Economic Outlook Update

Bank of Namibia

-February 2017-

Table of Contents:

1. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMY

- **Global output is estimated to have slowed in 2016, but is expected to improve moderately during 2017 and 2018.** According to the IMF's WEO Update for January 2017, global growth is estimated at 3.1 percent in 2016, which represent a marginal slowdown from 3.2 percent in 2015 (Table 1). Growth is, however, projected at 3.4 percent and 3.6 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The upward momentum is supported by steady growth from advanced economies and better-than-expected recovery among emerging markets and developing economies.

- **Growth in advanced economies is projected to increase during 2017 and 2018.** Advanced economies are now projected to grow by 1.9 percent and 2.0 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively, from an estimated 1.6 percent in 2016. According to the January 2017 WEO Update, growth in advanced economies has been revised upward by 0.1 percentage point. The US economy is estimated to have slowed from 2.6 percent in 2015, to 1.6 percent in 2016. Going forward, the US economy is projected to grow by 2.3 percent and 2.5 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. Meanwhile, Euro Area growth for 2016 is estimated to have slowed to 1.7 percent from 2.0 percent in 2015. It is, however estimated to moderate to 1.6 percent in 2017 and 2018. Growth in the UK moderated to 2.0 percent in 2016 and is projected to fall to 1.5 percent and 1.4 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. Similarly, in Japan, growth is estimated to have declined to 0.9 percent in 2016, from 1.2 percent in 2015. Going forward, growth in Japan is expected to remain steady at 0.8 percent in 2017.

- **Growth in emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) is expected to improve over the forecast period.** EMDEs growth for 2016 is estimated at 4.1 percent, and further projected to reach 4.5 percent and 4.8 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. In India, growth is estimated to have slowed to 6.6 percent in 2016, from 7.6 percent in 2015, but is expected to increase to 7.2 percent and 7.7

percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. China's growth is estimated to have slowed to 6.5 percent and 6.0 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively, from an estimated 6.7 percent in 2016. Growth in Russia improved from a steep contraction of 3.7 percent in 2015 to a minor contraction of 0.6 percent in 2016. It is further expected to improve to 1.1 percent and 1.2 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. Meanwhile, Brazil is estimated to have remained in steep contraction of 3.5 percent during 2016, but is expected to recover to positive growth rates of 0.2 percent in 2017 and 1.5 percent in 2018 (Table 1). On the regional front, Sub-Saharan Africa's growth projection for 2017 was revised down from 2.9 percent in October 2016 to 2.8 percent in the January Update. Moreover, growth in South Africa is estimated to have slowed to 0.3 percent in 2016 compared with 1.3 percent in 2015. The South African Reserve Bank estimated the 2016 growth for South Africa at 0.4 percent in January 2017.

- **Despite, notable improvements in global growth, risks to near-term growth remain, with wide dispersion of possible growth outcome scenarios.** Dispersion in growth outcome scenarios is largely due to policy uncertainty prevailing in some advanced economies and emerging markets and developing economies. Risks to the global outlook include the possible slowdown in global trade, due to a shift in trade policies toward protectionism. Other downside risks include the weak bank balance sheets in some of the Euro Area member countries, geopolitical risks and a projected slowdown in China.

