

# NAMIBIA QER Q2 2021

NAMIBIA QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REVIEW

APRIL-JUNE 2021

<b>Special Feature: Tourism Sector Outlook</b>	<b>News Highlights</b>	<b>Key Economic Variables</b>	<b>Data Trends</b>
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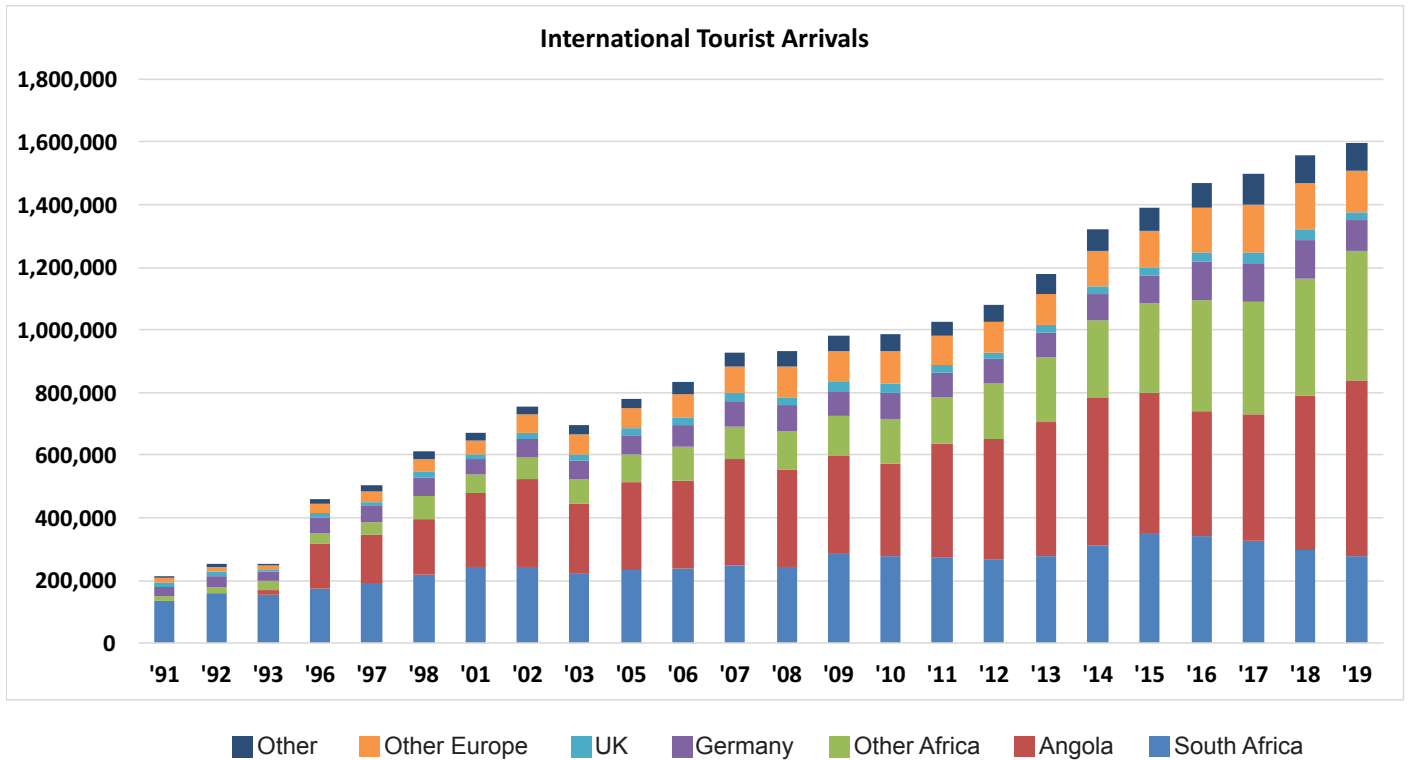
## Namibia's Tourism Sector: A Long Haul

Since Independence, tourism has played an important role in the development of Namibia's economy. Because tourism involves so many different activities from handicraft manufacturing to a wide variety of retail, travel, hospitality and leisure activities, it is often hard to quantify the size of the industry in all its dimensions. Furthermore, because all these activities give rise to further activity within the economy, the overall indirect impact of the industry is much greater than just the direct impact. However, since 2006, the Government has contracted an international consultancy company to do just this by combining local statistics with internationally accepted modelling techniques to quantify both the direct and indirect contributions the industry makes in the shape of Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA).

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2015</b>
Direct contribution to GDP (N\$bn)	N\$1.7bn	N\$3.0bn	N\$3.6bn	N\$3.8bn	N\$5.2bn
Direct contribution to GDP (%)	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%
Direct and indirect contribution to GDP (N\$bn)	N\$7.0bn	N\$12.1bn	N\$14.3bn	N\$15.5bn	N\$15.1bn
Direct and indirect contribution to GDP (%)	14.2%	14.0%	15.7%	15.5%	10.2%
Direct contribution to employment	20,000	21,100	21,892	22,857	44,729
Direct and indirect contribution to employment	79,100	83,700	86,700	88,200	100,720
Spending by foreign visitors (N\$bn)	N\$4.0bn	N\$6.5bn	N\$5bn	n/a	N\$7.6bn

