



**KINGDOM OF TONGA**

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS**

**2010-2011**

**June 2012**



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## **Preface**

This Bulletin is the 8<sup>th</sup> in the series to be published by the Statistics Department (SD), following the 7<sup>th</sup> published in May 2011. Last year's bulletin published the annual gross domestic product (GDP) for the years 2000-02 to 2009-10, while this one shows the annual figures from the beginning of the series in 1993-94 to 2010-11. These GDP estimates are revised annually when new information becomes available to the Department or when production figures are firmed up for some industries.

For this year's publication the National Accounts have been rebased to 2010-11 for constant prices. The results of the 2009 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) have been analysed and compared with the 2000-01 HIES results. Updated data has been used where it is consistent with other data sources. Other improvements include revised merchandise trade exports where Customs Department volumes data has been supplemented with Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Food Quarantine Office data. The construction estimate for GDP (production) and gross fixed capital formation estimates for GDP (expenditure) now include in-kind donor-funded capital projects and loan projects financed by China EXIM Bank. The annual GDP Survey data has been supplemented with tax data from the Inland Revenue Division (IRD) of the Ministry of Revenue.

The National Accounts have been prepared by the National Accounts (NA) Division and Ms Anne McAllister, the resident Economic Statistics Advisor. The Department gratefully acknowledges their services, as well as contributions made by other staff members of the SD in supplying the most up-to date figures for these GDP estimates. The Department also wishes to thank the businesses and government departments who supplied data for use in this Bulletin.

We welcome any suggestions for the future improvement of the contents of this Bulletin. Please contact the Chief of the National Accounts Division, Statistics Department at this address: P.O. Box 149, Nuku'alofa, Tonga or Telephone (676) 23-300, Fax (676) 24-303 or email: [dept@stats.gov.to](mailto:dept@stats.gov.to) for any queries.

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## **Abbreviations**

BoP	Balance of Payments
CT	Consumption Tax
CPI	Consumers price index
FCE	Final consumption expenditure
fob	Free on board
GDP	Gross domestic product
GDP(E)	GDP by expenditure
GDP(P)	GDP by production
GFCF	Gross fixed capital formation
GNI	Gross national income
GNDI	Gross national disposable income
GVA	Gross value added
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HFCE	Household final consumption expenditure
IRD	Inland Revenue Division of the Ministry of Revenue
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPD	Implicit price deflator
NA	National Accounts
NPISH	Non-profit institutions serving households
SD	Statistics Department
VA	Value added

## **Introduction**

This report provides the provisional estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) for the fiscal years 2002-03 to 2010-11. The estimates show GDP production (with growth rates, contribution to GDP, and implicit price deflators (IPDs) by industry) as well as expenditure on GDP. Other key aggregates such as GDP per capita, gross national income and gross national disposable income are also included.

The National Accounts Division conducts a survey of selected large businesses in November each year to obtain up-to-date data for the GDP estimates. Additional information for previous years was also received that was not available for the 2009-10 estimates, and some industries have been revised accordingly. The IRD's CT and profit and loss data from businesses registered for CT was also used for some businesses where survey data was not available.

The external account (Balance of Payments) for the fiscal years 2000-01 to 2010-11 was used to derive other national accounts aggregates, such as the external trade components in the expenditure measure of GDP and gross national income.

This is the first publication for real GDP expressed in the base-year prices for 2010-11, after updating the base year from 2000-01. The purpose of GDP revaluation by base-year prices (real GDP) is to eliminate the effects of price changes/inflation in time series of GDP, so that changes in the series represent the changes in the physical volume of goods and services. Inter-temporal comparisons of GDP or other related figures should be measured in real prices.

The National Accounts, vis-à-vis GDP estimates, has a long history in Tonga back to 1969-70 before the Statistics Section of the Ministry of Finance became a department in July 1975. As a result, the Statistics Department (SD) has a long series of GDP from 1969-70 to 1992-93 (unpublished), as well as estimates from 1993-94 to 2010-11 published on the SD website.

Early GDP estimates were compiled by an expert from the Commonwealth Secretariat in London. After the Commonwealth Secretariat assistance, the SD with the assistance from the Regional Agency, continued with the estimation of GDP. In recent years, technical advice has been provided by Zia Abbasi and Michael Andrews from the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC), a branch of the IMF located in Suva. A resident economic statistics advisor was appointed to the SD in January 2011 for a two year period, funded by AusAID. The advisor, Anne McAllister, is assisting the SD with developing new sources and methods for GDP, and providing training for SD staff and staff in other administrative agencies who compile and use macroeconomic statistics.

We are grateful for the continuing co-operation of business survey respondents and other Government agencies in providing data for this Bulletin. An on-going arrangement for the supply of tax data was formalised in a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Government Statistician and the Commissioner of Revenue in July 2011.

## Statistical analysis

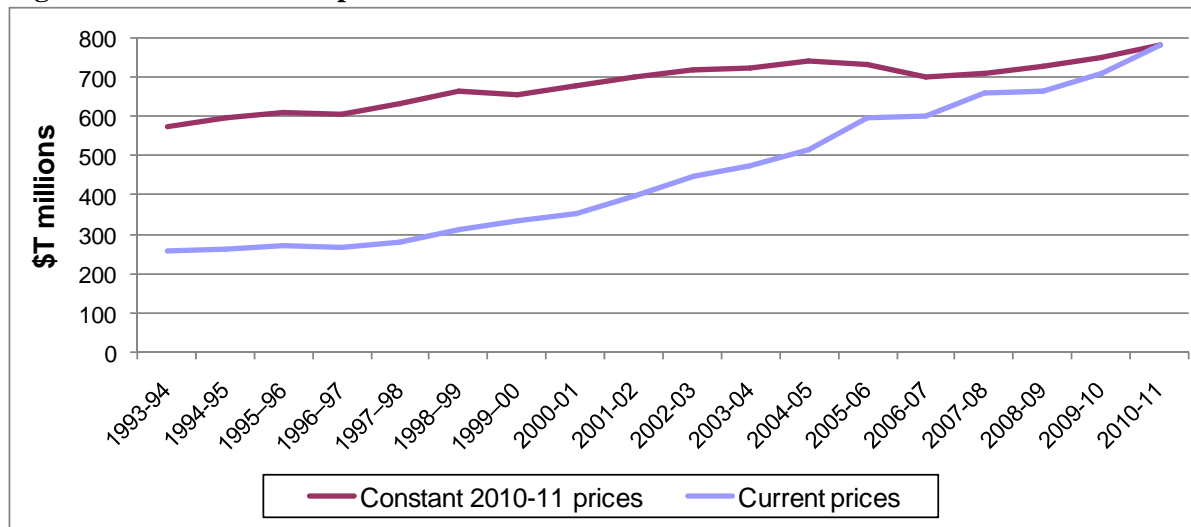
The latest national accounts estimates for 2002-03 to 2010-11 are analyzed in this section of the bulletin. Estimates for 2010-11 are provisional and estimates for earlier years have been revised. The analysis focuses on real growth in constant 2010-11 prices, unless stated otherwise.

The detailed estimates for 2002-03 to 2010-11 are presented in the statistical tables in Appendix 1. Data for 1993-94 to 2010-11 is available in the spreadsheets on the SD website at [www.spc.int/prism/tonga](http://www.spc.int/prism/tonga). A draft sources and methods document is available on request from the SD by emailing [dept@stats.gov.to](mailto:dept@stats.gov.to).

## Highlights

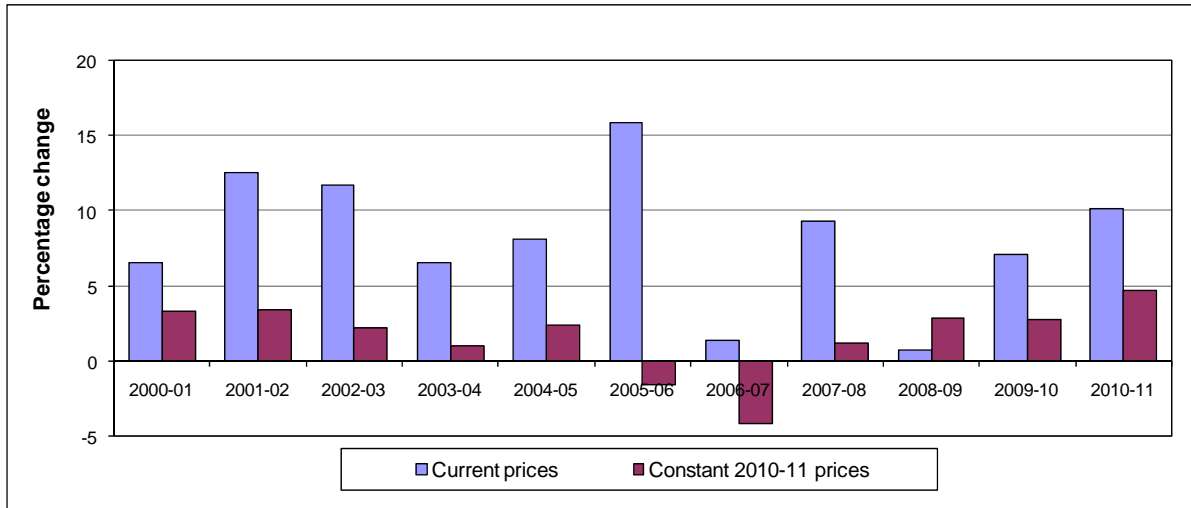
### Gross domestic product (GDP)

**Figure 1: Gross domestic product 1993-94 – 2010-11**



Tonga's GDP rose by 4.7 percent in 2010-11, the fourth consecutive year of growth, following declines in 2005-06 and 2006-07. The economy has grown by 11.9 percent since 2006-07 due in part to the reconstruction of Nuku'alofa central business district after the November 2006 riots. The strong growth in the past three years has helped to lift the average annual growth rate over the past 10 years to 1.4 percent per annum.

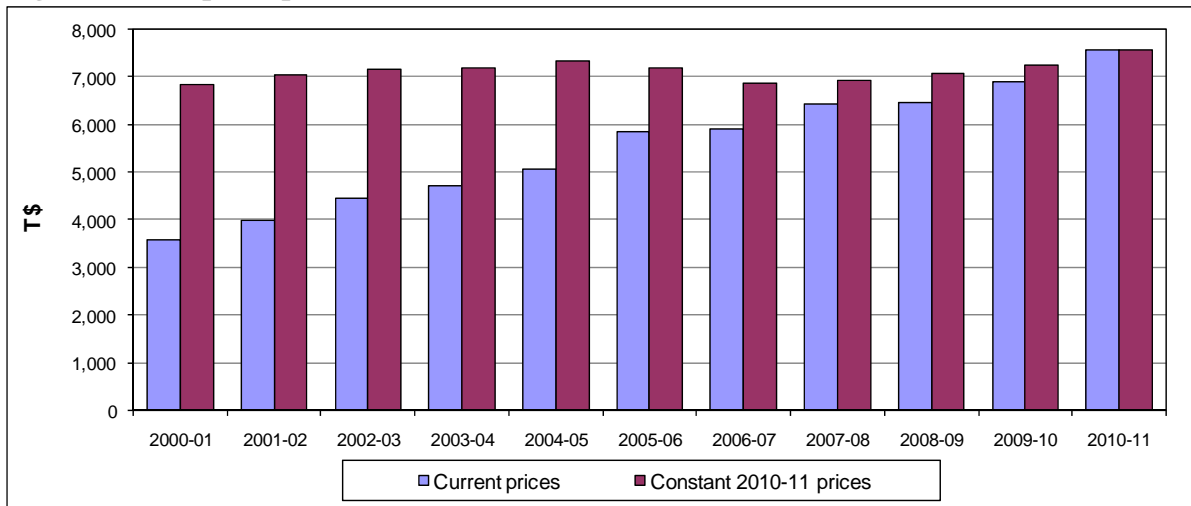
**Figure 2: GDP growth rates**



The estimated level of nominal GDP for 2010-11 was T\$783.4 million in current prices, up 10.1 percent compared to the revised 2009-10 estimate. Nominal GDP growth has averaged 8.2 percent per annum since 2000-01.

### GDP per capita

**Figure 3: GDP per capita**



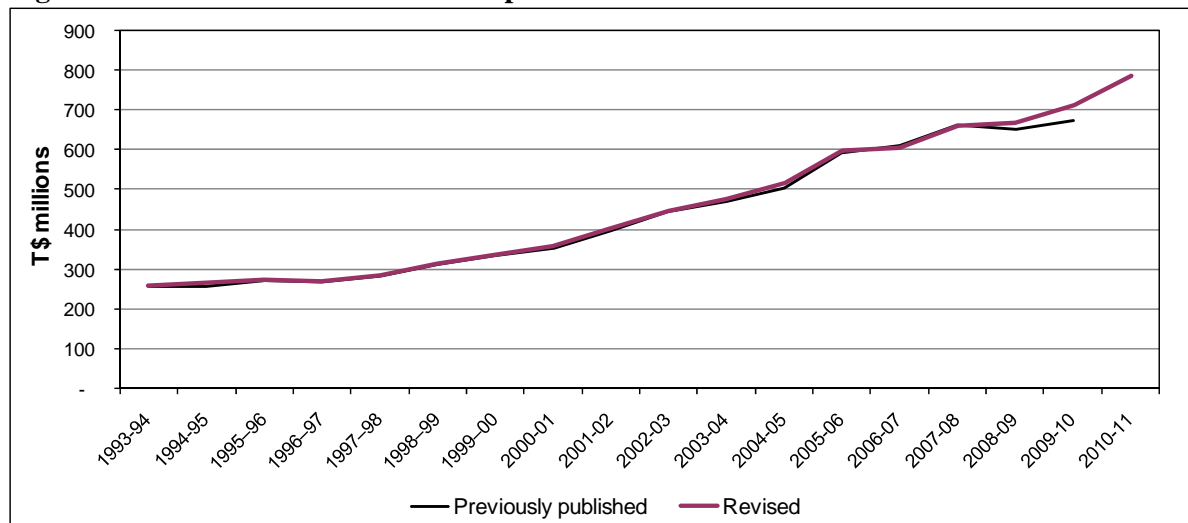
Estimated annual GDP per capita in current prices was T\$7,553, up 9.7 percent from the 2009-10 estimate of T\$6,887 in 2009-10. Annual GDP per capita also rose in real terms, for the fourth consecutive year, recording an annual growth rate of 4.2 percent in 2010-11. Real GDP growth per capita has averaged 1.0 percent per annum since 2000-01. Population growth over the same period averaged 0.4 percent per annum.



