

Namibia Macro Overview

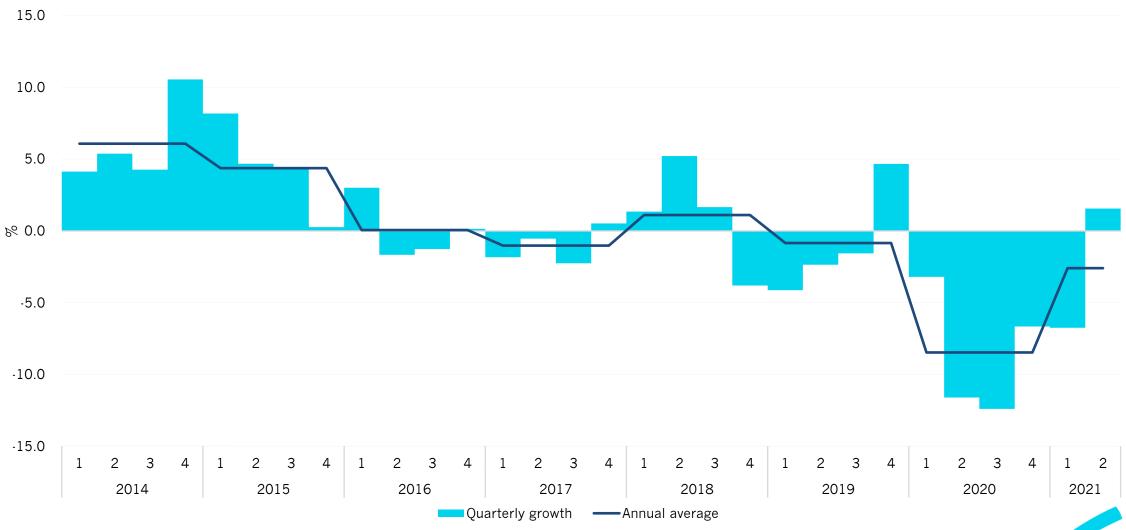
November 2021

The best way to predict the future is to create it.

Background

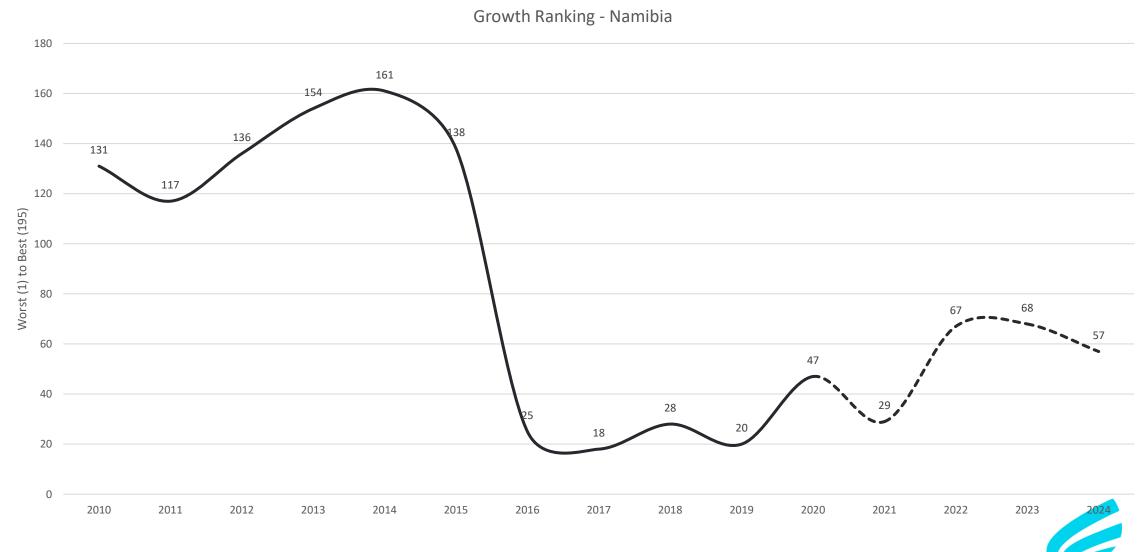


Quarterly GDP (real)

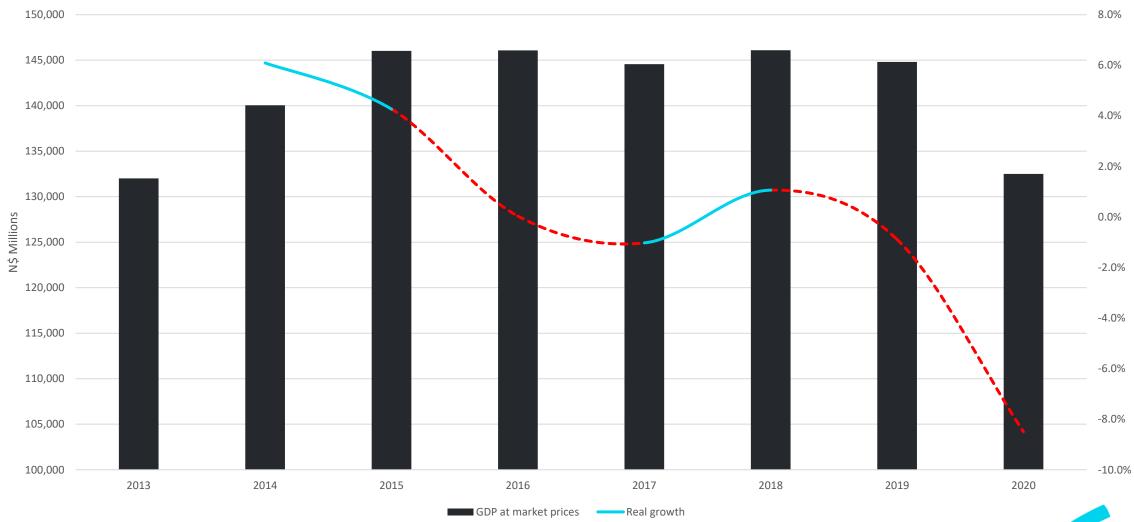




Namibia growth rankings: Global



Growth (real)





