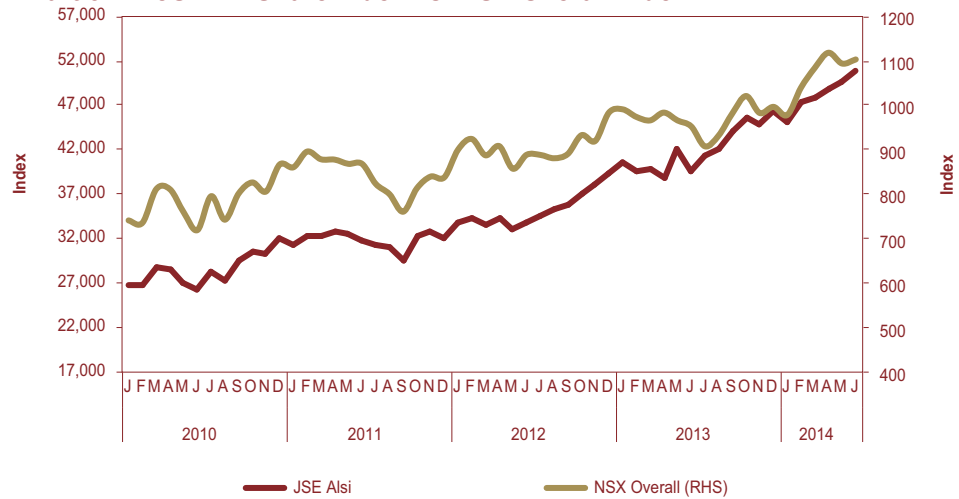
The share price indices for all sectors slowed during the second quarter of 2014 with the exception of the financial sector. Basic materials, industrials, consumer goods, and consumer services on the NSX declined by 3.21 percent, 8.18 percent, 2.53 percent and 3.16 percent, respectively (Chart 3.16).

**Chart 3.16: Sectoral share price indices**



The JSE All Share and NSX Overall Index performed well at the end of the second quarter of 2014, compared to the previous quarter. The JSE All Share Index rose by 6.6 percent, closing at 50 945 index points, while the NSX Overall Index increased by 1.8 percent to 1 103 index points at the end of the period under review (Chart 3.17).

**Chart 3.17: JSE All Share Index vs. NSX Overall Index**





## FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS<sup>18</sup>

**The Central Government outstanding nominal debt and loan guarantees increased on an annual basis at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15, but remained sustainable.** On a quarterly basis, total government debt also increased while loan guarantees declined marginally as reflected in foreign loan guarantees. Consequently, the ratio of debt and guarantees to GDP increased on an annual basis, however, remained below the government's ceilings and pose no risk to the government's fiscal position.

### Central Government Debt

**The total nominal debt stock increased both on a quarterly and annual basis at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15, reflected in both domestic and foreign borrowing.** Central government's debt stock stood at N\$31.3 billion at the end of the quarter under review, representing an increase of 2.2 percent and 12.9 percent compared to the level at the end of the previous quarter and the first quarter of 2013/14, respectively (Table 4.1). At this level, total debt as a percentage of GDP stood at 22.3 percent, which is lower by 1.5 percentage point compared to the ratio at the end of the preceding quarter, as nominal GDP is projected to grow at faster rate than the accumulation of debt. The ratio of debt to GDP, however, increased slightly by 0.8 percentage points compared to the ratio at the end of the first quarter of 2013/14, in line with an increase in nominal debt. At 22.3 percent, the ratio of total debt to GDP remains lower than the government's debt ceiling of 35 percent of GDP.

<sup>18</sup> All quarters mentioned under this section are fiscal quarters and not calendar quarters; implying the first fiscal quarter of 2014/15 is the second calendar quarter of 2014. Moreover, the exchange rates referred to in this Section are direct rates for the respective currencies as at the end of the period. However, exchange rates used for the foreign trade and payments Section are average rate during the period.

**Table 4.1: Central Government Debt (N\$ million, unless otherwise stated)**

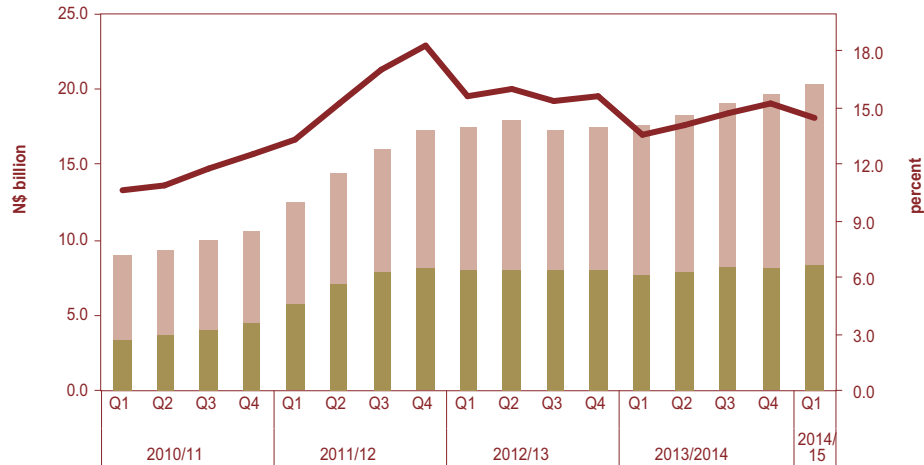
	2013/14				2014/15
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Fiscal Year GDP</b>	<b>129 107</b>	<b>129 107</b>	<b>129 107</b>	<b>129 107</b>	<b>140 723</b>
<b>Total export of goods and services</b>	<b>12 849</b>	<b>16 255</b>	<b>13 281</b>	<b>13 162</b>	<b>15 859</b>
<b>Foreign debt stock</b>	<b>10 171.2</b>	<b>10 473.6</b>	<b>10 876.6</b>	<b>11 033.9</b>	<b>11 048.6</b>
Bilateral	1 515.7	1 812.4	1 938.4	2 060.4	2 085.0
As % of total foreign debt stock	14.9	17.3	17.8	18.7	18.9
Multilateral	2 830.4	2 807.5	2 863.2	2 821.5	2 813.2
As % of total foreign debt stock	27.8	26.8	26.3	25.6	25.5
Eurobond	4 975.0	5 003.8	5 225.0	5 302.0	5 300.4
As % of total foreign debt stock	48.9	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.0
JSE Listed bond	850.0	850.0	850.0	850.0	850.0
As % of total foreign debt stock	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7
<b>Foreign debt service</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>231.5</b>
As % of export of goods and services	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.5
<b>Domestic debt stock</b>	<b>17 597.2</b>	<b>18 236.2</b>	<b>19 023.3</b>	<b>19 629.3</b>	<b>20 299.0</b>
Treasury Bills	7 739.1	7 892.0	8 132.3	8 173.3	8 273.0
As % of total domestic debt stock	44.0	43.3	42.7	41.6	40.8
Internal registered stock	9 858.1	10 344.2	10 891.0	11 456.0	12 026.0
As % of total domestic debt stock	56.0	56.7	57.3	58.4	59.2
<b>Total Central Government debt</b>	<b>27 768.4</b>	<b>28 709.9</b>	<b>29 899.9</b>	<b>30 663.2</b>	<b>31 347.6</b>
<b>Proportion of total debt</b>					
Foreign debt stock	36.6	36.5	36.4	36.0	35.2
Domestic debt stock	63.4	63.5	63.6	64.0	64.8
<b>As % of fiscal year GDP</b>					
Foreign debt stock	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.5	7.9
Domestic debt stock	13.6	14.1	14.7	15.2	14.4
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>

Source: BoN, MoF and NSA

## Domestic Debt

**Government's total domestic debt increased on both quarterly and annual basis at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15, mainly due to the issuance of Internal Registered Stocks (IRS).** The government's total domestic debt increased by 3.4 percent on a quarterly basis to N\$20.3 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15 in line with the Government borrowing plan (Table 4.1). The rise in total domestic debt over the quarter was reflected mainly in Internal Registered Stock which rose by 5.6 percent to N\$12.0 billion. On an annual basis, total Central Government domestic debt increased by 15.4 percent when compared to the stock at the end of the first quarter of the previous fiscal year. This was reflected mainly in IRS, which rose by 22.0 percent to N\$12.0 billion, while T-Bills only increased by 6.9 percent to N\$8.3 billion over the same period.

**Chart 4.1: Total domestic debt by security**



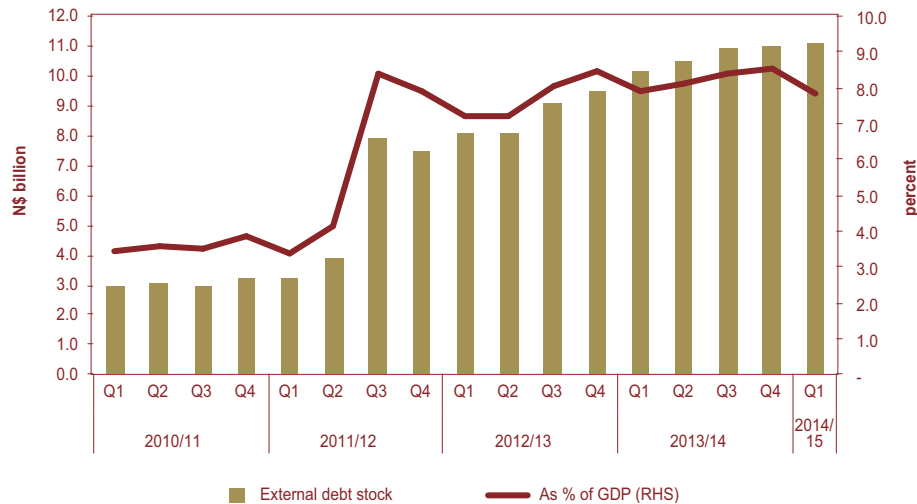
Source: BoN, MoF and NSA

**Domestic debt stock as a percentage of GDP declined on a quarterly basis, but rose on an annual basis at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15.** On a quarterly basis, domestic debt stock as percentage of GDP declined by 0.8 percentage points to 14.4 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15 (Chart 4.1). At this ratio, domestic debt as a percentage of GDP is, however, higher by 0.8 percentage point compared to the ratio at the end of the first quarter of 2013/14.

### External Debt<sup>19</sup>

**Recent developments in the Central Government's external debt stock are marked by increased bilateral borrowings, coupled with the depreciation of the Namibia Dollar against major currencies.** Government total external debt increased marginally by 0.1 percent on a quarterly basis to N\$11.0 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15 (Chart 4.2). The increase over the quarter was driven mainly by increases in disbursement of loans from China. On an annual basis, external debt increased by 8.6 percent, mainly attributed to new bilateral loan borrowings from the Chinese Government. Moreover, the depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar resulted in the Eurobond, increasing by 6.5 percent to N\$5.3 billion at the end of the review quarter. External debt as a percentage of GDP, however, declined slightly by 0.6 percentage point on a quarterly basis to 7.9 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15. At this ratio, external debt to GDP remained unchanged when compared to the first quarter of 2013/14.

**Chart 4.2: Total external debt**



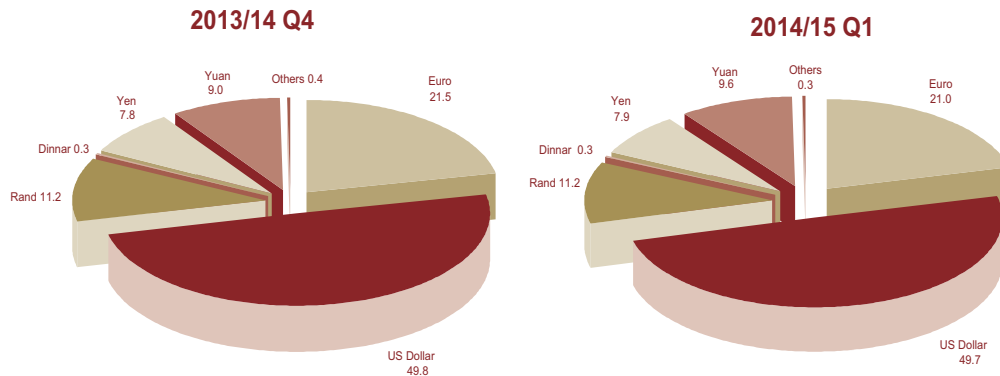
Source: BoN, MoF and NSA

<sup>19</sup> Multilateral loans are contractual loans between the Namibian government and international organisations, while bilateral loans refer to contractual loans between the Namibian government and another given government.

## External debt by type and currency

The Eurobond continued to dominate Government's external debt when compared to other foreign currency denominated loans. At the end of the first quarter of 2014/15, the Eurobond accounted for 48.0 percent of external debt, slightly lower by 0.1 percentage point when compared to its share at the end of the previous quarter. Multilateral loans made up the second largest portion of the total external debt accounting for 25.5 percent at the end of the review quarter, about 0.1 percentage point lower, compared to the ratio at the end of the previous quarter. Bilateral loans accounted for 18.9 percent of the total external debt share, higher by 0.2 percentage point over the same period. Meanwhile, the JSE listed bond made up the remaining 7.7 percent.

**Chart 4.3: External debt currency composition**



Source: MoF

The US Dollar continued to be the dominant denomination currency in the Government's total external debt portfolio at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15. Government debt denominated in US Dollar accounted for 49.7 percent, 0.1 percentage point lower when compared to the preceding quarter (Chart 4.3). The Euro was the second dominant currency at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15, accounting for 21.0 percent. Debt denominated in the South African Rand remained unchanged at 11.2 percent over the same period. The Chinese Yuan and Japanese Yen made up the fourth and fifth largest components of total external debt, accounting for 9.6 and 7.9 percent, respectively.

## Central Government Loan Guarantees

The total loan guarantees rose substantially on an annual basis at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15, mainly driven by the increase in foreign loan guarantees. Loan guarantees rose on an annual basis from N\$2.5 billion to N\$7.3 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15 (Table 4.2). The increase in total loan guarantees over this period was predominantly driven by foreign loan guarantees, while domestic loan guarantees declined. On a quarterly basis, total central government loan guarantees decreased marginally by 2.9 percent, reflected in foreign loan guarantees, while domestic loan guarantees increased marginally. As a percentage of GDP, central government loan guarantees increased on an annual basis by 3.3 percentage points to 5.2 percent but remained well below the government's ceiling of 10.0 percent.

**Table 4.2: Central Government loan guarantees (N\$ million, unless otherwise stated)**

	2013/14				2014/15
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>GDP</b>	<b>129 107</b>	<b>129 107</b>	<b>129 107</b>	<b>129 107</b>	<b>140 723</b>
<b>Domestic Guarantees</b>	<b>1 330.2</b>	<b>832.2</b>	<b>832.2</b>	<b>831.9</b>	<b>832.4</b>
As % of GDP	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
As % of Total Guarantees	53.4	18.5	11.0	11.1	11.5
<b>Foreign Guarantees</b>	<b>1 161.2</b>	<b>3 678.3</b>	<b>6 739.9</b>	<b>6 648.2</b>	<b>6 433.2</b>
As % of GDP	0.9	2.8	5.2	5.1	4.6
As % of Total Guarantees	46.6	81.5	89.0	88.9	88.5
<b>Total Guarantees</b>	<b>2 491.4</b>	<b>4 510.5</b>	<b>7 572.1</b>	<b>7 480.1</b>	<b>7 265.6</b>
As % of GDP	1.9	3.5	5.9	5.8	5.2

Source: BoN, MoF and NSA

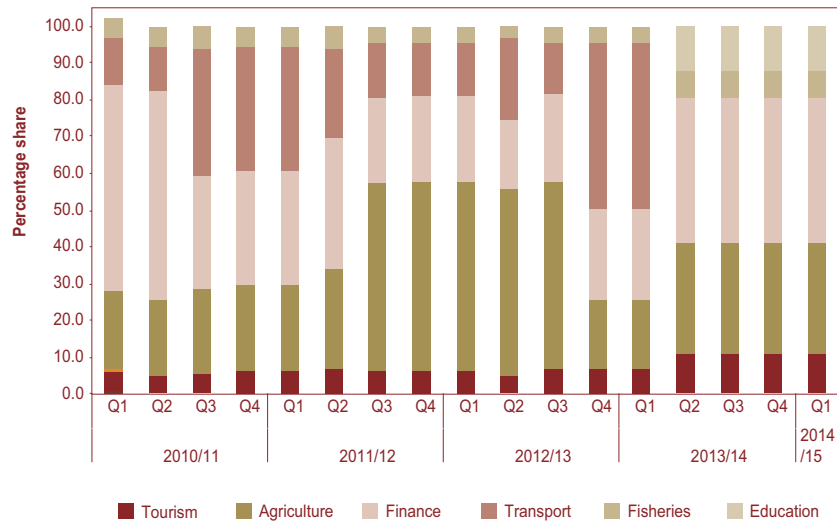


## Domestic loan guarantees

**Domestic loan guarantees declined significantly on an annual basis at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15, due to repayments in loans in the transport sector.** Domestic loan guarantees decreased on an annual basis by 37.4 percent to N\$832.4 million (Table 4.2). Domestic loan guarantees, however, increased slightly by 0.1 percent on a quarterly basis at the end of the period under review. As a percentage of GDP, total domestic loan guarantees decreased by 0.4 percentage point on an annual basis to 0.6 percent.

**The financial, agricultural and educational sectors continue to dominate the total loan guarantees issued in the domestic market.** The share of these sectors to total domestic loan guarantees stood at 39.6 percent, 30.2 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15 (Chart 4.4). In nominal terms, by the end of the quarter under review, loan guarantees to the financial sector amounted to N\$330.0 million, while the agricultural and educational sectors loans guarantees stood at N\$251.7 million and N\$100.0 million, respectively.

**Chart 4.4: Proportion of Government domestic loan guarantees by sector**

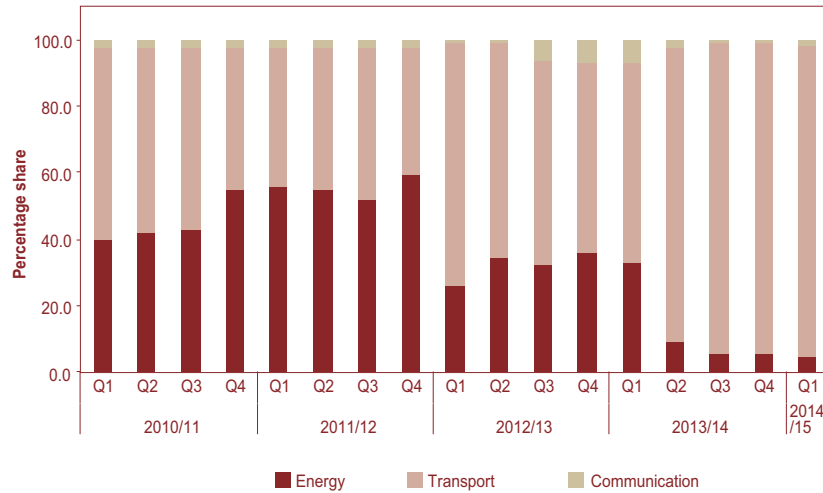


Source: MoF

## Foreign loan guarantees

**Foreign loan guarantees increased significantly on an annual basis at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15 due to the issuance of new loan guarantees in the transport sector.** Foreign loan guarantees rose from N\$1.2 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2013/14 to N\$6.4 billion at the end of the quarter under review (Table 4.2). The increase mainly resulted from the issuance of new loan guarantees in the transport sector over the same period. Foreign loan guarantees, however, declined by 3.2 percent on a quarterly basis, as some payments were done on loans to the transport and energy sectors during the period. Total foreign loan guarantees as a percentage of GDP increased by 3.7 percentage point on an annual basis to 4.6 percent with a slight decline of 0.6 percentage point on a quarterly basis.

**Chart 4.5: Proportion of Government foreign loan guarantees by sector**



Source: MoF

**The transport sector continued to dominate the foreign loan guarantees at the end of the first quarter of 2014/15.** The sector accounted for 93.6 percent of the share of foreign loan guarantees at the end of the quarter under review (Chart 4.5). This represents an increase of 33.8 percentage points in comparison to the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year. The energy sector, which recorded the second largest share of foreign loan guarantees made up 5.0 percent, while the communication sector made up 1.4 percent at the end of the review period.

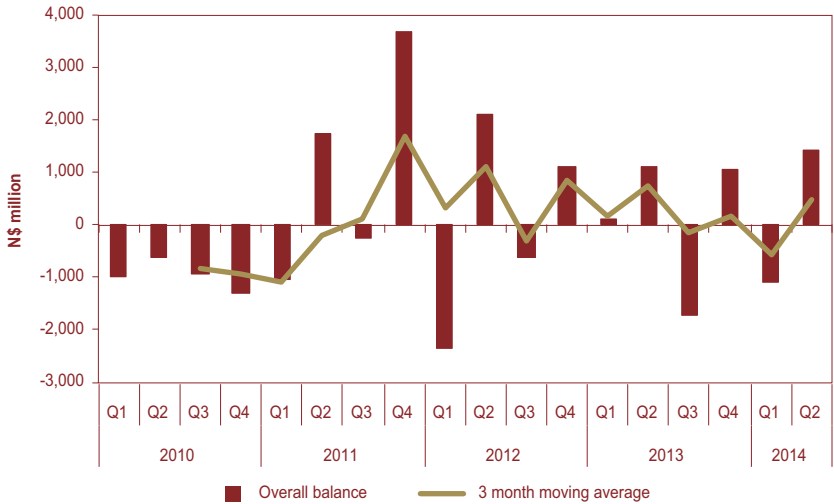


# FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS

## Overall Balance of Payments

During the second quarter of 2014, the *overall balance* (including valuation adjustment) recorded a higher surplus from that registered during the same quarter of 2013, due increased surplus in the capital and *financial account*. The surplus in the *overall balance* was N\$1.4 billion when compared to N\$1.1 billion during the corresponding quarter in 2013 (Chart 5.1). This surplus emanated from a widening surplus in the *capital and financial account*, mainly on account of increased net inflows in *other investment* category, while the net inflows in *foreign direct investment* slowed. In contrast, the *current account* posted a deteriorated deficit balance due to increased deficit in the *trade balance*, coupled with net outflows in *services* and *investment income*. The *Namibia Dollar* appreciated on a quarterly basis against all major trading currencies, while depreciating, year-on-year, mostly due to industrial actions in South Africa's mining sector and the tapering of assets by the Federal Reserve. Furthermore, the *International Investment Position (IIP)* recorded a reduced net asset position, year-on-year, in the second quarter of 2014, as Namibia's *foreign liabilities* rose faster than the *foreign assets*.

**Chart 5.1: Overall balance**



## Current Account

During the second quarter of 2014, the *current account* registered a higher deficit, year-on-year, mainly due to a larger *merchandise trade deficit balance*. On an annual basis, the *current account* recorded a deficit of N\$1.7 billion, compared to N\$506 million during the same quarter of 2013 (Table 5.1). This was largely as a result of a deteriorating *merchandise trade balance* and net payments in *services* and *investment income*. On a quarterly basis, however, the *current account* registered a lower deficit by 47.6 percent, mainly due to a substantial increase in *current transfer* receipts and the narrowing *trade deficit balance* on account of a faster rise in *exports* relative to imports.

**Table 5.1: Major current account categories (N\$ million)**

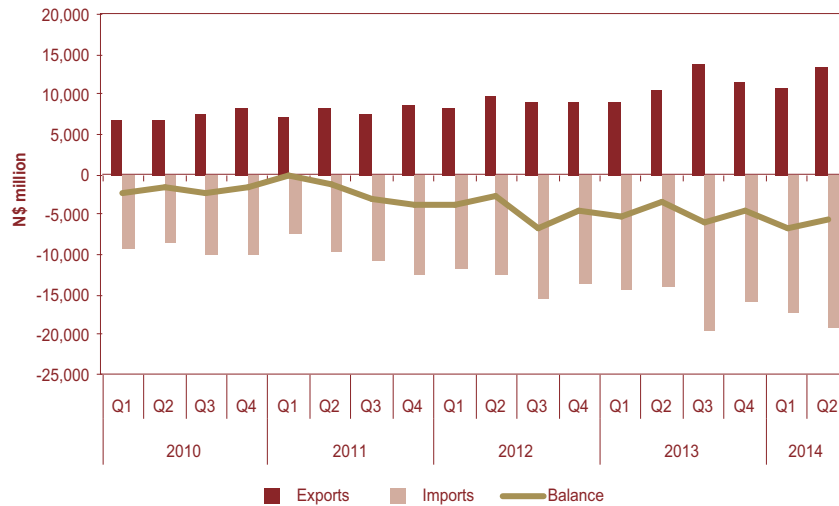
	2013				2014	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Merchandise exports</b>	<b>9 014</b>	<b>10 493</b>	<b>13 794</b>	<b>11 422</b>	<b>10 765</b>	<b>13 435</b>
<i>Diamonds</i>	1 943	3 550	2 885	3 320	2 122	4 708
<i>Uranium</i>	1 183	1 339	877	1 706	1 364	648
<i>Other mineral products</i>	386	363	612	954	670	723
<i>Food and live animals</i>	1 107	1 070	1 069	1 141	880	980
<i>Manufactured products</i>	2 021	1 870	1 677	1 810	2 514	2 179
<i>Other commodities &amp; Re-exports</i>	2 374	2 301	6 675	2 491	3 215	4 198
<b>Merchandise imports</b>	<b>-14 371</b>	<b>-14 024</b>	<b>19 739</b>	<b>-15 870</b>	<b>-17 550</b>	<b>-19 084</b>
<b>Merchandise trade balance</b>	<b>-5 357</b>	<b>-3 532</b>	<b>-5 945</b>	<b>-4 448</b>	<b>-6 785</b>	<b>-5 649</b>
<b>Net services</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>-105</b>	<b>-514</b>	<b>-154</b>	<b>-272</b>
<i>of which Travel</i>	753	761	767	431	446	443
<b>Investment income (net)</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>-1 155</b>	<b>-504</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>-172</b>	<b>-479</b>
<i>Direct investment (net)</i>	-495	-1 572	-1 006	-172	-730	-924
<i>Portfolio investment (net)</i>	399	407	387	892	395	447
<i>other investment (net)</i>	2	10	116	27	163	-2
<b>Current transfer (net)</b>	<b>3 601</b>	<b>3 805</b>	<b>3 876</b>	<b>3 929</b>	<b>3 905</b>	<b>4 717</b>
<i>of which SACU</i>	3 449	3 682	3 682	3 682	3 682	4 529
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>-1 531</b>	<b>-506</b>	<b>-2 707</b>	<b>-285</b>	<b>-3 216</b>	<b>-1 685</b>

### Merchandise trade balance<sup>20</sup>

During the second quarter of 2014, the *deficit on merchandise trade* narrowed, quarter-on-quarter, while deteriorated on an annual basis, due to a higher value of imports relative to exports. The *merchandise trade deficit* deteriorated by 60.0 percent, year-on-year, to N\$5.6 billion during the quarter under review (Chart 5.2). The widening trade deficit, year-on-year, was as a result of a relatively higher value of import bill in relation to exports. The value of imports increased by 36.1 percent to N\$19.1 billion over the same period. This rise was due to imports of *machinery and mechanical appliances, vehicles, iron and steel*, which rose by 43.2 percent, 62.2 percent and 47.3 percent to N\$3.7 billion, N\$2.5 billion and N\$1.2 billion, respectively. On a quarterly basis, however, the *merchandise trade deficit* narrowed by 16.7 percent, as a result of a faster growth in exports relative to imports. In this regard, *exports* rose substantially by 24.8 percent to N\$13.4 billion. The quarterly rise in *exports* was mainly underpinned by increased receipts earned on diamonds and the *re-exports* of high value commodities, mainly *vessels*. Likewise, *merchandise imports* rose but at a lower rate of 8.7 percent, which resulted in the narrowing trade deficit.