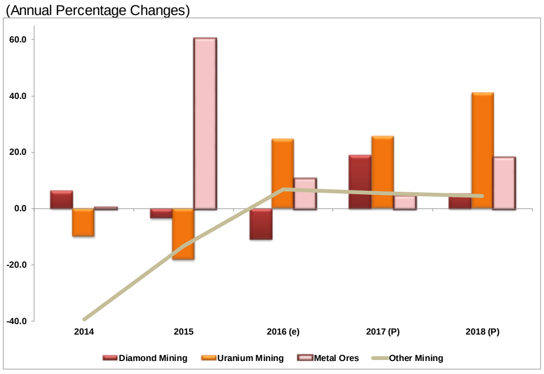
2. DOMESTIC ECONOMY

- **The domestic economy is estimated to have slowed in 2016, with robust recovery over the medium term (2017-18).** Real GDP growth in Namibia is estimated at 1.0 percent in 2016, down from 5.3 percent in 2015, and is projected to increase to 2.9 percent and 3.8 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The 2016 growth estimate represent a downward revision by 1.5 percentage points from the estimate of 2.5 percent in November 2016. This was mainly attributed to a deeper-than-expected contraction in sectors such as diamond mining and construction. While uranium output rebounded and a lesser contraction was registered in the agriculture sector, these developments were not strong enough to mitigate a sharp slowdown in the overall growth estimate for 2016. Over the medium term, growth will mainly be supported by anticipated recoveries in both agriculture and diamond mining, as well as robust growth in the uranium mining and transport and communication sectors.

- **Risks to the domestic economy remain significant since the last economic outlook update in November 2016.** Risks to the domestic outlook include low commodity prices and global uncertainty emanating from possible strained trade relations between the US and its trading partners. Despite the recent uptick in the uranium price, a reversal in this price could lead to deterioration in Namibia's terms of trade and exert pressure on both the current account balance and international reserves. Furthermore, the recent outbreak of army worms in some parts of the country and in the Southern African region constitutes a major risk to growth in the agricultural sector.

Figure 1: Namibia Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook

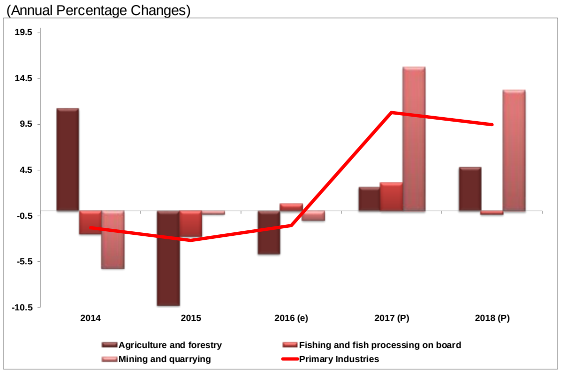
Mining Industry
(Annual Percentage Changes)



Source: NSA and BoN

Mining recorded a contraction in 2016 and is expected to improve in 2017-18.

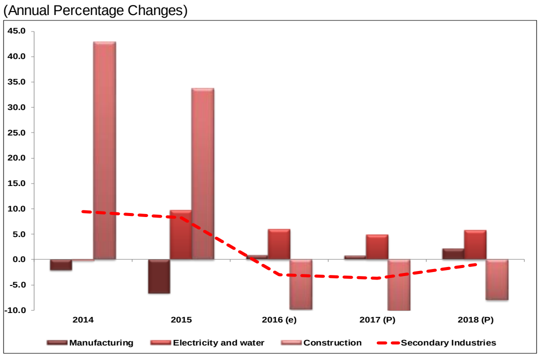
Primary Industries
(Annual Percentage Changes)



Source: NSA and BoN

Growth for primary industries is expected to improve in 2016, from a contraction in 2015.

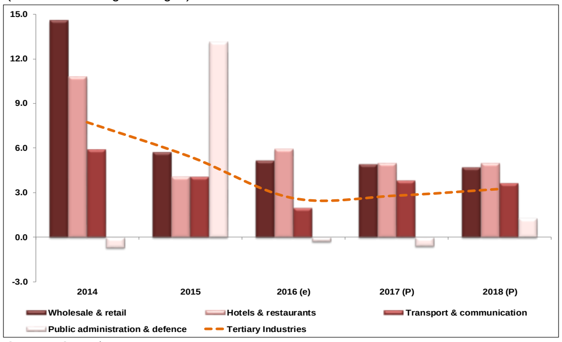
Secondary Industries
(Annual Percentage Changes)



Source: NSA and BoN

Seconady industries are expected to contract as construction activity declines.

