



COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

1996 – 2005

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PREFACE

This is the twelfth publication on National Accounts issued by the Central Statistical Office. This issue provides estimates of Gross Domestic Product in current and constant prices at basic prices and also of expenditure on GDP at current prices, other accounting flows such as Gross National Income, and Gross National Savings. Additionally, it includes the Balance of Payments components and some key economic indicators.

In presenting this report, the standard methodology adopted for the OECS countries which is broadly consistent with the revised United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) has been used. However, due to serious manpower constraints and other pertinent problems, the scope of the series has been greatly restricted. Consequently, a number of the tables, which have been recommended in the SNA, are not here presented. Compilation of the Balance of Payments estimates, which is undertaken with assistance from the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, follows standard procedures recommended by the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payment Manual, fifth edition.

The material presented in this issue consists of revised National Accounts estimates for the period 1996 to 2005. Substantial revisions were made to the series to incorporate the new base year of 1990. Previously, 1977 was used as the base year. In the process of revising the series, some changes were made to a few of the deflators as a means of improving on the quality of the estimates. Also, revised Balance of Payments estimates are presented from 1998 to 2005. Heavy reliance is being placed on an annual survey of establishments, which provides most of the source data for the compilation of these statistics.

The Central Statistical Office expresses sincere thanks to the many respondents who continually provide us with the relevant data. In addition, the office would like to also express its gratitude to the relevant staff of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, who dedicatedly assisted us in the compilation of the National Accounts and Balance of Payments statistics.

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DEFINITION OF COMPONENTS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND RELATED AGGREGATES

National Accounts compilation is a statistical procedure, which aims at providing a numerical summary of the many transactions taking place in an economy during a given period of time. These transactions relate, in particular, to the production and use of goods and services, to the generation and use of income and to the transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy. The following notes, concepts and definitions are presented here in order to facilitate an understanding of the statistical tables presented in this publication.

THE GROSS OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES:

This is equal to the gross value of goods and services produced within an establishment during the period. In the case of units produced for the market, most of the goods produced during a period are usually sold during the same period. The rest goes into the stocks of the producers either in the form of finished goods or as work-in-progress. Work-in-progress includes partially processed, fabricated or assembled goods, but excludes partially completed construction works, which are included in gross fixed capital formation and in the sales of the construction industry. The increase in the value of standing timber and crops, which is due to growth, is excluded from gross output and work-in-progress. Goods and services produced which are not intended for sale in the market, but are used for consumption or capital formation on own account are also covered in the gross output of industries.

INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION:

This consists of non-durable goods and services purchased by producers and used up as inputs in the process of production. It does not include goods and services produced within that same establishment and fed back as inputs into production within the same establishment. Non-durable goods are defined as goods having an expected lifetime of use of less than a year. Intermediate consumption goods are valued in purchase's price. In practice, intermediate consumption is estimated as the sum of purchased of inputs less changes in inventories of inputs.

GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA)

Gross value added is a measure of each producer's contribution to GDP. It is a measure of the increase or newly created value generated by the production process in question, gross of any capital used up in the production process.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED (FISIM)

In computing the gross domestic product for the total economy, an adjustment is made for FISIM, which is called financial intermediation services indirectly measured. FISIM is measured as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds; as such income does not arise from financial intermediation. FISIM must be recorded as being disposed of in one or more of the following ways – as intermediate consumption by enterprises, as final consumption by households or exports to non-residents. In practice, because of the difficulty in allocating this output among various recipients or users of the services, for which no explicit charges are made, we have continued to use the convention proposed in the 1968 version of the SNA whereby the whole of the output is recorded as intermediate consumption of a notional industry.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES:

This is defined to include all payments by resident producers of wages and salaries to their employees in cash and in kind, and of contributions paid or imputed, in respect of their employees, to social security schemes and to private pensions, family allowance, casualty insurance, life insurance and similar schemes.

- (1) **Wages and Salaries:** This is defined to include all payments which employees receive in respect of their work whether in cash or in kind, and before deductions to Social Security, Income Tax, etc. Included are:

- (a) Commissions, overtime payments
- (b) Tips
- (c) Bonuses
- (d) Cost of living and dearness allowances
- (e) Fees to ministers of religion
- (f) Fees to members of boards of directors
- (e) Holidays and paid vacations or sick leave

Also included is the cost to the employer of providing food, lodging, ordinary clothing etc, either free of cost, or at a markedly reduced cost which are of clear and direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

Excluded from wages and salaries are expenditure by employers which are of benefit both to the employees and the employers. Examples of these are outlays on:

- (a) Medical Examinations
- (b) Sport and other recreational facilities
- (c) Amenities at place of work
- (d) Reimbursement of expenses for travel and entertainment
- (e) Reimbursement of expenses or provision of uniforms, tools and equipment.

- (2) **Employers Contribution to Social Security Schemes:** This concept is self-explanatory.
- (3) **Employers' contribution to Private Pension Funds etc.:** This is defined as contributions to private funds, reserves or other special schemes in respect of family allowances, lay-off and severance pay, casualties and maternity leave, pensions etc.

The System of National Accounts (SNA) states that if in the absence of special schemes of reserves, employers make direct payments of this type to their employees, imputed contributions in respect of these obligations should be included in the employers' contribution to private schemes.

THE OPERATING SURPLUS/MIXED INCOME:

This is equivalent to the excess of the value added at producer's prices over the sum of compensation of employees, taxes net of subsidies on production and imports and allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. If a strict income approach to estimating value added is used, operating surplus is estimated directly and value added is estimated as the sum of its elements. If a combination of the production and income approaches to estimation is used, value added is computed as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption, while operating surplus is calculated as the residual between value added and its other components. Operating surplus is simply the sum of net profits and property income. It is the surplus of deficit from production before taking into account interest and land rents payable by the

establishments, as any non-allowable items such as bad debts, donations, miscellaneous provisions and capital items written off as current expense. Mixed income is similarly defined but contains an element of remuneration for the work done by the owners and households of unincorporated business.

CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL:

This is defined as the value at current replacement cost of the reproducible fixed assets used up during a period of account as a result of normal wear and tear, foreseen obsolescence and the normal rate of accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not included in consumption of fixed capital.

TAXES ON PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS:

These are defined as compulsory, unrequited payments to Government, which industries treat as part of the cost of production. They include import and export duties, excise, sales, entertainment and turnover taxes, real estate and land taxes, unless they are merely an administrative device for collection of income tax, levies on value added and the employment of labour (but not social security contributions), motor vehicle, driving test, license, airport and passport fees when paid by producers, but are considered to be compulsory fees, fines and penalties when paid by the Household sector. The SNA no longer use the term indirect taxes rather it is now called taxes on production and imports.

SUBSIDIES:

These are all grants on current account made by Government to private industries and public corporations, and grants made by the public authorities to Government enterprises in compensation for operating losses, when these losses are clearly the consequences of the policy of the Government to maintain prices at a level below cost of production.

Any Government grants to producers, which are not connected with their productive activities but are given to them in the capacity of customers, such as social assistance grants and social security benefits should be treated as current transfers and not as subsidies.

GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE:

This is defined as the value of gross output of Producers of Government Services less the value of its commodity and non-commodity sales and the value of its own-accounts capital formation. The gross output is equal to the cost of production, that is, the sum of intermediate consumption of goods and services, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and corresponding net taxes on production.

The Government final consumption expenditure, consists therefore of the purchase of goods and services, and expenditures on compensation of employees less the revenue received from sales. Sales do not include fees and charges that are levied by Governments for regulatory purposes. Examples are payments of driving tests, vehicle licenses, driving permits, passports, airport fees and fees charged for court services, all of which are defined as fees when paid by households and as taxes on production when paid by enterprises. Fines and penalties are also excluded from sales and classified as "fines and penalties" whether paid by households or enterprises. These items are not to be deducted from gross output to arrive at final consumption expenditure.

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE:

This is defined as the outlays of households on new durable and non-durable goods and services less their net sales of second-hand goods, scraps and waste. Purchases of households of consumer durables such as furniture, radios, and automobiles are all included in Private Final Consumption Expenditure. Purchases of dwellings are treated as gross fixed capital formation of the real estate industry. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is part of the gross output of the real estate industry and is also included in the final consumption expenditure of households.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION:

This consists of additions to the assets of producers of tangible reproducible goods, which have an expected lifetime of use of one year or more. The producers in question may be industries, producers of Government services and producers of private non-profit services to households. The capital goods may be purchased or produced on own account. Sales less purchases of second-hand fixed assets and sales of scrapped fixed assets by producers should be deducted from gross fixed capital formation. Gross fixed capital formation covers the following items:

- (i) Acquisitions by producers of civilian use of tangible assets, which have an estimated lifetime of use of one year or more, except land, mineral deposits, timber tracts and similar non-reproducible tangible assets. Relatively inexpensive durable reproducible goods, such as certain types of office equipment may on practical grounds be excluded. Government outlays on construction and machinery and durable equipment primarily intended for military use, are classified as intermediate consumption rather than gross fixed capital formation.
- (ii) Outlays on improvements and alterations of capital goods, which significantly extend their expected lifetime of use or substantially increase their productivity, are considered to be gross fixed capital formation.
- (iii) Outlays on the reclamation and improvement of land, on the development plantations and similar agricultural holdings are included in Gross Fixed Capital Formation.
- (iv) Purchases and breeding of draught animals, breeding stock, dairy cattle and sheep and other animals raised for wool and hair clips should be treated as acquisition of fixed assets.
- (v) Dealer's margins, solicitors' fees, stamp duties and other transfer costs of transactions in land, mineral deposits, timber tracts and similar non-reproducible assets in tangible non-financial assets and in second-hand assets are covered in gross capital formation.

CHANGES IN INVENTORY:

This is equal in principle to the market value of the physical change during a period of account in stocks of materials, supplies, work-in-progress (except on construction projects), finished products, livestock raised for slaughter and merchandise held by resident industries, and in stock of strategic materials and emergency stocks of important products held by Government services.

In practice, the closest feasible approximation may be the difference between the levels of these stocks at the beginning and end of the period, both valued at approximate average prices ruling over the period.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES:

This consists of the transactions in goods and services of the residents of a given country with the rest of the world, and covers merchandise, transportation, travel, insurance and other non-factor services, such as government transactions, various fees, rentals royalties, gifts in kind etc. Expenditure abroad by residents such as tourists and other persons, seasonal workers, and diplomatic and military personnel stationed abroad are treated as imports. Similarly, expenditures in the domestic territory by non-residents are considered exports. The valuation of exports and imports are f.o.b.

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES:

This pertains to the value of all goods and services produced in an economy within a given time period of usually one year. It is equal to the sum of compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital, taxes less subsidies on production and operating surplus. An over-riding consideration on measuring the value of a country's gross domestic product is that duplication must be avoided. Duplication is avoided by deducting from the output of each producing unit the value of the inputs of goods and services, which it has received from other units, at home or abroad.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES:

This is equal to the sum of the Gross Value Added of all resident producers, plus taxes less subsidies on imports plus all non-deductible VAT or similar taxes.