<sup>20</sup> The difference between the merchandise trade balance published by the NSA and BON lies in the adjustments made for the BOP purposes.

**Chart 5.2: Merchandise trade**

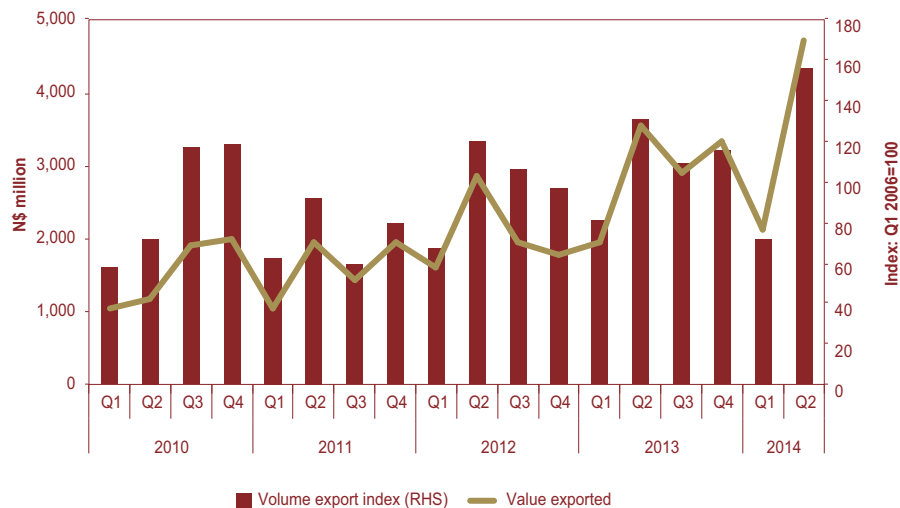


## Mineral exports

### Diamonds

During the second quarter of 2014, *diamond* export earnings rose significantly, both quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year, mainly as a result of increased volumes exported and the depreciation of the Namibia dollar. Diamond export earnings rose substantially by N\$2.6 billion to N\$4.7 billion, quarter-on-quarter (Chart 5.3). The rise was mainly as a result of a substantial increase in volumes exported, which rose by 349 thousand carats to 649 thousand carats. The increase in carats exported during the period was on account of the usual high demand from international sight-holders in preparation for the usual peak sales during the fourth quarter. Similarly, year-on-year, diamond export earnings rose by 32.6 percent during the second quarter of 2014. The rise was mainly as a result of increased diamond exported volumes, which rose by 18.3 percent, coupled with the depreciation of the Namibia dollar. On a yearly basis, the NAD depreciated, on average, by 11.5 percent, 21.6 percent and 16.4 percent against the USD, GBP and the EUR, respectively.

**Chart 5.3: Diamond quarterly exports**



Source: NAMDEB

## Uranium

**Uranium exports receipts declined significantly, both on a quarterly and annual basis during the second quarter of 2014, mainly as a result of weak external demand, which led to depressed international prices, coupled with logistical problems.** During the second quarter of 2014, *uranium* export earnings declined by 52.5 percent and 51.6 percent to N\$648 million, both quarter-on-quarter and on an annual basis, respectively (Chart 5.4). The quarterly and annual decline was mainly as a result of decrease in export volumes, which declined by 48.3 percent and 47.4 percent to 790 tonnes. The decline in volumes exported was underpinned by weak external demand for uranium and logistical problems experienced during the quarter. The low demand for uranium continues to put downward pressure on the average international prices for uranium, which declined by 15.0 percent and 26.6 percent, both on a quarterly and year-on-year basis, to US\$29.8 per pound, respectively.

**Chart 5.4: Uranium export earnings and price**

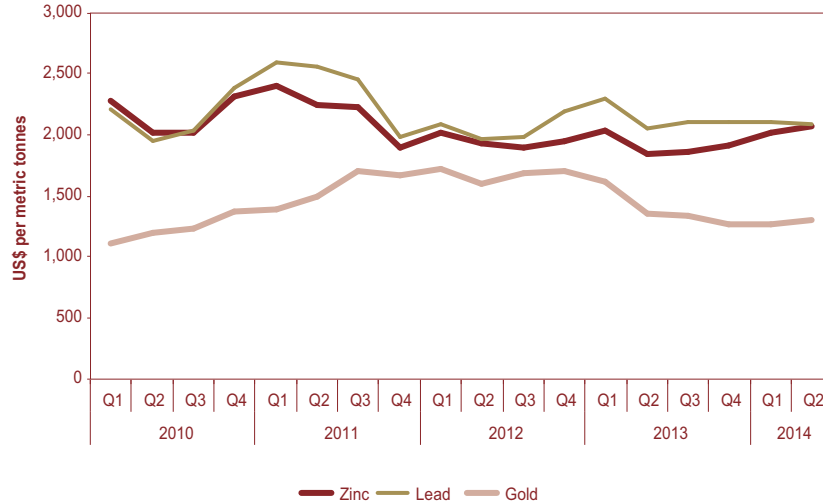


Source: Rio Tinto and Langer Heinrich

## Other mineral exports

**During the second quarter of 2014, export earnings of other minerals (excluding uranium) rose substantially, both on a yearly basis and quarter-on-quarter, while prices for most minerals varied over these periods.** Year-on-year, export earnings for *other minerals* increased substantially by N\$360 million to N\$723 million. This was due to increased export earnings for *gold* and *zinc concentrate*. The rise in earnings for *gold* was attributed to increased volumes exported, while for *zinc concentrate* was mainly due to the change in sales strategy. The depreciation of the *Namibia Dollar* against currencies of its major trading partners also contributed to the increased export receipts. Likewise, quarter-on-quarter, export earnings for *other minerals* rose by 7.8 percent on account of increased earnings for lead. Meanwhile, the average international prices for both *gold* and *zinc* increased on a quarterly basis, as global demand improved during the second quarter of 2014 (Chart 5.5), while average prices for *gold* and *copper* declined on annual basis.

**Chart 5.5: Quarterly average mineral prices**



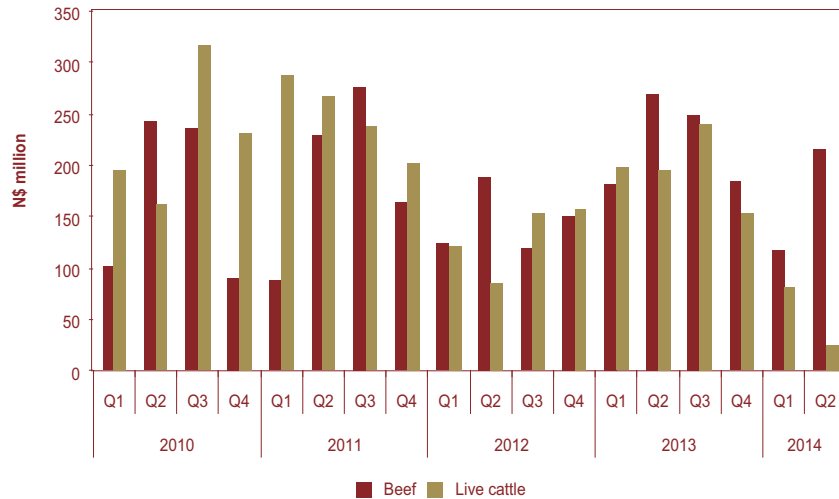
### Manufactured exports

Export earnings from manufactured products rose on an annual basis, but declined on a quarterly basis due to reduced earnings for processed fish products and finished products from the EPZ companies. On quarterly basis, export earnings for *manufactured products* declined by 13.4 percent, to N\$2.3 billion during the second quarter of 2014. This was mainly due to reduced earnings for *processed fish products* and finished products from the EPZ companies, particularly *processed diamonds* and *refined zinc*. Year-on-year, however, a positive performance was recorded as export earnings rose by 16.5 percent, due to higher receipts for *processed diamonds*, as a result of depreciation of the local currency during the same period.

### Food and live animals

During the second quarter of 2014, export earnings for *food and live animals* declined on an annual basis, mainly due to decreased export receipts for *live animals*, but rose quarter-on-quarter, mostly as a result of improved earnings for *meat and meat preparations*. On an annual basis, export earnings for *food and live animals* declined by 8.4 percent to N\$980 million. This decline was underpinned by a substantial decrease in the export receipts for *live animals* and *meat and meat preparations* sub categories, which declined by 70.0 percent and 16.2 percent to N\$86 million and N\$357 million, respectively (Chart 5.6). The weak export performance of *live animals* was as a result of a decline in the number of *live cattle* and *small stock* exported, which was due to the imposed health regulations by South Africa, coupled with re-stocking activities. On a quarterly basis, however, export earnings for *food and live animals* category rose by 11.4 percent due to increased earnings for *meat and meat preparations* and *unprocessed fish* subcategory. The increased earnings for *meat and meat preparations* was underpinned by a rise in the number of *slaughtered cattle* for exports caused by the imposed health regulations on live stock exports to South Africa.

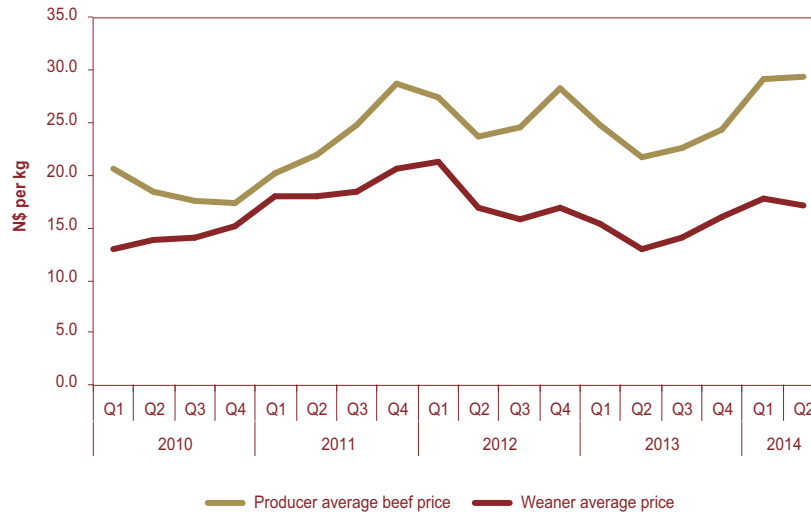
**Chart 5.6: Beef and live cattle exports**



Source: Meat Board of Namibia

The average price for weaners and beef increased substantially, year-on-year, while quarter-on-quarter, the average price for weaners declined. The restocking activities and the short supply in the number of *live cattle* exported, which emanated from restrictive health regulations by South Africa, attributed to increased prices for both *weaners* and *beef*. Moreover, the severe drought experienced during the second quarter of last year contributed to increased marketing activities and resulted in low prices in relation to the quarter under review. On average, the price for beef and weaners rose by 35.3 percent and 30.3 percent, year-on-year to N\$29.4 per kilogram and N\$17.0 per kilogram, respectively (Chart 5.7). Contrastingly, the average prices for weaners in the local market fell by 4.5 percent, quarter-on-quarter, mainly due to oversupply caused by the imposed health regulations by South Africa.

**Chart 5.7: Beef and weaner prices**



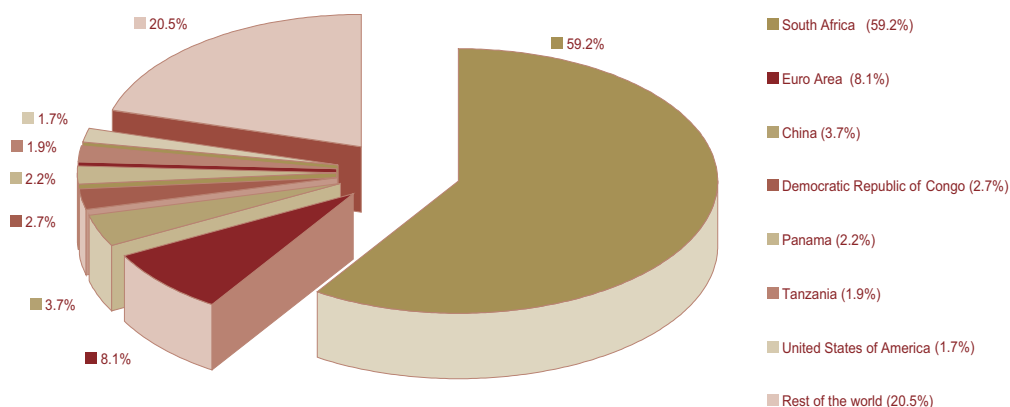
Source: Meat Board of Namibia

### Direction of trade by major commodities

During the second quarter of 2014, South Africa remained Namibia's leading source of major import commodities. Imports from South Africa accounted for 59.2 percent of all imported goods, comprising of mainly *vehicles and consumer goods*. The Euro Area was second and accounted for 8.1 percent of Namibia's total imported goods, which mainly consisted of *machinery and fuel*, followed by 3.7 percent from China, consisting of mostly *stainless steel*. The remaining 29.0 percent originated from other countries of which the Democratic Republic of Congo, Panama and Tanzania were the highest (Chart 5.8).



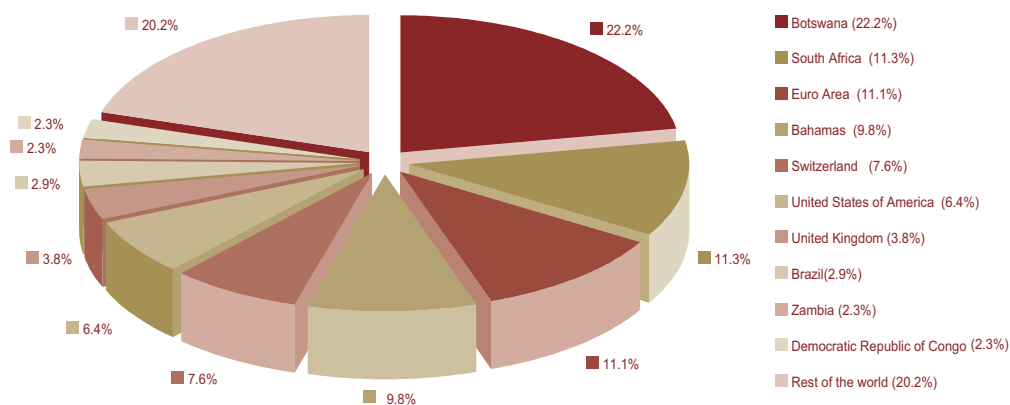
**Chart 5.8: Imports by origin (percentage share) – Q2-2014**



Source: NSA

With regard to exports, Botswana was the leading destination for Namibia's exports during the second quarter of 2014. Namibia's key export commodity, diamonds were destined for Botswana during the second quarter. In that regard, Botswana imported about 22.2 percent of total exports from Namibia. South Africa was second, accounting for 11.3 percent, which constituted mainly of beer and *unprocessed fish products*. The share of exports to the Euro Area, which constituted mainly *fish products, beef, zinc concentrates* stood at 11.1 percent, while 9.8 percent and 7.6 percent were exported to Bahamas and Switzerland, respectively (Chart 5.9).

**Chart 5.9: Exports by destination (percentage share) – Q2-2014**

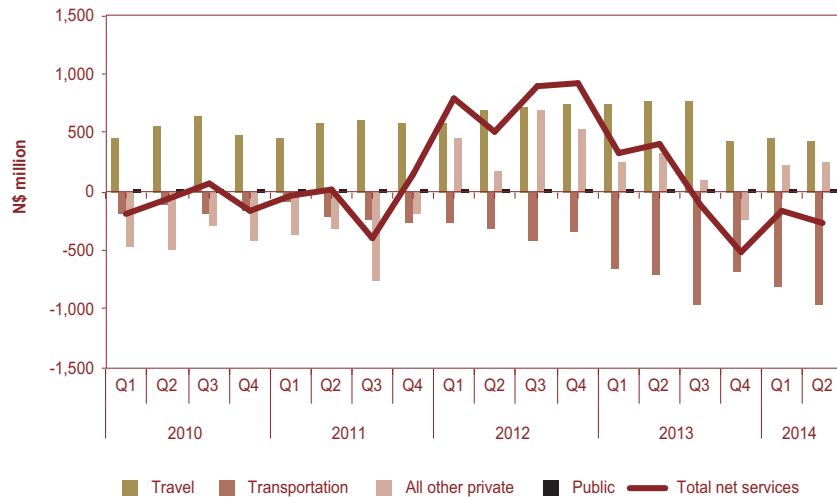


Source: NSA

## Services balance

The *net services* category recorded a net outflow on a quarterly and yearly basis during the second quarter of 2014, mainly due to net payments in *transportation services*. The net services registered a deficit of N\$272 million, year-on-year, from a surplus of N\$396 million (Chart 5.10). This deficit balance was mainly as a result of higher net outflows in *transportation services*, which rose in line with the *merchandise imports*. Likewise, on a quarterly basis, *net services* registered a higher deficit from N\$154 million during the first quarter, also driven by *transportation services*.

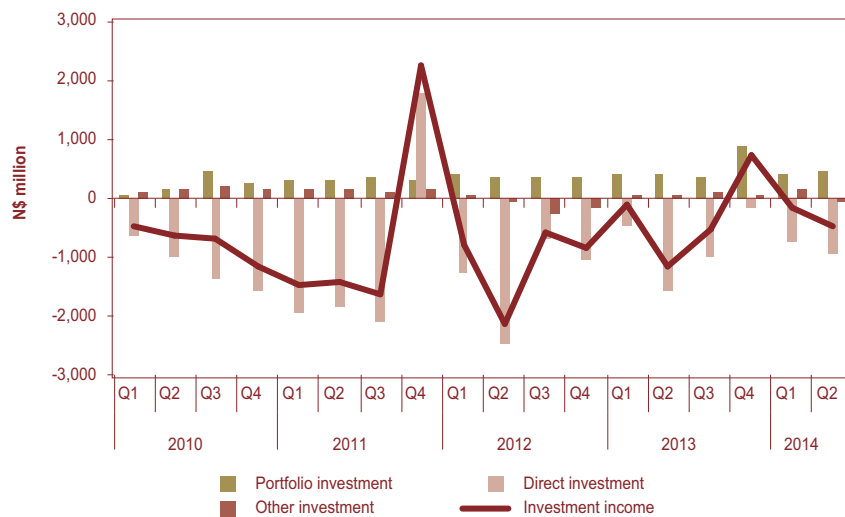
**Chart 5.10: Services account**



### Net investment income

The net outflow in *investment income* declined, year-on-year, but rose, quarter-on-quarter during the second quarter of 2014, mainly due to income paid to *foreign direct investors*. The *net investment income* recorded a net outflow of N\$479 million, which was lower than N\$1.2 billion recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2013 (Chart 5.11). The lower profits made by foreign owned entities on a yearly basis during the second quarter of 2014 resulted in a substantial decline in payments made to *foreign direct investors* abroad, in the form of *retained earnings*. On a quarterly basis, however, *net investment income* recorded a higher net outflow when compared to a net outflows N\$172 million during the first quarter of 2014. The higher net outflow during the second quarter was mainly due to increased income earned by foreign owned entities, which in turn led to higher outflows in *retained earnings*.

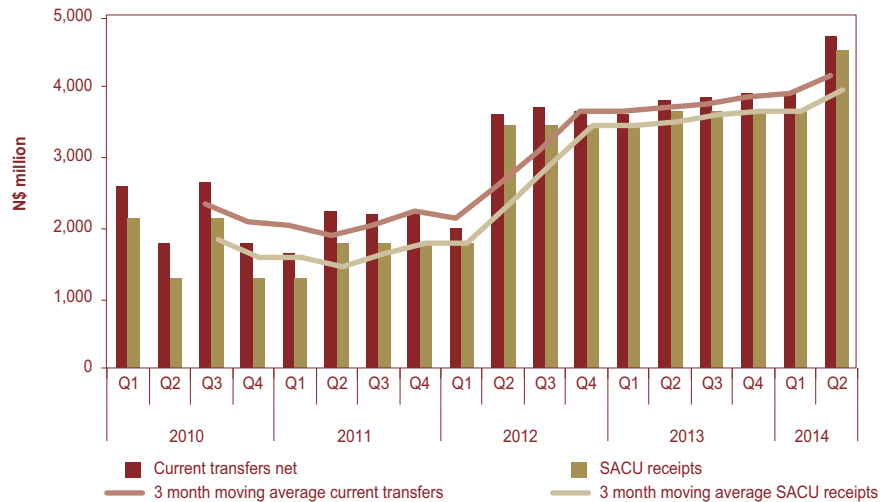
**Chart 5.11: Investment income, net**



### Net current transfers

During the second quarter of 2014, *current transfer* receipts increased substantially both on a quarter-on-quarter and annual basis, mainly due to a rise in SACU receipts. Namibia's *net current transfers* receivable increased substantially by 24.0 percent and 20.8 percent to N\$4.7 billion, year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter, respectively (Chart 5.12). This was underpinned by increased inflows from SACU transfers, which rose both on a quarterly and yearly basis by 23.0 percent to N\$4.5 billion.

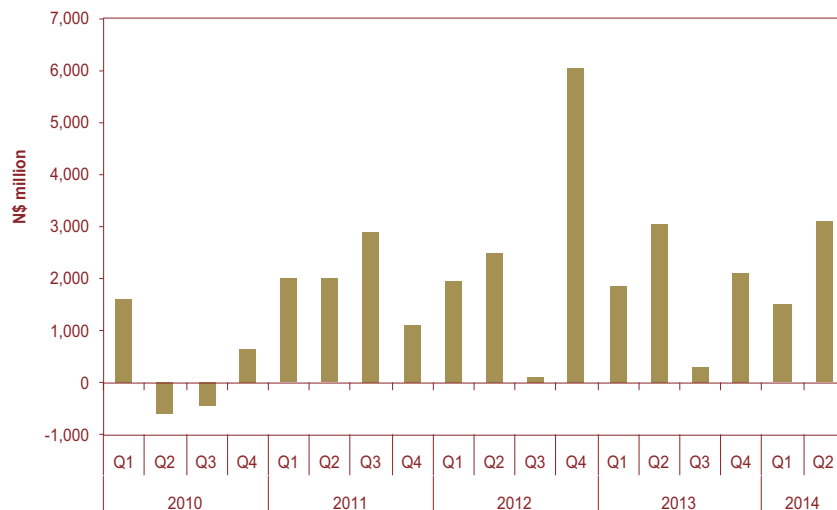
**Chart 5.12: Current transfers**



## CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The *capital and financial account* posted a marginal increased surplus balance during the second quarter of 2014 compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The rise was due to significant net inflows, mainly in *other investment*, while *portfolio investment* recorded remarkable *outflows*. In this regard, the surplus balance in the *capital and financial account* was N\$3.1 billion during the second quarter of 2014, a rise by 2.0 percent when compared to the surplus registered during the same quarter a year ago (Chart 5.13). On a quarterly basis, the surplus was higher by N\$109 million and was also due to increased net inflows in *other investment*.

**Chart 5.13: Capital and Financial account**



## Foreign direct investment (FDI)

*Net foreign direct investment* inflows slowed during the quarter under review, when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2013, mainly due to net repayments in *other capital* and reduced inflows recorded in *reinvested earnings*. *Foreign direct investment* inflows decreased to N\$588 million from N\$685 million and N\$3.0 billion during the previous quarter and corresponding quarter of 2013, respectively (Chart 5.14). The net outflows registered in *other capital* coupled with slowed net inflows in *reinvested earnings* on a yearly basis, during the second quarter, contributed mainly to the lower stance. The net capital inflows in *reinvested earnings* was due to rising foreign liabilities originated from improved profits of foreign owned entities during the second quarter of 2014. In contrast, the net outflow in *other capital* was attributed to repayments of *loans* by local *FDI* companies to their foreign owners abroad.

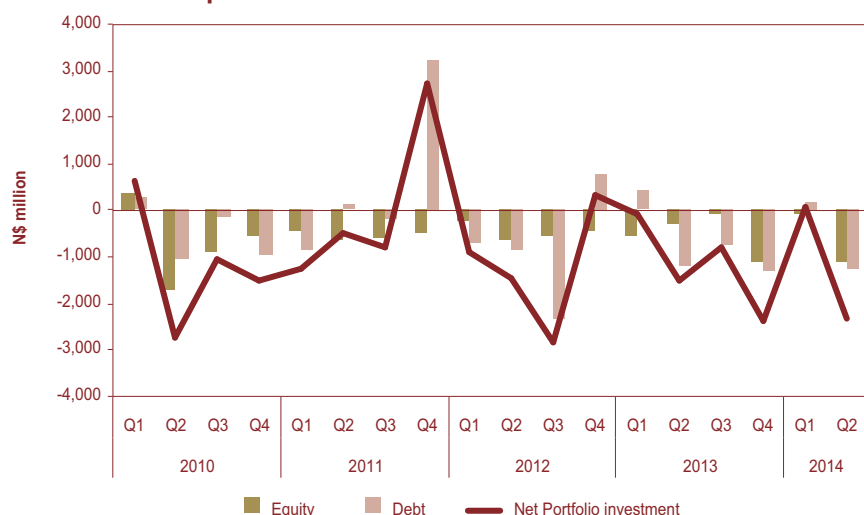
**Chart 5.14: Foreign direct investment into Namibia**



### Portfolio investments

**Portfolio investment** registered a significant net capital outflow on a yearly basis during the second quarter of 2014, mainly due to increased investments in both foreign *equity* and *debt securities*. Year-on-year, *portfolio investment* registered an outflow of N\$2.3 billion, when compared to N\$1.5 billion during the second quarter of 2013. On a quarterly basis, *portfolio investment* outflow was on a back of a low inflow of N\$84 million during the preceding quarter. The outflow for this category, quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year, was as a result of increased investments by local investors in both foreign *equity* and *debt securities*. In this regard, an increased net outflow of N\$1.1 billion was registered from that of N\$295 million and N\$76 million in *equity securities* during the same quarter of 2013 and the previous quarter, respectively (Chart 5.15). Similarly, investment in *foreign debt securities* registered an outflow of N\$1.3 billion compared to that of N\$1.2 billion a year ago and from an inflow of N\$160 million during the previous quarter. Foreign investments by institutional investors, mainly contributed to these developments.

