

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

First Quarter 2013



Forth coming issue

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT Second Quarter 2013

Expected release date

13 September 2013

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

First Quarter 2013

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 first quarter of 2013. Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates are meant to assist in the analysis of short-term movements of 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; however, national accounts aggregates such as the GDP are more comprehensive as compared to the latter.

The GDP for the first quarter of 2013 recorded a slow growth of 1.2 per cent compared to a growth of 5.0 per cent registered in the corresponding quarter of 2012. This performance was mainly due to the Fishing, Manufacturing, Construction and Hotels and restaurants sectors that recorded declines in real value added of 19.5 per cent, 10.9 per cent, 11.7 per cent and 16.7 per cent, respectively. However, there were other sectors that performed exceptionally well; those were Agriculture (35.0 per cent) and Mining (20.2 per cent).

I would like to emphasize 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. In this regard, I wish to express my appreciation to all data providers both institutions and individuals without whose assistance the publication would not have been possible.



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Statistician-General

Windhoek, June 2013



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1 Introduction

The main purpose of the compilation of quarterly national accounts is to provide a picture of current economic developments that is more timely and frequent than that provided by annual national accounts. Quarterly data serves to determine the short-term movements in the series, while the annual data determines 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, quarter and calendar year, respectively. The definitions and conceptual frameworks, as well as the accounts and accounting identities of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) are equally valid for the two accounts. In practice, the constraints of data availability and resources would mean that quarterly national accounts are usually less complete than annual national accounts. The Namibia Statistics Agency has started the compilation of quarterly GDP at constant prices as a first step in embarking on full quarterly national accounts compilation.

Since quarterly and annual estimates are often based on different kinds of source data, the annual total derived from the sum of the four quarter under consideration will differ from annual estimates based on more comprehensive source data. 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.

Quarterly estimates quite often show very short-term variations due to weather, habits, etc. usually defined as seasonal fluctuations. Although seasonality is an integral part of quarterly data, it is often an impediment to the correct identification and analysis of the business cycle and trend. Therefore, quarterly estimates need to be seasonally adjusted in addition to the unadjusted estimates. Seasonal adjustment is an analytical technique to break down a series into its components. The purpose is to identify the different components of the time series and thus provide a better understanding of the behaviour of the time series. Both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates serve their own purposes. Unadjusted estimates show the actual economic events while seasonally adjusted estimates show characteristics that seasonal movements tend to mask, especially changes in the direction of the series.

2 Revisions

Revisions are essentially part of good quarterly national accounts compilation practice because they provide users with data that are as accurate as possible. Revisions provide the possibility to incorporate new and more accurate information, and thus to improve the accuracy of the estimates, without introducing breaks in the time series. Due to the availability of more comprehensive data, revisions are made of estimates for quarters for the last three years. Almost all the sectors were revised mainly due to revisions of the annual figures released in the Preliminary National Accounts 2012. Electricity and water; and real estate and business services were the only sectors that were not revised during the period under review (Table 1).

Table 1 Sectoral growth rates revisions for the fourth quarter of 2012

Sector	Fourth Quarter 2012 in per cent	Revised Fourth Quarter 2012 in per cent	Difference
Agriculture	21.1	16.7	-4.5
Fishing	-10.0	-5.2	4.8
Mining and quarrying	47.7	21.8	-26.0
Manufacturing	-8.0	-7.6	0.3
Construction	3.7	24.0	20.3
Wholesale and retail trade	11.8	12.1	0.2
Hotels and restaurants	-16.4	-18.9	-2.5
Transport and communication	1.3	-0.9	-2.2
Financial intermediation	5.6	6.3	0.7
Public administration	5.8	6.5	0.7
Education	-3.2	3.0	6.2
Health	9.8	11.3	1.5
Other Private Services	1.6	1.3	-0.3

3 Sources and Timeliness

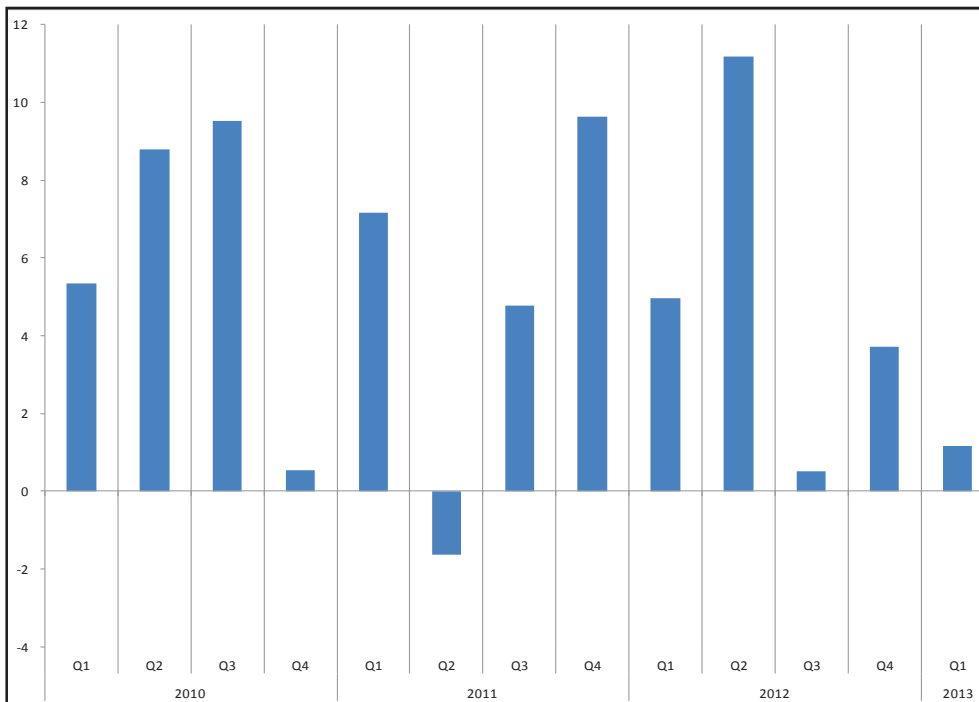
The sources for quarterly national accounts are quarterly economic surveys and administrative data. Quarterly GDP estimates are released with a time lag of 90 days from the reference quarter.

4 Key findings

Year-on-year, the GDP for the first quarter of 2013 recorded a slow growth of 1.2 per cent compared to 5.0 per cent growth registered in the corresponding quarter of 2012. This slow growth was brought about by the Fishing, Manufacturing, Construction and Hotels and restaurants sectors real value added that declined by 19.5 per cent, 10.9 per cent, and 11.7 per cent, 16.7 per cent, respectively. The sectors that performed exceptionally well during the period under consideration were Agriculture (35.0 per cent) and Mining (20.2 per cent).

