



Dominica

2009

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Ministry of Finance
December, 2010



**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

National Accounts Statistics 2009

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SELECTED ACRONYMS

-	not applicable
%	Percent
()	deficit, decrease or negative number
BOP	Balance of Payments
CARTAC	Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, and freight
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DOWASCO	Dominica Water and Sewerage Company
ECCB	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
EC\$	Eastern Caribbean Dollar
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
f.o.b.	Free on board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
IRD	Inland Revenue Department
KWh	Kilo Watt hour
M	Million
NA	Not Available
NAS	National Accounts Survey
DSS	Dominica Social Security
P	Preliminary
SITC	Standard Industrial Trade Classification
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUT	Supply and Use Table
DBPL	Dominica Banana Producers Ltd
UN	United Nations
DOMLEC	Dominica Electricity Services

FOREWORD

The **“2009 National Accounts Statistics”** is the sixteenth official publication issued on the Economy's System of National Accounts (SNA), produced by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Finance. The objective of this report is to provide the Government, policymakers, business enterprises, academics and the general public with indicators for assessing the economic conditions of Dominica. The statistics contained in this report has been prepared in accordance with the standard methodology adopted by the Eastern Caribbean member countries and is consistent with the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts.

Presented in this report are tables and charts on the Gross Domestic Product in current and constant prices, by economic activity and expenditure components, and selected economic indicators for the period 2000-2008 and preliminary estimates for 2009. Also included are sections on the sources and methods used to derive the national accounts aggregates which would provide a guide to data users on the compilation and estimation process.

This publication reports on the ECCB regional statistical project on updating and rebasing National Accounts from base year 1990 to base year 2006. The rebasing of the national accounts series incorporated new data sources, and adopted new international methodological and industrial classification standards.

The CSO recognizes and commends the tremendous efforts of Mrs. Lorna Prevost-Stephens, Mr. Craig Stedman and Mr. Benson Tyson and their unwavering commitment in bringing this rebasing exercise to a successful completion.

The tables and accounts presented in this report should prove useful in analyzing the performance of Dominica's economy. Any suggestions for improvement, comments or queries may be directed to the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance.

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Central Statistical Office
Ministry of Finance and Planning*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) wishes to thank the business community, public corporations, government agencies, and everyone, who has contributed, in one way or another, for the cooperation received in the provision of the necessary data, to facilitate the completion of this report.

In particular, the CSO would like to acknowledge the significant contribution of Mr. Peter Pariag, CARTAC short term consultant and Mrs. Hazel Corbin, Statistics Adviser and former Deputy Director and Head of the National Accounts Unit, Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB). The commitment of these persons cannot be over emphasized.

This report could not have been completed without the input of the data providers, the survey participants and the staff of these establishments, both in the public and the private sector.

The cooperation received in providing vital data for the annual National Accounts Survey (NAS), as well as providing data on short notice, and clarifying any queries as they arise have made this task much easier and is greatly appreciated.

The production of national accounts statistics depends on a large set of data gathered from administrative records and specially designed surveys and censuses, all of which involve the participation of a myriad of persons and institutions. The CSO looks forward to your continued support.

I. INTRODUCTION

In any economy a number of transactions are taking place on a daily basis. Imports are arriving, exports are being sent abroad. These transactions need to be organized in a systematic way. The System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA) is used to organize and measure these transactions. It is the basic international standard for compilation of national accounts, adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1993 and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council. It is a comprehensive, consistent and flexible set of macro-economic accounts to meet the needs of government and private sector analysts, policy makers and decision makers. It is designed for use in all countries, whatever their economic, social and institutional arrangements and stage of economic development are.

The Dominica System of National Accounts is based on the 1993 SNA. However, presently the national accounts framework, does not comprise of the entire set of integrated macroeconomic accounts, but follows the set of internationally accepted concepts, definitions, classification, and accounting rules in its compilation of the basic accounts. The accounts prepared includes the compilation of the basic measure of output arising from the economic activity and expenditure taking place within the economy and between different economic agents in constant prices and its related indicators. However Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added are available in current prices. The Supply and Use tables are also compiled for the year 2005.

The national accounts are an essential tool for analyzing, monitoring and evaluating the performance of the economy. The accounts are compiled relative to a base year which should be updated periodically due to structural changes in the economy. It is widely acknowledged that the structure of the Dominican economy has changed significantly since 1990, the last base year. There have been substantial shifts in the industrial composition particularly a shift from agriculture into services. As a result, in 2005, the Dominica Central Statistical Office (CSO) embarked on an exercise to rebase its system of National Accounts from base year 1990 to a more recent base year. The Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) and the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance (CARTAC) provided technical assistance in the rebasing of the national accounts. The revision process included the inclusion of new and revised data into the estimates, the revision of the national accounts classification of industries and the rebasing of the constant prices from 1990 to 2006. The new series is very comprehensive and uses ISIC Rev. 3.1 for classification of GDP by Economic Activity. It provides estimates of value added for sub-groups, especially services that were not accurately captured in the previous series

The data used in the compilation of the national accounts were obtained from different sources such as surveys and administrative records from the government, private establishments and individuals. The

primary source of data used in the majority of the industries was the annual National Accounts Survey of Economic Activity (NAS). This survey provided information on employment and financial operations of businesses and organizations operating in Dominica. The survey data were collected from establishments in the Business Register that is maintained and updated by the CSO.

Other major sources included the External Trade Statistics provided by the Customs Department and the CSO, administrative data from the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department, Government Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, the Consumer Price Index (CPI), Production Statistics, Balance of Payments (BOP), and Household Expenditure Surveys. Additional information was also obtained from the Dominica Social Security (DSS) and the Registrar of Companies on employment and number of establishments which were used to adjust the series to account for under-coverage.

The estimates were produced by economically and statistically sound procedures and by trained staff of the Central Statistical Office. The CSO compiled the national accounts with technical assistance from the ECCB and CARTAC. A Consultant worked with the staff from the development of the framework to the actual production of the statistics. Data received from sources were validated and cross-checked for consistency of information. Also, data were utilized from the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) as a check on the reliability of the national accounts data. Data for previous years were collected from administrative sources to validate previous years' reported data. In cases where there were low response rates from the surveys, additional information was gathered from other administrative sources.

II. RESULTS AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW REBASED SERIES

In order to allow comparisons to be made between countries of measures of growth in the national accounts estimates, it is practical to express the series with respect to a common base year. In the course of time, the pattern of relative prices of the base period becomes less relevant to the economic situation of later periods, to the point where it becomes unacceptable to continue using the base year prices to derive volume changes from one later period to the next. It is then necessary to update the base year period. A very old base year diminishes the relevance and accuracy of the estimates.

Box 1: Why Rebase the GDP Series

A change in GDP results from the contribution of two changes, one being the change in the volume of goods and services produced, and the other in the price at which they are sold. GDP at current prices reflects both these changes, as production of the period is measured at the prices of that period. GDP at constant prices on the other hand reflects only the changes in the volume of production. This indicator measures production of the period at the price of the base year 2006.

The assumption that the relative prices of the components of value added do not change over time is inherent in the construction of constant price aggregates. However in a dynamic economy, relative prices constantly change as a result of shifts in the production structure and consumption patterns, technological developments in different industries, variations in productivity as well as the appearance of new products and the disappearance of old ones. Thus, as the pattern of relative prices in an economy changes over time, those recorded for the GDP base period become progressively less relevant for calculating volume measures of output from one period to the next; it may then be necessary to update the base year period, a process that is commonly referred to as "rebasing" in national accounting.

The rebasing exercise not only revalues GDP at prices prevailing in the new base year, but also serves to reconcile and revise the production and expenditure based estimates of GDP at current prices; and provides the occasion for methodological and conceptual reviews and improvements, as well as the incorporation of new and improved data sources.

Rebasing enables the national accounts to capture the real picture of the economy by taking account of factors, such as relative price movements, and structural changes in production and consumption patterns, which over time may contribute to an under or over estimation of GDP. Additionally, the introduction of new products due to technological innovations and developments (e.g., cell phones and internet usage); changes in the variety of products and services (e.g., introduction of private and public education and health services); and changes in international statistical methodologies and classifications provide a compelling case for rebasing Dominica's national accounts.

The rebasing exercise involved the calculation of value added using prices of a more recent period; and also provided an opportunity for benchmarking the GDP estimates to facilitate wider coverage and greater accuracy through updated intermediate consumption to gross output ratios. The rebasing exercise has led to significant improvements in the revised GDP current and constant price series, arising from **broader data coverage** (by employing a wider range of data sources, including economic surveys and administrative data), **conceptual changes** (notably the application of financial intermediation services

indirectly measured, FISIM; measurement of private education and measurement of the output of owner-occupied housing), **methodological changes** (integrated output, intermediate consumption and value added for all industries) and **improved estimation procedures** (including the use of better extrapolation or deflation techniques for the GDP constant price series).

The calculation of value added in an integrated framework—gross output, intermediate consumption and value added for all industries—represent a marked improvement on the current estimates, which in some cases, were derived as the movement in historical value added by price and volume measures. The improvement was facilitated by the availability of comprehensive national accounts surveys, supply and use table (SUT) and household budget surveys (HBS). The SUT directly informed the compilation of integrated production accounts. The HBS results were used in validating supply-based estimates of production.

Statistical enquiries were undertaken to improve the scope of the industry-based estimates (e.g., *other crops, fishing, land and sea transportation*). Administrative data from revenue agencies were also used, mainly to supplement the coverage of survey-based results for industries such as *hotels and restaurants, manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade*. While the intermediate consumption for construction was recalculated to take account of a larger number of building materials, and of services used in construction.

Regarding industrial classifications, the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3.1 was implemented as recommended by the ECCB. *Education* and *health and social work* are now identified as separate industries, and the public components of these services, formerly included under *government*, have now been reclassified. The offshore university activities were previously not captured, however, these activities are now reflected in the new series as part of *private education*.

Though it is common knowledge that ideally the base year should be a “normal” year, which is theoretically characterized as having a relatively stable economy, this consideration in practice is not very easy to tell, since prices of hundreds of items must be taken into account. Under ideal conditions, however, the base period chosen would be one in which sharp fluctuations in prices in underlying economic conditions would be minimal. The choice of the base year is also dictated by the available data sources such as establishment and household censuses and surveys, price indices and other data needed for benchmark estimates.

Among the OECS member states, 2006 was selected for the base year, because it seemed to be the most normal year, since Grenada was affected by hurricane Ivan in September 2004 and St. Kitts and Nevis economy was affected by the closure of the sugar industry in 2005.

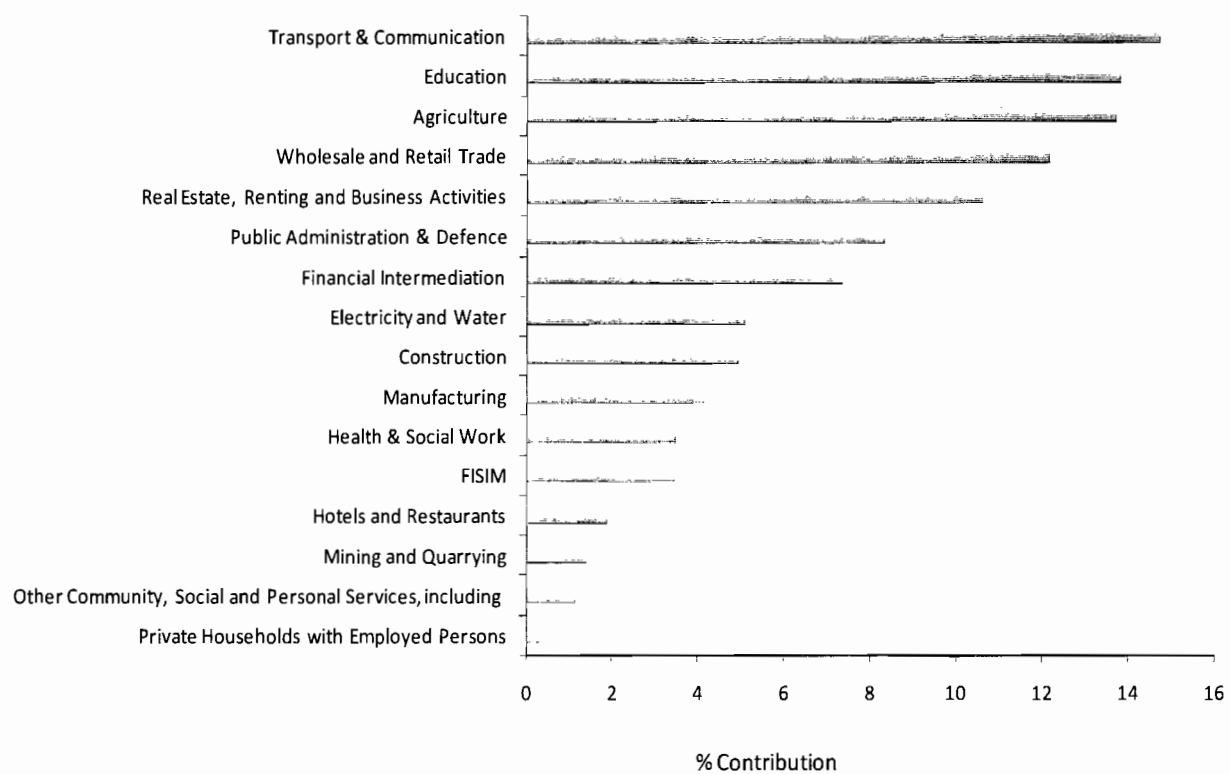
Box 2: The Key Features of the Rebased Series

- The level of the GDP has expanded significantly. Dominica's GDP in current market prices is now significantly higher than the previous series, averaging 32.4 percent higher over the years 2000 to 2009.
- The new GDP series has also revealed a slightly higher level of real growth, which averaged 1.79 percent over the period 2001 to 2009 compared to 0.68 percent in the previous series.
- The composition of the economic sectors has changed, owing to both the change in the structure of the economy and the improved accounting of economic activities in all sectors of the economy.
- The industry classification for the national accounts has been revised and it is now in line with the United Nations International Standard International Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev, 3.1). The revision has resulted in a shift of some industries to a different estimation group. For example, health, education and social development formerly classified under government are now separated and expanded to include private sector activities. Manufacturing now reflects the use of an expanded coverage of products and the activities and air and sea ports are now shown under auxiliary transport activities.
- The new series is very comprehensive. The level of detail of the value added estimates presented has been significantly increased. It provides more estimates for services not previously captured. For example it is now possible to determine the gross value added for business services, computer and related services as well as private households with employed persons.
- New estimation techniques based on implementation of the 1993 SNA are now being used to compile GDP estimates. One significant methodological change concerns financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), where the use of financial intermediation by the economy is now accounted for. The current approach is to deduct FISIM in a single line item for the entire economy, but the CSO will endeavor to allocate FISIM to the various industries.
- The GDP estimates incorporated the activities of the informal sector, as much as possible especially wholesale and retail trade and construction based on the improved methods of estimation used.
- The rebuilt national accounts system allows for an integrated production account of gross output, intermediate consumption and value added; and employs to the best extent possible the 1993 SNA guidelines.
- New data sources were established which improved the coverage of economic activities within the economy. In compiling the GDP at constant prices, the single indicator method is mainly used, which is the direct extrapolation of base year value added by a volume index of gross output; this represents a marked improvement on existing practices. Timely and reliable indicators of new activities were explored and adopted for the estimation of the constant prices estimates. The intermediate consumption and value added ratios now better reflect the reality, as they are based on updated information derived from the National Accounts Survey (NAS), and other statistical enquiries.
- Detailed recompiled constant price estimates have been established, using relevant price indices to deflate current price values in order to generate volume estimates. These price indices reflect the updated structure of the economy and relative prices of the new base year. The current price estimates have also been revised and improved.
- In summary the rebasing exercise, led to improved coverage, data sources and methodology. All these changes were incorporated into the accounts.

Table II-1.1 GVA AT BASIC PRICES, CONTRIBUTION AND GROWTH RATE BY INDUSTRY IN PREVIOUS VS REVISED SERIES- AVERAGE OF PERIOD 2005 TO 2009				
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Percentage Contribution of Gross Value Added In Current Prices		Growth Rate of Gross Value Added in Constant Prices	
	Previous Series	Revised Series	Previous Series	Revised Series
Agriculture	18.05	13.50	2.47	1.59
Mining and Quarrying	1.06	1.44	6.54	7.95
Manufacturing	6.19	4.25	(7.50)	(3.69)
Electricity and Water	6.03	5.13	2.99	4.22
Construction	10.50	4.98	6.70	13.16
Wholesale and Retail Trade	13.59	12.20	2.54	2.54
Hotels and Restaurants	3.16	1.96	0.64	0.38
Transport & Communication	13.27	14.74	7.76	5.57
Financial Intermediation	11.70	7.39	5.01	4.74
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	3.55	10.65	2.87	0.65
Public Administration & Defence	19.8	8.40	1.60	0.30
Education	Na	13.86	Na	(0.20)
Health & Social Work	Na	3.52	Na	0.72
Other Community, Social and Personal Services, including	1.83	1.15	2.96	0.77
Private Households with Employed Persons	Na	0.31	Na	7.16
FISIM	8.47	3.48	4.24	3.66
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	4.81	3.66

The top five industries in the new rebased series as measured by the contribution to the GVA, which is calculated as the average of each industry's share in GVA at basic prices over the period (2005 to 2009) are as follows: transport, storage and communications (14.74 percent), Education (13.86 percent), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.50 percent), wholesale and retail trade (12.20 percent) and real estate renting and business activities (10.65 percent). The contribution of each industry under the new ISIC Rev 3.1 classification is illustrated in Table II-1.1 above and further illustrated in Chart 1.

