

# Namibia Economic Outlook 2005

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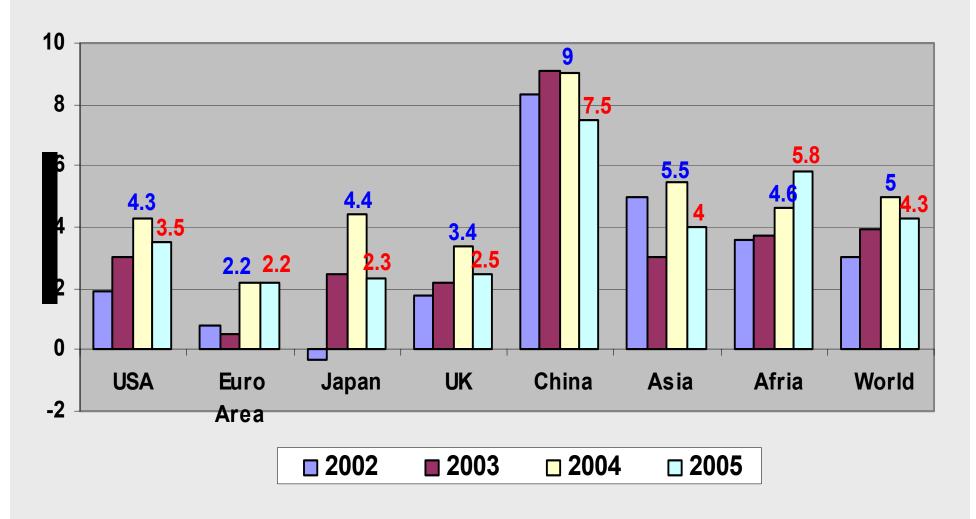
TRADITIONAL VALUES. INNOVATIVE IDEAS.

#### **Economic Outlook**

Part 1



#### **Global Economic Growth to fall in 2005**







#### **Global Economic Outlook**

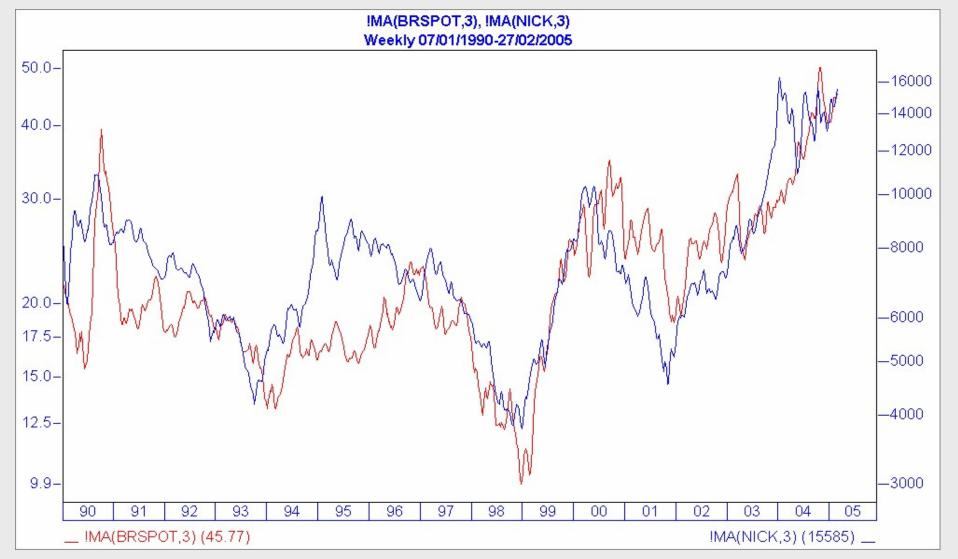
#### Global Economic Growth Projected to fall in 2005 due to:

- Decline in GDP Output Gaps across the World, especially industrialized countries.
- Tight Monetary (rising interest rates) and fiscal Policies in major Industrial and emerging economies.
- Wealth Effect from declining equity and housing prices and declining corporate profits.
- Impact of higher oil prices.





## Oil Price Outlook: Expected to decline to US\$27bbl







## Oil Price

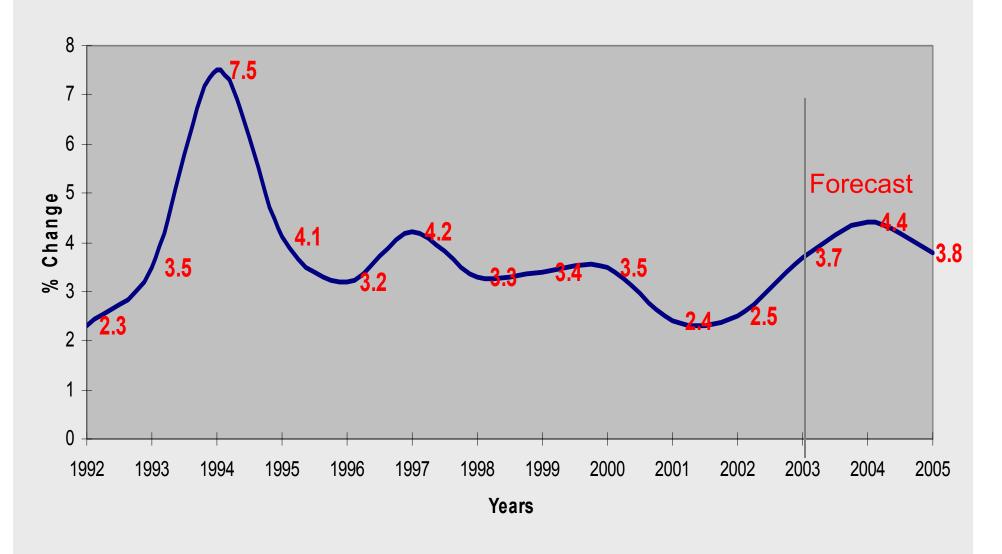
# Oil Price to remain high as long as global Economic Growth remains strong:

- Once the Fed has hiked rates enough and the US growth slowed oil price is expected to come down like other commodities.
- Our long-run average oil price is around US\$27/bbl US\$25/bbl.





## Namibia Economic Outlook









#### **Sources of Economic Growth in 2005**

#### Mining sector main driver of growth in 2005:

- 2005: Diamond Production to exceed 2 million carats due to increased production from SAMICOR & NAMDEB.
- Ongopolo to open three new mines: Matchless Mine (March 2005), Tsumeb West Copper Mine (April 2005), Tschudi Mine (2005) and Asis Far West.
- Copper Production to increase from 18000 tonnes in 2004 to 30000 tonnes in 2005.
- Skorpion Zinc Mine to reach full production of 150 000 tonnes, and an expansion of uranium expected in 2005.







#### **Sources of Economic Growth in 2005**

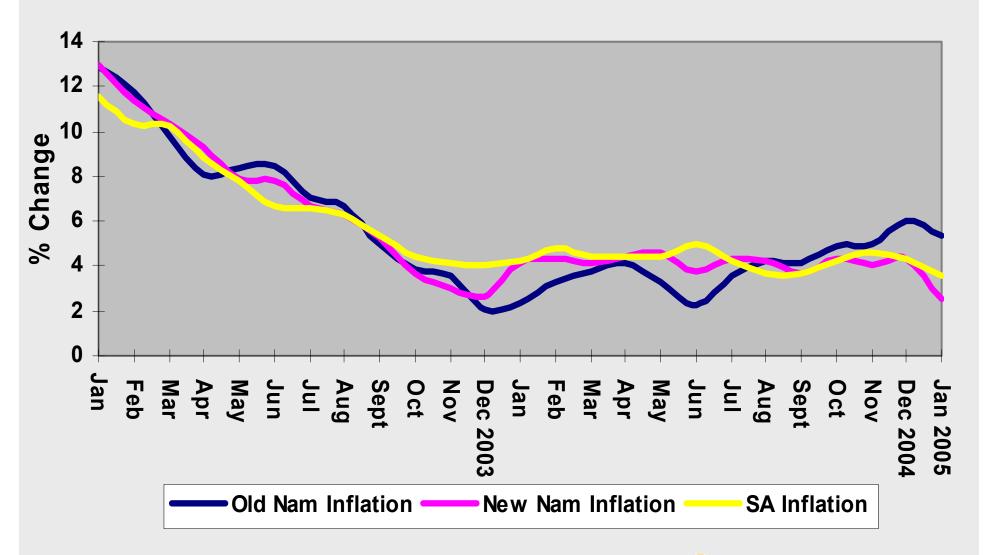
#### **Other Sectors:**

- Agriculture sector will have a negative effect on the economy due to delayed rainfall (crop production to decline substantially)
- **Fishing sector** contribution to GDP neutral or negative due to strong currency and lower prices.
- Manufacturing sector: Negatively affected by strong rand, poor performance of fishing and agricultural sectors.
- Retail and Wholesale sector: To benefit from strong Domestic Demand due to lower inflation and interest rates.