GNI AT MARKET PRICES:

Gross National Income at market prices is the value of the goods and services produced by the labour and capital supplied by residents of a country. It is derived by adding net factor income from the rest of the world to GDP at market prices. GNI is identical to GNP as was used previously in National Accounts.

NET INCOME FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD:

This is defined as the sum of two major components, net compensation of employees, and net property and entrepreneurial income. Net compensation of employees covers the labour income of residents' abroad and non-residents in the country. Net property and entrepreneurial income covers investment income from ownership of foreign financial claims such as interest and dividends. The entrepreneurial income of foreign investment in a country, i.e. profits and dividends, could be remitted to foreign countries or left unremitted. The unremitted portion is always treated as reinvested earnings.

LABOUR INCOME AND WORKER'S REMITTANCES:

It should be noted that there is a distinction between those individuals whose earnings are to be classified as labour income (persons who are not residents of the economy where they work) and migrants (persons who have become residents of that economy by virtue of being expected to live there for a year or more). This distinction is often hard to make in practice. Data for these items are generally obtained from the balance of payments accounts, where migrants' income is classified as workers' remittances under unrequited transfers. Often when the distinction cannot be made labour income is aggregated with workers' remittances.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AT CONSTANT PRICES:

For analytical purposes, the national accounts at constant prices are derived by breaking current values down into a price component and quantity component. Estimates at constant prices are usually derived by deflating the values by price indices or by extrapolating base year values by appropriate volume indices. Both are equivalent to expressing current period quantities at base period prices.

METHODOLOGY OF ESTIMATING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:

The value added can be estimated by three different approaches, which are generally called the production approach, the income approach and the expenditure approach.

The production approach is designed to evaluate the value of output. The value added is estimated by deducting intermediate consumption from the gross value of output. The production approach is useful for estimation of value added for the commodity producing sectors, viz. agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and mining.

The income approach is used to estimate the value added by aggregating compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production, operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital. This approach is most commonly used in the case of service sectors, since data on gross output and intermediate consumption in the service sectors may not be readily available.

The expenditure approach is used to estimate the gross domestic product according to categories of final use. This consists of estimates of expenditure of final consumption of households, consumption expenditure of Government, private non-profit services serving households and gross capital formation adjusted for imports and exports of goods and service.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

This sector comprises of crops, livestock, forestry and fishing.

CROPS

Estimates on production from crops cover output of thirty-one different crops of which bananas are the principles crop. Other important agro-industrial crops are coconuts, grapefruits, limes, oranges and root crops-such as yams, dasheens and tannias.

Value added is estimated by the production approach. The value of output consists of exports and local consumption, including subsistence, which vary from crop to crop. The outputs of the various crops are estimated in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture. The farm-gate prices are obtained by adjusting export f.o.b. and market prices for trade and transport margins. These prices are checked for consistency with prices paid by the purchasers to the growers of these products.

The cost of material inputs consists of imported inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. The c.i.f. values of these imports are adjusted upwards to include duty, consumption tax and trade and transport margins. Additionally, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, local inputs of materials and costs of repairs and maintenance of agricultural machinery and tools are estimated at 10% of the value of output. Production of all agricultural crops is re-valued at 1990 prices. Imported inputs are deflated by an index of potassic fertilizer prices, and local inputs are taken to be 10% of constant price outputs.

LIVESTOCK

The value added for livestock is estimated by the production approach. The livestock Division of the Ministry of Agriculture provides estimates of beef, pork, mutton, poultry, meat, and eggs and milk production. Estimates of meat production are based on slaughter permits and an upward adjustment is made for unrecorded slaughter. Estimates on poultry and egg production are obtained from the major poultry farms. These are crosschecked for consistency with the estimates provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Material inputs consist mostly of imported livestock feed, which amounts to about 25% of the gross value of output. Local inputs are estimated at 5% of output. The constant series is obtained by the double deflation method.

FORESTRY

The value of output covers bamboo, wood, firewood and charcoal. The estimates are obtained in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry Department. Material inputs are estimated at 20% of gross value of output. The constant price series is obtained by the double deflation method.

FISHING

For fishing, the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries Division provided estimates of landed catch. Since December 1983, enumerators from the Ministry are collected in detailed monthly data on catch at major fishing ports. Data are also obtained from the cooperatives. For the previous years, output has been estimated on the basis of number of mechanized and non-mechanized boats and average catch per boat. The Department of Fisheries conducted an ad hoc survey in 1981 and estimated that there were 350 mechanized and 259 non-mechanized boats in fishing and they caught 8,000 lbs. and 2,080 lbs. of fish per boat respectively. The retail price of fish

is taken as the producers' price since most of the fish is usually sold at the point of landing. The material inputs consist of expenses on fuel, bait, nets, repairs and maintenance of boats, etc. which amounts to 48.7% of the value of output for mechanized boats and 5.2% for non-mechanized boats. The constant price estimates are obtained by valuing output at 1990 prices and deducting input in the same proportion as in the current series.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER

The value added in this sector is estimated by the Production and income approaches. The main source of data is the financial statements of the electricity and the Water & Sewage companies. The constant price estimates are extrapolated from the base year estimates on the basis of electricity sold and water supplied.

CONSTRUCTION

The value added in construction is estimated by the commodity flow approach. The estimates are essentially based on import data, since domestic output of construction material is negligible. The c.i.f. values of imports of construction material are adjusted downward for any re-exports and for non-construction purposes; and adjusted upwards for duty, consumption tax, and trade and transport margins. The value of construction materials used as inputs is assumed to be 60% of the gross value of output. This proportion has been derived on the basis of discussions with the Ministry of Communications and Works and private contractors. For the constant price estimates, the deflator used is an index of c.i.f. import prices of construction materials such as cement, wood iron and steel.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Value added in the trade sector is estimated by the income approach. The main source of data is the accounts of trading establishments available at the Inland Revenue Office. The constant price estimates have been obtained by deflating the value added in current prices by the price index.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The value added estimates are obtained by using both the production and income approach. The main sources of data are the accounts at the Inland Revenue Office. To cover small hotels and restaurants the above is adjusted by 5%. The constant price estimates are derived by extrapolating the base year value added by an index of the total number of visitor arrivals.

MINING AND QUARRYING

This is a relatively small sector and consists of only two private companies. The output covers production of gravel, stone, pumice and sand. Due to the lack of more comprehensive data for this sector, in recent years the value in Mining has been assumed to be about 10% of the value in construction in both current and constant prices.

MANUFACTURING

Value added in the Manufacturing sector is estimated by the production and income approach. The main sources of data are from the records of the Inland Revenue Office and the Annual National Accounts Survey

Forms. The constant price estimates are worked out by extrapolating the base year estimate on the basis of quantities of manufacturing output.

TRANSPORT

The transports sector comprised of road transport, water transport and air transport.

Road Transport

The estimates of value added are obtained on the basis of earnings per vehicle and number of vehicles. The vehicles covered are hired trucks, buses, taxis, and hired jeeps, and their number is obtained from the licensing authorities. The earnings per vehicle are obtained on the basis of inquiries from various operators. The constant price estimates are extrapolated by the number of vehicles in each category.

Water Transport

The income approach is used to derive value added estimates for water transport, which are obtained from the accounts of port authority, shipping agents and lighter owners, and private shipping companies. The constant price estimates are derived on the basis of volume of cargo traffic and passenger arrivals and departures by sea transport.

Air Transport

This sector covers LIAT, and air travel and airport administration. The income of travel agents and airport administration has been obtained from their accounts. The constant price estimates are based on the index of volume of passenger arrivals by air transport.

COMMUNICATIONS

The estimates cover the operations of the Post Office and the telecommunications Company. The accounts of the Post Office, which are available from the Government budget, are analyzed to obtain compensation of employees and the constant price estimates are based on the volume of postal traffic. The accounts of the telecommunication companies for Dominica's operation are analyzed to obtain the value added in current prices. The constant price estimates are based on the combined index of overseas call rates.

BANKING AND INSURANCE

The value added estimates are obtained by the income approach. The accounts of the commercial banks, industrial bank, offshore banks, credit unions and insurance companies are analyzed to obtain the data. For the banking sub-sector, the constant price estimates are based on the prime lending rate and credit union membership and for insurance the deflator was based on a combined index (85:15 weights), of car and property insurance rates.

REAL ESTATE AND DWELLINGS

The value added estimates for owner-occupied dwellings are calculated on the basis of number of houses and average rent per house. One month's rent is subtracted as cost of repairs and maintenance. The number of dwellings is projected on the basis of 1970, 1981 and 1991 population census data on housing and the growth of the population. The rate of rent per house for the island as a whole is assumed to be half of the low

cost housing as most of the houses is of low quality. The value added at constant prices are derived first with population growth, and then inflated by the total Consumer Price Index to obtain current price estimates. The constant price value added for 1979 has been adjusted downwards on account of destruction of houses by Hurricane David.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The value added at current prices is obtained from analysis of the data on actual expenditure available from the computer printouts. The wages and salaries, pensions and gratuities comprise compensation of employees. The operations of the post office, airport, broadcasting and construction are excluded and allocated to their appropriate sectors. The major accounts in the government thus refer to central government, local government and Social Security Administration. Fiscal year data of central and local governments are adjusted to correspond to the calendar year. The constant price estimates are obtained by eliminating the effect of wage increase due to cost of living.

OTHER SERVICES

This sector covers business, entertainment and personal services, such as services of accounting firms, legal firms, individual professionals, barbers and beauty salons etc. Broadcasting and recently Cable TV have also been included. The gross value added is obtained from data submitted on the Annual National Accounts Survey form and is supplemented with data obtained from the Inland Revenue records. The constant price series is derived on the basis of population growth, and the current price series obtained by inflating the above with the Consumer Price Index.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED

According to the recommendation of the UN SNA, the financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), which consists of the difference between interest earned on loans and interest paid on deposits, have been deducted from the GDP in a single line, and not allocated to individual sectors.

The constant price estimates are obtained by using an average interest rate index extrapolating base year figures, as was the case for the Banking Sector.

REVIEW OF 2005

OVERVIEW

Preliminary data indicate that activity in the Dominican economy expanded in 2005, for the third consecutive year, following contractions experienced in 2001 and 2002. Increased output was noted in all sectors except the agricultural and transportation sectors. Consequently, real output expanded by 3.4 per cent to EC\$442.7m in 2005 largely reflecting increased consumer and business confidence in the economy. Additionally, improvements were also recorded in the Central Government's Fiscal performance. The current account recorded a surplus largely attributed to increased revenue coupled with reduction in expenditure. However, the external current account deficit further widened mainly resulting from increased imports while export revenue declined. The consumer price index increased by 1.67 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Output in the agricultural sector is estimated to have declined by 0.6% in contrast to the expansion of 3.5 per cent experienced in 2004. Contributing to this decline was the significant 16.0 per cent drop in banana production, mainly a result of unfavourable weather conditions, the decline in the number of farmers and reduced market allocations per farmer.

