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# **Bank of Namibia**

## **Corporate Charter**

### **VISION**

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

### **MISSION**

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

### **VALUES**

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

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

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

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BoN	Bank of Namibia
BFP	Basic Fuel Price
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPIX	Consumer Price Index Excluding Mortgage Loans (South Africa)
DM	Dealer's/Retailer's Margin
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DCS	Depository Corporations Survey
EU	European Union
Euro	European Union Currency
Eurostat	European Union Statistical Office
Eurozone	European Union Area
FY	Financial Year
FCS	Financial Corporations Survey
GC	Government Internal Registered Stock
GC05	Government Internal Registered Stock maturing in 2005
GC07	Government Internal Registered Stock maturing in 2007
GC10	Government Internal Registered Stock maturing in 2010
GC15	Government Internal Registered Stock maturing in 2015
GC24	Government Internal Registered Stock maturing in 2024
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBLC	In Bond Landed Cost
IM	Industry's/wholesaler's margin
KFW	Kreditansalt Fuer Weideraufbau
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M2	Broad Money supply
MoF	Ministry of Finance
Namcor	National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia Pty LTD
NBFIs	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
N\$	Namibia Dollar
NDP	National Development Plans

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)**

NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NEF	National Energy Fund
NSX	Namibia Stock Exchange
OBIs	Other Banking Institutions
ODCs	Other Depository Corporations
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFS	Other Financial Institutions
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
Q1	Quarter 1
Q2	Quarter 2
Q3	Quarter 3
Q4	Quarter 4
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rates
Repo	Repurchase Rate
RHS	Right Hand Side
RPP	Retail Pump Price
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SACU	Southern Africa Customs Union
Sadc	Standard Additional Domestic Costs
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SMMEs	Small and Medium Size Enterprises
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
WSP	Wholesale Selling Price
ZAR	South African Rand

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## 1. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The global economic activities slowed down slightly during the fourth quarter of 2004. The slow down was reflected in the GDP growth of major industrial economies such as the USA and Euro area as well as the Japanese economy that recorded a negative growth during the quarter.

The slow down in industrial economies was also felt in the Namibian economy. GDP in Namibia grew at a lower rate during the fourth quarter of 2004 compared to the growths recorded in the third quarter and the corresponding period of 2003.

The average inflation during the fourth quarter of 2004 accelerated from the third quarter. Responsible for the upward movement in the inflation rate are increases in the services (medical care and health, transport and communication) and non-food goods inflation.

In contrast to the third quarter, the growth in the broadly defined money supply (M2) slowed down significantly during the fourth quarter of 2004. The slow down was due to a deceleration in net foreign assets of depository corporations. On an annual basis, however, growth in M2 accelerated as a result of a rise in the net domestic claims, driven by the net claims on the Central Government, whereas claims on other sectors slowed down. The Bank rate remained unchanged after the reduction in August. The lending rate, however, declined while the deposit rate increased.

Government budgetary operations during the third quarter of 2004/05 improved as the deficit declined. The net issue of treasury bills and government stock were used to fund the financing requirements of the Government.

The overall balance of the balance of payments for Namibia recorded a higher surplus (quarter-on-quarter) in the fourth quarter of 2004. The higher surplus in the fourth quarter was a result of a turn around from a deficit into a surplus in both other short-term investment and investment income as well as increased net inflows in services.

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

The US economy grew by 3.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004 compared with 4.0 percent growth rate recorded in the previous quarter. Spending by both households and businesses was again very strong like in the previous quarter. The total domestic demand rose by 4.7 percent in the fourth quarter compared with 3.9 percent increase in the third quarter. Consumer spending rose by 4.6 percent which is almost as high as the 5.1 percent increase in the third quarter. Business fixed investment rose 6.7 percent, a strong increase, but less rapid than the 8.8 percent increase in the third quarter. Real exports grew by 2.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004 compared with a 5.1 percent growth rate in the previous quarter.

The Eurozone, GDP grew by 0.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004 compared to 0.3 percent growth rate recorded during the previous quarter. The poor performance was dragged down by the German, Italian, and Dutch economies, which all contracted by 0.2 percent, 0.3 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively. In contrast, the French economy rebounded dramatically in the fourth quarter, growing by 0.7 percent during the fourth quarter.

Japan's gross domestic product contracted by 0.1 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004 compared with a contraction of 0.3 percent recorded during the third quarter, mainly due to a decline in exports.

The South African economy grew by 4.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004 compared to 5.7 percent during the previous quarter. The lower growth in the fourth quarter is mainly as a result of mining sector which contracted by 1.1 percent during the fourth quarter. The Rand continued to remain strong during the fourth quarter of 2004, recording a quarterly average level of about 6.0586 Rand per one US Dollar compared to an average level of about 6.3777 Rand per one US dollar recorded in the previous quarter. South Africa's CPIX inflation (headline inflation excluding mortgage costs) remained within the target range of 3–6 percent. It recorded a quarterly average rate of about 4.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004 compared to 3.9 percent recorded in the previous quarter.

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<sup>1</sup> Globalinsight, EU statistics office (Eurostat)



### 3. REAL SECTOR AND PRICE DEVELOPMENTS

#### 3.1 REAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The Namibian economy showed a positive growth during the fourth quarter of 2004. GDP grew by 3.5 percent during this period, albeit slower when compared with a higher growth of 9.8 percent registered during the preceding quarter and 3.8 percent during the corresponding quarter of 2003. All the sectors, with the exception of the fishing and hotels and restaurant sectors, contributed to the growth in GDP. The slow growth observed in Namibia, is in line with the developments in the global economy during the quarter.

The performance of the Namibian economy depended heavily on the developments in the mining sector. This is evidenced by the fact that the GDP growth rate excluding the mining sector would to have declined by 4.1 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004.

**Table 3.1 Quarterly GDP Growth Rates for the Third and Fourth Quarters of 2004**

Sector	As published in December 2004 Quarterly Bulletin	As published in March 2005 Quarterly Bulletin	
	Q3	Q3 Revised	Q4
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	4.6	4.6	6.8
Fishing	-15.3	-5.1	-16.1
Mining and quarrying	47.4	47.4	8.2
Manufacturing	1.1	2.1	2.6
Electricity and water	-1.8	-1.8	6.0
Construction	3.7	3.7	0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	21.8	28.9	6.2
Hotels and Restaurants	-7.4	-7.4	-0.9
Transport and communication	0.1	2.5	4.2
GDP at market prices	7.4	9.8	3.5

Source: CBS

#### 3.2 SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

##### 3.2.1 Performance of the Primary Sector

This sector consists of the agriculture, fishing and mining sub-sectors. Both the agriculture and the mining sub-sectors showed positive results during the fourth quarter of 2004 while the fishing sub-sector performed poorly.

##### Agriculture

The performance of the agricultural sector continued to pick up during the fourth quarter of 2004. The sector seems to be recovering from the effect of the drought during the two

preceding years. The value added of the sector is estimated to have grown by 6.8 percent during the quarter when compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This is a higher growth when compared to a decline of 0.2 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This could be attributed to the number of cattle marketed to local abattoirs and butchers, which increased by 14.4 percent and that of small stock which increased significantly by 87.6<sup>2</sup> percent. The number of on-hoof cattle marketed to South Africa also went up only by 4.9 percent while that of small stock declined heavily by 43.4 percent, responding to control measures in place on livestock exports.

When compared to the preceding quarter, the value added of this sector grew, albeit at a slow rate of 1.8 percent. The positive growth, quarter-on-quarter, was due to the increase of 50.9 percent in the number of small stock marketed locally while that of on-hoof small stock exported to South Africa increased by 24.5 percent. On the other hand, the number of cattle marketed locally and those exported live declined by 47.6 percent and 34.9 percent, respectively. The quarter-on-quarter slow growth might be attributed to the farmers who seem to have hold on to their livestock due to prospects of good rains.

### Fishing

The poor performance of the fishing sector, as observed during the second and third quarters of 2004 seems to have continued in the fourth quarter. The value added of the fishing industry is estimated to have declined by 16.1 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004. The decline is, however, lower than that of 23.0 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The performance of this sector decreased further by 31.3 percent when compared to the preceding quarter. The poor performance was attributed to the low fish landings of the main species such as pilchard, hake, orange roughy and alfosino. On the other hand, the landings of other fish species like rock lobster, crabs and horse mackerel increased. This was, however, not enough to offset the decline in the other species and as a consequence, the overall poor performance of the sector. The strong exchange rate had also affected the performance of the fishing sector.

### Mining

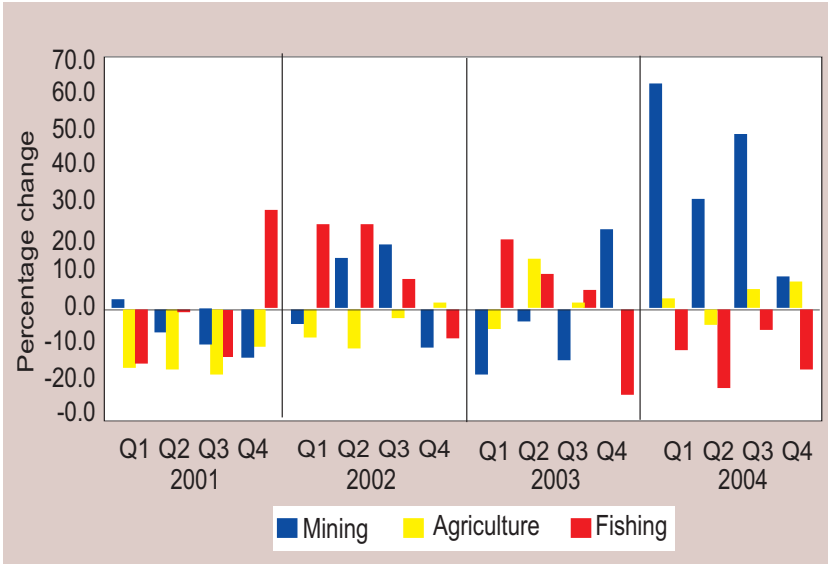
Value added of this sector is estimated to have increased on a year-on-year basis by 8.2 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004. The growth in the sector is attributed to the increase in the output of diamonds by 13.5 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004. The growth experienced during the quarter was, however, a slow down when compared with a rise of 21.1 percent registered during the same time last year.

The value added of this sector, on the other hand, contracted by 31.3 percent when compared to the preceding quarter. This could be a result of the decline in the output of diamonds by 30.6 percent. Output of other minerals such as uranium, copper, zinc, lead

<sup>2</sup> Although the number of small stock marketed grew significantly, its weight in the overall value added is only 2.0 percent and therefore, it does not have a big impact on the overall value added of the sector.

and gold also subsided slightly when compared to both the corresponding quarter of the previous year and the preceding quarter.

**Chart 3.1 Growths in the Primary Sector**



**3.2.2 Performance of the secondary sector**

The secondary sector that consists of the manufacturing, construction, and water and electricity sub-sectors showed positive growth rates which could be attributed to the relatively low inflation and interest rates.

**Manufacturing**

The performance of the manufacturing sector showed good signs during the fourth quarter of 2004. The value added of the sector picked up slightly, recording a year-on-year increase of 2.6 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004 compared to that of 2.1 percent in the preceding quarter. This growth is, however, lower than that of 3.2 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2003. When measured on a quarter-on-quarter basis, the sector grew by only 0.9 percent. The positive growth during the fourth quarter emanated from the good performance of beverages, meat processing, other food products and other manufacturing. On the other hand, there was a decline in fish processing, both on the year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter basis.

**Construction**

A slow performance of the sector was observed during the fourth quarter of 2004. Value added of the construction sector grew slightly, by only 0.7 percent year-on-year, during the fourth quarter of 2004 when compared with a significant growth of 54.9 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2003. The value added of the sector, however, remained the same when compared to the preceding quarter. The slight growth of this sector, year-on-year, is reflected in the decline in the number of building plans passed

while the number of building plans completed rose during the quarter. This slow performance during the fourth quarter occurred amidst the prevailing low interest rates since the beginning of the year and the increase in the credit extended to the construction activities.

### Water and Electricity

The overall performance of this sector is estimated to have improved during the fourth quarter of 2004. The value added of the sector rose by 6.0 percent on a year-on-year basis compared to a decline of 1.8 percent recorded in the third quarter. This is, however, low when compared to an increase of 12.8 percent recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The increase in value added during the fourth quarter is attributed to the increase in the output of the electricity sub-sector. On the year-on-year basis, the amount of electricity imported declined by 6.5 percent, while on the quarter-on-quarter basis the import of electricity increased by 2.3 percent. The decline in electricity imports on the year-on-year basis is due to the improved flow of the water in the Kunene river, leading to an increase in the local generated electricity. On a quarter-on quarter basis, however, the level of the water in the Kunene river was lower in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter of 2004.

### 3.2.3 Performance of the tertiary sector

This sector consists of the wholesale and retailing, transport and communication and hotels and restaurants sub-sectors. The developments in all these sub-sectors with the exception of the hotels and restaurants sub-sector painted a positive picture during the fourth quarter 2004.

#### Wholesale and Retail

The performance of the Wholesale and retail sector continued to increase during the fourth quarter of 2004. The value added of this sector is estimated to have risen by 6.2 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004 when compared with the same time last year. It further indicated a higher increase of 23.5 percent when compared to the preceding quarter. The better outcome experienced during the fourth quarter was reflected in all the sub-sectors, viz supermarkets, furniture, vehicles and clothing. The good performance in the sector could be attributed to the relatively low interest rates, coupled with the usual high demand during the festive season.

#### Transport and communication

The value added of the transport and communication sector is estimated to have increased, year-on-year, by 4.2 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004 compared with an increase of 3.0 percent during the corresponding quarter of 2003. The value added also increased by 1.3 percent when compared to the preceding quarter. All the sub-sectors

such as telecommunications, rail, postal services and aviation contributed to the good performance of the sector.

#### **Hotels and Restaurants**

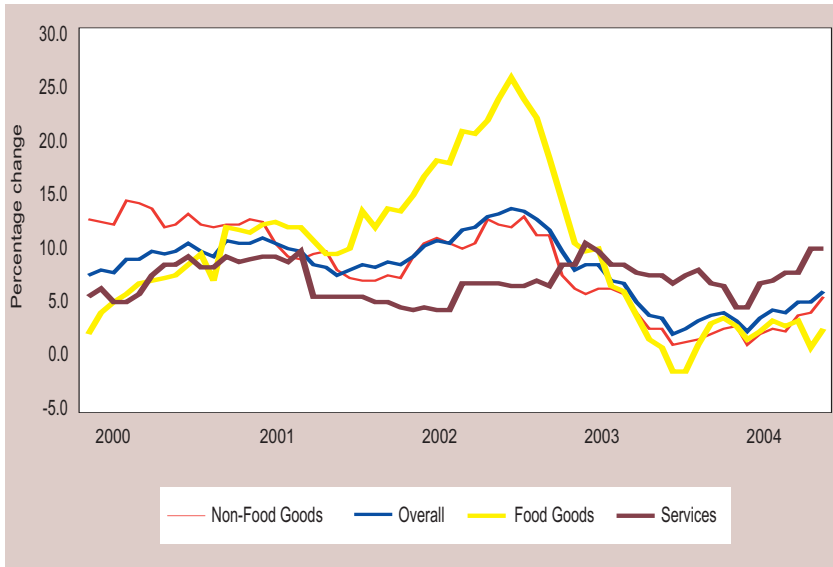
The developments in this sub-sector showed mixed performance. The value added of the hotels and restaurants sub-sector, a proxy for the tourism sector dropped slightly, year-on-year, by 0.9 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004 compared with a decline of 7.0 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Another indicator of the tourism sector, the occupancy rate for hotels and restaurants, supported the decline. Occupancy rates of rooms and beds decreased from 50.7 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2003 to 39.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004. On the other hand, tourist arrivals, which is also an indicator of the sector, increased by 20.9 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

When compared to the preceding quarter, value added of this sector showed an increase of 7.8 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004 despite the number of tourist arrivals decreasing by 2.6 percent when compared to the preceding quarter.

### **3.3 PRICE DEVELOPMENTS**

Despite the general lower inflation rate during 2004, inflation accelerated from 4.0 percent in the third quarter to 5.3 percent in the fourth quarter. This relatively high inflation rate was mainly reflected in the prices of services (led by transport and communication and medical care and health service sub-indices) and non-food goods, which stood at 9.2 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively during the fourth quarter of 2004 (Chart 3.2). These remarkable surges were somehow offset by low food inflation, which decelerated from 2.7 percent in the third quarter of 2004 to 2.2 percent in the fourth quarter. The rate of the food inflation during the fourth quarter is, however, higher than the 0.4 percent increase recorded during the fourth quarter of 2003.

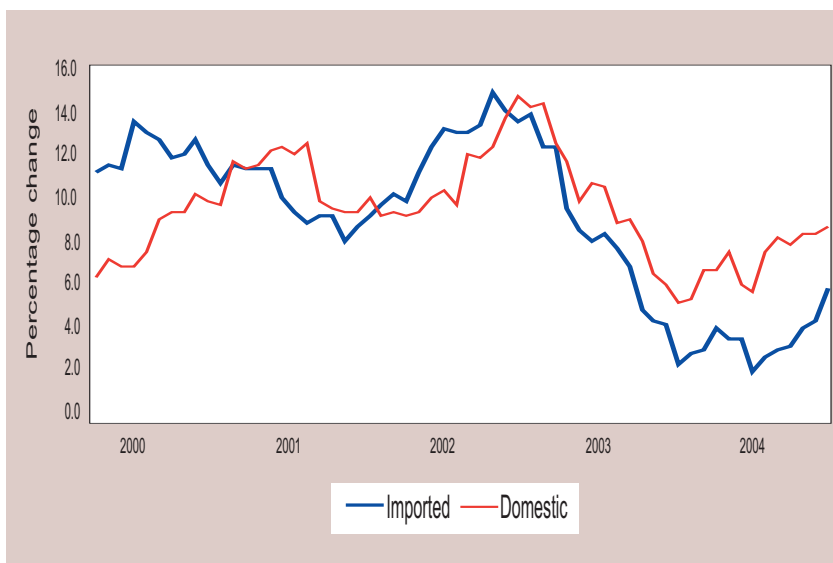
**Chart 3.2 Annual Inflation (Annual Changes)**



Source: CBS

The analysis of inflation by source also demonstrates the fact that the rates started building up, especially towards the end of 2004 (Chart 3.3). In this regard, the rates of increase in the prices of domestic goods and services rose from 6.6 percent in the preceding quarter to 7.3 percent in the fourth quarter. Similarly, the rates of increase in the prices of imported goods increased from 1.0 percent in the third quarter to 3.0 percent in the fourth quarter. The two rates had been moving closely in a similar pattern during the period of February to October 2004, but parted during the remaining months of the year. This was mainly attributed to the rates of domestic non-tradables, which has been persistently higher ever since this period.

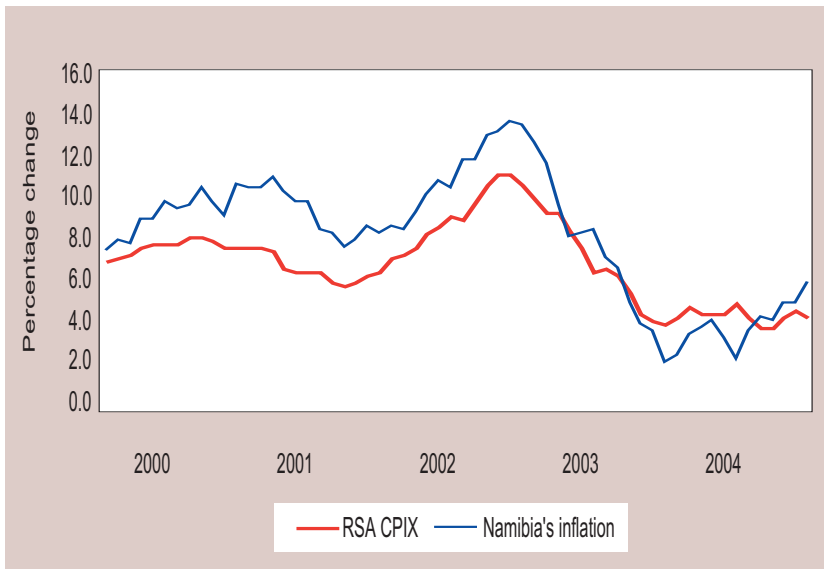
**Chart 3.3 Namibia Domestic vs Imported Inflation**



Source: CBS

Inflation in South Africa was also substantially lower during the preceding quarter; and eventually started rising towards the end of the year. In this regard, the South African CPIX, which is more comparable to Namibia's CPI, accelerated from 3.9 percent in the third quarter of 2004 to 4.4 percent in the fourth quarter. Although the two rates had been moving in the same direction, the CPIX has been above the Namibian inflation since September 2003. This trend was however, reversed since August 2004 when the CPIX moved slightly below the Namibian CPI. The slower movement in the CPIX could be attributed to the decline in the fuel prices in South Africa. At the same time, fuel prices increased in Namibia, which contributed to the rise in Namibia's CPI.

**Chart 3.4 Namibia's inflation vs RSA's CPIX**



Source: CBS

## 4. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

### 4.1 MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

Although the monetary stance remained unchanged during the fourth quarter of 2004, the growth of broad money supply (M2) decelerated from 9.7 percent in the third quarter of 2004 to 0.1 percent in the fourth quarter (Chart 4.1). The slow down in the growth of money supply over the quarter was mainly brought about by a decline of 30.3 percent in the net foreign assets and a decline of 8.6 percent in the other items net of the depository corporations. Net domestic claims, on the other hand, exerted an expansionary effect on the money supply, but not enough to avert an overall deceleration in the growth rate of money supply.

When measured over twelve months, growth in M2 was at a higher rate of 16.1 percent in December 2004 compared to 9.6 percent recorded in December 2003. The acceleration of M2 on an annual basis was mainly caused to a larger extent by an increase in the net claims on Central Government which rose by 72.0 percent or N\$364.4 million to reach N\$871.7 million during the quarter ending December 2004.

**Table 4.1 Terminology between Old and New Framework of Monetary and Financial Statistics**

Old Terminology	MFSM (New Terminology)
Banking Survey	Depository Corporations Survey (DCS)
Financial Survey	Financial Corporations Survey (FCS)
Deposit Money Banks (DMB's) (ODC's)	Other Depository Corporations
Other Banking Institutions (OBI's) (ODC's)	Other Depository Corporations
Non-bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs)	Other Financial Corporations (OFC's)
Capital: net worth	Shares and other equity
Non-financial Public Enterprises, or State Enterprises	Public Non-financial Corporations
Credit to Individuals	Claims on other resident sectors
Time and Savings Deposits	Other Deposits
Demand Deposits	Transferable Deposits

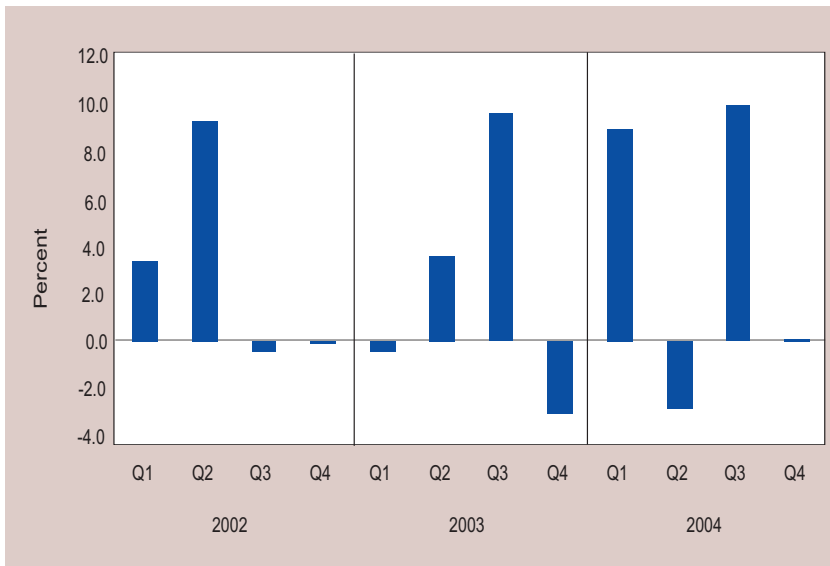


4.1.1 Components of Money Supply

The quarter-on-quarter deceleration in the growth rate of M2 during the fourth quarter of 2004 was reflected in the slow growth in both components of money supply, namely other deposits, transferable deposits and the currency in circulation. Other deposits fell by 3.5 percent compared to an increase of 11.6 percent in the previous quarter. The growth of transferable deposits slowed to 2.8 percent after recording an increase of 8.7 percent during the third quarter of 2004, while currency outside depository corporations, also recorded a slower growth of 0.2 percent during the same quarter compared to a rise of 4.2 percent in the third quarter of 2004.

The share of currency outside depository corporations and transferable deposits in total money supply increased slightly to 60.4 percent during the quarter under review, from 59.0 percent in the previous quarter. Other deposits accounted for 39.6 percent of total money supply, slightly declining from 41.0 percent in the preceding quarter.

Chart 4.1 Monetary Aggregates M2 (Quarterly Growth Rates)



4.1.2 Determinants of Money Supply

As discussed earlier, the slowing down in money supply during the fourth quarter of 2004 emanated mainly from net foreign assets that exerted a contractionary effect to the tune of N\$421.0 million or 30.3 percent during the quarter ending December 2004. This is after the same determinant of money supply recorded an increase of 175.1 percent in the previous quarter as explained further under the subsequent sections.

Similarly, other items net also exerted a contractionary effect on money supply. Other items net declined by N\$499.3 million or 8.6 percent in the quarter ending December 2004 compared to increases of 5.1 percent recorded in the third quarter of the same year and

26.5 percent registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This decline in the other items net can be ascribed to the inconsistent asset/liability positions between the Bank of Namibia and the Other Depository Corporations (ODCs). The Bank of Namibia is currently trying to resolve this issue. On the other hand, net domestic claims exerted an expansionary effect to the supply of money, rising by 4.6 percent in the quarter ending December 2004 compared to an increase of 4.1 percent recorded in third quarter of 2004.

The above developments resulted in broad money supply slowing on a quarter-on-quarter basis by N\$1.4 million or 0.1 percent to N\$15.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 2004. The determinants of money supply are discussed in detail in the following three sections.

**Table 4.2 Determinants of Broad Money Supply, Quarterly Change (N\$ Millions)**

	Q2	2004 Q3	Q4	Quarterly Percentage Change Q4	Contribution to the growth in M2 Q4
Total Domestic Claims	952.5	850.8	934.6	4.6	0.06
Claims on the Other Sectors	998.9	841.7	798.2	4.1	0.05
Net Claims on the Central Government	-46.5	9.1	136.4	18.5	0.01
Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System	-475.2	881.7	-421.0	-30.3	-0.03
Other Items Net	-927.1	-283.1	-499.3	-8.6	-0.03
Broad Money Supply (M2)	1 404.4	2 015.7	1 013.0	0.1	0.1

#### 4.1.2.1 Net Domestic Claims

During the fourth quarter of 2004, net domestic claims, which comprises of claims on the other sectors and the net claims on Central Government, increased slightly, moving from 4.1 percent during the third quarter to 4.6 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004. This increase in the growth is slightly lower than the 4.9 percent increase recorded in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. This slight increase in the domestic claims was caused by an increase in the net claims on the Central Government, whereas the claims on the other sectors<sup>3</sup> continued with the slow growth.

Net claims on the Central Government rose by 18.5 percent quarter-on-quarter during the fourth quarter of the year, as compared with an increase of only 1.3 percent recorded

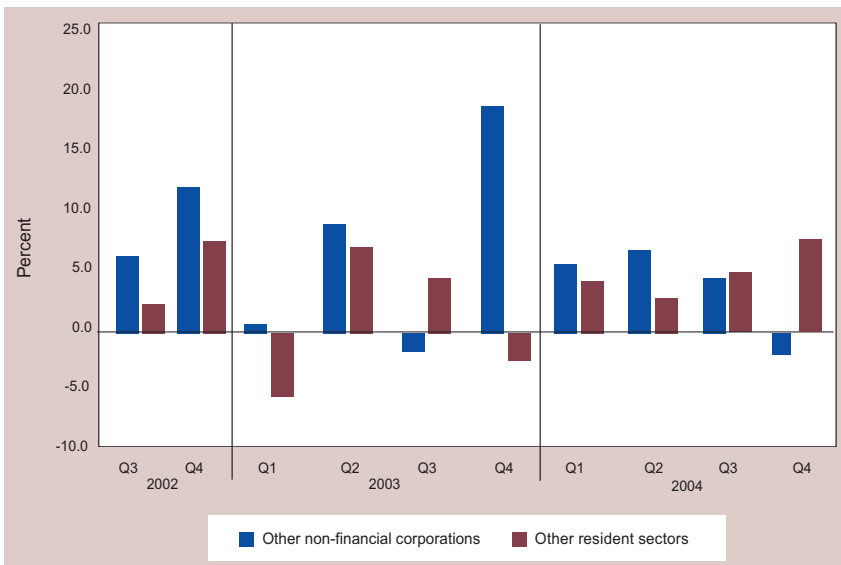
<sup>3</sup> Other sectors include the following categories: other non-financial corporations, other financial corporations, state and local government and public non-financial corporations.

during the third quarter of 2004. Net claims on the central government also remained relatively higher when compared to an increase of 8.9 percent recorded during the same time of the preceding year.

Claims on the other sectors slowed down in the fourth quarter to 4.1 percent as compared to an increase of 4.5 percent recorded during the third quarter of 2004. This growth is also lower than the 4.8 percent increase recorded in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Contrary to the slowing down of claims on the other sectors over the quarter, annual trends showed a significant improvement. Year-on-year, claims on the other sectors grew from 11.6 percent in December 2003 to 20.5 percent in December 2004. The opposite movements in the quarterly and annual growth rates could imply that the growth in credit to the other sector has peaked during 2004.

A closer look at the claims of other depository corporations on other sectors by category shows that the slow growth during the fourth quarter was mainly as a result of a decline in the claims on the other non-financial corporations<sup>4</sup>. Claims on other non-financial corporations decreased by 2.5 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004 from an increase of 4.9 percent in the previous quarter. Claims on other resident sectors (individuals), on the other hand, rose by 8.9 percent over the quarter from a growth of 4.1 percent during the previous quarter and a decline of 2.3 percent in the corresponding period of the preceding year (Chart 4.2).

**Chart 4.2 Credit to the Other Sectors**



<sup>4</sup>The decline in the claims on the other non-financial corporations, whereas the individual sectoral distributions are showing increases, has been caused by declines in the following new sectors, Trade and Accommodation, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate and Business and Government Services. These categories were never part of the “business credit” in the old framework but it is now part of the other non-financial corporations’ credit. The BoN is currently incorporating this data in its quarterly statistics.

