



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT SECOND QUARTER 2018



*Namibia Statistics Agency
P.O. Box 2133, FGI House, Post Street Mall,
Windhoek, Namibia*

*Tel: +264 61 431 3200
Fax: +264 61 431 3253*

*Email: info@nsa.org.na
www.nsa.org.na*





Mission Statement

“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice”



Vision Statement

“To be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery”



Core Values

- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Excellent Performance
- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Team Work
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Transparency



Table of Contents

List of Figures	4
List of Tables	5
Preface	6
1 Introduction.....	7
2 Revisions	8
3 Data sources and timeliness	9
4 Key findings	10
4.1 Inflation rate.....	12
4.2 Trade Balance	12
4.3 Agriculture and forestry.....	13
4.4 Fishing and fish processing on board ¹	15
4.5 Mining and quarrying	16
4.6 Manufacturing.....	19
4.7 Electricity and water	21
4.8 Construction ²	23
4.9 Wholesale and retail trade	25
4.10 Hotels and restaurants ⁴	26
4.11 Transport and communication	28
4.12 Financial intermediation.....	30
4.13 Public Administration and defence, Education and Health	32
Appendix 1 Methodological Notes	37

List of Figures

Figure 1: GDP growth rate	10
Figure 2: Selected sectors real value added performance.....	11
Figure 3: Inflation rate.....	12
Figure 4: Trade Balance	12
Figure 5: Agriculture real value added growth rate	13
Figure 6: Number of livestock marketed, volume index 2010 = 100	14
Figure 7: Fishing and fish processing on board real value added growth rate.....	15
Figure 8: Fish landings, volume index 2010 = 100	15
Figure 9: Mining and quarrying real value added growth rate.....	16
Figure 10: Total mining production volume index 2010 = 100.....	16
Figure 11: Diamond production and sales in thousands of carats.....	17
Figure 12: Uranium production in short tons	17
Figure 13: Metal ores volume index 2010 = 100	18
Figure 14: Manufacturing real value added growth rate	19
Figure 15: Basic non-ferrous metals, beverages and Diamond cutting and polishing real value added growth rate.....	19
Figure 16: Grain mill products and dairy products real value added growth rate.....	20
Figure 17: Electricity and water real value added growth rate.....	21
Figure 18: Electricity and water subsectors real value added growth rate	21
Figure 19: Total units of electricity sold in millions of KWH	22
Figure 20: Sources of electricity in millions of KWH.....	22
Figure 21: Construction real value added growth rate	23
Figure 22: Real value of Government Expenditure on construction – millions N\$.....	24
Figure 23: Value of buildings completed – millions N\$	24
Figure 24: Wholesale and retail trade real value added growth rate	25
Figure 25: Total revenue of wholesale and retail trade – millions N\$	25
Figure 26: Hotels and restaurants real value added growth rate	26
Figure 27: Growth rate in number of bed nights and room nights sold.....	27
Figure 28: Transport and communication real value added growth rate	28
Figure 29: Volume of freight transported in thousands of tons	28
Figure 30: Cargo handled in thousands of tons.....	29
Figure 31: Financial intermediation real value added growth rate	30
Figure 32: Banking and insurance real value added growth rate	30
Figure 33: Deposits and claims	31

List of Tables

Table A: Sectoral growth rate revisions for the first quarter of 2018	8
Table B: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices - million N\$.....	33
Table B: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices - million N\$ (Cont).....	34
Table C: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices – Percentage changes.....	35
Table C: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices – Percentage changes (Cont...).....	36



Preface

”

The domestic economy performance remains suppressed in the second quarter of 2018, recording a contraction of 0.2 percent.

This publication presents an overview of economic developments during the second quarter of 2018. Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates assist in the analysis of short-term movements in the economy, as opposed to the Annual National Accounts that provides in-depth and comprehensive view of the changes in the economy. Other economic indicators such as volume indices of production, distributive trade indices and levels of employment can also be used for that purpose. The quarterly data presented in this publication are based on the 2010 base year.

The domestic economy performance remains suppressed in the second quarter of 2018, recording a contraction of 0.2 percent. However, year on year, the economy maintained the same pace of declining growth. This shows that the economy continues to decline and remain in recession since 2016.

The poor performance is largely driven by the manufacturing sector that posted a decline of 12.5 percent in real value added relative to a strong growth of 9.8 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017. Furthermore, a slight improvement was observed in the ‘wholesale and retail trade’ sector.

Wholesale and retail trade sector posted a negative growth of 5.8 percent, indicating that demand for goods and services remain suppressed, however, showing signs of recovery, when compared to the same period of 2017 that recorded a negative growth of 11.4 per cent. Despite good rainfall and promising livestock prices, the Agriculture sector dipped into a contraction, recording a 1.1 percent due to fewer animals made available for slaughter relative to 2017. Furthermore, the fishing sector posted a decline of 8.0 percent owing largely to reduced landings.

Government efforts to improve the fiscal space by reducing and capping on unnecessary expenditure through fiscal consolidation is exerting further pressure on the economy, evidenced by the poor performance of health and education sectors that recorded negative growth rates of 4.9 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively. Public administration sector recorded a positive growth of 1.2 percent in the second quarter of 2018. This performance is attributed to the ease and filling up of vacant position across the public administration, however at a slower pace.

The following sectors recorded strong growths in real value added during the period under review, mining and quarrying (22.4 percent), construction (23.8 percent) and water and electricity (16.7 percent).

I would therefore like to emphasise the importance of accurate and timely delivery of data from our stakeholders in the private and public sectors to the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), on which the compilation of quarterly GDP depends. I wish to express my appreciation to all the data providers; both institutions and individuals, without whose contributions the publication would not have been possible.

Finally, I would like to bring it to the reader’s attention that manual calculations could lead to rounding errors. All calculations in this report were done using the MS Excel and thus manual calculations might differ slightly due to rounding to the nearest decimal.



Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General & CEO
Windhoek, June 2018

1 Introduction

The main purpose of compiling quarterly GDP is to provide a timely and frequent picture of economic developments, which cannot be provided for in the annual national accounts. Quarterly data determine the short-term movements in the series, while the annual data determine the overall level and long-term movements in the series. In principle, the only difference between quarterly and annual national accounts is the reference period and the scope of coverage, where the annual national accounts provides a more comprehensive scope of data coverage.

The definitions and conceptual frameworks, as well as the accounts and accounting identities of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) are followed for both accounts. The NSA has started the compilation of quarterly GDP at constant prices as a first step in compiling full quarterly national accounts.

Since quarterly and annual estimates are often based on different kinds of data sources, the annual total derived from the sum of the four quarters under consideration differs from annual estimates based on a more comprehensive sources of data. Therefore, in order to make them comparable, quarterly estimates are benchmarked to their annual estimates.

Benchmarking is the process of combining a time series of high frequency data with less frequent but more accurate data.

2 Revisions

Revisions are part of good quarterly national accounts compilation practices because they provide users with more accurate data. It provides the opportunity to incorporate new and more accurate information, and thereby improve the accuracy of the estimates without introducing breaks in the time series. Depending on the extent of availability of more comprehensive data, revisions are made to estimate quarters up to the last three years.

The revisions made in the first quarter of 2018 are outlined in Table 1. Based on the revised changes, real GDP growth for the first quarter of 2018 contracted by 0.2 percent from a decline of 1.0 percent. The highest revisions were observed in the following sectors: Wholesale and retail trade (-0.3 percentage points), hotels and restaurants (0.5 percentage points) and real estate and business activities (-0.6 percentage points). The revision in the data was solely necessitated by the updated data received from sources.

Table A: Sectoral growth rate revisions for the first quarter of 2018

Sector	First quarter 2018 in percent as recorded	Revised first quarter 2018 in percent	Difference
Agriculture	1.4	1.4	-0.1
Fishing	-13.6	-13.6	0.0
Mining and quarrying	4.7	4.7	0.0
Manufacturing	-2.1	-2.1	0.0
Electricity and water	1.9	1.9	0.0
Construction	23.7	23.8	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	-1.3	-1.6	-0.3
Hotels and restaurants	-5.3	-4.8	0.5
Transport and communication	2.5	2.5	0.0
Financial intermediation	1.4	1.4	0.0
Real estate activities and business services	1.1	0.5	-0.6
Public administration	-2.9	-2.9	0.0
Education	-4.0	-4.0	0.0
Health	-6.4	-6.4	0.0
Other private services	0.3	0.3	0.0
FISIM	0.5	0.5	0.0
All industries at basic prices	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Taxes on products	-0.4	-0.4	0.0
GDP	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1

*** When calculating the differences manually in the figures above, there may occur slight difference that is due to rounding off to the nearest decimal in MS Excel.**

3 Data sources and timeliness

The sources for quarterly GDP data are quarterly economic surveys and administrative data. Quarterly GDP estimates are released with a time lag of maximum 90 days from the reference quarter.

4 Key findings

The economy is estimated to have recorded a constant contraction of 0.2 percent in real value added in the second quarter of 2018 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Figure 1).

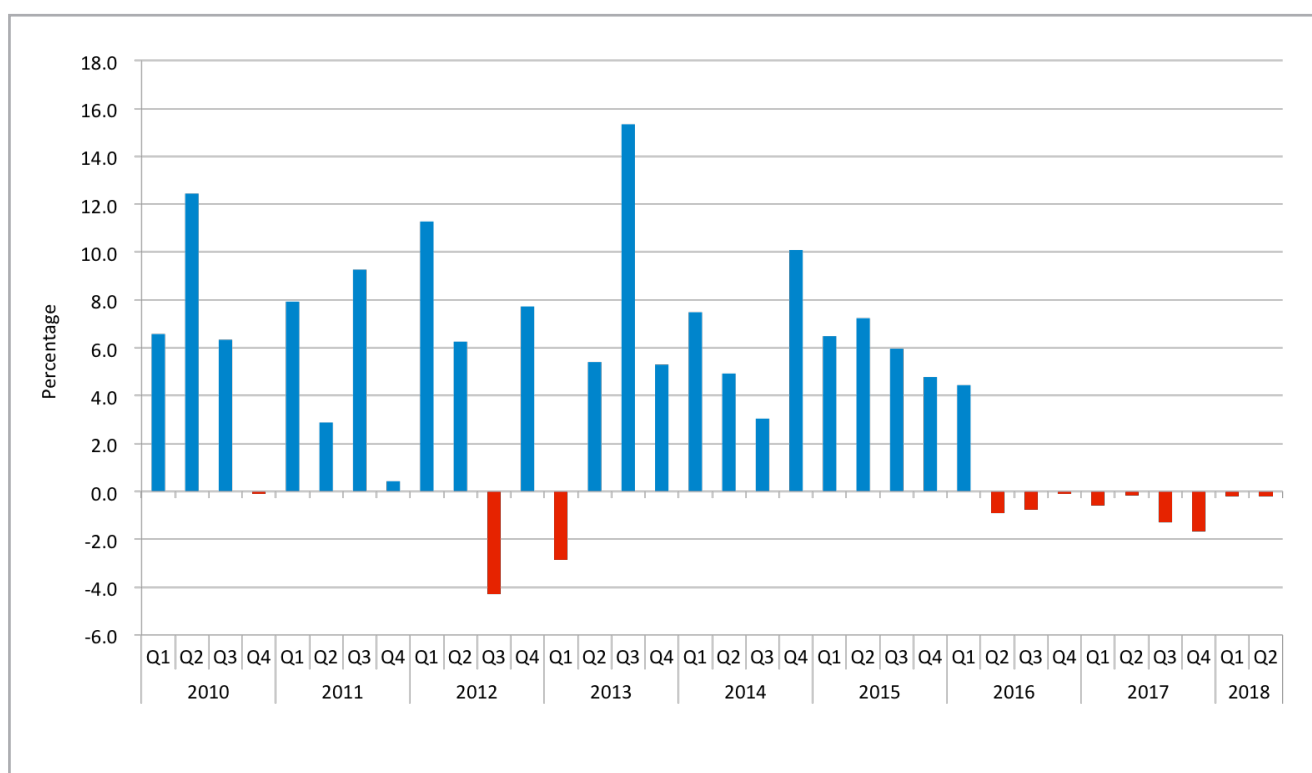


Figure 1: GDP growth rate

The subdued performance is mainly attributed to the manufacturing sector that posted a negative growth of 12.5 percent when compared to a positive growth registered in the preceding year. This was further supported by declines in 'wholesale and retail trade', fishing and agriculture sectors.

Furthermore, government activities recorded a decelerating growth in real value added during the period under review. Education and health sectors posted declines of 6.2 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively. Hotels and restaurants recorded a decline of 2.6 percent in the second quarter of 2018.

However, strong growth rates were witnessed in the mining and quarrying, electricity and water, and construction sectors recording 22.4 percent, 16.7 percent and 23.8 percent in real value added, respectively (Figure 2).

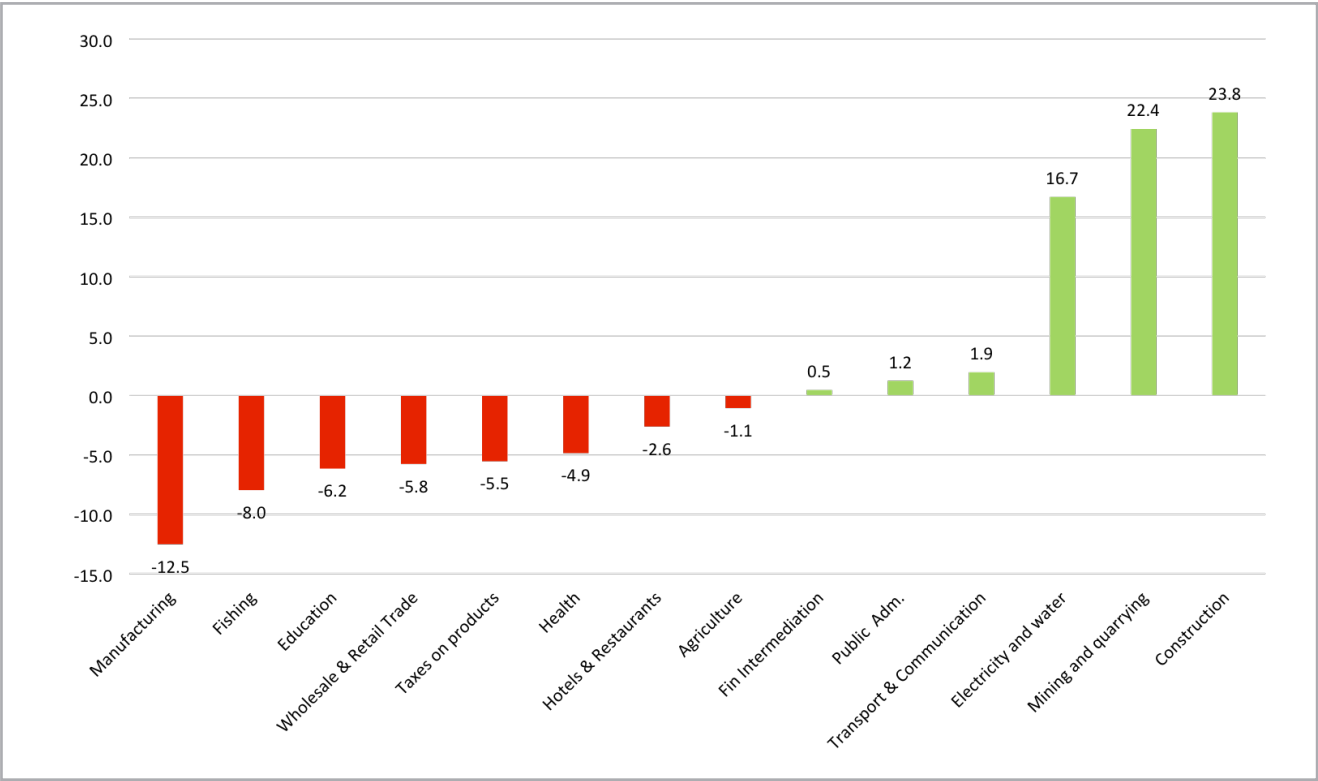


Figure 2: Selected sectors real value added performance

4.1 Inflation rate

On a yearly basis, average inflation rate eased to 3.8 percent in the second quarter of 2018 compared to 6.3 percent registered in the same quarter of 2017, representing a decline of 2.6 percentage points (Figure 3). The low inflation rate is mainly attributed to housing; clothing and footwear; and communications.