Households



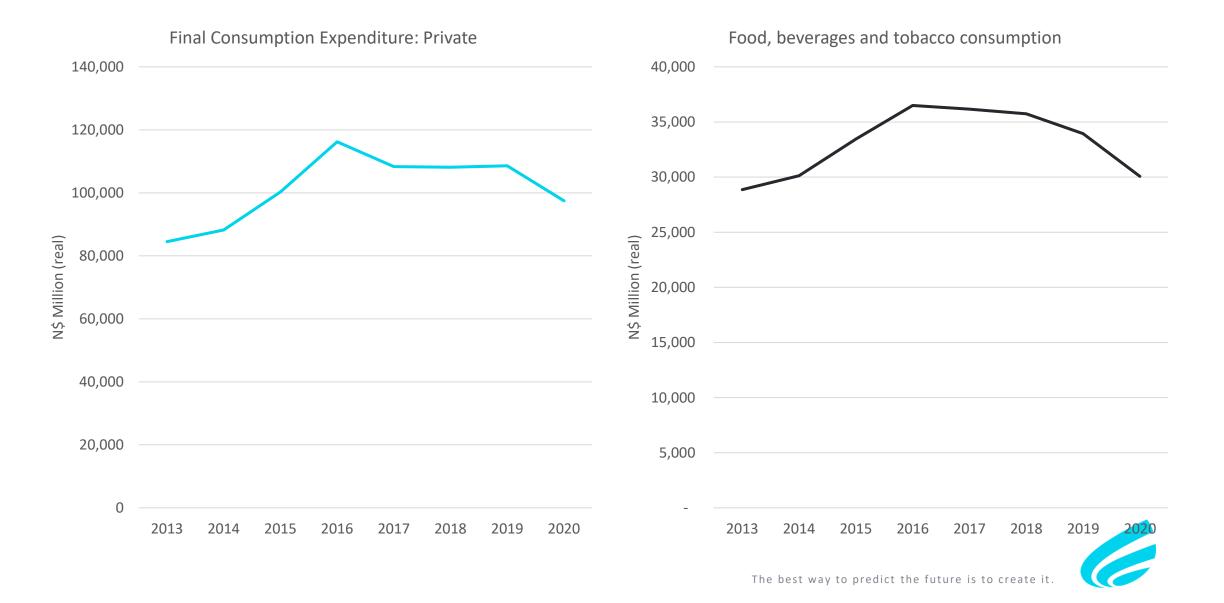
Household Summary

Household incomes under pressure pre-COVID, exacerbated by COVID

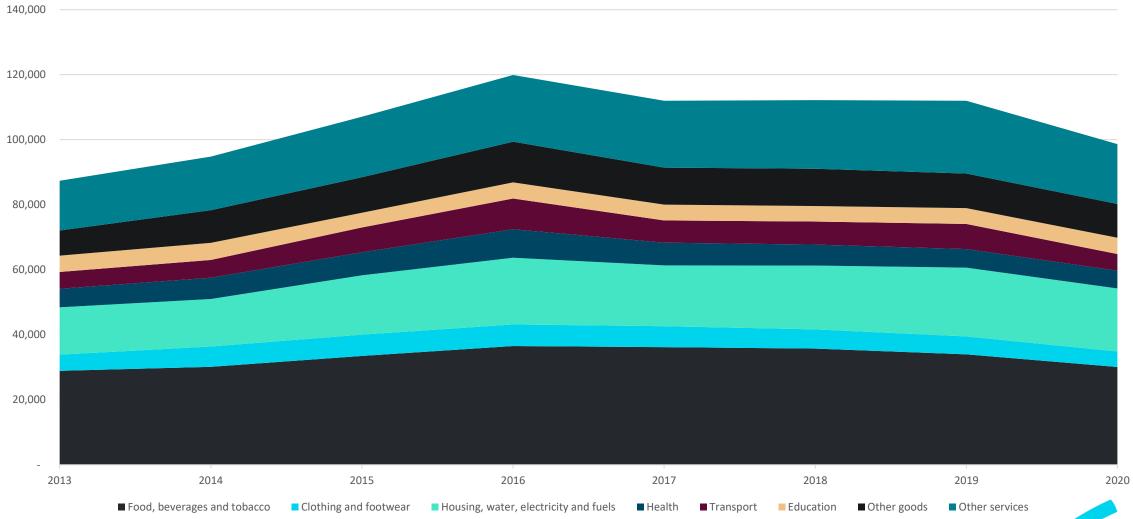
High unemployment High subsistence agri + govt dependency High levels of debt (90% of disposable income pre-COVID)



Household consumption contracting

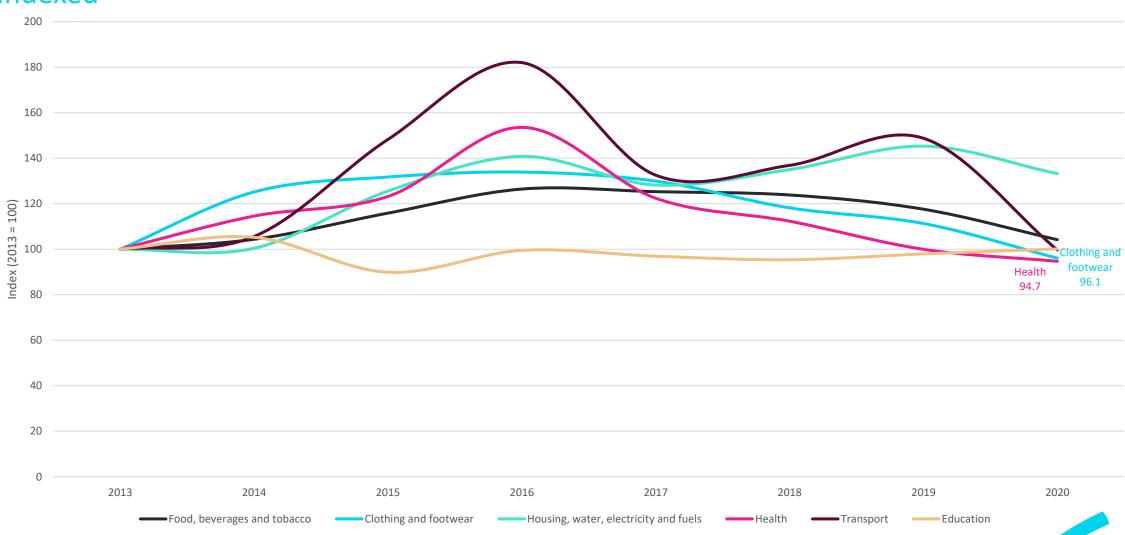


Total household consumption



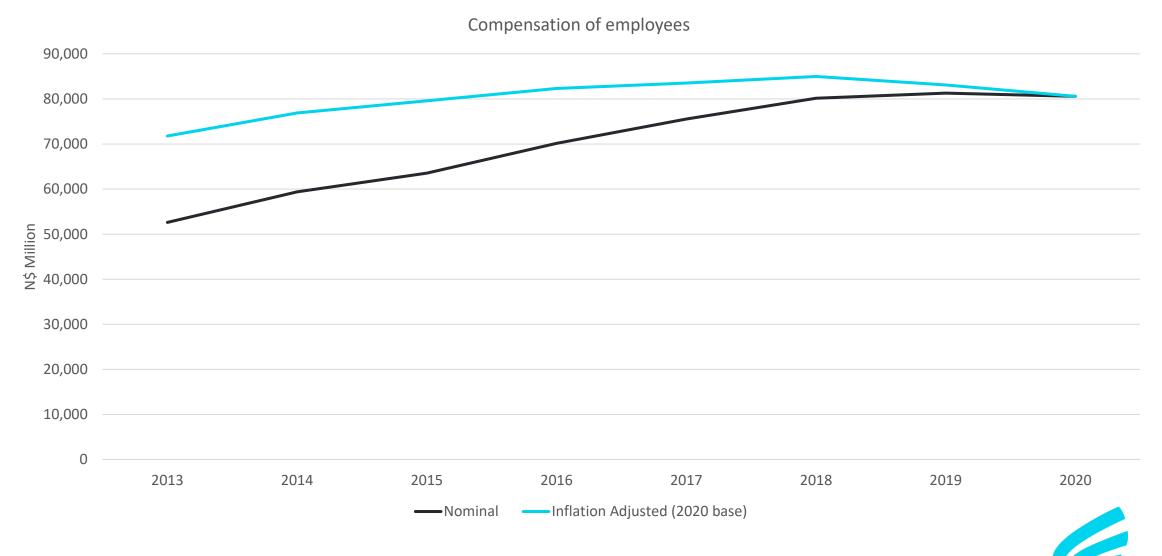


Household consumption - indexed



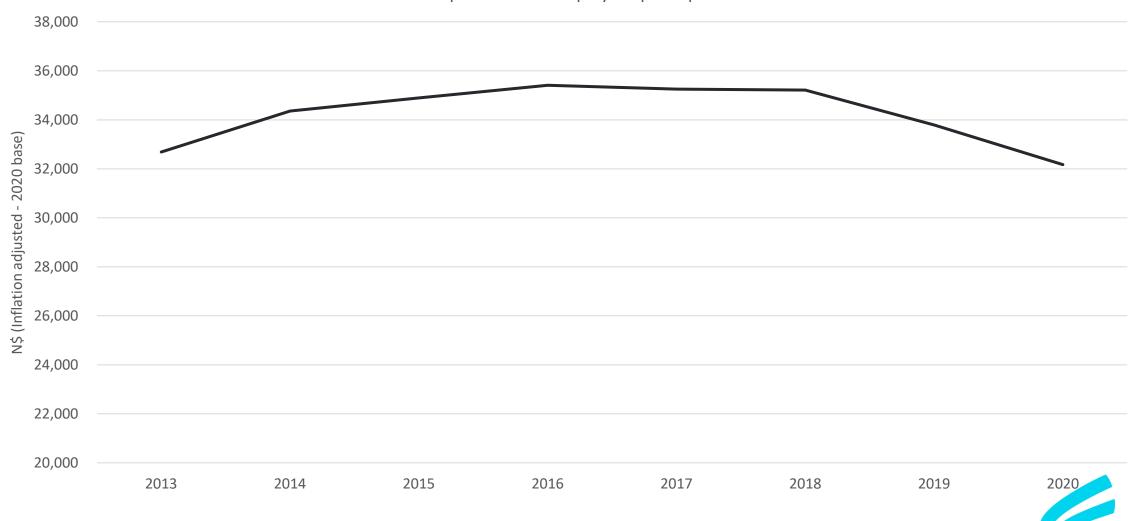


Compensation of employees



The best way to predict the future is to create it.