**Chart 5.15: Net portfolio investment**



### Other long term investment

**Other long-term investment** recorded a significant inflow on a quarterly and annual basis during the second quarter of 2014. *Other long-term investment* registered a higher inflow of N\$3.9 billion during the second quarter of 2014 when compared to an inflow of N\$2.0 billion during the same quarter of the previous year (Chart 5.16). The inflow during the second quarter arose from increased foreign liabilities of *other sectors*, especially entities in the mining sector. Likewise, on a quarterly basis, liabilities of *other sectors* rose from N\$778 million during the previous quarter to N\$3.3 billion.

**Chart 5.16: Net other long-term and short-term investments**



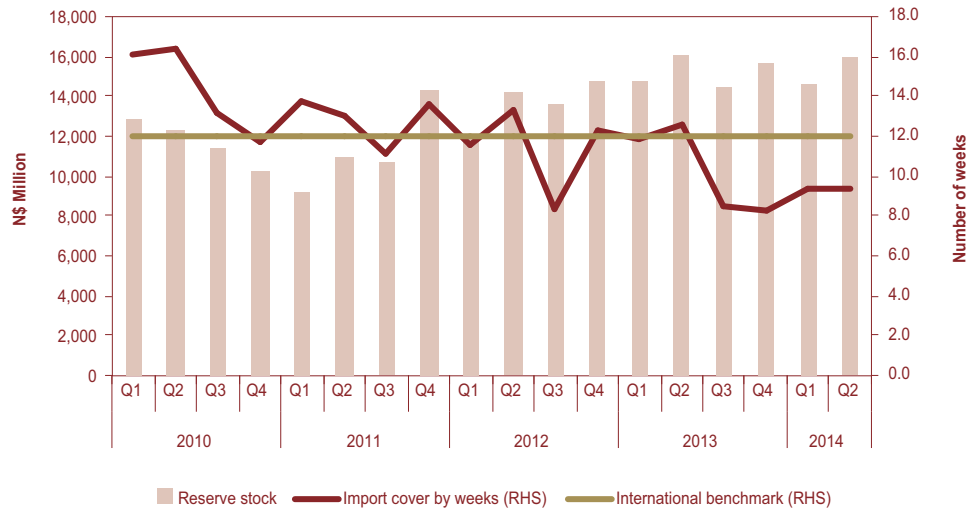
### Other short-term investment

During the second quarter of 2014, *other short-term investment* recorded an inflow compared to outflows registered during the previous quarter and the same quarter of 2013, mainly due to **increased foreign liabilities of other sectors**. In this regard, an inflow of N\$466 million was registered in *other short-term investment* during the second quarter from an outflow of N\$861 million during the previous quarter (Chart 5.16). Similarly, on a yearly basis, the inflow during the quarter under review followed a capital outflow of N\$772 million during the second quarter of 2013. This inflow emanated mainly from increased foreign liabilities of *other sectors*, while that of *local banks* decreased over the same period. In this regard, foreign liabilities of *other sectors* increased with an amount of N\$877 million, while that of *local banks* decreased with N\$320 million. The remarkable rise in foreign liabilities of *other sectors* was mainly in the form of *loans* and *other accounts payable*. During the same period, the *local banks* increased their foreign assets, albeit lower by N\$257.9 million when compared to the preceding quarter. The above developments was attributed to the inflow recorded for the overall category.

### Stock of international reserves

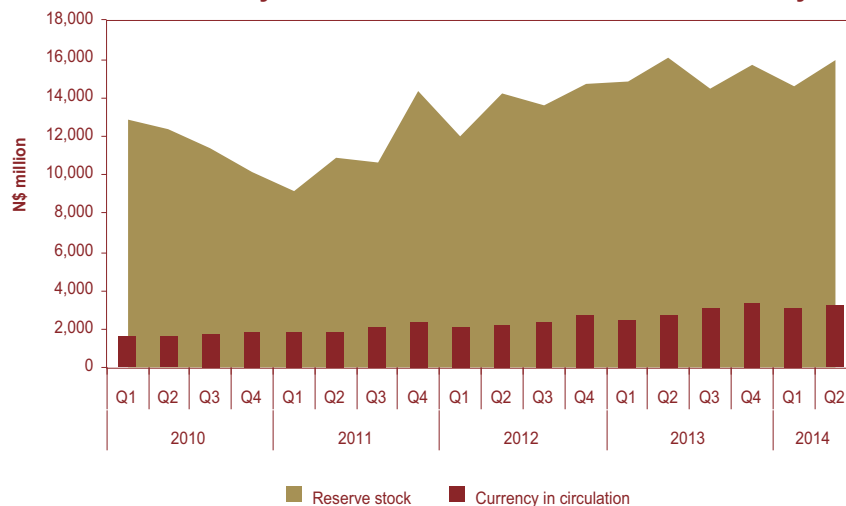
The stock of international reserves held by the Bank of Namibia rose on a quarterly basis but decreased on an annual basis during the second quarter of 2014. At the end of the second quarter, the stock of international reserves increased by 9.2 percent from the end of the first quarter of 2014 to N\$15.9 billion (Chart 5.17). The increase was mainly attributed to the rise in SACU inflows, which contributed 28.4 percent to the total stock of reserves. On a yearly basis, however, the stock of international reserves declined slightly by 0.8 percent from N\$16.1 billion at the end of the same quarter in 2013, mainly due to net capital outflows by commercial banks and government payments abroad. The weeks of import cover declined, year-on-year from 12.58 to 9.45 weeks during the quarter under review, while remaining almost constant on a quarterly basis. The weeks of import cover continued to be lower than the international benchmark level of 12.0 weeks, due to faster growth in imports relative to the stock of international reserves.

**Chart 5.17: International Reserves stock and import cover**



During the second quarter of 2013, the stock of international reserves remained sufficient to sustain the currency peg. In this regard, the aforementioned stock of international reserves was 4.9 times higher than the currency in circulation, thus deemed sufficient to sustain the currency peg between the Namibia Dollar and the Rand (Chart 5.18).

**Chart 5.18: Quarterly international reserves stock and currency in circulation**

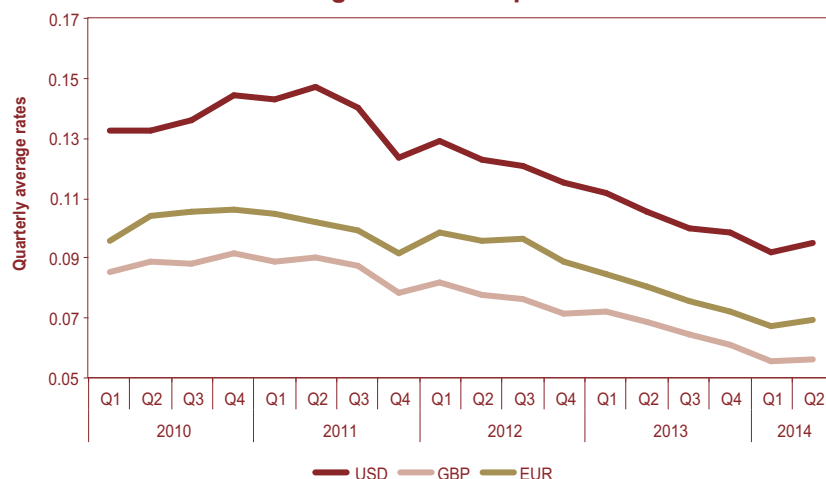


## Exchange Rates<sup>21</sup>

The Namibia Dollar appreciated against all major trading currencies on a quarterly basis but depreciated on a yearly basis during the second quarter of 2014. Quarter-on-quarter, the Rand/NAD strengthened by 3.0 percent against the USD, 1.4 percent against the GBP and 2.9 percent against the EUR. The appreciation of the Rand/NAD was mainly due to the resolved industrial disputes in South Africa’s mining sector, easing tensions in Ukraine, coupled with a more relaxed monetary policy stance in the developed economies over the medium to long term. On a yearly basis, however, the Rand/NAD weakened by 11.0 percent against the USD, 21.6 percent against the GBP and 16.4 percent against the EUR. The depreciation of the Rand/NAD, year-on-year, could also be attributed to the on-going tapering of assets by the Federal Reserve.

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

**Chart 5.19: Selected foreign currencies per Namibia Dollar**



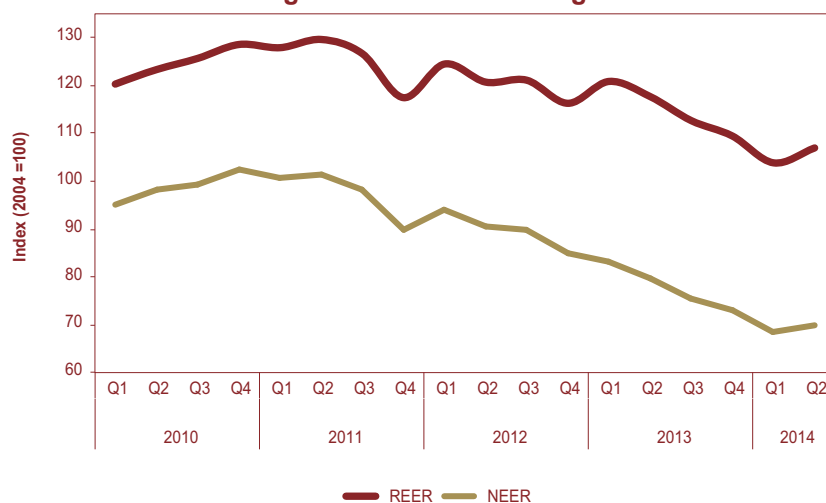
**Table 5.2: Exchange rate developments: NAD per major foreign currency**

Period	Quarterly averages			Changes (%)					
				Quarter-on-quarter			Year-on-year		
	USD	GBP	EUR	USD	GBP	EUR	USD	GBP	EUR
<b>2011</b>									
Q1	7.0006	11.2152	9.5656	1.4	2.7	1.8	-7.2	-4.5	-8.1
Q2	6.7936	11.0743	9.7774	-3.0	-1.3	2.2	-9.9	-1.5	1.9
Q3	7.1248	11.4639	10.0696	4.9	3.5	3.0	-2.8	1.0	6.5
Q4	8.0933	12.7227	10.9140	13.6	11.0	8.4	17.2	16.5	16.2
<b>2012</b>									
Q1	7.7552	12.1829	10.1689	-4.2	-4.2	-6.8	10.8	8.6	6.3
Q2	8.1254	12.8507	10.4227	4.8	5.5	2.5	19.6	16.0	6.6
Q3	8.2667	13.0586	10.3480	1.7	1.6	-0.7	16.0	13.9	2.8
Q4	8.6924	13.9617	11.2726	5.1	6.9	8.9	7.4	9.7	3.3
<b>2013</b>									
Q1	8.9477	13.8751	11.8144	2.9	-0.6	4.8	15.4	13.9	16.2
Q2	9.4997	14.5920	12.4121	6.2	5.2	5.1	16.9	13.6	19.1
Q3	9.9919	15.4966	13.2356	5.2	6.2	6.6	20.9	18.7	27.9
Q4	10.1616	16.4597	13.8326	1.7	6.2	4.5	16.9	17.9	22.7
<b>2014</b>									
Q1	10.8679	17.9858	14.8900	7.0	9.3	7.6	21.5	29.6	26.0
Q2	10.5401	17.7390	14.4531	-3.0	-1.4	-2.9	11.0	21.6	16.4

Source: South African Reserve Bank

## Trade weighted effective exchange rates<sup>22</sup>

Chart 5.20: Trade Weighted effective exchange rate indices



The trade weighted effective exchange rate, the REER appreciated on a quarterly basis but depreciated on a yearly basis for the same reasons as discussed in the section on nominal exchange rates. On a quarterly basis, the REER appreciated by 3.0 percent, while it depreciated by 9.1 percent on a yearly basis. The appreciation of the REER indicates that Namibian export products were relatively expensive during the period under review (Chart 5.20). On a yearly basis, however, Namibia's external competitiveness improved on the back of depreciated REER during the second quarter of 2014.

## INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

At the end of the second quarter of 2014, the International Investment Position recorded a reduced net asset position on an annual basis due to heightened foreign liabilities in relation to foreign assets. In this regard, Namibia's net asset position declined by 19.4 percent to N\$37.4 billion but rose considerably by 15.0 percent, quarter-on-quarter at the end of the second quarter 2014 (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: International investment position (N\$ million)

	2012	2013				2014	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Assets</b>	<b>96 472</b>	<b>99 576</b>	<b>104 697</b>	<b>106 664</b>	<b>111 350</b>	<b>107 320</b>	<b>116 523</b>
Direct investment abroad	507	484	453	370	333	479	738
Portfolio investments	49 228	51 668	53 522	56 682	52 273	52 414	55 430
Other investments	32 007	32 577	34 665	35 109	41 034	39 832	44 422
International reserves	14 729	14 847	16 058	14 503	15 709	14 595	15 934
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>50 754</b>	<b>66 347</b>	<b>58 241</b>	<b>66 662</b>	<b>82 933</b>	<b>74 783</b>	<b>79 092</b>
Direct investment into Namibia	30 607	43 404	35 332	39 327	48 624	41 160	42 377
Portfolio investments	5 184	5 565	5 923	5 952	6 173	6 250	6 248
Other investments	14 963	17 379	16 986	21 384	28 137	27 373	30 467
<b>Net asset (+)/liability (-)</b>	<b>45 718</b>	<b>33 229</b>	<b>46 456</b>	<b>40 002</b>	<b>28 417</b>	<b>32 537</b>	<b>37 431</b>

<sup>22</sup> The NEER is a trade weighted index of the nominal exchange rate of the Namibia Dollar against the currencies of Namibia's major trading partners, viz., the Rand, Pound Sterling, US Dollar, Euro and Other economies. The REER, on the other hand, takes the NEER and deflates it with the relative consumer price indices of Namibia and that of its major trading partners. Namibia's effective exchange rate indices (NEER and REER) have been updated to a base year of 2004 to reflect its main trading partners in that year. An increase in the index represents an effective appreciation of the national currency, whereas a decline in index represents an effective depreciation.



## Assets

Namibia's net foreign assets position rose on an annual basis at the end of the second quarter of 2014, mainly due to a rise in *other investment*. At the end of the second quarter, foreign assets increased by 8.6 percent and 11.3 percent on a quarterly and annual basis to N\$116.5 billion, respectively. On a quarterly basis, *portfolio investment* abroad, which is Namibia's largest investment asset rose by 5.8 percent and by 3.6 percent on an annual basis to N\$55.4 billion. The rise was primarily driven by investment in *debt securities* that increased by 8.4 percent and 6.6 percent to N\$23.4 billion over the same period, respectively. *Other investments* contributed the most to the asset position at the end of the second quarter through a rise of 11.5 percent on a quarterly basis and by 28.1 percent on an annual basis to N\$44.4 billion. The rise on a quarterly basis was mainly instigated by *claims of resident non-bank companies*, which rose by 21.8 percent to N\$1.1 billion. On an annual basis, however, a significant increase in claims of *resident parastatals* aided the overall increase.

## Liabilities

At the end of the second quarter of 2014, Namibia's foreign liability position rose significantly on an annual basis, due to increased liabilities in *other investment*. In this regard, Namibia's foreign liabilities increased by 5.8 percent and by 35.8 percent on a quarterly and annual basis, during the second quarter of 2014, respectively. On a quarterly basis, the increase in *FDI into Namibia*, the country's major liability was marginal at 3.0 percent, while rising significantly on an annual basis by 19.9 percent to N\$42.4 billion. This annual rise emanated from increased *equity capital* by 55.2 percent to N\$26.4 billion. Likewise, on a quarterly basis, *other investment* rose by 11.3 percent and significantly from N\$17.0 billion to N\$30.5 billion on a yearly basis, mainly due to increased liabilities in the form of *long-term-loans of resident non-bank companies* mostly in the mining sector.

The faster growth in Namibia's foreign liabilities in relation to *foreign assets* resulted in a reduced annual *net surplus position* by 19.4 percent to N\$37.4 billion at the end of the second quarter of 2014.


## External debt<sup>23</sup>

Namibia's total external debt stock rose both on a quarterly and annual basis at the end of the second quarter of 2014 due to increased borrowing by the *private sector* and *Central Government*. The total debt stock outstanding rose by 9.2 percent and by 9.8 percent to N\$48.2 billion on a quarterly and yearly basis, respectively. The rise can be attributed to increased borrowing by the *private sector* and *Central Government*.

**Table 5:4: Namibia's total foreign debt (N\$ million)**

	2012		2013				2014	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
<b>N\$ million</b>								
<b>Foreign debt outstanding</b>	<b>35 344.2</b>	<b>41 172.9</b>	<b>43 891.4</b>	<b>37 147.8</b>	<b>45 993.0</b>	<b>44 113.7</b>	<b>48 175.1</b>	
Central Government	9 040.3	9 507.4	10 171.2	10 473.6	10 876.6	11 033.9	11 048.6	
Parastatals	2 187.1	2 257.4	3 721.3	3 628.0	4 111.2	3 093.4	3 050.0	
Private sector	23 826.8	29 118.1	29 709.0	22 755.2	30 716.0	29 696.4	33 786.5	
<b>Foreign debt service</b>	<b>740.5</b>	<b>998.0</b>	<b>1 943.6</b>	<b>11 815.4</b>	<b>1 489.2</b>	<b>2 413.4</b>	<b>3 959.6</b>	
Central Government	164.2	114.0	180.8	126.0	186.0	128.1	231.6	
Parastatals	0.0	1.7	0.0	103.3	0.0	108.5	137.5	
Private sector	576.3	882.3	1 762.8	11 586.1	1 303.2	2 176.8	3 590.6	
<b>Quarterly growth rates</b>								
Outstanding Debt Q-on-Q	5.6	16.5	6.6	-15.4	23.8	-4.1	9.2	
Debt service Q-on-Q	34.4	34.8	94.7	507.9	-87.4	62.1	64.1	
<b>Percentage of:</b>								
Debt service to Exports fob	8.3	11.1	18.5	85.7	13.0	22.4	29.5	
<b>Exports fob</b>	<b>8 933.3</b>	<b>9 014.3</b>	<b>10 492.5</b>	<b>13 794.5</b>	<b>11 378.8</b>	<b>10 764.8</b>	<b>13 434.8</b>	

<sup>23</sup> The external debt analysed under this section is limited only to loans requiring repayments over time, and excludes other types of external liabilities, for example, loans extended between related enterprises, which is captured under the sub-category other capital, etc. The exclusion is because such type of loans constitutes different arrangements with special treatment afforded to each other, which is different from any ordinary type of loan.



**External debt held by the Namibian private sector rose on a quarterly and annual basis mainly due to increased *equity capital* and borrowings by companies in the mining sector.** In this regard, the private sector debt increased by 13.8 percent and 13.7 percent to N\$33.8 billion at the end of the second quarter and the preceding quarter of 2013, respectively. The increase on both the quarterly and annual basis was due to a rise in *equity capital* from the *FDI*, coupled with increased borrowings in *long-term loans* by resident *non-bank companies*.

**Similarly, the Central Government's outstanding debt stock rose both on a quarterly and annual basis at the end of the second quarter of 2014, mainly due to increased drawings and a weaker currency.** The increase on a quarterly basis was marginal by 0.1 percent, while on an annual basis, it rose by 8.6 percent to N\$11.0 billion. This annual increase was mainly driven by an acquisition of bilateral loans from China, coupled with the depreciation of the Namibia Dollar against the currencies of major trading partners. In contrast, the *parastatal's debt* declined both, quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year, by 1.4 percent and 18.0 percent to N\$3.1 billion, respectively. The decline was attributed to decreased borrowings in *long-term loans* and *trade finances*.

**At the end of the second quarter 2014, foreign debt servicing increased significantly, quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year, mainly attributed to huge repayments of loans by the *private sector* and the *Central Government*.** Foreign debt servicing rose by N\$2.0 billion and by N\$1.6 billion on a yearly and quarterly basis to N\$4.0 billion, respectively. Significant interest payments on both the JSE bond and Eurobond by *Central Government*, contributed to this quarterly development, as its debt service rose by 80.8 percent to N\$231.6 million. On the other hand, the increased repayments by N\$1.8 billion to N\$3.6 billion on an annual basis were mostly driven by companies in the mining sector.

**The ratio of debt servicing to exports<sup>24</sup> rose to 29.5 percent in the second quarter of 2014 from 18.5 percent in the corresponding quarter of last year.** The quarterly and annual increase in the ratio was mainly derived from huge repayments made during the quarter under review in relation to the rise in exports. As a result, the ratio was above the international benchmark<sup>25</sup> of 15.0 – 25.0 percent at the end of the second quarter of 2014.

<sup>24</sup> Debt service as a percentage of merchandise exports is a good measure of serviceable debt. This is due to the fact that higher growth rates in exports build up international reserves, which in turn are used to service foreign debt. Therefore, the lower the percentage, the better.

<sup>25</sup> The international benchmark values give an assessment of the country's risk of debt distress. If the ratio falls below the threshold of 15.0-25.0 percent, then the country is seen to meet its debt service obligations and is at low risk. Should the country's debt burden fall within the threshold, but stress tests indicate a possible breach in the presence of external shocks or abrupt changes in macroeconomic policies, then it would be at a moderate risk. Finally, if the country's debt burden falls outside the threshold, then the country would be considered to be in debt distress and stringent policy interventions need to be taken.

## REVISION ON THE QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DATA FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2014

The quarterly balance of payments data as disseminated to the public in this publication is subjected to a routine revision carried out at the end of each quarter. In this regard, some items published in the June 2014 Quarterly Bulletin are reviewed in this publication, as could be observed in table 5.5 below. However, only items on which substantial revisions were made are highlighted.

In the *current account*, notable revisions were made in the services category, where the outflow of N\$1.3 billion was reduced to N\$154 million, mainly due to revisions in other private services from an outflow of N\$1.1 billion to an inflow of N\$216 million. The net inflows in *investment income* was reversed by N\$451 million to a net outflow of N\$172 million, mainly as a result of income paid that was revised to a larger outflow from N\$60 million to N\$818 million.

With regard to the *capital and financial account*, revisions were made on direct investment abroad and direct investment in Namibia. In this regard, net inflows for direct investment abroad were increased from N\$24 million to N\$178 million, mainly as a result of *other capital*. The direct investment into Namibia figure was reversed from an outflow of N\$166 million to an increased inflow of N\$685 million due revisions made in *reinvested earnings*.

For both the *current account* and *capital & financial account*, the revisions were made, mainly due to the improved coverage and response rate in the data during the period under review.

**Table 5.5: Balance of payments revised data for the first quarter 2014 (N\$ millions)**

	As published in June 2014 Quarterly Bulletin	As published In September 2014 Quarterly Bulletin	Discrepancy
<b>Current Account</b>			
Services (Net)	-1 299	-154	1 145
Investment Income (Net)	623	-172	-451
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>-4 122</b>	<b>-3 216</b>	<b>906</b>
<b>Capital and Financial Account</b>			
Direct Investment abroad	24	178	154
Direct Investment in Namibia	-166	685	519
<b>Capital and Financial Account balance</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>843</b>

## SPEECHES AND PRESS STATEMENTS

16 April 2014

9/6/2

### REPO RATE UNCHANGED AT 5.50 PERCENT

*The global economy improved somewhat during the fourth quarter of 2013 and it is expected to expand further in 2014. The performance of the Namibian economy remained broadly satisfactory during the first two months of 2014. Looking ahead, Namibia's prospects for 2014 are encouraging, as economic growth is expected to continue and inflation will remain at sustainable levels. International reserves are still able to sustain the fixed exchange rate, although the rapid growth of imports and the sustained double-digit growth of instalment credit may put pressure on reserves, thus warranting monitoring. In light of the above developments, the Monetary Policy Committee was of the view that the Repo rate should remain unchanged at 5.50 percent in order to continue supporting the domestic economy.*

**The global economy improved somewhat during the fourth quarter of 2013 and it is expected to expand further in 2014.**

1. Global economic growth strengthened broadly in the fourth quarter of 2013, with selected economic indicators suggesting further improvements in most advanced economies in the first quarter of 2014. Real GDP growth rates for the US and the UK are expected to increase in 2014. Growth in the Euro Area is also expected to improve, although concerns over weakening demand remain. The expansion of the Japanese economy, on the other hand, is expected to slow down due to scheduled tax increases.
2. Economic activities in emerging and developing economies are expected to pick up slightly in 2014, despite weaker growth in Brazil, China and India in the fourth quarter of 2013. There are, however, risks to the outlook, if the recovery of the global economy is not sustained and/or efforts to increase domestic demand in large economies are not successful. The on-going political tensions in Eastern Europe may also have negative impacts on economic growth in the European Union.
3. The monetary policy environment has remained largely supportive to growth in advanced economies, although the Federal Reserve Bank reduced its monetary expansion program in the first quarter of 2014. Emerging markets, such as China, India, Russia and South Africa, kept their interest rates steady since the last Monetary Policy Committee meeting.

**In line with global economic developments, the performance of the Namibian economy remained broadly satisfactory during the first two months of 2014. Looking ahead, the prospects for 2014 are encouraging as economic growth is expected to continue and inflation will remain at sustainable levels.**

4. Domestic economic indicators show some improvements during the first two months of 2014, on the back of expansion in mining sector activities, mainly diamond mining, and in the construction sector. Moreover, wholesale and retail trade growth strengthened.
5. The domestic economy is forecasted to grow by 5.3 percent in 2014. This growth is expected to be supported by a sustained rapid pace of construction activities and mining, as well as strong growth in consumer demand.
6. Namibia's overall inflation has remained relatively low, standing at 5.2 percent in March 2014. The average inflation rate of the first three months of 2014 was 5.1 percent, well below the 6.0 percent average rate recorded during the same period last year. Inflation is anticipated to increase slightly in the second quarter of 2014, although it is expected to remain below 6 percent.

7. The annual growth rate in domestic private sector credit extension (PSCE) increased to 15.6 percent in February 2014, compared to annual growth rates of 14.3 percent in both January 2014 and December 2013. While credit growth to the household sector remains strong, the recent acceleration in PSCE growth was mainly due to higher growth in credit to the business sector than in recent months. The strong growth in household credit largely reflected high growth rates in mortgage loans, while growth in credit to the business sector was mainly explained by trends in overdraft and instalment credit.
8. By the 11th of April 2014, the stock of international reserves stood at N\$17.5 billion, a level which remains sufficient to maintain the fixed exchange rate to the Rand. Going forward, the rapid growth of imports and the sustained double-digit growth rate in instalment credit may put pressure on reserves, thus warranting monitoring.