## Revisions to GDP

There have been a number of revisions which, in total, have raised the level of GDP and GDP per capita. Revisions which have contributed most to the higher level of GDP are the inclusion of donor-funded in-kind capital projects in the GDP(P) construction and GDP(E) gross fixed capital formation estimates, and the inclusion of some major public and private enterprises not previously measured in the transport industry. These upward revisions have been partially offset by lower estimates for fishing and manufacturing industries. Additionally, estimates for durable equipment gross fixed capital formation have been revised downwards. The revisions are explained in more detail later in the Bulletin.

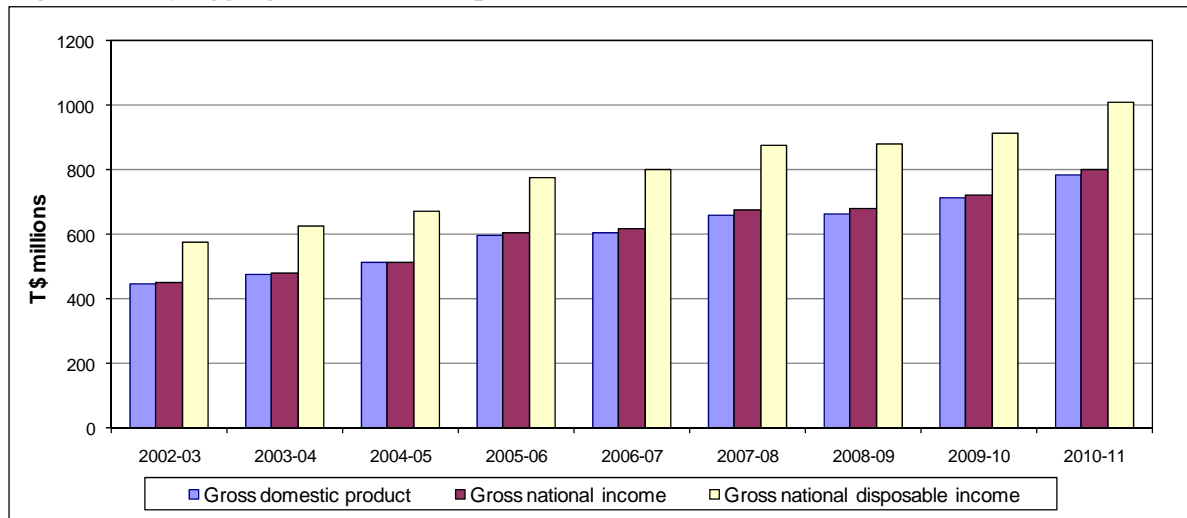
**Figure 4: Revisions to GDP in current prices**



## Key national accounts aggregates

When considering the welfare of Tongan residents and their income available for consumption it is useful to look at other measures such as gross national income (GNI) and gross national disposable income (GNDI). GNI, which was previously known as gross national product (GNP) measures the total income of residents (excluding capital gains and losses); and GNDI also includes current transfers (including remittances) sent to Tonga.

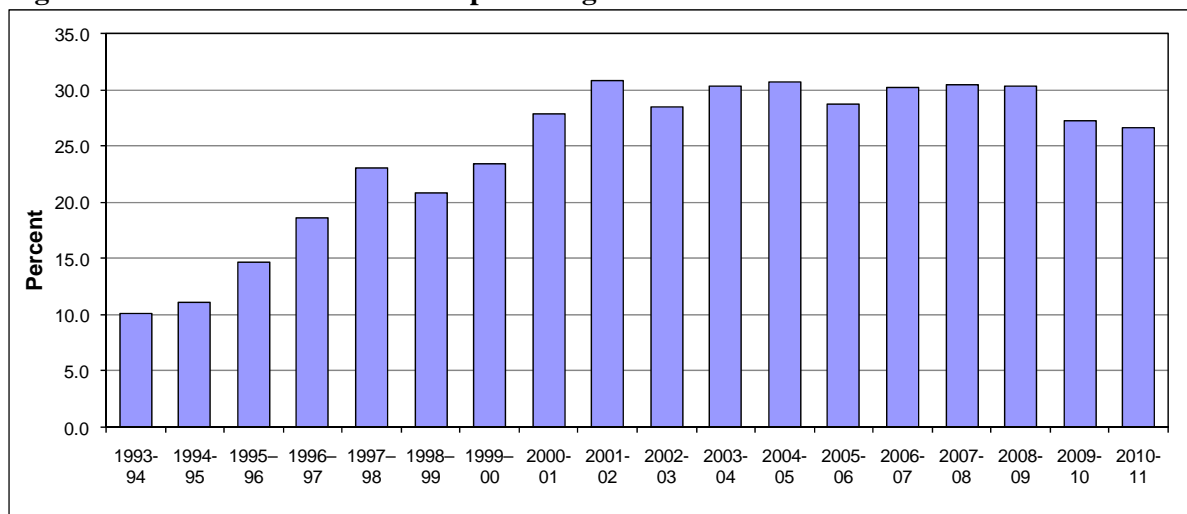
**Figure 5: Key aggregates in current prices**



Nominal GDP increased by \$72.0 million (or 10.1 percent) to an estimated T\$783.4 million in 2010-11. The growth in GNI was higher (plus 11.2 percent) due to an \$8.8 million increase in net income from abroad. GNDI increased by 10.5 percent due to a \$15.4 million increase in net current transfers.

Tonga has increasingly relied on current transfers (workers' remittances and government transfers) to support household and government consumption. Net current transfers peaked in 2001-02 at 31 percent of GDP. Remittances have fallen sharply since 2007-08 but net current transfers have held up through donors' contributions to Government Budget support.

**Figure 6: Net current transfers as a percentage of GDP**

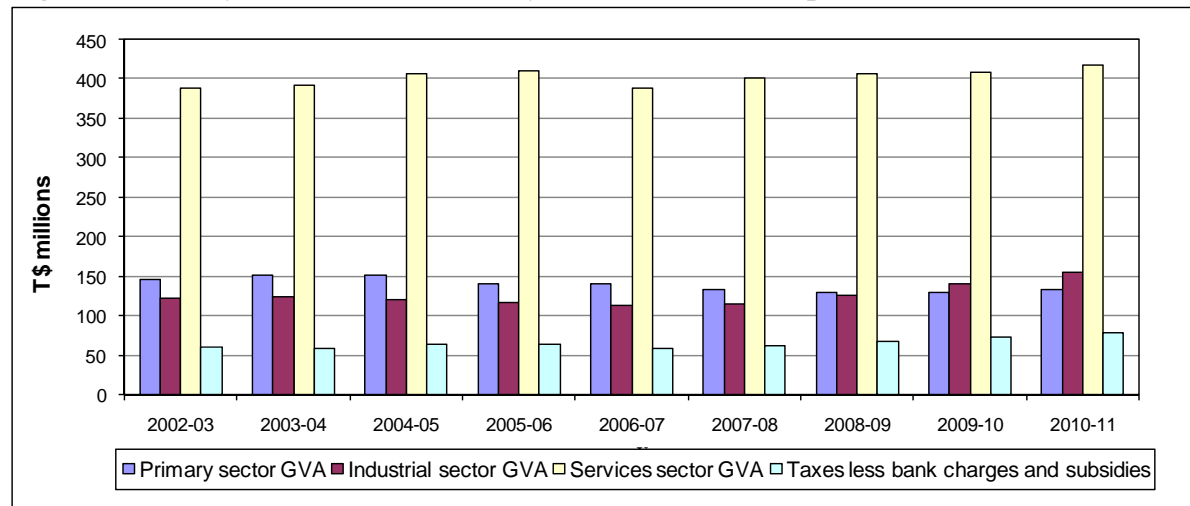


## Analysis of main aggregates

### GDP by industry

The primary sector gross value added (GVA) increased 3.7 percent in real terms in 2010-11, following three years of declines. The positive growth was mainly due to increased exports of sandalwood and seafood. The industrial sector also grew strongly, by 11.1 percent in 2010-11, due to increased construction activity that also had a flow-on effect in the mining and quarrying and manufacturing industries. Growth in the services sector was more modest, at 2.1 percent between 2009-10 and 2010-11.

**Figure 7: GDP by main economic activity in constant 2010-11 prices**

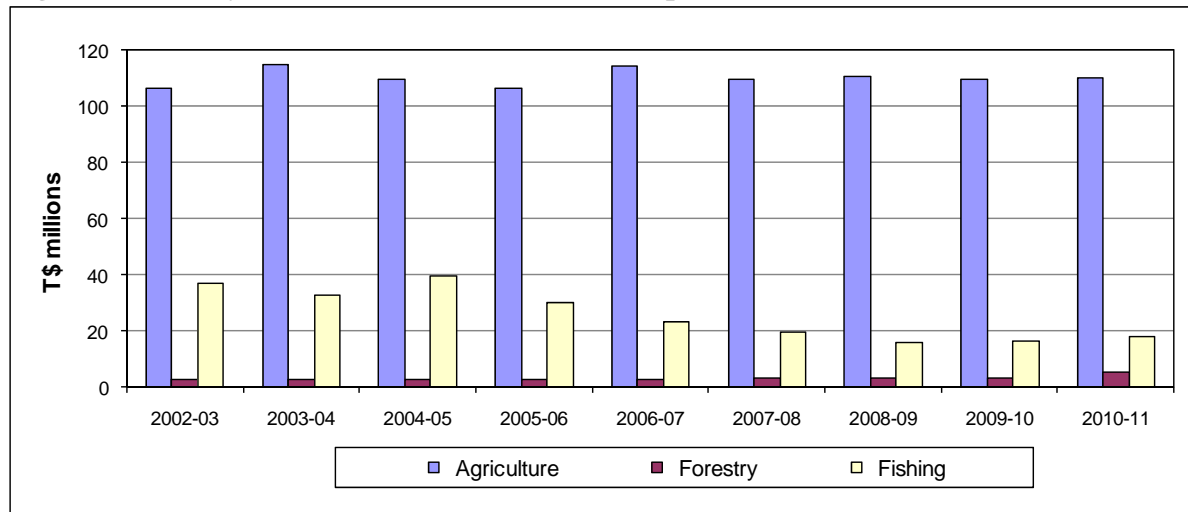


The services sector makes up more than 50 percent of GDP, although its contribution has decreased in the past two years due to the higher construction activity. In 2010-11 the service sector contribution to GDP (as measured in current prices) was 53.2 percent. The industrial sector share of GDP has risen from around 16 percent of GDP to 19.8 percent of GDP in 2010-11. After falling to a low of 14.9 percent of GDP in 2007-08, improvements in primary exports have increased agriculture's share to 17.0 percent of GDP in 2010-11.

### Primary sector

Agriculture sector GVA in 2010-11 increased by 3.7 percent in constant 2010-11 prices, after three years of declines. Increased exports of fruit and vegetables, sandalwood and fish were responsible for the turn around. Fishing GVA has increased for the past two years, by 11.7 percent in 2010-11 and 1.2 percent in 2009-10. Forestry GVA by increased 72.1 percent in 2010-11, due to \$3.5 million exports of sandalwood. Agriculture GVA rose by 0.7 percent in 2010-11, following a decline of 0.8 percent in 2009-10.

**Figure 8: Primary sector GVA in constant 2010-11 prices**



### *Revision to agriculture exports*

Agriculture exports are compiled from export entries submitted by importers and exporters or their authorized agents to the Customs Department. Agriculture commodity exports are required to leave Tonga with Customs clearance documentation (mandated by the Customs Act and Regulations). However, a comparison with MAFFF Quarantine export volumes suggests that a significant amount of exports are leaving Tonga without the requisite documentation, and have therefore not been counted in the official Trade Statistics, Balance of Payments and GDP statistics.

For this GDP estimate, Customs Department volumes have been supplemented with MAFFF Quarantine volumes for the major fruit and vegetable commodity exports from 2007-08 onwards. Customs Department implied prices (value divided by volume) were used to revalue the total exports. The adjusted values (in current prices) are shown in the following table.

**Table 1: Revision to exports of fruit and vegetables (T\$million current prices)**

	Financial year (ended June)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Customs Department values	7.1	7.1	4.0	4.6
Adjusted values	8.3	8.7	7.6	7.7
Difference	1.2	1.6	3.6	3.2

### *Revision to fishing*

According to the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, household consumption of fish declined from \$11.6 million in 2001 to \$11.3 million in 2009. This is not surprising given that the price of fish, according to the CPI, more than doubled between those years. The previous National Accounts method for domestic consumption of fish rated the forward the 2000-01 benchmark by

population and price changes. For this GDP estimate the HIES value for 2009 has been incorporated and the values between the HIES benchmarks have been smoothed. The impact of the revision on Fishing GVA is shown in the table below.

**Table 2. Revision to fishing gross value added (T\$million current prices)**

	Financial year (ended June)									
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Revised	16.4	17.4	16.5	17.2	14.6	16.0	14.7	13.9	17.7	18.0
Previously published	18.0	20.4	18.7	21.7	20.3	23.6	23.0	23.3	28.9	
Difference	-1.5	-3.0	-2.2	-4.5	-5.7	-7.6	-8.3	-9.4	-11.2	

### Industrial sector

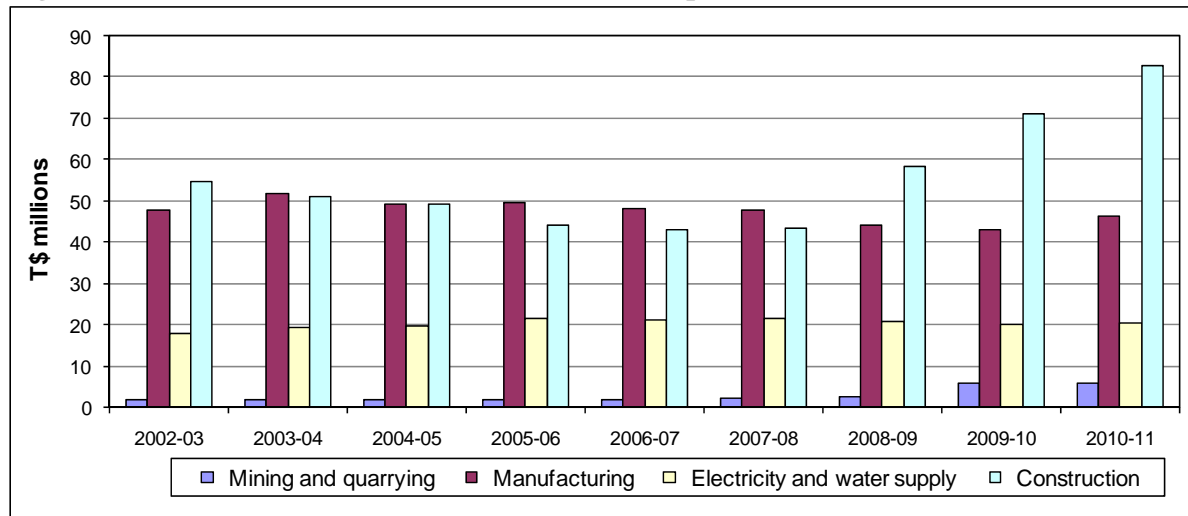
The industrial sector increased by 11.1 percent in 2010-11, with all industries recording increases in GVA.