1.2 per cent
Economic Growth

Figure 1 GDP growth in per cent

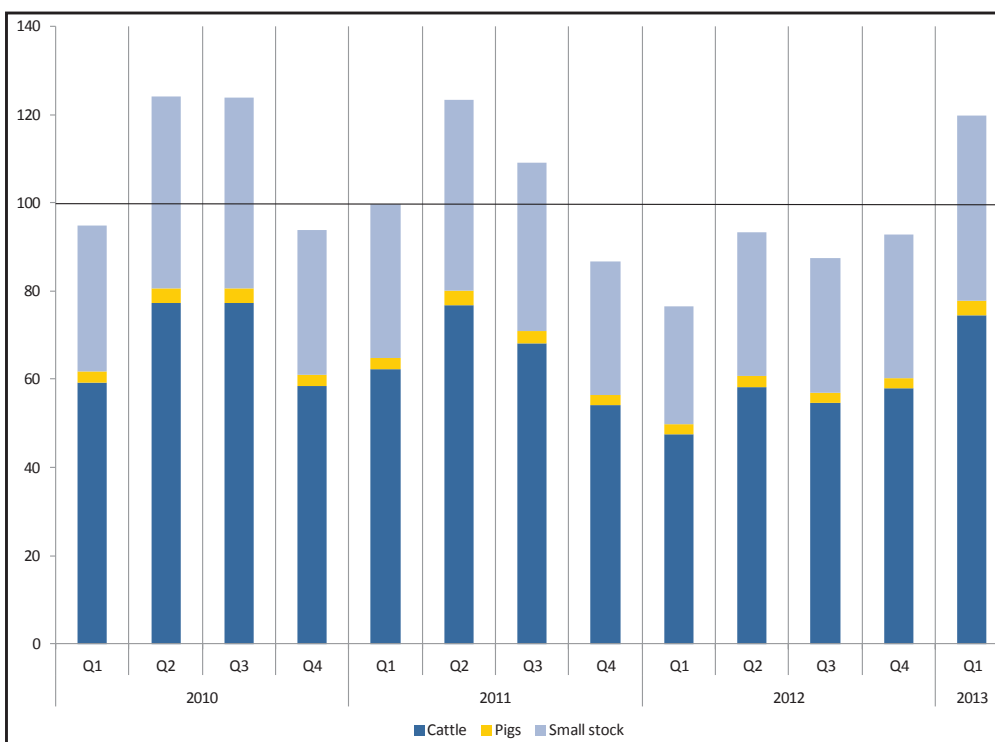


4.1 Agriculture and forestry

The agricultural sector recorded robust growth of 35.0 per cent in real value added in the first quarter of 2013 compared to a growth of 0.7 per cent of the corresponding quarter of 2012. The growth in the sector was mainly reflected the livestock subsector that increased by 71.3 per cent. The growth in the livestock subsector in turn was reflected in the number of cattle and small stock marketed that recorded growths of 195.0 and 31.4 per cent, respectively (Figure 2). The number of pigs marketed registered a marginal growth of 0.7 per cent during the period under consideration. The substantial increase in the number of cattle and small stock marketed maybe attributed to the on-going drought that forces farmers to sell their livestock.

71.3 per cent
Growth in Real Value
Added in Livestock
Subsector

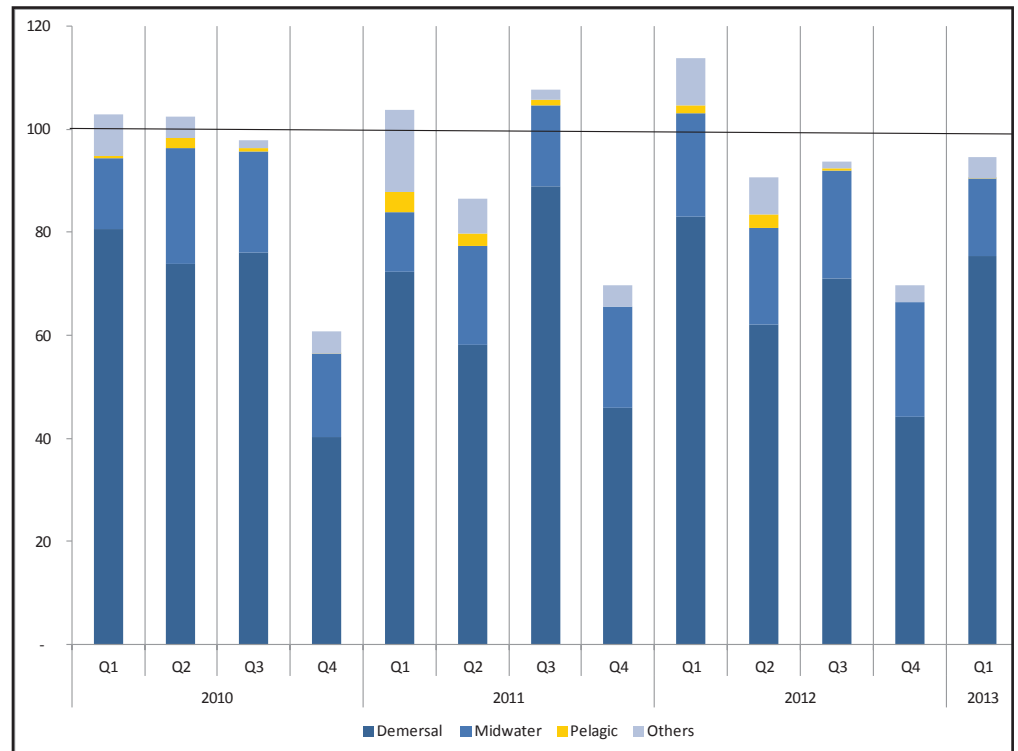
Figure 2 Number of livestock marketed, Volume index 2004 = 100



4.2 Fish and fish processing on board¹

Fish and fish processing on board is estimated to have recorded a decline of 19.5 per cent in real value added during the first quarter of 2013 as compared to an increase of 6.7 per cent registered in the same period of 2012 (Figure 3). The poor performance of the sector was mainly influenced by the demersal and mid-water fisheries landings that contracted by 9.0 per cent and 26.3 per cent, respectively. However, crabs fishery has shown an improvement by recording an increase of 44.6 per cent.

Figure 3 Fish landings, Volume index 2004 = 100



4.3 Mining and quarrying

Mining and quarrying recorded a robust increase of 20.2 per cent in real value added during the first quarter of 2013 compared to 20.8 per cent decline recorded in the corresponding quarter of 2012 (Figure 4). This performance can be attributed to the diamond subsector that recorded a growth rate in real value added of 27.6 per cent. Diamond recorded total of 431 550 carats were produced during the period under review, which is an increased of 40.7 per cent from the corresponding quarter of 2012 (Figure 5). Metal ores and quarrying of stone also recorded increases of 4.8 per cent and 18.9 per cent, respectively. However, uranium registered a decline of 13.8 per cent in real value added compared to an increase of 7.3 per cent recorded in the same quarter of 2012. The decline in uranium is due to low production (Figure 6) that was caused by the temporary closure of some mining companies.