### **Monetary Policy Meeting**

On the 15th of April 2014, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Bank of Namibia held its bi-monthly meeting to decide on the monetary policy position for the next two months. The meeting reviewed the global, regional and domestic economic and financial developments since the last meeting, held on the 18th of February 2014. The decision was taken to keep the Repo rate steady at 5.50 percent. The next meeting of the MPC will be held on the 17th June 2014.

Ipumbu Shiimi

Governor



## SPEECHES AND PRESS STATEMENTS

05 May 2014

9/6/2

### **ANNOUNCEMENT: BANK OF NAMIBIA APPROVES APPLICATION FOR BANKING LICENSE - EBANK LIMITED**

The Bank of Namibia wishes to announce that a certificate of authorization to establish a banking institution in Namibia has been granted to EBANK LIMITED effective from 28 May 2014.

The public is further notified that EBANK LIMITED is now permitted to engage in banking activities with any person in Namibia, especially soliciting deposits from the general public. In this regard, the Bank of Namibia congratulates the shareholders and management team of EBANK LIMITED and extends best wishes on their future endeavours in the banking sector.

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## SPEECHES AND PRESS STATEMENTS

18 June 2014

9/6/2

### REPO RATE INCREASED TO 5.75 PERCENT


*The global economy improved during the first quarter of 2014 and it is expected to expand further in 2014. Growth prospects for the Namibian economy look encouraging, but declining international commodity prices remain a risk. Inflation has shown an upward trend in recent months, but it is expected to average around 6.0 percent for the year. Similarly, the annual growth rate in domestic private sector credit has been increasing since December 2013. The rapid growth in imports of vehicles, partly financed by instalment credit, remains a concern. This has put pressure on the international reserves of the country and requires monitoring. In light of the above developments, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to increase the Repo rate by 0.25 percentage points to 5.75 percent.*

**The global economy improved during the first quarter of 2014 and it is expected to expand further in 2014.**

1. Despite the contraction in the US economy, global economic growth improved during the first quarter of 2014, underpinned by growth in most advanced economies, while economic performance in a number of emerging market economies softened slightly. Going forward, global growth is expected to expand, however, weak demand, especially in the Euro Area, remains a risk.
2. The monetary policy environment in the advanced economies has remained largely supportive of growth, with the European Central Bank reducing its policy rate in June 2014. Central Banks in emerging market economies, such as Brazil and Russia, tightened their monetary policy stances during the first quarter of 2014, to contain inflationary pressures. Others, such as India and South Africa, maintained their policy rates unchanged to support economic activity since the last Monetary Policy Meeting.

**Growth prospects for the Namibian economy look encouraging, although declining international commodity prices remain a risk.**

3. Domestic growth remained positive during the first quarter of 2014, supported by construction, wholesale and retail trade, as well as the communication sectors. In contrast, activities such as livestock farming and uranium mining performed weakly.
4. Going forward, the domestic economy is forecasted to improve in the remainder of 2014, also supported by construction activities, as well as strong growth in demand. Declining international commodity prices remain a concern, as it may negatively affect mineral production.
5. Inflation has shown an upward trend for the past five months. Annual inflation rose from 4.9 percent in December 2013 to 6.1 percent in May 2014, mainly due to increases in food and transport prices. Despite this recent trend, inflation is expected to average around 6 percent for the year.
6. The annual growth rate in domestic private sector credit increased to 15.8 percent in April 2014, compared to 14.3 percent in December 2013. Growth in private sector credit resulted from higher demand by both individuals and businesses. The rise in household credit largely reflected strong growth in instalment credit and overdraft loans.

- 
7. During the first quarter of 2014, the trade deficit increased significantly. A rapid growth in imports of vehicles, partly financed by instalment credit, remains a concern. The total number of vehicles sold during the first four months of 2014 increased by more than 50 percent, compared to the same period in 2013. The value of imported vehicles amounted to N\$2.2 billion, which is a significant amount in relation to the total import bill of goods of N\$15.9 billion. Unproductive imports have put pressure on international reserves of the country and require monitoring. Also, targeted interventions have been recommended to the relevant authorities, but this may take time to implement, due to legislative changes required, once agreed.

### **Monetary Policy Meeting**

On 17 June 2014, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of Namibia held its bi-monthly meeting to decide on the monetary policy position for the next two months. The meeting reviewed global, regional and domestic economic and financial developments since the last meeting, held on 15 April 2014. The decision was taken to increase the Repo rate by 0.25 percentage points to 5.75 percent. The next meeting of the MPC will be held on 19 August 2014.

Ipumbu Shiimi

Governor



# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

## METHODS AND CONCEPTS

### Balance of Payments

#### Accrual accounting basis

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

#### Balance of Payments

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

#### Capital and Financial Account

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

#### Capital Transfers

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

#### Current Account

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

#### Current Transfers

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

#### Direct Investment

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

#### Double-entry accounting

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

#### Goods

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

## **Income**

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

## **Merchandise Trade Balance**

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

## **Net Errors and Omissions**

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

## **Other Investment**

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

## **Overall Balance of Payments**

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

## **Portfolio Investment**

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

## **Reserve Assets**

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

## **Residency**

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

## **Monetary and Financial Statistics**

### **3-month BA rate**

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

### **Repo rate**

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

### **Depository Corporations Survey**

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

### **Bond**

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

**Broad Money Supply (M2)**

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

**Transferable Deposits**

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

**Other Depository Corporations (ODCs)**

The ODC sub-sector consists of all resident financial corporations (except the Central Bank) and quasi-corporations that are mainly engaged in financial intermediation and that issue liabilities included in the national definition of broad money. There are currently fourteen financial intermediaries classified as ODCs in Namibia, i.e. First National Bank of Namibia, Standard Bank of Namibia, Nedbank Namibia, Bank Windhoek, Agribank of Namibia, National Housing Enterprise, Namibia Post Office Savings Bank, Fides Bank, Pointbreak, Capricorn, Old Mutual, Stanlib, Prudential, FNB Unit Trust and Sanlam.

**Deposit rate**

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

**Dual-listed Companies**

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

**Lending rate**

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

**Local Market in terms of NSX**

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

**Market Turnover**

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

**Market Volume**

The number of shares traded on the NSX.

**Money Market rate**

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

**Mortgage rate**

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

**Overall Market in terms of NSX**

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

**Prime rate**

The rate of interest charged by Commercial Banks for loans made to its most credit-worthy business and industrial customers; it is a benchmark rate that banks establish from time to time in computing an appropriate rate of interest for a particular loan contract.

**Real Interest rate**

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

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**Table 1.1 Aggregate economic indicators**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Current prices</b>					
GDP (N\$ mil.)	75,212	82,598	90,128	107,037	126,608
% Change	62.9	9.8	9.1	18.8	18.3
GNI (N\$ mil.)	73,639	78,824	87,242	103,973	125,418
% Change	62.0	7.0	10.7	19.2	20.6
GDP per capita (N\$)	36,671	39,677	42,654	49,957	58,276
% Change	55.4	8.2	7.5	17.1	16.7
GNI per capita (N\$)	35,904	37,864	41,288	48,527	57,728
% Change	54.6	5.5	9.0	17.5	19.0
<b>Constant 2004 prices</b>					
GDP (N\$ mil.)	77,893	82,598	86,827	91,302	95,981
% Change	0.3	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.1
GNI (N\$ mil.)	77,797	78,824	85,213	92,560	101,346
% Change	0.0	1.3	8.1	8.6	9.5
GDP per capita (N\$)	37,978	39,677	41,092	42,613	44,178
% Change	-1.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
GNI per capita (N\$)	37,931	37,864	40,328	43,200	46,648
% Change	-1.5	-0.2	6.5	7.1	8.0

Source: NSA

**Table I.2 Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Current prices - N\$ million</b>					
Compensation of employees	31,329	34,666	38,394	45,737	53,265
Consumption of fixed capital	7,791	8,361	9,531	10,380	11,626
Net operating surplus	29,409	32,489	34,422	42,200	51,525
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>68,530</b>	<b>75,516</b>	<b>82,346</b>	<b>98,317</b>	<b>116,416</b>
Taxes on production and imports	6,682	7,081	7,782	8,720	10,192
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>75,212</b>	<b>82,598</b>	<b>90,128</b>	<b>107,037</b>	<b>126,608</b>
<b>Primary incomes</b>					
- receivable from the rest of the world	2,002	1,305	1,690	1,488	1,888
- payable to rest of the world	-3,575	-5,078	-4,576	-4,551	-3,079
<b>Gross national income at market prices</b>	<b>73,639</b>	<b>78,824</b>	<b>87,242</b>	<b>103,973</b>	<b>125,418</b>
<b>Current transfers</b>					
- receivable from the rest of the world	10,671	9,535	8,910	13,839	16,219
- payable to rest of the world	-632	-640	-573	-865	-1,006
<b>Gross national disposable income</b>	<b>83,678</b>	<b>87,719</b>	<b>95,578</b>	<b>116,947</b>	<b>140,631</b>
<b>Current prices - N\$ per capita</b>					
Gross domestic product at market prices	36,671	39,677	42,654	49,957	58,276
Gross national income at market prices	35,904	37,864	41,288	48,527	57,728
<b>Constant 2010 prices - N\$ millions</b>					
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>77,893</b>	<b>82,598</b>	<b>86,827</b>	<b>91,302</b>	<b>95,981</b>
- Annual percentage change	0.3	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.1
<b>Real gross national income</b>	<b>77,797</b>	<b>78,824</b>	<b>85,213</b>	<b>92,560</b>	<b>101,346</b>
- Annual percentage change	-0.0	1.3	8.1	8.6	9.5
<b>Constant 2004 prices - N\$ per capita</b>					
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>37,978</b>	<b>39,677</b>	<b>41,092</b>	<b>42,613</b>	<b>44,178</b>
- Annual percentage change	1.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
<b>Real gross national income</b>	<b>37,931</b>	<b>37,864</b>	<b>40,328</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>46,648</b>
- Annual percentage change	-1.5	-0.2	6.5	7.1	8.0

Source: NSA

**Table I.3 National Disposable Income and Savings**

Current prices - N\$ million	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Disposable income and saving</b>					
<b>Gross national disposable income</b>	<b>83,678</b>	<b>87,719</b>	<b>95,578</b>	<b>116,947</b>	<b>140,631</b>
Consumption of fixed capital	7,791	8,361	9,531	10,380	11,626
<b>Net national disposable income</b>	<b>75,886</b>	<b>79,357</b>	<b>86,048</b>	<b>106,567</b>	<b>129,005</b>
All other sectors	55,547	59,531	65,832	82,498	98,946
General government	20,340	19,827	20,216	24,069	30,059
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>70,352</b>	<b>73,329</b>	<b>80,736</b>	<b>96,018</b>	<b>118,499</b>
Private	52,407	52,221	59,841	68,519	83,570
General government	17,945	21,107	20,895	27,498	34,929
<b>Saving, net</b>	<b>5,534</b>	<b>6,029</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>10,549</b>	<b>10,506</b>
All other sectors	3,140	7,309	5,991	13,978	15,376
General government	2,395	-1,281	-679	-3,430	-4,870
<b>Financing of capital formation</b>					
Saving, net	5,534	6,029	5,312	10,549	10,506
Capital transfers receivable from abroad	628	878	1,426	1,293	1,321
Capital transfers payable to foreign countries	-69	-69	-73	-74	-75
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>6,665</b>	<b>11,768</b>	<b>11,752</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.4 (a) Gross Domestic Product by Activity**

Current prices - N\$ Million

Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Agriculture and forestry</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>5,278</b>	<b>3,590</b>
Livestock farming	1,538	2,496	2,846	3,227	1,852
Crop farming and forestry	1,728	1,718	1,650	2,051	1,737
<b>Fishing and fish processing on board</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>3,627</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>8,598</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>16,492</b>
Diamond mining	2,616	4,741	4,255	8,148	10,810
Uranium	3,250	1,778	1,505	2,084	2,146
Metal Ores	1,351	1,144	909	1,066	1,308
Other mining and quarrying	961	934	1,162	2,114	2,228
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>14,385</b>	<b>15,683</b>	<b>15,249</b>	<b>22,018</b>	<b>23,709</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>9,801</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>12,303</b>	<b>13,027</b>	<b>15,451</b>
Meat processing	404	368	426	492	617
Diamond processing	564	570	698	814	917
Basic non-ferrous metals	1,608	1,528	1,635	1,552	2,223
Fabricated Metals	1,126	1,351	1,661	1,930	2,205
Beverages	378	452	451	511	721
Grain Mill products	72	81	93	116	116
Other food products	298	270	276	284	324
Textile and wearing apparel	192	163	208	188	215
Leather and related products	694	768	916	1,027	1,125
Publishing and Printing	260	274	292	282	317
Rubber and Plastics products	208	230	408	445	442
Non-metallic minerals products	2,615	2,731	3,555	3,613	4,333
Wood and Wood product	427	462	482	563	652
Chemical and related products	475	634	770	722	699
Other manufacturing	479	424	431	488	544
<b>Electricity and water</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>2,406</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>4,835</b>
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>13,727</b>	<b>14,462</b>	<b>17,248</b>	<b>18,603</b>	<b>22,693</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade, repairs</b>	<b>8,355</b>	<b>9,284</b>	<b>10,305</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>14,212</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>2,068</b>
<b>Transport, and communication</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>4,606</b>	<b>5,011</b>	<b>5,648</b>
Transport	1,581	1,685	1,637	1,806	2,232
Storage	555	706	835	867	903
Post and telecommunications	1,755	1,846	2,133	2,339	2,513
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>4,602</b>	<b>4,692</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>8,166</b>
<b>Real estate and business services</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>7,126</b>	<b>8,039</b>	<b>8,767</b>	<b>9,385</b>
Real estate activities	4,733	5,350	5,896	6,525	7,044
Other business services	1,785	1,776	2,142	2,242	2,342
<b>Community, social and personal service activities</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>2,415</b>
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>7,624</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>8,769</b>	<b>12,119</b>	<b>15,325</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>5,872</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>8,829</b>	<b>10,462</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>3,713</b>
<b>Private household with employed persons</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,110</b>
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>41,975</b>	<b>47,263</b>	<b>51,925</b>	<b>59,986</b>	<b>72,505</b>
<b>Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,462</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>69,292</b>	<b>76,396</b>	<b>83,323</b>	<b>99,292</b>	<b>117,444</b>
<b>Taxes less subsidies on products</b>	<b>5,920</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>7,745</b>	<b>9,164</b>
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>75,212</b>	<b>82,598</b>	<b>90,128</b>	<b>107,037</b>	<b>126,608</b>



**Table I.4 (b) Gross Domestic Product by Activity**

**Percentage Contribution**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Agriculture and forestry</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Livestock farming	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	1.5
Crop farming and forestry	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.4
<b>Fishing and fish processing on board</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Diamond mining	3.5	5.7	4.7	7.6	8.5
Uranium	4.3	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.7
Metal Ores	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other mining and quarrying	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.8
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Meat processing	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Diamond processing	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Basic non-ferrous metals	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.8
Fabricated Metals	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7
Beverages	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Grain Mill products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other food products	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile and wearing apparel	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Leather and related products	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Publishing and Printing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rubber and Plastics products	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Non-metallic minerals products	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.4
Wood and Wood product	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chemical and related products	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6
Other manufacturing	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
<b>Electricity and water</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade, repairs</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Transport, and communication</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Transport	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
Storage	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Post and telecommunications	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Real estate and business services</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Real estate activities	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.6
Other business services	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.8
<b>Community, social and personal service activities</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Private household with employed persons</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>57.3</b>
<b>Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>92.8</b>
<b>Taxes less subsidies on products</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.5 (a) Gross Domestic Product by Activity**

Constant 2010 Prices - N\$ millions

Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Agriculture and forestry</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>3,337</b>
Livestock farming	2,204	2,496	2,648	2,806	1,713
Crop farming and forestry	1,612	1,718	1,610	1,797	1,624
<b>Fishing and fish processing on board</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>2,589</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>7,033</b>	<b>8,598</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>10,175</b>	<b>10,231</b>
Diamond mining	3,291	4,741	4,580	5,176	5,556
Uranium	1,691	1,778	1,335	1,697	1,579
Metal Ores	1,164	1,144	1,021	1,352	938
Other mining and quarrying	887	934	1,199	1,950	2,159
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>13,791</b>	<b>15,683</b>	<b>15,126</b>	<b>17,304</b>	<b>16,158</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>9,587</b>	<b>10,306</b>	<b>10,892</b>	<b>10,147</b>	<b>10,342</b>
Meat processing	348	368	358	354	410
Diamond processing	526	570	607	598	641
Basic non-ferrous metals	1,304	1,528	1,371	1,141	1,188
Fabricated Metals	1,326	1,351	1,357	1,561	1,664
Beverages	436	452	473	502	526
Grain Mill products	73	81	92	102	87
Other food products	300	270	268	255	265
Textile and wearing apparel	176	163	180	158	166
Leather and related products	716	768	860	896	925
Publishing and Printing	254	274	287	265	257
Rubber and Plastics products	228	230	397	399	404
Non-metallic minerals products	2,416	2,731	3,156	2,431	2,290
Wood and Wood product	423	462	429	459	509
Chemical and related products	513	634	668	623	577
Other manufacturing	546	424	389	404	435
<b>Electricity and water</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,854</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>4,279</b>
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>13,541</b>	<b>14,462</b>	<b>15,512</b>	<b>15,313</b>	<b>16,475</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade, repairs</b>	<b>8,635</b>	<b>9,284</b>	<b>9,827</b>	<b>10,245</b>	<b>11,729</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,761</b>
<b>Transport, and communication</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,268</b>
Transport	1,682	1,685	1,854	2,039	2,320
Storage	667	706	765	823	845
Post and telecommunications	1,624	1,846	1,826	1,938	2,103
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>4,602</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>5,194</b>	<b>5,790</b>
<b>Real estate and business services</b>	<b>7,008</b>	<b>7,126</b>	<b>7,529</b>	<b>7,883</b>	<b>8,161</b>
Real estate activities	5,149	5,350	5,487	5,852	6,134
Other business services	1,859	1,776	2,042	2,030	2,027
<b>Community, social and personal service activities</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>2,086</b>
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>8,850</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,579</b>	<b>9,860</b>	<b>10,742</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>5,872</b>	<b>6,894</b>	<b>7,202</b>	<b>7,442</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>3,077</b>
<b>Private household with employed persons</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>938</b>
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>45,182</b>	<b>47,262</b>	<b>50,779</b>	<b>52,747</b>	<b>56,994</b>
<b>Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,279</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>71,694</b>	<b>76,396</b>	<b>80,299</b>	<b>84,195</b>	<b>88,348</b>
<b>Taxes less subsidies on products</b>	<b>6,198</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>6,529</b>	<b>7,108</b>	<b>7,633</b>
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>77,893</b>	<b>82,598</b>	<b>86,827</b>	<b>91,302</b>	<b>95,981</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.5 (b) Gross Domestic Product by Activity**

**Annual percentage changes**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Agriculture and forestry</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-27.5</b>
Livestock farming	9.0	13.2	6.1	6.0	-39.0
Crop farming and forestry	3.6	6.6	-6.3	11.6	-9.6
<b>Fishing and fish processing on board</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>-31.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Diamond mining	-52.2	44.1	-3.4	13.0	7.3
Uranium	8.2	5.2	-24.9	27.1	-6.9
Metal Ores	1.1	-1.8	-10.7	32.4	-30.7
Other mining and quarrying	26.9	5.3	28.3	62.7	10.7
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Meat processing	4.1	5.6	-2.7	-1.1	15.8
Diamond processing	16.3	8.4	6.5	-1.6	7.2
Basic non-ferrous metals	6.7	17.2	-10.3	-16.8	4.2
Fabricated Metals	15.2	1.9	0.4	15.0	6.6
Beverages	-1.1	3.6	4.7	6.1	4.7
Grain Mill products	-35.9	11.6	12.7	11.3	-14.7
Other food products	-3.8	-10.0	-1.0	-4.5	3.7
Textile and wearing apparel	-7.4	-7.7	10.9	-12.6	5.2
Leather and related products	5.9	7.3	12.0	4.1	3.3
Publishing and Printing	-0.2	7.9	4.6	-7.6	-3.3
Rubber and Plastics products	-2.1	1.2	72.3	0.6	1.1
Non-metallic minerals products	11.7	13.0	15.5	-23.0	-5.8
Wood and Wood product	-10.9	9.1	-7.1	7.0	10.9
Chemical and related products	-44.2	23.4	5.5	-6.8	-7.3
Other manufacturing	19.2	-22.4	-8.1	3.8	7.6
<b>Electricity and water</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-17.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Wholesale and retail trade, repairs</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Transport, and communication</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Transport	5.8	0.2	10.0	10.0	13.8
Storage	1.1	5.8	8.3	7.7	2.7
Post and telecommunications	38.3	13.6	-1.1	6.2	8.5
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>Real estate and business services</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Real estate activities	3.6	3.9	2.6	6.7	4.8
Other business services	20.5	-4.5	15.0	-0.6	-0.2
<b>Community, social and personal service activities</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Private household with employed persons</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Taxes less subsidies on products</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.6 (a) Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product**

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Expenditure category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>70,352</b>	<b>73,329</b>	<b>80,736</b>	<b>96,018</b>	<b>118,499</b>
Private	52,407	52,221	59,841	68,519	83,570
General government	17,945	21,107	20,895	27,498	34,929
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>21,025</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>20,453</b>	<b>27,636</b>	<b>32,525</b>
<b>Changes in inventories</b>	<b>-529</b>	<b>-958</b>	<b>-291</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>-1,558</b>
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>90,848</b>	<b>93,255</b>	<b>100,898</b>	<b>124,696</b>	<b>149,466</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>39,372</b>	<b>39,447</b>	<b>41,023</b>	<b>46,390</b>	<b>54,453</b>
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>55,005</b>	<b>50,102</b>	<b>51,789</b>	<b>64,051</b>	<b>77,314</b>
<b>Discrepancy</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>75,212</b>	<b>82,598</b>	<b>90,128</b>	<b>107,037</b>	<b>126,608</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.6 (b) Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product**

Current Prices - Percent

Expenditure category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>93.6</b>
Private	69.7	63.2	66.4	64.0	66.0
General government	23.9	25.6	23.2	25.7	27.6
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>Changes in inventories</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>118.1</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>43.0</b>
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>61.1</b>
<b>Discrepancy</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.7 (a) Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product**

Constant 2010 Prices - N\$ Million

Expenditure category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>75,548</b>	<b>73,329</b>	<b>79,393</b>	<b>84,689</b>	<b>94,666</b>
Private	54,651	52,221	56,877	61,426	69,400
General government	20,897	21,107	22,516	23,263	25,266
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>21,137</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>19,973</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>29,881</b>
<b>Changes in inventories</b>	<b>-1,334</b>	<b>-958</b>	<b>-950</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>-2,000</b>
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>95,351</b>	<b>93,255</b>	<b>98,416</b>	<b>111,395</b>	<b>122,547</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>38,385</b>	<b>39,447</b>	<b>38,151</b>	<b>38,540</b>	<b>42,256</b>
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>55,798</b>	<b>50,102</b>	<b>49,677</b>	<b>58,726</b>	<b>68,999</b>
<b>Discrepancy</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>77,893</b>	<b>82,598</b>	<b>86,827</b>	<b>91,302</b>	<b>95,981</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.7 (b) Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product**

Constant 2010 Prices - Percent

Expenditure category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Private	13.5	-4.4	8.9	8.0	13.0
General government	3.8	1.0	6.7	3.3	8.6
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>Changes in inventories</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>
<b>Discrepancy</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.8 Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Activity**

Current prices - N\$ Million

Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture	1,353	1,089	663	1,706	695
Fishing	261	706	45	1,985	115
Mining and quarrying	4,731	4,754	6,499	6,461	13,937
Manufacturing	3,506	3,141	1,944	3,101	3,210
Electricity and water	849	1,342	1,869	1,252	433
Construction	808	791	694	839	674
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	1,525	1,210	844	849	668
Transport, and communication	1,888	2,863	2,660	3,903	3,594
Finance, real estate, business services	2,961	1,991	2,201	3,817	3,595
Community, social and personal services	142	141	91	166	177
Producers of government services	3,002	2,857	2,944	3,556	5,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,025</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>20,453</b>	<b>27,636</b>	<b>32,526</b>
Percent of GDP	28.0	25.3	22.7	25.8	26.3

Source: NSA

**Table I.9 Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Activity**

Constant 2010 Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture	1,351	1,089	661	1,636	797
Fishing	262	706	45	1,919	105
Mining and quarrying	4,672	4,754	6,383	6,325	13,206
Manufacturing	3,520	3,141	1,878	2,874	2,834
Electricity and water	850	1,342	1,827	1,186	394
Construction	809	791	684	841	615
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	1,657	1,210	819	790	591
Transport, and communication	1,893	2,863	2,593	3,723	3,175
Finance, real estate, business services	2,983	1,991	2,119	3,493	3,074
Community, social and personal services	142	141	89	164	161
Producers of government services	2,998	2,857	2,878	3,368	4,932
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,137</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>19,973</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>29,883</b>
Annual change, percent	14.5	-1.2	-4.4	31.8	13.5

Source: NSA

**Table I.10 Gross Fixed Capital Formation by the Type of Asset**

Current prices - N\$ Million

Type of Asset	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Buildings	4,395	5,711	6,121	7,725	7,511
Construction works	4,806	4,067	5,097	4,998	9,011
Transport equipment	3,856	4,641	3,002	6,019	5,342
Machinery and other equipment	7,147	5,454	4,987	5,892	7,509
Mineral exploration	820	1,011	1,246	3,002	3,153
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,025</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>20,453</b>	<b>27,636</b>	<b>32,526</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.11 Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Type of Asset**

Constant 2010 Prices - N\$ Million

Type of Asset	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Buildings	4,439	5,711	5,890	7,066	6,418
Construction works	4,847	4,067	4,979	4,700	8,121
Transport equipment	3,879	4,641	2,990	5,935	4,887
Machinery and other equipment	7,144	5,454	4,904	5,675	7,381
Mineral exploration	828	1,011	1,209	2,944	3,074
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,137</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>19,973</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>29,883</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.12 Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Ownership**

Current prices - N\$ Million

Ownership	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public	4,439	5,959	7,431	7,694	8,384
Producers of government services	3,002	2,857	2,944	3,556	5,427
Public corporations and enterprises	1,437	3,102	4,487	4,138	2,957
Private	16,586	14,925	13,022	19,942	24,142
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,025</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>20,453</b>	<b>27,636</b>	<b>32,526</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.13 Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Ownership**

Constant 2010 Prices - N\$ Million

Ownership	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public	4,442	5,959	7,244	7,263	7,535
Producers of government services	2,998	2,857	2,878	3,368	4,932
Public corporations and enterprises	1,444	3,102	4,367	3,894	2,603
Private	16,696	14,925	12,729	19,057	22,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,137</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>19,973</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>29,883</b>

