

# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT THIRD QUARTER 2016

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**Forth coming issue**

Gross Domestic Product Fourth Quarter 2016

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## Mission Statement

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## Vision Statement

Be a high performance institution in statistics delivery



## Core Values

- Performance
- Integrity
- Service focus
- Transparency
- Accuracy
- Partnership



## Preface



This publication presents an overview of economic developments during the third quarter of 2016. Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates assist in the analysis of short-term movements in the economy, as opposed to the annual GDP 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 real GDP for the third quarter of 2016 recorded a contraction of 1.0 percent compared to a 5.0 percent growth registered in the corresponding quarter of 2015. The poor performance is mainly attributed to the mining and quarrying, construction, and public administration sectors that contracted by 5.6 percent, 12.3 percent and 5.3 percent in real value added, accordingly. In addition, year on year, wholesale and retail trade, electricity and water and health sectors slowed down to registered 3.6 percent, 5.3 percent and 4.1 percent in real value added, respectively.

On the other hand, sectors such as agriculture, hotels and restaurants and financial intermediation all posted positive performance registering growths of 1.6 percent, 10.3 percent and 3.4 percent in real value added in the third quarter of 2016, accordingly.

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 assistance the publication would not have been possible.

Finally, I would like to bring it to the attention that manual calculations could lead to rounding off errors. All calculations in this report were done using the MS Excel and thus manual calculations might not be completely in comparisons when it comes to rounding to the nearest decimal.

**Alex Shimuafeni**  
**Statistician-General**

*Windhoek, December 2016*



***The real GDP for the third quarter of 2016 recorded a contraction of 1.0 percent compared to a 5.0 percent growth registered in the corresponding quarter of 2015.***

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# 1. Introduction

The main purpose of compiling quarterly national accounts is to provide for 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 source 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 for quarters up to the last three years.

The revisions made in the second quarter of 2016 are outlined in Table 1. Based on the revised changes, the GDP growth for the second quarter of 2016 contracted further, recording 1.5 percent from 1.2 percent. The revision in the data was necessitated by the updated data received from sources.

**Table 1: Sectoral growth rate revisions for the second quarter of 2016**

Sector	Second quarter 2016 in percent as recorded	Revised second quarter 2016 in percent	Difference
Agriculture	-5.2	-5.4	-0.2
Fishing	3.3	6.1	2.7
Mining and quarrying	-13.2	-13.9	-0.8
Manufacturing	-9.4	-8.5	0.9
Electricity and water	25.7	6.1	-19.6
Construction	-19.9	-19.4	0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	9.6	9.6	0.0
Hotels and restaurants	-15.5	-15.5	0.0
Transport and communication	3.5	3.2	-0.3
Financial intermediation	4.1	4.1	0.0
Real estate activities and business services	1.1	1.1	0.0
Public administration	-2.9	-2.9	0.0
Education	-0.8	-0.8	0.0
Health	5.5	5.5	0.0
Other private services	1.7	2.2	0.5
FISIM	2.0	2.0	-0.1
All industries at basic prices	-2.1	-2.4	-0.2
Taxes on products	7.9	7.9	0.0
GDP	-1.2	-1.5	-0.2



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

### 3. Data Sources and Timeliness

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



# 4. Key findings

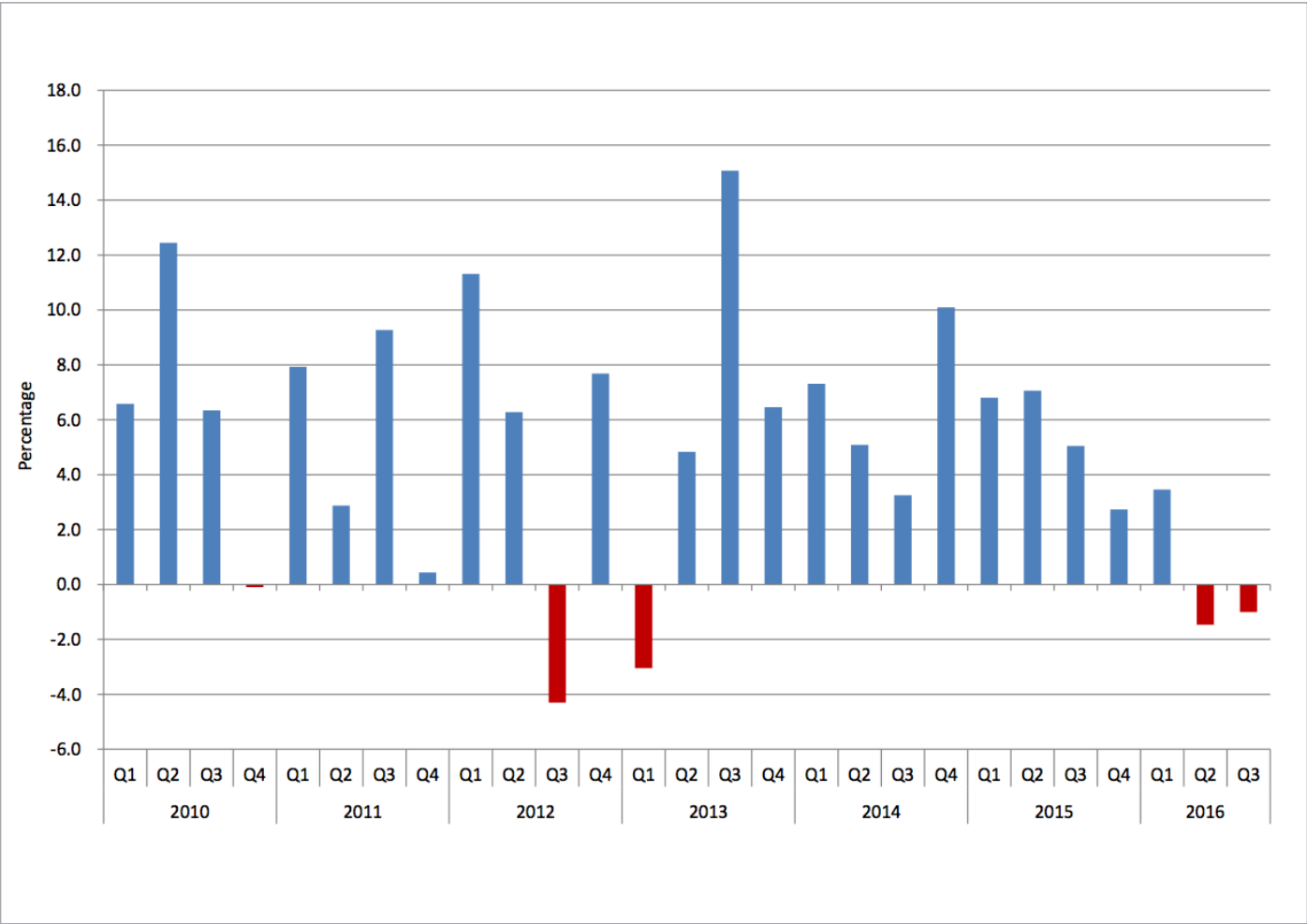
Year-on-year, the GDP for the third quarter of 2016 contracted by 1.0 percent compared to an increase of 5.0 percent registered in the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 1). The poor performance is mainly attributed to mining and quarrying, construction and public administration sectors that contracted by 5.6 percent, 12.3 percent and 5.3 percent, in real value added, respectively.

Wholesale and retail trade, electricity and water and health sectors all recorded slower growths in real value added of 3.6 percent, 5.3 percent and 4.1 percent in the third quarter of 2016 compared to strong growths of 4.9 percent, 7.5 percent and 6.6 percent of the corresponding quarter of 2015, accordingly.

On the positive side, other sectors such as agriculture, hotels and restaurants, financial intermediation and transport and communication sectors recorded stronger growth of 1.6 percent, 10.3 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.8 percent in real value added in the third quarter of 2016, respectively.

Minor recoveries were observed in the fishing sector, manufacturing and education posting declines of 4.8 percent, 5.3 percent and 1.9 percent in real value added in the third quarter of 2016 compared to contractions of 11.2 percent, 7.0 percent and 4.5 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2015.

Figure 1: GDP growth

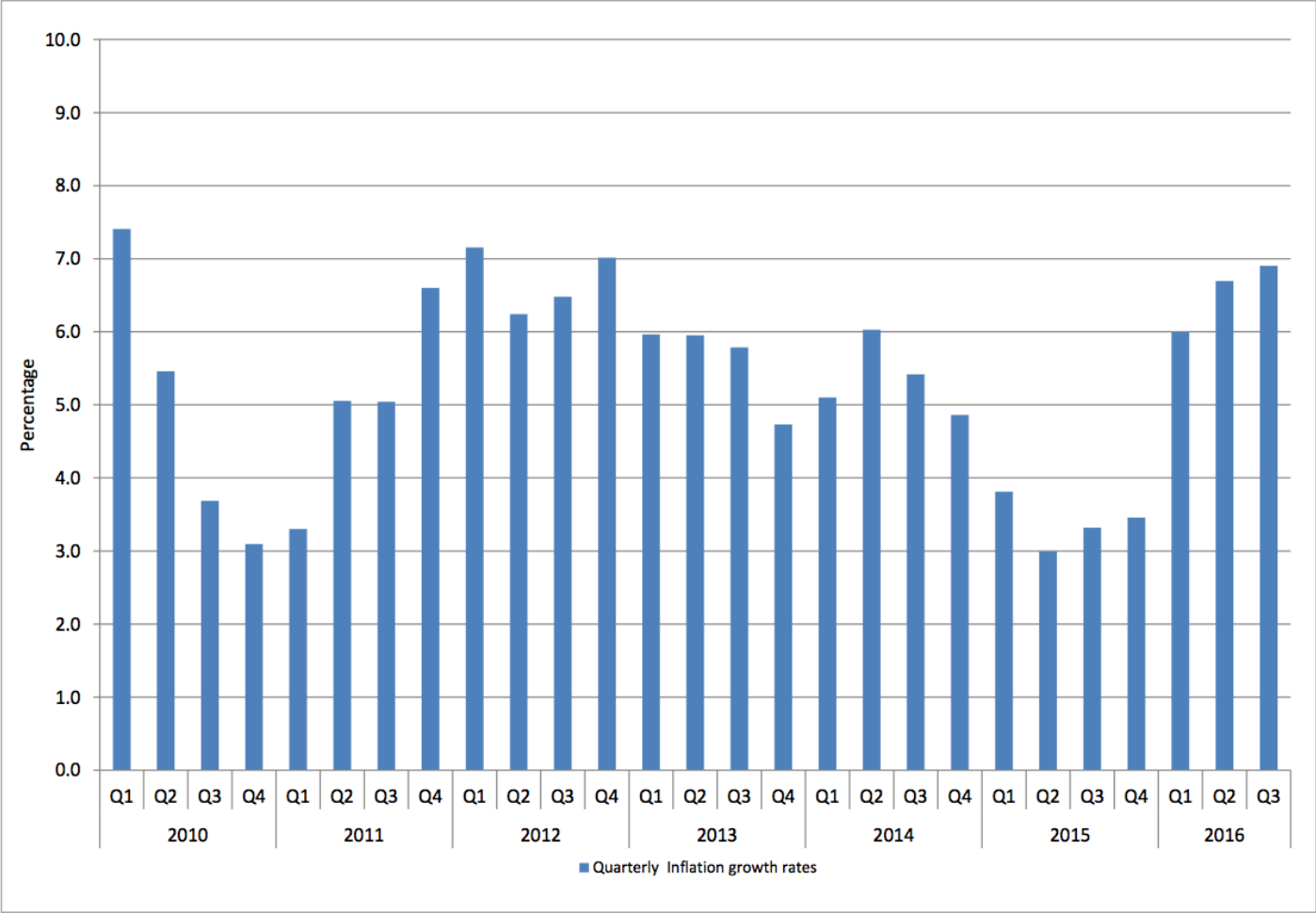


# 4.1 Inflation rate

The annualized average inflation rate is estimated to have recorded 6.9 percent in the third quarter of 2016, compared to 3.3 percent in the same period of 2015 (Figure 2).

This was mainly influenced by food and non-alcoholic beverages category which recorded an inflation rate of 11.9 percent.

Figure 2: Inflation rate

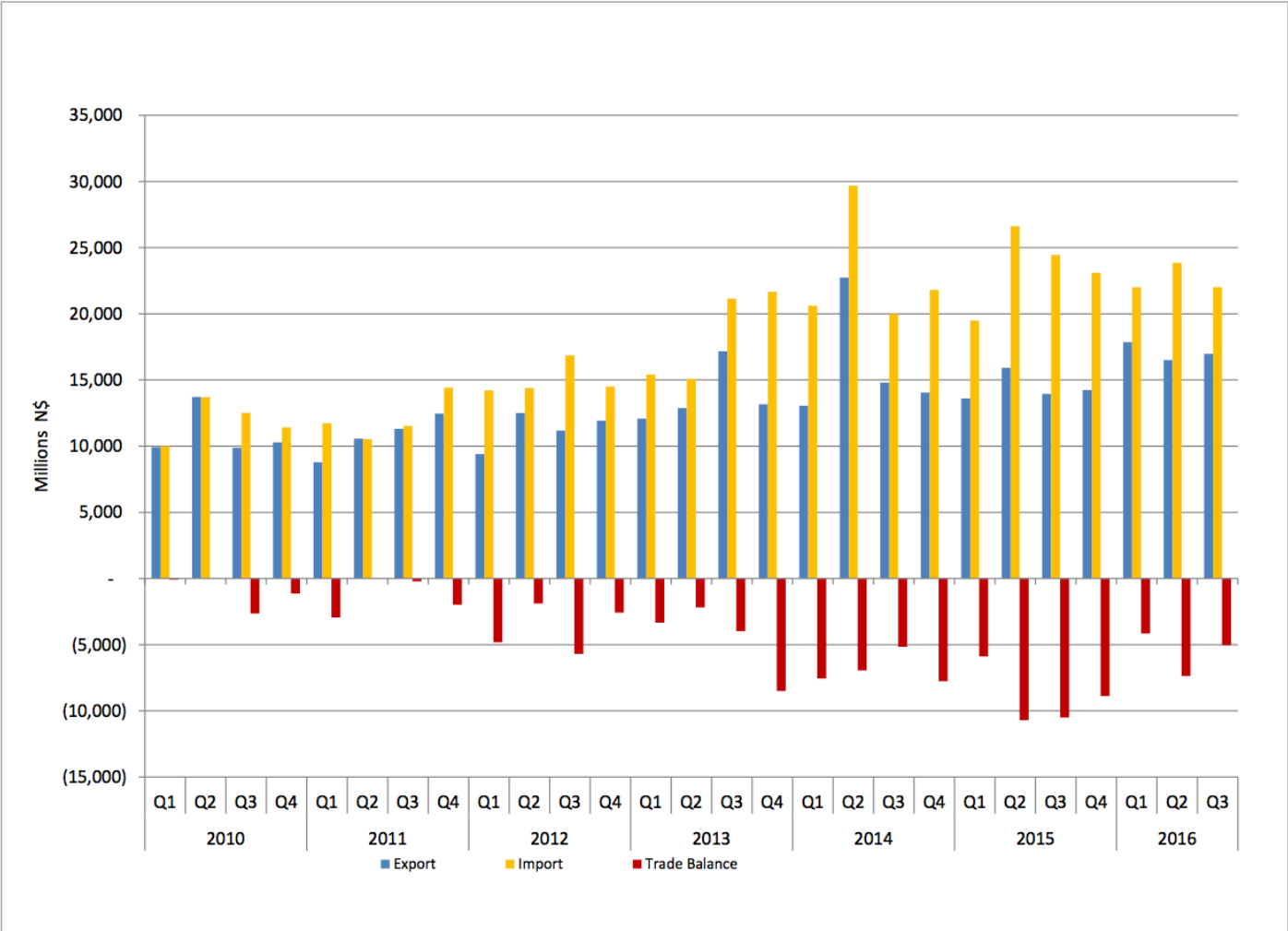


## 4.2 Trade Balance

The trade deficit halved, recording N\$ 5.0 billion during the third quarter when compared to N\$ 10.5 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2015.

This means, the economy has imported less goods while exports has increased in the quarter under review in comparison to the same quarter of 2015 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Trade Balance



### 4.3 Agriculture and Forestry

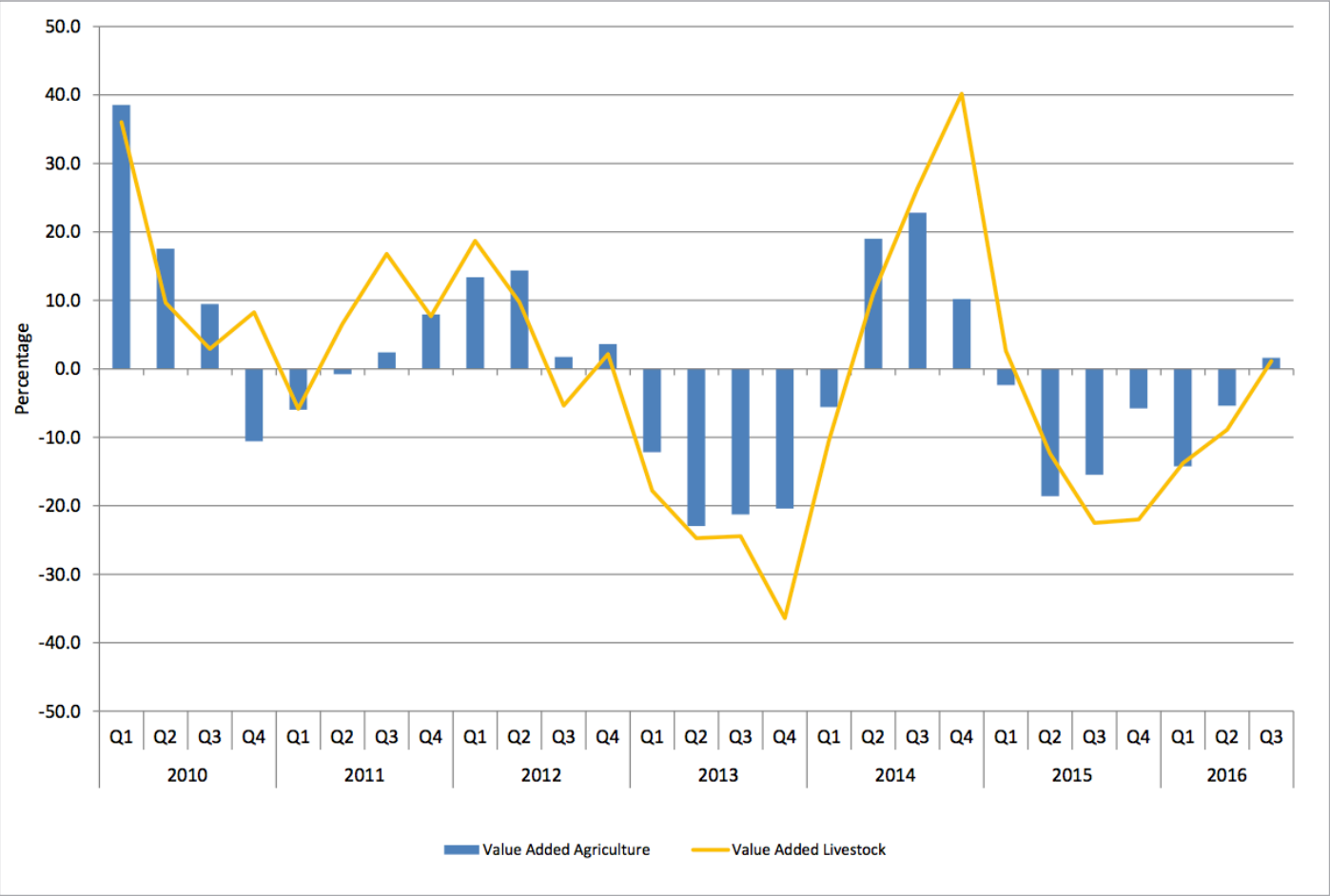
The agriculture and forestry sector is estimated to have recorded an increase of 1.6 percent in real value added during the quarter under review compared to a decline of 15.5 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 4).