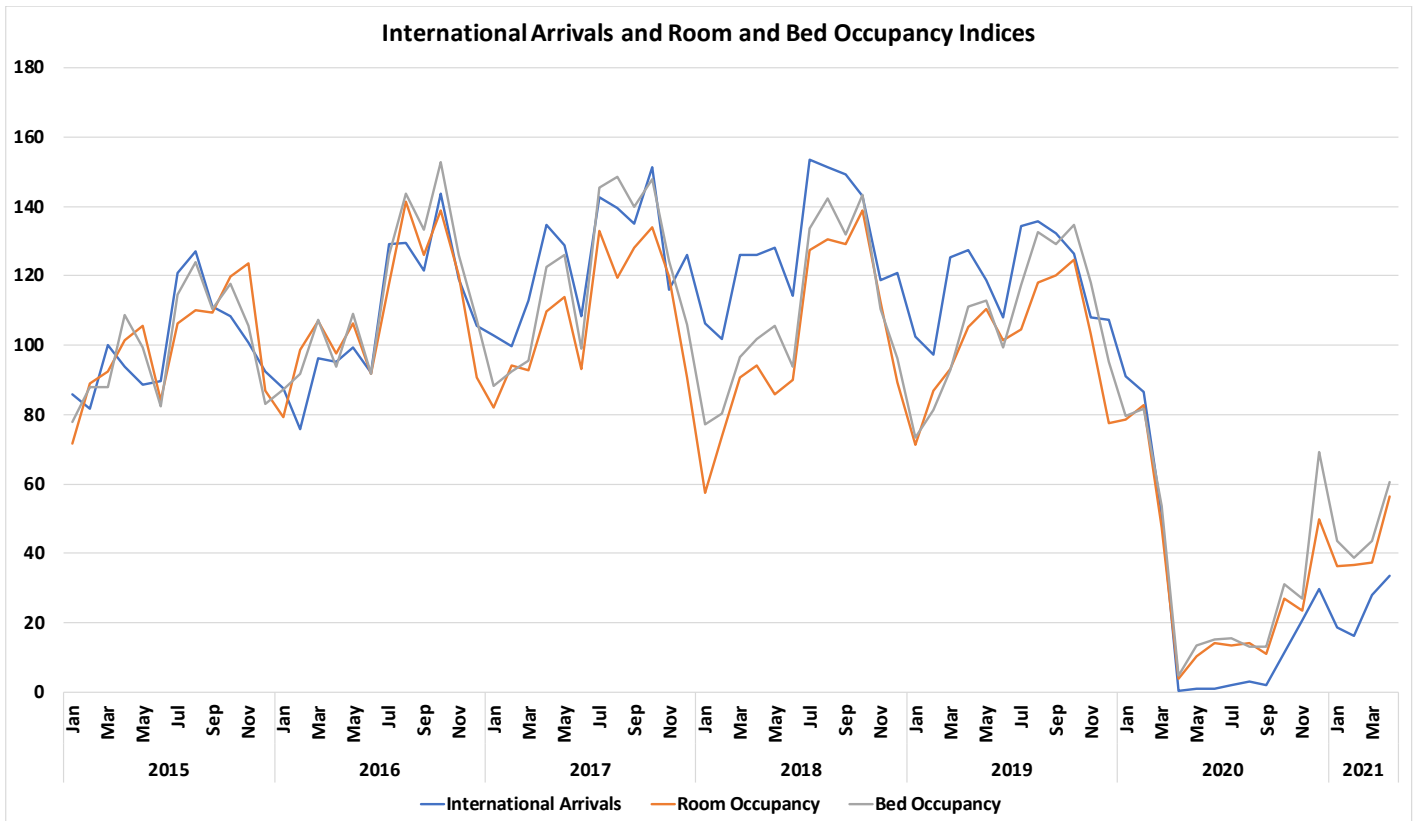
Source: TSA 2015

The last such exercise conducted in 2015 suggested that tourism directly contributed over N\$5.2 billion to Namibia’s economy or 3.5% of GDP while its direct and indirect contribution combined amounted to N\$15.1 billion or 10.2% of GDP. Through the employment tourism gave rise to, almost 45,000 people were employed in the industry which directly and indirectly generated employment for over 100,000 people. Further joint work by the Bank of Namibia and the Namibian Tourist industry (Report on Foreign Exchange Abuse in the Tourism Industry December 2019) suggested that, contrary to widespread perception, leakage from Namibia’s tourist industry was relatively limited meaning more benefits ended up accruing to the local economy.



The magnitudes estimated by the Tourism Satellite Accounts finds support in other sources of data including international tourist arrival statistics shown in the chart above. This chart shows international tourist arrivals by seven categories of nationality: South African, Angolan, Other African, German, UK, Other European, and Other nationalities. Foreign tourist arrivals are defined according to the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) definition as “any visitor travelling to a country other than of his/her residence but outside of his/her usual environment for more than one night but less than 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited”. Over the years all categories have grown steadily but data for 2020 or 2021 is not yet available. For the last year for which data is available 2019, a total of 1,681,336 foreign tourist arrivals were recorded. Of these, 535,458 visited specifically for a holiday rather than to visit friends or relatives, or for business or other purposes. The age profile of foreign visitors is predominantly older people, some 26.2% in the 30-39 age group, 22.0% from 40-49, 16.0% from 50-59, and 12.5% above 60 years old. It is generally the older overseas foreign visitors that account for much of the spending that underpins Namibia’s tourism industry.

The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) produces regular sectoral reports, including on international arrivals and departures through airports (reported by the Namibia Airports Company) and room and bed occupancy rates (reported by the Hospitality Association of Namibia). Indexes are constructed from volume indicators of passenger numbers and room and bed occupancy. The results are shown in the chart below which includes data from the beginning of 2015 to April 2021. These show the disastrous impact of the pandemic on international air travel to Namibia and on occupancy rates but also that both started to recover in the months since HKIA reopened on 1 September 2020 and Namibia's Tourism Revival Initiative launched in August 2020. This was of course before infections started skyrocketing leading to new measures being announced by President Geingob in June 2021 including travel restrictions and curfew and the death of six elderly tourists (see News Highlights below). The stronger rebound in occupancy compared to arrivals may be evidence that local tourists are taking the place of foreign tourists.



Source: NSA

Clearly, tourism in Namibia has been hard hit by the pandemic. One early casualty was the national airline Air Namibia which was liquidated on 26 March. On a more positive note, international airlines are continuing to serve the country. It is not known how many tourism businesses have closed for good. What is the outlook? Three important international authorities on tourism are the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), all of which have published important work on the future of the international tourism industry. Their main conclusions are summarised below.

## WTTC - To Recovery & Beyond: The Future of Travel & Tourism in the Wake of COVID-19

The global economy continues to suffer sizeable losses and setbacks due to Covid. Not least among those setbacks is the shock to the travel and tourism sector. As 90 percent of the global population adjusted to life under travel restrictions and others stayed home in fear of the virus itself, the sector came to a near-total standstill. Yet, travel and tourism leaders have remained strong and steadfast in the face of adversity.

This important report published in collaboration with Oliver Wyman explores the impact and implications of COVID-19 on the travel and tourism sector through a data-driven examination of four interlinked trends, putting forward recommendations that will support the sector now and build its resilience into the future.

These four intertwined trends are:

- **Demand Evolution:** Traveller preferences and behaviours have shifted toward the familiar, predictable, and trusted. Domestic vacations, extensive planning, and the outdoors will reign in the short-term, with tourism businesses and destinations already adapting.
- **Health & Hygiene:** Health, safety and trust are paramount in this new era. Personal experiences, the fear of being stuck in another country, and concerns for distancing will guide consumer behaviour in the short- to mid-term. Businesses will have to collaborate even more closely with their extended value chains to ensure readiness.
- **Innovation & Digitisation:** Covid is proving to be an unexpected catalyst in the Travel & Tourism sector's quest for innovation and the integration of new technologies. Amid stay-at-home orders, digital adoption and consumption are on the rise, with consumers now expecting contactless technologies, among others, as a basic prerequisite for a safe and seamless travel experience.
- **Sustainability:** From widespread unemployment and anti-racism movements to the restoration of natural habitats, the world has been reinvigorated to tackle social, environmental, and institutional sustainability. In particular, heightened public awareness of wildlife markets and poaching has boosted advocacy for wildlife protection.

## OECD - Rebuilding Tourism for the Future: Covid-19 Policy Responses and Recovery (19 December 2020)

The OECD completed a comprehensive outlook for international tourism in December 2020 and highlighted a key message:

## Rebuilding tourism is a priority, but the sector must become more sustainable and resilient in the future.

Tourism continues to be one of the sectors hardest hit by the coronavirus pandemic and the outlook remains highly uncertain. OECD expects international tourism to fall by around 80 percent in 2020. Destinations that rely heavily on international, business and events tourism are particularly struggling, with many coastal, regional and rural areas faring better than cities. Encouraging news on vaccines has boosted hopes for recovery but challenges remain, with the sector expected to remain in survival mode until well into 2021.

Domestic tourism has restarted and is helping to mitigate the impact on jobs and businesses in some destinations. However, real recovery will only be possible when international tourism returns. This requires global co-operation and evidence-based solutions so travel restrictions can be safely lifted.