A close observation of other depository corporations' claims on the other sectors by type indicates that asset-backed credit took the largest share of credit extension, with the real estate accounting for the biggest part. Mortgage credit grew by 5.4 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004, which is a significant increase when compared to a rise of only 1.8 percent recorded during the previous quarter of the same year. The increase in the property investment may be attributed to the reduction in interest rates in the third quarter.

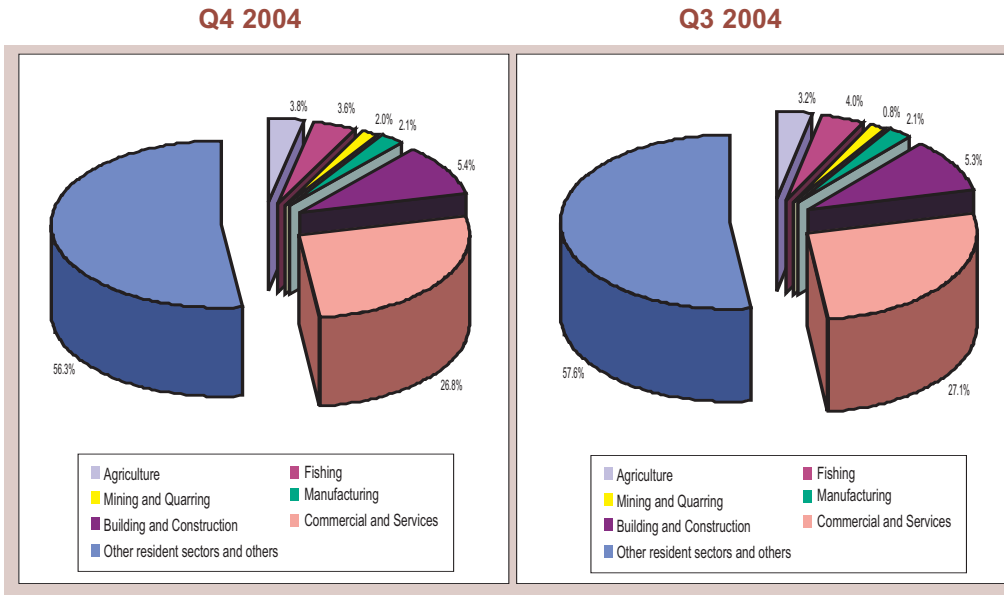
Credit extended for installment sales rose by N\$140 million or 4.7 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004. This is a slowdown when compared to an increase of 5.3 percent recorded in the third quarter of the same year. Similarly, other loans and advances slowed substantially, recording a growth of only 0.3 percent in the fourth quarter compared to a significant increase of 98.7 percent<sup>5</sup> recorded in the third quarter of 2004.

The sectoral analysis of other depository corporations claims reveals that credit to the mining and quarrying sector rose strongly by 173.3 percent from a growth 0.8 percent in the previous quarter and a contraction of 12.3 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year (Chart 4.3). This significant increase was caused by an overdraft extended by one of the ODCs to a corporate client for tax payments. Similarly, credit extended to the agricultural sector rose significantly by 21.7 percent as compared with an increase of 3.1 percent recorded in the previous quarter and a decline of 23.6 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Credit to the manufacturing sector increased by 8.2 percent from declines of 1.8 percent during the third quarter and 36.4 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Credit extended to the building and construction sector also grew by 7.7 percent during the same quarter as compared to declines of 45.0 percent recorded in the third quarter and 28.7 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Similarly, credit extended to commercial services and to the other resident sectors (individuals) grew by 3.7 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively during the fourth quarter. Credit extended to the fishing sector fell by 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004 compared to declines of 1.0 percent in the previous quarter and 22.5 percent in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The contraction in the credit to the fishing sector may be attributed to poor fish catches and a strong local currency that might have dampened incentives to expand investment in the sector.

In terms of composition, for the quarter ending December 2004, the category other resident sectors (individuals) and others continued to account for the biggest share of 56.3 percent of total other depository corporations credit to the other sectors, followed by the commercial and services category that accounted for 26.8 percent. These shares are low when compared to 57.6 percent and 27.1 percent in the previous quarter, respectively. The combined contribution of agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, and building and construction to total other depository corporations claims increased slightly to 16.9 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004 from 15.4 percent during the previous quarter.

<sup>5</sup> One of the ODCs had previously classified some loans as overdrafts and not as part of other loans and advances, this has been corrected.

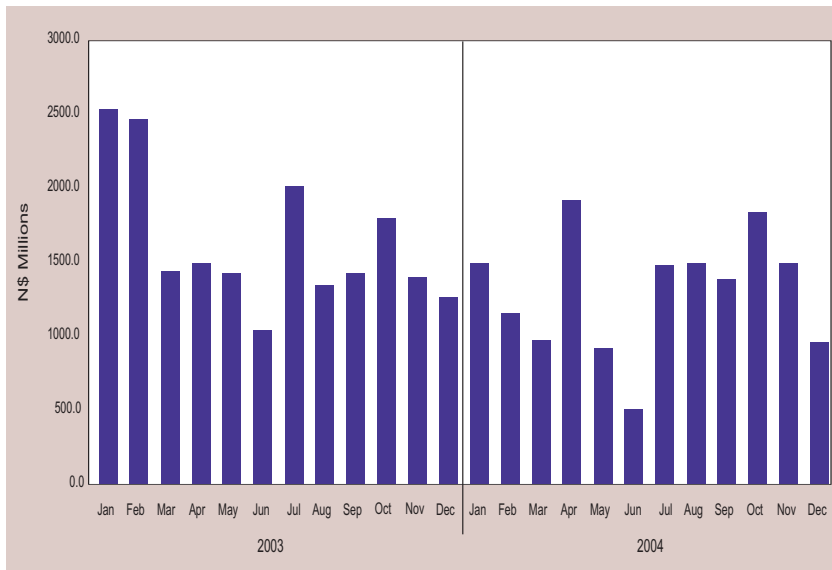
Chart 4.3 Composition of Other Depository Corporations' Credit



4.1.2.2 Net Foreign Assets

During the fourth quarter of 2004, the net foreign assets of the depository corporations in Namibia decreased by N\$421.0 million to N\$964.2 million, representing a quarterly decrease of 30.3 percent (Chart 4.4). Depository corporations increased their claims on non-residents by N\$37.8 million to reach N\$3.3 billion from N\$3.2 billion at the end of the third quarter. At the same time, the depository corporations increased their foreign liabilities significantly by N\$458.8 million to N\$2.3 billion from N\$1.8 billion at the end of December 2004. When compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the net foreign asset position of the depository corporation decreased by N\$170.5 million or 11.9 percent. As the movement in net foreign assets is a good indicator of liquidity within the commercial banking sector, the decline in the net foreign assets of the depository corporations during the fourth quarter showed that the liquidity position has deteriorated significantly. The deterioration in the liquidity position during this period is also confirmed by the liquidity monitoring framework of the Bank of Namibia.

Chart 4.4 Net Foreign Assets of Depository Corporations

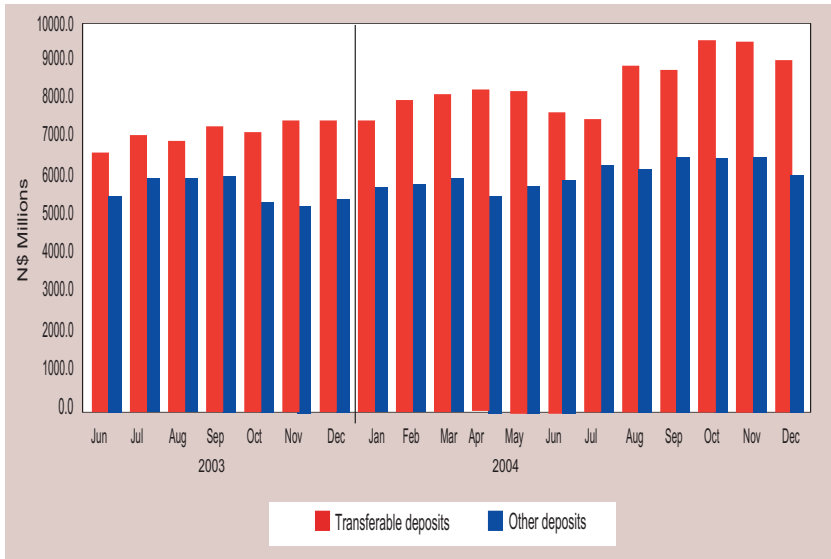


#### 4.1.2.3 Other Depository Corporations Sources of Funds

Other depository corporations increased their total deposits by N\$200.3 million or 1.1 percent to reach N\$17.6 billion at the end of the fourth quarter of 2004. This rise is insignificant when compared to the increase of 6.9 percent recorded in the previous quarter. The increase in the deposits of other depository corporations was mainly reflected in the transferable deposits, which recorded a rise of N\$238.7 million or 2.8 percent during the quarter ended December 2004. Other deposits, on the contrary, declined by N\$225.6 million or 3.5 percent during the same period.

A breakdown of deposits of other depository corporations during the fourth quarter of 2004 reveals that the transferable deposits accounted for the bulk of the deposits at 59.0 percent while other deposits contributed 41.0 percent to the total deposits (Chart 4.5). A further breakdown reveals that other non-financial corporations accounted for the largest share of 53.1 percent of total transferable deposits included in money supply, while other resident sectors contributed 22.9 percent. Other financial corporations and public non-financial corporations accounted for 16.3 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively. For other deposits, the most significant contribution came from the other resident sector which accounted for 47.6 percent, while other non-financial corporations contributed 36.9 percent. Other financial corporations, state and local government and the public non-financial corporations accounted for the combined share of 15.5 percent of the total other deposits.

Chart 4.5 Types of Other Depository Corporations Deposits



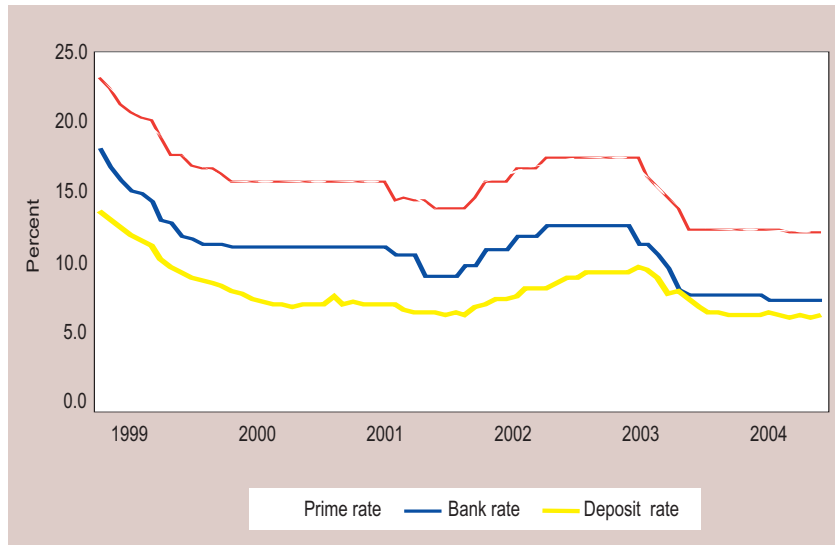
4.2 MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

4.2.1 Money Market

The Bank rate remained unchanged during the fourth quarter at 7.50, after falling from 7.75 to 7.50 in August 2004 (Chart 4.6).

In line with the constant monetary policy stance, the other depository corporations left the average prime lending rate unchanged at 12.25 percent during the same period. However, despite this situation, the average deposit rates of the other depository corporations increased slightly from 6.20 percent in the third quarter to 6.36 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004. This increase in deposit rates could have been a way to mobilise deposits following the shortage in liquidity experienced during the quarter. On the contrary, the average lending rate declined by 43 basis points from 11.16 percent to 10.73 percent during the same period. Consequently, the nominal spread between the average lending and the average deposit rates narrowed further from 4.96 percent in the third quarter to 4.37 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004.

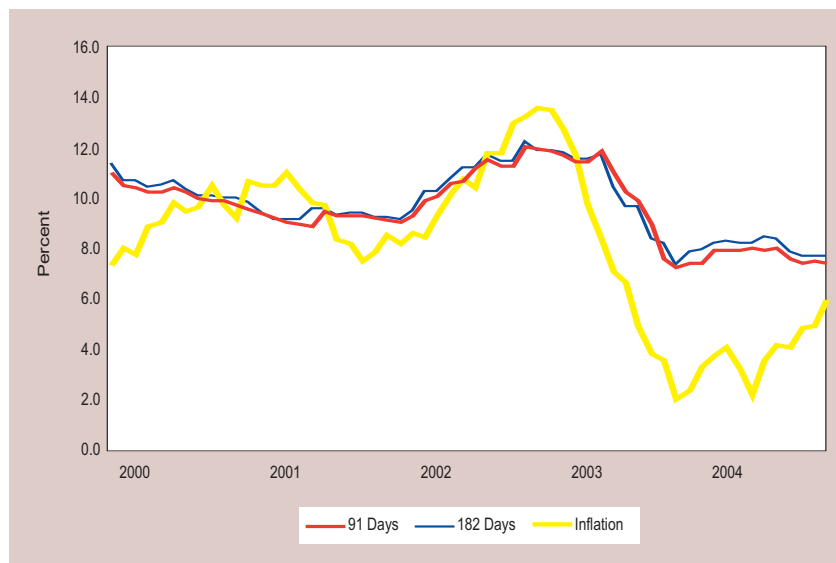
**Chart 4.6 Selected Interest Rates**



In real terms, the average lending rate declined further from 6.66 percent in the third quarter to 5.89 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004. Similarly, the deposit rate fell from 1.90 percent during the third quarter to 1.26 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004. This decline in real rates can be explained by the increase in the rate of inflation during the fourth quarter from 4.10 percent in September to 6.04 percent in December 2004.

The rates which represents the cost of government borrowing followed the developments in the rates of the other depository corporations during the fourth quarter of 2004. The effective yield for the 91-day bills fell to 7.86 during the fourth quarter of 2004 from 8.04 percent during the previous quarter (Chart 4.7). Likewise, the effective yield for the six months bills declined to 8.26 percent during the fourth quarter from 9.01 percent in the preceding quarter.

**Chart 4.7 Treasury Bills Discount Rates**

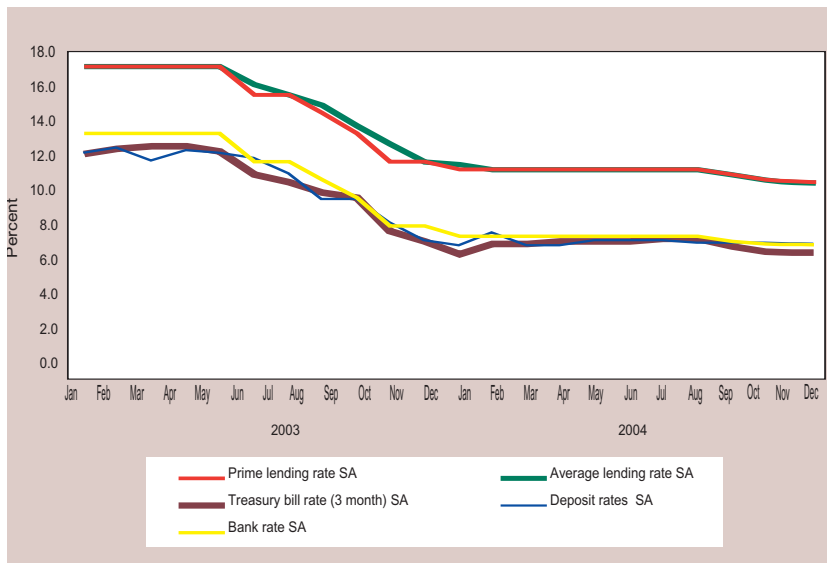




The South African repo rate and the average prime lending rate remained unchanged at 7.50 percent and 11.00 percent, respectively, during the fourth quarter of 2004 (Chart 4.8). Similarly, the average lending rate remained unchanged at 11.00 percent. The average deposit rate, on the other hand, declined further from 6.84 percent in the third quarter to 6.71 percent in the fourth quarter of 2004. Based on the above mentioned developments, the spread between the lending and the deposit rates widened further from 4.16 percent in the third quarter to 4.29 percent in the fourth quarter. This, however, remains lower than the spread of 4.37 percent in Namibia.

The prime lending rates in Namibia and South Africa remained unchanged at 12.25 percent and 11.00 percent, respectively. Therefore, the spread also remained unchanged at 1.25 percent during the fourth quarter of 2004. The deposit rate in Namibia, however, increased to 6.36 percent, whereas the South African rate fell to 6.71 percent. Consequently, the spread between these two rates declined to 0.35 percent from 0.64 percent during the preceding quarter. This means that the spread between the lending rates of both countries remained constant, whereas the spread in the deposit rates between the two countries narrowed.

**Chart 4.8 Selected Interest Rates (South Africa)**



#### 4.2.2 Capital Market

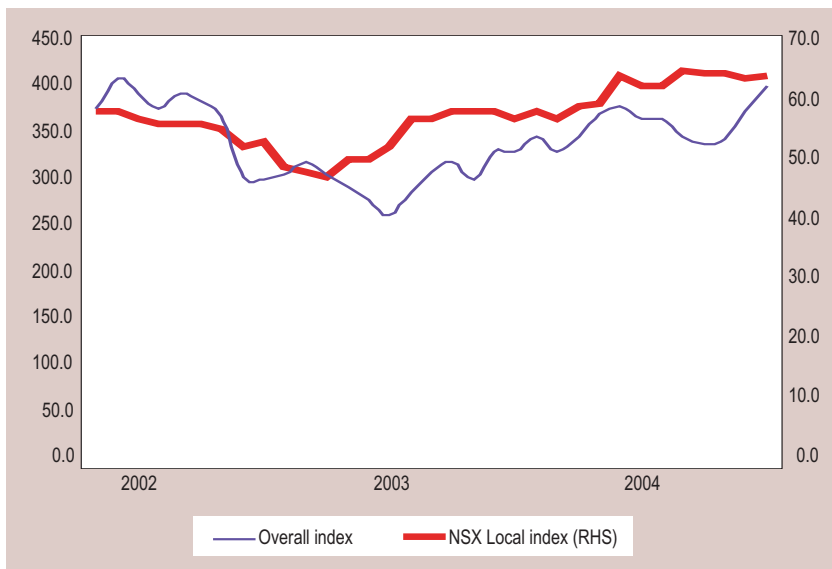
##### Share Prices

The overall index of the Namibia Stock Exchange increased further during the fourth quarter of 2004. The overall index ended the fourth quarter of 2004 at 425.93 points, rising by 23.98 percentage points from 401.95 points as at the end of the preceding quarter. As a result, the overall market capitalization increased from N\$537.7 billion at the end of the third quarter to N\$573.9 billion at the end of the fourth quarter of 2004.

Similarly, the local index registered an increase of 252 basis points from 64.02 points during the third quarter to 66.54 points during the fourth quarter of 2004. Consequently, the local market capitalization rose from N\$2.24 billion to N\$2.49 billion over the same period.

The volumes in both the dual-listed and local shares declined during the fourth quarter of 2004. The overall volumes traded fell significantly from 25.0 million in the third quarter to 10.1 million at the end of the fourth quarter. Consequently, the overall turnover fell to N\$235.8 million from N\$377.4 million during the same review period. In the same way, the volumes of the local shares decreased to 2.4 million from 6.4 million at the end of December. The local turnover, on the contrary, rose during the fourth quarter, increasing from N\$4.6 million to N\$8.4 million. The movement in opposite directions in the volumes and values of the locally listed shares, could have been caused by the fact that shares sold at the end of September were less expensive or lower priced shares, whereas higher priced or lucrative shares were sold in December 2004.

**Chart 4.9 NSX Indices**

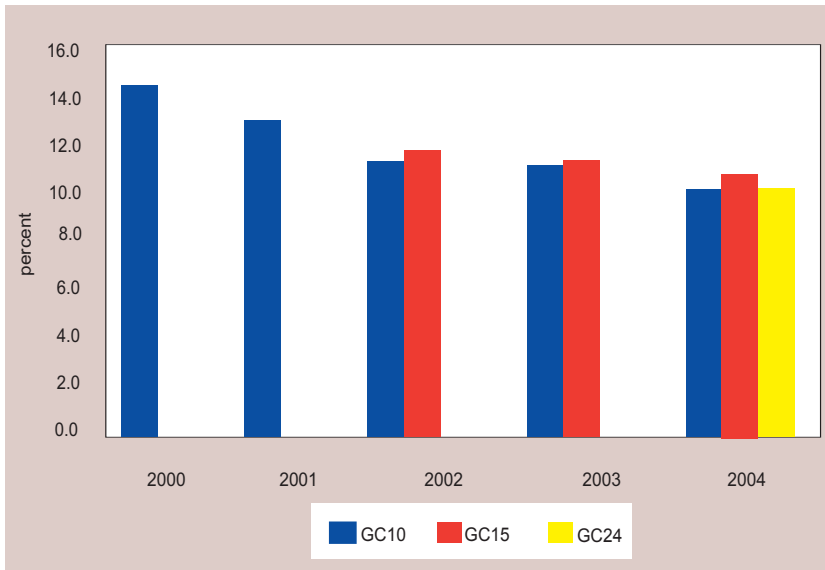


**4.2.3 Government Bond Prices**

The auction policy of the Central Government affected the allotments of government bonds in the fourth quarter, whereby for some months no allotments were made because of the high prices that the bidders bargained for. Consequently, the effective yield for GC10 decreased from 10.48 percent during September 2004 to 10.38 percent in December 2004. Likewise, the effective yield for GC15 declined from 12.21 percent during September 2004 to 10.68 percent at the end of December 2004. Moreover, the effective yield of the GC24<sup>6</sup> also declined from 12.25 percent in August to 10.27 percent during December 2004.

<sup>6</sup> GC24 was issued for the first time during August 2004

Chart 4.10 GC Effective Yields

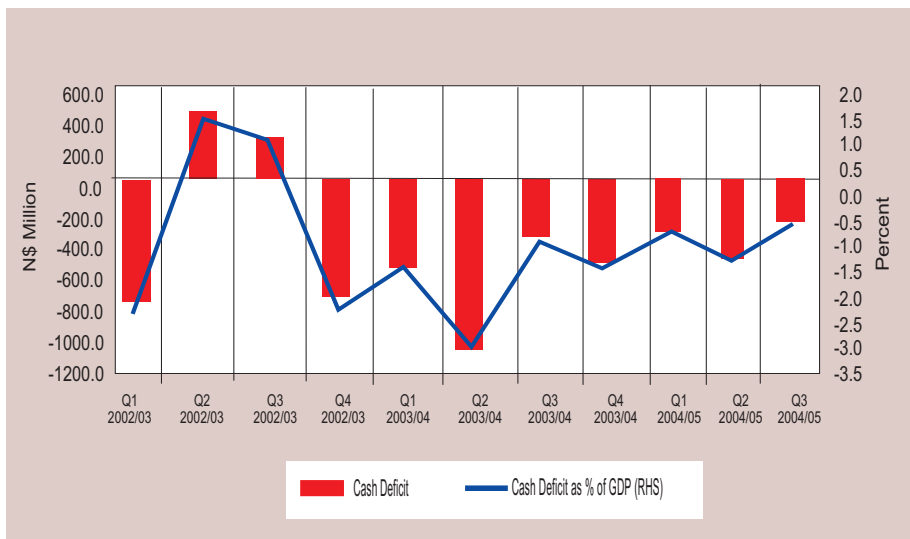


## 5. PUBLIC FINANCE

### 5.1 BUDGETARY DEVELOPMENTS

Government budgetary operations over the third fiscal quarter of 2004/05 improved to a deficit of N\$194.6 million or 0.5 percent of GDP, compared with N\$407.4 million or 1.1 percent during the previous quarter (Chart 5.1). The budget deficit over the same period of 2003/04 was at N\$369.7 million or 1.0 percent of GDP. Consequently, the Government fiscal operations resulted in a deficit of N\$947.1 million over the nine months of 2004/05 fiscal year, representing 2.6 percent of GDP, down from a high of 5.6 percent of GDP in a similar period of 2003/04. This level is, however, still above the budgeted deficit of 1.6 percent of GDP estimated for the whole financial year of 2004/05.

**Chart 5.1 Quarterly Budget Deficit/Surplus**



### 5.2 REVENUE

Total revenue and grants slowed down during the third fiscal quarter of 2004/05. Central Government collected N\$2.7 billion in actual revenue during the third fiscal quarter of 2004/05 or 22.6 percent of the budgeted revenue for the whole of 2004/05 (Table 5.1). As compared to the developments in the previous quarter, total revenue contracted by 9.6 percent. So far, total revenue for the first nine months of 2004/05 stand at 70.1 percent of the original forecast in the Main Budget Estimate.

The lower actual revenue collections during the third quarter of 2004/05 is attributable to the absence of income taxes from diamond mining companies<sup>7</sup> and from other mining

<sup>7</sup> Taxes from the diamond mining companies, which were paid in December 2004, were only reflected in the state account in January 2005.

companies, and the substantial drop on income tax from non-mining companies. During the third quarter of 2004/05, income tax from non-mining companies recorded an inflow of N\$183.4 million, lower than N\$281.8 million collected during the preceding fiscal quarter. Receipts from other various tax categories also showed mixed results. SACU revenue remained constant at N\$1.1 billion as in the second fiscal quarter and continue to be the major source of Government revenue. In proportion to total revenue, SACU revenue amounted to 37.7 percent during the third fiscal quarter. The income tax collection from individuals fell by 12.4 percent to N\$575.1 million from the level of the second quarter of 2004/05 and constituted 21.1 percent of the total revenue. The value added tax was at N\$481.5 million, 1.6 percent lower than the collection of the preceding fiscal quarter. It contributed 17.6 percent to the total revenue, an increase from 16.2 percent recorded in the preceding period. Another contributor to total revenue is the receipts from the sub-category of stamp duties and fees which contributed 1.0 percent.

As a proportion of GDP, total revenue declined to 7.6 percent during the third quarter of 2004/05, from 8.4 percent for the preceding quarter. So far, the ratio for the first nine months of 2004/05 stands at 23.7 percent, which is 8.3 percentage points below the target of 32.0 percent forecast in the Main Budget for the year.

**Table 5.1 Actual Fiscal Position - Third Quarter 04/05 (N\$ Millions)**

	Q2	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q3	Q1 to Q3
Tax Revenues	1,602,952	606,793	272,388	423,651	1,302,832	4,219,829
SACU Revenues	1,051,703	1,051,703	-	-	1,051,703	3,155,109
Other Revenues	364,827	121,609	123,023	131,244	375,876	1,110,981
Total Revenues	3,019,482	1,780,105	395,411	554,895	2,730,411	8,485,919
Total Expenditure	3,426,872	1,413,541	905,327	606,187	2,925,055	9,433,051
Surplus/ Deficit	-407,390	366,564	-509,916	-51,292	-194,644	-947,132
as % of GDP	-1.14	1.02	-1.42	-0.14	-0.54	-2.65
% of GDP, FY to date	-2.10	-1.08	-2.50	-2.65	-2.65	-2.65
New domestic borrowing	1,000,730	32,000	435,100	46,800	513,900	2,056,430
Change in cash balances	-44,861	377,108	-130,801	-7,720	238,587	390,428

### 5.3 EXPENDITURE

The total Central Government expenditure followed the trends in the revenue by contracting as well during the third quarter of 2004/05. Government expenditure declined to N\$2.9 billion or by 14.6 percent during the third quarter of 2004/05 over the second quarter of the same fiscal year. This amount represents 23.0 percent of the total budgeted amount. The Government expenditure for the second quarter amounted to N\$3.7 billion. The accumulated total expenditure during the first nine months of 2004/05 amounted to N\$9.4 billion, which represents 74.3 percent of the originally budgeted amount in the Main Budget.

In relation to GDP, total expenditure amounted to 8.2 percent during the third quarter of 2004/05, down from 10.4 percent in the preceding period. For the first nine months of

2004/05, total Government expenditure was at 26.4 percent of GDP, 9.1 percentage points lower than the 35.5 percent budgeted for the whole fiscal year in the Main Budget.

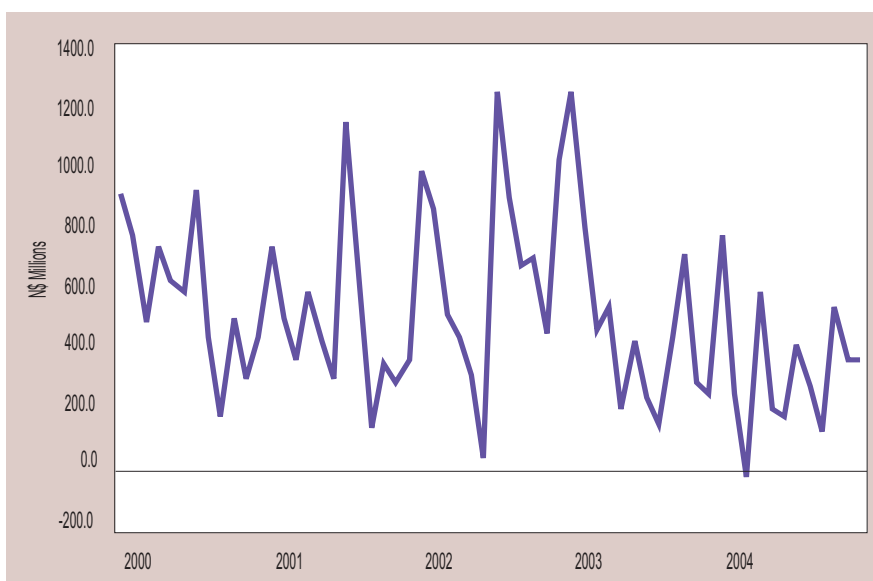
**5.4 DEFICIT FINANCING**

The gap between revenue and expenditure led to a budget deficit of N\$194.6 million or 0.5 percent of GDP over the third quarter of 2004/05. This was N\$212.8 million lower than the financing requirements in the preceding quarter (Chart 5.1). The total deficit so far for the first nine months of 2004/05 stands at N\$947.1 million, which represents 2.6 percent of GDP. At this level, the budget deficit is 100 basis points above the expected target of 1.6 percent in the Main Budget.

The net issues of treasury bills and the Government stock were used to finance the financing requirements of the Government. In line with lower financing requirements, the issue of treasury bills and stock fell significantly from the levels of the preceding and similar quarters of 2003/04. The total issue by the Government for the period amounted to N\$2.2 billion, representing a massive decline of 40.2 percent from the preceding period. Redemption for the third fiscal quarter was N\$1.6 billion, which resulted in a net borrowing of N\$513.9 million as opposed to a higher net borrowing of N\$1.0 billion in the preceding fiscal quarter.

