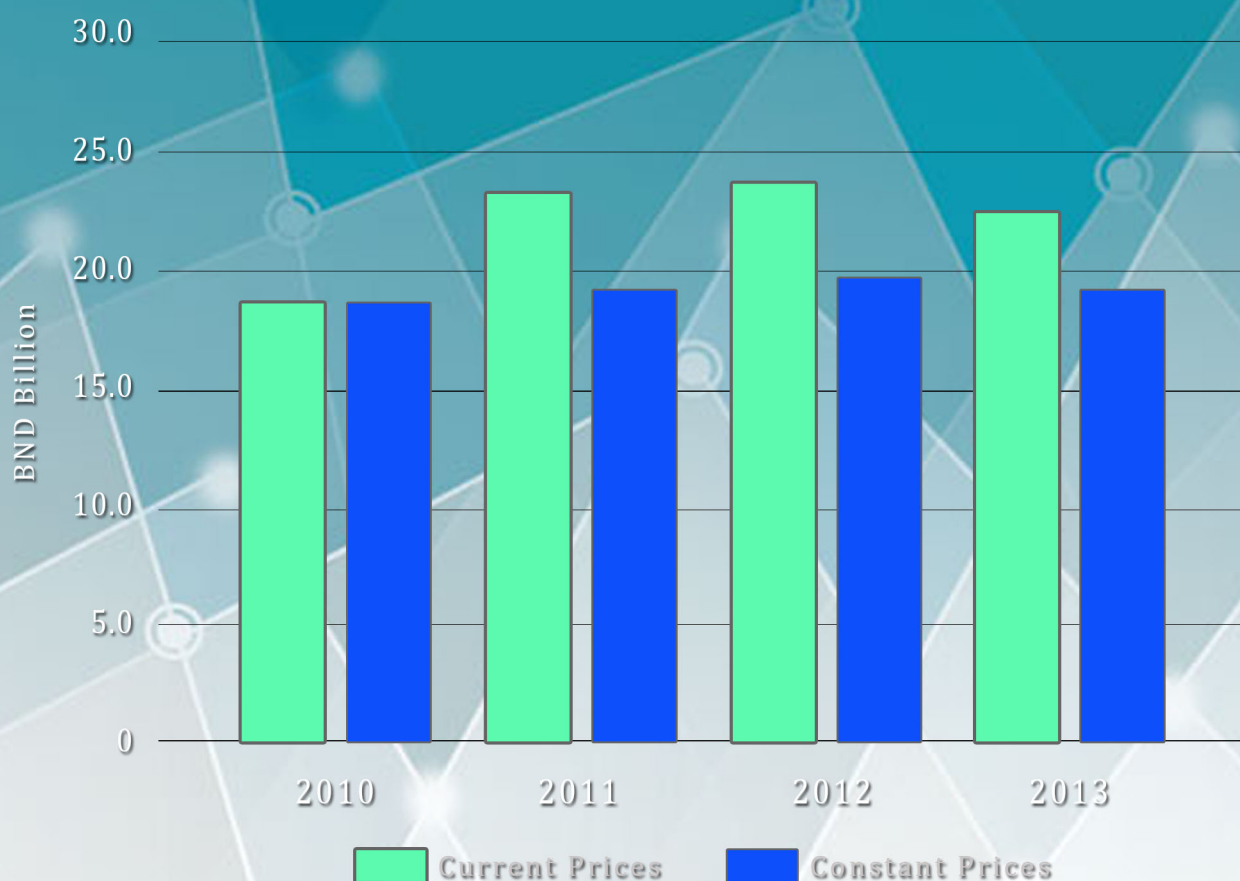




Annual National Accounts (New Base Year 2010)

2010-2013



Department of Statistics
Department of Economic Planning and Development (JPKE)
Prime Minister's Office
Brunei Darussalam

National Accounts Statistics (New Base Year 2010) 2010-2013

Jabatan Perangkaan
Jabatan Perancangan dan Kemajuan Ekonomi
Jabatan Perdana Menteri
Brunei Darussalam

Department of Statistics
Department of Economic Planning and Development
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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS (NEW BASE YEAR 2010), 2010 - 2013

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FOREWORD

The Department of Statistics (DOS) in the Department of Economic Planning and Development (JPKE), Prime Minister's Office regularly releases the national accounts statistics. The current series of national accounts are with the base year 2000. This series replaced the first series of national accounts of the country on base year 1974, in the year 2005.

The DOS of the JPKE has now compiled the new series of national accounts with base year 2010 in place of the current national accounts series on base year 2000. The new GDP estimates will now be adopted as official estimates to replace the previous series. The main objectives behind rebasing the national accounts to 2010 are to take into account the structural changes that have taken place in the economy since 2000; incorporate the results of latest benchmark surveys and censuses; and implement some of the new national accounts compilation standards recommended by the international agencies. Shifting the base years periodically to a more recent year is also necessary since base year prices of different products are used to compile constant price national accounts aggregates, which in turn are used to estimate the real growth of the economy and also since the pattern of relative prices in the base period tends to become progressively less relevant to the economic situations of later periods.

The new series incorporates several improvements in national accounts. These include, compiling base year estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) which provides for a consistent and coherent GDP estimate from all the three approaches of GDP estimation, namely, the production approach, the income approach and the expenditure approach; compilation of value added estimates in a cross-classification of institutional sectors and industries; and compiling for the first time, estimates of GDP from income approach, gross national income (GNI) and savings. Hence, this revised GDP series reflects a more accurate picture of the current developments in the economy. This publication presents the annual estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other macro-economic aggregates for the years 2010 to 2013 with base year 2010.

Revision of national accounts series involves collection, evaluation, consolidation and reconciliation of a wide variety of data and information from both administrative and survey/census sources. In this regard, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to all those who had been involved in making this compilation possible in a very short time, including the relevant government ministries and departments, private companies and businesses and other related agencies that have cooperated in providing all the required information.

I would also like to thank all officers and staff of the DOS for their hard work and commitment in undertaking all the project activities; and to the appointed consultant, Mr Ramesh Kolli for his professionalism and expert advice and guidance throughout the entire process.

I hope the new series of national accounts will provide vital information for the use of socio-economic planning of the country and various needs of other users.

PENGIRAN HJH ROSNAH BINTI PENGIRAN HJ DAMIT

Acting Director General

Department of Economic Planning and Development

Prime Minister's Office

Brunei Darussalam

October 2014

ABBREVIATIONS

1993 SNA	System of National Accounts 1993
2008 SNA	System of National Accounts 2008
AMBD	Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam
ANA	Annual National Accounts
BDSIC	Brunei Darussalam Standard Industrial Classification
BoP	Balance of Payments
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CII	Change in inventories
COE	Compensation of employees
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DE	Departmental Enterprises
DOS	Department of Statistics
EC	Economic Census
ETS	External Trade Statistics
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCE	Government final consumption expenditure
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GO	Gross Output
GVA	Gross Value Added
HES	Household expenditure survey
HFCE	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
IC	Intermediate consumption
IPD	Implicit price deflators (also known as GDP deflators)
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
JPKE	Department of Economic Planning and Development
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MI	Mixed income
MIPR	Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
MRDS	Minimum Requirement of Data Sets
NAS	National Accounts Statistics
NOS	Net operating surplus
OCAR	Other charges annually recurrent
OCSE	Other charges special expenditure
OS	Operating surplus
PC	Population and Housing Census
PE	Public enterprises
QNA	Quarterly National Accounts
QSB	Quarterly Survey of Businesses
R&D	Research and Development
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
TAFIS	Treasury Accounting and Financial Information System

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Section 1

Introduction

Section 1

Introduction

The Department of Economic Planning and Development (JPKE), Prime Minister's Office, through the Department of Statistics (DOS) is responsible for compiling and disseminating national accounts statistics for the country. One of the most important aggregates derived from the national accounts is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Brief Introduction of Brunei Darussalam's National Accounts Statistics

The compilation of national accounts for Brunei Darussalam started in 1979 when the first national accounts estimates were released covering the period 1974 – 1978. The base year for this national accounts series was 1974. Since then, national accounts statistics continued to be produced by JPKE. Annual estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by kind of economic activity at current and constant 1974 prices were published in the Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook (BDSYB). The conceptual basis for these estimates was the United Nation's System of National Accounts, 1968 (1968 SNA).

In 2002, JPKE undertook the "Action Plan for the Improvement of National Accounts Statistics in Brunei Darussalam". The main objective of the plan was to improve and upgrade the existing Brunei Darussalam's System of National Accounts to conform to the latest international guidelines as outlined in the System of National Accounts, 1993 (1993 SNA), prepared and published under the auspices of the Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), which is an interagency body set up by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) on national accounts and consists of European Commission (EU), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations (UN) and World Bank.

The Action Plan commenced with the conduct of the 2002 Economic Census starting August 2002. The census collected data for the reference years 2000 and 2001. The results of the census were used extensively in establishing the benchmark GDP levels for the new series, particularly for the private sector. The Report of the 2002 Economic Census was published in January 2005.

The other activities that were undertaken subsequently and completed consisted of:

- Establishing new benchmark levels of GDP by production approach;
- Compilation of GDP by expenditure approach;
- Changing the national accounts series to a new base year (2000);
- Compilation of quarterly GDP by production and expenditure approaches;
- Developing new methodology for the national accounts compilation; and
- Incorporating changes as recommended in the 1993 SNA.

The new revised and rebased annual national accounts series with 2000 as the base year replacing the 1974-based series was introduced in February 2006, and the publication, “Annual National Accounts, 2000 – 2004” containing estimates of GDP for the years 2000 to 2004 was released.

This publication presented annual GDP estimates in current and constant prices both by kind of economic activity (production approach) and by final expenditure components (expenditure approach). This was the first time that GDP by expenditure was compiled for Brunei Darussalam. The previous 1974-base year national accounts series was compiled by production approach only. Estimating GDP using the expenditure approach provides a countercheck to the GDP level estimated that has been estimated using the production approach.

The publication also included the GDP back series covering the years 1985 – 1999, both by production and expenditure, in order to facilitate users’ needs for a longer time series. The general methodology that had been adopted in the estimation of the new series was used in back series estimation, wherever feasible, thus maintaining the consistency of methodology and concepts between the revised series (2000 – 2004) and the back series (1985 – 1999). The back series was also rebased to 2000.

Following the release of annual national accounts with 2000 base year, JPKE also released the quarterly GDP estimates (QNA) for the years 2000 to 2005 through a subsequent publication. Thus, the 2000 base year national accounts series incorporated major improvements in the national accounts of Brunei Darussalam by introducing the expenditure approach GDP estimates at current and constant prices and the quarterly GDP estimates at current and constant prices, both by production and expenditure approaches; as also the linked back series for the earlier period starting from 1985 on new base year 2000. The 2000 base year series also adopted 1993 SNA as the conceptual basis for GDP estimation.

When new data sources and latest international statistical measurement guidelines are incorporated into the compilation of national accounts, there are bound to be changes in the levels of GDP. For the year 2004, GDP at current prices was estimated at BND 13.4 billion, compared to BND 9.3 billion based on the previous series (Base Year 1974). This difference was due to the improvements that had been made in the new GDP series as follows:

- More comprehensive data coverage, particularly for the private sector;
- Incorporation of new data sources;
- Improved estimation methodology; and
- Adoption of two different approaches to the GDP compilation.

Rebasing National Accounts

Rebasing of National Accounts Series means replacing the old base year to a new/more recent base year for computing constant price estimates.

The constant price national accounts aggregates, such as GDP, provide estimates of real growth of the economy either at activity or expenditure level or at the level of overall economy. For this purpose, a base year is adopted whose price structure becomes the basis for compiling constant price national accounts aggregates. Since the pattern of relative prices in the base period tends to become progressively less relevant to the economic situations of later periods, it becomes necessary to update or change the base year to a more recent period. Also, rebasing of national accounts series is essential to capture the structural changes that take place in the economy over a period of time.

In the simplest case of just shifting the base year to a recent year, there would be no changes in the estimates of national accounts aggregates at current prices, as these data are compiled at the current year prices and hence have no relevance to base year prices. However, this is normally not the case. Along with shifting the base year, major changes are introduced in the sources and methods of compiling national accounts, due to which the national accounts aggregates undergo changes even at current prices in terms of their levels. These are due to incorporation of data from latest benchmark surveys and censuses; and changes in methods adopted from the new international statistical measurement standards.

New National Accounts Series with Base Year 2010

The present base year 2000 for constant price estimation of national accounts has become old and the growth rates measured in real terms on this base year may not be representative. Besides, there have been structural changes in the economy since 2000. Further, the United Nations introduced the new International Standard for Industrial Classification, 4.0 (ISIC Rev 4.0), based on which the DOS developed the new Brunei Darussalam Industrial Classification, 2011 (BDSIC 2011) and needed to recompile the GDP estimates by economic activities on this classification. It was also felt that income approach GDP estimates need to be included in the national accounts. These factors necessitated revising the national accounts series with a new base year.

With a view to rebasing the national accounts to 2005, JPKE launched the Economic Census, 2007 to collect data from private companies and businesses and public companies for the years 2005 and 2006. Based on the results of Economic Census, 2007 and utilising other administrative statistics, JPKE compiled the first Supply and Use Tables (SUT) for the reference year 2005 in December 2011 with the guidance provided by external consultant, DIW econ GmbH, Germany. The base year for national accounts, however, could not be changed to 2005 as the launching of next Economic Census became due in early 2012 and the 1993 SNA was meanwhile revised to 2008 SNA in the year 2010. It was, therefore, decided to rebase the national accounts to 2010, incorporating the new Economic Census 2011 data and adopting 2008 SNA as the conceptual basis.

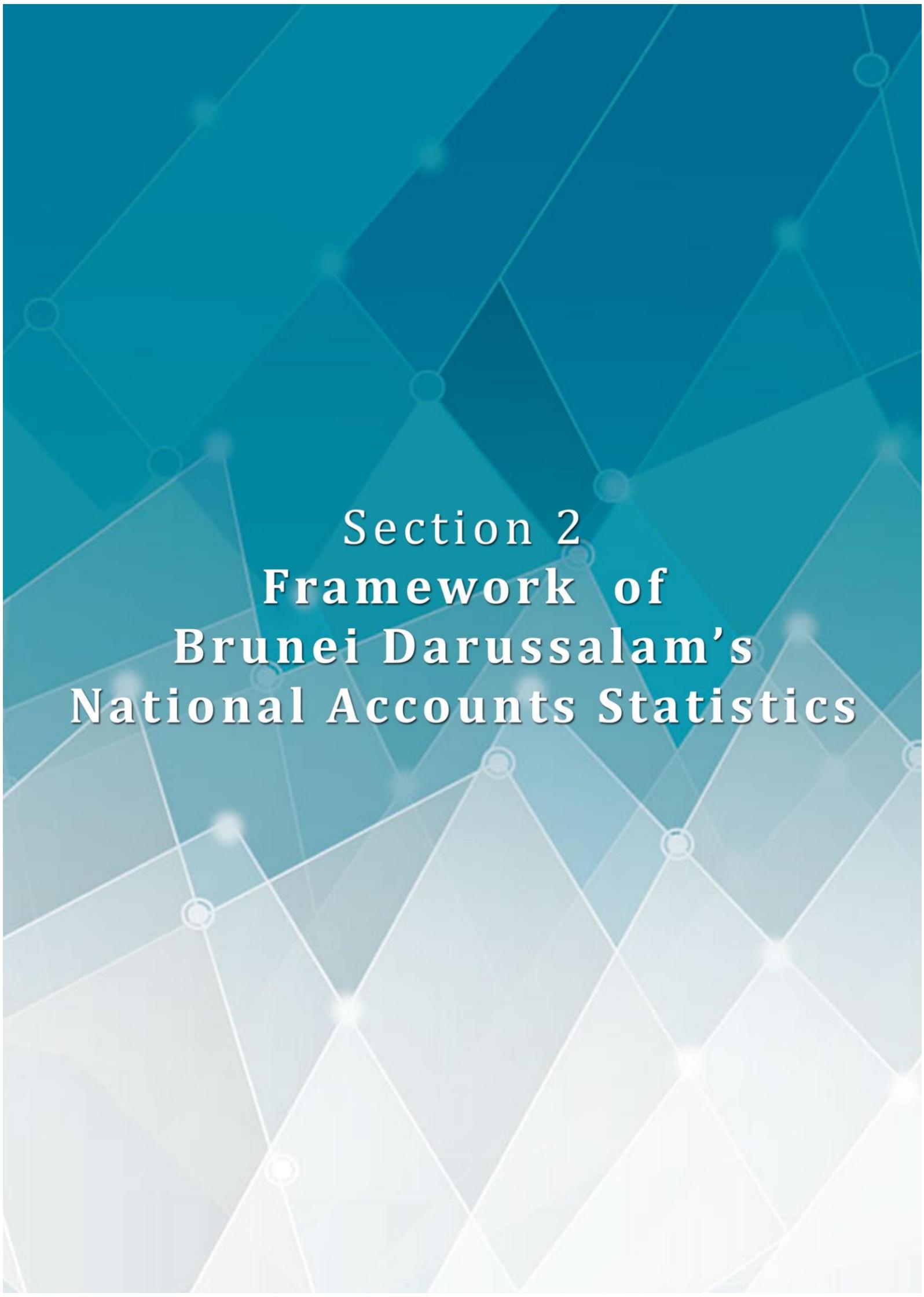
Subsequently, JPKE launched Economic Census, 2012 to collect data from private sector for the years 2010 and 2011. Results from this census became available sometime in September, 2013. Using the results of this Census and also the results of other surveys and censuses (especially the Household Expenditure Survey, 2010-11 and Population and Housing Census of 2011) and administrative data (mainly detailed information from government accounts), JPKE compiled the second Supply and Use Tables for the year 2010 and a new set of annual and quarterly national accounts for the years 2010 onwards.

This publication presents the annual national accounts for the period 2010 to 2013 with base year 2010 and a summary of the changes in sources and methods adopted for the new series of national accounts.

The publication is divided into four sections, as follows:

- a) Section 1 provides a brief introduction of Brunei Darussalam's System of National Accounts and rebasing exercises of national accounts series;
- b) Section 2 discusses the framework Brunei Darussalam's National Accounts Statistics;
- c) Section 3 presents a review of economy, 2010 to 2013 from the new national accounts series;
- d) Section 4 outlines an overview of changes made in the new series;
- e) Section 5 provides the data sources and methods adopted in the new series; and
- f) Section 6 contains the GDP estimates for the period 2010 to 2013.

Glossary of statistical terms is included in the Appendix. Statements showing detailed and comparative data with the 2000-based national accounts series are presented in the respective sections, mainly in Section 6.



Section 2
Framework of
Brunei Darussalam's
National Accounts Statistics

Section 2

Framework of Brunei Darussalam's National Accounts Statistics

The System of National Accounts (SNA) provides a comprehensive and consistent accounting framework for monitoring the performance of the economy. The SNA framework shows the transactions made in the economy during a period. It measures the value of what has been produced, who produced them, who used the products and the purposes for which they are used.

The latest international guidelines for the compilation of national accounts are outlined in the System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA), prepared and published under the auspices of the Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), which is an interagency body set up by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) on national accounts and consists of European Commission (EU), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations (UN) and World Bank. The 2008 SNA is an update of the System of National Accounts, 1993 (1993 SNA) to address issues brought about by changes in the economic environment, advances in methodological research and the needs of users.

Framework of Brunei Darussalam's National Accounts Statistics

The new 2010-based national accounts series for Brunei Darussalam is consistent with the 1993 and 2008 SNA. With the new series, the framework of Brunei Darussalam's national accounts statistics now consists of the following:

- (a) Supply and Use Tables (SUT) and Input-Output Table (IOT) for benchmark years;
- (b) Annual National Accounts (ANA), comprising annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates by production, expenditure and income approaches, as well as estimates of Gross National Income (GNI), Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) and Gross Savings (GNS); and
- (c) Quarterly GDP (QGDP) estimates by production and expenditure approaches.

The SUT and IOT for the benchmark year 2010 has been compiled and released in the publication “The Supply and Use Table and the Input-Output Table for Brunei Darussalam 2010”. This publication presents the ANA for 2010-2013, while the QGDP will be made available in a separate release.