The survival of businesses throughout the tourism ecosystem is at risk without continued government support and although governments have taken impressive action to cushion the blow to tourism, to minimise job losses and to build recovery in 2021 and beyond, more needs to be done, and in a more co-ordinated way. Key policy priorities include:

- Restoring traveller confidence
- Supporting tourism businesses to adapt and survive
- Promoting domestic tourism and supporting safe return of international tourism
- Providing clear information to travellers and businesses, and limiting uncertainty (to the extent possible)
- Evolving response measures to maintain capacity in the sector and address gaps in supports
- Strengthening co-operation within and between countries
- Building more resilient, sustainable tourism

While flexible policy solutions are needed to enable the tourism economy to live alongside the virus in the short to medium term, it is important to look beyond this and take steps to learn from the crisis, which has revealed gaps in government and industry preparedness and response capacity. Co-ordinated action across governments at all levels and the private sector is essential.

The crisis is an opportunity to rethink tourism for the future. Tourism is at a crossroads and the measures put in place today will shape the tourism of tomorrow. Governments need to consider the longer-term implications of the crisis, while capitalising on digitalisation, supporting the low carbon transition, and promoting the structural transformation needed to build a stronger, more sustainable and resilient tourism economy.

The OECD estimates that full recovery for some of its members could take until the end of 2024 although Germany, a key market for the Namibian tourist industry, is expected to recover more quickly.

## UNCTAD - Covid-19 and Tourism an Update: Assessing the Economic Consequences (30 June 2021)

The UNWTO reports that tourism experts do not expect a return to pre-Covid arrival levels until 2023 or later. In fact, nearly half of the experts interviewed see a return to 2019 levels in 2024 or later. The main barriers are travel restrictions, slow containment of the virus, low traveller confidence and a poor economic environment. Tourists will be more hesitant to travel long distances preferring closer distances with high vaccination levels. The report highlights three policy dimensions:

**First**, bringing tourism back on track including in developing countries. Much needs to be done to restore the confidence of travellers, who are concerned about health, and the risk of cancelled travel plans and becoming stranded overseas. Vaccinations seem the most important element.

So far, the vaccine rollout has varied greatly between countries, from almost complete to hardly started. Rolling out the vaccine globally as soon as possible is an economic priority. Vaccinating 40 percent of the global population by year's end and 60 percent by mid-2022 is an aspirational goal, but difficult to achieve and could cost US\$50 billion, according to International Monetary Fund, World Health Organisation, World Bank and World Trade Organisation estimates. Nonetheless, the estimated benefits far exceed the costs. While vaccination is incomplete and herd immunity not achieved, stepping up coordination and communication on travel requirements is critical. For example, the UNWTO and the airline industry body International Air Transport Association (IATA) are collaborating on a destination tracker. The European Union digital COVID certificate is a major advance in this sense, and IATA is also promoting a travel pass to facilitate the inclusion of travel documents such as vaccination certificates and test results. Other measures to facilitate travel could include cheap, fast and reliable testing. Agreed protocols for testing on departure may remove the need for quarantine on arrival. Common standards are required so that destination countries accept testing in the source countries.

**Second**, it is important to mitigate the socio-economic impacts on livelihoods. Developed countries have used fiscal measures to support tourism businesses and workers. This is essentially borrowing from the future, and while helpful as a transitional measure, incurs a debt that will need to be repaid at some stage. Where the support is for otherwise healthy businesses, it is likely to pay off. This strategy is a challenge for most developing countries in particular where tourism is a major part of the economy. Social security nets often do not exist, and informality is high. Workers should be protected rather than specific jobs in declining sectors, for example through training.

**Third**, countries need to make strategic decisions regarding the future of tourism in their countries. Some tourism businesses will not survive even once travel restrictions are removed. Governments need to decide which to support and for how long. Long-term implications of the pandemic need to be considered. Some structural adjustment is likely to be necessary. It seems likely that Covid will be around for some time. A return to normal before 2023 seems optimistic. Furthermore, environmental considerations, for example, may become more important and could increase costs for long-distance flights or increase social pressure to avoid them. Other changes may be a reduction of confidence in cruise ships, more domestic tourism in the three largest source regions, United States, Europe and China. Developing countries dependent on tourism might consider how they can diversify resources away from tourism.

## Conclusions

Tourism is an important industry in Namibia generating incomes and jobs for many people and earning the country foreign exchange but the Covid pandemic has devastated the industry. The Bank of Namibia announced in February 2021 that the industry had lost N\$3.2 billion and that 70 percent of businesses in the travel sector had recorded bookings below 10 percent of normal bookings.

Whether the industry can recover from such a devastating blow will depend upon the success of major markets in staging a recovery from Covid as well as Namibia's ability to vaccinate its population and the local industry's ability to successfully lure back foreign tourists once this is done. The local industry can play an important role in promoting vaccinations among staff and in the wider population.

It is possible that future travel will be dependent upon vaccine passports, both for travellers and those working in the industry. Namibia will have to work hard to come off the red lists of major markets in Western countries and this too will be linked to vaccination rates.

Whilst Namibia is currently limited in what it can do because of erratic vaccine supplies over which it has little control, it must do all it can to overcome this as opportunities arise. Ensuring Namibia's industry recovers from the devastation it has suffered is a tall order and it will take strong leadership and close cooperation between the Government and industry to have any chance of success. Government should conduct a detailed survey of the sector and then take critical decisions about whether and how to provide financial assistance to the industry. Recovery is likely to take several years.

## News Highlights

Date	Highlight	Commentary
30 June	Court blow for phosphate mining ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	The High Court ruled Namibia Marine Phosphate did not properly apply for an environmental clearance certificate for its plans to commence seabed mining.
30 June	Further Covid measures announced ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	In view of the worsening Covid situation, President Geingob announced travel restrictions for the whole country, an extended curfew, and further controls on restaurants and alcohol sales.
29 June	Business rescue committee appointed ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	President Geingob appointed a Business Rescue Task Force to recommend changes to policies and laws that will help businesses survive during the Covid pandemic.
29 June	Financial Institutions and Markets Act signed into law ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	President Geingob signed the Financial Institutions and Markets (FIM) Act into law.
28 June	Namdeb accused of not paying Council ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	The Oranjemund Town Council accused Namdeb of not paying N\$121 million it owes for rent and land.
25 June	NSA reports more economic losses ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	The Namibia Statistics Agency reported a N\$2.2 billion loss in output in the first quarter of 2021 as Namibia's economic situation worsened.
25 June	Meatco makes N\$118 million loss ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	The Meat Corporation of Namibia reported a N\$118 million loss for the year ended 31 January 2021.
24 June	Health Ministry adds to oxygen capacity ( <i>Xinhua</i> )	Health Minister Kalumbi Shangula announced that the Ministry of Health and Social Services had commenced the installation of additional gas generating systems at the Windhoek Central Hospital and Oshakati Hospitals as Covid cases, hospitalisations and demand for oxygen soar.