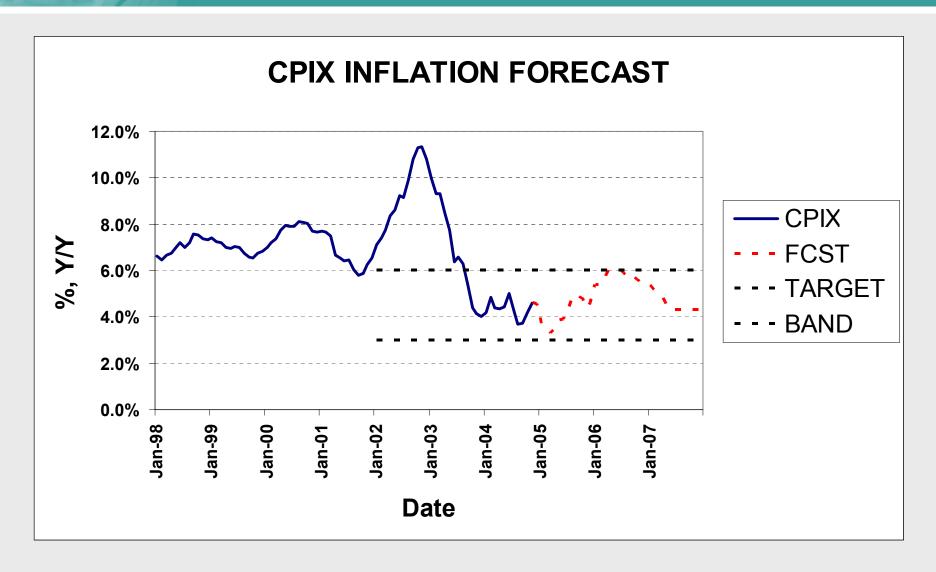
## Inflation Outlook: Nam VS SA







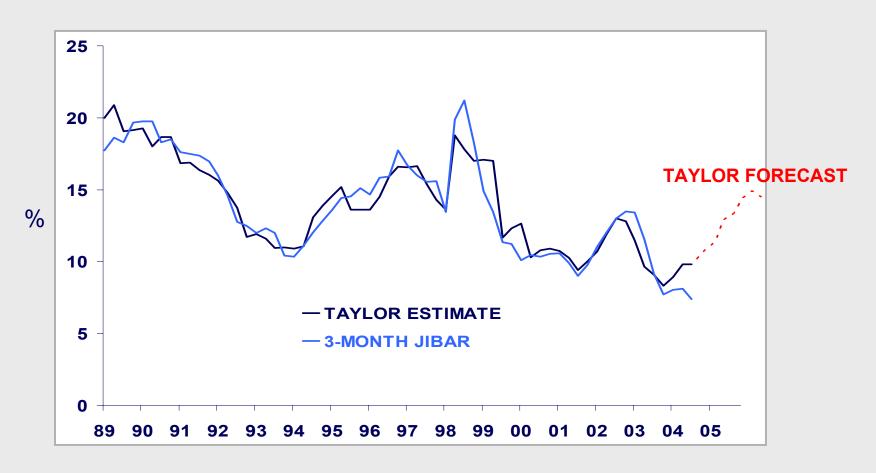
#### **CPIX Inflation Forecast**







# Taylor Rule suggests higher rates into 2005/06



 Driven by widening output gap as economy accelerates, strong consumer demand.





# Implication of Higher Interest Rates on the Economy

#### The Effect will be on:

- Household and Business heavily indebted
- High interest rate will reduce disposable income & consumption.
- Housing market to be affected negatively.
- Debt servicing cost for government debt to rise substantially.
- As a result the economy will be negatively affected.





# R/N\$ Currency Outlook in 2005

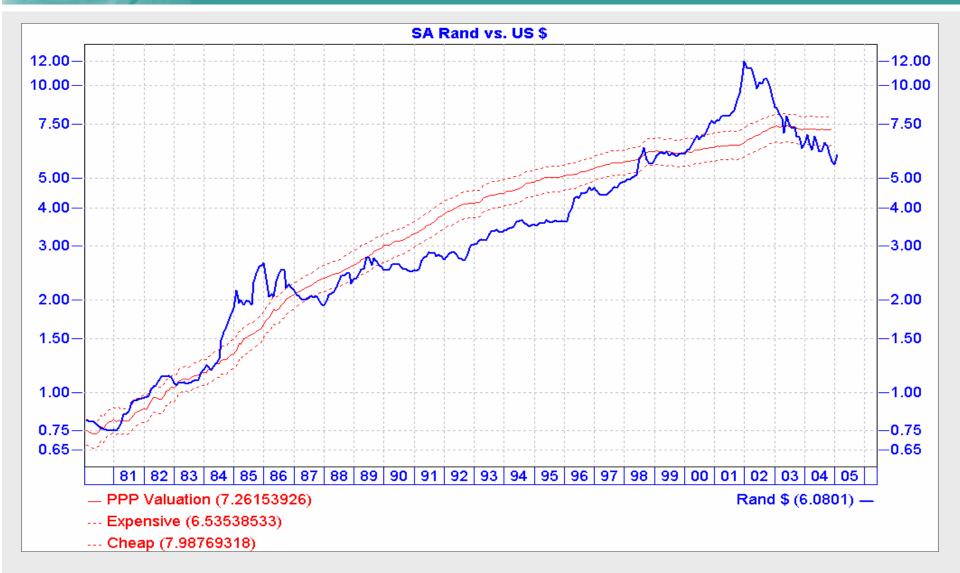
#### The strength of the N\$ will depend on:

- The commodity price cycle: when is the upward cycle ending depends on global economic growth.
- Global interest rate cycle.
- The US economic imbalances.
- Risk perception and equity valuations.