One of the most important aggregates derived from the national accounts is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP estimates have several uses. First and foremost, GDP presents in a composite manner all the goods and services produced in the economy, so that the performance of economy can be gauged easily. It condenses a great mass of data into a meaningful economic variable. Besides this, GDP data that is presented at quarterly periodicity and with sectoral distribution, is useful in understanding the seasonality, business cycles, identifying the emerging economic activities, growth drivers, weak areas, etc. and facilitate policy makers in taking appropriate policy measures. Linking GDP data with other macro-economic variables, such as employment, inflation, monetary, fiscal, financial and external transactions enables in properly assessing the performance of economy from various perspectives and taking policy measures for boosting employment or reducing inflation, reforming tax laws, etc. GDP data is used extensively in forecasting the economy and in the planning process and evaluating the impact of government policies and plans. The GDP data contains estimates of capital formation which are the basis for estimating capital stock in the economy, which, in turn, provides an indication of future growth potential of the economy.

Since countries compile GDP estimates using internationally established and recommended methods, the data are used in international comparisons of economies, and the GDP per capita as a proxy for standard of living. Another most important use of GDP estimates is in the derivation of ratios of key macroeconomic variables, such as the taxes, government budget, fiscal/revenue deficit or surplus, imports, exports, current account balance, etc. These ratios are used extensively by the government, international agencies, researchers and investors around the world.

The following paragraphs provide brief descriptions of the concepts and definitions used in national accounts.

Concepts and Definitions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is a measure of the total market value of production of goods and services, with no double counting, by all resident producing units in an economy during an accounting period, which is usually one year or one quarter.

GDP can be calculated by using three approaches:

- (a) the production approach,
- (b) the expenditure approach, and
- (c) the income approach.

These three approaches present components within the GDP from different perspectives. Theoretically, the different approaches should yield the same GDP value. However, in practice, since different data sources and estimation methods are used, the GDP values obtained by the different approaches may not be equal. Normally, the production and income approaches give same values of GDP, since both are compiled using the same set of data provided by the producers, and operating surplus in the income approach GDP is generally derived as residual from the production approach GDP estimates. On the other hand, the expenditure approach GDP is derived from the expenditures on goods and services made by the economy on consumption, investment and net exports at the overall economy level, and is likely to differ with the production approach GDP. This difference between the production and expenditure approach GDP estimates is referred to as the statistical discrepancy (SD).

In the 2010-based national accounts series for Brunei Darussalam, all the three approaches are used, namely the production approach, the income approach and the expenditure approach. For the base year 2010 in the new series, GDP estimates have been derived through the supply and use tables which incorporate all the three approaches of GDP in a single matrix framework, thus eliminating the statistical discrepancy, through a reconciliation process of goods and services between their supplies and uses. The 1974-based series only used the production approach, while the 2000-based series used production and expenditure approaches.

Before further discussion on GDP, it is necessary to understand its valuation principles and the concept of flows and stocks.

Flows and Stocks

GDP is a flow of output. The output refers to the productive activity during a period, which can be a year or a quarter. Like output, intermediate consumption is a flow, corresponding to what has been consumed during a period (a year or a quarter). GDP is described as a “flow variable” as opposed a “stock variable”. Flow variable such as the GDP measures the changes in economic value over a period of time. Flows consist of transactions between institutional units by mutual agreement during a given period. Flow variables can be summed; in other words the output for a given year is the sum of the output of the individual quarters.

On the other hand, the stock variable measures a stock, such as the stock of finished products on the 31 December of a given year. Stocks of individual quarters cannot be summed up to derive stocks at the end of the year. Stocks at the beginning of the period are added to the flows during the year to become stocks at the end of the period.

For example, let us assume an economy has 30 units of food grains in the inventory as on 1st January, 2014. Normally, it is referred to as total stocks of food grains in the country as on 1st January, 2014 is 30 units. Let us further assume that during 2014, the economy produced 100 units of food grains, of which 20 units are used by industries as inputs (for example, by a restaurant for producing meals to be served to customers), 60 units consumed by households, 15 units exported, and the balance 5 units are stored in inventories. Thus, at the end of the year (as on 31st December, 2014), the total stock of food grains reaches 15 units. In this example, all the transactions referring to production, intermediate consumption, household consumption, exports and additions to inventories are flows, while the stocks of food grains as on 1st January, 2014 and 31st December, 2014 are stocks.

Valuation: Basic Prices, Producers' Prices and Purchasers' Prices

Market output, i.e. goods and services sold at economically significant prices, may be valued at basic prices, at producers' prices, or at purchasers' prices. The differences between them are due to the treatment of taxes and subsidies on products and of trade and transport margins. Basic and producers' prices are alternative valuations of the output of a market producer, while all three alternative valuations can be used to value the supply of product.

Value added is basically a measure of production that measures the additional value created in the process of production. It is equal to Output - Intermediate consumption. **Intermediate consumption is always valued at purchasers' prices**, i.e. the price that is payable by the purchaser. There are two alternative valuations of output, at basic prices or at producers' prices. The difference between these two measures is equal to taxes on products less subsidies on products.

Value added at basic prices, as well as at producers' prices, is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. Both these variables can be decomposed into a price vector and a quantity vector. Thus, there is also a volume measure, value added at constant prices, in theory derived by valuing both output and intermediate consumption at the prices during some base period.

Table 2.1: Basic Prices, Producers' Prices and Purchasers' Prices

BASIC PRICES	The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f. value, i.e. the value at the border of the importing country.
+ Taxes on products (excluding value added tax)	
- Subsidies on products	
= PRODUCERS' PRICES	The producers' price is the amount receivable by the producer inclusive of taxes on products (but not VAT) and exclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f. value plus any import duties or other taxes on imports (minus subsidies on imports).
+ Trade and transport margins	The trade margins are realised by wholesalers and retailers (by definition their output). Transport margins include any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser.
+ Non-deductible value added tax	
= PURCHASERS' PRICES	The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser.

As different from basic and producers' prices, value added at factor cost is a measure of income. It can be derived, either from value added at basic prices by deducting other taxes on production and adding other subsidies, or from value added at producers' prices by deducting all taxes on production and imports and adding all subsidies. Value added at factor cost measures the amount remaining for distribution as compensation of employees and operating surplus/mixed income often described as "factor incomes". It is not possible to decompose other taxes on production and other subsidies into vectors of prices and quantities. Consequently, there is no volume measure of value added at factor cost and it cannot be measured at constant prices as understood in SNA93.

Finally, the relationship between the three measures of value added can be expressed as:

Value added at factor cost

- + Other taxes on production
- Other subsidies
- = Value added at basic prices**
- + Taxes on products (exclusive of VAT)
- Subsidies on products
- = Value added at producers' prices**

In the estimation of GDP on production and income approaches, firstly estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) are computed. GVA is estimated as gross value of output (GVO) minus intermediate consumption (IC) of goods and services. The GVO can be estimated at either basic or producer prices. On the other hand, IC is always estimated at purchasers' prices. Therefore, the GVA valuation depends on at what prices the GVO is measured. If GVO is measured on basic prices, GVA is also at basic prices, on the other hand, if GVO is measured on producer prices, GVA is also at producer prices.

GVA cannot be measured at purchasers' prices, as GVA is from the producers' perspective. At the same time, GDP cannot be measured at basic or producer prices, it is always on purchasers' prices, as GDP is an expenditure concept and expenditures are incurred only at purchasers' prices or market prices.

In order to bring the GVA that is measured at basic or producer prices (this can only be done at the total level, not at individual industry level) to GDP (which is always at purchasers' prices), the relevant taxes and subsidies need to be included on the total GVA.

$$\text{GDP} = \text{GVA at basic prices} + \text{Taxes on products} - \text{Subsidies on products}$$

GDP by Production Approach

Under this approach, GDP is the sum of the value-added at basic prices of the various industries in the economy plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products. Gross Value Added (GVA) is calculated for every economic activity as difference between gross output (GO) at basic prices and intermediate consumption (IC) at purchasers' prices and then summed up to obtain the total Gross Value Added at basic prices for the whole economy.

GDP is estimated as:

$$\text{GVA} = \text{GO} - \text{IC}$$

$$\text{GDP} = \sum \text{GVA at basic prices} + \text{Taxes on products} - \text{Subsidies on products}$$

The concept of value added is used in measuring the GDP in order to avoid the double counting of production.

For example, let us assume that there are three producers in the economy, a farmer, a flour mill and a bread manufacturer.

- A farmer produces BND100 worth of wheat with own labour and seeds.
 - The output of the farmer is BND100 and value added of farmer is also BND100, since there is no expenditure on inputs.
- The farmer sells all this wheat to a flour mill, which uses this BND100 inputs as intermediate consumption and produces flour of value of BND150. Assuming there are no other inputs,
 - The output of flour mill is BND150, and value added of flour mill is BND50 (output – intermediate consumption)
- The flour mill sells all this flour to a bread manufacturer, who uses this BND150 inputs as intermediate consumption and produces bread of value of BND210. Assuming there are no other inputs,
 - The output of bread manufacturer is BND210, and value added of bread maker is BND 60 (output – intermediate consumption)
- Summing up for all three producers, the total output is BND460 (BND100 + BND150 + BND210), but this includes the value of wheat twice and value of flour twice, giving an inflated value to the performance of economy. On the other hand, by taking account the value of wheat only once and value of flour also only once, the performance of economy can more meaningfully be assessed. Thus, avoiding the double counting, value added in the case of these three producers comes to BND210 (BND100 + BND50 + BND60).

Table 2.2: Example of Production Approach Estimation

Producer	Output	Inputs	Value added
	Value (BND)		
Farmer	100	-	100
Flour mill	150	100	50
Bread manufacturer	210	150	60
Total	460	250	210

GVA and GDP measure the additional value of goods and services that are newly created by the production processes in the economy. GDP by production approach will show the contributions of the different economic activities to the country's economic performance.

In the tables provided in this publication, GDP by production approach is presented by kind of economic activities according to the **Brunei Darussalam Standard Industrial Classification (BDSIC) 2011**, which is based on the **International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Revision 4**, of the United Nations.

In the new series 46 different economic activities have been identified and these are further grouped under three major activities and sub-major activities, as follows:

- a) Agriculture, forestry and fishery sector
- b) Industrial sector, consisting of:
 - Mining,
 - Manufacturing,
 - Construction, and
 - Electricity and water supply.
- c) Services sector, consisting of:
 - Wholesale and retail trade,
 - Hotels and restaurants
 - Transportation
 - Information and communication
 - Finance
 - Real estate & ownership of dwellings
 - Health and education services
 - Business services
 - Other private services
 - Government Services

Ownership of dwellings is treated as an economic activity in national accounts and therefore included in the GDP estimation and grouped together with real estate activity. Other private services include paid domestic services of private households. The government sector is divided into Government Services and Departmental Enterprises. The latter refers to government agencies which are engaged in market activities, that is, the production of goods and services mainly for sale to the public at economically significant prices. The departmental enterprises are the Electrical Services Department, Radio Television Brunei and Government Printing Department. These departmental enterprises are categorised in the appropriate economic activity under BDSIC. The rest of the government agencies are grouped under health, education and public administration activities.

The different economic activities are also grouped into the oil and non-oil sectors. This aggregation is useful when alternative sources of GDP growth are being evaluated. The oil sector is part of the industrial sector and consists of the mining of oil and gas and the manufacture of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and methanol. The gas produced in the mining sector is liquefied and included in the manufacturing sector as LNG manufacturing. The non-oil sector consists of the other economic activities, apart from oil and gas mining and LNG manufacturing and methanol.

GDP by Expenditure Approach

This approach evaluates the final uses of the country's output. The output of goods and services are either sold to the rest of the world as exports or sold domestically and purchased for final use of households and the government. Also included in the final uses of goods and services are the expenditures on capital goods by the government and private sector. These include expenditures on buildings and structures (construction) by households and producers and on machineries and durable equipment by the producers.

The GDP expenditure components are based on the purchases of goods and services for final use, and are sometimes referred to as 'final demand' or 'final expenditure' aggregates. Purchases of goods and services used for further processing (known as intermediate consumption) are excluded.

In the above example of three producers of farmer, flour mill and bread manufacturer, the total output was BND460, of which BND100 was purchased by flour mill, and BND150 by bread manufacturer. The balance BND210 is finally available in the form of bread for either consumption or export or for use in the next accounting period (quarter or year). Of this, let us assume households purchased BND200 bread for their consumption and BND10 bread was exported. The GDP equals BND210 (BND200 + BND10), which is the same as estimated from the production approach.

GDP is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (HFCE), government final consumption expenditure (GFCE), capital formation or investment (I) and exports (X) less imports (M) of goods and services, i.e. :

$$\text{GDP} = \text{HFCE} + \text{GFCE} + \text{I} + \text{X} - \text{M}$$

Each of the expenditure components has import contents. Since GDP is the total output of the economy within its domestic territory, the import contents have to be removed. The deduction is done at the aggregate level since it is not practical to remove the value of imports from each component.

A statistical discrepancy (SD) is added to the GDP by expenditure to record the difference between the GDP values obtained from the production and expenditure approaches, since GDP from production approach is treated as the firmer estimate of GDP.

In the tables provided in this publication, the components of GDP by expenditure approach are presented as follows:

- a) Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE),
- b) Government final consumption expenditure (GFCE),
- c) Gross Capital formation (I), consisting of :
 - Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in
 - Construction
 - Machinery and equipment
 - Change in stocks (Δ stocks)
- d) Exports (X), consisting of :
 - Exports of goods
 - Exports of services
- e) Less: Imports (M), consisting of:
 - Imports of goods
 - Imports of services
- f) Statistical discrepancy

HFCE refers to household final consumption expenditure on goods and services in the domestic market and abroad. These include all purchases of households excluding expenditures on purchase of dwellings and valuables, but including consumer durables such as motor vehicles. Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is also included in HFCE.

GFCE refers to the current expenditure on goods and services by government agencies which are not engaged in market activities. It is calculated as the sum of compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services less government receipts from sales of goods and services. GFCE also equals Government output (estimates on cost basis) minus receipts from sale of goods and services.

Capital formation (I) consists of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and change in stocks or inventories. Capital formation measures the additions to the capital stock of buildings, equipment and inventories, that is, additions to the capacity to produce more goods and income in the future. Capital formation is also commonly referred to as 'investment in capital goods'. GFCF in construction refers to the value of new construction put in place during the period; and expenditures on machinery and durable equipment refer to the net acquisition, that is purchases less disposals, of machinery and equipment. Only the expenditures on machinery and equipment by the government and private sector are included in GFCF; while the same expenditures by households are included in HFCE.

Exports of goods comprise of domestic exports only which are valued on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis. Re-exports of imported goods are excluded. Exports of services cover transactions in services between residents and the rest of world and consist of travel, transportation and communication, insurance and miscellaneous services.

Imports of goods and services are also included as part of final expenditures but with a negative sign (-), as explained above. Imports of goods are normally valued at cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.) basis, but in GDP estimates, they are valued on free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis.

GDP by Income Approach

For any production process, three inputs are needed – (i) intermediate consumption, (ii) labour, and (iii) capital. Therefore,

$$\text{Output} = \text{Intermediate Consumption} + \text{Payments to Labour} + \text{Returns to Capital}.$$

This can be rewritten as,

$$\text{Output} - \text{Intermediate Consumption} = \text{Payments to Labour} + \text{Returns to Capital}.$$

The left hand side of this equation, as we already know, is Gross Value Added (GVA). Thus, the equation becomes,

$$\text{GVA} = \text{Payments to Labour} + \text{Returns to Capital}.$$

This implies that it is the labour and capital that generate value added, and therefore, the value added goes to these two primary inputs, in the form of compensation of employees and operating surplus.

The income (value added) generated through the production activity is distributed between the two primary inputs, labour and capital, which receive respectively the salaries & wages and the operating surplus/mixed income of self-employed. Thus the income approach GVA is the sum of compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income plus taxes net of subsidies on production, which are also payable by the producers out of the value added generated.

GVA at basic prices	=	Compensation of employees
	+	Other net taxes on production
	+	Consumption of fixed capital
	+	Net Operating surplus/mixed income of self-employed
GDP	=	Σ GVA at basic prices + Taxes on products - Subsidies on products

In the example of three producers, the farmer generated a value added of BND100, which is his mixed income of his own labour and capital; the flour mill generated a value added of BND50, of which let us assume that the unit paid BND30 as wages to labour leaving an operating surplus of BND20; and the bread manufacturer generated a value added of BND60, of which let us assume that the unit paid BND45 as wages to labour leaving an operating surplus of BND15. Between the three producers, the total wages amount to BND75 (BND30 + BND45), and the operating surplus and mixed income of self-employed amounting to BND135 (BND100 + BND20 + BND15). These two types of incomes, namely, the wages and operating surplus are in turn used by economic agents to consume and invest. The GDP of the economy by the income approach comes to BND210 (BND75 + BND135), which is the same as the production and expenditure GDP.

Table 2.3: Example of Income Approach Estimation

Producer	Value Added	Wages	Mixed income/ Operating surplus
	Value (BND)		
Farmer	100	-	100
Flour mill	50	30	20
Bread manufacturer	60	45	15
Total	210	75	135

Compensation of employees is the total remuneration payable by an enterprise to the employees for work done by them during the accounting period. There are three main components of compensation of employees: wages and salaries in cash, wages and salaries in kind, and employers' social contributions.

Taxes on production and imports include both taxes on products and other taxes on production and comprise all taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production. Taxes on products are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. They include taxes on imports. Other taxes on production are payable out of the value added of producers but lack the characteristics of taxes on products. They do not include taxes on profits or other income received by the enterprise and are payable whether the production is profitable or not. This category of taxes may be levied on land, fixed assets or the labour employed. Examples are motor vehicle licenses, business licenses, real estate taxes, and stamp duties and fees.

Subsidies are current transfers that government pays to producers that constitute additions to the income receivable from their output. Just as in the case of taxes, there are two categories, subsidies on products and other subsidies on production. Subsidies on products are payable per unit of quantity of a product, as a percentage of the unit price. A special case is subsidies intended to cover persistent losses in a public corporation. Such subsidies are classified as subsidies on products. Other subsidies lack the characteristics of subsidies on products. Examples are subsidies on payroll or workforce and subsidies for interest relief. Subsidies have the negative effect of taxes. While taxes raise prices, subsidies reduce prices. Subsidies are also termed as negative taxes.

Consumption of fixed capital represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.

Operating surplus and mixed income constitute the surplus accruing from the production process, which is normally derived as a residual or balancing item.

Gross National Income

To convert GDP into gross national income (GNI), it is necessary to add the income received by resident units from abroad and deduct the income created by production within the country but transferred to units residing abroad. For example, the earnings of Brunei Darussalam's residents working abroad have to be added to the country's GDP to obtain its GNI. Conversely, the earnings of foreigners working in Brunei Darussalam have to be deducted from the country's GDP to obtain the GNI.

The concept of GNI can also be explained differently:

Primary incomes generated in production activities of resident producers are distributed mostly to other resident institutional units; however, part of them may go to non-residents. Reciprocally, some primary incomes generated in the rest of the world may go to residents. For example, people may cross the border daily to work in a neighbouring country earning compensation of employees in a country where they are non-residents. Moreover, institutional units may provide capital to countries where they are non-residents and earn property income (interest, dividends) from the rest of the world. This leads to the definition of gross national income at market prices. Gross national income (GNI) is GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units. GNI is identical to gross national product (GNP) as previously used in national accounts generally.

$$\text{GNI at purchasers' prices} = \text{GDP} + \text{Primary income receivable from the rest of the world} - \text{Primary income payable to the rest of the world}$$

Gross National Disposable Income

Besides the income from economic activities (which is the GNI), nation also receives and makes transfer payments. Transfers are those against which no goods or services are provided to the entity making the transfer payment (for example, gifts and remittances made by residents to non-residents). When net transfers (receipts minus payments) of the nation in relation to other countries, are added to the GNI, it is termed as gross national disposable income (GNDI). Gross national disposable income measures the income available to the nation for final consumption and gross saving.

$$\text{GNDI} = \text{GNI} + \text{Current transfers receivable from the rest of the world} - \text{Current transfers payable to the rest of the world}$$

Gross Saving

Saving represents the excess of current income (GNDI) over current final consumption expenditure of households, government and non-profit institutions serving households. Adjustments for changes in pension entitlements are also included in gross saving.

$$\text{Gross Saving} = \text{GNDI} - \text{Final consumption expenditure} + \text{Adjustment for the charge in pension entitlements}$$

Gross Capital Formation

Gross capital formation (GCF) from the financing side can also be compiled as Gross Saving less net external balance during the year. This is identical with the independently estimated gross capital formation derived as sum of gross fixed capital formation and change in inventories, when statistical discrepancy (between production and expenditure GDP) is zero. Otherwise, the difference between the two GCF estimates equals the statistical discrepancy.

$$\text{Gross Capital Formation} = \text{Gross Saving} - \text{Credit on current account} + \text{Debit on current account}$$

GDP at Current and Constant Prices

In order to aggregate the wide variety of goods and services produced in the economy in a common unit of measurement, GDP is expressed in monetary terms. GDP at current prices refers to GDP measured at the prevailing prices in the current accounting period. GDP at current prices is also referred to as nominal GDP.