## News Highlights

Date	Highlight	Commentary
23 June	Deep South loses Haib licence ( <i>NewsWire</i> )	Mines Minister Tom Alweendo refused to renew Canadian miner Deep South's Haib copper licence.
17 June	Ban on vegetable imports ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	The Agronomic Board announced an import ban for ten fresh produce lines for the month of June to boost local production. Current rules require Namibian retailers and agents to source 47% of their horticultural products locally.
16 June	US bans two former Namibian Ministers ( <i>News24</i> )	The US announced it would ban the entry of two former Ministers – Bernhard Esau and Sacky Shanghala - accused of corruption. The ban would also cover their immediate families.
16 June	New Covid measures announced	President Geingob announced that Government placed a limit on the number of people who can gather to ten for two hours and prohibited people from leaving Windhoek for a period of 14 days.
16 June	Namibia records 1,000 Covid deaths ( <i>MoHSS</i> )	The Ministry of Health and Social Services announced a further 13 deaths from Covid bringing the total number of people who have died in Namibia to 1,008.
16 June	Bank of Namibia leaves repo rate at 3.75% ( <i>BoN</i> )	The Bank of Namibia's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) again left the repo rate at 3.75%.
14 June	Namcor and ReconAfrica sign JOA	Namcor and Reconnaissance Energy Africa signed a Joint Operating Agreement under which the two companies will cooperate on a petroleum exploration programme.
12 June	Six elderly tourists die after 37 out of 40 test positive ( <i>News24</i> )	Six elderly tourists died of Covid after 37 out of 40 tourists on a bus trip tested positive after leaving South Africa having tested negative. One of the deceased was the owner of the bus tour company.
11 June	Vedanta plans to invest N\$6.5 billion in new refinery ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	Vedanta Zinc International, parent company of Skorpion Zinc Mine, announced plans to invest N\$6.5 billion in converting its refinery to treat both sulphides and oxides to produce Special High Grade zinc extending its life to 2032. The main sources of sulphide concentrates are from Black Mountain and Gamsberg mines in the Northern Cape.
10 June	Iceland refuses to extradite Samherji executives ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	Iceland refused to extradite three Samherji executives accused of bribery and corruption in Namibia.
8 June	Recon Africa positive on second well ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	Reconnaissance Energy Africa announced it had found a working petroleum system at its second well 6-1.
8 June	South African GDP grew 4.6% quarter-on-quarter ( <i>StatsSA</i> )	Quarterly GDP in South Africa grew 4.6% quarter-on-quarter in Q1 2021.
7 June	Second fishing quota auction yields N\$189.9 million ( <i>Seafood Source</i> )	Namibia's second auction of 15,948 tonnes of hake raised N\$189.9 million. The auction on 16 April attracted 38 bids which were whittled down to 23 after 15 failed the bid security deposit and bank guarantee requirements.
4 June	Vice President Mbumba says German offer insufficient ( <i>Bloomberg</i> )	In a televised address to the nation, Vice-President Nangolo Mbumba stated that Germany's offer of compensation was insufficient but that Germany had committed to revisit and renegotiate the amount.
2 June	Lufthansa resumes flights to Namibia ( <i>Namibia Economist</i> )	German airline Lufthansa resumed flights between Frankfurt and Hosea Kutako International Airport five times a week.
2 June	President Geingob and First Lady test negative for Covid ( <i>Xinhua</i> )	The Presidency announced that President Geingob and First Lady Monica Geingos were cleared of Covid.



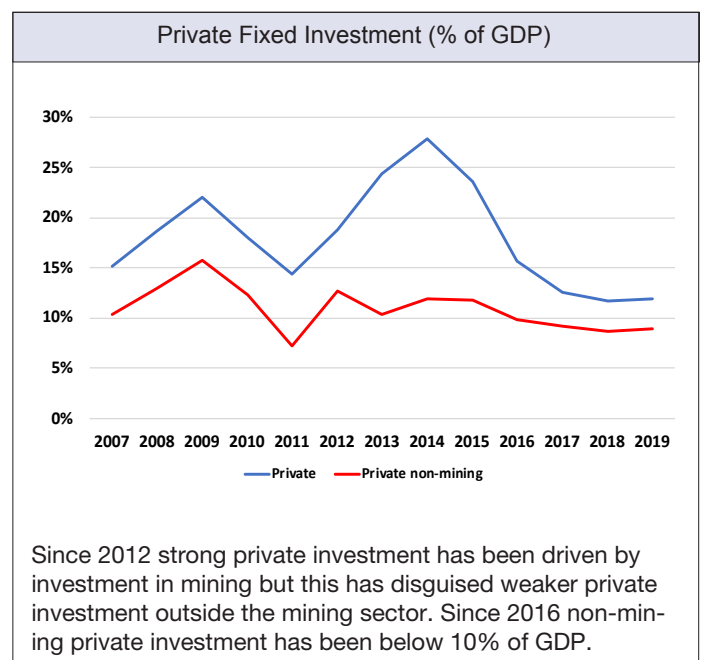
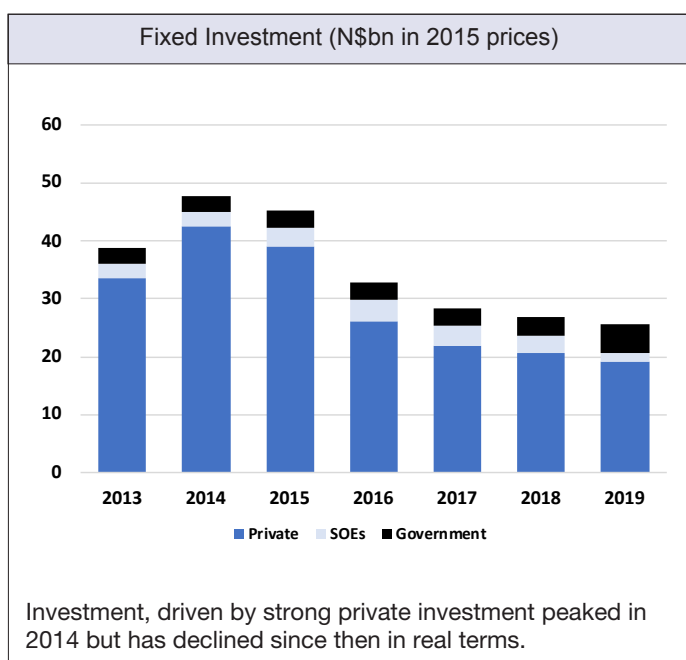
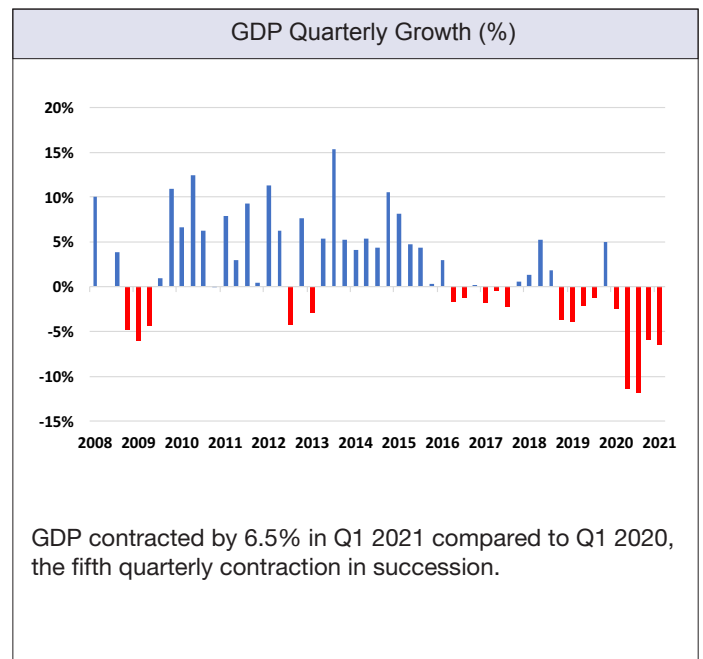
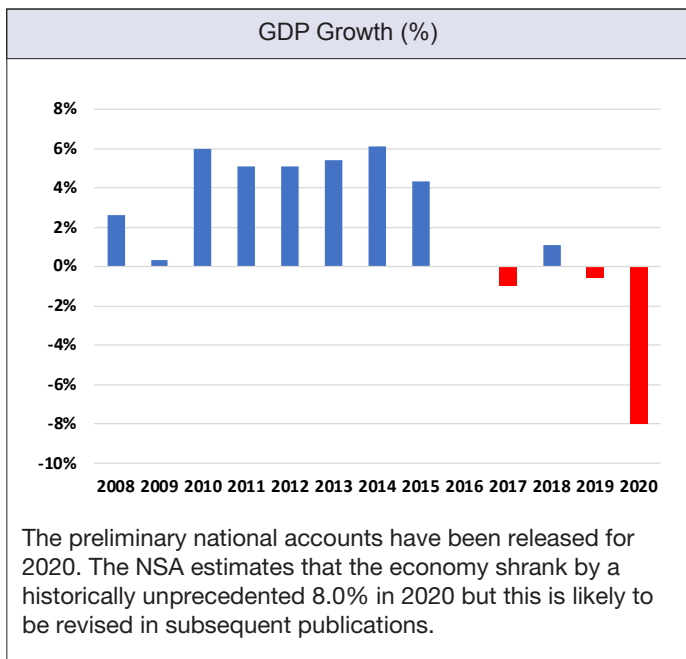
## News Highlights