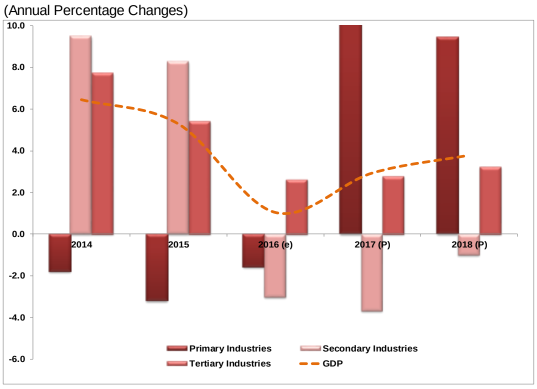
Tertiary Industries
(Annual Percentage Changes)



Source: NSA and BoN

Growth among tertiary industries is expected to moderate, but remain firm.

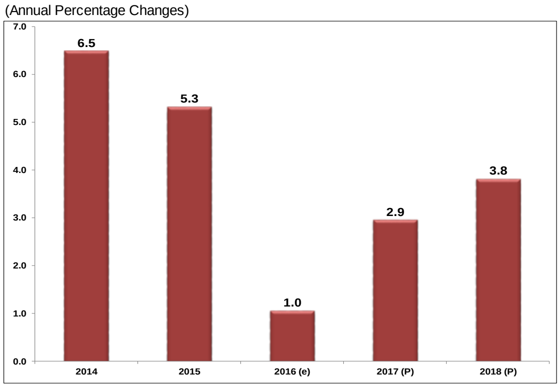
GDP growth by Industries
(Annual Percentage Changes)



Source: NSA and BoN

Primary industries expected to lead growth from 2017 onwards.

GDP growth, 2014-2018
(Annual Percentage Changes)



Source: NSA and BoN

Overall growth expected to have slowed in 2016 before accelerating over the forecast period.

2.1 Primary Industries

1. **The primary industries are estimated to have contracted in 2016, but are projected to improve in 2017 and 2018 mainly owing to robust growth in mining.** Primary industries are estimated to have contracted by 1.6 percent in 2016, and thereafter forecast to robustly expand by 10.8 percent and 9.4 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively (Figure 1). The projected growth in primary industries during 2017 is attributed to expected recoveries in agriculture and diamond mining as well as improved growth in uranium mining related to the commencement of production at the Husab uranium mine. Going forward, mining and quarrying is expected to drive overall growth as production from the diamond and uranium sub-sectors increases to reach full capacity.

- **Agriculture and forestry is estimated to have contracted in 2016, with steady growth expected in 2017 and 2018.** Erratic rainfalls during the 2014/15 and 2015/16 rain seasons have led to a prolonged drought spell in Namibia. Agriculture and forestry output is estimated to have contracted by 4.7 percent in 2016, which is an improvement from a contraction of 10.3 percent in the previous year. Steady recovery during 2017 and 2018 is likely to be driven by livestock farming whereby farmers are expected to consolidate their stocks and thus increase investment and growth in the sector. Similarly, crop farming is projected to grow by 1.7 percent and 4.9 percent during 2017 and 2018 respectively.

- **Diamond mining is estimated to have contracted in 2016, but is projected to record robust growth during 2017 and 2018**. After the estimated contraction of 10.9 percent in 2016, diamond mining is projected to post growth rates of 19.1 percent and 5.3 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. Diamond mining is one of the major contributors to economic growth over this period.

- **Uranium mining is estimated to have registered robust growth in 2016 and is expected to maintain high growth during 2017 and 2018.** Uranium mining is estimated to have expanded by 24.8 percent in 2016 and is now expected to expand by 25.8 percent and 41.2 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The strong growth will emanate from increased uranium production as Swakop Uranium's Husab mine is expected to start production on a commercial scale in 2017. On the downside, uranium performance is clouded by uncertainty around the recovery in the uranium price.

- **Growth in the metal ores sector is estimated to have slowed in 2016 on the back of operational challenges experienced in the zinc sub-sector and is projected to slow further in 2017**. Growth in production of metal ores is estimated to have slowed to 10.8 percent in 2016, from 60.1 percent in the previous year. Going forward, growth is projected to slow further to 4.8 percent in 2017, before improving to 18.2 percent in 2018. Growth in this sub-sector will be supported by increased production from B2Gold's Otjikoto mine, Weatherly's Tschudi copper mine and the zinc sub-sector.