The net borrowing of N\$513.9 million was mainly responsible for the financing of the budget deficit of N\$194.6 million during the third quarter of 2004/05. Longer dated securities accounted for 52.4 percent of the total financing, while the remaining balance of 48.6 percent was met by the issuance of short term Government securities. Some of the net borrowed funds were kept in the Special Account, the Sinking Fund, as part of the redemption strategy for GC05 on 15 April 2005, while the rest went to the state account at the Bank of Namibia, which rose by N\$238.6 million to end the third quarter at N\$358.4 million (Chart 5.2).

**Chart 5.2 Monthly State Account Balances**



## 5.5 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

The expansion in the overall debt for the Central Government slowed down during the third fiscal quarter of 2004/05 (Table 5.2). By the end of December 2004, the outstanding stock stood at N\$12.5 billion, which represents a lower growth rate of 4.9 percent in comparison with the 9.0 percent growth witnessed during the preceding quarter. The growth in total debt during this quarter was driven mainly by the domestic debt that grew by 5.1 percent and contributed 85.2 percent to the total debt from 85.1 percent in the previous quarter. The stock of outstanding foreign obligations expanded by 4.3 percent and contributed 14.8 percent, a slight reduction from 14.9 percent in the previous quarter. As a percentage of GDP, total Central Government debt rose by 160 basis points from the level of the second quarter of 2004/05 to end the year 2004 at 35 percent.

**Table 5.2 Central Government Debt (N\$ Millions)**

	Actual 03/04				Actual 04/05		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Foreign Debt Stock</b>	<b>1,481.9</b>	<b>1,423.2</b>	<b>1,601.4</b>	<b>1,607.2</b>	<b>1,713.3</b>	<b>1,776.3</b>	<b>1,852.6</b>
Bilateral	877.5	821.0	899.0	925.6	970.0	1,003.0	1,045.5
As % of Total	59.2	57.7	56.1	57.6	56.6	56.5	56.4
Multilateral	604.4	602.2	702.4	681.6	743.2	773.4	807.2
As % of Total	40.8	42.3	43.9	42.4	43.4	43.5	43.6
Foreign Debt as % Export	11.7	11.2	12.6	12.6	13.5	14.0	14.6
<b>Domestic Debt Stock</b>	<b>7,160.9</b>	<b>8,208.8</b>	<b>8,368.5</b>	<b>8,606.1</b>	<b>9,147.6</b>	<b>10,159.3</b>	<b>10,673.1</b>
Treasury Bills	3,998.7	4,881.3	4,841.2	5,041.2	5,070.9	5,596.9	5,841.5
As % of Total	55.8	59.5	57.9	58.6	55.4	55.1	54.7
Internal Registered Stock	3,162.3	3,327.5	3,527.3	3,564.9	4,076.7	4,562.4	4,831.5
As % of Total	44.2	40.5	42.1	41.4	44.6	44.9	45.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,642.8</b>	<b>9,632.0</b>	<b>9,969.8</b>	<b>10,213.3</b>	<b>10,860.9</b>	<b>11,935.6</b>	<b>12,525.7</b>
<b>Proportion of Total Debt</b>							
Foreign Debt Stock	17.1	14.8	16.1	15.7	15.8	14.9	14.8
Domestic Debt Stock	82.9	85.2	83.9	84.3	84.2	85.1	85.2
<b>In % of GDP</b>							
Foreign Debt Stock	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2
Domestic Debt Stock	20.4	23.4	23.9	24.5	25.6	28.4	29.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>35.0</b>

Source: MoF and BoN

### Domestic debt<sup>8</sup>

The domestic debt trended similarly to the total developments in the total stock of debt outstanding of the Government by the end of the third fiscal quarter of 2004. Growth in

<sup>8</sup> Domestic debt recorded in nominal terms.

domestic debt decelerated to 5.1 percent stock at the end of the third fiscal quarter of 2004/05 from a higher of 11.1 percent realized during the second quarter of 2004/05.

In terms of composition, Treasury Bills reduced its share from 55.1 percent in September 2004 to a level of 54.7 percent by the end of December 2004. It is worth noting that the 365-day Treasury Bill has increased its contribution tremendously to account for most of the outstanding stock of the short-term Government debt. By end of December 2004, 365 day Treasury Bills accounted for 70.0 percent of the total short term debt, up from 51.0 percent during the similar period of 2003. The remaining share of 23.0 percent and 7.0 percent is distributed between 182-day and 91-day Treasury Bills, respectively (Table 5.2).

The contribution of outstanding stock of Government bonds improved slightly to 45.3 percent in December 2004 from 44.9 percent during September 2004. This development augurs well with the Government objective of shifting short-term debt into longer-term maturities to reduce the rollover risk. This ratio had risen favourably despite the unreasonably high cost of borrowing experienced in the bond market of the Government debt securities, which led to no allotment at some auctions.

#### External debt<sup>9</sup>

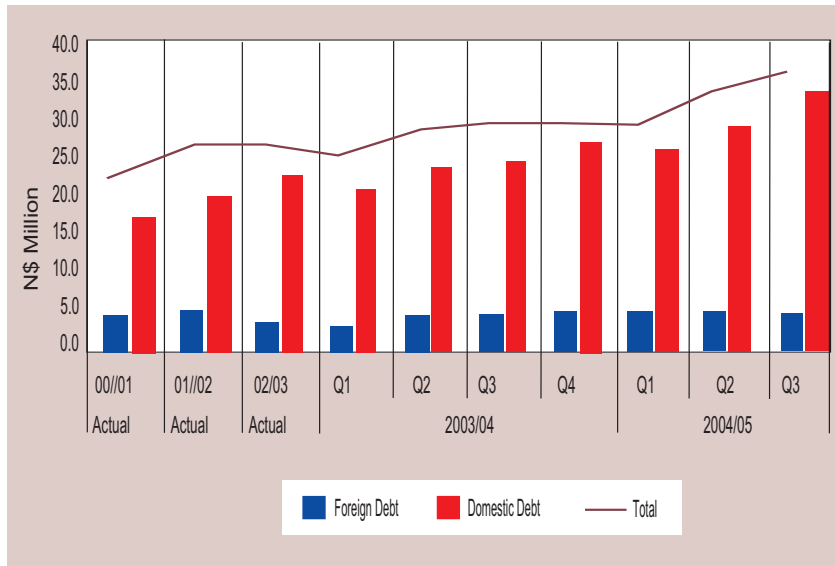
The overall stock outstanding of external debt followed the opposite trend of what happened in the domestic debt and total debt by accelerating slightly during the third quarter of 2004/05. By the end of the third fiscal quarter, external debt amounted to N\$1.8 billion, which denotes an expansion of 4.3 percent against 3.7 percent during the second quarter of 2004/05. The stock of debt owed to multilateral creditors remained on an upward trend since the fourth quarter of 2003/04. The ratio of multilateral loans by the end of December 2004 stood at 43.6 percent from 43.5 percent at the end of September 2004. Bilateral agencies remained the largest creditors to the Government, accounting for N\$1.0 billion or 56.4 percent of external debt, slightly down from 56.5 percent during the previous period.

As a proportion of GDP, external debt increased from 5.0 percent in September 2004 to 5.2 percent during December 2004 (Chart 5.3).

<sup>9</sup> Includes loans earmarked for on-lending to third parties.



Chart 5.3 Central Government Debt as percentage of GDP



Source: MoF and BoN

### Currency Composition of External Debt

In terms of currency composition of external debt, the Euro maintained the position as the key currency in the external debt portfolio of the Central Government. As clearly illustrated in Table 5.3, the contribution of the Euro to the total external declined to 54.3 percent by the end of December 2004, down from 56.5 percent in September of the same year. Of all the loans denominated in the Euro, 64.0 percent are contracted with the German Government through Kredistansalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW).

The Rand denominated loans increased its contribution to the portfolio to 21.5 percent by December 2004 from 18.9 percent recorded in September of the same year. This situation is a welcome development given the fact that the Rand is pegged to the Namibia Dollar and thus there is no exchange rate risk involved. During the same period, the Chinese Yuan contributed 13.2 percent to the total external debt of the Government, while the US Dollar took up 6.6 percent. The remaining balance of about 4.5 percent was shared amongst other currencies in the external portfolio of the Central Government.

**Table 5.3 Currency Composition of External Debt (percentage)**

Currency	Jun-04	% of Debt	Sep-04	% of Debt	Dec-04	% of Debt
Swiss Francs	19,277	1.13	18,282	1.03	17,873	0.96
Yuan Renminbis	227,450	13.28	214,454	12.07	244,157	13.18
Euro	954,758	55.73	1,002,897	56.46	1,006,434	54.32
Pound Sterling	23,967	1.40	23,918	1.35	22,597	1.22
Thousands of Yen	7,749	0.45	5,729	0.32	6,020	0.32
Kuwaiti Dinar	393	0.02	1,596	0.09	1,746	0.09
United States Dollars	118,492	6.92	138,726	7.81	121,772	6.57
Special Drawings Rights	35,319	2.06	35,696	2.01	34,515	1.86
Rand	320,398	18.70	335,013	18.86	397,526	21.46
Namibia Dollars	1,713,271	100	1,776,311	100	1,852,640	100.00

Source: BoN and MoF

### 5.6 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LOAN GUARANTEES

The stock of the Central Government loan guarantees showed an improvement during the third quarter of 2004/05. Total loan guarantees declined significantly by 19.2 percent to N\$2.5 billion from the level of the previous quarter (Table 5.4 and Chart 5.4). The contraction is more pronounced when the comparison is drawn against the outstanding stock of the third quarter of 2003/04 with the decline of 20.7 percent.

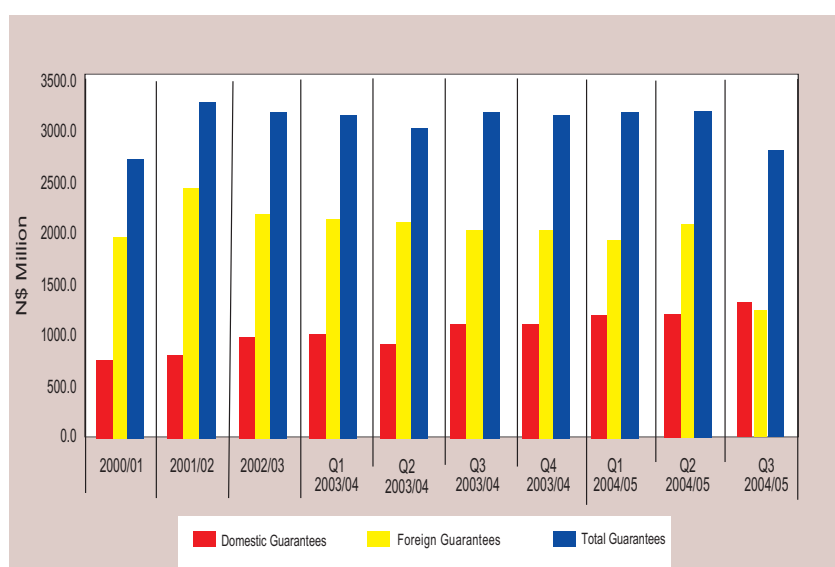
The significant fall in the outstanding amount was largely driven by the major developments experienced in the foreign guarantees during the quarter. Foreign guarantees dropped substantially, mainly due to some foreign guaranteed loans that were fully paid off by the principal borrowers. As a result, foreign guarantees surrendered its majority share of the total loan guarantees to domestic guarantees. The proportion of foreign guarantees to total loan guarantees decreased to 45.7 percent in December 2004 from 68.4 percent by the end of September 2004. This marks the first time since 1996/97, that foreign guarantees are smaller than domestic guarantees. In relation to GDP, foreign guarantees fell significantly to 3.2 percent by the end of the third quarter of 2004/05, from 6.0 percent in the previous quarter.

**Table 5.4 Central Government loan guarantees (N\$ Millions)**

	2002 2003	2003 2004	Q1 2003 2004	Q2 2004 2005	Q3 2004 2005
Domestic Guarantees	1004.8	1135.5	1237.1	1001.1	1379.6
As % of GDP	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.9
Foreign Guarantees	2221.6	2067.1	1976.7	2164.5	1161.5
As % of GDP	6.9	5.9	5.5	6.0	3.2
Total Guarantees	3226.4	3202.6	3213.8	3165.6	2541.1
As % of GDP	10.0	9.1	9.0	8.8	7.1

Source: MoF and BoN

**Chart 5.4 Government Loan Guarantees**

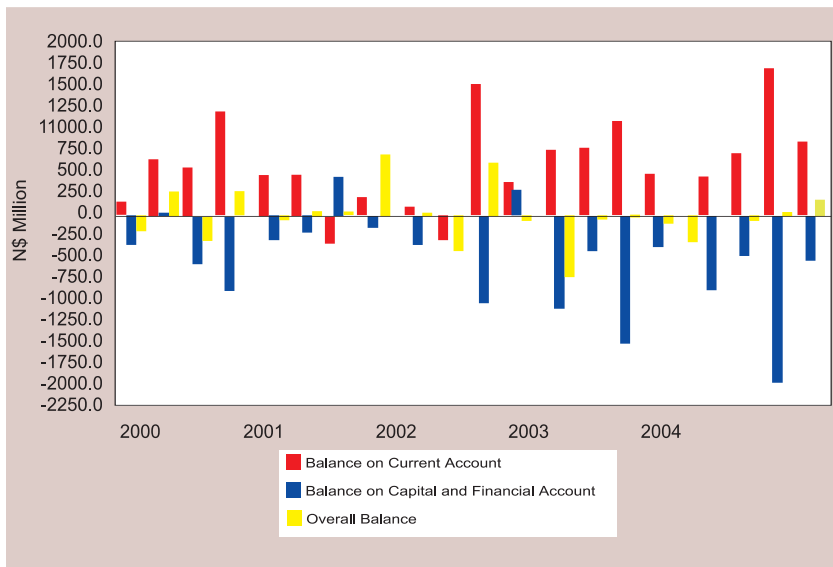


Domestic loan guarantees surged by 37.8 percent during the third quarter of 2004/05. The expansion in newly issued domestic guarantees coupled with the massive contraction in foreign guarantees led to domestic guarantees accounting for the major part of total loan guarantees issued by the Central Government. A remarkable expansion to 54.3 percent of the total loan guarantees is noted in domestic loan guarantees during the third quarter of 2004/05 from a lower level of 31.6 percent in September 2004. Subsequently, domestic guarantees as a percent of GDP increased considerably to 3.9 percent at the end of December 2004, up from 2.8 by the end of September 2004.

## 6. FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS

The overall balance of the balance of payments for Namibia during the fourth quarter of 2004 was characterized by a decrease in the current account surplus and narrowing of the capital and financial account deficit. The current account surplus, however, was more than the deficit on the capital and financial account and as a result, the overall balance recorded a surplus of N\$169 million compared to that of N\$25 million in the preceding quarter and a deficit of N\$73 million in the corresponding quarter of 2003 (Chart 6.1).

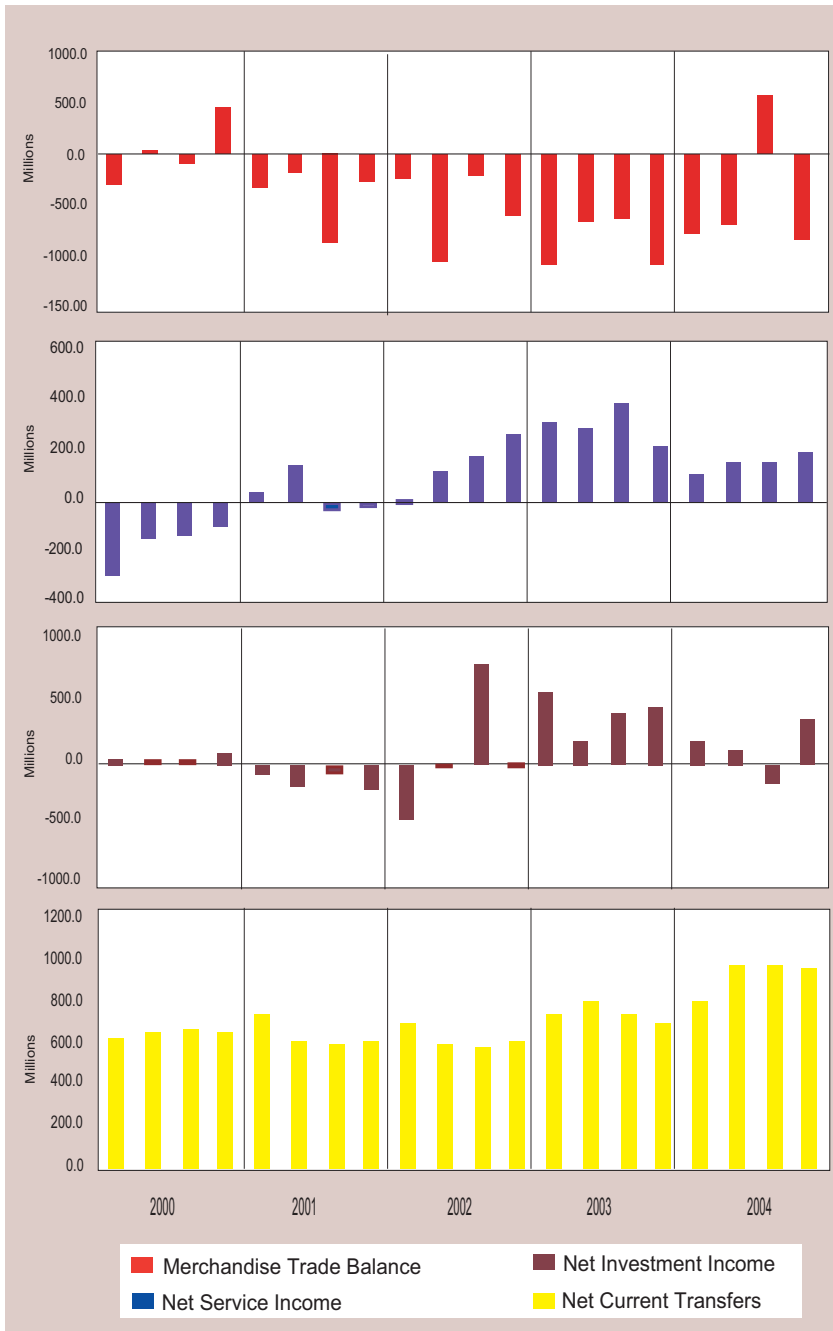
**Chart 6.1 Balance of Payments Major Accounts**



### 6.1 CURRENT ACCOUNT

The current account surplus during the fourth quarter of 2004 is estimated to have decreased to N\$833 million from N\$1 686 million in the previous quarter. The surplus on the current account, however, increased when compared to N\$454 million in the corresponding quarter of 2003. The smaller surplus in the fourth quarter of 2004, relative to the previous quarter, is a result of a turnaround in the merchandise trade balance, which offset the effect of the increased inflows in net services and the turnaround from net outflows to net inflows in investment income (Chart 6.2). Net inflows from the current transfers, on the other hand, remained almost constant at N\$1.1 billion.

Chart 6.2 Balance of Payments: Current Account Sub-Accounts



The merchandise trade balance turned around during the fourth quarter of 2004 by recording a deficit of N\$866 million from a surplus of N\$578 million in the previous quarter. This is, however, an improvement by N\$226 million from a deficit of N\$1 092 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. Contributing to the turnaround in merchandise trade balance was a significant decline in the merchandise export receipts, while expenses on imports increased. The total merchandise export earnings fell by 31.6 percent from the level in the preceding quarter to N\$2 701 million in the fourth quarter of 2004. It, however, rose by 18.2 percent when compared with N\$2 285 million in the corresponding period of the

previous year. The total imports, on the other hand, is estimated to have risen by 5.8 percent from the preceding quarter to N\$3 567 million in the fourth quarter of 2004. When compared to N\$3 377 million in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, imports increased by 5.6 percent.

The decline in the value of merchandise exports during the fourth quarter of 2004 was a result of a substantial decrease in export earnings from diamonds, manufactured products as well as food and live animals<sup>10</sup> that offset the increase in export receipts from the category other mineral products<sup>11</sup>.

Diamonds exported during the fourth quarter of 2004 decreased by 47.1 percent from N\$2 000 million during the preceding quarter to N\$1 058 million. It, however, increased by 43.7 percent when compared with N\$736 million in the corresponding quarter of 2003. The decline in the value of diamond exports during the fourth quarter of 2004 was mainly driven by the decrease in the volume exported. The carats of diamonds exported during the fourth quarter of 2004 fell (quarter-on-quarter) by 44.8 percent to 425 215 carats. This decrease is attributed to the requirement of the international diamond market that did not allow export sales from Namibia during November, but only in October and December. As a result, less diamonds were exported. However, when compared to the corresponding period, carats exported rose by 39.0 percent on account of increased diamond production from existing mines, augmented by the operations of a new diamond mining company.

Exports of manufactured products mainly zinc and fish, beer, soft drinks, ostrich oil and leather performed poorly (quarter-on-quarter) during the fourth quarter of 2004. This was reflected in the total export earnings of manufactured products, which decreased, quarter-on-quarter, by 24.8 percent to N\$596 million. When compared to the corresponding quarter of 2003, this category declined by 33.9 percent. This decline in manufactured products, both quarter-on-quarter and year-on-year, was on account of a reduction in the volume of fish exported during the fourth quarter.

Food and live animals exported decreased quarter-on-quarter, by 8.9 percent to N\$384 million in the fourth quarter. The decreased export receipts of this category might have been driven, amongst others, by the reduction in the number of live cattle exported to South Africa during fourth quarter of 2004. The volume of live cattle exported to South Africa decreased to 56 145 from 95 245 in the preceding quarter. The volume of live cattle exported, however, increased by 4 510 (48.5 percent) from 51 635 in the corresponding period of 2003.

Exports of other primary commodities, in particular non-precious mineral products such as copper, lead, gold and zinc, increased quarter-on-quarter by 72.0 percent to N\$499 million in the fourth quarter of 2004. The increase was mainly on account of a rise of 1 389.3 tonnes in the volume of some of the non-precious mineral products exported. When compared with the

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

<sup>11</sup> Such as gold, zinc, copper and lead.

corresponding period of the previous year, non-precious mineral exports rose by 53.6 percent.

The balance on the services account during the fourth quarter of 2004 is estimated to have increased to N\$208 million from N\$163 million in the preceding quarter. The main components contributing to the increase in net inflow in services was the decrease in net outflows in other private services and the category of transportation. Net inflows in business and tourism travel slowed down from N\$585 million to N\$510 million on an account of a decline in the number of travelers to Namibia. The balance on the services account, however, decreased by 8.5 percent when compared to N\$228 million during the corresponding quarter of 2003.

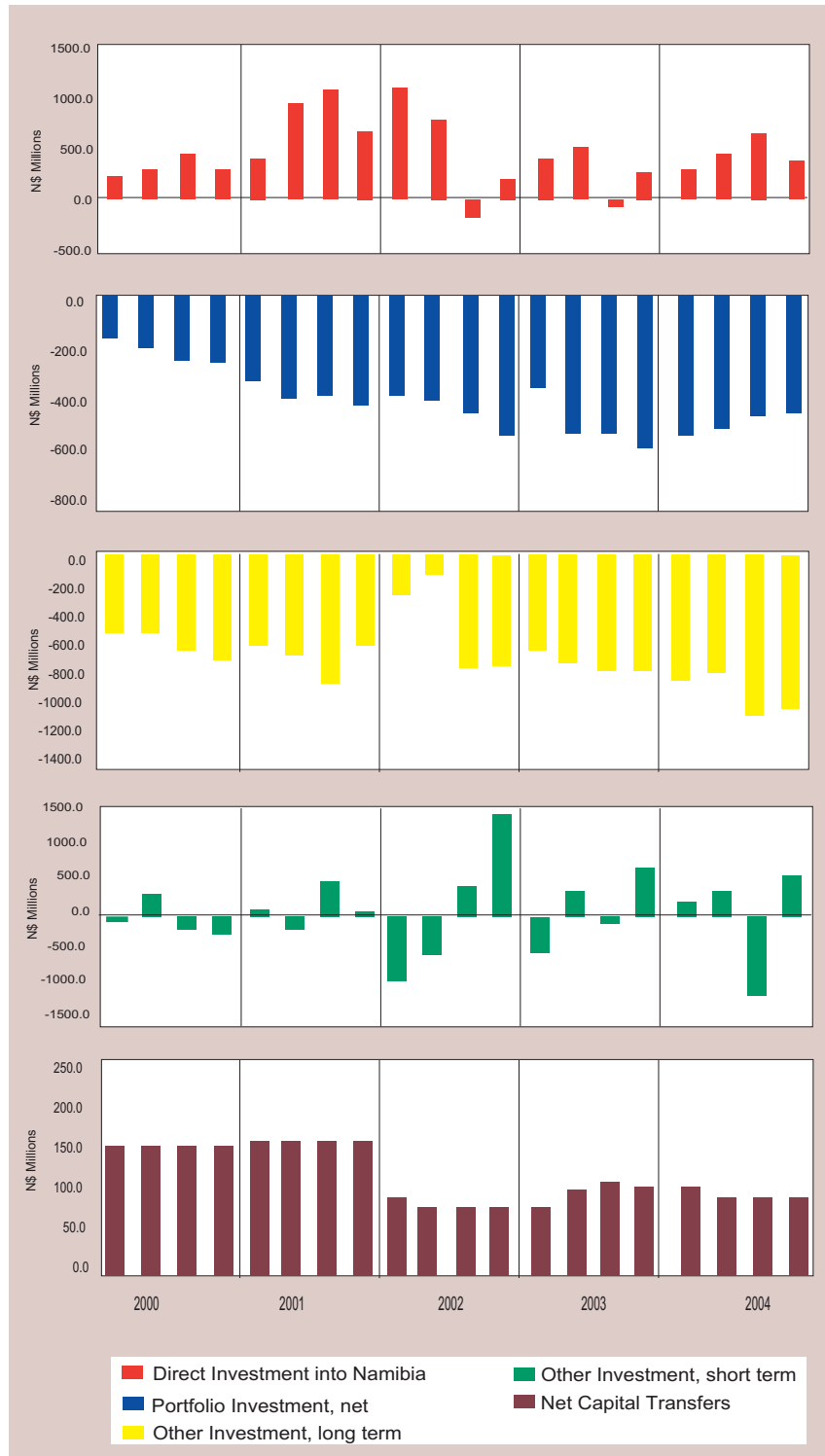
Net investment income during the fourth quarter of 2004 recorded an inflow of N\$377 million compared to an outflow of N\$180 million in the preceding quarter. Contributing to this phenomenon were income receipts from Namibian investments abroad, especially pension and insurance funds which offset outflows in retained earnings, dividends and interest payments to foreign direct investors. The amount is, however, lower when compared with a net inflow of N\$506 million in the corresponding quarter of 2003.

Net current transfers received in the fourth quarter of 2004 decreased to N\$1 120 million from N\$1 132 million in the preceding quarter. This is due to the reduction in public current transfer of the category 'withholding taxes' that fell to N\$7 million from N\$22 million in the preceding quarter. SACU receipt, which is the main component of current transfer, remained constant. However, private current transfers increased to N\$31 million from N\$25 million in the preceding quarter. When compared with the corresponding period of 2003, net current transfers receivable increased by 36.7 percent from N\$819 million.

## 6.2 CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The capital and financial account deficit is estimated to have significantly narrowed to N\$493 million during the fourth quarter of 2004 from N\$1 926 million during the preceding quarter. The magnitude of the deficit during the fourth quarter of 2004 is, however, higher when compared with N\$338 million during the corresponding quarter of 2003. The main contributing factor to the significant decline in the deficit during the fourth quarter of 2004 was mainly the turnaround in other short-term investment net outflow into a net inflow (Chart 6.3). Categories such as direct investment into Namibia, direct investment abroad and net capital transfers continued recording surpluses while other long-term investment and portfolio investment continued recording net outflows.

Chart 6.3 Capital and Financial Account Sub-Accounts



Direct investment into Namibia during the fourth quarter of 2004 recorded an inflow of N\$394 million compared to N\$666 million in the preceding quarter and N\$270 million in the corresponding quarter of 2003 (Chart 6.3). The effect of a decrease in reinvested earnings of N\$435 million, quarter-on-quarter, to a loss of N\$3 million slightly outweighed the increase in equity capital of 66.4 percent.



Direct investment abroad, increased to N\$67 million during the fourth quarter of 2004 compared to N\$25 million in the preceding quarter. Direct investment abroad, however, decreased by N\$10 million from N\$77 million in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

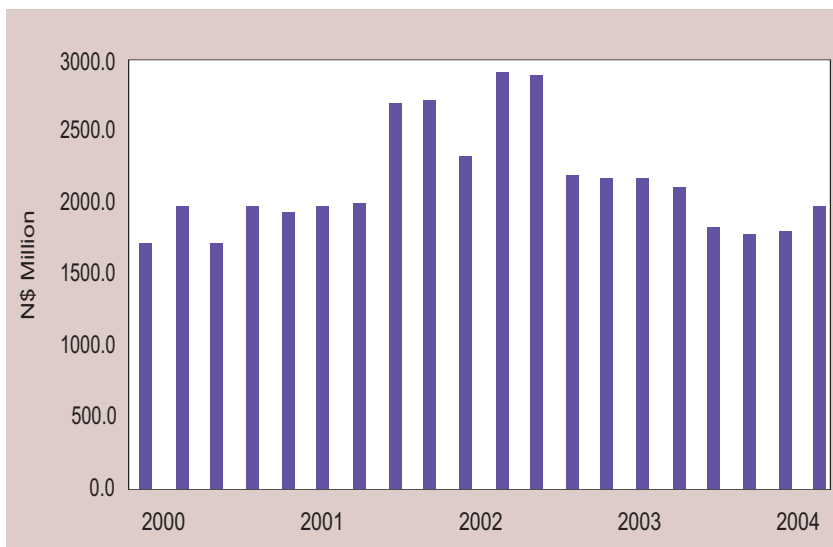
Net outflow in portfolio investment (equity and debt securities) narrowed to N\$497 million from net outflows of N\$511 million during the preceding quarter and N\$648 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year (Chart 6.3). The continuing outflows in this component are caused mainly by investments in South Africa.

Net outflows of other long-term investment decreased to N\$1 115 million during the fourth quarter of 2004 from N\$1 170 million in the preceding quarter and N\$830 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Transactions related to insurance corporations and pension funds continued to dominate this category.

Net short-term investment recorded an inflow of N\$536 million in the fourth quarter of 2004 compared with an outflow of N\$1 057 million in the preceding quarter and an inflow of N\$659 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This net inflow in short-term investment in the fourth quarter of 2004 can be attributed to the increase in demand for credit in Namibia witnessed during the fourth quarter of 2004. Commercial banks, as a result, decreased their foreign assets while increasing their foreign liabilities with their foreign based parent companies.