The recovery in the sector is attributed to the livestock farming subsector that registered a growth of 1.1 percent in real value added as compared to the decline of 22.5 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2015.

The performance in the subsector is accredited to the increase in the number of slaughtered livestock stock at the export abattoirs and butchers. Furthermore, farmers are re-stocking and investing in their herds.

In addition, the crop farming subsector recorded an increase of 3.1 percent in real value added compared to the decline of 3.9 percent registered in the same quarter of 2015.

Figure 4: Agriculture Real Value Added growth rate

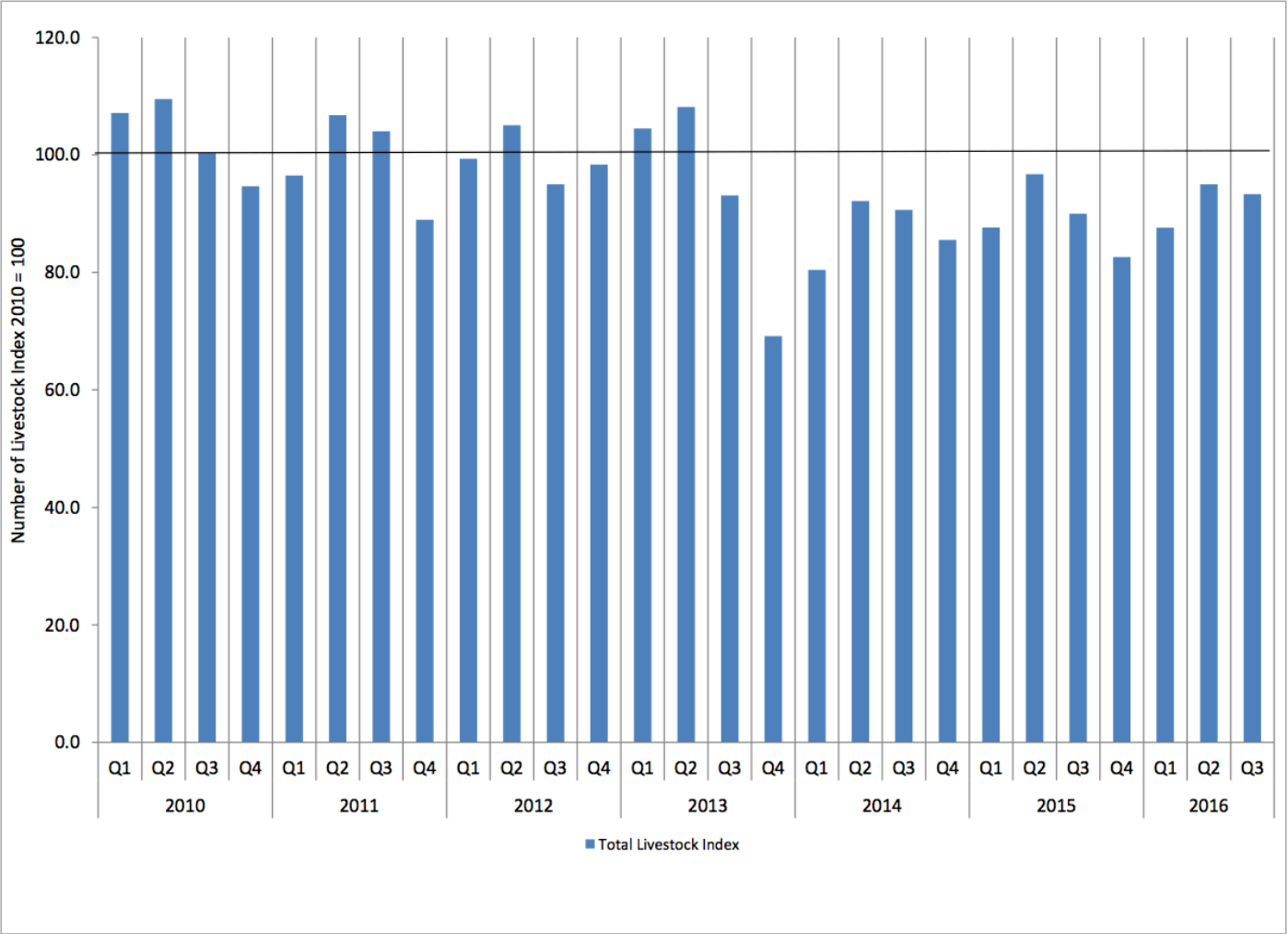




Cattle export abattoirs and butchers recorded an increase of 6.8 percent compared to a decline of 14.6 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2015. Small stock marketed to abattoirs and butchers stood at a total of 108 141 in the third quarter of 2016, which is an increase of 0.3 percent compared to a decline of 27.6 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2015 (Figure 5).

Cattle exported live to South Africa and Angola recorded a decline of 98.5 percent during the quarter under review compared to a significant growth of 362.9 percent recorded for the same quarter in 2015; while small stock exported live to South Africa and Angola also recorded a decline of 59.2 percent during the third quarter of 2016 compared to the increase of 177.6 percent recorded for the same quarter in 2015.

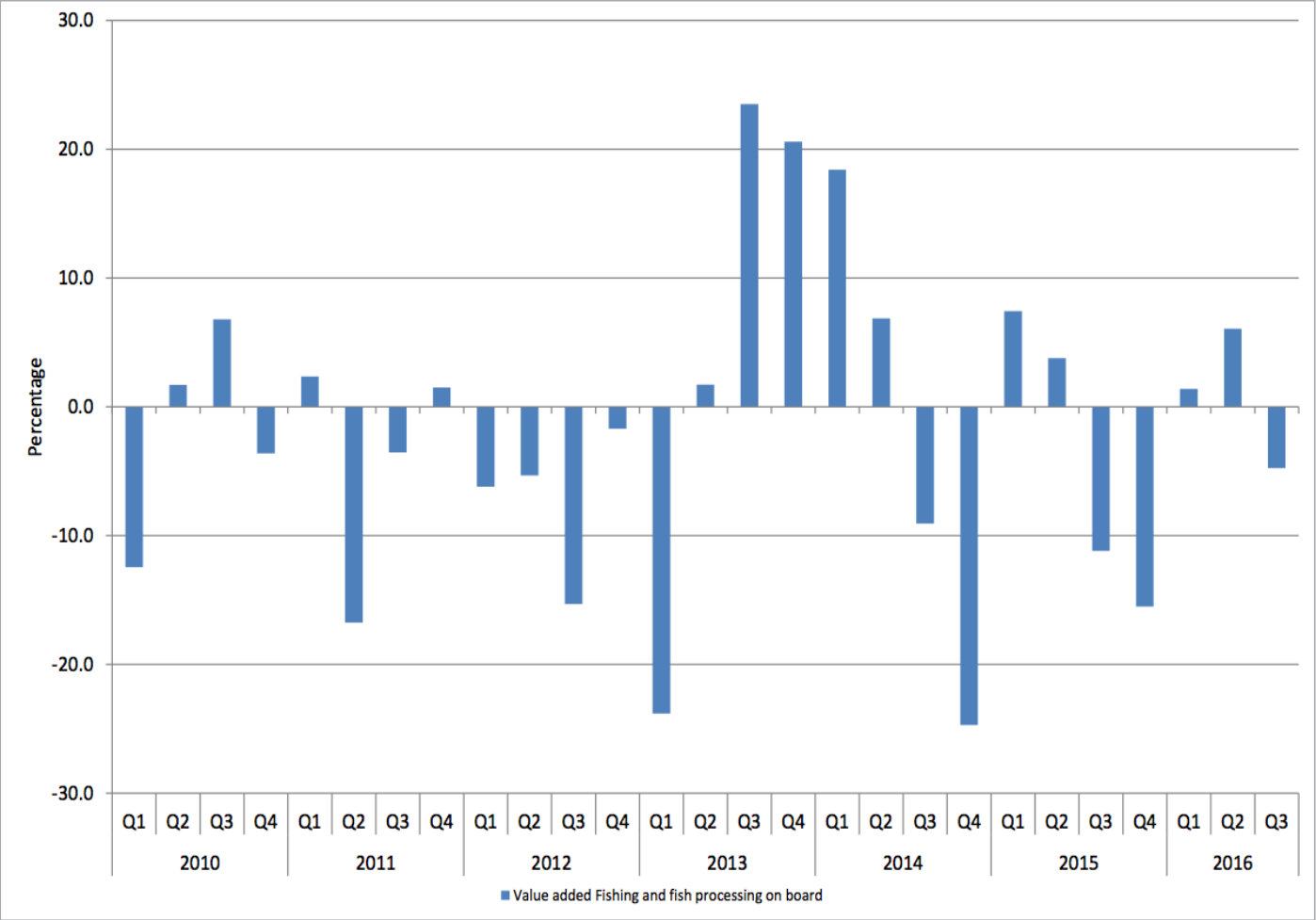
Figure 5: Number of livestock marketed, Volume index 2010 = 100



# 4.4 Fishing and fish processing on board<sup>1</sup>

The sector fishing and fish processing on board is estimated to have registered a contraction of 4.8 percent in real value added during the third quarter of 2016 compared to the decline of 11.2 percent growth recorded during the same quarter of 2015 (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Fishing and Fish processing on board Real Value Added growth rate



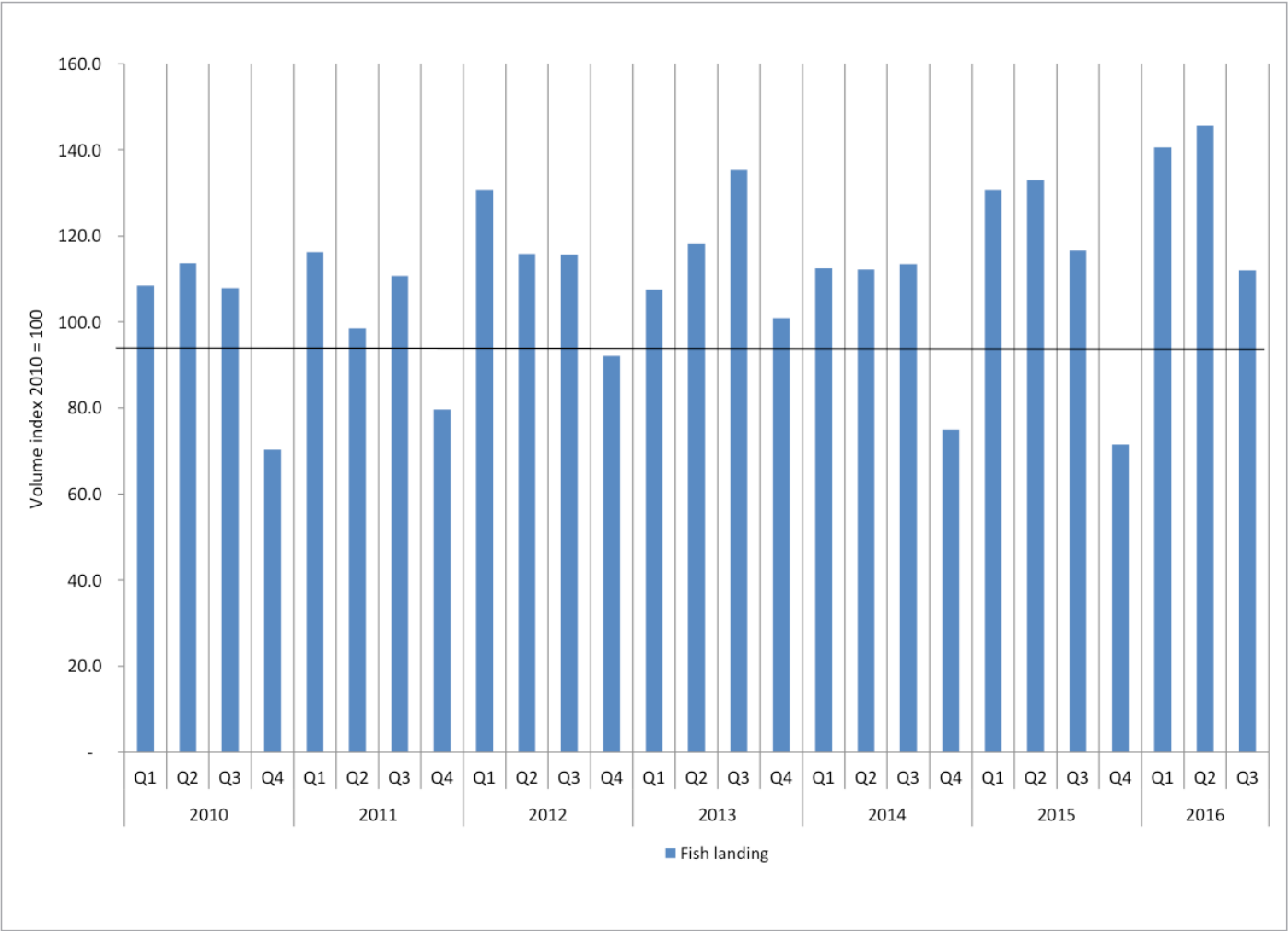
The contraction experienced in the sector is mainly reflected in demersal and midwater fisheries landings, which recorded decreases of 1.7 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively.

Furthermore, pelagic fisheries contracted by 54.7 percent as compared to a decline of 11.3 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 7).



<sup>1</sup>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.

Figure 7: Fish landings, Volume index 2010 = 100



# 4.5 Mining and quarrying

Mining and quarrying sector was estimated to have registered a decline of 5.6 percent during the third quarter of 2016 compared to a growth of 12.6 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter 2015 (Figure 8 and 9).