Compensation of employees

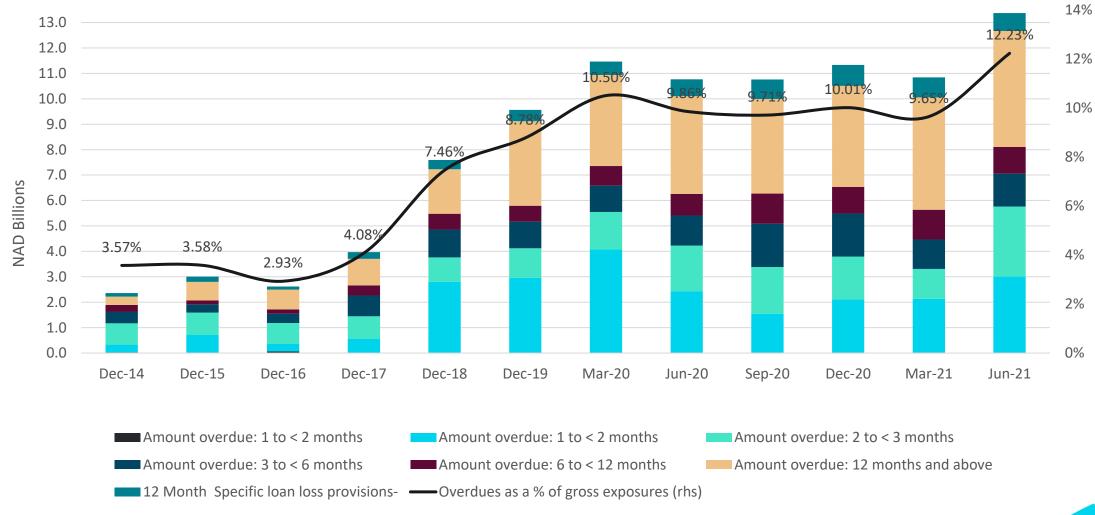


Compensation of employees per capita

~ N\$2600/month, and falling for the past 4 years

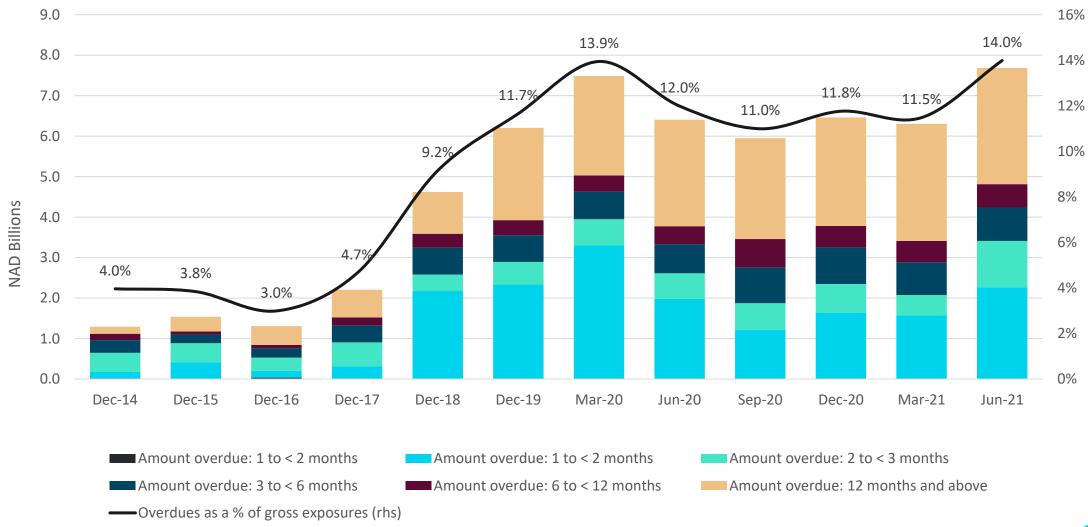
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Total Industry Arrears