2.2 Secondary Industries

- **Growth in the secondary industries is estimated to have contracted during 2016 and is expected to remain negative until 2018, mainly on account of contraction in the construction sector.** Secondary industry output is estimated to have shrunk by 3.0 percent in 2016 (Figure 1). In the recent past, construction in the mining and public sectors drove overall growth in the secondary industries. Thus, over the forecast period, construction is expected to contract and significantly hold back growth in this industry. Firstly, the decline in construction is due to the fact that new projects are not big enough to sustain the high base set by mining construction activity over the past three years. Secondly, the public sector infrastructure programme will be limited to existing projects in order to adhere to the fiscal consolidation path.

- **The manufacturing sector is estimated to have marginally recovered in 2016 from a severe contraction in 2015, and is projected to maintain sluggish growth throughout the forecast period.** The meagre recovery to a rate of growth of 0.8 percent in 2016 is attributed to production at Skorpion zinc refinery and a recovery in diamond processing. Growth in diamond processing is estimated to have recovered to 12.3 percent in 2016 and is expected to posit growth rates of 5.1 percent and 4.5 percent during 2017 and 2018, respectively. The recovery is projected to be driven by an increased supply of rough diamonds to processors, falling inventories of processed diamond at diamond processors, and improved cash flow of diamond retailers. It is anticipated that the drought conditions reduced the livestock volumes on the farms, leaving fewer animals that can be availed for slaughtering. Farmers are furthermore expected to restock in 2017 and hence, meat processing is projected to remain subdued. Meanwhile, mineral processing activities are expected to improve and drive the recovery in the overall manufacturing.

- **Growth in the electricity and water sector is estimated to have moderated in 2016 and is projected to remain stable over the medium term**. The slower growth in 2016 is expected to have emanated from the water sub-sector, which contracted due to the limited supply of water in the central regions of the country. Electricity generation is, however, estimated to have improved, offsetting the contraction from the water sector. Growth in the electricity and water sector is estimated to have slowed to 5.9 percent, from 9.7 percent in 2015. It is expected to further slow to 4.8 percent in 2017, before rising slightly in 2018.

- **Construction is estimated to have contracted in 2016 and is projected to contract further in 2017 and 2018.** Since the November 2016 economic update, the pace of contraction in the sector was revised to 9.8 percent, worse than the 6.5 percent reported at that time. During 2017 and 2018, growth is expected to remain negative due to finished construction activities at various mines. Furthermore, public construction is also expected to slow, as Government embarked on a fiscal consolidation strategy in order to restore its fiscal buffers.[1] In this regard, the government's development expenditure is projected to decline by 37.2 percent in 2016/17, before increasing slightly by 1.5 percent in 2017/18 in nominal terms.

2.3 Tertiary Industries

- **Tertiary industries are also estimated to have slowed during 2016 and are expected to maintain steady growth rates during the forecast period, supported by resilient activities in the financial intermediation and wholesale and retail trade sectors.** Overall growth for the tertiary sector is now estimated at 2.6 percent in 2016, from 5.4 percent in 2015 and is projected at 2.8 percent and 3.2 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively (Figure 1). These slower growth rates in the tertiary industries are mainly as a result of expected moderate activities in public administration and defence, and in transport and communication.

- **Growth in the wholesale and retail trade sector is estimated to have slowed slightly in 2016 and is projected to moderate further during 2017 and 2018**. The wholesale and retail trade sector is estimated to have grown by 5.1 percent during 2016 compared with 5.7 percent in 2015. Growth in this sector was mainly supported by supermarkets and furniture trade, while vehicle sales declined during 2016. Going forward, growth for the wholesale and retail sector is projected to remain steady at 4.9 percent and 4.7 percent in 2017 and 2018, respectively.

[1] Fiscal buffers refer to the need for Government to create enough space so that it is able to increase spending in the future without creating unsustainable debt levels

- **The hotels and restaurants sub-sector is estimated to have recorded a marginally better growth rate in 2016 and is expected to record steady strong growth over the forecast period.** The sector is estimated to have expanded by 5.9 percent in 2016 and its rate of growth is further projected at 5.0 percent in both 2017 and 2018. This growth projection is to be supported by an increased volume of tourist arrivals through new airlines to Namibia.