# Currency Outlook: Rand overvalued by 20 –25%







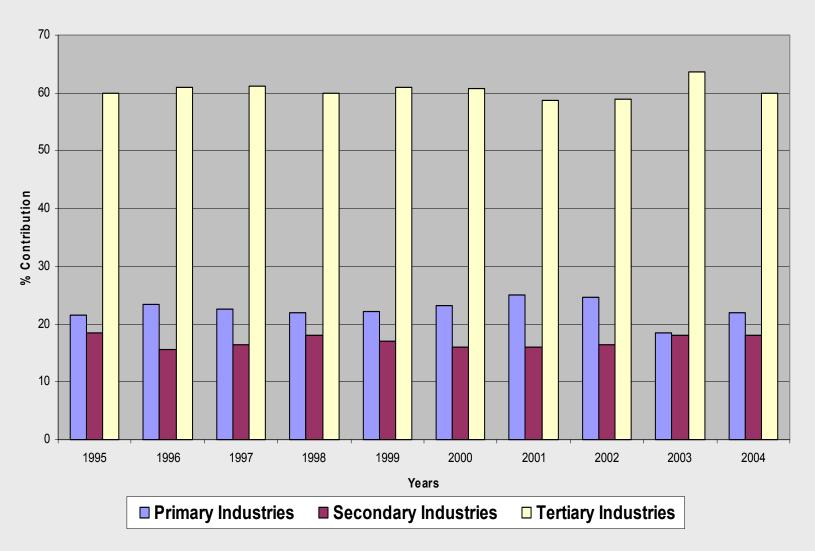


# MacroEconomic Stability & Challenges Ahead

Part 2



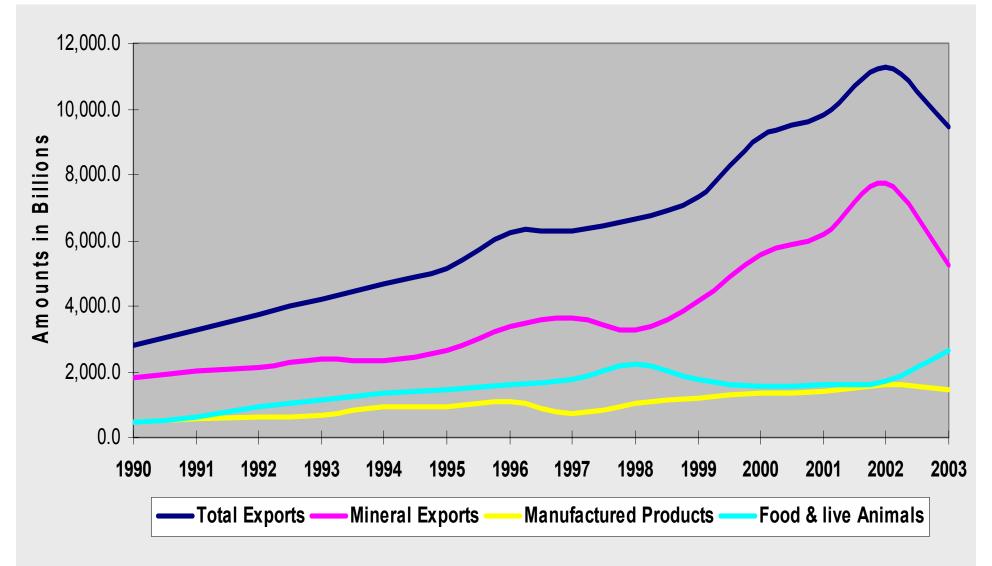
# Structural Change not Occurring







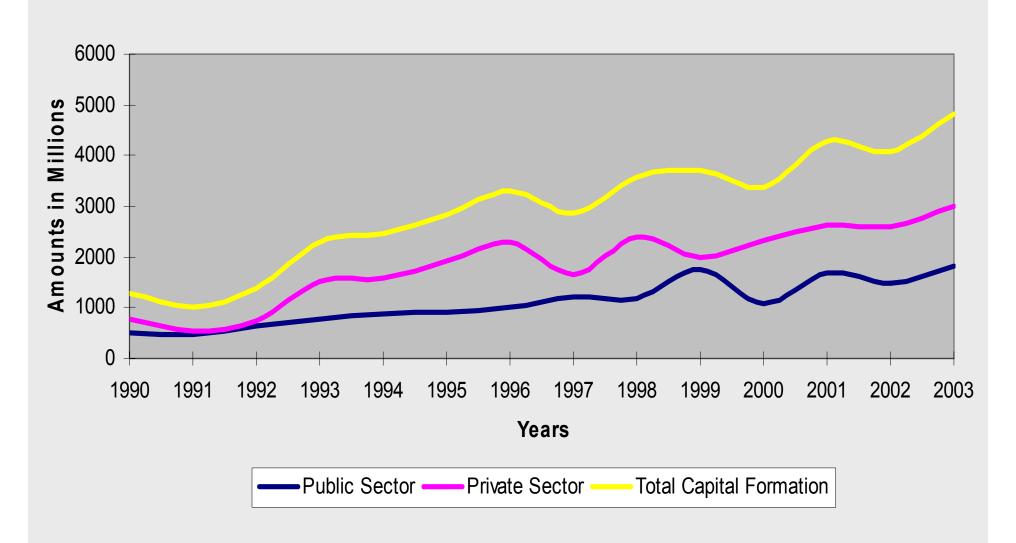
## **Undiversified Export Base: Minerals Dominates**