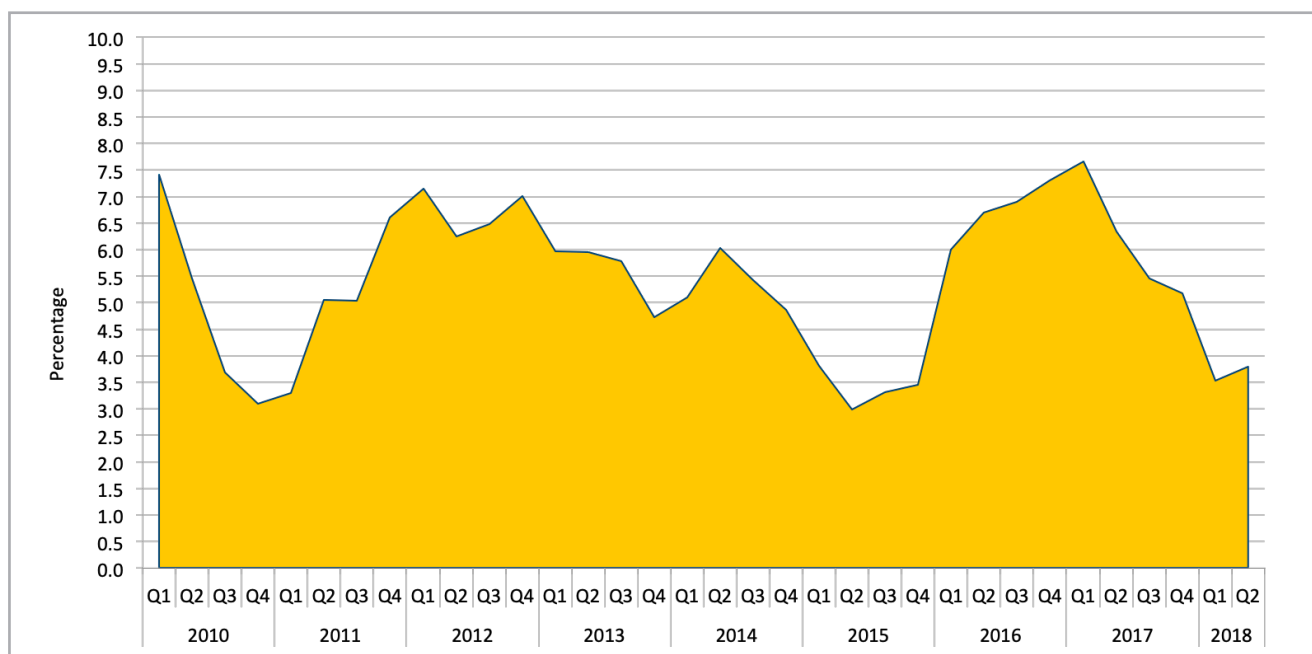


Figure 3: Inflation rate

4.2 Trade Balance

The trade deficit narrowed further, recording N\$ 0.17 billion during the second quarter when compared to N\$ 1.39 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017. This means, the economy has imported less goods while exports has increased (Figure 4).

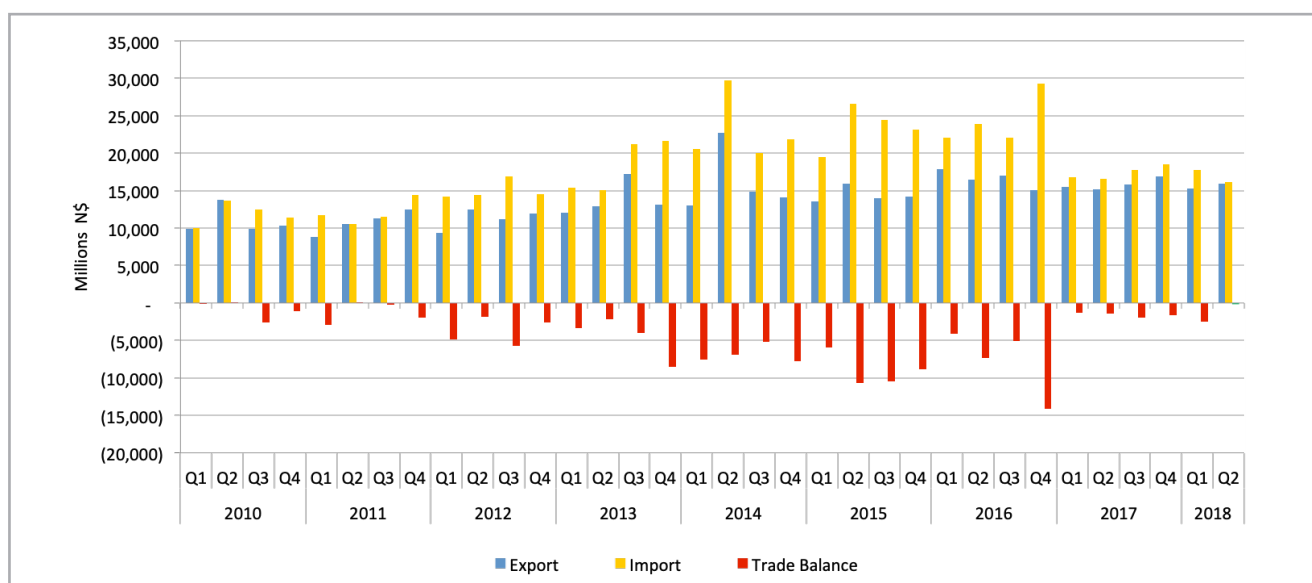


Figure 4: Trade Balance

4.3 Agriculture and forestry

Growth in the Agriculture and Forestry sector is estimated to have subdued during the quarter under review. The sector recorded a decline of 1.1 percent in the second quarter of 2018 compared to a robust performance of 20.9 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Figure 5).

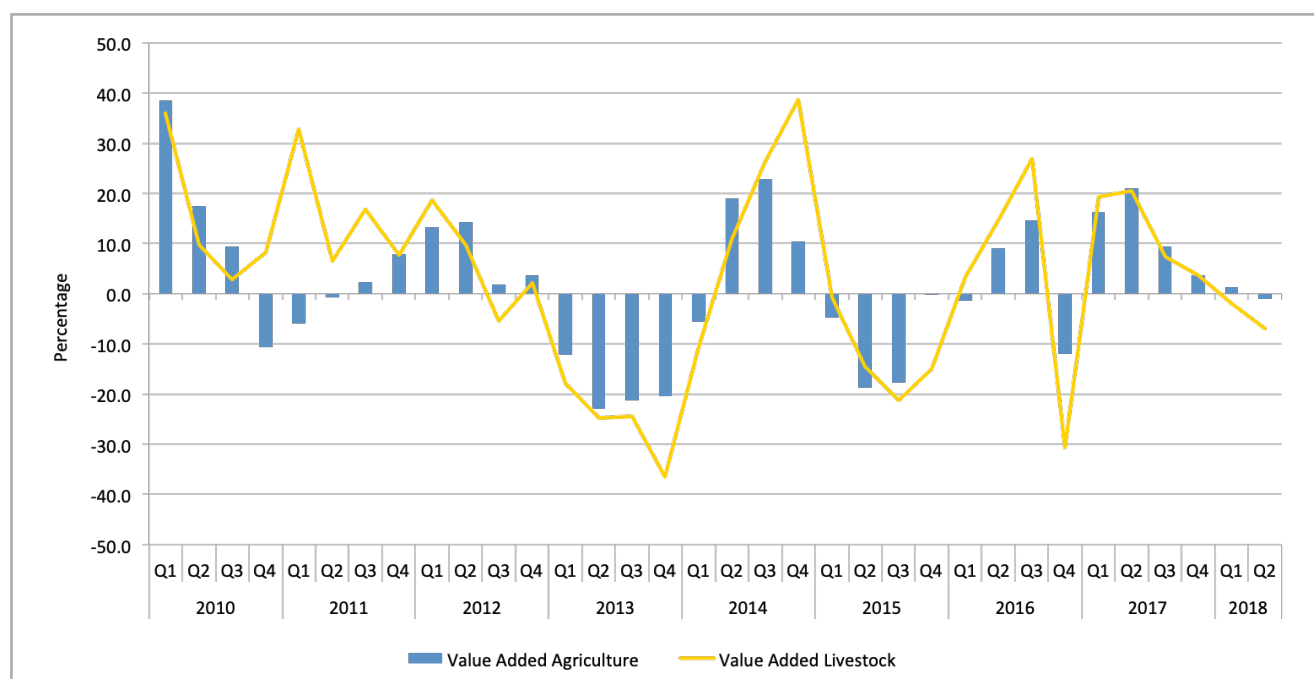


Figure 5: Agriculture real value added growth rate

The notable poor performance in the sector emanates from a decline in the livestock subsector that registered a decline of 6.9 percent compared to a strong growth of 20.5 percent registered in the corresponding quarter of 2017. The contraction in the subsector is driven by the passable rainy season that saw farmers deciding to restock rather than marketing their livestock.

Cattle export to abattoirs and butchers registered a decline of 10.4 percent compared to a growth of 3.9 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017. Furthermore, small stock marketed to abattoirs and butchers registered an improved performance by posting a decline of 14.6 percent compared to a decline of 20.9 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Figure 6).

Cattle exported live to South Africa and Angola contracted, recording a decline of 22.6 percent while small stock exported live to South Africa and Angola surged up posting a growth of 7.7 percent during the period under review.

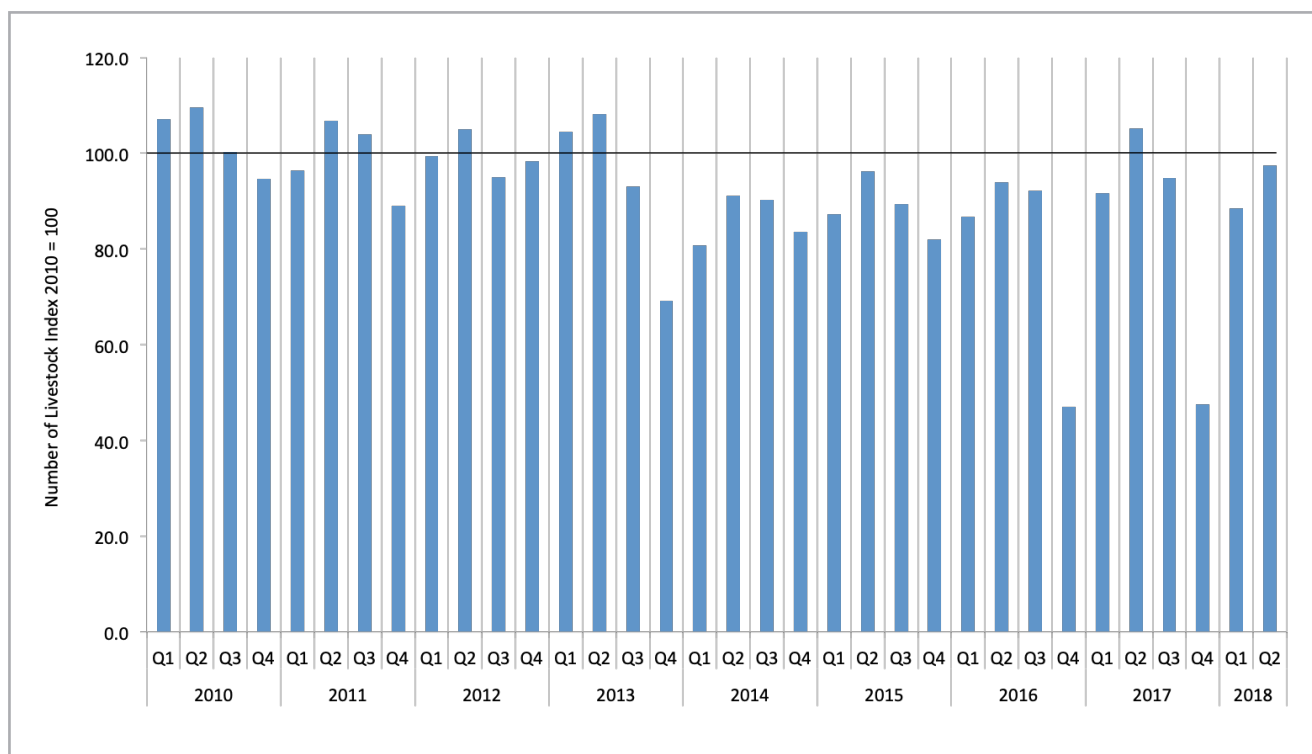


Figure 6: Number of livestock marketed, volume index 2010 = 100

The crop farming subsector slowed to a 10.7 percent growth rate in real value added compared to a stronger growth of 27.9 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2017. The slow performance is primarily attributed to the armyworm and other pests that threatened the subsector despite the substantial late rainfalls.

4.4 Fishing and fish processing on board¹

Year on year, the sector fishing and fish processing on board is estimated to have contracted further, registering a decline of 8.0 percent in real value added compared to a decline of 4.0 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Figure 7).

The poor performance in the sector comes on the backdrop of declining fish landings accompanied by rising input costs.

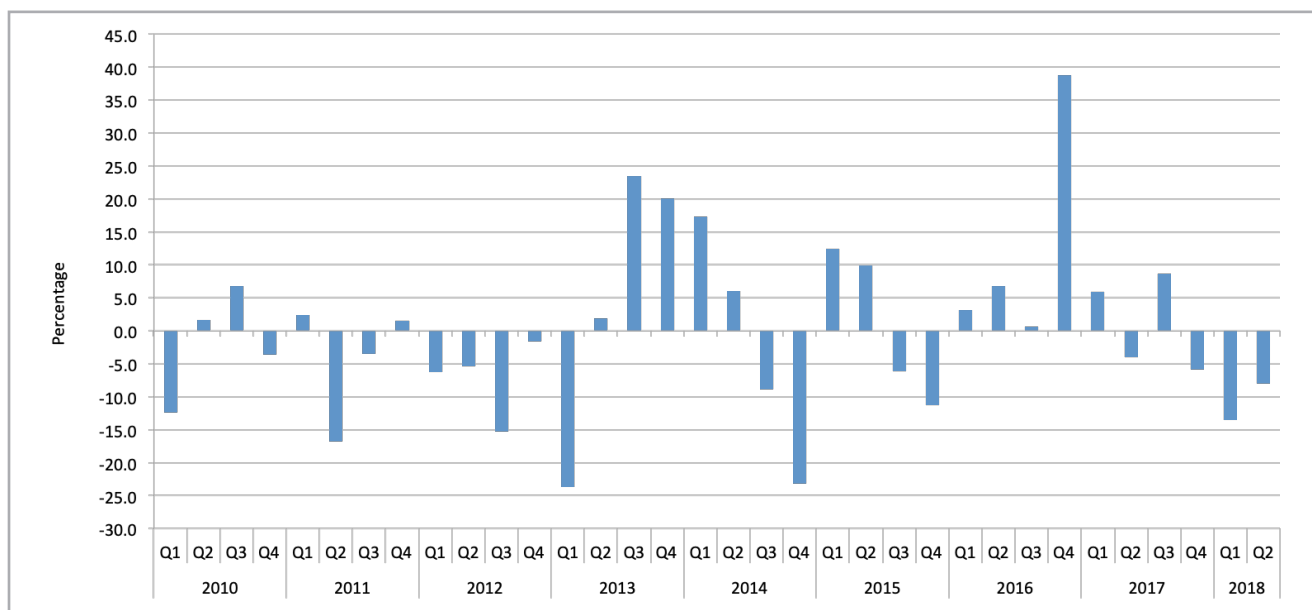


Figure 7: Fishing and fish processing on board real value added growth rate

The weak performance in the sector is mainly reflected in demersal fisheries landings, which recorded a decline of 15.6 percent (Figure 8).

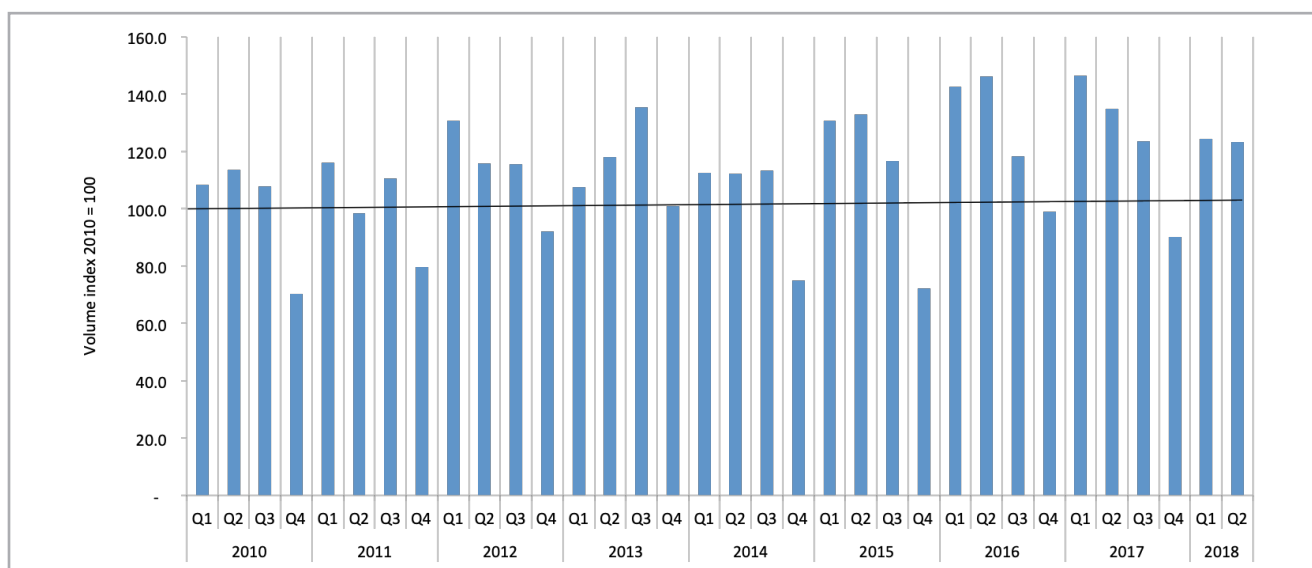


Figure 8: Fish landings, volume index 2010 = 100



¹ The estimate of fishing and fish processing on board is based on preliminary figures because a complete set of data is still being awaited from the industry.