Chart 1: Contribution to GVA in Current Basic Prices
Five year Annual Average (2005 to 2009)



Transport, storage and communications is the largest contributor to total value added with a 14.74 per cent contribution. This category covers the activities of road, sea and air transport, auxiliary transport activities and storage and communications. Both the communications and road transport sub-categories contributed to this increase. Based on revisions to the methodology and the incorporation of new and revised data sources, the value added in 2009 increased from EC\$ 101.77 million in the previous series to EC\$ 151.67 million in the new rebased series.

Education which formed part of the government services in the previous series is now a separate industry and is the second largest contributor to the GDP, mainly as a result of the private education institutions. Agriculture, which covers the activities of banana and other crops production, livestock, forestry and fishing, has slipped from a contribution of 18.1 per cent in the previous series to the third largest industry in the rebased series with a contribution of 13.5 per cent. Wholesale and retail trade which was among the largest contributors in the previous series is now ranked fourth in the rebased series.

Real estate, renting and business services industry forms the fifth largest contributor to the gross value added. This industry covers the activities of owner occupied dwellings which is the main contributor to this sub-group. This activity was grossly underestimated in the previous series, with a contribution of 3.45 compared to 10.65 per cent contribution in the rebased series.

The contribution of public administration and defense, which now includes social security, has been reduced significantly from 19.8 per cent in the previous series to 8.4 per cent in the rebased series. This is due to a change in the classification, where public health, education and social services are now excluded from public administration and defense and shown as separate industries. The contributions of financial intermediation and FISIM have also been reduced from 11.7 per cent and 8.47 per cent respectively to 7.39 per cent and 3.48 per cent. This mainly resulted from a methodological change in the estimation of FISIM and the output of the Financial Intermediation in line with the recommendations of the 1993 SNA. The contribution of construction moved from 10.50 per cent in the previous series to 4.98 per cent in the new rebased series. Manufacturing contribution has declined from 6.19 to 4.25 per cent.

The rebased series has implications for other economic statistics. The table II 2.1 below shows how the revisions to the GDP series have impacted on various key macro-economic variables. The per capita GDP at current market prices increased, on average by 26.0 per cent between 2000 and 2009, when comparing the previous GDP estimates with the new rebased estimates. In 2009 only, the per capita GDP at current market prices increased from EC\$ 13,995.00 in the previous series to EC\$ 17,407.69 or 24.38 per cent in the rebased series.

The current account balance from the BOP statistics records the net position of Dominica in relation to the trade in goods and services with other countries, plus net income from abroad and net transfers from overseas. Added to this, the sizeable yearly negative balances indicate that the value of our imports is much higher than the exports. As a percentage of GDP at market prices, the current account balance has changed moderately using the old and new GDP data series. In fact, the percentage average (2000 – 2009) changed from 22.6 percent in the prior series to 18.0 percent in the rebased series. Similarly, reductions were noted for fiscal and debt ratios (see Tables II.2.1 and II.2.2)

Table II-2.1
THE IMPACT OF THE REBASING TO 2006 ON SELECTED MACRO ECONOMIC VARIABLES

Economic Indicators	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total GDP at Market Prices (EC\$M) Previous Series	732.15	718.60	688.10	709.65	770.08
Total GDP at Market Prices (EC\$M) Rebased Series	887.59	908.90	898.53	935.67	1,006.59
<i>Percentage Change (Previous/Revised)</i>	21.23	26.48	30.58	31.85	30.71
GVA in Basic Prices (EC\$M): Previous Series	621.60	607.48	575.24	581.14	611.44
GVA in Basic Prices (EC\$M): Rebased Series	777.04	797.78	785.67	807.16	847.95
<i>Percentage Change (Previous/Revised)</i>	25.01	31.33	36.58	38.89	38.68
Total Real GVA (EC\$M): Previous Series	456.35	437.35	415.15	415.55	428.21
Total Real GVA (EC\$M): Rebased Series	821.11	821.76	803.83	841.77	860.73
Per Capita GDP (EC\$): Previous Series	10,233.56	10,132.26	9,776.65	10,087.13	10,936.00
Per Capita GDP(EC\$): Rebased Series	12,563.92	12,714.83	12,578.21	13,271.22	13,801.07
Real Growth Rate: Previous Series	1.3%	-4.2%	-5.1%	0.1%	3.0%
Real Growth Rate: Rebased Series	-	0.08%	-2.18%	4.72%	2.25%
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS					
Current Account Balance (EC\$M)	(168.06)	(140.78)	(127.86)	(143.58)	(158.91)
<u>As percentage of GDP</u>					
Current Account Balance in Previous Series	22.1%	19.6%	18.6%	20.2%	20.6%
Current Account Balance in Rebased Series	18.2%	15.5%	14.3%	15.3%	15.8%
FISCAL					
Current Account Balance (EC\$M)	(16.38)	(35.87)	(37.69)	(18.68)	9.17
Current Revenue (EC\$M)	213.73	202.32	192.90	204.30	234.58
Current Expenditure (EC\$M)	230.11	238.19	230.59	231.50	233.07
<u>As percentage of GDP</u>					
in Previous Series: Current Account Balance	-2.2%	-5.0%	-5.5%	-2.6%	1.2%
in Rebased Series: Current Account Balance	-1.8%	-3.9%	-4.2%	-2.0%	0.9%
in Previous Series: Current Revenue	29.2%	28.2%	28.0%	28.8%	30.5%
in Rebased Series: Current Revenue	24.1%	22.3%	21.6%	21.8%	23.4%
in Previous Series: Current Expenditure	31.4%	33.1%	33.5%	32.6%	30.3%
in Rebased Series: Current Expenditure	25.9%	26.2%	25.8%	24.7%	23.2%
DEBT					
Total Public Sector Outstanding Debt (EC\$M)	852.25	941.95	907.34	930.75	879.75
Debt to GDP Ratio in Previous Series	116.4%	131.1%	131.9%	131.2%	114.2%
Debt to GDP Ratio in Rebased Series	96.0%	103.6%	101.7%	99.5%	87.6%

Table II-2.2
THE IMPACT OF THE REBASING TO 2006 ON SELECTED MACRO ECONOMIC VARIABLES

Economic Indicators	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total GDP at Market Prices (EC\$M) Previous Series	807.98	852.28	929.79	1,010.94	1,011.53
Total GDP at Market Prices (EC\$M) Rebased Series	993.97	1,064.65	1,145.17	1,252.80	1,258.19
<i>Percentage Change (Previous/Revised)</i>	23.02	24.92	23.16	23.92	24.38
GVA in Basic Prices (EC\$M): Previous Series	641.27	666.94	711.32	770.83	763.75
GVA in Basic Prices (EC\$M): Rebased Series	827.26	879.31	926.70	1,012.70	1,010.40
<i>Percentage Change (Previous/Revised)</i>	29.00	31.84	30.28	31.38	32.29
Total Real GVA (EC\$M): Previous Series	442.48	463.55	475.19	490.41	479.69
Total Real GVA (EC\$M): Rebased Series	846.75	879.31	909.01	967.91	957.30
Per Capita GDP (EC\$): Previous Series	11,433.95	12,002.59	13,029.57	14,082.89	13,995.01
Per Capita GDP(EC\$): Rebased Series	13,605.49	14,197.48	14,804.77	15,669.71	15,389.32
Real Growth Rate: Previous Series	3.3%	4.8%	2.5%	3.2%	-2.2%
Real Growth Rate: Rebased Series	-1.62%	3.85%	3.38%	6.48%	-1.10%
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS					
Current Account Balance (EC\$M)	(205.42)	(134.60)	(234.76)	(319.43)	(275.89)
<u>As percentage of GDP</u>					
Current Account Balance in Previous Series	25.4%	15.8%	25.2%	31.6%	27.3%
Current Account Balance in Rebased Series	20.6%	12.6%	20.5%	25.5%	21.7%
FISCAL					
Current Account Balance (EC\$M)	17.67	24.79	44.31	42.13	61.62
Current Revenue (EC\$M)	255.10	269.03	312.24	337.77	350.07
Current Expenditure (EC\$M)	237.43	244.25	267.93	295.64	288.45
<u>As percentage of GDP</u>					
in Previous Series: Current Account Balance	2.2%	2.9%	4.8%	4.2%	6.1%
in Rebased Series: Current Account Balance	1.8%	2.3%	3.9%	3.4%	4.9%
in Previous Series: Current Revenue	31.6%	31.6%	33.6%	33.4%	34.6%
in Rebased Series: Current Revenue	25.6%	25.3%	27.3%	27.0%	27.6%
in Previous Series: Current Expenditure	29.4%	28.7%	28.8%	29.2%	28.5%
in Rebased Series: Current Expenditure	23.8%	22.9%	23.4%	23.6%	22.7%
DEBT					
Total Public Sector Outstanding Debt (EC\$M)	951.66	951.89	917.87	898.11	862.81
Debt to GDP Ratio in Previous Series	117.8%	111.7%	98.7%	88.8%	85.3%
Debt to GDP Ratio in Rebased Series	95.6%	89.4%	80.2%	71.7%	68.0%

III. KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The following notes, concepts and definitions are presented here in order to facilitate an understanding of the statistical tables presented in this publication.

OUTPUT

Output measures the value of goods and services produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment. There are three types of output:

- (i) Market output
- (ii) Output for own final use
- (iii) Other non-market output

(1) **Market output consists of:**

- (a) Products sold at economically significant prices
- (b) Products bartered
- (c) Products used for payments in kind (wages in kind etc.)
- (d) Intra-company transfers of product (i.e. the value of goods and services supplied by one establishment to another within the same enterprise, to be used as intermediate inputs)
- (e) Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods, referred to as stock investment

(2) **Output for own final use consists of:**

- (a) Own-account capital formation
- (b) Households production of products for own final consumption. These include
 - Production of goods for own final consumption
 - Services of paid domestic staff
 - Services of owner-occupied dwellings

(3) **Other non-market output:**

This consists of output that is provided free or at economically non-significant prices to other units. This includes most of the output of the government sector and non-profit institutions serving households (NPI).

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 the 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 purchasers' prices. In practice, intermediate consumption is estimated as the sum of purchases of inputs less changes in inventories of inputs. Problems sometimes arise in differentiating intermediate consumption from compensation of employees and gross capital formation.

Box 3: Valuation of Goods and Services

Basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced, less any tax payable, plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Producer's price is the amount receivable by the producer for a unit of a good or service produced, less any VAT invoiced to the purchaser. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Purchasers' price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. It includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place

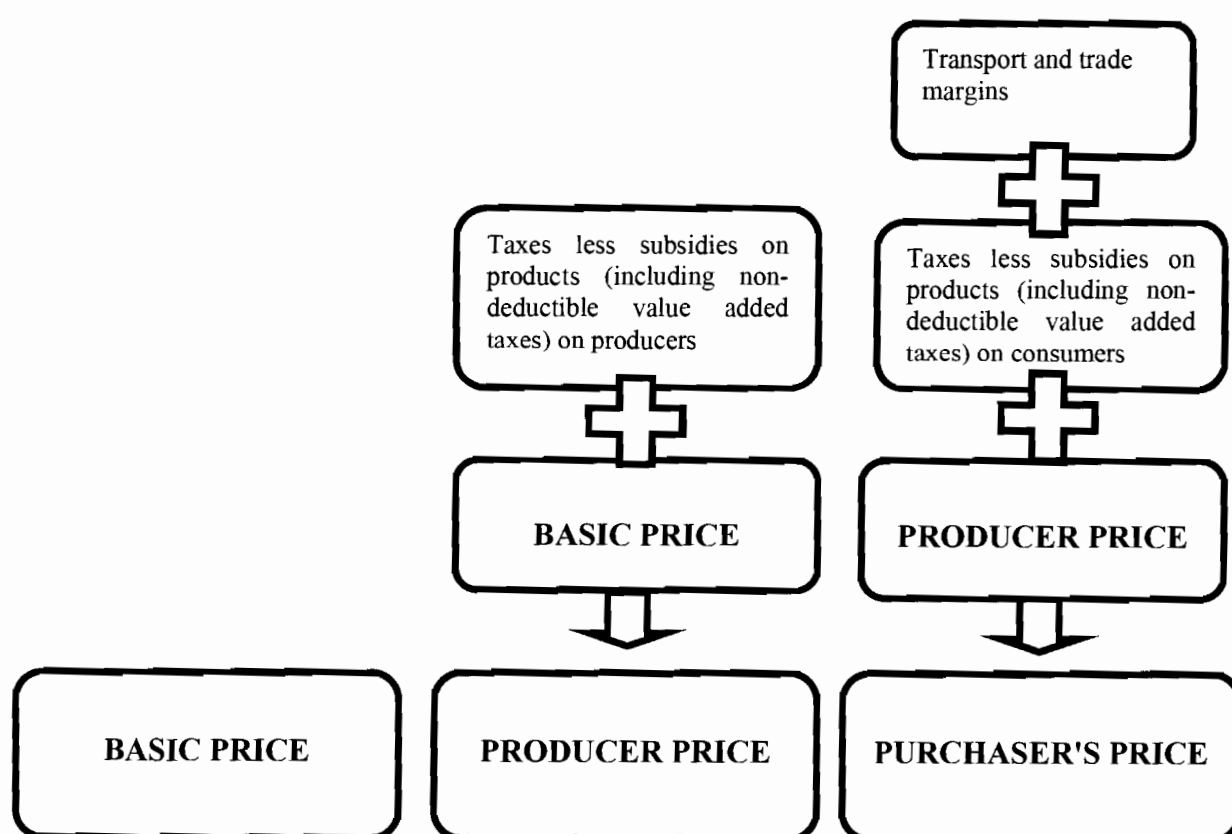
VALUATION OF ITEMS USED IN COMPILING THE ACCOUNTS

1. Output is valued at basic prices
2. Intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices
3. Private and government final consumption expenditure are valued at purchasers' prices. Private final consumption expenditure has been estimated as the residual of the GDP after the deduction of:
 - a. Net exports of goods and services;
 - b. Government final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation.
4. Gross capital formation consists of gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories. Gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories have been valued at purchaser's prices.

Changes in inventories are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.

5. Imports are valued at f.o.b. (free on board) as in the balance of payment statistics. This consists of the c.i.f. price less the costs of transportation and insurance charges between the customs frontier of the exporting country and that of the importing country.
6. Exports are valued f.o.b., which is defined as the cost of the goods to the purchaser abroad including packing, inland transport, loading charges and all other costs occurring up to the point where goods are deposited on board the exporting vessel or aircraft.

FIGURE 1: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BASIC, PRODUCER AND PURCHASERS' PRICES



GROSS VALUE ADDED

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

FIGURE 2: DERIVATION OF GROSS VALUE-ADDED



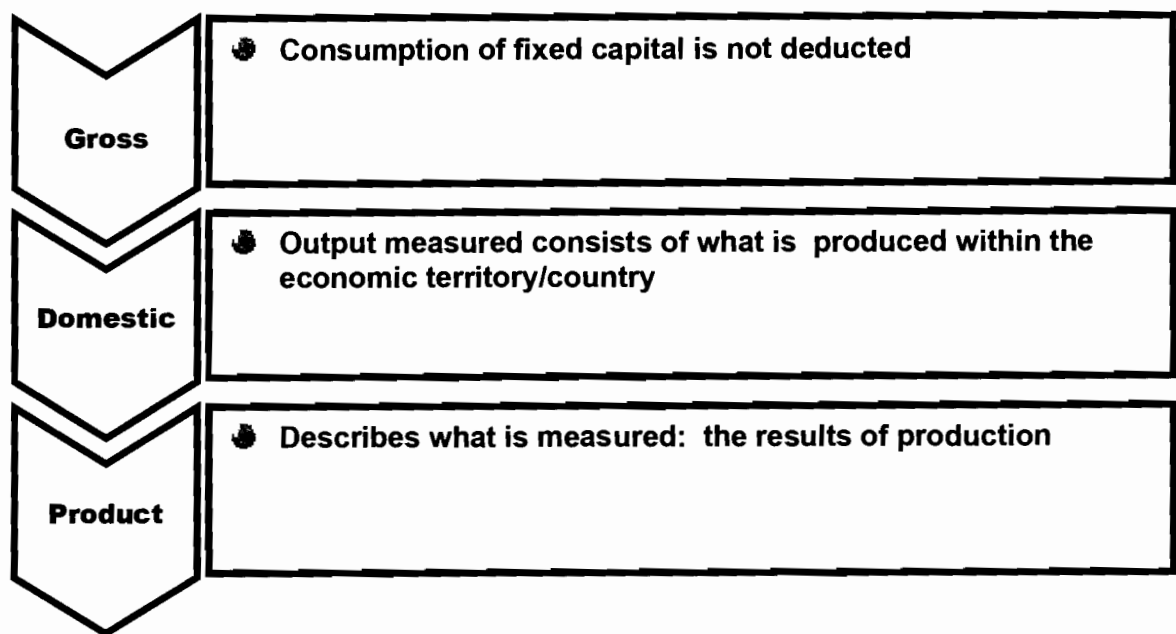
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED (FISIM)

In computing the gross domestic product for the total economy, an adjustment is made for financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). 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 as exports to non-residents.

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 that it has received from other units, at home or abroad.

FIGURE 3: COMPONENTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES

This is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident producers, plus taxes on imports, and all non-deductible VAT or similar taxes less subsidies.

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME 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 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 for 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 WORKERS' 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 current transfers and labour income is classified as compensation of employees in the income account.

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 current output 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 value of output. The production approach is useful for estimation of gross 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 also referred to as the cost approach since it looks at the costs incurred by the producer within the establishment. It 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 households' final consumption, consumption expenditure of government, private non-profit services serving households and gross capital formation adjusted for imports and exports of goods and services.

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.

Wages and Salaries

This is defined to include all payments that 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 board of directors
- g) Holiday and paid vacation 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 that is of clear and direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

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

- a) Medical examinations
- b) Sporting 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.