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The manufacturing sector is estimated to have recorded a growth of 1.5 per cent in real value added. Increased output was recorded in beverages, paints and varnishes and dental cream. The increased output in beverages was largely due to the increase in domestic demand resulting from an active year in political campaign activities and the activities of filming a television movie "Pirates of The Caribbean II".

TOURISM SECTOR

Growth continued in the tourism sector recording a 1.2 per cent increase following an expansion of 11.7 per cent in 2004. The number of stay over visitors in paid accommodation increased by 17 per cent, despite the 0.7 per cent fall in the total number of stay over visitors. The number of cruise ships visiting our shores fell by 18.5 per cent moving from 299 in 2004 to 234 in 2005. Consequently, the total number of cruise ship visitors fell by 21.5 per cent, while excursionist declined sharply by 73.4 per cent. The fall in excursionists was largely a reflection of the decline in organised charters from the French Caribbean Islands.

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

The construction sector expanded by 2.8 per cent following a 3.3 per cent recorded in 2004. Growth in this sector was mainly influenced by developments in the public sector, mainly the rehabilitations of roads, construction of the Windsor Park Stadium, relocation and expansion of schools, the construction and improvements of ecotourism sites, and the expansion of the main airport. However both the number and value of private sector residential construction fell by 27.5 and 21.6 per cent respectively.

Output in the transportation sector is estimated to have declined by 1.5 per cent in 2005. This performance was largely due to contraction in activities in the road and sea sub sectors resulting from the fall in the number of visitors particularly cruise ship visitors. The communication sector is estimated to have recorded an increase of 8.0 per cent. This performance was largely influenced by the expansion in cellular phones resulting from the operations of two new entrants in the communication market during the second half of 2004.

GOVERNMENT SECTOR

Output in the Government sector is estimated to have increased by approximately 2.2 per cent. This increase was largely due to the reinstatement of the 5.0 per cent cut in wages and salaries from July 2005.

PRICES

In 2005, consumer prices rose on average by 1.67 per cent compared to the 2.4 per cent experienced in 2004. Increases were noted in food moving up by 2.48 per cent, 'Fuel and Light' by a sharp 12.79 per cent.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Preliminary data for 2005 revealed a widening of the current account deficit to EC\$250.6m compared to EC\$155.7m recorded in 2004. This outturn was due in part to the increase in import payments while export receipts declined. The increase in imports was largely attributed to the expansion in economic activity, while the value of exports fell by 2.3 per cent primarily due to the decrease in receipts from banana and soap exports. Gross receipts from tourism declined by an estimated 7.8 per cent to EC\$150.9m, reflecting the decline in the number of total visitors.

TABLE 1
COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CURRENT PRICES (EC\$MILLION)

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
Agriculture	106.99	107.58	110.27	114.12	112.54	106.38	102.06	106.24	114.49	119.39
Crops	87.82	86.73	88.36	91.66	90.10	83.67	79.09	82.82	90.64	95.07
Livestock	7.51	7.94	8.07	8.19	8.27	8.35	8.43	8.53	8.61	8.70
Forestry	3.48	3.53	3.56	3.59	3.62	3.66	3.69	3.70	3.71	3.72
Fishing	8.18	9.38	10.28	10.68	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.19	11.53	11.90
Mining & Quarrying	4.85	5.09	4.63	4.90	5.22	5.24	3.92	4.60	5.22	5.48
Manufacturing	39.43	42.29	50.81	49.30	54.44	45.13	44.54	46.52	50.80	52.42
Electricity & Water	23.60	26.21	29.24	33.49	33.92	36.05	36.91	36.90	39.32	41.17
Construction	48.49	47.66	46.27	48.96	52.19	52.40	39.15	46.04	50.70	54.11
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62.30	65.39	67.72	70.20	72.58	73.38	69.71	73.20	77.42	87.53
Hotels & Restaurants	14.76	15.20	15.50	16.16	16.95	15.98	15.47	15.06	17.66	17.86
Transport	54.46	53.36	55.53	57.56	57.72	52.95	45.30	48.82	54.92	55.16
Road Transport	28.22	28.64	28.35	28.36	29.76	27.71	22.64	25.97	29.37	29.17
Sea Transport	21.64	19.98	22.63	24.08	23.08	20.71	18.66	18.49	20.56	20.50
Air Transport	4.60	4.74	4.55	5.12	4.88	4.53	4.00	4.36	4.99	5.49
Communications	39.48	44.57	49.46	52.12	47.84	44.34	39.61	26.05	26.96	27.66
Banks & Insurance	61.57	59.79	65.73	68.72	70.11	70.12	64.81	65.62	69.07	72.64
Real Estate & Housing	18.48	19.12	19.88	20.27	20.88	21.30	21.82	22.26	22.70	23.73
Government Services	100.93	103.83	112.87	116.51	121.69	128.37	133.03	127.78	123.66	129.50
Other Services	8.11	8.47	9.07	9.45	9.50	9.93	10.41	10.37	10.89	11.27
Less FISIM	45.96	43.86	51.93	52.11	53.98	54.09	51.50	48.32	52.37	53.94
GVA in Basic Prices	537.49	554.70	585.05	609.65	621.60	607.48	575.24	581.14	611.44	643.98
GROWTH RATE	7.35	3.20	5.47	4.20	1.96	-2.27	-5.31	1.03	5.21	5.32
Plus Product Taxes Less Subsidies	100.37	106.91	115.46	113.19	110.55	111.12	112.86	128.51	158.64	166.71
GDP in Market Prices	637.86	661.61	700.51	722.84	732.15	718.60	688.10	709.65	770.08	810.69
Growth Rate	7.09	3.72	5.88	3.19	1.29	-1.85	-4.24	3.13	8.52	5.27

P = Preliminary

TABLE 2

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CONSTANT PRICES (EC\$MILLION)

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
Agriculture	87.74	86.43	84.71	82.90	81.98	76.59	76.09	73.51	76.07	75.64
Crops	69.89	67.99	66.00	63.73	62.81	57.20	56.48	53.62	55.92	55.27
Livestock	7.02	7.13	7.24	7.35	7.42	7.49	7.56	7.65	7.72	7.80
Forestry	3.27	3.32	3.35	3.38	3.41	3.44	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.50
Fishing	7.56	7.99	8.12	8.44	8.34	8.46	8.58	8.76	8.94	9.07
Mining & Quarrying	3.57	3.71	3.36	3.49	3.70	3.61	2.69	3.00	3.12	3.21
Manufacturing	29.44	30.18	35.26	29.16	31.32	27.06	26.45	26.68	27.42	27.83
Electricity & Water	15.52	16.68	18.23	19.18	19.66	20.30	20.43	20.05	21.10	21.66
Construction	35.66	35.05	33.60	34.86	36.97	36.14	26.88	29.95	30.94	31.79
Wholesale & Retail Trade	52.94	54.26	55.65	57.02	58.45	58.02	55.02	56.89	58.76	65.22
Hotels & Restaurants	11.03	11.25	10.80	11.26	11.70	10.83	10.47	10.15	11.34	11.47
Transport	43.09	42.99	44.52	45.12	44.68	42.22	36.70	39.03	42.94	42.30
Road Transport	24.16	24.52	24.27	24.28	25.47	23.73	19.38	22.23	24.56	23.92
Sea Transport	15.22	14.65	16.59	16.92	15.35	14.80	13.60	13.01	14.37	14.05
Air Transport	3.71	3.82	3.66	3.92	3.86	3.69	3.72	3.79	4.01	4.33
Communications	39.42	44.50	49.38	55.59	53.16	49.71	48.91	35.94	37.20	40.17
Banks & Insurance	52.80	50.56	54.62	58.31	58.46	56.54	53.27	55.21	58.06	60.96
Real Estate & Housing	14.76	14.91	15.20	15.50	15.66	15.81	15.96	16.28	16.60	17.19
Government Services	72.16	74.23	78.33	78.51	82.00	85.77	88.75	86.99	86.34	88.21
Other Services	5.50	5.61	5.83	6.01	5.98	6.14	6.42	6.30	6.47	6.66
Less FISIM	40.69	39.06	46.25	46.44	47.37	51.39	52.89	44.43	48.15	49.59
GVA in Basic Prices	422.94	431.30	443.24	450.47	456.35	437.35	415.15	415.55	428.21	442.72
GROWTH RATE	3.08	1.98	2.77	1.63	1.31	-4.16	-5.08	0.10	3.05	3.39
Plus Product Taxes Less Subsidies	78.98	83.13	87.47	83.64	81.16	80.00	81.45	91.89	111.10	114.61
GDP in Market Prices	501.92	514.43	530.71	534.11	537.51	517.35	496.60	507.44	539.31	557.33
Growth Rate	2.83	2.49	3.16	0.64	0.64	-3.75	-4.01	2.18	6.28	3.34

P = Preliminary

TABLE 3

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT BASIC PRICES IN CURRENT PRICES

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
Agriculture	19.91	19.39	18.85	18.72	18.10	17.51	17.74	18.28	18.72	18.54
Crops	16.34	15.64	15.10	15.03	14.49	13.77	13.75	14.25	14.82	14.76
Livestock	1.40	1.43	1.38	1.34	1.33	1.37	1.47	1.47	1.41	1.35
Forestry	0.65	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.58	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.61	0.58
Fishing	1.52	1.69	1.76	1.75	1.70	1.76	1.89	1.93	1.89	1.85
Mining & Quarrying	0.90	0.92	0.79	0.80	0.84	0.86	0.68	0.79	0.85	0.85
Manufacturing	7.34	7.62	8.68	8.09	8.76	7.43	7.74	8.00	8.31	8.14
Electricity & Water	4.39	4.73	5.00	5.49	5.46	5.93	6.42	6.35	6.43	6.39
Construction	9.02	8.59	7.91	8.03	8.40	8.63	6.81	7.92	8.29	8.40
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11.59	11.79	11.58	11.51	11.68	12.08	12.12	12.60	12.66	13.59
Hotels & Restaurants	2.75	2.74	2.65	2.65	2.73	2.63	2.69	2.59	2.89	2.77
Transport	10.13	9.62	9.49	9.44	9.29	8.72	7.87	8.40	8.98	8.57
Road Transport	5.25	5.16	4.85	4.65	4.79	4.56	3.94	4.47	4.80	4.53
Sea Transport	4.03	3.60	3.87	3.95	3.71	3.41	3.24	3.18	3.36	3.18
Air Transport	0.86	0.85	0.78	0.84	0.79	0.75	0.70	0.75	0.82	0.85
Communications	7.35	8.03	8.45	8.55	7.70	7.30	6.89	4.48	4.41	4.30
Banks & Insurance	11.46	10.78	11.23	11.27	11.28	11.54	11.27	11.29	11.30	11.28
Real Estate & Housing	3.44	3.45	3.40	3.32	3.36	3.51	3.79	3.83	3.71	3.68
Government Services	18.78	18.72	19.29	19.11	19.58	21.13	23.13	21.99	20.22	20.11
Other Services	1.51	1.53	1.55	1.55	1.53	1.63	1.81	1.78	1.78	1.75
Less FISIM	8.55	7.91	8.88	8.55	8.68	8.90	8.95	8.31	8.57	8.38
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P = Preliminary