Source: NSA

**Table I.14 Fixed Capital Stock by Activity**

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture	8,344	8,447	8,684	8,906	9,370
Fishing	1,920	1,858	1,923	1,895	1,901
Mining and quarrying	23,140	25,920	34,408	38,460	48,949
Manufacturing	13,051	14,737	16,462	18,461	20,620
Electricity and water	11,587	12,134	13,725	14,866	15,377
Construction	2,499	2,780	3,407	3,815	4,326
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	6,807	7,514	8,227	8,552	8,855
Transport, and communication	16,832	18,237	20,412	23,337	26,617
Finance, real estate, business services	30,673	31,887	34,165	38,455	43,350
Community, social and personal services	929	968	1,027	1,100	1,198
Producers of government services	30,709	32,737	35,771	39,484	45,336
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,491</b>	<b>157,217</b>	<b>178,212</b>	<b>197,332</b>	<b>225,899</b>

Source: NSA

**TABLE I.15 Fixed Capital Stock by Activity**

CONSTANT 2010 PRICES - N\$ MILLION

Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture	8,348	8,447	8,556	8,696	8,810
Fishing	1,869	1,858	1,855	1,826	1,824
Mining and quarrying	23,098	25,920	33,268	36,690	45,593
Manufacturing	13,149	14,737	15,804	16,857	17,821
Electricity and water	11,659	12,134	13,396	13,968	13,850
Construction	2,510	2,780	3,339	3,642	3,855
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	7,102	7,514	7,914	7,940	7,771
Transport, and communication	16,963	18,237	19,782	21,685	23,022
Finance, real estate, business services	30,970	31,887	32,902	35,216	37,075
Community, social and personal services	936	968	999	1,032	1,067
Producers of government services	30,902	32,737	34,828	37,014	40,638
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,506</b>	<b>157,217</b>	<b>172,644</b>	<b>184,567</b>	<b>201,325</b>

SOURCE: NSA



**Table 1.16 (a) National Consumer Price Index (December 2012 = 100)**

Weights	Food & non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas & others	Furniture, household equipment & maintenance	Health	Transport	Communications	Recreation & culture	Education	Hotels, cafes & restaurants	Miscellaneous goods & services	All items	All items Annual percentage changes
	16.45	12.69	3.05	28.36	5.47	2.01	14.28	3.81	3.65	3.65	1.39	5.39	100.0	
2010														
Jan-10	83.7	80.5	98.5	84.0	88.7	91.0	86.1	96.0	87.2	91.5	85.6	94.2	86.2	7.4
Feb-10	84.3	80.9	98.8	84.1	88.8	91.0	86.4	95.7	87.9	91.5	85.8	94.5	86.5	7.7
Mar-10	84.4	83.3	98.8	84.1	90.2	91.1	86.4	95.9	88.2	91.5	86.2	94.2	86.6	7.0
Apr-10	83.5	83.5	98.2	84.0	89.9	91.4	87.1	96.0	88.5	91.5	87.5	93.8	86.5	6.4
May-10	84.0	84.7	97.7	84.2	89.9	91.5	87.8	96.0	89.4	91.5	87.5	94.0	86.7	6.1
Jun-10	83.5	85.0	97.8	84.2	90.4	92.1	87.6	96.0	89.6	91.5	86.7	94.0	86.7	3.9
Jul-10	84.8	85.9	97.9	84.2	90.3	92.4	88.1	96.0	90.4	91.5	88.3	94.3	87.7	4.3
Aug-10	84.6	85.7	97.1	86.4	90.1	92.6	87.7	96.0	89.1	91.5	86.7	95.7	87.6	3.3
Sep-10	85.1	85.9	95.6	86.4	90.2	93.0	87.8	96.0	88.8	91.5	88.1	95.5	87.7	3.5
Oct-10	84.9	85.9	95.2	86.4	89.7	93.0	87.5	96.5	89.1	91.5	89.1	95.6	87.8	3.0
Nov-10	85.3	86.2	95.2	86.4	89.2	93.0	88.0	96.7	89.1	91.5	89.3	96.7	87.8	3.2
Dec-10	84.4	86.2	95.3	86.4	89.6	92.9	88.0	96.8	89.8	91.5	89.8	95.8	87.5	3.1
Average	84.4	84.5	95.9	85.3	89.9	92.1	87.4	96.1	89.9	91.5	87.9	94.8	87.1	4.9
2011														
Jan-11	84.7	86.2	95.9	90.7	89.9	96.3	88.7	97.2	89.1	95.6	90.7	97.1	89.0	3.3
Feb-11	85.9	86.2	97.1	90.7	89.9	96.3	89.2	97.2	90.6	95.6	90.7	96.8	89.1	3.0
Mar-11	85.8	88.3	96.5	90.7	90.2	96.9	89.9	97.3	90.5	95.6	92.7	96.9	89.8	3.6
Apr-11	87.3	90.0	97.1	90.8	90.4	96.9	91.3	97.3	91.3	95.6	96.7	92.7	90.6	4.7
May-11	88.1	90.0	97.4	90.9	90.6	96.8	92.0	97.3	91.7	95.6	96.9	96.9	91.1	5.1
Jun-11	88.5	90.7	97.7	90.9	91.7	96.7	92.1	97.5	91.2	95.6	91.3	97.1	91.3	5.3
Jul-11	89.0	90.8	97.7	92.4	91.9	96.6	92.3	97.4	91.9	95.6	91.9	97.3	91.9	4.7
Aug-11	89.6	91.1	96.7	92.5	91.9	96.6	92.8	97.4	92.2	95.6	91.6	97.2	92.2	5.3
Sep-11	89.6	91.2	96.7	93.0	91.9	97.0	92.4	97.4	92.5	95.6	92.4	97.3	92.2	5.1
Oct-11	90.8	90.9	96.9	93.1	92.5	96.9	93.7	97.7	93.3	95.6	92.4	97.3	93.0	6.2
Nov-11	91.4	91.8	100.3	93.2	92.5	96.9	93.9	97.1	93.1	95.6	92.7	97.4	93.3	6.2
Dec-11	92.9	91.9	98.6	93.2	93.2	96.9	94.9	97.1	94.6	95.6	92.9	97.4	94.0	7.4
Average	88.5	88.9	96.0	91.8	91.4	96.7	91.9	97.4	91.8	95.6	91.9	97.1	91.5	5.0
2012														
Jan-12	93.3	92.1	98.5	95.5	94.3	99.4	94.9	97.8	96.6	100.0	93.8	98.1	95.1	6.8
Feb-12	93.8	96.2	98.3	95.1	96.3	99.7	96.4	97.8	96.0	99.3	93.7	98.3	95.8	7.5
Mar-12	94.8	96.5	98.3	95.1	96.3	99.9	97.5	97.8	97.1	100.0	93.8	96.3	96.3	7.2
Apr-12	95.3	97.4	97.4	95.0	96.2	100.1	98.3	97.8	97.7	100.0	94.1	98.2	96.6	6.6
May-12	95.3	98.1	96.9	95.0	96.3	99.9	98.8	97.8	97.8	100.0	95.7	98.2	96.8	6.3
Jun-12	94.6	97.9	96.1	95.0	96.1	99.9	99.6	97.8	96.6	100.0	95.7	98.8	96.6	5.8
Jul-12	96.3	98.2	97.5	97.9	96.3	100.0	98.5	97.3	96.2	100.0	96.2	98.4	97.6	6.3
Aug-12	96.1	98.9	96.6	98.5	96.9	100.0	98.8	98.0	96.0	100.0	97.0	100.0	97.9	6.1
Sep-12	97.7	99.4	98.8	98.8	98.0	100.2	99.1	98.7	96.7	100.0	98.8	98.7	98.7	7.0
Oct-12	96.7	100.2	100.0	99.8	98.2	100.4	99.1	98.5	96.7	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.6	7.1
Nov-12	101.0	100.3	100.0	99.9	99.2	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.3	7.5
Dec-12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.4
Average	96.5	97.7	96.5	97.2	96.6	100.0	98.4	96.1	96.7	100.0	96.4	99.9	97.6	6.7
2013														
Jan-13	100.3	100.8	100.3	101.5	101.0	101.5	100.0	100.0	101.0	104.0	103.2	100.7	100.9	6.2
Feb-13	100.9	101.6	100.8	101.6	101.5	102.1	100.9	100.0	101.3	104.0	103.8	100.7	101.4	5.8
Mar-13	101.4	104.2	100.8	101.6	101.6	102.2	101.9	100.0	101.5	104.0	104.0	100.8	101.9	5.9
Apr-13	101.8	105.5	101.4	101.6	101.7	102.6	102.3	100.3	101.8	104.0	104.0	100.8	102.3	5.9
May-13	102.0	106.7	101.7	102.2	102.2	102.8	101.6	100.3	102.2	104.0	104.2	100.9	102.4	5.8
Jun-13	102.3	107.3	101.7	101.7	102.4	103.2	101.6	100.2	103.0	104.0	105.0	101.1	102.7	6.2
Jul-13	102.4	107.8	102.2	102.6	102.9	103.3	103.3	100.2	103.0	104.0	105.4	101.3	103.4	5.9
Aug-13	103.4	108.0	102.4	102.7	103.3	103.4	103.8	100.3	103.7	104.0	106.5	101.3	103.8	6.0
Sep-13	103.5	108.0	102.4	103.1	103.4	103.4	104.1	100.7	104.1	104.0	106.5	101.6	104.1	5.4
Oct-13	104.6	108.0	103.1	103.1	103.4	103.9	105.8	100.9	104.6	104.0	106.6	101.8	104.5	4.9
Nov-13	105.4	108.0	103.5	102.9	104.5	104.4	107.3	101.1	104.9	104.0	106.3	102.0	104.7	4.4
Dec-13	106.1	108.4	103.9	102.9	104.9	104.4	108.9	99.9	105.2	104.0	106.1	102.3	104.9	4.9
Average	102.8	106.2	102.0	102.2	102.7	103.1	103.6	100.9	103.9	104.0	105.0	102.3	103.1	5.6
2014														
Jan-14	107.3	108.5	104.0	104.0	105.4	106.2	106.9	99.5	105.2	112.3	109.4	103.9	105.9	4.9
Feb-14	108.2	108.5	104.4	104.9	106.1	106.4	108.2	99.7	104.2	112.3	110.4	104.2	106.6	5.2
Mar-14	110.1	105.3	105.3	104.9	106.0	104.6	109.4	100.0	108.4	112.4	110.8	105.1	107.3	5.2
Apr-14	110.8	112.6	104.6	105.1	106.4	104.8	111.8	100.0	105.2	112.4	110.7	105.2	108.3	5.9
May-14	112.1	113.0	104.7	105.1	106.3	105.0	112.2	99.8	109.2	112.4	110.8	105.2	108.6	6.1
Jun-14	112.6	113.8	104.1	105.2	107.1	104.9	112.5	99.9	109.6	112.4	111.2	105.7	108.9	6.1

Source: NSA

**Table 1.16 (b) National Consumer Price Index (December 2012=100)**

	Services			Goods		
	Index	Monthly Infl. Rate	Annual infl. rate	Index	Monthly infl. rate	Annual infl. rate
<b>2008</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>2010</b>						
Jan-10	87.0	2.5	8.7	85.7	1.0	6.7
Feb-10	87.1	0.1	8.9	86.2	0.6	7.1
Mar-10	87.1	0.0	8.8	86.4	0.2	6.1
Apr-10	87.2	0.1	9.1	86.2	(0.3)	4.9
May-10	87.4	0.2	9.3	86.2	0.1	4.4
Jun-10	87.5	0.1	4.4	86.3	0.0	3.7
Jul-10	88.7	1.4	4.6	87.1	1.0	4.2
Aug-10	88.9	0.2	4.7	86.9	(0.3)	2.5
Sep-10	88.9	(0.0)	4.8	87.1	0.3	2.8
Oct-10	88.9	0.0	4.8	86.9	(0.3)	2.1
Nov-10	89.0	0.1	4.8	87.2	0.3	2.3
Dec-10	89.0	(0.0)	4.7	86.7	(0.5)	2.1
<b>Average</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>2011</b>						
Jan-11	92.4	3.9	6.2	87.1	0.5	1.6
Feb-11	92.5	0.1	6.2	87.3	0.2	1.2
Mar-11	92.6	0.1	6.3	88.3	1.1	2.2
Apr-11	92.6	(0.0)	6.1	89.6	1.5	4.0
May-11	92.5	(0.1)	5.8	90.3	0.8	4.7
Jun-11	92.6	0.1	5.9	90.6	0.3	5.0
Jul-11	93.5	0.9	5.3	91.0	0.4	4.4
Aug-11	93.5	0.0	5.1	91.5	0.6	5.4
Sep-11	93.8	0.3	5.5	91.4	(0.2)	4.9
Oct-11	93.9	0.1	5.6	92.5	1.2	6.5
Nov-11	93.9	(0.0)	5.5	92.9	0.5	6.6
Dec-11	94.0	0.1	5.6	94.0	1.1	8.4
<b>Average</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>2012</b>						
Jan-12	96.5	2.7	4.4	94.3	0.3	8.2
Feb-12	96.6	0.1	4.4	95.3	1.1	9.2
Mar-12	96.7	0.1	4.4	96.0	0.7	8.8
Apr-12	96.8	0.1	4.6	96.5	0.5	7.7
May-12	97.2	0.4	5.1	96.6	0.1	7.0
Jun-12	97.2	0.0	5.0	96.3	(0.4)	6.3
Jul-12	98.8	1.6	5.7	97.0	0.7	6.6
Aug-12	99.0	0.2	5.9	97.3	0.3	6.3
Sep-12	99.9	0.9	6.5	98.1	0.8	7.3
Oct-12	99.9	0.1	6.4	99.4	1.4	7.5
Nov-12	100.1	0.1	6.6	100.4	1.0	8.1
Dec-12	100.0	(0.1)	6.4	100.0	(0.4)	6.4
<b>Average</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>2013</b>						
Jan-13	101.6	1.6	5.3	100.5	0.5	6.6
Feb-13	101.7	0.1	5.3	101.1	0.6	6.1
Mar-13	101.7	0.0	5.2	102.1	1.0	6.3
Apr-13	101.7	0.0	5.1	102.6	0.6	6.4
May-13	101.8	0.0	4.7	102.9	0.2	6.5
Jun-13	101.9	0.1	4.8	103.3	0.4	7.2
Jul-13	102.1	0.2	3.4	104.4	1.1	7.6
Aug-13	102.2	0.1	3.2	105.0	0.6	8.0
Sep-13	102.4	0.2	2.5	105.3	0.3	7.4
Oct-13	102.4	0.0	2.5	106.1	0.7	6.7
Nov-13	102.5	0.1	2.5	106.5	0.4	6.0
Dec-13	102.4	(0.1)	2.4	106.8	0.3	6.8
<b>Average</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>2014</b>						
Jan-14	104.2	1.7	2.6	107.2	0.4	6.7
Feb-14	104.7	0.5	3.0	108.1	0.8	6.9
Mar-14	104.8	0.1	3.0	109.1	1.0	6.9
Apr-14	105.6	0.7	3.8	110.4	1.1	7.5
May-14	105.6	0.1	3.8	110.9	0.5	7.8
Jun-14	105.7	0.0	3.7	111.4	0.5	7.9

Source: NSA

















**Table II.6 Monetary Aggregates (end of period in N\$ million)**

		Currency in circulation 1	Transferable deposits 2	Narrow money (M1) 3	Other deposits 4	Securities included in M2 5	Broad money supply (M2) 6
				1+2 = 3			3+4+5=6
<b>2010</b>	<b>Jan</b>	1 127.0	20 612.6	21 739.5	27 019.5	3.9	48 762.9
	<b>Feb</b>	1 117.2	20 663.4	21 780.5	26 869.7	3.9	48 654.2
	<b>Mar</b>	1 051.6	21 438.5	22 490.1	27 453.6	3.9	49 947.6
	<b>Apr</b>	1 144.7	21 933.4	23 078.1	28 085.2	3.9	51 167.2
	<b>May</b>	1 129.6	22 003.2	23 132.8	27 705.9	3.9	50 842.7
	<b>Jun</b>	1 134.6	19 420.4	20 555.0	27 618.2	3.9	48 177.1
	<b>Jul</b>	1 229.3	20 015.5	21 244.9	27 761.9	3.9	49 010.7
	<b>Aug</b>	1 232.5	21 274.3	22 506.8	27 587.4	3.9	50 098.1
	<b>Sep</b>	1 217.1	21 404.1	22 621.2	27 475.6	-	50 096.9
	<b>Oct</b>	1 271.6	20 844.8	22 116.4	28 741.8	-	50 858.2
	<b>Nov</b>	1 315.3	21 398.1	22 713.3	28 944.5	-	51 657.9
	<b>Dec</b>	1 291.6	21 769.5	23 061.1	28 505.9	-	51 567.0
<b>2011</b>	<b>Jan</b>	1 281.6	21 308.6	22 590.2	28 104.4	-	50 694.6
	<b>Feb</b>	1 365.7	21 432.5	22 798.3	27 637.1	-	50 435.4
	<b>Mar</b>	1 390.6	21 317.9	22 708.5	27 011.1	-	49 719.6
	<b>Apr</b>	1 415.8	22 139.5	23 555.3	26 799.5	-	50 354.8
	<b>May</b>	1 389.5	22 020.6	23 410.1	27 616.3	-	51 026.4
	<b>Jun</b>	1 450.9	20 907.2	22 358.1	28 456.1	-	50 814.2
	<b>Jul</b>	1 522.8	21 307.3	22 830.1	29 129.3	-	51 959.4
	<b>Aug</b>	1 559.5	23 022.3	24 581.8	29 601.0	-	54 182.8
	<b>Sep</b>	1 640.3	22 980.0	24 620.3	29 997.1	-	54 617.3
	<b>Oct</b>	1 696.2	23 356.8	25 052.9	30 625.6	-	55 678.5
	<b>Nov</b>	1 672.4	24 788.3	26 460.6	31 108.1	-	57 568.8
	<b>Dec</b>	1 697.0	24 621.7	26 318.7	31 391.2	-	57 709.9
<b>2012</b>	<b>Jan</b>	1 659.4	23 438.5	25 097.9	29 613.6	-	54 711.5
	<b>Feb</b>	1 596.5	23 905.8	25 502.3	30 476.8	-	55 979.1
	<b>Mar</b>	1 524.7	25 062.6	26 587.4	30 596.0	-	57 183.4
	<b>Apr</b>	1 634.9	23 960.5	25 595.4	31 227.5	-	56 822.9
	<b>May</b>	1 599.3	25 506.6	27 105.9	31 270.5	-	58 376.4
	<b>Jun</b>	1 715.3	25 653.5	27 368.8	33 169.4	-	60 538.2
	<b>Jul</b>	1 629.6	24 795.4	26 425.1	32 154.6	-	58 579.7
	<b>Aug</b>	1 709.5	24 611.1	26 320.6	34 170.6	-	60 491.1
	<b>Sep</b>	1 712.2	25 306.1	27 018.3	34 231.1	-	61 249.5
	<b>Oct</b>	1 615.8	23 904.0	25 519.8	35 513.0	-	61 032.9
	<b>Nov</b>	1 709.4	23 570.4	25 279.8	35 612.0	-	60 891.8
	<b>Dec</b>	1 685.0	23 263.9	24 948.9	36 381.3	-	61 330.1
<b>2013</b>	<b>Jan</b>	1 643.9	24 943.2	26 587.0	35 533.6	-	62 120.7
	<b>Feb</b>	1 695.4	24 261.2	25 956.6	35 486.7	-	61 443.3
	<b>Mar</b>	1 887.5	24 515.6	26 403.2	34 551.4	-	60 954.6
	<b>Apr</b>	1 763.2	26 618.2	28 381.3	35 200.5	-	63 581.9
	<b>May</b>	1 772.0	26 989.7	28 761.7	35 292.8	-	64 054.5
	<b>Jun</b>	2 003.7	27 925.5	29 929.2	35 258.0	-	65 187.2
	<b>Jul</b>	1 876.0	30 067.7	31 943.8	34 175.3	-	66 119.1
	<b>Aug</b>	2 126.9	31 739.5	33 866.4	34 351.5	-	68 217.9
	<b>Sep</b>	2 174.5	31 224.4	33 398.9	34 579.1	-	67 978.0
	<b>Oct</b>	1 895.0	33 665.9	35 561.0	34 496.2	-	70 057.2
	<b>Nov</b>	2 186.2	32 897.0	35 083.2	34 298.6	-	69 381.9
	<b>Dec</b>	2 137.1	31 743.1	33 880.1	35 077.7	-	68 957.8
<b>2014</b>	<b>Jan</b>	2 093.0	30 916.0	33 009.0	34 568.7	-	67 577.7
	<b>Feb</b>	2 083.3	31 814.8	33 898.1	34 298.4	-	68 196.5
	<b>Mar</b>	2 115.4	32 241.3	34 356.7	33 660.7	-	68 017.4
	<b>Apr</b>	2 137.0	32 867.7	35 004.7	33 548.7	-	68 553.4
	<b>May</b>	2 194.0	33 562.4	35 756.3	33 752.3	-	69 508.7
	<b>Jun</b>	2 253.6	33 470.3	35 723.9	33 814.6	-	69 538.5

**Table II.7 Monetary analysis (end of period in N\$ million)**

		Broad money supply (M2)	Net foreign assets (cumulative flow)	Determinants of money supply				Claims on private sectors	Other items net
				Claims on the Central Government					
				Gross claims	Government deposits	Other liabilities	Net claims on Government		
<b>2010</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>48 762.9</b>	<b>26 509.4</b>	<b>2 392.8</b>	<b>8 595.1</b>	<b>-143.5</b>	<b>-6 202.3</b>	<b>40 129.7</b>	<b>-8 555.8</b>
	Feb	48 654.2	26 045.3	2 780.4	8 090.7	-183.2	-5 310.3	39 756.0	-7 953.8
	Mar	49 947.6	24 471.2	2 843.6	6 475.6	-201.6	-3 632.0	39 905.9	-8 757.4
	Apr	51 167.2	25 025.7	3 026.1	7 161.4	-214.5	-4 135.3	40 723.7	-8 169.4
	May	50 842.7	23 568.6	3 003.9	6 286.8	-218.1	-3 282.8	40 523.6	-8 369.6
	Jun	48 177.1	21 321.4	2 620.1	6 865.5	-125.9	-4 245.4	41 189.3	-8 976.2
	Jul	49 010.7	21 453.6	2 721.2	6 780.4	-135.6	-4 059.2	41 835.7	-9 868.7
	Aug	50 098.1	22 317.7	2 800.5	6 618.6	-172.1	-3 818.2	41 763.9	-9 766.5
	Sep	50 096.9	20 963.6	2 861.9	5 640.4	-173.5	-2 778.5	42 202.9	-9 860.7
	Oct	50 858.2	21 675.8	2 835.3	5 603.0	-198.2	-2 767.7	42 805.8	-9 225.3
	Nov	51 657.9	20 438.2	2 854.9	4 377.9	-209.4	-1 523.0	43 308.0	-9 670.5
	Dec	51 567.0	19 634.7	3 080.0	4 801.3	-132.4	-1 721.3	44 458.9	-8 771.0
<b>2011</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>50 694.6</b>	<b>20 586.1</b>	<b>3 205.7</b>	<b>6 171.0</b>	<b>-104.4</b>	<b>-2 965.3</b>	<b>44 288.0</b>	<b>-8 796.9</b>
	Feb	50 435.4	18 763.7	3 314.4	5 604.8	-124.9	-2 290.5	44 777.6	-8 962.4
	Mar	49 719.6	18 011.7	3 394.4	3 872.0	-138.4	- 477.6	44 726.8	-7 808.3
	Apr	50 354.8	19 531.7	3 876.0	5 840.4	-177.5	-1 964.4	43 950.1	-9 257.9
	May	51 026.4	19 112.3	4 473.2	5 698.4	-80.7	-1 225.3	43 899.4	-8 980.2
	Jun	50 814.2	18 185.5	4 865.3	6 640.3	-103.0	-1 775.0	44 712.3	-9 659.5
	Jul	51 959.4	20 128.1	5 054.1	7 003.7	-104.9	-1 949.5	44 674.8	-9 157.9
	Aug	54 182.8	19 428.3	5 392.8	5 738.6	-118.9	- 345.8	44 988.5	-10 842.9
	Sep	54 617.3	19 122.0	5 976.8	5 029.4	-111.3	947.4	45 607.1	-10 028.5
	Oct	55 678.5	21 138.8	6 314.5	6 429.7	-119.1	- 115.2	45 931.9	-10 482.5
	Nov	57 568.8	24 327.4	6 509.8	8 776.2	-71.1	-2 266.4	46 237.5	-12 229.7
	Dec	57 709.9	23 171.7	6 969.0	7 522.9	-132.2	- 553.9	46 919.3	-10 707.3
<b>2012</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>54 711.5</b>	<b>23 054.3</b>	<b>6 833.5</b>	<b>10 270.5</b>	<b>-82.1</b>	<b>-3 436.9</b>	<b>47 484.3</b>	<b>-11 200.9</b>
	Feb	55 979.1	20 878.3	6 780.6	8 874.3	-51.1	-2 093.7	47 856.0	-12 954.2
	Mar	57 183.4	19 832.7	6 717.8	6 672.7	-131.6	45.1	48 912.4	-12 496.0
	Apr	56 822.9	21 694.3	6 748.7	10 418.4	-126.7	-3 669.7	49 895.6	-13 112.4
	May	58 376.4	21 840.7	6 632.0	8 154.1	-116.6	-1 522.1	49 859.6	-12 942.9
	Jun	60 538.2	21 174.1	6 689.9	7 724.0	-80.6	-1 034.1	49 661.8	-14 495.5
	Jul	58 579.7	23 300.8	6 765.0	10 090.5	-80.6	-3 325.5	50 471.6	-12 183.6
	Aug	60 491.1	21 887.0	7 110.2	8 933.8	-80.6	-1 823.7	50 749.9	-13 768.9
	Sep	61 249.5	21 863.5	6 984.3	8 027.2	-80.6	-1 042.9	51 772.0	-12 812.3
	Oct	61 032.9	22 775.3	6 785.5	9 190.4	0.0	-2 404.9	52 392.8	-12 583.0
	Nov	60 891.8	21 354.0	6 825.9	9 184.8	0.0	-2 358.9	54 099.3	-12 618.8
	Dec	61 330.1	20 938.7	6 825.2	8 130.9	0.0	-1 305.6	54 465.3	-12 568.1
<b>2013</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>62 120.7</b>	<b>25 828.0</b>	<b>6 877.7</b>	<b>11 033.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-4 155.4</b>	<b>55 399.0</b>	<b>-11 787.3</b>
	Feb	61 443.3	23 624.0	6 897.0	10 010.0	0.0	-3 112.9	55 241.1	-12 450.8
	Mar	61 565.1	21 361.3	7 078.2	8 186.5	0.0	-1 108.4	56 238.4	-12 289.6
	Apr	63 581.9	23 895.5	7 125.3	11 526.7	0.0	-4 401.4	56 772.5	-14 650.4
	May	64 054.5	23 272.5	7 071.1	9 489.9	0.0	-2 418.8	57 487.1	-14 956.7
	Jun	65 080.0	23 017.6	6 871.8	8 517.4	0.0	-1 645.6	58 451.4	-14 436.4
	Jul	66 119.1	25 827.3	6 931.1	10 287.5	0.0	-3 356.4	58 602.4	-14 963.7
	Aug	68 217.9	25 737.3	6 962.0	8 184.2	0.0	-1 222.2	58 988.3	-14 454.3
	Sep	67 978.6	23 277.6	7 325.9	6 479.0	0.0	846.9	59 466.5	-14 608.6
	Oct	70 057.2	27 064.5	7 230.8	7 976.7	0.0	- 746.0	60 162.1	-14 098.1
	Nov	69 381.9	24 610.7	7 251.9	6 367.9	0.0	884.0	61 530.1	-13 760.7
	Dec	68 957.8	23 376.9	7 340.6	7 071.2	0.0	269.4	62 597.1	-14 707.5
<b>2014</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>67 577.7</b>	<b>25 516.1</b>	<b>7 182.7</b>	<b>9 786.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2 603.6</b>	<b>63 971.1</b>	<b>-13 827.0</b>
	Feb	68 196.5	24 011.7	7 208.7	7 530.4	0.0	- 321.8	64 516.6	-12 494.9
	Mar	68 017.4	21 927.2	7 219.4	4 893.8	0.0	2 325.6	64 680.8	-11 934.9
	Apr	68 553.4	25 436.9	7 091.1	8 420.1	0.0	-1 329.0	65 912.8	-10 967.9
	May	69 508.7	25 093.5	6 938.3	6 726.8	0.0	211.5	66 771.2	-10 337.7
	Jun	69 538.5	23 839.0	7 026.1	6 834.1	0.0	192.0	67 393.1	-11 104.7