As a result of the above developments, the total stock of international reserves in Namibia Dollar terms at the end of the fourth quarter of 2004 increased to N\$1 997 million from N\$1 808 million at the end of the preceding quarter. However, it was a decrease when compared to N\$2 110 million at the end of the corresponding period of the preceding year (Chart 6.4). This level of reserves represents 6.2 weeks of import cover compared to 4.5 weeks and 7.2 weeks of import cover during the preceding quarter of 2004 and the corresponding period of 2003, respectively.

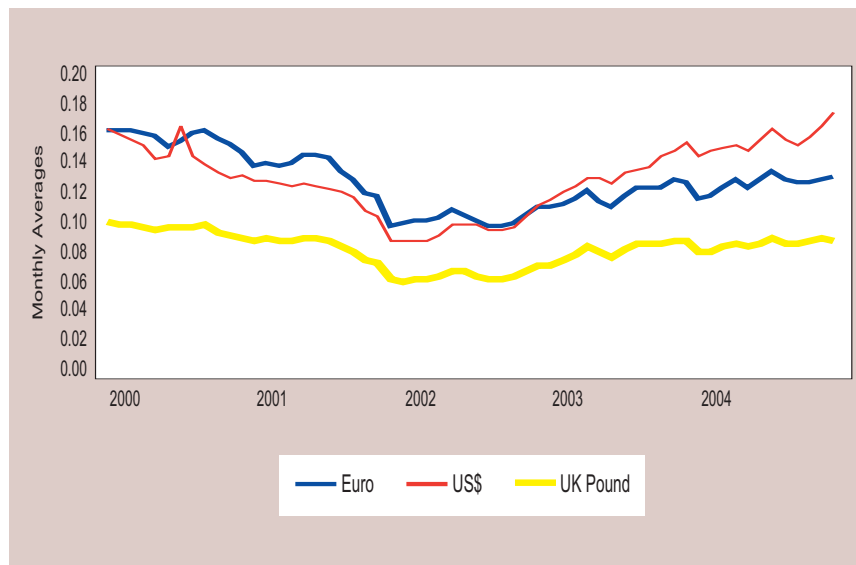
**Chart 6.4 International Reserve Stock**



### 6.3 EXCHANGE RATES<sup>12</sup>

In the fourth quarter of 2004, like in the preceding three quarters, the Namibia dollar continued to appreciate, quarter-on-quarter, against the major international currencies such as the US Dollar and Pound Sterling but depreciated against the Euro (Chart 6.5). The Namibia Dollar appreciated quarter-on-quarter by 5.0 percent and 1.1 percent against the US Dollar and Pound Sterling, respectively to trade at a quarterly average of N\$6.0586 and N\$11.4561, accordingly. The Namibia Dollar, however, depreciated against the Euro, quarter-on-quarter, by 0.6 percent to trade at a quarterly average of N\$7.4820. Year-on-year, the external value of the Namibia Dollar appreciated by 10.1 percent, 0.1 percent and 2.1 percent against the US Dollar, Pound Sterling and the Euro, respectively. The continuing weakening of the US Dollar is the reason, amongst others, that caused the appreciation in the external value of the South African Rand.

**Chart 6.5 Foreign Currency Per Namibia Dollar**



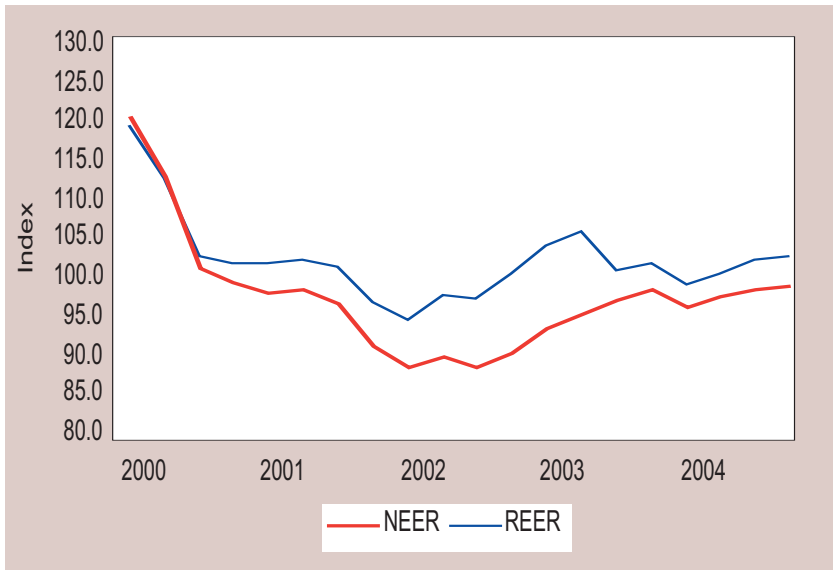
#### 6.3.1 Trade Weighted Effective Exchange Rate<sup>13</sup>

On a trade-weighted basis, the nominal effective exchange rate index (NEER) appreciated, quarter-on-quarter, by 0.2 percent in the fourth quarter. The real effective exchange rate index (REER), which is a measure of competitiveness of products in international markets, appreciated over the same period by 0.5 percent (Chart 6.6). This implies that some of the Namibian products exported on markets not regulated, such as non-precious mineral products, could have lost competitiveness in international markets by approximately that magnitude. When compared with the corresponding quarter of 2003, both the NEER and REER appreciated by 0.4 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively.

<sup>12</sup> The Namibia Dollar (NAD) trade one to one against the South African Rand (ZAR) and therefore is referred to interchangeably. The rates being referred to are mid rates in foreign cents, unless mentioned otherwise. The rates referred to in this section are period averages for the respective exchanges rates.

<sup>13</sup> The index is based on a geometric formula and the exchange rate is defined indirectly.

Chart 6.6 Trade Weighted Effective Exchange Rate Index



## REVISIONS POLICY FOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DATA

By their very nature, macroeconomic statistics such as the balance of payments statistics are derived from a variety of sources and methods. This means that, while these statistics are compiled using standard double-entry accounting concepts, the two sides to the underlying transactions often originate from very different sources of varying quality, coverage and timeliness. It follows that, not only will there be differences in the sum of the corresponding debit and credit entries in the resulting data (leading to net errors and omissions in the accounts), but inevitably there will also be revisions to the data as new or improved data come to hand over time. These revisions will be published in either the quarterly bulletin or the annual report in a separate table and will be clearly identified, together with the reasons for the revision. This will assist users in assessing the reliability of the original estimates when compared with the revised estimates, and to easily identify major revisions to series and their causes. Such revisions will most likely affect data for the year preceding the latest year, but earlier periods could be affected especially if a major new source or method has been identified for a particular series. In such cases, the series will be revised as far back as is feasible to give users the most consistent time series possible. It should also be noted that revisions affect the corresponding quarterly estimates and, if significant, will be made as soon as practicable after they have been identified. This means that revisions to the affected series may be reflected first in the Quarterly Bulletin, and tables in the latter publication will now show annual data for the latest three years as the corresponding sum of quarters for the relevant balance of payments series.

## REVISIONS ON QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DATA FOR Q3-2004

A number of revisions have been made to the balance of payments data as originally published in the December 2004 Quarterly Bulletin (Volume 13 Number 4), and as a result affected data for the third quarter of 2004. The details are shown in Table 6.1 below at major component level.

The most significant revisions made to the current account were on merchandise exports and investment income that were revised upwards due to better coverage. As for the revisions made to the capital and financial account components, the upward revisions were due to the availability of actual data that was not provided then.

**Table 6.1 Balance of Payments Revisions for the third Quarter of 2004 (N\$ Millions)**

Major Items	As Published in December 2004 Quarterly Bulletin	As Published in March 2005 Quarterly Bulletin	Difference
<b>Current Account</b>			
Investment Income	-145	-180	35
Merchandise Exports	3 522	3 948	426
<b>Capital and Financial Account</b>			
Net Capital Transfers	47	121	74
Other long Term Investment, net	-820	-1 170	350

## BOX A: PETROLEUM FUEL INDUSTRY IN NAMIBIA

### INTRODUCTION

Namibia opened its first licensing round for exploration of petroleum oil in 1991 and since then, nine offshore exploration licenses for petroleum oil and one exploration license for gas<sup>1</sup> have been issued. According to the policy on licensing, companies applying for offshore exploration can only do so during the fixed licensing rounds, unlike those applying for onshore exploration. A license for onshore exploration for petroleum can be applied for and issued any time<sup>2</sup>.

Despite a large number of exploration licenses that has been issued since 1991, Namibia is still an importer of petroleum products as no oil has been discovered yet. Out of a total value of petroleum products<sup>3</sup> imported by Namibia from 1993 to 2003, an average of 72 percent was accounted for by petroleum oil excluding crude oil. Others mainly bitumen, gases and coal products, among others, accounted for the remaining 28 percent in this period. The main source of the imported petroleum oil to Namibia is a refinery in South Africa, which in turn imports directly from Singapore, the Arab and Mediterranean gulfs.

The aim in this article is to analyze the market structure of the oil industry and how the pump price (wholesale and retail) is determined in Namibia. Further, the provisions in the legislation regulating the market for petroleum products in Namibia, specifically the National Energy Fund (NEF) will be examined. It is important to take note on the onset that the analysis of the legislation is biased towards the NEF because it serves as an important factor in the market for petroleum products. The NEF is a domestic mitigating factor/measure that avoids a significant degree of instability/fluctuations in the pump price that could arise due to the changes in international prices for petroleum products.

### MARKET STRUCTURE

The market of petroleum products in Namibia consists of five wholesale distributors viz, BP Namibia, Caltex Oil, Engen Namibia, Shell Namibia and Total Namibia that sell to several retailers countrywide. These retail companies usually trade under the franchise of one of the respective wholesalers. This is done under a tie agreement whereby, for example, if a retailer is selling under the trade mark of Engen, the wholesaler supplying the retailer should be Engen not the other wholesalers. Further, due to the relatively smaller market for petroleum products in Namibia, the companies are sharing import shipments and facilities for storage, amongst others<sup>4</sup>. This is purely done to reduce

<sup>1</sup> Refers to Kudu gas field.

<sup>2</sup> White Paper on Energy Policy May 1998, page 30. Ministry of Mines and Energy.

<sup>3</sup> Petroleum products, as per section 1 of the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, 1990 (Act No. 13, 1990) means "any petroleum fuel and lubricant, whether used or unused, and includes any other substance which may be used for a purpose for which petroleum fuel or any lubricant may be used".

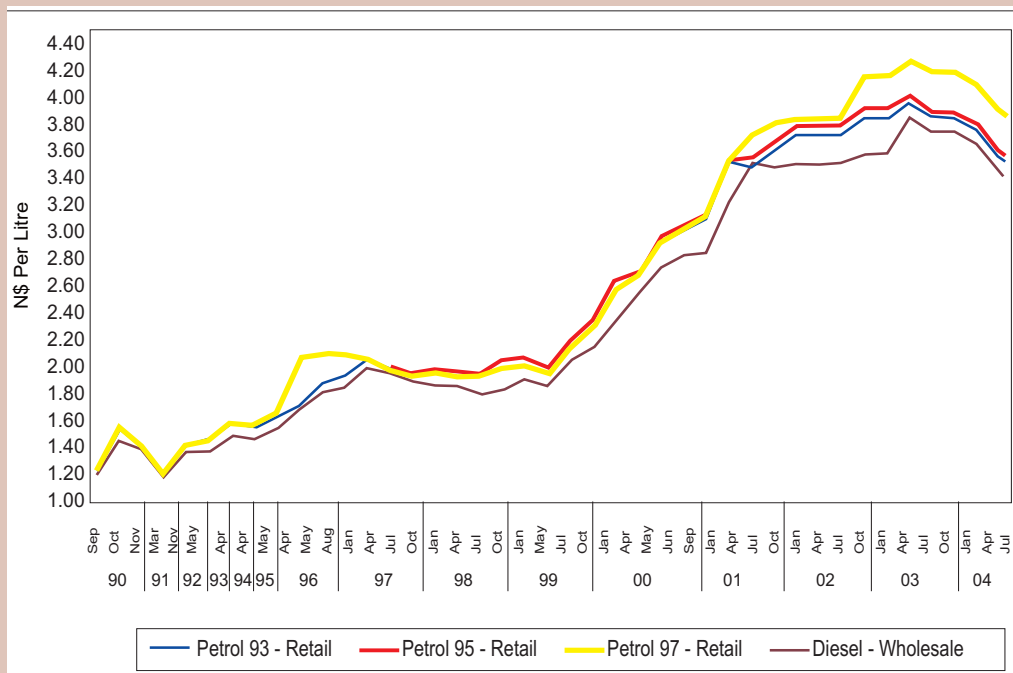
<sup>4</sup> White Paper on Energy Policy, May 1998 page 37. Ministry of Mines and Energy. which petroleum fuel or any lubricant may be used".

### BOX A: PETROLEUM FUEL INDUSTRY IN NAMIBIA (CONT)

costs and maximize benefits. As a result, it is very difficult for potential investors to enter this market without the co-operation of the existing investors.

Prior to April 2003, the wholesalers in Namibia used to import 100 percent of their sales from the refineries in South Africa and elsewhere. However, thereafter, Cabinet mandated Namcor to import 50 percent of the country's petroleum requirements thus leaving wholesalers to source the rest from other sources. This strategy is meant to give Namcor, a market share in Namibia.

Chart 1: Fuel Price in Namibia



Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

During the period (1991-2003) the retail price for petroleum products in Namibia had both price decreases and increases, with 21st March 1991 and 15th October 2003 recording the highest decline of 20 cents per litre in all three types<sup>4</sup> of fuel. However, on average the decline in 1991 was significantly offset by increases in the price for 93 octane, 97 octane and diesel that rose in November 1991 by 20 cents per litre, 33 cents per litre and 18 cents per litre, respectively (Chart 1). In 2003, there was a general decline in the fuel price. As for the increase, the highest was in September 2000, when fuel price for 93 octane and 97 octane increased by 40 cents per litre while

## BOX A: PETROLEUM FUEL INDUSTRY IN NAMIBIA (CONT)

octane 95 rose by 41 cents per litre and diesel by 37 cents per litre. On average over this period, there was a general price increase in 2000 (Chart 1).

Further, over the entire period under review, the price for 93 octane, 97 octane and diesel rose, on average, by 14 cents per litre, 13 cents per litre, 16 cents per litre and 14 cents per litre, respectively. As for the decrease, during the same period under review, the price for 93 octane, 95 octane, 97 octane and diesel fell, on average, by 9 cents per litre, 8 cents per litre, 9 cents per litre and 9 cents per litre, respectively. On a net basis, there was an average increase of 5 cents per litre for 93 octane, 95 octane and diesel, while the 97 octane rose, on average, by 7 cents per litre from 1990 to 2003.

Comparing the prices of different types of petrol (ie. 93 octane, 95 octane and diesel) that prevailed at Walvis Bay as at July 2004 to the corresponding prices prevailing in September 1990, the difference is more than the average rises indicated above. Indications are that there has been an increase of N\$2.71 per litre to N\$3.90 per litre for the price of 93 octane since September 1990, while over the same period the pump price of 97 octane and diesel rose by N\$3.08 per litre to N\$4.28 per litre and N\$2.62 per litre to N\$3.78 per litre, respectively (Chart 1). Further, as one could notice in chart 1 above, 95 octane only came on the market in April 1997 and since then the pump price for this petrol has increased by N\$1.97 per litre to N\$3.94 per litre.

### METHODOLOGY: DETERMINATION OF RETAIL PUMP PRICE

As for the determination of the market price, both the wholesale and retail prices are regulated by the Government through the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The retail market price for diesel and paraffin is however, directly determined by the demand for and supply of diesel. While the wholesale price for diesel is not determined by the demand for and supply of diesel in the market, but rather is controlled by Government. Controlling the wholesale price for diesel was a strategic decision taken by Government. It was decided that only the wholesale price should be regulated as 90 percent of the imported diesel is used as an input by the buyers involved in agriculture, fishing and mining activities. The Petroleum Products and Energy Act, 1990 (Act 13 of 1990) is the main Act used in controlling this market. Act 13 of 1990 is, however, amended from time to time by the Ministry of Mines and Energy through Government Regulations and Notices also aiming at controlling this market.

Prior to the second half of 2003, 'In Bond Landed Cost'<sup>5</sup> (IBLC) was the methodology used to determine retail pump prices in Namibia and the rest of the SACU<sup>6</sup> Member

<sup>5</sup> A component in the price for petrol that account for international factors influencing the domestic retail pump price.

<sup>6</sup> SACU stands for Southern Africa Customs Union and consists of Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.



**BOX A: PETROLEUM FUEL INDUSTRY IN NAMIBIA (CONT)**

States. This methodology has, since the second half of 2003, been replaced by the methodology known as the Basic Fuel Price (BFP). This change was necessitated by a recommendation that was made following a review of the IBLC methodology,<sup>7</sup> which in principle determines the price for petroleum fuel by taking price information from the post contracts<sup>8</sup> (Table 1). The review established that the use of post contract prices in pricing petroleum products was outdated in the international market. In light of this review, the use of a daily spot pricing methodology, based on daily reports produced by an independent petroleum products pricing agency called Platts was recommended (Table 1). This pricing method also covers diesel and paraffin prices.

**Table 1: Price Determination Methodologies**

In Bond Landed Costs (IBLC) <sup>9</sup>	Basic Fuel Price (BFP) <sup>10</sup>
Past Contracts Price Determination	Daily Spot Price determination
80% Singapore-Bahrain post prices	50% Singapore Platt's spot price
20% Singapore spot price	50% Mediterranean Platt's spot price

Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

Conceptually, the BFP methodology is an import-parity pricing formula like the IBLC formula. The BFP, however, is exclusively based on the 'spot' or cash pricing approach reported on a daily basis by Platts, while the IBLC pricing mechanism was based on the actual post-contract price on petroleum. The difference in the pricing is explained below.

The BFP formula is 100 percent determined by Platt's daily spot price (i.e., 50 percent Singapore spot price and 50 percent Mediterranean spot price) (Table 1). The IBLC formula, on the other hand, is only 20 percent determined by Platt's daily spot price in Singapore, while the other remaining proportion is determined by the Singapore-Bahrain post contract prices. This implies that the IBLC only reflected 20 percent of the spot price, while the rest was accounted for by the past contract prices.

Furthermore, the BFP formula, like the IBLC methodology also account for, amongst others, the following additional international standard costs:

<sup>7</sup> This methodology was introduced in South Africa along with the establishment of the first refinery in 1950.

<sup>8</sup> Post contracts refer to the previous contracts for fuel that was entered into and the price agreed upon in such contracts are used to determine the price for fuel in the new contracts.

<sup>9</sup> IBLC was 80% post contract price and 20% spot price.

<sup>10</sup> BFP is 100% spot price.

## BOX A: PETROLEUM FUEL INDUSTRY IN NAMIBIA (CONT)

- Freight cost from refinery
- Demurrage (loading and discharging waiting time for tankers)
- Insurance
- Wharf age charges or cargo dues (Nam-port tariffs)
- Coastal storage and handling fees

Taking the above mentioned international standard input costs into consideration, calculations results in a price called basic fuel price, which is the lowest fuel price in Namibia<sup>11</sup>. Inland, the retail pump prices in Namibia are benchmarked against the basic fuel price at Walvis Bay, with a difference accounting for the transport cost. Further, after the basic fuel price calculation, the calculation for the slate account<sup>12</sup> determines both the wholesale selling price and the retail pump price. For simplicity the two sets of prices are each calculated as follows:

### (a) wholesale price

$$WSP = BFP \text{ Walvis Bay} + \text{sadc} + IM$$

Where WSP is the wholesale selling price,

BFP Walvis Bay is the basic fuel price at Walvis Bay,

Sadc is standard additional domestic costs (customs and excise duty, fuel levy, road fund administration levy, fuel tax, motor vehicle accident levy and oil companies' service fee at depot),

IM is industry's/wholesaler's margin.

### (b) retail price

$$RPP = WSP + DM$$

Where RPP is the retail pump price,

WSP is wholesale selling price,

DM is dealer's/retailer's margin.

<sup>11</sup> This price is equivalent to the retail pump price at Walvis Bay.

<sup>12</sup> In this context 'slate account' refers to the account which is being kept pursuant to an agreement between the government of Namibia and suppliers of petroleum products for the purpose of determining, in accordance with a formula likewise agreed upon, the amount of compensation payable from time to time, by the State to the suppliers of petroleum products or by such suppliers to the State, as the case may be, in respect of losses suffered or profits gained by such suppliers as a result of fluctuations in the purchase price of petroleum products vis-a-vis the selling price thereof as determined by the Act.

## BOX A: PETROLEUM FUEL INDUSTRY IN NAMIBIA (CONT)

The above equations (a and b) show that the basic fuel price at Walvis Bay plus the standard domestic costs and the industry's margin make up the wholesale fuel price, while the retail pump price is a function of the wholesale selling price and the dealer's margin.

The retail pump price is a useful indicator to determine the unit under or over recovery in the industry. In case of an over recovery, pump prices are higher than import parity, plus retailer's margin and other costs, thus pump prices have to decrease by a magnitude equivalent to the unit over recovery amount. If this is not corrected, the amount accumulates on the slate-account and if the accumulated amount exceeds N\$3 million, the oil industry has to pay the accumulated amount to the NEF.

In case of an under recovery, pump prices are lower than the import parity price, plus retailer's margin and others costs, thus pump prices have to increase by the magnitude of the unit of under recovery. If no corrective measures are taken the amount accumulates on the slate account and as a result, the NEF has to compensate the oil industry once the amount goes below the standard acceptable amount of N\$3 million.

The fuel price is all the time affected either by the international<sup>13</sup> or domestic cost elements and the exchange rate. This indirectly affects the National Energy Fund either positively or negatively. As mentioned above already, the NEF was established by an Act of Parliament, spelling out in details how the NEF should operate.

### NATIONAL ENERGY FUND (NEF)

According to Section 11(2) of Act 13 of 1990, dealing with matters on the establishment and use of National Energy Fund (NEF), the money available in the NEF shall be used: –

(a) for the payment of such amounts of money which may become payable by the State to suppliers of petroleum products in accordance with the slate account,

(b) for or in connection with the purchase, acquisition, distribution, sale, saving, conservation, storage or utilization of petroleum products or research in connection with petroleum products, as determined by the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, and in accordance with directives so determined,

( c ) for the payment of such contributions, as the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may direct, to any competent institution of state, or any person

<sup>13</sup> Refers to crude oil market and currency market fluctuations.

## BOX A: PETROLEUM FUEL INDUSTRY IN NAMIBIA (CONT)

body, which in the opinion of the Minister- (i) is involved in any activity connected with the purchase, acquisition, distribution, sale, saving, conservation, storage or utilization of petroleum products or research in connection with petroleum products, (ii) undertakes research in connection with and the development of any other form of energy, including extending bursaries in the relevant fields.

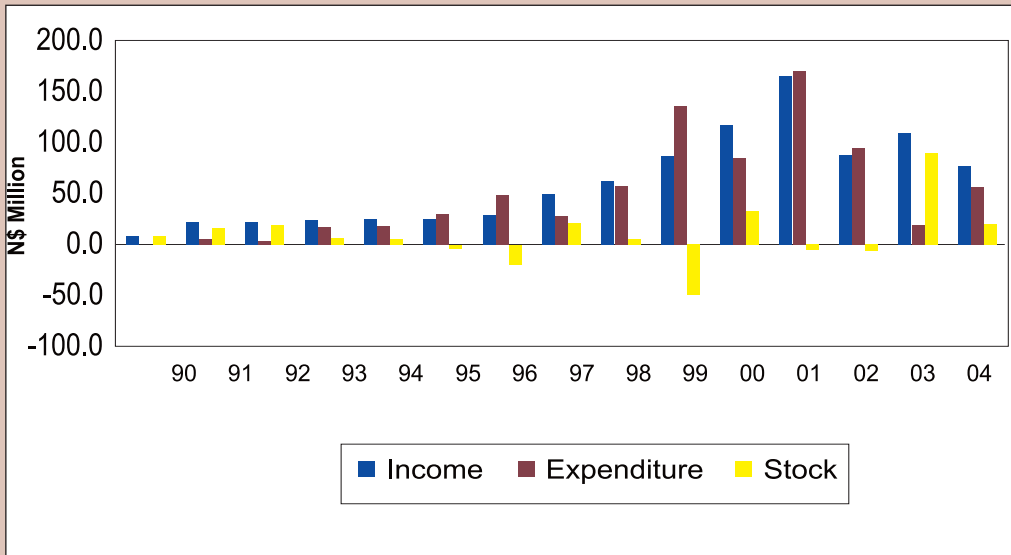
In a nutshell, the NEF primarily cushions any price impact emanating from the international factors that could have either a positive or negative impact on the retail pump price. Whenever there is a negative influence, funds reflected on the slate account are used to compensate the industry for the losses that the industry would have incurred. Thus, the NEF is there to subsidize the consumers from paying a high price. For example, suppose the Ministry does not want a 20 percent rise in international price of fuel to be passed on to the consumers. In this case, the NEF will be used to incur the 20 percent rise in international price of fuel. When the opposite happens, say a decline of 20 percent in international price of fuel, suppliers of fuel in the industry will have to pay 20 percent increase of their sales into the NEF if the pump price did not change.

According to the pattern that the chart below depicts, the NEF seems to have been sustainable over the period shown. Since 1990, the income generated has always been above the expenditure except in 1995, 1996, 1999, 2001 and 2002 (Chart 2). Over this period (1990-2003), there was generally an increasing trend in both the NEF's income and expenditure<sup>14</sup>. The lowest levels were recorded in 1990 when both were below N\$20 million while the highest levels were in 2001 when both records reached above N\$160 million. In 1990, the NEF stood at N\$ 7.8 million before recording the highest deficit of N\$49.4 million in 1999 (Chart 2). It however, improved significantly to reach levels of N\$89.9 million in 2003. As at end of August 2004, NEF had funds of N\$20.1 million.

<sup>14</sup> Due to the confidentiality nature of the components on expenditure, the composition of the expenditure is not mentioned in detail in this article.

**BOX A: PETROLEUM FUEL INDUSTRY IN NAMIBIA (CONT)**

**Chart: 2: National Energy Fund of Namibia<sup>15</sup>**



Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

**CONCLUSION**

In light of the above discussion, it is important to take note that Namibia's source of petroleum imports has not been diversified as South Africa still remains the main supplier of these products. Further, there have been fluctuations observed in the retail pump price of petrol since September 1990 to July 2004 at Walvis Bay. Indications are that there has been an increase of N\$2.71 per litre to N\$3.90 per litre for the price of 93 octane since September 1990, while over the same period the pump price of 97 octane and diesel rose by N\$3.08 per litre to N\$4.28 per litre and N\$2.62 per litre to N\$3.78 per litre, respectively. Moreover, the 95 octane only came on the market in April 1997 and since then the pump price for this petrol has increased by N\$1.97 per litre to N\$3.94 per litre. These increases, however, could have been more if Namibia did not have an equalization fund.

<sup>15</sup> The period for 2004 is until end of August.

## 7. SPEECHES

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF  
NAMIBIA, MR. TOM ALWEENDO,  
AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE 6TH AFRICAN  
DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CONFERENCE AND SMME AWARDS,  
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA (20-21 OCTOBER, 2004)**

Chairperson, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure to be with you this morning. I consider this an honour and a privilege to be invited to give the keynote address to this distinguished gathering of academics and policymakers. I would like to thank the organisers for inviting me to speak at this important conference.

At the beginning of the new century, the global economy woke up to the reality of the need to rid the world of poverty, promote human dignity and equality and achieve peace, democracy and environmental sustainability. That realization found expression in the Millennium Declaration which gave birth to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The MDGs focus on a core set of values that developing countries must achieve by the year 2015 in order to better their present living conditions and launch themselves on a path of sustainable growth. Among others, the MDGs aim at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, promoting gender equality and empower women, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

The reduction of poverty is regarded as central to the achievement of the MDGs and has been given a lot of attention by policymakers in both developed and developing countries. Poverty is observed to be closely related to malnutrition, lack of education, low life expectancy, high mortality rate and substandard housing. Both the urban and rural poor lack access to basic services such as water and sanitation, electricity and telecommunications.

Accordingly, governments have devised two broad policy interventions to ameliorate the conditions of the poor. The first such strategy is indirect. It is designed to accelerate growth and to direct the flow of growth benefits to the poor. It involves encouraging countries to adopt market based resource allocation techniques which emphasizes competition as a basis for sustained economic growth, ensuring greater availability of land to the poor through land reforms, creating productive employment opportunities through better land utilization and ensuring greater accessibility of the poor to social services. The second set of policies is intended to reduce poverty by providing consumption entitlements to the poor in the short term and redistributing incomes in favour of the poor. Public provision of education, health, nutrition and housing form the core of this strategy.

A prominent component of this second approach is the design and implementation of self-employment and wage employment programmes targeted at the poor to improve their conditions of living to explicitly defined levels. This strategy recognizes the fact that wage employment policies are the most desired instrument to provide basic consumption needs of the poor mainly because of its self-targeting nature. A very prominent example of such interventions is the use of Small and Medium size Enterprises (SMMEs) to reduce poverty. The World Bank and other multilateral development agencies have long recognized the importance of targeted assistance to SMMEs in accelerating growth, promoting economic development and reducing poverty in their interventions in developing countries.

The mainstay of this pro-SMME policy is threefold. First, SMMEs enhance competition and entrepreneurship and hence have spillover effects on innovation, efficiency and productivity growth. Second, SMMEs are generally held to be more productive than large firms although financial markets and other institutional failures could impede their development. Thirdly, expansion of SMMEs could boost employment more effectively than large firms because they tend to be more labour intensive. From this perspective government intervention to subsidize SMMEs could help to alleviate poverty.

Although some of these arguments in support of SMMEs have not been substantially proven, available empirical evidence especially from developed countries tends to support these basic tenets. A recent survey of OECD countries showed that SMMEs account for a large share of the private sector economy representing between 96 and 99 per cent of the total number of enterprises in these economies. Microenterprises (0-9 employees) account for between 70 per cent and 90 per cent while small firms (0 to 49 employees) constitute at least 95 per cent of the total. Only 0.5 per cent of enterprises in the manufacturing sector employ more than 500 in OECD countries. It should not be a surprise therefore that SMMEs are responsible for the vast majority of new businesses.