Construction GVA rose by 16.9 percent in 2010-11, and has almost doubled since 2006-07. The construction share of GDP (in current prices) is now 10.6 percent of GDP, up from 6.0 percent in 2006-07. The increased construction activity has mainly been financed by international donors and the China EXIM bank soft-loan. In last year's estimate we included the construction of the Nuku'alofa CBD projects funded by the China EXIM Bank. This year's estimate also now includes the major donor-funded capital projects since 2003-04 as well as the upgrading and reconstruction of Tongatapu trunk roads financed through the China EXIM Bank loan. The roading work commenced in the 2009-10 financial year. The final stage of the Vaiola Hospital redevelopment commenced in 2010-11 and will be completed by 2011-12. Construction activity is expected to remain strong in 2011-12 as the above-mentioned projects are completed and new donor- funded projects get underway.

Mining and quarrying GVA has increased sharply since 2006-07 due to the road construction projects. We have assumed that 30 percent of the value of the donor-funded and Chinese loan projects is spent on purchases of quarried materials. Because the respondents in the GDP survey have not replied to our requests for data this year we have held private sector mining and quarrying output at 2009-10 levels.

Electricity and water supply GVA increased by 2.9 percent in 2010-11, following a declines of 4.6 percent and 3.5 percent in 2008-09 and 2009-10, due to lower levels of electricity generation in those years. Manufacturing GVA rose by 7.2 percent, after recording declines for the previous four years.

**Figure 9: Industrial sector GVA in constant 2010-11 prices**

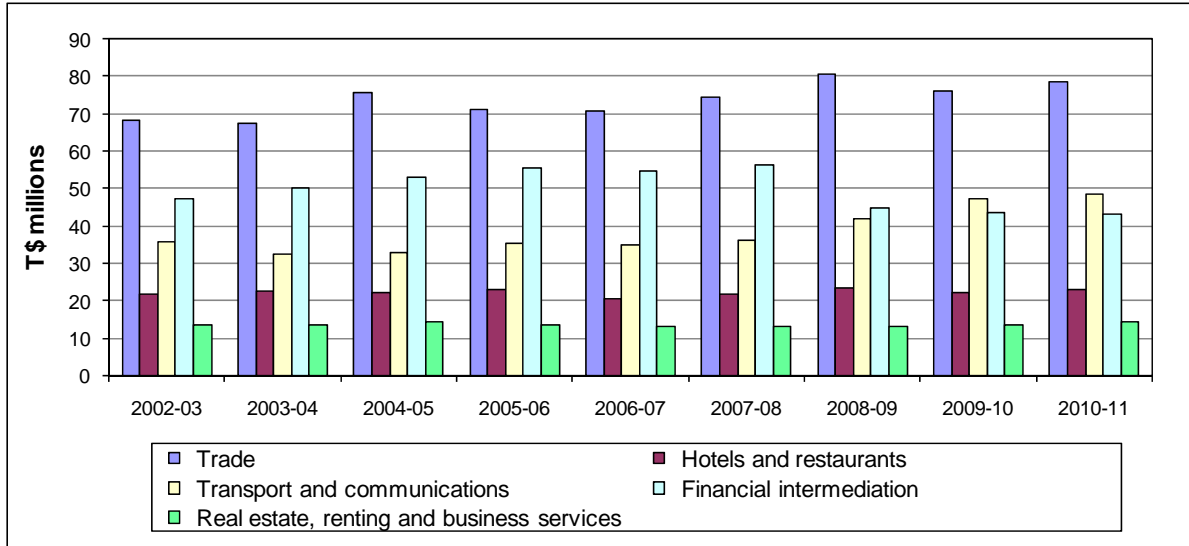


### Services sector

The business sector also recorded growth in 2010-11, with increases in trade; hotels and restaurants; transport and communications; and real estate, renting and business services, offsetting a decline in financial intermediation services. Trade increased by 3.3 percent in 2010-11 after falling by 5.6 percent in 2009-10. Hotel and restaurant activity also increased, by 3.7 percent in 2010-11, after a decline of 4.9 percent in 2009-10. Transport and communications GVA continued to grow for the fourth consecutive year, although the 2.3 percent growth for 2010-11 was more modest than the previous two years growth rates of 15.1 percent in 2008-09 and 13.4 percent in 2009-10. Real estate, renting and business services was up 6.4 percent in 2010-11.

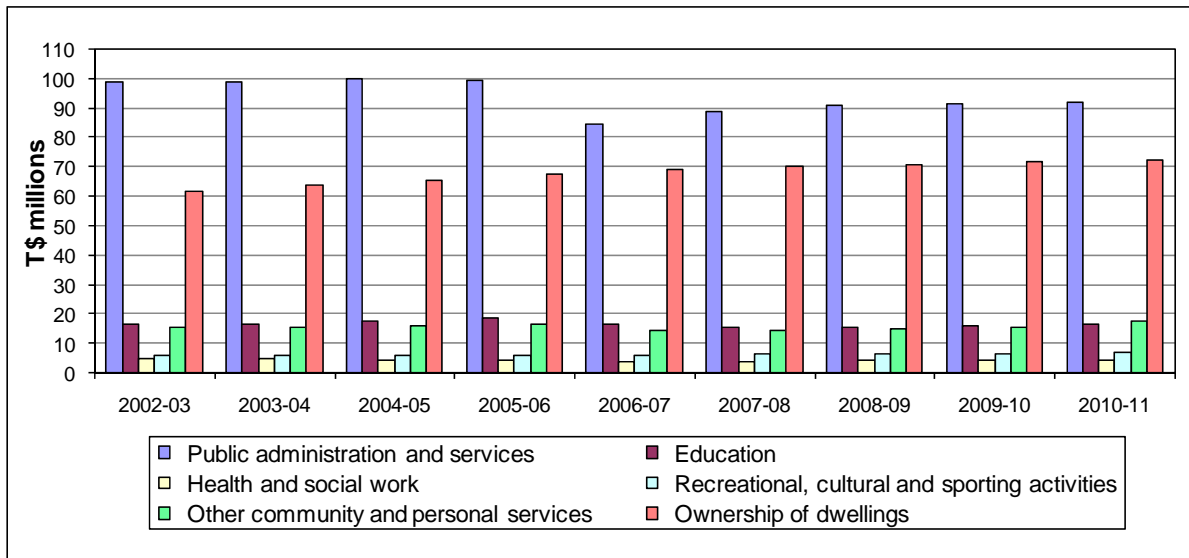
Financial intermediation GVA declined for the third consecutive year, by 1.2 percent, after falls of 20.4 percent in 2008-09 and 2.7 percent in 2009-10.

**Figure 10: Business services GVA in constant 2010-11 prices**



In 2010-11, GVA for public administration and services increased 0.5 percent in constant 2010-11 prices. Education increased by 1.5 percent following an increase of 5.7 percent in 2009-10. Recreational, cultural and sporting activities rose by 5.9 percent, due to increased tourist expenditure. Other community and personal services GVA increased by 12.4 percent, after an increase of 3.3 percent 2009-10. Ownership of dwellings GVA increased 1.2 percent, following an increase of 1.4 percent for the previous year. Health and social work fell 0.9 percent after increasing 1.5 percent in 2009-10.

**Figure 11: Government and community services GVA in constant 2010-11 prices**

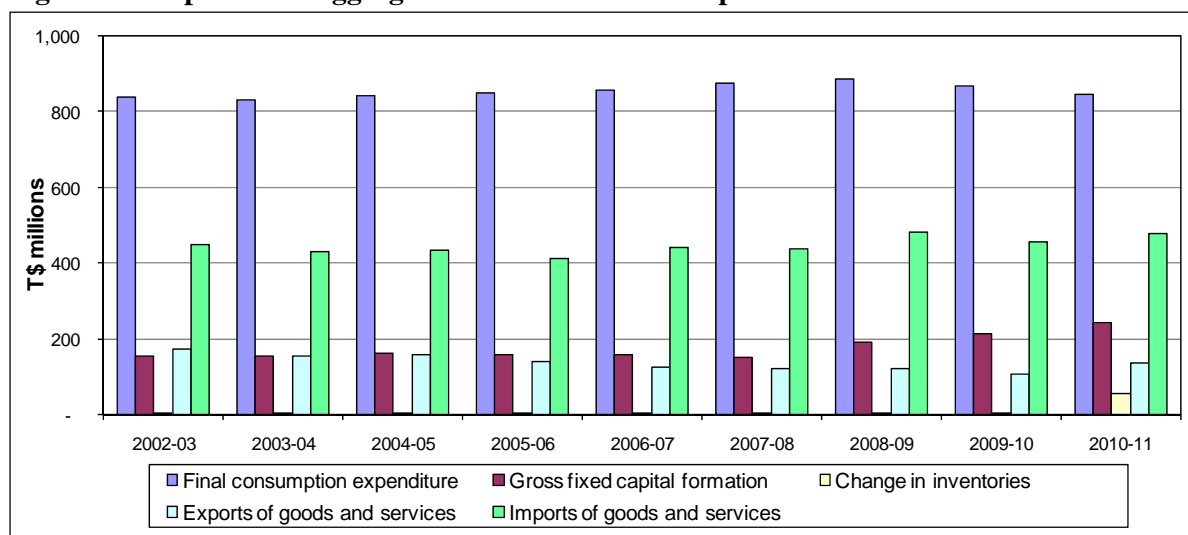


## GDP by expenditure

Annual growth in the Tongan economy is measured using the production approach, GDP by industry, as it generally considered a more reliable measure than the expenditure approach, GDP by expenditure share. Nevertheless, GDP(E) estimates are a useful cross-check to ensure consistency of the GDP(P) estimates.

In constant 2010-11 prices, GDP(E) estimates for 2009-10 and 2010-11 were T\$ 735.8 million and T\$ 801.4 million respectively, compared to the GDP(P) estimates of T\$ 748.5 million and T\$ 783.4 million for the same years. While the growth rates are different, the overall level of GDP for both measures is similar.

**Figure 12: Expenditure aggregates in constant 2010-11 prices**

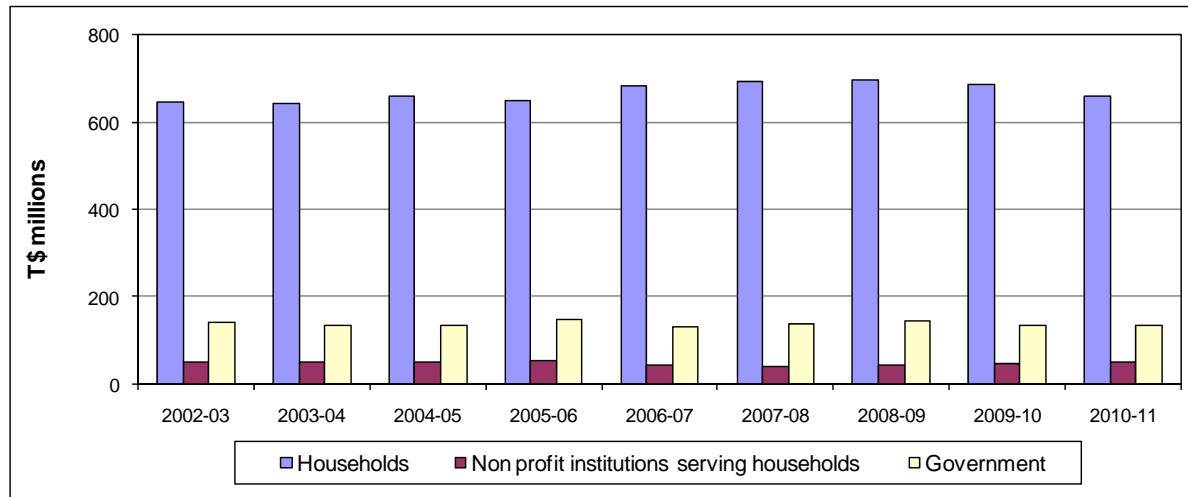


In 2010-11 prices, final consumption expenditure (FCE) fell 2.5 percent from T\$867.6 million in 2009-10 to T\$ 846.0 million in 2010-11. Gross capital formation (gross fixed capital formation plus inventories) increased strongly for the third consecutive year, by 12.2 percent in 2010-11; following increases of 26.5 percent for 2008-09 and 11.4 percent for 2009-10. Exports of goods and services increased by 26.4 percent in 2010-11, after several years of declines. Imports of goods and services also increased, by 4.3 percent, after falling by 4.9 percent in 2009-10.



## Final consumption expenditure

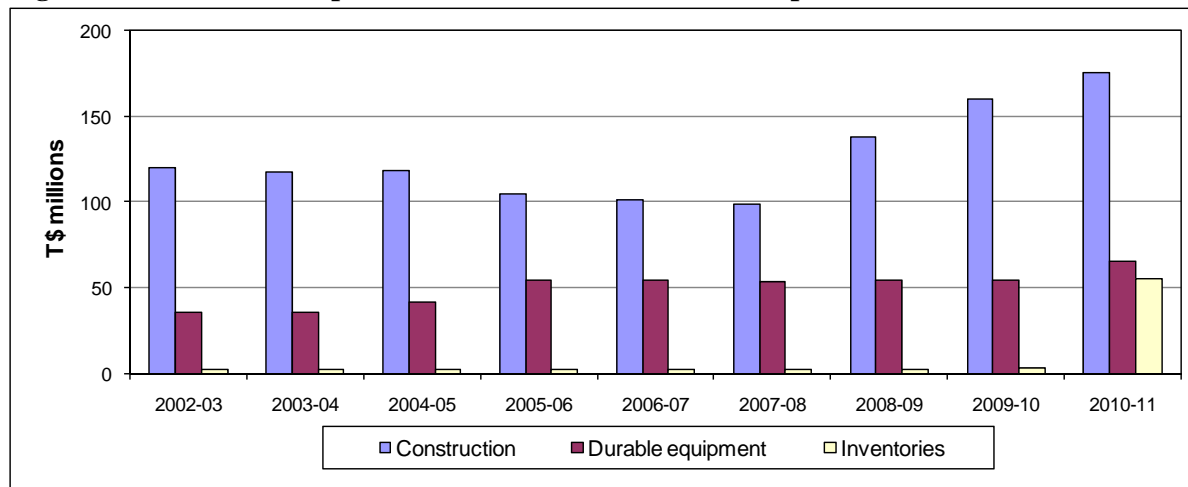
**Figure 13: Final consumption expenditure in constant 2000-01 prices**



Household final consumption expenditure fell by 3.9 percent in 2010-11, after a 1.2 percent decline in the previous year. Expenditure by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) increased by 10.3 percent, mainly due to a rise in subsidies paid by the Government to NPISHs. Government final consumption expenditure increased by 0.2 percent, after falling 8.1 percent in 2009-10.