Employer's contribution to Social Security Schemes

This is the amount payable by employers to social security schemes for the benefit of their employees.

Employer's contribution to Private Pension Funds and other pensions

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 and pensions. 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 employer's contribution to private schemes.

OPERATING SURPLUS OR MIXED INCOME

This is equivalent to the excess of value added at the producers' prices over the sum of compensation of the employees, taxes less subsidies on production and imports and allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. If a strict income approach to estimation 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 and 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 or 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 businesses. When estimates of the operating surplus of establishments are derived from data on profits shown in the accounts of enterprises, care has to be taken to adjust these data, as necessary, to the national accounts' definition. If the figures from the accounts of enterprises relate to profits before taxes, it is necessary to adjust them to remove property incomes, transfers paid and received and capital gains and losses reflected in the figures.

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. However, 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. The SNA 93 no longer uses the term "indirect taxes". Indirect taxes have been renamed "taxes on production and imports". They do not include direct taxes on the income or wealth of enterprises. Taxes on production and imports consist of the following two groups:

- 1) **Taxes on Products**
Tax usually payable per unit of specific goods and services

- i. Production tax/excise duties:
Include excise duties on rum, beer, cigarettes and soft drinks
- ii. Taxes on exports.
- iii. Other taxes on products: Other taxes on specific goods and services, e.g. hotel occupancy tax and entertainment tax.

2) Other Taxes on Production

Taxes that establishments incur as a result of engaging in production but which are not directly tied to specific goods and services

- i. Property taxes
- ii. Business and professional licenses
- iii. Other taxes and licenses: Include stamp duties, vehicle taxes and licenses.

SUBSIDIES

These are grants on the current account made by government to private industries and public corporations. They also comprise 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

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-account capital formation. The gross output is equal to the cost of production, that is, the sum of the intermediate consumption of goods and services, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and corresponding net taxes on production.

The government's final consumption expenditure consists therefore of the purchases of goods and services and expenditure on compensation of employees, less the revenue received from sales. Sales do not include fees and charges levied by governments for regulatory purposes. Examples are payments of driving tests, vehicle licenses, driving permits, dog licenses, 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

enalties" 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.

Two main concepts of final consumption expenditure of households are applied in the SNA, namely final consumption expenditure of households in the domestic market and final consumption expenditure of resident households. The former concept relates to the expenditure of all household residents as well as non-residents, in the domestic territory of a country. This concept is arrived at first in the process of estimation; it is also the concept of household consumption expenditure, which is classified according to type and object of expenditure. Final consumption expenditure of residents is derived from final consumption expenditure of households in the domestic market by adding the direct purchases resident households make abroad and deducting the purchases non-resident households make in the domestic market. Direct purchases of resident households abroad and by non-resident households in the domestic market cover expenditure by individuals such as diplomats and military personnel and by individuals who visit foreign countries as tourists, seasonal or border workers for a period of less than one year. Outlays of individuals who are travelling on business and whose expenses are reimbursed by their employers should not be included, as they are part of the intermediate consumption expenditure of the employers.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

This consists of additions to the assets of producers of tangible reproducible goods that 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 nonprofit 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 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 for 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 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 that 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 and extension of timber tracts, mines, plantations, orchards, 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 acquisitions of fixed assets.
- (v) Dealers' 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 INVENTORIES

This is equal in principle to the market value at the owning establishment 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 the 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 and gifts in kind. Military equipment transferred between governments may, however, go unrecorded. 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 is f.o.b.

IV. SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATING THE GROSS VALUE ADDED IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES

This section provides an overview of the sources and methods used to compile the gross value added for each economic activity in current and constant prices.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture comprises of agricultural crops, bananas, livestock, eggs production, forestry and fishing sub industries. The gross value added is estimated using the production approach.

Agricultural Crops

Agricultural crops in Dominica can be classified into two categories:

- i. Export crops, such as bananas, vegetables, tree crops and root crop;
- ii. Other subsistence crops

Bananas

Data on bananas were obtained from the Dominica Agricultural Producers and Exporters (DAPEX), formerly Dominica Banana Producers Limited (DBPL). The value of output of bananas was derived from the value of fruit purchased by WINFARM. The value of inputs consisted of the total cost of sales of inputs derived by using data from the financial statements of the Input Warehouse. The double deflation method was used to estimate the constant price estimates for bananas. This method entails revaluing current year's quantity of bananas purchased at the 2006 base year price. Inputs were also revalued at base year prices and then deducted from outputs to arrive at the value added at constant prices. A composite index of the cost of fertilizers was constructed. The value of inputs in current prices was deflated by the composite index of the cost of fertilizers to derive the value of inputs in constant prices. The gross value added in constant prices is equal to the value of output at 2006 prices less the value of inputs at 2006 prices.

To derive the current prices for **other bananas** the value of output was derived from the total value of bananas exported as shown in the trade statistics less the total output from WINFARM multiplied by the average price per pound of bananas in the base year. The cost of inputs for other bananas was calculated using a ratio of total inputs to the total value of outputs. A volume index of the quantity of bananas produced was used to extrapolate the base year value added estimates to derive the constant price estimates.

Other Crops

Gross value added for other agriculture crops was derived by using the production approach. This method consisted of estimating the total value of agricultural output at producer's prices and subtracting intermediate consumption. Output was estimated based on major export crops and covers over seventy-one different crops produced in the country. Intermediate consumption consists of expenditure on fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, the cost of maintaining and repairing machinery and equipment, fuel, and the purchase of small tools, bags, twine and other minor items. It was estimated at 18 per cent of the gross value of output. For constant price estimates, the value of output was revalued at 2006 prices. A volume index was derived and used to extrapolate the base year value added estimate.

Livestock

Data on livestock (cows, eggs and meat production, goats and sheep, poultry, pigs etc.) were collected from the Ministry of Agriculture-Livestock Division, livestock farmers, trade statistics and others. Estimates for livestock production were obtained from the 1995 agricultural census, National Farm Register, 2008 and livestock Extension farmers. The cost of inputs were compiled from data on the local sales of livestock and poultry feed which data on the imports of livestock and poultry feed and chicks which were obtained from the trade statistics and adjusted for death, trade and transport margins to arrive at purchaser's prices. The gross value added for livestock was computed as the value of output of production of livestock (goats, sheep, pigs etc.) less the value of inputs (imported livestock feed, locally produced livestock feed, veterinary services etc.) The gross value added for poultry was computed as the gross value of output of eggs and poultry meat less the value of inputs which consists of imported and locally produced poultry feed and repairs and maintenance and other costs. The total value added for livestock in current prices is equal to the gross value added for livestock plus the gross value added for egg production. To derive the constant prices, a volume index of output of the number (cows, goats and sheep, pigs, etc.) were obtained for each year then multiplied by the base year (2006) value added in current prices to gain value added in constant for each year.

Forestry

The value of output for forestry was estimated based on household consumption of charcoal from the HBS and SLC Survey and also using similar sources as a benchmark. It was assumed that average household uses one sack of charcoal per month. Intermediate cost was estimated as 5 per cent of gross output. Current price estimates for forestry were computed as the value of output of production of forestry products (charcoal) less the value of inputs (wood and logs). The gross value of output of charcoal in constant prices was used to form a volume index to derive the constant price estimates.

Fishing

The fish landed by fishermen were captured for this industry. The quantity and price of fish landings were provided by the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Dominica Export and Importing Agencies (DEXIA). The gross value added in current prices for fishing was computed as the gross value of output for fish landed less the total inputs which consisted of fuel, tackles, oil etc. The double deflation method was used to derive the constant prices. The quantity of fish produced (dolphin, robin, etc.) were revalued at the base year price and a composite index of inputs (gasoline, oil) was formed to deflate total inputs.

MINING AND QUARRYING

The value of output for mining and quarrying comprised the value of the output of stone and sand. The current price estimates were derived from the annual National Accounts Survey of establishments (NAS) as well as annual gross wages from DSS which was adjusted to account for employer's contribution and Trade Statistics. The gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less the value of input. A volume index consisting of quantity of stone and sand exported by companies in the industry was formed to deflate the gross output to derive the constant prices.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector covers the activities related to the production of bakery products, chemicals and related products, beverages, water, wearing apparel, printing and publishing, furniture etc. The value added is now classified in various sub-groups providing a wider coverage of manufacturing activities in Dominica. The current prices were derived by analyzing the accounting data from the manufacturing establishments provided by the NAS, as well as gross wages and employment data from DSS. Data on production from the bigger manufacturing establishments in the various sub-sectors were used to form output indexes while employment data for the other sub-sectors was used to form volume indexes. These indexes were then used to extrapolate the base year value added to compute the constant prices.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER

The electricity sub-sector includes activities related to the production, transmission and distribution of electricity, while the water sub-sector covers activities related to the collection, purification and distribution of water. The main source of information was the annual NAS, the financial statements of Dominica Electricity Services (DOMLEC) and Dominical Water and Sewerage Company (DOWASCO).

Electricity

The current price estimates for electricity supply were based on an analysis of the financial statements of these establishments. The gross value added was computed as the value of output less the intermediate consumption. The constant prices estimates were derived based on a volume index consisting of Kilo Watt Hours (KWH) units produced.

Water

The current price estimates for water supply were based on an analysis of the financial statements of the enterprises. The gross value added is the value of output less the intermediate consumption. The quantity of gallons of water consumed each year from the different categories of consumers was used to form a volume index to extrapolate the base year value added to derive the constant prices.

CONSTRUCTION

This industry covers general construction activities such as altering and repairing structures as well as sub-contractors engaged in only part of the work on a construction project such as repairs, painting, and plumbing. Also included are excavating and foundation work and establishments and households undertaking own account construction.

The current price estimation for the construction industry is based on the commodity-flow approach. A range of construction materials were extracted from the external trade statistics. The c.i.f values of net imports used for construction were adjusted upwards for duty, VAT, trade and transport margins. The value of domestic production of construction materials was added to the value of net imports of construction material. Adjustments were made to exclude construction materials utilized for manufacturing purposes. The resulting estimates is intermediate consumption which was then used to derive the gross output and value added for the industry. For the constant prices, an index of the cost of construction was used to deflate the gross value of output. A volume index of the deflated gross output was then used extrapolate the base year value added. The cost of construction index consisted of a weighted index of the cost of 13 major building materials and the average labor cost for the different types of construction workers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

The wholesale and retail trade sector included all areas of wholesaling and retailing activity in the economy. These include the repair of personal household goods, distribution of fuel and fuel products and wholesale/retail of other goods. The total number of establishments registered in the business register that are engaged in these types of activities are very significant. The current price estimates for this sector estimated by analyzing the income and expenditure statements received through the annual NAS survey from the establishments which responded to the survey and also the imports data of the major

wholesalers and retailers. This has allowed the commodity method applied to be comprehensive in coverage of the informal. From both the reported data and the imports data this has allowed for more accurate ratios which facilitated the breakdown of value added among the various sub-sectors. The constant price estimates were derived by deflating the trade margins by the CPI and deriving a volume index of the deflated values to extrapolate the base year value added.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This industry includes the activities of all registered accommodation establishments such as hotels, guest houses and other paid accommodation and restaurants operating in the country.

Hotels

The gross value added in current prices was derived by analyzing the accounts of the hotels obtained by the annual national accounts survey. Data were also sourced from the DSS on number of employees. Adjustments were then made to account for non responses. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less the intermediate consumption. A volume index consisting of bed-nights (total number of stay-over visitors multiplied by the average length of stay) was used to derive the constant prices.

Restaurants

Current prices estimates were derived by analyzing the accounts of the restaurants obtained by the annual NAS. Data were also sourced from the DSS on gross wages and salaries and number of employees. Adjustments were then made to include employers' contribution to obtain the total compensation of employees. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less the intermediate consumption. Constant price estimates were derived by deflating the gross value of output with a price index consisting of the average costs of meals taken away from home obtained from the Consumer Price Index (CPI). A volume index of the deflated value of output was used to extrapolate the base year value added.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

This industry covers the activities related to the provision of transport, storage and communication services. The gross value added in this industry was derived by estimating the value added from each of the following sub-groups; road transport, sea transport, air transport, supporting and auxiliary transport activities and communication, which consist of postal and courier services, radio and television and telecommunication services. Different methods were applied for each category of transport as outlined below.

Road transport

This activity includes the transport of passengers and freight via road. Data on the number of hired cars (taxis), buses, trucks/pick-ups and tour buses are available from the licensing department. These data are adjusted to include non license vehicles and to exclude vehicles that are owned by government, industrial or commercial establishments and are not used in the transport industry. Data on income and expenditure are extracted from financial statements or obtained from surveys of this industry. The average estimates for the various groups of vehicles for gross output and intermediate consumption (fuel, servicing and others are available. The constant price estimates are computed by extrapolating the base year value added estimates for each type of vehicle based on a volume index of the number of hired cars, buses, trucks/pick-ups and tour buses operating in the current year.

Sea transport

This activity includes the transport of passengers or freight over water, whether scheduled or not. Also included are the operations of cruise or sightseeing boats, ferries, etc. The estimates of gross value added in current prices were computed by utilizing data obtained from the NAS which were provided by the establishments in this industry. Data were also sourced from the DSS on gross wages and salaries and number of employees. Adjustments were then made to include employers' contribution to obtain the total compensation of employees. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less the intermediate cost. For constant price estimation, the total cargo loaded and landed as well as total visitor arrivals and departures by sea were used to form a composite volume index. The gross value added was derived by extrapolating the base year value added by the composite volume index.

Air transport

The estimates of gross value added for this sub sector were calculated on the basis of analysis of data obtained from the annual NAS from local and foreign owned airlines as well as data from the DSS on gross wages and salaries and number of employees. The estimates at constant prices were derived by constructing a composite index of visitor arrivals and departures by air. This index was used to extrapolate base year value added.

Supporting and auxiliary transport activities

This sub group covers the activities of the Dominica Air and Sea Administration (DASPA) travel agencies, tour operators, shipping agencies and cargo handlers. The estimates of gross value added were calculated on the basis of analysis of data obtained from the annual NAS of various establishments. Data were also sourced from the DSS on gross wages and salaries and number of employees. Adjustments were then made to include employers' contribution to obtain the total compensation of employees. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less intermediate cost. The overall value added is the summation of the value added for each sub group. Constant prices were derived for

each sub-group by using data on cargo loaded and landed and passenger arrivals and departures by air to form various volume indexes. These indexes were used to extrapolate the base year value added to obtain the constant prices. The overall value added is the summation of the value added for each sub group.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunication

This activity includes telecommunications, national postal activities, courier services and radio and television services. In the case of telecommunications, the gross value added at current prices was estimated on the basis of data obtained from the annual NAS of establishments. For constant price estimates, a composite index comprising of rates per minute for international and domestic calls for fixed line telephones and mobile phones was constructed. Weights were assigned to the different types of communication. Average telecommunications rate was used to form a price index. This index was used to deflate the gross output. The gross value added at constant prices was derived by extrapolating the base year value added with a volume index of the deflated value of output.

Postal Services

The gross value added at current prices was estimated on the basis of data obtained from administrative data. A price index consisting of local and overseas rates for postage of a letter was used to deflate output. Constant prices were derived by extrapolating the base year value added with an index of the deflated output.

Courier Services

The gross value added at current prices was estimated on the basis of data obtained from the annual NAS of establishments in this activity. A volume index consisting of cargo was used to deflate output.

Radio and Television

This sub-sector includes the activities of all radio stations on island except those which are only involved in broadcasting and the companies involved in the provision of television services. The current prices were estimated by using the analyzed data from their statements which was collected from the annual NAS and employment data received from DSS. The constant prices were computed by deflating current value added by a volume index.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION

Banks

This sector includes the activities of commercial banks and agricultural industrial development banks. Data on banking activities are obtained from the annual NAS, and from the statutory returns of financial institutions to regulatory agencies. Output and costs are estimated directly from these returns and used to calculate the gross value added estimates. The constant price estimates were derived by deflating the average stock of loans and advances by the CPI to derive a volume index of loans and deposits. A margin rate was applied to the deflated value of loans and advances to obtain FISIM on loans and deposits at constant prices. The output of banks at constant prices was obtained from the summation of FISIM and explicit charges in constant prices. A volume index of the output of banks was formed to extrapolate the base year value added to derive the constant prices.

Auxiliary Financial Intermediation

This industry covers the activities of other banks which receive deposits transferable by cheque or otherwise used in payments or available on demand, savings and loan association which are mainly the credit societies. The current price estimates were computed from the analysis of the annual statements received from those establishments during the annual NAS. Constant value added is derived by extrapolating the current prices by a volume index of membership.

Insurance and Pension Funding

This industry covers both life and non-life insurance. The gross value added estimates were derived from data provided by the annual NAS and from returns provided to the regulatory authority-Financial Service Unit (FSU) and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB). Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less intermediate consumption. Estimates for constant prices for non life insurance were compiled using the average rates for vehicles insurance and property insurance and assigning weights to vehicle and property insurance, to obtain a composite index. The current price estimates of output were deflated by the composite index to derive the output at constant prices, which was then used to extrapolate the base year value added. For life insurance, the constant price estimates were derived by using a volume index of number of life insurance policies issued.

REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

This industry is sub-divided into five sub-groups namely: owner-occupied dwellings; real estate; renting of machinery and equipment; computer and related services; and business services.

Owner-Occupied dwellings and Real Estate (Rented Dwelling)

The current price estimates are developed by benchmarking the population and housing census 2001 data on dwellings. The rental value of tenant - occupied housing and the imputed rental value of owner - occupied housing are both part of housing services, reflecting the amount of money tenants spend for the service of shelter and the amount of money owner occupants would have spent had they been renting. Value added for owner - occupied housing is calculated as the imputed output of housing services less the expenses associated with owner - occupied housing, such as maintenance and repairs. The average rental value is observed and applied to the housing stock. The stock is identified into owners occupied and rented units. The rental value is moved by the CPI for housing, and is applied to the dwelling stock to derive the value of output. A fixed ratio is applied to arrive at the value added in current prices. This procedure result in value added in current prices for both owner occupied dwellings and real estate activities. The constant price estimates were obtained from a volume index consisting of the number of owner occupied and rented dwellings. This index was used to extrapolate the base year gross value added to obtain the constant prices.