TABLE 4

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT BASIC PRICES IN CONSTANT PRICES

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
Agriculture	20.75	20.04	19.11	18.40	17.96	17.51	18.33	17.69	17.76	17.09
Crops	16.52	15.76	14.89	14.15	13.76	13.08	13.60	12.90	13.06	12.48
Livestock	1.66	1.65	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.71	1.82	1.84	1.80	1.76
Forestry	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.79	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.79
Fishing	1.79	1.85	1.83	1.87	1.83	1.93	2.07	2.11	2.09	2.05
Mining & Quarrying	0.84	0.86	0.76	0.77	0.81	0.83	0.65	0.72	0.73	0.73
Manufacturing	6.96	7.00	7.96	6.47	6.86	6.19	6.37	6.42	6.40	6.29
Electricity & Water	3.67	3.87	4.11	4.26	4.31	4.64	4.92	4.82	4.93	4.89
Construction	8.43	8.13	7.58	7.74	8.10	8.26	6.47	7.21	7.23	7.18
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12.52	12.58	12.56	12.66	12.81	13.27	13.25	13.69	13.72	14.73
Hotels & Restaurants	2.61	2.61	2.44	2.50	2.56	2.48	2.52	2.44	2.65	2.59
Transport	10.19	9.97	10.04	10.02	9.79	9.65	8.84	9.39	10.03	9.55
Road Transport	5.71	5.69	5.48	5.39	5.58	5.43	4.67	5.35	5.74	5.40
Sea Transport	3.60	3.40	3.74	3.76	3.36	3.38	3.28	3.13	3.36	3.17
Air Transport	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.87	0.85	0.84	0.90	0.91	0.94	0.98
Communications	9.32	10.32	11.14	12.34	11.65	11.37	11.78	8.65	8.69	9.07
Banks & Insurance	12.48	11.72	12.32	12.94	12.81	12.93	12.83	13.29	13.56	13.77
Real Estate & Housing	3.49	3.46	3.43	3.44	3.43	3.61	3.84	3.92	3.88	3.88
Government Services	17.06	17.21	17.67	17.43	17.97	19.61	21.38	20.93	20.16	19.92
Other Services	1.30	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.31	1.40	1.55	1.52	1.51	1.50
Less FISIM	9.62	9.06	10.43	10.31	10.38	11.75	12.74	10.69	11.24	11.20
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P = Preliminary

TABLE 5

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY,
AT BASIC PRICES, IN CURRENT PRICES (%)

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
Agriculture	13.16	0.55	2.50	3.49	-1.38	-5.47	-4.06	4.10	7.77	4.28
Crops	16.04	-1.24	1.88	3.73	-1.70	-7.14	-5.47	4.72	9.44	4.89
Livestock	1.35	5.73	1.64	1.49	0.98	0.97	0.96	1.19	0.94	1.05
Forestry	1.46	1.44	0.85	0.84	0.84	1.10	0.82	0.27	0.27	0.27
Fishing	1.87	14.67	9.59	3.89	-1.22	1.42	1.40	3.13	3.04	3.21
Mining & Quarrying	3.19	4.95	-9.04	5.83	6.53	0.38	-25.19	17.35	13.48	4.98
Manufacturing	6.08	7.25	20.15	-2.97	10.43	-17.10	-1.31	4.45	9.20	3.19
Electricity & Water	11.80	11.06	11.56	14.53	1.28	6.28	2.39	-0.03	6.56	4.70
Construction	3.26	-1.71	-2.92	5.81	6.60	0.40	-25.29	17.60	10.12	6.73
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.28	4.96	3.56	3.66	3.39	1.10	-5.00	5.01	5.77	13.06
Hotels & Restaurants	-1.99	2.98	1.97	4.26	4.89	-5.72	-3.19	-2.65	17.26	1.13
Transport	5.77	-2.02	4.07	3.66	0.28	-8.26	-14.45	7.77	12.49	0.44
Road Transport	4.02	1.49	-1.01	0.04	4.94	-6.89	-18.30	14.71	13.09	-0.68
Sea Transport	8.80	-7.67	13.26	6.41	-4.15	-10.27	-9.90	-0.91	11.20	-0.29
Air Transport	2.91	3.04	-4.01	12.53	-4.69	-7.17	-11.70	9.00	14.45	10.02
Communications	3.03	12.89	10.97	5.38	-8.21	-7.32	-10.67	-34.23	3.49	2.60
Banks & Insurance	2.87	-2.89	9.93	4.55	2.02	0.01	-7.57	1.25	5.26	5.17
Real Estate & Housing	3.76	3.46	3.97	1.96	3.01	2.01	2.44	2.02	1.98	4.54
Government Services	7.70	2.87	8.71	3.22	4.45	5.49	3.63	-3.95	-3.22	4.72
Other Services	6.01	4.44	7.08	4.19	0.53	4.53	4.83	-0.38	5.01	3.49
Less FISIM	-0.78	-4.57	18.40	0.35	3.59	0.20	-4.79	-6.17	8.38	3.00
TOTAL	7.35	3.20	5.47	4.20	1.96	-2.27	-5.31	1.03	5.21	5.32

P = Preliminary

TABLE 6

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY,
AT BASIC PRICES, IN CONSTANT PRICES (%)

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
Agriculture	5.47	-1.49	-1.99	-2.14	-1.11	-6.57	-0.65	-3.39	3.48	-0.57
Crops	6.51	-2.72	-2.93	-3.44	-1.44	-8.93	-1.26	-5.06	4.29	-1.16
Livestock	1.30	1.57	1.54	1.52	0.95	0.94	0.93	1.19	0.92	1.04
Forestry	1.55	1.53	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.29	0.29	0.29
Fishing	1.89	5.69	1.63	3.94	-1.18	1.44	1.42	2.10	2.05	1.45
Mining & Quarrying	-2.99	3.92	-9.43	3.87	6.02	-2.43	-25.48	11.52	4.00	2.88
Manufacturing	6.01	2.51	16.83	-17.30	7.41	-13.60	-2.25	0.87	2.77	1.50
Electricity & Water	7.48	7.47	9.29	5.21	2.50	3.26	0.64	-1.86	5.24	2.65
Construction	-2.99	-1.71	-4.14	3.75	6.05	-2.25	-25.62	11.42	3.31	2.75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4.50	2.49	2.56	2.46	2.51	-0.74	-5.17	3.40	3.29	10.99
Hotels & Restaurants	-5.40	1.99	-4.00	4.26	3.91	-7.44	-3.32	-3.06	11.72	1.15
Transport	5.64	-0.23	3.56	1.35	-0.98	-5.51	-13.07	6.35	10.02	-1.49
Road Transport	4.00	1.49	-1.02	0.04	4.90	-6.83	-18.33	14.71	10.48	-2.61
Sea Transport	8.64	-3.75	13.24	1.99	-9.28	-3.58	-8.11	-4.34	10.45	-2.23
Air Transport	4.51	2.96	-4.19	7.10	-1.53	-4.40	0.81	1.88	5.80	7.98
Communications	3.03	12.89	10.97	12.58	-4.37	-6.49	-1.61	-26.52	3.51	7.98
Banks & Insurance	-1.73	-4.24	8.03	6.76	0.26	-3.28	-5.78	3.64	5.16	4.99
Real Estate & Housing	2.00	1.02	1.95	1.97	1.03	0.96	0.95	2.01	1.97	3.55
Government Services	1.51	2.87	5.52	0.23	4.45	4.60	3.47	-1.98	-0.75	2.17
Other Services	4.17	2.00	3.92	3.09	-0.50	2.68	4.56	-1.87	2.70	2.94
Less FISIM	-1.88	-4.01	18.41	0.41	2.00	8.49	2.92	-16.00	8.37	2.99
TOTAL	3.08	1.98	2.77	1.63	1.31	-4.16	-5.08	0.10	3.05	3.39

P = Preliminary

TABLE 7

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
GROSS VALUE ADDED DEFLATORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, AT BASIC PRICES

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
Agriculture	121.94	124.47	130.17	137.66	137.28	138.90	134.13	144.52	150.51	157.84
Crops	125.65	127.56	133.88	143.83	143.45	146.28	140.03	154.46	162.09	172.01
Livestock	106.98	111.36	111.46	111.43	111.46	111.48	111.51	111.50	111.53	111.54
Forestry	106.42	106.33	106.27	106.21	106.16	106.40	106.34	106.32	106.30	106.29
Fishing	108.20	117.40	126.60	126.54	126.50	126.48	126.46	127.74	128.97	131.20
Mining & Quarrying	135.85	137.20	137.80	140.40	141.08	145.15	145.72	153.33	167.31	170.72
Manufacturing	133.93	140.13	144.10	169.07	173.82	166.78	168.39	174.36	185.27	188.36
Electricity & Water	152.06	157.13	160.39	174.61	172.53	177.59	180.67	184.04	186.35	190.07
Construction	135.98	135.98	137.71	140.45	141.17	144.99	145.65	153.72	163.87	170.21
Wholesale & Retail Trade	117.68	120.51	121.69	123.11	124.17	126.47	126.70	128.67	131.76	134.21
Hotels & Restaurants	133.82	135.11	143.52	143.52	144.87	147.55	147.76	148.37	155.73	155.71
Transport	126.39	124.12	124.73	127.57	129.19	125.41	123.43	125.08	127.90	130.40
Road Transport	116.80	116.80	116.81	116.80	116.84	116.77	116.82	116.82	119.58	121.95
Sea Transport	142.18	136.38	136.41	142.32	150.36	139.93	137.21	142.12	143.08	145.91
Air Transport	123.99	124.08	124.32	130.61	126.42	122.76	107.53	115.04	124.44	126.79
Communications	100.15	100.16	100.16	93.76	89.99	89.20	80.99	72.48	72.47	68.86
Banks & Insurance	116.61	118.26	120.34	117.85	119.93	124.02	121.66	118.86	118.96	119.16
Real Estate & Housing	125.20	128.24	130.79	130.77	133.33	134.72	136.72	136.73	136.75	138.05
Government Services	139.87	139.88	144.10	148.40	148.40	149.67	149.89	146.89	143.22	146.81
Other Services	147.45	150.98	155.57	157.24	158.86	161.73	162.15	164.60	168.32	169.22
Less FISIM	112.95	112.29	112.28	112.21	113.95	105.25	97.37	108.76	108.76	108.77
TOTAL	127.08	128.61	131.99	135.34	136.21	138.90	138.56	139.85	142.79	145.46

P = Preliminary

TABLE 8

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
INDEX OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY,
AT BASIC PRICES, IN CURRENT PRICES