Since prices of goods and services change from one period to another, the change in GDP value may be due to changes in volume of the goods or services produced or due to price changes. Therefore, the effects of price changes have to be removed to enable a meaningful comparison to see the changes in the level or volume of economic activities over time. This requires the conversion of GDP at current prices to GDP at constant prices.

To compile GDP at constant prices, a particular year, called the base year, is chosen for which the volume of goods and services in later years are priced at. Two methods are used to derive constant price estimates. The first is called deflation which is done by dividing the current price value by an appropriate price index; and the second is extrapolation where the base year values are extrapolated using actual physical quantities or relevant volume indicators.

GDP at constant prices is obtained by adding the individually deflated or volume extrapolated GDP components. Changes in constant prices series reflect changes in real production of goods and services from one period to another. GDP at constant prices is also referred to as real GDP and the growth rates in real GDP are termed as real economic growth.

GDP Deflator

The Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) of the GDP (or GDP deflator in short) is generally used as a broad measure of overall inflation in the economy. IPD of the GDP is obtained by dividing GDP at current prices by GDP at constant prices and then multiplying by 100. Since the estimates of GDP are same for base year at both current and constant prices, the base year IPD equals 100. Similarly, by dividing each GDP components at current prices with the corresponding constant price figures, the respective price deflator for individual components are implicitly obtained. These are referred to as the Implicit Price Index Numbers (IPIN). The rate of change of the GDP deflator will give the inflation rate of the overall economy.

The GDP deflator and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are both used as a measure of inflation. However, the movement of the GDP deflator may differ compared to the CPI because the latter only measures price changes in the goods and services purchased by households that is household final consumption expenditure; whereas GDP deflator takes into account all price changes relating to the production and expenditure components. Some of the produced items, like crude petroleum, which have a large weight in GDP deflator may not be consumed by households, thus its weight in CPI is zero. On the other hand, many imported items like food products and textiles have very low weight in GDP deflator, but a large weight in CPI, due to their consumption.

GDP Growth Rates

The changes in current price GDP, as measured by the growth rates, reflect the combined effect of the changes in the price level as well as the quantity or volume of production of goods and services from one period to another.

The growth rates of GDP at constant prices give a measure of the 'real' growth of the economy as the effects of price changes have been eliminated.

The annual growth rate, r , in per cent for GDP constant prices (for example, for 2011 compared to 2010) is calculated as follows:

$$r = ((\text{GDP}_{2011}/\text{GDP}_{2010}) - 1) \times 100$$

For the comparison of real GDP over several years, the average annual growth rate, R, in per cent (for example for 2012 compared to 2010) is computed as follows:

$$R = (\ln (\text{GDP}_{2012} / \text{GDP}_{2010}) / 2) \times 100$$

The same formula also applies to the computation of the growth rates for individual GDP components.

GDP Per Capita or GNI per capita

GDP or GNI per capita is obtained by dividing the GDP or GNI by the mid-year population size. This is used to indicate the level of economic development in comparison to other countries. The change in GDP per capita at constant prices is used to indicate the overall economic well-being.



Section 3
**The Economy, 2010–2013:
A Review**

Section 3

The Economy, 2010-2013: A Review

This section provides some highlights on the structure of the economy for the new benchmark year 2010 compared to 2000, and the performance from 2010 to 2013 based on the new series of national accounts on base year 2010.

Structure of the Economy

The new benchmark level of the revised Gross Domestic Product for 2010 was estimated at BND 18.7 billion, compared to BND 10.3 billion benchmark level in 2000. The shares of GDP by production and expenditure components in 2010 compared to 2000 are shown in **Figure 3.1** below.



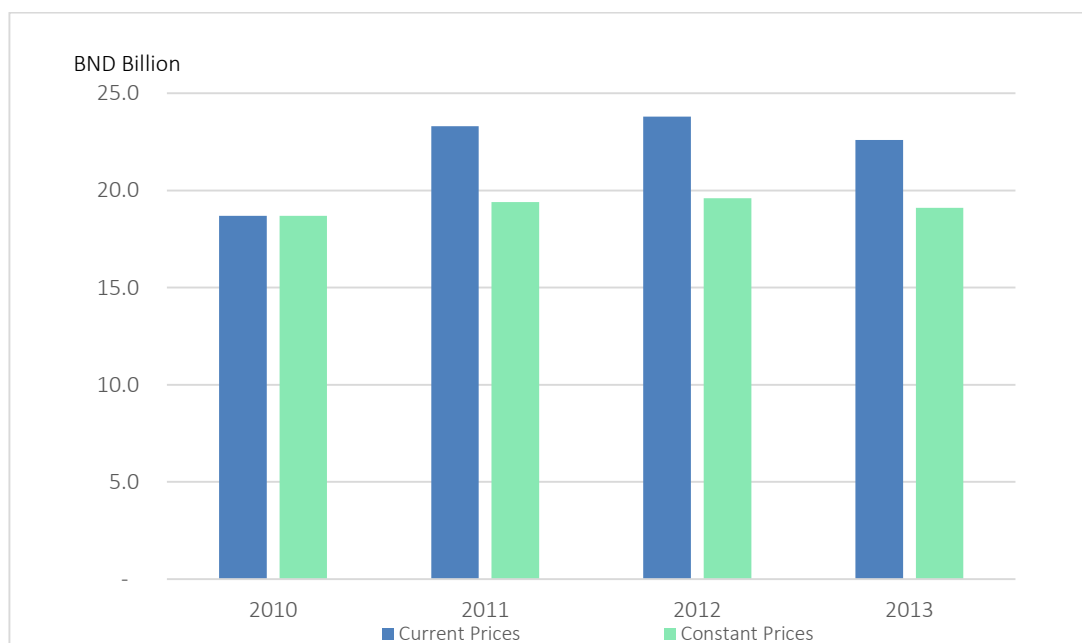
The production approach shows that the industrial sector continues to dominate Brunei Darussalam's economy, accounting for 67.4 per cent (BND 12.8 billion) of the Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2010. Meanwhile, GDP by expenditure shows the heavy dependence of the economy on exports, with total value of about BND 12.6 billion in 2010. This represented a share of 67.4 per cent of total GDP in 2010, similar to 2000.

GDP at current prices increased by 24.7 per cent to BND 23.3 billion in 2011, and by 2.1 per cent to BND 23.8 billion in 2012, but declined by 4.9 per cent to BND 22.6 billion in 2013 (**Table 3.1** and **Figure 3.2**).

Table 3.1: GDP at current and constant prices, 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Current Prices				
Value (BND million)	18,689.8	23,302.6	23,802.3	22,638.8
Change (%)		(24.7)	(2.1)	(-4.9)
Constant Prices				
Value (BND million)	18,689.8	19,389.6	19,566.7	19,150.9
Change (%)		(3.7)	(0.9)	(-2.1)
GDP deflator				
Implicit Price Index	100.0	120.2	121.6	118.2
Change (%)		(20.2)	(1.2)	(-2.8)

Figure 3.2: GDP at current and constant prices, 2010-2013



On the other hand, GDP at constant prices recorded growths of 3.7 per cent to BND 19.4 billion in 2011 and 0.9 per cent to BND 19.6 billion in 2012, but declined by 2.1 per cent to BND 19.2 billion in 2013.

The GDP deflator, which is generally used as a measure of the overall inflation in the economy, had increased by 20.2 per cent in 2011 and 1.2 per cent in 2012, but declined by 2.8 per cent in 2013.

GDP by Production Approach

Primary, Industry and Services Sectors

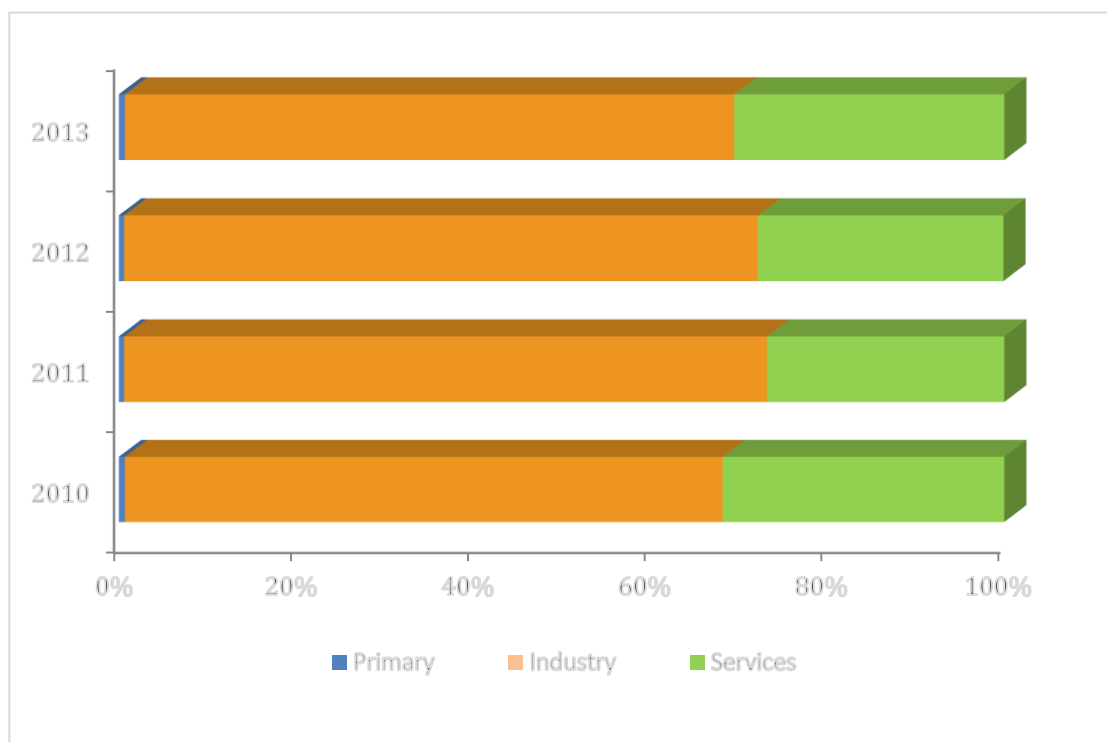
The industrial sector, consisting of mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity and water, contributed between 67 to 73 per cent to GVA from 2010-2013. Of the total industrial sector, about 95 per cent is oil-based (mining, LNG and methanol manufacturing).

About 30 per cent of the GDP was contributed by the services sector, which includes transport and storage, information and communication, trade, finance, real estate, business, private and government services. The primary sector, comprising of agricultural crops, livestock & poultry, fishery and forestry, only contributed less than 1 per cent of the total GDP (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: GDP by major economic activities at current prices, 2010 - 2013

Kind of economic activity	2010	2011	2012	2013
<u>Value (BND million)</u>				
Primary	137.1	133.5	155.9	155.1
Industry	12,831.2	17,167.6	17,293.7	15,852.2
Services	6,074.7	6,375.0	6,731.4	7,073.7
Gross Value Added	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,181.0	23,081.0
Taxes less subsidies on goods and services	-353.2	-373.4	-378.7	-442.2
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	23,302.6	23,802.3	22,638.8
<u>Contribution (%)</u>				
Primary	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Industry	67.4	72.5	71.5	68.7
Services	31.9	26.9	27.8	30.6
Gross Value Added	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 3.3: GVA contribution by major economic activities, 2010-2013



Oil & Gas and Non-Oil & Gas Sectors

The oil and gas sector's contribution to the total GDP was about 64 per cent in 2010, compared to 58 per cent in 2000.

During the period 2010-2013, its GVA remained at about BND 12 billion at constant 2010 prices (**Table 3.3**). In nominal terms, GVA of the oil sector was estimated at BND 12.2 billion in 2010 which increased to BND 16.4 billion in 2012, but declined to BND 15 billion in 2013.

Under the non-oil sector, the main contributors were the government services at 29.1 per cent, followed by financial services at 11.1 per cent, wholesale and retail trade at 11 per cent and health and education services at 10.7 per cent, in 2010.

Table 3.3: GVA by oil and non-oil sectors at current and constant prices, 2010-2013

Kind of economic activity	2010	2011	2012	2013
<u>At current prices (BND million)</u>				
Oil sector	12,199.8	16,432.9	16,436.9	14,957.4
Non-oil sector	6,843.1	7,243.1	7,744.1	8,123.5
Total	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,181.0	23,081.0
<u>Contribution (%)</u>				
Oil sector	64.1	69.4	68.0	64.8
Non-oil sector	35.9	30.6	32.0	35.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>At constant (2010) prices (BND million)</u>				
Oil sector	12,199.8	12,510.3	12,199.7	11,426.9
Non-oil sector	6,843.1	7,245.7	7,736.8	8,086.0
Total	19,043.0	19,756.0	19,936.4	19,512.8
<u>Contribution (%)</u>				
Oil sector	64.1	63.3	61.2	58.6
Non-oil sector	35.9	36.7	38.8	41.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GDP by Expenditure Approach

GDP by expenditure shows that exports contributed 67.4 per cent of total GDP in 2010, with total value of about BND 12.6 billion in 2010 and has risen further to BND 16.7 billion at current prices in 2012, but reduced to BND 15.4 billion in 2013 (**Table 3.4**).

Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) represented 14.7 per cent of the GDP in 2010. From 2010 to 2013, HFCE was estimated to be between BND 2.7 to 3.5 billion at current prices.

The government sector also plays an important role in the economy with a GFCE share of 22.2 per cent in 2010.

Capital formation or investment represented 23.7 per cent of the GDP in 2010. GFCF in construction amounted to BND 2 billion, while purchases of machinery and equipment were at BND 2.4 billion. The residual consisted of changes in stocks.

Table 3.4: GDP by expenditure components at current prices, 2010-2013

At current prices	2010	2011	2012	2013
Value (BND million)				
1. Government final consumption expenditure	4,140.1	4,364.3	4,388.7	4,565.0
2. Household final consumption expenditure	2,749.8	2,976.5	3,275.5	3,455.3
3. Gross capital formation	4,427.7	6,064.3	7,826.7	8,963.5
Gross fixed capital formation	4,398.1	6,038.6	7,799.1	8,932.7
Construction	1,964.5	2,427.2	3,000.5	3,036.5
Machinery and equipment	2,433.6	3,611.4	4,798.6	5,896.2
Change in inventories	29.6	25.7	27.6	30.7
4. Exports of goods and services	12,598.5	16,196.8	16,699.6	15,404.3
Exports of Goods	11,970.6	15,566.9	16,096.5	14,787.7
Exports of Services	627.8	629.9	603.2	616.6
5. Less Imports of goods and services	5,226.3	6,998.1	8,445.3	9,711.0
Imports of Goods	3,498.1	4,711.6	5,146.1	6,135.4
Imports of Services	17,28.1	2,286.6	3,299.2	3,575.6
6. Statistical Discrepancy	0.0	698.8	57.1	-38.2
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	23,302.6	23,802.3	22,638.8
Contribution (%)				
1. Government final consumption expenditure	22.2	18.7	18.4	20.2
2. Household final consumption expenditure	14.7	12.8	13.8	15.3
3. Gross capital formation	23.7	26.0	32.9	39.6
Gross fixed capital formation	23.5	25.9	32.8	39.5
Construction	10.5	10.4	12.6	13.4
Machinery and equipment	13.0	15.5	20.2	26.0
Change in inventories	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
4. Exports of goods and services	67.4	69.5	70.2	68.0
Exports of Goods	64.0	66.8	67.6	65.3
Exports of Services	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.7
5. Less Imports of goods and services	28.0	30.0	35.5	42.9
Imports of Goods	18.7	20.2	21.6	27.1
Imports of Services	9.2	9.8	13.9	15.8
6. Statistical Discrepancy	0.0	3.0	0.2	-0.2
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Imports of goods and services, at about BND 5.2 billion in 2010 and BND 9.7 billion in 2013, represented 28 per cent in 2010 and 42.9 per cent in 2013, respectively of the GDP.

The country continued to record a trade surplus from 2010 to 2013, ranging between BND 5.7 to 9.2 billion at current prices annually.

GDP Growth Rates

From 2010 to 2013, the economy had expanded in real terms from BND 18.7 billion to BND 19.2 billion. In 2011, GDP at constant prices grew by 3.7 per cent, in 2012 by 0.9 per cent, but declined by 2.1 per cent in 2013.

In nominal terms, GDP grew by 24.7 per cent in 2011, 2.1 per cent in 2012, but declined by 4.9 per cent in 2013. The high increases in 2011 were due to the increase in world prices of crude oil and LNG which are the main exports of the country.

Sources of Growth

Although the trends in GDP are largely determined by the oil & gas sector due to its significance in the economy, the non-oil & gas sector to some extent had also influenced GDP growth (**Table 3.5**).

In real terms, the oil & gas sector had expanded by 2.5 per cent in 2011, but declined by 2.5 per cent in 2012 and 6.3 per cent in 2013. The non-oil & gas sector, on the other hand, recorded growth rates of 5.9 per cent in 2011, 6.8 per cent in 2012 and 4.5 per cent in 2013.

Table 3.5: GDP growth rates by oil and non-oil sectors, 2010-2013

Kind of economic activity	Growth rates (%) at constant prices		
	2011	2012	2013
Oil sector	2.5	-2.5	-6.3
Non-oil sector	5.9	6.8	4.5
Total	3.7	0.9	-2.1

On the expenditure side, HFCE grew by 5.4 per cent in 2011, 8.7 per cent in 2012 and 6.0 per cent in 2013 (**Table 3.6**). The GFCE grew by 5.3 per cent in 2011, 0.4 per cent in 2012 and by 3.6 per cent in 2013, while the GCF grew by 37.0 per cent in 2011, 28.8 per cent in 2012 and by 11.9 per cent in 2013. Exports recorded a growth rate of (-) 3.0 per cent in 2011, 1.2 per cent in 2012 and (-) 5.7 per cent in 2013. Imports recorded a growth rate of 33.7 per cent in 2011, 20.6 per cent in 2012 and 14.5 per cent in 2013.

Table 3.6: GDP growth rates by type of expenditure, 2010 - 2013

Kind of economic activity	Growth rates (%) at constant prices		
	2011	2012	2013
1. Government final consumption expenditure	5.3	0.4	3.6
2. Household final consumption expenditure	5.4	8.7	6.0
3. Gross capital formation	37.0	28.8	11.9
Gross fixed capital formation	37.3	28.9	12.0
Construction	24.0	23.1	1.4
Machinery and equipment	48.1	32.8	18.5
4. Exports of goods and services	-3.0	1.2	-5.7
Exports of Goods	-3.2	1.5	-6.1
Exports of Services	0.2	-4.4	1.8
5. Less Imports of goods and services	33.7	20.6	14.5
Imports of Goods	34.5	9.2	18.7
Imports of Services	32.1	44.1	8.0
Gross Domestic Product	3.7	0.9	-2.1

GDP Growth, 2011 to 2013

The 3.7 per cent increase in real terms, in 2011 was due to the high growth rates of over 10 per cent in the activities of 'other manufacturing', 'construction', and 'business services' (**Table 3.7**).

In 2012, the growth rate was marginal at 0.9 per cent, mainly due to fall in the growth rates of oil and gas mining (-2.4 per cent) and manufacturing of LNG (-4.2 per cent). On the other hand, 'Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles', 'Other manufacturing', 'construction', 'Water transport', 'Other transport services', and 'Business services', recorded high growth rates.

In 2013, the GDP growth rate declined by 2.1 per cent, mainly due to fall in the growth rates of oil and gas mining (-7.5 per cent).