Renting of Machinery and Equipment

The gross value added estimates were derived from data provided by the annual NAS. Data were also sourced from the DSS on number of employees. Current prices were obtained for both vehicle rentals and machinery and equipment rentals. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less intermediate consumption. Constant price estimates were derived from a volume index consisting of stayovers for vehicle rentals and by a CPI index for machinery and equipment rentals.

Computer Related Services

The gross value added estimates were derived from data provided by the annual NAS. Data were also sourced from the DSS on number of employees. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less intermediate consumption. A volume index was used to compute the base year value added at constant price.

Business Services

This industry includes the services of lawyers, accountants, management consultants, architects, photographic studios, building cleaning activities etc. The gross value added estimates were derived from data provided by the annual National Accounts survey. Data were also sourced from the NIS on the number of employees. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less intermediate consumption. Constant Price estimates were derived by extrapolating using a volume index of output.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DEFENCE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

This sector comprises central government and the social security services.

Central Government

The gross value added estimates in current prices were compiled from administrative data using the Income Approach which comprises of compensation of employees. Compensation of employees includes personal emoluments, wages, allowances, overtime, severance payments, honoraria and retiring benefits. Data on the central government consumption of fixed capital (CFC) was also obtained from administrative records. The constant prices were derived by deflating the current prices with a wage index of the average increase in salaries over the years.

Social Security Services

The gross value added was compiled from data provided by the NIS on the annual NAS of establishments. The GVA consists of the total compensation of employees plus depreciation plus taxes on production of the DSS. Constant price estimates were compiled from a volume index consisting of the total number of employees. The GVA in the base year was then extrapolated by this index to obtain the GVA in constant prices.

EDUCATION

This industry is divided into public and private educational activity and includes primary, secondary and tertiary institutions.

Public Education

Data on compensation of employees from the Ministry of Education were analyzed to derive the gross value added which is based on the personal emoluments paid to workers, and consist of wages and salaries, pensions, gratuities, severance pay, back pay and allowances. The constant price estimates were derived by deflating the current prices with a wage index of the average increase in salaries over the years.

Private Education

The current price estimates were derived from data provided by the annual NAS and administrative sources. Data were also sourced from the DSS on number of employees. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less intermediate consumption. An volume index of students enrolled was used to estimate constant value added.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK

Public Health

Data on compensation of employees from administrative records were analyzed to derive the gross value added which is based on the personal emoluments paid to workers, and consist of wages and salaries, pensions, gratuities, severance pay, back pay and allowances. The constant price estimates were derived by deflating the current prices with a wage index of the average increase in salaries over the years.

Private Health

The gross value added estimates were derived from data provided by the annual NAS. Data were also sourced from the DSS on gross number of employees. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less intermediate consumption. A price index consisting of average medical fees which was obtained from the CPI was used to deflate output. The base year gross value added was extrapolated by a volume index of the deflated output to derive the constant prices.

OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

This industry includes the activities of trade unions, sewerage and refuse disposal, motion picture projection, beauty salons, barber shops, religious organizations, funeral related services etc. The gross value added estimates were derived from data provided by the annual NAS. Data were also sourced from the SLC and HBS Survey 2008/9, also DSS on gross wages and salaries and number of employees. Adjustments were then made to include employers' contribution to obtain the total compensation of employees. Gross value added in current prices was computed as the value of output less intermediate consumption. Constant price estimates were derived for each sub-group by using data on Consumer Price Index (C.P.I) within the industry to form volume indexes. These indexes were used to extrapolate the base year value added. The gross value added for this industry is the summation of the gross value added for each sub group.

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS

This industry includes the activities of households as employers of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, gardeners, gatekeepers, chauffeurs, caretakers, babysitters, tutors, etc. The product, which is self-consumed, is considered non-market and assessed according to the cost of the personnel in the national accounts. These services cannot be provided by companies. As this activity occurs in the household and forms part of the informal sector, it is difficult to collect the required data directly, on an annual basis. As a result the main source of data was Survey of Living Condition and

Household Budgetary Survey 2008/2009 and the records of Dominica Social Security. Data were obtained on gross wages and salaries and number of employees. Adjustments were then made to include employers' contribution to obtain the total compensation of employees. The gross value added in current prices consisted of compensation of employees. Constant price estimates were compiled from a volume index consisting of the total number of employees within each sub-group. The base year gross value added was extrapolated by this index to obtain the constant price estimates.

FISM

FISIM stands for financial intermediation services indirectly measured. In the System of National Accounts it is an estimate of the value of the services provided by financial intermediaries, such as banks, for which no explicit charges are made; instead these services are paid for as part of the margin between rates applied to savers and borrowers. The supposition is that savers would receive a higher interest rate and borrowers pay a lower interest rate if all financial services had explicit charges.

The 1993 SNA calculated FISIM as the difference between property income receivable and interest payable excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of own funds. The 1993 SNA recognized that in practice it may be difficult to find a method of allocating FISIM among different users and therefore, accepted that some countries may prefer to continue to use the convention whereby the whole of the services are allocated to intermediate consumption of a notional industry.

The 1993 SNA suggests two ways of allocating FISIM to the sectors that consume it. The preferred method is to use a reference rate of interest, which is a theoretical concept. The annual reference rate is the interest rate that people must be paid to persuade them to wait one year before spending their income. The interest rates that are observed on the market are higher than the reference rate because they include a risk factor. The second method of allocating FISIM is using relevant indicators. Relevant indicators are the total bank loans to a given sector and the total deposits held by banks from that sector. Total loans are added to total deposits and each sector's share in total bank loans and bank deposits are used to allocate FISIM. The 1993 SNA recognizes that these two approaches may not be feasible for all countries because of data constraints.

In the case of Dominica, data on global FISIM was obtained from the annual NAS of financial institutions. The balance sheet data on total deposits and loans and advances were obtained from the ECCB and were used in the allocation of FISIM. The sector distribution of depositors and borrowers FISIM was allocated among households, non-residents, government and businesses. In the allocation of FISIM, an assumption that banks provide the same amount of service for each dollar loaned and deposited was

made. This assumption was made to keep the allocation simple, although we know that FISIM margins vary among various assets and liabilities. Thus the FISIM allocated to depositors should then be allocated among sectors (household, government, non-residents and businesses) on the basis of their deposit holdings. Similarly, FISIM allocated to borrowers should be distributed among the sectors on the basis of outstanding loans. In the case of Dominica data are only available on loan holdings and not deposit holdings. In the absence of such data on deposit holdings, industry output was used as an allocator.

FISIM in constant prices was derived by deflating the average stock of loans and deposits by the CPI to derive a volume index of loans and deposits and having the base year margin rate applied to the deflated values of loans and deposits.

STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

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V. STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	108.26	103.75	97.51	102.32	111.01
Crops	89.76	84.51	80.08	85.87	94.34
Barbarians	27.84	19.28	18.39	13.96	18.28
Other Crops	61.92	65.25	61.69	71.91	76.06
Livestock	7.76	7.45	7.15	7.60	9.45
Forestry	3.01	3.09	3.06	3.05	3.15
Fishing	7.73	8.70	7.22	5.80	4.07
Mining & Quarrying	11.71	8.54	6.88	8.88	11.14
Manufacturing	61.81	65.28	71.62	48.86	45.81
Electricity & Water Supply	32.59	30.49	30.42	35.26	41.88
Electricity	23.21	21.15	20.84	29.72	32.10
Water	9.38	9.34	9.58	9.54	9.78
Construction	36.69	37.02	23.83	29.34	32.78
Wholesale & Retail Trade	94.38	91.71	90.00	93.42	101.02
Hotels & Restaurants	17.05	16.81	17.75	18.29	17.55
Accommodation	10.00	9.80	9.39	9.48	9.44
Restaurants	7.05	6.81	8.36	8.80	8.11
Transport, Storage & Communication	113.69	106.88	94.78	86.35	114.69
Road Transport	30.24	34.75	34.43	35.96	42.84
Sea Transport	14.93	10.93	10.85	9.89	10.70
Air Transport	0.94	0.92	0.86	0.79	0.76
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	13.16	12.17	14.85	14.01	14.02
Communications	54.41	47.93	33.97	25.89	46.38
Financial Intermediation	54.21	63.85	56.27	58.81	58.75
Banks	36.99	37.88	31.78	33.74	34.88
Insurance	9.32	11.90	9.49	10.73	10.78
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	7.90	14.59	15.00	14.34	13.29
Real Estate, Renting & Business					
Activities	80.01	92.54	92.58	93.76	96.30
Owner Occupied Dwellings	13.70	17.65	17.75	17.85	17.99
Real Estate Activities	58.20	65.93	66.33	66.70	67.20
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	1.65	1.59	1.88	1.62	2.82
Computer & Related Services	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.06	1.15
Business Services	5.25	6.15	5.62	6.53	7.14
Public Administration & Defence:					
Compulsory Social Security	75.93	89.71	78.41	78.56	73.51
Education	85.41	94.05	107.83	136.19	127.84
Public	34.85	36.30	39.27	39.09	38.41
Private	50.56	57.75	68.56	97.10	91.43
Health & Social Work	32.24	31.61	32.72	32.06	30.35
Public	27.29	27.84	28.60	27.70	25.86
Private	4.95	3.77	4.12	4.36	4.49
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	9.05	9.00	9.19	9.61	10.75
Private Households with Employed Persons					
Persons	1.98	1.92	1.94	2.80	2.06
Less FISIM	37.89	36.80	32.36	28.35	28.75
GVA in Basic Prices	777.03	797.78	779.33	807.16	845.67
Growth Rate (%)	2.87	(2.31)	3.57	4.77	2.87
Taxes on Products	115.52	116.01	117.76	132.33	161.35
Less Subsidies on Products	4.97	4.88	4.90	3.82	2.71
GDP in Market Prices	777.03	797.78	779.33	807.16	845.67
Growth Rate (%)	2.48	(1.84)	4.87	7.34	2.48

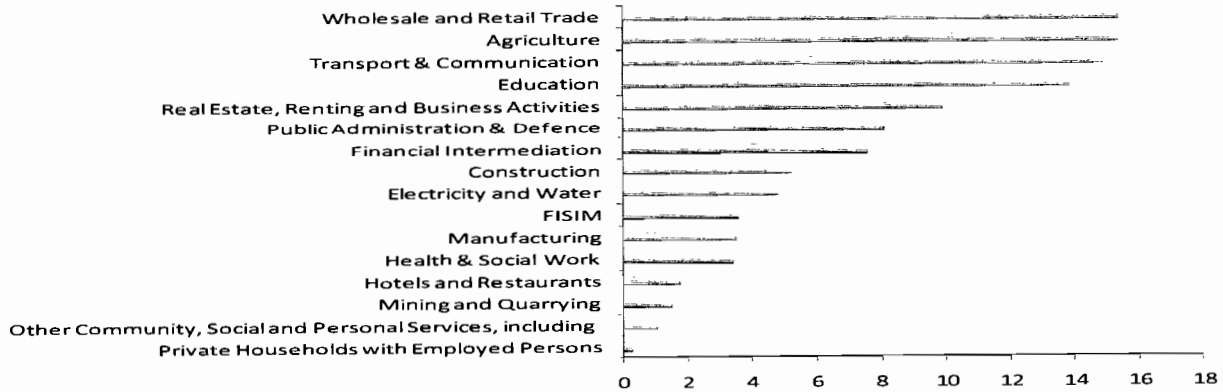
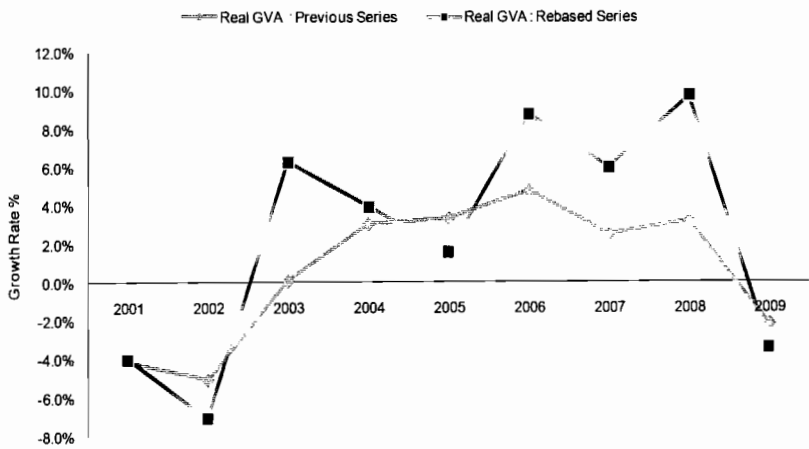


Table V-1.1
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2000-2004 (EC\$M)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	108.26	103.76	97.52	102.32	111.02
Crops	89.76	84.51	80.08	85.87	94.34
Bananas	27.84	19.26	18.39	13.96	18.28
Other Crops	61.92	65.25	61.69	71.91	76.06
Livestock	7.76	7.45	7.15	7.60	9.46
Forestry	3.01	3.09	3.06	3.05	3.15
Fishing	7.73	8.70	7.22	5.79	4.07
Mining & Quarrying	11.71	8.54	6.88	8.88	11.14
Manufacturing	61.81	65.28	78.03	48.66	45.81
Electricity & Water Supply	32.59	30.49	30.42	39.26	41.88
Electricity	23.21	21.15	20.84	29.72	32.10
Water	9.38	9.34	9.58	9.54	9.78
Construction	36.69	37.02	23.83	29.34	32.76
Wholesale & Retail Trade	94.38	91.71	90.00	93.42	101.02
Hotels & Restaurants	17.05	16.61	17.75	16.30	17.55
Accommodation	10.00	9.80	9.39	9.49	9.44
Restaurants	7.05	6.81	8.36	6.80	8.11
Transport, Storage & Communication	113.69	106.69	94.76	86.35	117.00
Road Transport	30.24	34.75	34.43	35.96	42.84
Sea Transport	14.93	10.93	10.85	9.69	10.70
Air Transport	0.94	0.92	0.66	0.79	0.76
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	13.16	12.17	14.85	14.01	16.33
Communications	54.41	47.93	33.97	25.89	46.38
Financial Intermediation	54.21	63.84	56.27	58.81	58.75
Banks	36.99	37.66	31.78	33.74	34.68
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	7.90	14.59	15.00	14.34	13.29
Insurance	9.32	11.60	9.49	10.73	10.78
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	80.01	92.54	92.47	93.76	96.30
Real Estate Activities	13.70	17.65	17.75	17.85	17.99
Owner Occupied Dwellings	58.20	65.93	66.33	66.70	67.20
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	1.65	1.59	1.68	1.62	2.82
Computer & Related Services	1.21	1.21	1.10	1.06	1.15
Business Services	5.25	6.15	5.62	6.53	7.14
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	75.93	80.71	78.41	78.56	73.51
Education	85.41	94.05	107.83	136.19	127.84
Public	34.85	36.30	39.27	39.09	36.41
Private	50.56	57.75	68.56	97.10	91.43
Health & Social Work	32.24	31.62	32.72	32.06	30.31
Public	27.29	27.84	28.60	27.70	25.86
Private	4.95	3.77	4.12	4.36	4.46
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	9.05	9.00	9.19	9.61	10.75
Private Households with Employed Persons	1.90	1.92	1.94	2.00	2.06
Less FISIM	37.89	36.00	32.36	28.34	29.75
GVA in Basic Prices	777.04	797.78	785.67	807.16	847.95
Growth Rate (%)	-	2.67	(1.52)	2.74	5.05
Taxes on Products	115.52	116.01	117.76	132.33	161.35
Less Subsidies on Products	4.97	4.89	4.90	3.82	2.71
GDP in Market Prices	887.59	908.90	898.53	935.67	1,006.59
Growth Rate (%)	-	2.40	(1.14)	4.13	7.58