- **Growth in financial intermediation is estimated to have improved in 2016, supported by higher interest rates and is expected to remain quite firm over the forecast period.** Financial intermediation is estimated to have grown by 4.8 percent in 2016, supported by increased earnings from interest-bearing activities[2]. Going forward, growth in this sector is projected at 4.3 percent in both 2017 and 2018. The expected moderation in growth is in line with slowing private sector credit extension.

- **Risks to domestic growth include a slow recovery in the country's key trading partners, stagnant international commodity prices and uncertainty about weather conditions.** Low uranium and copper prices, and dwindling fish stocks will raise the risk to the domestic economy. Furthermore, water shortages have not yet subsided, and are thus expected to restrain growth in sectors such as construction, beverages, meat processing and agriculture during 2017. Continued uncertainties in the South African economy is likely to increase exchange rate volatility further, with consequential effects on inflation.

3. Conclusions

- **After a lacklustre outturn in 2016, global output is projected to pick up in 2017 and 2018.** The outlook for advanced economies has improved for 2017 and 2018, reflecting stronger prospects for the US and other large economies. Growth in emerging markets is expected to improve driven mainly by India, Brazil and Russia.

- **Economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to have slowed in 2016; however, growth is expected to recover during 2017 on the back of a moderate recovery in commodity prices.** Growth prospects in the region continue to be affected by low commodity prices as most of the regional economies are predominantly commodity exporters. Angola, Nigeria and South Africa face exchange rate risks from

[2] Growth in Financial intermediation depends on performance of financial institutions such as Bank of Namibia, the Development Bank of Namibia, Agribank, commercial banks and insurance companies. Within the banking industry, high interest rates are associated with high interest margins and hence, higher earnings.

the global front; however, these economies are projected to improve over the forecast period

- **Domestic growth is estimated to mark a significant slowdown in 2016, but a robust recovery is projected in 2017 and 2018.** Growth is estimated at 1.0 percent during 2016, which is a slowdown from 5.3 percent in 2015, but is expected to improve to 2.9 percent in 2017 and gain further momentum to 3.8 percent in 2018. The 2016 slowdown is mainly attributed to contractions in the diamond mining and construction sectors, as well as a slowdown of activities in the public sector. Going forward, the most robust recovery is projected in the primary sector with growth rates close to 10 percent in both 2017 and 2018. The tertiary sector also seems set to record sturdy growth over this period, whereas the secondary sector – and construction in particular, off a high base – seems set to contract in 2017 and 2018.

Appendices

Appendix I: Forecasting Assumptions

Real Sector

- Growth in the agricultural industry is expected to have `been less negative in 2016 when compared to the preceding year, although the sector remained in contraction. A full recovery in the sector is projected for 2017 when improved rainfall is expected to result in increased investment in livestock and better crop yields.

- Diamond production is expected to increase in 2017, compared to the previous year. The expected increase is based on increased capacity, whereby NAMDEB has an additional vessel that can be utilised for mining. Furthermore, 2017 diamond output is expected to be higher than that of 2016, the earlier year having been affected by some operational challenges, which included vessel maintenance. Nevertheless, production is expected to reach full capacity in outer years.

- Uranium production is expected to increase by about 1,700 tonnes in 2017, which is mainly due to the anticipated production from Swakop Uranium's Husab mine. As a result, growth in the uranium sub-sector is expected to remain high during 2017 and 2018.

- Growth in metal ores production is expected to be robust during 2017 and 2018, underpinned by increasing production of gold and an expected recovery in the zinc sub-sector.

- The performance of the fishing industry is expected to remain subdued, in line with insufficient fish stocks and hence reduced total allowable catches (TACs). Furthermore, international oil prices are on the increase and that means higher input costs for the fishing industry.

- Construction is expected to contract during 2017 and 2018, mainly in line with the expected correction of the high base set over the last five years when the country experienced a boom in the sector, driven by construction in the mining sector and enhanced public sector infrastructure development. The expected contraction is therefore largely due to ongoing fiscal consolidation and completion of major projects in the public and the sectors.