Table 3.7: GDP growth rates by kind of economic activity at constant 2010 prices, 2010-2013

Kind of economic activity	Estimates (BND Million)				Growth rates (%)		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1. Oil and gas mining	9,574.5	9,699.8	9,471.3	8,764.9	1.3	-2.4	-7.5
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas and methanol	2,625.3	2,,810.5	2,728.3	2,661.9	7.1	-2.9	-2.4
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	18.5	18.9	24.0	19.2	1.9	27.0	-19.7
4. Livestock and poultry	51.7	56.0	59.5	59.0	8.4	6.2	-0.8
5. Forestry	16.8	15.6	15.6	16.3	-7.2	0.2	4.6
6. Fishery	50.0	43.0	45.2	48.0	-14.1	5.3	6.1
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	29.7	28.1	33.5	35.1	-5.2	19.0	4.7
8. Manufacture of food and beverage products	24.2	28.4	32.2	30.6	17.0	13.6	-5.2
9. Other manufacturing	106.9	100.1	114.3	137.2	-6.4	14.2	20.0
10. Electricity and water	131.7	129.7	137.8	141.9	-1.5	6.2	3.0
11. Construction	338.8	451.4	546.8	556.3	33.2	21.1	1.8
12. Wholesale and retail trade	754.6	811.3	889.1	933.3	7.5	9.6	5.0
13. Water transport	128.2	112.9	150.3	192.2	-11.9	33.1	27.9
14. Air transport	70.0	72.9	63.8	66.3	4.1	-12.5	3.9
15. Other transport services	73.6	79.2	108.3	125.5	7.6	36.7	15.9
16. Information and communication	254.1	275.5	284.2	285.7	8.4	3.1	0.5
17. Finance	759.6	793.8	863.9	911.5	4.5	8.8	5.5
18. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	619.8	633.8	648.8	664.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
19. Hotels and restaurants	149.2	158.4	163.4	183.7	6.2	3.2	12.4
20. Health and education services	731.0	758.9	777.5	802.2	3.8	2.5	3.2
21. Business services	353.3	388.9	461.5	526.0	10.1	18.7	14.0
22. Domestic services	68.7	70.1	71.6	73.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
23. Other private services	99.7	98.5	101.0	102.9	-1.2	2.5	2.0
24. Government Services	1,993.0	2,107.8	2,130.8	2,161.5	5.8	1.1	1.4
Total Gross Value Added	19,043.0	19,756.0	19,936.4	19,512.8	3.7	0.9	-2.1
Taxes less subsidies on goods and services	-353.2	-366.4	-369.8	-361.9	3.7	0.9	-2.1
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	19,389.6	19,566.7	19,150.9	3.7	0.9	-2.1

Other national accounts aggregates

The GVA income components include compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital, net other taxes on production and net operating surplus/mixed income. In 2010, compensation of employees had a share of 24.4 per cent in GDP, while net operating surplus/mixed income had a share of 71.4 per cent. The consumption of fixed capital is about 4 per cent of GDP between 2010 and 2013 (Table 3.8).

The gross national income is slightly less than the GDP because of negative net primary incomes from rest of the world. It is 99.3 per cent of GDP in 2010, but declined to 98.9 per cent in 2013.

The gross national disposable income is less than gross national income due to negative net current transfers from rest of the world. It is 97 per cent of GDP in 2010 and declined to 95.7 per cent of GDP in 2013.

Gross savings of the nation is quite high at 60.2 per cent of GDP in 2010 and 2013.

Table 3.8: Other national accounts aggregates at current prices, 2010-2013

Aggregate	Value (BND Million)				Share in GDP (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Gross Value Added at basic prices	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,181.0	23,081.0	101.9	101.6	101.6	102.0
2. Gross Value Added components	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,177.1	24,177.1	101.9	101.6	101.6	106.8
2.1 Compensation of employees	4,643.8	4,657.8	4,915.2	4,937.1	24.8	20.0	20.6	21.8
2.2 Consumption of fixed capital	792.6	881.7	934.5	942.7	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.2
2.3 Net other taxes on production	13.6	13.9	14.7	14.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2.4 Net operating surplus/mixed income	13,593.0	18,122.7	18,316.7	17,186.7	72.7	77.8	77.0	75.9
3. Taxes less subsidies on products	-353.2	-373.4	-378.7	-442.2	-1.9	-1.6	-1.6	-2.0
4. Gross Domestic Product (1+3)	18,689.8	23,302.6	23,802.3	22,638.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. Net primary incomes from rest of world	-136.7	-626.4	-571.2	-250.6	-0.7	-2.7	-2.4	-1.1
6. Gross National Income (4+5)	18,553.1	22,676.2	23,231.1	22,388.2	99.3	97.3	97.6	98.9
7. Net current transfers from rest of world	-420.2	-471.4	-593.5	-721.7	-2.2	-2.0	-2.5	-3.2
8. Gross National Disposable Income (6+7)	18,132.9	22,204.8	22,637.6	21,666.5	97.0	95.3	95.1	95.7
9. Consumption Expenditure	6,889.9	7,340.8	7,664.2	8,020.2	36.9	31.5	32.2	35.4
10. Gross Savings (8-9)	11,242.9	14,864.0	14,973.4	13,646.2	60.2	63.8	62.9	60.3
11. Current external balance	6,815.3	8,100.8	7,089.6	4,721.0	36.5	34.8	29.8	20.9
12. Gross capital formation (10-11)	4,427.6	6,763.2	7,883.8	8,925.2	23.7	29.0	33.1	39.4

Conclusion

The statistical analysis of the economic performance of the country for the four years (2010-2013), as has been presented in this section, is based on the revised national accounts series. It gives the highlights of the developments in the major sectors of production, as well as in the aggregate expenditure components. Summary and detailed tables are provided in Section 6 for any in-depth studies by users on particular sub-sectors of the economy.



Section 4

Overview of Changes in the New Series

Section 4

Overview of Changes in the New Series

The primary purpose of rebasing the national accounts series is to shift the base year for compiling constant price national accounts aggregates, to a recent year so that the growth rates estimated represent the real economic growth (in volume terms). However, other considerations such as incorporating the results of latest benchmark surveys and other current administrative data; and reviewing national accounts compilation methods to incorporate the latest international standards, are also taken into account while revising the base year. This has also been the case in respect of the new series of national accounts with base year 2010 for Brunei Darussalam.

The year 2010 was chosen as the base year for the new series of national accounts since most data from benchmark surveys and censuses were available close to this year. Important among them, being the Population and Housing Census (PHC), 2011, the Economic Census (EC), 2011, and the Household Expenditure Survey (HES), 2010-11.

Besides shifting the base year to 2010, other main considerations for the new series have been:

- a) Using latest data from censuses and surveys, mainly the PHC 2011, EC 2011, and HES 2010-11;
- b) Carrying out a detailed analysis of government accounts for presenting improved estimates of government sector in national accounts;
- c) Implementing the latest industry classification, namely, the BDSIC 2011;
- d) Compiling estimates of output and value added of industries and expenditures of products at more detailed level and in a cross-classification of industries and institutional sectors of general government, financial corporations, non-financial corporations and households;
- e) Using the supply and use tables framework for estimating GDP, 2010 from all the three approaches, namely, the production approach, expenditure approach and income approach;
- f) Ensuring coherence of output estimates with employment data with a view to measuring GDP exhaustively; and
- g) Implementing 1993/2008 SNA recommendations to the extent feasible and relevant for the country.

Classification of Economic Activities in the New Series

For the purpose of compiling GDP estimates from the production approach in the new series, all economic activities listed in BDSIC 2011 have been grouped under 46 economic activities based on their importance to the country. Concordances between these 46 economic activities/industries and ISIC Rev.4.0 and BDSIC 2011 are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Classification of Economic Activities in the New Series

Economic Activity		ISIC Rev. 4	BDSIC 2011
1	Rice	0112	0111
2	Vegetables	0113	0113
3	Fruits	0121 - 0126	0121, 0122
4	Other crops	011-017 (all others), 0161, 0163, 0164, part of 015	0112, 0114, 0123, 0130, 0164, 0163, 0161
5	Livestock	014, 0162, 017, part of 015	014, 0162, 017
6	Forestry and logging	02	02
7	Fisheries	03	03
8	Oil and gas mining	06	06
9	Other mining including support	05, 07 - 09	05, 07 - 09
10	Manufacture of food and beverage products	10-12	10-12
11	Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	13-14	13-14
12	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	18	18
13	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	19	19
14	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	23	23
15	Other manufacturing	15-17, 20-22, 24-33	15-17, 20-22, 24-33
16	Electricity, gas and steam	35	35
17	Water supply, sewerage	36-39	36-39
18	Construction	41-43	41-43
19	Sale of motor vehicles	451	451, 453, 454 (part)
20	Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	452	452, 454 (part)
21	Trade	46-47	46-47
22	Land transport	49	49
23	Water transport	50	50
24	Air transport	51	51
25	Warehousing and support	52	52
26	Postal and courier	53	53
27	Hotels	55	55
28	Restaurants	56	56
29	Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV and radio	58-60	58-60
30	Telecommunication	61	61
31	Computer programming, consultancy and information	62-63	62-63
32	Banking	64	64
33	Insurance and other financial	6511, 6512, 652, 653 and 66	65 and 66
34	Real estate	68	68
35	Owner occupied dwellings	0	0
36	Legal activities	6910	6910
37	Accounting, bookkeeping	6920	6920
38	Architectural and engineering services	71	71

	Economic Activity	ISIC Rev. 4	BDSIC 2011
39	Other professional, scientific and technical services	70, 72-75	70, 72-75
40	Travel agencies	79	79
41	Other administrative	77-78, 80-82	77-78, 80-82
42	Public admin. and defence;	84	84
43	Education	85	85
44	Health	86-88	86-88
45	Domestic services	98	97
46	Other services	90-97, 99	90-96, 98, 99

In the 2000-based series, the GDP estimates were presented by economic activities under 23 broad industries. Table 4.2 presents the concordance between these 23 industries and the 46 industries of the new series.

Table 4.2: Correspondence between the industry classifications (Base Year 2000 and 2010)

Industries (Base year 2000)	Industries in the new series (Base year 2010)
1. Oil and gas mining	8, 9
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas and methanol	13
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	1 to 4
4. Livestock and poultry	5
5. Forestry	6
6. Fishery	7
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	11
8. Other manufacturing	10,12,14,15
9. Electricity and water	16,17 (includes government part)
10. Construction	18
11. Wholesale and retail trade	19,20,21
12. Water transport	23
13. Air transport	24
14. Other transport services	22,25,26,40
15. Information and communication	29 to 31
16. Finance	32,33
17. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	34,35
18. Hotels and restaurants	27,28
19. Private health and education services	43,44 (includes government part)
20. Business services	31,36 to 39, 41
21. Domestic services	45
22. Other private services	46
23. Government Services	42 (only public administration)

Improvements made in national accounts

The new series incorporated several improvements in national accounts. These are summarised below:

Adopting SUT framework

The 1993/2008 SNA recommends compiling estimates of GDP through supply and use tables as this framework ensures balancing the supply and uses of individual products in the economy, and therefore, provides for a consistent and single estimate of GDP from production, income and expenditure approaches leaving no scope for statistical discrepancy. While the supply table shows the supply of goods and services from domestic industries and imports in a given period of time, the use table shows the use of these goods and services for intermediate consumption by industry, final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation and exports. The use table also incorporates the components of gross value added by industry, namely, compensation of employees (COE), other taxes less subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital (CFC), and net operating surplus (NOS)/mixed income (MI) of self-employed.

The use table provides data on:

- a) Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic (or producers') prices by industry (production approach),
- b) breakdown of industry-wise GVA into income components of compensation of employees, net operating surplus (plus mixed income), other taxes less subsidies on production and consumption of fixed capital (income approach), and
- c) GDP at purchasers' prices obtained by deducting imports from final uses (expenditure approach).

Since all the three estimates of GDP are available in the same matrix, they are identical with each other.

For the new series, the SUT framework has been adopted to estimate GDP for the base year 2010 in accordance with the recommendations of 1993/2008 SNA. This is a major improvement in national accounts of Brunei Darussalam in the new series. A separate publication, "Supply and Use Tables and Input-Output Table for Brunei Darussalam, 2010", giving detailed description of underlying concepts, sources, methods and the tables has been released by the JPKE.

Incorporating latest available data sources

The new series incorporated data from most recent benchmark censuses and surveys, such as the Population and Housing Census (PHC), 2011, the Economic Census (EC), 2011 and the Household Expenditure Survey (HES), 2010-11. Among these, the EC 2011 has been the most important and has been used to estimate about 82 per cent of total output and 71 per cent of gross capital formation (GCF) in the country. The HES, 2010-11 data has been used to prepare benchmark estimates for services of owner occupied dwellings and paid

domestic services on the production side and estimates of household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) on the expenditure side. The Population Census, 2011 data has been used to prepare a labour input matrix showing estimates of employment by industries and institutional sectors, which in turn was used to prepare estimates of output and value added for non-responding units in EC, 2011 and the informal sector.

Among the administrative statistics, detailed data from the government accounts 2010 through the Treasury Accounting Financial Information System (TAFIS) has been analysed for preparing benchmark estimates for government sector. This is the first time such type of analysis has been carried out for national accounts purpose. The TAFIS data has been used to estimate 14.4 per cent of output and 29 per cent of gross capital formation, besides for estimating the government final consumption expenditure (GFCE). The TAFIS detailed data also facilitated in compiling data on taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Using the available information, the government sector has been divided into administrative departments and departmental enterprises. The administrative departments have further been classified under the functions of education, health and public administration while departmental enterprises have been classified under the activities of electricity, water services, television and printing. Thus, under health and education activities, government health and education services have also been included. In the present 2000 = 100 series, data provided under health and education refers to only private services.

In the new series, coverage of government sector has been extended to include statutory bodies. These were not included in the previous national accounts series due to lack of data.

The new series also used the revised balance of payments statistics to compile data on imports and exports of goods and services.

Improvements made in the methods of compilation

The new series incorporated a number of improvements in the compilation procedures. In the agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries activities, estimates of output for the base year have been compiled for a large number of crops/items, to ensure proper coverage of agricultural activities in the national accounts.

In order to ensure GDP exhaustiveness, which is to account for all economic activities undertaken in the economy in the GDP estimates, labour input matrices (showing employment data in a cross classification of industries and institutional sectors) have been compiled and further compared with the employment numbers in the private sector available from the EC, 2011, which has otherwise been used to estimate output and value added of private sector. The balance employment, i.e., the total employment minus employment reported in

EC, 2011 relates to either non-responding units or the informal sector. The data on average wage per employee reported in PHC, 2011 has been imputed as output per worker for these units to derive the estimated value added for non-responding units/informal sector. Employment here refers to number of jobs performed. This differs from the headcount of employees as jobs take into account multiple jobs undertaken by persons.

Estimates of output of banking services including the financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) have been prepared. However, the reference rate approach suggested in the SNA has not been followed due to large difference in average rates of interest in deposits and borrowings. The estimated FISIM has been allocated to user industries and final users as recommended in SNA, for the first time in Brunei Darussalam's national accounts.

Output of insurance companies has been estimated in accordance with the SNA recommended methods. The insurance service charges have been allocated to user industries and final users.

Output of government needs to be estimated on cost basis as government services are provided on non-market basis either free or at economically insignificant prices. Therefore, estimated output of government should include consumption of fixed capital (CFC) for using fixed assets to produce its services. However, government accounts do not show this data or the depreciation in respect of government fixed assets. In the new series, CFC for government has been estimated and included in the output of government. The 2000-based series of national accounts did not include CFC in measuring the output of government services.

The estimates of GVA previously released by JPKE are on producers' prices and are equated to GDP which is at purchasers' prices. SNA recommends measuring output and value added on basic prices. Following the guidelines of 1993/2008 SNA, output and value added in the new series have been estimated at basic prices. To this GVA at basic prices, taxes on products net of subsidies on products have been added to obtain GDP (which is at purchasers' prices) at the overall economy level.

The 1993/2008 SNA has made changes in the coverage of asset boundary, important among them being the capitalisation of expenditures on mineral exploration and research and development (R&D). In the new series, these expenditures have been covered and shown under gross fixed capital formation (GFCF).

The 2000-based series of national accounts included only estimates of GDP from production and expenditure approaches. In the new series, estimates of GDP from income approach, gross national income, gross national disposable income, and savings have also been compiled and are being disseminated for the first time.

Changes in the GDP estimates, 2010

The following tables show the changes in the estimates of GDP at current prices for the year 2010 in the new series as compared to the previous series (Base year 2000).

Table 4.3: Changes in the estimates of GDP by kind of economic activity, 2010

Kind of economic activity	Value (BND Million)		Percentage difference (%)
	New series (2010 = 100)	Previous series (2000 = 100)	
1. Oil and gas mining	9,574.5	8,571.7	11.7
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas	2,552.6	1,890.1	35.1
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	18.5	28.8	-35.6
4. Livestock and poultry	51.7	45.9	12.7
5. Forestry	16.8	2.9	478.2
6. Fishery	50.0	50.6	-1.1
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	29.7	57.6	-48.5
8. Other manufacturing	203.9	87.8	132.2
9. Electricity and water	131.7	131.5	0.2
10. Construction	338.8	524.1	-35.4
11. Wholesale and retail trade	754.6	623.2	21.1
12. Water transport	128.2	157.2	-18.5
13. Air transport	70.0	122.6	-42.9
14. Other transport services	93.4	122.7	-23.9
15. Communication	254.1	173.8	46.2
16. Finance	759.6	583.4	30.2
17. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	619.8	438.4	41.4
18. Hotels and restaurants	149.2	74.1	101.4
19. Health and education services	731.0	132.2	453.0
20. Business services	353.3	612.9	-42.4
21. Domestic services	68.7	53.7	28.0
22. Other private services	99.7	69.7	43.1
23. Government Services	1,993.0	2,312.5	-13.8
24. Gross Value Added at basic prices	19,043.0	16,867.4	12.9
25. Taxes less subsidies on products	-353.2		
26. Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	16,867.4	10.8

The main reason for changes is the use of new benchmark census data, principally the EC2011. In the manufacturing activity, change in the level of value added is on account of expanding the coverage for methanol production. In health and education, the new series includes both private and government services, therefore, estimates are higher in the new series. Correspondingly, there is fall in the value added of

government services, which in the new series represents only the public administration and defence and compulsory social security.

Table 4.4: Changes in the estimates of GDP, 2010 by type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	Value (BND Million)		Percentage difference (%)
	New series (2010 = 100)	Previous series (2000 = 100)	
1. Consumption expenditure	6,889.9	7,689.3	-10.4
1.1 Household final consumption expenditure	2,749.8	3,908.6	-29.6
1.2 Government final consumption expenditure	4,140.1	3,780.7	9.5
2. Gross capital formation	4,427.7	2,678.3	65.3
2.1 Gross fixed capital formation	4,398.1	2,677.6	64.3
2.1.1 Construction	1,964.5	1,608.8	22.1
2.1.2 Machinery and equipment	2,433.6	1,068.8	127.7
2.2 Change in inventories	29.6	0.7	
3. Net exports of goods and services	7,372.2	8,191.9	-10.0
Net exports of goods	8,472.5	8,952.9	-5.4
Net exports of services	-1,100.3	-761.0	44.6
3.1 Exports of goods and services	12,598.4	13,736.6	-8.3
3.1.1 Exports of goods	11,970.6	12,302.1	-2.7
3.1.2 Exports of services	627.8	1,434.5	-56.2
3.2 Imports of goods and services	5,226.2	5,544.7	-5.7
3.2.1 Imports of goods	3,498.1	3,349.2	4.4
3.2.2 Imports of services	1,728.1	2,195.5	-21.3
4. Statistical discrepancy	0.0	-1,692.1	-100.0
5. Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	16,867.4	10.8

As in the case of production approach, the main reasons for changes in expenditure components of GDP is the use of EC 2011 data, detailed TAFIS information, HES 2010-11 and the revised balance of payments statistics. There is fall in the level of household final consumption expenditure according to HES, 2010-11 and increase in the gross capital formation according to TAFIS and EC 2011 in the new series. There are downward revisions in imports and exports, especially in respect of services, which is on account of revisions in BOP statistics.



Section 5

Data sources

Section 5

Data Sources and Methodology

The main sources of data used in the preparation of new series of national accounts include administrative records from relevant government ministries and departments, and statistical surveys and censuses conducted by the Department of Statistics (DOS) of JPKE and various government agencies. These sources comprise census data which are collected every 10 years (Population and Housing Census) or five years (Economic Census); surveys (household expenditure survey, labour force survey, quarterly survey of businesses); and annual and quarterly data from the administrative agencies. The available data sources in the country provide an adequate basis for compiling national accounts.

The main methods employed in the new series of national accounts for preparing the benchmark estimates of GDP from production, expenditure and income approach are the SUT framework and other recommended methods of 1993/2008 SNA, using all available current data sources for the economy. For other years, the annual national accounts have been derived as sum of quarterly national accounts. The quarterly national accounts have been prepared by extrapolating the benchmark estimates with relevant indicators at item level. Normally, when data on indicators is available on quantity or volumes (such as production of crops, minerals, electricity, employment) constant price estimates are prepared first; but when data on indicators is available at nominal prices (such as sales, wages to employees), current price estimates are prepared first. The CPI at item level is used to deflate or inflate the current or constant price estimates, as the case may be, to obtain estimates at constant or current prices, respectively.