4.5 Mining and quarrying

Mining and quarrying sector is estimated to have registered a strong growth of 22.4 percent in real value added during the second quarter of 2018, compared to 19.6 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter 2017 (Figure 9 & 10).

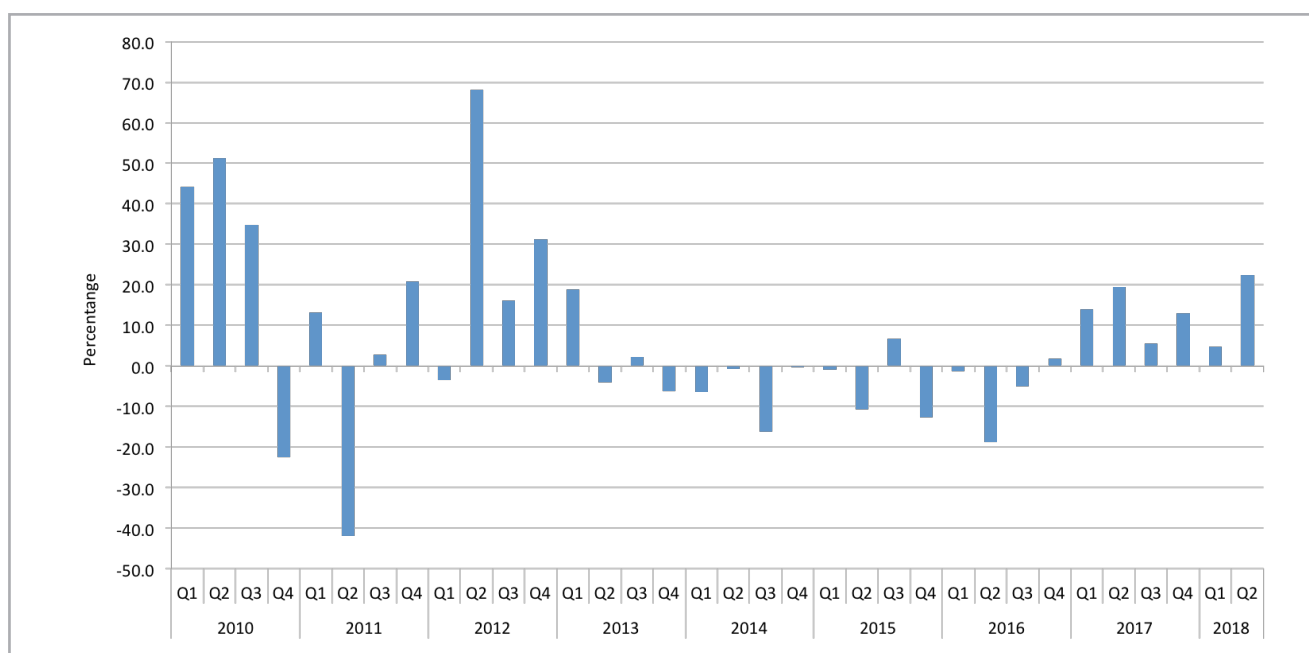


Figure 9: Mining and quarrying real value added growth rate

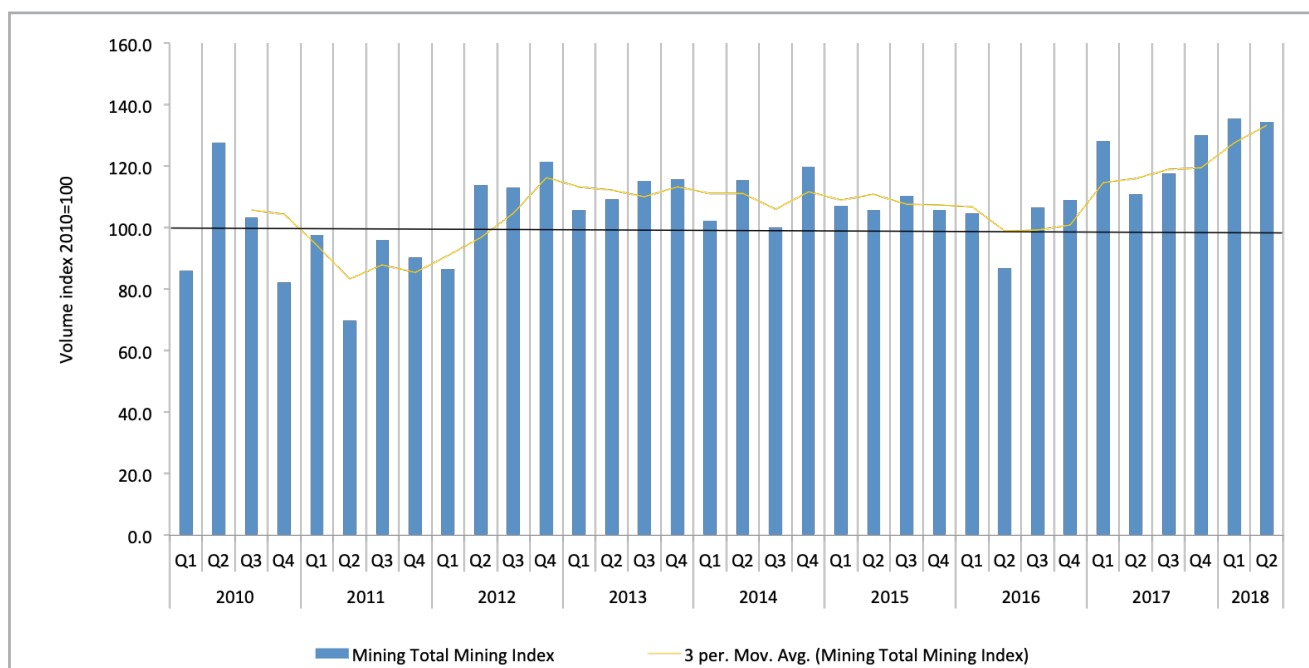


Figure 10: Total mining production volume index 2010 = 100

The strong performance in the mining and quarrying sector is attributed to diamond and uranium mining subsectors that registered strong growths in real value added of 30.5 percent and 62.3 percent, respectively.

In the second quarter of 2018, the subsector diamond is estimated to have registered a strong growth of 30.5 percent in real value added compared to 25.7 percent registered in the same quarter of 2017. This performance is attributed to an increase in carats produced (Figure 11).

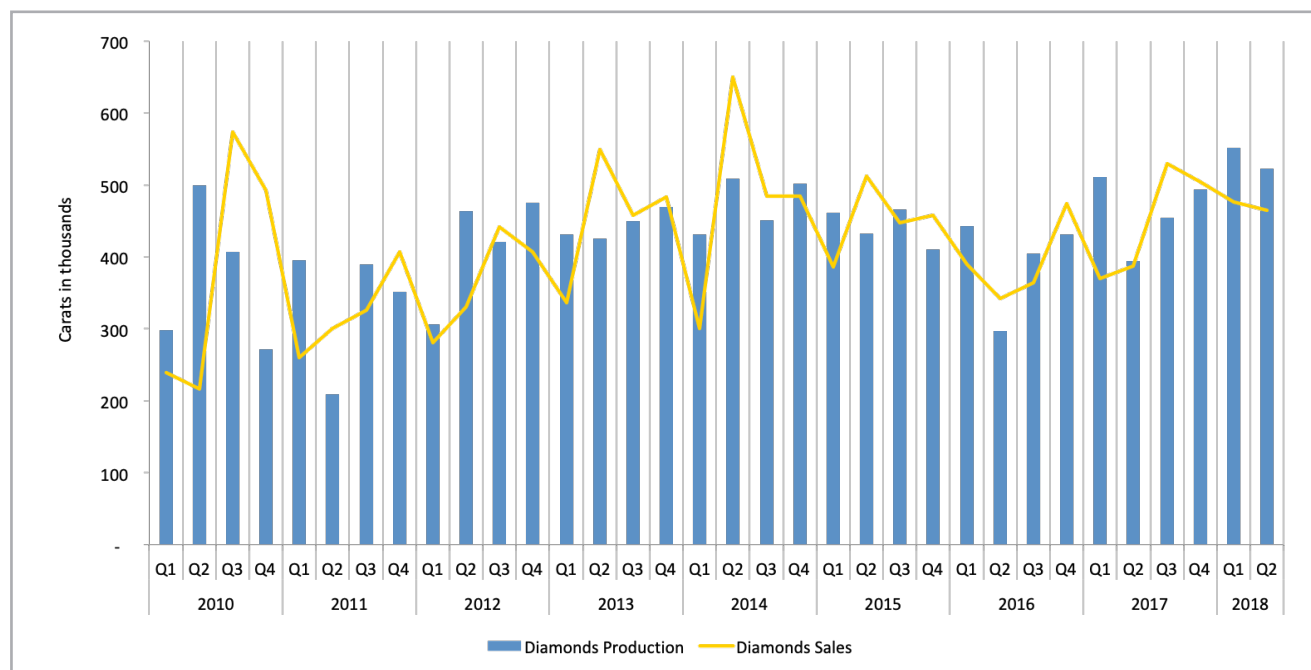


Figure 11: Diamond production and sales in thousands of carats

In the second quarter of 2018, the uranium subsector is estimated to have recorded a strong growth of 62.3 percent in real value added compared to 15.6 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2017 (Figure 12). This performance is ascribed to an increase in the production derived by the additional uranium mine that came on board.

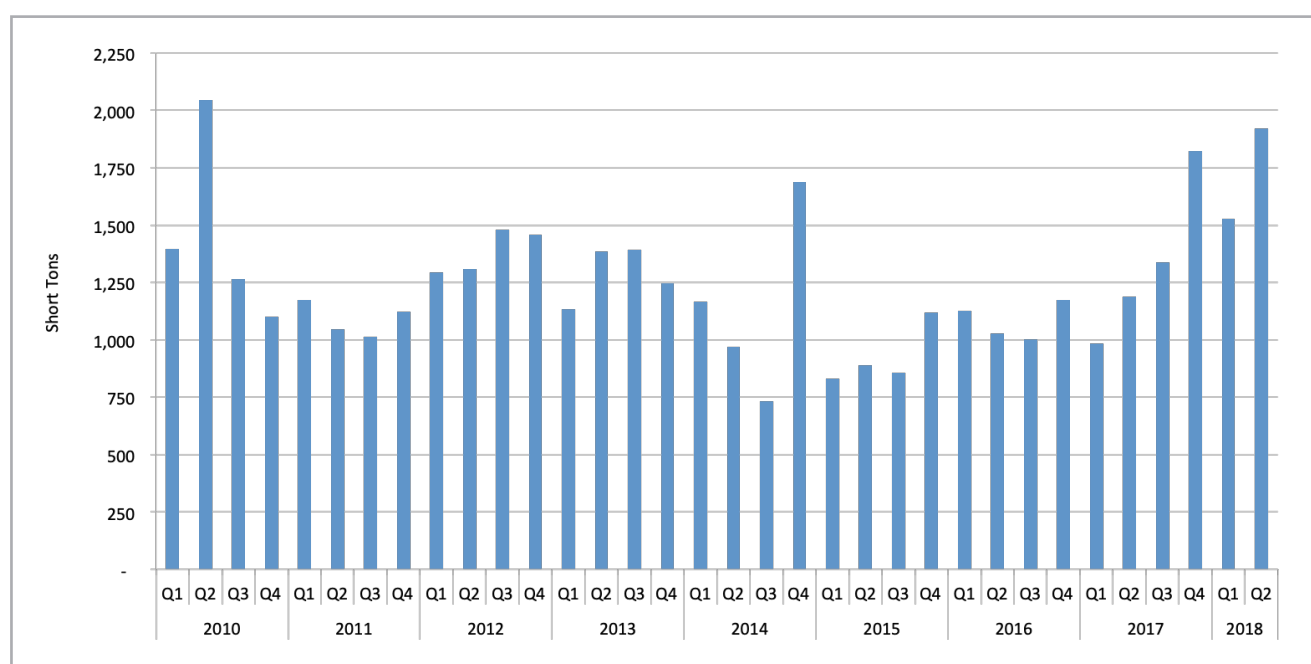


Figure 12: Uranium production in short tons

However, metal ores as well as other mining and quarrying subsectors are estimated to have registered declines in real value added of 21.1 percent and 17.2 percent, respectively.

Metal ores mining subsector recorded a decline of 21.1 percent in real value added in the second quarter of 2018, compared to 14.5 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017. The performance in metal ore is attributed to zinc and gold production that recorded declines of 3.1 percent and 21.6 percent, respectively (Figure 13).

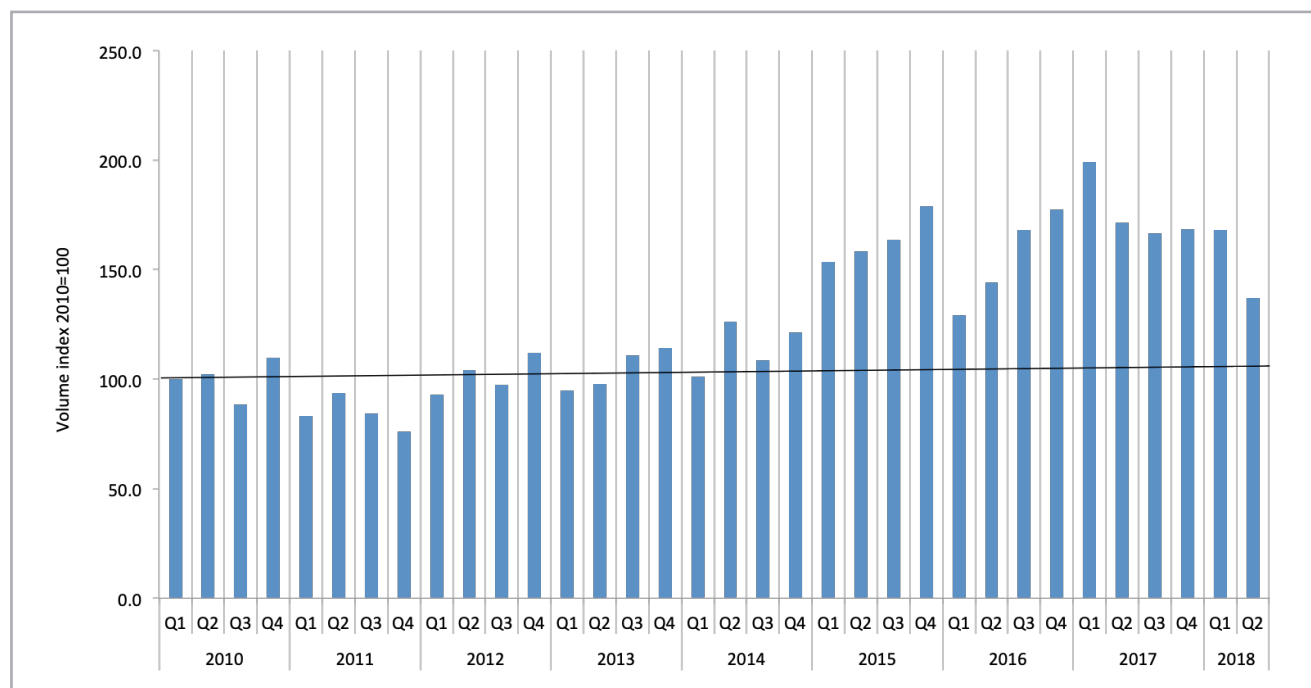


Figure 13: Metal ores volume index 2010 = 100

Other mining and quarrying is estimated to have registered a negative growth of 17.2 percent in real value added during the period under review, compared to an increase of 8.9 percent registered in the same period of 2017. The performance is partially attributed to the decline in the production of granite and common salt.