**Table II.8 Changes in determinants of money supply (end of period in N\$ million)**

		Broad money supply (M2)	Net foreign assets (cumulative flow)	Determinants of money supply Claims on the Central Government				Claims on other sectors	Other items net
				Gross claims	Government deposits	Other liabilities	Net claims on Government		
<b>2010</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>1 031.5</b>	<b>1 909.2</b>	<b>-421.2</b>	<b>553.7</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>-974.8</b>	<b>398.2</b>	<b>-95.8</b>
	Feb	-108.7	-464.2	387.5	-504.4	-39.7	892.0	-373.7	601.9
	Mar	1 293.4	-1 574.1	63.3	-1,615.0	-18.3	1,678.3	149.8	-803.6
	Apr	1 219.6	554.5	182.4	685.8	-12.9	-503.3	817.8	588.0
	May	-324.5	-1,457.1	-22.1	-874.6	-3.6	852.5	-200.1	-200.1
	Jun	-2 665.5	-2 247.1	-383.8	578.7	92.2	-962.5	665.7	-606.6
	Jul	833.6	132.1	101.1	-85.1	-9.7	186.2	646.5	-892.5
	Aug	1 087.3	864.1	79.3	-161.7	-36.5	241.0	-71.8	102.2
	Sep	-1.2	-1,354.1	61.4	-978.2	-1.4	1,039.6	439.0	-94.2
	Oct	761.3	712.2	-26.5	-37.4	-24.8	10.8	602.9	635.4
	Nov	799.7	-1 237.6	19.6	-1 225.1	-11.2	1 244.7	502.2	-445.2
	Dec	-90.9	- 803.5	225.1	423.4	77.0	-198.3	1,150.9	899.5
<b>2011</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>-872.4</b>	<b>951.4</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>1 369.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>-1 243.9</b>	<b>-170.9</b>	<b>-25.9</b>
	Feb	-259.2	-1 822.3	108.6	-566.2	-20.4	674.8	489.6	-165.4
	Mar	- 715.8	- 752.0	80.1	-1 732.8	-13.5	1 812.9	-50.8	1 154.1
	Apr	635.3	1 520.0	481.5	1 968.3	-39.1	-1 486.8	-776.7	-1 449.6
	May	671.6	-419.4	597.2	-141.9	96.8	739.1	-50.7	277.7
	Jun	-212.2	-926.8	392.1	941.9	-22.4	-549.8	812.9	-679.3
	Jul	1 145.2	1 942.6	188.8	363.4	-1.9	-174.5	-37.5	501.6
	Aug	2 223.4	-699.8	338.7	-1 265.1	-13.9	1 603.7	313.7	-1685.0
	Sep	434.5	-306.3	583.9	-709.2	7.6	1 293.1	618.6	814.3
	Oct	1,061.2	2 016.8	337.7	1 400.3	-7.8	-1 062.6	324.8	-454.0
	Nov	1 890.2	3 188.7	195.3	2 346.5	47.9	-2 151.2	305.7	-1747.2
	Dec	141.1	-1 155.7	459.2	-1 253.3	-61.1	1,712.5	681.7	1522.4
<b>2012</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>-2 998.4</b>	<b>-117.5</b>	<b>-135.5</b>	<b>2 747.6</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>-2 883.0</b>	<b>565.0</b>	<b>-493.6</b>
	Feb	1 267.6	-2 175.9	-52.9	-1 396.2	31.0	1 343.2	371.7	-1 753.3
	Mar	1 204.3	-1,045.6	-62.8	-2 201.6	-80.5	2 138.8	1 056.4	458.3
	Apr	-360.5	1 861.6	30.8	3 745.6	4.9	-3 714.8	983.3	-616.4
	May	1 553.5	146.4	-116.7	-2 264.2	10.1	2 147.6	-36.0	169.5
	Jun	2,161.8	- 666.6	57.9	-430.1	36.1	488.0	-197.8	-1 552.7
	Jul	-1 958.6	2 126.7	75.1	2 366.4	-0.0	-2 291.3	809.8	2 311.9
	Aug	1 911.5	-1 413.8	345.2	-1 156.6	-0.0	1 501.8	278.3	-1 585.3
	Sep	758.3	-23.5	-125.8	-906.6	-0.0	780.8	1 022.1	956.6
	Oct	-216.6	911.8	-198.8	1 163.2	80.6	-1 362.0	620.8	229.3
	Nov	-141.1	-1 421.3	40.4	-5.6	0.0	46.0	1 706.5	-35.7
	Dec	438.4	-415.3	-0.7	-1 053.9	0.0	1 053.3	366.0	50.7
<b>2013</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>790.5</b>	<b>4,889.3</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>2 902.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2 849.8</b>	<b>933.7</b>	<b>780.8</b>
	Feb	- 677.3	-2 204.0	19.4	-1 023.1	0.0	1 042.5	-157.8	- 663.5
	Mar	121.7	-2,262.8	181.1	-1 823.4	0.0	2 004.5	997.3	161.2
	Apr	2,016.8	2 534.3	47.1	3 340.2	0.0	-3 293.1	534.1	-2360.8
	May	472.7	-623.0	-54.2	-2 036.8	0.0	1 982.6	714.5	-306.3
	Jun	1,025.5	- 255.0	-199.2	-972.5	0.0	773.3	964.3	520.3
	Jul	1 039.1	2 809.7	59.2	1 770.1	0.0	-1 710.8	151.0	- 527.3
	Aug	2 098.8	- 90.0	30.9	-2 103.3	0.0	2 134.2	385.9	509.3
	Sep	-239.3	-2,459.7	363.9	-1,705.2	0.0	2,069.1	478.1	- 154.3
	Oct	2,078.6	3,786.9	-95.2	1 497.7	0.0	-1 592.9	695.6	510.5
	Nov	-675.3	-2,453.8	21.2	-1,608.9	0.0	1,630.0	1,368.0	337.4
	Dec	-424.0	-1,233.9	88.7	703.3	0.0	-614.6	1,067.0	-946.8
<b>2014</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>1,380.2</b>	<b>-2,139.2</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>-2,715.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,873.0</b>	<b>-1,374.0</b>	<b>-880.5</b>
	Feb	-618.8	1,504.4	-26.0	2,255.8	0.0	-2,281.8	-545.6	-1,332.2
	Mar	179.1	2,084.5	-10.7	2,636.6	0.0	-2,647.4	-164.2	-559.9
	Apr	-536.0	-3,509.7	128.3	-3,526.3	0.0	3,654.7	-1,232.0	-967.0
	May	-955.3	343.4	152.8	1,693.4	0.0	-1,540.6	-858.4	-630.2
	Jun	-29.8	1,254.5	-87.8	-107.3	0.0	19.5	-621.9	767.0

**Table II.9 Selected interest rates: Namibia and South Africa**

		Prime lending rate		Average lending rate		Treasury bill rate (3 month)		Deposit rates		Bank rate	Repo rate
		Namibia	SA	Namibia	SA	Namibia	SA	Namibia	SA	Namibia	SA
<b>2010</b>	<b>Jan</b>	11.25	10.50	9.95	10.50	7.38	7.11	5.31	7.31	7.00	7.00
	<b>Feb</b>	11.25	10.50	10.15	10.50	7.26	7.08	5.27	7.42	7.00	7.00
	<b>Mar</b>	11.25	10.00	10.06	10.40	7.24	6.95	5.31	7.23	7.00	6.50
	<b>Apr</b>	11.25	10.00	9.60	10.00	7.02	6.59	5.12	7.10	7.00	6.50
	<b>May</b>	11.25	10.00	9.87	10.00	6.93	6.58	5.29	6.87	7.00	6.50
	<b>Jun</b>	11.25	10.00	9.78	10.00	6.92	6.54	5.06	6.88	7.00	6.50
	<b>Jul</b>	11.13	10.00	9.82	10.00	6.77	6.48	5.04	6.66	7.00	6.50
	<b>Aug</b>	11.13	10.00	9.60	10.00	6.59	6.42	4.88	6.60	7.00	6.50
	<b>Sep</b>	11.13	9.50	9.59	9.66	6.59	6.08	4.81	6.36	7.00	6.00
	<b>Oct</b>	10.94	9.50	9.66	9.50	6.37	5.97	4.84	6.17	6.75	6.00
	<b>Nov</b>	10.50	9.00	9.42	9.31	5.94	5.65	4.62	5.97	6.75	5.50
	<b>Dec</b>	9.75	9.00	9.14	9.00	5.68	5.59	4.41	6.37	6.00	5.50
<b>2011</b>	<b>Jan</b>	9.75	9.00	8.65	9.00	5.64	5.54	4.29	6.05	6.00	5.50
	<b>Feb</b>	9.75	9.00	8.93	9.00	5.68	5.53	4.07	5.98	6.00	5.50
	<b>Mar</b>	9.75	9.00	8.77	9.00	5.74	5.50	4.33	5.92	6.00	5.50
	<b>Apr</b>	9.75	9.00	8.72	9.00	6.95	5.46	4.27	5.85	6.00	5.50
	<b>May</b>	9.75	9.00	8.63	9.00	5.95	5.45	4.29	5.83	6.00	5.50
	<b>Jun</b>	9.75	9.00	8.74	9.00	5.96	5.46	4.29	5.82	6.00	5.50
	<b>Jul</b>	9.75	9.00	8.81	9.00	5.99	5.49	4.33	5.79	6.00	5.50
	<b>Aug</b>	9.75	9.00	8.65	9.00	5.70	5.49	4.28	5.75	6.00	5.50
	<b>Sep</b>	9.75	9.00	8.79	9.00	5.74	5.49	4.32	5.71	6.00	5.50
	<b>Oct</b>	9.75	9.00	8.60	9.00	5.83	5.49	4.34	5.67	6.00	5.50
	<b>Nov</b>	9.75	9.00	8.67	9.00	5.84	5.45	4.36	5.65	6.00	5.50
	<b>Dec</b>	9.75	9.00	8.80	9.00	5.86	5.47	4.22	5.65	6.00	5.50
<b>2012</b>	<b>Jan</b>	9.75	9.00	8.68	9.00	5.89	5.47	4.29	5.74	6.00	5.50
	<b>Feb</b>	9.75	9.00	8.92	9.00	5.93	5.50	4.32	5.70	6.00	5.50
	<b>Mar</b>	9.75	9.00	8.62	9.00	5.92	5.54	4.36	5.72	6.00	5.50
	<b>Apr</b>	9.75	9.00	8.84	9.00	5.92	5.57	4.32	5.71	6.00	5.50
	<b>May</b>	9.75	9.00	8.55	9.00	5.77	5.56	4.36	5.82	6.00	5.50
	<b>Jun</b>	9.75	9.00	8.88	9.00	5.81	5.58	4.27	5.54	6.00	5.50
	<b>Jul</b>	9.75	8.81	8.71	8.81	5.79	5.37	4.24	5.36	6.00	5.50
	<b>Aug</b>	9.25	8.50	8.64	8.50	5.54	5.05	4.09	5.22	5.50	5.00
	<b>Sep</b>	9.25	8.50	8.46	8.50	5.34	4.94	4.09	5.14	5.50	5.00
	<b>Oct</b>	9.25	8.50	8.60	8.50	5.45	4.94	4.09	5.12	5.50	5.00
	<b>Nov</b>	9.25	8.50	8.36	8.50	5.43	4.93	4.08	5.08	5.50	5.00
	<b>Dec</b>	9.25	8.50	8.57	8.50	5.53	4.99	4.00	5.09	5.50	5.00
<b>2013</b>	<b>Jan</b>	9.25	8.50	8.35	8.50	5.71	5.06	4.12	5.09	5.50	5.00
	<b>Feb</b>	9.25	8.50	8.22	8.50	5.68	5.04	3.99	5.08	5.50	5.00
	<b>Mar</b>	9.25	8.50	8.30	8.50	5.66	5.05	3.98	5.12	5.50	5.00
	<b>Apr</b>	9.25	8.50	8.23	8.50	5.49	5.12	4.02	5.13	5.50	5.00
	<b>May</b>	9.25	8.50	8.30	8.50	5.54	5.03	4.00	5.13	5.50	5.00
	<b>Jun</b>	9.25	8.50	8.26	8.50	5.72	5.12	4.04	5.14	5.50	5.00
	<b>Jul</b>	9.25	8.50	8.22	8.50	5.79	5.12	3.93	5.15	5.50	5.00
	<b>Aug</b>	9.25	8.50	8.32	8.50	5.73	5.09	3.98	5.13	5.50	5.00
	<b>Sep</b>	9.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	5.64	5.06	3.90	5.13	5.50	5.00
	<b>Oct</b>	9.25	8.50	8.11	8.50	5.63	5.04	3.81	5.14	5.50	5.00
	<b>Nov</b>	9.25	8.50	8.46	8.50	5.60	5.07	4.00	5.18	5.50	5.00
	<b>Dec</b>	9.25	8.50	8.20	8.50	5.64	5.14	3.96	5.22	5.50	5.00
<b>2014</b>	<b>Jan</b>	9.25	8.54	8.16	8.54	5.78	5.22	3.96	5.26	5.50	5.50
	<b>Feb</b>	9.25	9.00	8.38	9.00	5.78	5.56	4.02	5.68	5.50	5.50
	<b>Mar</b>	9.25	9.00	8.47	9.00	5.99	5.73	4.18	5.72	5.50	5.50
	<b>Apr</b>	9.25	9.00	8.62	9.00	5.97	5.74	4.20	5.76	5.50	5.50
	<b>May</b>	9.25	9.00	8.62	9.00	5.89	5.74	4.17	5.79	5.50	5.50
	<b>Jun</b>	9.50	9.00	8.55	9.00	5.93	5.79	4.23	5.81	5.75	5.50

**Table III.1 (a) Treasury bills auction - N\$ million**

	Period	Offer	Tendered	Surplus(+) Deficit (-)	Effective Yield %	
<b>91 days</b>	<b>2013</b>					
	Jan	200.0	326.4	126.4	5.7	
	Feb	250.0	316.1	66.1	5.7	
	Mar	250.0	414.3	164.3	5.5	
	Apr	200.0	177.0	-23.0	5.5	
	May	250.0	251.2	1.2	5.5	
	June	250.0	250.3	0.3	5.7	
	Jul	200.0	317.2	117.2	5.8	
	Aug	250.0	557.1	307.1	5.7	
	Sep	250.0	577.1	327.1	5.6	
	Oct	200.0	315.4	115.4	5.6	
	Nov	250.0	208.1	-41.9	5.6	
	Dec	250.0	336.9	86.9	5.6	
		<b>2014</b>				
Jan	200.0	311.1	111.1	5.7		
Jan	250.0	389.0	139.0	5.7		
Mar	250.0	341.1	91.1	6.0		
Apr	210.0	525.3	315.3	6.0		
May	250.0	707.7	457.7	5.9		
Jun	260.0	487.9	227.9	5.9		
<b>182 days</b>	<b>2013</b>					
	Jan	250.0	314.8	64.8	5.6	
	Feb	250.0	436.2	186.2	5.5	
	Feb	250.0	454.2	204.2	5.5	
	Mar	270.0	306.0	36.0	5.5	
	Apr	260.0	377.7	117.7	5.5	
	May	270.0	139.1	-130.9	5.6	
	May	190.0	214.4	24.4	5.8	
	Jun	250.0	312.4	62.4	5.8	
	Jul	260.0	274.3	14.3	5.8	
	Aug	250.0	403.1	153.1	5.8	
	Aug	250.0	476.0	226.0	5.7	
	Sep	280.0	388.1	108.1	5.7	
	Oct	260.0	546.3	286.3	5.6	
Nov	270.0	346.6	76.6	5.6		
Nov	200.0	297.5	97.5	5.6		
Dec	250.0	152.1	-97.9	5.7		
	<b>2014</b>					
Jan	270.0	319.6	49.6	5.9		
Jan	250.0	310.8	60.8	6.4		
Feb	250.0	451.4	201.4	6.4		
Mar	290.0	245.5	-44.5	6.5		
Apr	270.0	605.0	335.0	6.5		
May	270.0	508.1	238.1	6.1		
May	210.0	323.2	113.2	6.4		
Jun	160.0	440.3	280.3	6.4		
<b>273 days</b>	<b>2013</b>					
	Jan	150.0	392.3	242.3	5.4	
	Feb	200.0	407.7	207.7	5.5	
	Mar	200.0	271.5	71.5	5.5	
	Apr	210.0	327.5	117.5	5.6	
	May	200.0	186.0	-14.0	5.6	
	Jul	220.0	301.6	81.6	5.8	
	Aug	210.0	397.1	187.1	5.8	
	Sep	220.0	425.3	205.3	5.7	
	Oct	160.0	460.4	300.4	5.7	
	Nov	210.0	522.0	312.0	5.7	
	Dec	220.0	225.7	5.7	5.9	
		<b>2014</b>				
	Jan	220.0	461.0	241.0	5.9	
Feb	220.0	373.8	153.8	6.7		
Apr	220.0	467.2	247.2	6.6		
May	220.0	426.0	206.0	6.6		
June	220.0	306.4	86.4	6.7		
<b>365 days</b>	<b>2013</b>					
	Jan	250.0	539.2	289.2	5.5	
	Feb	250.0	248.8	-1.2	5.5	
	Mar	250.0	385.1	135.1	5.5	
	Apr	270.0	441.2	171.2	5.6	
	May	250.0	301.0	51.0	5.6	
	May	220.0	274.1	54.1	5.7	
	May	400.0	318.1	-81.9	5.8	
	Jun	270.0	372.4	102.4	5.9	
	July	220.0	343.9	123.9	5.9	
	Aug	240.0	513.4	273.4	5.9	
	Sep	220.0	393.5	173.5	5.9	
	Sep	220.0	354.7	134.7	6.0	
	Oct	220.0	339.4	119.4	6.0	
Nov	250.0	542.4	292.4	5.9		
Nov	250.0	479.3	229.3	5.9		
Dec	220.0	239.3	19.3	6.0		
	<b>2014</b>					
Jan	270.0	203.3	-66.7	6.2		
Jan	270.0	566.0	296.0	6.6		
Feb	270.0	468.0	198.0	7.0		
Apr	280.0	657.4	377.4	6.8		
May	260.0	448.3	188.3	6.8		
May	220.0	484.7	264.7	6.8		
May	330.0	533.0	203.0	6.8		
Jun	280.0	348.2	68.2	6.9		



**Table III.2 (a) Internal registered stock auction- N\$ million**

Bond (coupon rate)	Period	Offer	Amount Tendered	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)	Weighted YTM %
<b>GC17 (6.00%)</b>					
	2013				
	Jan	60.0	116.1	56.1	6.5
	Mar	60.0	253.4	193.4	6.6
	Apr	40.0	92.0	52.0	6.4
	May	40.0	51.2	11.2	6.4
	Jun	40.0	58.0	18.0	8.0
	Aug	40.0	130.5	90.5	7.5
	Aug	40.0	151.4	111.4	8.1
	Sep	40.0	29.6	-10.4	7.4
	Oct	40.0	127.0	87.0	7.0
	Nov	40.0	188.1	148.1	7.4
	Dec	40.0	99.0	59.0	7.5
	2014				
	Jan	40.0	179.6	139.6	7.7
	Feb	40.0	95.5	55.5	8.3
	Mar	40.0	61.0	21.0	8.2
	Apr	40.0	207.3	167.3	8.0
	May	40.0	163.0	123.0	7.7
	Jun	40.0	187.5	147.5	7.9
<b>GC18 (9.50%)</b>					
	2013				
	Apr	40.0	148.3	108.3	6.8
	May	40.0	120.0	80.0	6.5
	June	40.0	98.4	58.4	7.8
	Jul	40.0	125.6	85.6	7.7
	Aug	40.0	219.5	179.5	7.7
	Sep	40.0	137.0	97.0	7.7
	Oct	40.0	209.0	169.0	7.4
	Nov	40.0	100.5	60.5	7.6
	Dec	40.0	175.3	135.3	8.0
	2014				
	Jan	40.0	136.6	96.6	7.8
	Feb	40.0	145.7	105.7	8.6
	Mar	40.0	67.0	27.0	8.4
	Apr	30.0	138.2	108.2	8.4
	May	30.0	93.0	63.0	7.9
	Jun	30.0	123.5	93.5	8.1
<b>GC21 (7.75%)</b>					
	2013				
	Jan	60.0	49.9	-10.1	7.25
	Mar	60.0	125.9	65.9	7.50
	Apr	10.0	22.5	12.5	7.03
	Jun	10.0	53.0	43.0	8.60
	Aug	10.0	36.5	26.5	8.90
	Oct	10.0	56.0	46.0	7.87
	Dec	10.0	36.0	26.0	8.42
	2014				
	Feb	10.0	37.7	27.7	9.21
<b>GC24 (10.50%)</b>					
	2013				
	Apr	20.0	70.6	50.6	8.0
	May	20.0	28.7	8.7	7.8
	Jun	20.0	39.6	19.6	8.9
	Jul	20.0	68.1	48.1	8.8
	Aug	20.0	67.1	47.1	9.1
	Sep	20.0	71.0	51.0	9.0
	Oct	20.0	85.0	65.0	8.7
	Nov	20.0	83.0	63.0	8.9
	Dec	20.0	104.0	84.0	9.2
	2014				
	Jan	20.0	85.0	65.0	8.9
	Feb	20.0	44.6	24.6	9.4
	Mar	20.0	42.9	22.9	9.2
	Apr	20.0	86.0	66.0	9.1
	May	20.0	55.0	35.0	8.7
	Jun	20.0	58.5	38.5	9.1
<b>GC25 (8.50%)</b>					
	2013				
	Aug	30.0	72.7	42.7	9.1
	Aug	30.0	68.6	38.6	9.4
	Sep	30.0	21.0	-9.0	8.8
	Oct	30.0	100.0	70.0	8.5
	Nov	30.0	68.0	38.0	9.0
	Dec	30.0	54.1	24.1	9.0
	2014				
	Jan	30.0	84.5	54.5	9.2
	Feb	30.0	95.2	65.2	9.5
	Mar	30.0	47.5	17.5	9.3
	Apr	40.0	97.0	57.0	9.3
	May	40.0	55.0	15.0	8.9
	Jun	40.0	88.0	48.0	9.0
<b>GC27 (8.00%)</b>					
	2013				
	Feb	30.0	8.8	-21.3	0.0
	Apr	20.0	24.7	4.7	8.2
	May	20.0	5.5	-14.5	0.0
	June	20.0	30.0	10.0	9.0
	Jul	20.0	25.6	5.6	9.0
	Aug	20.0	11.5	-8.5	9.4
	Sep	20.0	25.1	5.1	9.2
	Oct	20.0	76.0	56.0	9.0
	Nov	20.0	61.0	41.0	9.2
	Dec	20.0	57.0	37.0	9.4
	2014				
	Jan	20.0	66.2	46.2	9.2
	Feb	20.0	58.9	38.9	9.8
	Mar	20.0	23.5	3.5	9.5
	Apr	20.0	36.0	16.0	9.5
	May	20.0	64.0	44.0	9.0
	Jun	20.0	53.5	33.5	9.4
<b>GC30 (8.00%)</b>					
	2013				
	Feb	30.0	12.9	-17.2	9.1
	Apr	15.0	5.6	-9.4	8.5
	May	15.0	8.6	-6.4	8.8
	June	15.0	22.6	7.6	9.8
	Aug	15.0	25.0	10.0	9.8
	Aug	15.0	12.1	-2.9	10.2
	Sep	15.0	9.0	-6.0	9.6
	Oct	15.0	12.3	-2.7	9.5
	Nov	15.0	43.5	28.5	10.0
	Dec	15.0	10.5	-4.5	10.0
	2014				
	Jan	15.0	36.0	21.0	10.2
	Feb	15.0	45.0	30.0	10.3
	Mar	15.0	15.9	0.9	10.2
	Apr	20.0	41.0	21.0	10.2
	May	20.0	39.5	19.5	9.9
	Jun	20.0	45.2	25.2	9.9
<b>GC32 (9.00%)</b>					
	2013				
	Aug	10.0	13.6	3.6	10.0
	Aug	10.0	8.5	-1.5	10.3
	Sep	10.0	2.0	-8.0	9.9
	Oct	10.0	16.2	6.1	9.8
	Nov	10.0	13.1	3.1	10.0
	Dec	10.0	20.6	10.6	10.2
	2014				
	Jan	10.0	16.0	6.0	10.2
	Feb	10.0	17.0	7.0	10.4
	Mar	10.0	10.5	0.5	10.2
	Apr	10.0	27.0	17.0	10.1
	May	10.0	53.0	43.0	9.7
	Jun	10.0	38.6	28.6	10.1
<b>GC35 (9.50%)</b>					
	2013				
	Jul	10.0	20.6	10.6	10.0
	Sep	10.0	5.0	-5.0	0.0
	Nov	10.0	28.5	18.5	10.3
	2014				
	Jan	10.0	25.0	15.0	10.3
	Feb	10.0	30.0	20.0	10.5
	Mar	10.0	17.7	7.7	10.3
	Apr	10.0	44.5	34.5	10.4
	May	10.0	32.2	22.2	10.1
	Jun	10.0	35.0	25.0	10.1