Data Sources

The main sources for the compilation of national accounts in the new series are:

- Population and Housing Census 2011;
- Economic Census 2011;
- Household Expenditure Survey, 2010-11
- Labour Force Survey 2008
- Economic Input-Output Survey 2009
- Quarterly Survey of Businesses;

- Administrative Data (Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Agriculture and Agrifood of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, and Autoriti Monetari Brunei Darussalam (AMBD) for the financial sector information);
- Consumer Price Index;
- International Merchandise Trade Statistics;
- Balance of Payments;
- Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook and Quarterly Statistical Indicators;

Censuses

The information for economic activities in Brunei Darussalam is contained in the Population and Housing Census, 2011 and the Economic Census, 2011 for the private sector.

Population and Housing Census 2011

This is a decennial census and the last one was conducted in 2011. The relevant information for the national accounts from the Population and Housing Census is on population numbers, labour force and housing.

Economic Census 2011

The Department of Statistics (DOS) conducted the five-yearly Economic Census in 2011 to collect detailed information for all companies, businesses and public companies for the years 2010 and 2011. It was the main source for the compilation of national accounts for the base year and the supply and use tables for 2010. The monthly data on employment, wages and revenue available for the years 2010 and 2011 has been used in preparing quarterly national accounts for the years 2010 and 2011.

Surveys

Surveys such as the Household Expenditure Survey, the Labour Force Survey and selected other surveys are very important in the compilation of national accounts and supply and use tables.

Household Expenditure Survey, 2010-11

DOS conducted the fifth Household Expenditure Survey in 2010-11 to collect information on household consumption according to the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) of the United Nations. The results of this survey have been used to estimate private consumption by product; output of services of owner occupied dwellings; and paid domestic services.

[Labour Force Survey, 2008](#)

The survey was aimed at collecting comprehensive and up-to-date information on size, structure, distribution and characteristics of labour force, employment and unemployment and other economic characteristics of the population to assist in the planning, formulation and evaluation of manpower related policies and in the management of labour force. Though data from the Labour Force Survey, 2008 was not directly used in national accounts compilation, it has been used to compare the employment data with other available sources on employment, namely, the PHC 2011, EC 2011 and HES 2010-11.

[Economic Input-Output Survey 2009](#)

The Economic Input-Output Survey was conducted in July 2009 for collecting information on the output and input structure of private businesses, especially for compiling input-output table, 2005. The DOS implemented the survey and sent the questionnaires to a sample of 1,400 selected business units (36 per cent of the total number of active business units that JPKE addressed for the Economic Census in 2007). The survey provides input-output ratios for industries and the data has been used to compare the input-output ratios estimated from the Economic Census, 2011.

Annual and Quarterly data

The backbone of national accounts compilation is annual and quarterly economic statistics (such as the Quarterly Survey of Businesses, International Merchandise Trade Statistics and the government accounts), collected by the Department of Statistics on a regular basis.

[Quarterly Survey of Businesses \(QSB\)](#)

The Quarterly Survey of Businesses is being conducted regularly since 2003 and provides information on total employment, payment to employees and revenues from business activities from about 1,300 major companies. The results of this survey are used to prepare quarterly and annual national accounts. The survey results are crucial in compiling quarterly production approach GDP estimates, besides being used in the compilation of annual income approach GDP.

[International Merchandise Trade Statistics \(IMTS\)](#)

Trade statistics are based on the information captured by the Royal Customs and Excise Department of the Ministry of Finance through customs declarations. Since 2004, commodity items are reported according to the Brunei Darussalam Trade Classification and Customs Duties 2004. For the publication of trade statistics, commodity data are reported on import and export declarations which are converted to the Standard International Trade Classification Revision 3 (SITC rev. 3) of the United Nations. This classification is more

suitable for statistical purposes and economic analysis. Imports are valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) basis, i.e. the value at arrival including the costs of goods, insurance, freight, handling and other charges. Customs duty is not included. Exports are valued at a f.o.b. (free on board) basis, i.e. the value presents the cost of goods to the purchasers abroad up to the point where the goods are deposited on board of the exporting vessel or aircraft.

Balance of Payments (BOP) Statistics

DOS is responsible for compiling the Balance of Payments based on the information provided by the Ministry of Finance and collected from various other sources. The BOP statistics provide data on trade in services, primary and secondary incomes, that are used in the compilation of national accounts aggregates such as GDP from expenditure approach, gross national income and gross national disposable income.

Government Accounts

The government accounts provides head-wise and item-wise information on revenues and expenditures of government. All required macro-economic data for government services are available from Treasury Accounting and Financial Information Systems (TAFIS). However, all government owned companies and businesses are covered in the Economic Census. The detailed data available in TAFIS has been used in compiling estimates of GDP from production and expenditure approaches for the government sector.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The DOS collects price data from retail markets for a large number of commodities identified according to the classification COICOP. The consumer price indices are computed from these data for a number of commodity groups. These detailed CPI data are used as inflators or deflators to convert current price estimates to constant price estimates or vice-versa.

BDSYB and BDQSI

The Brunei Darussalam Statistical Year Book (BDSYB) and the Brunei Darussalam Quarterly Statistical Indicators (BDQSI) are two important publications brought out by DOS. These publications contain extensive data on the economy which are used in the compilation of national accounts.

The data sources and the data that has been used for compiling the base year estimates of national accounts aggregates in the new series are summarised as follows:

Table 5.1: Summary of data sources and data used in the new series of national accounts

No.	Data source	Data used
1.	Population and Housing Census 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total estimated employment by industry/institutional sectors • Number of jobs and wages by industry/institutional sectors • Number of dwellings and occupied dwellings • Total population
2.	Economic Census, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross output by industry • Intermediate consumption by industry • Wage payments by industry • Depreciation by industry • Taxes on production by industry • Interest payments and receipts by industry • Change in inventories and gross fixed capital formation by industry • Employment by industry • Distribution of output and intermediate consumption by products within each industry
3.	TAFIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue by categories of receipts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Product Taxes ○ Other taxes on production ○ Fees, fines and other receipts ○ Current and capital transfers • Expenditures on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wages, social security and pensions ○ Purchase of goods and services ○ Investment in construction and machinery & equipment ○ Current and capital transfers
4.	Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditures on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Personnel emoluments ○ OCAR ○ OCSE
5.	Statutory bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of employees • Payment to employees • Other operating expenses
6.	AMBD - Financial sector accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income and expenditures of banks and insurance companies • Explicit income of banks • Imputed income of banks estimated as difference between interest receipts and interest payments • Distribution of imputed income to user industries and final users • Consolidated data of banks and insurance companies • Total deposits and loans • Bank credits to businesses
7.	Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on production, prices and value of output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Crops ○ Livestock products ○ Forestry products ○ Fisheries products

No.	Data source	Data used
8.	International Merchandise Trade Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commodity-wise imports and exports of goods
9.	Balance of payments statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import and export of services Primary incomes Secondary incomes
10.	Household Expenditure Survey 2010-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household expenditures by items Imputed rentals of owner occupied dwellings Expenditures on repair and maintenance of buildings Payments to domestic workers Employment and jobs and wages by industries/institutional sectors
11.	Labour Force Survey 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and jobs and wages by industries/institutional sectors
12.	Economic Input-Output Survey 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input-output ratios by industries Gross output by industries Intermediate consumption by industries
13.	Statistical Year Book Quarterly Statistical Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and value of production of crude oil, natural gas, LNG Export prices Expenditures of government under the heads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged Development Ordinary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel emoluments OCAR OCSE Electricity production, CPI detailed data
14.	Quarterly Survey of Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Wages Sales

Methodology

The national accounts aggregates compiled in the new series of national accounts have been:

- Gross Domestic Product
 - Production approach by economic activity
 - Expenditure approach
 - Income approach by economic activity
- Gross national income
- Gross national disposable income
- Gross savings
- Gross capital formation

These aggregates have been estimated firstly for the base year. The estimates for the subsequent years have been estimated by extrapolating the base year detailed data with relevant indicators.

(i) Method of estimation for base year

Gross Domestic Product by production approach

For compiling the GDP by production approach for each economic activity, estimates of gross output (GO), and intermediate consumption (IC) have been prepared first. Gross Value Added (GVA) has been derived as GO minus IC. This procedure has been followed for the base year. For other years and quarters, GO has been estimated using indicators while IC has been estimated using the base year IC to GO ratio.

Economic Activity	Methodology
Agricultural activities	: Product of quantities and prices for the base year.
Financial sector	: Analysis of annual accounts, EC 2011 and summary data provided by the AMBD, in accordance with the recommended SNA methods.
Government services	: Classification of government revenues and expenditures details available in TAFIS, in accordance with the recommended SNA methods. The output of these services is estimated on cost basis. The estimates of consumption of fixed capital (CFC) which need to be included in the output of the government services are not available in the TAFIS. These have been estimated using the simpler method suggested in the OECD manual on measuring capital stock.
Other Private services	: Analysis of detailed data available from the EC 2011, in accordance with the recommended SNA methods. For paid domestic workers and owner occupied dwelling services, estimates are as reported in the HES 2010.
Non-response/Informal sector	: Estimates for this set of units have been prepared using the difference between the number of jobs in private sector reported in PHC 2011 and EC 2011. The average wage reported in PHC 2011 has been used to estimate the value of output for these units.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Estimates of output for these activities have been prepared including four crop-groups, and each category containing a number of crops/products.

- Rice
- Vegetables (54 items)
- Fruits (46 items)
- Other crops (24 items) including ornamental plants and cut flowers
- Livestock products (18 items)
- Forestry (6 items)
- Fisheries (6 items)

The general procedure of estimation is quantity of production x wholesale prices (which has been assumed to be the basic price). Where wholesale prices were not available, the data on retail and c.i.f values of imports has been used to arrive at the basic price:

$$\text{Basic price} = \text{retail price of domestic produce} \times \text{c.i.f. price of imports/retail price of imports}$$

The estimates of intermediate consumption for these activities have been estimated principally using the EC 2011 data.

Financial intermediation services

The AMBD provides consolidated data on banking and insurance activities, in a standardised format. The gross output of banking is the sum of explicit charges and financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). FISIM has been estimated as interest earned from loans minus interest paid on deposits. Due to large difference in deposit and lending rates, the reference rate method recommended in SNA could not be adopted. Reference rate is a rate between bank interest rates on deposits and loans. It contains no service element to reflect the risk and maturity timeline of deposits/loans. Allocation of FISIM to user industries and final users has been done on the basis of monthly data on loans given to various industries and final users.

Table 2.5: Estimation of gross output and value added of banking

Variable	Estimation
FISIM	interest /profits income on - interest /profits expense
Gross output	FISIM + Other operating income
Intermediate consumption	Premises, equipment and establishment Expenses + Head office expenses + other expenses
Gross value added	Gross output - Intermediate consumption

For insurance companies, data is available separately for Takaful and Conventional insurance, and again separately for life and non-life insurance, from the AMBD in a standardised format. The estimation procedure adopted is as follows:

Table 2.6: Estimation of output and value added of insurance companies

Variable	Life Insurance	Non-Life Insurance
Gross output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - earned premium income - investment income - benefits due (-) - increase in technical/actuarial reserves (-) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - earned premium income - investment income - claims incurred, net of reinsurance (-) - increase in technical reserves (-)
Intermediate consumption	operating expenses	operating expenses
Gross value added	Gross output – Intermediate consumption	

The insurance service charges need to be allocated to the users of these insurance services. This has been done on the basis of payments made by the companies and households as reported in the EC 2011 and HES 2010-11, respectively, on insurance.

Owner occupied dwellings

Estimates have been compiled using the information directly available in the HES 2010-11. Based on equivalent rental approach, estimates were also compiled, but these turned out to be about 50% of estimates directly reported by households in the HES, therefore, these estimates were not used.

When most houses are owner occupied, as in the case of Brunei Darussalam, SNA recommends user cost method, which requires data on estimated cost of dwellings. A rough estimate based on user cost method also gives similar value for the services of owner occupied dwellings as reported by households in the HES 2010-11.

Government services

The TAFIS provides detailed information on government expenditures broken down by the following accounts:

- a) Charged,
- b) Ordinary, further into
 - (i) Personal emoluments,
 - (ii) Other charges annually recurrent (OCAR),
 - (iii) Other charges special expenditures (OCSE)
- c) Development.

The data has been analysed using the national accounts codes. While taxes by products are estimated from the TAFIS (bulk of them fall under other manufacturing), subsidies by products have been estimated using different sources and imputed subsidies in the case of departmental enterprises.

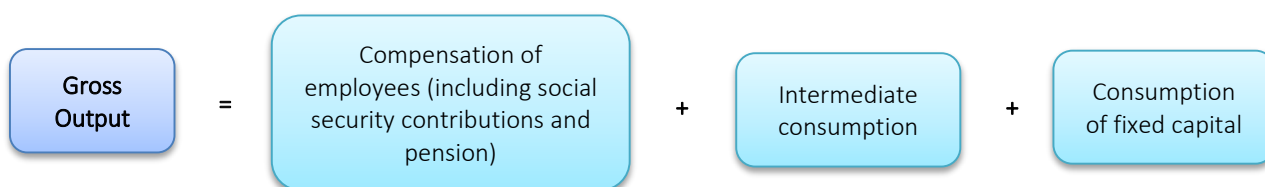
The government sector has been divided between administrative departments and departmental enterprises depending on whether the functions are administrative or commercial in nature. The administrative departments have further been allocated to the activities of education, health and public administration, while departmental enterprises have been allocated to electricity, television and printing.

Since electricity, TV and printing are commercial activities of government, estimates of output of these activities have been compiled by treating the negative operating surplus as imputed subsidies.

There are few other commercial activities of government, which could not be treated as separate activities due to lack of data. However, from the data available on revenues in TAFIS, it was possible to show the products of water supply, warehousing and support activities of transportation, and postal services separately under the public administration activity. The output of these products has been shown separately in the supply table of SUT, 2010.

Estimates of consumption of fixed capital (CFC) for government assets need to be included in the gross output of government, as it is estimated on the basis of input costs. However, data on CFC or depreciation is not included in the government accounts. In the new series, the CFC estimates have been compiled using the ratios of depreciating factors and life of fixed assets (separately for construction and machinery) and assumed growth rate for the past years.

Output of government services has been estimated as:



Services of paid domestic staff

The gross output of this activity has been estimated directly from the HES 2010-11. No intermediate consumption is applicable for this activity. Gross output is estimated on the basis of wages paid to the domestic staff.

[All other activities](#)

Estimates have been compiled using the EC 2011 data. For trade, only margins have been taken as output of trading activity.

For industries other than trade, output and intermediate consumption have been estimated as:

Variable	Goods producing industries	Services
Gross output	= Sales/receipts/revenue/ turnover + Change in inventories of finished, semi-finished and other goods	= Sales/receipts/revenue/turnover
Intermediate consumption	= Operating expenses (excluding rent on land and buildings) - Change in inventories of raw materials	= Operating expenses (excluding rent on land and buildings) - Change in inventories of raw materials/ finished, semi-finished and other goods as reported in EC

[Non-response units/ Informal sector](#)

Estimates for these units have been made on the basis of difference in private employment data reported in Population census, 2011 (which is for the overall economy) and EC, 2011 (which is in respect of responding units). The difference in employment in some activities between PC, 2011 and EC, 2011 in total number of jobs has been assumed to be in informal sector or on account of non-responding units. The average wages shown in PC, 2011 has been taken as gross output per worker. Gross output for these units has been estimated as product of number of employees (in terms of jobs performed) in non-response/informal sector units and average wage. No intermediate consumption has been attributed to these units as gross output has been imputed using only the wage data, therefore, value added has been assumed to be equal to output. However, it may be mentioned that for several activities, number of jobs shown in EC, 2011 are much higher than those in PC, 2011. This is possibly due to misclassification of units.

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Approach

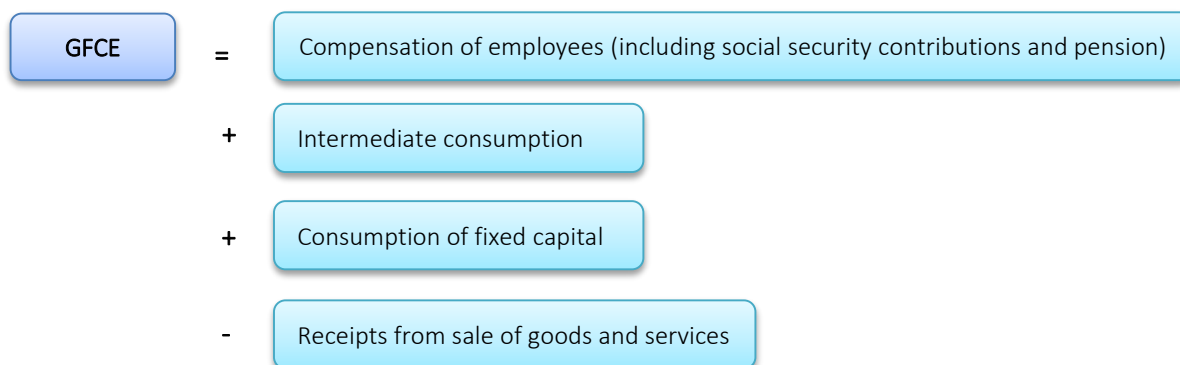
The components of GDP by expenditure approach are (i) Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE), (ii) Government final consumption expenditure (GFCE), (iii) Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), (iv) Change in inventories (CII), and (v) Exports of goods and services, net of (v) Imports of goods and services.

Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)

HFCE estimates for the new series have been directly compiled from the HES 2010-11. To the HES data, FISIM and insurance services contributions have been added in accordance with 1993/2008 SNA. It has been observed that the overall estimates of HFCE are quite low as compared to the HFCE estimates in current national accounts series (base year 2000). However, new series HFCE estimates are consistent with information available from various recent surveys and current sources.

Government consumption expenditure (GFCE)

GFCE estimates for the new series have been directly compiled from the detailed information available in TAFIS, 2010. The quarterly data available in the TAFIS for 2009-10 and 2010-11 has been used to prepare calendar year estimates for 2010. It has been observed that the new series GFCE estimates are comparable to the currently released GFCE data.



Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

For government part, GFCF data has been obtained directly from the TAFIS. For private part, GFCF has been taken from the EC 2011 as reported. The estimates of GFCF are broken into construction and machinery & equipment. Expenditures on R&D, mineral exploration, etc. have been shown under machinery and equipment.



[Change in inventories \(CII\)](#)

Due to lack of data, no change in inventories was estimated for government. For the private sector, CII has been estimated directly from the EC 2011.

[Imports and Exports](#)

Imports and exports data is from the revised balance of payments and trade statistics compiled by the DOS of JPKE.

Gross Domestic Product by Income Approach

The components of GDP by income approach are (i) compensation of employees, (ii) consumption of fixed capital, (iii) other taxes net of subsidies on production, and (iv) net operating surplus/mixed income of self-employed.

[Compensation of employees \(CoE\)](#)

Compensation of employees for the government has been compiled from TAFIS, whereas for the private sector, these data have been obtained from the EC 2011 results.

[Consumption of fixed capital \(CFC\)](#)

Consumption of fixed capital for government is based on the estimates made for gross output of government. For the private sector, CFC is based on reported figures of depreciation in EC 2011.

[Other taxes and subsidies on production and taxes and subsidies on products](#)

Information on taxes on products and production is available from the TAFIS. However, similar information on subsidies is not directly available from this source. Therefore, subsidies have been estimated using different sources and the ratios available from the first supply and use table for the year 2005 and the data reported in EC 2011.

[Net operating surplus/mixed income \(NOS/MI\) of self employed](#)

This has been derived as a residual through the following formula:

$$\text{NOS/MI} = \text{GVA} - \text{CoE} - \text{CFC} - \text{Other taxes less subsidies on production}$$

Other Aggregates

In the new series, estimates of gross national income (GNI), gross national disposable income (GNDI) and gross savings have also been compiled, in addition to the estimates of GDP.

The additional information required for compiling these aggregates is available from the revised balance of payments statistics of the JPKE.

The relationships between various national accounts aggregates are:

Table 2.7: Relationship between national accounts aggregates

Production approach GDP	GVA at basic prices + taxes on products – subsidies on products
Expenditure approach GDP	Household final consumption expenditure + Government final consumption expenditure + Gross fixed capital formation + Change in inventories + Exports of goods and services – Imports of goods and services
Income approach GDP	Compensation of employees + Consumption of fixed capital + Net other taxes on production + Net operating surplus + Taxes on products – Subsidies on products
Gross National Income (GNI)	GDP + Net primary incomes from rest of the world
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	GNI + Net current transfers from rest of the world
Gross Savings	GNDI – Household final consumption expenditure – Government final consumption expenditure
Gross Capital Formation	Gross Savings – Current account balance

The estimate of gross capital formation obtained as above differs with the independently compiled estimate of gross capital formation as sum of gross fixed capital formation and change in inventories, by the same amount as statistical discrepancy. The statistical discrepancy is the difference between production and expenditure GDP estimates. For the base year 2010, the statistical discrepancy is zero due to adoption of supply and use framework, therefore, the estimated gross capital formation as savings less current external surplus, is identical with the independently compiled estimate of gross capital formation as sum of gross fixed capital formation and change in inventories.