4.6 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is estimated to have recorded a decline of 12.5 percent in real value added during the second quarter of 2018 compared to a strong growth of 9.8 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Figure 14).

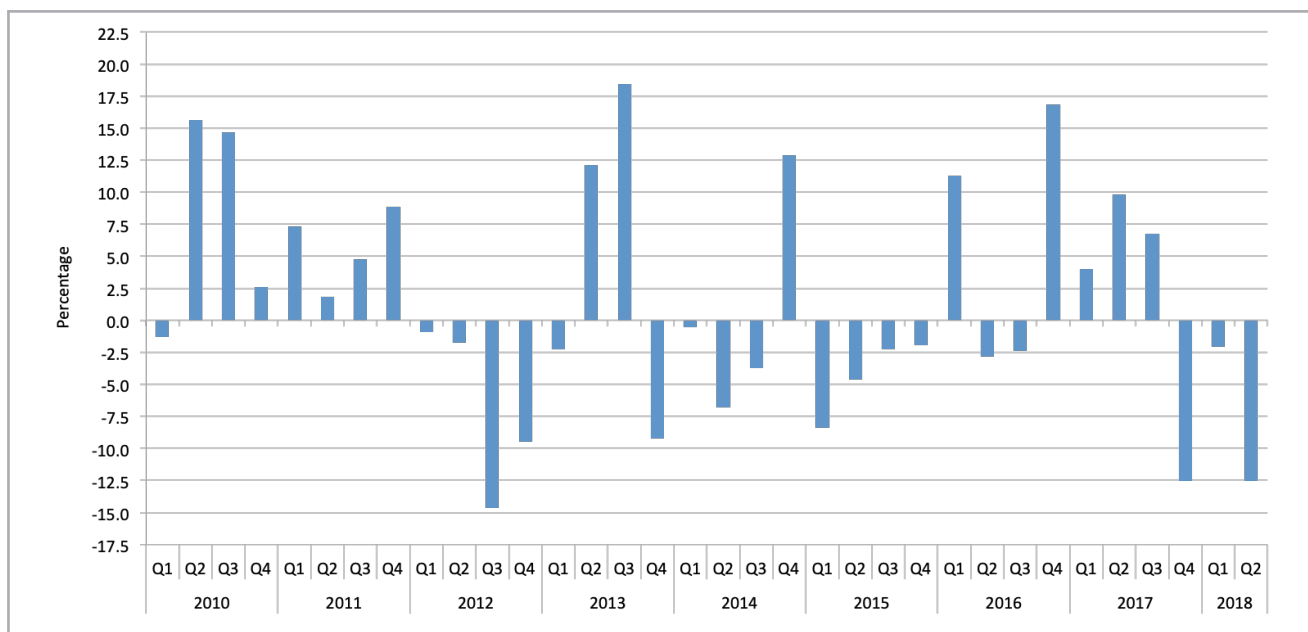


Figure 14: Manufacturing real value added growth rate

The poor performance is observed across majority of the subsectors of manufacturing, which is primarily attributed to the declines in real value added recorded in the following subsectors: beverages (12.9 percent), basic non-ferrous metals (33.3 percent) and diamond processing (7.8 percent) (Figure 15). In addition, subsectors such as; fabricated metals, meat processing, fish processing, non-metallic minerals all posted declines of (33.8 percent), (12.2 percent), (8.1 percent) and (26.0 percent), respectively.

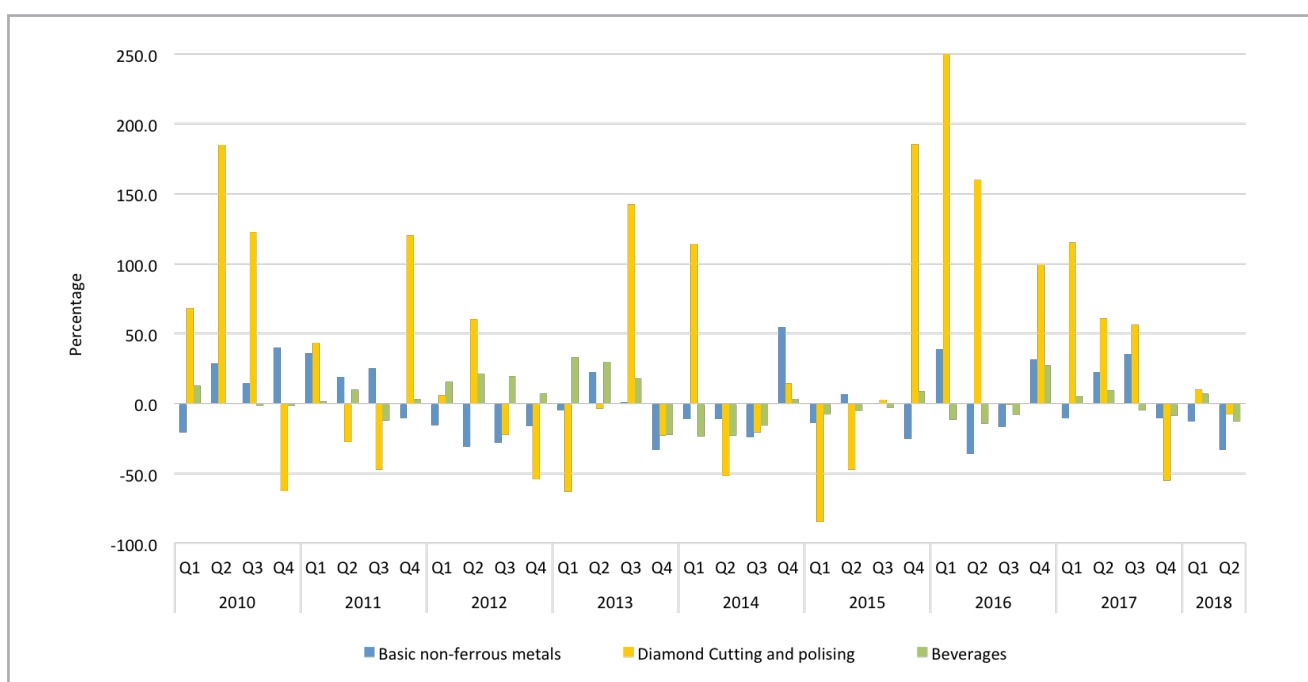


Figure 15: Basic non-ferrous metals, beverages and Diamond cutting and polishing real value added growth rate

However, subsectors such as grain mill products, dairy products as well as rubber and plastic products registered positive growths in real value added of 10.2 percent, 2.7 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively (Figure 16).

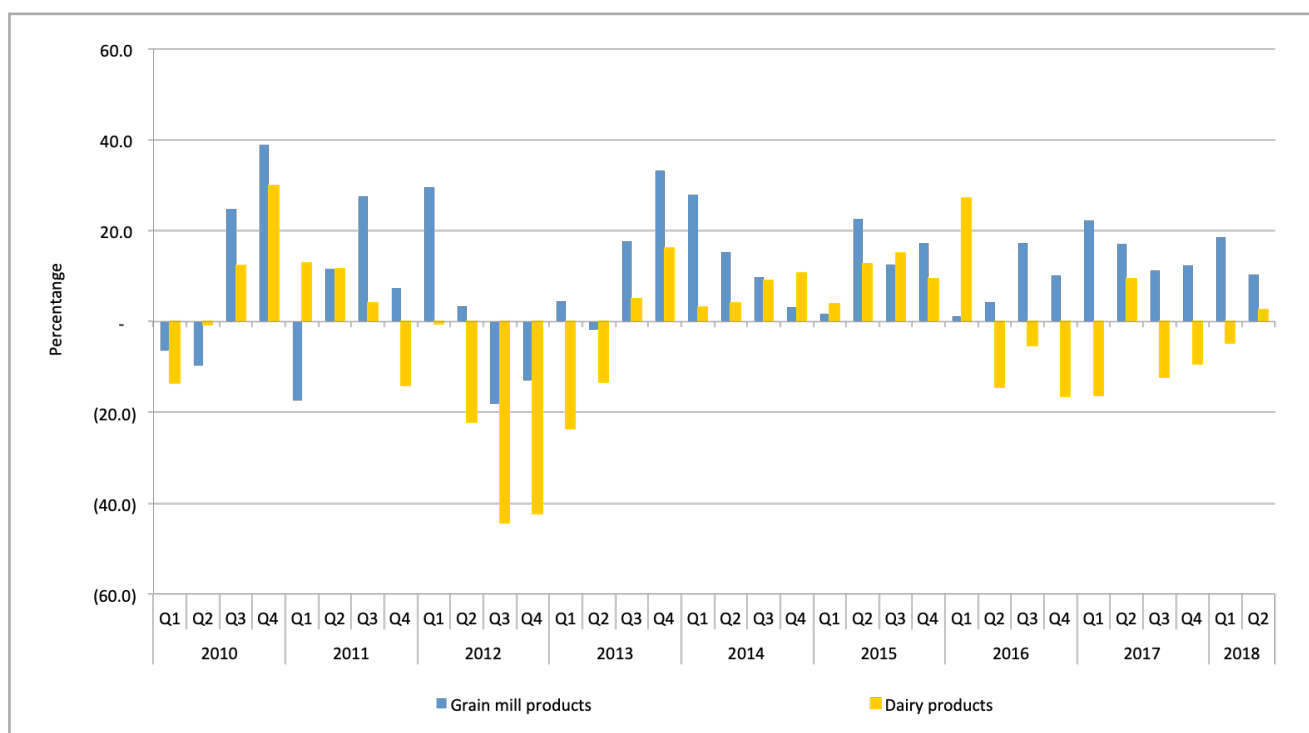


Figure 16: Grain mill products and dairy products real value added growth rate

4.7 Electricity and water

The utility (electricity and water) sector posted a double digit growth of 16.7 percent in real value added compared to a 9.0 percent growth recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Figure 17).

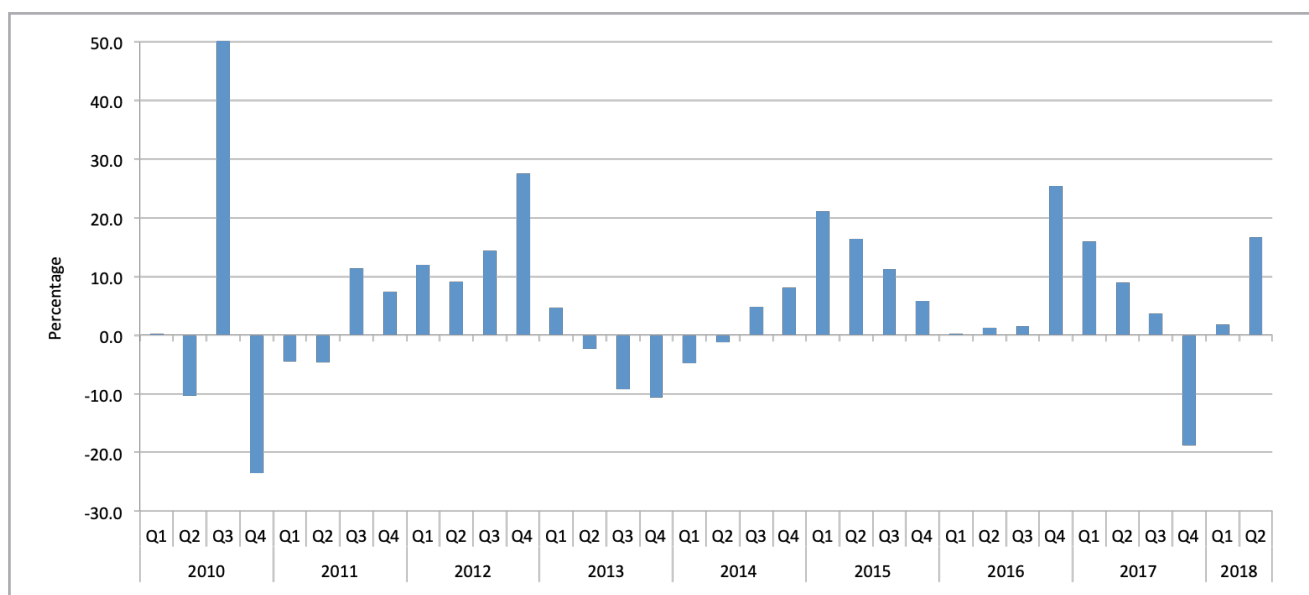


Figure 17: Electricity and water real value added growth rate

The strong performance in the sector is attributed to the electricity subsector that recorded a growth of 17.5 percent in comparison to a growth of 12.5 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Figure 18). The noteworthy performance in the subsector is primarily driven by the increase in locally generated electricity from the Ruacana Hydro power station consequently, reducing imports during the quarter under review.

Furthermore, the water subsector posted a double digit growth of 12.4 percent in real value added in the second quarter of 2018 compared to a decline of 5.9 percent that was recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017. The growth in the subsector is attributed to an increase in demand of water for human consumption.

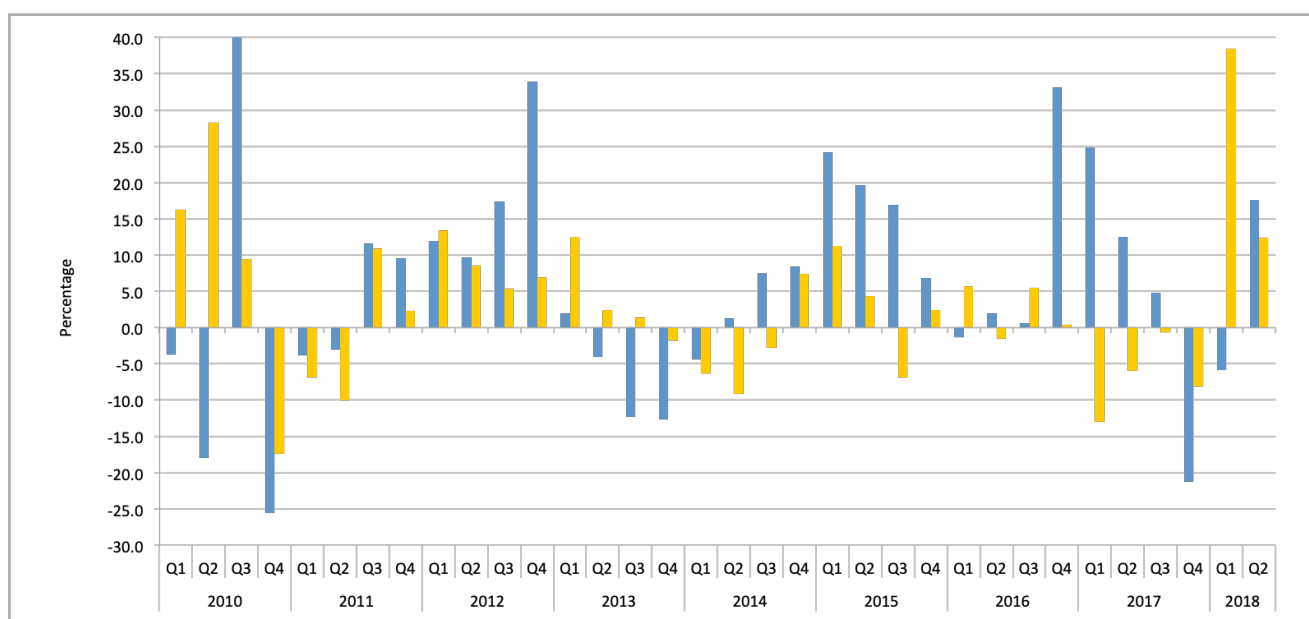


Figure 18: Electricity and water subsectors real value added growth rate

Electricity sales registered a growth of 20.1 percent while the volume sold stood at 978,212,387 KWH (Figure 19).