**Table III.3 Government Foreign Debt by Type and Currency (N\$ million)**

	2011/12				2012/13				2013/14				2014/15
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Multilateral</b>	<b>2,038.7</b>	<b>2,590.7</b>	<b>2,534.9</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>	<b>2,655.7</b>	<b>2,667.3</b>	<b>2,640.4</b>	<b>2,633.4</b>	<b>2,830.4</b>	<b>2,807.5</b>	<b>2,863.2</b>	<b>2,821.5</b>	<b>2,813.2</b>
Euro	590.6	799.2	747.8	785.7	930.5	1,003.3	1,045.2	1,089.5	1,214.1	1,248.2	1,316.4	1,313.6	1,294.9
US Dollar	149.6	176.0	151.8	159.8	171.0	166.9	169.3	183.5	193.6	191.9	195.5	195.5	193.3
Pound	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rand	522.9	502.7	502.7	472.2	472.2	450.5	450.5	428.9	428.9	407.3	407.3	385.6	385.6
Franc	27.2	29.5	26.3	28.2	28.8	28.9	30.4	31.9	31.9	36.1	38.4	39.0	38.8
Dinar	76.2	40.1	41.2	35.2	38.0	32.8	32.8	36.1	31.1	29.0	30.3	30.6	30.5
SDR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yen	672.3	1,043.1	1,065.0	912.6	1,015.2	984.9	912.1	863.5	931.5	895.8	874.6	856.4	870.1
<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>1,150.0</b>	<b>1,315.6</b>	<b>1,293.5</b>	<b>1,244.3</b>	<b>1,267.9</b>	<b>1,277.4</b>	<b>1,313.6</b>	<b>1,408.9</b>	<b>1,515.7</b>	<b>1,812.4</b>	<b>1,938.4</b>	<b>2,060.4</b>	<b>2,085.0</b>
Euro	780.6	861.0	821.7	799.9	792.3	805.1	822.6	872.2	933.1	974.0	1,051.5	1,063.6	1,025.6
Yuan	369.3	454.6	471.8	444.4	475.6	472.3	491.0	536.7	582.6	838.4	886.9	996.8	1,059.5
<b>Eurobond</b>			<b>4,075.1</b>	<b>3,836.6</b>	<b>4,157.3</b>	<b>4,111.3</b>	<b>4,236.3</b>	<b>4,616.7</b>	<b>4,975.0</b>	<b>5,003.8</b>	<b>5,225.0</b>	<b>5,302.0</b>	<b>5,300.4</b>
US Dollar			4,075.1	3,836.6	4,157.3	4,111.3	4,236.3	4,616.7	4,975.0	5,003.8	5,225.0	5,302.0	5,300.4
<b>JSE listed bond</b>							<b>850.0</b>	<b>850.0</b>	<b>850.0</b>	<b>850.0</b>	<b>850.0</b>	<b>850.0</b>	<b>850.0</b>
ZAR							850.0	850.0	850.0	850.0	850.0	850.0	850.0
<b>Foreign debt stock</b>	<b>3,188.7</b>	<b>3,906.3</b>	<b>7,903.4</b>	<b>7,474.6</b>	<b>8,080.8</b>	<b>8,056.0</b>	<b>9,040.3</b>	<b>9,508.6</b>	<b>10,171.2</b>	<b>10,473.6</b>	<b>10,876.6</b>	<b>11,033.9</b>	<b>11,048.6</b>
Euro	1,371.2	1,660.2	1,569.5	1,585.6	1,722.9	1,808.5	1,867.8	1,961.7	2,147.2	2,222.2	2,367.9	2,377.2	2,320.4
US Dollar	149.6	176.0	4,226.9	3,996.4	4,328.3	4,278.1	4,405.6	4,799.7	5,168.6	5,195.6	5,420.4	5,497.4	5,493.7
Pound	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Rand	522.9	502.7	502.7	472.2	472.2	450.5	1300.5	1278.9	1278.9	1,257.3	1,257.3	1,235.6	1,235.6
Franc	27.2	29.5	26.3	28.2	28.8	28.9	30.4	31.9	31.9	36.1	38.4	39.0	38.8
Dinar	76.2	40.1	41.2	35.2	38.0	32.8	32.8	36.1	31.1	29.0	30.3	30.6	30.5
SDR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yen	672.3	1,043.1	1,065.0	912.6	1,015.2	984.9	912.1	863.5	931.5	895.8	874.6	856.4	870.1
Yuan	369.3	454.6	471.8	444.4	475.6	472.3	491.0	536.7	582.6	838.4	886.9	996.8	1,059.5
<b>Exchange Rates (End of period) - Namibia Dollar per foreign currency</b>													
Euro	9.807	10.816	10.581	10.287	10.469	10.638	11.174	11.848	12.988	13.557	14.421	14.586	14.476
US Dollar	6.751	7.988	8.150	7.673	8.315	8.223	8.473	9.234	9.950	10.008	10.450	10.604	10.601
Pound	10.845	12.448	12.608	12.312	13.013	13.377	13.675	14.018	15.190	16.245	17.237	17.645	18.046
Rand	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Franc	8.120	8.873	8.688	8.536	8.711	8.791	9.259	9.723	10.515	11.074	11.779	11.955	11.912
Dinar	22.448	28.242	29.060	27.711	29.937	29.297	29.297	32.317	32.123	35.456	37.122	37.465	37.366
SDR	10.784	12.518	12.473	11.856	8.315	12.407	0.000	13.933	15.014	15.352	16.093	16.370	16.369
Yen	0.084	0.105	0.105	0.094	0.104	0.106	0.098	0.983	0.101	0.102	0.100	0.103	0.105
Yuan	1.047	1.254	1.302	1.226	1.312	1.309	1.360	1.493	1.621	1.633	1.727	1.704	1.710

Source: BoN and MoF



**Table IV. A Balance of payments aggregates N\$ million**

	2010					2011(p)					2012(p)					2013(p)					2014(p)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013	Q1	Q2
Merchandise trade balance	-2,308	-1,611	-2,504	-1,763	-8,187	-146	-1,290	-3,072	-3,691	-8,199	-3,670	-2,744	-6,618	-4,720	-17,753	-5,357	-3,532	-5,945	-4,448	-19,282	-6,785	-5,649
Exports fob	6,848	6,913	7,478	8,125	29,364	7,275	8,339	7,574	8,757	31,944	8,350	9,691	8,860	8,933	35,835	9,014	10,493	13,794	11,422	44,723	10,765	13,435
Imports fob	-9,157	-8,523	-9,982	-9,888	-37,551	-7,421	-9,629	-10,646	-12,447	-40,143	-12,020	-12,436	-15,478	-13,654	-53,588	-14,371	-14,024	-19,739	-15,870	-64,005	-17,550	-19,084
Services (net)	-198	-71	75	-155	-348	-29	13	-402	142	-276	782	512	908	913	3,114	329	396	-105	-514	105	-154	-272
Credit	1,040	1,214	1,409	1,319	4,982	1,200	1,353	1,405	1,417	5,375	2,110	1,920	2,427	2,381	8,838	2,219	2,366	2,461	1,859	8,905	2,397	2,574
Debit	-1,238	-1,284	-1,334	-1,474	-5,330	-1,229	-1,340	-1,807	-1,275	-5,651	-1,328	-1,409	-1,519	-1,468	-5,724	-1,890	-1,970	-2,566	-2,374	-8,799	-2,551	-2,846
Compensation of employees (net)	-52	-25	-19	-16	-112	-26	-22	-27	-27	-102	-8	-12	-22	-15	-56	-9	-20	-29	2	-57	-10	-3
Credit	17	17	17	17	67	17	17	17	17	67	17	17	17	17	67	17	17	17	17	67	17	17
Debit	-68	-42	-36	-32	-178	-42	-39	-44	-43	-168	-25	-28	-38	-31	-123	-26	-37	-46	-15	-123	-26	-20
Investment income (net)	-494	-656	-703	-1,143	-2,996	-1,469	-1,397	-1,651	2,244	-2,273	-797	-2,127	-588	-846	-4,358	-94	-1,155	-504	747	-1,007	-172	-479
Credit	230	393	792	489	1,904	535	520	567	512	2,135	606	533	522	502	2,164	617	605	550	1,197	2,969	646	706
Debit	-724	-1,049	-1,495	-1,632	-4,900	-2,004	-1,918	-2,219	1,732	-4,408	-1,403	-2,660	-1,110	-1,348	-6,522	-712	-1,760	-1,054	-450	-3,976	-818	-1,185
Current transfers in cash and kind (net)	2,622	1,807	2,659	1,800	8,888	1,653	2,241	2,211	2,235	8,340	1,978	3,631	3,705	3,664	12,977	3,602	3,806	3,877	3,930	15,216	3,906	4,718
Credit	2,800	1,958	2,805	1,962	9,525	1,814	2,379	2,342	2,374	8,909	2,190	3,843	3,927	3,878	13,838	3,845	4,073	4,123	4,176	16,217	4,172	4,975
Debit	-179	-150	-146	-161	-636	-161	-138	-132	-138	-569	-212	-212	-222	-214	-861	-243	-267	-246	-246	-1,002	-266	-257
Current account balance	-430	-555	-492	-1,277	-2,754	-17	-455	-2,942	904	-2,510	-1,716	-741	-2,616	-1,004	-6,076	-1,530	-505	-2,706	-284	-5,024	-3,215	-1,684
Net capital transfers	140	139	139	390	808	590	207	207	348	1,353	338	275	292	313	1,218	305	296	302	344	1,246	352	363
Credit	157	157	157	407	878	607	226	226	367	1,426	357	294	311	332	1,293	323	315	320	363	1,321	370	382
Debit	-17	-17	-17	-17	-70	-17	-19	-19	-19	-74	-19	-19	-19	-19	-75	-19	-19	-19	-19	-75	-19	-19
Direct investment	1,018	1,480	1,555	1,721	5,773	2,402	1,612	3,469	-1,596	5,886	958	2,200	1,003	5,458	9,619	2,378	2,971	2,160	853	8,361	863	734
Abroad	-68	60	-4	-21	-33	16	3	3	-61	-39	-17	42	26	42	92	33	10	65	19	127	178	145
In Namibia	1,086	1,419	1,559	1,742	5,806	2,386	1,609	3,466	-1,535	5,925	975	2,158	977	5,417	9,527	2,345	2,961	2,095	834	8,234	685	588
Portfolio investment	647	-2,743	-1,040	-1,497	-4,633	-1,254	-500	-783	2,742	204	-919	-1,459	-2,854	352	-4,880	-89	-1,491	-805	-2,365	-4,751	84	-2,341
Assets	636	-2,754	-1,050	-1,508	-4,675	-1,270	-506	-803	-1,188	-3,767	-933	-1,490	-2,869	-513	-5,804	-105	-1,529	-825	-2,354	-4,914	75	-2,350
Liabilities	10	10	10	10	42	16	5	20	3,930	3,971	13	31	14	865	924	16	38	120	-11	163	9	9
Other investment - long term	1,357	-1,238	-196	-73	-149	106	24	1,393	-61	1,463	-218	702	746	-372	858	936	2,042	-376	2,221	4,823	1,050	3,886
Assets	998	-1,306	-327	195	-439	-79	9	-229	-260	-560	-6	128	-254	-46	-178	-258	-49	-96	-245	-649	202	155
Liabilities	359	68	131	-267	290	185	15	1,622	200	2,022	-211	574	1,000	-327	1,037	1,194	2,091	-280	2,466	5,472	848	3,731
Other investment - short term	-1,563	1,802	-881	100	-541	152	642	-1,362	-322	-890	1,809	799	922	278	3,809	-1,685	-772	-959	1,065	-2,350	-861	466
Assets	-1,105	1,981	-548	124	451	928	590	-1,601	-276	-359	1,756	1,104	-446	-31	2,383	-1,267	-302	-1,084	357	-2,296	-534	-91
Liabilities	-457	-179	-333	-24	-993	-776	52	239	-46	-531	53	-305	1,368	309	1,426	-418	-470	125	708	-55	-328	567
Capital and financial account excluding reserves	1,598	-560	-422	641	1,257	1,996	1,985	2,924	1,111	8,016	1,968	2,518	109	6,029	10,624	1,845	3,046	321	2,118	7,330	1,488	3,108
Net errors and omissions	-2,149	497	-7	-634	-2,293	-3,024	201	-225	1,660	-1,388	-2,620	356	1,878	-3,927	-4,313	-209	-1,418	694	-770	-1,704	670	18
OVERALL BALANCE	-981	-620	-922	-1,271	-3,794	-1,046	1,730	-244	3,674	4,114	-2,369	2,132	-629	1,097	231	105	1,121	-1,692	1,063	598	-1,059	1,440
Reserve assets	981	620	922	1,271	3,794	1,046	-1,730	244	-3,674	-4,114	2,369	-2,132	629	-1,097	-231	-105	-1,121	1,692	-1,063	-598	1,059	-1,440

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

**Table IV.B Supplementary table: balance of payments - services N\$ million**

	2010				2011(p)				2012(p)				2013(p)				2014(p)					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013	Q1	Q2
<b>Services, net</b>	-198	-71	75	-155	-348	-29	13	-402	142	-276	782	512	908	913	3,114	329	396	-105	-514	105	-154	-272
<b>Credit</b>	1,040	1,214	1,409	1,319	4,982	1,200	1,353	1,405	1,417	5,375	2,110	1,920	2,427	2,381	8,638	2,219	2,366	2,461	1,859	8,905	2,397	2,574
Transportation	209	241	266	280	995	250	261	266	282	1,058	264	267	272	272	1,075	262	257	408	397	1,323	331	348
Travel	671	802	912	821	3,206	808	958	1,002	984	3,751	972	964	1,008	1,037	3,981	1,059	1,070	1,078	738	3,945	752	755
Insurance	19	14	0	9	42	12	17	6	8	43	5	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	8	8	1	0
Communication	26	26	26	26	105	26	26	26	28	107	27	27	27	27	108	27	27	27	17	98	15	11
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial	3	4	6	3	17	5	5	5	6	21	5	4	6	10	25	12	15	16	4	46	4	4
Computer and information	3	3	2	2	9	1	1	1	1	4	0	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	1
Royalties and license Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	39
Professional and technical	1	25	3	7	35	9	11	21	20	61	18	0	0	0	18	0	11	0	29	39	142	174
Others, not included elsewhere	74	65	160	135	435	56	40	42	53	191	786	619	1,078	1,000	3,482	823	951	898	633	3,305	1,119	1,208
Government	34	34	34	34	136	34	34	34	34	136	34	34	34	34	136	34	34	34	34	136	34	34
<b>Debit</b>	-1,238	-1,284	-1,334	-1,474	-5,330	-1,229	-1,340	-1,807	-1,275	-5,651	-1,328	-1,409	-1,519	-1,468	-5,724	-1,890	-1,970	-2,566	-2,374	-8,799	-2,551	-2,846
Transportation	-407	-358	-459	-451	-1,674	-325	-468	-505	-542	-1,839	-519	-594	-699	-617	-2,429	-927	-953	-1,368	-1,089	-4,338	-1,138	-1,321
Travel	-207	-240	-269	-345	-1,061	-342	-380	-392	-387	-1,501	-384	-282	-293	-301	-1,259	-306	-309	-311	-307	-1,234	-306	-311
Insurance	-29	-57	-97	-56	-240	-85	-83	-45	-32	-245	-34	-30	-83	-21	-168	-32	-20	-25	-49	-126	-29	-21
Communication	-0	-0	-0	0	-1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-2	-0	-0	-0	-0	-2	-0	-0	-0	0	-1	0	0
Construction	-104	-78	-85	-118	-385	-111	-101	-36	-45	-293	-3	-8	-2	-34	-47	-204	-1	-205	-118	-528	-281	-347
Financial	-57	-14	-10	-34	-115	-6	-6	-10	-3	-24	-4	-4	-5	-4	-19	-8	-8	-6	-20	-42	-6	-4
Computer and information	-48	-63	-70	-49	-230	-60	-64	-52	-47	-223	-38	-52	-56	-64	-210	-86	-59	-57	-77	-279	-54	-54
Royalties and license Fees	-20	-15	-9	-12	-56	-16	-17	-9	-10	-52	-12	-5	-10	-11	-38	-12	-6	-14	-8	-40	-66	-6
Administrative and business	-56	-195	-63	-45	-360	-47	-45	-550	-49	-691	-49	-39	-68	-61	-216	-49	-53	-122	-73	-298	-59	-73
Professional and technical	-213	-195	-108	-233	-750	-131	-122	-131	-74	-458	-200	-205	-174	-134	-712	-78	-181	-219	-361	-839	-458	-460
Others, not included elsewhere	-81	-53	-147	-116	-398	-93	-39	-63	-69	-264	-70	-176	-115	-205	-566	-172	-363	-225	-255	-1,015	-140	-233
Government	-15	-15	-15	-15	-59	-15	-15	-15	-15	-59	-15	-15	-15	-15	-59	-15	-15	-15	-15	-59	-15	-15

(p) Provisional

**Table IV.C Supplementary table: balance of payments - investment income N\$ million**

	2010					2011(p)					2012(p)					2013(p)					2014(p)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013	Q1	Q2
<b>Compensation of employees, net</b>	-52	-25	-19	-16	-112	-26	-22	-27	-27	-102	-8	-12	-22	-15	-56	-9	-20	-29	2	-57	-10	-3
Credit	17	17	17	17	67	17	17	17	17	67	17	17	17	17	67	17	17	17	17	67	17	17
Debit	-68	-42	-36	-32	-178	-42	-39	-44	-43	-168	-25	-28	-38	-31	-123	-26	-37	-46	-15	-123	-26	-20
<b>Investment income, net</b>	-494	-656	-703	-1,143	-2,996	-1,469	-1,397	-1,651	2,244	-2,273	-797	-2,127	-588	-846	-4,358	-94	-1,155	-504	747	-1,007	-172	-479
Credit	230	393	792	489	1,904	535	520	567	512	2,135	606	533	522	502	2,164	617	605	550	1,197	2,969	646	706
Direct investment	27	-19	10	1	18	-15	1	1	6	-7	1	-20	-21	-38	-78	19	-16	-42	54	16	-24	-4
Portfolio investment	46	222	497	290	1,054	362	332	418	338	1,449	456	406	425	413	1,700	441	449	429	943	2,262	449	499
Other investment	158	191	285	198	831	189	187	149	168	693	149	147	118	127	541	157	171	162	201	691	220	210
Debit	-724	-1,049	-1,495	-1,632	-4,900	-2,004	-1,918	-2,219	1,732	-4,408	-1,403	-2,660	-1,110	-1,348	-6,522	-712	-1,760	-1,054	-450	-3,976	-818	-1,185
Direct investment	-636	-991	-1,398	-1,570	-4,594	-1,902	-1,840	-2,124	1,792	-4,074	-1,247	-2,422	-664	-1,029	-5,362	-514	-1,557	-965	-226	-3,262	-706	-920
Portfolio investment	-42	-42	-42	-42	-170	-42	-42	-42	-42	-170	-42	-42	-42	-42	-170	-42	-42	-42	-51	-178	-54	-52
Other investment	-46	-16	-55	-19	-136	-59	-35	-52	-18	-164	-114	-196	-403	-276	-990	-155	-161	-46	-173	-536	-57	-212

(p) Provisional

**Table IV.D Supplementary table: balance of payments - transfers N\$ million**

	2010					2011(p)					2012(p)					2013(p)					2014(p)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013	Q1	Q2
<b>Current transfers, net</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>8,888</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>8,340</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>3,631</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>12,977</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>15,216</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>4,718</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>9,525</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>8,909</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>3,843</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>3,878</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>16,217</b>	<b>4,172</b>	<b>4,975</b>
Government	2,763	1,923	2,770	1,924	9,379	1,777	2,343	2,308	2,328	8,757	2,155	3,803	3,866	3,846	13,670	3,809	4,032	4,051	4,133	16,025	4,130	4,933
Grants from foreign governments, etc	557	557	557	557	2,229	436	442	436	436	1,751	300	301	300	300	1,201	302	303	308	308	1,221	308	308
SACU receipts	2,146	1,287	2,140	1,287	6,861	1,287	1,782	1,784	1,784	6,638	1,784	3,449	3,449	3,449	12,131	3,449	3,682	3,682	3,682	14,494	3,682	4,529
Withholding Taxes	23	43	36	40	143	14	80	49	69	212	30	13	75	57	174	17	7	21	103	146	99	56
Other transfers received	36	36	36	39	147	39	39	39	39	156	40	41	42	41	164	41	41	41	41	164	41	41
Private	38	35	35	38	145	37	36	35	46	153	36	39	61	32	167	36	41	72	43	193	42	42
Grants received by NGO's	7	4	5	7	24	7	5	4	15	32	5	9	31	1	46	6	11	42	13	71	12	12
Other transfers received	30	30	30	30	121	30	30	30	30	121	30	30	30	30	121	30	30	30	30	121	30	30
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-179</b>	<b>-150</b>	<b>-146</b>	<b>-161</b>	<b>-636</b>	<b>-161</b>	<b>-138</b>	<b>-132</b>	<b>-138</b>	<b>-569</b>	<b>-212</b>	<b>-212</b>	<b>-222</b>	<b>-214</b>	<b>-861</b>	<b>-243</b>	<b>-267</b>	<b>-246</b>	<b>-246</b>	<b>-1,002</b>	<b>-266</b>	<b>-257</b>
Government	-172	-143	-139	-154	-609	-154	-131	-125	-132	-542	-206	-205	-215	-207	-834	-236	-261	-239	-239	-975	-259	-250
Grants to foreign governments, etc	-4	-4	-4	-4	-17	-4	-4	-4	-4	-17	-4	-4	-4	-4	-17	-4	-4	-4	-4	-17	-4	-4
SACU payments	-168	-139	-135	-150	-592	-150	-127	-121	-127	-525	-201	-201	-211	-203	-817	-232	-256	-235	-235	-958	-255	-246
Withholding Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27	-7	-7
Grants received by NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transfers received	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27	-7	-7	-7	-7	-27	-7	-7
<b>Capital Transfers, net</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>382</b>
Government	151	150	150	401	852	601	220	220	360	1,400	350	287	304	326	1,267	317	308	314	356	1,295	364	376
Private	6	6	6	6	26	6	6	6	6	26	6	6	6	6	26	6	6	6	6	26	6	6
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-75</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-75</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-19</b>
Government	-17	-17	-17	-17	-66	-17	-18	-18	-18	-70	-18	-18	-18	-18	-71	-18	-18	-18	-18	-71	-18	-18
Private	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	-1

(p) Provisional

**Table IV.E Supplementary table: balance of payments - direct investment N\$ million**

	2010					2011(p)					2012(p)					2013(p)					2014(p)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013	Q1	Q2
<b>Direct investment abroad</b>	<b>-68</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-61</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>145</b>
Equity capital	1	5	-5	-23	-21	13	12	3	-60	-31	2	20	4	-0	26	58	-1	0	2	59	-5	2
Reinvested earnings	-26	26	-9	0	-9	17	0	1	0	18	1	21	23	40	85	-17	18	60	-35	25	28	28
Other capital	-43	29	10	1	-3	-14	-10	-1	-2	-25	-20	1	0	1	-18	-7	-7	5	53	43	155	116
<b>Direct investment in Namibia</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>-1,535</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>9,527</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>8,234</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>588</b>
Equity capital	29	-31	-2	70	66	63	91	-2	68	220	235	5	44	3,861	4,145	469	1,086	12,328	207	14,090	187	179
Reinvested earnings	418	605	1,051	1,182	3,256	1,738	1,016	1,612	-2,471	1,895	894	2,228	-108	443	3,457	305	1,475	763	-305	2,238	199	860
Other capital	639	845	510	490	2,484	585	502	1,856	867	3,809	-154	-75	1,041	1,112	1,925	1,571	400	-10,996	931	-8,094	299	-451

(p) Provisional

**Table IV.F Supplementary table: balance of payments - portfolio investment N\$ million**

	2010					2011(p)					2012(p)					2013(p)					2014(p)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013	Q1	Q2
<b>Portfolio investment, net</b>	647	-2,743	-1,040	-1,497	-4,633	-1,254	-500	-783	2,742	204	-919	-1,459	-2,854	352	-4,880	-89	-1,491	-805	-2,365	-4,751	84	-2,341
<b>Equity</b>	378	-1,700	-895	-553	-2,771	-428	-635	-606	-497	-2,166	-222	-622	-517	-439	-1,800	-541	-295	-80	-1,085	-2,001	-76	-1,080
Assets	370	-1,708	-902	-561	-2,802	-435	-643	-614	-504	-2,197	-230	-629	-525	-447	-1,832	-549	-303	-180	-1,092	-2,124	-83	-1,087
Liabilities	8	8	8	8	31	8	8	8	8	31	8	8	8	8	31	8	8	100	7	123	8	6
																					0	
<b>Debt</b>	269	-1,043	-145	-944	-1,862	-827	135	-177	3,238	2,370	-697	-837	-2,337	792	-3,080	452	-1,196	-725	-1,280	-2,749	160	-1,261
Assets	267	-1,045	-148	-947	-1,873	-834	137	-189	-684	-1,570	-703	-860	-2,344	-66	-3,972	443	-1,226	-745	-1,262	-2,790	158	-1,263
Liabilities	3	3	3	3	10	8	-2	12	3,922	3,940	6	23	7	857	893	8	31	20	-18	40	2	2