- The Government is expected to follow a fiscal consolidation path as reflected in the current MTEF.

Appendix II World Economic Output (Annual percentage changes)

	Actual	Estimates	Projections		Differences from October 2016 WEO	
Regions	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**
World Output	**3.2**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Advanced Economies	**2.1**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**
United States	2.6	1.6	2.3	2.5	0.1	0.0
Euro Area	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.0
Germany	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1
France	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0
Spain	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.1	0.1	0.2
United Kingdom	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.4	0.4	-0.3
Japan	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0
Emerging Markets and Developing Economies	**4.1**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**-0.1**	**0.0**
China	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.0	0.3	0.0
India	7.6	6.6	7.2	7.7	-0.4	0.0
Russia	-3.7	-0.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
Brazil	-3.8	-3.5	0.2	1.5	-0.3	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	**3.4**	**1.6**	**2.8**	**3.7**	**-0.1**	**0.1**
South Africa	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Angola	4.8	3.0	0.0	1.5	-2.5	-1.2
Nigeria	2.7	-1.5	0.8	2.3	0.2	0.7
Middle East and North Africa	**2.5**	**3.8**	**3.1**	**3.5**	**-0.3**	**-0.1**

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Update, January 2017.

Appendix III: Real GDP Growth in Namibia, 2011 – 2018

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture and forestry	1.0%	8.1%	-19.3%	11.1%	-10.3%	-4.7%	2.6%	4.7%
Livestock farming	6.1%	6.0%	-25.5%	13.9%	-14.0%	-6.4%	3.4%	4.6%
Crop farming and forestry	-6.3%	11.6%	-9.6%	7.6%	-5.2%	-2.6%	1.7%	4.9%
Fishing and fish processing on board	-4.8%	-7.6%	3.0%	-2.5%	-2.8%	0.8%	3.1%	-0.3%
Mining and quarrying	-5.4%	25.1%	2.6%	-6.2%	-0.3%	-1.0%	15.7%	13.2%
Diamond mining	-3.4%	13.0%	10.0%	6.2%	-3.4%	-10.9%	19.1%	5.3%
Uranium	-24.9%	27.1%	-6.9%	-9.9%	-18.1%	24.8%	25.8%	41.2%
Metal ores	-10.7%	32.4%	-25.8%	0.6%	60.1%	10.8%	4.8%	18.2%
Other mining and quarrying	28.0%	62.6%	11.0%	-39.4%	-13.4%	6.8%	5.5%	4.4%
Primary industries	**-3.6%**	**14.4%**	**-3.2%**	**-1.8%**	**-3.2%**	**-1.6%**	**10.8%**	**9.4%**
Manufacturing	5.7%	-6.8%	4.6%	-2.1%	-6.6%	0.8%	0.7%	2.0%
Meat processing	-2.7%	-1.1%	30.4%	-17.2%	-9.1%	-7.0%	2.6%	3.3%
Grain mill products	6.5%	-1.6%	12.8%	13.7%	7.6%	-4.8%	-0.4%	1.6%
Other food products	-10.3%	-16.8%	3.4%	12.0%	-11.7%	-1.6%	2.6%	3.3%
Beverages	0.4%	15.0%	13.5%	-16.5%	-3.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