Figure 8: Mining and Quarrying Real Value Added Growth Rates

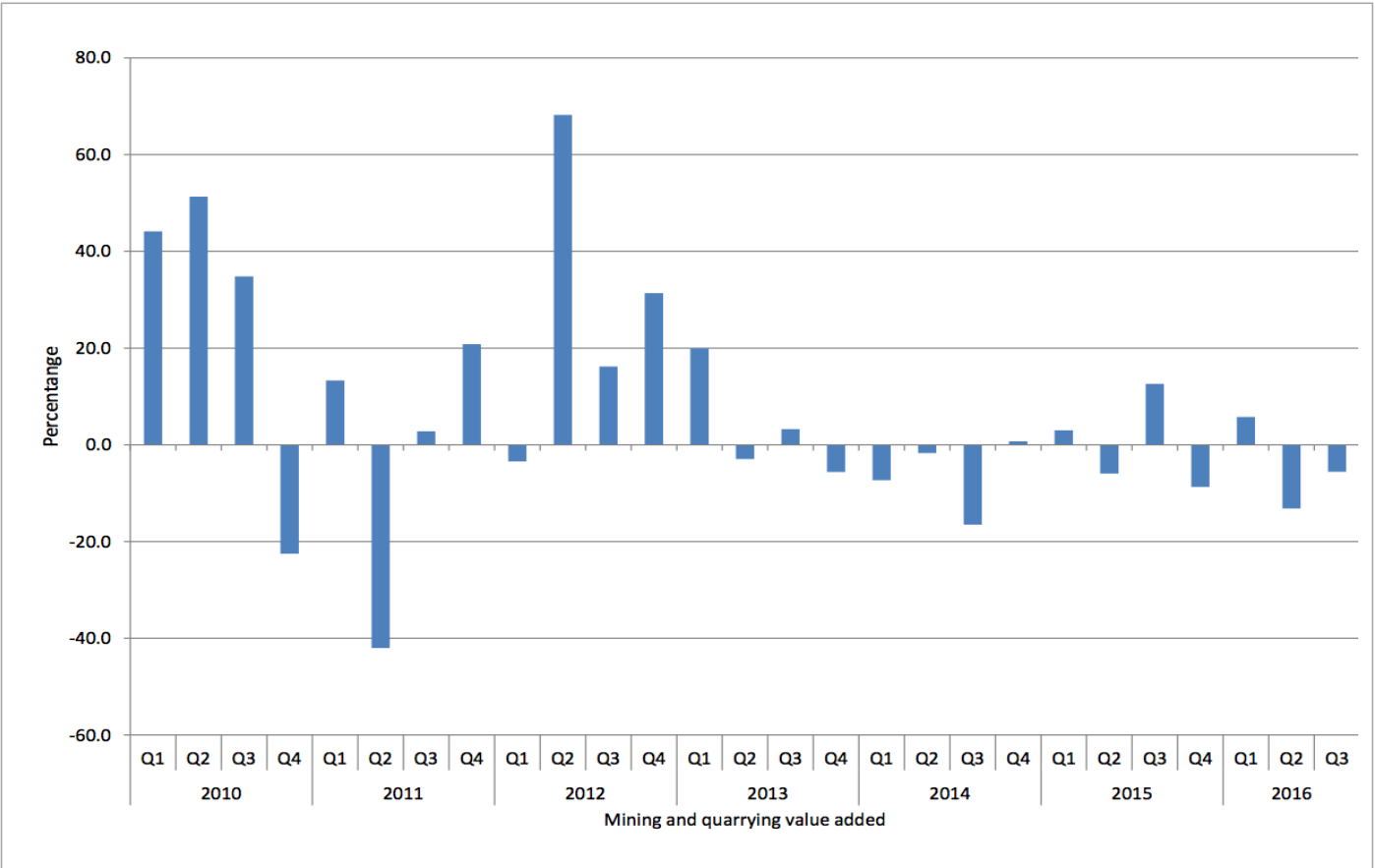
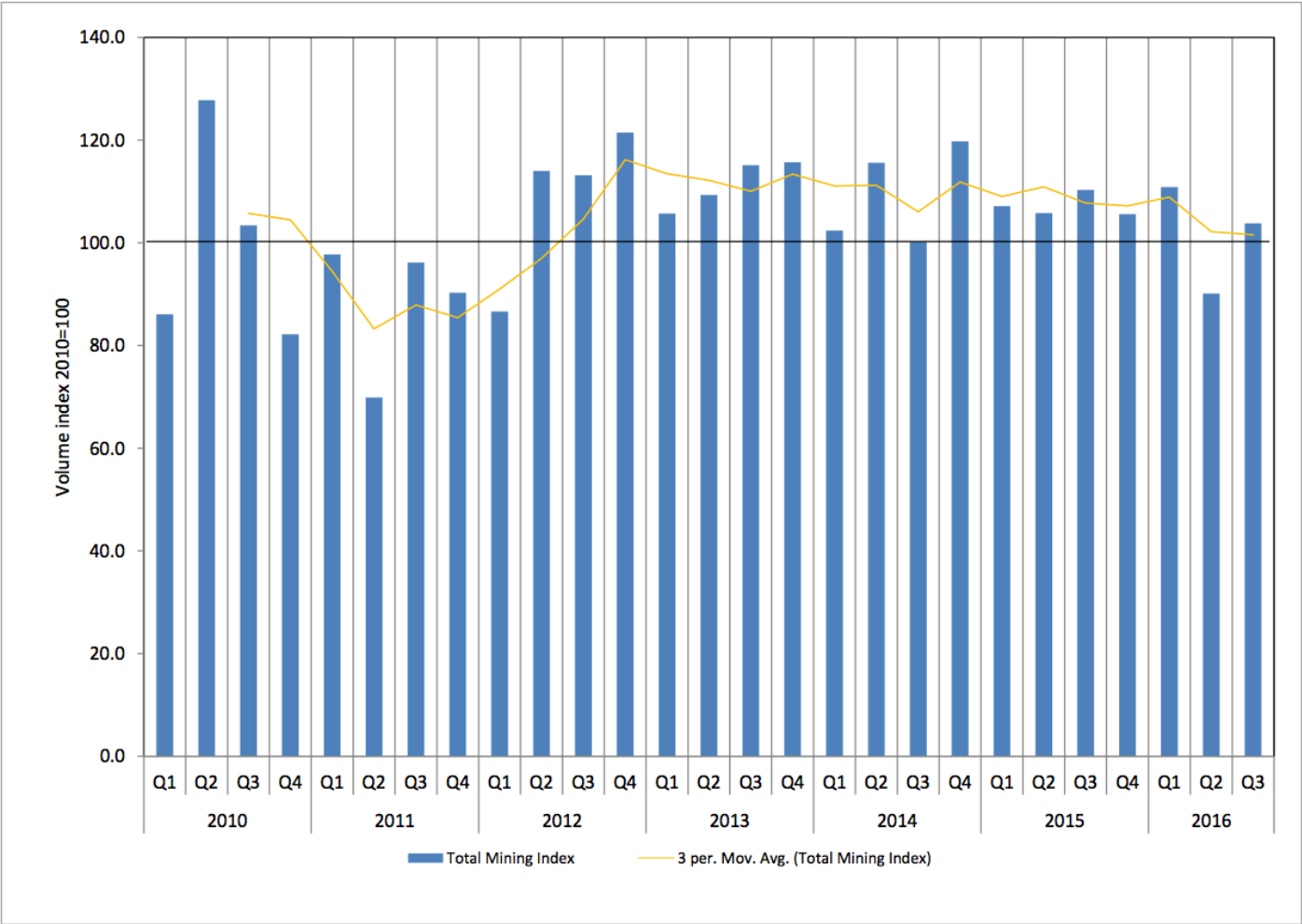


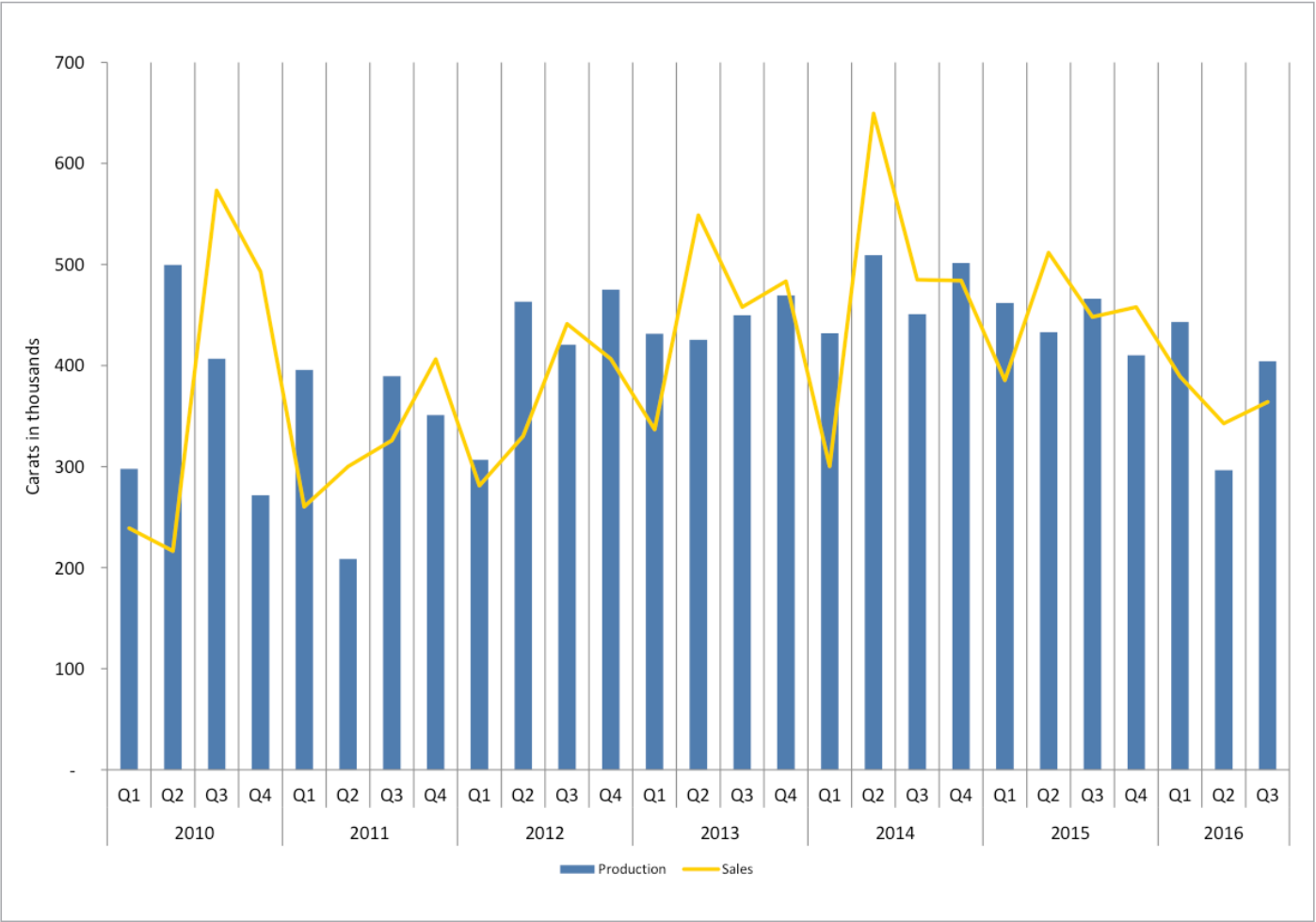
Figure 9: Total mining production Volume index 2010 = 100



The decline in mining and quarrying sector is attributed to the diamond subsector that registered a decline in real value added of 13.0 percent. This performance is reflected in the production of carats due to resource underperformance (Figure 10).

Despite the decline in diamond subsector, uranium subsector is estimated to have registered a strong growth of 16.4 percent in the third quarter while metal ores and other mining and quarrying subsectors are estimated to register positive growths in real value added.

Figure 10: Diamond production and sales in thousands of carats

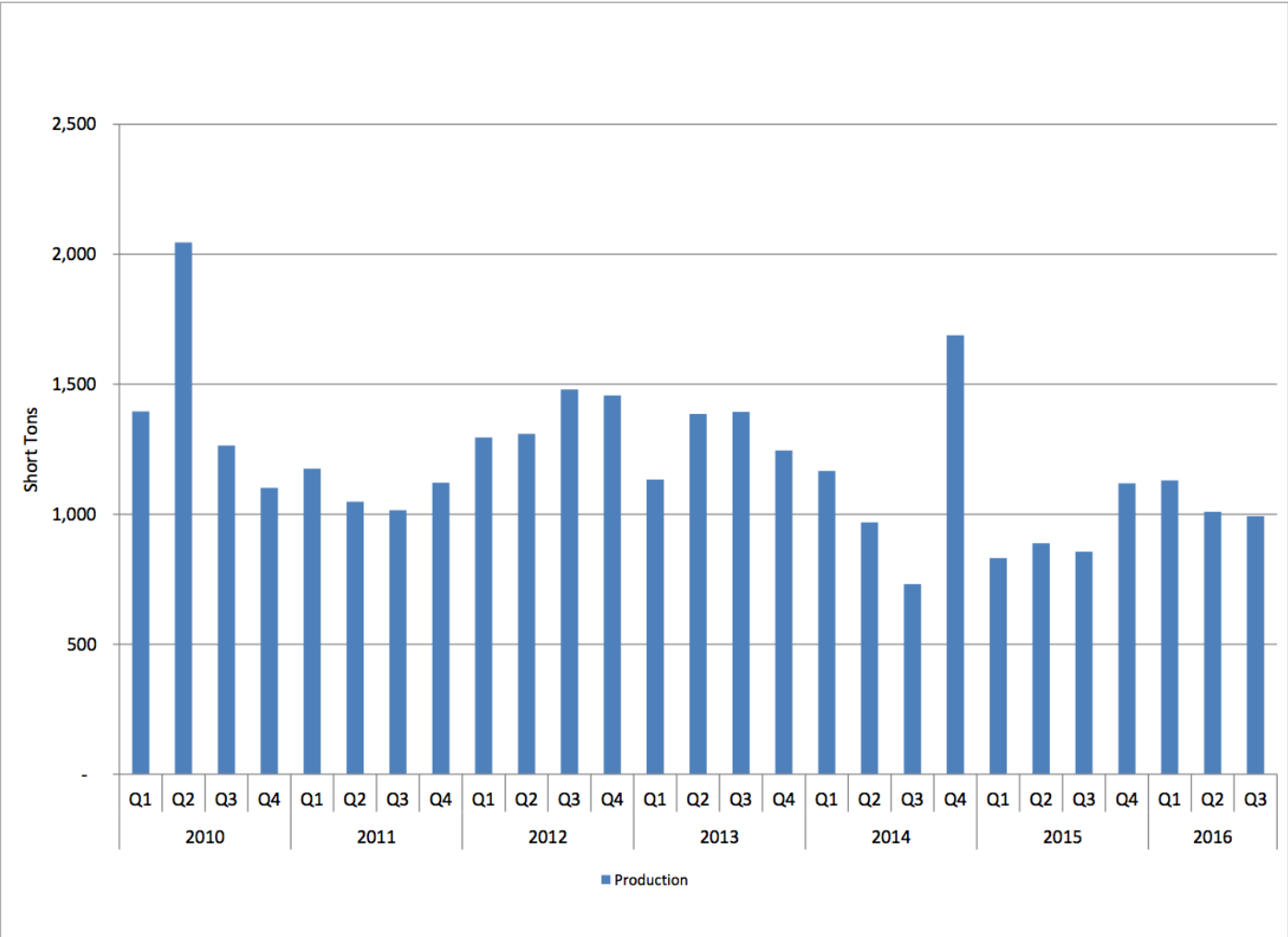


Despite depressed prices and low demand for uranium, the uranium subsector was estimated to record a strong growth of 16.4 percent in real value added compared to 0.3 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2015.

The performance of this subsector is attributed to internal production factors leading to increase production (Figure 11).



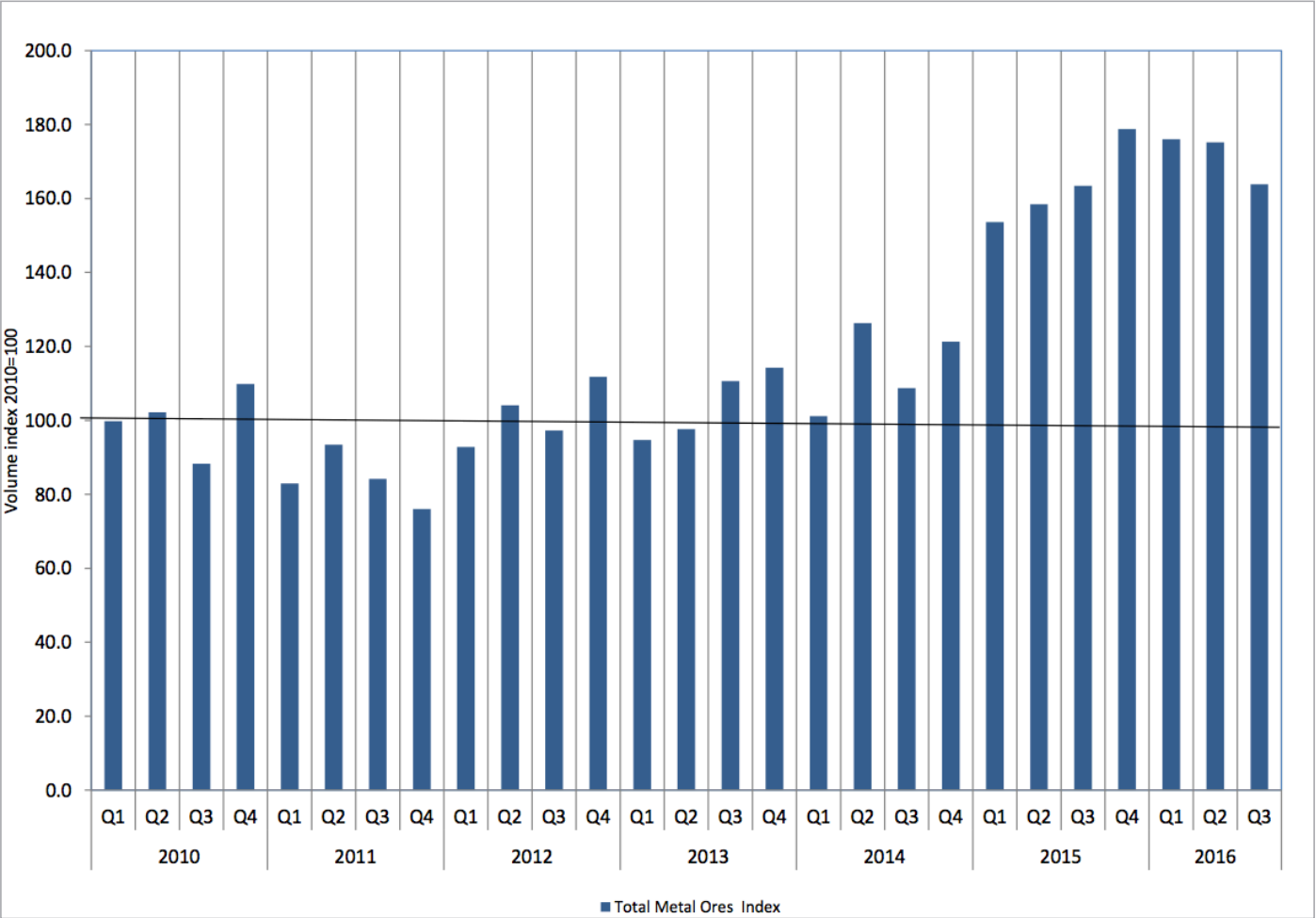
Figure 11: Uranium production in short tons



In the third quarter of 2016, the subsector metal ores has been estimated to have registered a slow growth of 0.7 percent in real value added, compared to a strong growth of 59.5 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2015. The performance of the subsector is attributed to the low production of zinc and the closure of one of the manganese mine. However the production of gold showed a positive growth of 10.0 percent (Figure12).

Other mining and quarrying is also estimated to have recorded a slower growth of 10.9 percent in real value added during the period under review compared to 12.0 percent registered in same period of 2015.