Date	Highlight	Commentary
1 June	Namibia changes entry requirements <i>(The South African)</i>	Entry requirements into Namibia were changed. All travellers entering Namibia are required to produce a negative PCR test on arrival. The test certificate must be valid for seven days from the date of issue.
28 May	Germany agrees to pay for colonial atrocities <i>(The Guardian)</i>	The German Government agreed to apologise for the genocide perpetrated against the Herero and Nama people and pay €1.1bn to Namibia over 30 years as a gesture of reconciliation but will not use the term reparations. Most representatives of the Herero and Nama communities expressed unhappiness about the deal that had been reached claiming they had not been consulted.
27 May	President Geingob and First Lady test positive for Covid <i>(Xinhua)</i>	The Presidency announced that President Geingob and First Lady Monica Geingos had tested positive for Covid and were self-isolating at their residence.
11 May	Government reaches deal with Castlake on aircraft leases <i>(The Namibian)</i>	Public Enterprises Minister Leon Jooste announced Government had reached an agreement with US plane lessor Castlake on the outstanding 12-year N\$2.5 billion leases on two Airbus A330s.
10 May	Namibia attracts 24,000 foreign tourists 1 since September <i>(Xinhua)</i>	Deputy Tourism Minister Heather Sibungu announced that since the launch of Namibia's Tourism Revival Initiative and the reopening of international air routes on 1 September, 23,997 tourists had visited Namibia.
7 May	Sinopharm vaccine receives WHO approval <i>(The Namibian)</i>	China's Sinopharm vaccine received clearance for emergency use from the WHO. China had donated 100,000 doses to Namibia earlier in the year.
6 May	Recon Africa spuds second well <i>(Energy Voice)</i>	Canada-listed Reconnaissance Energy Africa announced it had spudded its second well 6-1 in the Kavango Basin after announcing its first well 6-2 in April had demonstrated a working petroleum system.
4 May	Otjikoto mine produces 23,042 ounces of gold in Q1 2021 <i>(B2Gold)</i>	B2Gold reported that its Otjikoto mine produced 23,042 ounces of gold in Q1 2021. This was lower than in the previous quarter due to planned waste stripping and production in 2021 is expected to be significantly weighted towards the second half of 2021.
4 May	Ruth Herunga appointed interim Fishcor CEO <i>(Undercurrent News)</i>	Lawyer Ruth Herunga was appointed interim CEO of government-owned Fishcor while the company continues to deal with the fallout of the Fishrot scandal.
29 April	Namibia Botswana and US sign Memorandum of Intent <i>(Renewables Now)</i>	The governments of Namibia, Botswana and the US signed a Memorandum of Intent to create a mega solar 5GW power project.
26 April	Government initiates extradition procedures for three Icelandic citizens <i>(Undercurrent News)</i>	The Namibian government initiated extradition procedures for three Samherji executives involved in the Fishrot corruption case.
22 April	Namdeb produces 338,000 carats in Q1 2021 <i>(AA)</i>	Anglo American reported that Namdeb Holdings produced 338,000 carats in Q1 2021 compared to 337,000 carats in Q4 2020 and 511,000 carats in the same quarter of 2020.
22 April	President carries out mini Cabinet reshuffle <i>(The Namibian)</i>	President Geingob appointed Derek Klazen as the new Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources while Albert Kawana became Minister of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security and Frans Kapofi replaced Peter Vilho as Minister of Defence.
22 April	Deposit Guarantee Authority launched <i>(Xinhua)</i>	The Bank of Namibia launched a Deposit Guarantee Authority aimed at guaranteeing bank deposits up to N\$25,000 in the event of a banking failure covering an estimated 90% of bank depositors.