The report further revealed that SMMEs account for a significant share of output in OECD countries. In the United States for instance, they account for about 40 per cent of total economic activity. About 17 per cent of manufacturing output comes from SMMEs in OECD countries. In Korea and Japan, policy makers look up to the SMME sector to reinvigorate the national economy. SMMEs also make an important contribution to overall employment, accounting for 60-70 per cent of the manufacturing total in most OECD economies. In the services sector, small firms provide the vast majority of jobs. During the 1990s, small firms were responsible for up to three quarters of employment growth in the United States, and businesses with fewer than 20 employees are now generating up to one-half of the jobs in the country. In Korea, national statistics indicate that SMMEs increased their share of manufacturing employment from 63.5 per cent in 1991 to 74 per cent in 2000. In Australia, statistics show that the share of small business in total employment has been growing at about 3.1 per cent since the early 1980s. SMMEs have tagged on to the globalization trail. Although initially most SMMEs focused on local markets, the trend has changed in the past couple of years. SMMEs now account for between a quarter and two-fifths of the worldwide manufactured exports. In Korea, SMMEs account for roughly 40 per cent of manufacturing exports. In Europe, 20 per cent of SMMEs are engaged in exports.

It is generally accepted that SMMEs even have a greater role to play in developing economies especially when it comes to employment generation and output growth. Preliminary estimates for developing economies in South-East Asia show that SMMEs provide employment to over 80 per cent of the labour force. They also contribute more than 50 per cent to GDP, meeting the demands of local and regional markets. SMMEs also make a substantial contribution towards export earnings through direct and indirect exports.

Also significant is the fact that the SMME sector provides both rural and urban women an opportunity to utilize their vocational skills while staying within their residential premises. In urban areas, most female entrepreneurs have introduced product lines whose uniqueness has created a strong demand in the market place. Today, most big industrial establishments depend on SMMEs for their value addition. It is on record in most emerging markets that the fastest growing export industries (cotton weaving, textiles, surgical instruments, carpets and footwear etc) have been dominated by SMMEs. Thus, SMMEs have played very significant roles in reducing the poverty levels in many developing countries. It is no surprise therefore that as countries prepare their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), emphasis has been placed on pro-poor growth led by the private sector especially through SMMEs. Sectors such as agriculture, services, manufacturing with heavy content of labour-intensive activities have received much support by programme implementers because of their potential for reducing poverty.

Given this increasingly important role of SMMEs in both developing and developed economies, the need for policy intervention to stimulate the growth of this sector remains an active debate in the literature. This is particularly so given the failure of most intervention policies in the past. Governments, cognizant of the need to provide a favourable business environment for their business communities and becoming increasingly aware of the role SMMEs play in achieving economic and social goals, have stepped up efforts in this regard over the years. Such efforts have focused mostly on the need to provide appropriate competition policies, appropriate taxation regimes, flexible labour markets, an educational system which promotes entrepreneurship, open capital markets and more liberal access to financing.

In deference to the organizers of this conference, allow me to make a few remarks on the last two issues. Globalization and liberalization of financial markets have had some far-reaching effects on SMMEs. On the positive side, industrial restructuring through various types of business linkages, especially cross-border alliances and mergers and acquisitions have opened up international business opportunities for SMMEs. Globalization may also have opened up access to international sources of financing thus removing a major constraint to SME development. However, SMMEs especially in developing countries may have to contend with more competitive products from the developed countries where the availability of adequate technology and well-funded research and development strategies may have resulted in lower costs of production. Moreover, in many developing countries, financial liberalization may have resulted in higher real rates of interest and the suspension of subsidized lending to SMMEs thus



further reducing SMME access to finance. Restrictive monetary policies which often accompany structural adjustment programmes may heighten interest rates and thus discriminate strongly against SMMEs. Moreover, the strict requirement for collateral lending which is more predominant with financial liberalization policies could bring about a conflict between banking prudence and the policy of government to target borrowers who in the first instance cannot afford such securities. The overall impact of globalisation and liberalisation on SMMEs needs to be properly researched and appropriate policies designed to ameliorate any adverse consequences.

By far the most publicized of all the barriers to SMME development is the issue of access to finance. This is not to denigrate other SMME problems such as skills shortages, sometimes unfriendly regulatory and supervisory environment, scarcity of capital goods, poor management, lack of data on the sector, resistance to change and marketing difficulties especially for export-oriented SMMEs. Despite all efforts by financial institutions and governments to close the financing gaps in the market, SMMEs continue to experience considerable difficulty in obtaining risk capital. Access to finance therefore remains a policy priority by most governments.

Finance for SMMEs remains problematic because their borrowing requirements are usually small and frequently does not appeal to financial institutions. Where they are available, more collateral may be required than SMMEs can pledge. Moreover, flexibility on terms and conditions that many SMMEs require may not be available. Governments must therefore come in to complement the efforts of private financial institutions with such policies that are aimed at easing access to existing and newer sources of financing.

In particular, SMMEs face considerable difficulty with sourcing start-up finance. Given the risk involved at this stage, most commercial banks are very reluctant to go into such ventures. This has led in recent times to an increasing role for, credit guarantee schemes and venture capital in the SMME sector.

Many countries have also developed seed capital funds to provide capital and competence for projects involving high risk at an early stage. Furthermore, many governments have now embarked deliberately on enterprise promotion schemes to build an entrepreneurial culture through the inculcation of entrepreneurial behaviour so as to foster competition and innovation in the SMME sector. In spite of recent attempts to bridge the gap in SMME finance, much still needs to be done and a lot of understanding needs to be created. This is why a forum such as this could go a long way in improving our understanding of this very important sector of our economies.

Let me at this juncture briefly highlight developments in the SMME sector in my country, Namibia. The government of Namibia recognises the vital role which SMMEs can play in the country's socio-economic development. Both the First and Second National Development Plans (NDP) have as their main focus the eradication of poverty and inequality, two main problems that the country inherited at independence. This problem was exacerbated by the fact that a large proportion of the population did not have direct

access to the means of production especially land and capital before independence. This previously disadvantaged people therefore constitute the bulk of the unemployed.

Realising the role that SMMEs could play in bridging this gap, government produced a policy paper on SMME in 1997 entitled "Namibia: Policy and Programme on Small Business Development". This policy document, amongst others stipulates government programmes in place to ensure that conditions are favourable for SMMEs in Namibia to flourish. The government initiatives mainly concentrated on the following three areas: De-regulation in terms of policy and legislative measures so as to create favourable regulatory environment to serve as an incentive to SMME, programmes designed to overcome constraints towards the development of the sector in the areas of finance, marketing, technology transfer, purchasing of inputs by SMME and sites and premises for SMME to operate from, and institutional support, whereby the Ministry of Trade and Industry serves as the lead ministry for the small business sector. The government has successfully launched and implemented the above mentioned programmes. This is clearly manifested in the increase in SMME contribution to the economy in terms of growth promotion and jobs creation.

According to a recent survey conducted by the Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit (NEPRU, 2003) on SMMEs, it is evident that this sector is a key sector in poverty alleviation and economic growth generation in Namibia. The study showed that the sector has exceeded the targets set in NDP2. In terms of the sector's contribution to GDP, it increased from 8.0 per cent as recorded in 2002 to 11.0 per cent in 2003, exceeding the target of 5 to 10 per cent by 2006. In terms of the sector's share in the labour force working full-time, its contribution increased by 4.8 per cent to 19.8 per cent in 2003. As it is in the case of the sector's contribution to GDP, SMMEs share in total labour force exceeded the set target of 2.8 per cent annual growth rate in NDP2. The sector's contribution in terms of employment and economic growth is expected to grow further as its contribution to investment increased from 5.1 per cent in 2002 to 8.5 per cent in 2003. Generally, an increase in investment is followed by more employment creation and growth.

One of the challenges that Namibia is facing, is the challenge of lessening gender inequality and ensuring that the previously disadvantaged gets into the mainstream of the economy. It is therefore encouraging to note in this regard that about 37 per cent of the businesses surveyed in Namibia are owned by women and 93.4 per cent of the business owners can be classified as previously disadvantaged Namibians. SMME in Namibia are therefore not only playing a significant role in terms of their contribution to GDP but equally in terms of addressing social evils such as poverty and inequality.

From the foregoing, one can conclude that the SMME sector in Namibia has flourished and met most expectations. However, the issue of access to capital, entrepreneurial development, and enabling regulatory environment still pose serious challenges that require active government and private sector involvement if the huge potential in this sector is to be harnessed.

For us at the Bank of Namibia, our efforts have been geared towards providing policy advice to relevant stakeholders in this regard. In a recent research paper by the Bank, the issue of private equity and the contributions they could make to the growth of SMMEs received our attention. Among others the paper concluded that private equity as a source of alternative finance for SMMEs in Namibia could go a long way in removing the constraints posed especially by start up capital for SMMEs. The paper accordingly recommended, among others, that Venture capital should be encouraged as one of the sources to finance SMMEs in Namibia. In addition to providing finance, Venture capital also assists with the provision of expertise necessary for the success of these businesses at the initial stages. Specifically, the paper recommended that private-public partnership be encouraged particularly for investments in start-up businesses. This initiative will stimulate the growth of the SMME sector, reduce the backlog of unemployment and thus promote the attainment of the goals of poverty and income inequality reduction in the economy.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let me conclude by restating the fact that SMMEs will continue to play a very important role in the economy especially in developing countries where the twin problems of unemployment and poverty constitute major development challenges. Well targeted government intervention in this sector remains indispensable provided such interventions do not displace the private sector. These are serious challenges. However, given the quality of papers that will be discussed in the course of this conference, I am convinced that useful policy recommendations will emerge at the end of the different sessions.

I thank you for listening.

## 8. STATISTICAL APPENDIX

### 8.1 METHODS AND CONCEPTS

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

##### Accrual accounting basis

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

##### Balance of Payments

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

##### Capital and Financial Account

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

##### Capital Transfers

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

### Current Account Balance

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

### Current Transfers

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

### Direct Investment

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

### Double-entry accounting

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

### Goods

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

### Income

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

### Merchandise Trade Balance

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

### Net Errors and Omissions

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

### Other Investment

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

### Overall Balance of Payments

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

### Portfolio Investment

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

### Reserve Assets

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

### Residency

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

center of economic interest in the territory from which the unit engages in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale, for a year or more.

### MONETARY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

#### 3-Month BA rate

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

#### Bank Rate

The rate charged by the Bank of Namibia on advances on specific collateral to Other Depository Corporations.

#### Depository Operations 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 in circulation, transferable and other deposits of the other non-financial 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)

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

#### Deposit Rate

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

### Dual-listed Companies

Refer to those companies listed and trading on a foreign stock exchange, 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

Only local (Namibian) companies listed on the NSX.

### Market Capitalisation

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

### Market Turnover

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

### Market Volume

The number of shares traded on the NSX.

### Money Market Rate

The money market rate refers to the inter-bank 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

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

### Prime Rate

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

### Real Interest rate

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



## PUBLIC FINANCE

### Budget proposal or estimates

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

### Budget year

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

### Capital expenditure

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

### Capital grants

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

### Capital revenue

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

### Central government

All government elements that are agencies or instruments of the central authority of a

country whether covered in or financed through ordinary or extraordinary budgets or extra-budgetary funds. This includes funds at the central government level, decentralised agencies, departmental enterprises, social security funds operating at national level and relevant nonprofit institutions attached to the central authority and geographical extensions of central government authority that may operate at regional or local levels without the attributes necessary for existence as a separate government.

### Current expenditure

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

### Current revenue

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

### Debt

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

### Deficit or surplus

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

### Expenditure

All non-repayable and non-repaying payments by government, whether required or unrequired and whether for current or capital purposes. Expenditure is shown net of recoveries on past expenditure and net of other adjustment transactions. It is otherwise shown gross with the exception of departmental enterprises' transactions, for which sales to the public are offset against corresponding operating expenditures.

### Financing

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

### Fiscal year

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

### General government sector

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

### Government

A generic term applying to all instrumentalities of the republic authorities of any territorial area or its parts, established through political processes, exercising a monopoly of compulsory powers within the territorial area or its parts, motivated by considerations of public purposes in the economic, social, and political spheres, and engaged primarily in the provision of public services differing in character, cost elements, and source of finance from the activities of other sectors. For the purpose of this definition, government embraces (1) the primary non-commercial functions of its various parts, agencies, and instrumentalities; (2) social security arrangements for large sections of the community imposed, controlled or financed by the government; (3) pension funds of government employees whose reserves are invested entirely with the employing government; (4) a limited range of unincorporated industrial activities encompassing either ancillary functions, that is, meeting internal government needs, or selling of the public, but on a smaller scale; (5) a limited range of financial bodies comprising lending bodies deriving all their funds from government and savings bodies automatically channelling to government the proceeds of liabilities to the public in forms other than demand, time, or savings deposits; (6) other nonprofit institutions serving households or business enterprises which

are wholly, or mainly, financed and controlled by the public authorities or which primarily serve government bodies; (7) the operations within the country of any supranational authorities empowered to levy taxes in the territory of more than one country.

### Grants

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

### Revenue

All no repayable and non-repaying receipts, whether required or unrequired, other than those non-compulsory, no repayable and no repaying, unrequited receipts which come from other governments, domestic or foreign and international institutions. Revenue is shown net of refunds and other adjustment transactions. Revenue is otherwise shown gross except for the proceeds of departmental enterprise sales to the public, which is netted against the corresponding operating expenditures.

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Table I.I AGGREGATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Current Prices</b>					
GDP (N\$ million)	20684	23690	27686	31550	32309
% Change	10.1	14.5	16.9	14.0	2.4
GNI (N\$ million)	20578	23920	27677	31935	34791
% Change	6.8	16.2	15.7	15.4	8.9
GDP per capita (N\$)	11459	12723	14853	16510	16509
% Change	6.7	11.0	16.7	11.2	0.0
GNI per capita (N\$)	11401	12846	14848	16711	17778
% Change	3.5	12.7	15.6	12.5	6.4
<b>Constant 1995 Prices</b>					
GDP (N\$ million)	14591	15100	15462	15849	16441
% Change	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.7
GNI (N\$ million)	15486	16606	17541	16955	17843
% Change	0.1	7.2	5.6	-3.3	5.2
GDP per capita (N\$)	8083	8110	8295	8293	8401
% Change	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.0	1.3
GNI per capita (N\$)	8579	8918	9410	8873	9118
% Change	-3.0	4.0	5.5	-5.7	2.8

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.2 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS NATIONAL INCOME

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Current prices - N\$ million</b>					
Compensation of employees	8307	9352	10616	11815	13014
Consumption of fixed capital	2851	3103	3561	3994	4396
Net operating surplus	6912	9174	11015	12524	11567
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>18069</b>	<b>21629</b>	<b>25192</b>	<b>28333</b>	<b>28977</b>
Taxes on production and imports	2771	2671	3158	3771	3929
Subsidies	-156	-610	-663	-552	-597
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>20684</b>	<b>23690</b>	<b>27686</b>	<b>31550</b>	<b>32309</b>
Primary incomes					
- receivable from the rest of the world	1129	1721	1704	1870	2923
- payable to rest of the world	-1235	-1491	-1714	-1485	-440
<b>Gross national income at market prices</b>	<b>20578</b>	<b>23920</b>	<b>27677</b>	<b>31935</b>	<b>34791</b>
Current transfers					
- receivable from the rest of the world	2906	3272	3297	3423	3932
- payable to rest of the world	-363	-262	-312	-312	-203
<b>Gross national disposable income</b>	<b>23120</b>	<b>26930</b>	<b>30661</b>	<b>35046</b>	<b>38520</b>
<b>Current prices - N\$ per capita</b>					
Gross domestic product at market prices	11459	12723	14853	16510	16509
Gross national income at market prices	11401	12846	14848	16711	17778
<b>Constant 1995 prices - N\$ million</b>					
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>14591</b>	<b>15100</b>	<b>15462</b>	<b>15849</b>	<b>16441</b>
- Annual percentage change	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.7
<b>Real gross national income</b>	<b>15486</b>	<b>16606</b>	<b>17541</b>	<b>16955</b>	<b>17843</b>
- Annual percentage change	0.1	7.2	5.6	-3.3	5.2
<b>Constant 1995 prices - N\$ per capita</b>					
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>8083</b>	<b>8110</b>	<b>8295</b>	<b>8293</b>	<b>8401</b>
- Annual percentage change	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.0	1.3
<b>Real gross national income</b>	<b>8579</b>	<b>8918</b>	<b>9410</b>	<b>8873</b>	<b>9118</b>
- Annual percentage change	-3.0	4.0	5.5	-5.7	2.8

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table I.3 NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME AND SAVING

Current prices - N\$ million	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Disposable income and saving</b>					
<b>Gross national disposable income</b>	<b>23120</b>	<b>26930</b>	<b>30661</b>	<b>35046</b>	<b>38520</b>
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>2851</b>	<b>3103</b>	<b>3561</b>	<b>3994</b>	<b>4396</b>
<b>Net national disposable income</b>	<b>20269</b>	<b>23827</b>	<b>27100</b>	<b>31053</b>	<b>34124</b>
All other sectors	14009	17426	19879	22821	25253
General government	6261	6401	7221	8232	8871
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>18509</b>	<b>21026</b>	<b>23949</b>	<b>25211</b>	<b>27329</b>
Private	12240	14196	16094	16569	18013
General government	6268	6830	7856	8641	9316
<b>Saving, net</b>	<b>1760</b>	<b>2801</b>	<b>3151</b>	<b>5842</b>	<b>6796</b>
All other sectors	1768	3230	3785	6252	7240
General government	-8	-430	-634	-410	-444
<b>Financing of capital formation</b>					
Saving, net	1760	2801	3151	5842	6796
Capital transfers receivable from abroad	137	93	45	48	50
Capital transfers payable to foreign countries	-2	-2	-2	-4	-6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1895</b>	<b>2892</b>	<b>3194</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>6839</b>
<b>Capital formation</b>					
Gross fixed capital formation	4760	4460	6073	5892	7111
All other sectors	3784	3465	4969	4682	5879
General government	975	995	1104	1210	1232
Consumption of fixed capital	-2851	-3103	-3561	-3994	-4396
All other sectors	-2083	-2284	-2649	-2980	-3332
General government	-768	-819	-912	-1013	-1064
Changes in inventories	57	171	412	-471	233
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing(-)	-71	1364	270	4459	3891
All other sectors	219	1924	990	4641	4529
General government	-289	-560	-720	-182	-638
Discrepancy on GDP <sup>1)</sup>	416	659	968	-2078	-9
Net lending/borrowing in external transactions	345	2023	1237	2382	3882
<b>Total</b>	<b>1895</b>	<b>2892</b>	<b>3194</b>	<b>5887</b>	<b>6839</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

<sup>1</sup>This is the discrepancy in Table 1.6



**Table I.4 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ACTIVITY**

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture and forestry	1101	1299	1137	1402	1496
*	5.3	5.5	4.1	4.4	4.6
Commercial	532	792	711	1021	1032
*	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.2
Subsistence	569	507	425	381	464
*	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
Fishing and fish processing on board	971	1044	1445	1608	1627
*	4.7	4.4	5.2	5.1	5.0
Mining and quarrying	1949	2610	3663	3945	2184
*	9.4	11.0	13.2	12.5	6.8
Diamond mining	1697	1934	2854	2887	1807
*	8.2	8.2	10.3	9.2	5.6
Other mining and quarrying	253	677	809	1058	377
*	1.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	1.2
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>4021</b>	<b>4953</b>	<b>6244</b>	<b>6955</b>	<b>5307</b>
*	19.4	20.9	22.6	22.0	16.4
Manufacturing	2074	2371	2604	3187	3537
*	10.0	10.0	9.4	10.1	10.9
Meat processing	139	121	142	143	147
*	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fish processing on shore	451	548	494	703	899
*	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.8
Manufacture of other food products and beverages	1014	1090	1215	1515	1599
*	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.9
Other manufacturing	470	612	753	826	892
*	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8
Electricity and water	541	605	620	854	766
*	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.4
Construction	483	473	789	588	880
*	2.3	2.0	2.8	1.9	2.7
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>3097</b>	<b>3448</b>	<b>4013</b>	<b>4629</b>	<b>5183</b>
*	15.0	14.6	14.5	14.7	16.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	1857	2682	3004	3330	3691
*	9.0	11.3	10.8	10.6	11.4
Hotels and restaurants	344	403	477	576	648
*	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0
Transport, and communication	1226	1383	1533	2055	2301
*	5.9	5.8	5.5	6.5	7.1
Transport and storage	787	877	975	1266	1379
*	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.3
Post and telecommunications	439	506	558	789	922
*	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.9
Financial intermediation	739	833	964	1088	1194
*	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7
Real estate and business services	2023	2235	2497	2639	2944
*	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.4	9.1
Owner-occupied dwellings	1070	1194	1317	1427	1568
*	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.9
Other real estate and business services	953	1041	1180	1212	1375
*	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.3
Community, social and personal services	171	201	216	244	267
*	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Producers of government services	4620	5071	5810	6494	7104
*	22.3	21.4	21.0	20.6	22.0
Other producers	392	437	487	555	608
*	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>11371</b>	<b>13244</b>	<b>14989</b>	<b>16981</b>	<b>18756</b>
*	55.0	55.9	54.1	53.8	58.1
Less: Financial services indirectly measured	259	273	330	359	419
*	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>18231</b>	<b>21372</b>	<b>24916</b>	<b>28206</b>	<b>28828</b>
*	88.1	90.2	90.0	89.4	89.2
<b>Taxes less subsidies on products</b>	<b>2453</b>	<b>2318</b>	<b>2771</b>	<b>3344</b>	<b>3481</b>
*	11.9	9.8	10.0	10.6	10.8
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>20684</b>	<b>23690</b>	<b>27686</b>	<b>31550</b>	<b>32309</b>
*	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

\* Percentage contributions to GDP

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

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture and forestry	1009	1056	899	856	880
*	10.9	4.7	-14.9	-4.8	2.8
Commercial	495	648	589	601	623
*	1.2	31.9	-9.1	2.0	3.6
Subsistence	514	408	310	254	257
*	22.4	-20.6	-24.0	-17.5	0.9
Fishing and fish processing on board	559	641	631	703	729
*	-1.4	14.5	-1.5	11.4	3.8
Mining and quarrying	1210	1190	1117	1160	1107
*	8.4	-1.7	-6.1	3.9	-4.6
Diamond mining	908	847	803	838	800
*	14.5	-6.7	-5.1	4.4	-4.6
Other mining and quarrying	303	343	314	322	308
*	-6.5	13.3	-8.5	2.6	-4.5
<b>Primary industries</b>	<b>2779</b>	<b>2887</b>	<b>2647</b>	<b>2719</b>	<b>2716</b>
*					
Manufacturing	1515	1570	1657	1739	1831
*	-3.7	3.6	5.5	5.0	5.3
Meat processing	111	101	107	109	101
*	12.6	-9.7	6.4	2.1	-7.3
Fish processing on shore	281	241	204	183	278
*	-21.1	-14.2	-15.3	-10.1	51.5
Manufacture of other food products and beverages	759	774	808	875	844
*	4.7	1.9	4.4	8.3	-3.6
Other manufacturing	36456	24.9	18.3	6.2	6.4
Electricity and water	268	299	228	230	255
*	20.2	11.5	-23.8	1.1	10.7
Construction	364	344	527	373	547
*	-13.9	-5.4	53.1	-29.2	46.6
<b>Secondary industries</b>	<b>2148</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>2343</b>	<b>2633</b>
*	-3.2	3.1	9.0	-2.9	12.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	1380	1455	1496	1541	1580
*	3.3	5.4	2.8	3.0	2.5
Hotels and restaurants	251	269	292	316	332
*	-11.9	7.2	8.4	8.4	5.1
Transport, and communication	968	1049	1196	1315	1385
*	12.3	8.4	13.9	10.0	5.3
Transport and storage	631	671	725	824	777
*	18.4	6.3	8.1	13.6	-5.7
Post and telecommunications	337	379	471	491	608
*	2.4	12.4	24.3	4.4	23.8
Financial intermediation	461	489	498	514	522
*	2.3	6.2	1.7	3.3	1.6
Real estate and business services	1319	1338	1393	1381	1453
*	3.7	1.5	4.1	-0.9	5.2
Owner-occupied dwellings	677	694	711	729	747
*	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Other real estate and business services	642	645	682	652	706
*	4.9	0.4	5.8	-4.4	8.3
Community, social and personal services	122	133	133	137	146
*	0.3	8.7	0.2	2.9	6.5
Producers of government services	3162	3236	3281	3380	3456
*	3.4	2.3	1.4	3.0	2.3
Other producers	286	292	298	305	311
*	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>Tertiary industries</b>	<b>7950</b>	<b>8262</b>	<b>8586</b>	<b>8890</b>	<b>9186</b>
*	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3
Less: Financial services indirectly measured	152	151	158	155	168
*	5.6	-0.7	4.6	-1.9	8.4
<b>All industries at basic prices</b>	<b>12724</b>	<b>13211</b>	<b>13488</b>	<b>13797</b>	<b>14368</b>
*	3.3	3.8	2.1	2.3	4.1
<b>Taxes less subsidies on products</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>2073</b>
*	4.9	1.2	4.5	3.9	1.0
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>14591</b>	<b>15100</b>	<b>15462</b>	<b>15849</b>	<b>16441</b>
*	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.7

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

\* Percentage contributions to GDP

**Table I.6 EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Expenditure category	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Final consumption expenditure	18509	21026	23949	25211	27329
Private	12240	14196	16094	16569	18013
General government	6268	6830	7856	8641	9316
Gross fixed capital formation	4760	4460	6073	5892	7111
Changes in inventories <sup>1</sup>	57	171	412	-471	233
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>23326</b>	<b>25657</b>	<b>30434</b>	<b>30632</b>	<b>34673</b>
Exports of goods and services	9548	10811	12446	14660	12715
Imports of goods and services	11773	12119	14226	15819	15088
Discrepancy	-416	-659	-968	2078	9
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>20684</b>	<b>23690</b>	<b>27686</b>	<b>31550</b>	<b>32309</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Expenditure category	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Final consumption expenditure	13396	13973	14429	13894	14381
Private	8983	9505	9827	9238	9661
General government	4413	4469	4601	4656	4720
Gross fixed capital formation	3713	3379	4295	4074	4832
Changes in inventories <sup>1</sup>	57	171	412	-471	233
<b>Gross domestic expenditure</b>	<b>17166</b>	<b>17523</b>	<b>19135</b>	<b>17497</b>	<b>19446</b>
Exports of goods and services	6520	6465	6331	7603	7253
Imports of goods and services	9240	8759	9619	9157	8629
Discrepancy	144	-129	-385	-95	-1629
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>14591</b>	<b>15100</b>	<b>15462</b>	<b>15849</b>	<b>16441</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

<sup>1</sup>Change in changes in inventories and discrepancy as a percentage of GDP of the previous year.**Table I.8 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ACTIVITY**

Current prices - N\$ Million

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture	252	268	299	326	353
Fishing	151	160	238	249	262
Mining and quarrying	662	828	958	874	1376
Manufacturing	307	387	464	557	668
Electricity and water	451	136	1217	285	752
Construction	163	156	176	205	241
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	153	224	307	281	250
Transport, and communication	1123	687	606	1120	1206
Finance, real estate, business services	539	644	728	801	785
Community, social and personal services	24	17	20	28	32
Producers of government services	935	952	1059	1165	1187
<b>Total</b>	<b>4760</b>	<b>4460</b>	<b>6073</b>	<b>5892</b>	<b>7111</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture	200	209	219	230	244
Fishing	121	124	172	187	178
Mining and quarrying	536	656	697	638	944
Manufacturing	244	296	333	385	459
Electricity and water	339	99	848	186	491
Construction	131	124	132	149	171
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	121	171	218	194	173
Transport, and communication	865	506	420	803	854
Finance, real estate, business services	419	479	509	526	512
Community, social and personal services	19	13	15	21	23
Producers of government services	718	700	731	755	765
<b>Total</b>	<b>3713</b>	<b>3379</b>	<b>4295</b>	<b>4074</b>	<b>4815</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Type of Asset	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Buildings	1200	1392	1639	1782	1827
Construction works	965	882	1600	903	1596
Transport equipment	1439	702	903	1622	1719
Machinery and other equipment	980	1318	1682	1439	1704
Mineral exploration	175	167	249	146	264
<b>Total</b>	<b>4760</b>	<b>4460</b>	<b>6073</b>	<b>5892</b>	<b>7111</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Type of Asset	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Buildings	931	1033	1143	1166	1188
Construction works	710	618	1054	543	952
Transport equipment	1115	517	614	1166	1223
Machinery and other equipment	818	1087	1313	1102	1295
Mineral exploration	139	124	171	97	174
<b>Total</b>	<b>3713</b>	<b>3379</b>	<b>4295</b>	<b>4074</b>	<b>4832</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Current prices - N\$ Million

Ownership	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Public	2270	1451	2417	2174	2736
Producers of government services	935	952	1059	1165	1187
Public corporations and enterprises	1335	499	1358	1010	1549
Private	2490	3008	3656	3718	4375
<b>Total</b>	<b>4760</b>	<b>4460</b>	<b>6073</b>	<b>5892</b>	<b>7111</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Ownership	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Public	1738	1067	1677	1473	1832
Producers of government services	718	700	731	755	765
Public corporations and enterprises	1021	367	946	718	1067
Private	1975	2312	2617	2601	3000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3713</b>	<b>3379</b>	<b>4295</b>	<b>4074</b>	<b>4832</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Current Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture	4151	4322	4626	5077	5482
Fishing	782	917	1163	1306	1500
Mining and quarrying	4960	5562	6399	6460	7154
Manufacturing	2344	2602	2981	3398	3741
Electricity and water	3756	3919	5167	5615	6121
Construction	689	693	729	757	797
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	1926	2045	2269	2429	2429
Transport, and communication	5712	6168	6677	7536	7987
Finance, real estate, business services	8115	8866	9866	10980	11494
Community, social and personal services	375	384	403	424	431
Producers of government services	25509	26881	28752	31247	31564
<b>Total</b>	<b>58317</b>	<b>62358</b>	<b>69033</b>	<b>75228</b>	<b>78699</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

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

Constant 1995 Prices - N\$ Million

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture	3121	3143	3163	3181	3198
Fishing	627	714	843	979	1117
Mining and quarrying	3863	4106	4361	4532	4975
Manufacturing	1840	1960	2108	2281	2494
Electricity and water	2789	2773	3465	3487	3789
Construction	553	550	544	545	564
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels, restaurants	1502	1530	1593	1617	1608
Transport, and communication	4275	4441	4500	4854	5168
Finance, real estate, business services	6300	6581	6883	7193	7480
Community, social and personal services	293	289	286	287	291
Producers of government services	19149	19246	19346	19440	19512
<b>Total</b>	<b>44310</b>	<b>45334</b>	<b>47093</b>	<b>48397</b>	<b>50195</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