(p) Provisional

**Table IV.G Supplementary table: balance of payments - other investment N\$ million**

	2010					2011(p)					2012(p)					2013(p)					2014(p)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2013	Q1	Q2
<b>Long-term, net</b>	1,357	-1,238	-196	-73	-149	106	24	1,393	-61	1,463	-218	702	746	-372	858	936	2,042	-376	2,221	4,823	1,050	3,886
General Government	216	-64	13	-38	128	-17	7	252	-22	221	-85	99	-32	-45	-64	-103	-44	140	-7	-14	29	7
Assets	-10	-10	-10	-10	-40	-10	-10	-10	-10	-40	-10	-10	-10	-10	-40	-10	-10	-10	-10	-40	-10	-10
Liabilities	226	-54	23	-28	168	-7	17	262	-12	260	-76	109	-22	-35	-24	-93	-34	150	3	25	39	17
Of which: drawings	329	0	51	0	381	34	72	284	23	413	0	147	77	0	224	0	11	250	42	304	143	58
repayments	-103	-54	-28	-28	-213	-41	-55	-22	-35	-153	-76	-38	-100	-35	-248	-93	-45	-101	-40	-279	-104	-41
Monetary Authorities	-113	-73	-117	-193	-497	137	171	122	-155	275	-48	132	-20	35	99	115	192	-42	71	336	10	365
Assets	0	-112	-1	-19	-132	-5	137	-106	-135	-109	32	40	-2	-9	61	-49	29	-36	-13	-69	-21	-24
Liabilities	-113	39	-116	-173	-364	142	33	228	-20	384	-80	92	-18	44	37	164	163	-6	84	404	31	389
Banks	5	-5	3	19	22	1	6	3	3	13	-1	6	-0	-6	-2	-5	-4	26	-70	-53	-13	-23
Assets	2	-4	4	19	21	1	6	3	3	13	-1	6	-0	-6	-2	-5	-4	26	-70	-53	-13	-23
Liabilities	3	-1	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sectors	1,249	-1,095	-95	139	197	-15	-160	1,016	113	954	-83	466	799	-356	826	929	1,897	-499	2,227	4,555	1,024	3,536
Assets	1,006	-1,179	-320	205	-289	-65	-124	-116	-119	-424	-27	92	-242	-21	-198	-194	-65	-76	-153	-488	247	211
Liabilities	243	84	225	-66	485	50	-36	1,132	232	1,378	-56	374	1,041	-335	1,024	1,124	1,962	-423	2,380	5,042	778	3,325
<b>Short-term, net</b>	-1,563	1,802	-881	100	-541	152	642	-1,362	-322	-890	1,809	799	922	278	3,809	-1,685	-772	-959	1,065	-2,350	-861	466
General Government	0	0	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	0	0
Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banks	-1,295	1,880	-1,214	268	-361	764	739	-1,660	-161	-318	1,968	368	99	1,280	3,714	-1,547	124	-1,393	1,266	-1,550	-331	-386
Assets	-1,095	1,986	-1,083	312	119	856	704	-1,572	-247	-259	1,811	663	-593	323	2,203	-1,490	182	-1,506	605	-2,209	-323	-65
Liabilities	-199	-106	-131	-44	-480	-92	35	-88	86	-60	156	-295	693	957	1,511	-57	-59	113	662	659	-7	-320
Other sectors	-268	-77	333	-168	-180	-612	-97	298	-161	-571	-158	432	823	-1,002	95	-138	-896	435	-201	-801	-531	851
Assets	-10	-5	535	-188	332	72	-114	-29	-29	-100	-55	441	147	-354	180	223	-484	423	-248	-87	-210	-26
Liabilities	-258	-73	-202	20	-513	-684	17	327	-132	-471	-103	-10	676	-648	-85	-361	-411	12	47	-714	-320	877

(p) Provisional





Table IV.H(b) International investment position - N\$ million

	2011(p)			2012(p)			2013(p)			2014		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	South Africa	Others	Total	South Africa	Others	Total	South Africa	Others	Total	South Africa	Others	Total
<b>FOREIGN LIABILITIES</b>	<b>39,399</b>	<b>13,280</b>	<b>52,679</b>	<b>38,888</b>	<b>13,594</b>	<b>52,482</b>	<b>38,743</b>	<b>13,837</b>	<b>52,580</b>	<b>38,868</b>	<b>13,737</b>	<b>52,605</b>
Direct investment	32,190	8,048	40,238	32,635	8,159	40,793	33,571	8,393	41,963	33,571	8,393	41,963
1.1 Equity capital	16,846	4,211	21,057	16,736	4,184	20,921	16,534	4,157	20,691	16,488	4,141	20,629
1.2 Other capital	15,344	3,836	19,181	15,898	3,975	19,873	16,352	4,236	20,583	16,352	4,236	20,583
Long-term	10,802	2,701	13,503	11,089	2,772	13,861	12,364	3,091	15,455	14,454	3,613	18,067
Short-term	4,542	1,136	5,678	4,809	1,202	6,011	3,988	997	4,985	4,387	1,097	6,082
Portfolio investment	467	117	584	467	117	584	467	117	584	467	117	584
2.1 Equity securities	78	20	98	78	20	98	78	20	98	78	20	98
2.2 Debt securities (public/private)	389	97	486	389	97	486	389	97	486	389	97	486
<b>Other investment</b>	<b>6,741</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>11,807</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>11,086</b>	<b>6,245</b>	<b>12,649</b>	<b>18,113</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>14,317</b>	<b>10,557</b>
3.1 Liabilities of resident non-bank companies	2,188	547	2,735	2,236	559	2,795	2,464	616	3,080	2,224	556	2,780
3.1.1 Short-term loans	655	164	819	678	169	847	943	236	1,178	783	196	979
3.1.2 Long-term loans	1,533	383	1,916	1,558	390	1,948	1,522	380	1,902	1,441	360	1,807
3.2 Liabilities of resident banks	827	207	1,034	852	213	1,065	736	184	920	822	205	1,027
3.2.1 Short-term loans	744	186	930	770	192	962	654	164	818	740	185	925
3.2.2 Long-term loans	83	21	103	82	21	103	82	20	102	82	20	102
3.3 Liabilities of resident parasubject companies	1,242	310	1,552	1,204	301	1,505	1,667	417	2,084	1,714	428	2,142
3.3.1 Short-term loans and trade finance	155	39	194	155	39	194	155	39	194	155	39	194
3.3.2 Long-term loans	1,087	272	1,359	1,049	262	1,311	1,512	378	1,890	1,559	390	1,949
3.4 Liabilities of local government authorities	231	58	289	232	58	290	232	58	290	232	58	290
3.4.1 Short-term loans and trade finance	229	57	287	229	57	287	229	57	287	229	57	287
3.4.2 Long-term loans	597	2,389	2,986	647	2,590	3,237	638	2,851	3,189	766	3,063	3,828
3.5 Liabilities of central government	597	2,389	2,986	647	2,590	3,237	638	2,851	3,189	766	3,063	3,828
3.5.1 Long-term loans	523	131	654	595	146	742	529	132	661	611	153	764
3.6 Currency and deposit reported by Namibian banks	10	40	50	10	39	49	31	125	157	36	144	180
3.7 Liabilities of EPZ companies	9	34	43	7	29	36	6	25	31	7	29	37
3.7.1 Short-term loans and trade finance	1	6	7	3	11	14	25	100	126	29	115	144
3.7.2 Long-term loans	1,123	1,404	2,527	1,404	1,779	3,183	1,642	1,857	3,024	1,637	1,952	3,588
3.8 Other liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.8.1 Short-term loans and trade finance	1,123	1,404	2,527	1,404	1,779	3,183	1,642	1,857	3,024	1,637	1,952	3,588
3.8.2 Long-term loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Net Foreign Assets (+) Liabilities(-)</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>-3,189</b>	<b>-2,345</b>	<b>-2,833</b>	<b>-3,156</b>	<b>-5,989</b>	<b>-4,441</b>	<b>-10,838</b>	<b>-20,840</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>22,455</b>	<b>38,715</b>
	844	-3,189	-2,345	-2,833	-3,156	-5,989	-4,441	-10,838	-20,840	1,915	22,455	38,715
	844	-3,189	-2,345	-2,833	-3,156	-5,989	-4,441	-10,838	-20,840	1,915	22,455	38,715

p) Provisional.

**Table IV.I Foreign exchange rates  
Foreign currency per Namibia Dollar  
Period averages**

Period		US Dollar	UK Pound	Japan Yen	Switzerland Franc	EU Euro
<b>2010</b>	Jan	0.134	0.083	12.255	0.139	0.094
	Feb	0.129	0.083	11.779	0.140	0.095
	Mar	0.135	0.089	12.195	0.144	0.099
	Apr	0.136	0.089	12.706	0.145	0.101
	May	0.131	0.089	12.077	0.148	0.104
	Jun	0.131	0.089	11.876	0.147	0.107
	Jul	0.133	0.087	11.614	0.140	0.104
	Aug	0.137	0.088	11.710	0.143	0.106
	Sep	0.140	0.090	11.820	0.141	0.107
	Oct	0.145	0.091	11.820	0.140	0.104
	Nov	0.143	0.090	11.820	0.141	0.105
	Dec	0.146	0.094	12.195	0.142	0.111
<b>2011</b>	Jan	0.145	0.092	11.962	0.139	0.109
	Feb	0.139	0.086	11.481	0.132	0.102
	Mar	0.145	0.090	11.834	0.133	0.103
	Apr	0.149	0.091	12.392	0.134	0.103
	May	0.146	0.089	11.834	0.127	0.102
	Jun	0.147	0.091	11.848	0.124	0.102
	Jul	0.147	0.091	11.682	0.121	0.103
	Aug	0.142	0.087	10.917	0.111	0.099
	Sep	0.133	0.084	10.204	0.116	0.096
	Oct	0.126	0.080	9.320	0.113	0.092
	Nov	0.123	0.078	9.506	0.111	0.090
	Dec	0.122	0.078	9.515	0.114	0.093
<b>2012</b>	Jan	0.125	0.080	9.606	0.117	0.097
	Feb	0.131	0.083	10.256	0.119	0.099
	Mar	0.132	0.083	10.846	0.120	0.100
	Apr	0.128	0.080	10.395	0.117	0.097
	May	0.123	0.077	9.785	0.115	0.096
	Jun	0.119	0.077	9.443	0.114	0.095
	Jul	0.121	0.078	9.579	0.118	0.099
	Aug	0.121	0.077	9.506	0.117	0.097
	Sep	0.121	0.075	9.443	0.114	0.094
	Oct	0.116	0.072	9.132	0.108	0.089
	Nov	0.114	0.071	9.208	0.107	0.089
	Dec	0.116	0.072	9.681	0.107	0.088
<b>2013</b>	Jan	0.114	0.071	10.121	0.105	0.086
	Feb	0.113	0.073	10.471	0.104	0.084
	Mar	0.109	0.072	10.331	0.103	0.084
	Apr	0.110	0.072	10.753	0.103	0.084
	May	0.107	0.070	10.787	0.102	0.082
	Jun	0.100	0.064	9.737	0.093	0.076
	Jul	0.101	0.066	10.526	0.095	0.077
	Aug	0.099	0.064	9.709	0.092	0.075
	Sep	0.100	0.063	9.940	0.093	0.075
	Oct	0.101	0.063	9.862	0.091	0.074
	Nov	0.098	0.061	9.804	0.089	0.073
	Dec	0.096	0.059	9.980	0.086	0.070
<b>2014</b>	Jan	0.092	0.056	9.569	0.083	0.068
	Feb	0.091	0.055	9.285	0.081	0.067
	Mar	0.093	0.056	9.524	0.082	0.067
	Apr	0.095	0.057	9.728	0.084	0.069
	May	0.096	0.057	9.785	0.086	0.070
	Jun	0.094	0.055	9.560	0.084	0.069

**Table IV.J 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
<b>2010</b>	Jan	95.4	93.4	94.2	87.7	82.1	120.1
	Feb	94.7	92.8	93.5	88.2	82.4	119.6
	Mar	97.6	97.2	97.6	86.3	79.1	124.0
	Apr	98.2	98.0	98.3	85.9	78.5	124.7
	May	97.7	97.7	97.9	86.3	78.7	124.2
	Jun	98.0	98.3	98.3	85.9	78.1	124.9
	Jul	97.5	97.1	97.4	85.6	78.2	125.1
	Aug	99.0	99.2	99.3	84.7	76.8	127.0
	Sep	100.2	101.1	101.0	83.9	75.5	129.0
	Oct	100.6	101.5	101.5	83.8	75.5	129.2
	Nov	100.3	101.0	101.1	83.8	75.5	129.1
	Dec	102.5	104.7	104.3	82.7	73.5	132.0
<b>2011</b>	Jan	101.6	103.1	102.9	82.1	73.3	132.6
	Feb	98.3	97.9	98.3	84.8	77.3	126.5
	Mar	100.3	100.8	100.9	83.5	75.2	129.7
	Apr	101.1	101.9	102.0	82.4	74.1	131.7
	May	100.1	100.3	100.6	83.1	75.0	130.2
	Jun	100.8	101.4	101.6	82.6	74.1	131.6
	Jul	100.9	101.8	101.9	82.3	73.5	132.4
	Aug	98.3	97.7	98.2	84.0	76.3	128.2
	Sep	95.8	94.3	95.0	86.1	79.1	124.0
	Oct	92.7	89.8	90.8	88.1	82.4	119.7
	Nov	91.4	87.9	89.1	89.1	83.8	117.8
	Dec	91.9	88.8	89.8	88.0	82.4	119.6
<b>2012</b>	Jan	93.5	91.2	92.0	85.9	79.4	123.6
	Feb	95.5	93.9	94.6	84.0	76.8	127.4
	Mar	96.0	94.6	95.1	84.1	76.5	127.8
	Apr	94.1	91.8	92.6	85.4	78.6	124.7
	May	92.3	89.3	90.2	86.5	80.5	122.1
	Jun	91.3	88.1	89.1	87.7	81.7	120.4
	Jul	92.6	90.0	90.8	85.7	79.1	123.9
	Aug	92.1	89.3	90.1	86.1	79.8	123.0
	Sep	91.1	87.7	88.7	86.7	80.8	121.7
	Oct	88.5	84.0	85.3	113.2	119.1	117.3
	Nov	87.8	83.1	84.5	113.1	118.6	117.0
	Dec	88.3	83.7	85.1	113.0	118.4	116.9
<b>2013</b>	Jan	87.3	82.3	83.8	115.1	121.6	119.6
	Feb	87.0	82.1	83.6	126.5	123.9	124.4
	Mar	86.1	81.0	82.5	125.0	122.4	122.9
	Apr	86.2	81.1	82.6	125.1	122.5	123.0
	May	84.7	79.2	80.8	123.3	119.7	120.5
	Jun	80.5	73.6	75.5	117.2	111.2	112.6
	Jul	81.5	75.0	76.9	118.8	113.7	114.9
	Aug	80.0	73.0	75.0	117.0	111.0	112.4
	Sep	80.2	73.1	75.1	117.2	111.2	112.6
	Oct	80.0	72.7	74.8	116.6	110.4	111.8
	Nov	78.6	71.1	73.2	114.9	108.0	109.6
	Dec	77.3	69.3	71.5	112.8	105.1	106.9
<b>2014</b>	Jan	74.8	66.3	68.5	110.4	101.7	103.8
	Feb	74.1	65.5	67.8	109.6	100.8	102.9
	Mar	75.0	66.5	68.8	110.9	102.8	104.8
	Apr	75.9	67.6	69.8	112.4	104.8	106.6
	May	76.7	68.5	70.7	113.9	106.6	108.3
	Jun	75.4	66.9	69.2	112.1	104.2	106.0

**Table IV.K Selected mineral monthly average prices**

		US\$ Per Metric Tonne			US\$ Per Ounce	US\$ Per Pound
		Copper	Lead	Zinc	Gold	Uranium
<b>2010</b>	Jan	7,367.4	2,352.2	2,414.7	1116.5	43.8
	Feb	6,867.7	2,125.8	2,158.8	1095.4	42.0
	Mar	7,466.9	2,162.7	2,277.3	1113.3	40.9
	Apr	6,843.2	2,272.2	2,367.5	1148.7	41.3
	May	6,501.5	1,876.8	1,969.8	1205.4	41.3
	Jun	6,750.6	1,707.3	1,746.5	1232.9	40.8
	Jul	6,750.6	1,844.0	1,847.0	1193.0	41.9
	Aug	7,302.7	2,082.8	2,047.5	1216.7	46.1
	Sep	7,729.6	2,192.9	2,151.0	1271.0	46.7
	Oct	8,289.8	2,383.6	2,373.6	1,342.0	48.8
	Nov	8,458.4	2,365.0	2,283.3	1,369.9	57.2
	Dec	9,152.9	2,413.2	2,287.3	1,390.6	60.7
<b>2011</b>	Jan	9,533.2	2,584.0	2,375.8	1,327.0	63.9
	Feb	9,880.9	2,595.6	2,473.5	1,411.0	65.0
	Mar	9,503.4	2,624.0	2,341.5	1,439.0	63.5
	Apr	9,482.8	2,719.4	2,371.5	1,535.5	57.8
	May	8,931.7	2,419.6	2,159.6	1,536.5	56.1
	Jun	9,066.9	2,525.0	2,234.5	1,505.5	55.4
	Jul	9,650.5	2,681.0	2,397.8	1,628.5	52.8
	Aug	8,998.0	2,393.1	2,199.3	1,813.5	50.7
	Sep	8,300.1	2,287.7	2,075.2	1,620.0	52.0
	Oct	7,394.2	1,960.4	1,871.4	1,722.0	52.3
	Nov	7,581.0	1,994.2	1,935.3	1,746.0	53.2
	Dec	7,558.9	2,024.6	1,911.2	1,531.0	52.2
<b>2012</b>	Jan	8,061.9	2,100.2	1,989.2	1,744.0	52.3
	Feb	8,441.6	2,121.3	2,058.0	1,770.0	52.0
	Mar	8,471.0	2,056.7	2,036.0	1,662.5	51.3
	Apr	8,285.5	2,073.6	2,002.7	1,651.3	51.3
	May	7,896.9	1,999.3	1,928.0	1,558.0	51.9
	Jun	7,428.3	1,851.0	1,855.9	1,598.5	50.8
	Jul	7,584.3	1,881.5	1,847.8	1622.0	50.4
	Aug	7,510.4	1,897.8	1,816.3	1648.5	49.3
	Sep	8,087.7	2,177.7	2,009.9	1776.0	47.7
	Oct	8,062.0	2,142.0	1,904.0	1719.0	44.6
	Nov	7,711.2	2,182.0	1,912.4	1726.0	41.5
	Dec	7,966.5	2,279.8	2,040.4	1657.5	43.7
<b>2013</b>	Jan	8,053.7	2,334.5	2,031.4	1664.8	42.8
	Feb	8,060.9	2,365.8	2,128.7	1588.5	43.4
	Mar	7,652.4	2,173.4	1,929.2	1589.5	42.3
	Apr	7,221.2	2,024.4	1,855.6	1469.0	41.4
	May	7,248.7	2,031.9	1,831.0	1394.5	40.6
	Jun	7,000.2	2,099.7	1,839.0	1192.0	39.9
	Jul	6,906.6	2,047.7	1,837.6	1314.5	38.0
	Aug	7,186.3	2,173.1	1,896.4	1394.8	35.6
	Sep	7,159.3	2,084.9	1,846.9	1326.5	34.4
	Oct	7,203.0	2,115.4	1,884.8	1327.5	35.0
	Nov	7,070.7	2,089.6	1,866.4	1253.0	35.0
	Dec	7,214.9	2,136.7	1,975.0	1204.5	34.6
<b>2014</b>	Jan	7,291.5	2,143.2	2,036.9	1251.0	35.1
	Feb	7,149.2	2,108.0	2,034.5	1281.0	35.5
	Mar	6,650.0	2,053.1	2,007.9	1291.8	34.7
	Apr	6,673.6	2,087.1	2,027.2	1299.0	32.7
	May	6,891.1	2,097.3	2,059.0	1295.0	28.5
	Jun	6,821.1	2,106.9	2,128.1	1315.0	28.2

Source: IMF

**Table IV.L Selected mineral export volumes**

		<b>Diamonds</b> Carat '000	<b>Gold</b> Kg	<b>Copper</b> Tonnes	<b>Silver</b> Kg	<b>Zinc</b> Tonnes
<b>2010</b>	Q1	239	517	4,848	-	60,261
	Q2	299	618	4,627	-	62,370
	Q3	491	746	5,942	-	62,877
	Q4	493	811	7,615	-	49,908
<b>2011</b>	Q1	260	558	7,990	-	49,908
	Q2	385	441	8,972	-	57,092
	Q3	250	527	9,804	-	76,267
	Q4	330	530	8,402	-	62,840
<b>2012</b>	Q1	279	638	8,279	-	51,548
	Q2	500	656	6,150	-	52,330
	Q3	441	417	6,803	-	56,750
	Q4	407	525	6,500	-	65,814
<b>2013</b>	Q1	337	440	5,787	-	49,670
	Q2	549	390	7,888	-	49,175
	Q3	458	594	6,177	-	68,538
	Q4	483	524	4,115	-	67,212
<b>2014</b>	Q1	300	543	7,264	-	62,923
	Q2	649	525	9,622	-	58,889

Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

# BANK OF NAMIBIA PUBLICATIONS

## 1. Regular Publications

Title	Frequency
Financial Stability Review	Bi-annually
Quarterly Bulletin	Quarterly
Annual Report	Annually

## 2. OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE BANK OF NAMIBIA –OP

Title	Authors	No and Year
Modeling Inflation in Namibia	Mihe Gaomab II	OP/1998
Estimating the Demand for Money in Namibia	Silvanus Ikhide and Kava Katjomuise	OP 01/1999
Savings and Investment in Namibia	Ipumbu Shiimi and Gerson Kadhikwa	OP 02/1999
Efficiency of Commercial Banks in Namibia	Silvanus Ikhide	OP 01/2000
Potential for Diversifying Namibia's Non- Mineral Exports	Bernie Zaaruka and Heinrich Namakalu	OP 01/2002
The Structure and Nature of Savings in Namibia	Ebson Uanguta, Emma Haiyambo, Gerson Kadhikwa and Chimana Simana	OP 01/2004
Viability of Commercial Bank branches in rural communities in Namibia	Esau Kaakunga, Bernie Zaaruka, Erna Motinga and John Steytler	OP 02/2004
Namibia Macro-econometric Model	Tjiveze Tjipe, Hannah Nielsen and Ebson Uanguta	OP 01/2005
Private Equity: Lessons for Namibia	Bernie Zaaruka, Ebson Uanguta and Gerson Kadhikwa	OP 02/2005
Property Rights and Access to Credit	Esau Kaakunga and Vitalis Ndalikokule	OP 01/2006
How can Namibia Benefits further from AGOA	Vitalis Ndalikokule, Esau Kaakunga and Ben Biwa	OP 02/2006
Assessing the potential of the Manufacturing sector in Namibia	Gerson Kadhikwa and Vitalis Ndalikokule	OP 01/2007
Unleashing the Potential of the Agricultural Sector in Namibia	Postrick Mushendami, Ben Biwa and Mihe Gaomab II	OP 01-2008
The Viability of Export Credit Guarantee and Insurance Scheme	Bernie Zaaruka, Ebson Uanguta and Postrick Mushendami	OP 02-2008
Enhancing the role of factoring and leasing companies in providing working capital to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Namibia	Florette Nakusera, Gerson Kadhikwa and Postrick Mushendami	OP 03-2008
Investigating the role securitisation could play in deepening the financial sector in Namibia	Postrick Mushendami and Kennedy Kandume	OP 04-2008

### 3. BANK OF NAMIBIA ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Theme	Speakers	Year
Privatisation in Namibia	Dr. John Steytler-Bank of Namibia, Dr. Omu Kakujaha-Matundu-University of Namibia, Prof. Jin Park-KDI School of Public Policy and Management, Dr. Keith Jefferis- Econsult Botswana (Pty) Ltd, Mr. Sven Thieme-Ohlthaver and List Group, Mr. Robin Sherbourne-Old Mutual Namibia	2009
SME promotion and support in Namibia	Dr. Christoph Stork; Mr. Neil Ramsden; Mr. Herbert Jauch – Independent Labour Consultant, Dr Rob Smorfitt and Mr. David Nuyoma – Development Bank of Namibia	2010
Housing in Namibia– has the situation changed 21 years after Independence?	Mr. Ebson Uanguta – Bank of Namibia, Dr. Mark Napier – Urban Land Mark, Prof. A.C. Mosha – University of Botswana, Ms. Kecia Rust – FinMark Trust	2011
Unlocking the Economic Potential of Communal Land	Dr. John Mendelsohn – Independent Researcher; Dr. Javier Escobal - Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE); Prof. Sam Moyo - African Institute for Agrarian Studies (AIAS)	2012

### 4. STATUTORY PUBLICATION: THEME CHAPTERS ANNUAL REPORT

Title	Contributors	Year
Socio-Economic Development: The Post Independence Decade	Policy Research	2001
Challenges of Economic Diversification	Policy Research	2002
Review of Namibia's Participation in Regional Integration Arrangements: Issues and Implications	Policy Research	2003
Unemployment and Employment Creation- Policy Options for Namibia	Policy Research	2004
Viability of second tier Banks	Extraction from Banking Supervision Study	2005
The Base Care Principles for Effective Banking Financial inclusion	Banking Supervision Policy Research	2007 2010
Enhancing Access To Finance Through An Improved Land - Tenure System In The Communal Areas Of Namibia	Policy Research	2011



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AUD	Australian Dollar
BoN	Bank of Namibia
BTP	Build Together Programme
BOTS	Botswana
CA	Competitive Advantage
CAD	Canadian Dollar
CB	Central Bank
CD	Competitive Disadvantage
CMA	Common Monetary Area
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DAX	Deutscher Aktienindex
DBN	Development Bank of Namibia
Dinar	Kuwaiti Dinar
DJIA	Dow Jones Industrial Average
DMS	Debt Management Strategy
FNB HPI	First National Bank House Price Index
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
ECB	European Central Bank
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EU	European Union
EUR	European Union currency
EUROSTAT	European Union Statistical Office
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organisation
FNB	First National Bank
FoB	Free on Board
Franc	Swiss Francs
FTSE100	Financial Times Share Index
GBP	Great British Pound Sterling
GC10	Government internal registered stock maturing in 2010
GC12	Government internal registered stock maturing in 2012
GC15	Government internal registered stock maturing in 2015
GC18	Government internal registered stock maturing in 2018
GC24	Government internal registered stock maturing in 2024
GC27	Government internal registered stock maturing in 2027
GC30	Government internal registered stock maturing in 2030
GCI	Global Competitive Index
GCR	Global Competitiveness Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIPF	Government Institutions Pension Fund
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRS	Internal Registered Stock
IRSRA	Internal Registered Stock Redemption Account
JSE	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
MAUR	Mauritius
M2	Broad Money supply
MMU	Money Market Unit Trust
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MPR	Monetary Policy Review

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
NAM	Namibia
N\$/NAD	Namibia Dollar
NBFIs	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
NCDs	Negotiable Certificate of Deposits
NCPI	Namibia Consumer Price Index
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NFL	Net Foreign Liabilities
NHE	National Housing Enterprise
NPLs	Non-performing Loans
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSX	Namibia Stock Exchange
OMT	Outright Monetary Transactions
ODCs	Other Depository Corporations
OFCs	Other Financial Corporations
OPEC	Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries
PINs	Public Information Notices
PPI	Producer Price Index
PMI	Purchasing Managers' Index
PSCE	Private Sector Credit Extended
Q1	Quarter 1
Q2	Quarter 2
Q3	Quarter 3
Q4	Quarter 4
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
RHS	Right Hand Side
LHS	Left Hand Side
Repo	Repurchase Rate
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South Africa
SACU	Southern Africa Customs Union
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SDR	Special Drawings Rights
Sing	Singapore
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
STATSSA	Statistics South Africa
SWFs	Sovereign Wealth Funds
TOT	Terms Of Trade
TB/Tbills	Treasury Bill
UK	United Kingdom
ULCs	Unit Labour Costs
US	United States
USA	United States of America
USD/US\$	United States Dollar
WEO	World Economic Outlook
YEN/JPY	Japanese Yen
YUAN	Chinese Yuan Renminbis
ZAR/Rand	South African Rand