Table V-1.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2005-2009 (EC\$M)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	112.98	110.93	118.85	143.06	143.98
Crops	97.51	93.64	95.29	125.87	126.66
Bananas	15.35	18.26	9.65	18.55	16.59
Other Crops	82.16	75.38	85.64	107.32	110.07
Livestock	8.62	9.84	14.40	12.04	12.11
Forestry	3.25	3.42	3.41	3.42	3.44
Fishing	3.60	4.03	5.75	1.73	1.77
Mining & Quarrying	9.41	11.49	14.11	17.22	15.33
Manufacturing	39.30	43.62	39.54	37.83	35.94
Electricity & Water Supply	43.32	45.88	51.02	48.86	49.27
Electricity	33.75	36.25	35.91	37.72	37.02
Water	9.57	9.63	15.11	11.14	12.25
Construction	36.02	37.70	46.52	60.31	53.49
Wholesale & Retail Trade	99.46	97.79	112.14	134.82	125.79
Hotels & Restaurants	14.98	18.27	18.67	19.24	19.97
Accommodation	9.76	9.50	9.48	9.67	9.67
Restaurants	5.22	8.77	9.19	9.57	10.30
Transport, Storage & Communication	120.64	135.95	135.37	142.03	151.66
Road Transport	44.99	48.22	47.34	48.53	59.67
Sea Transport	9.85	10.87	10.08	12.34	14.01
Air Transport	0.83	0.93	0.96	1.25	1.23
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	14.51	14.93	16.12	18.03	20.07
Communications	50.47	61.00	60.87	61.89	56.68
Financial Intermediation	56.10	61.80	73.79	76.34	77.21
Banks	30.66	34.11	42.18	46.08	47.52
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	10.02	12.69	16.58	15.27	14.63
Insurance	15.43	15.00	15.03	15.00	15.06
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	97.41	96.54	97.87	100.70	100.69
Real Estate Activities	18.07	18.17	18.25	18.41	18.50
Owner Occupied Dwellings	67.52	67.89	68.19	68.76	69.13
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	2.61	2.38	2.79	3.45	2.98
Computer & Related Services	1.20	1.26	1.41	1.50	1.53
Business Services	8.01	6.84	7.23	8.58	8.55
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory					
Social Security	72.81	76.40	79.09	78.53	83.00
Education	109.42	129.27	125.15	140.72	141.24
Public	36.31	35.52	37.71	38.76	38.66
Private	73.11	93.75	87.44	101.96	102.58
Health & Social Work	30.54	31.36	32.62	33.99	35.21
Public	25.93	26.75	27.92	29.19	30.25
Private	4.61	4.61	4.70	4.80	4.96
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	9.73	10.47	10.94	11.15	11.18
Private Households with Employed Persons	2.49	2.93	2.99	3.07	3.03
Less FISIM	27.37	31.10	31.97	35.20	36.57
GVA in Basic Prices	827.26	879.31	926.70	1,012.7	1,010.4
Growth Rate (%)	(2.44)	6.29	5.39	9.28	(0.22)
Taxes on Products	171.71	189.84	222.97	244.81	252.50
Less Subsidies on Products	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.70	4.72
GDP in Market Prices	993.97	1,064.65	1,145.17	1,252.80	1,258.19
Growth Rate (%)	(1.25)	7.11	7.56	9.40	0.43

Table V-2.1
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CONSTANT PRICES: 2000-2004 (EC\$M)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	126.13	118.79	115.96	109.97	110.06
Crops	108.06	100.18	98.32	93.42	93.96
Bananas	30.35	22.72	21.68	16.24	19.86
Other Crops	77.72	77.46	76.64	77.18	74.10
Livestock	9.45	9.29	9.09	8.75	9.70
Forestry	3.63	3.73	3.70	3.69	3.26
Fishing	4.98	5.60	4.86	4.12	3.14
Mining & Quarrying	9.59	8.48	7.47	9.44	11.92
Manufacturing	43.40	40.87	36.26	39.70	42.49
Electricity & Water Supply	40.03	41.96	41.45	41.55	41.53
Electricity	32.89	34.36	34.00	33.20	33.62
Water	7.14	7.60	7.45	8.35	7.91
Construction	28.41	29.61	19.46	26.45	32.27
Wholesale & Retail Trade	103.20	99.56	97.53	99.82	106.83
Hotels & Restaurants	15.34	15.26	17.38	16.31	17.17
Accommodation	8.33	7.61	6.76	7.82	9.37
Restaurants	7.01	7.65	10.61	8.49	7.81
Transport, Storage & Communication	118.76	117.02	107.30	107.00	114.68
Road Transport	29.25	31.88	34.10	36.13	38.95
Sea Transport	11.53	10.71	8.52	7.99	9.00
Air Transport	1.22	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.00
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	13.98	13.16	11.88	10.86	12.32
Communications	62.77	60.20	51.73	50.97	53.40
Financial Intermediation	45.64	47.41	48.44	41.60	55.94
Banks	23.62	24.77	25.01	28.80	31.70
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	12.57	12.84	13.03	12.81	13.11
Insurance	9.46	9.79	10.39	11.38	11.13
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	92.44	93.59	93.44	94.54	96.72
Real Estate Activities	17.61	17.67	17.78	17.87	17.99
Owner Occupied Dwellings	65.78	66.02	66.41	66.76	67.20
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	1.92	1.90	1.97	1.80	2.88
Computer & Related Services	1.33	1.31	1.19	1.13	1.20
Business Services	5.79	6.68	6.09	6.98	7.45
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	80.21	83.75	80.82	84.58	79.18
Education	94.26	102.89	115.16	147.49	134.62
Public	36.70	37.47	40.54	42.37	39.46
Private	57.56	65.42	74.62	105.12	95.16
Health & Social Work	33.96	32.73	33.86	34.66	32.75
Public	28.78	28.78	29.56	30.06	28.06
Private	5.19	3.95	4.30	4.60	4.69
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	9.96	9.66	9.93	9.87	10.18
Private Households with Employed Persons	2.01	2.03	2.05	2.11	2.17
Less FISIM	22.22	21.84	22.69	23.33	27.77
GVA in Basic Prices	821.11	821.76	803.83	841.77	860.73
Growth Rate (%)	-	0.08	(2.18)	4.72	2.25

Table V-2.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CONSTANT PRICES: 2005-2009 (EC\$M)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	109.78	110.93	101.31	116.05	117.54
Crops	93.91	93.64	82.74	98.31	99.89
Bananas	18.05	18.26	8.27	13.79	12.07
Other Crops	75.85	75.38	74.48	84.52	87.82
Livestock	9.24	9.84	10.19	10.31	10.19
Forestry	3.37	3.42	3.30	3.10	3.12
Fishing	3.26	4.04	5.08	4.32	4.34
Mining & Quarrying	10.32	11.49	14.67	18.36	16.34
Manufacturing	41.40	43.62	41.86	36.75	34.91
Electricity & Water Supply	45.24	45.87	46.72	47.69	50.95
Electricity	35.50	36.25	36.66	37.13	39.35
Water	9.74	9.63	10.06	10.56	11.61
Construction	34.57	37.70	47.60	63.12	57.26
Wholesale & Retail Trade	102.05	97.80	114.98	125.23	118.77
Hotels & Restaurants	16.76	18.28	18.29	18.58	17.39
Accommodation	9.47	9.50	9.04	9.17	7.77
Restaurants	7.29	8.77	9.25	9.41	9.63
Transport, Storage & Communication	126.40	135.95	146.66	154.71	149.65
Road Transport	45.16	48.22	51.74	55.22	56.04
Sea Transport	9.33	10.87	12.85	11.17	13.03
Air Transport	1.05	0.93	1.00	1.16	1.14
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	13.31	14.93	17.46	18.66	15.98
Communications	57.54	61.00	63.61	68.50	63.46
Financial Intermediation	58.29	61.81	68.52	69.96	70.29
Banks	32.81	34.11	42.09	43.74	43.60
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	13.58	15.00	13.58	13.92	14.53
Insurance	11.90	12.69	12.86	12.29	12.17
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	97.58	96.55	97.82	99.67	99.87
Real Estate Activities	18.07	18.17	18.29	18.39	18.48
Owner Occupied Dwellings	67.52	67.89	68.32	68.69	69.04
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	2.53	2.38	2.83	3.42	3.17
Computer & Related Services	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.36	1.39
Business Services	8.22	6.84	7.01	7.81	7.78
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory					
Social Security	74.85	76.40	77.79	75.72	80.05
Education	113.71	129.28	121.20	129.51	129.81
Public	37.39	35.52	37.29	37.57	37.48
Private	76.32	93.75	83.91	91.94	92.33
Health & Social Work	31.58	31.36	32.16	32.87	33.89
Public	26.74	26.75	27.64	28.34	29.36
Private	4.84	4.61	4.52	4.53	4.53
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	10.02	10.47	10.64	10.41	10.56
Private Households with Employed Persons	2.55	2.93	2.99	3.07	3.03
Less FISIM	28.34	31.10	34.20	33.79	33.02
GVA in Basic Prices	846.75	879.31	909.01	967.91	957.30
Growth Rate (%)	(1.62)	3.85	3.38	6.48	(1.10)

Table V-3.1
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2000-2004

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	13.93	13.01	12.41	12.68	13.09
Crops	11.55	10.59	10.19	10.64	11.13
Bananas	3.58	2.41	2.34	1.73	2.16
Other Crops	7.97	8.18	7.85	8.91	8.97
Livestock	1.00	0.93	0.91	0.94	1.12
Forestry	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.37
Fishing	0.99	1.09	0.92	0.72	0.48
Mining & Quarrying	1.51	1.07	0.88	1.10	1.31
Manufacturing	7.96	8.18	9.93	6.03	5.40
Electricity & Water Supply	4.19	3.82	3.87	4.86	4.94
Electricity	2.99	2.65	2.65	3.68	3.79
Water	1.21	1.17	1.22	1.18	1.15
Construction	4.72	4.64	3.03	3.63	3.86
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12.15	11.50	11.46	11.57	11.91
Hotels & Restaurants	2.19	2.08	2.26	2.02	2.07
Accommodation	1.29	1.23	1.19	1.18	1.11
Restaurants	0.91	0.85	1.06	0.84	0.96
Transport, Storage & Communication	14.63	13.37	12.06	10.70	13.80
Road Transport	3.89	4.36	4.38	4.46	5.05
Sea Transport	1.92	1.37	1.38	1.20	1.26
Air Transport	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.10	0.09
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	1.69	1.53	1.89	1.74	1.93
Communications	7.00	6.01	4.32	3.21	5.47
Financial Intermediation	6.98	8.00	7.16	7.29	6.93
Banks	4.76	4.72	4.04	4.18	4.09
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	1.02	1.83	1.91	1.78	1.57
Insurance	1.20	1.45	1.21	1.33	1.27
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	10.30	11.60	11.77	11.62	11.36
Real Estate Activities	1.76	2.21	2.26	2.21	2.12
Owner Occupied Dwellings	7.49	8.26	8.44	8.26	7.92
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.33
Computer & Related Services	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14
Business Services	0.68	0.77	0.71	0.81	0.84
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	9.77	10.12	9.98	9.73	8.67
Education	10.99	11.79	13.72	16.87	15.08
Public	4.48	4.55	5.00	4.84	4.29
Private	6.51	7.24	8.73	12.03	10.78
Health & Social Work	4.15	3.96	4.16	3.97	3.57
Public	3.51	3.49	3.64	3.43	3.05
Private	0.64	0.47	0.52	0.54	0.53
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.16	1.13	1.17	1.19	1.27
Private Households with Employed Persons	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.24
Less FISIM	4.88	4.51	4.12	3.51	3.51
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table V-3.2
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2005-2009

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	13.66	12.62	12.83	14.13	14.25
Crops	11.79	10.65	10.28	12.43	12.54
Bananas	1.86	2.08	1.04	1.83	1.64
Other Crops	9.93	8.57	9.24	10.60	10.89
Livestock	1.04	1.12	1.55	1.19	1.20
Forestry	0.39	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.34
Fishing	0.44	0.46	0.62	0.17	0.17
Mining & Quarrying	1.14	1.31	1.52	1.70	1.52
Manufacturing	4.75	4.96	4.27	3.74	3.56
Electricity & Water Supply	5.24	5.22	5.51	4.82	4.88
Electricity	4.08	4.12	3.87	3.72	3.66
Water	1.16	1.09	1.63	1.10	1.21
Construction	4.35	4.29	5.02	5.96	5.29
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12.02	11.12	12.10	13.31	12.45
Hotels & Restaurants	1.81	2.08	2.01	1.90	1.98
Accommodation	1.18	1.08	1.02	0.96	0.96
Restaurants	0.63	1.00	0.99	0.95	1.02
Transport, Storage & Communication	14.58	15.46	14.61	14.03	15.01
Road Transport	5.44	5.48	5.11	4.79	5.91
Sea Transport	1.19	1.24	1.09	1.22	1.39
Air Transport	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	1.75	1.70	1.74	1.78	1.99
Communications	6.10	6.94	6.57	6.11	5.61
Financial Intermediation	6.78	7.03	7.96	7.54	7.64
Banks	3.71	3.88	4.55	4.55	4.70
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	1.87	1.71	1.62	1.48	1.49
Insurance	1.21	1.44	1.79	1.51	1.45
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	11.78	10.98	10.56	9.94	9.97
Real Estate Activities	2.18	2.07	1.97	1.82	1.83
Owner Occupied Dwellings	8.16	7.72	7.36	6.79	6.84
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	0.32	0.27	0.30	0.34	0.29
Computer & Related Services	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15
Business Services	0.97	0.78	0.78	0.85	0.85
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory					
Social Security	8.80	8.69	8.53	7.75	8.21
Education	13.23	14.70	13.50	13.90	13.98
Public	4.39	4.04	4.07	3.83	3.83
Private	8.84	10.66	9.44	10.07	10.15
Health & Social Work	3.69	3.57	3.52	3.36	3.48
Public	3.13	3.04	3.01	2.88	2.99
Private	0.56	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.49
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.10	1.11
Private Households with Employed Persons	0.30	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.30
Less FISIM	3.31	3.54	3.45	3.48	3.62
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table V-4.1
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CONSTANT PRICES: 2000-2004

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	15.36	14.46	14.43	13.06	12.79
Crops	13.16	12.19	12.23	11.10	10.92
Bananas	3.70	2.76	2.70	1.93	2.31
Other Crops	9.46	9.43	9.53	9.17	8.61
Livestock	1.15	1.13	1.13	1.04	1.13
Forestry	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.38
Fishing	0.61	0.68	0.60	0.49	0.37
Mining & Quarrying	1.17	1.03	0.93	1.12	1.38
Manufacturing	5.29	4.97	4.51	4.72	4.94
Electricity & Water Supply	4.88	5.11	5.16	4.94	4.83
Electricity	4.01	4.18	4.23	3.94	3.91
Water	0.87	0.92	0.93	0.99	0.92
Construction	3.46	3.60	2.42	3.14	3.75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12.57	12.12	12.13	11.86	12.41
Hotels & Restaurants	1.87	1.86	2.16	1.94	2.00
Accommodation	1.01	0.93	0.84	0.93	1.09
Restaurants	0.85	0.93	1.32	1.01	0.91
Transport, Storage & Communication	14.46	14.24	13.35	12.71	13.32
Road Transport	3.56	3.88	4.24	4.29	4.53
Sea Transport	1.40	1.30	1.06	0.95	1.05
Air Transport	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	1.70	1.60	1.48	1.29	1.43
Communications	7.64	7.33	6.44	6.06	6.20
Financial Intermediation	5.56	5.77	6.03	4.94	6.50
Banks	2.88	3.01	3.11	3.42	3.68
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	1.53	1.56	1.62	1.52	1.52
Insurance	1.15	1.19	1.29	1.35	1.29
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	11.26	11.39	11.62	11.23	11.24
Real Estate Activities	2.14	2.15	2.21	2.12	2.09
Owner Occupied Dwellings	8.01	8.03	8.26	7.93	7.81
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.34
Computer & Related Services	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.14
Business Services	0.71	0.81	0.76	0.83	0.87
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	9.77	10.19	10.05	10.05	9.20
Education	11.48	12.52	14.33	17.52	15.64
Public	4.47	4.56	5.04	5.03	4.58
Private	7.01	7.96	9.28	12.49	11.06
Health & Social Work	4.14	3.98	4.21	4.12	3.81
Public	3.50	3.50	3.68	3.57	3.26
Private	0.63	0.48	0.54	0.55	0.55
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.21	1.18	1.24	1.17	1.18
Private Households with Employed Persons	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Less FISIM	2.71	2.66	2.82	2.77	3.23
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table V-4.2
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CONSTANT PRICES: 2005-2009

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	12.96	12.62	11.15	11.99	12.28
Crops	11.09	10.65	9.10	10.16	10.43
Bananas	2.13	2.08	0.91	1.42	1.26
Other Crops	8.96	8.57	8.19	8.73	9.17
Livestock	1.09	1.12	1.12	1.07	1.06
Forestry	0.40	0.39	0.36	0.32	0.33
Fishing	0.38	0.46	0.56	0.45	0.45
Mining & Quarrying	1.22	1.31	1.61	1.90	1.71
Manufacturing	4.89	4.96	4.61	3.80	3.65
Electricity & Water Supply	5.34	5.22	5.14	4.93	5.32
Electricity	4.19	4.12	4.03	3.84	4.11
Water	1.15	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.21
Construction	4.08	4.29	5.24	6.52	5.98
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12.05	11.12	12.65	12.94	12.41
Hotels & Restaurants	1.98	2.08	2.01	1.92	1.82
Accommodation	1.12	1.08	0.99	0.95	0.81
Restaurants	0.86	1.00	1.02	0.97	1.01
Transport, Storage & Communication	14.93	15.46	16.13	15.98	15.63
Road Transport	5.33	5.48	5.69	5.71	5.85
Sea Transport	1.10	1.24	1.41	1.15	1.36
Air Transport	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	1.57	1.70	1.92	1.93	1.67
Communications	6.80	6.94	7.00	7.08	6.63
Financial Intermediation	6.88	7.03	7.54	7.23	7.34
Banks	3.87	3.88	4.63	4.52	4.55
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	1.60	1.71	1.49	1.44	1.52
Insurance	1.41	1.44	1.41	1.27	1.27
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	11.52	10.98	10.76	10.30	10.43
Real Estate Activities	2.13	2.07	2.01	1.90	1.93
Owner Occupied Dwellings	7.97	7.72	7.52	7.10	7.21
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	0.30	0.27	0.31	0.35	0.33
Computer & Related Services	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15
Business Services	0.97	0.78	0.77	0.81	0.81
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social					
Security	8.84	8.69	8.56	7.82	8.36
Education	13.43	14.70	13.33	13.38	13.56
Public	4.42	4.04	4.10	3.88	3.91
Private	9.01	10.66	9.23	9.50	9.64
Health & Social Work	3.73	3.57	3.54	3.40	3.54
Public	3.16	3.04	3.04	2.93	3.07
Private	0.57	0.52	0.50	0.47	0.47
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.08	1.10
Private Households with Employed Persons	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32
Less FISIM	3.35	3.54	3.76	3.49	3.45
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table V-5.1
RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2001-2005