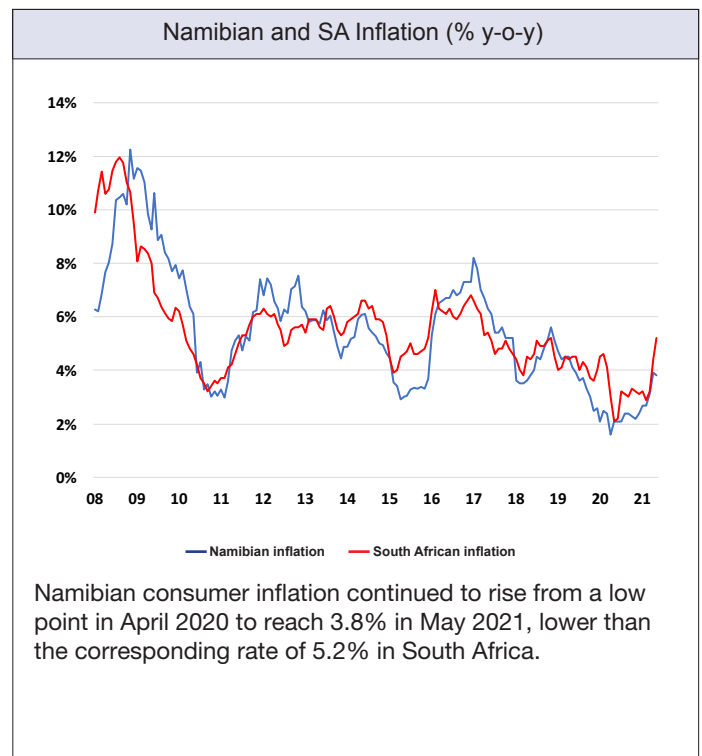
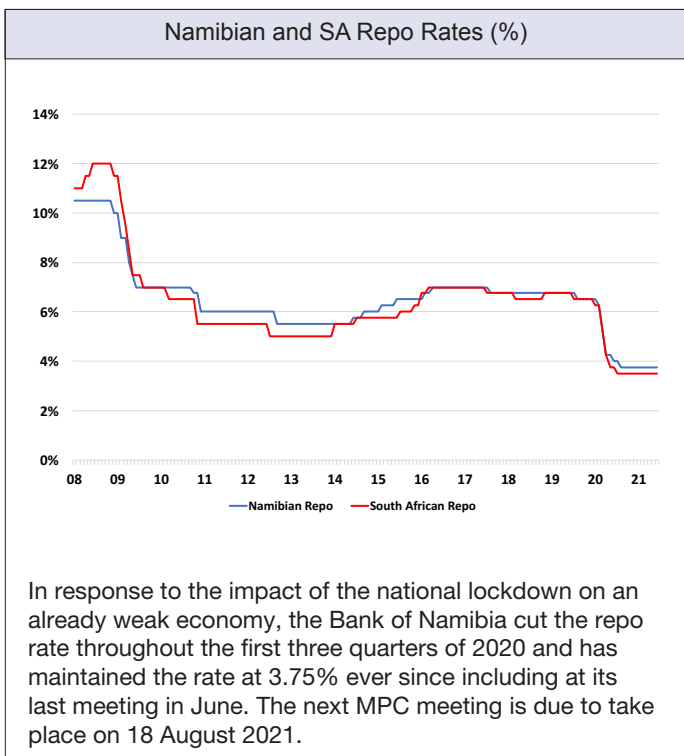
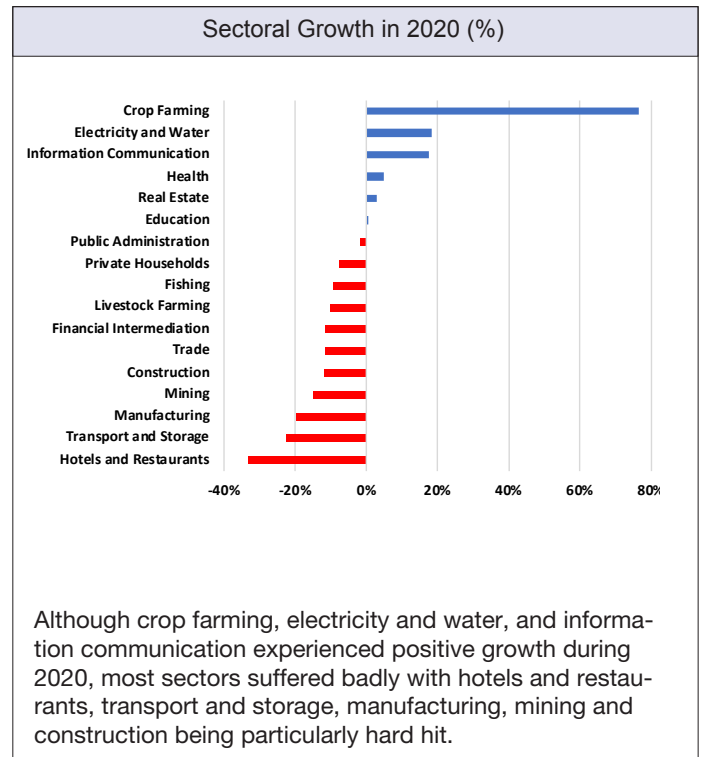
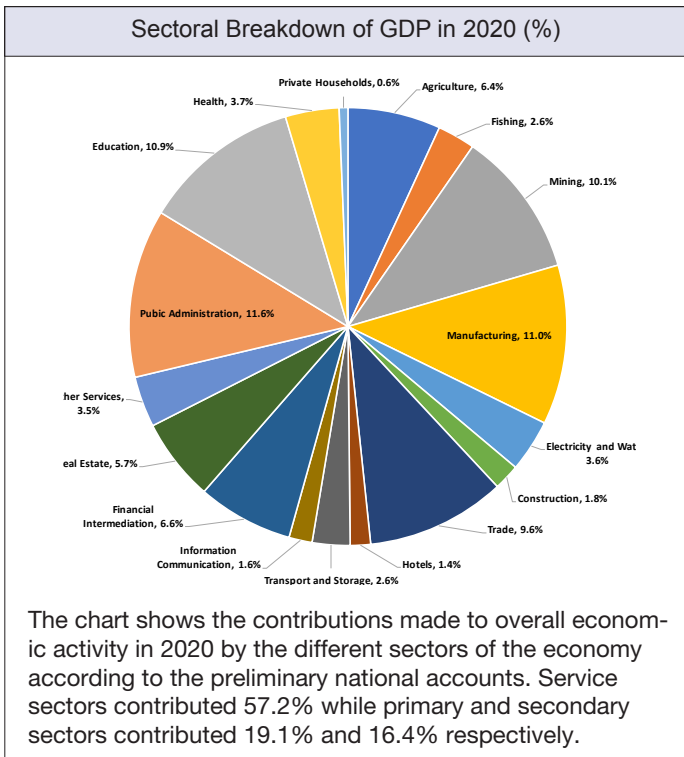
## News Highlights

Date	Highlight	Commentary
21 April	FlyWestair announces additional domestic flights ( <i>Xinhua</i> )	Private airline FlyWestair announced it would be adding one additional scheduled flight between Windhoek and Ondangwa from 28 April and also the addition of another Embraer ERJ 145 aircraft.
20 April	Namibia again ranked top in Africa on media freedom ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	Reporters Without Borders ranked Namibia top in Africa and 24th in the world on media freedom down one place from 23rd in 2020.
19 April	Namibia exports 350 tonnes of charcoal to US ( <i>US Embassy</i> )	Namibia exported its first consignment of 350 tonnes of charcoal tariff-free to the US valued at N\$2 million. US Ambassador Lisa Johnson highlighted that the Forestry Stewardship Council had branded Namibian charcoal as “the greenest on the planet”.
16 April	Namibia receives first batch of Covax vaccines ( <i>Xinhua</i> )	Namibia received the first batch of 24,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines through the WHO’s COVAX facility acquired at a cost of N\$139.7 million.
14 April	Bank of Namibia leaves repo rate at 3.75% ( <i>BoN</i> )	The Bank of Namibia’s Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) left the repo rate at 3.75% after estimates showed that GDP shrank by 8.0% in 2020.
7 April	Trevali signs PPA for renewable power ( <i>Mining Magazine</i> )	Canada-listed Trevali Mining signed a 15-year Power Purchasing Agreement with local energy provider Emerging Markets Energy Services Company (EMESCO) which will provide 30% of the power required by its zinc-lead Rosh Pinah mine from solar power.
7 April	Namibia Revenue Authority launched ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	President Geingob officially opened the Namibia Revenue Authority (NamRA), a semi-autonomous agency under the supervision and direction of the Ministry of Finance.
6 April	Minister of Defence resigns over corruption ( <i>The Namibian</i> )	Defence Minister Peter Vilho resigned over allegations of taking kickbacks linked to a N\$1.8 billion arms tender 13 years ago.
1 April	IMF approves US\$271 million loan ( <i>Xinhua</i> )	The International Monetary Fund approved a loan worth US\$271 million for Namibia under its Rapid Financing Instrument (RFI) available to middle income countries. The loan will be repaid at a 1% interest rate over five years.
30 March	New fishing right holders announced ( <i>MFMR</i> )	Fisheries Minister Albert Kawana announced new fishing right holders out of the 5,176 applications received by 31 August 2018. Out of these applicants, 298 were approved, 85 were renewed whilst 213 were new companies.