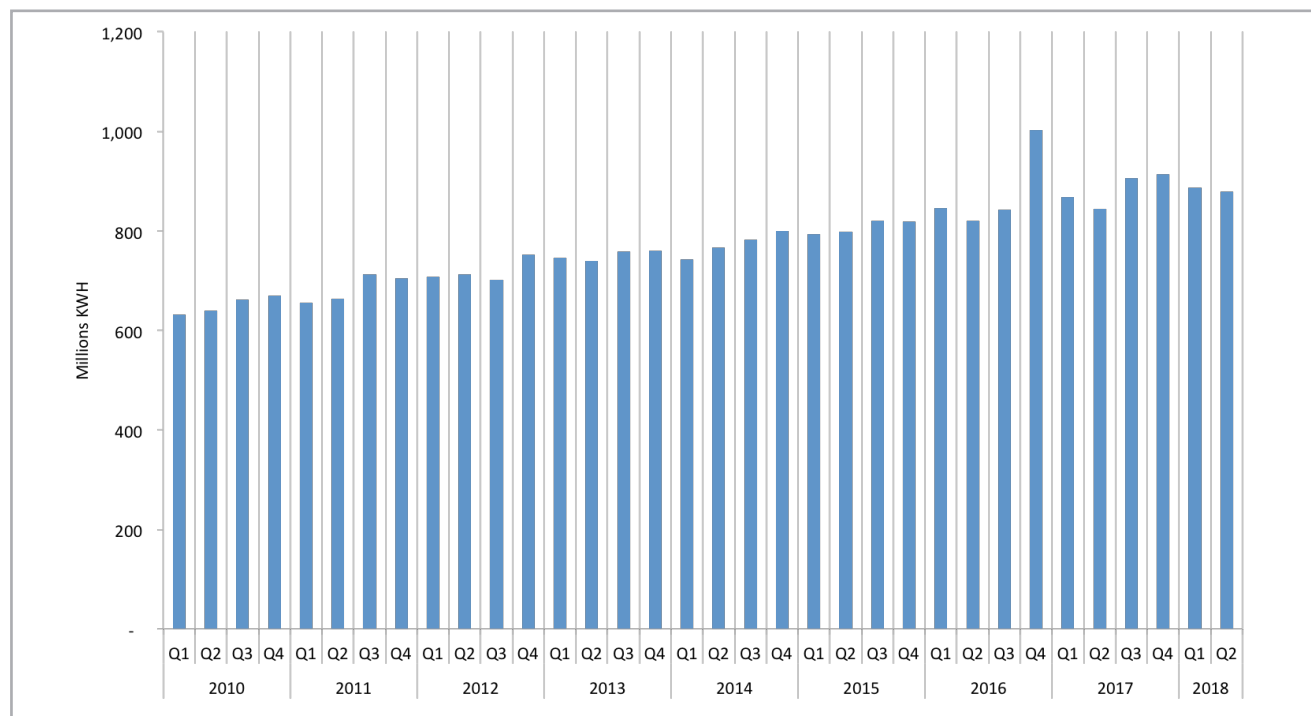


Figure 19: Total units of electricity sold in millions of KWH

In terms of volumes of electricity, the country imported 552 446 000 KWH of electricity during the second quarter of 2018, posting a decline of 19.3 percent in the imports of electricity, (Figure 20).

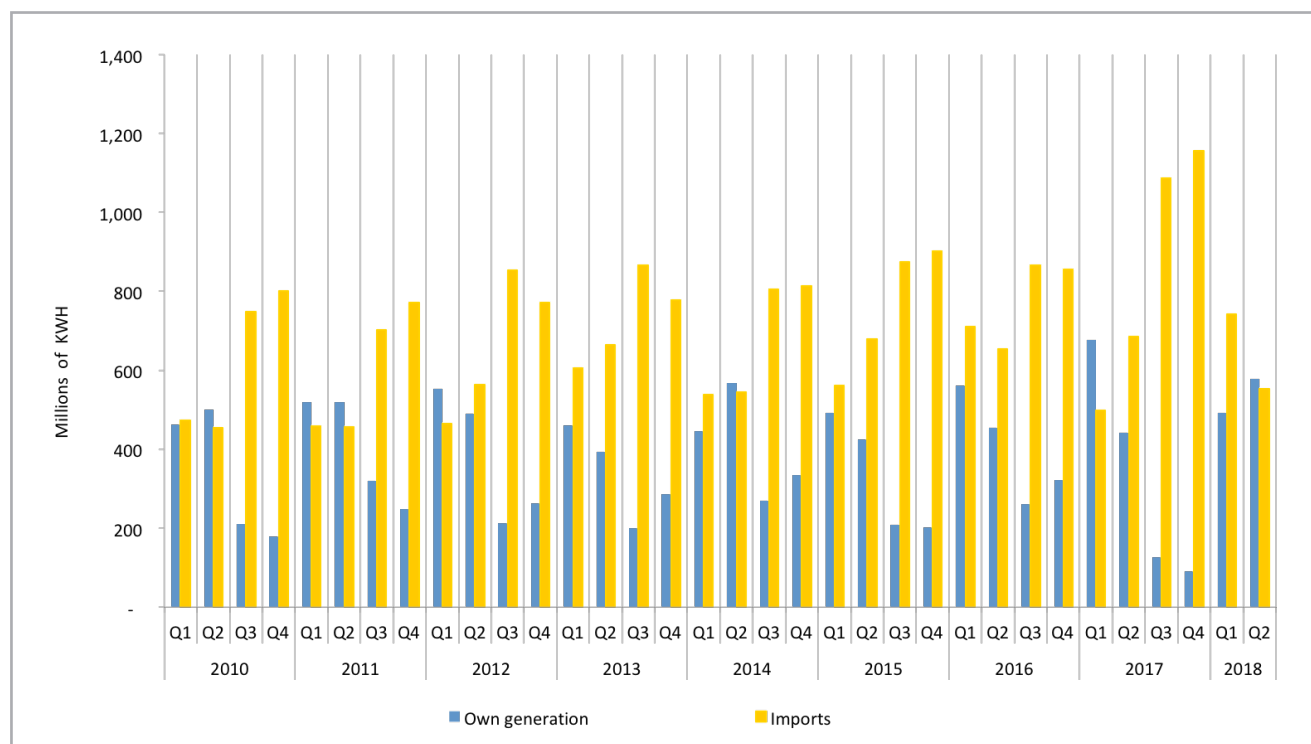


Figure 20: Sources of electricity in millions of KWH

4.8 Construction²

After having registered declines for the past eight consecutive quarters, construction sector recovered by registering a strong growth of 23.8 percent in the first quarter of 2018 (Figure 19).

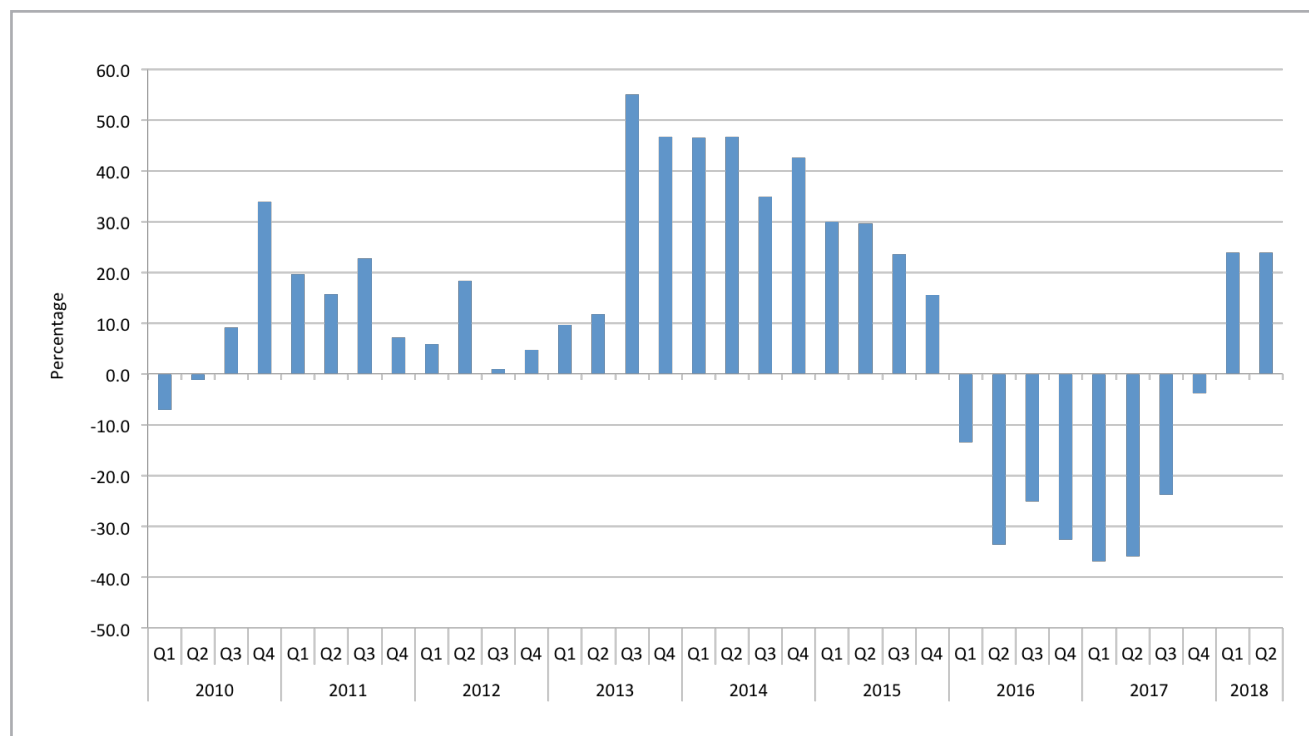


Figure 21: Construction real value added growth rate

The performance in the sector is attributed to the value of building completed that registered growth of 4.9 percent. The real value of government expenditure on construction stood at a decline of 21.5 percent, however, that is a recovery when compared to a strong decline of 68.1 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Figure 22 and 23)³.



² The methodology to estimate value added for construction uses a moving average of two quarters as construction spans over time.

³ The figure for the government expenditure on construction is preliminary and may be subject to change.

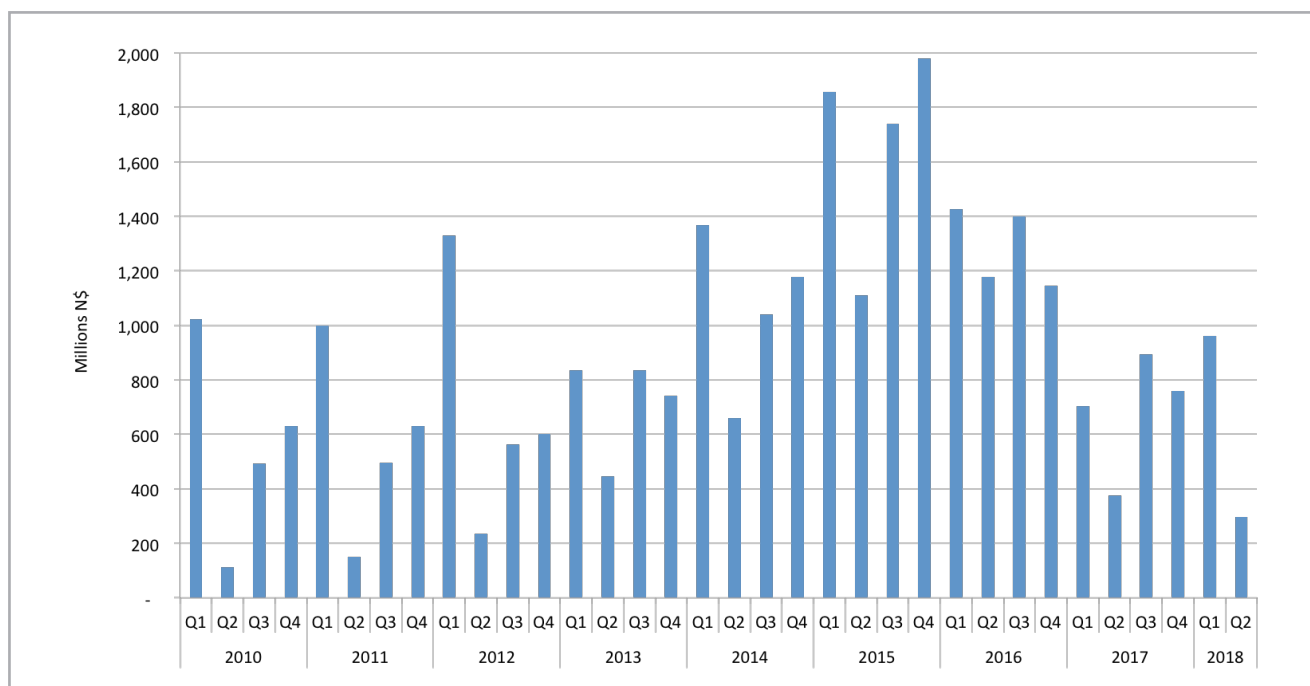
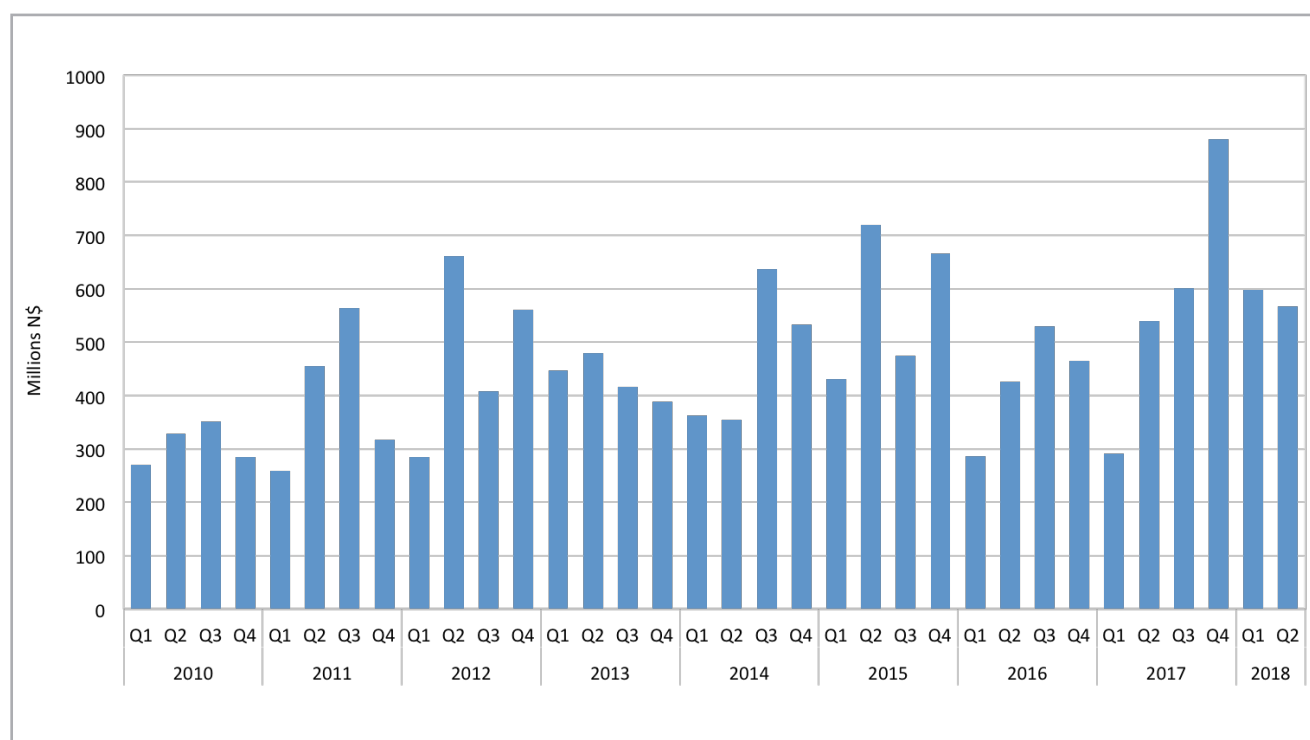


Figure 22: Real value of Government Expenditure on construction – millions N\$

The increase in the value of buildings completed is mainly observed in the central region that registered a strong growth of 135.2 percent compared to a decline of 42.3 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017.

However, the value of buildings completed by western and northern regions have registered declines of 32.4 percent and 30.3 percent compared to an increase of 74.4 percent and 165.5 percent recorded in the second quarter of 2017, respectively.



Source: Municipalities and town council

Figure 23: Value of buildings completed – millions N\$

4.9 Wholesale and retail trade

The wholesale and retail trade sector is estimated to have registered a decline of 5.8 percent in real value added during the second quarter of 2018 compared to a decline of 11.4 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Figure 24).