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture	(4.16)	(6.01)	4.92	8.51	1.77
Crops	(5.85)	(5.24)	7.23	9.86	3.36
Bananas	(30.83)	(4.52)	(24.08)	30.91	(16.03)
Other Crops	5.38	(5.46)	16.56	5.78	8.02
Livestock	(3.88)	(4.05)	6.31	24.35	(8.87)
Forestry	2.60	(0.79)	(0.35)	3.18	3.38
Fishing	12.55	(16.97)	(19.85)	(29.64)	(11.55)
Mining & Quarrying	(27.08)	(19.42)	29.08	25.39	(15.48)
Manufacturing	5.61	19.53	(37.64)	(5.86)	(14.21)
Electricity & Water Supply	(6.43)	(0.22)	29.03	6.69	3.42
Electricity	(8.89)	(1.43)	42.57	8.01	5.14
Water	(0.33)	2.51	(0.41)	2.56	(2.21)
Construction	0.89	(35.64)	23.15	11.66	9.94
Wholesale & Retail Trade	(2.82)	(1.86)	3.79	8.14	(1.55)
Hotels & Restaurants	(2.58)	6.85	(8.19)	7.68	(14.64)
Accommodation	(1.94)	(4.23)	1.10	(0.55)	3.43
Restaurants	(3.49)	22.80	(18.63)	19.16	(35.68)
Transport, Storage & Communication	(6.16)	(11.18)	(8.87)	35.50	3.11
Road Transport	14.90	(0.92)	4.47	19.11	5.02
Sea Transport	(26.83)	(0.71)	(10.66)	10.35	(7.91)
Air Transport	(2.61)	(28.12)	20.43	(3.77)	8.04
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	(7.53)	22.02	(5.69)	16.59	(11.18)
Communications	(11.93)	(29.12)	(23.78)	79.10	8.83
Financial Intermediation	17.77	(11.87)	4.52	(0.10)	(4.51)
Banks	1.81	(15.61)	6.16	2.79	(11.60)
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	84.64	2.81	(4.38)	(7.34)	16.08
Insurance	24.41	(18.18)	13.08	0.48	(7.07)
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	15.65	(0.07)	1.39	2.70	1.16
Real Estate Activities	28.81	0.59	0.56	0.76	0.47
Owner Occupied Dwellings	13.29	0.59	0.56	0.76	0.47
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	(3.64)	5.66	(3.57)	74.07	(7.62)
Computer & Related Services	0.13	(9.14)	(3.45)	8.48	4.84
Business Services	17.18	(8.75)	16.31	9.28	12.26
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	6.29	(2.85)	0.18	(6.43)	(0.94)
Education	10.12	14.65	26.30	(6.14)	(14.40)
Public	4.17	8.19	(0.46)	(6.87)	(0.25)
Private	14.22	18.71	41.63	(5.84)	(20.04)
Health & Social Work	(1.92)	3.49	(2.01)	(5.45)	0.74
Public	2.04	2.73	(3.15)	(6.67)	0.30
Private	(23.76)	9.09	5.95	2.25	3.30
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	(0.59)	2.09	4.58	11.92	(9.47)
Private Households with Employed Persons	1.03	1.02	3.09	3.00	21.14
Less FISIM	(5.00)	(10.11)	(12.40)	4.94	(8.00)
TOTAL	2.67	(1.52)	2.74	5.05	(2.44)

Table V-5.2
RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2006-2009

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	(1.82)	7.15	20.37	0.63
Crops	(3.97)	1.77	32.10	0.62
Bananas	18.97	(47.16)	92.35	(10.58)
Other Crops	(8.26)	13.62	25.32	2.56
Livestock	14.23	46.31	(16.40)	0.56
Forestry	5.00	(0.12)	0.31	0.47
Fishing	12.00	42.60	(69.91)	2.00
Mining & Quarrying	22.06	22.79	22.06	(11.00)
Manufacturing	11.00	(9.36)	(4.31)	(5.00)
Electricity & Water Supply	5.90	11.22	(4.24)	0.86
Electricity	7.41	(0.93)	5.03	(1.84)
Water	0.61	56.98	(26.29)	10.00
Construction	4.67	23.40	29.66	(11.32)
Wholesale & Retail Trade	(1.67)	14.67	20.23	(6.70)
Hotels & Restaurants	22.01	2.14	3.09	3.78
Accommodation	(2.65)	(0.27)	2.05	-
Restaurants	68.19	4.75	4.17	7.60
Transport, Storage & Communication	12.69	(0.43)	4.92	6.78
Road Transport	7.18	(1.83)	2.51	22.97
Sea Transport	10.34	(7.22)	22.37	13.58
Air Transport	12.87	2.65	30.12	(1.00)
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	2.95	7.97	11.85	11.30
Communications	20.87	(0.22)	1.68	(8.42)
Financial Intermediation	10.16	19.39	3.45	1.15
Banks	11.27	23.64	9.24	3.13
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	(2.77)	0.21	(0.25)	0.43
Insurance	26.65	30.62	(7.93)	(4.12)
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	(0.89)	1.39	2.86	0.00
Real Estate Activities	0.55	0.45	0.82	0.54
Owner Occupied Dwellings	0.55	0.45	0.82	0.54
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	(8.62)	17.20	23.66	(13.68)
Computer & Related Services	4.79	11.93	5.85	2.24
Business Services	(14.62)	5.71	18.62	(0.35)
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	4.92	3.52	(0.70)	5.69
Education	18.14	(3.19)	12.44	0.38
Public	(2.18)	6.16	2.78	(0.25)
Private	28.24	(6.74)	16.61	0.61
Health & Social Work	2.69	4.03	4.21	3.55
Public	3.16	4.36	4.57	3.60
Private	-	2.13	2.08	3.21
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	7.53	4.54	1.94	0.26
Private Households with Employed Persons	17.45	2.15	2.82	(1.33)
Less FISIM	13.64	2.82	10.09	3.90
TOTAL	6.29	5.39	9.28	(0.22)

Table V-6.1
RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CONSTANT PRICES: 2001-2005

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture	(5.81)	(2.38)	(5.17)	0.08	(0.26)
Crops	(7.30)	(1.85)	(4.99)	0.58	(0.06)
Bananas	(25.14)	(4.58)	(25.10)	22.33	(9.12)
Other Crops	(0.33)	(1.05)	0.71	(3.99)	2.37
Livestock	(1.73)	(2.15)	(3.68)	10.78	(4.66)
Forestry	2.60	(0.79)	(0.35)	(11.56)	3.38
Fishing	12.52	(13.29)	(15.32)	(23.63)	3.64
Mining & Quarrying	(11.54)	(11.89)	26.36	26.25	(13.37)
Manufacturing	(5.83)	(11.28)	9.48	7.02	(2.56)
Electricity & Water Supply	4.81	(1.20)	0.23	(0.04)	8.93
Electricity	4.45	(1.03)	(2.35)	1.25	5.59
Water	6.46	(1.97)	12.02	(5.19)	23.12
Construction	4.25	(34.28)	35.94	21.97	7.13
Wholesale & Retail Trade	(3.52)	(2.04)	2.34	7.03	(4.47)
Hotels & Restaurants	(0.56)	13.90	(6.14)	5.30	(2.43)
Accommodation	(8.67)	(11.12)	15.60	19.82	1.09
Restaurants	9.09	38.80	(19.99)	(8.07)	(6.66)
Transport, Storage & Communication	(1.46)	(8.31)	(0.28)	7.18	10.22
Road Transport	8.98	6.96	5.96	7.81	15.94
Sea Transport	(7.12)	(20.48)	(6.16)	12.65	3.67
Air Transport	(12.53)	(0.13)	(1.60)	(4.58)	4.84
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	(5.86)	(9.73)	(8.62)	13.50	8.02
Communications	(4.10)	(14.06)	(1.47)	4.76	7.75
Financial Intermediation	3.86	2.18	(14.11)	34.45	4.20
Banks	4.88	0.97	15.13	10.08	3.51
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	2.16	1.50	(1.72)	2.37	3.54
Insurance	3.58	6.12	9.46	(2.19)	6.96
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1.25	(0.17)	1.18	2.30	0.89
Real Estate Activities	0.36	0.59	0.52	0.66	0.47
Owner Occupied Dwellings	0.36	0.59	0.52	0.66	0.47
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	(1.04)	3.38	(8.66)	60.39	(12.40)
Computer & Related Services	(1.42)	(9.31)	(4.80)	5.92	3.10
Business Services	15.37	(8.92)	14.68	6.70	10.41
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	4.41	(3.49)	4.65	(6.39)	(5.47)
Education	9.15	11.93	28.07	(8.73)	(15.53)
Public	2.09	8.20	4.53	(6.88)	(5.25)
Private	13.66	14.07	40.86	(9.47)	(19.79)
Health & Social Work	(3.64)	3.47	2.36	(5.52)	(3.58)
Public	(0.00)	2.73	1.69	(6.67)	(4.71)
Private	(23.81)	8.87	6.96	1.99	3.20
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	(2.99)	2.82	(0.62)	3.11	(1.54)
Private Households with Employed Persons	1.02	1.01	3.00	2.91	17.45
Less FISIM	(1.69)	3.88	2.82	19.04	2.04
TOTAL	0.08	(2.18)	4.72	2.25	(1.62)

Table V-6.2
RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CONSTANT PRICES: 2006-2009

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	1.05	(8.67)	14.54	1.28
Crops	(0.29)	(11.63)	18.81	1.60
Bananas	1.15	(54.74)	66.87	(12.49)
Other Crops	(0.63)	(1.19)	13.48	3.90
Livestock	6.50	3.55	1.16	(1.15)
Forestry	1.38	(3.44)	(5.96)	0.47
Fishing	23.90	25.83	(14.90)	0.50
Mining & Quarrying	11.28	27.64	25.22	(11.00)
Manufacturing	5.36	(4.02)	(12.23)	(4.98)
Electricity & Water Supply	1.40	1.85	2.08	6.83
Electricity	2.10	1.13	1.29	5.97
Water	(1.18)	4.56	4.97	9.87
Construction	9.06	26.28	32.60	(9.28)
Wholesale & Retail Trade	(4.17)	17.57	8.92	(5.16)
Hotels & Restaurants	9.06	0.05	1.60	(6.37)
Accommodation	0.35	(4.91)	1.46	(15.29)
Restaurants	20.39	5.42	1.73	2.32
Transport, Storage & Communication	7.56	7.88	5.48	(3.27)
Road Transport	6.77	7.31	6.72	1.49
Sea Transport	16.42	18.26	(13.09)	16.64
Air Transport	(11.37)	6.72	16.13	(1.00)
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	12.17	16.91	6.86	(14.37)
Communications	6.02	4.28	7.68	(7.36)
Financial Intermediation	6.03	10.87	2.09	0.48
Banks	3.97	23.37	3.93	(0.33)
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	10.50	(9.50)	2.56	4.33
Insurance	6.62	1.35	(4.43)	(1.00)
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	(1.06)	1.32	1.89	0.20
Real Estate Activities	0.55	0.64	0.54	0.51
Owner Occupied Dwellings	0.55	0.64	0.54	0.51
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	(5.70)	18.89	20.61	(7.30)
Computer & Related Services	2.14	8.43	(0.48)	2.23
Business Services	(16.79)	2.40	11.52	(0.38)
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	2.07	1.82	(2.66)	5.71
Education	13.69	(6.25)	6.86	0.23
Public	(4.99)	4.96	0.77	(0.25)
Private	22.84	(10.50)	9.57	0.42
Health & Social Work	(0.70)	2.55	2.22	3.11
Public	0.07	3.32	2.52	3.60
Private	(4.91)	(1.95)	0.40	-
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	4.44	1.62	(2.10)	1.40
Private Households with Employed Persons	14.86	2.10	2.74	(1.33)
Less FISIM	9.74	9.97	(1.18)	(2.28)
TOTAL	3.85	3.38	6.48	(1.10)

Table V-7.1
GROSS VALUE ADDED DEFLATORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
2000-2004

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture	85.83	87.34	84.10	93.04	100.87
Crops	83.07	84.37	81.45	91.92	100.40
Bananas	91.75	84.78	84.83	85.99	92.02
Other Crops	79.68	84.25	80.50	93.17	102.65
Livestock	82.07	80.28	78.72	86.89	97.53
Forestry	82.76	82.76	82.76	82.76	96.55
Fishing	155.23	155.26	148.66	140.71	129.63
Mining & Quarrying	122.18	100.73	92.12	94.10	93.46
Manufacturing	142.42	159.71	215.19	122.57	107.81
Electricity & Water Supply	81.40	72.67	73.39	94.48	100.84
Electricity	70.56	61.55	61.30	89.49	95.47
Water	131.35	122.97	128.58	114.31	123.66
Construction	129.17	125.00	122.43	110.91	101.54
Wholesale & Retail Trade	91.45	92.11	92.28	93.59	94.56
Hotels & Restaurants	111.16	108.89	102.15	99.92	102.17
Accommodation	119.99	128.82	138.80	121.39	100.76
Restaurants	100.66	89.06	78.79	80.14	103.87
Transport, Storage & Communication	95.73	91.17	88.31	80.70	102.02
Road Transport	103.38	109.00	100.97	99.54	109.97
Sea Transport	129.49	102.01	127.38	121.26	118.79
Air Transport	77.04	85.78	61.74	75.55	76.19
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	94.13	92.45	124.97	128.99	132.50
Communications	86.69	79.61	65.67	50.80	86.85
Financial Intermediation	118.77	134.67	116.16	141.36	105.03
Banks	156.58	152.00	127.05	117.16	109.41
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	62.87	113.63	115.10	111.99	101.37
Insurance	98.60	118.43	91.30	94.32	96.89
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	86.56	98.87	98.97	99.18	99.57
Real Estate Activities	77.82	99.87	99.87	99.90	100.00
Owner Occupied Dwellings	88.47	99.87	99.87	99.90	100.00
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	85.81	83.55	85.40	90.16	97.86
Computer & Related Services	90.69	92.11	92.28	93.59	95.86
Business Services	90.69	92.11	92.28	93.59	95.85
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	94.67	96.38	97.02	92.88	92.84
Education	90.61	91.41	93.63	92.34	94.96
Public	94.95	96.88	96.87	92.25	92.26
Private	87.84	88.28	91.87	92.37	96.08
Health & Social Work	94.91	96.60	96.62	92.50	92.56
Public	94.82	96.76	96.76	92.15	92.15
Private	95.41	95.47	95.66	94.76	95.00
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	90.90	93.15	92.49	97.32	105.63
Private Households with Employed Persons	94.63	94.64	94.65	94.74	94.82
Less FISIM	170.53	164.79	142.60	121.49	107.11
TOTAL	94.63	97.08	97.74	95.89	98.52

Table V-7.2
GROSS VALUE ADDED DEFLATORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
2005-2009

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	102.92	100.00	117.32	123.29	122.49
Crops	103.84	100.00	115.16	128.04	126.81
Bananas	85.02	100.00	116.73	134.55	137.47
Other Crops	108.32	100.00	114.99	126.98	125.34
Livestock	93.23	100.00	141.29	116.77	118.79
Forestry	96.55	100.00	103.45	110.34	110.34
Fishing	110.63	100.00	113.33	40.07	40.67
Mining & Quarrying	91.17	100.00	96.21	93.77	93.77
Manufacturing	94.92	100.00	94.44	102.96	102.94
Electricity & Water Supply	95.74	100.00	109.20	102.43	96.70
Electricity	95.06	100.00	97.96	101.58	94.09
Water	98.22	100.00	150.13	105.43	105.55
Construction	104.20	100.00	97.72	95.55	93.40
Wholesale & Retail Trade	97.46	100.00	97.53	107.66	105.91
Hotels & Restaurants	89.39	100.00	102.08	103.59	114.82
Accommodation	103.09	100.00	104.87	105.48	124.53
Restaurants	71.58	100.00	99.36	101.74	106.98
Transport, Storage & Communication	95.44	100.00	92.30	91.81	101.34
Road Transport	99.62	100.00	91.48	87.87	106.47
Sea Transport	105.51	100.00	78.45	110.46	107.57
Air Transport	78.52	100.00	96.19	107.78	107.78
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	108.95	100.00	92.35	96.65	125.63
Communications	87.72	100.00	95.68	90.35	89.31
Financial Intermediation	96.25	100.00	107.68	109.12	109.84
Banks	93.43	100.00	100.22	105.34	108.99
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	113.64	100.00	110.73	107.70	103.68
Insurance	84.19	100.00	128.88	124.16	120.24
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	99.84	100.00	100.07	101.02	100.82
Real Estate Activities	100.00	100.00	99.81	100.10	100.12
Owner Occupied Dwellings	100.00	100.00	99.81	100.10	100.12
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	103.20	100.00	98.57	101.06	94.11
Computer & Related Services	97.47	100.00	103.23	109.80	109.81
Business Services	97.46	100.00	103.23	109.80	109.83
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	97.28	100.00	101.67	103.71	103.69
Education	96.23	100.00	103.26	108.65	108.81
Public	97.13	100.00	101.14	103.16	103.16
Private	95.79	100.00	104.20	110.89	111.10
Health & Social Work	96.71	100.00	101.44	103.42	103.86
Public	97.00	100.00	101.00	103.02	103.02
Private	95.09	100.00	104.16	105.91	109.30
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	97.13	100.00	102.87	107.12	105.91
Private Households with Employed Persons	97.79	100.00	100.05	100.12	100.12
Less FISIM	96.57	100.00	93.50	104.16	110.75
TOTAL	97.70	100.00	101.95	104.63	105.55

Table V-8.1
GROSS VALUE ADDED, OUTPUT, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN CURRENT
BASIC PRICES: 2000 AND 2001