## Gross fixed capital formation

**Figure 14: Gross fixed capital formation in constant 2010-11 prices**



Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) has increased strongly in the past three years due to investment in new buildings and roads funded through in-kind donor contributions and the Chinese EXIM bank loans. Construction GFCF rose by 20.7 percent in 2010-11. This increase does not include the buildings and structures that were still to be completed at 30 June 2011, i.e. Tungi Arcade and Vuna Wharf. The value of work put in place is included in inventories and was \$1.0 million in 2009-10 and \$32.7 million in 2010-11. Investment in durable equipment increased

by 20.7 percent in 2010-11. The new ferry the MV Otuanga'ofa, donated by the Japanese Government, is included in this estimate.

### ***Revisions to gross fixed capital formation***

As noted earlier, the construction component of GFCF has been revised to include in-kind donor funded projects undertaken for the government sector. Durable equipment has also been revised due to the introduction of a new model and revised data sources. The old model assumed that some transport equipment was manufactured in Tonga – this assumption has been removed. Previous publications had incorrectly included parts and accessories (these articles are part of intermediate consumption) and household purchases of motor vehicles (in effect double counting as household motor vehicles are included in household final consumption expenditure). The impact of these revisions is shown in current prices in the following table.

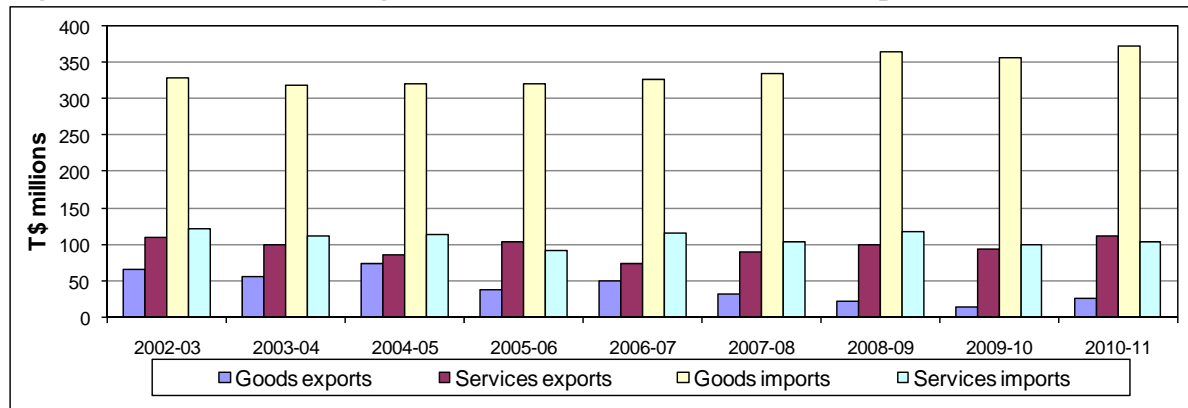
**Table 3: Revisions to gross fixed capital formation (T\$million current prices)**

T\$millions	2001-02r	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r
Durable equipment revised	27.8	20.6	23.5	30.1	40.8	42.9	46.5	50.0	50.5
Durable equipment previously published	48.4	40.1	41.2	41.7	30.8	41.4	85.9	84.9	91.8
Difference	-20.6	-19.5	-17.7	-11.6	10.1	1.5	-39.4	-34.9	-41.2
Construction revised	70.5	72.0	73.4	82.2	82.2	85.8	89.6	110.5	160.3
Construction previously published	71.1	71.7	68.1	67.8	79.0	78.4	86.2	86.2	73.9
Difference	-0.7	0.2	5.3	14.4	3.2	7.4	3.4	24.2	86.5
Total difference	-21.3	-19.3	-12.3	2.9	13.3	9.0	-36.0	-10.6	45.2

### **External trade**

Data for exports and imports is sourced from the Balance of Payments (BoP) statistics. Merchandise trade data is used in the BoP and national accounts, and some adjustments are made for under-coverage where alternative credible data is available. As noted earlier, we have adjusted merchandise trade data upwards to include MAFFF volumes of vegetables exported. Analysis of the large increase in construction activity suggests that there has been some under-reporting of the imported materials required to complete the construction projects, therefore goods imports have also been adjusted upward. It should also be noted that imports are shown in the BOP and national accounts “free-on-board” whereas merchandise trade statistics are reported as “cost including insurance and freight”.

**Figure 15: External trade in goods and services in constant 2010-11 prices**



Goods exports increased strongly by 68.3 percent in 2010-11 following three years of declines, due to increased exports of fruit, vegetables, sandalwood and seafood. Services exports rose by 19.7 percent due to increases in tourism receipts and business and government services exports. Goods imports increased by 4.3 percent in 2010-11 after declining by 2.0 percent in the previous year. Services imports rose by 4.1 percent following a decline of 14.2 percent in 2009-10.

## Statistical discrepancy

### Goods and services account

The statistical discrepancy for the goods and services account in current prices for 2010-11, measured as a percentage of the average of total resources and uses, was -1.0 percent, just within the target of less than +/- 1.0 percent. The discrepancy averaged 0.6 percent for the current price estimates over the years 2002-03 to 2010-11 and 0.5 percent in constant prices over the same period.

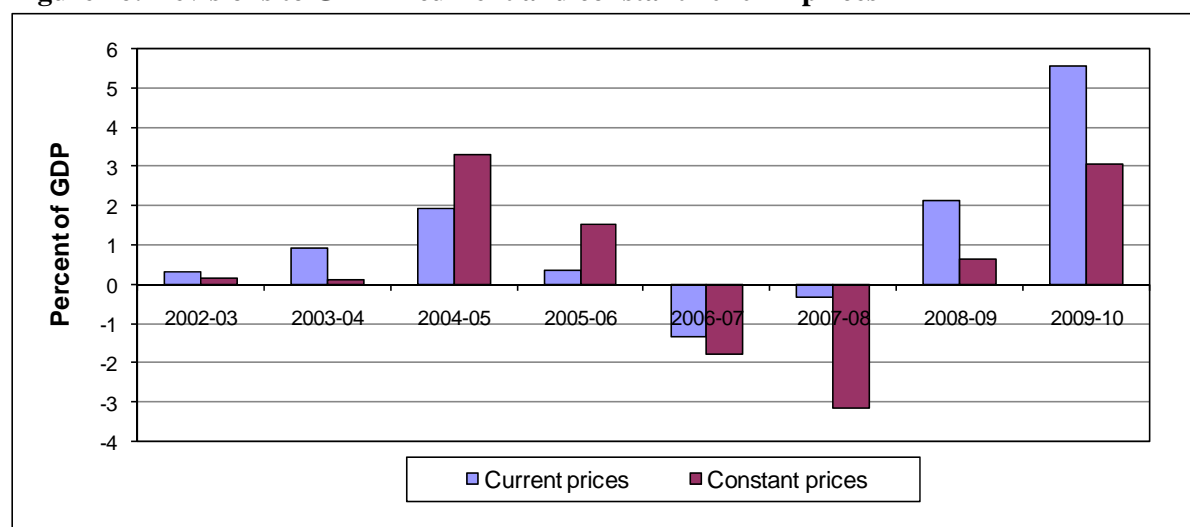
## GDP

The target for the discrepancy between the production and expenditure measures of GDP is +/- 2.0 percent. For 2010-11, the discrepancy was -2.3 percent, slightly above the acceptable limit. For nominal GDP, the discrepancy averaged 1.4 percent over the years 2002-03 to 2010-11. For real GDP, the discrepancy averaged 1.2 percent for the same period.

## Revisions to GDP

Several revisions have been made to GDP industries, due to changes in methodology and the receipt of updated data from government agencies, businesses and other sources. Figure 16 shows the size of the revisions as a percentage of the level of GDP, in current prices and in constant prices. The reasons for revisions are shown in the following table.

**Figure 16: Revisions to GDP in current and constant 2010-11 prices**



**Table 4: Reasons for revisions to GDP**

Component	Years revised	Reason for revision
Agriculture	1994-95– 2001-02–	Reweighting and updating to 2010-11 prices. Domestic consumption of coconut oil included.
Forestry	1993-94–	Corrected error in calculations.
Fishing	2001-02–	New model for domestic consumption to align with HIES 2009 results.
Mining and quarrying	2001-02–	Simplified method and deflators.
Manufacturing	2001-02–	More appropriate deflators selected.
Construction	2001-02– 2003-04– 2009-10 2006-07–	GFS dataset used for general government. In-kind donor funded government projects included. Roading project financed by China soft loan. New deflator using world prices for imported construction materials.
Trade	1993-94– 2003-04–	Machinery and transport imports deflator based on Japanese export prices. Coverage adjustments for imports.
Hotels and restaurants	1993-94–	Revised business expenditure model.

<b>Component</b>	<b>Years revised</b>	<b>Reason for revision</b>
Transport	1993-94– 2000-01– 2004-05– 2007-08– 2008-09–	Revised land transport indicator. Public enterprises and other company data included for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ports Authority</li> <li>• Air Terminal Services (ATS)</li> <li>• Tonga Airports Limited (TAL)</li> <li>• Chathams Pacific Limited</li> </ul>
Communications	2007-08–	Received new GDP survey data from respondents. This industry is now combined with Transport to protect confidentiality of telecommunications companies' data.
Finance and insurance services	2009-10	Received new GDP survey data from respondents.
Real estate, renting and business services	1993-94–	Revisions to other industries feeds into this industry.
Education, health, recreation, other community and personal services	2001-02–	Simplified the expenditure model used in recreation services Updated BOP data.
Ownership of dwellings	2001-02–	Minor change due to re-basing. Received new GDP survey data from respondents.
Imputed bank services charge	2005-06–	Received new GDP survey data from respondents.
FCE households	1993-94– 2000-01–	Expenditure on international transport and travel expenditure revised for all years to be consistent with BOP 2000-01 benchmark. Expenditure on imported goods now rated forward from the 2000-01 benchmark using movements in imports for those goods.
FCE NPISHs	2000-01–	BOP remittances data revised to be consistent with BOP 2000-01 benchmark.
GFCF construction	2000-01– 2003-04– 2009-10 2006-07–	GFS dataset used for general government In-kind donor funded government projects included. Roading project financed by China soft loan included . New deflator using world prices for imported construction materials.
GFCF durable equipment	1993-94–	Locally manufactured transport removed from model. Parts and accessories removed from imports data. CPI imports deflator now used instead of motor vehicle registrations.
Inventories	2001-02– 2009-10	Revisions to industries that have inventories. CBD completed buildings moved to GFCF.
Goods exports	2008-09–	MAFFF Quarantine fruit and vegetable volumes used.
Travel services exports	1993-94–	New deflator based on tourist numbers.
Goods imports	2004-05–	Adjustment for under-covered imported building materials.

## **Technical information**

### **Introduction**

The Tonga Statistics Department is responsible for the compilation of Tonga's National Accounts. National Accounts statistics are published annually on the Bureau's website [www.spc.int/prism/tonga/](http://www.spc.int/prism/tonga/) approximately 9 months after the end of the June financial year reference period.

The estimates are broadly consistent with the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA) so far as the existing data permits.

The following two sections summarise the key sources and methods used in the compilation of the National Accounts. More information is available on request from the Statistics Department.

### **GDP Production sources and methods**

GDP (P) methodology relies mainly on output indicators rated forward from a 1995-96 benchmark. As a result value-added estimates are fixed at the 1995-96 ratio. These ratios will be progressively updated using data from small-scale enterprise surveys and IRD profit and loss accounts.

The output of goods and services comprises the value of goods and services that are the result of production activity by resident units during the reporting period. This includes non-market activity for agriculture and handicraft production and owner-occupied dwellings.

Indicators are estimated by type of economic activity in accordance with the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) Rev 3.

Principal data sources are:

- Annual GDP survey of Tonga's largest businesses to collect turnover and other selected data
- Merchandise trade data from Tonga Customs Department
- CT and profit and loss data for businesses registered for CT (businesses with turnover of greater than T\$ 100,000 are required to register for CT).
- Government finance data from the Ministry of Finance and National Planning
- Household Income Expenditure Surveys (HIES) for 2000-01 and 2009
- Balance of payments travel exports and non-profit organisation remittances

Output for several market industries is extrapolated from a 1995-96 benchmark using data collected in the annual GDP survey. These industries are: mining and quarrying (sales), electricity and water (sales), transport (sales), finance (net interest income), and insurance (commissions).

For wholesale and retail trade a combination of merchandise trade data and CT data is used to rate forward the 1995-96 benchmark.

The 2000-01 Household Income Expenditure Survey benchmark is extrapolated by (mainly) population movements for: market and non-market agriculture; and expenditure on education, health and social work, recreational, cultural and sporting activities, and other community and personal services.

For construction a combination of trade data, CT sales, and government finance data is used

Balance of payments travel exports are used as indicators in hotels and restaurants, and recreational, cultural and sporting activities.

Non-profit organisation remittances are used in NPISH education; health and social work; recreational, cultural and sporting activities; and other community and personal services. Government finance data is used in public administration and government services and indirect taxes and subsidies.

The main source for deflators is Tonga's CPI which was re-based in October 2010 using weights from the 2009 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. A few overseas price indexes are also used, for example, IMF world price indexes for construction materials.

### **Expenditure on GDP sources and methods**

Household final consumption expenditures include expenditures on goods and services from their own resources; the receipt of goods and services in kind; and production for own consumption. They are estimated in accordance with the international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), using 2001 HIES benchmarks extrapolated by merchandise trade imports, population movements, and other data from the GDP (P) accounts.

Data for final consumption expenditure of the general government sector is provided from the GFS-based data from the Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

Data for final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households comes from balance of payments non-profit organisation remittances and 2001 HIES benchmarks extrapolated by population movements.

Gross fixed capital formation for construction data sources are the same as the GDP(P) estimate. Imports of capital items are used for durable equipment. Imports of passenger vehicles are split 50:50 between households (for HFCE) and other sectors (GFCF).

For inventories a stock building ratio is assumed at 0.5 percent of value added for mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and wholesale and retail trade.

The value of exports and imports of goods is determined from merchandise trade/balance of payments data.