Textile and wearing apparel	4.7%	6.1%	6.5%	-6.9%	-12.8%	4.5%	3.9%	-1.0%
Leather and related products	12.7%	11.3%	-7.3%	10.7%	-1.3%	2.7%	4.0%	1.8%
Wood and wood products	-1.0%	-4.5%	3.1%	1.6%	4.2%	3.0%	2.9%	3.4%
Publishing and printing	10.9%	-12.6%	6.8%	10.6%	5.0%	-8.2%	2.5%	2.8%
Chemical and related products	12.0%	4.1%	4.3%	1.2%	4.6%	6.3%	4.0%	5.0%
Rubber and plastics products	4.6%	-7.6%	5.6%	5.4%	8.5%	4.2%	3.8%	4.0%
Non-metallic minerals products	72.3%	0.6%	3.8%	5.6%	8.1%	5.8%	4.5%	6.1%
Basic non-ferrous metals	15.5%	-23.0%	-4.0%	-3.2%	-13.7%	-2.3%	-8.0%	-2.6%
Fabricated metals	-7.1%	7.0%	5.6%	3.7%	2.6%	4.0%	3.4%	3.3%
Diamond processing	5.5%	-6.8%	-7.3%	-11.1%	-47.0%	12.3%	5.1%	4.5%
Other manufacturing	-8.1%	3.8%	8.9%	-2.9%	-7.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Electricity and water	1.7%	15.4%	-4.4%	-0.2%	9.7%	5.9%	4.8%	5.8%
Construction	15.9%	7.5%	28.5%	42.9%	33.7%	-9.8%	-12.0%	-8.0%
Secondary industries	**7.1%**	**-1.8%**	**8.6%**	**9.5%**	**8.3%**	**-3.0%**	**-3.7%**	**-1.0%**
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	5.8%	4.3%	14.4%	14.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%
Hotels and restaurants	9.5%	8.1%	9.1%	10.8%	4.1%	5.9%	5.0%	5.0%
Transport, and communication	4.9%	8.0%	6.4%	5.9%	4.0%	2.0%	3.8%	3.6%
Transport	10.0%	10.0%	12.8%	3.6%	4.2%	-3.9%	2.9%	1.7%
Storage	8.3%	7.7%	3.8%	5.8%	-0.7%	2.5%	3.5%	3.0%
Post and telecommunications	-1.1%	6.2%	0.8%	8.6%	5.9%	8.2%	4.7%	5.6%
Financial intermediation	5.7%	6.8%	17.9%	10.9%	3.9%	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%
Real estate and business services	5.7%	4.7%	4.6%	2.9%	3.8%	1.8%	2.9%	2.6%
Real estate activities	2.6%	6.7%	4.9%	3.2%	3.6%	1.9%	2.9%	2.8%
Other business services	15.0%	-0.7%	4.0%	2.3%	4.3%	1.5%	2.9%	2.2%
Community, social and personal service activities	11.2%	-16.6%	-9.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	1.6%	1.9%
Public administration and defence	5.3%	2.7%	3.4%	-0.7%	13.1%	-0.3%	-0.6%	1.3%
Education	17.4%	4.4%	3.3%	12.0%	2.4%	1.0%	1.4%	2.6%
Health	5.7%	5.7%	8.9%	10.2%	0.8%	2.1%	2.4%	3.0%
Private household with employed persons	8.6%	8.6%	-6.7%	5.5%	1.7%	2.3%	2.7%	2.2%
Tertiary industries	**7.4%**	**3.9%**	**7.2%**	**7.7%**	**5.4%**	**2.6%**	**2.8%**	**3.2%**
Less: FISIM	10.6%	4.5%	18.8%	5.3%	0.7%	4.2%	3.4%	2.8%
All industries at basic prices	**5.1%**	**4.8%**	**5.1%**	**6.3%**	**4.5%**	**0.8%**	**2.8%**	**3.5%**
Taxes less subsidies on products	5.3%	8.9%	11.6%	8.4%	13.7%	3.6%	4.2%	6.2%
GDP at market prices	**5.1%**	**5.1%**	**5.7%**	**6.5%**	**5.3%**	**1.0%**	**2.9%**	**3.8%**

FISIM: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured
Source: NSA (2011-2015), BoN (2016-2018)