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005^P
Agriculture	115.68	116.32	119.22	123.39	121.68	115.02	110.35	114.87	123.79	129.08
Crops	113.08	111.68	113.78	118.03	116.02	107.74	101.84	106.64	116.71	122.42
Livestock	119.78	126.63	128.71	130.62	131.90	133.17	134.45	136.04	137.32	138.76
Forestry	125.18	126.98	128.06	129.14	130.22	131.65	132.73	133.09	133.45	133.81
Fishing	141.52	162.28	177.85	184.78	182.53	185.12	187.72	193.60	199.48	205.88
Mining & Quarrying	157.47	165.26	150.32	159.09	169.48	170.13	127.27	149.35	169.48	177.92
Manufacturing	149.19	160.01	192.24	186.53	205.98	170.75	168.52	176.01	192.21	198.34
Electricity & Water	211.09	234.44	261.54	299.55	303.40	322.45	330.14	330.05	351.70	368.25
Construction	172.19	169.25	164.31	173.86	185.33	186.08	139.03	163.49	180.04	192.15
Wholesale & Retail Trade	151.69	159.22	164.89	170.93	176.72	178.67	169.73	178.23	188.51	213.12
Hotels & Restaurants	193.45	199.21	203.15	211.80	222.15	209.44	202.75	197.38	231.45	234.08
Transport	150.53	147.48	153.48	159.09	159.54	146.35	125.21	134.94	151.80	152.46
Road Transport	141.52	143.63	142.18	142.23	149.25	138.97	113.54	130.24	147.29	146.29
Sea Transport	169.06	156.09	176.80	188.13	180.31	161.80	145.78	144.45	160.63	160.16
Air Transport	133.72	137.79	132.27	148.84	141.86	131.69	116.28	126.74	145.06	159.59
Communications	166.86	188.38	209.04	220.29	202.20	187.40	167.41	110.10	113.95	116.91
Banks & Insurance	147.83	143.55	157.82	164.99	168.33	168.36	155.61	157.55	165.83	174.41
Real Estate & Housing	136.79	141.52	147.15	150.04	154.55	157.66	161.51	164.77	168.02	175.65
Government Services	146.25	150.46	163.56	168.83	176.34	186.02	192.77	185.16	179.19	187.65
Other Services	207.95	217.18	232.56	242.31	243.59	254.62	266.92	265.90	279.23	288.97
Less FISIM	163.50	156.03	184.74	185.38	192.03	192.42	183.21	171.90	186.30	191.89
TOTAL	145.33	149.98	158.19	164.84	168.07	164.25	155.54	157.13	165.33	174.12

P = Preliminary

TABLE 9

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
INDEX OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY,
AT BASIC PRICES, IN CONSTANT PRICES

Sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
Agriculture	94.86	93.45	91.59	89.63	88.64	82.81	82.27	79.48	82.25	81.78
Crops	89.99	87.55	84.99	82.06	80.88	73.65	72.73	69.04	72.01	71.17
Livestock	111.96	113.72	115.47	117.22	118.34	119.46	120.57	122.01	123.13	124.40
Forestry	117.63	119.42	120.50	121.58	122.66	123.74	124.82	125.18	125.54	125.90
Fishing	130.80	138.24	140.48	146.02	144.29	146.37	148.44	151.56	154.67	156.92
Mining & Quarrying	115.91	120.45	109.09	113.31	120.13	117.21	87.34	97.40	101.30	104.22
Manufacturing	111.39	114.19	133.41	110.33	118.50	102.38	100.08	100.95	103.75	105.30
Electricity & Water	138.82	149.19	163.06	171.56	175.85	181.57	182.74	179.34	188.73	193.74
Construction	126.63	124.47	119.32	123.79	131.29	128.34	95.45	106.36	109.87	112.89
Wholesale & Retail Trade	128.90	132.12	135.50	138.84	142.32	141.27	133.97	138.52	143.07	158.80
Hotels & Restaurants	144.56	147.44	141.55	147.58	153.34	141.94	137.22	133.03	148.62	150.33
Transport	119.10	118.82	123.05	124.71	123.49	116.69	101.44	107.88	118.68	116.92
Road Transport	121.16	122.97	121.72	121.77	127.73	119.01	97.19	111.48	123.17	119.96
Sea Transport	118.91	114.45	129.61	132.19	119.92	115.63	106.25	101.64	112.27	109.77
Air Transport	107.85	111.05	106.40	113.95	112.21	107.27	108.14	110.17	116.57	125.87
Communications	166.61	188.08	208.71	234.95	224.68	210.10	206.72	151.90	157.23	169.78
Banks & Insurance	126.77	121.39	131.14	140.00	140.36	135.75	127.90	132.56	139.40	146.36
Real Estate & Housing	109.25	110.36	112.51	114.73	115.91	117.02	118.13	120.50	122.87	127.24
Government Services	104.56	107.56	113.51	113.77	118.82	124.29	128.60	126.05	125.11	127.82
Other Services	141.03	143.85	149.49	154.10	153.33	157.44	164.62	161.54	165.90	170.77
Less FISIM	144.75	138.95	164.53	165.21	168.52	182.82	188.15	158.06	171.29	176.41
TOTAL	114.36	116.62	119.85	121.80	123.39	118.25	112.25	112.36	115.78	119.71

P = Preliminary

TABLE 10

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN CURRENT PRICES (EC\$MILLION)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	569.08	554.3	565.18	586.82	630.85	666.99	634.57	613.58	678.77	771.05
Private consumption	440.15	411.12	412.23	427.56	466.48	506.59	487.24	478.44	539.04	624.48
General Government	128.93	143.1	152.95	159.26	164.37	160.4	147.33	135.14	139.73	146.57
GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	183.60	203.74	190.89	200.25	205.43	171.78	142.40	177.61	210.00	231.25
Transport Equipment	22.99	39.74	21.37	37.69	36.63	22.39	25.98	23.98	26.62	42.54
Other Equipment	48.16	49.00	54.50	41.39	51.38	31.50	28.32	50.05	65.9	63.33
Construction	112.45	115.00	115.02	121.17	117.42	117.89	88.10	103.58	117.48	125.38
Changes In Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES	-114.82	-96.38	-55.56	-64.23	-104.13	-120.2	-88.87	-81.54	-118.7	-191.61
Export of Goods	142.84	145.2	170.6	151.21	147.80	119.83	117.74	110.73	114.91	116.83
Export of NFS	186.14	225.2	238.73	272.17	242.38	207.54	215.21	208.79	236.40	225.23
Imports of Goods	316.44	320.5	314.15	328.24	352.05	312.42	276.35	283.10	344.88	393.10
Imports of NFS	127.36	146.18	150.74	159.37	142.26	135.12	145.47	117.96	125.12	140.57
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	637.86	661.61	700.51	722.84	732.15	718.60	688.10	709.65	770.08	810.69
Less Taxes on Production and Imports Plus Subsidies	100.37	106.91	115.46	113.19	110.55	111.12	112.86	128.51	158.64	166.71
GVA AT BASIC PRICES	537.49	554.70	585.05	609.65	621.60	607.48	575.24	581.14	611.44	643.98

P = Preliminary

TABLE 11

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE
IN CURRENT PRICES (%)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	15.68	-2.61	1.97	3.83	7.50	5.73	-4.86	-3.31	10.62	13.60
Private consumption	19.35	-6.60	0.27	3.72	9.10	8.60	-3.82	-1.81	12.67	15.85
General Government	4.69	11.01	6.86	4.13	3.21	-2.42	-8.15	-8.27	3.40	4.90
GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	-1.51	10.97	-6.31	4.90	2.59	-16.38	-17.10	24.73	18.24	10.12
Transport Equipment	-13.47	72.86	-46.23	76.37	-2.81	-38.88	16.03	-7.70	11.01	59.80
Other Equipment	-3.72	1.74	11.22	-24.06	24.14	-38.69	-10.10	76.73	31.67	-3.90
Construction	2.39	2.27	0.02	5.35	-3.09	0.40	-25.27	17.57	13.42	6.72
Changes In Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00
GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES	38.81	-16.06	-42.35	15.60	62.12	15.40	-26.05	-8.25	45.56	61.44
Export of Goods	14.78	1.62	17.53	-11.37	-2.26	-18.92	-1.74	-5.95	3.77	1.67
Export of NFS	5.19	20.96	6.03	14.01	-10.95	-14.37	3.70	-2.98	13.22	-4.73
Imports of Goods	18.26	1.29	-1.99	4.49	7.25	-11.26	-11.55	2.44	21.82	13.98
Imports of NFS	9.29	14.78	3.12	5.73	-10.74	-5.02	7.66	-18.91	6.07	12.35
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	7.09	3.72	5.88	3.19	1.29	-1.85	-4.24	3.13	8.52	5.27
Product Taxes Less Subsidies	5.71	6.52	8.00	-1.97	-2.33	0.52	1.57	13.87	23.45	5.09
GVA AT BASIC PRICES	7.35	3.20	5.47	4.20	1.96	-2.27	-5.31	1.03	5.21	5.32

P = Preliminary

TABLE 12

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES IN CURRENT PRICES (EC\$ MILLION)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
A: INCOME										
GVA AT BASIC PRICES	537.49	554.70	585.05	609.65	621.60	607.48	575.24	581.14	611.44	643.98
Product Taxes										
Less Subsidies	100.37	106.91	115.46	113.19	110.55	111.12	112.86	128.51	158.64	166.71
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	637.86	661.61	700.51	722.84	732.15	718.60	688.10	709.65	770.08	810.69
NET FACTOR INCOME										
FROM ABROAD	-50.78	-45.66	-41.11	-68.97	-106.16	-61.25	-68.80	-66.34	-85.52	-73.83
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	587.08	615.95	659.4	653.87	625.99	657.35	619.3	643.31	684.56	736.86
NET CURRENT TRANSFERS										
FROM ABROAD	27.46	27.96	34.40	36.61	48.78	47.16	36.82	34.46	45.22	45.55
GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	614.54	643.91	693.80	690.48	674.77	704.51	656.12	677.77	729.78	782.41
B: APPROPRIATION										
Private Final Consumption	440.15	411.12	412.23	427.56	466.48	506.59	487.24	478.44	539.04	624.48
Government Final Consumption										
Consumption	128.93	143.13	152.95	159.26	164.37	160.40	147.33	135.14	139.73	146.57
Total Consumption	569.08	554.25	565.18	586.82	630.85	666.99	634.57	613.58	678.77	771.05
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING	45.46	89.66	128.62	103.66	43.92	37.52	21.55	64.19	51.01	11.36
C: CAPITAL FINANCE										
Gross Capital Formation	183.60	203.74	190.89	200.25	205.43	171.78	142.40	177.61	210.00	231.25
Gross National Saving	45.46	89.66	128.62	103.66	43.92	37.52	21.55	64.19	51.01	11.36
FOREIGN SAVINGS	138.14	114.08	62.27	96.59	161.51	134.26	120.85	113.42	158.99	219.89

P = Preliminary

TABLE 13

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF DOMINICA SUMMARY 1998 - 2005
(in EC\$M)