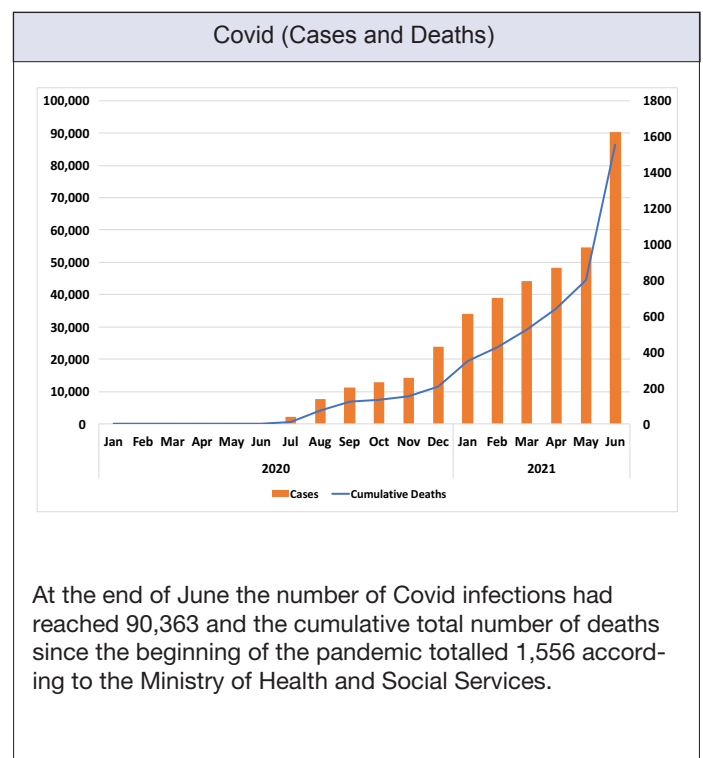
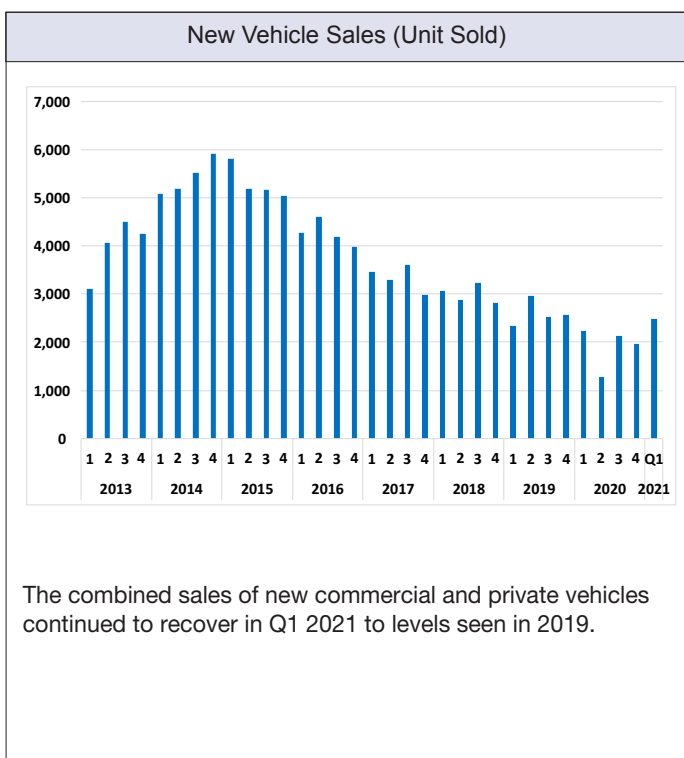
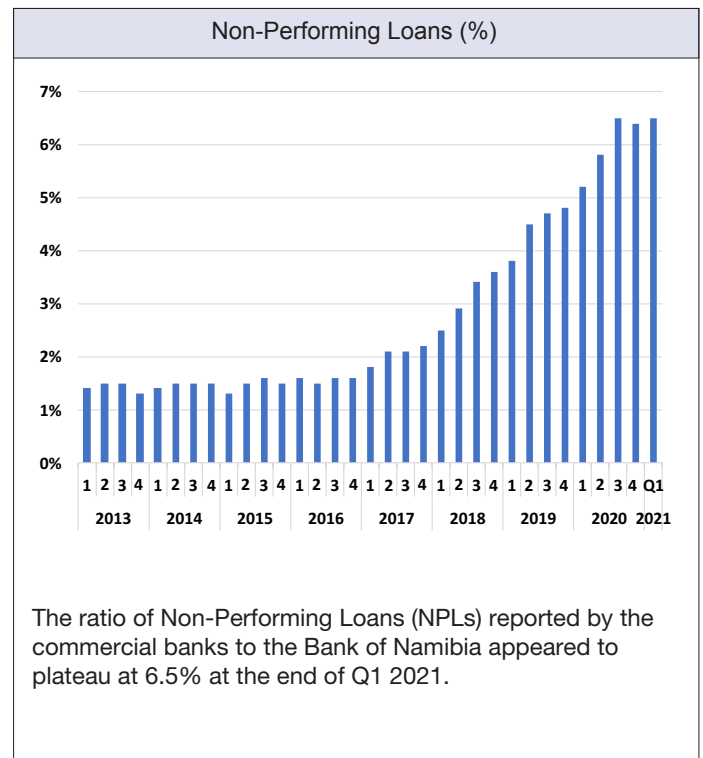
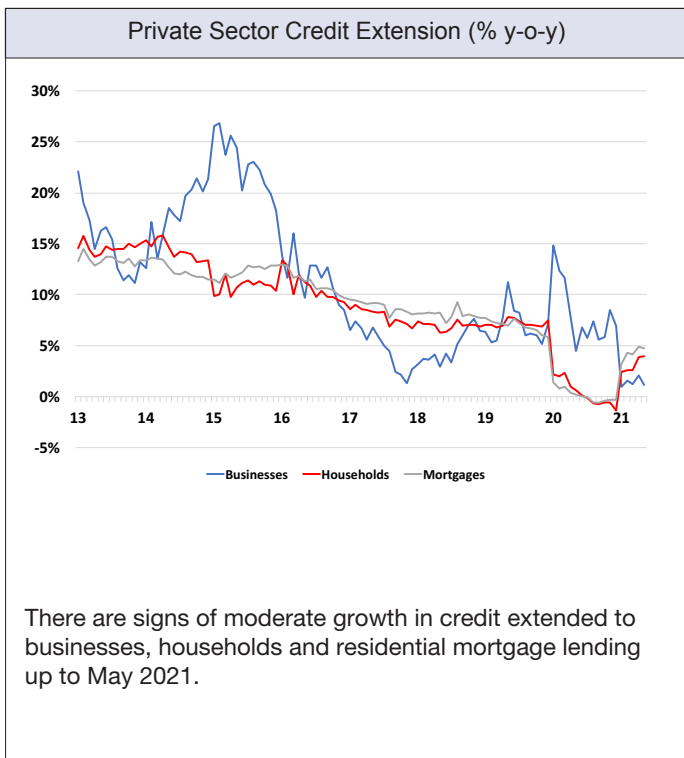
## Key Economic Variables