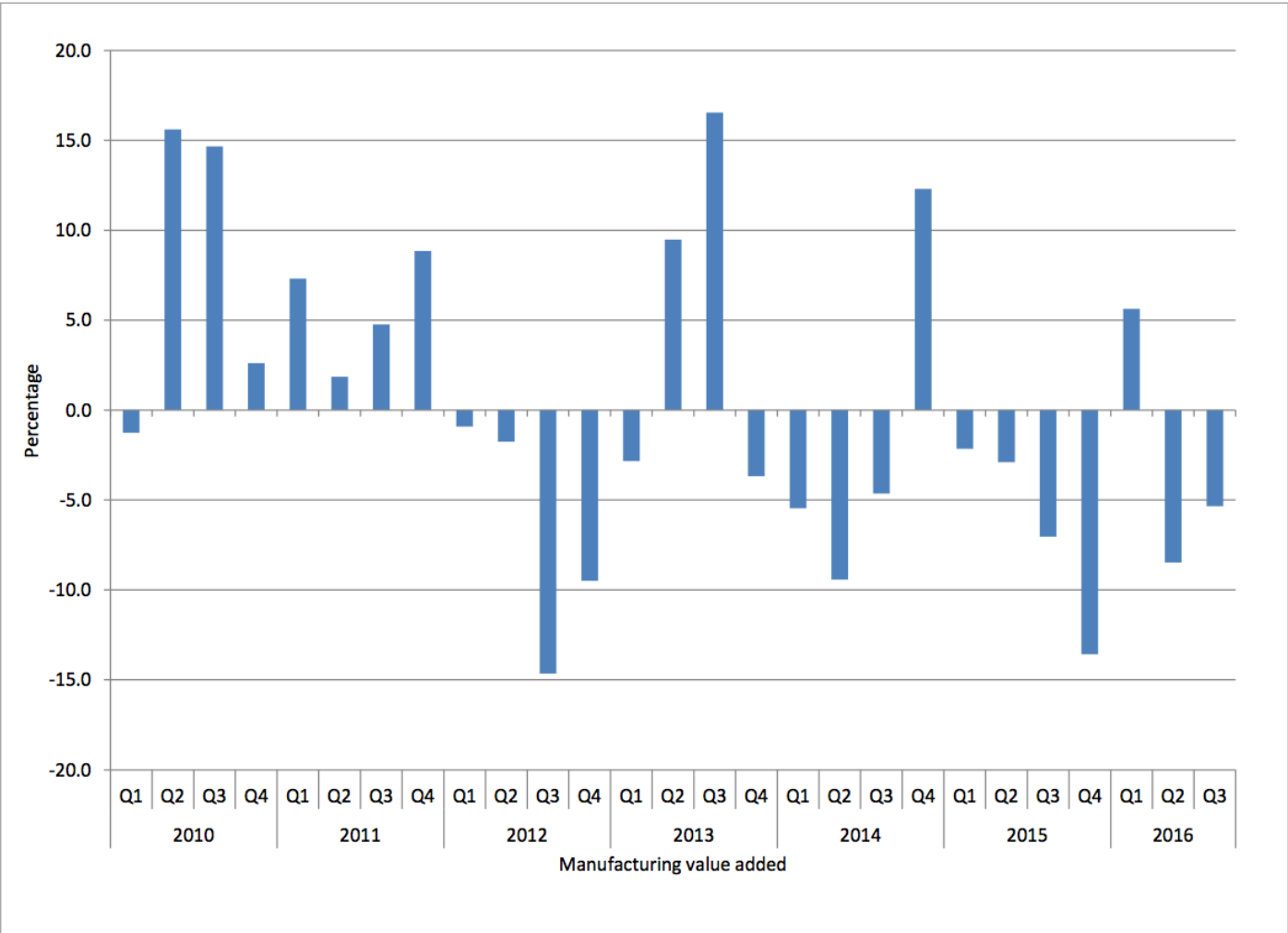
Figure 12: Metal Ores Volume Index 2010 = 100



## 4.6 Manufacturing

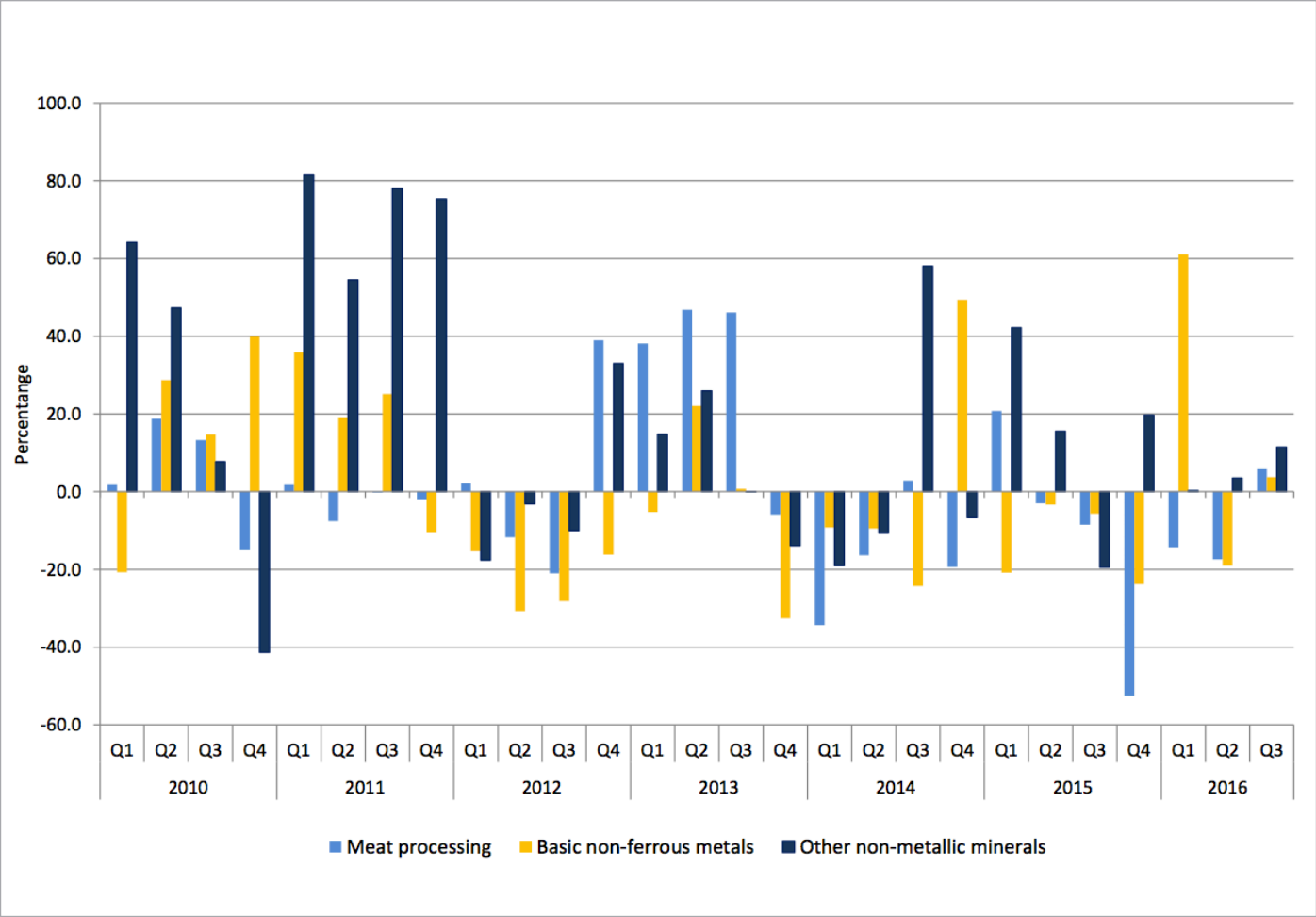
The manufacturing sector is estimated to have recorded a decline of 5.3 percent in real value added during the third quarter of 2016 compared to a decline of 7.0 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Manufacturing Real Value Added growth rate



The performance in the manufacturing sector is mainly caused by increases in real value added recorded in the following subsectors: meat processing (5.8 percent), other non-metallic minerals (11.5 percent) and basic non-ferrous metals (3.7 percent) (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Meat processing, other non-metallic minerals and basic non-ferrous metals real value added



In contrast, the poor performance was observed in the following subsectors that recorded declines; beverages (4.2 percent); diamond cutting and polishing (84.7 percent) (Figure 16) and fabricated metals (30.2 percent), (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Diamond cutting and polishing, beverages and fabricated metals real value added

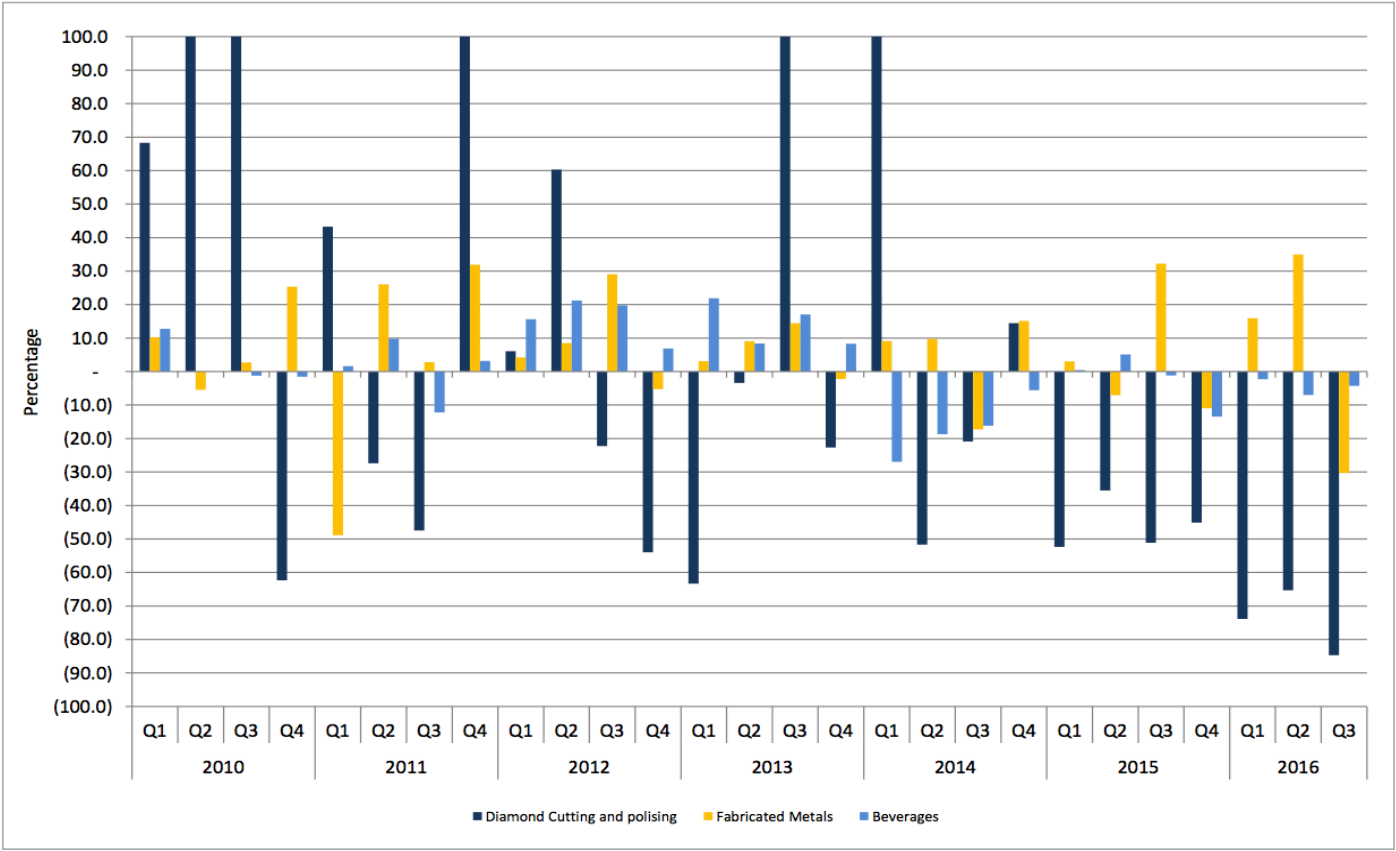
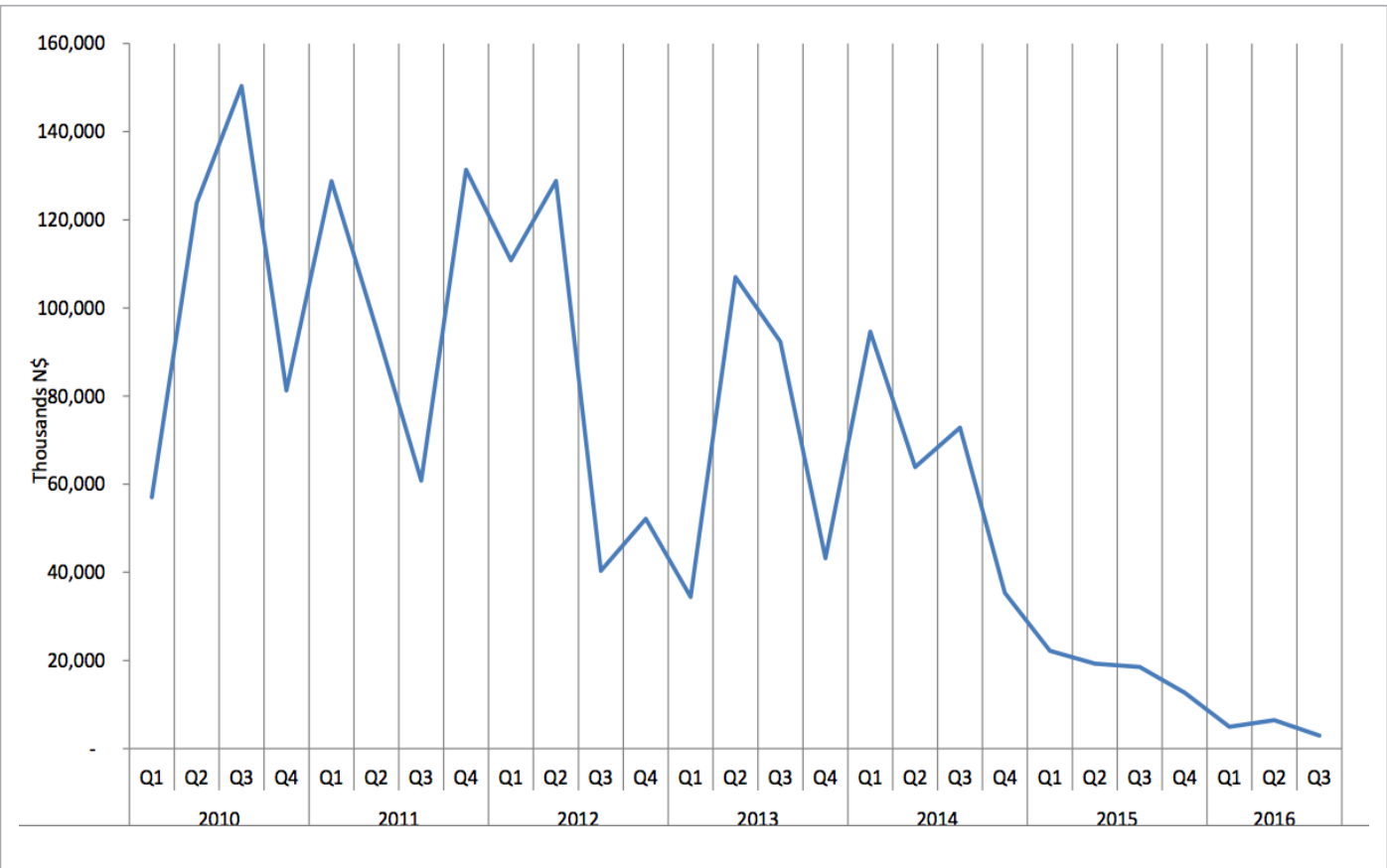


Figure 16: Diamond processing turnover - N\$ thousands



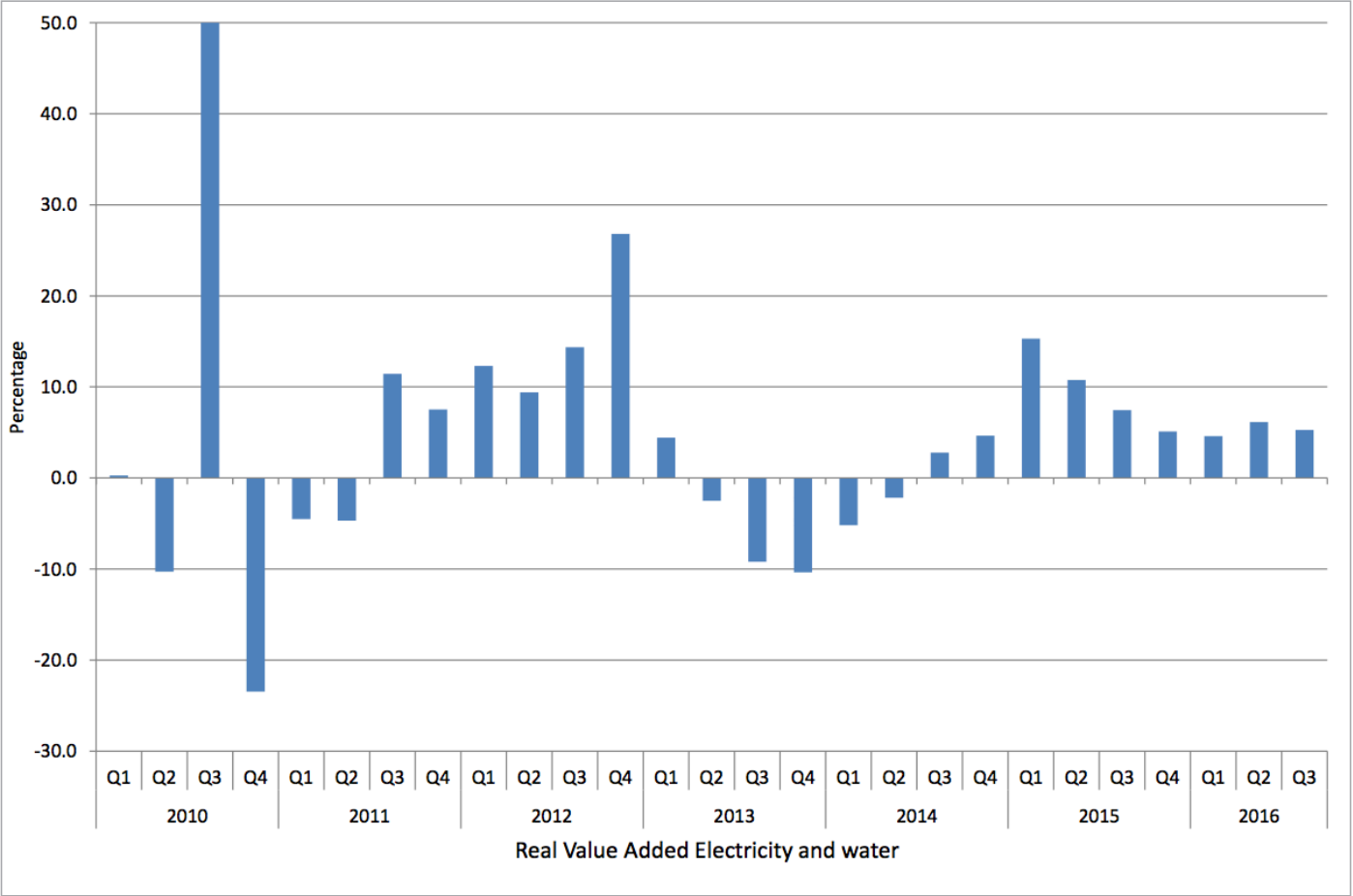
### 4.7 Electricity and water

The electricity and water sector performance moderated during the third quarter of 2016, recording slower growth of 5.3 percent in real value added, compared to a 7.5 percent growth recorded in the same quarter of 2015 (Figure 17).

The slow performance is mainly attributed to the electricity subsector that recorded a slower growth of 4.9 percent compared to the 12.1 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2015 (Figure 18).

This is ascribed to the sales of electricity, which recorded a slower growth of 2.7 percent during the period under review (Figure 19).