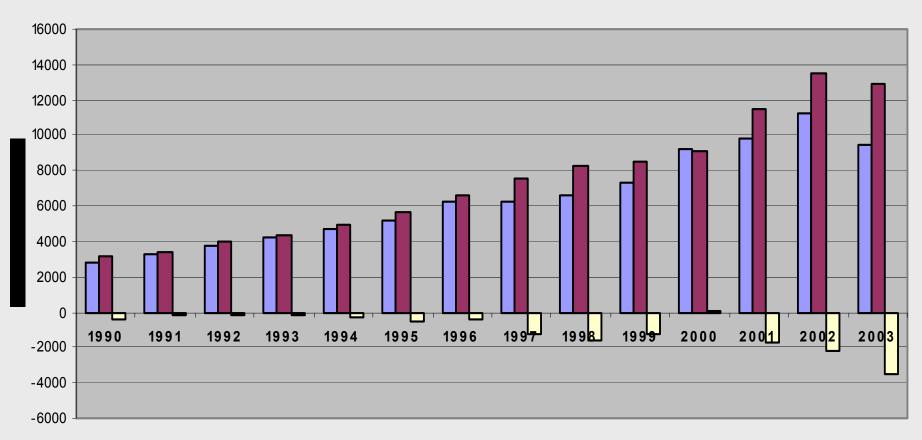
# Public vs Private Fixed Capital Formation







# Undiversified Export Base: Rising Trade Deficit





■ Exports ■ Imports □ Trade balance





# Structural Change: Policy Challenge

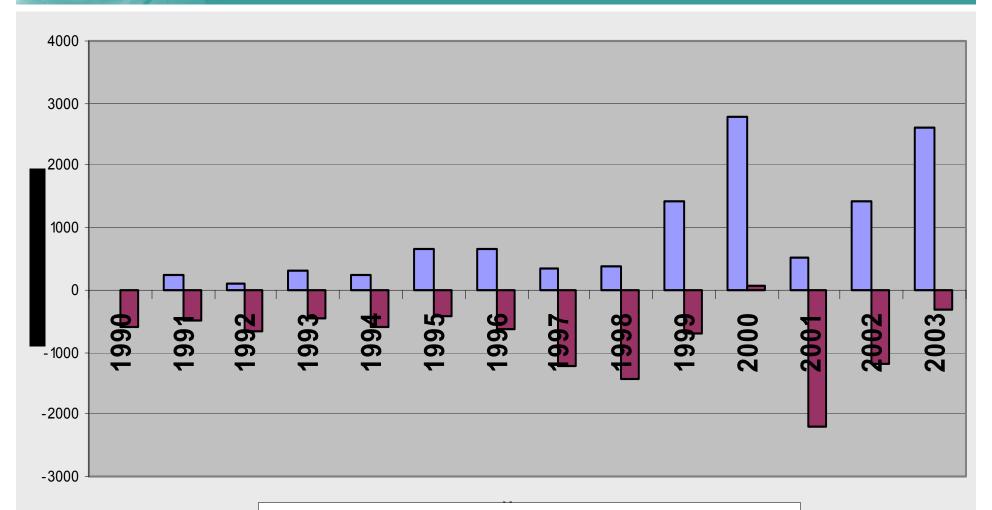
#### Too little policy instruments with many targets & Objectives:

- Exchange Rate Policy: Does the fixed exchange Rate inhibit economic diversification & promotes import dependence?
- Trade Policy: Despite government revenue, what other benefit do we derive from SACU?
- **Fiscal policy:** The only discretionary policy at government's disposal is it effective in supporting the economy?
- Financial & Industrial policy: Availability of productive capital and the effectiveness of the incentives given to businesses.