	1999	2000 ^R	2001 ^R	2002 ^R	2003 ^R	2004 ^R	2005 ^P
1. CURRENT ACCOUNT	(96.58)	(143.30)	(131.72)	(100.76)	(104.72)	(155.72)	(250.56)
A. GOODS	(177.00)	(204.23)	(192.50)	(158.59)	(172.37)	(229.21)	(276.03)
a. Merchandise	(177.79)	(207.38)	(195.21)	(161.15)	(175.10)	(233.34)	(280.03)
b. Repair on Goods	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
c. Goods procured in ports by carriers	0.76	3.13	2.68	2.54	2.73	4.13	4.00
B. SERVICES	112.79	100.04	69.06	70.15	90.83	111.28	84.67
a. Transportation	(35.97)	(39.72)	(37.47)	(35.23)	(37.89)	(42.81)	(61.64)
b. Travel	111.56	106.00	100.54	98.71	117.05	138.92	123.82
c. Insurance Services	(4.16)	(3.49)	(5.55)	(7.94)	(6.11)	(10.44)	(11.74)
d. Other Business Services	44.56	44.46	15.72	19.99	25.63	26.24	37.12
e. Government Services	(3.20)	(7.21)	(4.18)	(5.38)	(7.85)	(0.63)	(2.89)
C. INCOME	(68.98)	(87.90)	(55.44)	(49.64)	(57.64)	(83.01)	(104.38)
a. Compensation of Employees	1.88	1.74	3.76	1.53	1.68	2.20	3.73
b. Investment Income	(70.86)	(89.64)	(59.20)	(51.17)	(59.32)	(85.21)	(108.11)
i. Direct Investment	(61.47)	(69.80)	(36.62)	(25.79)	(36.06)	(52.28)	(97.28)
ii. Portfolio Investment	1.91	(8.19)	(10.62)	(10.92)	(10.61)	(15.11)	(0.85)
iii. Other Investment	(11.30)	(11.65)	(11.96)	(14.46)	(12.65)	(17.82)	(9.98)
D. CURRENT TRANSFERS	36.61	48.79	47.16	37.32	34.46	45.22	45.18
a. General Government	8.68	20.11	16.00	2.80	1.02	(4.36)	(7.59)
b. Other Sectors	27.93	28.68	31.16	34.52	33.44	49.58	52.77
2. CAPITAL AND FIANANCIAL ACCOUNT	141.65	179.02	123.82	103.82	104.63	102.62	244.27
A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT	31.75	29.40	48.53	55.33	50.70	72.44	45.77
1. Capital Transfers	32.22	33.16	48.53	55.33	50.70	72.44	45.77
a. General Government	25.38	25.98	41.32	47.71	42.92	64.38	37.51
b. Other Sectors	6.84	7.18	7.21	7.62	7.78	8.06	8.26
2. Acquisition & Disposal of Non-Produced Non-Financial Assets	(0.47)	(3.76)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	109.90	149.62	75.29	48.49	53.93	30.18	198.50
1. Direct Investment	48.48	47.51	39.67	47.76	78.43	64.13	87.96
2. Portfolio Investment	86.51	36.80	(0.62)	32.69	9.38	(6.66)	10.22
3. Other Investment	(25.09)	65.31	36.24	(31.96)	(33.88)	(27.29)	100.32
a. Public Sector Long Term	5.62	26.59	60.64	35.28	27.48	28.72	13.89
b. Other Public Sector Capital	3.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c. Commercial Banks	(23.75)	53.17	(26.98)	(64.93)	(92.15)	(72.57)	57.67
d. Other Assets	(10.58)	(28.13)	(13.59)	(7.58)	20.32	(5.11)	(35.84)
e. Other Liabilities	(0.25)	13.68	16.17	5.27	10.47	21.67	64.60
3. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	(15.37)	(16.23)	19.78	50.88	16.13	34.54	44.84
4. OVERALL BALANCE	29.69	1.28	9.34	33.85	7.34	(18.56)	38.55
5. FINANCING	(29.69)	(1.28)	(9.34)	(33.85)	(7.34)	18.56	(38.55)
Change in Special Drawing Rights	(0.03)	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
Change in Reserve Position With the Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Change in Government Foreign Assets	(19.13)	(7.22)	(4.34)	4.67	(1.30)	3.80	(20.36)
Change in imputed Reserves	(10.53)	5.91	(5.00)	(38.52)	(6.04)	14.76	(18.62)

P = Preliminary

TABLE 14

**COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

	UNIT	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ^P
CURRENT PRICES									
GVA at Basic Prices	EC\$ M	585.05	609.65	621.6	607.48	575.24	581.14	611.44	643.98
GVA at Basic Prices growth rate	% change	5.47	4.20	1.96	-2.27	-5.31	1.03	5.21	5.32
GDP at Market Prices	EC\$ M	700.51	722.84	732.15	718.6	688.1	709.65	770.08	810.69
GDP at market prices growth rate	% change	5.88	3.19	1.29	-1.85	-4.24	3.13	8.52	5.27
GNI at Market Prices	EC\$ M	659.40	653.87	625.99	657.35	619.30	643.31	684.56	736.86
Per Capita GVA at Basic Prices	EC\$	8,121	8,489	8,688	8,565	8,173	8,260	8,683	9,118
Per Capita GDP at Market Prices	EC\$	9,724	10,065	10,234	10,132	9,777	10,087	10,936	11,479
Per Capita GNI at Market Prices	EC\$	9,153	9,105	8,750	9,269	8,799	9,144	9,722	10,434
CONSTANT PRICES									
GVA at Basic Prices	EC\$ M	443.24	450.47	456.35	437.35	415.15	415.55	428.21	442.72
GVA at Basic Prices growth rate	% change	2.77	1.63	1.31	-4.16	-5.08	0.10	3.05	3.39
GDP at Market Prices	EC\$ M	530.71	534.11	537.51	517.35	496.60	507.44	539.31	557.33
GDP at market prices growth rate	% change	3.16	0.64	0.64	-3.75	-4.01	2.18	6.28	3.34
GNI at Market Prices	EC\$ M	499.57	483.14	459.57	473.25	446.95	460.01	479.42	506.57
Per Capita GVA at Basic Prices	EC\$	6,153	6,273	6,379	6,167	5,899	5,907	6,081	6,269
Per Capita GDP at Market Prices	EC\$	7,367	7,437	7,513	7,295	7,056	7,213	7,659	7,892
Per Capita GNI at Market Prices	EC\$	6,934	6,728	6,424	6,673	6,350	6,539	6,808	7,173
OTHER INDICATORS									
Mid Year Population/b	No.	72,042	71,814	71,544	70,922	70,382	70,352	70,417	70,624
Value of Exports (FOB)	EC\$ M	167.45	150.45	144.67	118.04	115.19	108.00	111.75	112.82
Value of Domestic Exports(FOB)	EC\$ M	162.91	144.43	137.52	112.81	106.33	104.28	107.05	105.58
Value of Imports (CIF)	EC\$ M	356.99	373.22	400.95	355.02	314.05	345.45	392.03	446.44
Visible Trade Balance	EC\$ M	-189.54	-222.77	-256.28	-236.98	-198.86	-237.45	-280.28	-333.62
Balance of Payments									
Current A/c Balance	EC\$ M	-62.30	-96.58	-143.30	-131.72	-100.76	-104.72	-155.72	-250.56
Balance of Payments -									
Capital & Financial A/c Balance	EC\$ M	33.19	141.65	179.02	123.82	103.82	104.63	102.62	244.27
Agricultural Exports	EC\$ M	60.43	59.86	48.92	38.72	38.26	31.06	36.149	33.627
Banana Exports	TONNES	30,676	29,519	28,788	19,061	18,379	11,956	14,484	12732
Total Banana Export Revenue	EC\$ M	40.49	42.17	32.46	22.23	21.99	15.93	19.576	18.359
Construction Imports	EC\$ M	34.16	38.52	44.19	43.23	27.00	34.27	39.19	39.33
No. of Construction Starts	No.	107	110	109	91	133	117	149	108
Value of Construction Starts	EC\$ M	33.40	26.54	51.32	23.00	32.77	31.14	37.87	29.704
Consumer Price Index									
(Jan. 2001=100, Average period)	INDEX	96.91	98.06	98.90	100.46	100.64	102.09	104.6	106.29
Food Only Index									
(Feb 1994=100, Average period)	INDEX	98.61	98.69	98.75	100.91	102.46	102.85	105.72	108.34
Inflation Rate	%	0.98	1.19	0.86	1.58	0.18	1.44	2.46	1.62
Implicit Deflator of GVA (1990=100)	INDEX	131.99	135.34	136.21	138.90	138.56	139.85	142.79	145.46
Government Recurrent Revenue/a	EC\$ M	205.04	200.75	213.73	202.32	192.90	204.30	234.60	255.1
Government Recurrent Expenditure	EC\$ M	194.79	206.47	224.84	233.80	229.21	210.19	218.40	232.6
Government current account balance	EC\$ M	10.25	-5.72	-11.11	-31.48	-36.31	-5.89	16.20	22.50
Total Passenger Arrivals	No.	103,622	115,097	111,645	108,106	109,385	114,730	122,288	118,032
Tourist Arrivals	No.	65,501	73,506	69,598	66,393	69,193	73,140	76,338	75,815
Cruise Ship Passengers	No.	244,603	202,003	239,796	207,627	136,859	177,044	383,614	301,294
Excursionists	No.	1,468	3,924	2,656	1,979	1,674	3,928	2,577	676
Total Visitors	No.	11,572	279,433	312,050	275,999	207,726	254,112	462,529	377,785
Total Tourism Expenditure	EC\$ M	125.64	137.01	130.10	125.35	123.32	141.15	163.70	152.24
Cruise Ship Calls	No.	268	263	287	231	187	206	299	234
Electricity Generated	000KWH	70.3	74.6	77.515	80.965	80.13	78.43	79.23	83.67
Electricity Consumed	000KWH	57.294	60.6	62.01	63.91	64.19	62.74	66.42	67.79
Commercial Bank Loans									
(Outstanding)	EC\$ M	510.77	504.92	555.93	546.75	529.09	505.88	501.30	529.87
Total External Debt Outstanding									
(Public sector)	EC\$ M	253.16	359.86	407.84	490.09	564.92	620.89	628.46	646.84