(ii) Method of estimation for other years

The quarterly GDP (QGDP) estimates have been compiled for the years 2010 to 2013, utilizing the various data sources that provided quarterly information on economic activities and the methodology based on benchmark-indicator approach. This approach is needed to be adopted for both quarterly and annual GDP estimates after 2010, as there are no annual surveys on enterprises. Most administrative data that is used in the compilation of national accounts provides annual data as an aggregation of quarterly data. In line with this, the annual GDP estimates are also an aggregation of QGDP estimates. The data sources and indicators used for QGDP estimation are:

Table 2.8: Data sources for Annual and Quarterly GDP estimation

Activity/Aggregate/sectors	Data source	Indicator
Agricultural crops, livestock products, forestry and fisheries	MIPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production in quantities • Value of production
Mining	BDQSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of crude oil and natural gas • Value of production of crude oil and natural gas • Export price
	QSB	Employment, wages and sales
Manufacturing of petroleum products (LNG)	BDQSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of LNG • Value of production of LNG • Export price
Other Manufacturing	IMTS	Methanol exports volume and value
	QSB	Employment, wages and sales
Government services	BDQSI	Expenditures of government under the heads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charged • Development • Ordinary (PE, OCAR, OCSE)

Activity/Aggregate/sectors	Data source	Indicator
	MOF	Expenditures by the departments, Printing, Radio and Television, Electricity, Education and Health
Financial sector	AMBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated data of banks and insurance companies Total deposits and loans deflated with overall CPI
Owner occupied dwellings and paid domestic services	PHC 2001 and 2011	Extrapolated data
Electricity	BDQSI	Quantum of electricity production
	QSB	Employment, wages and sales
All other activities	QSB	Employment, wages and sales
Price deflators	DOS	<p>CPI detailed data</p> <p>Quantities and values extrapolated separately gives independent price deflators (for agricultural products, oil and gas, electricity, banks)</p>
HFCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDQSI Supply side information imports 	Different indicators for individual products of consumption
GFCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDQSI Supply side information 	<p>GVA part extrapolated with emoluments</p> <p>IC part extrapolated with government expenditures classified under intermediate consumption under public administration, education and health.</p>
Gross fixed capital formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDQSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government sector – OCSE, Development expenditures Private sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction – supply side Machinery - imports
Change in inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMBD 	Bank credits to businesses
Exports and imports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BOP 	Exports and imports of goods and services

Briefly, the methods employed are the following:

- a) Estimates of gross output at current or constant prices for the base year was split into four quarters using the ratios of relevant indicators as mentioned above.
- b) For the quarters of other years, the corresponding last year quarter estimates have been extrapolated using the growth in indicators,
- c) The implicit price deflators or IPDs (current price estimates / constant price estimates) for each activity have been constructed using mostly the CPI.
- d) In the cases where current and constant price estimates are calculated independently with volume and value indicators, the IPD has been derived.
- e) Income approach GDP is compiled only at current prices and annually.

Compliance with 1993/2008 SNA

In compliance with 1993/2008 SNA, the following have been carried out:

- Output and value added have been estimated on basic prices.
- FISIM has been allocated to user industries and final users.
- Consumption of fixed capital has been estimated for non-market producers and included in the output.
- The production and asset boundary now comply with 1993/2008 SNA, as these are mostly recorded in the development expenditures or ordinary expenditure of the government as also in the EC questionnaire.
- Informal sector or non-response (as it can be mixed up when using residual methods) has been estimated using labour force data from PHC 2011 and EC 2011. But, this is quite insignificant.
- GVA estimates have been shown cross-classified by industries and institutional sectors.
- Income approach GDP data has been compiled.
- National accounts aggregates, gross national income, gross national disposable income and savings have been estimated.



Section 6

Summary & Detailed Tables

Table A1: Summary of national accounts aggregates at current prices, 2010 - 2013

Aggregate	Estimates (BND Million)				Growth rates (%)			Share in GDP (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Gross Value Added at basic prices	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,181.0	23,081.0	24.3	2.1	-4.5	101.9	101.6	101.6	102.0
1.1 Primary	137.1	133.5	155.9	155.1	-2.6	16.8	-0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
1.2 Industry	12,831.2	17,167.6	17,293.7	15,852.2	33.8	0.7	-8.3	68.7	73.7	72.7	70.0
1.3 Services	6,074.7	6,375.0	6,731.4	7,073.7	4.9	5.6	5.1	32.5	27.4	28.3	31.2
2. Gross Value Added components	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,181.0	23,081.0	24.3	2.1	-4.5	101.9	101.6	101.6	102.0
2.1 Compensation of employees	4,643.8	4,657.8	4,915.2	4,937.1	0.3	5.5	0.4	24.8	20.0	20.6	21.8
2.2 Consumption of fixed capital	792.6	881.7	934.5	942.7	11.2	6.0	0.9	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.2
2.3 Other taxes on production	13.6	13.9	14.7	14.5	2.0	5.9	-0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2.4 Net operating surplus/mixed income	13,593.0	18,122.7	18,316.7	17,186.7	33.3	1.1	-6.2	72.7	77.8	77.0	75.9
3. Taxes less subsidies on products	-353.2	-373.4	-378.7	-442.2	5.7	1.4	16.8	-1.9	-1.6	-1.6	-2.0
4. Gross Domestic Product (1+3)	18,689.8	23,302.6	23,802.3	22,638.8	24.7	2.1	-4.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.1 Consumption expenditure	6,889.9	7,340.8	7,664.2	8,020.2	6.5	4.4	4.6	36.9	31.5	32.2	35.4
4.2 Gross capital formation	4,427.7	6,064.3	7,826.7	8,963.5	37.0	29.1	14.5	23.7	26.0	32.9	39.6
4.3 Net exports	7,372.2	9,198.6	8,254.3	5,693.3	24.8	-10.3	-31.0	39.4	39.5	34.7	25.1
4.4 Statistical discrepancy	0.0	698.8	57.1	-38.2				0.0	3.0	0.2	-0.2
5. Net primary incomes from abroad	-136.7	-626.4	-571.2	-250.6	358.2	-8.8	-56.1	-0.7	-2.7	-2.4	-1.1
5.1 Receipts	1,276.5	1,207.0	1,216.9	1,246.6	-5.4	0.8	2.4	6.8	5.2	5.1	5.5
5.2 Payments	1,413.2	1,833.5	1,788.2	1,497.2	29.7	-2.5	-16.3	7.6	7.9	7.5	6.6
6. Gross National Income (4+5)	18,553.1	22,676.2	23,231.1	22,388.2	22.2	2.4	-3.6	99.3	97.3	97.6	98.9
7. Net current transfers	-420.2	-471.4	-593.5	-721.7	12.2	25.9	21.6	-2.2	-2.0	-2.5	-3.2
7.1 Receipts	16.4	25.2	41.2	42.9	53.7	63.5	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
7.2 Payments	436.6	496.6	634.7	764.7	13.7	27.8	20.5	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.4
8. Gross National Disposable Income (6+7)	18,132.9	22,204.8	22,637.6	21,666.5	22.5	1.9	-4.3	97.0	95.3	95.1	95.7
9. Consumption Expenditure	6,889.9	7,340.8	7,664.2	8,020.2	6.5	4.4	4.6	36.9	31.5	32.2	35.4
9.1 HFCE	2,749.8	2,976.5	3,275.5	3,455.3	8.2	10.0	5.5	14.7	12.8	13.8	15.3
9.2 GFCE	4,140.1	4,364.3	4,388.7	4,565.0	5.4	0.6	4.0	22.2	18.7	18.4	20.2
10. Gross Savings (8-9)	11,242.9	14,864.0	14,973.4	13,646.2	32.2	0.7	-8.9	60.2	63.8	62.9	60.3
11. Current external balance	6,815.3	8,100.8	7,089.6	4,721.0	18.9	-12.5	-33.4	36.5	34.8	29.8	20.9
12. Gross capital formation (10-11)	4,427.6	6,763.2	7,883.8	8,925.2	52.7	16.6	13.2	23.7	29.0	33.1	39.4

Table A2: Gross Domestic Product by kind of economic activity at current prices, 2010 – 2013

Kind of economic activity	Estimates (BND Million)				Growth rates (%)			Share in GVA (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Oil and gas mining	9,574.5	12,756.7	12,655.9	11,423.7	33.2	-0.8	-9.7	50.3	53.9	52.3	49.5
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas and methanol	2,625.3	3,676.2	3,781.1	3,533.7	40.0	2.9	-6.5	13.8	15.5	15.6	15.3
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	18.5	19.5	26.1	20.7	5.0	33.9	-20.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4. Livestock and poultry	51.7	56.8	62.3	61.5	9.8	9.8	-1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
5. Forestry	16.8	14.6	14.0	15.4	-12.8	-4.3	10.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6. Fishery	50.0	42.6	53.6	57.4	-14.8	25.7	7.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	29.7	28.1	33.4	35.1	-5.1	18.8	4.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
8. Manufacture of food and beverage products	24.2	28.4	32.2	30.6	17.0	13.7	-5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
9. Other manufacturing	106.9	96.9	109.8	135.7	-9.4	13.4	23.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
10. Electricity and water	131.7	131.4	134.0	137.7	-0.3	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
11. Construction	338.8	449.9	547.3	555.8	32.8	21.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.4
12. Wholesale and retail trade	754.6	812.5	890.6	952.3	7.7	9.6	6.9	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.1
13. Land transport	19.8	12.5	13.9	14.2	-37.0	11.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14. Water transport	128.2	112.9	150.3	192.2	-11.9	33.1	27.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8
15. Air transport	70.0	67.7	56.2	54.0	-3.3	-17.0	-3.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
16. Other transport services	73.6	79.2	108.2	127.9	7.6	36.7	18.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
17. Information and communication	254.1	275.5	284.2	285.7	8.4	3.1	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
18. Finance	759.6	793.9	863.9	911.6	4.5	8.8	5.5	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.9
19. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	619.8	633.8	648.8	664.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.9
20. Hotels	23.3	23.8	21.9	28.7	2.2	-8.1	31.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
21. Restaurants	125.9	134.7	141.8	155.3	7.0	5.3	9.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
22. Health services	212.5	223.2	233.0	251.6	5.1	4.4	8.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1
23. Education services	518.6	536.5	547.3	555.0	3.5	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4
24. Business services	353.3	389.4	462.6	529.2	10.2	18.8	14.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.3
25. Domestic services	68.7	70.1	71.6	73.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
26. Other private services	99.7	98.6	101.1	103.3	-1.1	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
27. Government Services	1,993.0	2,110.7	2,136.1	2,175.2	5.9	1.2	1.8	10.5	8.9	8.8	9.4
Gross Value Added at basic prices	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,181.0	23,081.0	24.3	2.1	-4.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Taxes less subsidies on products	-353.2	-373.4	-378.7	-442.2	5.7	1.4	16.8				
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	23,302.6	23,802.3	22,638.8	24.7	2.1	-4.9				

Table A3: Gross Domestic Product by kind of economic activity at constant 2010 prices, 2010 – 2013

Kind of economic activity	Estimates (BND Million)				Growth rates (%)			Share in GVA (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Oil and gas mining	9,574.5	9,699.8	9,471.3	8,764.9	1.3	-2.4	-7.5	50.3	49.1	47.5	44.9
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas and methanol	2,625.3	2,810.5	2,728.3	2,661.9	7.1	-2.9	-2.4	13.8	14.2	13.7	13.6
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	18.5	18.9	24.0	19.2	1.9	27.0	-19.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4. Livestock and poultry	51.7	56.0	59.5	59.0	8.4	6.2	-0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5. Forestry	16.8	15.6	15.6	16.3	-7.2	0.2	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6. Fishery	50.0	43.0	45.2	48.0	-14.1	5.3	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	29.7	28.1	33.5	35.1	-5.2	19.0	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
8. Manufacture of food and beverage products	24.2	28.4	32.2	30.6	17.0	13.6	-5.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
9. Other manufacturing	106.9	100.1	114.3	137.2	-6.4	14.2	20.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
10. Electricity and water	131.7	129.7	137.8	141.9	-1.5	6.2	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
11. Construction	338.8	451.4	546.8	556.3	33.2	21.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.9
12. Wholesale and retail trade	754.6	811.3	889.1	933.3	7.5	9.6	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8
13. Land transport	19.8	12.5	13.9	14.2	-37.0	11.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14. Water transport	128.2	112.9	150.3	192.2	-11.9	33.1	27.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0
15. Air transport	70.0	72.9	63.8	66.3	4.1	-12.5	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
16. Other transport services	73.6	79.2	108.3	125.5	7.6	36.7	15.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
17. Information and communication	254.1	275.5	284.2	285.7	8.4	3.1	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
18. Finance	759.6	793.8	863.9	911.5	4.5	8.8	5.5	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.7
19. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	619.8	633.8	648.8	664.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
20. Hotels	23.3	23.8	21.9	28.9	2.2	-8.1	32.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
21. Restaurants	125.9	134.6	141.6	154.8	6.9	5.2	9.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
22. Health services	212.5	223.2	233.0	252.5	5.1	4.4	8.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
23. Education services	518.6	535.7	544.5	549.7	3.3	1.6	0.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
24. Business services	353.3	388.9	461.5	526.0	10.1	18.7	14.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7
25. Domestic services	68.7	70.1	71.6	73.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
26. Other private services	99.7	98.5	101.0	102.9	-1.2	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
27. Government Services	1,993.0	2,107.8	2,130.8	2,161.5	5.8	1.1	1.4	10.5	10.7	10.7	11.1
Gross Value Added at basic prices	19,043.0	19,756.0	19,936.4	19,512.8	3.7	0.9	-2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Taxes less subsidies on products	-353.2	-366.4	-369.8	-361.9	3.7	0.9	-2.1				
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	19,389.6	19,566.7	19,150.9	3.7	0.9	-2.1				

Table A4: Gross Domestic Product by kind of economic activity Implicit price deflators (2010=100)

Kind of economic activity	IPD, 2010=100				Inflation rates (%)		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1. Oil and gas mining	100.0	131.5	133.6	130.3	31.5	1.6	-2.5
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas and methanol	100.0	130.8	138.6	132.8	30.8	5.9	-4.2
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	100.0	103.0	108.7	107.6	3.0	5.5	-0.9
4. Livestock and poultry	100.0	101.3	104.7	104.3	1.3	3.4	-0.4
5. Forestry	100.0	94.0	89.8	94.6	-6.0	-4.5	5.4
6. Fishery	100.0	99.2	118.4	119.5	-0.8	19.4	0.9
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	0.0	-0.2	0.2
8. Manufacture of food and beverage products	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
9. Other manufacturing	100.0	96.7	96.1	98.9	-3.3	-0.7	2.9
10. Electricity and water	100.0	101.3	97.3	97.0	1.3	-4.0	-0.2
11. Construction	100.0	99.7	100.1	99.9	-0.3	0.4	-0.2
12. Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	100.1	100.2	102.0	0.1	0.0	1.9
13. Land transport	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Water transport	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Air transport	100.0	92.8	88.1	81.5	-7.2	-5.1	-7.5
16. Other transport services	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.9	0.0	-0.1	1.9
17. Information and communication	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Finance	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Hotels	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	-0.7
21. Restaurants	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
22. Health services	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	-0.3
23. Education services	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
24. Business services	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
25. Domestic services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26. Other private services	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
27. Government Services	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Gross Value Added at basic prices	100.0	119.8	121.3	118.3	19.8	1.2	-2.5
Taxes less subsidies on products	100.0	101.9	102.4	122.2	1.9	0.5	19.3
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	120.2	121.6	118.2	20.2	1.2	-2.8

Table A5: Gross Domestic Product by type of expenditure at current prices, 2010 – 2013

Type of expenditure	Value (BND Million)				Growth rates (%)			Share in GDP (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Government final consumption expenditure	4,140.1	4,364.3	4,388.7	4,565.0	5.4	0.6	4.0	22.2	18.7	18.4	20.2
2. Household final consumption expenditure	2,749.8	2,976.5	3,275.5	3,455.3	8.2	10.0	5.5	14.7	12.8	13.8	15.3
3. Gross capital formation	4,427.7	6,064.3	7,826.7	8,963.5	37.0	29.1	14.5	23.7	26.0	32.9	39.6
Gross fixed capital formation	4,398.1	6,038.6	7,799.1	8,932.7	37.3	29.2	14.5	23.5	25.9	32.8	39.5
Construction	1,964.5	2,427.2	3,000.5	3,036.5	23.6	23.6	1.2	10.5	10.4	12.6	13.4
Machinery and equipment	2,433.6	3,611.4	4,798.6	5,896.2	48.4	32.9	22.9	13.0	15.5	20.2	26.0
Change in inventories	29.6	25.7	27.6	30.7	-13.0	7.5	11.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
4. Exports of goods and services	12,598.5	16,196.8	16,699.6	15,404.3	28.6	3.1	-7.8	67.4	69.5	70.2	68.0
Exports of goods	11,970.6	15,566.9	16,096.5	14,787.7	30.0	3.4	-8.1	64.0	66.8	67.6	65.3
Exports of services	627.8	629.9	603.2	616.6	0.3	-4.2	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.7
5. Less Imports of goods and services	5,226.3	6,998.1	8,445.3	9,711.0	33.9	20.7	15.0	28.0	30.0	35.5	42.9
Imports of goods	3,498.1	4,711.6	5,146.1	6,135.4	34.7	9.2	19.2	18.7	20.2	21.6	27.1
Imports of services	1,728.1	2,286.6	3,299.2	3,575.6	32.3	44.3	8.4	9.2	9.8	13.9	15.8
6. Statistical Discrepancy	0.0	698.8	57.1	-38.2				0.0	3.0	0.2	-0.2
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	23,302.6	23,802.3	22,638.8	24.7	2.1	-4.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A6: Gross Domestic Product by type of expenditure at constant 2010 prices, 2010 – 2013

Type of expenditure	Value (BND Million)				Growth rates (%)			Share in GDP (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Government final consumption expenditure	4,140.1	4,358.0	4,377.4	4,535.9	5.3	0.4	3.6	22.2	22.5	22.4	23.7
2. Household final consumption expenditure	2,749.8	2,898.6	3,149.7	3,339.7	5.4	8.7	6.0	14.7	14.9	16.1	17.4
3. Gross capital formation	4,427.7	6,066.0	7,813.8	8,747.3	37.0	28.8	11.9	23.7	31.3	39.9	45.7
Gross fixed capital formation	4,398.1	6,040.4	7,786.2	8,716.7	37.3	28.9	12.0	23.5	31.2	39.8	45.5
Construction	1,964.5	2,435.4	2,997.4	3,040.3	24.0	23.1	1.4	10.5	12.6	15.3	15.9
Machinery and equipment	2,433.6	3,605.0	4,788.8	5,676.4	48.1	32.8	18.5	13.0	18.6	24.5	29.6
Change in inventories	29.6	25.7	27.6	30.5	-13.2	7.5	10.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
4. Exports of goods and services	12,598.5	12,220.5	12,368.8	11,666.5	-3.0	1.2	-5.7	67.4	63.0	63.2	60.9
Exports of goods	11,970.6	11,591.5	11,767.1	11,053.8	-3.2	1.5	-6.1	64.0	59.8	60.1	57.7
Exports of services	627.8	629.0	601.7	612.7	0.2	-4.4	1.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2
5. Less Imports of goods and services	5,226.3	6,987.8	8,426.8	9,651.3	33.7	20.6	14.5	28.0	36.0	43.1	50.4
Imports of goods	3,498.1	4,704.4	5,135.8	6,097.8	34.5	9.2	18.7	18.7	24.3	26.2	31.8
Imports of services	1,728.1	2,283.4	3,291.0	3,553.5	32.1	44.1	8.0	9.2	11.8	16.8	18.6
6. Statistical Discrepancy	0.0	834.2	283.8	512.9				0.0	4.3	1.5	2.7
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	19,389.6	19,566.7	19,150.9	3.7	0.9	-2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A7: Gross Domestic Product by type of expenditure Implicit price deflators (2010=100)