#### **Unsustainable Current Account Balance**



□ Current Acc inc. SACU ■ Current Acc Exl. SACU





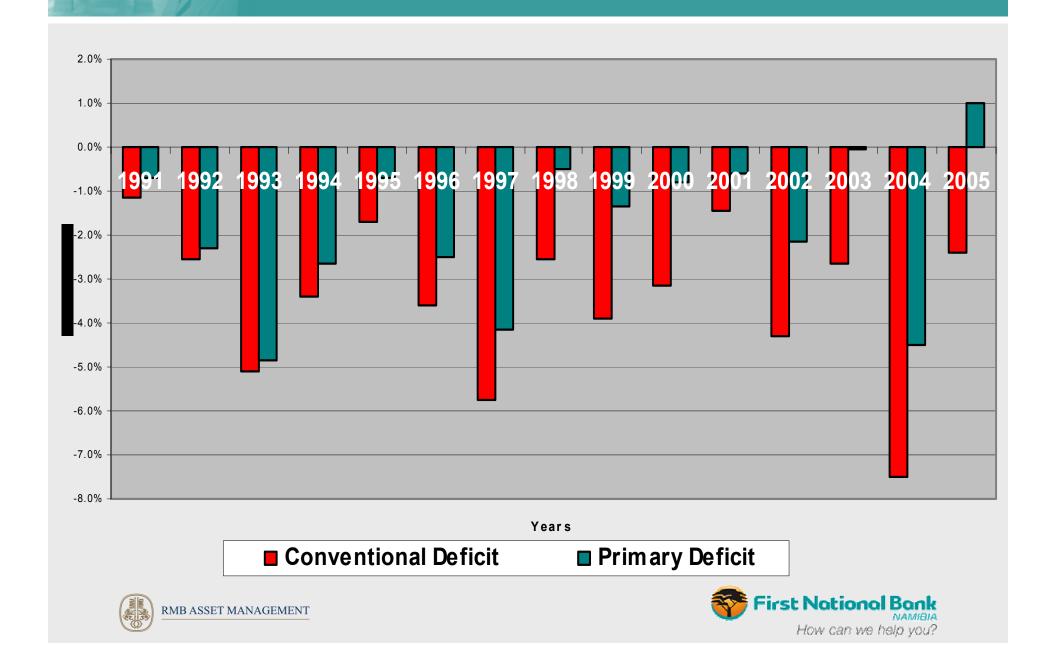


# **Government Budget Analysis & Expectations 2005**

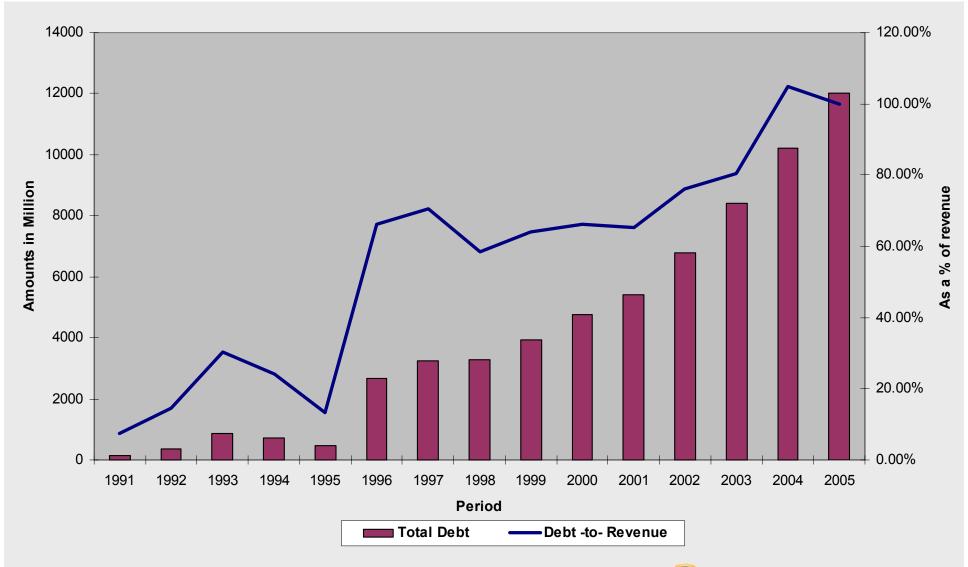
Part 3



# **Budget Deficits: Overall Deficit Vs Primary Deficit**



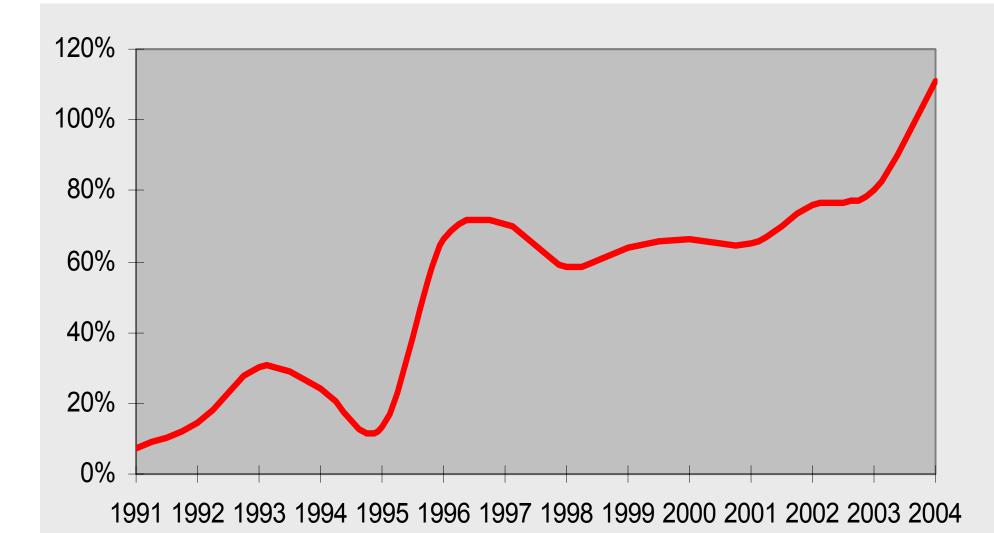
#### Total Debt & Debt as % of Government Revenue