Total Mortgage Loan Arrears

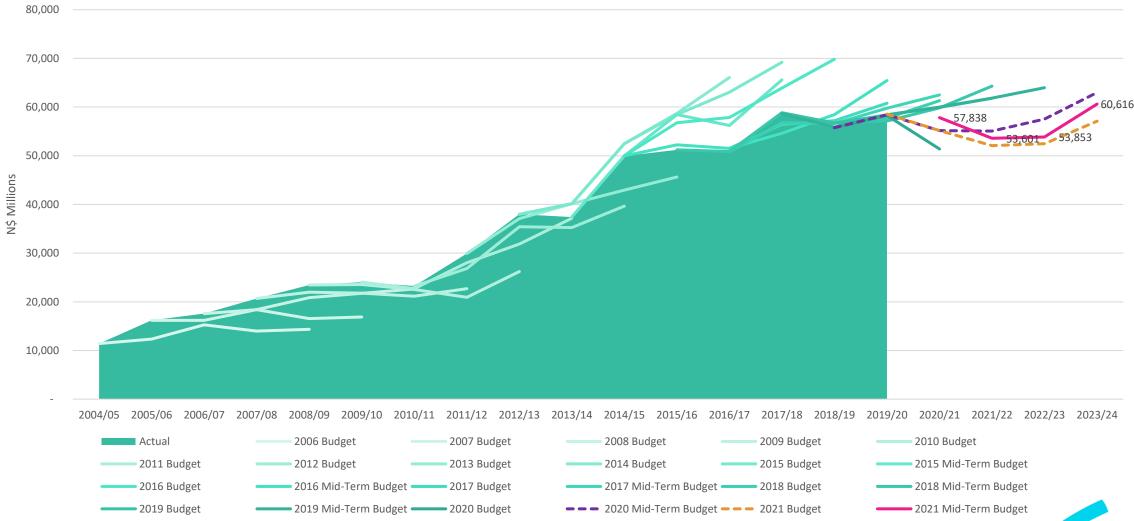




Government

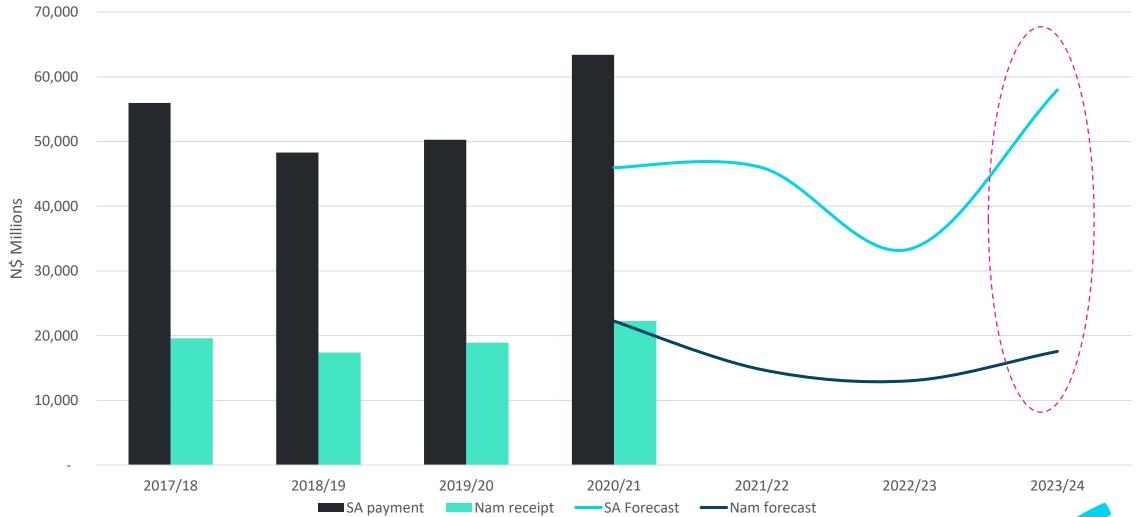


Revenue



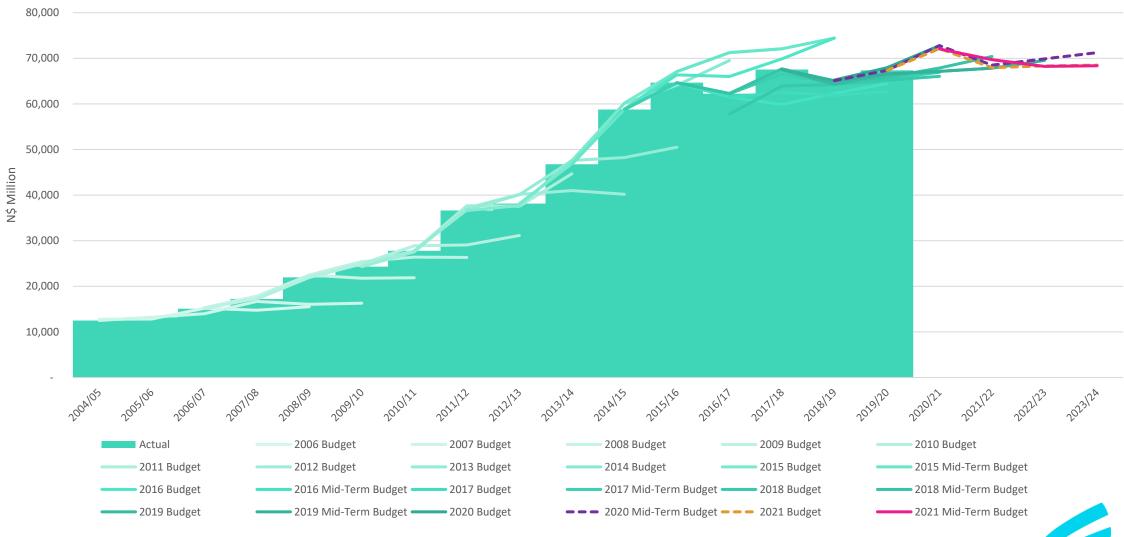


SACU



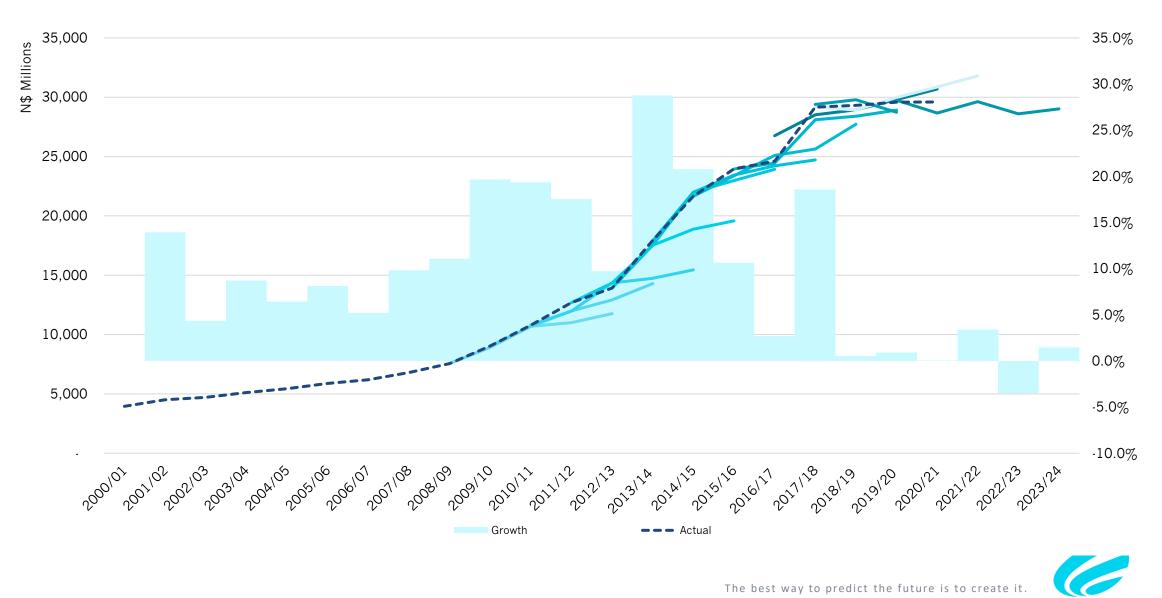


Expenditure



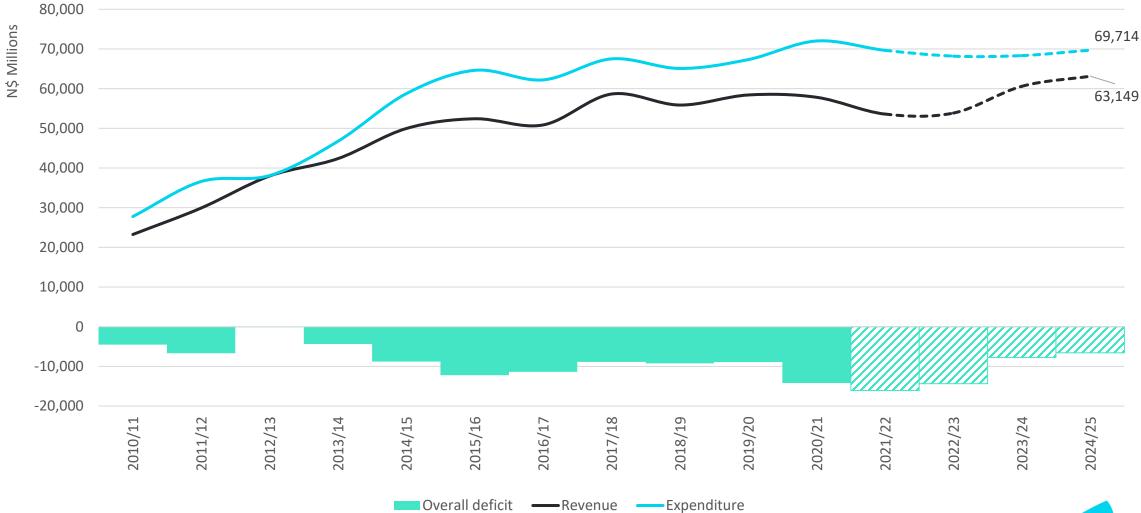


Personnel Expenditure





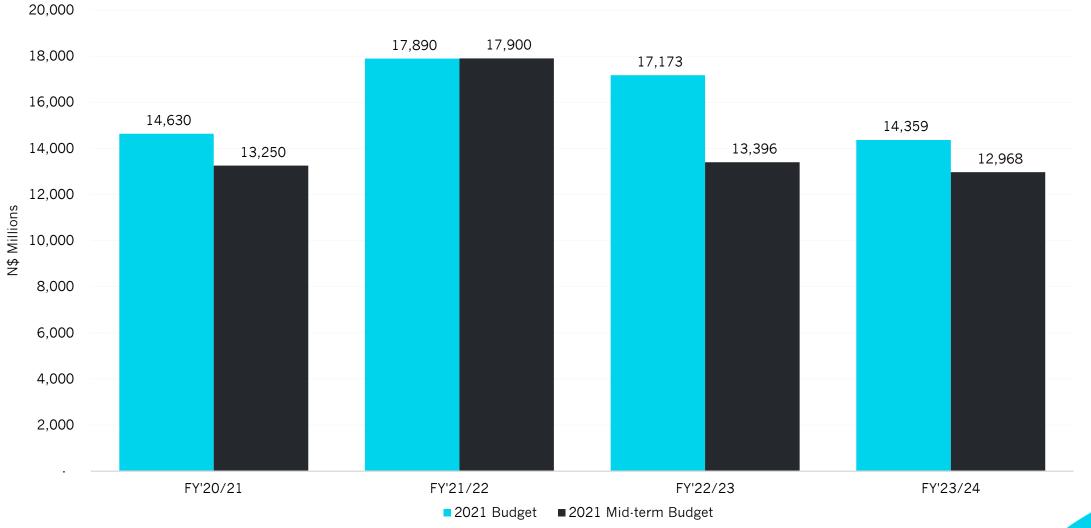
Budget Deficit





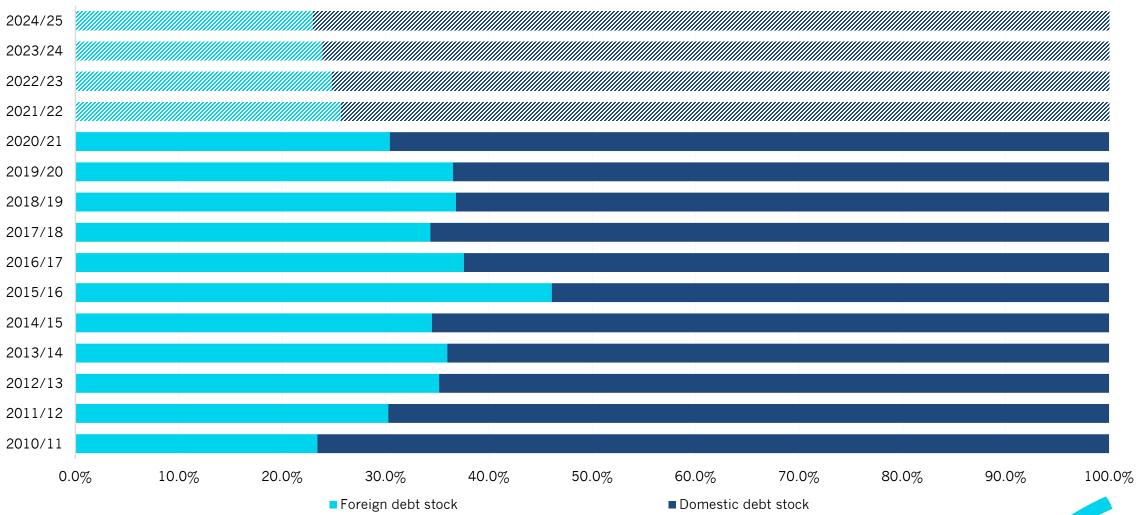
Domestic borrowing

requirement



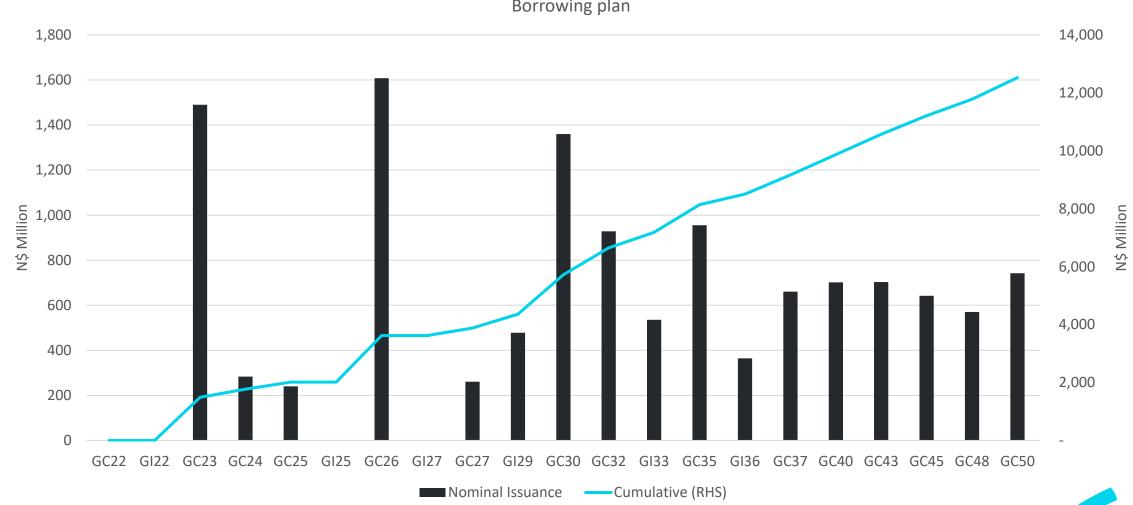


Public debt composition