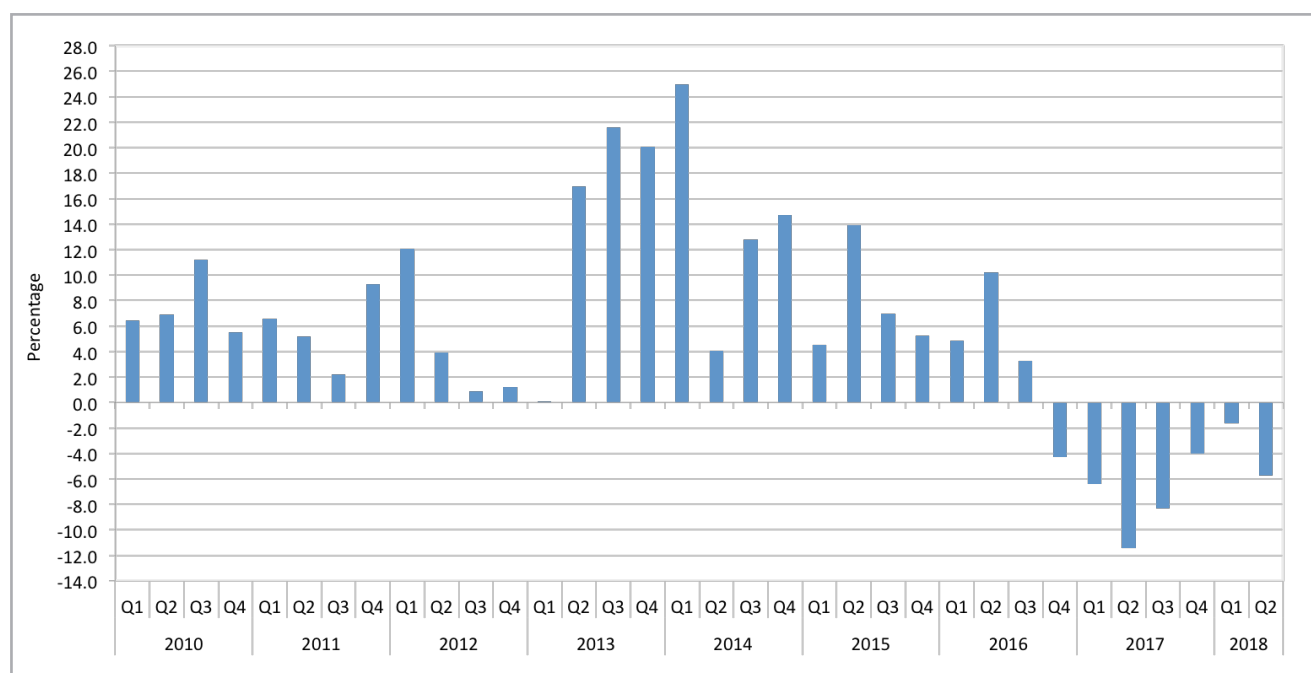


Figure 24: Wholesale and retail trade real value added growth rate

The performance of the sector is reflected in the total revenue of wholesale and retail trade that recorded a decline of 1.2 percent in nominal terms during the period under review. This shows that the demand for final goods remains subdued as consumers remain conscious to increase spending (Figure 25).

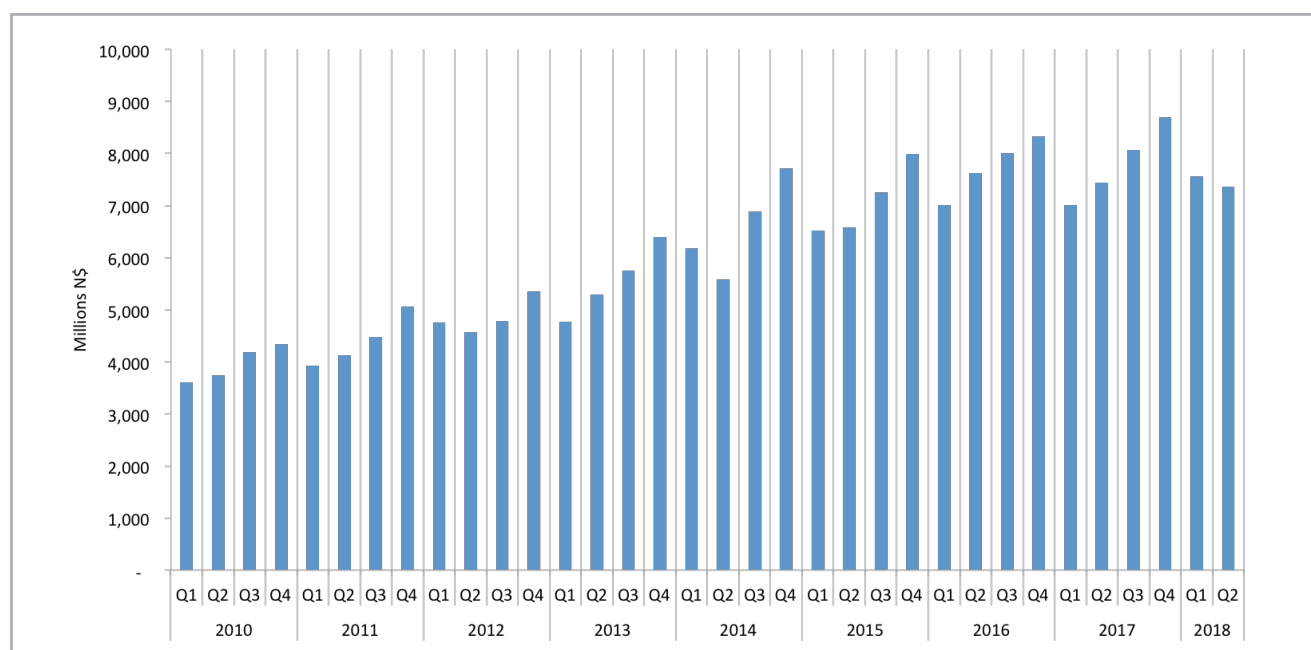


Figure 25: Total revenue of wholesale and retail trade – millions N\$

4.10 Hotels and restaurants⁴

The hotels and restaurants sector is estimated to have recorded a decline in real value added of 2.6 percent in the second quarter of 2018 compared to a decline of 2.6 percent registered in the same quarter of 2017 (Figure 26).

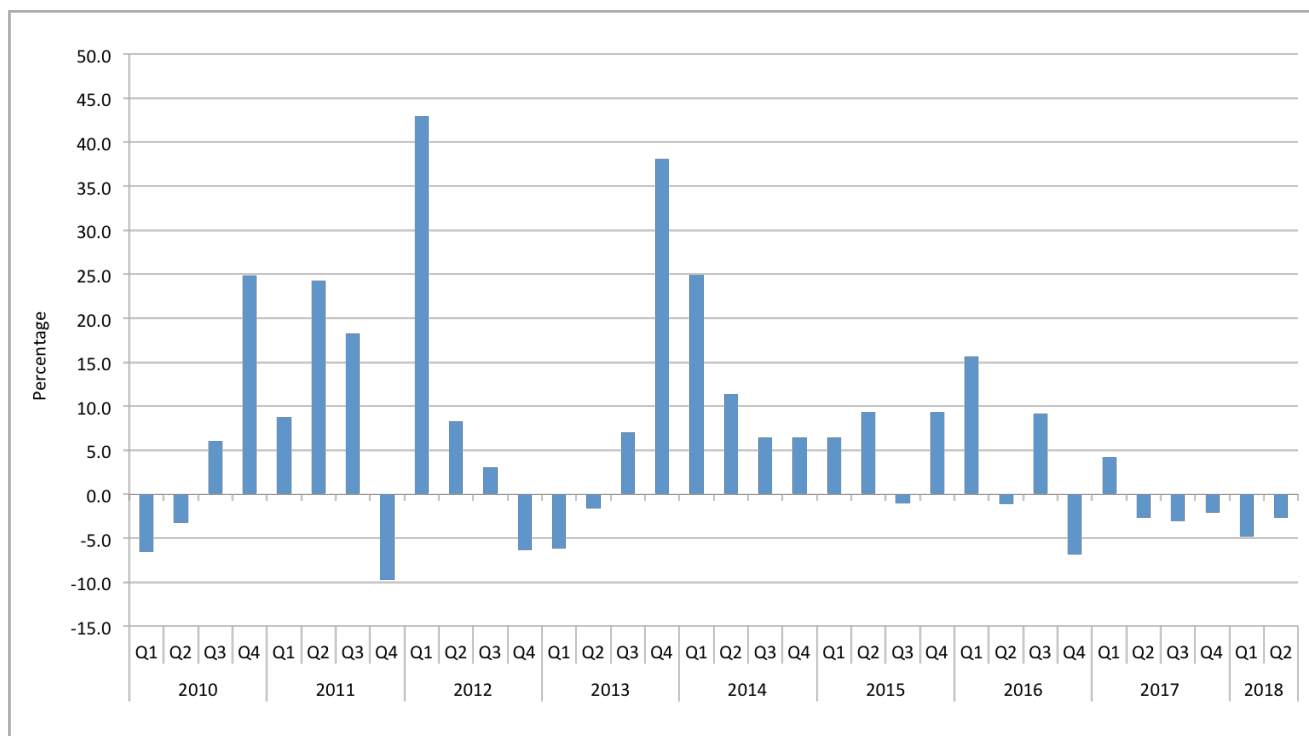


Figure 26: Hotels and restaurants real value added growth rate

The performance in the sector stems both from the number of room nights sold and bed nights sold that registered declines of 2.8 percent and 0.6 percent compared to growth of 0.3 percent and 7.4 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017, respectively (Figure 27).



⁴The figures for hotels and restaurants must be interpreted with caution as they are based only on Hospitality Association of Namibia (HAN) membership.

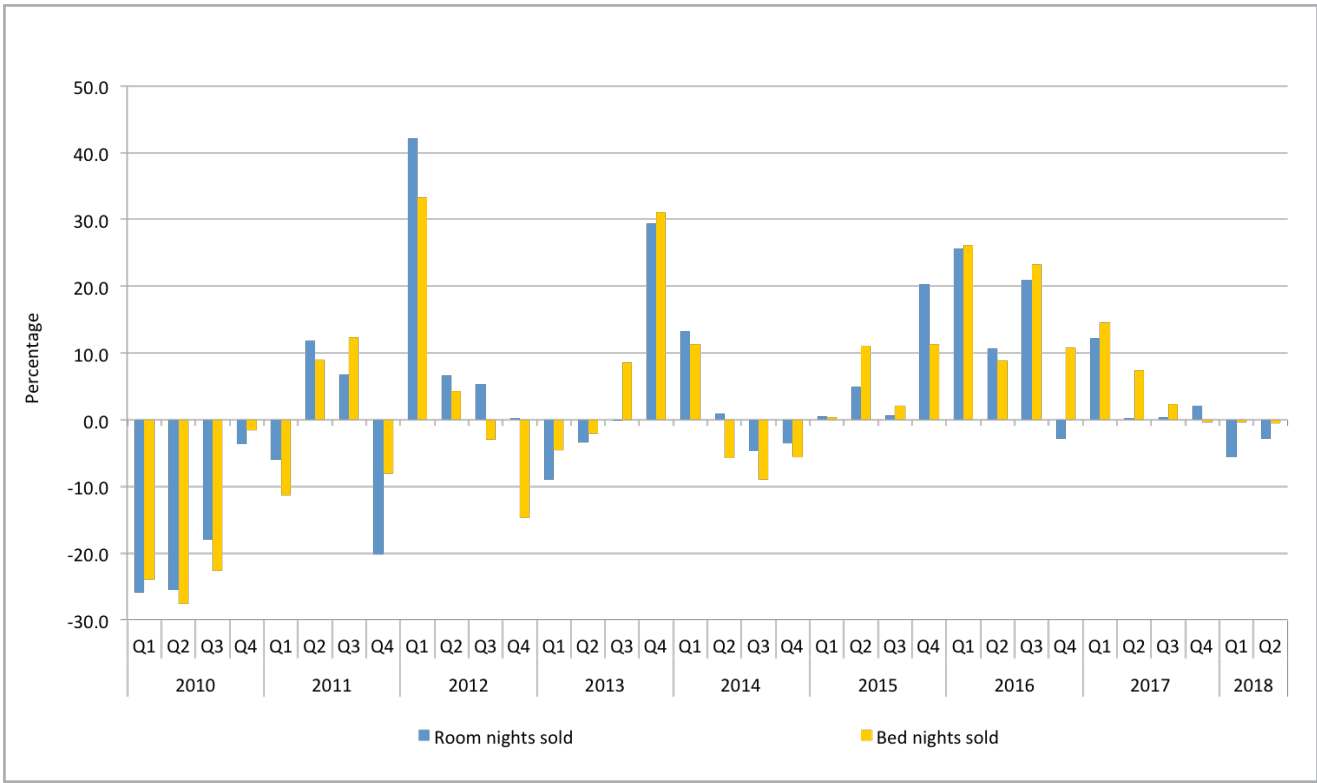


Figure 27: Growth rate in number of bed nights and room nights sold

4.11 Transport and communication

In the second quarter of 2018, the transport and communication sector is estimated to have registered a slow growth of 1.9 percent in real value added, compared to 2.5 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2017 (Figure 28).

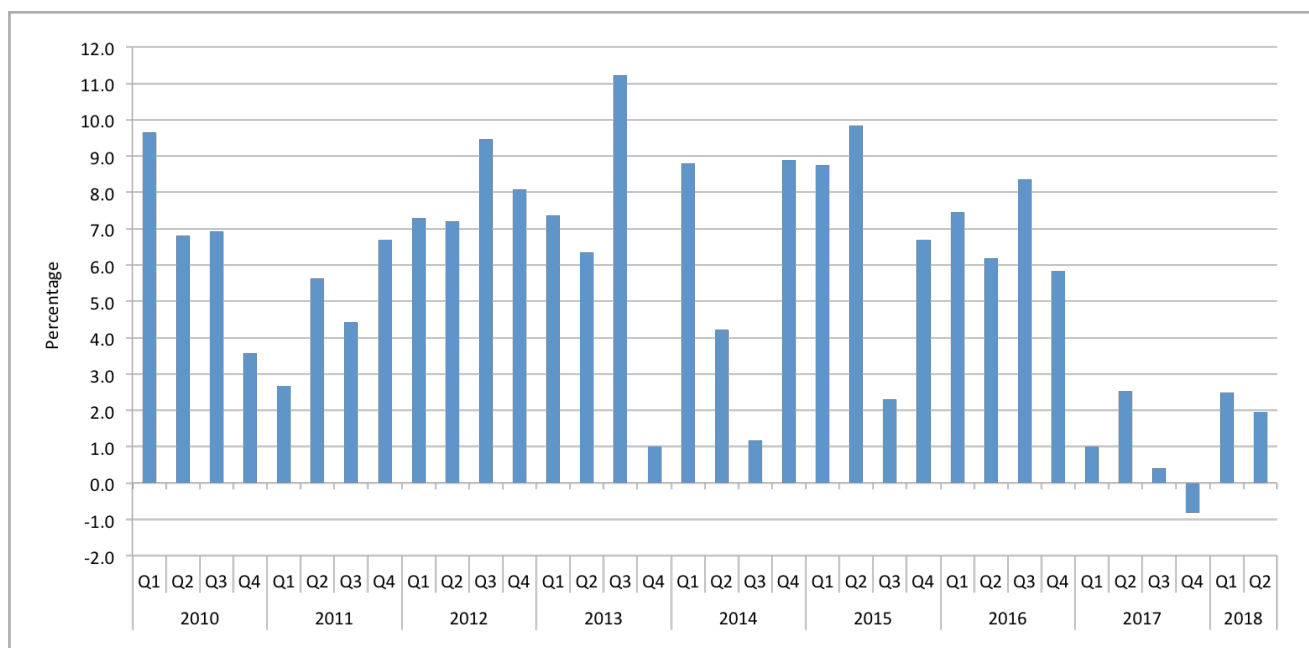
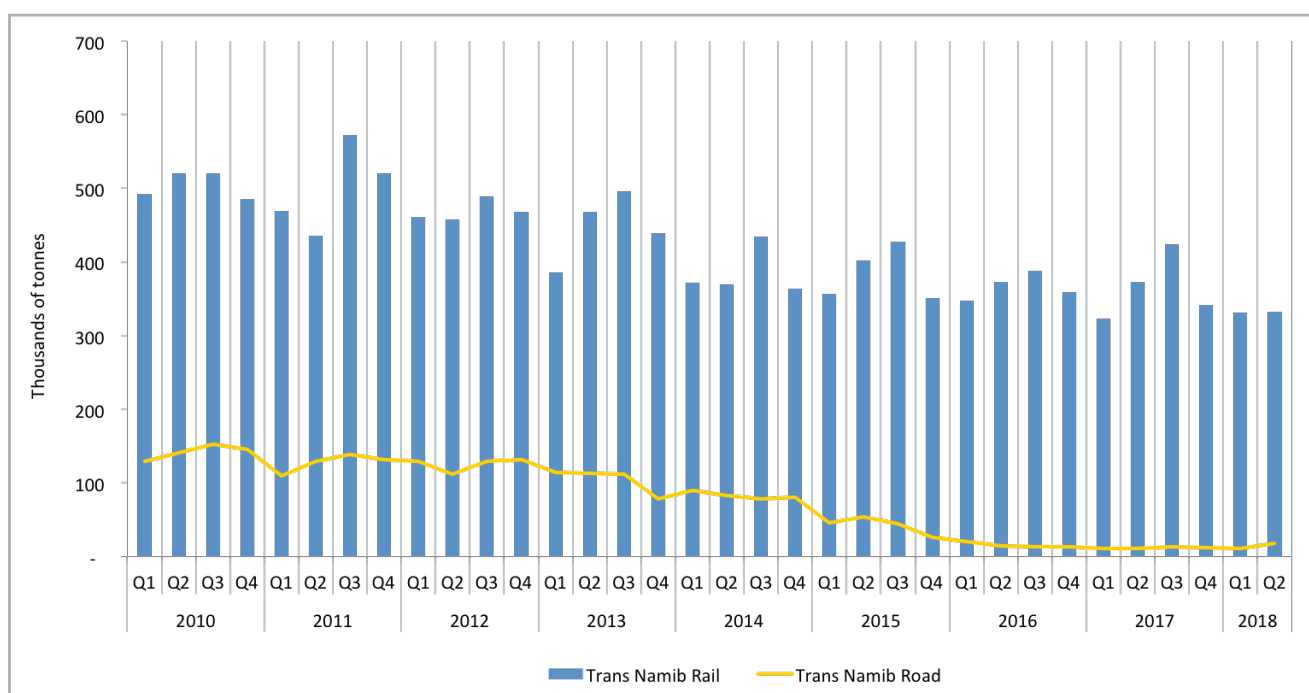


Figure 28: Transport and communication real value added growth rate

The performance of the sector is mainly attributed to declines in railway transport (8.2 percent) and air transport (3.4 percent) relative to the same period last year (Figure 29).