Type of expenditure	Implicit price deflators (2010=100)				Inflation rates (%)		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
1. Government final consumption expenditure	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
2. Household final consumption expenditure	100.0	102.7	104.0	103.5	2.7	1.3	-0.5
3. Gross capital formation	100.0	100.0	100.2	102.5	0.0	0.2	2.3
Gross fixed capital formation	100.0	100.0	100.2	102.5	0.0	0.2	2.3
Construction	100.0	99.7	100.1	99.9	-0.3	0.4	-0.2
Machinery and equipment	100.0	100.2	100.2	103.9	0.2	0.0	3.7
Change in inventories	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.7	0.2	0.0	0.5
4. Exports of goods and services	100.0	132.5	135.0	132.0	32.5	1.9	-2.2
Exports of goods	100.0	134.3	136.8	133.8	34.3	1.9	-2.2
Exports of services	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
5. Less Imports of goods and services	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Imports of goods	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.6	0.2	0.0	0.4
Imports of services	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	120.2	121.6	118.2	20.2	1.2	-2.8

Tables A8-A9: Components of Gross Value Added at current prices, 2010 – 2013

Item	Value (BND Million)				Growth rates (%)			Share in GVA (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Compensation of employees	4,643.8	4,657.8	4,915.2	4,937.1	0.3	5.5	0.4	24.4	19.7	20.3	21.4
2. Consumption of fixed capital	792.6	881.7	934.5	942.7	11.2	6.0	0.9	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.1
3. Other taxes on production	13.6	13.9	14.7	14.5	2.0	5.9	-0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4. Net operating surplus/mixed income	13,593.0	18,122.7	18,316.7	17,186.7	33.3	1.1	-6.2	71.4	76.5	75.7	74.5
Gross value added	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,181.0	23,081.0	24.3	2.1	-4.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A10: Comparison of GVA by kind of economic activity at current prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)

Kind of economic activity	Value (BND Million)							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Oil and gas mining	9,574.5	8,571.7	12,756.7	12,046.7	12,655.9	11,803.7	11,423.7	10,433.5
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas	2,552.6	1,890.1	3,545.1	2,293.6	3,609.4	2,330.8	3,475.8	2,310.4
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	18.5	28.8	19.5	29.0	26.1	37.7	20.7	31.4
4. Livestock and poultry	51.7	45.9	56.8	51.0	62.3	56.8	61.5	56.7
5. Forestry	16.8	2.9	14.6	2.9	14.0	4.3	15.4	2.3
6. Fishery	50.0	50.6	42.6	48.9	53.6	52.7	57.4	55.9
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	29.7	57.6	28.1	52.4	33.4	54.0	35.1	60.1
8. Other manufacturing	203.9	87.8	256.3	87.9	313.7	113.6	224.2	118.9
9. Electricity and water	131.7	131.5	131.4	135.5	134.0	141.7	137.7	142.7
10. Construction	338.8	524.1	449.9	550.2	547.3	614.6	555.8	690.2
11. Wholesale and retail trade	754.6	623.2	812.5	659.3	890.6	704.2	952.3	743.5
12. Water transport	128.2	157.2	112.9	161.6	150.3	179.4	192.2	200.7
13. Air transport	70.0	122.6	67.7	153.1	56.2	167.4	54.0	172.6
14. Other transport services	93.4	122.7	91.7	119.6	122.1	126.7	142.1	131.0
15. Communication	254.1	173.8	275.5	187.8	284.2	208.8	285.7	223.1
16. Finance	759.6	583.4	793.9	571.8	863.9	585.1	911.6	618.7
17. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	619.8	438.4	633.8	443.1	648.8	445.7	664.2	480.1
18. Hotels and restaurants	149.2	74.1	158.5	79.9	163.7	86.9	184.0	99.6
19. Health and education services	731.0	132.2	759.7	142.2	780.3	157.3	806.7	177.6
20. Business services	353.3	612.9	389.4	641.4	462.6	696.2	529.2	729.0
21. Domestic services	68.7	53.7	70.1	54.8	71.6	60.1	73.0	70.6
22. Other private services	99.7	69.7	98.6	71.0	101.1	78.0	103.3	80.5
23. Government Services	1,993.0	2,312.5	2,110.7	2,412.5	2,136.1	2,479.6	2,175.2	2,528.8
Gross Value Added at basic prices	19,043.0	16,867.3	23,676.0	20,996.3	24,181.0	21,185.2	23,081.0	20,157.7
Taxes less subsidies on products	-353.2		-373.4		-378.7		-442.2	
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	16,867.3	23,302.6	20,996.3	23,802.3	21,185.2	22,638.8	20,157.7

**Table A11: Percentage difference in GVA by kind of economic activity at current prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)**

Kind of economic activity	Percentage difference between new and old estimates of GVA (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Oil and gas mining	11.7	5.9	7.2	9.5
Manufacture of liquefied natural gas	35.1	54.6	54.9	50.4
Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	-35.7	-32.9	-30.8	-33.9
Livestock and poultry	12.7	11.2	9.7	8.6
Forestry	484.0	400.0	222.2	560.4
Fishery	-1.1	-12.8	1.7	2.7
Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	-48.5	-46.3	-38.1	-41.6
Other manufacturing	132.2	191.6	176.2	88.6
Electricity and water	0.1	-3.1	-5.4	-3.5
Construction	-35.4	-18.2	-10.9	-19.5
Wholesale and retail trade	21.1	23.2	26.5	28.1
Water transport	-18.4	-30.1	-16.3	-4.2
Air transport	-42.8	-55.8	-66.4	-68.7
Other transport services	-23.9	-23.3	-3.6	8.5
Communication	46.2	46.7	36.1	28.1
Finance	30.2	38.8	47.7	47.3
Real estate & ownership of dwellings	41.4	43.0	45.5	38.3
Hotels and restaurants	101.3	98.4	88.4	84.7
Health and education services	452.9	434.1	396.1	354.3
Business services	-42.4	-39.3	-33.6	-27.4
Domestic services	28.1	28.1	19.1	3.5
Other private services	43.1	38.9	29.7	28.3
Government Services	-13.8	-12.5	-13.9	-14.0
Gross Value Added at basic prices	12.9	12.8	14.1	14.5

**Table A12: Comparison of growth rates in GVA by kind of economic activity at current prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)**

Kind of economic activity	Growth rates (%)					
	2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Oil and gas mining	33.2	40.5	-0.8	-2.0	-9.7	-11.6
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas	38.9	21.3	1.8	1.6	-3.7	-0.9
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	5.0	0.6	33.9	29.8	-20.5	-16.7
4. Livestock and poultry	9.8	11.2	9.8	11.3	-1.2	-0.2
5. Forestry	-12.8	1.9	-4.3	48.5	10.2	-46.2
6. Fishery	-14.8	-3.3	25.7	7.8	7.1	6.0
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	-5.1	-9.1	18.8	3.1	4.9	11.2
8. Other manufacturing	25.7	0.1	22.4	29.2	-28.5	4.7
9. Electricity and water	-0.3	3.0	2.0	4.5	2.7	0.7
10. Construction	32.8	5.0	21.6	11.7	1.6	12.3
11. Wholesale and retail trade	7.7	5.8	9.6	6.8	6.9	5.6
12. Water transport	-11.9	2.8	33.1	11.0	27.9	11.9
13. Air transport	-3.3	24.9	-17.0	9.3	-3.9	3.1
14. Other transport services	-1.8	-2.5	33.2	5.9	16.4	3.4
15. Communication	8.4	8.0	3.1	11.2	0.5	6.9
16. Finance	4.5	-2.0	8.8	2.3	5.5	5.7
17. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	2.2	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.4	7.7
18. Hotels and restaurants	6.2	7.8	3.2	8.7	12.4	14.7
19. Health and education services	3.9	7.6	2.7	10.6	3.4	12.9
20. Business services	10.2	4.6	18.8	8.5	14.4	4.7
21. Domestic services	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.7	2.0	17.4
22. Other private services	-1.1	1.9	2.6	9.8	2.1	3.3
23. Government Services	5.9	4.3	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.0
Gross Value Added at basic prices	24.3	24.5	2.1	0.9	-4.5	-4.9
Taxes less subsidies on products	5.7		1.4		16.8	
Gross Domestic Product	24.7	24.5	2.1	0.9	-4.9	-4.9

[illegible]

**Table A14: Comparison of GVA by kind of economic activity at constant prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)**

Kind of economic activity	Value (BND Million)							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Oil and gas mining	9,574.5	4,075.0	9,699.8	4,199.5	9,471.3	4,047.8	8,764.9	3,624.8
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas	2,552.6	1,429.6	2,698.5	1,487.6	2,585.2	1,496.0	2,616.0	1,517.3
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	18.5	34.4	18.9	33.3	24.0	44.4	19.2	36.8
4. Livestock and poultry	51.7	55.9	56.0	63.8	59.5	66.8	59.0	68.0
5. Forestry	16.8	2.9	15.6	2.9	15.6	4.3	16.3	2.3
6. Fishery	50.0	39.3	43.0	38.5	45.2	39.4	48.0	37.8
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	29.7	43.3	28.1	38.8	33.5	38.6	35.1	40.2
8. Other manufacturing	203.9	89.6	240.4	89.5	289.7	92.9	213.7	100.2
9. Electricity and water	131.7	98.9	129.7	102.8	137.8	107.2	141.9	109.0
10. Construction	338.8	488.7	451.4	504.9	546.8	525.3	556.3	552.4
11. Wholesale and retail trade	754.6	612.8	811.3	640.9	889.1	681.5	933.3	706.4
12. Water transport	128.2	200.5	112.9	211.3	150.3	219.3	192.2	225.8
13. Air transport	70.0	72.5	72.9	86.3	63.8	91.2	66.3	92.5
14. Other transport services	93.4	134.6	91.7	129.4	122.2	133.2	139.8	138.8
15. Communication	254.1	183.4	275.5	192.1	284.2	204.8	285.7	215.7
16. Finance	759.6	504.4	793.8	496.9	863.9	511.6	911.5	527.1
17. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	619.8	432.3	633.8	438.9	648.8	440.9	664.2	456.3
18. Hotels and restaurants	149.2	64.0	158.4	74.7	163.4	79.9	183.7	84.9
19. Health and education services	731.0	136.5	758.9	146.9	777.5	156.9	802.2	163.0
20. Business services	353.3	639.9	388.9	669.5	461.5	708.7	526.0	723.8
21. Domestic services	68.7	49.2	70.1	53.4	71.6	56.8	73.0	59.2
22. Other private services	99.7	70.5	98.5	81.8	101.0	89.1	102.9	92.4
23. Government Services	1,993.0	2,388.2	2,107.8	2,468.9	2,130.8	2,532.6	2,161.5	2,577.7
Gross Value Added at basic prices	19,043.0	11,846.5	19,756.0	12,252.8	19,936.4	12,369.0	19,512.8	12,152.3
Taxes less subsidies on products	-353.2		-366.4		-369.8		-361.9	
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	11,846.5	19,389.6	12,252.8	19,566.7	12,369.0	19,150.9	12,152.3

**Table A15: Comparison of growth rates in GVA by kind of economic activity at constant prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)**

Kind of economic activity	Growth rates (%)					
	2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Oil and gas mining	1.3	3.1	-2.4	-3.6	-7.5	-10.4
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas	5.7	4.1	-4.2	0.6	1.2	1.4
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	1.9	-3.2	27.0	33.3	-19.7	-17.1
4. Livestock and poultry	8.4	14.0	6.2	4.9	-0.8	1.7
5. Forestry	-7.2	1.9	0.2	48.5	4.6	-46.3
6. Fishery	-14.1	-2.0	5.3	2.2	6.1	-4.0
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	-5.2	-10.3	19.0	-0.5	4.7	4.2
8. Other manufacturing	17.9	0.0	20.5	3.8	-26.3	7.7
9. Electricity and water	-1.5	3.9	6.2	4.2	3.0	1.7
10. Construction	33.2	3.3	21.1	4.0	1.8	5.2
11. Wholesale and retail trade	7.5	4.6	9.6	6.3	5.0	3.6
12. Water transport	-11.9	5.4	33.1	3.8	27.9	3.0
13. Air transport	4.1	18.9	-12.5	5.7	3.9	1.5
14. Other transport services	-1.9	-3.9	33.2	2.9	14.4	4.2
15. Communication	8.4	4.8	3.1	6.6	0.5	5.4
16. Finance	4.5	-1.5	8.8	3.0	5.5	3.0
17. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	2.2	1.5	2.4	0.4	2.4	3.5
18. Hotels and restaurants	6.2	16.7	3.2	6.9	12.4	6.2
19. Health and education services	3.8	7.6	2.5	6.8	3.2	3.9
20. Business services	10.1	4.6	18.7	5.9	14.0	2.1
21. Domestic services	2.0	8.6	2.0	6.3	2.0	4.2
22. Other private services	-1.2	16.1	2.5	8.8	2.0	3.8
23. Government Services	5.8	3.4	1.1	2.6	1.4	1.8
Gross Value Added at basic prices	3.7	3.4	0.9	0.9	-2.1	-1.8
Taxes less subsidies on products	3.7		0.9		-2.1	
Gross Domestic Product	3.7	3.4	0.9	0.9	-2.1	-1.8

Table A16: Comparison of Implicit price deflators in GVA by kind of economic activity
between New Series (2010=100) and Old Series (2000=100)

Kind of economic activity	Implicit Price Deflators							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Oil and gas mining	100.0	210.3	131.5	286.9	133.6	291.6	130.3	287.8
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas	100.0	132.2	131.4	154.2	139.6	155.8	132.9	152.3
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	100.0	83.9	103.0	87.1	108.7	84.8	107.6	85.3
4. Livestock and poultry	100.0	82.1	101.3	80.0	104.7	84.9	104.3	83.4
5. Forestry	100.0	100.0	94.0	100.0	89.8	100.0	94.6	100.1
6. Fishery	100.0	128.7	99.2	127.0	118.4	133.9	119.5	147.9
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	100.0	133.2	100.0	135.1	99.8	140.0	100.0	149.4
8. Other manufacturing	100.0	98.0	106.6	98.2	108.3	122.2	104.9	118.7
9. Electricity and water	100.0	132.9	101.3	131.9	97.3	132.2	97.0	130.9
10. Construction	100.0	107.2	99.7	109.0	100.1	117.0	99.9	124.9
11. Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	101.7	100.1	102.9	100.2	103.3	102.0	105.3
12. Water transport	100.0	78.4	100.0	76.5	100.0	81.8	100.0	88.9
13. Air transport	100.0	169.0	92.8	177.5	88.1	183.7	81.5	186.6
14. Other transport services	100.0	91.1	100.0	92.4	100.0	95.1	101.7	94.4
15. Communication	100.0	94.8	100.0	97.7	100.0	101.9	100.0	103.4
16. Finance	100.0	115.7	100.0	115.1	100.0	114.4	100.0	117.4
17. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	100.0	101.4	100.0	100.9	100.0	101.1	100.0	105.2
18. Hotels and restaurants	100.0	115.8	100.1	106.9	100.1	108.7	100.2	117.4
19. Health and education services	100.0	96.8	100.1	96.8	100.4	100.2	100.6	109.0
20. Business services	100.0	95.8	100.1	95.8	100.2	98.2	100.6	100.7
21. Domestic services	100.0	109.1	100.0	102.5	100.0	105.8	100.0	119.2
22. Other private services	100.0	98.8	100.0	86.7	100.2	87.5	100.3	87.1
23. Government Services	100.0	96.8	100.1	97.7	100.2	97.9	100.6	98.1
Gross Value Added at basic prices	100.0	142.4	119.8	171.4	121.3	171.3	118.3	165.9
Taxes less subsidies on products	100.0		101.9		102.4		122.2	
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	142.4	120.2	171.4	121.6	171.3	118.2	165.9

**Table A17: Comparison of inflation rates from Implicit price deflators in GVA by kind of economic activity
between New Series (2010=100) and Old Series (2000=100)**

Kind of economic activity	Inflation rates (%)					
	2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Oil and gas mining	31.5	36.4	1.6	1.7	-2.5	-1.3
2. Manufacture of liquefied natural gas	31.4	16.6	6.3	1.1	-4.8	-2.3
3. Vegetables, fruits & other agriculture	3.0	3.9	5.5	-2.6	-0.9	0.5
4. Livestock and poultry	1.3	-2.4	3.4	6.1	-0.4	-1.8
5. Forestry	-6.0	0.0	-4.5	0.0	5.4	0.1
6. Fishery	-0.8	-1.3	19.4	5.4	0.9	10.4
7. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	0.0	1.4	-0.2	3.6	0.2	6.7
8. Other manufacturing	6.6	0.1	1.6	24.5	-3.1	-2.9
9. Electricity and water	1.3	-0.8	-4.0	0.3	-0.2	-1.0
10. Construction	-0.3	1.6	0.4	7.4	-0.2	6.8
11. Wholesale and retail trade	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.9	1.9
12. Water transport	0.0	-2.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	8.6
13. Air transport	-7.2	5.1	-5.1	3.5	-7.5	1.6
14. Other transport services	0.0	1.4	-0.1	2.9	1.7	-0.8
15. Communication	0.0	3.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.4
16. Finance	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.6	0.0	2.6
17. Real estate & ownership of dwellings	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.1
18. Hotels and restaurants	0.1	-7.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	8.0
19. Health and education services	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.2	8.7
20. Business services	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.4	2.5
21. Domestic services	0.0	-6.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	12.7
22. Other private services	0.0	-12.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	-0.5
23. Government Services	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Gross Value Added at basic prices	19.8	20.4	1.2	0.0	-2.5	-3.2

**Table A18: Comparison of GDP by type of expenditure at current prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)**

Type of expenditure	Value (BND Million)							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Government final consumption expenditure	4,140.1	3,780.7	4,364.3	3,566.6	4,388.7	3,659.4	4,565.0	3,691.8
2. Household final consumption expenditure	2,749.8	3,908.6	2,976.5	4,088.9	3,275.5	4,333.2	3,455.3	4,492.1
3. Gross capital formation	4,427.7	2,678.3	6,064.3	2,750.4	7,826.7	2,880.6	8,963.5	3,087.0
Gross fixed capital formation	4,398.1	2,677.6	6,038.6	2,749.7	7,799.1	2,880.0	8,932.7	3,086.6
Construction	1,964.5	1,608.8	2,427.2	1,666.0	3,000.5	1,701.1	3,036.5	1,832.6
Machinery and equipment	2,433.6	1,068.8	3,611.4	1,083.7	4,798.6	1,178.9	5,896.2	1,254.0
Change in inventories	29.6	0.7	25.7	0.7	27.6	0.6	30.7	0.4
4. Exports of goods and services	12,598.5	13,736.6	16,196.8	16,726.0	16,699.6	17,237.3	15,404.3	15,351.4
Exports of goods	11,970.6	12,302.1	15,566.9	15,206.5	16,096.5	15,846.5	14,787.7	13,931.9
Exports of services	627.8	1,434.5	629.9	1,519.5	603.2	1,390.7	616.6	1,419.5
5. Less Imports of goods and services	5,226.3	5,544.7	6,998.1	5,994.5	8,445.3	6,616.1	9,711.0	6,548.2
Imports of goods	3,498.1	3,349.2	4,711.6	3,697.8	5,146.1	4,461.9	6,135.4	4,520.6
Imports of services	1,728.1	2,195.5	2,286.6	2,296.7	3,299.2	2,154.1	3,575.6	2,027.6
6. Statistical Discrepancy	0.0	-1692.1	698.8	-141.1	57.1	-316.1	-38.2	83.5
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	16,867.3	23,302.6	20,996.3	23,802.3	21,185.2	22,638.8	20,157.7

**Table A19: Percentage difference in GDP by type of expenditure at current prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)**

Type of expenditure	Percentage difference between new and old estimates of GDP (%)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Government final consumption expenditure	9.5	22.4	19.9	23.7
2. Household final consumption expenditure	-29.6	-27.2	-24.4	-23.1
3. Gross capital formation	65.3	120.5	171.7	190.4
Gross fixed capital formation	64.3	119.6	170.8	189.4
Construction	22.1	45.7	76.4	65.7
Machinery and equipment	127.7	233.2	307.0	370.2
Change in inventories				
4. Exports of goods and services	-8.3	-3.2	-3.1	0.3
Exports of goods	-2.7	2.4	1.6	6.1
Exports of services	-56.2	-58.5	-56.6	-56.6
5. Less Imports of goods and services	-5.7	16.7	27.6	48.3
Imports of goods	4.4	27.4	15.3	35.7
Imports of services	-21.3	-0.4	53.2	76.3
Gross Domestic Product	10.8	11.0	12.4	12.3

Table A20: Comparison of growth rates in GDP by type of expenditure at current prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)