Figure 17: Electricity and Water Real Value Added Growth Rates

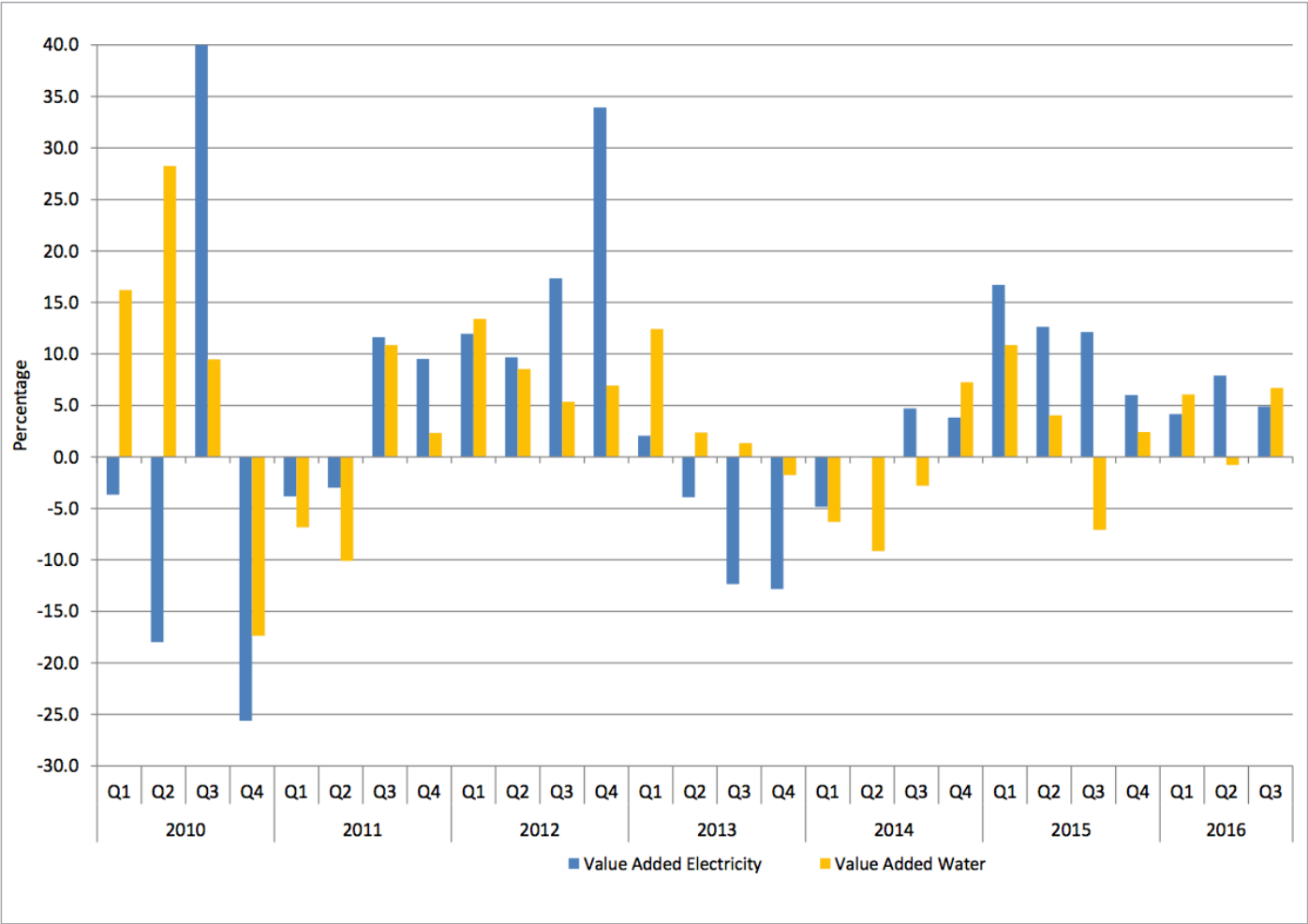


The water subsector recorded a positive growth of 6.7 percent in real value added during the third quarter of 2016 compared to the decline of 7.1 percent recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 17).

The strong growth is mainly attributed to the increase in water made available for irrigation purposes.



Figure 18: Electricity and Water subsectors Real Value Added Growth Rate



In terms of volumes of electricity, the country imported 866 374 KWH of electricity during the third quarter of 2016, which is a reduction of 0.9 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 20).

Figure 19: Sales of electricity in millions of KWH

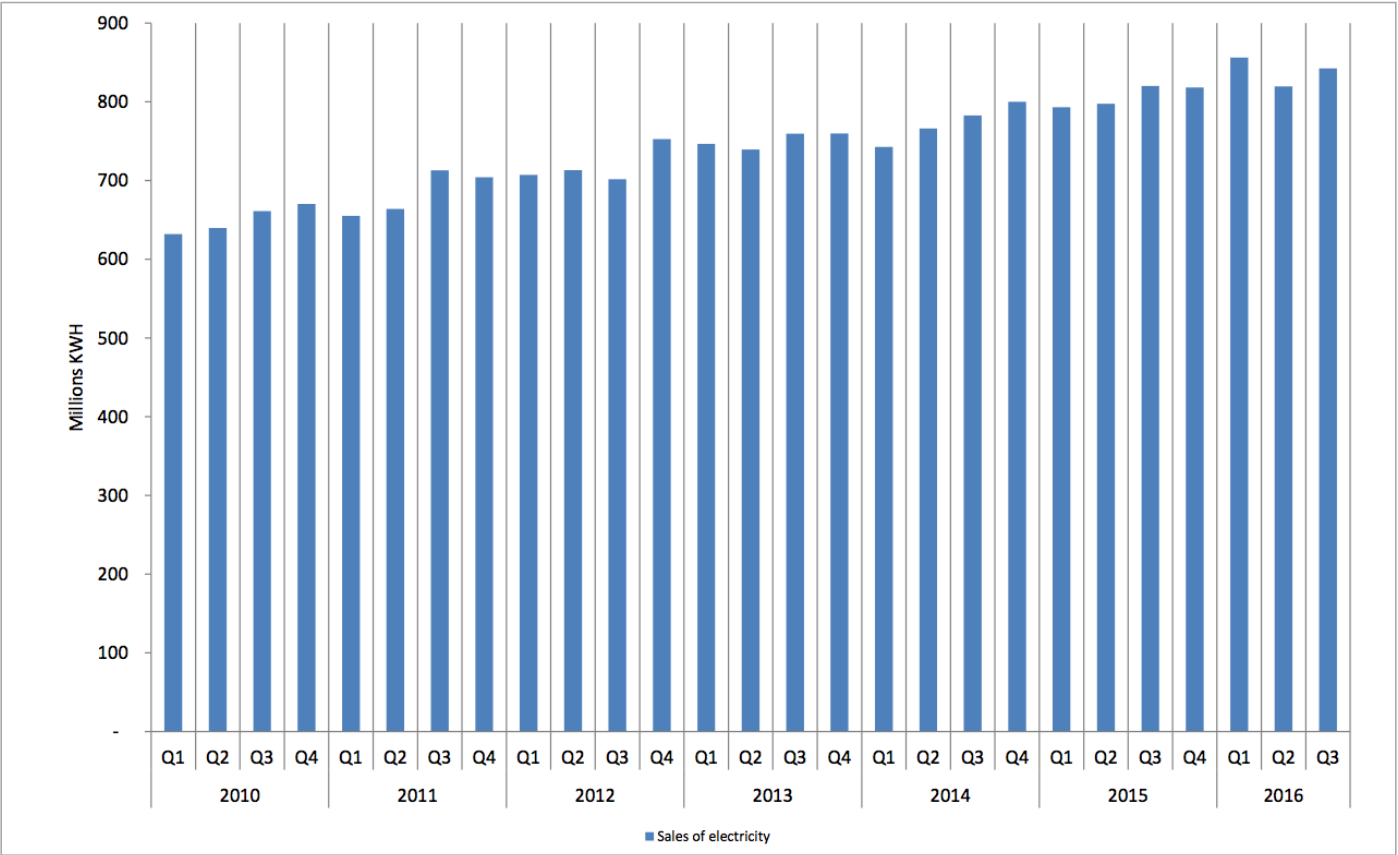
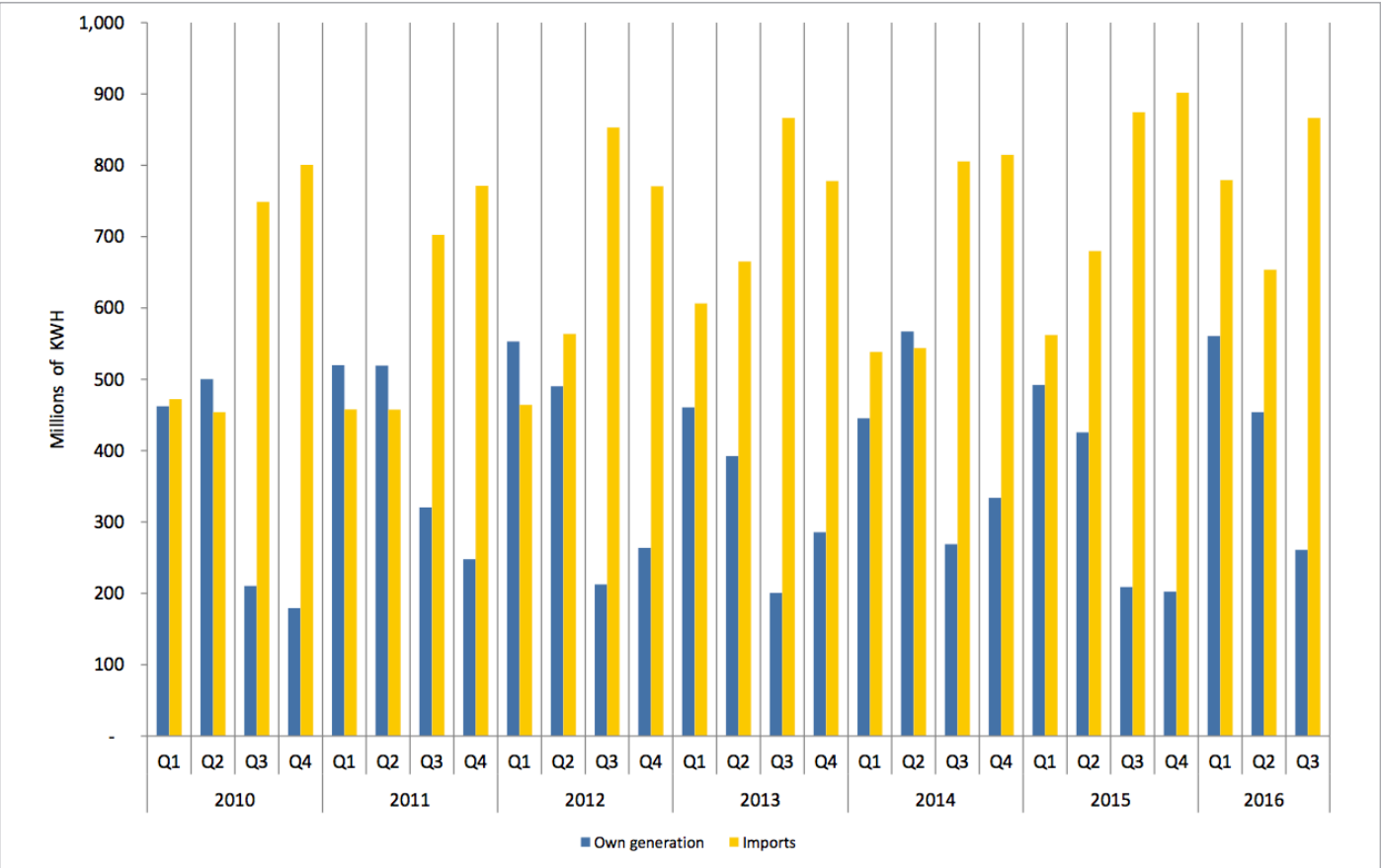


Figure 20: Sources of electricity in millions of KWH



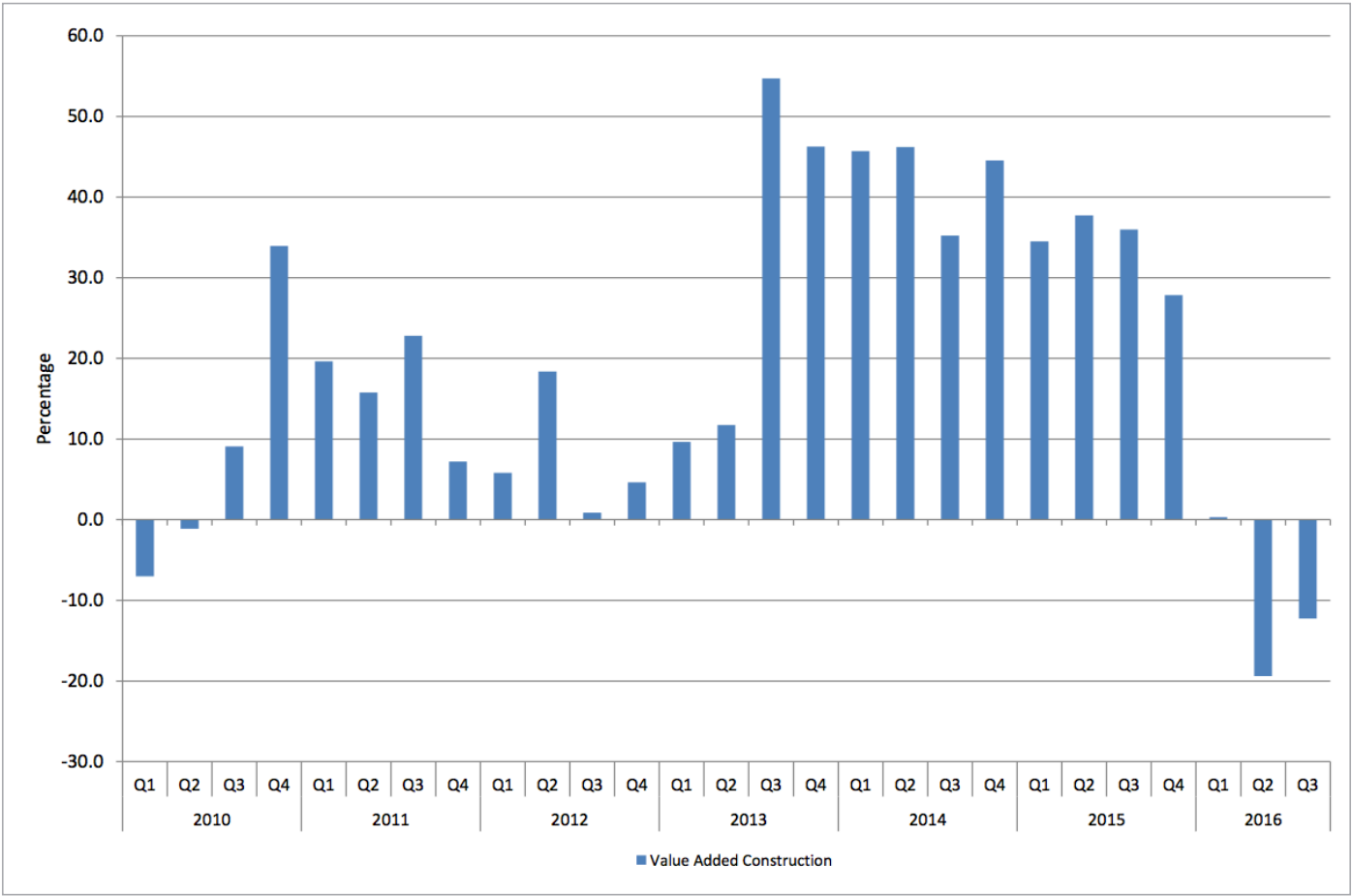
## 4.8 Construction<sup>2</sup>

The real value added for the construction sector is estimated to have recorded a decline of 12.3 percent in the third quarter of 2016 compared to a strong growth of 36.0 percent registered in the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 21).

The poor performance in the sector is attributed to the real value of government construction which registered a decline of 19.4 percent compared to a strong growth of 67.0 percent recorded in the same period in 2015 (Figure 22).

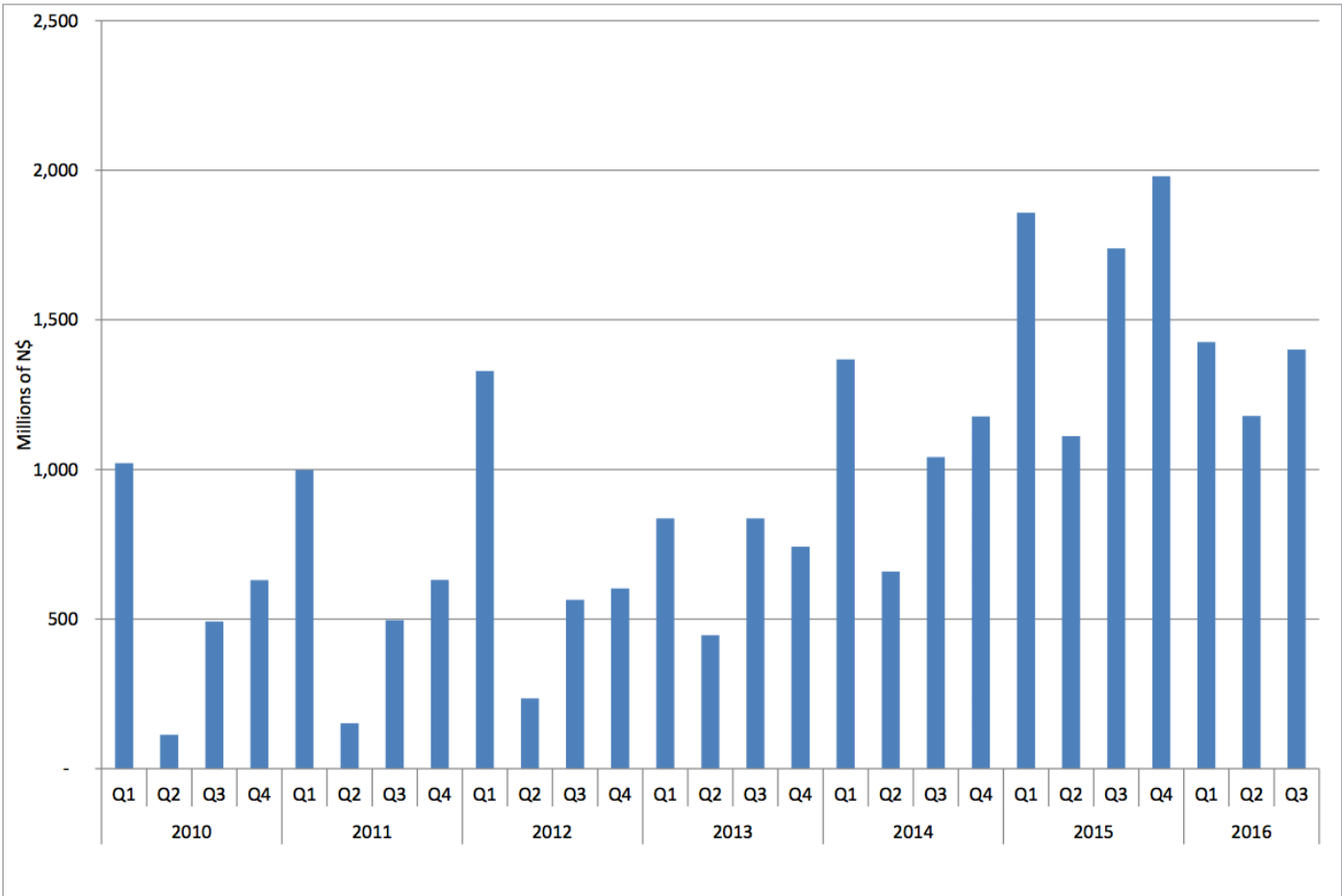
However, the value of buildings completed has recorded a strong growth of 10.7 percent in the third quarter of 2016 compared to a decline of 26.0 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 23).