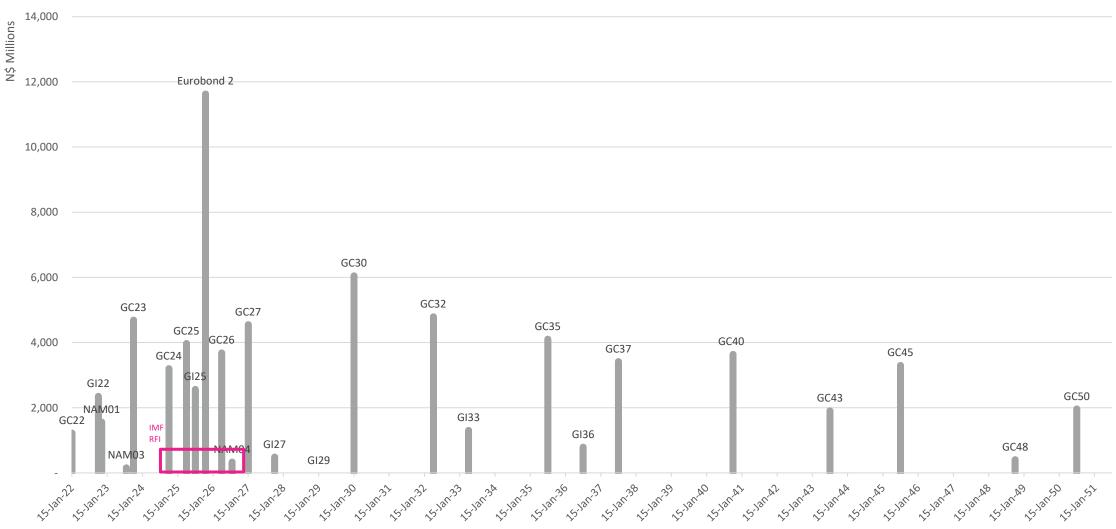


Borrowing plan



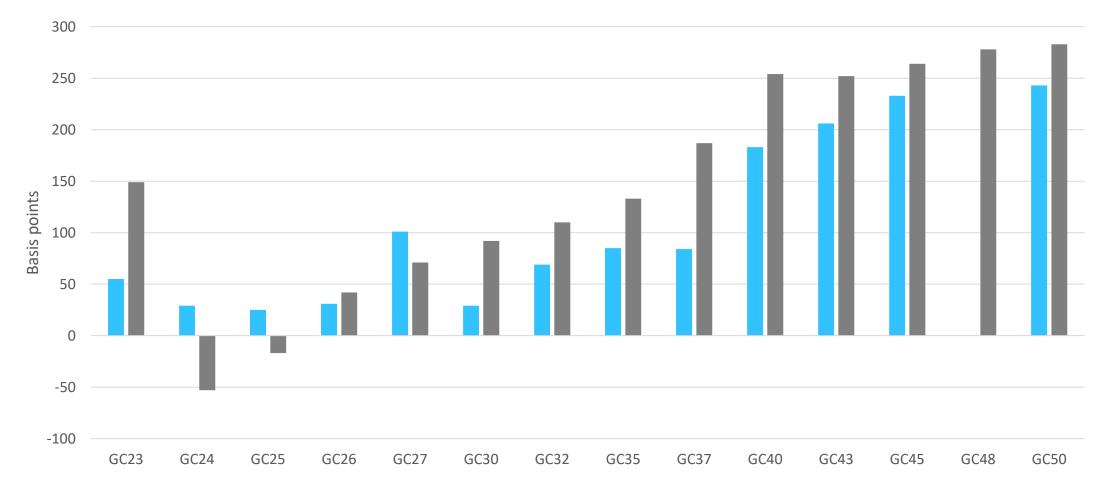
Borrowing plan

Maturity Profile





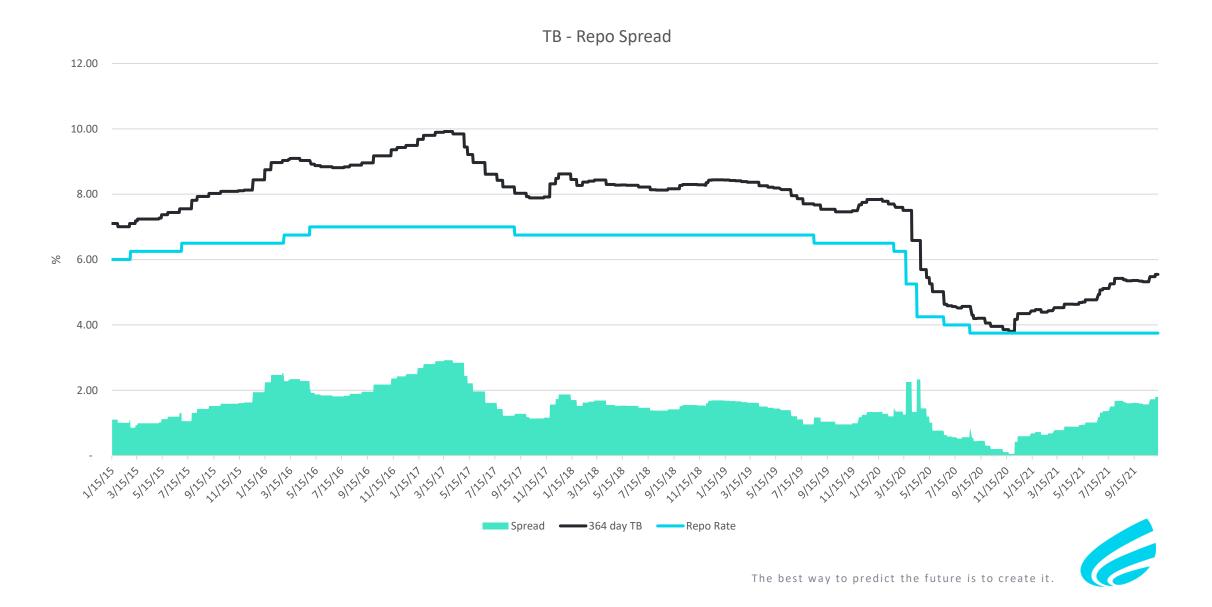
Spread movements



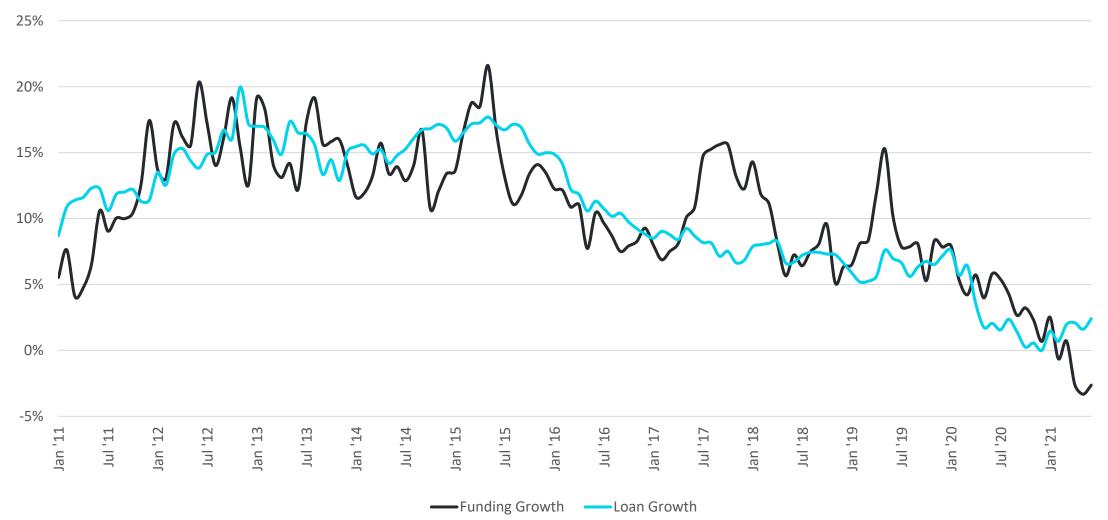
■ 28-Sep-20 ■ 29-Oct-21



364-day TB less Repo

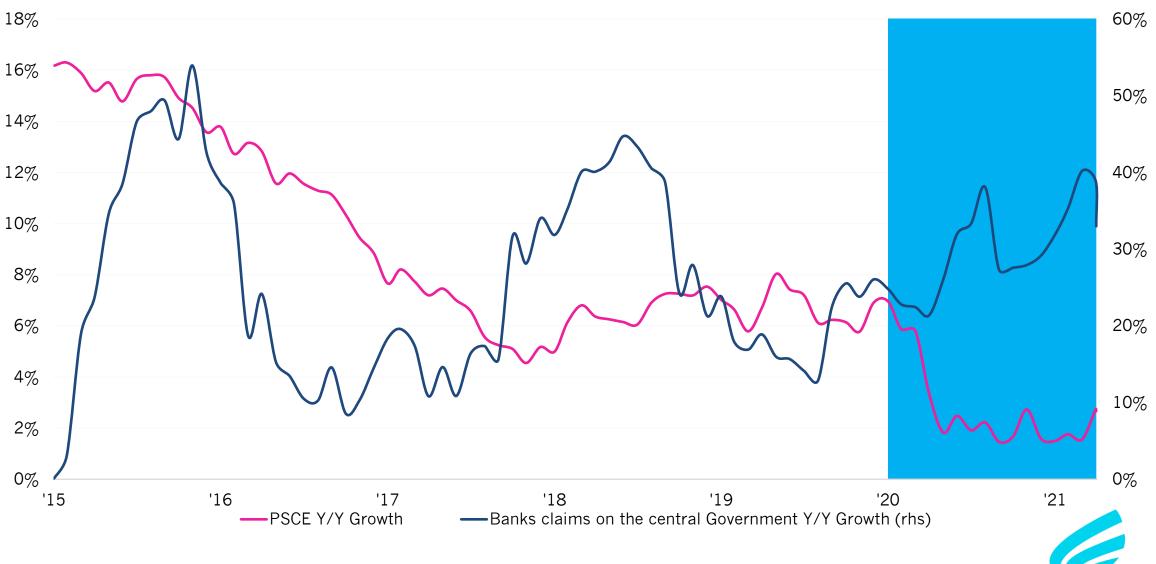


Banking Sector - Loan versus Funding Growth





Crowding out effect



Government Summary

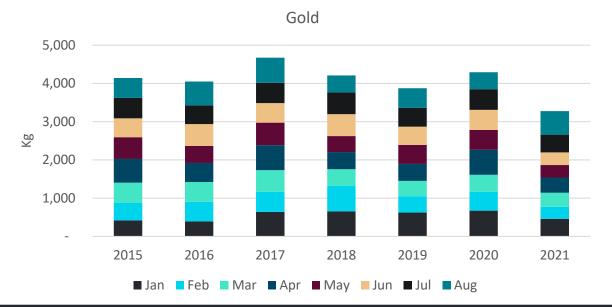