Appendix IV: Namibian GDP at Current Prices (N$ millions), 2011 – 2018

Million N$								
Industry	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Agriculture and forestry	4,496	5,279	4,132	5,330	4,673	4,726	4,972	5,445
Livestock farming	2,846	3,227	2,350	3,160	2,767	2,766	2,934	3,221
Crop farming and forestry	1,650	2,052	1,781	2,170	1,906	1,961	2,038	2,225
Fishing and fish processing on board	2,921	3,329	3,659	3,838	4,297	4,798	5,155	5,539
Mining and quarrying	7,833	13,562	16,218	17,849	18,381	18,883	22,606	26,439
Diamond mining	4,255	8,148	10,683	13,343	13,238	12,660	15,506	17,195
Uranium	1,505	2,223	1,900	1,459	1,414	1,905	2,470	3,690
Metal ores	909	1,066	1,387	1,529	2,794	3,333	3,597	4,487
Other mining and quarrying	1,164	2,124	2,247	1,518	935	984	1,033	1,067
Primary industries	**15,251**	**22,169**	**24,009**	**27,017**	**27,352**	**28,408**	**32,732**	**37,423**
Manufacturing	12,303	13,027	13,511	13,698	12,162	12,964	13,515	14,504
Meat processing	426	492	683	563	593	594	628	685
Grain mill products	698	814	871	1,212	1,115	1,138	1,166	1,247
Other food products	1,635	1,552	2,172	2,231	1,714	1,803	1,900	2,063
Beverages	1,661	1,930	2,178	2,374	2,388	2,635	2,782	3,010
Textile and wearing apparel	451	511	386	237	139	120	116	100
Leather and related products	93	116	128	154	146	161	172	185
Wood and wood products	276	284	314	350	370	410	435	476
Publishing and printing	208	188	219	235	263	258	272	294
Chemical and related products	916	1,027	1,131	1,281	1,431	1,640	1,758	1,950
Rubber and plastics products	292	282	360	424	461	518	553	608
Non-metallic minerals products	408	445	472	604	664	742	792	875
Basic non-ferrous metals	3,555	3,613	2,725	1,982	1,117	974	858	771
Fabricated metals	482	563	623	693	753	829	877	945
Diamond processing	770	722	699	778	465	556	600	656
Other manufacturing	431	488	550	580	542	584	605	640
Electricity and water	1,795	1,997	2,327	2,401	2,056	2,342	2,527	2,819
Construction	3,126	3,515	4,741	7,006	8,947	8,642	7,814	7,561
Secondary industries	**17,224**	**18,539**	**20,579**	**23,104**	**23,165**	**23,947**	**23,857**	**24,884**
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	10,305	11,439	14,212	17,263	17,283	19,097	20,609	22,734
Hotels and restaurants	1,590	1,787	1,929	2,505	3,107	3,459	3,736	4,133
Transport, and communication	4,606	5,012	5,765	6,838	7,182	7,728	8,247	8,996
Transport	1,637	1,806	2,438	2,730	2,939	2,968	3,133	3,340
Storage	835	867	969	1,055	1,093	1,178	1,254	1,360
Post and telecommunications	2,133	2,339	2,358	3,054	3,150	3,582	3,860	4,296
Financial intermediation	4,692	5,463	7,611	7,964	8,277	9,116	9,784	10,755
Real estate and business services	8,040	8,767	9,469	10,023	10,659	11,403	12,062	13,027
Real estate activities	5,896	6,525	7,048	7,407	7,794	8,347	8,824	9,537
Other business services	2,144	2,242	2,422	2,616	2,865	3,056	3,237	3,490
Community, social and personal service activities	2,626	2,336	2,153	2,499	2,919	3,172	3,308	3,537
Public administration and defence	8,769	11,770	13,938	15,289	16,743	17,542	17,898	19,024
Education	7,403	8,827	10,524	12,863	13,685	14,526	15,068	16,123
Health	2,923	3,200	3,571	3,957	4,282	4,594	4,823	5,202
Private household with employed persons	972	1,126	1,110	1,234	1,298	1,395	1,473	1,587
Tertiary industries	**51,927**	**59,726**	**70,282**	**80,435**	**85,435**	**92,032**	**97,008**	**105,119**
Less: FISIM	1,100	1,315	1,525	1,774	1,800	2,008	2,134	2,305
All industries at basic prices	**83,303**	**99,119**	**113,346**	**128,782**	**134,152**	**142,378**	**151,463**	**165,120**
Taxes less subsidies on products	6,805	7,745	9,403	10,718	12,467	13,733	14,664	16,291
GDP at market prices	**90,108**	**106,864**	**122,749**	**139,500**	**146,619**	**156,111**	**166,127**	**181,411**

FISIM: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured
Source: NSA (2011-2015), BoN (2016-2018)