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000			2001		
	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added
Agriculture	141.57	33.31	108.26	136.17	32.42	103.75
Crops	111.14	21.37	89.76	104.38	19.87	84.51
Bananas	34.24	6.40	27.84	24.06	4.80	19.26
Other Crops	76.90	14.98	61.92	80.32	15.07	65.25
Livestock	14.92	7.16	7.76	14.66	7.20	7.45
Forestry	3.17	0.16	3.01	3.25	0.16	3.09
Fishing	12.35	4.62	7.73	13.89	5.19	8.70
Mining & Quarrying	16.02	4.31	11.71	13.88	5.34	8.54
Manufacturing	145.39	83.58	61.81	127.39	62.11	65.28
Electricity & Water Supply	49.81	17.22	32.59	52.81	22.32	30.49
Electricity	38.02	14.81	23.21	40.93	19.78	21.15
Water	11.79	2.41	9.38	11.88	2.54	9.34
Construction	101.92	65.23	36.69	102.82	65.80	37.02
Wholesale & Retail Trade	143.97	49.59	94.38	141.10	49.38	91.71
Hotels & Restaurants	41.84	24.79	17.05	43.31	26.70	16.61
Accommodation	22.47	12.47	10.00	22.03	12.23	9.80
Restaurants	19.37	12.32	7.05	21.28	14.47	6.81
Transport, Storage & Communication	244.43	130.73	113.69	245.12	138.43	106.68
Road Transport	99.14	68.90	30.24	109.70	74.95	34.75
Sea Transport	24.97	10.04	14.93	18.36	7.43	10.93
Air Transport	3.34	2.40	0.94	3.37	2.45	0.92
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	18.73	5.57	13.16	17.39	5.22	12.17
Communications	98.23	43.82	54.41	96.30	48.38	47.93
Financial Intermediation	83.14	28.93	54.21	91.59	27.74	63.85
Banks	48.76	11.78	36.99	48.89	11.24	37.66
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	13.03	5.13	7.90	18.65	4.06	14.59
Insurance	21.34	12.02	9.32	24.04	12.44	11.60
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	125.87	45.86	80.01	145.50	52.96	92.54
Real Estate Activities	21.08	7.38	13.70	27.15	9.50	17.65
Owner Occupied Dwellings	89.54	31.34	58.20	101.44	35.51	65.93
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	2.91	1.26	1.65	2.80	1.21	1.59
Computer & Related Services	2.08	0.87	1.21	2.08	0.87	1.21
Business Services	10.26	5.01	5.25	12.02	5.87	6.15
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	99.71	23.78	75.93	104.29	23.58	80.71
Education	106.00	20.60	85.41	118.26	24.21	94.05
Public	35.78	0.93	34.85	38.05	1.75	36.30
Private	70.22	19.66	50.56	80.21	22.46	57.75
Health & Social Work	45.51	13.27	32.24	43.16	11.54	31.61
Public	33.21	5.92	27.29	33.78	5.94	27.84
Private	12.30	7.35	4.95	9.38	5.61	3.77
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	21.77	12.72	9.05	21.26	12.26	9.00
Private Households with Employed Persons	1.90	-	1.90	1.92	-	1.92
Less FISIM	-	37.89	(37.89)	-	36.00	(36.00)
TOTAL	1,368.85	591.82	777.03	1,388.57	590.82	797.76

Table V-8.2
GROSS VALUE ADDED, OUTPUT, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN CURRENT
BASIC PRICES: 2002 AND 2003

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2002			2003		
	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added
Agriculture	130.60	33.08	97.52	136.08	33.76	102.32
Crops	100.79	20.71	80.08	105.65	19.78	85.87
Bananas	23.90	5.51	18.39	18.32	4.36	13.96
Other Crops	76.89	15.20	61.69	87.33	15.42	71.91
Livestock	14.54	7.38	7.16	17.02	9.41	7.61
Forestry	3.22	0.16	3.06	3.21	0.16	3.05
Fishing	12.05	4.83	7.22	10.20	4.41	5.79
Mining & Quarrying	12.70	5.82	6.88	12.77	3.89	8.88
Manufacturing	115.91	37.88	78.03	128.47	79.81	48.66
Electricity & Water Supply	60.86	30.44	30.42	67.07	27.81	39.26
Electricity	48.37	27.53	20.84	54.65	24.93	29.72
Water	12.49	2.91	9.58	12.42	2.88	9.54
Construction	66.18	42.35	23.83	81.50	52.16	29.34
Wholesale & Retail Trade	138.47	48.46	90.01	143.72	50.30	93.42
Hotels & Restaurants	50.64	32.89	17.75	45.36	29.07	16.29
Accommodation	21.10	11.71	9.39	21.33	11.84	9.49
Restaurants	29.54	21.18	8.36	24.03	17.23	6.8
Transport, Storage & Communication	248.86	154.10	94.76	257.20	170.85	86.35
Road Transport	121.74	87.32	34.42	132.37	96.41	35.96
Sea Transport	19.09	8.24	10.85	16.63	6.94	9.69
Air Transport	1.75	1.09	0.66	2.60	1.80	0.8
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	20.06	5.21	14.85	19.04	5.03	14.01
Communications	86.22	52.25	33.97	86.57	60.67	25.9
Financial Intermediation	85.93	29.66	56.27	87.35	28.54	58.81
Banks	44.82	13.04	31.78	45.51	11.77	33.74
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	18.69	3.69	15.00	18.71	4.37	14.34
Insurance	22.42	12.93	9.49	23.13	12.40	10.73
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	145.17	52.70	92.47	147.52	53.75	93.77
Real Estate Activities	27.31	9.56	17.75	27.47	9.62	17.85
Owner Occupied Dwellings	102.04	35.71	66.33	102.61	35.91	66.7
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	2.96	1.28	1.68	2.86	1.23	1.63
Computer & Related Services	1.89	0.79	1.1	1.82	0.76	1.06
Business Services	10.97	5.35	5.62	12.76	6.23	6.53
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	101.97	23.56	78.41	97.96	19.40	78.56
Education	136.00	28.17	107.83	175.33	39.14	136.19
Public	40.78	1.51	39.27	40.47	1.38	39.09
Private	95.22	26.66	68.56	134.86	37.76	97.1
Health & Social Work	44.74	12.02	32.72	43.95	11.89	32.06
Public	34.51	5.91	28.6	33.11	5.41	27.7
Private	10.23	6.11	4.12	10.84	6.48	4.36
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	21.96	12.78	9.18	22.45	12.84	9.61
Private Households with Employed Persons	1.94	-	1.94	2.00	-	2.00
Less FISIM	-	32.36	(32.36)	-	28.35	(28.35)
TOTAL	1,361.93	582.60	779.33	1,448.72	641.57	807.16

Table V-8.3
GROSS VALUE ADDED, OUTPUT, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN CURRENT
BASIC PRICES: 2004 AND 2005

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2004			2005		
	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added
Agriculture	146.10	35.08	111.02	149.38	36.39	112.99
Crops	113.93	19.59	94.34	118.51	21.00	97.51
Bananas	22.16	3.88	18.28	20.47	5.12	15.35
Other Crops	91.77	15.71	76.06	98.04	15.87	82.17
Livestock	21.06	11.60	9.46	19.37	10.76	8.61
Forestry	3.31	0.16	3.15	3.42	0.17	3.25
Fishing	7.80	3.73	4.07	8.07	4.47	3.60
Mining & Quarrying	16.09	4.95	11.14	16.03	6.62	9.41
Manufacturing	134.47	88.66	45.81	132.16	92.86	39.30
Electricity & Water Supply	74.52	32.64	41.88	85.41	42.10	43.31
Electricity	61.36	29.26	32.1	72.25	38.50	33.75
Water	13.16	3.38	9.78	13.16	3.59	9.57
Construction	91.00	58.24	32.76	100.00	63.98	36.02
Wholesale & Retail Trade	157.54	56.52	101.02	153.02	53.55	99.47
Hotels & Restaurants	42.44	24.89	17.55	41.83	26.86	14.97
Accommodation	21.22	11.78	9.44	21.94	12.18	9.76
Restaurants	21.22	13.11	8.11	19.89	14.67	5.22
Transport, Storage & Communication	288.91	171.91	117.00	327.95	207.31	120.64
Road Transport	152.80	109.96	42.84	183.92	138.93	44.99
Sea Transport	19.23	8.53	10.7	18.83	8.98	9.85
Air Transport	3.09	2.32	0.77	2.89	2.06	0.83
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	18.67	2.34	16.33	20.81	6.31	14.50
Communications	95.13	48.75	46.38	101.49	51.02	50.47
Financial Intermediation	89.19	30.43	58.76	90.42	34.31	56.11
Banks	47.09	12.41	34.68	46.02	15.36	30.66
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	18.47	5.18	13.29	20.80	5.37	15.37
Insurance	23.63	12.85	10.78	23.60	13.58	10.02
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	151.95	55.65	96.30	153.85	56.44	97.41
Real Estate Activities	27.67	9.68	17.99	27.81	9.74	18.07
Owner Occupied Dwellings	103.38	36.18	67.2	103.87	36.35	67.52
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	4.97	2.15	2.82	4.45	1.84	2.61
Computer & Related Services	1.98	0.83	1.15	2.07	0.87	1.20
Business Services	13.94	6.80	7.14	15.65	7.64	8.01
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	96.10	22.59	73.51	96.52	23.71	72.81
Education	164.93	37.09	127.84	140.62	31.20	109.42
Public	37.94	1.53	36.41	39.08	2.77	36.31
Private	126.99	35.56	91.43	101.54	28.43	73.11
Health & Social Work	42.98	12.67	30.31	44.59	14.05	30.54
Public	31.89	6.03	25.86	33.14	7.21	25.93
Private	11.09	6.63	4.46	11.45	6.84	4.61
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	23.82	13.07	10.75	23.45	13.72	9.73
Private Households with Employed Persons	2.06	-	2.06	2.49	-	2.49
Less FISIM	-	29.75	(29.75)	-	27.37	(27.37)
TOTAL	1,522.09	676.41	845.67	1,557.72	728.82	828.90

Table V-8.4
GROSS VALUE ADDED, OUTPUT, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN CURRENT
BASIC PRICES: 2006 AND 2007

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2006			2007		
	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added
Agriculture	151.39	40.46	110.93	164.74	45.88	118.86
Crops	115.76	22.12	93.64	119.09	23.80	95.29
Bananas	24.33	6.07	18.26	17.38	7.73	9.65
Other Crops	91.43	16.05	75.38	101.71	16.07	85.64
Livestock	22.04	12.19	9.85	29.47	15.07	14.40
Forestry	3.60	0.18	3.42	3.59	0.18	3.41
Fishing	10.00	5.96	4.04	12.59	6.84	5.75
Mining & Quarrying	19.23	7.74	11.49	21.71	7.60	14.11
Manufacturing	142.29	98.67	43.62	131.20	91.66	39.54
Electricity & Water Supply	95.61	49.74	45.87	107.94	56.92	51.02
Electricity	79.84	43.59	36.25	87.00	51.09	35.91
Water	15.77	6.14	9.63	20.94	5.83	15.11
Construction	104.72	67.02	37.70	129.22	82.70	46.52
Wholesale & Retail Trade	150.45	52.66	97.79	182.60	70.46	112.14
Hotels & Restaurants	48.81	30.54	18.27	50.05	31.39	18.66
Accommodation	21.36	11.86	9.50	21.30	11.83	9.47
Restaurants	27.45	18.68	8.77	28.75	19.56	9.19
Transport, Storage & Communication	358.68	222.72	135.96	383.24	247.87	135.37
Road Transport	203.53	155.31	48.22	221.14	173.80	47.34
Sea Transport	19.58	8.72	10.86	18.23	8.14	10.09
Air Transport	3.57	2.64	0.93	4.71	3.75	0.96
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	20.74	5.80	14.94	22.34	6.22	16.12
Communications	111.26	50.25	61.01	116.82	55.95	60.87
Financial Intermediation	96.24	34.43	61.81	111.98	38.20	73.78
Banks	49.36	15.25	34.11	59.54	17.36	42.18
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	21.09	6.09	15.00	21.30	6.27	15.03
Insurance	25.79	13.10	12.69	31.15	14.57	16.58
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	152.37	55.83	96.54	154.47	56.58	97.89
Real Estate Activities	27.96	9.79	18.17	28.08	9.83	18.25
Owner Occupied Dwellings	104.44	36.55	67.89	104.91	36.72	68.19
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	4.44	2.06	2.38	4.92	2.13	2.79
Computer & Related Services	2.17	0.91	1.26	2.43	1.02	1.41
Business Services	13.36	6.52	6.84	14.13	6.89	7.24
Public Administration & Defence;						
Compulsory Social Security	107.17	30.77	76.40	119.77	40.69	79.08
Education	166.78	37.51	129.27	160.55	35.40	125.15
Public	36.57	1.05	35.52	39.11	1.40	37.71
Private	130.21	36.46	93.75	121.44	34.00	87.44
Health & Social Work	44.43	13.07	31.36	46.58	13.96	32.62
Public	32.98	6.23	26.75	34.88	6.96	27.92
Private	11.45	6.84	4.61	11.70	7.00	4.70
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	25.12	14.65	10.47	25.28	14.33	10.95
Private Households with Employed Persons	2.93	-	2.93	2.99	-	2.99
Less FISIM	-	31.10	(31.10)	-	31.97	(31.97)
TOTAL	1,666.23	786.92	879.30	1,792.31	865.63	926.68

Table V-8.5
GROSS VALUE ADDED, OUTPUT, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN CURRENT
BASIC PRICES: 2008 AND 2009

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2008			2009		
	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added
Agriculture	192.99	49.91	143.08	211.76	67.78	143.98
Crops	151.14	25.26	125.88	169.56	42.90	126.66
Bananas	23.29	4.73	18.56	20.23	3.64	16.59
Other Crops	127.85	20.53	107.32	149.33	39.26	110.07
Livestock	27.54	15.50	12.04	27.76	15.65	12.11
Forestry	3.60	0.18	3.42	3.62	0.18	3.44
Fishing	10.71	8.98	1.73	10.82	9.05	1.77
Mining & Quarrying	29.16	11.94	17.22	27.04	11.71	15.33
Manufacturing	125.08	87.25	37.83	118.82	82.88	35.94
Electricity & Water Supply	117.22	68.37	48.85	99.76	50.49	49.27
Electricity	98.71	60.99	37.72	79.91	42.89	37.02
Water	18.51	7.37	11.14	19.85	7.60	12.25
Construction	167.54	107.23	60.31	148.57	95.09	53.48
Wholesale & Retail Trade	211.53	76.70	134.83	200.63	74.84	125.79
Hotels & Restaurants	51.64	32.40	19.24	48.39	28.42	19.97
Accommodation	21.73	12.06	9.67	20.67	11.00	9.67
Restaurants	29.91	20.34	9.57	27.72	17.42	10.30
Transport, Storage & Communication	429.06	287.03	142.03	427.54	275.87	151.67
Road Transport	249.52	200.99	48.53	253.40	193.73	59.67
Sea Transport	23.09	10.75	12.34	23.62	9.61	14.01
Air Transport	6.51	5.27	1.24	6.45	5.21	1.24
Auxiliary Transport Activities & Storage	24.61	6.57	18.04	27.74	7.67	20.07
Communications	125.34	63.45	61.89	116.33	59.65	56.68
Financial Intermediation	120.06	43.73	76.33	122.12	44.91	77.21
Banks	67.59	21.51	46.08	69.59	22.07	47.52
Auxiliary Financial Intermediation	21.28	6.28	15.00	21.51	6.45	15.06
Insurance	31.19	15.93	15.26	31.02	16.39	14.63
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	159.52	58.83	100.69	160.21	59.52	100.69
Real Estate Activities	28.32	9.91	18.41	28.47	9.97	18.50
Owner Occupied Dwellings	105.78	37.02	68.76	106.35	37.22	69.13
Renting of Machinery & Equipment	6.08	2.63	3.45	6.06	3.08	2.98
Computer & Related Services	2.58	1.08	1.50	2.63	1.10	1.53
Business Services	16.76	8.18	8.58	16.70	8.15	8.55
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	151.38	72.85	78.53	163.97	80.97	83.00
Education	182.70	41.98	140.72	185.61	44.36	141.25
Public	41.09	2.33	38.76	43.13	4.47	38.66
Private	141.61	39.65	101.96	142.48	39.89	102.59
Health & Social Work	48.53	14.53	34.00	51.44	16.24	35.20
Public	36.59	7.40	29.19	39.54	9.29	30.25
Private	11.94	7.14	4.80	11.90	6.94	4.96
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	25.78	14.62	11.16	25.87	14.69	11.18
Private Households with Employed Persons	3.07	-	3.07	3.03	-	3.03
Less FISIM	-	35.20	(35.20)	-	36.57	(36.57)
TOTAL	2,015.25	1,002.57	1,012.68	1,994.76	973.58	1,021.18

Table V-9.1
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2000-2004 (EC\$M)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	786.29	857.29	845.00	839.60	915.29
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	164.37	160.40	147.33	135.14	139.73
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	621.92	696.89	697.67	704.46	775.56
GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	205.43	171.78	142.40	177.61	210.00
Transport Equipment	36.63	22.39	25.98	23.98	26.62
Other Machinery and Equipment	51.38	31.50	28.32	50.05	65.90
Construction	117.42	117.89	88.10	103.58	117.48
GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES	(104.13)	(120.17)	(88.87)	(81.54)	(118.70)
Total Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services					
Exports of Goods	147.80	119.83	117.74	110.73	114.91
Exports of Non-Factor Services	242.38	207.54	215.21	208.79	236.41
Total Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services					
Imports of Goods	352.05	312.42	276.35	283.10	344.88
Imports of Non-Factor Services	142.26	135.12	145.47	117.96	125.14
GDP in MARKET PRICES	887.59	908.90	898.53	935.67	1006.59
Less: Other Taxes on Products and Production	115.52	116.01	117.76	132.33	161.35
Add: Subsidies	4.97	4.89	4.90	3.82	2.71
GVA in BASIC PRICES	777.04	797.78	785.67	807.16	847.95