27.6 per cent
Diamond Growth
In Real Value Added

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

Figure 4 Total mining production, Volume index 2004 = 100

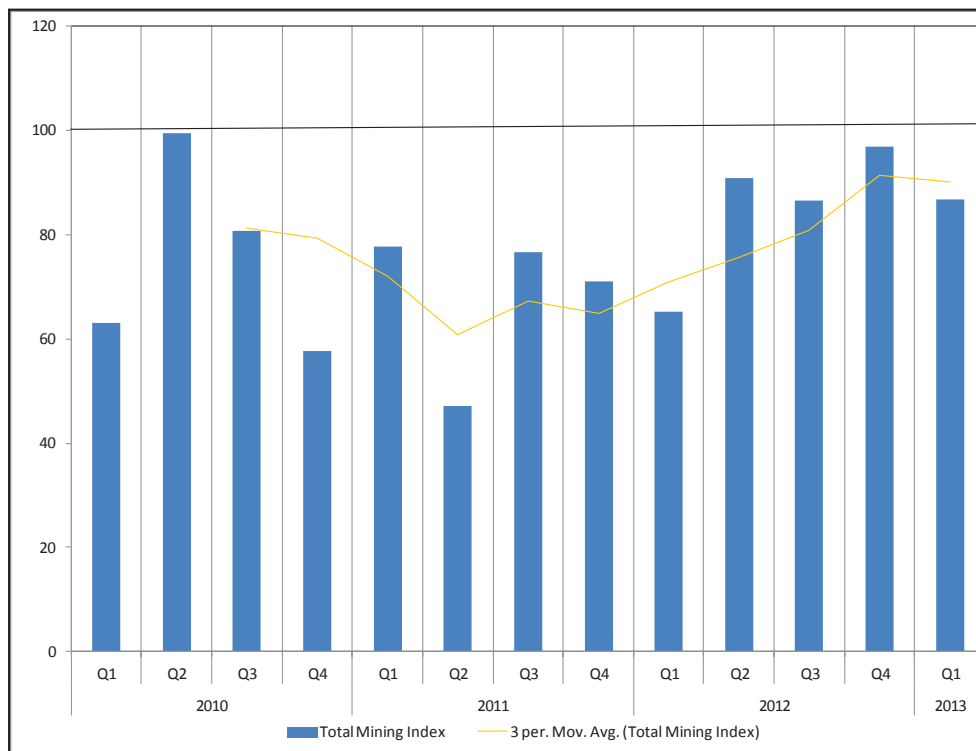
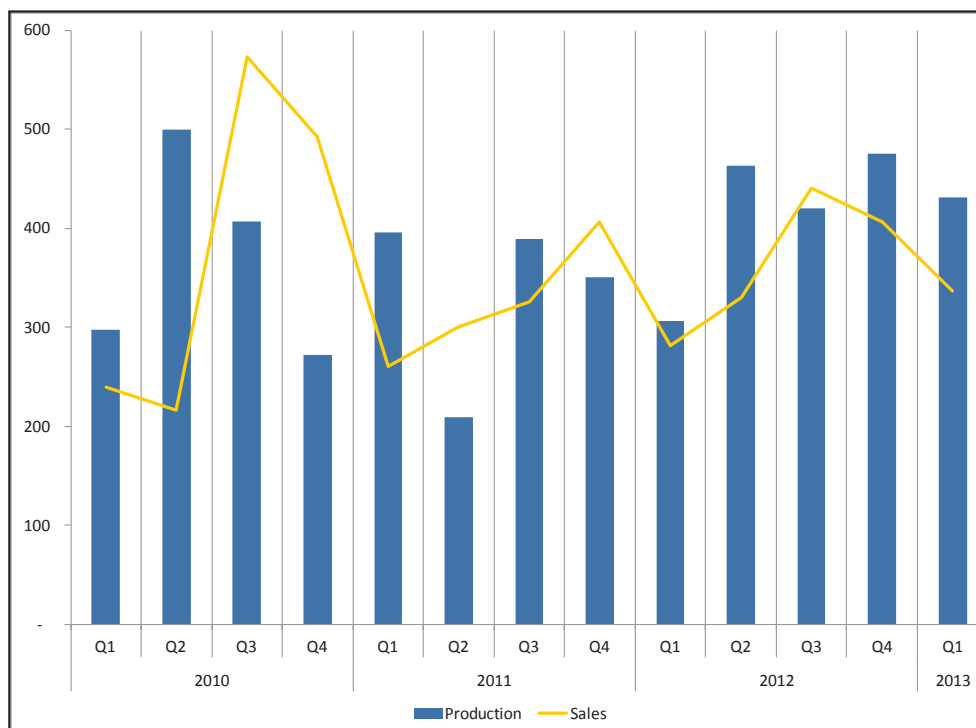
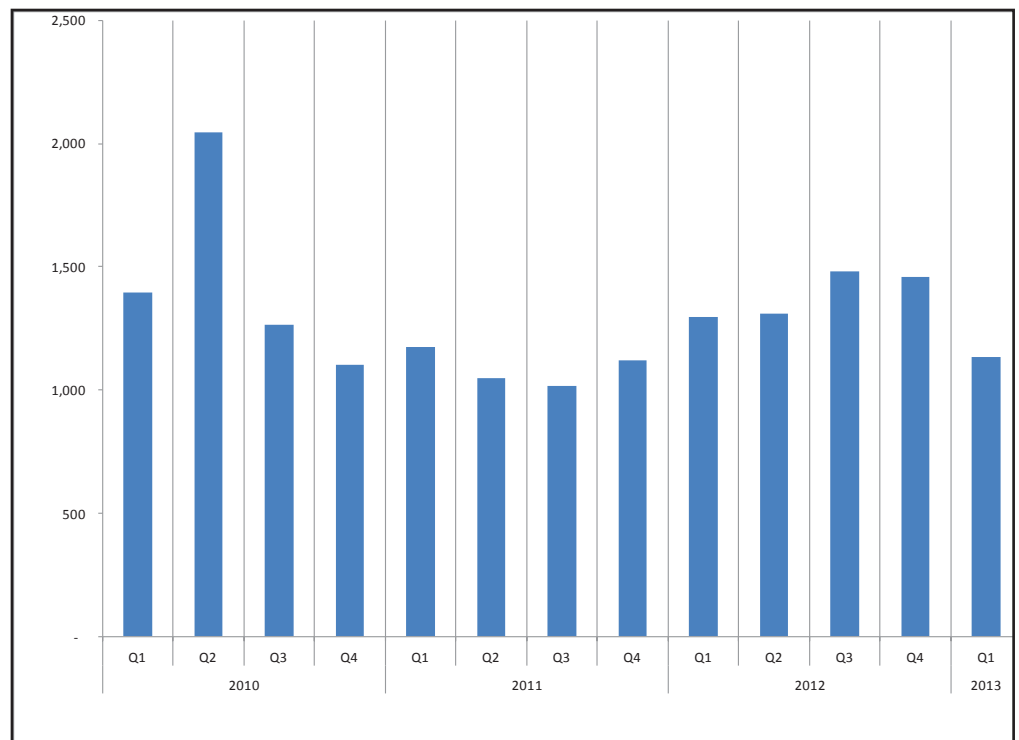


Figure 5 Diamond production and sales in thousands of carats



Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

Figure 6 Uranium production - Thousand of Short Tons



Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

4.4 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is estimated to have recorded a decline of 10.9 per cent in real value added in the first quarter of 2013, compared to an expansion of 6.8 per cent recorded during the same period of 2012. The sector's performance was mainly influenced by the sub sectors; other manufacturing n.e.c (that includes diamond cutting), dairy products and fish processing² that declined by 51.4 per cent, 33.4 per cent and 25.6 per cent respectively. The decline in diamond cutting and polishing can be attributed to low demand from the market which forced producers to decrease production. The sub sectors of publishing and printing, rubber and plastic products, and leather products also contributed to the decline in the sector.

There were, however, other sub sectors within the manufacturing sector that performed relatively well during the period under consideration. These were meat processing, other food products, other non-metallic mineral products and beverages that recorded growth rates in real value added of 52.1 per cent, 11.9 per cent, 11.8 per cent and 11.0 per cent, respectively. These positive growths however were not significant enough to offset the overall decline in the sector.

²The estimate of fish processing on shore is based on preliminary figures because a complete set of data is still being awaited from the industry.

51.4 per cent
33.4 per cent
25.6 per cent

Declines in Real Value Added of Manufacturing n.e.c, Dairy Products and Fish Processing, respectively