## **Concepts in the national accounts**

The following are the main concepts and definitions used in the compilation of national accounts. Every effort is made to follow these concepts although some modifications are necessary depending on the availability of data.

### ***Gross domestic product***

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most frequently used indicator in the national accounts. It lies at the heart of the entire system of national accounts. GDP combines in a single figure, and with no double counting, all the output (or production) carried out by all resident producer units within the country's economic territory<sup>1</sup>.

There are three ways to measure GDP:

1. The *production* measure (GDP(P)), which is the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs)
2. The *expenditure* measure (GDP(E)), which is the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, and
3. The *income* measure (GDP(I)), which is the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units (not currently available in Tonga's national accounts).

### ***Gross national income***

The term 'domestic' contrasts with 'national', as in gross national income (GNI), previously known as Gross National Product (GNP). GDP measures the total *production* occurring within the territory, while GNI measures the total *income* (excluding capital gains and losses) of all economic agents residing within the territory (households, firms and government institutions). Residents are defined based on their centre of economic interest. To convert GDP into GNI, it is necessary to add the income received by resident units from abroad and deduct the income created by production in the country but transferred to units residing abroad.

### ***Gross national disposable income***

All GNI is not available for final uses domestically since some of it is transferred to other countries without anything being received in exchange, such as money sent to support dependants living in another country. Such transfers are called current transfers, and taking them into account leads to the concept of gross national disposable income (GNDI). GNDI is derived by adding to GNI, all current transfers (except social transfers in kind) receivable by that unit or sector and subtracting all current transfers (except social transfers in kind) payable by that unit or sector.

### ***Gross value added (GVA)***

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<sup>1</sup> A country's economic territory is the geographic area corresponding to the nation state.



The contribution of each industry in the economy. It is defined as output less intermediate consumption and does not include taxes and subsidies.

***Intermediate consumption***

The value of raw materials and other goods and services used up in the production process.

***Compensation of employees***

All payments in the nature of wages and salaries, whether in cash or in kind. It includes director's fees, commissions and the value of staff benefits such as meals provided free of charge and employer contributions to any superannuation scheme. It does not include any drawings by working proprietors.

***Ownership of dwellings***

In the same way that a tenanted dwelling can be seen as a marketed service so can an owner-occupied dwelling be regarded as providing a service to the owner. By imputing a rent to owner-occupied dwellings they are treated consistently with those being rented out, thus avoiding changes in the scope of production merely from change the proportion of owner-occupied housing. Owner-occupiers are treated like owners of tenanted dwellings: they are regarded as receiving production income from themselves while paying operating expenses.

***Imputed bank service charge***

Under the 1968 System of National Accounts (SNA), the gross value added of the banking sector is calculated by measuring the difference between interest receivable and interest payable. This is not specifically allocated to users of bank services but appears as a separate entry, the imputed bank service charge, as a cost against GDP. The 1993 SNA recommends specifically allocating the charges to depositors and borrowers who consume the services. The term "financial intermediation services indirectly measured" (FISIM) is adopted for these implicit charges. Due to the difficulties involved in collecting this detailed information, the Statistics Department has no immediate plans to adopt the 1993 recommendation.

***Taxes on production***

Compulsory unrequited payments, in cash or kind, made to government by producers in respect of the production, sale, purchase and use of goods and services, and which producers treat as an expense of production. They are included in the values paid by purchasers in GDPE, but are not included in producer values on the supply side and are listed separately.

***Subsidies on production***

Grants on current account made by general government to enterprises which are credited to their production accounts. Subsidies include payments to ensure a guaranteed price or to enable market prices of goods and services to be held below the costs of production.

***Final consumption expenditure of households***

Final consumption expenditure of households is concerned with final purchases made by Tongan resident households. Conceptually it includes expenditure by Tongans overseas, and excludes expenditure by overseas tourists in Tonga. Included is expenditure on new durable (cars, household appliances etc) and non-durable goods (food, cleaning materials etc), services, and

second-hand goods. Also included is an estimate for rental of owner-occupied dwellings and food and handicraft produced for own household consumption.

***Final consumption expenditure of non-profit organizations serving households***

The expenditure of such bodies as charities, sports clubs, and religious organisations.

***Gross fixed capital formation***

The outlays (acquisitions less disposals) of producers on fixed assets such as buildings, motor vehicles, plant and machinery, improvements to land, software and minerals.

***Change in inventories***

The change in value of stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress, and finished goods, between the beginning and end of the period.

***Exports and imports of goods and services***

Exports include all goods and services produced by Tonga residents and purchased by the rest of the world. Exports of merchandise are valued free-on-board (fob). Imports include all goods and services produced by the rest of the world and purchased by Tongan residents. Imports of merchandise are also valued free-on-board (fob). Insurance and freight costs are included in imports of services.

***Statistical discrepancy***

As noted above, in theory the production and expenditure measures of GDP should be in balance. In practice there is usually a difference due to inconsistencies in data sources and timing of transactions, etc. The target for the discrepancy between the two measures is +/- 2.0 percent.

***Implicit price deflator***

The ratio of nominal (current-price) GDP to the real (constant-price) measure of GDP times 100.

***The residency concept***

The concept of *residence* is associated with that of economic territory in the national accounts. A unit is said to be resident in a country when its “centre of economic interest” is situated in that country’s economic territory. This is usually taken to mean that the unit has carried out economic activity there for more than one year. Most firms, including unincorporated enterprises that have an activity in the territory, are regarded as resident. Actual or intended location for one year or more is used as an operational definition. While the choice of one year as a specific period is somewhat arbitrary, it is adopted to avoid uncertainty and facilitate international consistency.

***Implications for Tonga’s national accounts***

The reconstruction of Nuku’alofa’s central business district after the fires in November 2006 is taking place with the assistance of a loan from China’s EXIM bank. The Chinese Government is also funding Tonga’s National Roads improvement project. Several of the reconstruction projects are being carried out by Chinese-owned companies. Because the construction activities are taking place over a number of years, the Chinese companies are considered *resident* for national accounts purposes, and all construction activity is included in the GDP statistics.

## Appendix 1: Statistical tables

**Table 1: National accounts summary**

Aggregate	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p
<b>At current prices</b>	<b>Percentage change from previous year</b>																	
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) - T\$ millions</b>	<b>445.7</b>	<b>474.8</b>	<b>513.3</b>	<b>594.6</b>	<b>602.9</b>	<b>659.3</b>	<b>664.3</b>	<b>711.4</b>	<b>783.4</b>	11.7	6.5	8.1	15.9	1.4	9.3	0.8	7.1	10.1
<i>Of which:</i>																		
<i>Market</i>	278.3	305.0	326.3	373.5	364.1	402.3	423.6	459.3	513.6	10.7	9.6	7.0	14.5	-2.5	10.5	5.3	8.4	11.8
<i>Non-market</i>	111.5	117.9	126.5	143.4	157.9	161.5	169.2	180.9	191.6	10.3	5.8	7.3	13.4	10.1	2.3	4.8	6.9	6.0
<i>Less imputed bank service charges</i>	9.9	11.9	11.9	12.5	14.7	15.4	13.6	13.2	13.4	10.7	20.1	-0.5	5.0	18.0	4.9	-11.7	-3.2	1.6
<i>Taxes less subsidies on products</i>	65.9	63.8	72.3	90.2	95.7	110.9	85.1	84.3	91.6	18.3	-3.2	13.4	24.6	6.1	15.9	-23.3	-0.8	8.6
Plus net income from abroad	4.1	6.1	-0.2	10.4	14.4	14.3	13.4	7.6	16.4	-45.2	50.5	..	..	38.3	-0.8	-6.3	-42.8	115.1
<b>Gross national income (GDI)</b>	<b>449.8</b>	<b>480.9</b>	<b>513.1</b>	<b>605.0</b>	<b>617.3</b>	<b>673.5</b>	<b>677.6</b>	<b>719.0</b>	<b>799.8</b>	10.7	6.9	6.7	17.9	2.0	9.1	0.6	6.1	11.2
Plus net current transfers	127.1	143.7	157.6	170.4	181.7	200.3	201.7	193.3	208.8	3.4	13.1	9.7	8.1	6.6	10.2	0.7	-4.2	8.0
<b>Gross national disposable income (GNDI)</b>	<b>576.9</b>	<b>624.6</b>	<b>670.7</b>	<b>775.4</b>	<b>799.0</b>	<b>873.8</b>	<b>879.4</b>	<b>912.3</b>	<b>1,008.5</b>	9.0	8.3	7.4	15.6	3.0	9.4	0.6	3.8	10.5
<b>In US Dollars:</b>																		
GDP in US\$ millions	199.1	227.9	259.7	289.2	292.3	337.3	314.4	368.2	427.1	11.5	14.5	14.0	11.4	1.1	15.4	-6.8	17.1	16.0
GNI in US\$ millions	200.9	230.8	259.6	294.3	299.3	344.6	320.7	372.1	436.1	10.5	14.9	12.5	13.4	1.7	15.1	-6.9	16.0	17.2
GNDI in US\$ millions	257.6	299.8	339.3	377.2	387.4	447.1	416.2	472.2	549.9	8.8	16.4	13.2	11.1	2.7	15.4	-6.9	13.5	16.5
<b>Per capita</b>																		
GDP per capita - \$T	4,442	4,711	5,072	5,852	5,910	6,435	6,457	6,887	7,553	11.2	6.1	7.7	15.4	1.0	8.9	0.3	6.7	9.7
GDP per capita - \$US	1,984	2,261	2,567	2,847	2,865	3,293	3,056	3,564	4,118	11.1	14.0	13.5	10.9	0.7	14.9	-7.2	16.6	15.5
GNI per capita - \$T	4,482	4,772	5,071	5,955	6,051	6,574	6,587	6,961	7,711	10.2	6.5	6.3	17.4	1.6	8.7	0.2	5.7	10.8
GNI per capita - \$US	2,002	2,290	2,566	2,896	2,934	3,364	3,118	3,603	4,204	10.1	14.4	12.0	12.9	1.3	14.7	-7.3	15.6	16.7
<b>At constant 2010-11 prices</b>																		
<b>GDP - T\$ millions</b>	<b>717.5</b>	<b>724.6</b>	<b>741.9</b>	<b>729.9</b>	<b>699.7</b>	<b>708.1</b>	<b>728.5</b>	<b>748.4</b>	<b>783.4</b>	2.2	1.0	2.4	-1.6	-4.1	1.2	2.9	2.7	4.7
<i>Of which:</i>																		
<i>Market</i>	480.5	486.6	498.5	483.8	456.6	458.8	471.5	486.1	513.6	2.3	1.3	2.4	-2.9	-5.6	0.5	2.8	3.1	5.6
<i>Non-market</i>	176.8	178.9	180.0	182.6	185.0	188.2	189.1	190.1	191.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8
<i>Less imputed bank service charges</i>	17.2	18.4	16.7	16.3	18.3	17.6	14.7	14.0	13.4	0.0	7.4	-9.5	-2.1	12.3	-4.3	-16.3	-4.8	-4.2
<i>Taxes less subsidies on products</i>	77.4	77.5	80.0	79.8	76.5	78.7	82.5	86.1	91.6	3.4	0.2	3.2	-0.3	-4.1	2.8	4.8	4.3	6.3
<b>Per capita</b>																		
GDP per capita - \$T	7,149	7,190	7,332	7,184	6,859	6,912	7,081	7,245	7,553	1.7	0.6	2.0	-2.0	-4.5	0.8	2.4	2.3	4.2
GDP per capita - \$US	3,193	3,451	3,710	3,494	3,325	3,537	3,352	3,750	4,118	1.6	8.1	7.5	-5.8	-4.8	6.4	-5.2	11.9	9.8
Exchange rate \$US/\$T	0.447	0.480	0.506	0.486	0.485	0.512	0.473	0.518	0.545	-0.1	7.5	5.4	-3.9	-0.3	5.5	-7.5	9.3	5.3
Population (persons) <sup>(1)</sup>	100,358	100,772	101,188	101,606	102,025	102,446	102,869	103,293	103,719	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.