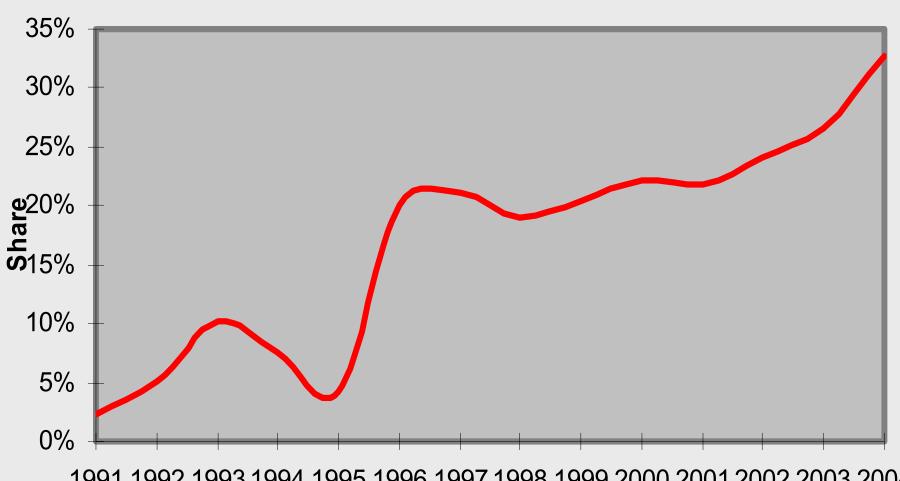
# Debt to Revenue (IMF Danger Zone)







# Debt - to - GDP (Approaching Critical levels)

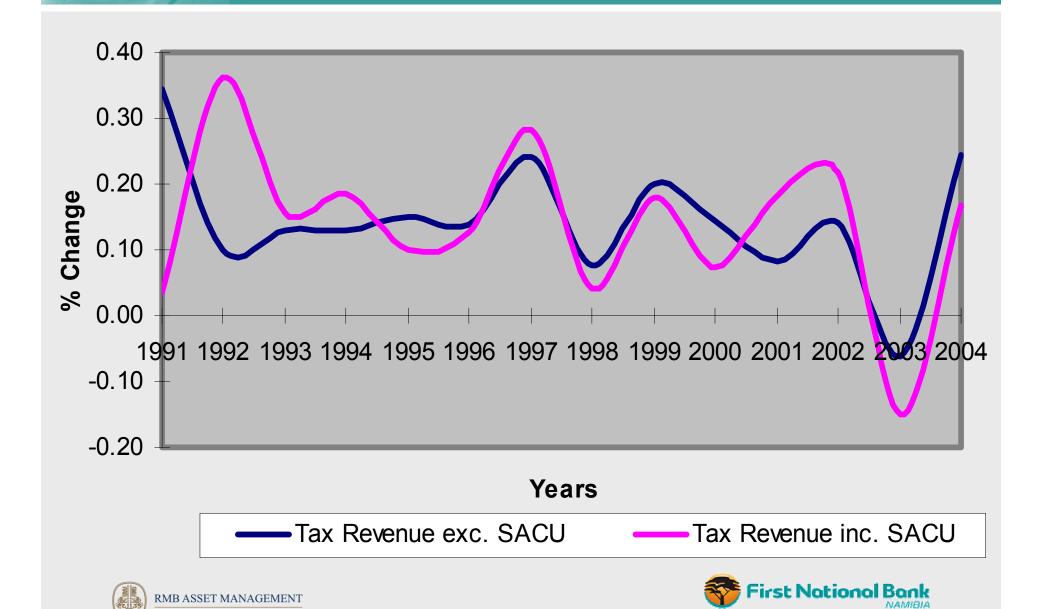






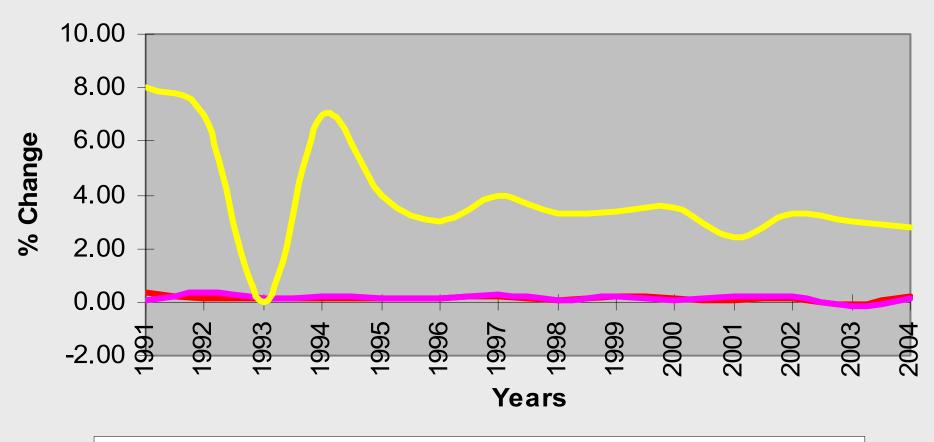


# Elasticity of Tax Revenue ( < 1= inelastic)



How can we help you?