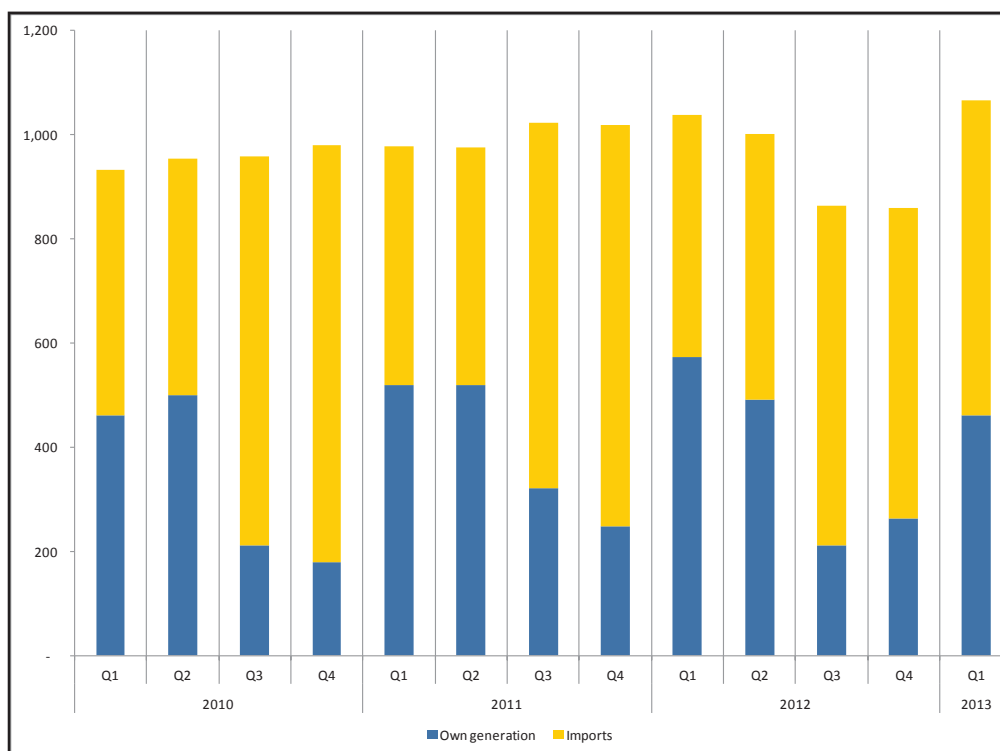
4.5 Electricity and Water

The electricity and water sector recorded a decline of 2.9 per cent in real value added during the first quarter of 2013 compared to a growth of 4.0 per cent registered in the same period of 2012. The decline in the sector was mainly due to the electricity subsector that declined by 4.3 per cent in real value added. The decline in value added is emanating from the intermediate consumption that is reflected in the increase of imports by 30.1 per cent in volume terms (Figure 7).

On the other hand, the volume of electricity sales was up by 8.0 per cent during the period under review (Figure 8). The water subsector recorded a slow growth of 2.5 per cent in real value added compared to 4.9 per cent registered in the corresponding quarter of 2012.

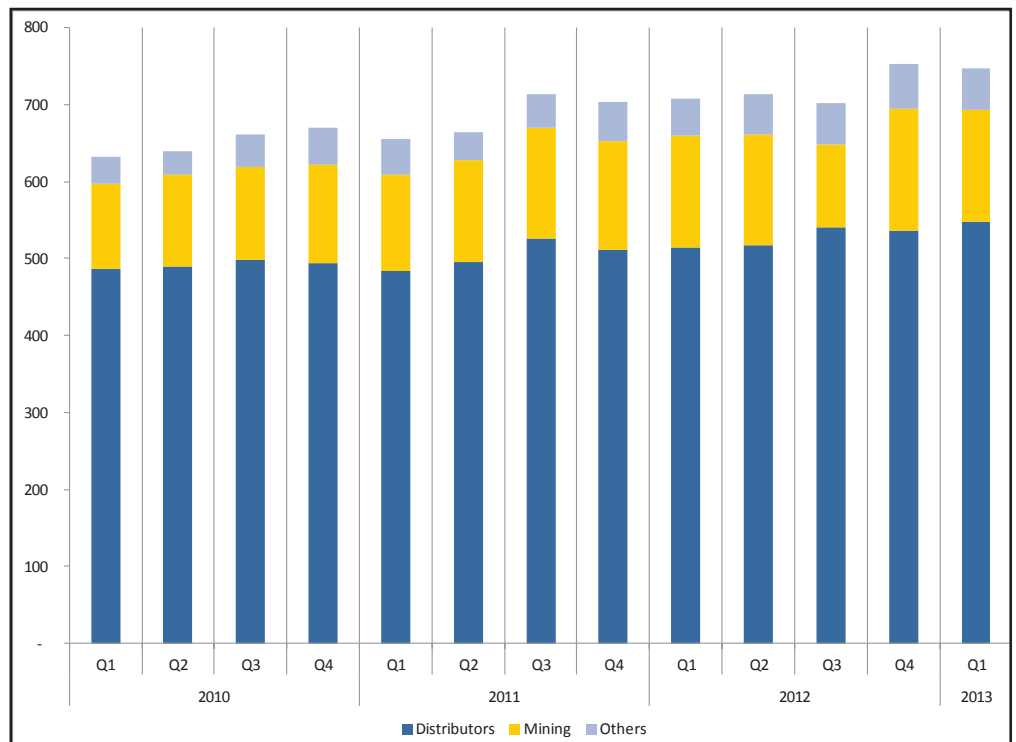
30.1 per cent
Growth in Imports
of Electricity

Figure 7 Sources of electricity in millions of KWH



Source: Nampower

Figure 8 Sales of electricity in millions of KWH



Source: Nampower

4.6 Construction ³

Real value added in the construction sector registered a decline of 11.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2013 compared to a growth of 23.6 per cent recorded in the same period of 2012. The decline was reflected in the value of construction works for general government⁴ that was down by 26.4 per cent (Figure 9).

Building plans approved grew by 40.4 per cent in value terms with the highest value of NAD834 million recorded in the central region followed by the northern region with NAD281 million (Figure 10).

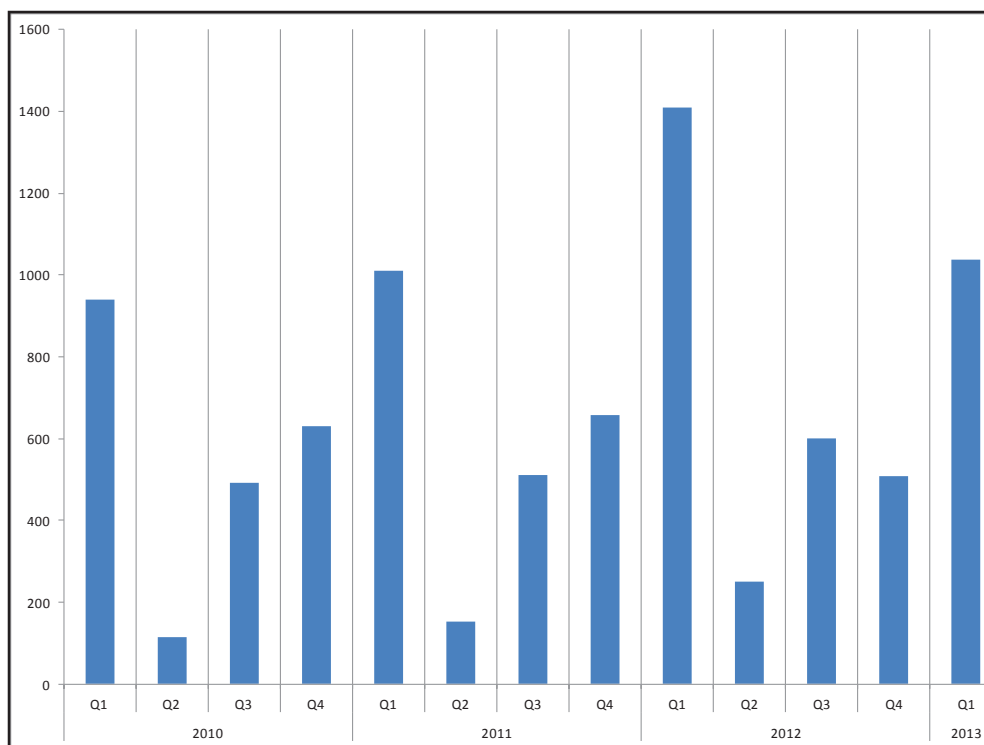
The value of buildings completed increased by 53.1 per cent. All regions showed a strong performance except for the southern region that recorded a decline of 20.7 per cent (Figure 11).

³ For regional classification, refer to the methodological note at the end of this document.