P = Preliminary

**CHART 1: GDP AT MARKET PRICES
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES
1996 - 2005**

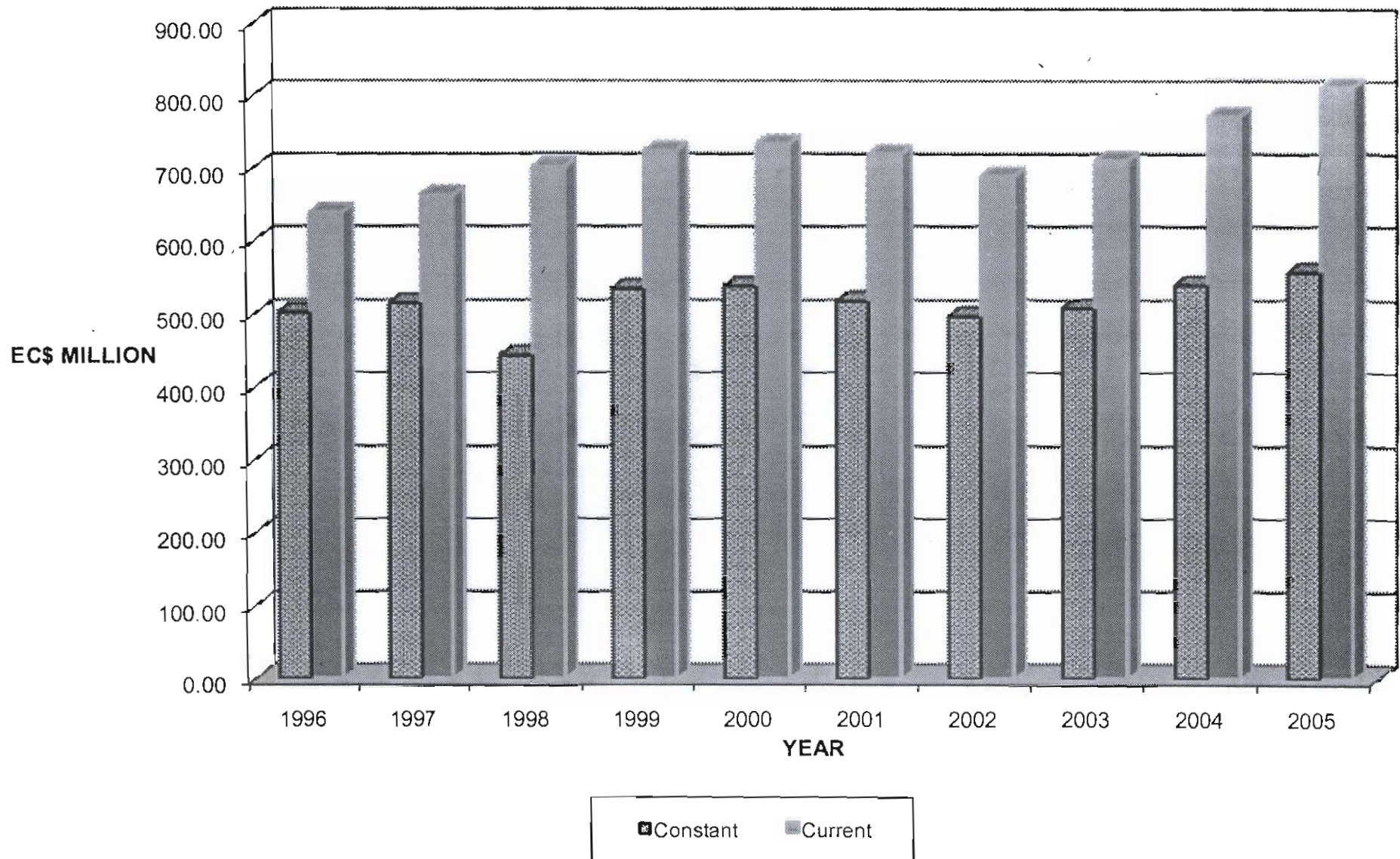
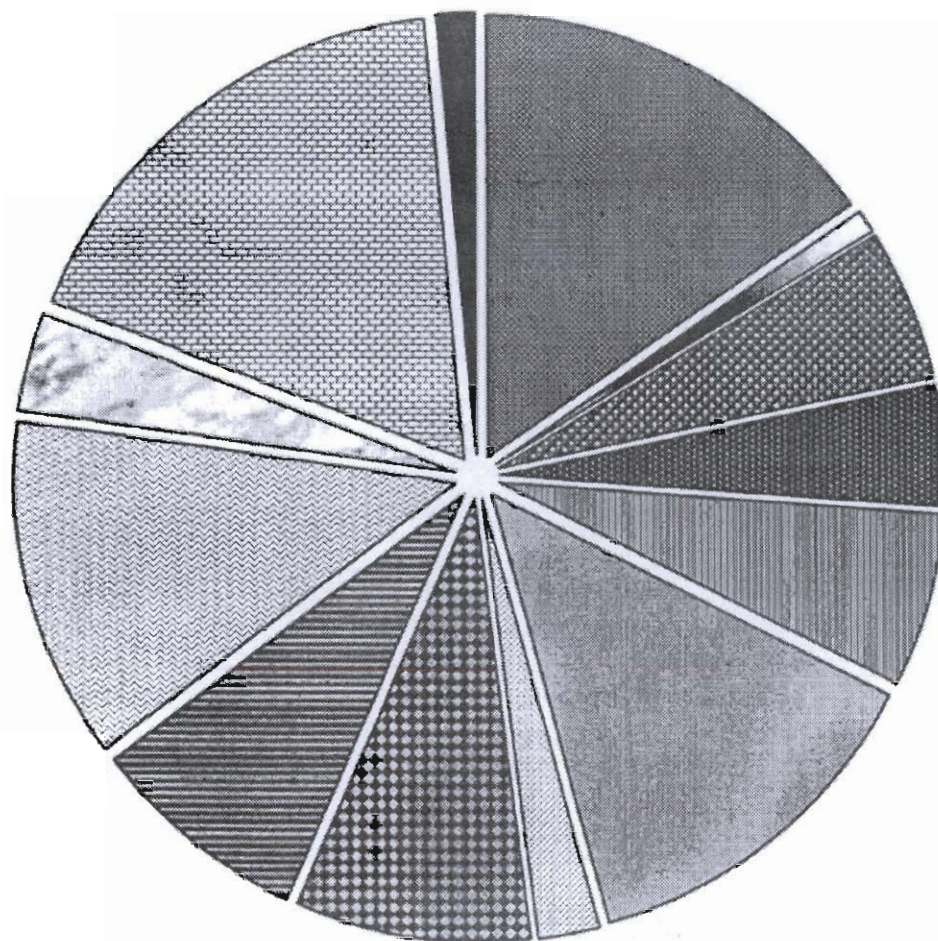


CHART 2: SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION OF GVA IN CONSTANT PRICES 2005



- Agriculture
- Mining & Quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity & Water
- Construction
- Wholesale & Retail Trade
- Hotels & Restaurants
- Transport
- Communications
- Banks & Insurance
- Real Estate & Housing
- Government Services
- Other Services