# Elasticity of Tax Revenue VS GDP



—Revenue inc. SACU —Revenue exc. SACU —GDP





#### **Government Finance Position**

#### The big question:

- Debt now exceeds Revenue. Government is borrowing to finance old loans not new projects
- The main problem for government is on the revenue side: Tax Elasticity below one (1) sign of weak revenue collection.
- Broadening tax base and restructuring of the Receiver of Revenue Department to improve collection of revenue and make the office more independent.





#### **Solutions for Government Finance Position**

#### The solutions are:

Privatization Programme: A schedule of privatization need to be put in place to support government financing needs.

- IJG Brokers estimates that at current valuations government can raise close to N\$1 billion from the sale of MTC.
- Securitization of government debt: Seek for a financially sound institution that will buy government debt at a discount.
- Consolidate current short –term debt into a single long-term Euro bond or restructure current debt through IMF and World Bank, and African Development Bank financing.





#### How Attractive is Namibia as an Investment Destination

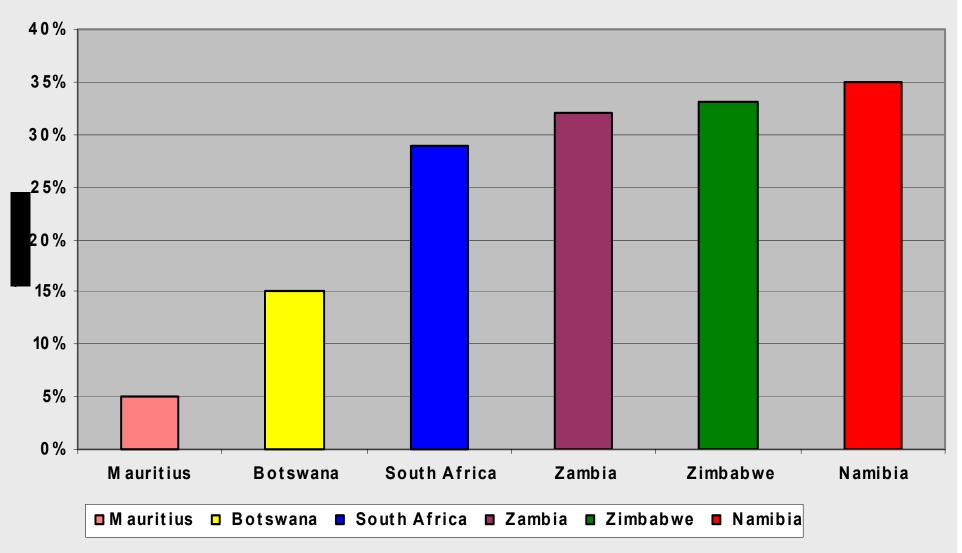
#### **Corporate Tax:**

- Highest Corporate Tax at 35% for Non-mining companies, and 37.5% for Non-Diamond Mining companies.
- Effective tax rate for Diamond Mining Companies at 55%.
- Effective Tax Rate for Oil and Gas is 35%.
- In comparison to other countries, Namibia has the highest corporate tax in the world with India at 40%.
- To compete for Foreign Direct Investment tax regime is key.





## Namibia's Corporate Tax Rates Compared







#### How Attractive is Namibia as an Investment Destination

#### **Factor Productivity:**

- Labour: Highly unskilled and unproductive Bank of Namibia studies indicates that labour costs (wages and salaries) is very high in Namibia, only second to SA in the region. 35% of the active labour force not in use.
- Capital: Surplus capital and exported. Allocated to unproductive sectors (Home loans, consumption loans and loans to government).
- Land: Most of the fertile land in rural area not put to productive use and is underutilized.





## The goals of vision 2030 to be realised only if...

#### **Factor Productivity:**

- Labour Productivity improves: High labour cost should be matched with high productivity and put the 35% of the active labour force into use.
- Capital: Surplus capital currently exported through Institutional Investors such as insurance companies and pension funds be re-channeled back to Namibia & invested in productive projects. Government funds to be invested in productive projects.
- Land: Land reform should not negatively affect production and rural land be fully utilized.





## RSA Budget & Impact on Namibia

#### SA reaping the fruits of fiscal discipline and hard work:

- The SA Minister of Finance presented an expansionary budget that will support an economic growth of 4% 2005.
- Company tax reduced to 29%, and Personal Income tax cuts/relief to consumers of N\$6.8 billion a boost for retail sector. The main beneficiaries are those earning R150 000 & below.
- Government GDFI to increase by N\$74 billion a major boost for construction and building sector.





## **RSA Budget & Impact on Namibia**

#### **SACU Pool Transfers:**

- SACU transfers declines from N\$13,3 billion to N\$12,1 billion a decline of 9.6%.
- Simon Storm Securities estimates that Namibia's receipt for 2005/06 fiscal will decrease by approximately N\$400 million.
- The N\$6.4 billion tax relief will increase disposable income of South Africans & more tourists will come to Namibia.







# The End

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