Extended periods of deficit Debt/deficits exacerbated by COVID Deficit funding the biggest current question.... Crowding out risk - cost of borrowing for corporates likely to rise

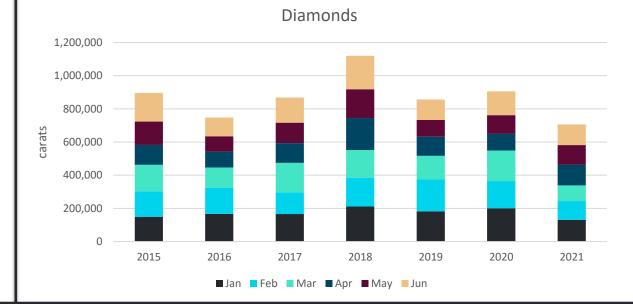


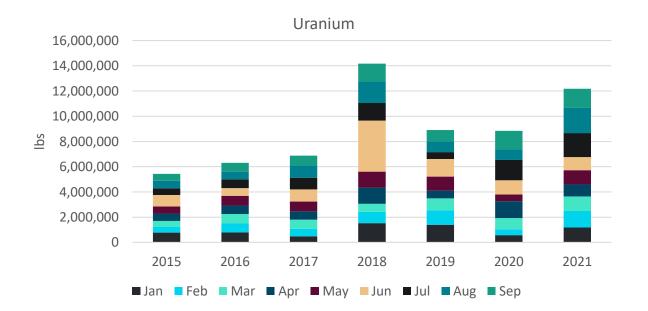
Net Exports



Mining Production

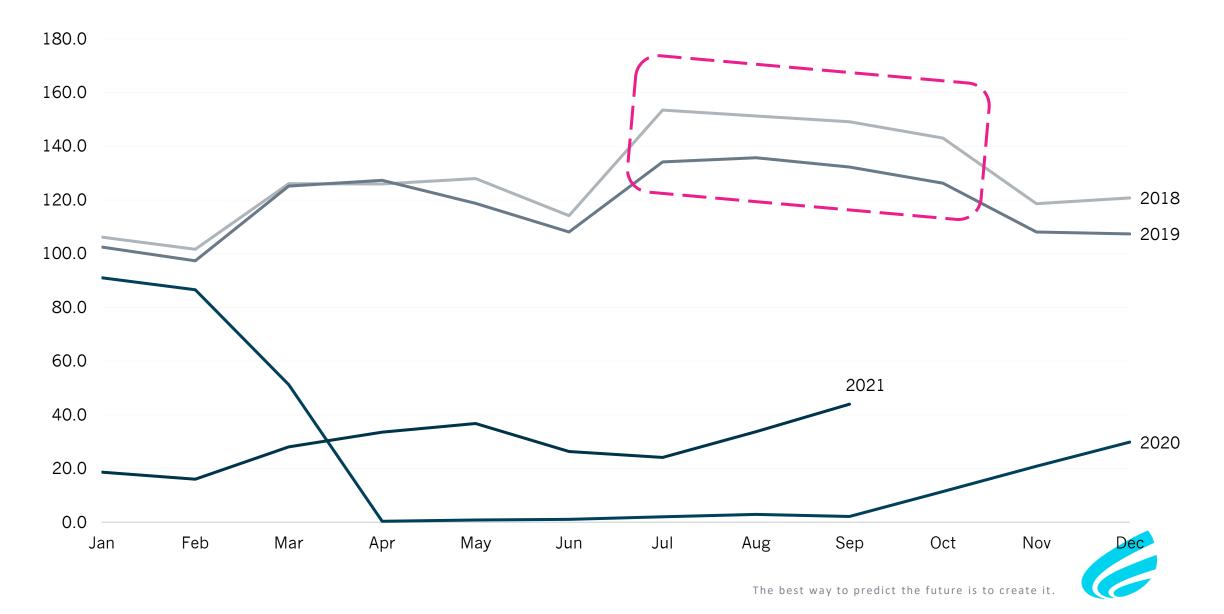








Tourist arrivals index



Net-Exports Summary

Trade deficits remain and likely to widen

Have not received same export boost as SA Oil prices increasing, exports weak, imports slowly recovering

(SACU offset on MTB weaker than normal)