## CURRENT STATISTICS

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

	All Items	Food	Housing, Fuel & Power	T/port & Communication	Household Goods, etc	Clothing & Footwear	Beverage & Tobacco	Recreation etc.	Medical Health Care	Misc. Goods etc.	Inflation* (% Annual)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>28.36</b>	<b>19.94</b>	<b>20.67</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>173.39</b>	<b>160.88</b>	<b>185.63</b>	<b>163.76</b>	<b>136.57</b>	<b>176.95</b>	<b>241.71</b>	<b>207.24</b>	<b>200.01</b>	<b>204.55</b>	<b>8.59</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>189.46</b>	<b>172.01</b>	<b>202.07</b>	<b>191.79</b>	<b>145.59</b>	<b>183.90</b>	<b>267.03</b>	<b>226.98</b>	<b>221.55</b>	<b>211.43</b>	<b>9.25</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>207.01</b>	<b>191.71</b>	<b>217.67</b>	<b>216.05</b>	<b>151.67</b>	<b>196.08</b>	<b>290.26</b>	<b>234.43</b>	<b>242.28</b>	<b>228.13</b>	<b>9.30</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>230.50</b>	<b>229.17</b>	<b>231.00</b>	<b>241.92</b>	<b>163.19</b>	<b>208.80</b>	<b>313.98</b>	<b>252.20</b>	<b>254.93</b>	<b>246.24</b>	<b>11.31</b>
<b>2003</b>											
Jan	244.83	254.50	239.87	256.01	168.49	215.05	314.24	276.87	269.86	252.37	12.83
Feb	243.62	249.35	239.79	256.35	169.04	215.16	314.11	277.06	269.05	254.47	11.75
Mar	244.02	247.40	245.42	254.57	168.72	199.86	326.93	276.96	269.78	259.64	9.77
<b>Q1</b>	<b>244.16</b>	<b>250.42</b>	<b>241.69</b>	<b>255.64</b>	<b>168.75</b>	<b>210.02</b>	<b>318.43</b>	<b>276.96</b>	<b>269.56</b>	<b>255.49</b>	<b>11.45</b>
Apr	243.41	243.34	245.43	252.06	170.69	204.40	338.65	278.10	270.74	261.48	8.12
May	245.76	245.69	245.42	252.08	171.43	201.75	342.04	279.59	270.69	283.48	8.39
Jun	248.21	247.38	245.96	257.17	172.49	204.31	350.23	279.04	269.97	287.77	8.46
<b>Q2</b>	<b>245.79</b>	<b>245.47</b>	<b>245.60</b>	<b>253.77</b>	<b>171.54</b>	<b>203.49</b>	<b>343.64</b>	<b>278.91</b>	<b>270.47</b>	<b>277.58</b>	<b>8.32</b>
Jul	248.98	245.28	252.11	255.16	172.58	205.05	355.18	279.69	270.33	291.72	7.09
Aug	248.71	244.52	252.11	255.15	172.49	204.48	352.24	280.51	274.47	291.94	6.70
Sep	249.31	245.05	251.40	257.06	171.55	202.52	355.44	280.59	275.18	295.27	5.02
<b>Q3</b>	<b>249.00</b>	<b>244.95</b>	<b>251.87</b>	<b>255.79</b>	<b>172.21</b>	<b>204.02</b>	<b>354.29</b>	<b>280.26</b>	<b>273.33</b>	<b>292.98</b>	<b>6.27</b>
Oct	248.69	247.95	251.31	251.00	171.85	200.43	355.35	278.31	276.00	294.93	3.85
Nov	250.22	253.58	251.40	251.00	171.97	199.74	354.68	278.53	276.00	294.32	3.59
Dec	248.98	250.03	251.36	250.93	170.52	199.36	355.19	278.33	276.38	293.40	2.05
<b>Q4</b>	<b>249.30</b>	<b>250.52</b>	<b>251.36</b>	<b>250.98</b>	<b>171.45</b>	<b>199.84</b>	<b>355.07</b>	<b>278.39</b>	<b>276.13</b>	<b>294.22</b>	<b>3.16</b>
<b>Annual</b>	<b>247.06</b>	<b>247.84</b>	<b>247.63</b>	<b>254.05</b>	<b>170.99</b>	<b>204.34</b>	<b>342.86</b>	<b>278.63</b>	<b>272.37</b>	<b>280.07</b>	<b>7.30</b>
<b>2004</b>											
Jan	250.68	250.92	251.36	249.32	171.31	199.35	355.43	300.58	301.50	299.52	2.39
Feb	251.72	251.88	251.36	249.24	171.47	206.03	362.71	298.87	301.82	303.12	3.32
Mar	253.29	254.58	254.66	249.51	170.21	202.97	371.06	300.22	302.00	302.40	3.80
<b>Q1</b>	<b>251.90</b>	<b>252.46</b>	<b>252.46</b>	<b>249.36</b>	<b>171.00</b>	<b>202.78</b>	<b>363.07</b>	<b>299.89</b>	<b>301.77</b>	<b>301.68</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Apr	253.37	252.07	254.84	253.53	170.90	204.62	369.66	299.65	301.72	300.54	4.09
May	253.74	252.44	254.87	252.45	171.77	210.09	372.20	299.75	302.24	301.19	3.25
Jun	253.74	251.03	254.44	253.17	172.16	210.87	373.25	297.02	301.74	306.02	2.23
<b>Q2</b>	<b>253.62</b>	<b>251.85</b>	<b>254.72</b>	<b>253.05</b>	<b>171.61</b>	<b>208.53</b>	<b>371.70</b>	<b>298.81</b>	<b>301.90</b>	<b>302.58</b>	<b>3.19</b>
Jul	258.10	250.53	270.18	258.87	171.84	210.87	373.84	299.63	302.11	305.35	3.68
Aug	259.21	252.54	271.05	258.87	172.29	212.43	374.46	300.10	301.92	310.23	4.22
Sep	259.53	251.69	271.97	259.03	172.30	214.87	376.40	301.34	305.81	311.10	4.10
<b>Q3</b>	<b>258.90</b>	<b>251.59</b>	<b>271.07</b>	<b>258.92</b>	<b>172.14</b>	<b>212.72</b>	<b>374.90</b>	<b>300.36</b>	<b>303.28</b>	<b>308.89</b>	<b>3.98</b>
Oct	260.83	256.20	271.90	258.97	171.67	214.41	379.28	301.73	305.35	311.18	4.88
Nov	262.68	255.59	272.53	267.60	172.61	214.93	384.42	301.68	305.35	308.05	4.98
Dec	264.03	256.00	271.28	272.87	174.83	219.44	381.35	304.70	310.95	306.47	6.04
<b>Q4</b>	<b>262.51</b>	<b>255.93</b>	<b>271.90</b>	<b>266.48</b>	<b>173.04</b>	<b>216.26</b>	<b>381.68</b>	<b>302.70</b>	<b>307.22</b>	<b>308.57</b>	<b>5.30</b>
<b>Annual</b>	<b>256.74</b>	<b>252.96</b>	<b>262.54</b>	<b>256.95</b>	<b>171.95</b>	<b>210.07</b>	<b>372.84</b>	<b>300.44</b>	<b>303.54</b>	<b>305.43</b>	<b>3.91</b>

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

## CURRENT STATISTICS

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

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

	Monthly Index					Annual Inflation Rate (%)*				
	Domestic			Imported Tradeables	All Items	Domestic			Imported Tradeables	All Items
	Non Tradeables	Tradeables	Total			Non Tradeables	Tradeables	Total		
<b>Weight</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>20.11</b>	<b>52.11</b>	<b>47.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>20.11</b>	<b>52.11</b>	<b>47.89</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>185.54</b>	<b>162.05</b>	<b>176.47</b>	<b>170.04</b>	<b>173.39</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>8.58</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>199.04</b>	<b>174.98</b>	<b>189.82</b>	<b>189.13</b>	<b>189.46</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>9.25</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>213.44</b>	<b>200.38</b>	<b>208.40</b>	<b>205.65</b>	<b>207.02</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>14.54</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>8.68</b>	<b>9.30</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>225.29</b>	<b>239.02</b>	<b>230.59</b>	<b>230.40</b>	<b>230.50</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>19.15</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>11.31</b>
<b>2003</b>										
Jan	234.11	269.40	247.73	241.68	244.83	6.96	25.01	13.86	11.71	12.83
Feb	234.12	262.25	244.98	242.15	243.62	6.62	20.00	11.77	11.73	11.75
Mar	238.57	258.76	246.36	241.47	244.02	8.41	15.04	11.00	8.44	9.78
<b>Q1</b>	<b>235.60</b>	<b>263.47</b>	<b>246.36</b>	<b>241.77</b>	<b>244.16</b>	<b>7.33</b>	<b>20.02</b>	<b>12.21</b>	<b>10.63</b>	<b>11.45</b>
Apr	239.20	251.48	243.94	242.85	243.42	8.48	9.49	8.88	7.31	8.13
May	243.74	253.69	247.58	243.78	245.76	10.54	8.83	9.86	6.82	8.40
Jun	245.14	255.80	249.25	247.08	248.21	9.69	9.57	9.64	7.18	8.46
<b>Q2</b>	<b>242.69</b>	<b>253.66</b>	<b>245.92</b>	<b>244.57</b>	<b>245.81</b>	<b>9.57</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>8.33</b>
Jul	249.00	253.37	250.69	247.12	248.98	8.55	6.26	7.65	6.48	7.09
Aug	249.00	254.34	251.06	246.16	248.71	8.55	6.88	7.89	5.40	6.70
Sep	247.58	259.67	252.25	246.11	249.31	7.69	5.38	6.76	3.14	5.02
<b>Q3</b>	<b>248.53</b>	<b>255.79</b>	<b>251.33</b>	<b>246.46</b>	<b>249.00</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>6.27</b>
Oct	247.61	258.97	251.99	245.09	248.69	7.56	1.41	5.04	2.55	3.85
Nov	247.60	267.10	255.13	244.89	250.22	7.56	0.39	4.54	2.54	3.59
Dec	247.10	266.08	254.43	243.07	248.99	6.76	-0.99	3.49	0.45	2.05
<b>Q4</b>	<b>247.44</b>	<b>264.05</b>	<b>253.85</b>	<b>244.35</b>	<b>249.30</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>3.16</b>
<b>Annual</b>	<b>243.56</b>	<b>259.24</b>	<b>249.62</b>	<b>244.29</b>	<b>247.06</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>7.30</b>
<b>2004</b>										
Jan	251.90	264.98	256.95	243.86	250.68	7.60	-1.64	3.72	0.90	2.39
Feb	252.79	266.30	258.00	244.88	251.72	7.97	1.54	5.32	1.13	3.32
Mar	254.97	265.91	259.19	246.87	253.29	6.87	2.76	5.21	2.24	3.80
<b>Q1</b>	<b>253.22</b>	<b>265.73</b>	<b>258.05</b>	<b>245.20</b>	<b>251.90</b>	<b>7.48</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Apr	254.58	266.58	259.21	247.02	253.37	6.43	6.00	6.26	1.72	4.09
May	254.59	265.83	258.93	248.11	253.75	4.45	4.79	4.58	1.78	3.25
Jun	255.95	265.58	259.67	247.29	253.74	4.41	3.82	4.18	0.08	2.23
<b>Q2</b>	<b>255.04</b>	<b>266.00</b>	<b>259.27</b>	<b>247.47</b>	<b>253.62</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>3.19</b>
Jul	265.93	267.07	266.37	248.84	257.97	6.80	5.41	6.26	0.70	3.61
Aug	266.64	271.40	268.48	249.12	259.21	7.08	6.71	6.94	1.20	4.22
Sep	266.80	271.66	268.68	249.58	259.53	7.76	4.62	6.51	1.41	4.10
<b>Q3</b>	<b>266.46</b>	<b>270.04</b>	<b>267.84</b>	<b>249.18</b>	<b>258.90</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>3.98</b>
Oct	266.78	275.50	270.15	250.70	260.83	7.74	6.38	7.20	2.29	4.88
Nov	272.26	274.94	273.29	251.14	262.68	9.96	2.94	7.12	2.55	4.98
Dec	271.79	276.96	273.79	253.42	264.03	9.99	4.09	7.61	4.26	6.04
<b>Q4</b>	<b>270.28</b>	<b>275.80</b>	<b>272.41</b>	<b>251.75</b>	<b>262.51</b>	<b>9.23</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>5.30</b>
<b>Annual</b>	<b>261.25</b>	<b>269.39</b>	<b>264.39</b>	<b>248.40</b>	<b>256.73</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>3.91</b>

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

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics



CURRENT STATISTICS

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

	2003												2004											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Net foreign assets	2272.5	2113.4	2165.8	2129.6	1891.0	2181.2	2467.9	2091.0	2110.3	2710.9	1935.4	1824.1	2395.6	1860.4	1783.2	1984.6	1989.9	1808.2	2207.6	1987.9	1977.3			
Claims on nonresidents	2294.7	2121.6	2183.9	2144.5	1909.4	2189.8	2484.0	2100.0	2117.2	2723.8	2027.0	1840.4	2411.5	1873.0	1802.2	2011.7	2012.6	1823.6	2217.2	2000.2	1985.7			
Monetary gold and SDR holdings	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Foreign currency	25.0	21.7	23.8	37.1	25.0	32.8	27.0	12.5	13.4	27.5	35.7	28.1	67.0	22.2	69.3	63.1	97.2	11.5	55.2	26.0	47.2			
Deposits	2268.3	2052.9	2158.3	1816.9	1694.6	1968.2	2358.9	2039.3	2055.4	2642.1	1940.5	1701.4	2343.2	1849.2	1739.3	1948.2	1914.9	1784.8	2131.7	1940.8	1902.1			
Securities other than shares	0.0	45.5	0.0	285.0	187.6	187.6	97.6	47.6	47.6	49.1	49.1	109.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	1.1	1.2	1.6	5.4	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	5.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	-6.6	0.1	0.4	27.1	30.1	33.2	36.2			
less: Liabilities to nonresidents	-22.2	-8.3	-18.1	-14.9	-18.5	-8.7	-16.1	-9.0	-6.9	-13.0	-91.6	-16.3	-15.9	-12.6	-19.0	-27.0	-22.8	-15.4	-9.6	-12.3	-8.4			
Deposits	-21.7	-7.7	-17.6	-14.4	-18.0	-8.7	-15.3	-9.0	-5.2	-12.9	-91.6	-16.3	-15.5	-12.6	-19.0	-27.0	-22.8	-15.4	-9.6	-12.3	-8.4			
Securities other than shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Claims on other depository corp.	58.3	58.9	59.1	59.3	77.4	78.1	78.2	94.8	95.3	95.6	83.1	96.8	97.0	97.7	113.1	98.7	149.4	163.1	122.5	187.9	238.7			
Net claims on central government	-673.9	-354.5	-575.4	-402.6	-310.7	-593.7	-880.9	-446.9	-430.1	-968.1	-398.2	-224.7	-768.4	-374.4	-336.3	-716.2	-727.5	-607.2	-992.9	-890.7	-889.7			
Claims on central government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
less: Liabilities to central government	-673.9	-354.5	-575.4	-402.6	-310.7	-593.7	-880.9	-446.9	-430.1	-968.1	-398.2	-224.7	-768.4	-374.4	-336.3	-716.2	-727.5	-607.2	-992.9	-890.7	-889.7			
Deposits	-673.9	-354.5	-575.4	-402.6	-310.7	-593.7	-880.9	-446.9	-430.1	-968.1	-398.2	-224.7	-768.4	-374.4	-336.3	-716.2	-727.5	-607.2	-992.9	-890.7	-889.7			
Other liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Claims on other sectors	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.3	20.4	20.1	19.5	19.0	18.3	14.5	15.0	14.8	14.6	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.1	13.5	13.5	13.6			
Other financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
State and local government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Public nonfinancial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other nonfinancial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other resident sectors	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.3	20.4	20.1	19.5	19.0	18.3	14.5	15.0	14.8	14.6	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.1	13.5	13.5	13.6			

## CURRENT STATISTICS

**TABLE II.1(b) Central Bank Survey**  
(end of period in N\$ Million)

	2003												2004											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
<b>Monetary base</b>	1036.9	987.0	926.7	1098.0	1020.5	1039.8	1064.1	1206.8	1172.9	1140.4	1015.4	1160.7	1134.8	1066.8	1073.2	1070.1	1152.3	1160.2	1187.5	1185.8	1238.6			
Currency in circulation	786.4	778.0	756.0	775.9	805.0	791.8	798.6	844.0	918.9	786.7	772.3	813.3	831.0	839.7	852.1	837.9	895.7	881.0	858.8	959.2	945.8			
<b>Liabilities to other depository corporations</b>	250.5	209.0	170.7	322.1	215.5	248.0	265.5	362.8	254.0	353.7	243.0	347.4	303.8	227.2	221.1	232.3	256.6	279.2	328.6	226.6	292.9			
Reserve deposits	162.2	162.6	163.9	166.0	170.0	171.2	165.6	199.3	188.3	175.5	173.0	176.2	176.0	179.4	205.1	232.3	256.6	279.2	328.6	226.6	292.9			
Other liabilities	88.2	46.3	6.9	156.2	45.5	76.8	99.8	163.4	85.7	178.2	70.0	171.3	127.8	47.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Deposits included in broad money</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Transferable deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Securities other than shares, included in broad money</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Deposits excluded from broad money</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<i>Of which: Other financial corporations</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Securities other than shares, excluded from broad money</b>	78.0	78.0	78.0	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<i>Of which: Other financial corporations</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Loans</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<i>Of which: Other financial corporations</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<i>Of which: Other financial corporations</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Trade credit and advances</b>	4.3	8.9	4.3	4.4	5.6	4.7	2.6	3.3	9.0	8.0	9.3	6.5	4.5	3.5	2.2	1.8	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	7.8			
<i>Of which: Other financial corporations</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Shares and other equity</b>	734.2	940.0	835.9	833.6	789.2	769.6	747.6	672.8	743.4	832.7	733.7	664.4	763.8	690.5	660.6	631.7	703.0	692.8	650.1	627.2	611.2			
Funds contributed by owners	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0			
Retained earnings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
General and special reserves	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	252.3	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	254.8	244.3			
SDR allocations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Valuation adjustment	437.4	641.2	533.5	521.8	484.9	470.4	444.7	368.9	444.6	531.7	436.5	365.9	469.7	410.4	379.4	351.5	424.2	388.6	339.3	317.1	312.2			
Current year result	0.6	2.6	6.2	15.6	8.1	2.9	6.7	7.7	2.6	2.1	1.3	3.8	-0.7	-14.6	-13.5	-14.5	-16.0	9.5	16.0	15.4	14.7			
<b>Other items (net)</b>	-178.1	-177.5	-176.8	-174.5	-175.8	-171.8	-172.5	-168.1	-174.3	-168.0	-167.2	-164.1	-164.2	-162.7	-162.1	-322.7	-433.5	-478.7	-489.9	-518.4	-517.7			
Other liabilities	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	15.7			
less: Other assets	-181.0	-180.3	-179.6	-177.3	-178.5	-174.8	-175.1	-171.7	-177.1	-171.1	-170.0	-166.9	-167.0	-165.5	-164.9	-325.4	-436.0	-481.2	-492.4	-520.8	-533.4			

CURRENT STATISTICS

**TABLE II.2(a) Other Depository Corporations Survey**  
(end of period in N\$ Million)

	2003												2004											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	-786.0	-688.2	-1124.6	-114.9	-542.3	-751.0	-670.8	-699.4	-850.7	-1214.4	-781.3	-845.4	-478.6	-943.7	-1279.8	-504.7	-490.1	-423.0	-368.5	-497.0	-1013.1			
<b>Claims on nonresidents</b>	1688.6	1830.2	1963.6	2848.5	2263.2	2198.2	2218.8	1966.7	1522.1	1154.4	1243.2	1257.9	1471.8	1285.4	1297.0	1188.3	1244.5	1426.9	1370.4	1285.2	1302.7			
Foreign currency	46.6	50.5	49.8	46.2	58.3	45.8	57.7	44.1	60.4	43.5	53.4	36.4	64.9	62.6	65.6	47.7	60.6	37.6	43.7	41.0	40.2			
Deposits	1208.9	1342.9	1505.7	2394.2	1796.8	1726.2	1735.9	1497.2	1035.6	684.9	763.4	794.6	980.3	795.8	803.1	713.5	754.6	960.9	891.7	807.0	828.9			
Securities other than shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	433.0	436.8	408.1	408.1	408.1	426.2	425.2	425.5	426.1	426.1	426.5	426.9	426.6	426.9	428.3	427.1	429.3	428.5	435.0	437.2	433.5			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>less: Liabilities to nonresidents</b>	-2474.6	-2518.5	-3088.2	-2963.4	-2805.6	-2949.2	-2889.6	-2666.1	-2372.8	-2368.8	-2024.5	-2103.3	-1950.4	-2229.1	-2576.8	-1693.0	-1734.6	-1850.0	-1738.9	-1782.3	-2315.7			
Deposits	-502.0	-491.8	-709.9	-843.8	-841.8	-949.7	-991.1	-984.1	-1103.0	-1054.4	-1036.2	-1090.4	-1116.5	-1208.2	-1272.7	-869.6	-1071.7	-1018.2	-1054.2	-959.1	-956.0			
Securities other than shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	-1972.5	-2026.6	-2378.4	-2119.7	-1963.8	-1999.6	-1898.5	-1682.0	-1269.7	-1314.4	-988.3	-1013.0	-833.9	-1020.9	1304.0	-823.5	-663.0	-831.8	-684.7	-823.2	-1359.8			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Claims on central bank</b>	468.0	429.5	356.3	542.0	414.3	473.2	469.2	570.2	588.9	508.9	411.9	586.3	491.0	458.0	469.3	392.6	505.7	466.7	484.9	496.9	585.1			
Currency	226.5	211.6	201.0	216.8	196.2	222.2	203.4	206.4	334.3	199.3	168.3	238.4	186.8	230.2	246.0	191.5	270.1	249.4	191.8	289.6	313.1			
Reserve deposits	241.5	217.9	147.0	167.6	171.6	172.8	165.6	199.3	168.3	175.5	173.0	176.1	176.0	179.4	177.5	183.2	223.7	191.3	189.8	194.1	201.0			
Other claims	0.0	0.0	8.4	157.7	46.5	78.2	100.2	164.5	86.4	134.1	70.7	171.8	128.2	48.3	45.7	17.9	11.9	26.0	103.2	13.3	71.1			
<b>Net claims on central government</b>	1271.8	1049.2	1017.1	882.3	883.8	1059.0	886.4	889.7	936.8	1010.7	1006.5	997.4	834.2	995.6	1062.5	1205.3	1409.1	1342.5	1558.1	1627.4	1761.5			
Claims on central government	1630.9	1478.8	1535.6	1408.3	1574.8	1833.9	1704.5	1673.6	1702.1	1654.4	1546.5	1559.8	1475.5	1604.7	1728.4	1759.1	1778.7	1766.1	1957.9	2020.8	2180.3			
Securities other than Shares	1554.0	1401.0	1474.8	1356.1	1521.1	1792.2	1659.2	1620.5	1651.8	1618.2	1509.6	1528.1	1444.0	1573.3	1700.2	1713.7	1746.6	1738.3	1784.1	1900.1	1934.2			
Other claims	76.9	77.8	60.8	52.2	53.7	41.7	45.3	53.0	50.3	36.2	36.9	31.7	31.5	31.4	28.2	45.4	32.1	27.8	173.8	120.8	246.1			
<b>less: Liabilities to central government</b>	-359.1	-429.6	-518.5	-526.0	-691.1	-774.9	-818.2	-803.9	-765.3	-643.7	-540.0	-562.4	-641.3	-609.1	-665.9	-553.8	-369.6	-423.6	-399.7	-393.5	-418.9			
Deposits	-359.1	-429.6	-431.3	-438.7	-603.8	-687.6	-733.4	-719.2	-680.6	-558.9	-455.2	-477.7	-556.6	-524.3	-581.2	-469.0	-284.8	-338.8	-315.0	-308.7	-334.1			
Other liabilities	0.0	0.0	-87.3	-87.3	-87.3	-87.3	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8	-84.8			
<b>Claims on other sectors</b>	15766.5	15841.6	15719.8	15845.7	15800.4	16051.3	16133.0	16658.1	16820.8	17142.9	17429.9	17644.5	17985.8	18610.0	18644.4	18884.6	19231.6	19486.9	19740.4	20095.0	20284.6			
Other financial corporations	15.3	15.3	53.9	12.7	18.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	13.4	11.7			
State and local government	11.6	18.3	9.9	9.3	9.0	9.5	8.9	12.4	19.3	19.0	19.0	18.1	17.5	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.1	17.5	24.1	31.9	20.3			
Public nonfinancial corporations	1053.8	168.4	123.8	124.1	128.0	134.0	134.5	131.6	144.3	134.0	134.5	144.0	148.7	351.5	351.2	363.3	364.2	365.1	365.7	350.5	347.6			
Other nonfinancial corporations	5336.7	5206.4	5622.3	5403.2	5371.0	5530.7	6095.0	6733.2	6527.0	6520.1	6769.0	6909.1	7832.3	7407.7	7392.3	7469.2	7609.2	7756.9	7756.5	7552.7	7663.7			
Other resident sectors	9349.1	10433.1	9909.9	10296.4	10274.3	10364.4	9896.5	9781.5	10130.2	10469.8	10507.3	10575.2	9987.3	10833.0	10883.0	11024.2	11230.0	11337.2	11583.9	12146.4	12341.4			
<b>Unclassified shares and other equity</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			

CURRENT STATISTICS

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

	2003												2004											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Liabilities to central bank	38.1	143.6	16.6	16.6	20.7	15.5	15.2	14.3	14.4	14.4	13.3	13.3	29.8	28.6	43.2	191.3	349.4	315.0	320.3	299.3	302.7			
Deposits included in broad money	12198.0	12244.5	12266.6	13118.1	12990.5	13460.4	12613.3	12848.9	13042.1	13350.7	13947.3	14232.9	14162.7	14038.6	13804.7	14180.2	14964.7	15175.8	15795.5	15955.6	15188.9			
Transferable deposits	6397.6	6655.7	6634.4	7097.4	6972.8	7359.8	7198.8	7488.4	7496.1	7495.7	8016.5	8153.8	8408.3	8225.9	7993.8	7917.0	8723.1	8691.1	9226.9	9228.9	8929.8			
Other financial corporations	552.3	538.9	503.1	565.1	559.2	598.9	683.2	1013.4	977.0	1099.8	1276.1	1101.0	1151.9	1057.1	1140.2	1049.5	920.0	962.5	961.9	1330.2	1483.1			
State and local government	69.2	83.4	64.4	145.3	82.8	124.9	91.3	81.1	85.3	71.0	104.2	105.4	106.1	109.8	59.9	59.5	70.1	173.9	217.5	212.3	219.7			
Public nonfinancial corporations	367.9	408.2	267.3	320.9	290.5	293.8	287.4	358.7	186.9	204.9	270.9	255.3	434.1	281.3	251.4	370.3	354.7	407.2	451.5	440.6	438.8			
Other nonfinancial corporations	3492.0	3574.5	3469.0	3764.0	3707.9	3849.4	3840.1	3829.8	3929.2	3657.2	3890.2	4144.4	4096.4	4221.9	4177.3	4095.2	4847.8	4677.5	5319.5	5169.8	4736.9			
Other resident sectors	1916.2	2050.9	2330.6	2302.2	2332.5	2492.8	2296.8	2205.4	2318.8	2463.0	2475.1	2547.8	2619.8	2555.9	2384.8	2342.6	2530.6	2470.1	2276.6	2076.1	2051.4			
Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Other deposits</b>	<b>5800.4</b>	<b>5588.8</b>	<b>5632.2</b>	<b>6020.7</b>	<b>6017.6</b>	<b>6100.6</b>	<b>5414.5</b>	<b>5360.5</b>	<b>5545.9</b>	<b>5854.9</b>	<b>5930.8</b>	<b>6079.1</b>	<b>5754.4</b>	<b>5812.7</b>	<b>5811.0</b>	<b>6263.1</b>	<b>6241.5</b>	<b>6484.7</b>	<b>6568.5</b>	<b>6729.7</b>	<b>6259.1</b>			
Other financial corporations	353.0	276.4	318.8	595.6	522.1	558.7	319.9	312.9	345.5	347.7	359.4	333.7	336.4	347.7	348.0	463.5	429.4	504.8	469.3	460.1	486.7			
State and local government	115.8	106.7	118.7	115.8	124.6	143.6	97.1	65.8	95.8	114.5	127.6	109.3	105.2	87.2	150.6	134.3	70.1	129.0	114.2	107.0	129.6			
Public nonfinancial corporations	393.3	393.6	363.3	399.2	368.0	375.7	350.9	411.3	394.4	483.7	361.0	393.8	273.4	270.4	371.1	414.9	309.6	330.8	271.7	315.9	346.5			
Other nonfinancial corporations	1517.8	1522.2	1530.1	1570.3	1521.8	1609.4	1751.7	1762.2	1935.8	2126.3	2113.5	2273.8	2067.5	2077.5	2037.5	2162.6	2397.7	2349.0	2596.7	2663.6	2311.6			
Other resident sectors	3420.4	3289.9	3301.3	3339.8	3481.1	3413.3	2894.9	2808.4	2774.4	2782.7	2969.3	2968.5	2971.9	3029.9	2903.9	3087.7	3034.7	3171.0	3116.7	3183.1	2984.7			
Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Securities other than shares, included in broad money</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
Deposits excluded from broad money	0.0	0.0	205.1	191.3	158.2	152.2	154.0	147.8	153.1	138.7	148.0	144.9	135.2	143.8	149.6	191.3	166.2	148.6	145.9	145.3	190.6			
Securities other than shares, excluded from broad money	1684.4	1623.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Of which: Other financial corporations	552.5	569.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Loans	130.6	100.4	686.9	716.0	538.4	600.0	605.0	842.1	840.7	735.1	862.8	854.2	1109.1	1190.6	1244.2	1334.9	1444.5	1342.7	1445.3	1641.8	1773.1			
Financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	99.2	118.2	122.7	122.7	158.2	130.7	135.0	135.5	135.5	135.5	135.5	203.8	156.1	170.7	158.1	161.0	162.2			
<b>Shares and other equity</b>	<b>3010.4</b>	<b>3029.3</b>	<b>3204.5</b>	<b>3391.6</b>	<b>3474.6</b>	<b>3473.9</b>	<b>3652.0</b>	<b>3565.4</b>	<b>3655.0</b>	<b>3667.5</b>	<b>3681.2</b>	<b>3753.8</b>	<b>3746.0</b>	<b>3745.2</b>	<b>3768.0</b>	<b>3872.6</b>	<b>3959.1</b>	<b>3997.1</b>	<b>4059.4</b>	<b>4045.9</b>	<b>3976.5</b>			
Funds contributed by owners	1051.5	545.5	545.5	544.5	544.5	544.5	340.9	340.9	340.9	340.9	340.9	340.9	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.5	271.8			
Retained earnings	295.6	322.1	334.4	401.4	438.1	387.4	301.3	295.3	391.4	153.9	160.7	198.6	215.4	207.2	293.1	153.7	192.3	111.3	153.6	152.3	223.5			
General and special reserves	1663.2	2161.7	2324.6	2445.7	2492.0	2542.0	3009.8	2929.2	2922.7	3172.7	3179.6	3214.3	3259.1	3266.5	3203.3	3447.3	3495.3	3614.3	3634.3	3622.1	3481.1			
Valuation adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Current Year Result	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
<b>Other items (net)</b>	<b>-341.1</b>	<b>-509.4</b>	<b>-413.1</b>	<b>-310.8</b>	<b>-725.1</b>	<b>-957.2</b>	<b>-227.5</b>	<b>-115.9</b>	<b>-336.9</b>	<b>-558.9</b>	<b>-720.6</b>	<b>-751.8</b>	<b>-485.8</b>	<b>-162.3</b>	<b>-248.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-383.7</b>	<b>-276.6</b>	<b>-509.4</b>	<b>-529.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>			
Other liabilities	403.5	436.3	1433.3	1351.1	1148.2	1420.3	1802.5	1337.2	1289.4	1314.2	1458.1	1420.8	1503.0	1555.3	1368.6	1510.1	1657.6	1577.2	1489.7	1462.0	1507.4			
<b>less: Other assets</b>	<b>-1189.3</b>	<b>-1171.7</b>	<b>-1597.1</b>	<b>-1716.7</b>	<b>-1376.1</b>	<b>-1623.3</b>	<b>-1743.7</b>	<b>-1283.1</b>	<b>-1444.9</b>	<b>-1370.7</b>	<b>-1411.3</b>	<b>-1543.3</b>	<b>-1577.8</b>	<b>-1465.3</b>	<b>-1540.8</b>	<b>-1585.4</b>	<b>-1710.1</b>	<b>-1730.2</b>	<b>-1551.8</b>	<b>-1686.7</b>	<b>-1715.0</b>			
plus: Consolidation adjustment	444.7	226.0	-249.3	54.9	-497.3	-754.2	-286.4	-169.9	-181.5	-502.3	-767.5	-629.4	-411.0	-252.3	-76.6	79.0	-331.3	-123.6	-447.3	-305.0	231.7			