Figure 21: Construction Real Value Added growth rate



<sup>2</sup>The figure for the government expenditure on construction is preliminary and may be subject to change.

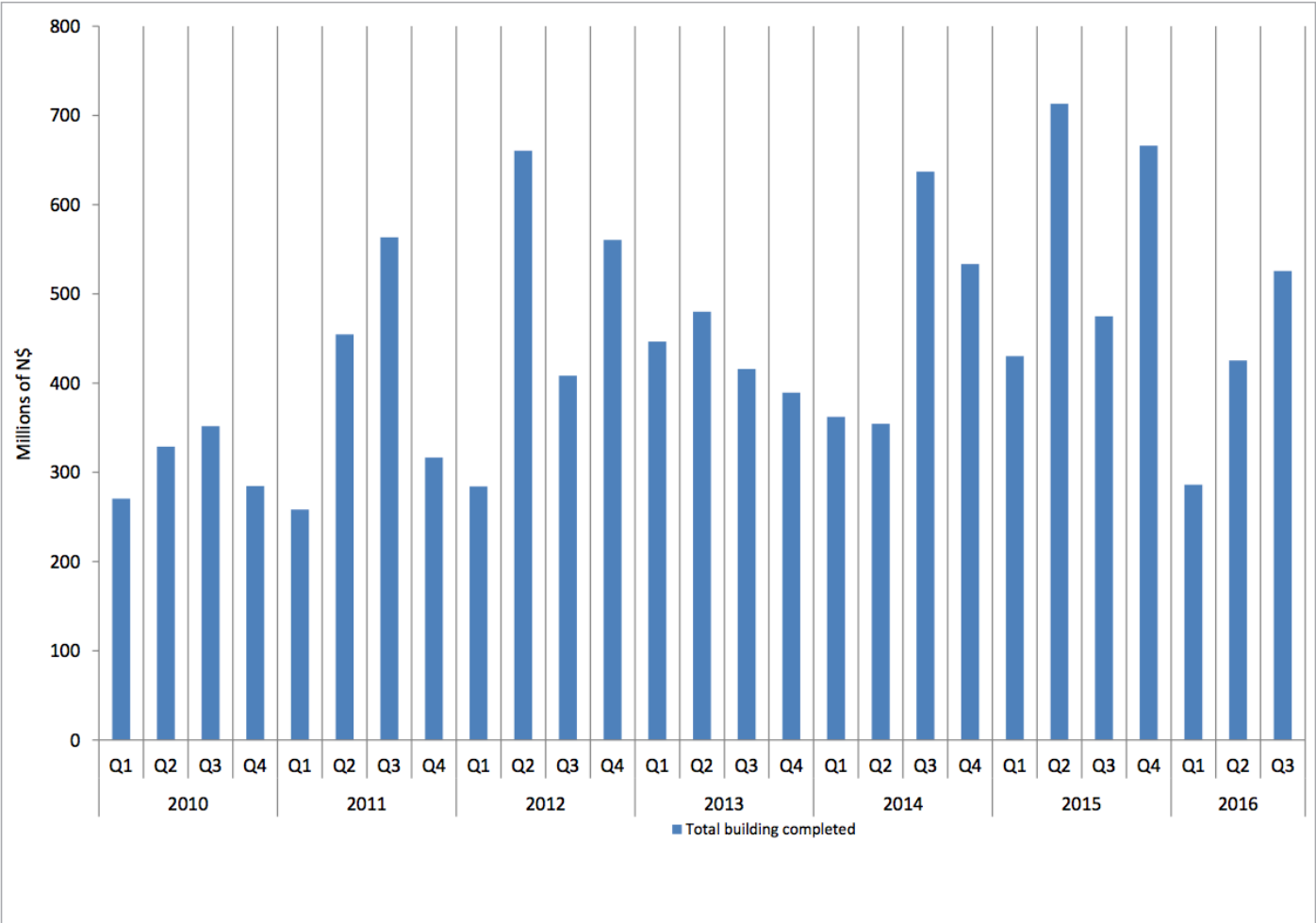
Figure 22: Real value of Government Expenditure on construction – Millions N\$



An increase in the value of buildings completed is observed in the western, eastern and southern regions that registered increases of 26.2 percent, 59.6 percent, 277.5 percent, respectively (Figure 23).

On the other hand, the value of buildings completed in the central and northern regions declined by registering declines of 12.5 percent and 14.4 percent as compared to a decline of 61.7 percent and an increase of 48.8 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2015.

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

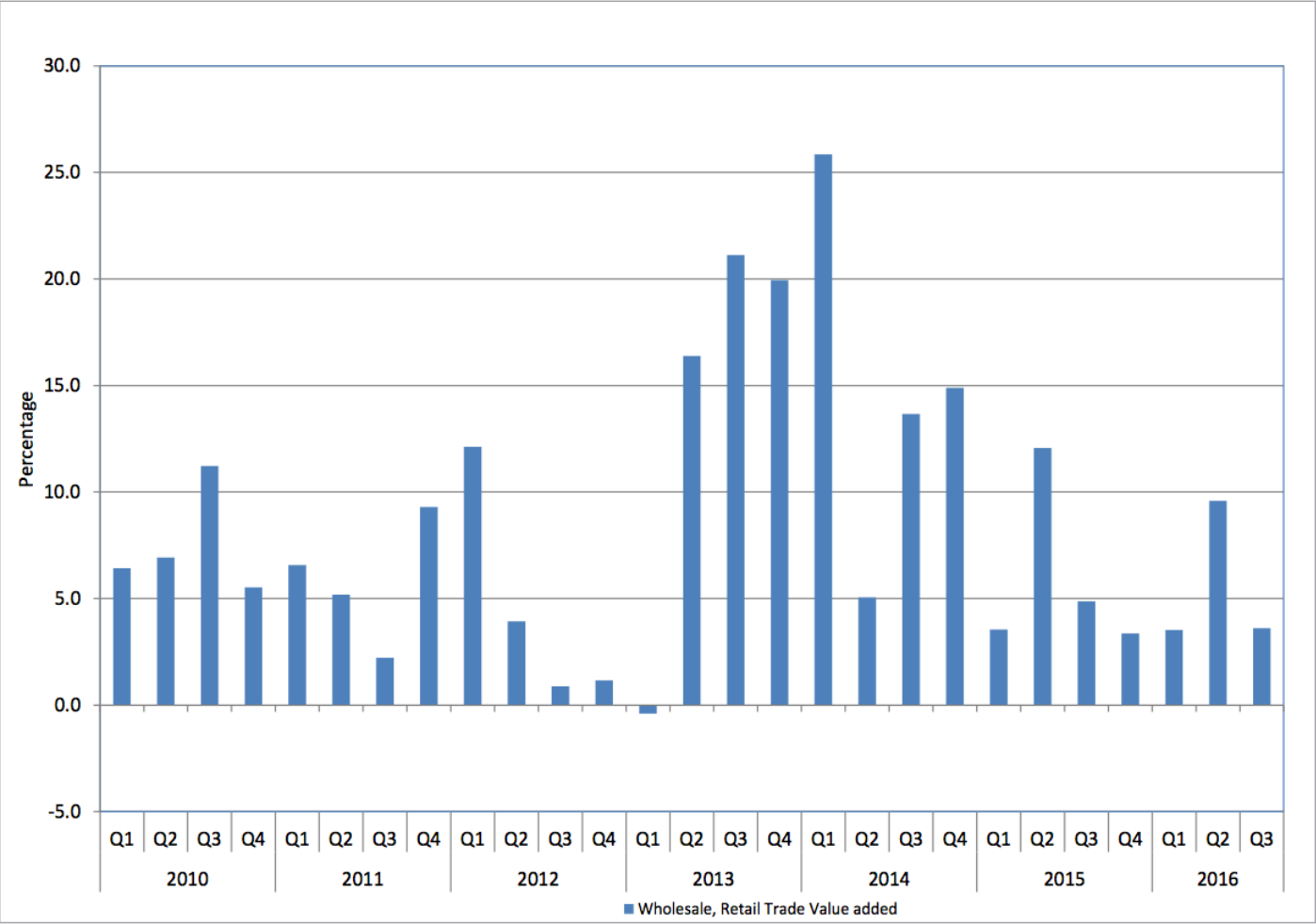


Source: Municipalities and town council

# 4.9 Wholesale and retail trade

The wholesale and retail trade sector is estimated to have registered a slower growth of 3.6 percent in real value added during the period under review, compared to a growth 4.9 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2015(Figure 24).

Figure 24: Wholesale and retail trade Real Value Added growth rate

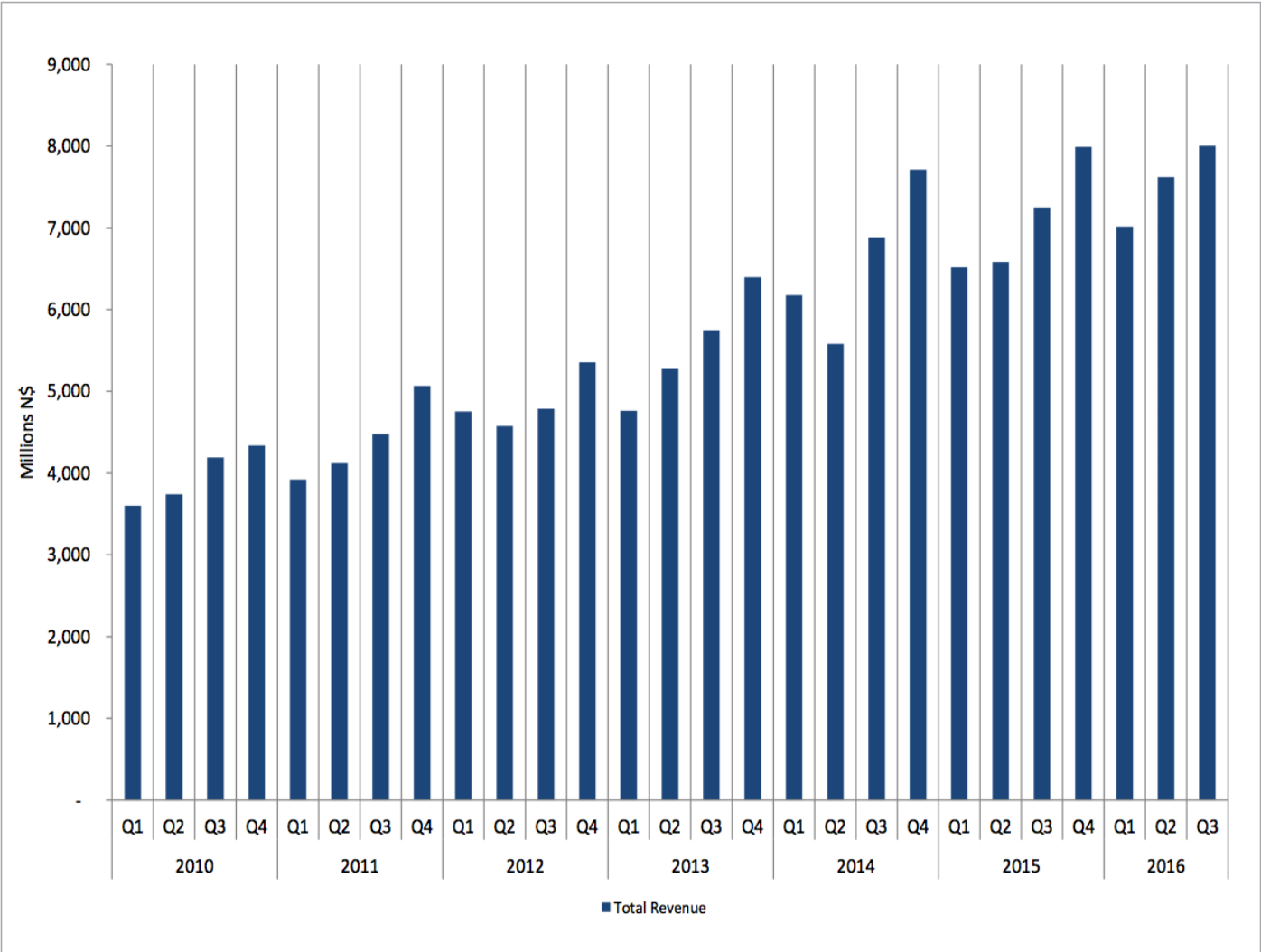


The slow performance of the sector is reflected in vehicles and furniture sales that recorded declining growths of 2.9 and 0.9 percent respectively. On the other hand, supermarkets and clothing sales posted positive growths of 14.5 and 7.2 percent during 2016.

The total sales of wholesale and retail trade recorded a relative growth of 10.4 percent as compared to 4.6 percent recorded in same quarter of 2015 (Figure 25).



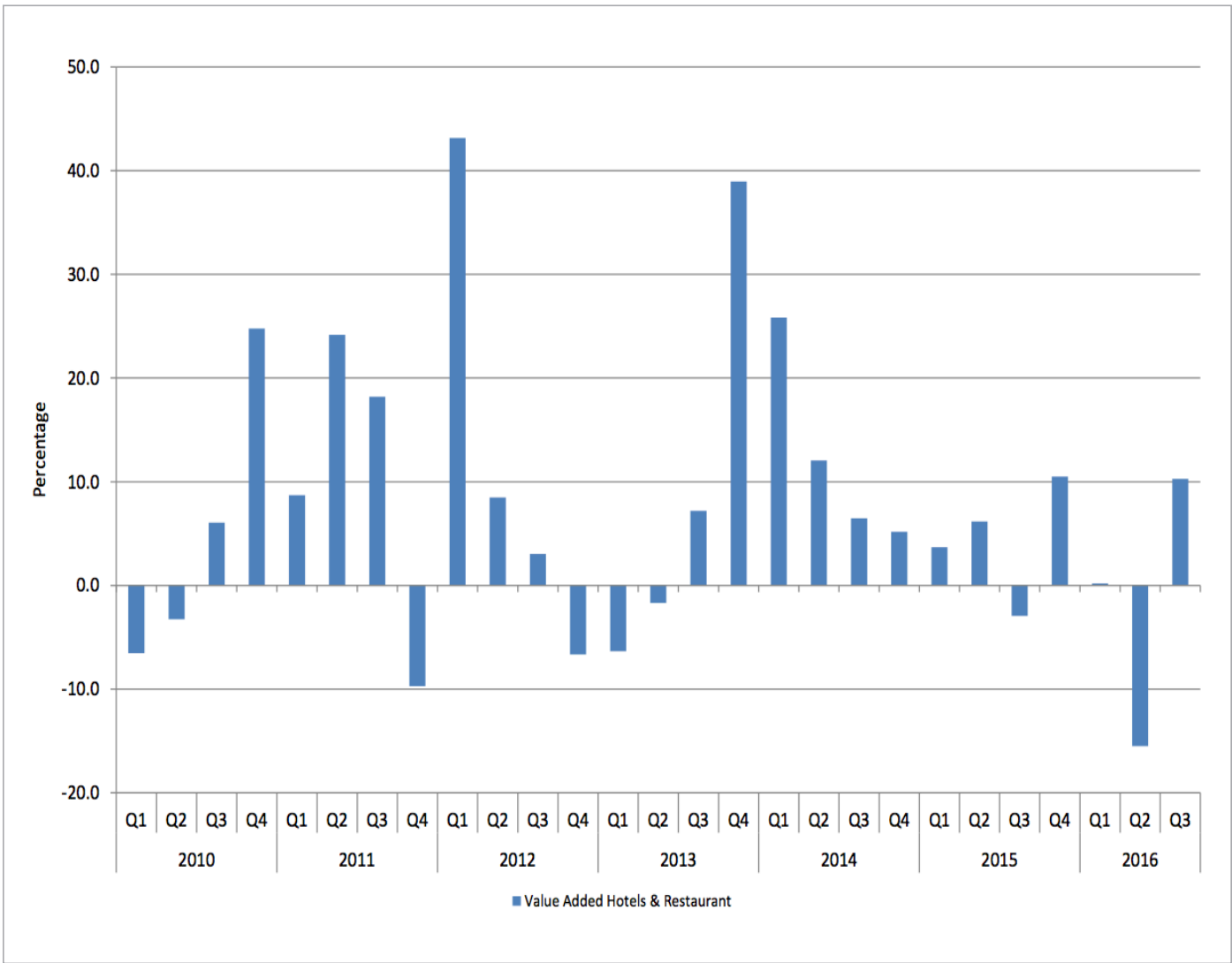
Figure25: Revenue of Wholesale and retail trade – Millions N\$



### 4.10 Hotels and restaurants<sup>3</sup>

The hotels and restaurants real value added is estimated to have recorded a relatively strong growth of 10.3 percent in the third quarter of 2016 compared to a decline of 2.9 percent registered in the same quarter of 2015 (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Hotel and restaurants Value Added growth rate