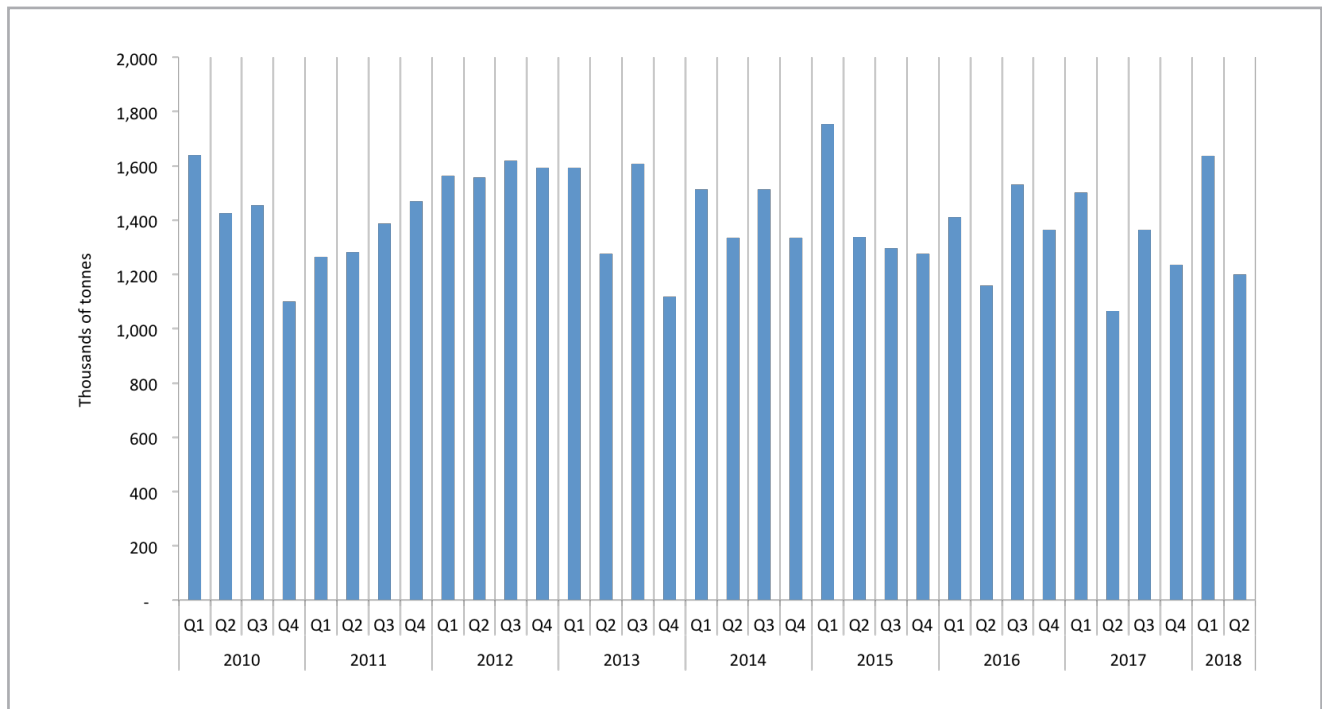


Source: TransNamib

Figure 29: Volume of freight transported in thousands of tons

However, positive growths were observed in subsectors such as port services and telecommunications that posted 14.6 percent and 3.9 percent in real value added, respectively.

Port services subsector is estimated to have registered a strong growth of 14.6 percent in real value added, compared to a decline of 2.1 percent registered in the same quarter of 2017. This is due to the increase in the cargo handled at the ports (Figure 30).



Source: Namibia Ports Authority

Figure 30: Cargo handled in thousands of tons

Furthermore, the telecommunication subsector is estimated to have recorded a constant growth of 3.9 percent in the second quarter of 2018 in real value added.

4.12 Financial intermediation

Financial intermediation sector comprises of institutional units that are primarily engaged in financial services. The sector registered a slow growth of 0.5 percent in the period under review when compared to a growth of 3.6 percent in real value added in the same quarter of 2017 (Figure 31).

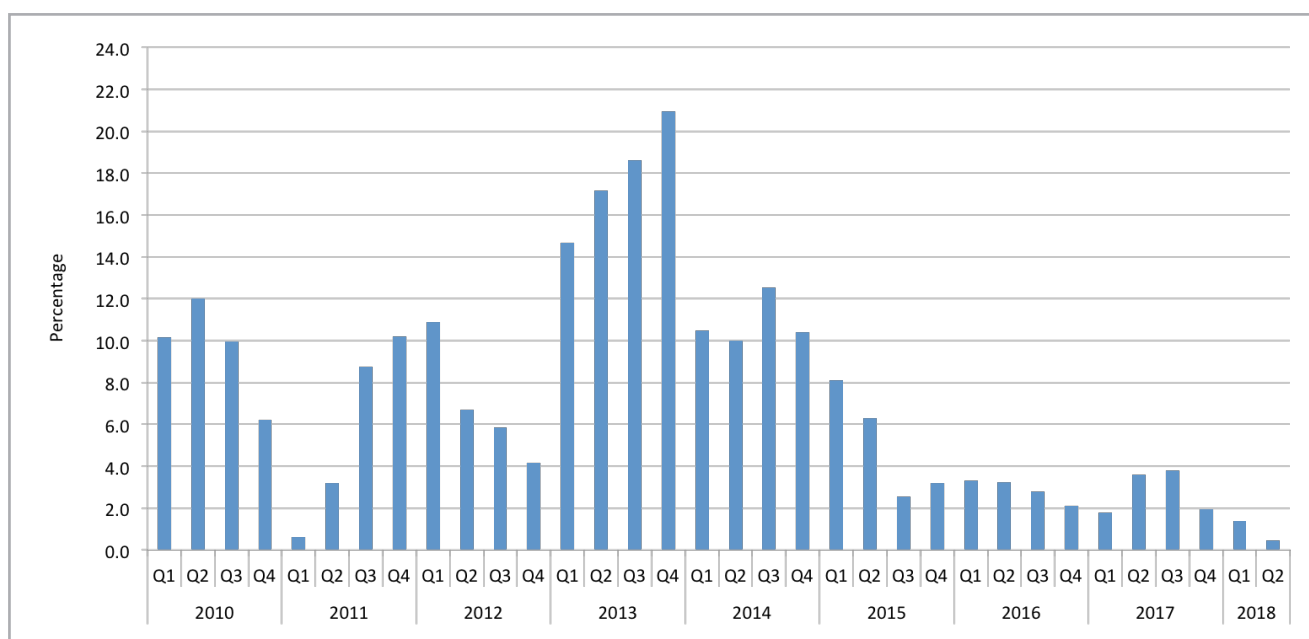


Figure 31: Financial intermediation real value added growth rate

The sluggish growth is driven by both banking and insurance subsectors that recorded lower growths of 0.1 percent and 1.0 percent in real value added, respectively during the period under review as compared to the growth of 3.0 percent and 4.5 percent during the parallel quarter of 2017 (Figure 32).

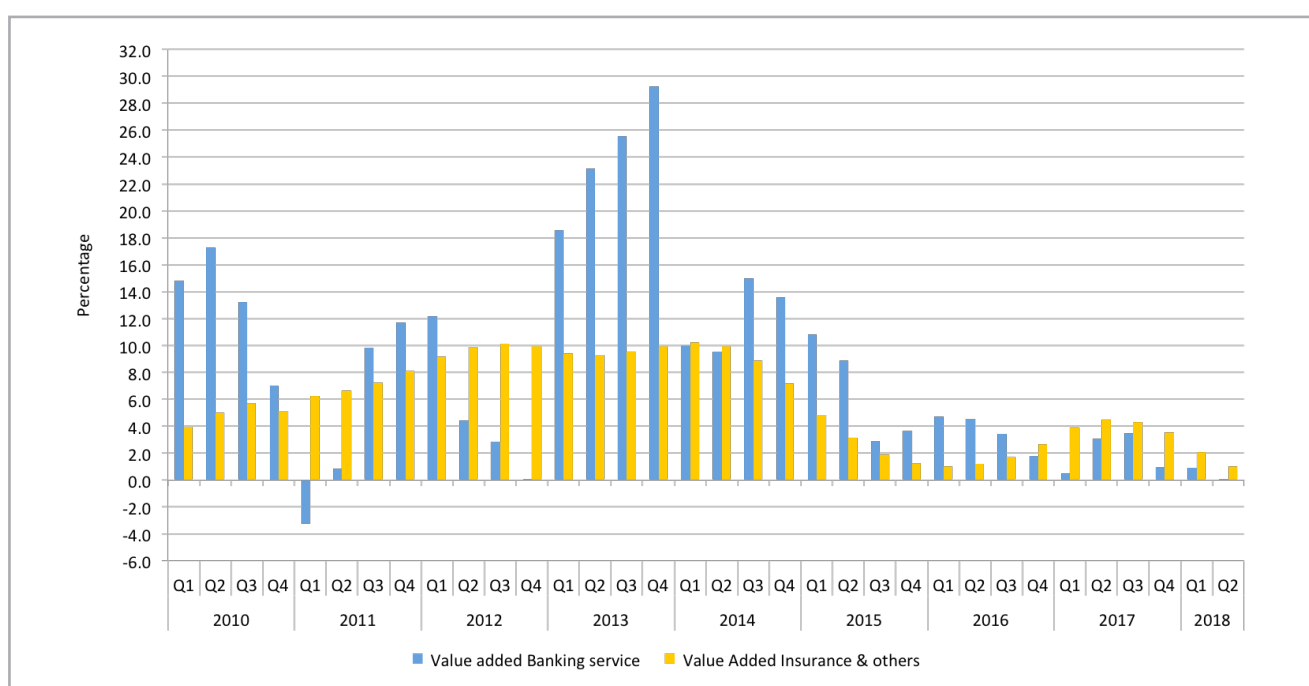
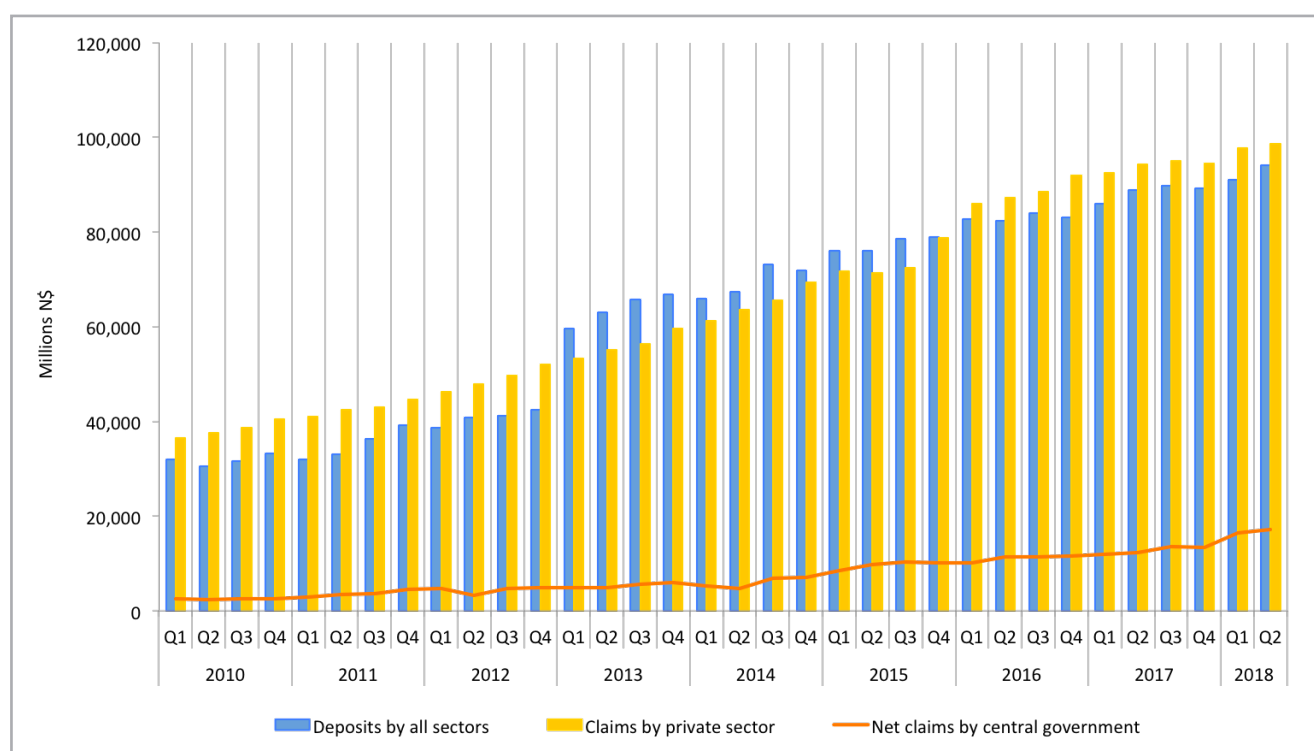


Figure 32: Banking and insurance real value added growth rate

Figure 33, below shows deposits made by all sectors, claims made by the private and net claims by the government sector.

General claims by the private sector grew by 5.0 percent year on year while the total stock of claims stood at N\$ 98,527 million during the period under review as compared to N\$ 94,266 million. Growth in loans advanced was much weaker in the second quarter of 2018 than the moderate trend in the previous years.

Year on year, the total stock of deposits stood at N\$ 94,148 million compared to N\$ 88,824 million recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017.



Source: Bank of Namibia

Figure 33: Deposits and claims

4.13 Public Administration and defence, Education and Health

The public administration and defence sector recorded a slow growth of 1.2 percent in real value added in the second quarter of 2018 when compared to the growth of 4.1 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2017. This is attributed to government's efforts in prioritising expenditure.

Education sector worsened in the second quarter of 2018 registering a decline of 6.2 percent when compared to the contraction of 0.5 percent observed in the parallel quarter of 2017. The performance is attributed to a decline in the number of employees within the sector relative to the corresponding quarter.

Additionally, the health sector further plunged into a decline of 4.9 percent in real value added in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the decline of 2.5 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2017.