CURRENT STATISTICS

TABLE II.3 DEPOSITORY CORPORATIONS SURVEY (end of period in N\$ Million)

	2004																				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	1486.5	1425.1	1041.2	2014.7	1348.6	1430.2	1797.1	1391.6	1259.6	1496.5	1154.1	978.7	1917.0	916.7	503.5	1479.9	1499.7	1385.2	1839.1	1490.9	964.2
<b>Claims on nonresidents</b>	3983.2	3951.9	4147.5	4993.1	4172.7	4388.0	4702.8	4066.8	3639.3	3873.3	3270.2	3098.3	3893.3	3158.4	3099.2	3199.9	3257.1	3250.6	3587.6	3285.4	3288.4
<i>less: Liabilities to nonresidents</i>	-2496.7	-2526.7	-3106.3	-2978.3	-2824.0	-2957.9	-2905.7	-2675.1	-2379.7	-2381.7	-2116.1	-2119.6	-1966.3	-2241.7	-2595.7	-1720.0	-1757.4	-1865.4	-1748.6	-1794.5	-2324.2
<b>Domestic claims</b>	16382.9	16554.9	16180.1	16344.2	16392.8	16537.0	16158.5	17101.0	17346.6	17203.8	18052.5	18432.1	18066.4	19245.8	19384.5	19387.6	19927.1	20235.4	20319.2	20845.2	21170.0
<b>Net claims on central government</b>	597.9	694.8	441.7	479.8	573.1	465.3	5.4	422.8	506.7	42.6	608.2	772.6	65.8	621.2	726.2	489.1	681.6	735.3	565.2	736.7	871.7
<i>Claims on central government</i>	1630.9	1478.8	1535.6	1408.3	1574.8	1833.9	1704.5	1673.6	1702.1	1654.4	1546.5	1559.8	1475.5	1604.7	1728.4	1759.1	1778.7	1766.1	1957.9	2020.8	2180.3
<i>less: Liabilities to central government</i>	-1033.0	-784.1	-1093.9	-928.5	-1001.8	-1368.6	-1699.1	-1250.8	-1195.4	-1611.8	-938.2	-787.2	-1409.8	-983.5	-1002.2	-1270.0	-1097.1	-1030.8	-1392.7	-1284.1	-1308.6
<b>Claims on other sectors</b>	15785.0	15860.2	15738.4	15864.5	15819.7	16071.7	16153.1	16678.2	16839.9	17161.2	17444.3	17659.4	18006.4	18624.6	18568.3	18898.5	19245.4	19500.0	19754.0	20108.5	20298.2
<i>Other financial corporations</i>	15.3	15.3	53.9	12.7	18.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	13.4	11.7
<i>State and local government</i>	11.6	18.3	9.9	9.3	9.0	9.5	8.9	12.4	19.3	19.0	19.0	18.1	17.5	17.1	17.9	17.8	18.1	17.5	24.1	31.9	20.3
<i>Public nonfinancial corporations</i>	1053.8	168.4	123.8	124.1	128.0	134.0	134.5	131.6	144.3	134.0	134.5	144.0	148.7	351.5	351.2	363.3	364.2	365.1	365.7	350.5	347.6
<i>Other nonfinancial corporations</i>	5336.7	5206.4	5622.3	5403.2	5371.0	5530.7	6093.0	6733.2	6527.0	6520.1	6769.0	6909.1	7832.3	7407.7	7392.3	7469.2	7609.2	7756.9	7756.5	7552.7	7563.7
<i>Other resident sectors</i>	9367.6	10451.7	9928.5	10315.2	10293.7	10384.8	9916.6	9801.0	10149.3	10488.1	10521.8	10588.2	10002.1	10848.4	10896.9	11038.1	11243.8	11350.3	11597.5	12159.9	12355.0
<b>Unclassified shares and other equity</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Broad money liabilities</b>	12757.9	12811.0	12821.6	13677.3	13599.3	14030.1	13208.5	13486.5	13626.7	13938.1	14551.4	14807.8	14806.9	14648.0	14410.8	14826.5	15590.3	15807.4	16462.5	16628.2	15821.6
<i>Currency outside depository corporations</i>	560.0	566.4	555.0	589.2	608.8	569.6	595.3	637.6	584.6	587.4	604.0	574.8	644.2	609.4	606.1	646.4	625.6	631.5	667.0	689.6	632.7
<b>Transferable deposits</b>	6397.6	6655.7	6634.4	7097.4	6972.8	7359.8	7198.8	7488.4	7496.1	7495.7	8016.6	8165.9	8408.3	8225.9	7993.8	7917.0	8723.2	8691.1	9227.0	9228.9	8929.8
<i>Other financial corporations</i>	552.3	538.9	503.1	565.1	559.2	598.9	683.2	1013.4	977.0	1099.8	1276.1	1101.0	1151.9	1057.1	1140.2	1049.5	920.0	962.5	961.9	1330.2	1483.1
<i>State and local government</i>	69.2	83.4	64.4	145.3	82.8	124.9	91.3	81.1	85.3	71.0	104.2	105.4	106.1	109.8	59.9	59.5	70.1	173.9	217.5	212.3	219.7
<i>Public nonfinancial corporations</i>	367.9	408.2	267.3	320.9	290.5	293.8	287.4	358.7	186.9	204.9	270.9	255.3	434.1	281.3	251.4	370.3	354.7	407.2	451.5	440.6	438.8
<i>Other nonfinancial corporations</i>	3492.0	3574.5	3469.0	3764.0	3707.9	3849.4	3840.1	3829.8	3928.2	3657.2	3890.2	4144.4	4096.4	4221.9	4177.3	4095.2	4847.8	4677.5	5319.5	5169.8	4736.9
<i>Other resident sectors</i>	1916.2	2050.9	2330.6	2302.2	2332.5	2492.8	2296.8	2205.4	2318.8	2463.0	2475.2	2547.9	2619.8	2555.9	2364.8	2342.6	2530.6	2470.1	2276.6	2076.1	2051.4
<i>Unclassified</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Less: Central bank float</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other deposits</b>	5800.4	5588.8	5632.2	6020.7	6017.6	6100.6	5414.5	5390.5	5545.9	5654.9	5930.8	6079.1	5754.4	5812.7	5811.0	6263.1	6241.5	6484.7	6568.5	6729.7	6259.1
<i>Other financial corporations</i>	353.0	276.4	318.8	595.6	522.1	568.7	319.9	312.9	345.5	347.7	359.4	337.3	336.4	347.7	348.0	463.5	429.4	504.8	469.3	460.1	486.7
<i>State and local government</i>	115.8	106.7	118.7	115.8	124.6	143.6	97.1	65.8	95.8	114.5	127.6	109.3	105.2	87.2	150.6	134.3	70.1	129.0	114.2	107.0	129.6
<i>Public nonfinancial corporations</i>	393.3	393.6	363.3	399.2	368.0	375.7	350.9	411.3	394.4	483.7	361.0	393.8	273.4	270.4	371.1	414.9	309.6	330.8	271.7	315.9	346.5
<i>Other nonfinancial corporations</i>	1517.8	1522.2	1530.1	1570.3	1521.8	1609.4	1751.7	1762.2	1935.8	2126.3	2113.5	2273.8	2067.5	2077.5	2037.5	2162.6	2397.7	2349.0	2596.7	2663.6	2311.6
<i>Other resident sectors</i>	3420.4	3289.9	3301.3	3339.8	3481.1	3413.3	2894.9	2808.4	2774.4	2782.7	2969.3	2968.5	2971.9	3029.9	2903.9	3087.7	3034.7	3171.0	3116.7	3183.1	2984.7
<i>Unclassified</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Securities other than shares, included in broad money</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Deposits excluded from broad money</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Securities other than shares, excluded from broad money</i>	1762.4	1701.6	78.0	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6
<b>Loans</b>	130.6	100.4	685.9	716.0	538.4	600.0	605.0	842.1	840.7	735.1	862.8	854.2	1109.1	1190.6	1244.2	1334.9	1444.5	1342.7	1445.3	1641.8	1773.1
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Trade credit and advances</b>	4.3	8.9	4.3	36.7	104.8	123.0	125.3	126.0	167.2	138.8	144.3	142.0	140.0	139.0	137.6	205.5	160.1	173.7	161.1	165.1	170.0
<b>Shares and other equity</b>	3744.6	3969.3	4040.4	4225.2	4263.8	4243.4	4399.6	4238.2	4398.5	4500.2	4414.8	4418.2	4509.8	4435.7	4428.6	4504.3	4662.1	4689.9	4705.5	4673.1	4587.7
<b>Other items (net)</b>	-530.5	-611.1	-617.0	-531.1	-960.3	-1194.5	-463.4	-365.5	-592.7	-764.0	-958.2	-999.9	-717.6	-394.7	-482.9	-195.1	-596.4	-541.6	-765.9	-917.4	-408.8
<i>Other liabilities (includes central bank float)</i>	406.3	439.1	1436.0	1353.9	1150.9	1423.4	1805.1	1340.8	1292.3	1317.2	1461.0	1423.6	1505.8	1558.1	1371.4	1512.8	1660.0	1579.7	1492.1	1464.5	1523.1
<i>less: Other assets</i>	-1370.3	-1351.9	-1776.7	-1894.0	-1554.6	-1798.1	-1918.8	-1454.9	-1622.0	-1541.8	-1561.3	-1710.1	-1744.8	-1630.8	-1705.4	-1910.8	-2146.1	-2044.2	-2211.4	-2207.5	-2248.4
<i>plus: Consolidation adjustment</i>	433.4	301.8	-276.3	9.0	-556.6	-819.8	-349.7	-251.4	-263.0	-539.4	-837.8	-713.4	-478.6	-322.0	-148.6	202.9	-110.3	90.1	-213.9	-174.3	316.5
<b>Memoranda: Central bank float</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CURRENT STATISTICS

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

	2003												2004											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
<b>Loans</b>	16208.6	16288.4	16098.2	16220.5	16176.5	16433.1	16573.7	17100.5	17265.2	17575.1	17847.0	18062.9	18402.1	19026.7	19062.5	19273.0	19594.9	19854.8	20258.5	20561.6	20875.7			
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other depository corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other financial corporations	15.3	15.3	38.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Central government	76.9	77.8	60.8	52.2	53.7	41.7	41.9	42.8	45.1	30.5	31.0	25.3	23.6	24.0	24.3	35.8	24.5	19.3	168.6	115.6	242.4			
State and local government	11.6	18.3	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.1	7.6	14.6	14.3	14.3	13.4	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.1	13.4	12.7	19.4	27.2	15.6			
Public nonfinancial corporations	1006.5	121.1	123.8	124.1	128.0	134.0	134.5	131.6	144.3	134.0	134.5	144.0	148.7	351.5	351.2	363.3	364.2	365.1	365.7	350.5	347.6			
<b>Other nonfinancial corporations (Buss.)</b>	5316.1	5185.9	5551.9	5335.2	5302.6	5462.1	6071.5	6711.4	6504.9	6500.4	6733.4	6880.2	7803.1	7378.2	7362.6	7409.5	7533.5	7691.9	7685.9	7484.6	7495.2			
<b>Loans and Advances</b>	0.0	0.0	4128.9	3954.7	3902.6	4038.6	4652.5	5281.8	5067.0	5073.3	5120.9	5286.4	5414.7	5701.7	5662.4	5657.3	5753.2	5866.8	5816.3	5569.0	5580.7			
Farm mortgage loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other mortgage loans	0.0	0.0	618.8	664.2	717.5	712.7	1352.1	1512.1	1468.8	1305.4	1399.1	1444.6	1414.4	1411.2	1471.8	1472.9	1474.8	1541.2	1522.3	1030.2	1034.6			
Dwellings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	618.8	664.2	717.5	712.7	1352.1	1512.1	1468.8	1305.4	1399.1	1444.6	1414.4	1411.2	1471.8	1472.9	1474.8	1541.2	1522.3	1030.2	1034.6			
Overdrafts	0.0	0.0	3106.7	2903.4	2773.7	2911.5	2942.4	3419.0	3246.5	3414.1	3368.0	3481.4	3635.2	3973.3	3882.9	2760.1	2625.2	2694.7	2702.9	2874.4	2707.4			
<b>Other loans and advances</b>	0.0	0.0	403.4	387.1	411.3	414.4	358.1	350.6	351.7	353.9	353.8	360.4	365.2	317.2	307.8	1424.3	1653.2	1631.0	1591.2	1684.3	1838.6			
Leasing	0.0	0.0	56.5	59.2	61.4	62.9	62.4	62.4	60.9	61.3	61.9	60.0	84.4	44.3	39.6	40.7	42.2	41.7	42.6	43.7	37.0			
Instalment credit	0.0	0.0	546.3	552.0	563.7	568.6	585.0	601.4	614.7	626.6	647.6	651.8	1368.3	682.8	714.1	750.5	776.7	809.1	833.6	1143.6	882.3			
Other	0.0	0.0	820.2	769.3	775.0	792.0	772.1	765.8	762.4	738.9	903.0	882.0	935.6	949.3	946.4	961.0	961.5	974.2	993.3	728.3	995.1			
<b>Other resident sectors (Individuals)</b>	9349.1	10433.1	9909.9	10296.4	10274.3	10364.4	9896.5	9781.5	10130.2	10469.8	10507.3	10573.2	9987.3	10833.8	10883.0	11024.2	11230.0	11337.2	11583.9	12146.4	12341.4			
<b>Loans and Advances</b>	0.0	0.0	7992.5	8335.6	8324.3	8364.3	7879.8	7736.8	8022.2	8381.1	8398.9	8433.4	8577.1	8679.4	8702.4	8847.3	9015.0	9105.4	9320.9	9861.4	9778.0			
Farm mortgage loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	450.6	459.6	274.3	513.7	513.7	549.4	595.8	600.3	797.1	797.1	797.1	797.1	385.7	627.0	662.3	678.8	704.6	715.2			
Other mortgage loans	0.0	0.0	5319.8	5400.5	5440.1	5465.7	4959.5	4855.0	5063.6	5257.8	5239.4	5249.6	5421.3	5458.4	5576.8	5601.6	5713.6	5789.2	5920.1	6549.5	6694.8			
Dwellings	0.0	0.0	3885.0	3985.8	4005.4	4031.0	4959.5	4855.0	5063.6	5257.8	5239.4	5249.6	5421.3	5458.4	5576.8	5601.6	5713.6	5789.2	5920.1	6549.5	6694.8			
Other	0.0	0.0	1434.7	1434.7	1434.7	1434.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Overdrafts	0.0	0.0	946.6	927.6	967.8	971.7	966.9	932.0	949.8	1076.4	1084.3	1110.6	1063.9	1119.6	1069.1	1159.8	1160.8	1170.5	1042.1	1074.3	1074.3			
<b>Other loans and advances</b>	0.0	0.0	1726.1	1556.9	1456.8	1652.6	1439.7	1436.1	1459.4	1451.0	1474.9	1276.2	1294.9	1304.4	1259.4	1700.3	1486.2	1493.1	1551.5	1565.2	1293.9			
Leasing	0.0	0.0	88.5	85.6	86.4	84.2	81.4	81.7	80.3	78.6	79.0	78.8	55.8	78.7	78.5	76.9	77.2	75.9	76.0	74.6	74.0			
Instalment credit	0.0	0.0	1823.7	1871.5	1859.9	1912.1	1931.5	1959.2	2024.3	2006.8	2026.1	2057.6	1351.3	2072.5	2099.0	2096.8	2134.6	2152.7	2183.6	2206.7	2220.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	269.4			
<b>Nonresidents</b>	433.0	436.8	408.1	408.1	408.1	426.2	425.2	425.5	426.1	426.1	426.5	426.9	426.6	426.9	428.3	427.1	429.3	428.5	435.0	437.2	433.5			
<b>Loans and Advances</b>	0.0	0.0	408.1	408.1	408.1	426.2	425.2	425.5	426.1	426.1	426.5	426.9	426.6	426.9	428.3	427.1	429.3	428.5	435.0	437.2	433.5			
Farm mortgage loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other mortgage loans	0.0	0.0	408.1	408.1	408.1	417.8	416.8	409.5	409.5	409.5	409.5	409.4	409.4	409.4	409.4	409.8	409.8	409.8	409.8	412.1	412.1			
Dwellings	0.0	0.0	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1	408.1			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	8.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.9	3.9			
Overdrafts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	7.0	4.6	4.1	5.5	5.4	6.4	5.1	6.2	7.1	5.9	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.5			
<b>Other loans and advances</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	11.4	12.5	11.1	11.6	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.8	11.4	13.9	13.9	19.9	19.6	15.9			
Leasing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Instalment credit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			

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

	2004																	
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec									
<b>Total Deposits</b>																		
Deposits included in broad money	12198.0	12244.5	12266.6	13118.1	12990.5	13460.4	12613.3	12848.9	13042.1	13350.7	13947.3	14232.9	14180.2	14964.7	15175.8	15795.5	15958.6	15188.9
Transferable deposits	6397.6	6655.7	6634.4	7097.4	6972.8	7359.8	7198.8	7488.4	7496.1	7495.7	8016.5	8153.8	7917.0	8723.1	8691.1	9226.9	9228.9	8929.8
In national currency	6397.6	6655.7	6634.4	7097.4	6972.8	7359.8	7198.7	7263.0	7265.4	7263.2	7784.7	7913.0	7679.5	8485.9	8452.3	8986.3	9228.9	8898.0
Other financial corporations	552.3	538.9	503.1	565.1	559.2	598.9	683.1	788.0	746.2	867.2	1044.3	860.2	812.0	682.7	723.7	721.2	1330.2	1451.2
State and local government	69.2	83.4	64.4	145.3	82.8	124.9	91.3	81.1	85.3	71.0	104.2	105.4	59.5	70.1	173.9	217.5	212.3	219.7
Public nonfinancial corporations	367.9	408.2	267.3	320.9	290.5	293.8	287.4	358.7	186.9	204.9	270.9	255.3	370.3	354.7	407.2	451.5	440.6	438.8
Other nonfinancial corporations	3492.0	3574.5	3469.0	3764.0	3707.9	3849.4	3840.1	3829.8	3928.2	3657.2	3890.2	4144.4	4095.2	4847.8	4677.5	5319.5	5169.8	4736.9
Other resident sectors	1980.9	2050.9	2330.6	2302.2	2332.5	2492.8	2296.8	2205.4	2318.8	2463.0	2475.1	2547.8	2342.6	2530.6	2470.1	2276.6	2076.1	2051.4
Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In foreign currency	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	225.4	230.7	232.5	231.8	240.8	237.6	237.2	238.8	240.7	0.0	31.9
<b>Other deposits</b>	5800.4	5588.8	5632.2	6020.7	6017.6	6100.6	5414.5	5360.5	5545.9	5854.9	5930.8	6079.1	5811.0	6241.5	6484.7	6568.5	6729.7	6259.1
In national currency	5800.4	5588.8	5632.2	6020.7	6017.6	6100.6	5414.5	5360.5	5545.9	5854.9	5930.8	6079.1	5811.0	6241.5	6484.7	6568.5	6729.7	6259.1
Other financial corporations	353.0	276.4	318.8	595.6	522.1	558.7	319.9	312.9	345.5	347.7	359.4	333.7	348.0	429.4	504.8	469.3	460.1	486.7
State and local government	115.8	106.7	118.7	115.8	124.6	143.6	97.1	65.8	95.8	114.5	127.6	109.3	150.6	70.1	129.0	114.2	107.0	129.6
Public nonfinancial corporations	393.3	393.6	363.3	399.2	368.0	375.7	350.9	411.3	394.4	483.7	361.0	393.8	371.1	309.6	330.8	271.7	315.9	346.5
Other nonfinancial corporations	1517.8	1522.2	1530.1	1570.3	1521.8	1609.4	1751.7	1762.2	1935.8	2126.3	2113.5	2273.8	2037.5	2397.7	2349.0	2596.7	2663.6	2311.6
Other resident sectors	3420.4	3289.9	3301.3	3339.8	3481.1	3413.3	2894.9	2808.4	2774.4	2782.7	2969.3	2968.5	3087.7	3034.7	3171.0	3116.7	3183.1	2984.7
Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In foreign currency	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Deposits excluded from broad money</b>	1469.3	1376.6	1793.4	2171.2	2148.0	2258.2	2220.0	2179.0	2345.7	2137.6	2023.1	2104.5	2254.4	2099.5	2260.1	2102.4	2027.7	2447.3
Transferable deposits	1133.5	990.9	1370.4	1576.8	1561.7	1702.1	905.5	870.3	975.4	960.4	885.5	906.7	1308.6	1235.5	1106.4	784.5	963.8	1228.9
In national currency	1133.5	990.9	1165.3	1385.5	1403.6	1550.0	751.5	722.5	822.3	821.7	737.5	761.8	1136.7	1069.3	957.8	638.6	838.5	1038.3
In foreign currency	0.0	0.0	205.1	191.3	156.2	152.2	154.0	147.8	153.1	138.7	148.0	144.9	191.3	166.2	148.6	145.9	145.3	190.6
<b>Other deposits</b>	335.8	385.7	423.0	594.4	586.3	556.1	1314.5	1308.7	1370.3	1177.3	1137.6	1197.8	926.4	864.0	1153.8	1317.9	1043.9	1218.4
In national currency	335.8	385.7	423.0	594.4	586.3	556.1	1234.1	1233.9	1292.6	1094.8	1059.7	1134.1	895.3	837.2	1024.5	1287.4	1014.8	1218.4
In foreign currency	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.5	74.9	77.7	82.4	77.9	63.7	31.1	26.7	129.2	30.5	29.1	0.0

**CURRENT STATISTICS**

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

Period	Prime Lending		Average Lending		Treasury bills(3 month)		Deposit rate		Bank rate	Repo rate	
	Namibia	RSA	Namibia	RSA	Namibia	RSA	Namibia	RSA	Namibia	RSA	
<b>1999</b>	<b>16.70</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>17.51</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>11.53</b>	<b>10.70</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>12.00</b>	
<b>2000</b>	<b>15.90</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>15.11</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>12.00</b>	
<b>2001</b>	Jan	15.90	14.50	15.50	14.50	9.42	10.15	7.11	10.60	11.25	12.00
	Feb	15.90	14.50	15.23	14.50	9.31	10.12	7.20	10.60	11.25	12.00
	Mar	15.90	14.50	15.12	14.50	9.16	10.17	7.14	10.60	11.25	12.00
	Apr	15.90	14.50	15.12	14.50	9.05	10.34	7.14	10.55	11.25	12.00
	May	15.90	14.50	15.06	14.50	9.43	10.38	7.09	10.30	11.25	11.00
	Jun	14.50	13.75	16.09	14.14	9.52	9.99	7.01	10.00	10.75	11.00
	Jul	14.70	13.50	13.80	13.62	9.40	9.53	6.61	9.90	10.75	11.00
	Aug	14.50	13.50	13.57	13.50	9.41	9.37	6.48	9.37	10.75	9.50
	Sep	14.50	13.00	14.05	13.40	9.40	9.24	6.51	9.67	9.25	9.50
	Oct	14.00	13.00	13.78	13.00	9.24	8.87	6.47	9.45	9.25	9.50
	Nov	14.00	13.00	13.30	13.00	9.19	8.76	6.29	9.31	9.25	9.50
	Dec	14.00	13.00	13.76	13.00	9.13	9.20	6.48	9.25	9.25	10.50
<b>2002</b>	Jan	14.00	14.00	12.83	13.54	9.39	9.44	6.36	8.00	10.00	10.50
	Feb	14.75	14.00	12.50	14.00	9.95	9.43	6.85	10.01	10.00	11.50
	Mar	15.75	15.00	12.66	14.42	10.19	9.92	6.99	10.13	11.00	11.50
	Apr	15.75	15.00	13.28	15.00	10.65	10.60	7.43	11.14	11.00	11.50
	May	15.75	15.00	12.56	15.00	10.72	11.16	7.47	11.18	11.00	12.50
	Jun	16.75	16.00	13.58	15.54	11.27	11.44	7.67	11.27	12.00	12.50
	Jul	16.75	16.00	14.07	16.00	11.61	11.37	8.12	11.92	12.00	12.50
	Aug	16.75	16.00	14.05	16.00	11.35	11.43	8.12	11.94	12.00	13.50
	Sep	17.50	17.00	14.35	16.50	11.37	12.11	8.27	12.23	12.75	13.50
	Oct	17.50	17.00	15.95	17.00	12.13	12.61	8.59	12.79	12.75	13.50
	Nov	17.50	17.00	15.07	17.00	12.06	12.17	8.88	12.84	12.75	13.50
	Dec	17.50	17.00	15.15	17.00	11.93	12.27	8.96	12.52	12.75	13.50
<b>2003</b>	Jan	17.50	17.00	15.63	17.00	11.75	12.34	9.26	12.43	12.75	13.50
	Feb	17.50	17.00	15.04	17.00	11.51	12.63	9.34	12.63	12.75	13.50
	Mar	17.50	17.00	15.46	17.00	11.56	12.73	9.37	11.96	12.75	13.50
	Apr	17.50	17.00	15.41	17.00	11.68	12.74	9.35	12.46	12.75	13.50
	May	17.50	17.00	15.46	17.00	12.30	12.55	9.33	12.40	12.75	13.50
	Jun	17.50	15.50	16.16	16.13	11.95	11.21	9.66	12.03	11.50	12.00
	Jul	16.25	15.50	15.45	15.50	11.06	10.89	9.50	11.30	11.50	12.00
	Aug	15.50	14.50	14.74	14.94	10.28	10.25	8.93	9.84	10.75	11.00
	Sep	14.50	13.50	14.04	13.86	10.00	10.04	7.91	9.86	9.75	10.00
	Oct	13.00	12.00	13.72	12.89	9.01	8.22	8.04	8.69	8.25	8.50
	Nov	13.00	12.00	12.04	12.00	7.69	7.69	7.35	7.69	7.75	8.50
	Dec	12.00	11.50	12.91	11.75	7.35	7.31	6.88	7.40	7.75	8.00
<b>2004</b>	Jan	12.50	11.50	11.54	11.50	7.90	7.56	6.48	8.05	7.75	8.00
	Feb	12.50	11.50	11.61	11.50	8.00	7.56	6.56	7.45	7.75	8.00
	Mar	12.50	11.50	11.49	11.50	8.20	7.76	6.38	7.48	7.75	8.00
	Apr	12.50	11.50	12.82	11.50	8.01	7.76	6.25	7.48	7.75	8.00
	May	12.50	11.50	11.40	11.50	7.98	7.76	6.38	7.48	7.75	8.00
	Jun	12.50	11.50	11.59	11.50	8.07	7.83	6.38	7.71	7.75	8.00
	Jul	12.50	11.50	11.38	11.50	8.02	7.89	6.48	7.62	7.50	8.00
	Aug	12.25	11.22	11.10	11.22	8.13	7.44	6.29	7.23	7.50	7.50
	Sep	12.25	11.00	11.16	11.00	7.66	7.12	6.20	6.84	7.50	7.50
	Oct	12.25	11.00	10.79	11.00	7.48	7.28	6.26	6.76	7.50	7.50
	Nov	12.25	11.00	10.06	11.00	7.55	7.25	6.20	6.71	7.50	7.50
	Dec	12.25	11.00	10.73	11.00	7.49	7.27	6.36	6.71	7.50	7.50