⁴The figure for government expenditure on construction is preliminary and may be subject to change.

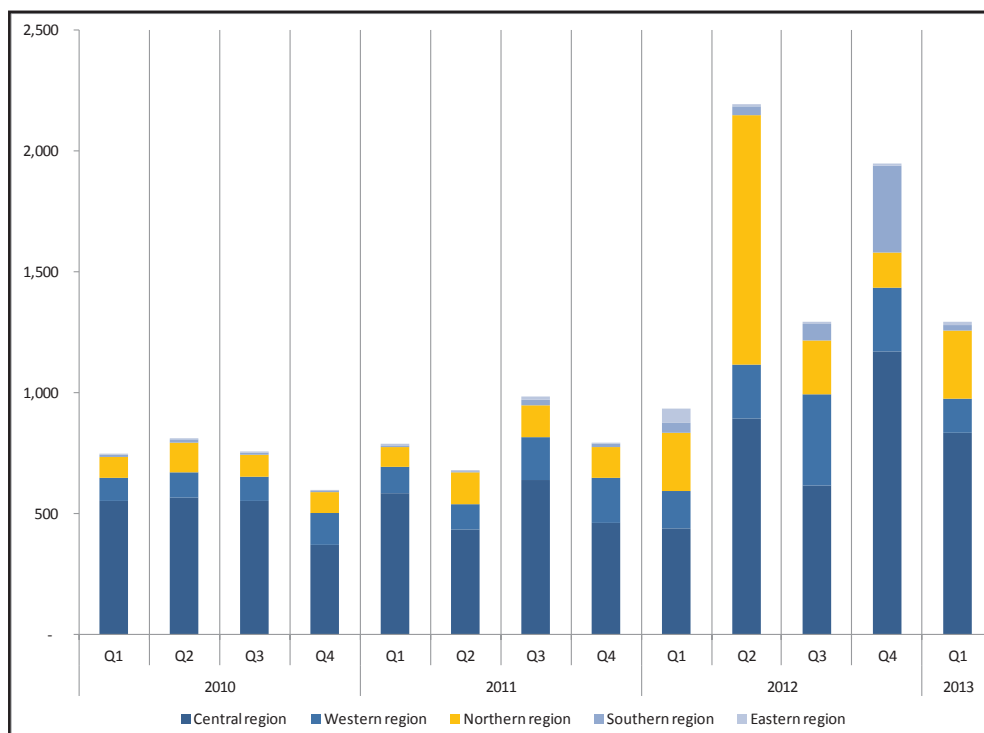
Construction Real Value Added Declined by
11.7 per cent

Figure 9 Government Expenditure on construction - NAD Million



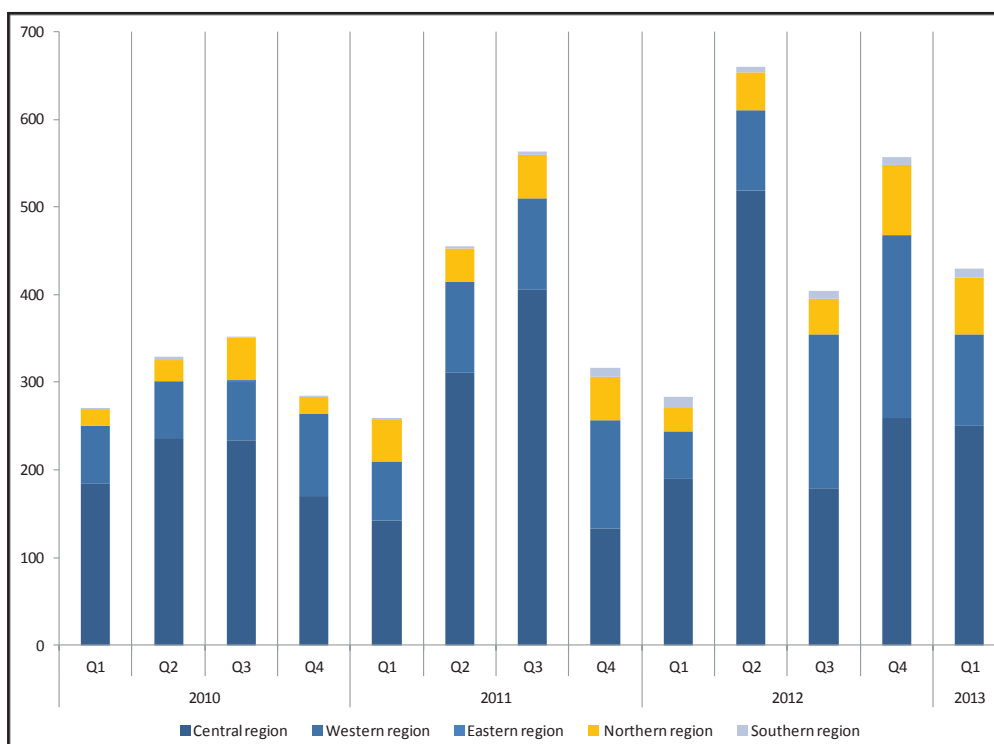
Source: Ministry of Finance

Figure 10 Value of building plans approved - NAD Million



Source: Municipalities and Town Councils

Figure 11 Value of buildings completed – NAD Million



Source: Municipalities and Town Councils

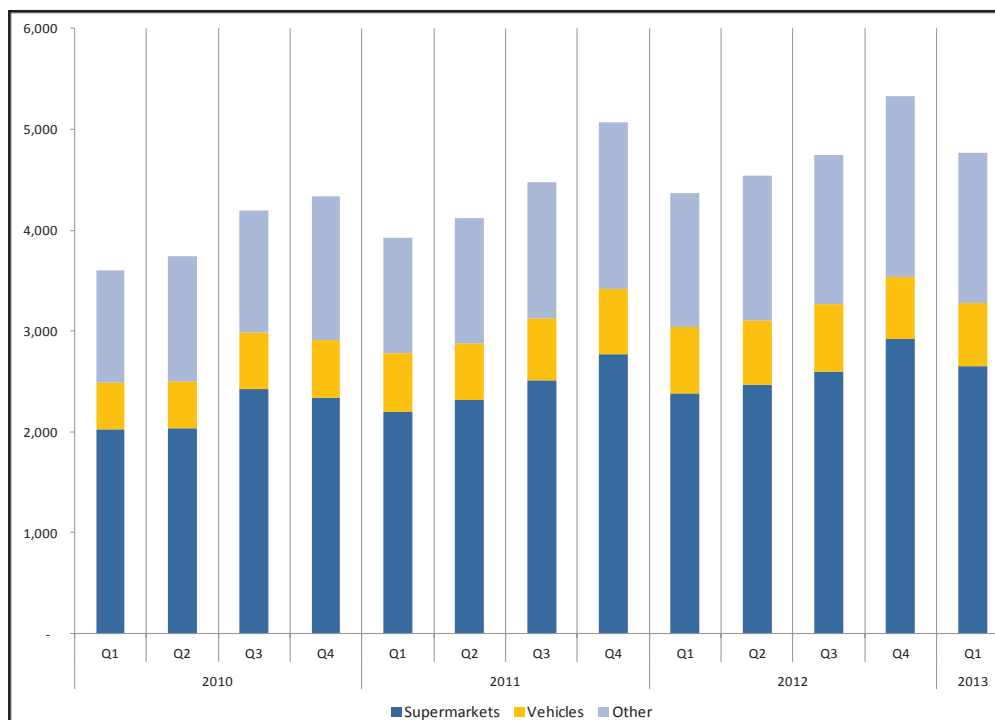
4.7 Wholesale and retail trade

The wholesale and retail trade sector recorded a slow growth of 9.4 per cent in real value added during the first quarter of 2013 compared to an increase of 13.3 per cent registered in the corresponding quarter of 2012. This performance is mainly shown in the vehicle sales that declined by 5.1 per cent during the period under review. The performance of sales in the subsector 'furniture' also contributed to the lower growth, since its growth slowed down from 18.7 per cent recorded in the first quarter of 2012 to 10.2 per cent registered in the same quarter of 2013.