(1) SD estimate at 30 December

**Table 2: GDP by industry in current prices**

Industry	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10p	2010-11r	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	
	T\$ millions									Percentage change from previous year									
<b>Agriculture sector</b>																			
Agriculture	66.3	77.5	71.3	76.3	82.1	80.7	85.5	96.4	110.3	21.6	17.0	-8.1	7.0	7.7	-1.7	5.9	12.8	14.4	
Forestry	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	5.0	8.1	9.1	7.8	5.9	4.6	14.3	3.1	1.1	83.0	
Fishing	17.4	16.5	17.2	14.6	16.0	14.7	13.9	17.7	18.0	6.1	-5.5	4.3	-14.8	9.5	-8.1	-5.6	27.5	1.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	
<i>Market</i>	40.0	45.7	38.7	35.1	38.2	38.2	38.6	44.6	51.2	15.2	14.3	-15.4	-9.2	8.6	-0.1	1.2	15.4	14.8	
<i>Non-market</i>	45.4	50.2	51.8	57.9	62.3	59.9	63.5	72.3	82.2	20.1	10.5	3.2	11.8	7.4	-3.7	6.0	13.9	13.6	
<b>Industry sector</b>																			
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	5.8	5.8	22.5	-9.3	8.7	8.2	6.6	30.9	16.8	140.3	-0.7	
Manufacturing	35.7	36.8	37.7	41.4	42.8	44.5	43.4	43.3	46.1	11.4	3.0	2.6	9.8	3.4	3.8	-2.4	-0.1	6.4	
Electricity and water supply	7.2	9.4	12.4	13.9	14.2	16.7	18.0	17.3	20.4	7.8	29.7	32.4	11.7	2.6	17.6	7.4	-4.0	18.5	
Construction	32.8	31.8	34.2	34.5	36.2	39.2	46.7	61.6	82.9	3.2	-3.0	7.5	0.8	5.0	8.4	18.9	32.0	34.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>	
<i>Market</i>	52.3	55.8	61.7	64.5	64.1	68.5	77.0	93.3	118.2	8.2	6.8	10.6	4.5	-0.7	7.0	12.4	21.1	26.7	
<i>Non-market</i>	24.8	23.4	24.0	26.8	30.8	34.0	33.5	34.8	37.1	6.3	-5.8	2.5	11.6	15.2	10.4	-1.6	3.9	6.6	
<b>Services sector</b>																			
Trade	37.5	41.3	50.0	47.9	51.6	65.0	71.0	69.3	78.4	12.4	10.2	21.0	-4.3	7.7	26.1	9.1	-2.3	13.1	
Hotels and restaurants	8.9	11.8	12.9	14.5	14.4	15.9	16.5	17.8	23.0	19.8	32.4	9.3	12.3	-0.8	10.8	3.8	7.5	29.1	
Transport and communication	28.4	27.9	28.6	33.0	33.3	37.5	43.7	48.0	48.5	7.4	-1.8	2.4	15.5	0.8	12.7	16.6	9.7	1.0	
Financial intermediation	27.4	32.4	37.8	42.2	43.9	49.5	41.6	41.1	43.1	8.2	18.5	16.5	11.6	4.1	12.8	-16.1	-1.1	4.8	
Real estate, renting and business services	7.9	8.5	9.5	9.9	10.3	11.5	11.8	12.7	14.5	10.7	8.1	12.0	4.0	4.0	11.6	2.9	7.7	14.2	
Public administration and services	48.0	49.8	52.3	88.3	71.9	77.3	81.2	89.1	91.8	3.5	3.6	5.0	69.0	-18.6	7.5	5.1	9.8	3.0	
Education	12.2	13.8	14.8	16.3	15.5	16.2	18.0	18.4	16.3	30.4	12.6	7.3	10.2	-4.9	4.8	10.7	2.1	-11.3	
Health and social work	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	37.2	12.7	12.0	12.8	-8.3	0.9	8.7	4.5	7.0	
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.4	6.8	18.1	28.8	12.1	4.6	-3.0	11.8	1.2	6.0	24.6	
Other community and personal services	9.8	10.8	12.1	13.3	13.0	14.0	15.2	15.6	17.6	19.8	10.6	11.9	9.7	-2.3	7.9	8.6	2.5	12.6	
Ownership of dwellings	41.2	44.4	50.7	58.7	64.8	67.6	72.3	73.8	72.4	3.4	7.5	14.4	15.7	10.4	4.2	6.9	2.1	-1.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>227.2</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>276.6</b>	<b>332.6</b>	<b>326.7</b>	<b>363.2</b>	<b>380.2</b>	<b>395.3</b>	<b>416.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
<i>Market</i>	186.0	203.4	225.8	273.9	261.9	295.7	308.0	321.5	344.2	10.5	9.4	11.0	21.3	-4.4	12.9	4.2	4.4	7.1	
<i>Non-market</i>	41.2	44.4	50.7	58.7	64.8	67.6	72.3	73.8	72.4	3.4	7.5	14.4	15.7	10.4	4.2	6.9	2.1	-1.9	
Less imputed bank service charge	9.9	11.9	11.9	12.5	14.7	15.4	13.6	13.2	13.4	10.7	20.1	-0.5	5.0	18.0	4.9	-11.7	-3.2	1.6	
<b>GDP at factor cost</b>	<b>379.8</b>	<b>411.0</b>	<b>440.9</b>	<b>504.5</b>	<b>507.3</b>	<b>548.4</b>	<b>579.2</b>	<b>627.0</b>	<b>691.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	
Plus taxes on products	66.3	68.0	75.3	93.6	99.6	112.2	88.2	86.4	93.5	18.4	2.6	10.7	24.4	6.4	12.7	-21.4	-2.1	8.3	
Less subsidies on products	0.3	4.2	2.9	3.4	4.0	1.4	3.2	2.0	2.0	68.9	..	-30.4	18.1	15.0	-65.4	130.5	-35.3	-3.9	
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>445.7</b>	<b>474.8</b>	<b>513.3</b>	<b>594.6</b>	<b>602.9</b>	<b>659.3</b>	<b>664.3</b>	<b>711.4</b>	<b>783.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.

**Table 3: GDP by industry in constant 2010-11 prices**

Industry	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10p	2010-11r	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p
	T\$ millions									Percentage change from previous year								
<b>Agriculture sector</b>																		
Agriculture	106.6	115.0	109.8	106.6	114.5	109.5	110.4	109.5	110.3	-3.3	7.9	-4.6	-2.9	7.4	-4.3	0.8	-0.8	0.7
Forestry	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9	5.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	8.0	3.1	-8.8	72.1
Fishing	37.0	32.8	39.4	30.1	23.1	19.7	16.0	16.1	18.0	17.3	-11.3	20.1	-23.6	-23.3	-14.8	-19.1	1.2	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<i>Market</i>	67.8	69.9	69.7	57.0	59.4	50.8	47.8	46.6	51.2	3.6	3.0	-0.2	-18.3	4.2	-14.5	-5.8	-2.5	9.7
<i>Non-market</i>	78.6	80.8	82.3	82.6	81.1	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.2	-0.7	2.8	1.8	0.4	-1.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
<b>Industry sector</b>																		
Mining and quarrying	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.5	5.9	5.8	19.0	-3.0	7.4	-4.5	-5.9	26.6	16.8	137.6	-1.8
Manufacturing	47.6	51.7	49.2	49.7	48.0	47.7	44.1	43.0	46.1	3.7	8.6	-4.9	1.1	-3.4	-0.6	-7.6	-2.5	7.2
Electricity and water supply	18.0	19.2	19.8	21.5	21.2	21.6	20.6	19.9	20.4	10.5	6.7	2.9	8.6	-1.2	1.7	-4.6	-3.5	2.9
Construction	54.7	50.9	49.2	44.1	42.8	43.2	58.3	70.9	82.9	2.3	-6.9	-3.3	-10.5	-2.8	0.9	35.0	21.7	16.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<i>Market</i>	85.6	89.1	87.8	84.3	78.6	77.8	88.6	103.1	118.2	5.3	4.1	-1.4	-3.9	-6.8	-1.0	13.9	16.3	14.6
<i>Non-market</i>	36.5	34.5	32.3	32.7	35.1	36.8	36.9	36.6	37.1	1.8	-5.6	-6.4	1.4	7.3	4.8	0.2	-0.6	1.2
<b>Services sector</b>																		
Trade	68.3	67.5	75.5	70.9	70.5	74.5	80.4	75.9	78.4	2.4	-1.2	11.9	-6.1	-0.5	5.7	7.9	-5.6	3.3
Hotels and restaurants	21.8	22.7	22.4	22.9	20.5	21.7	23.3	22.1	23.0	2.5	4.2	-1.6	2.2	-10.3	6.0	7.1	-4.9	3.7
Transport and communication	35.8	32.4	32.9	35.3	34.9	36.3	41.8	47.4	48.5	-1.9	-9.5	1.4	7.6	-1.1	3.9	15.1	13.4	2.3
Financial intermediation	47.2	50.1	53.1	55.3	54.7	56.3	44.8	43.6	43.1	-2.3	6.0	5.9	4.2	-1.0	2.9	-20.4	-2.7	-1.2
Real estate, renting and business services	13.6	13.7	14.3	13.7	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.7	14.5	4.9	0.1	4.6	-3.9	-5.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	6.4
Public administration and services	98.8	98.9	99.7	99.4	84.5	88.3	90.5	91.4	91.8	-1.5	0.2	0.7	-0.3	-15.1	4.6	2.5	0.9	0.5
Education	16.2	16.3	17.5	18.7	16.5	15.3	15.2	16.0	16.3	17.9	0.7	7.8	6.4	-11.6	-7.5	-0.7	5.7	1.5
Health and social work	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	23.9	0.8	-10.8	-1.2	-9.4	0.7	10.2	1.5	-0.9
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.8	2.3	5.6	-1.1	2.0	-0.1	8.2	1.2	-1.0	5.9
Other community and personal services	15.2	15.5	15.6	16.2	14.2	14.2	15.1	15.6	17.6	11.1	2.1	0.7	3.5	-12.4	0.4	5.8	3.3	12.9
Ownership of dwellings	61.6	63.6	65.5	67.3	68.8	69.9	70.6	71.6	72.4	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>388.8</b>	<b>391.3</b>	<b>406.4</b>	<b>409.8</b>	<b>387.4</b>	<b>400.1</b>	<b>405.7</b>	<b>408.0</b>	<b>416.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<i>Market</i>	327.2	327.7	341.0	342.5	318.6	330.2	335.1	336.4	344.2	1.4	0.2	4.0	0.4	-7.0	3.6	1.5	0.4	2.3
<i>Non-market</i>	61.6	63.6	65.5	67.3	68.8	69.9	70.6	71.6	72.4	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.2
Less imputed bank service charge	17.2	18.4	16.7	16.3	18.3	17.6	14.7	14.0	13.4	0.0	7.4	-9.5	-2.1	12.3	-4.3	-16.3	-4.8	-4.2
<b>GDP at factor cost</b>	<b>640.1</b>	<b>647.1</b>	<b>661.8</b>	<b>650.1</b>	<b>623.2</b>	<b>629.4</b>	<b>645.9</b>	<b>662.2</b>	<b>691.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Plus taxes on products	79.1	79.2	81.8	81.6	78.2	80.4	84.3	87.9	93.5	3.4	0.2	3.2	-0.3	-4.1	2.8	4.8	4.3	6.3
Less subsidies on products	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.4	..	3.2	-0.3	-4.1	2.8	4.8	4.3	6.3
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>717.5</b>	<b>724.6</b>	<b>741.9</b>	<b>729.9</b>	<b>699.7</b>	<b>708.1</b>	<b>728.5</b>	<b>748.4</b>	<b>783.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.

**Table 4: GDP by industry implicit price deflators<sup>(1)</sup>**

Industry	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10p	2010-11r	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p
	2010-11=100									Percentage change from previous year								
<b>Agriculture sector</b>																		
Agriculture	62.2	67.4	64.9	71.5	71.7	73.7	77.5	88.0	100.0	25.8	8.4	-3.7	10.2	0.3	2.8	5.1	13.6	13.6
Forestry	63.0	68.3	73.2	77.2	80.2	84.8	84.8	94.0	100.0	7.5	8.4	7.3	5.4	3.9	5.8	0.0	10.9	6.3
Fishing	47.0	50.1	43.5	48.5	69.2	74.6	87.0	109.7	100.0	-9.6	6.5	-13.1	11.5	42.7	7.8	16.6	26.0	-8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<i>Market</i>	59.0	65.5	55.5	61.7	64.3	75.1	80.7	95.5	100.0	11.2	10.9	-15.2	11.1	4.3	16.8	7.4	18.3	4.7
<i>Non-market</i>	57.8	62.1	62.9	70.1	76.8	73.5	77.7	88.3	100.0	21.0	7.5	1.4	11.4	9.5	-4.2	5.7	13.5	13.3
<b>Industry sector</b>																		
Mining and quarrying	77.8	72.8	73.7	83.5	94.6	97.8	97.8	98.9	100.0	3.0	-6.5	1.2	13.3	13.2	3.4	0.0	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing	75.0	71.1	76.7	83.3	89.2	93.2	98.4	100.8	100.0	7.5	-5.2	7.9	8.6	7.1	4.5	5.6	2.4	-0.7
Electricity and water supply	40.2	48.8	62.8	64.6	67.1	77.6	87.3	86.8	100.0	-2.5	21.6	28.7	2.8	3.9	15.6	12.5	-0.5	15.2
Construction	60.0	62.5	69.5	78.2	84.5	90.9	80.1	86.9	100.0	0.9	4.2	11.1	12.6	8.1	7.5	-11.9	8.5	15.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<i>Market</i>	61.1	62.7	70.3	76.5	81.5	88.1	86.9	90.5	100.0	2.8	2.6	12.2	8.7	6.5	8.1	-1.3	4.1	10.5
<i>Non-market</i>	67.9	67.8	74.3	81.8	87.8	92.4	90.8	94.9	100.0	4.4	-0.2	9.6	10.1	7.3	5.3	-1.8	4.6	5.4
<b>Services sector</b>																		
Trade	55.0	61.3	66.3	67.5	73.1	87.2	88.3	91.3	100.0	9.9	11.5	8.1	1.9	8.3	19.4	1.2	3.5	9.5
Hotels and restaurants	40.8	51.9	57.6	63.4	70.1	73.3	71.1	80.4	100.0	16.9	27.0	11.1	10.0	10.6	4.5	-3.0	13.1	24.4
Transport and communication	79.5	86.2	87.1	93.5	95.3	103.4	104.7	101.3	100.0	9.5	8.4	1.0	7.4	1.9	8.5	1.3	-3.3	-1.2
Financial intermediation	58.0	64.8	71.2	76.3	80.2	87.9	92.7	94.3	100.0	10.7	11.7	9.9	7.2	5.1	9.6	5.5	1.7	6.1
Real estate, renting and business services	57.8	62.3	66.7	72.2	79.1	87.4	89.0	93.2	100.0	5.6	7.9	7.1	8.2	9.5	10.5	1.8	4.8	7.3
Public administration and services	48.6	50.3	52.4	88.9	85.2	87.5	89.7	97.5	100.0	5.1	3.5	4.3	69.4	-4.2	2.7	2.5	8.8	2.5
Education	75.8	84.7	84.3	87.4	93.9	106.3	118.6	114.5	100.0	10.7	11.8	-0.5	3.6	7.5	13.2	11.5	-3.4	-12.7
Health and social work	56.1	62.7	78.7	89.8	90.9	91.1	89.9	92.6	100.0	10.7	11.7	25.5	14.2	1.2	0.2	-1.3	2.9	8.0
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	55.8	68.1	77.2	79.2	76.9	79.4	79.5	85.0	100.0	15.5	22.0	13.3	2.6	-2.9	3.3	0.0	7.0	17.6
Other community and personal services	64.4	69.8	77.5	82.2	91.7	98.5	101.1	100.3	100.0	7.9	8.3	11.0	6.1	11.5	7.5	2.7	-0.8	-0.3
Ownership of dwellings	66.9	69.8	77.5	87.2	94.3	96.6	102.3	103.1	100.0	0.9	4.2	11.1	12.6	8.1	2.5	5.9	0.8	-3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<i>Market</i>	56.8	62.1	66.2	80.0	82.2	89.5	91.9	95.6	100.0	9.1	9.2	6.7	20.7	2.8	8.9	2.7	4.0	4.6
<i>Non-market</i>	66.9	69.8	77.5	87.2	94.3	96.6	102.3	103.1	100.0	0.9	4.2	11.1	12.6	8.1	2.5	5.9	0.8	-3.0
Less imputed bank service charge	58.0	64.8	71.2	76.3	80.2	87.9	92.7	94.3	100.0	10.7	11.7	9.9	7.2	5.1	9.6	5.5	1.7	6.1
<b>GDP at factor cost</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Plus taxes on products	83.8	85.8	92.0	114.8	127.4	139.6	104.6	98.2	100.0	14.6	2.4	7.2	24.7	11.0	9.6	-25.0	-6.1	1.8
Less subsidies on products	20.7	251.7	169.7	201.0	241.2	81.1	178.3	110.6	100.0	63.4	..	-32.6	18.4	20.0	..	..	-37.9	-9.6
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.