## CURRENT STATISTICS

**Table III.1 ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF NAMIBIA TREASURY BILLS**

N\$ Million

Date Issued	Date Due	Deposit Money Banks	Other Banking Institutions	Banking Sector	Non-banking Financial Instit.	Other Public Enterprises	Private Sector	TOTAL	Amount Outstanding
<b>2004</b>									
Jan	.04/04	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	4461.2
Jan*	.07/04	207.5	0.0	207.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	220.0	4681.2
Jan*	.07/04	98.4	0.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4781.2
Jan**	.01/05	80.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	4861.2
Feb*	.08/04	188.0	0.0	188.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	230.0	4491.2
Feb*	.08/04	182.0	0.0	182.0	15.9	0.0	2.1	200.0	4691.2
Feb**	.02/05	150.0	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.0	4841.2
Mar	.06/04	188.4	0.0	188.4	52.8	0.0	8.8	250.0	4241.2
Mar*	.09/04	541.0	0.0	541.0	8.6	0.0	0.5	550.0	4791.2
Mar**	.03/05	228.1	0.0	228.1	21.8	0.0	0.1	250.0	5041.2
Apr	.07/04	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	4569.2
Apr*	.10/04	101.0	0.0	101.0	36.0	13.0	0.0	150.0	4719.2
Apr**	.04/05	119.5	0.0	119.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	120.0	4839.2
Apr**	.04/05	127.0	0.0	127.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	152.0	4991.2
May	.08/04	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4521.2
May*	.11/04	112.6	0.0	112.6	37.4	0.0	0.0	150.0	4671.2
May**	.05/05	222.0	0.0	222.0	52.1	0.0	0.0	274.1	4945.3
May**	.05/05	117.4	0.0	117.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	120.0	5065.3
Jun	.09/04	237.1	0.0	237.1	54.4	0.0	8.5	300.0	4595.3
Jun*	.12/04	88.9	0.0	88.9	31.1	0.0	0.0	120.0	4715.3
Jun**	.06/05	196.5	0.0	196.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	205.5	4920.9
Jun**	.06/05	134.8	0.0	134.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	150.0	5070.9
Jul	.10/04	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	4650.9
Jul*	.01/05	72.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4750.9
Jul**	.07/05	18.8	0.0	18.8	31.2	0.0	0.0	50.0	4800.9
Jul**	.07/05	217.4	0.0	217.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	220.0	5020.9
Aug	.11/04	110.0	0.0	110.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	126.0	4616.9
Aug*	.02/05	230.7	0.0	230.7	17.0	0.0	2.3	250.0	4866.9
Aug**	.08/05	198.0	0.0	198.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	5066.9
Aug**	.08/05	230.0	0.0	230.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.0	5296.9
Sep	.12/04	291.1	0.0	291.1	50.5	0.0	8.4	350.0	4196.9
Sep*	.03/05	515.6	0.0	515.6	34.0	0.0	0.4	550.0	4746.9
Sep**	.09/05	456.3	17.0	473.3	11.7	15.0	0.0	500.0	5246.9
Sep**	.09/05	346.0	0.0	346.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	350.0	5596.9
Oct	.01/05	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	5346.9
Oct*	.04/05	93.4	0.0	93.4	56.6	0.0	0.0	150.0	5496.9
Oct**	.10/05	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5596.9
Nov	.02/05	129.8	0.0	129.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	130.0	5119.8
Nov*	.05/05	150.0	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.0	5269.8
Nov**	.11/05	130.0	0.0	130.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.0	5399.8
Nov**	.11/05	437.7	0.0	437.7	111.8	0.0	0.5	550.0	5949.8
Dec	.03/05	168.0	0.0	168.0	59.4	0.0	8.5	235.9	5447.5
Dec*	.06/05	120.0	0.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.0	5567.5
Dec**	.12/05	251.0	0.0	251.0	22.6	0.0	0.4	274.0	5841.5
<b>2005</b>									
Jan	.04/05	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	5641.5
Jan*	.07/05	57.7	0.0	57.7	22.3	0.0	0.0	80.0	5721.5
Jan**	.01/06	46.7	0.0	46.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	5771.5

\* means 182 day treasury bills

\*\* means 365 day treasury bills

## CURRENT STATISTICS

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

N\$ Million

Date Issued	Date Due	Coupon Rate (%)	Deposit Money Banks	Other Banking Institutions	Banking Sector	Non-banking Financial Instit.	Other Public Enterprises	Private Sector	TOTAL	Amount Outstanding
<b>2004</b>										
Jan	.01/10	12.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.1	7.1	3,534.4
Jan	.04/15	13.00	13.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	18.0	0.1	31.1	3,565.5
Feb*	.04/05	12.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	-16.5	0.0	0.0	-16.5	3,549.0
Feb*	.04/15	13.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	15.7	3,564.7
Feb*	.04/05	12.00	-14.0	0.0	-14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-14.0	3,550.6
Feb*	.07/07	12.50	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	3,564.9
Mar										3,564.9
Apr	.07/07	12.50	19.9	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.0	3,584.9
Apr	.01/10	12.00	24.0	0.0	24.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	25.5	3,609.9
Apr	.01/10	12.00	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.1	3,617.0
Apr	.04/15	13.00	85.0	0.0	85.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	90.1	3,707.1
Apr	.04/15	13.00	40.0	0.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	3,757.1
May	.07/07	12.25	18.3	0.0	18.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	20.0	3,777.1
May	.01/10	12.00	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.1	3,781.1
May	.04/15	13.00	61.5	0.0	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	62.0	3,842.7
May*	.07/07	12.50	51.3	0.0	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.3	3,893.9
May*	.04/05	12.00	-52.4	0.0	-52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-52.4	3,841.5
May*	.04/15	13.00	15.3	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	3,856.8
May*	.04/05	12.00	-15.0	0.0	-15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-15.0	3,841.8
Jun*	.07/07	12.50	113.7	10.4	124.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	128.0	3,969.8
Jun*	.04/05	12.00	-109.5	-10.0	-119.5	0.0	0.0	-3.8	-123.3	3,846.5
Jun*	.01/10	12.00	21.5	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	3,668.0
Jun*	.04/05	12.00	-20.0	0.0	-20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-20.0	3,848.0
Jun*	.04/15	13.00	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	3,852.8
Jun*	.04/05	12.00	-4.7	0.0	-4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.7	3,848.0
Jun	.07/07	12.50	89.0	0.0	89.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.4	3,948.4
Jun	.01/10	12.00	6.3	10.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.4	3,964.7
Jun	.01/10	12.00	27.0	10.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	4,001.7
Jun	.04/15	13.00	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	4,051.7
Jun	.04/15	13.00	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	4,076.7
Jul	.07/07	12.50	27.3	30.0	57.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	60.0	4,136.7
Jul	.01/10	12.00	25.0	15.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	4,176.7
Jul	.04/15	13.00	41.2	5.0	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	4,222.9
Jul*	.07/07	12.50	44.8	0.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	47.5	4,270.4
Jul*	.04/05	12.00	-43.3	0.0	-43.3	0.0	0.0	-2.7	-46.0	4,224.4
Jul*	.01/10	12.00	8.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	4,233.0
Jul*	.04/05	12.00	-8.0	0.0	-8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.0	4,225.0
Jul*	.04/15	13.00	15.5	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	4,240.5
Jul*	.04/05	12.00	-15.2	0.0	-15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-15.2	4,225.3
Aug	.07/07	12.50	16.1	0.0	16.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	20.0	4,245.3
Aug	.01/10	12.00	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.0	4,253.3
Aug	.04/15	13.00	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4,257.3
Aug	.04/15	13.00	4.0	5.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	4,266.3
Aug	.10/24	10.50	23.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	4,289.3
Aug	.10/24	10.50	140.0	0.0	140.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.0	4,429.3
Sep	.01/10	12.00	25.0	15.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	4,469.3
Sep	.04/15	13.00	29.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	4,498.3
Sep	.10/24	10.50	69.0	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.0	4,567.3
Sep*	.07/07	12.50	94.1	0.0	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	4,661.4
Sep*	.04/05	12.50	-98.2	0.0	-98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-98.2	4,563.2
Sep*	.01/10	12.00	17.3	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	19.2	4,582.4
Sep*	.04/05	12.00	-18.0	0.0	-18.0	0.0	0.0	-2.0	-20.0	4,562.4
Oct	.01/10	12.00	16.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	4,578.4
Oct	.05/15	13.00	16.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	4,594.4
Nov	.01/10	12.00	44.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	44.1	4,638.4
Nov	.04/15	13.00	26.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	26.1	4,664.5
Nov	.10/24	10.50	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	4,676.5
Dec	.01/10	12.00	56.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	4,732.5
Dec	.04/15	13.00	65.0	0.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	4,797.5
Dec	.10/24	10.50	30.5	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	4,828.0
Dec	.10/24	10.50	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4,833.0
Dec*	.01/10	12.00	4.9	18.9	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	4,856.7
Dec*	.04/05	12.00	-5.2	-20.0	-25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-25.2	4,831.2
<b>2005</b>										
Jan	.10/24	10.50	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	4,839.5

\* Switch of GCO5 into GC07, GC10 & GC15

Table III.3 GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

N\$ Million

	Actual 1999/00	Actual 2000/01	Actual 2001/02	Actual 2002/03	Actual 2003/04	Estimate 2004/05
<b>REVENUE AND GRANTS</b>						
Taxes on income and profits	2315.0	2610.0	3285.6	4442.3	3618.5	3566.6
Taxes on property	47.0	63.0	64.1	79.3	75.2	92.8
Domestic taxes on goods and services	1944.0	1945.0	2107.4	2135.7	1950.8	2945.8
Taxes on international trade	2241.0	2877.0	2641.2	2596.9	3035.6	4206.8
Other taxes	51.0	55.0	67.6	75.6	82.8	90.0
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>6598.0</b>	<b>7550.0</b>	<b>8166.0</b>	<b>9329.8</b>	<b>8762.9</b>	<b>10902.0</b>
Entrepreneurial and property income	402.7	461.9	463.4	703.2	488.8	691.6
Fines and forfeitures	10.9	21.4	18.2	19.6	18.9	21.0
Administration fees and charges	171.6	231.8	254.0	382.3	449.3	372.3
Return on capital from lending and equity	20.1	20.9	21.4	15.9	13.5	36.4
<b>Total Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>605.3</b>	<b>736.0</b>	<b>757.1</b>	<b>1121.1</b>	<b>970.5</b>	<b>1121.3</b>
<b>Total revenue (own sources)</b>	<b>7203.3</b>	<b>8286.0</b>	<b>8923.0</b>	<b>10450.9</b>	<b>9733.4</b>	<b>12023.3</b>
Grants			58.1	34.4	34.2	80.8
Loans earmarked for on-lending	68.5	56.9	116.8	76.8	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS</b>	<b>7271.8</b>	<b>8342.9</b>	<b>9097.9</b>	<b>10562.1</b>	<b>9767.6</b>	<b>12104.1</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
<b>Current Expenditure</b>						
Personnel expenditure	3618.7	3964.9	4325.5	4708.9	5117.0	5303.6
Expenditure on goods and other services	1583.3	1637.3	1977.3	1993.6	2079.4	1774.8
Statutory	512.9	512.0	602.7	907.6	966.0	1176.0
Subsidies and other current transfers	1168.8	1510.5	1769.2	1892.8	2255.9	2269.8
<b>Total Current Expenditure</b>	<b>6883.7</b>	<b>7624.7</b>	<b>8674.7</b>	<b>9503.0</b>	<b>10448.3</b>	<b>10524.2</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>						
Capital expenditure	918.0	929.0	1267.0	1158.7	1293.4	1594.6
Capital transfers	30.0	32.6	25.0	87.2	103.6	208.3
Total lending and equity participation	121.0	122.0	335.7	649.7	400.0	366.0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>1069.0</b>	<b>1083.6</b>	<b>1627.7</b>	<b>1895.7</b>	<b>1797.0</b>	<b>2168.9</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>7952.7</b>	<b>8708.3</b>	<b>10302.4</b>	<b>11398.7</b>	<b>12243.4</b>	<b>12693.1</b>
<b>OVERALL DEFICIT (-)/SURPLUS (+)</b>	<b>-680.9</b>	<b>-365.4</b>	<b>-1204.5</b>	<b>-836.6</b>	<b>-2475.8</b>	<b>-589.0</b>
<b>TOTAL FINANCING</b>						
Net borrowing	829.0	280.0	1206.5	699.3	1788.3	0.0
Decrease (+)/increase (-) in cash balances	-148.0	85.0	-2.0	137.7	689.3	0.0
<b>TOTAL FINANCING</b>	<b>681.2</b>	<b>365.1</b>	<b>1204.5</b>	<b>836.6</b>	<b>2477.6</b>	<b>589.0</b>

## CURRENT STATISTICS

**Table IV.A MAJOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AGGREGATES (a)**

N\$ Million

	2003(p)					2004(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004
<b>Merchandise trade balance</b>	<b>-1089</b>	<b>-669</b>	<b>-631</b>	<b>-1092</b>	<b>-3481</b>	<b>-812</b>	<b>-694</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>-866</b>	<b>-1794</b>
Exports fob	2007	2493	2677	2285	9463	2501	2645	3948	2701	11796
Imports fob	-3097	-3162	-3308	-3377	-12944	-3313	-3339	-3371	-3567	-13590
<b>Services (net)</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>643</b>
Credit	761	776	850	770	3157	686	773	851	778	3088
Debit	-425	-459	-436	-542	-1862	-576	-612	-687	-569	-2445
<b>Compensation of employees (net)</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-28</b>
Credit	14	14	14	14	56	14	14	14	14	56
Debit	-21	-21	-21	-21	-83	-21	-21	-21	-21	-83
<b>Investment income (net)</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>-180</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>509</b>
Credit	463	500	542	562	2067	520	590	590	619	2318
Debit	174	-313	-113	-55	-308	-314	-482	-770	-242	-1809
<b>Current transfers in cash and kind (net)</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>3467</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>4303</b>
Credit	923	954	899	893	3670	986	1183	1183	1176	4528
Debit	-67	-25	-37	-74	-203	-61	-58	-51	-55	-225
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>3013</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>3633</b>
<b>Net capital transfers</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>498</b>
Credit	103	130	144	135	512	136	122	122	122	501
Debit	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4
<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1966</b>
Abroad	8	2	-14	77	73	19	24	25	67	135
In Namibia	416	513	-74	270	1125	306	465	666	394	1831
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-589</b>	<b>-584</b>	<b>-648</b>	<b>-2220</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-564</b>	<b>-511</b>	<b>-497</b>	<b>-2171</b>
Assets	-283	-430	-434	-469	-1615	-449	-409	-382	-376	-1615
Liabilities	-117	-159	-150	-178	-604	-151	-155	-129	-121	-556
<b>Other investment - long term</b>	<b>-699</b>	<b>-778</b>	<b>-835</b>	<b>-830</b>	<b>-3142</b>	<b>-909</b>	<b>-847</b>	<b>-1164</b>	<b>-1115</b>	<b>-4035</b>
Assets	-742	-883	-981	-962	-3568	-898	-906	-774	-1067	-3645
Liabilities	43	105	146	132	426	-11	59	-390	-48	-390
<b>Other investment - short term</b>	<b>-488</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>-105</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>-1057</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>42</b>
Assets	-485	-375	58	831	29	562	-76	-277	79	287
Liabilities	-3	716	-163	-172	377	-355	432	-780	457	-245
<b>Capital and Financial Account excluding Reserves</b>	<b>-1060</b>	<b>-381</b>	<b>-1468</b>	<b>-338</b>	<b>-3247</b>	<b>-841</b>	<b>-445</b>	<b>-1926</b>	<b>-493</b>	<b>-3700</b>
<b>Net errors and omissions</b>	<b>-372</b>	<b>-398</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>-189</b>	<b>-554</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>-289</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>-171</b>	<b>-67</b>
<b>OVERALL BALANCE</b>	<b>-699</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>-788</b>	<b>-286</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>-133</b>
<b>Reserve Assets</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-169</b>	<b>133</b>

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

(p) provisional

## CURRENT STATISTICS

**Table IV.B SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SERVICES**

N\$ Million

	2003(p)					2004(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004
<b>Services, net</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>643</b>
<b>Credit</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>3157</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>3088</b>
Transportation	112	112	112	112	449	37	51	59	63	209
Travel	595	615	684	605	2498	572	657	725	651	2605
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	16	16	17	16	65	28	23	25	23	99
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer and Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Royalties and License Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Business	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
Professional and Technical	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	2	0	12
Others, not included elsewhere	14	2	1	6	23	13	3	8	8	33
Government	24	29	35	30	119	32	32	31	32	127
<b>Debit</b>	<b>-425</b>	<b>-459</b>	<b>-436</b>	<b>-542</b>	<b>-1862</b>	<b>-576</b>	<b>-612</b>	<b>-687</b>	<b>-569</b>	<b>-2445</b>
Transportation	-92	-116	-131	-117	-457	-194	-206	-265	-209	-874
Travel	-134	-137	-147	-139	-556	-141	-142	-141	-141	-565
Insurance	-31	-27	-38	-35	-131	-36	-40	-24	-25	-124
Communication	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-2
Construction	-1	-1	-3	-14	-18	0	-2	-20	-7	-29
Financial	-7	-22	-2	-9	-41	-5	-5	-3	-3	-16
Computer and Information	-22	-19	-15	-34	-91	-41	-20	-17	-14	-91
Royalties and License Fees	-6	-8	-6	-8	-27	-6	-7	-4	-4	-21
Administrative and Business	-66	-76	-43	-73	-257	-50	-58	-51	-53	-211
Professional and Technical	-41	-35	-25	-51	-152	-49	-63	-131	-62	-305
Others, not included elsewhere	-14	-5	-7	-48	-74	-40	-54	-17	-37	-147
Government	-12	-13	-17	-14	-56	-15	-15	-15	-15	-59

## CURRENT STATISTICS

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

N\$ Million

	2003(p)					2004(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004
<b>Compensation of employees, net</b>	-7	-7	-7	-7	-28	-7	-7	-7	-7	-28
Credit	14	14	14	14	56	14	14	14	14	56
Debit	-21	-21	-21	-21	-84	-21	-21	-21	-21	-84
<b>Investment income, net</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1759</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>-180</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>Credits</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>2318</b>
Direct Investment	-1	7	5	11	22	0	10	8	19	37
Portfolio Investment	27	14	9	17	66	13	13	14	13	53
Other Investment	437	479	528	535	1978	506	567	567	587	2228
<b>Debit</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>-313</b>	<b>-113</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>-308</b>	<b>-314</b>	<b>-482</b>	<b>-770</b>	<b>-242</b>	<b>-1809</b>
Direct Investment	206	-228	-15	63	26	-229	-379	-679	-101	-1387
Portfolio Investment	-22	-19	-18	-27	-85	-29	-34	-42	-49	-154
Other Investment	-11	-66	-80	-92	-248	-57	-70	-49	-92	-268

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

N\$ Million

	2003(p)					2004(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004
<b>Current transfers</b>										
<b>Current transfers, net</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>3467</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>4303</b>
Credits	923	954	899	893	3670	986	1183	1183	1176	4528
Government	874	905	854	845	3479	936	1131	1151	1136	4353
Grants from foreign governments, etc	68	86	86	86	325	86	77	77	77	317
SACU receipts	649	759	759	759	2926	759	1052	1052	1052	3914
Withholding Taxes	8	6	9	1	24	5	2	22	7	36
Other transfers received	149	55	0	0	204	87	0	0	0	87
Private	49	49	46	48	191	50	52	33	40	175
Grants received by NGO's	14	14	10	10	47	10	10	10	11	41
Other transfers received	35	35	36	38	144	40	42	23	29	134
Debit	-67	-25	-37	-74	-203	-61	-58	-51	-55	-225
Government	-59	-17	-29	-66	-171	-53	-50	-43	-47	-194
Grants to foreign governments, etc	0	-1	-2	-1	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4
SACU receipts	-59	-16	-27	-65	-167	-52	-49	-42	-46	-189
Withholding Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private	-8	-8	-8	-8	-32	-8	-8	-8	-8	-32
Grants received by NGO's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other transfers received	-8	-8	-8	-8	-32	-8	-8	-8	-8	-32
<b>Capital Transfers</b>										
<b>Capital Transfers, net</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>498</b>
Credit	103	130	144	135	512	136	122	122	122	501
Government	102	129	129	129	487	129	116	116	116	475
Private	2	2	16	6	25	7	6	6	6	26
Debit	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4

## CURRENT STATISTICS

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

N\$ Million

	2003(p)					2004(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004
<b>Direct investment abroad</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>135</b>
Equity capital	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Reinvested earnings	-1	7	1	6	13	-4	5	3	10	14
Other capital	6	-5	-15	71	57	23	19	22	57	121
<b>Direct investment in Namibia</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1,831</b>
Equity capital	214	311	115	202	842	87	121	233	388	829
Reinvested earnings	-400	144	-193	-97	-546	153	334	432	-3	917
Other capital	601	58	5	165	829	66	9	0	9	85

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

N\$ Million

	2003(p)					2004(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004
<b>Portfolio Investment, net</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-589</b>	<b>-584</b>	<b>-648</b>	<b>-2 220</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-564</b>	<b>-511</b>	<b>-497</b>	<b>-2 171</b>
Equity	-259	-407	-408	-448	-1 522	-424	-383	-356	-347	-1 510
Assets	-269	-411	-420	-452	-1 552	-430	-391	-362	-356	-1 539
Liabilities	11	4	11	4	30	6	8	6	8	29
Debt	-141	-182	-175	-199	-697	-176	-181	-155	-150	-661
Assets	-13	-19	-14	-17	-63	-18	-18	-20	-20	-76
Liabilities	-128	-163	-161	-182	-634	-158	-163	-135	-129	-585

**CURRENT STATISTICS**

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

N\$ Million

	2003(p)					2004(p)				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2004
<b>Long-term, net</b>	<b>-699</b>	<b>-778</b>	<b>-835</b>	<b>-830</b>	<b>-3142</b>	<b>-909</b>	<b>-847</b>	<b>-1164</b>	<b>-1115</b>	<b>-4035</b>
General Government	30	137	37	79	283	26	48	7	-5	76
Assets	-5	-7	-9	-11	-32	-10	-10	-10	-10	-40
Liabilities	35	144	46	90	315	36	58	17	5	115
Of which: Drawings	39	153	55	119	367	49	75	27	34	185
Repayments	-4	-9	-9	-30	-52	-13	-17	-10	-29	-69
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banks	3	5	-4	3	7	0	1	0	-2	-1
Assets	3	5	-4	3	7	0	1	0	-2	-1
Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sectors	-732	-919	-868	-912	-3431	-935	-896	-1171	-1108	-4109
Assets	-739	-881	-968	-954	-3543	-888	-897	-764	-1055	-3604
Liabilities	8	-38	100	43	113	-47	1	-407	-53	-506
<b>Short-term, net</b>	<b>-488</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>-105</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>-1057</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>42</b>
General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banks	-431	368	-108	553	383	108	425	-970	532	94
Assets	-450	-374	54	821	51	377	-49	-244	66	151
Liabilities	19	743	-162	-268	332	-270	474	-727	466	-57
Other sectors	-57	-28	3	106	23	99	-68	-87	4	-52
Assets	-35	-1	4	10	-22	184	-27	-34	12	136
Liabilities	-23	-27	-1	96	45	-85	-41	-53	-8	-188



**Table IV.H FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES**

Foreign currency per Namibia Dollar

Period Averages

Period	US Dollar	UK Pound	Germany Mark	Japan Yen	Switzerland Franc	Spain Peseta	EU ECU
1999	0.1636	0.1011	0.3001	18.6109	0.2456	25.4776	0.1535
2000	0.1465	0.0955	0.3062	15.5972	0.2441	26.6007	0.1564
2001 Jan	0.1287	0.0870	0.2678	15.0376	0.2094	22.7790	0.1369
Feb	0.1280	0.0880	0.2775	14.8588	0.2131	23.0947	0.1388
Mar	0.1269	0.0877	0.2572	15.3610	0.2141	23.2019	0.1375
Apr	0.1237	0.0863	0.2712	15.3139	0.2120	23.0947	0.1387
May	0.1255	0.0881	0.2808	15.2672	0.2202	23.8663	0.1436
Jun	0.1241	0.0885	0.2620	15.1745	0.2214	24.2131	0.1454
Jul	0.1220	0.0863	0.2775	15.1976	0.2148	23.5849	0.1419
Aug	0.1204	0.0837	0.2613	14.6199	0.2024	22.2222	0.1336
Sep	0.1159	0.0793	0.2491	13.7741	0.1903	21.1864	0.1273
Oct	0.1079	0.0743	0.2351	13.0890	0.1762	19.8020	0.1191
Nov	0.1028	0.0716	0.2259	12.5945	0.1697	19.2678	0.1158
Dec	0.0866	0.0602	0.1897	11.0865	0.1431	16.1290	0.0970
2002 Jan	0.0861	0.0601	0.1906	17.3611	0.1437	16.2075	0.0975
Feb	0.0871	0.0612	0.1958	11.6279	0.1479	16.6667	0.1000
Mar	0.0870	0.0612	0.1939	11.4025	0.1459	19.7628	0.0994
Apr	0.0903	0.0629	0.1019	11.8064	0.1514	0.1019	0.1019
May	0.0985	0.0675	0.1074	12.4533	0.1565	0.1074	0.1074
Jun	0.0986	0.0665	0.1032	12.1803	0.1538	0.1032	0.1032
Jul	0.0989	0.0636	0.0996	11.6686	0.1457	0.0996	0.0996
Aug	0.0944	0.0614	0.0966	11.2360	0.1413	0.0966	0.0966
Sep	0.0943	0.0606	0.0961	11.3766	0.1409	0.0961	0.0961
Oct	0.0968	0.0622	0.0987	11.9904	0.1446	0.0987	0.0987
Nov	0.1036	0.0659	0.1035	12.5945	0.1519	0.1035	0.1035
Dec	0.1116	0.0704	0.1096	13.6240	0.1609	0.1096	0.1096
2003 Jan	0.1152	0.0713	0.1085	13.6799	0.1586	0.1085	0.1085
Feb	0.1204	0.0748	0.1118	14.3678	0.1665	0.1118	0.1118
Mar	0.1243	0.0785	0.1149	14.7275	0.1687	0.1149	0.1149
Apr	0.1298	0.0825	0.1196	15.5521	0.2000	0.1196	0.1196
May	0.1305	0.0804	0.1128	15.2905	0.1770	0.1128	0.1128
Jun	0.1265	0.0762	0.1085	15.1515	0.1671	0.1085	0.1085
Jul	0.1326	0.0816	0.1165	15.7233	0.1802	0.1165	0.1165
Aug	0.1353	0.0848	0.1213	16.0772	0.1869	0.1213	0.1213
Sep	0.1365	0.0849	0.1218	15.7233	0.1884	0.1218	0.1218
Oct	0.1436	0.0857	0.1227	15.7233	0.1899	0.1227	0.1227
Nov	0.1486	0.0880	0.1269	16.2338	0.1980	0.1269	0.1269
Dec	0.1532	0.0878	0.1252	16.5563	0.1946	0.1252	0.1252
2004 Jan	0.1446	0.0794	0.1146	15.3846	0.1794	0.1146	0.1146
Feb	0.1477	0.0791	0.1168	14.3885	0.1838	0.1168	0.1168
Mar	0.1501	0.0825	0.1214	16.3666	0.1925	0.1214	0.1214
Apr	0.1526	0.0846	0.1271	16.3934	0.1977	0.1271	0.1271
May	0.1474	0.0825	0.1227	16.5017	0.1889	0.1227	0.1227
Jun	0.1553	0.0850	0.1280	17.0068	0.1944	0.1280	0.1280
Jul	0.1632	0.0886	0.1329	17.8253	0.2030	0.1329	0.1329
Aug	0.1549	0.0851	0.1272	19.8020	0.1957	0.1272	0.1272
Sep	0.1527	0.0852	0.1251	16.8067	0.1930	0.1251	0.1251
Oct	0.1566	0.0866	0.1253	17.0358	0.1933	0.1253	0.1253
Nov	0.1651	0.0889	0.1272	17.3010	0.1936	0.1272	0.1272
Dec	0.1745	0.0862	0.1301	19.2308	0.1998	0.1301	0.1301

Table IV.I EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES INDICES

		Nominal Effective Exchange Rate Indices			Real Effective Exchange Rate Indices		
		Import Trade Weighted	Export Trade Weighted	Total Trade Weighted	Import Trade Weighted	Export Trade Weighted	Total Trade Weighted
1998		102.4	159.7	125.3	99.2	144.4	117.6
1999		101.8	150.2	121.5	100.4	142.9	117.9
2000		100.7	119.3	108.3	101.1	119.5	108.6
2001	Jan	99.5	94.6	97.2	101.6	98.8	100.3
	Feb	99.5	95.2	97.5	101.9	99.8	100.9
	Mar	99.5	95.1	97.5	102.4	100.4	101.5
	Apr	99.4	94.5	97.1	102.3	99.7	101.1
	May	99.6	95.7	97.8	102.1	100.6	101.4
	Jun	99.6	96.0	97.9	103.1	102.0	102.5
	Jul	99.5	94.7	97.2	102.4	100.9	101.7
	Aug	99.2	92.5	96.1	102.4	98.6	100.7
	Sep	99.0	89.4	94.5	102.6	95.8	99.5
	Oct	98.6	85.9	92.6	102.5	92.6	97.8
	Nov	98.4	83.9	91.5	102.4	90.9	97.0
	Dec	97.4	75.3	86.7	101.8	82.2	92.4
2002	Jan	97.7	77.4	87.9	101.6	85.1	93.7
	Feb	97.5	76.4	87.3	101.3	84.2	93.1
	Mar	97.5	76.2	87.2	102.2	85.1	94.0
	Apr	97.7	77.6	88.0	102.7	87.1	95.3
	May	98.0	80.9	89.9	103.1	91.2	97.5
	Jun	97.9	80.0	89.3	103.0	90.6	97.2
	Jul	97.8	77.8	88.1	103.7	89.5	96.9
	Aug	97.5	76.1	87.1	103.0	87.4	95.6
	Sep	97.5	75.7	86.9	103.8	88.0	96.3
	Oct	97.7	77.0	87.7	104.0	89.9	97.3
	Nov	98.0	79.8	89.3	104.8	93.8	99.6
	Dec	98.4	83.2	91.2	106.1	98.5	102.5
2003	Jan	98.5	83.7	91.4	105.5	99.3	102.7
	Feb	98.5	86.0	92.6	105.1	101.5	103.5
	Mar	98.9	88.4	94.0	104.6	103.8	104.2
	Apr	99.2	91.2	95.5	104.3	106.5	105.3
	May	99.0	89.5	94.6	105.2	105.5	105.3
	Jun	98.8	86.8	93.1	106.3	103.5	105.0
	Jul	99.1	90.5	95.9	111.0	105.0	99.5
	Aug	99.3	92.7	96.9	111.0	107.4	100.3
	Sep	99.3	93.0	97.0	111.3	107.7	100.4
	Oct	99.4	93.2	97.1	111.2	107.7	100.3
	Nov	99.6	94.9	97.9	112.0	110.0	101.4
	Dec	99.7	94.8	97.9	111.0	109.5	101.0
2004	Jan	99.2	89.2	95.3	110.2	104.0	98.0
	Feb	99.2	88.9	95.1	110.3	103.8	97.7
	Mar	99.5	91.7	96.5	110.7	107.4	99.1
	Apr	99.6	93.2	97.1	110.5	109.1	99.6
	May	99.5	91.8	96.5	110.5	107.2	99.0
	Jun	99.7	93.7	97.4	110.5	109.6	99.8
	Jul	99.9	96.2	98.6	112.0	113.5	101.9
	Aug	99.8	94.6	97.9	112.4	111.5	101.6
	Sep	99.6	93.5	97.3	112.4	110.4	100.9
	Oct	99.7	94.3	97.7	112.7	111.5	101.4
	Nov	99.9	95.8	98.5	113.6	113.6	102.2
	Dec	100.0	95.3	98.2	113.8	112.7	102.5