Table B: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices - million N\$

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
2008	1	1,010	524	2,366	2,410	481	874	1,849	363	855
	2	1,042	610	2,391	2,279	538	757	1,920	371	738
	3	760	562	2,673	2,457	436	634	2,014	261	912
	4	766	467	2,863	2,250	344	707	2,067	271	920
2009	1	736	911	1,335	2,507	422	778	1,985	235	958
	2	929	803	1,808	2,231	479	641	2,062	329	968
	3	890	715	1,610	2,293	159	492	2,189	419	990
	4	1,260	513	2,281	2,555	443	540	2,399	351	1,058
2010	1	1,020	797	1,924	2,476	424	723	2,112	220	1,050
	2	1,092	816	2,736	2,580	430	634	2,205	318	1,034
	3	975	763	2,171	2,629	346	537	2,435	444	1,058
	4	1,127	494	1,768	2,622	339	724	2,532	438	1,095
2011	1	959	816	2,180	2,657	405	865	2,251	239	1,078
	2	1,084	679	1,586	2,628	410	734	2,320	396	1,092
	3	998	736	2,231	2,754	385	659	2,489	525	1,105
	4	1,216	502	2,135	2,854	364	776	2,767	395	1,168
2012	1	1,087	765	2,105	2,632	453	915	2,523	341	1,157
	2	1,240	643	2,669	2,581	447	869	2,410	428	1,171
	3	1,015	623	2,593	2,351	441	665	2,511	541	1,210
	4	1,261	494	2,805	2,583	464	812	2,801	370	1,263
2013	1	955	584	2,503	2,573	474	1,003	2,524	320	1,242
	2	955	655	2,563	2,894	437	972	2,819	422	1,245
	3	799	770	2,652	2,784	400	1,030	3,053	579	1,345
	4	1,003	593	2,630	2,345	415	1,191	3,362	511	1,275
2014	1	901	685	2,340	2,560	451	1,470	3,153	400	1,351
	2	1,137	695	2,544	2,697	432	1,425	2,933	470	1,298
	3	982	702	2,222	2,681	420	1,389	3,443	617	1,361
	4	1,107	455	2,619	2,647	448	1,699	3,858	544	1,389
2015	1	859	770	2,317	2,346	546	1,911	3,297	426	1,469
	2	924	764	2,270	2,572	502	1,848	3,342	514	1,426
	3	808	659	2,370	2,621	467	1,717	3,682	610	1,392
	4	1,105	404	2,288	2,596	474	1,961	4,061	595	1,482
2016	1	847	794	2,289	2,611	547	1,653	3,457	493	1,579
	2	1,007	816	1,844	2,500	509	1,225	3,683	508	1,514
	3	926	663	2,250	2,557	474	1,286	3,801	666	1,509
	4	973	560	2,331	3,033	595	1,320	3,887	555	1,568
2017	1	985	841	2,610	2,715	635	1,042	3,236	513	1,595
	2	1,218	783	2,205	2,746	555	785	3,262	495	1,552
	3	1,013	720	2,377	2,730	492	981	3,485	646	1,515
	4	1,008	527	2,636	2,653	483	1,270	3,732	543	1,556
2018	1	998	727	2,732	2,658	647	1,291	3,183	489	1,635
	2	1,205	720	2,699	2,402	647	973	3,074	482	1,582

Table B: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices - million N\$ (Cont)

Year	Quarter	Financial interme- diation	Real estate activities and business services	Public admi- nistration	Education	Health	Other private services	FISIM	All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP at market prices
2008	1	1,051	1,579	2,569	1,401	682	733	231	18,514	1,364	19,878
	2	1,093	1,610	1,767	1,360	433	734	229	17,413	1,409	18,822
	3	1,129	1,644	2,221	1,459	530	734	235	18,190	1,465	19,655
	4	1,037	1,681	1,850	1,492	547	734	190	17,807	1,503	19,310
2009	1	1,038	1,721	2,036	1,422	629	750	194	17,269	1,398	18,667
	2	1,041	1,750	1,062	1,432	423	748	201	16,508	1,482	17,990
	3	1,033	1,767	2,867	1,570	677	746	200	18,215	1,610	19,825
	4	1,089	1,772	2,885	1,458	581	742	225	19,704	1,709	21,412
2010	1	1,144	1,766	2,030	1,550	763	755	251	18,503	1,392	19,895
	2	1,166	1,770	1,714	1,266	512	760	254	18,779	1,450	20,229
	3	1,135	1,784	2,413	1,458	767	775	246	19,443	1,638	21,082
	4	1,157	1,808	2,943	1,599	489	799	261	19,672	1,721	21,393
2011	1	1,150	1,842	2,780	1,683	545	851	256	20,044	1,428	21,473
	2	1,203	1,872	2,540	1,709	427	865	277	19,269	1,543	20,812
	3	1,235	1,898	2,941	1,790	1,022	861	289	21,340	1,696	23,035
	4	1,275	1,920	1,318	1,712	680	837	297	19,623	1,862	21,484
2012	1	1,276	1,938	4,024	1,815	641	815	287	22,200	1,694	23,895
	2	1,283	1,958	2,012	1,671	547	780	290	20,419	1,696	22,114
	3	1,307	1,981	2,077	1,714	754	752	288	20,246	1,798	22,045
	4	1,328	2,006	1,725	2,000	884	733	304	21,225	1,919	23,144
2013	1	1,463	2,033	3,028	1,676	695	713	323	21,463	1,749	23,212
	2	1,504	2,056	2,022	1,651	800	701	345	21,350	1,960	23,310
	3	1,550	2,073	3,069	2,129	754	696	357	23,328	2,099	25,426
	4	1,606	2,086	2,090	1,982	829	698	364	22,252	2,119	24,371
2014	1	1,616	2,094	2,696	1,909	1,031	707	343	23,021	1,929	24,950
	2	1,654	2,108	2,205	1,944	705	720	354	22,613	1,845	24,458
	3	1,744	2,128	3,070	2,238	696	735	378	24,049	2,151	26,200
	4	1,774	2,153	2,375	2,110	961	754	387	24,505	2,324	26,829
2015	1	1,747	2,186	3,013	2,113	1,117	774	381	24,511	2,058	26,568
	2	1,758	2,210	2,569	2,065	855	789	366	24,043	2,185	26,228
	3	1,789	2,226	3,493	2,191	886	798	372	25,336	2,427	27,763
	4	1,830	2,233	2,719	2,169	1,129	800	345	25,502	2,610	28,112
2016	1	1,804	2,232	3,287	2,347	1,228	795	389	25,573	2,175	27,748
	2	1,815	2,233	2,532	2,083	1,009	792	364	23,706	2,287	25,993
	3	1,839	2,236	3,374	2,179	949	791	373	25,128	2,422	27,550
	4	1,869	2,241	2,990	2,167	1,089	791	369	25,602	2,476	28,078
2017	1	1,837	2,249	3,243	2,323	1,261	793	361	25,517	2,063	27,580
	2	1,880	2,254	2,634	2,072	983	794	367	23,853	2,095	25,949
	3	1,908	2,258	3,334	2,100	956	795	388	24,921	2,277	27,198
	4	1,905	2,260	3,013	2,177	1,020	795	377	25,199	2,408	27,607
2018	1	1,862	2,260	3,149	2,229	1,180	795	363	25,473	2,054	27,527
	2	1,889	2,260	2,667	1,945	935	795	363	23,914	1,979	25,893

Table C: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices – Percentage changes

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
2008	1	-15.1	2.5	-20.2	86.5	-13.2	39.3	0.2	35.0	12.8
	2	-30.2	29.4	8.1	9.6	3.1	29.3	-4.1	44.9	3.8
	3	-28.5	29.3	25.2	-27.3	-18.6	7.3	-4.3	-21.4	11.1
	4	-34.2	-6.4	5.1	2.0	-5.3	-8.5	-6.9	-26.0	14.4
2009	1	-27.1	74.0	-43.6	4.0	-12.1	-11.0	7.3	-35.2	12.1
	2	-10.8	31.6	-24.4	-2.1	-11.0	-15.3	7.4	-11.1	31.2
	3	17.2	27.3	-39.8	-6.7	-63.6	-22.4	8.7	60.4	8.6
	4	64.5	9.7	-20.3	13.6	28.8	-23.6	16.1	29.6	15.0
2010	1	38.6	-12.5	44.1	-1.3	0.3	-7.0	6.4	-6.5	9.6
	2	17.5	1.7	51.3	15.6	-10.3	-1.1	6.9	-3.3	6.8
	3	9.5	6.8	34.8	14.7	118.2	9.1	11.2	6.1	6.9
	4	-10.6	-3.6	-22.5	2.6	-23.5	33.9	5.5	24.8	3.6
2011	1	-6.0	2.3	13.3	7.3	-4.4	19.6	6.6	8.7	2.7
	2	-0.7	-16.8	-42.0	1.9	-4.6	15.8	5.2	24.2	5.6
	3	2.4	-3.5	2.8	4.8	11.4	22.8	2.2	18.2	4.4
	4	7.9	1.5	20.8	8.8	7.4	7.2	9.3	-9.8	6.7
2012	1	13.3	-6.2	-3.4	-0.9	11.9	5.8	12.1	42.9	7.3
	2	14.3	-5.3	68.2	-1.8	9.1	18.3	3.9	8.3	7.2
	3	1.7	-15.3	16.2	-14.7	14.4	0.9	0.9	3.0	9.5
	4	3.7	-1.6	31.4	-9.5	27.6	4.6	1.2	-6.4	8.1
2013	1	-12.1	-23.7	18.9	-2.3	4.7	9.6	0.0	-6.2	7.4
	2	-22.9	1.9	-4.0	12.1	-2.3	11.8	17.0	-1.6	6.4
	3	-21.3	23.5	2.3	18.4	-9.2	55.0	21.6	7.1	11.2
	4	-20.5	20.1	-6.2	-9.2	-10.7	46.7	20.1	38.1	1.0
2014	1	-5.7	17.3	-6.5	-0.5	-4.8	46.5	25.0	24.9	8.8
	2	19.0	6.1	-0.7	-6.8	-1.1	46.7	4.1	11.3	4.2
	3	22.9	-8.9	-16.2	-3.7	4.9	34.8	12.8	6.4	1.2
	4	10.3	-23.2	-0.4	12.9	8.1	42.6	14.7	6.4	8.9
2015	1	-4.7	12.4	-1.0	-8.4	21.1	30.0	4.5	6.5	8.8
	2	-18.7	9.9	-10.8	-4.6	16.4	29.6	13.9	9.4	9.8
	3	-17.7	-6.1	6.7	-2.3	11.2	23.6	7.0	-1.1	2.3
	4	-0.2	-11.3	-12.6	-1.9	5.7	15.5	5.3	9.4	6.7
2016	1	-1.4	3.2	-1.2	11.3	0.2	-13.5	4.9	15.6	7.5
	2	9.0	6.8	-18.8	-2.8	1.3	-33.7	10.2	-1.1	6.2
	3	14.6	0.7	-5.1	-2.4	1.5	-25.1	3.2	9.1	8.4
	4	-11.9	38.8	1.9	16.9	25.5	-32.7	-4.3	-6.8	5.8
2017	1	16.3	5.9	14.0	4.0	16.0	-36.9	-6.4	4.2	1.0
	2	20.9	-4.0	19.6	9.8	9.0	-35.9	-11.4	-2.6	2.5
	3	9.4	8.6	5.6	6.7	3.7	-23.7	-8.3	-3.0	0.4
	4	3.6	-5.9	13.1	-12.6	-18.8	-3.8	-4.0	-2.1	-0.8
2018	1	1.4	-13.6	4.7	-2.1	1.9	23.8	-1.6	-4.8	2.5
	2	-1.1	-8.0	22.4	-12.5	16.7	23.8	-5.8	-2.6	1.9

Table C: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices – Percentage changes (Cont...)

Year	Quarter	Financial interme- diation	Real estate activities and business services	Public admi- nistration	Education	Health	Other private services	FISIM	All indust. at basic prices	Taxes on products	GDP at market prices
2008	1	19.5	4.6	41.3	8.7	-14.4	2.5	8.9	10.2	8.8	10.1
	2	22.1	6.1	-9.6	4.0	-11.7	2.6	10.4	2.4	2.9	2.5
	3	19.0	7.4	97.0	3.7	-11.4	2.5	4.4	4.0	1.5	3.8
	4	4.6	8.3	-29.3	3.4	10.0	2.4	-14.8	-4.9	-4.4	-4.8
2009	1	-1.2	9.0	-20.8	1.5	-7.7	2.3	-16.2	-6.7	2.5	-6.1
	2	-4.7	8.7	-39.9	5.3	-2.1	2.0	-12.2	-5.2	5.2	-4.4
	3	-8.5	7.5	29.0	7.6	27.6	1.6	-14.7	0.1	9.9	0.9
	4	5.1	5.4	55.9	-2.3	6.3	1.1	18.4	10.7	13.7	10.9
2010	1	10.1	2.6	-0.3	9.0	21.3	0.7	29.5	7.1	-0.4	6.6
	2	12.0	1.1	61.3	-11.6	21.0	1.6	26.5	13.8	-2.2	12.4
	3	10.0	1.0	-15.8	-7.2	13.3	3.9	22.5	6.7	1.8	6.3
	4	6.2	2.0	2.0	9.7	-16.0	7.6	16.0	-0.2	0.7	-0.1
2011	1	0.6	4.3	36.9	8.6	-28.6	12.7	2.1	8.3	2.6	7.9
	2	3.2	5.8	48.2	35.0	-16.7	13.9	8.9	2.6	6.4	2.9
	3	8.8	6.4	21.9	22.8	33.2	11.1	17.6	9.8	3.5	9.3
	4	10.2	6.2	-55.2	7.1	39.3	4.7	13.8	-0.3	8.2	0.4
2012	1	10.9	5.2	44.8	7.8	17.5	-4.2	12.1	10.8	18.6	11.3
	2	6.7	4.6	-20.8	-2.2	28.1	-9.9	4.8	6.0	9.9	6.3
	3	5.9	4.4	-29.4	-4.2	-26.2	-12.6	-0.2	-5.1	6.1	-4.3
	4	4.2	4.5	30.8	16.8	29.9	-12.3	2.3	8.2	3.1	7.7
2013	1	14.7	4.9	-24.8	-7.7	8.4	-12.5	12.6	-3.3	3.2	-2.9
	2	17.1	5.0	0.5	-1.2	46.4	-10.1	19.1	4.6	15.6	5.4
	3	18.6	4.7	47.7	24.2	0.1	-7.5	23.7	15.2	16.7	15.3
	4	21.0	4.0	21.2	-0.9	-6.3	-4.8	19.9	4.8	10.4	5.3
2014	1	10.5	3.0	-11.0	13.9	48.4	-0.8	6.3	7.3	10.3	7.5
	2	10.0	2.5	9.1	17.8	-11.9	2.6	2.6	5.9	-5.9	4.9
	3	12.5	2.6	0.1	5.1	-7.7	5.6	6.0	3.1	2.5	3.0
	4	10.4	3.2	13.7	6.5	16.0	8.0	6.2	10.1	9.7	10.1
2015	1	8.1	4.4	11.8	10.7	8.4	9.5	10.8	6.5	6.7	6.5
	2	6.3	4.8	16.5	6.2	21.3	9.7	3.4	6.3	18.5	7.2
	3	2.6	4.6	13.8	-2.1	27.3	8.5	-1.5	5.4	12.9	6.0
	4	3.2	3.7	14.5	2.8	17.5	6.1	-11.0	4.1	12.3	4.8
2016	1	3.3	2.1	9.1	11.1	9.9	2.7	2.3	4.3	5.7	4.4
	2	3.3	1.0	-1.5	0.9	17.9	0.4	-0.6	-1.4	4.7	-0.9
	3	2.8	0.5	-3.4	-0.6	7.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.8	-0.2	-0.8
	4	2.1	0.4	10.0	-0.1	-3.5	-1.1	7.1	0.4	-5.1	-0.1
2017	1	1.8	0.8	-1.3	-1.0	2.7	-0.3	-7.3	-0.2	-5.2	-0.6
	2	3.6	1.0	4.1	-0.5	-2.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	-8.4	-0.2
	3	3.8	1.0	-1.2	-3.6	0.7	0.5	4.1	-0.8	-6.0	-1.3
	4	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	-6.3	0.6	2.2	-1.6	-2.8	-1.7
2018	1	1.4	0.5	-2.9	-4.0	-6.4	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2
	2	0.5	0.2	1.2	-6.2	-4.9	0.2	-1.0	0.3	-5.5	-0.2

Appendix 1 Methodological Notes

System of National Accounts 1993:

The SNA 1993 is an internationally agreed methodology used for compilation of national accounts estimates published by the United Nations in co-operation with other international organizations. This means that the methodology, concepts and classifications are in accordance with the latest guidelines of an internationally agreed system of national accounts.

Quarterly GDP estimates:

Quarterly estimates of value added in real terms are less comprehensive and therefore need to be aligned to the annual real estimates. Short-term indicators are used to estimate the quarterly GDP. In terms of coverage, quarterly indicators are not as reliable as in instances where the results of annual estimates are used. Therefore, the quarterly estimates must be adapted to the independent annual estimates when such estimates become available. To this extent, the Proportional Denton Method, which is a technique that generates a series of the quarterly estimates as proportional to the indicator as possible subject to the restrictions provided by the annual data is used.

Classifications:

The estimates of value added by industry are classified according to the first revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for Namibian conditions.

FISIM: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured

Regional breakdown:

The following regions are represented by municipalities and town councils in respective towns that are surveyed by the NSA;

Central region: Windhoek

Northern region: Okahandja, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Grootfontein, Tsumeb, Ondangwa, Oshakati, Ongwediva, Okakarara, Rundu and Katima-Mulilo

Eastern region: Gobabis

Western region: Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Henties Bay, Karibib, Usakos and Omaruru

Southern region: Keetmanshoop, Mariental, Karasburg, Nami-Nüs (Lüderitz) and Rehoboth

Rounding off:

There may be rounding off differences that may occur when manually calculating figures as compared to the values published in this report. This report used the MS Excel to round off to the nearest decimal. Please refer to the excel tables.

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]



*Namibia Statistics Agency
P.O. Box 2133, FGI House, Post Street Mall,
Windhoek, Namibia*



*Tel: +264 61 431 3200
Fax: +264 61 431 3253*



*Email: info@nsa.org.na
www.nsa.org.na*