Other subsectors performed relatively well as depicted in their revenue during the period under consideration (Figure 12).

5.1 per cent
Decline in Vehicle Sales

Figure 12 Revenue of Wholesale and Retail Trade – NAD Million

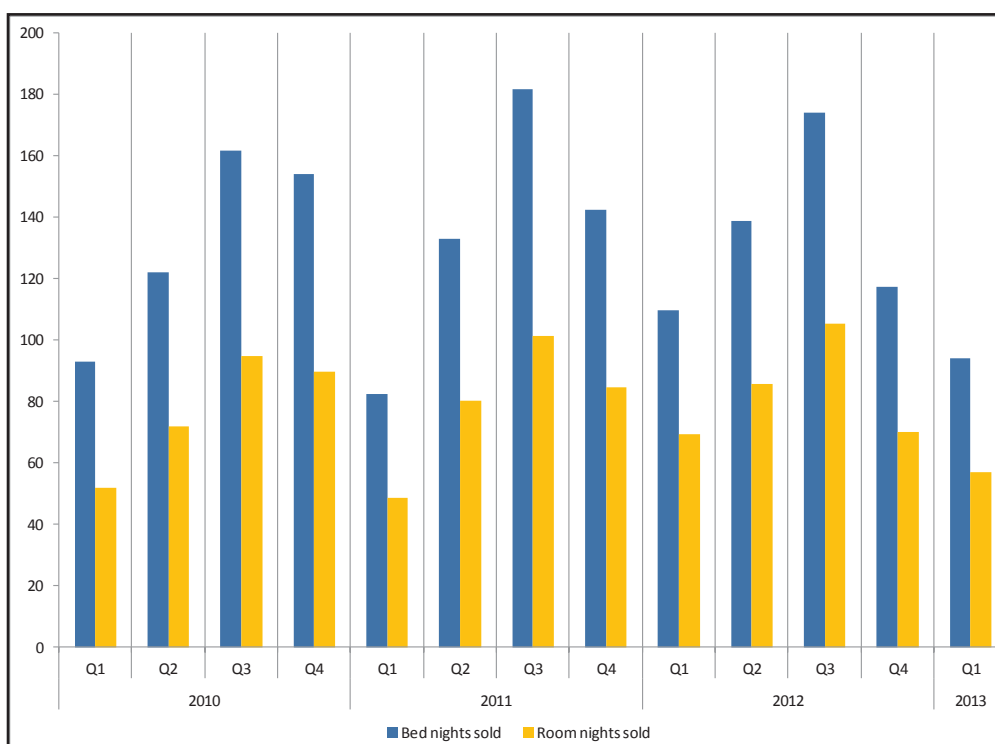


Source: Bank of Namibia

4.8 Hotels and restaurants⁵

The hotels and restaurants sector recorded a decline of 16.7 per cent in real value added for the first quarter of 2013 compared to an increase of 31.0 per cent registered in the same quarter of 2012. The poor performance of the sector was caused by the decline in the number of bed nights and room nights sold that declined by 14.3 per cent and 17.7 per cent, respectively (Figure 13). The decline in the room nights and bed nights sold can be attributed to the disruptive airline traffic problems experienced since January 2013.

Figure 13 Number of bed nights and room nights sold in thousands



Source: Hospitality Association of Namibia (HAN)

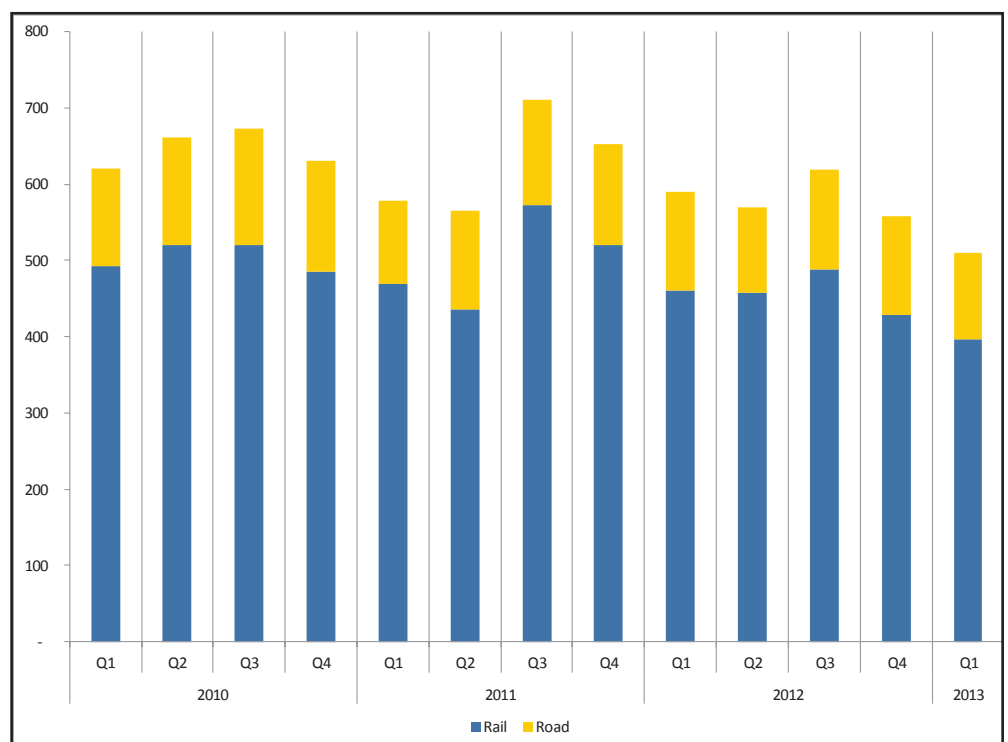
⁵The figures for hotels and restaurants must be interpreted with caution as they are based only on Hospitality Association of Namibia (HAN) membership.

4.9 Transport and Communication

The transport and communication sector recorded a slight growth of 0.6 per cent in real value added during the first quarter of 2013 compared to an increase of 7.7 per cent registered in the same quarter of 2012. The slow growth in the sector is due to most subsectors that recorded declines during the period under review. The subsectors that registered declines in real value added are Air transport (21.5 per cent), Airport services (19.1 per cent) and Travel agencies and tour operators (15.7 per cent).

However, telecommunication and freight by road subsectors recorded moderate growths of 5.9 per cent and 10.5 per cent, respectively (Figure 14). The port services also recorded a growth albeit slow of 1.5 per cent and it is depicted in cargo handled (Figure 15).