Table V-9.2
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2005-2009 (EC\$M)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Preliminary
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	942.11	964.24	1115.45	1256.01	1244.79
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	151.93	161.10	180.84	171.91	217.82
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	790.18	803.14	934.61	1,084.10	1,026.97
GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	232.14	247.36	268.64	318.12	303.52
Transport Equipment	42.54	38.90	27.95	31.26	39.70
Other Machinery and Equipment	63.33	68.93	73.42	74.41	75.41
Construction	126.27	139.53	167.27	212.45	188.40
GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES	(180.28)	(146.95)	(238.92)	(321.33)	(290.11)
Total Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services					
Exports of Goods	115.85	119.50	105.35	118.49	99.41
Exports of Non-Factor Services	233.41	270.46	293.83	335.95	318
Total Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services					
Imports of Goods	394.02	396.55	465.33	586.92	535.22
Imports of Non-Factor Services	135.52	140.36	172.77	188.85	172.3
GDP in MARKET PRICES	993.97	1064.65	1145.17	1252.80	1258.19
Less: Other Taxes on Products and Production	171.71	189.84	222.97	244.81	252.50
Add: Subsidies	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.70	4.72
GVA in BASIC PRICES	827.26	879.31	926.70	1012.69	1010.41

Table V-10.1
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2000-2004 (EC\$M)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
GVA AT BASIC PRICES	777.04	797.78	785.67	807.16	847.95
Taxes on Production and Imports less					
Subsidies	110.55	111.12	112.86	128.51	158.64
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	887.6	908.9	898.5	935.7	1,006.6
Net income from Abroad	(106.16)	(67.79)	(75.41)	(72.94)	(90.10)
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	781.43	841.11	823.12	862.73	916.49
Net Current Transfers from Abroad	48.78	47.16	36.82	34.46	45.22
GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	830.21	888.27	859.94	897.19	961.71
Private Final Consumption	621.92	696.89	697.67	704.46	775.56
Government Final Consumption	164.37	160.40	147.33	135.14	139.73
Total Consumption	786.29	857.29	845.00	839.60	915.29
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING	43.92	30.98	14.94	57.59	46.42
Gross Capital Formation	205.43	171.78	142.40	177.61	210.00
Gross National Saving	43.92	30.98	14.94	57.59	46.42
FOREIGN SAVING	161.51	140.80	127.46	120.02	163.58

Table V-10.2
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES
IN CURRENT PRICES: 2005-2009 (EC\$M)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Preliminary
GVA AT BASIC PRICES	827.26	879.31	926.70	1012.69	1010.41
Taxes on Production and Imports less					
Subsidies	166.71	185.34	218.47	240.11	247.78
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	994.0	1,064.7	1,145.2	1,252.8	1,258.2
Net income from Abroad	(78.24)	(40.51)	(52.96)	(55.86)	(48.48)
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	915.73	1024.14	1092.21	1196.94	1209.71
Net Current Transfers from Abroad	53.10	52.85	57.113	51.406	51.569
GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	968.83	1076.99	1149.32	1248.34	1261.28
Private Final Consumption	790.18	803.14	934.61	1084.10	1026.97
Government Final Consumption	151.93	161.10	180.84	171.91	217.82
Total Consumption	942.11	964.24	1115.45	1256.01	1244.79
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING	26.72	112.75	33.87	(7.66)	16.49
Gross Capital Formation	232.14	247.36	268.64	318.12	303.52
Gross National Saving	26.72	112.75	33.87	(7.66)	16.49
FOREIGN SAVING	205.42	134.61	234.77	325.78	287.02

Chart 2: Nominal Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate

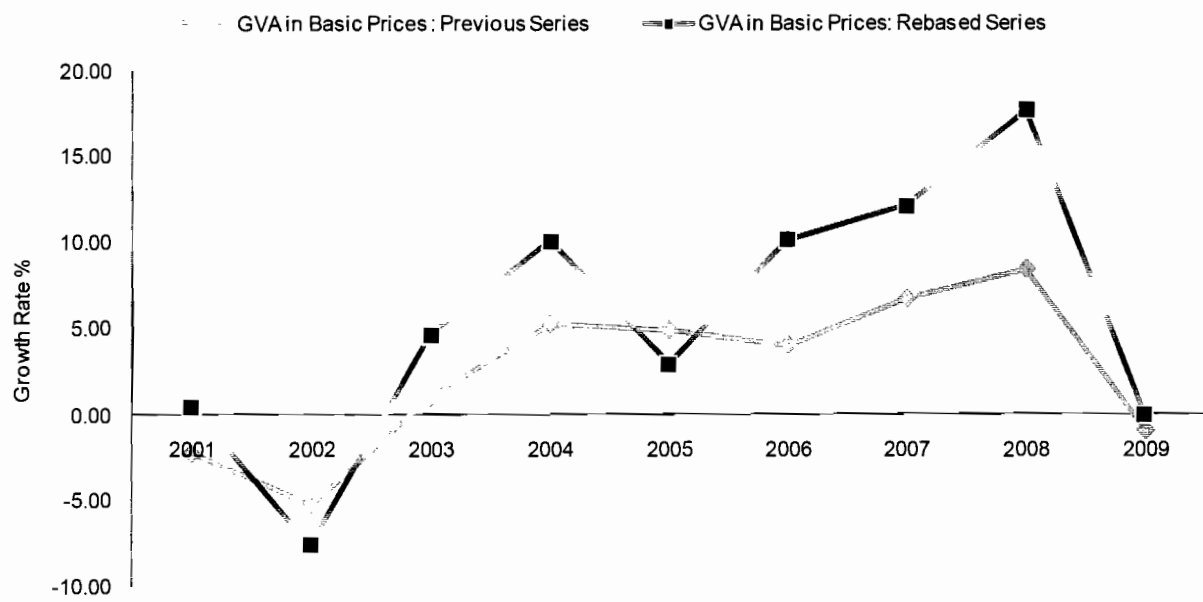


Chart 3: Real Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate

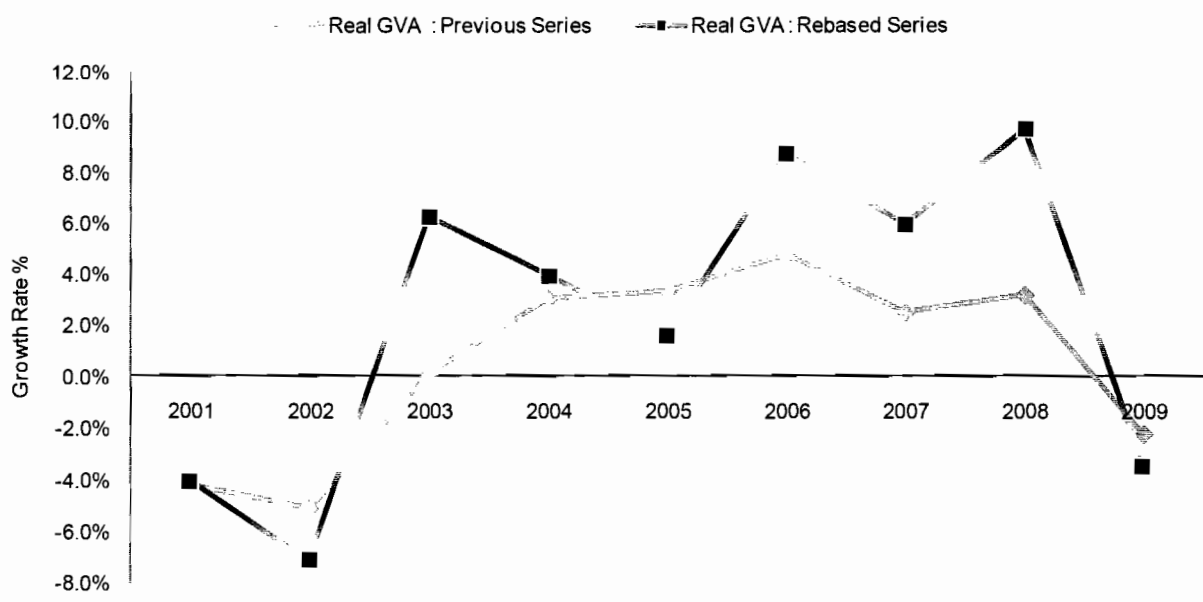


Chart 4: Rebased Percentage Contribution to GVA in Current Prices: 2000

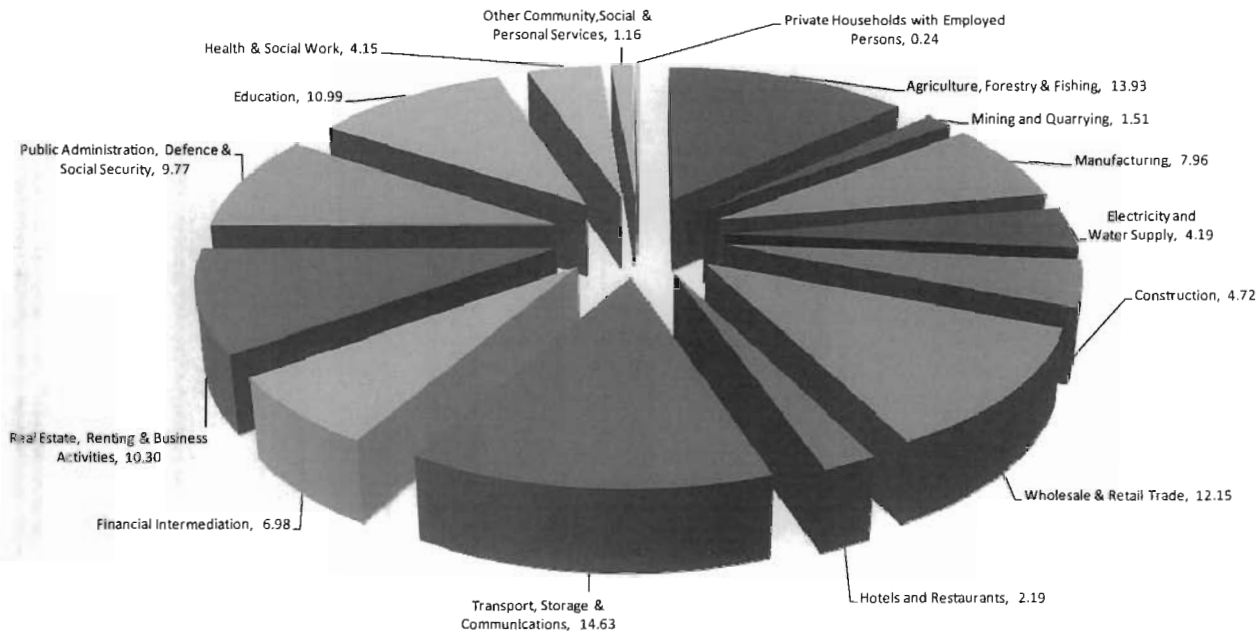


Chart 5: Rebased Percentage Contribution to GVA in Current Prices: 2009

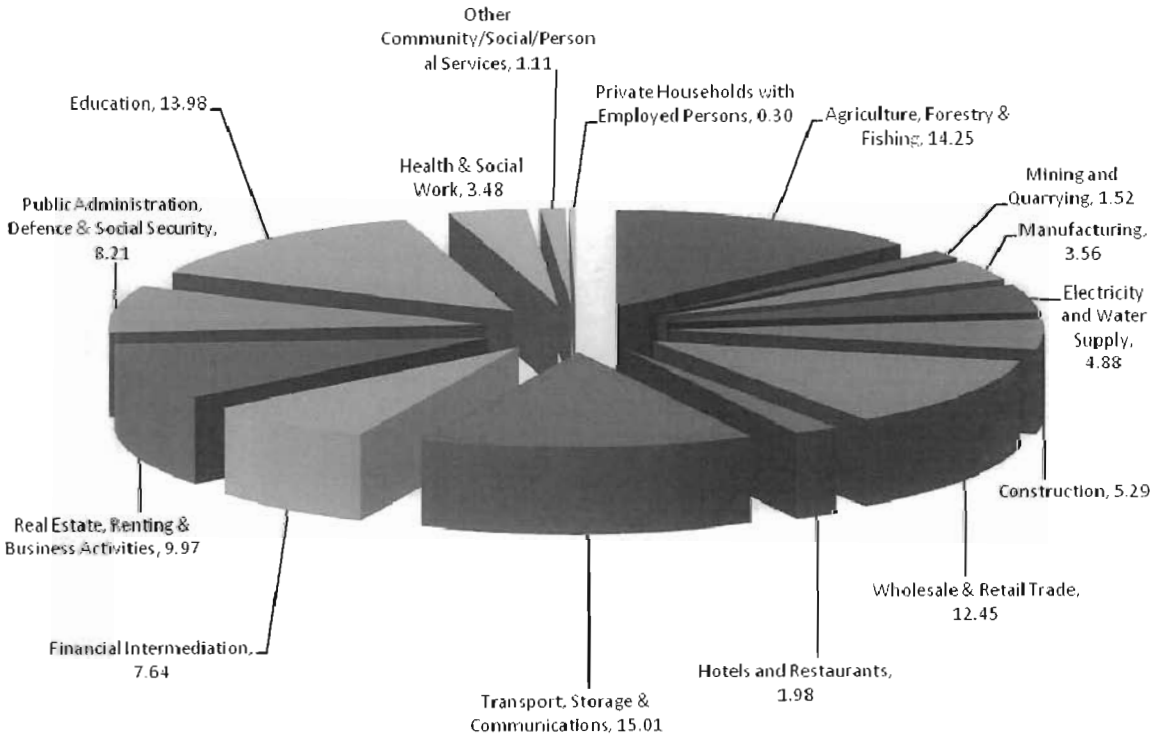
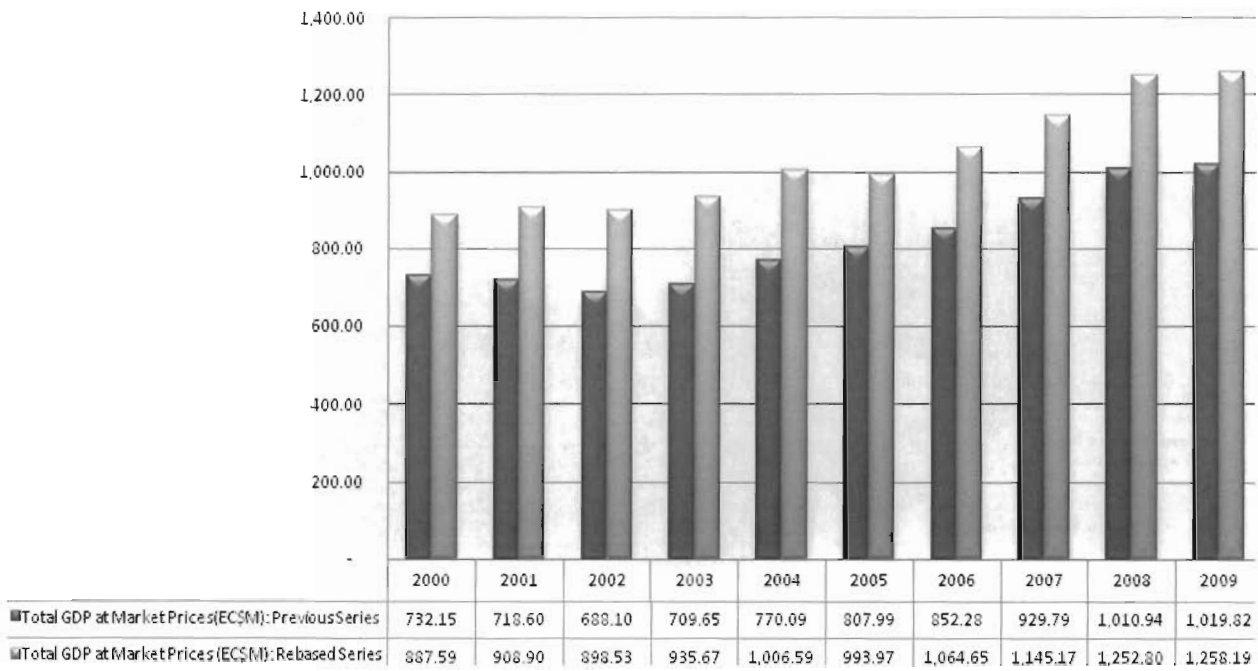


Chart 6: GDP at Market Prices Previous Series Vs Rebased Series



ANNEX A – ISIC REV 3.1

Code	Description
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
011	Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture
012	Farming of animals
013	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)
014	Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities
015	Hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities
B	Fishing
05	Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing
C	Mining and Quarrying
10	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
13	Mining of metal ores
14	Other mining and quarrying
D	Manufacturing
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages
16	Manufacture of tobacco products
17	Manufacture of textiles
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
27	Manufacture of basic metals
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
37	Recycling
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
41	Collection, purification and distribution of water
F	Construction
45	Construction

Code	Description
G	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles & Personal & Household Goods
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
H	Hotels and Restaurants
55	Hotels and restaurants
551	Hotels; camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation
552	Restaurants, bars and canteens
I	Transport, Storage and Communication
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines
61	Water transport
62	Air transport
63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
64	Post and telecommunications
J	Financial Intermediation
65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
K	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
70	Real estate activities
71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
72	Computer and related activities
73	Research and development
74	Other business activities
L	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security
75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
751	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community
752	Provision of services to the community as a whole
753	Compulsory social security activities
M	Education
80	Education
N	Health and Social Work
85	Health and social work
851	Human health activities
852	Veterinary activities
853	Social work activities
O	Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
91	Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
93	Other service activities
P	Activities of Private Households as Employers and Undifferentiated Production Activities of Private Households
95	Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff
96	Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use
97	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use
Q	Extra-territorial Organizations and Bodies
99	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

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