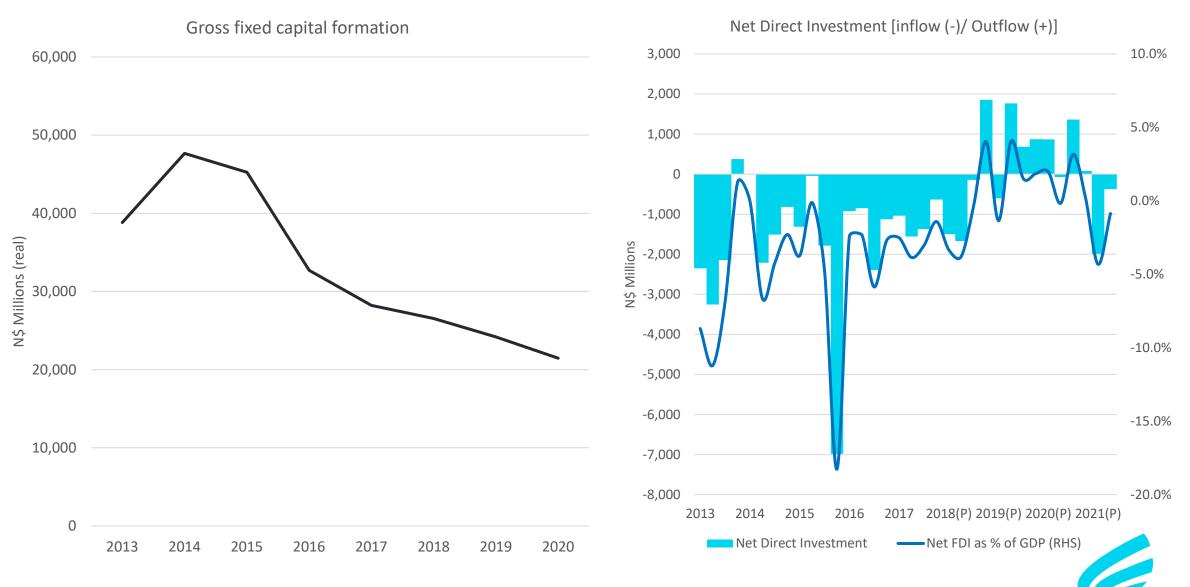
Angola recovery positive



Investment

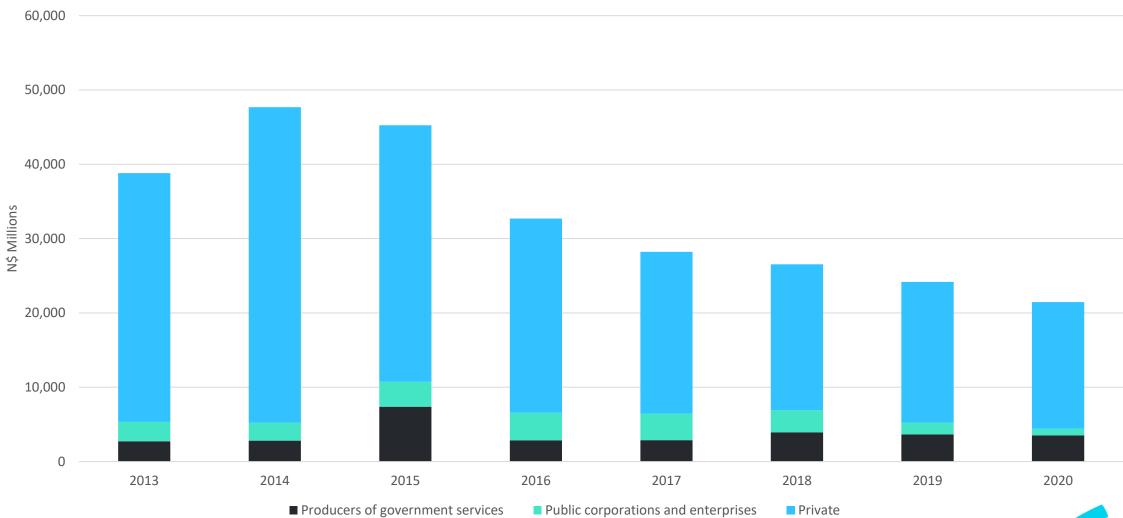


Investment



GFCF by ownership

(constant 2015 prices)





Investment Summary

Outflows of capital evident Limited inflows, few credible specks of light (Osino)

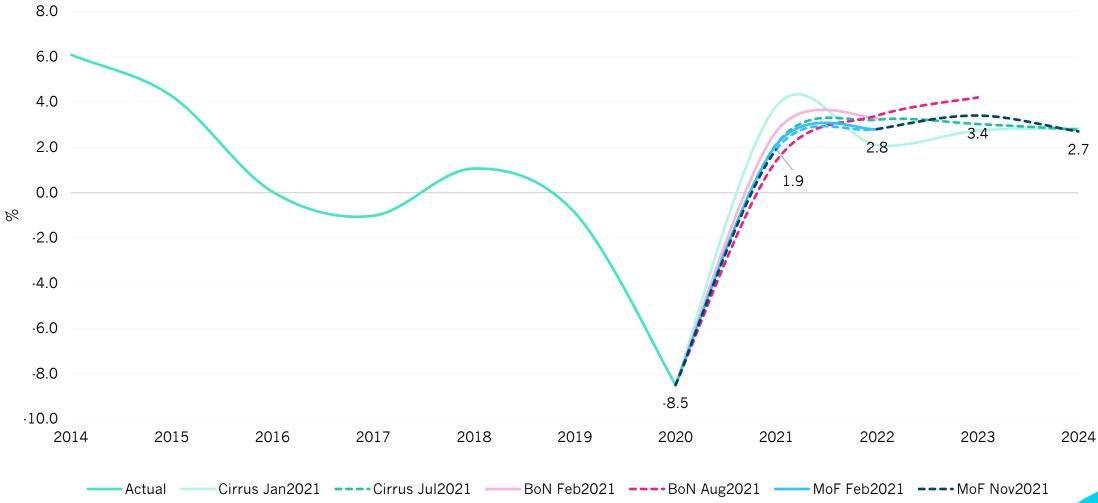
Commodity price recovery positive Limited tangible reform to investment environment