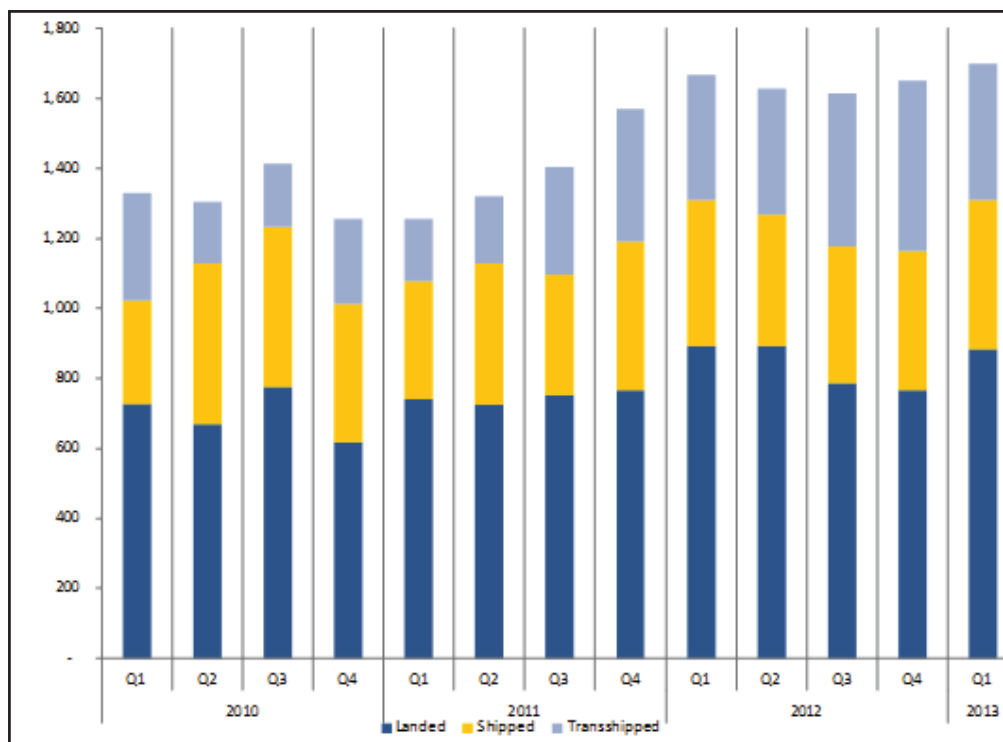
Figure 14 Volume of Freight Transported in Thousands of Tons



Source: Transnamib

0.6 per cent
Slight Growth for Transport
and Communication Sector

Figure 15 Cargo Handled in Thousands of Tons



Source: Namibia Port Authority

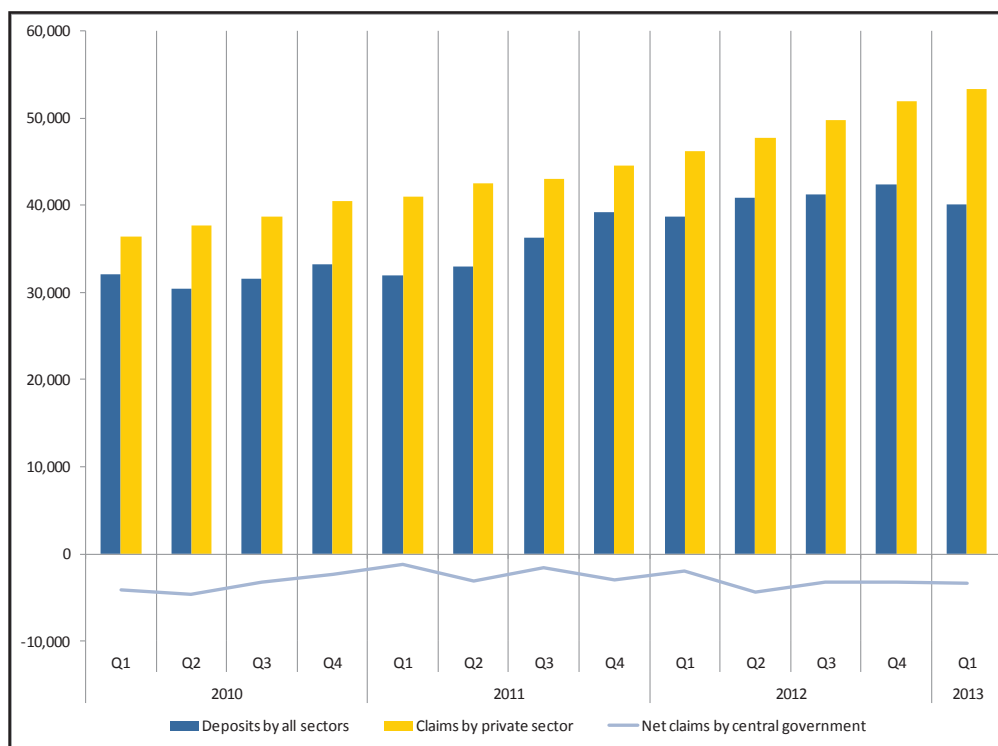
4.10 Financial intermediation

Financial intermediation has decelerated recording an increase of 2.8 per cent in the first quarter of 2013 compared to 6.7 per cent recorded in the same period of 2012. The slow growth was influenced by the banking sector that registered a marginal growth of 0.6 per cent during the period under review. The performance in the banking subsector was reflected in the total claims that registered a slower increase of 3.5 per cent from a growth of 21.4 per cent recorded in the corresponding quarter (Figure 16).

The insurance subsector performed better by recording a growth of 5.0 per cent, though lower than the same quarter of 2012 which registered a 9.8 per cent increase.

3.5 per cent
Increase in total claims
by Private sector

Figure 16 Deposits and claims in NAD Million



Source: Bank of Namibia

Table 1 Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2004 Prices – NAD million

Year	Quarter	Agriculture	Fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication
2006	1	483	417	1,129	1,491	308	384	1,216	174	717
	2	715	373	1,153	1,547	319	379	1,294	216	731
	3	556	324	1,294	1,624	285	436	1,419	250	775
	4	932	193	1,141	1,234	270	402	1,543	206	776
2007	1	528	306	1,445	843	340	449	1,310	237	761
	2	735	269	1,044	1,106	327	492	1,432	206	801
	3	540	252	995	2,842	339	463	1,527	229	818
	4	761	232	1,259	1,610	228	428	1,635	264	780
2008	1	395	395	1,087	2,169	315	702	1,406	302	776
	2	563	280	1,054	1,484	372	393	1,495	285	783
	3	403	225	1,185	1,498	297	462	1,577	174	837
	4	741	103	1,281	1,385	231	458	1,594	199	848
2009	1	399	348	429	1,595	305	550	1,463	206	824
	2	552	282	721	1,632	358	400	1,488	245	832
	3	429	265	673	1,729	232	371	1,579	262	879
	4	734	152	839	1,963	327	323	1,729	229	881
2010	1	387	298	766	1,740	334	370	1,551	194	848
	2	539	299	1,135	1,885	343	441	1,626	221	881
	3	424	289	936	2,004	292	478	1,778	261	892
	4	698	183	695	1,798	283	448	1,799	272	876
2011	1	406	319	930	1,876	343	463	1,575	154	879
	2	582	269	583	1,730	347	549	1,618	246	869
	3	457	334	917	1,773	320	566	1,862	320	914
	4	821	213	823	2,006	298	494	1,922	255	957
2012	1	409	341	737	2,004	357	572	1,784	201	946
	2	569	267	968	2,159	348	552	1,892	250	954
	3	452	273	912	1,687	320	585	1,991	310	978
	4	958	202	1,002	1,852	349	613	2,153	207	948
2013	1	552	274	886	1,786	346	505	1,953	168	952