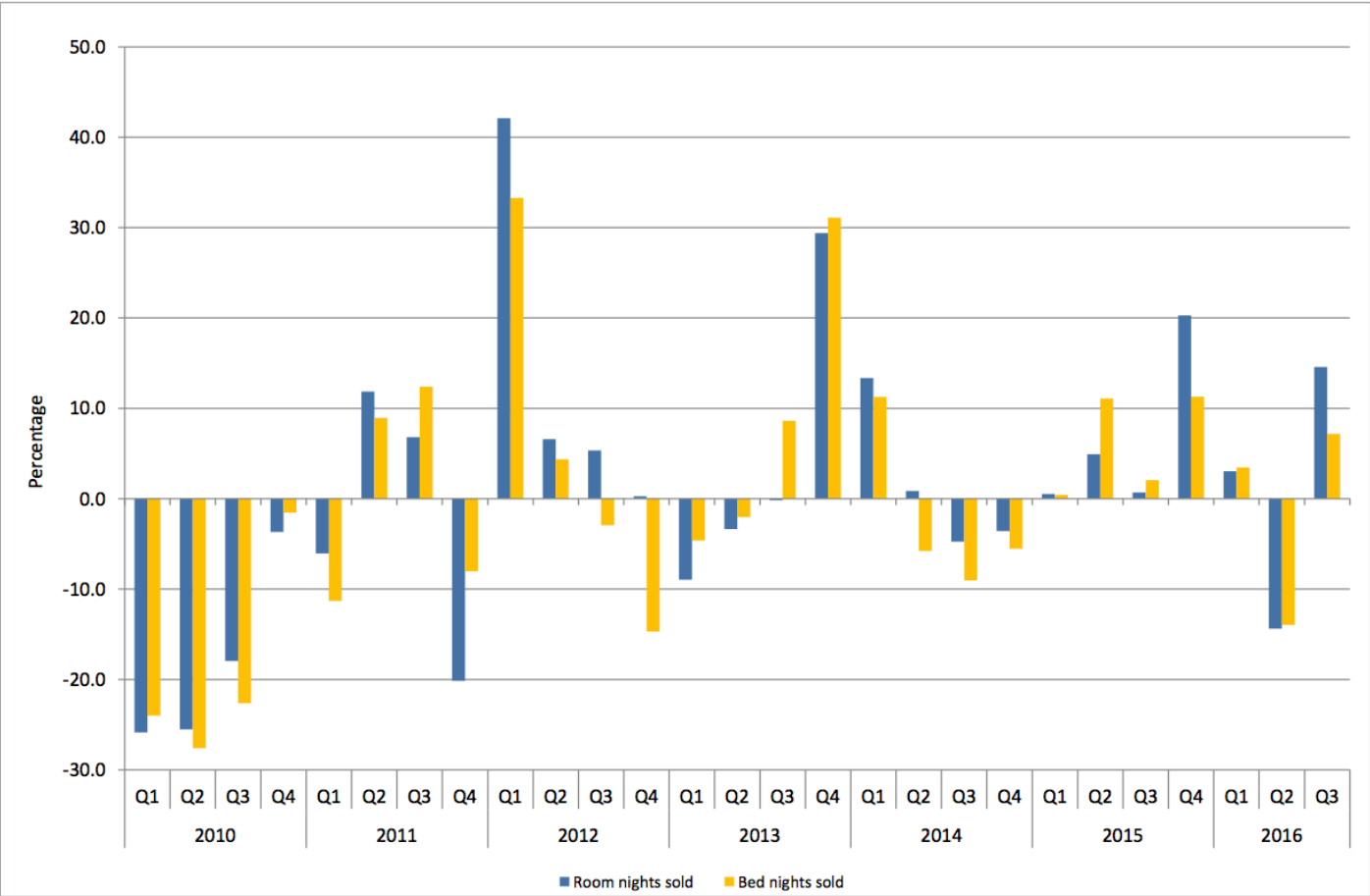


The strong performance in the sector stems from the number of room nights and bed nights sold that registered a growth of 14.6 percent and 7.2 percent during the same period under review (Figure 27), respectively.



<sup>3</sup>The 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



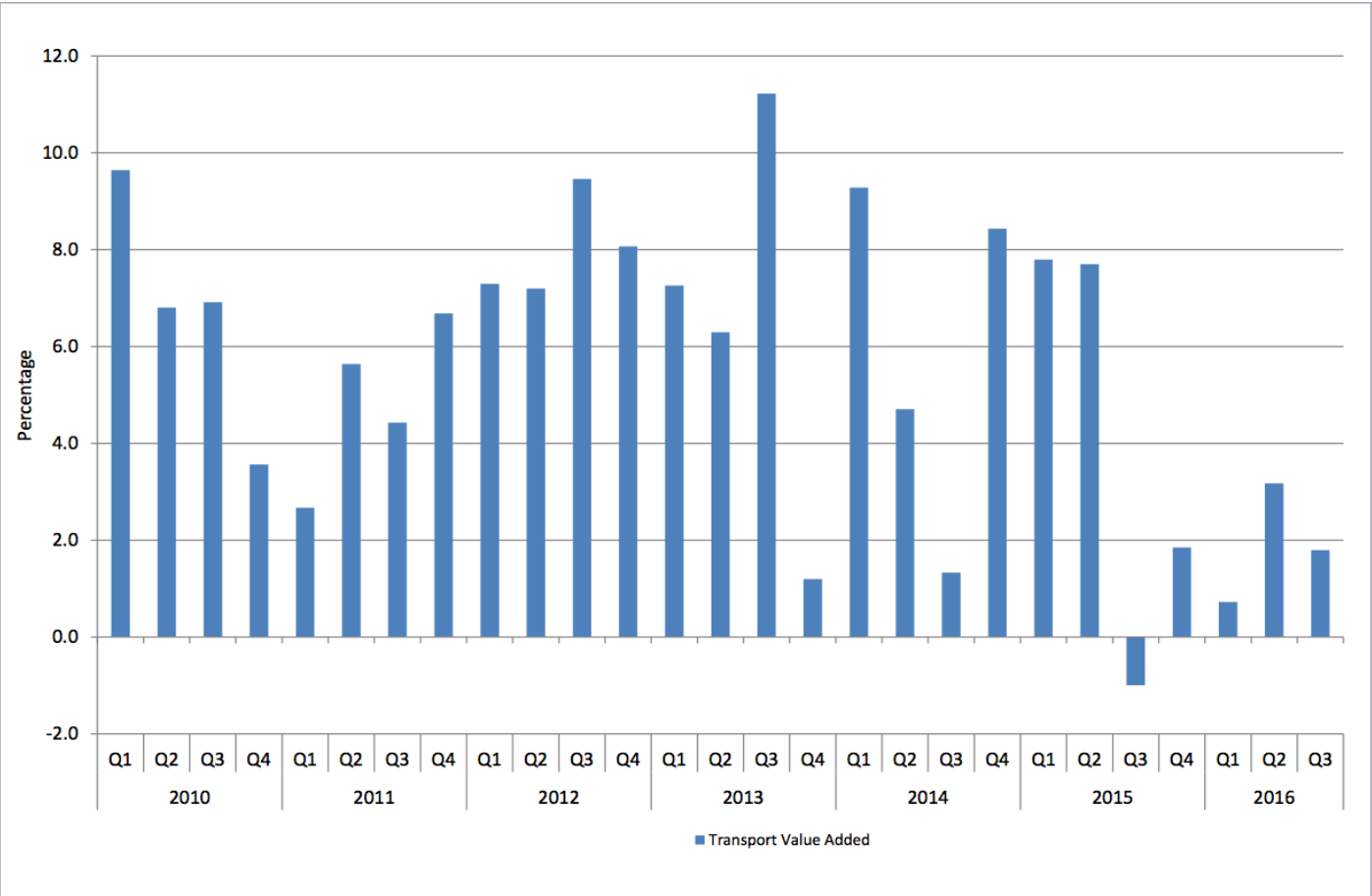
### 4.11 Transport and communication

The transport and communication sector is estimated to have recorded a growth of 1.8 percent in real value added in the third quarter of 2016, compared to a decline of 1.0 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2015 (Figure 28).

The performance of the sector is mainly attributed to port services, railway transport and airport services which recorded strong growths of 8.8 percent, 2.6 percent and 25.1 percent in real value added compared to declines of 19.9 percent, 11.3 percent and an increase of 7.7 percent registered in the same quarter of 2015, respectively.

In addition to that, telecommunication subsector is estimated to have recorded an improved growth of 0.8 percent in real value added in the third quarter of 2016, compared to a decline of 4.9 percent recorded in the same quarter of 2016. The subsector freight by road, recorded a slow growth of 0.6 percent in real value added in 2016, compared to 7.5 percent recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2015.

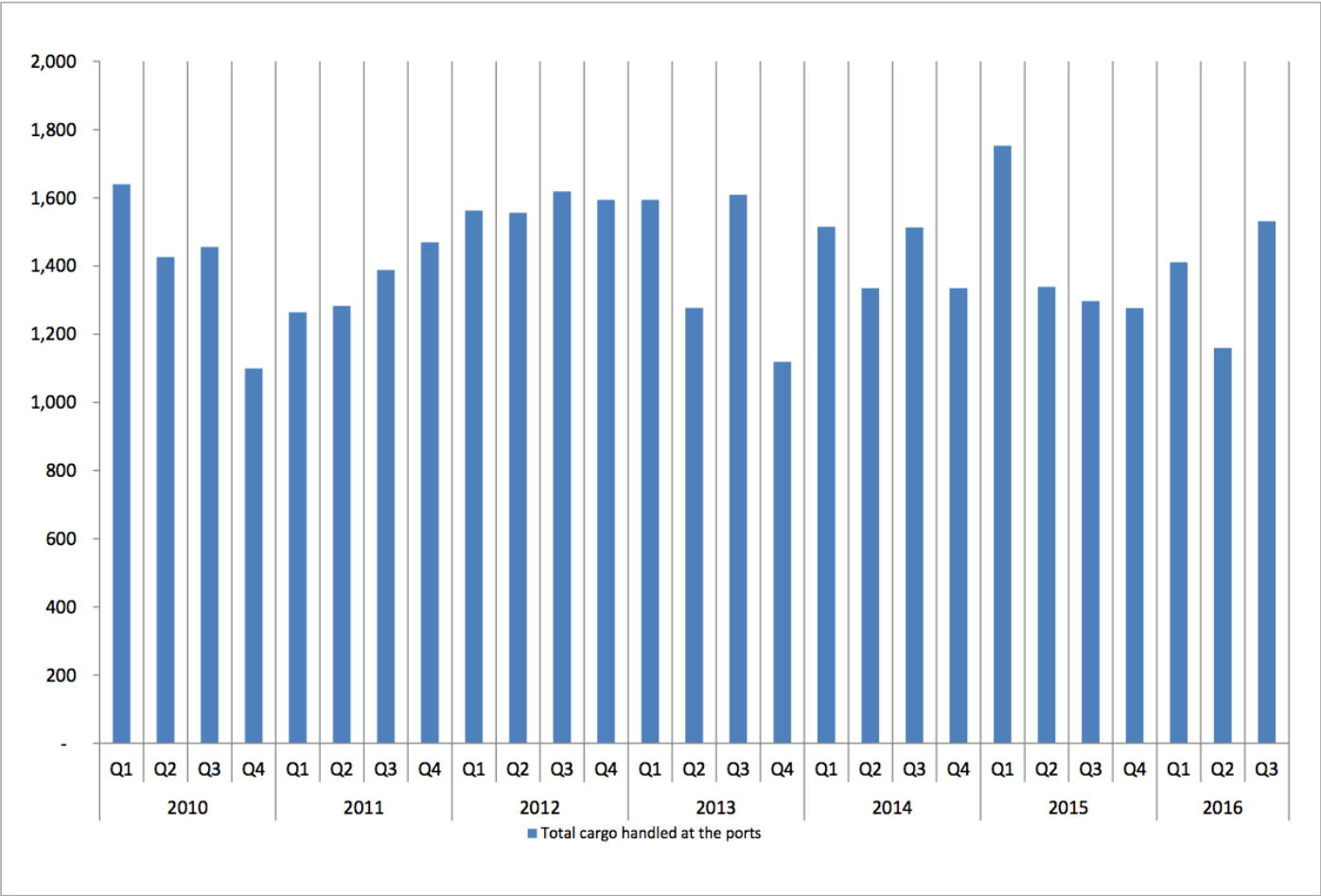
Figure 28: Transport and communication Real Value Added growth rate



In the third quarter of 2016, cargo handled at the ports increased by 18.0 percent, compared to the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 29).

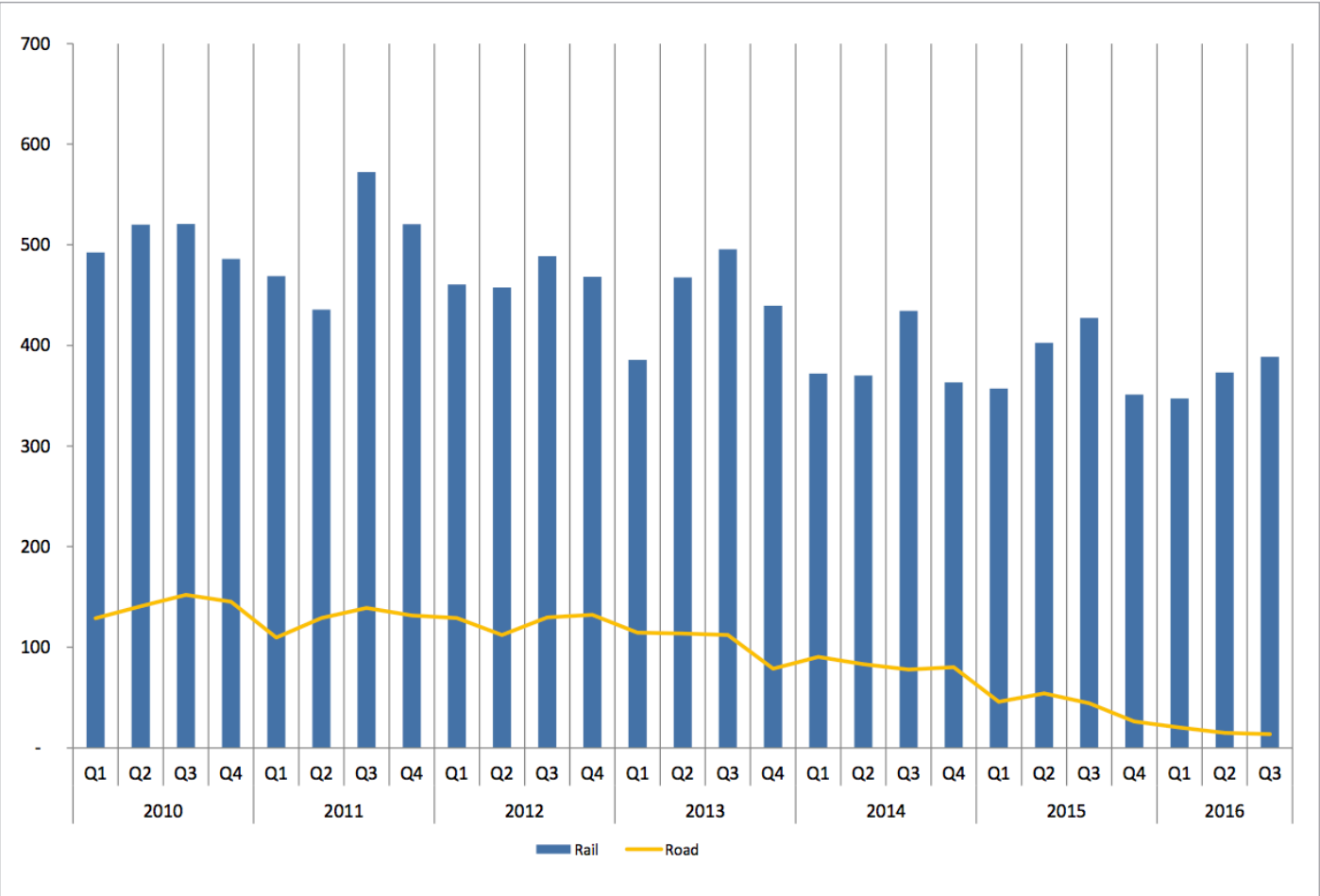
Transported cargo by railway and road declined by 14.7 percent when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 30).

Figure 29: Cargo Handled in Thousands of Tonnes



Source: Namibia Ports Authority

Figure 30: Volume of Freight Transported in Thousands of Tonnes



Source: TransNamib

### 4.12 Financial intermediation

The financial intermediation sector is estimated to have recorded a relatively stronger growth of 3.4 percent in real value added in the third quarter of 2016, compared to the 1.3 percent growth recorded during the corresponding quarter of 2015 (Figure 31).

The growth is attributed to the banking subsector, which recorded a relatively strong growth of 5.5 percent during the third quarter of 2016 compared to the growth of 3.5 percent recorded during the same quarter of 2015 (Figure 32).

The insurance subsector recorded a decline of 0.2 percent in real value added during the period under review, compared to the decline 2.1 percent recorded during the same quarter of 2015.