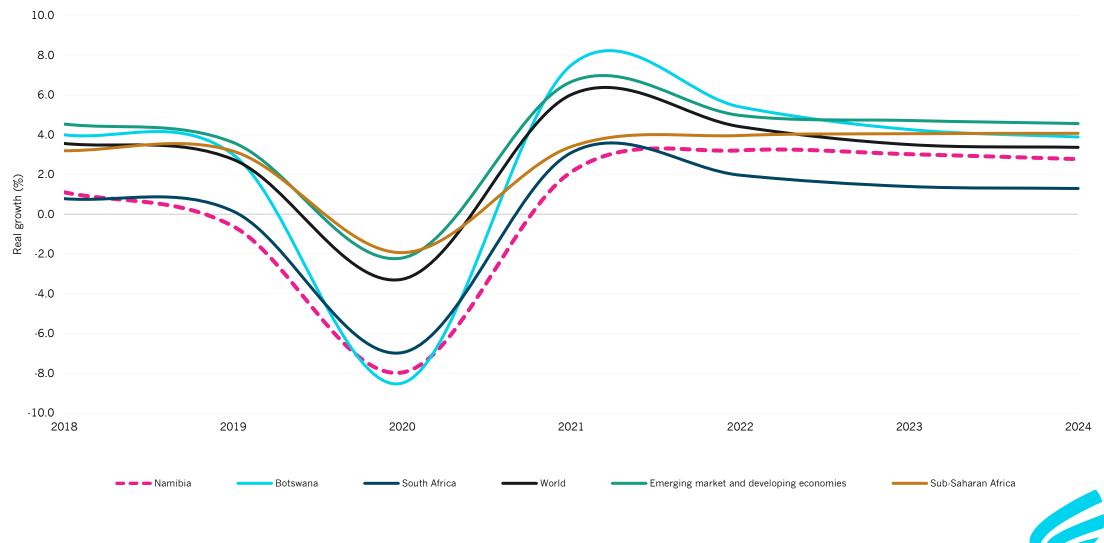


Growth forecasts





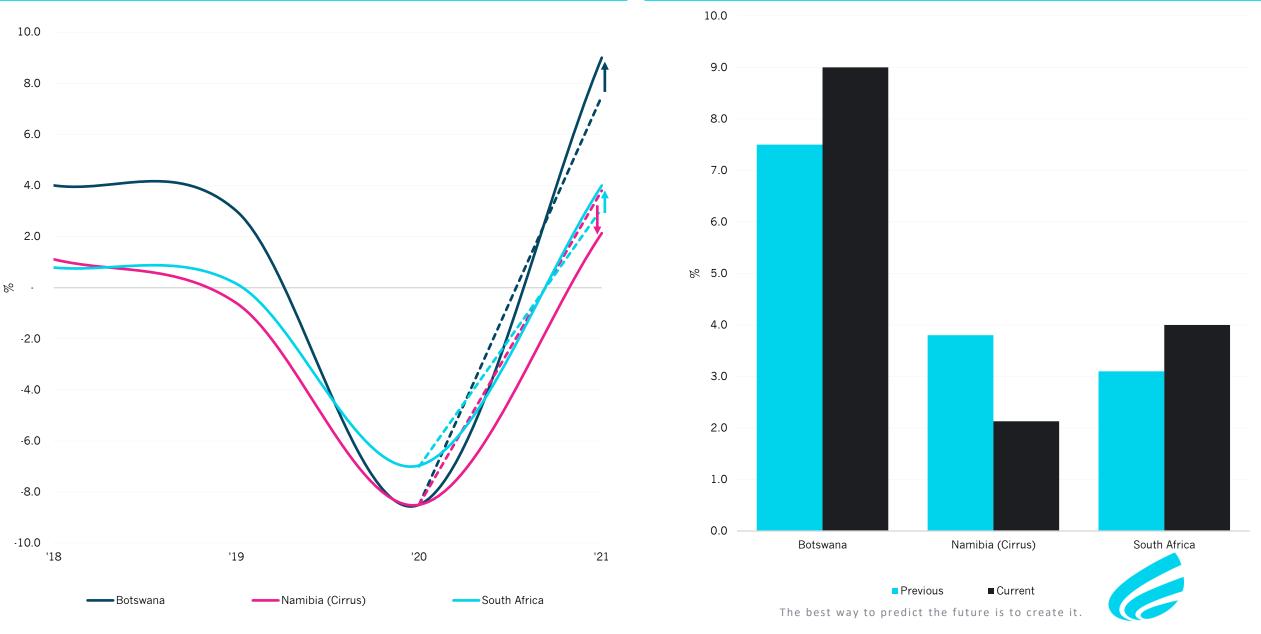
Growth laggard



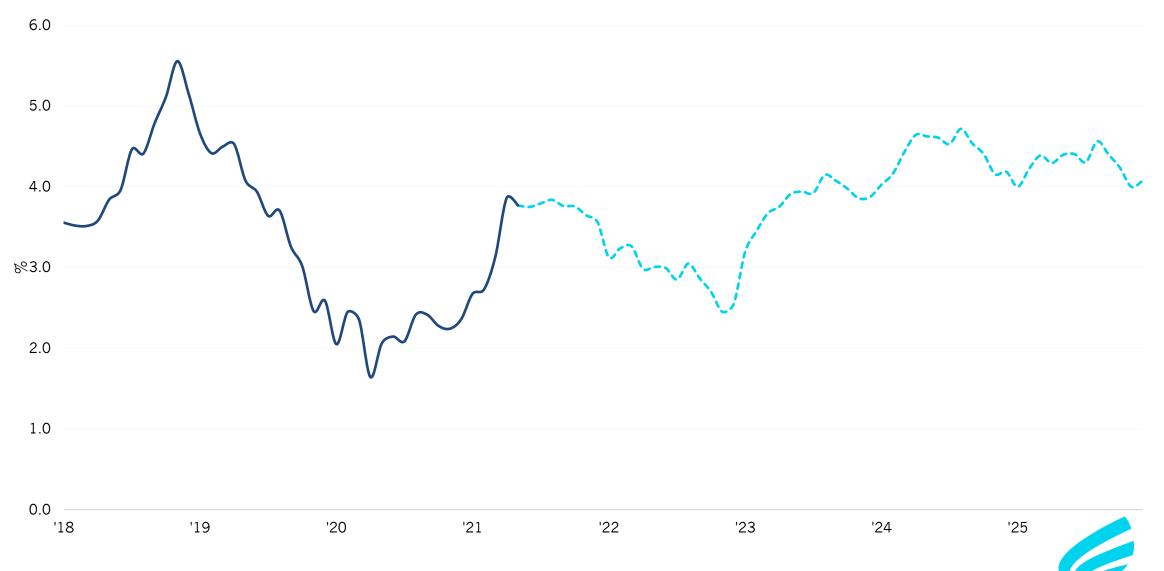
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Growth prospects

Namibia's growth forecasts for '21 have been revised down, while her neighbours see upgrades.



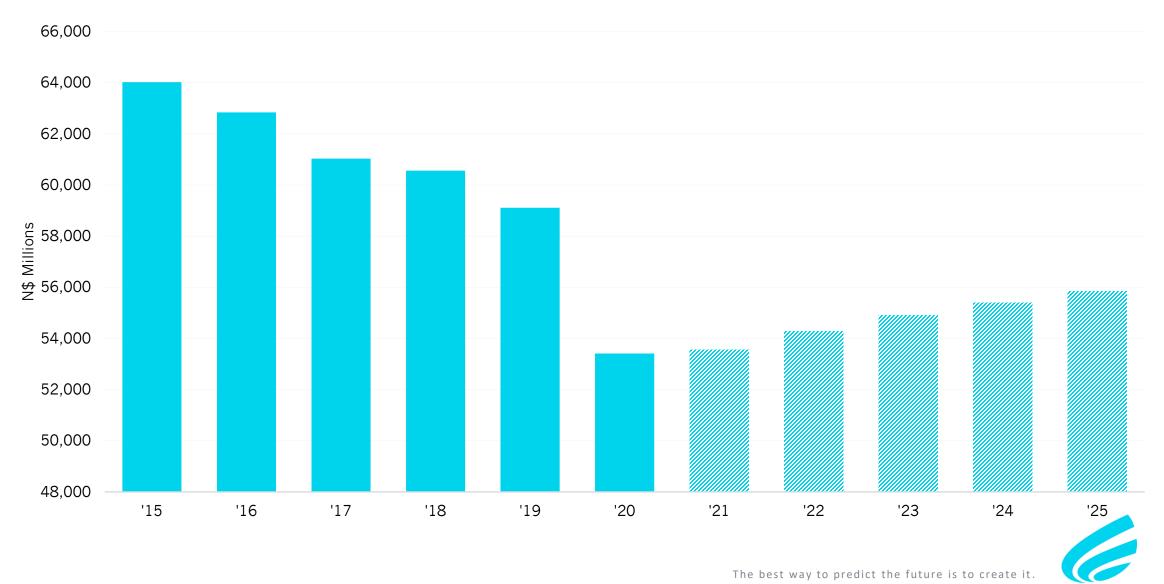
Inflation forecast





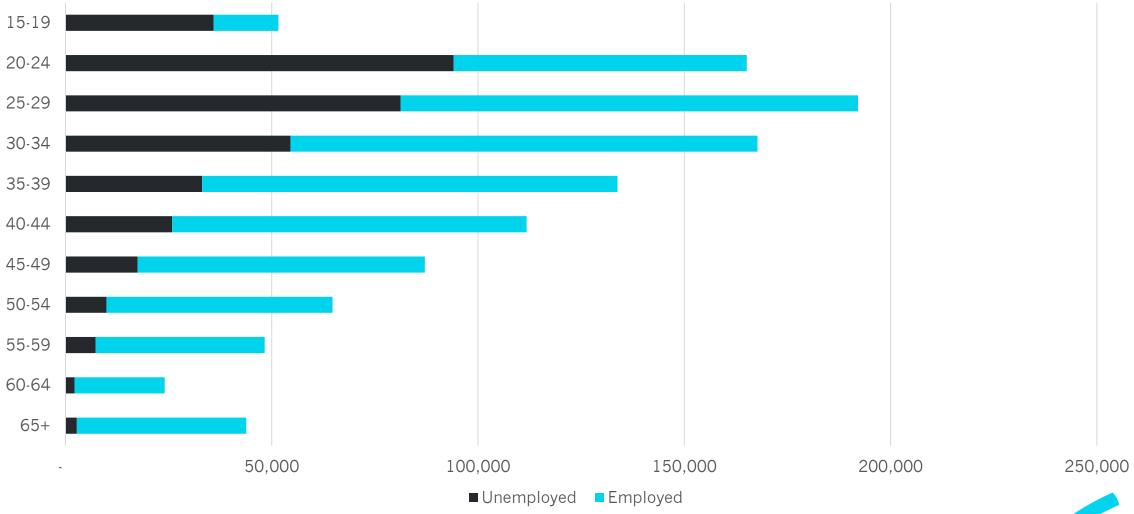


Real GDP per capita



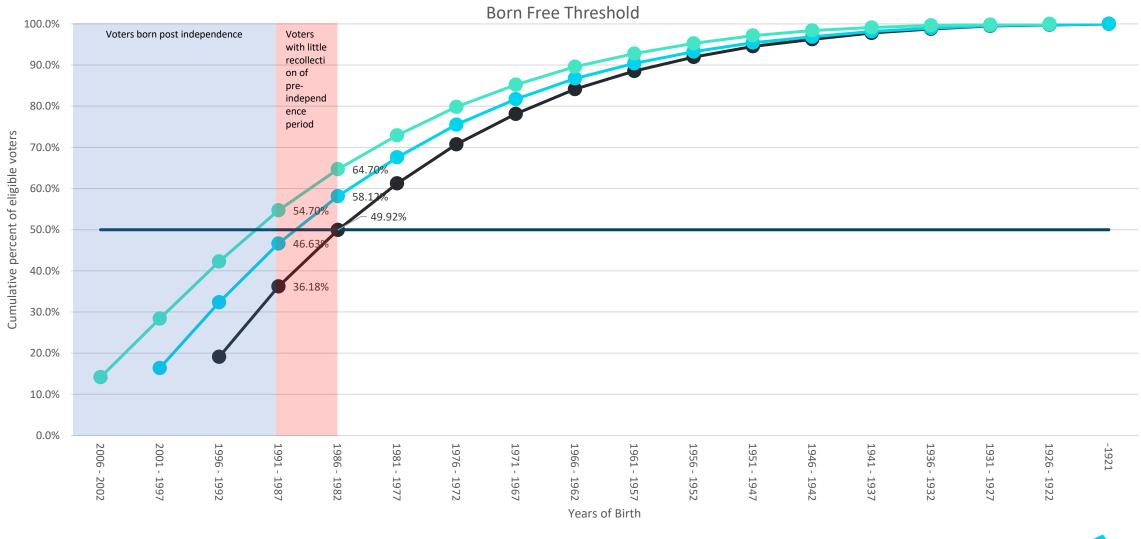
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Labour force by age (2018)





The "Born Free" Threshold



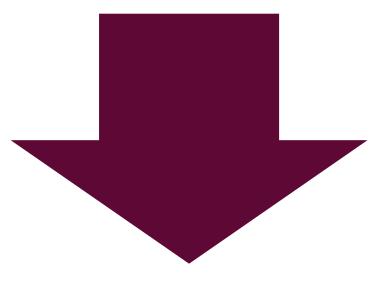
——2014 **—**2019 **—**2024



Final thoughts



Pros and Cons



Positive Signs

- Improving commodity prices
- New mining investment
- Angola trajectory
- Public assets and natural resources
- Positive investment rhetoric
- (Some) fiscal reform deficit stabilisation
- COVID passing?

Downside risks

- Lack of real fiscal reform at expenditure level
- Deficit funding
- Limited realistic plan for growth revival, particularly short term
- Limited clarity on investment-influencing policy
- Increased tax with limited clarity on corporate tax reductions
- Political pressure



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