(1) The implicit price deflator is the ratio of the current-price value to the constant-price value times 100.

**Table 5: Contribution to GDP by industry in current prices**

Industry	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	
	Percent									Percentage change from previous year									
<b>Agriculture sector</b>																			
Agriculture	14.9	16.3	13.9	12.8	13.6	12.2	12.9	13.6	14.1	8.9	9.9	-15.0	-7.6	6.2	-10.1	5.1	5.3	3.9	
Forestry	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	-3.2	2.4	-0.3	-8.6	3.1	4.5	2.3	-5.6	66.2	
Fishing	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	-5.0	-11.3	-3.5	-26.5	8.0	-16.0	-6.3	19.1	-7.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-12.7</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
<i>Market</i>	9.0	9.6	7.5	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.5	3.2	7.3	-21.7	-21.6	7.2	-8.6	0.4	7.7	4.3	
<i>Non-market</i>	10.2	10.6	10.1	9.7	10.3	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.5	7.5	3.7	-4.5	-3.5	6.0	-12.0	5.2	6.4	3.2	
<b>Industry sector</b>																			
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	9.7	-14.8	0.5	-6.6	5.1	19.7	15.9	124.4	-9.8	
Manufacturing	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9	-0.2	-3.3	-5.1	-5.2	2.0	-5.1	-3.2	-6.8	-3.4	
Electricity and water supply	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	-3.5	21.7	22.5	-3.6	1.2	7.6	6.6	-10.4	7.6	
Construction	7.4	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	7.0	8.7	10.6	-7.6	-8.9	-0.6	-13.0	3.6	-0.8	18.0	23.3	22.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	
<i>Market</i>	11.7	11.8	12.0	10.8	10.6	10.4	11.6	13.1	15.1	-3.1	0.2	2.3	-9.8	-2.1	-2.1	11.6	13.1	15.0	
<i>Non-market</i>	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	-4.8	-11.5	-5.2	-3.7	13.6	1.0	-2.4	-3.0	-3.2	
<b>Services sector</b>																			
Trade	8.4	8.7	9.7	8.0	8.6	9.9	10.7	9.7	10.0	0.7	3.4	11.9	-17.4	6.2	15.4	8.3	-8.8	2.7	
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	7.3	24.3	1.1	-3.0	-2.1	1.3	3.0	0.4	17.2	
Transport and communication	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.6	6.7	6.2	-3.8	-7.8	-5.2	-0.3	-0.6	3.1	15.7	2.4	-8.3	
Financial intermediation	6.1	6.8	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.5	6.3	5.8	5.5	-3.1	11.2	7.7	-3.6	2.7	3.2	-16.7	-7.6	-4.9	
Real estate, renting and business services	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	-0.9	1.5	3.5	-10.3	2.6	2.1	2.1	0.5	3.7	
Public administration and services	10.8	10.5	10.2	14.9	11.9	11.7	12.2	12.5	11.7	-7.3	-2.7	-2.9	45.9	-19.7	-1.7	4.3	2.5	-6.5	
Education	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.1	16.8	5.7	-0.8	-4.9	-6.3	-4.2	9.9	-4.7	-19.5	
Health and social work	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	22.9	5.8	3.6	-2.6	-9.5	-7.7	7.9	-2.5	-2.8	
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.7	20.9	3.6	-9.7	-4.3	2.2	0.4	-1.1	13.1	
Other community and personal services	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	7.3	3.8	3.5	-5.3	-3.7	-1.3	7.8	-4.3	2.2	
Ownership of dwellings	9.3	9.3	9.9	9.9	10.8	10.2	10.9	10.4	9.2	-7.4	1.0	5.8	-0.1	8.9	-4.7	6.1	-4.6	-10.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	
<i>Market</i>	41.7	42.8	44.0	46.1	43.4	44.8	46.4	45.2	43.9	-1.0	2.7	2.7	4.7	-5.7	3.3	3.4	-2.5	-2.8	
<i>Non-market</i>	9.3	9.3	9.9	9.9	10.8	10.2	10.9	10.4	9.2	-7.4	1.0	5.8	-0.1	8.9	-4.7	6.1	-4.6	-10.9	
Less imputed bank service charge	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	-0.9	12.7	-7.9	-9.4	16.4	-4.1	-12.4	-9.6	-7.7	
<b>GDP at factor cost</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	
Plus taxes on products	14.9	14.3	14.7	15.7	16.5	17.0	13.3	12.1	11.9	6.0	-3.7	2.4	7.4	5.0	3.0	-22.0	-8.5	-1.7	
Less subsidies on products	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.

**Table 6: GDP by expenditure share in current prices**

Expenditure aggregate	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p
	T\$ millions									Percentage change from previous year								
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>502.0</b>	<b>540.2</b>	<b>596.3</b>	<b>677.8</b>	<b>723.3</b>	<b>803.3</b>	<b>825.2</b>	<b>827.1</b>	<b>846.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Households	394.6	427.7	476.6	508.0	573.1	639.6	647.8	650.6	660.5	8.5	8.4	11.4	6.6	12.8	11.6	1.3	0.4	1.5
Non-profit institutions serving households	32.5	36.7	40.5	45.6	41.3	41.7	45.9	48.0	51.3	40.9	12.7	10.4	12.6	-9.5	1.0	10.1	4.6	6.8
Government	74.8	75.9	79.2	124.3	109.0	122.1	131.6	128.6	134.3	11.1	1.4	4.4	56.9	-12.3	12.0	7.8	-2.3	4.4
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>210.9</b>	<b>240.9</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Durable Equipment	20.6	23.5	30.1	40.8	42.9	46.5	50.0	50.5	65.7	-25.9	14.2	28.1	35.4	5.1	8.4	7.5	1.1	30.0
Construction	72.0	73.4	82.2	82.2	85.8	89.6	110.5	160.3	175.2	2.2	2.0	12.0	-0.1	4.5	4.3	23.3	45.1	9.3
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>1487.3</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>44.6</b>
Merchandise, fob	38.6	40.2	42.4	21.5	25.9	25.5	20.2	18.5	24.9	62.7	4.3	5.4	-49.4	20.9	-1.9	-20.7	-8.2	34.4
Services	47.5	52.1	48.1	64.0	47.1	64.9	73.0	75.4	110.9	-3.1	9.7	-7.6	33.0	-26.4	37.8	12.4	3.2	47.2
<b>Less: Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>256.8</b>	<b>296.2</b>	<b>304.1</b>	<b>334.8</b>	<b>382.6</b>	<b>424.1</b>	<b>412.6</b>	<b>477.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>
Merchandise, fob	173.2	187.4	217.1	236.2	246.6	292.3	319.4	320.9	372.6	-3.6	8.2	15.9	8.8	4.4	18.6	9.3	0.5	16.1
Services	65.8	69.4	79.1	67.9	88.3	90.3	104.7	91.7	104.4	57.4	5.4	14.0	-14.3	30.1	2.3	15.9	-12.4	13.9
<i>Balance on external goods and services</i>	<i>-152.9</i>	<i>-164.4</i>	<i>-205.7</i>	<i>-218.6</i>	<i>-261.8</i>	<i>-292.2</i>	<i>-330.9</i>	<i>-318.7</i>	<i>-341.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>
Statistical discrepancy	2.7	0.5	8.6	10.6	10.8	9.9	7.1	-11.4	-18.1									
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>445.7</b>	<b>474.8</b>	<b>513.3</b>	<b>594.6</b>	<b>602.9</b>	<b>659.3</b>	<b>664.3</b>	<b>711.4</b>	<b>783.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.



**Table 7: GDP by expenditure share in constant 2010-11 prices**

Expenditure aggregate	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p
	T\$ millions									Percentage change from previous year								
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>837.9</b>	<b>829.9</b>	<b>841.8</b>	<b>849.4</b>	<b>858.2</b>	<b>873.7</b>	<b>885.5</b>	<b>867.6</b>	<b>846.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Households	646.0	643.6	657.7	648.5	682.1	693.6	695.6	687.1	660.5	-2.2	-0.4	2.2	-1.4	5.2	1.7	0.3	-1.2	-3.9
Non-profit institutions serving households	48.6	49.8	50.0	53.0	44.3	41.5	43.9	46.3	51.3	29.1	2.5	0.4	5.9	-16.3	-6.5	5.8	5.6	10.7
Government	143.3	136.5	134.1	148.0	131.8	138.7	146.0	134.2	134.3	4.3	-4.7	-1.8	10.4	-10.9	5.2	5.3	-8.1	0.1
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>153.2</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>240.9</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Durable Equipment	36.1	35.8	42.1	54.2	54.7	53.7	54.7	54.4	65.7	-34.5	-1.0	17.8	28.7	1.0	-1.9	1.9	-0.6	20.7
Construction	120.0	117.4	118.4	105.1	101.6	98.6	138.0	160.3	175.2	1.3	-2.1	0.8	-11.2	-3.3	-3.0	40.0	16.2	9.3
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>1487.3</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>
Merchandise, fob	64.9	56.6	73.7	37.1	48.8	31.1	21.5	14.8	24.9	72.1	-12.9	30.2	-49.7	31.6	-36.2	-30.9	-31.2	68.3
Services	108.5	99.6	85.5	103.5	74.4	90.5	99.2	92.6	110.9	-11.7	-8.3	-14.1	21.0	-28.1	21.6	9.7	-6.7	19.7
<b>Less: Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>449.5</b>	<b>429.7</b>	<b>435.2</b>	<b>411.4</b>	<b>442.1</b>	<b>437.9</b>	<b>481.1</b>	<b>457.4</b>	<b>477.0</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Merchandise, fob	327.9	318.4	321.2	320.3	327.5	334.2	364.3	357.1	372.6	-13.3	-2.9	0.9	-0.3	2.2	2.0	9.0	-2.0	4.3
Services	121.6	111.3	114.0	91.1	114.6	103.8	116.9	100.3	104.4	44.2	-8.4	2.4	-20.1	25.7	-9.5	12.7	-14.2	4.1
<i>Balance on external goods and services</i>	<i>-276.0</i>	<i>-273.6</i>	<i>-276.0</i>	<i>-270.9</i>	<i>-318.9</i>	<i>-316.3</i>	<i>-360.4</i>	<i>-350.0</i>	<i>-341.2</i>	<i>-8.5</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>-2.5</i>
Statistical discrepancy	-3.0	12.6	13.1	-10.3	1.7	-4.0	7.9	12.5	-18.1									
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>717.5</b>	<b>724.6</b>	<b>741.9</b>	<b>729.9</b>	<b>699.7</b>	<b>708.1</b>	<b>728.5</b>	<b>748.4</b>	<b>783.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.

**Table 8: GDP by expenditure share implicit price deflators<sup>(1)</sup>**

Expenditure aggregate	2001-02r	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p
	2010-11=100										Percentage change from previous year								
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Households	55.1	61.1	66.4	72.5	78.3	84.0	92.2	93.1	94.7	100.0	10.9	8.8	9.0	8.1	7.3	9.8	1.0	1.7	5.6
Non-profit institutions serving households	61.3	66.9	73.6	81.0	86.1	93.1	100.4	104.5	103.6	100.0	9.1	10.0	10.0	6.4	8.0	7.9	4.1	-0.9	-3.5
Government	49.0	52.2	55.6	59.1	84.0	82.7	88.0	90.1	95.8	100.0	6.5	6.5	6.3	42.2	-1.5	6.4	2.4	6.3	4.4
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Durable Equipment	50.4	57.0	65.8	71.6	75.3	78.4	86.6	91.3	92.9	100.0	13.2	15.4	8.7	5.2	4.0	10.5	5.5	1.7	7.7
Construction	59.5	60.0	62.5	69.5	78.2	84.5	90.9	80.1	100.0	100.0	0.9	4.2	11.1	12.6	8.1	7.5	-11.9	24.9	0.0
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Merchandise, fob	62.8	59.4	71.1	57.6	57.9	53.2	81.8	93.9	125.2	100.0	-5.5	19.7	-19.0	0.6	-8.2	53.9	14.7	33.4	-20.2
Services	39.9	43.8	52.3	56.3	61.9	63.3	71.8	73.6	81.4	100.0	9.8	19.5	7.5	9.9	2.4	13.3	2.5	10.6	22.9
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Merchandise, fob	47.5	52.8	58.8	67.6	73.8	75.3	87.5	87.7	89.9	100.0	11.2	11.4	14.8	9.1	2.1	16.2	0.2	2.5	11.3
Services	49.6	54.1	62.3	69.4	74.5	77.0	87.0	89.5	91.4	100.0	9.2	15.2	11.4	7.2	3.5	12.9	2.9	2.0	9.5
<i>Balance on external goods and services</i>	<i>49.3</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.

(1) The implicit price deflator is the ratio of the current-price value to the constant-price value times 100.

**Table 9: Contribution to GDP of expenditure aggregates in current prices**

Expenditure Aggregate	2001-02r	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p
	Percent										Percentage change from previous year								
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>108.0</b>	-1.1	1.1	2.1	-1.9	5.2	1.6	1.9	-6.4	-7.1
Households	91.2	88.5	90.1	92.8	85.4	95.0	97.0	97.5	91.5	84.3	-2.9	1.8	3.1	-8.0	11.3	2.1	0.5	-6.2	-7.8
Non-profit institutions serving households	5.8	7.3	7.7	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	26.2	5.8	2.1	-2.8	-10.8	-7.7	9.3	-2.3	-3.0
Government	16.9	16.8	16.0	15.4	20.9	18.1	18.5	19.8	18.1	17.1	-0.5	-4.8	-3.4	35.4	-13.5	2.4	7.0	-8.7	-5.2
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>30.8</b>	-15.6	-1.7	7.2	-5.5	3.2	-3.3	17.0	22.7	3.8
Durable Equipment	7.0	4.6	5.0	5.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.1	8.4	-33.6	7.2	18.5	16.9	3.6	-0.8	6.7	-5.6	18.0
Construction	17.7	16.1	15.5	16.0	13.8	14.2	13.6	16.6	22.5	22.4	-8.5	-4.2	3.6	-13.8	3.1	-4.6	22.4	35.5	-0.7
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	-9.6	-0.1	5.5	-8.3	3.3	7.0	8.2	35.6	1341.4
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	6.0	0.7	-9.3	-18.5	-15.7	13.2	2.3	-5.9	31.4
Merchandise, fob	5.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.2	45.6	-2.1	-2.5	-56.3	19.2	-10.3	-21.3	-14.3	22.0
Services	12.3	10.7	11.0	9.4	10.8	7.8	9.9	11.0	10.6	14.2	-13.2	3.0	-14.5	14.8	-27.4	26.1	11.6	-3.6	33.6
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>60.9</b>	-3.4	0.9	6.7	-11.4	8.6	4.5	10.0	-9.2	5.0
Merchandise, fob	45.0	38.9	39.5	42.3	39.7	40.9	44.3	48.1	45.1	47.6	-13.7	1.6	7.2	-6.1	2.9	8.4	8.5	-6.2	5.4
Services	10.5	14.8	14.6	15.4	11.4	14.6	13.7	15.8	12.9	13.3	40.9	-1.0	5.5	-26.0	28.3	-6.5	15.1	-18.2	3.4
<i>Balance on External Goods and Services</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>43.6</i>	-7.9	1.0	15.7	-8.3	18.1	2.1	12.4	-10.1	-2.8
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.