Figure 31: Financial intermediation Value Added growth rate

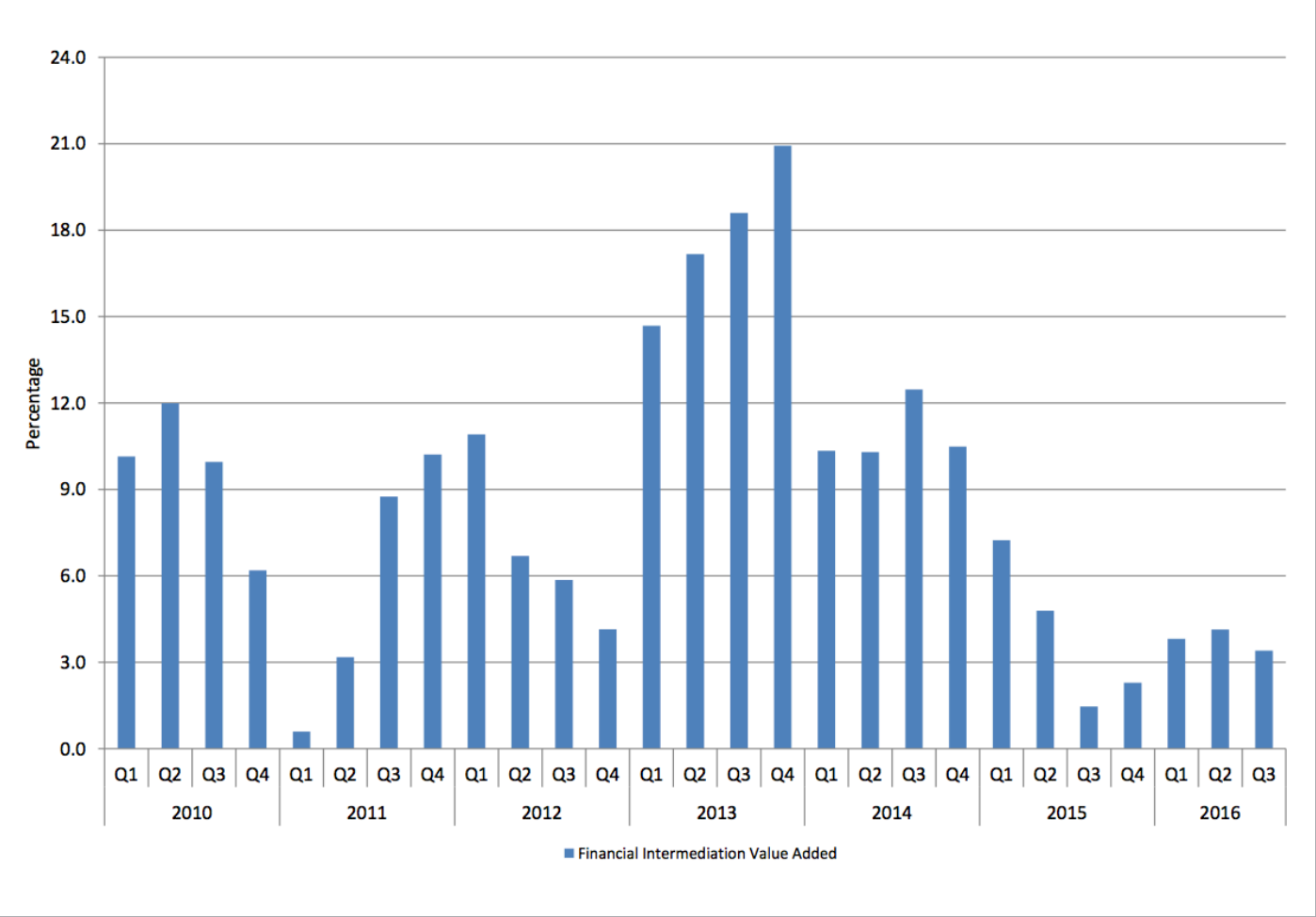


Figure 32: Banking and Insurance Real Value Added

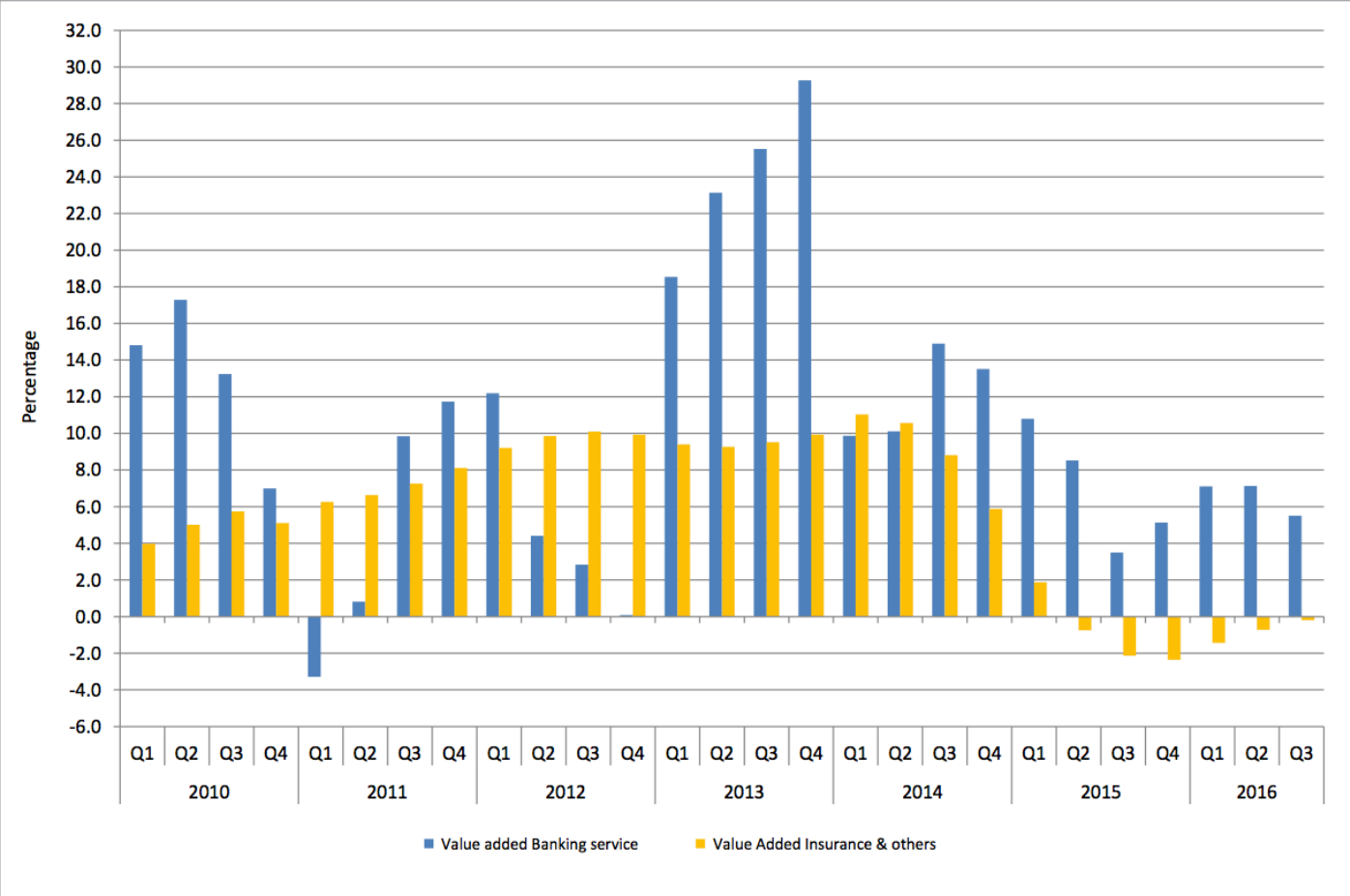
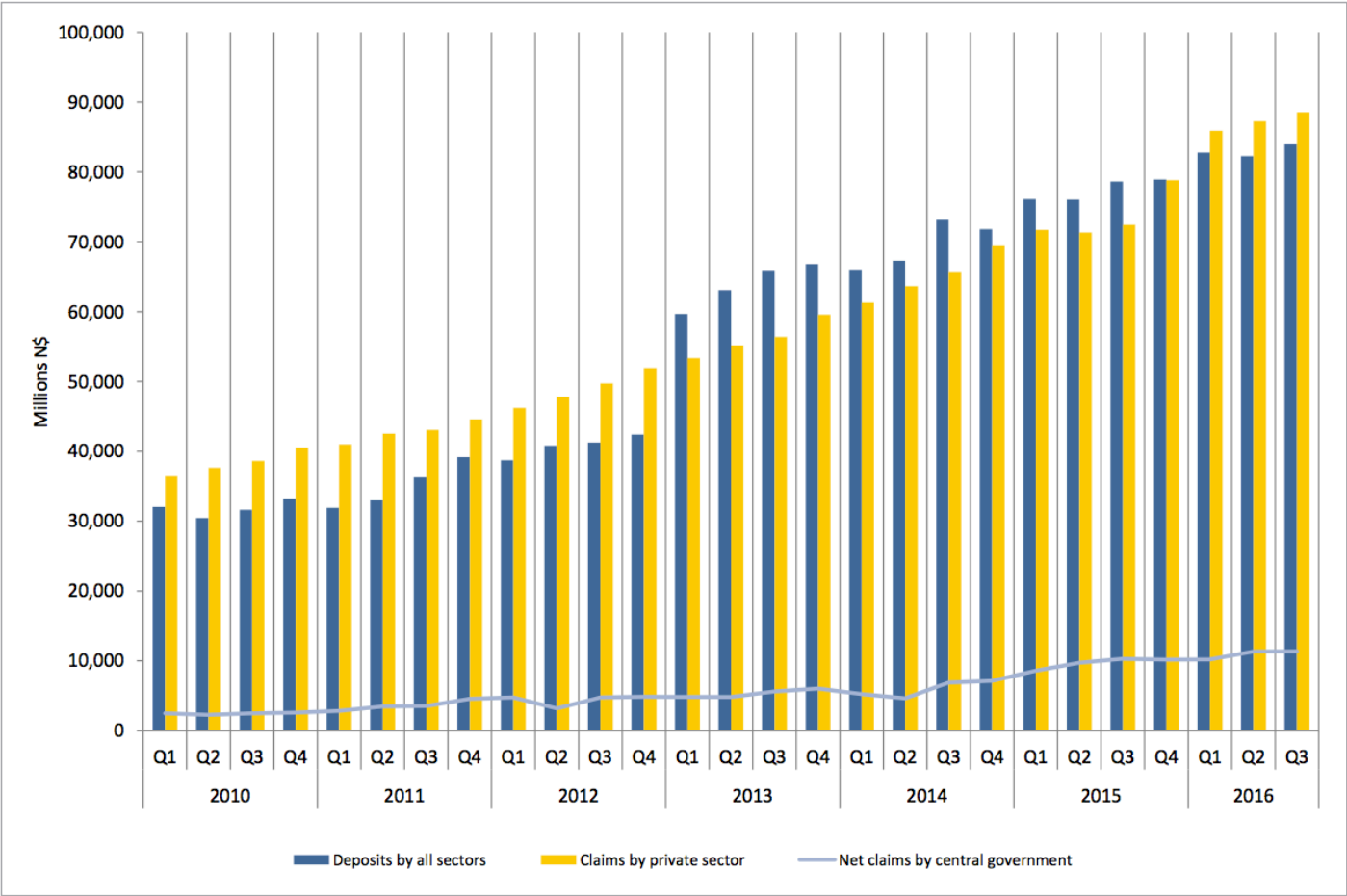


Figure 33 illustrates the fluctuations of deposits made by all sectors; as well as claims by the private sector since the first quarter of 2010. During the third quarter of 2016, deposits by all sectors were recorded at N\$83 932 million compared to N\$78 634 million recorded during the same quarter of 2015.

This indicates a 6.7 percent increase in deposits by all sectors year on year.



Figure 33: Deposits and claims



Source: Bank of Namibia

## 4.13 Public Administration and defence, education and health

The public administration and defence sector declined by 5.3 percent in real value added in the third quarter of 2016 compared to an increase of 13.2 percent estimated in the corresponding quarter of 2015. The decline is attributed to “tightening the belt” on government expenditure.

The education sector recorded a contraction of 1.9 percent in real value added in the third quarter of 2016 compared to a decline of 4.5 percent estimated in the parallel quarter of 2015.

However, health sector recorded a slow growth of 4.1 percent in real value added compared to 6.6 percent in real value added in the corresponding quarter.

Table 2: 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	8 55
	2	1,042	610	2,391	2,279	538	757	1,920	371	7 38
	3	760	562	2,673	2,457	436	634	2,014	261	9 12
	4	766	467	2,863	2,250	344	707	2,067	271	9 20
2009	1	736	911	1,335	2,507	422	778	1,985	235	9 58
	2	929	803	1,808	2,231	479	641	2,062	329	9 68
	3	890	715	1,610	2,293	159	492	2,189	419	9 90
	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	395	1 092
	3	998	736	2,231	2,754	386	659	2,489	525	1 105
	4	1,216	502	2,135	2,854	364	776	2,767	396	1 168
2012	1	1,087	765	2,105	2,632	454	915	2,524	342	1 157
	2	1,240	643	2,669	2,581	448	869	2,411	429	1 171
	3	1,015	623	2,593	2,351	441	665	2,511	541	1 210
	4	1,261	493	2,804	2,583	462	812	2,800	369	1 263
2013	1	956	583	2,524	2,558	474	1,003	2,514	320	1 241
	2	956	654	2,590	2,826	437	971	2,806	422	1,245
	3	799	770	2,677	2,740	400	1,029	3,041	580	1 345
	4	1,002	595	2,647	2,488	414	1,187	3,358	513	1 278
2014	1	898	690	2,340	2,418	450	1,462	3,164	403	1 356
	2	1,134	699	2,546	2,560	427	1,420	2,948	473	1 303
	3	982	700	2,236	2,612	411	1,391	3,457	618	1 363
	4	1,112	448	2,666	2,794	433	1,716	3,858	540	1 386
2015	1	874	742	2,411	2,366	519	1,966	3,276	418	1 462
	2	935	726	2,395	2,486	473	1,955	3,303	502	1 404
	3	830	622	2,517	2,428	442	1,891	3,625	599	1 350
	4	1,063	378	2,434	2,415	455	2,194	3,988	596	1 411
2016	1	779	743	2,549	2,499	542	1,972	3,391	419	1 472
	2	884	770	2,061	2,275	502	1,576	3,620	424	1 448
	3	843	592	2,377	2,299	465	1,659	3,756	661	1 374

Table 2: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices - million N\$ (Cont)

Year	Quarter	Financial inter-mediation	Real estate activities and business services	Public administration	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	2,031	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	2,779	1,683	545	851	256	20,043	1,428	21,472
	2	1,203	1,872	2,540	1,709	427	865	277	19,268	1,543	20,811
	3	1,235	1,898	2,941	1,790	1,022	861	289	21,340	1,696	23,036
	4	1,275	1,920	1,319	1,712	680	837	297	19,624	1,862	21,486
2012	1	1,276	1,937	4,028	1,815	641	815	287	22,207	1,694	23,902
	2	1,284	1,958	2,013	1,671	547	780	290	20,423	1,696	22,119
	3	1,307	1,981	2,076	1,714	754	753	288	20,246	1,798	22,044
	4	1,328	2,006	1,720	2,000	884	734	304	21,215	1,919	23,134
2013	1	1,463	2,035	3,030	1,665	692	707	323	21,443	1,726	23,169
	2	1,504	2,057	2,019	1,648	798	701	345	21,288	1,895	23,183
	3	1,550	2,073	3,053	2,130	754	699	357	23,285	2,080	25,366
	4	1,606	2,084	2,066	1,995	834	702	365	22,405	2,233	24,637
2014	1	1,616	2,089	2,643	1,943	1,049	722	343	22,900	1,962	24,862
	2	1,654	2,100	2,151	1,971	716	729	354	22,477	1,884	24,361
	3	1,745	2,118	2,988	2,281	696	735	378	23,955	2,235	26,190
	4	1,776	2,143	2,315	2,135	932	740	387	24,606	2,517	27,124
2015	1	1,732	2,175	2,926	2,149	1,020	748	381	24,402	2,151	26,553
	2	1,738	2,199	2,492	2,067	745	751	367	23,804	2,276	26,080
	3	1,769	2,215	3,381	2,178	742	754	375	24,967	2,543	27,511
	4	1,814	2,223	2,624	2,141	915	755	350	25,057	2,809	27,866
2016	1	1,797	2,223	3,159	2,259	972	768	399	25,145	2,325	27,471
	2	1,809	2,223	2,419	2,050	786	768	375	23,241	2,457	25,698
	3	1,828	2,217	3,202	2,137	772	768	384	24,568	2,666	27,234

Table 3: 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	45.0	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	118.1	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	-4.5	19.6	6.6	8.7	2.7
	2	-0.8	-16.8	-42.0	1.9	-4.7	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	7.5	7.2	9.3	-9.7	6.7
2012	1	13.4	-6.2	-3.4	-0.9	12.3	5.8	12.1	43.2	7.3
	2	14.4	-5.3	68.2	-1.8	9.4	18.4	3.9	8.5	7.2
	3	1.8	-15.3	16.2	-14.6	14.4	0.9	0.9	3.0	9.5
	4	3.7	-1.7	31.3	-9.5	26.8	4.6	1.2	-6.7	8.1
2013	1	-12.0	-23.8	19.9	-2.8	4.4	9.6	-0.4	-6.4	7.3
	2	-22.9	1.7	-3.0	9.5	-2.5	11.7	16.4	-1.7	6.3
	3	-21.3	23.5	3.3	16.5	-9.2	54.7	21.1	7.2	11.2
	4	-20.5	20.6	-5.6	-3.7	-10.4	46.3	19.9	39.0	1.2
2014	1	-6.1	18.4	-7.3	-5.5	-5.2	45.7	25.8	25.8	9.3
	2	18.6	6.9	-1.7	-9.4	-2.2	46.2	5.1	12.0	4.7
	3	22.9	-9.1	-16.5	-4.6	2.8	35.2	13.7	6.5	1.3
	4	11.0	-24.7	0.7	12.3	4.6	44.5	14.9	5.2	8.4
2015	1	-2.8	7.4	3.0	-2.2	15.3	34.5	3.5	3.7	7.8
	2	-17.6	3.8	-5.9	-2.9	10.8	37.7	12.1	6.2	7.7
	3	-15.5	-11.2	12.6	-7.0	7.5	36.0	4.9	-2.9	-1.0
	4	-4.4	-15.5	-8.7	-13.6	5.1	27.8	3.4	10.5	1.8
2016	1	-10.8	0.1	5.7	5.6	4.6	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.7
	2	-5.4	6.1	-13.9	-8.5	6.1	-19.4	9.6	-15.5	3.2
	3	1.6	-4.8	-5.6	-5.3	5.3	-12.3	3.6	10.3	1.8

Table 3: Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2010 Prices – Percentage changes

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	-0.2	8.2	0.4
2012	1	10.9	5.2	44.9	7.8	17.5	-4.2	12.1	10.8	18.6	11.3
	2	6.7	4.6	-20.7	-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	4.1	4.5	30.4	16.8	29.9	-12.3	2.3	8.1	3.1	7.7
2013	1	14.7	5.0	-24.8	-8.3	8.0	-13.2	12.6	-3.4	1.9	-3.1
	2	17.1	5.1	0.3	-1.4	45.9	-10.1	19.1	4.2	11.8	4.8
	3	18.6	4.7	47.1	24.3	0.1	-7.1	23.7	15.0	15.7	15.1
	4	21.0	3.9	20.1	-0.2	-5.7	-4.3	20.0	5.6	16.3	6.5
2014	1	10.5	2.7	-12.8	16.7	51.5	2.1	6.3	6.8	13.7	7.3
	2	10.0	2.1	6.5	19.6	-10.2	4.0	2.6	5.6	-0.6	5.1
	3	12.6	2.2	-2.1	7.1	-7.7	5.1	6.0	2.9	7.4	3.3
	4	10.5	2.9	12.0	7.0	11.8	5.4	6.1	9.8	12.8	10.1
2015	1	7.2	4.1	10.7	10.6	-2.8	3.6	10.8	6.6	9.6	6.8
	2	5.1	4.7	15.8	4.8	4.0	3.1	3.7	5.9	20.8	7.1
	3	1.3	4.6	13.2	-4.5	6.6	2.5	-0.8	4.2	13.8	5.0
	4	2.2	3.7	13.4	0.3	-1.9	2.0	-9.6	1.8	11.6	2.7
2016	1	3.7	2.2	7.9	5.2	-4.7	2.6	4.8	3.0	8.1	3.5
	2	4.1	1.1	-2.9	-0.8	5.5	2.2	2.0	-2.4	7.9	-1.5
	3	3.4	0.1	-5.3	-1.9	4.1	1.9	2.3	-1.6	4.8	-1.0

# 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 third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), with suitable adaptations for Namibian conditions.

**FISIM:** Financial 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



## Notes

[illegible]

## Notes

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