Table 1 Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in constant 2004 Prices – NAD million (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
2006	1	492	1,066	928	794	379	512	141	10,351	899	11,250
	2	500	1,075	943	794	341	514	150	10,745	913	11,658
	3	507	1,089	962	794	375	516	150	11,058	982	12,040
	4	524	1,110	983	794	366	518	152	10,841	1,065	11,906
2007	1	532	1,140	1,009	841	392	520	161	10,491	970	11,462
	2	546	1,161	1,038	841	400	521	156	10,761	963	11,724
	3	594	1,178	1,067	841	410	522	170	12,449	978	13,426
	4	595	1,190	1,098	841	344	523	166	11,624	1,136	12,760
2008	1	602	1,198	1,133	890	470	524	171	12,193	1,010	13,203
	2	607	1,209	1,160	890	451	526	168	11,383	1,058	12,441
	3	625	1,224	1,180	890	443	530	170	11,382	1,206	12,588
	4	654	1,244	1,195	890	363	535	162	11,558	1,249	12,807
2009	1	674	1,272	1,205	926	492	543	163	11,068	975	12,044
	2	693	1,289	1,216	926	467	547	165	11,485	1,062	12,547
	3	700	1,301	1,231	926	451	546	164	11,408	1,122	12,530
	4	727	1,306	1,249	926	368	541	175	12,120	1,243	13,363
2010	1	734	1,308	1,275	977	505	533	180	11,640	1,049	12,689
	2	722	1,311	1,292	977	482	529	174	12,508	1,141	13,649
	3	733	1,315	1,303	977	460	530	179	12,494	1,229	13,722
	4	753	1,321	1,310	977	373	536	191	12,133	1,302	13,434
2011	1	745	1,330	1,312	1,101	509	547	182	12,306	1,292	13,598
	2	741	1,343	1,321	1,101	489	556	186	12,158	1,269	13,427
	3	768	1,362	1,337	1,101	479	563	194	12,880	1,498	14,377
	4	784	1,385	1,373	1,101	401	568	204	13,197	1,533	14,730
2012	1	794	1,413	1,390	1,134	561	571	203	13,010	1,262	14,272
	2	804	1,434	1,412	1,134	549	573	212	13,653	1,275	14,927
	3	819	1,448	1,427	1,134	544	575	212	13,243	1,210	14,453
	4	833	1,455	1,463	1,134	446	576	218	13,974	1,304	15,278
2013	1	817	1,453	1,435	1,156	597	576	206	13,249	1,191	14,440

Table 2 Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2004 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
2006	1	-1.9	4.7	8.3	6.9	10.0	40.3	4.5	-13.0	16.0
	2	4.3	-15.7	33.1	4.4	12.8	41.7	10.5	13.1	15.2
	3	-7.4	-0.6	52.4	11.9	-3.6	36.1	9.2	6.5	15.0
	4	15.0	-27.5	21.5	-12.6	3.9	31.7	6.3	27.1	10.8
2007	1	9.3	-26.7	28.0	-43.5	10.2	17.0	7.7	35.7	6.2
	2	2.7	-27.9	-9.5	-28.5	2.5	29.9	10.7	-4.9	9.6
	3	-2.9	-22.4	-23.1	75.0	19.0	6.3	7.6	-8.3	5.6
	4	-18.4	20.3	10.3	30.4	-15.6	6.5	5.9	28.4	0.5
2008	1	-25.3	29.0	-24.8	157.3	-7.3	56.4	7.4	27.9	1.9
	2	-23.4	4.1	0.9	34.2	13.9	-20.2	4.4	38.7	-2.3
	3	-25.5	-10.4	19.1	-47.3	-12.7	-0.2	3.3	-24.0	2.2
	4	-2.6	-55.7	1.8	-13.9	1.3	6.9	-2.5	-24.7	8.7
2009	1	1.1	-11.8	-60.5	-26.4	-3.2	-21.7	4.0	-31.8	6.1
	2	-2.0	1.0	-31.5	10.0	-3.8	1.9	-0.5	-14.1	6.3
	3	6.6	17.4	-43.2	15.4	-21.8	-19.8	0.1	50.0	5.0
	4	-0.9	47.4	-34.5	41.7	41.5	-29.3	8.4	14.9	3.9
2010	1	-3.0	-14.3	78.6	9.1	9.5	-32.6	6.0	-6.1	2.9
	2	-2.4	5.7	57.4	15.5	-4.3	10.2	9.3	-9.9	5.8
	3	-1.1	9.3	39.1	15.9	25.9	28.8	12.6	-0.3	1.5
	4	-4.9	20.4	-17.2	-8.4	-13.4	38.6	4.0	19.1	-0.5
2011	1	5.0	7.0	21.3	7.8	2.8	24.9	1.5	-20.7	3.7
	2	8.0	-10.0	-48.7	-8.2	1.1	24.5	-0.5	11.5	-1.3
	3	7.7	15.6	-2.0	-11.5	9.7	18.4	4.7	22.9	2.5
	4	17.6	16.7	18.4	11.5	5.2	10.4	6.8	-6.1	9.2
2012	1	0.7	6.7	-20.8	6.8	4.0	23.6	13.3	31.0	7.7
	2	-2.2	-0.6	66.1	24.8	0.5	0.6	16.9	1.8	9.7
	3	-1.1	-18.4	-0.6	-4.9	-0.1	3.5	6.9	-3.1	6.9
	4	16.7	-5.2	21.8	-7.6	17.2	24.0	12.1	-18.9	-0.9
2013	1	35.0	-19.5	20.2	-10.9	-2.9	-11.7	9.4	-16.7	0.6

Table 2 Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by Activity in Constant 2004 prices – Percentage changes (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
2006	1	5.9	3.7	-0.4	3.5	-12.8	3.7	14.8	5.0	-1.3	4.4
	2	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.5	-3.8	3.0	12.7	7.9	5.3	7.7
	3	2.9	3.3	5.6	3.5	7.1	2.4	14.7	10.6	7.1	10.3
	4	6.0	4.5	7.7	3.5	19.4	1.9	14.6	6.0	5.2	5.9
2007	1	8.0	6.9	8.8	6.0	3.4	1.5	14.1	1.4	7.9	1.9
	2	9.1	8.0	10.0	6.0	17.1	1.3	4.1	0.2	5.4	0.6
	3	17.1	8.2	11.0	6.0	9.2	1.1	13.2	12.6	-0.4	11.5
	4	13.6	7.2	11.7	6.0	-5.9	1.1	9.1	7.2	6.7	7.2
2008	1	13.2	5.1	12.2	5.8	20.0	0.8	6.1	16.2	4.1	15.2
	2	11.2	4.1	11.7	5.8	12.9	1.0	7.4	5.8	9.9	6.1
	3	5.2	3.9	10.6	5.8	8.2	1.5	0.0	-8.6	23.4	-6.2
	4	9.9	4.6	8.8	5.8	5.3	2.3	-2.2	-0.6	9.9	0.4
2009	1	12.0	6.2	6.4	4.1	4.7	3.7	-4.6	-9.2	-3.4	-8.8
	2	14.2	6.7	4.9	4.1	3.5	3.9	-1.7	0.9	0.3	0.8
	3	11.9	6.2	4.3	4.1	1.6	3.0	-3.5	0.2	-6.9	-0.5
	4	11.2	4.9	4.5	4.1	1.4	1.1	7.6	4.9	-0.5	4.3
2010	1	8.9	2.9	5.8	5.5	2.7	-1.9	10.7	5.2	7.6	5.4
	2	4.2	1.7	6.2	5.5	3.2	-3.2	5.5	8.9	7.5	8.8
	3	4.8	1.1	5.9	5.5	2.0	-2.9	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.5
	4	3.6	1.2	4.9	5.5	1.4	-0.9	9.3	0.1	4.7	0.5
2011	1	1.5	1.6	2.9	12.7	0.7	2.6	0.7	5.7	23.2	7.2
	2	2.6	2.5	2.3	12.7	1.5	5.1	6.7	-2.8	11.2	-1.6
	3	4.7	3.5	2.6	12.7	4.3	6.2	8.7	3.1	21.9	4.8
	4	4.0	4.8	4.8	12.7	7.4	5.9	6.9	8.8	17.8	9.6
2012	1	6.7	6.3	5.9	3.0	10.3	4.4	12.0	5.7	-2.3	5.0
	2	8.4	6.8	6.9	3.0	12.2	3.1	13.9	12.3	0.5	11.2
	3	6.7	6.4	6.7	3.0	13.5	2.1	9.0	2.8	-19.2	0.5
	4	6.3	5.1	6.5	3.0	11.3	1.3	7.0	5.9	-14.9	3.7
2013	1	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.0	6.4	0.8	1.1	1.8	-5.7	1.2

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 is used. It 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.

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.

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, Lüderitz and Rehoboth



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