## Key Economic Variables



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## Data Trends

	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Annual Economic Growth</b>							
DP	%	4.3%	0.0%	-1.0%	1.1%	-0.6%	-8.0%
GDP current prices	N\$m	146 019	157 708	171 570	181 054	181 555	176 327
Change in Mining Value Added	%	-4.0%	-10.7%	14.2%	16,1%	-9.5%	-14.9%
Change in Manufacturing Value Added	%	-3.2%	10.0%	-1.6%	-0.4%	4.3%	-19.6%
<b>Fixed Investment</b>							
Fixed Investment	% of GDP	31.0%	21.8%	17.9%	16.9%	15.4%	13.5%
Change in Fixed Investment	%	-5.1%	-27.7%	-13.7%	-6.0%	-11.9%	-15.9%
Fixed Investment - Government	'000 N\$m	7 382	5 586	5 127	5 945	6 868	n/a
Fixed Investment - SOEs	'000 N\$m	3 359	4 000	4 068	3 674	2 115	n/a
Fixed Investment - Private	'000 N\$m	34 507	24 836	21 570	21 197	21 542	n/a
<b>Prices and Interest Rates</b>							
Average Inflation	%	3.4%	6.7%	6.1%	4.3%	3.7%	2.2%
Year End Prime Lending Rate	%	10.25%	10.75%	10.50%	10.50%	10.25%	7.50%
Year End Repo Rate	%	6.50%	7.00%	6.75%	6.75%	6.50%	3.75%
<b>Trade and Balance of Payments</b>							
Exports - total goods	N\$bn	41.6	48.0	49.8	56.5	57.0	53.8
Exports - total services	N\$bn	10.0	7.2	7.9	8.3	8.1	4.3
Imports - total goods	N\$bn	81.7	82.9	73.8	75.2	75.2	65.5
Imports - total services	N\$bn	8.7	10.1	7,9	7.8	8.5	7.7
Trade Balance	N\$bn	-38.7	-37.8	-24,0	-18.2	-18.6	-15.0
Balance of Payments	N\$bn	-19.6	-23.3	-5,5	-3.4	-2.7	5.8
as % of GDP	%	-13.4%	-14.7%	-3.2%	-1.9%	-1.5%	3.3%
<b>Foreign Exchange</b>							
Year End Exchange Rate (N\$ to USD)	N\$	15.5553	13.6240	12.3930	14.4116	14.0418	14.6246
Year End Exchange Rate (N\$ to EUR)	N\$	16.9997	14.3403	14.8063	16.4848	15.7437	17.9897
Year End Exchange Rate (N\$ to GBP)	N\$	23.0652	16.7264	16.6789	18.3424	18.4383	19.9801
Foreign Exchange Reserves	N\$bn	23.6	24.7	30.2	31.0	28,9	n/a
Fitch credit rating (at year end)		BBB-	BBB- (-ve)	BB+ (stable)	BB+ (stable)	BB	BB (negative)
Moody's credit rating (at year end)		Baa3 (stable)	Baa3 (-ve)	Ba1 (-ve)	Ba1 (-ve)	Ba2 (stable)	Ba3 (negative)
<b>Financial Sector</b>							
Private Sector Credit Extension Growth	%	13.5%	8.9%	5.1%	6.6%	6.8%	n/a
Non-Performing Loans	% of total loans	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.6%	4.8%	n/a
NSX Overall Index	Index	865	1 069	1 206	1 303	1 306	1 238
NSX Local Index	Index	498	547	591	621	614	456
New Local Listings		0	0	1	0	1	0

	Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>Business Indicators</b>								
Namdeb Diamond Production	'000 carats	1 764	1 573	1 805	2 008	1 700	1 448	
Uranium Production	tonnes	2 994	3 654	4 224	5 525	5 476	n/a	
Gold Production	kg	6 009	6 604	7 272	6 171	6 526	n/a	
Mining Licences Granted	number	0	1	2	3	4	n/a	
Exploration Licences Granted	number	56	142	174	259	297	n/a	
Number of Companies Formed	number	1 226	1 409	1 110	2 851	1 153	852	
New Vehicle Sales	number	21 224	17 038	13 352	11 998	10 379	7 606	
Tourist Arrivals	'000	1 388	1 469	1 499	1 557	1 596	n/a	
- From Africa	'000	1 083	1 094	1 091	1 164	1 252	n/a	
- From Europe	'000	234	295	312	306	256	n/a	
- From RoW	'000	71	81	97	87	89	n/a	
International Arrivals at HKIA	'000	128	143	213	247	215	46	
Regional Arrivals at HKIA	'000	239	248	242	239	223	45	
<b>Employment</b>								
Government		n/a	88 421	n/a	86 587	n/a	n/a	
Parastatals		n/a	25 558	n/a	30 654	n/a	n/a	
Private Companies		n/a	235 877	n/a	214 693	n/a	n/a	
Private Households		n/a	136 417	n/a	70 036	n/a	n/a	
Total		n/a	486 273	n/a	401 970	n/a	n/a	
<b>Government Finances</b>								
		FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21	FY 21/22
Revenue	N\$b	52.2	50.9	58.7	55.9	58.4	55.5	52.1
Expenditure	N\$b	64.6	62.2	67.5	65.1	67.3	72.1	68.5
Balance	N\$b	-12.4	-11.4	-8.9	-9.2	-8.9	-16.6	-15.9
Public Debt	N\$b	59.8	69.9	74.5	87.5	100.4	109.5	130.1
Interest Payments	N\$b	2.6	4.3	5.4	6.3	7.0	7.7	8.5
Public Guarantees	N\$b	6.5	6.4	11.0	10.9	11.2	12.7	13.0
Revenue	% of GDP	34.6%	31.8%	34.2%	31.4%	32.7%	31.7%	28.2%
Expenditure	% of GDP	42.8%	38.9%	39.3%	36.5%	37.6%	41.2%	36.8%
Balance	% of GDP	-8.2%	-7.1%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.0%	-9.5%	-8.6%
Public Debt	% of GDP	39.6%	43.7%	43.4%	49.1%	56.1%	68.4%	70.4%
Interest Payments	% of revenue	5.0%	8.5%	9.3%	11.3%	11.9%	14.0%	16.3%
Public Guarantees	% of GDP	4.3%	4.0%	6.4%	6.1%	6.2%	7.3%	7.0%
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>International Rankings</b>								
Global Competitiveness Index Ranking		85/140	84/135	99/135	100/140	94/141	n/a	n/a
Global Competitiveness Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	54.5	n/a	n/a
Ease of Doing Business Ranking		88/189	104/189	108/190	106/190	107/190	104/190	n/a
Ease of Doing Business Index		57.16	59.61	59.57	60.29	60.53	61.4	n/a
Corruption Perceptions Index Ranking		45/168	n/a	53/180	52/180	56/180	57/180	n/a
Corruption Perceptions Index		53	52	51	53	52	51	n/a
Ibrahim Index of African Governance		70.4	69.3	71.2	68.6	n/a	65.1	n/a
Ibrahim Index of African Governance Ranking		5/54	5/54	5/54	4/54	n/a	7/54	n/a
Investment Attractiveness Index		69.78	66.11	60.67	56.66	58.22	59.72	n/a
Investment Attractiveness Index Ranking		33/109	53/104	54/91	60/83	55/76	52/77	n/a
Open Budget Index (out of 100)		46	n/a	50	n/a	n/a	51	n/a
World Press Freedom Index - Ranking		17/180	17/180	24/180	26/180	23/180	23/180	24/181

**Sources:** Anglo American, Bank of Namibia, Business and Intellectual Property Authority, Chamber of Mines of Namibia, Fitch Ratings, Fraser Institute, International Budget Partnership, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Finance, Mo Ibrahim Foundation, Moody's Investor Services, Namibia Airports Company, Namibia Statistics Agency, Namibian Stock Exchange, Reporters Without Frontiers, Transparency International, World Bank, World Economic Forum, World Nuclear Association