**CHART 3: RATE OF GROWTH OF GVA IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES:
1996 - 2005**

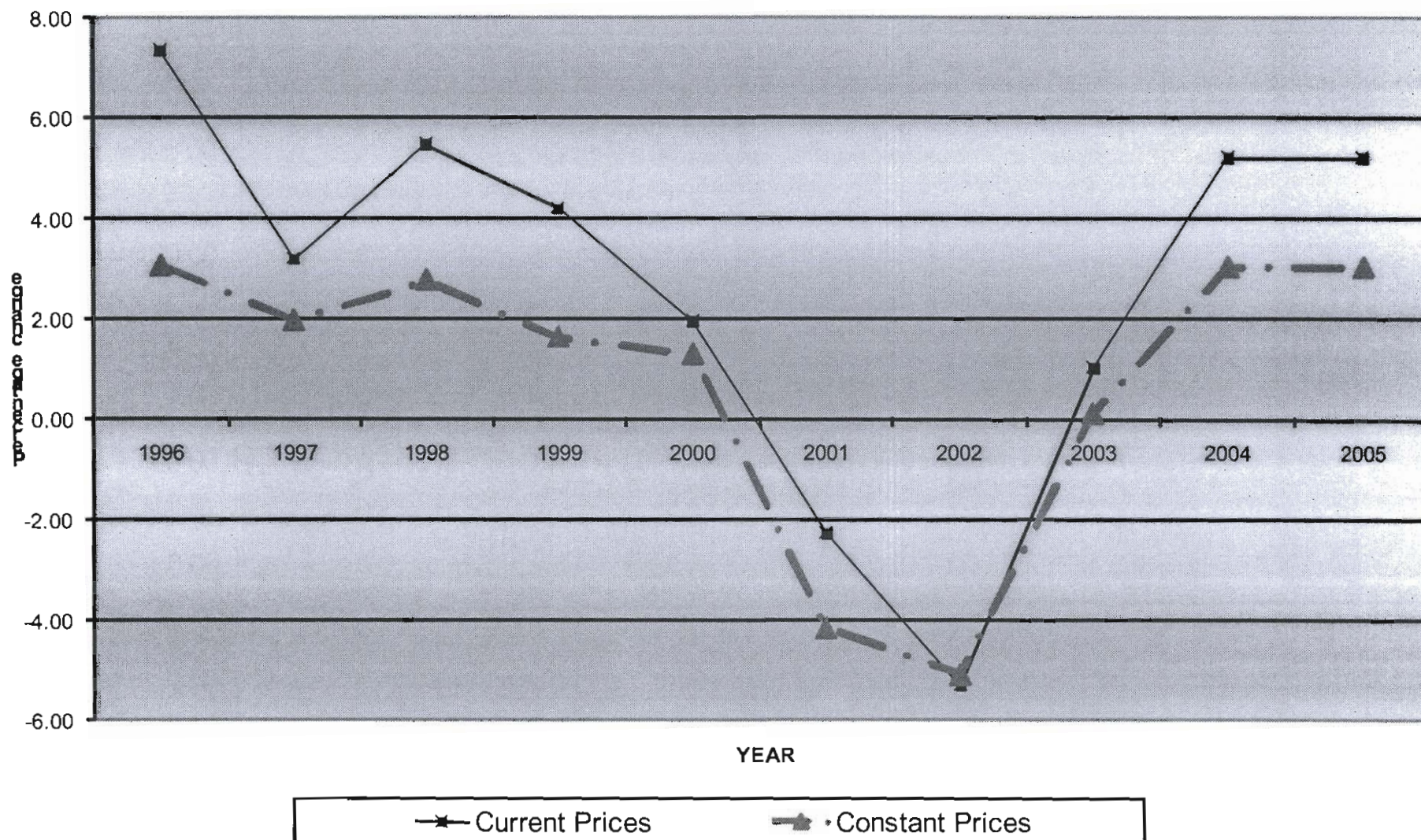


Chart 4: CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE
1999 - 2005

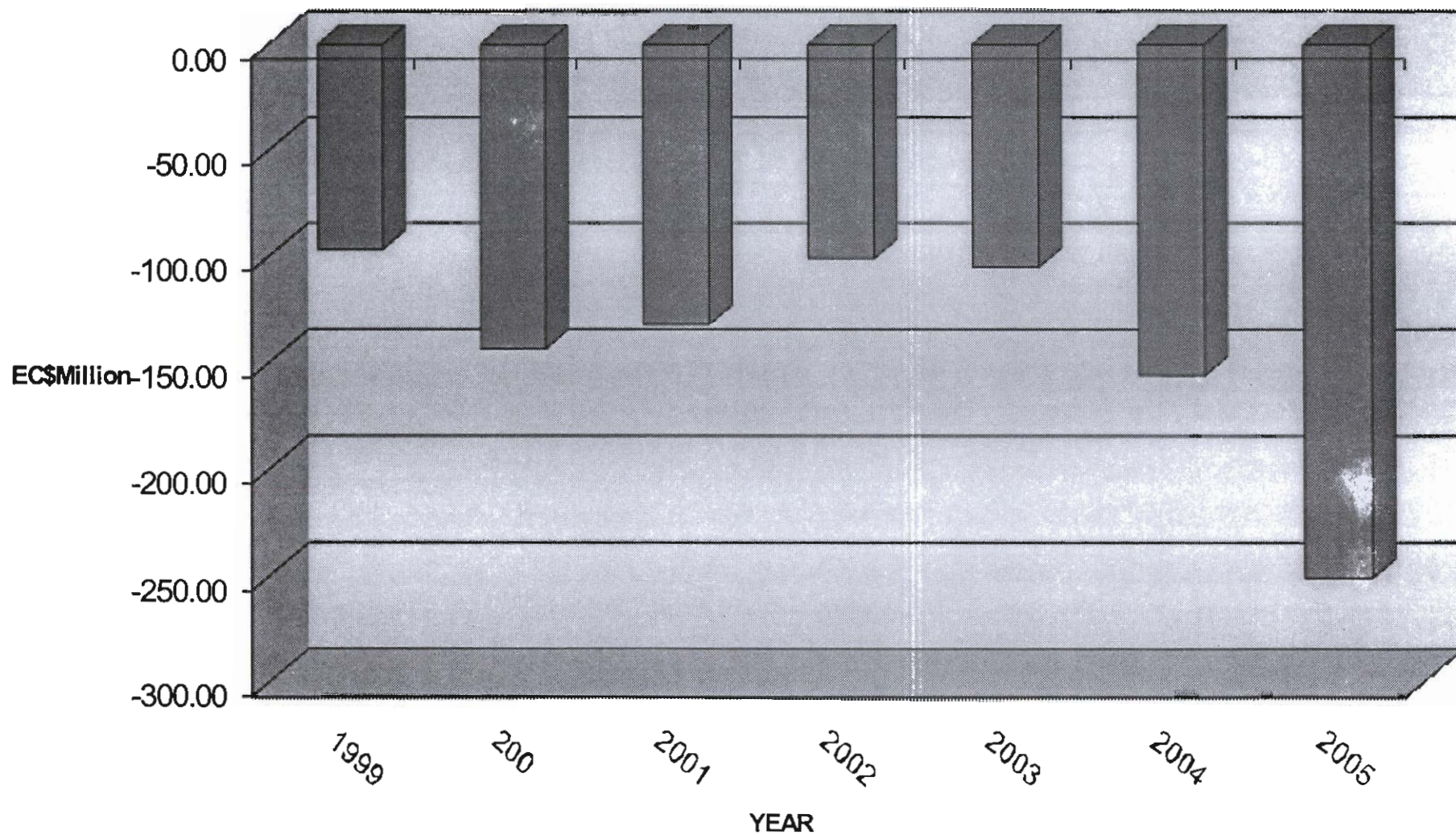
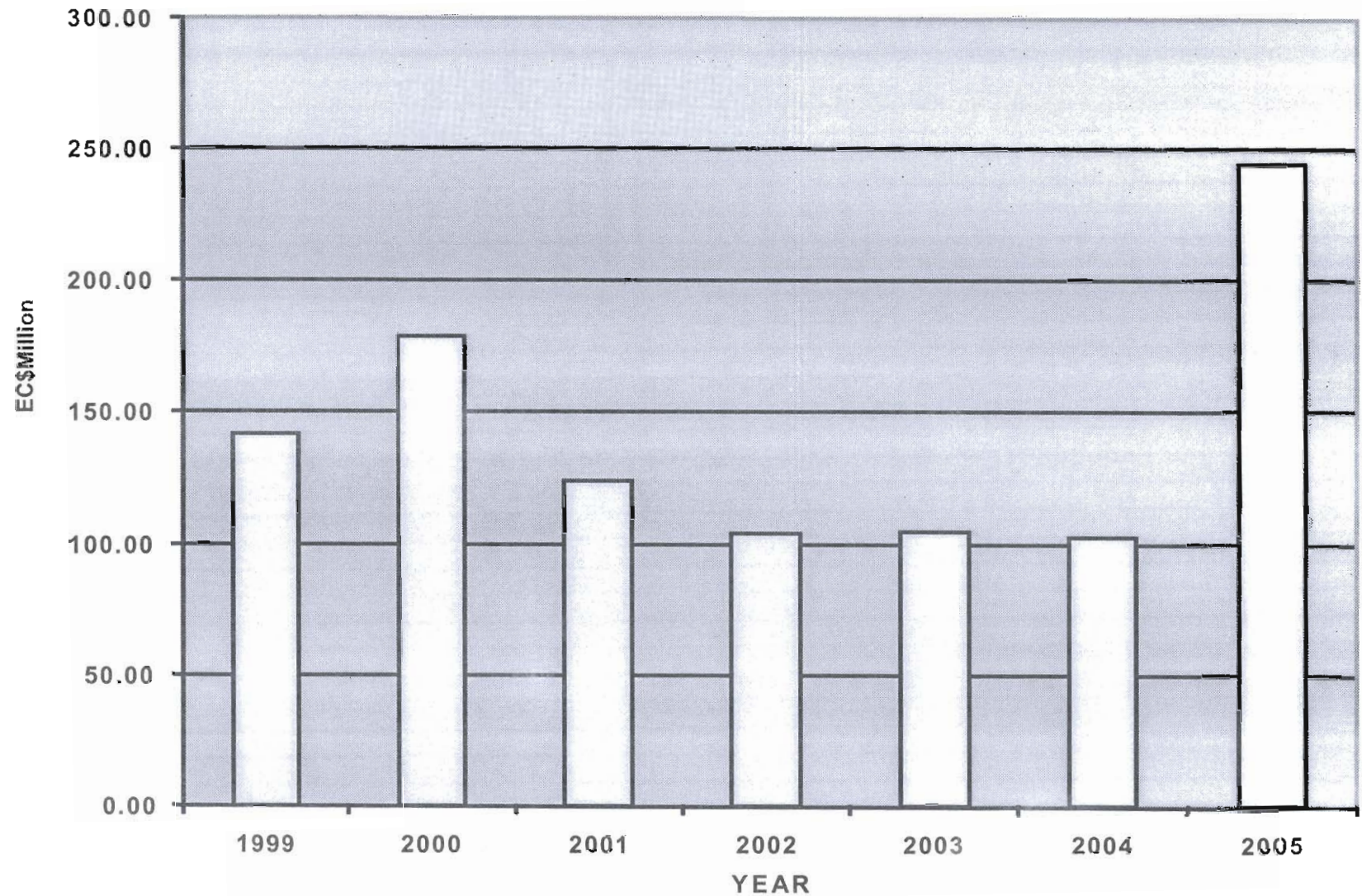
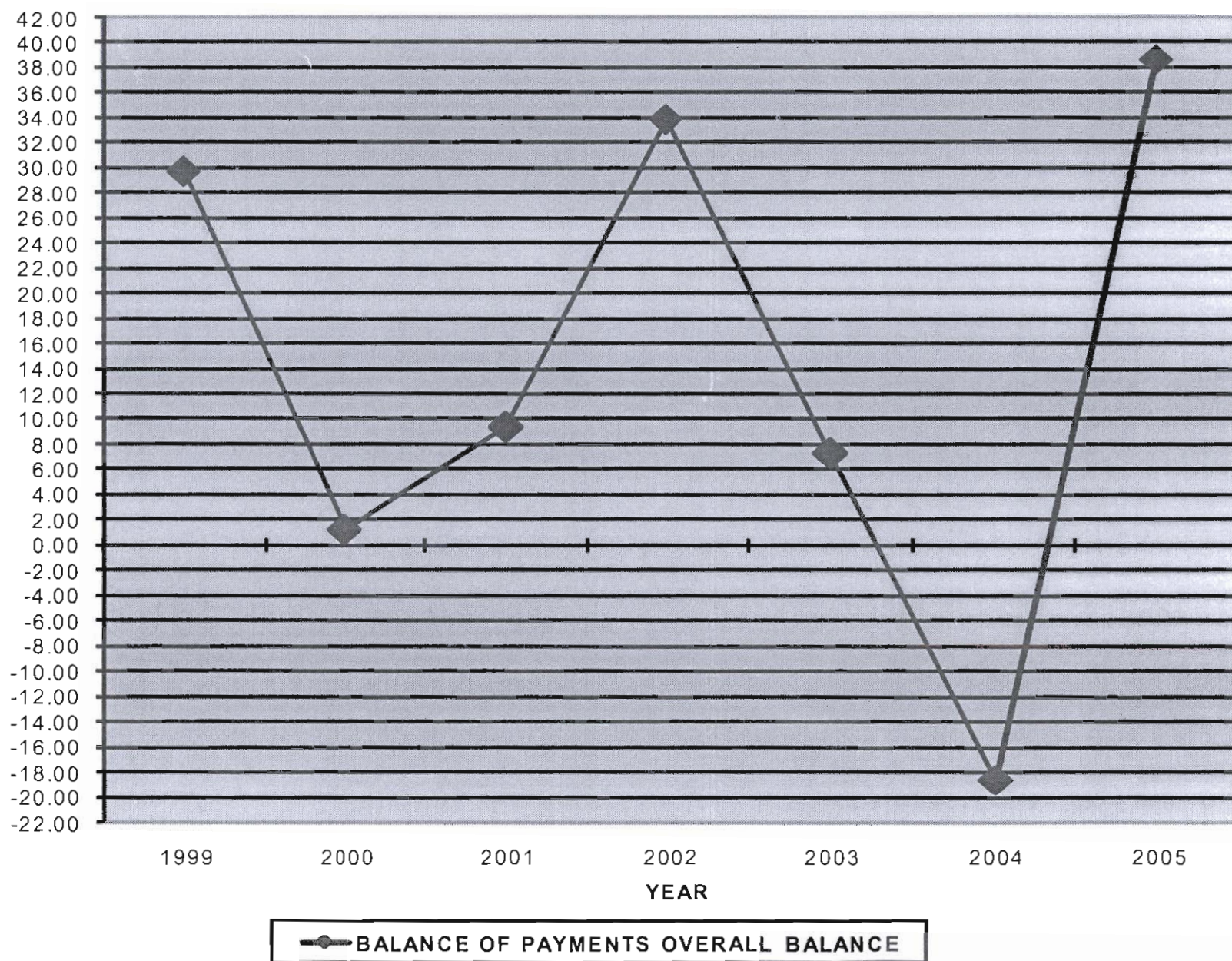


CHART 5: CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT BALANCE
1999 - 2005



**CHART 6: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OVERALL BALANCE
1999 - 2005**



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