**Table 10: Goods and services account in current prices**

Aggregate	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	
	T\$ millions									Percentage change from previous year									
<b>Resources</b>																			
Output at basic prices	685.9	740.9	786.7	871.9	883.1	957.5	1,023.6	1,106.6	1,258.7	11.2	8.0	6.2	10.8	1.3	8.4	6.9	8.1	13.7	
<i>Market</i>	552.3	601.2	637.8	703.6	697.4	766.3	823.8	895.6	1,030.7	11.5	8.8	6.1	10.3	-0.9	9.9	7.5	8.7	15.1	
<i>Non-market</i>	133.5	139.7	148.9	168.3	185.7	191.2	199.9	211.0	227.9	9.9	4.6	6.6	13.0	10.3	3.0	4.5	5.6	8.0	
Imports of goods and services	239.0	256.8	296.2	304.1	334.8	382.6	424.1	412.6	477.0	7.9	7.4	15.4	2.7	10.1	14.3	10.8	-2.7	15.6	
Taxes on products	66.3	68.0	75.3	93.6	99.6	112.2	88.2	86.4	93.5	18.4	2.6	10.7	24.4	6.4	12.7	-21.4	-2.1	8.3	
Less subsidies on products	0.3	4.2	2.9	3.4	4.0	1.4	3.2	2.0	2.0	68.9	..	-30.4	18.1	15.0	-65.4	130.5	-35.3	-3.9	
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>990.8</b>	<b>1,061.4</b>	<b>1,155.3</b>	<b>1,266.2</b>	<b>1,313.6</b>	<b>1,451.0</b>	<b>1,532.8</b>	<b>1,603.6</b>	<b>1,827.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	
<b>Uses</b>																			
Intermediate consumption	306.1	329.9	345.8	367.5	375.9	409.1	444.4	479.6	566.9	11.9	7.8	4.8	6.3	2.3	8.8	8.6	7.9	18.2	
Final consumption expenditure	502.0	540.2	596.3	677.8	723.3	803.3	825.2	827.1	846.0	10.5	7.6	10.4	13.7	6.7	11.1	2.7	0.2	2.3	
<i>Households</i>	394.6	427.7	476.6	508.0	573.1	639.6	647.8	650.6	660.5	8.5	8.4	11.4	6.6	12.8	11.6	1.3	0.4	1.5	
<i>Non-profit institutions serving households</i>	32.5	36.7	40.5	45.6	41.3	41.7	45.9	48.0	51.3	40.9	12.7	10.4	12.6	-9.5	1.0	10.1	4.6	6.8	
<i>Government</i>	74.8	75.9	79.2	124.3	109.0	122.1	131.6	128.6	134.3	11.1	1.4	4.4	56.9	-12.3	12.0	7.8	-2.3	4.4	
Gross fixed capital formation	92.6	96.9	112.4	123.0	128.7	136.1	160.4	210.9	240.9	-5.8	4.7	15.9	9.4	4.7	5.7	17.9	31.4	14.3	
Changes in inventories	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.5	55.7	1.0	6.4	14.0	6.2	4.8	17.0	9.0	45.3	1487.3	
Exports of goods and services	86.1	92.3	90.5	85.5	73.1	90.4	93.2	93.9	135.8	18.4	7.2	-1.9	-5.6	-14.5	23.7	3.1	0.7	44.6	
<b>Total uses</b>	<b>988.1</b>	<b>1,060.9</b>	<b>1,146.7</b>	<b>1,255.6</b>	<b>1,302.9</b>	<b>1,441.1</b>	<b>1,525.7</b>	<b>1,615.0</b>	<b>1,845.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	
Statistical discrepancy	2.7	0.5	8.6	10.6	10.8	9.9	7.1	-11.4	-18.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

**Table 11: Goods and services account in constant 2010-11 prices**

Aggregate	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	
	T\$ millions									Percentage change from previous year									
<b>Resources</b>																			
Output at basic prices	1,168.6	1,166.7	1,166.9	1,134.7	1,097.4	1,097.4	1,154.2	1,186.7	1,258.7	2.9	-0.2	0.0	-2.8	-3.3	0.0	5.2	2.8	6.1	
<i>Market</i>	956.7	954.5	955.1	920.5	880.0	875.5	930.0	964.4	1,030.7	3.3	-0.2	0.1	-3.6	-4.4	-0.5	6.2	3.7	6.9	
<i>Non-market</i>	211.9	212.3	211.8	214.2	217.4	221.9	224.2	222.3	227.9	1.0	0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.0	-0.8	2.5	
Imports of goods and services	449.5	429.7	435.2	411.4	442.1	437.9	481.1	457.4	477.0	-2.8	-4.4	1.3	-5.5	7.5	-0.9	9.9	-4.9	4.3	
Taxes on products	79.1	79.2	81.8	81.6	78.2	80.4	84.3	87.9	93.5	3.4	0.2	3.2	-0.3	-4.1	2.8	4.8	4.3	6.3	
Less subsidies on products	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.4	0.2	3.2	-0.3	-4.1	2.8	4.8	4.3	6.3	
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>1,695.5</b>	<b>1,674.0</b>	<b>1,682.1</b>	<b>1,626.0</b>	<b>1,616.0</b>	<b>1,614.1</b>	<b>1,717.9</b>	<b>1,730.2</b>	<b>1,827.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
<b>Uses</b>																			
Intermediate consumption	528.5	519.7	505.1	484.6	474.2	468.0	508.3	524.4	566.9	4.0	-1.7	-2.8	-4.0	-2.2	-1.3	8.6	3.2	8.1	
Final consumption expenditure	837.9	829.9	841.8	849.4	858.2	873.7	885.5	867.6	846.0	0.3	-1.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.3	-2.0	-2.5	
<i>Households</i>	646.0	643.6	657.7	648.5	682.1	693.6	695.6	687.1	660.5	-2.2	-0.4	2.2	-1.4	5.2	1.7	0.3	-1.2	-3.9	
<i>Non-profit institutions serving households</i>	48.6	49.8	50.0	53.0	44.3	41.5	43.9	46.3	51.3	29.1	2.5	0.4	5.9	-16.3	-6.5	5.8	5.6	10.7	
<i>Government</i>	143.3	136.5	134.1	148.0	131.8	138.7	146.0	134.2	134.3	4.3	-4.7	-1.8	10.4	-10.9	5.2	5.3	-8.1	0.1	
Gross fixed capital formation	156.1	153.2	160.5	159.2	156.3	152.3	192.7	214.7	240.9	-10.1	-1.9	4.8	-0.8	-1.9	-2.6	26.5	11.4	12.2	
Changes in inventories	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.5	55.7	-8.3	-2.0	1.4	-2.0	0.8	2.3	9.5	27.6	1487.3	
Exports of goods and services	173.5	156.1	159.2	140.5	123.2	121.6	120.7	107.4	135.8	8.0	-10.0	2.0	-11.7	-12.4	-1.3	-0.7	-11.0	26.4	
<b>Total uses</b>	<b>1,698.5</b>	<b>1,661.3</b>	<b>1,669.0</b>	<b>1,636.3</b>	<b>1,614.3</b>	<b>1,618.1</b>	<b>1,709.9</b>	<b>1,717.7</b>	<b>1,845.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	
Statistical discrepancy	-3.0	12.6	13.1	-10.3	1.7	-4.0	7.9	12.5	-18.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

**Table 12: Key national accounts aggregates in current prices**

Aggregate	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p
	T\$ millions									Percentage change from previous year								
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	445.7	474.8	513.3	594.6	602.9	659.3	664.3	711.4	783.4	11.7	6.5	8.1	15.9	1.4	9.3	0.8	7.1	10.1
<b>Plus compensation of employees, net</b>	4.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.8	6.6	14.3	-31.1	33.5	8.9	-1.2	12.2	8.0	12.2	-24.9	117.6
<i>From the rest of the world</i>	7.1	7.2	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.9	9.0	8.5	14.5	-6.4	1.8	-7.4	-1.1	12.1	7.5	13.1	-4.7	69.2
<i>To the rest of the world</i>	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.1	150.4	-53.8	-89.8	1.1	7.6	-16.5	77.4	911.0	-93.1
<b>Plus investment income, net</b>	-0.4	0.1	-6.7	3.9	7.1	6.4	4.6	1.1	2.1	-147.3	-128.6	..	-159.0	80.8	-9.8	-28.8	-77.1	99.6
<i>From the rest of the world</i>	6.7	6.6	5.8	9.8	13.3	14.6	12.3	13.9	14.9	3.2	-1.9	-11.8	69.6	35.0	10.2	-15.6	12.5	7.5
<i>To the rest of the world</i>	7.1	6.4	12.5	5.9	6.1	8.2	7.7	12.8	12.8	27.5	-9.5	93.9	-53.0	4.2	33.5	-5.3	65.7	-0.1
<b>Equals gross national income</b>	449.8	480.9	513.1	605.0	617.3	673.5	677.6	719.0	799.8	10.7	6.9	6.7	17.9	2.0	9.1	0.6	6.1	11.2
<b>Plus current transfers from and to the rest of the world, net</b>	127.1	143.7	157.6	170.4	181.7	200.3	201.7	193.3	208.8	3.4	13.1	9.7	8.1	6.6	10.2	0.7	-4.2	8.0
<i>From the rest of the world</i>	155.5	168.5	185.5	201.9	202.6	228.8	225.1	213.9	226.3	-3.0	8.4	10.1	8.8	0.4	12.9	-1.6	-5.0	5.8
<i>To the rest of the world</i>	28.4	24.8	28.0	31.5	20.9	28.5	23.4	20.5	17.5	-24.2	-12.6	12.5	12.7	-33.7	36.5	-18.1	-12.1	-14.8
<b>Equals gross national disposable income</b>	576.9	624.6	670.7	775.4	799.0	873.8	879.4	912.3	1008.5	9.0	8.3	7.4	15.6	3.0	9.4	0.6	3.8	10.5
Less final consumption expenditure	502.0	540.2	596.3	677.8	723.3	803.3	825.2	827.1	846.0	10.5	7.6	10.4	13.7	6.7	11.1	2.7	0.2	2.3
<b>Equals gross saving</b>	74.9	84.3	74.4	97.6	75.7	70.5	54.1	85.2	162.5	-0.3	12.6	-11.8	31.2	-22.4	-6.9	-23.2	57.3	90.7
<b>Plus capital transfers from and to the rest of the world, net</b>	22.3	8.1	18.0	34.8	57.5	31.0	141.0	107.7	213.0	-13.5	-63.7	121.8	93.6	65.3	-46.1	354.8	-23.6	97.7
<i>From the rest of the world</i>	23.3	8.8	18.2	35.6	65.9	37.3	141.6	110.5	213.3	-21.4	-62.3	107.3	95.6	85.0	-43.5	280.1	-22.0	93.1
<i>To the rest of the world</i>	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	8.3	6.3	0.6	2.8	0.3	-74.4	-31.9	-67.4	263.7	942.9	-25.0	-89.9	338.0	-88.1
<b>Equals changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers</b>	97.2	92.4	92.4	132.4	133.2	101.5	195.1	192.9	375.5	-3.6	-4.9	-0.1	43.3	0.6	-23.8	92.3	-1.1	94.6
Less gross capital formation	94.0	98.4	114.1	124.8	130.6	138.3	162.9	214.4	296.6	-5.7	4.7	15.9	9.4	4.7	5.9	17.8	31.6	38.4
<b>Equals net lending (+) net borrowing (-)</b>	3.2	-6.0	-21.7	7.6	2.6	-36.8	32.3	-21.4	78.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

p - Preliminary estimates.

r - Revised estimates.

**Table 13: Revisions to GDP**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01r	2001-02r	2002-03r	2003-04r	2004-05r	2005-06r	2006-07r	2007-08r	2008-09r	2009-10r	2010-11p
	<b>T\$ millions</b>																	
<b>Current price estimates</b>																		
GDP (2011 bulletin)	255.8	257.4	270.5	268.1	281.5	311.3	331.7	351.5	397.0	444.4	470.3	503.3	592.5	611.0	661.5	650.1	671.9	
GDP (2012 bulletin)	256.4	262.7	271.0	268.5	282.1	311.7	332.8	354.7	399.1	445.7	474.8	513.3	594.6	602.9	659.3	664.3	711.4	783.4
<b>Revisions to current price estimates</b>																		
GDP (2011 bulletin)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-1.6	0.0	2.2	0.6		
GDP (2012 bulletin)	0.6	5.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	3.2	2.1	1.3	4.4	10.0	2.1	-8.0	-2.2	14.1	39.4	
	<b>Percent</b>																	
<b>Current price growth rates</b>																		
GDP (2011 bulletin)		0.6	5.1	-0.9	5.0	10.6	6.6	6.0	12.9	11.9	5.8	7.0	17.7	3.1	8.3	-1.7	3.4	
GDP (2012 bulletin)		2.5	3.2	-0.9	5.0	10.5	6.8	6.6	12.5	11.7	6.5	8.1	15.9	1.4	9.3	0.8	7.1	10.1
<b>Revisions to current price growth rates</b>																		
GDP (2011 bulletin)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.2		
GDP (2012 bulletin)		1.8	-1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	1.1	-1.9	-1.7	1.1	2.5	3.7	
<b>Constant price growth rates</b>																		
GDP (2011 bulletin)		4.0	0.0	-0.8	3.0	4.3	3.1	3.3	3.9	2.5	1.0	-0.8	0.1	-0.9	2.6	-1.0	0.3	
GDP (2012 bulletin)		3.7	2.4	-0.3	4.0	5.0	-0.9	3.3	3.4	2.2	1.0	2.4	-1.6	-4.1	1.2	2.9	2.7	4.7
<b>Revisions to constant price growth rates</b>																		
GDP (2011 bulletin)		0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.6	-0.6		
GDP (2012 bulletin)		-0.3	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	-4.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	3.2	-1.7	-3.2	-1.4	3.9	2.4	

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