Type of expenditure	Growth rates (%)					
	2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Government final consumption expenditure	5.4	-5.7	0.6	2.6	4.0	0.9
2. Household final consumption expenditure	8.2	4.6	10.0	6.0	5.5	3.7
3. Gross capital formation	37.0	2.7	29.1	4.7	14.5	7.2
Gross fixed capital formation	37.3	2.7	29.2	4.7	14.5	7.2
Construction	23.6	3.6	23.6	2.1	1.2	7.7
Machinery and equipment	48.4	1.4	32.9	8.8	22.9	6.4
Change in inventories	-13.0	0.0	7.5	-14.3	11.3	-33.3
4. Exports of goods and services	28.6	21.8	3.1	3.1	-7.8	-10.9
Exports of goods	30.0	23.6	3.4	4.2	-8.1	-12.1
Exports of services	0.3	5.9	-4.2	-8.5	2.2	2.1
5. Less Imports of goods and services	33.9	8.1	20.7	10.4	15.0	-1.0
Imports of goods	34.7	10.4	9.2	20.7	19.2	1.3
Imports of services	32.3	4.6	44.3	-6.2	8.4	-5.9
Gross Domestic Product	24.7	24.5	2.1	0.9	-4.9	-4.9

Table A21: Comparison of Shares in GDP by type of expenditure at current prices between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)

[illegible]

**Table A22: Comparison of GDP by type of expenditure at constant prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)**

Type of expenditure	Value (BND Million)							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Government final consumption expenditure	4,140.1	4,055.2	4,358.0	3,907.1	4,377.4	3,987.0	4,535.9	4,029.0
2. Household final consumption expenditure	2,749.8	4,010.8	2,898.6	4,157.9	3,149.7	4,375.5	3,339.7	4,499.2
3. Gross capital formation	4,427.7	2,398.3	6,066.0	2,448.4	7,813.8	2,521.2	8,747.3	2,661.3
Gross fixed capital formation	4,398.1	2,397.6	6,040.4	2,447.8	7,786.2	2,520.6	8,716.7	2,660.9
Construction	1,964.5	1,491.5	2,435.4	1,528.4	2,997.4	1,554.9	3,040.3	1,649.1
Machinery and equipment	2,433.6	906.1	3,605.0	919.4	4,788.8	965.7	5,676.4	1,011.8
Change in inventories	29.6	0.7	25.7	0.6	27.6	0.6	30.5	0.4
4. Exports of goods and services	12,598.5	6,944.1	12,220.5	6,700.3	12,368.8	6,462.4	11,666.5	5,931.8
Exports of goods	11,970.6	5,923.0	11,591.5	5,618.7	11,767.1	5,472.4	11,053.8	4,921.3
Exports of services	627.8	1021.2	629.0	1,081.7	601.7	990.0	612.7	1,010.5
5. Less Imports of goods and services	5,226.3	5,500.4	6,987.8	6,129.7	8,426.8	6,901.5	9,651.3	6,804.3
Imports of goods	3,498.1	3,654.1	4,704.4	4,192.0	5,135.8	5,088.9	6,097.8	5,097.2
Imports of services	1,728.1	1,846.3	2,283.4	1,937.7	3,291.0	1,812.6	3,553.5	1,707.1
Statistical Discrepancy	0.0	-61.5	834.2	1,168.8	283.8	1,924.4	512.9	1,835.3
Gross Domestic Product	18,689.8	11,846.5	19,389.6	12,252.8	19,566.7	12,369.0	19,150.9	12,152.3

**Table A23: Comparison of growth rates in GDP by type of expenditure at constant prices
between New Series (2010 = 100) and Old Series (2000 = 100)**

Type of expenditure	Growth rate (%)					
	2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Government final consumption expenditure	5.3	-3.7	0.4	2.0	3.6	1.1
2. Household final consumption expenditure	5.4	3.7	8.7	5.2	6.0	2.8
3. Gross capital formation	37.0	2.1	28.8	3.0	11.9	5.6
Gross fixed capital formation	37.3	2.1	28.9	3.0	12.0	5.6
Construction	24.0	2.5	23.1	1.7	1.4	6.1
Machinery and equipment	48.1	1.5	32.8	5.0	18.5	4.8
Change in inventories	-13.2	-14.3	7.5	0.0	10.8	-33.3
4. Exports of goods and services	-3.0	-3.5	1.2	-3.6	-5.7	-8.2
Exports of goods	-3.2	-5.1	1.5	-2.6	-6.1	-10.1
Exports of services	0.2	5.9	-4.4	-8.5	1.8	2.1
5. Less Imports of goods and services	33.7	11.4	20.6	12.6	14.5	-1.4
Imports of goods	34.5	14.7	9.2	21.4	18.7	0.2
Imports of services	32.1	5.0	44.1	-6.5	8.0	-5.8
Gross Domestic Product	3.7	3.4	0.9	0.9	-2.1	-1.8

Table A24: Comparison of Implicit price deflators in GDP by type of expenditure
between New Series (2010=100) and Old Series (2000=100)

Type of expenditure	Implicit price deflators							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Government final consumption expenditure	100.0	93.2	100.1	91.3	100.3	91.8	100.6	91.6
2. Household final consumption expenditure	100.0	97.5	102.7	98.3	104.0	99.0	103.5	99.8
3. Gross capital formation	100.0	111.7	100.0	112.3	100.2	114.3	102.5	116.0
Gross fixed capital formation	100.0	111.7	100.0	112.3	100.2	114.3	102.5	116.0
Construction	100.0	107.9	99.7	109.0	100.1	109.4	99.9	111.1
Machinery and equipment	100.0	118.0	100.2	117.9	100.2	122.1	103.9	123.9
Change in inventories	100.0	100.0	100.2	116.7	100.2	100.0	100.7	100.0
4. Exports of goods and services	100.0	197.8	132.5	249.6	135.0	266.7	132.0	258.8
Exports of goods	100.0	207.7	134.3	270.6	136.8	289.6	133.8	283.1
Exports of services	100.0	140.5	100.1	140.5	100.2	140.5	100.6	140.5
5. Less Imports of goods and services	100.0	100.8	100.1	97.8	100.2	95.9	100.6	96.2
Imports of goods	100.0	91.7	100.2	88.2	100.2	87.7	100.6	88.7
Imports of services	100.0	118.9	100.1	118.5	100.2	118.8	100.6	118.8
Total Gross Domestic Product	100.0	142.4	120.2	171.4	121.6	171.3	118.2	165.9

**Table A25: Comparison of inflation rates from Implicit price deflators in GDP by type of expenditure
between New Series (2010=100) and Old Series (2000=100)**

Type of expenditure	Inflation rates from IPDs					
	2011		2012		2013	
	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1. Government final consumption expenditure	0.1	-2.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	-0.2
2. Household final consumption expenditure	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.7	-0.5	0.8
3. Gross capital formation	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.7	2.3	1.5
Gross fixed capital formation	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.7	2.3	1.5
Construction	-0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	-0.2	1.6
Machinery and equipment	0.2	-0.1	0.0	3.6	3.7	1.5
Change in inventories	0.2	16.7	0.0	-14.3	0.5	0.0
4. Exports of goods and services	32.5	26.2	1.9	6.9	-2.2	-3.0
Exports of goods	34.3	30.3	1.9	7.0	-2.2	-2.2
Exports of services	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
5. Less Imports of goods and services	0.1	-3.0	0.1	-2.0	0.4	0.4
Imports of goods	0.2	-3.8	0.0	-0.6	0.4	1.2
Imports of services	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1
Gross Domestic Product	20.2	20.4	1.2	0.0	-2.8	-3.2

Table A26: Total supplies and uses of products in the economy, 2010 to 2012
New Series (2010=100)

Value (BND Million)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013
SUPPLIES OF PRODUCTS				
1. Total supply at purchasers' prices (2+3+4)	36,698.9	46,085.8	49,000.6	48,942.4
2. Gross output at basic prices	31,825.8	39,461.1	40,934.0	39,673.6
3. Imports	5,226.3	6,998.1	8,445.3	9,711.0
4. Taxes less subsidies on products	-353.2	-373.4	-378.7	-442.2
USES OF PRODUCTS at purchasers' prices				
5. Total uses (6+7+8+9+10+11+12)	36,698.9	46,085.8	49,000.6	48,942.4
6. Inter industry uses	12,782.8	15,785.1	16,753.0	16,592.6
7. Household consumption expenditure	2,749.8	2,976.5	3,275.5	3,455.3
8. Government consumption expenditure	4,140.1	4,364.3	4,388.7	4,565.0
9. Gross fixed capital formation	4,398.1	6,038.6	7,799.1	8,932.7
10. Change in inventories	29.6	25.7	27.6	30.7
11. Exports	12,598.5	16,196.8	16,699.6	15,404.3
12. Statistical Discrepancy	0.0	698.8	57.1	-38.2
Gross Value Added and Gross Domestic Product				
13. Gross Value Added (2-6)	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,181.0	23,081.0
14. Gross Domestic Product (13+4) or (5-6-3)	18,689.8	23,302.6	23,802.3	22,638.8

Table A27: Total supplies and uses by products in the economy, 2010 (BND Million)

Products	Supplies					Uses						
	Domestic supply at basic prices	Imports	Trade and transport margins	Taxes less subsidies on products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Inter-industry use	HFCE	GFCE	GCF	Exports	Final use	Total uses at purchasers' prices
1. Rice	2.8	51.5	14.7	-7.2	61.8	40.9	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	61.8
2. Vegetables	16.9	28.4	25.5	0.0	70.8	46.4	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	70.8
3. Fruits	3.1	35.4	17.4	0.0	56.0	21.9	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	34.1	56.0
4. Other crops	2.5	2.6	9.3	0.0	14.4	2.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	14.4
5. Livestock and poultry	93.0	45.8	69.1	-0.2	207.7	121.7	86.4	0.0	-0.7	0.3	86.0	207.7
6. Forestry	33.3	0.6	21.2	0.0	55.1	53.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	55.1
7. Fishery	64.8	24.9	61.5	0.0	151.1	1,01.4	48.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	49.7	151.1
8. Oil and gas mining	9,599.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,599.3	3,393.1	0.0	0.0	31.7	6,174.5	6,206.2	9,599.3
9. Other mining including support services to mining	1,834.8	32.9	39.4	0.0	1,907.2	1,067.6	5.4	0.0	830.5	3.6	839.5	1,907.2
10. Manufacture of food and beverage products	24.5	409.3	135.6	22.0	591.4	454.5	133.4	0.0	0.3	3.2	136.9	591.4
11. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	33.4	157.0	82.3	0.6	273.2	163.6	91.7	0.0	-0.2	18.1	109.6	273.2
12. Printing and reproduction of recorded media	12.9	40.3	21.9	-9.8	65.4	54.5	9.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	10.9	65.4
13. Manufacture of refined petroleum products	6,471.3	178.6	360.3	-226.6	6,783.5	1,272.9	100.9	0.0	-8.0	5,417.7	5,510.6	6,783.5
14. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	69.7	95.9	70.6	0.0	236.2	229.8	3.7	0.0	0.7	2.1	6.4	236.2
15. Other manufacturing products	297.6	2,528.7	1,116.0	133.2	4,075.4	1,728.1	387.6	0.0	1,608.4	351.3	2,347.3	4,075.4
16. Electricity, gas and steam	289.7	0.0	0.0	-74.0	215.7	139.0	76.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.7	215.7
17. Water supply, sewerage	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	18.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	30.3
18. Construction	2,209.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,209.7	215.3	26.7	0.0	1,964.5	3.1	1,994.3	2,209.7
19. Sale of motor vehicles	270.8	0.0	-270.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	124.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.7	90.7	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	124.7
21. Trade	1,279.0	0.0	-1,279.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Land transport	48.5	28.1	-71.6	0.0	5.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.6	5.0
23. Water transport	355.8	28.1	-274.4	0.0	109.4	37.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	68.4	72.4	109.4
24. Air transport	465.0	112.2	-64.2	-142.2	370.9	108.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	250.8	262.9	370.9
25. Warehousing and support activities for transportation	169.8	0.0	-84.9	0.0	84.9	37.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	47.3	84.9
26. Postal and courier	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	10.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.9
27. Hotels	45.5	334.2	0.0	0.0	379.7	305.4	43.5	0.0	0.0	30.8	74.3	379.7
28. Restaurants	341.8	133.7	0.0	0.0	475.5	311.8	151.4	0.0	0.0	12.3	163.7	475.5
29. Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV and radio	64.5	0.0	0.0	-49.0	15.5	4.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	15.5
30. Telecommunication	463.4	30.9	0.0	0.0	494.2	417.9	73.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	76.4	494.2
31. Computer programming, consultancy & information	44.8	30.9	0.0	0.0	75.7	72.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	75.7
32. Banking	657.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	657.5	260.0	396.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	397.5	657.5
33. Insurance and other financial auxiliary services	285.3	29.1	0.0	0.0	314.4	233.8	63.6	0.0	0.0	17.0	80.6	314.4
34. Real estate	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	36.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	36.7

Products	Supplies					Uses						
	Domestic supply at basic prices	Imports	Trade and transport margins	Taxes less subsidies on products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Inter-industry use	HFCE	GFCE	GCF	Exports	Final use	Total uses at purchasers' prices
35. Owner occupied dwellings	639.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	639.5	0.0	639.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	639.5	639.5
36. Legal activities	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	27.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	28.1
37. Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2
38. Architectural and engineering	282.0	254.5	0.0	0.0	536.6	506.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	30.3	536.6
39. Other Professional, scientific & technical services	76.9	216.3	0.0	0.0	293.1	259.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	32.7	34.1	293.1
40. Travel agencies	142.3	56.1	0.0	0.0	198.4	96.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	91.2	101.7	198.4
41. Other administrative and support services	281.8	233.5	0.0	0.0	515.3	506.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.9	515.3
42. Public admin., defence; compulsory social security	3,283.0	38.2	0.0	0.0	3,321.2	122.4	4.6	3,165.6	0.0	28.7	3,198.8	3,321.2
43. Education	782.9	33.4	0.0	0.0	816.3	80.9	67.1	665.3	0.0	3.1	735.5	816.3
44. Health	362.4	33.4	0.0	0.0	395.8	75.7	7.7	309.3	0.0	3.1	320.1	395.8
45. Domestic services	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7	0.0	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7	68.7
46. Other services	110.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	112.2	40.1	72.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.1	112.2
Total supplies and uses	31,825.8	5,226.3	0.0	-353.2	36,698.9	12,782.8	2,749.8	4,140.1	4,427.7	12,598.5	23,916.1	36,698.9

Table A28: Gross output, Intermediate consumption and GVA by kind of economic activity at current prices (BND Million), 2010 – 2013

Kind of economic activity	Gross output at basic prices				Intermediate consumption				Gross Value Added at basic prices			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Rice	2.6	3.9	4.5	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.3	3.4	3.9	2.8
2. Vegetables	17.8	18.3	17.4	17.8	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	12.6	13.0	12.3	12.6
3. Fruits	3.1	2.4	10.5	4.7	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.0	2.4	1.9	8.3	3.7
4. Other crops	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6
5. Livestock and poultry	115.2	125.2	141.2	139.5	63.5	68.4	78.9	77.9	51.7	56.8	62.3	61.5
6. Forestry	28.3	24.7	23.6	26.0	11.5	10.1	9.6	10.6	16.8	14.6	14.0	15.4
7. Fishery	65.4	55.7	70.0	75.0	15.4	13.1	16.5	17.6	50.0	42.6	53.6	57.4
8. Oil and gas mining	11,241.8	15,124.4	14,950.5	13,325.1	2,343.0	3,152.2	3,115.9	2,777.2	8,898.8	11,972.2	11,834.6	10,547.9
9. Other mining including support services to mining	1,244.2	1,444.5	1,512.3	1,612.7	568.5	660.0	691.0	736.9	675.7	784.5	821.3	875.8
10. Manufacture of food and beverage products	69.5	81.4	92.5	87.8	45.3	53.0	60.2	57.2	24.2	28.4	32.2	30.6
11. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	39.4	37.4	44.4	46.6	9.8	9.3	11.0	11.5	29.7	28.1	33.4	35.1
12. Printing and reproduction of recorded media	41.0	40.6	40.9	39.0	23.6	23.3	23.5	22.3	17.4	17.3	17.5	16.8
13. Manufacture of refined petroleum products	5,907.9	8,205.1	8,353.8	8,044.5	3,355.3	4,659.9	4,744.4	4,568.8	2,552.6	3,545.1	3,609.4	3,475.8
14. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	126.7	133.0	142.2	170.1	81.2	85.2	91.1	109.0	45.5	47.8	51.1	61.1
15. Other manufacturing products	296.6	414.4	541.4	294.4	180.0	251.4	328.5	178.6	116.7	163.0	212.9	115.8
16. Electricity, gas and steam	292.9	293.6	302.5	299.4	166.9	168.2	175.7	171.3	126.0	125.4	126.8	128.1
17. Water supply, sewerage	12.1	12.8	15.4	20.5	6.4	6.8	8.2	10.9	5.7	6.0	7.2	9.6
18. Construction	1,948.6	2,587.9	3,147.9	3,196.7	1,609.8	2,137.9	2,600.6	2,640.9	338.8	449.9	547.3	555.8
19. Sale of motor vehicles	362.6	369.3	446.4	499.3	246.5	251.0	303.4	339.3	116.1	118.3	143.0	159.9
20. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	49.3	40.2	42.4	46.7	17.9	14.6	15.4	17.0	31.3	25.6	27.0	29.7
21. Trade	1,017.1	1,120.2	1,207.3	1,277.7	410.0	451.6	486.7	515.1	607.1	668.6	720.6	762.7
22. Land transport	41.4	26.1	28.9	29.7	21.5	13.6	15.1	15.5	19.8	12.5	13.9	14.2
23. Water transport	366.7	323.0	429.9	550.0	238.5	210.1	279.6	357.7	128.2	112.9	150.3	192.2
24. Air transport	465.2	449.7	373.3	358.8	395.1	382.0	317.1	304.8	70.0	67.7	56.2	54.0
25. Warehousing and support activities for transportation	165.8	184.2	280.7	346.8	117.5	130.6	199.0	245.9	48.2	53.6	81.6	100.9
26. Postal and courier	5.1	5.5	5.5	6.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9
27. Hotels	60.3	61.6	56.6	74.3	37.0	37.8	34.8	45.6	23.3	23.8	21.9	28.7
28. Restaurants	241.3	258.2	271.8	297.7	115.4	123.5	130.0	142.4	125.9	134.7	141.8	155.3
29. Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV and radio	84.5	85.9	89.2	91.2	43.2	44.1	46.1	45.9	41.4	41.9	43.1	45.3
30. Telecommunication	460.5	499.3	515.1	517.1	208.7	226.3	233.4	234.3	251.8	273.1	281.7	282.8
31. Computer programming, consultancy & information	61.6	65.8	144.9	182.1	40.6	43.4	95.5	120.0	21.0	22.4	49.4	62.1
32. Banking	787.6	885.6	929.8	958.1	160.8	180.8	189.8	195.6	626.8	704.8	740.0	762.6
33. Insurance and other financial auxiliary services	166.4	111.6	155.3	186.8	33.6	22.6	31.4	37.8	132.8	89.0	123.9	149.1
34. Real estate	38.7	34.3	32.9	32.0	29.8	26.4	25.4	24.6	8.9	7.9	7.5	7.3

Kind of economic activity	Gross output at basic prices				Intermediate consumption				Gross Value Added at basic prices			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
35. Owner occupied dwellings	639.5	655.2	671.2	687.6	28.6	29.3	30.0	30.7	611.0	625.9	641.2	656.9
36. Legal activities	28.1	27.4	30.4	44.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.9	26.3	25.6	28.4	41.3
37. Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing	13.6	13.6	16.8	17.9	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.8	10.0	9.9	12.3	13.1
38. Architectural and engineering	300.8	360.6	405.9	492.0	133.3	159.8	179.9	218.1	167.5	200.8	226.0	273.9
39. Other Professional, scientific & technical services	66.1	68.7	84.7	81.0	39.8	41.4	51.0	48.8	26.3	27.3	33.6	32.2
40. Travel agencies	142.9	144.3	149.8	151.8	117.5	118.7	123.2	124.9	25.4	25.6	26.6	27.0
41. Other administrative and support services	169.3	171.1	187.0	176.5	67.1	67.8	74.1	69.9	102.3	103.3	112.9	106.6
42. Public admin., defence; compulsory social security	3,313.0	3,522.5	3,559.4	3,709.7	1,319.9	1,411.8	1,423.2	1,534.5	1,993.0	2,110.7	2,136.1	2,175.2
43. Education	787.6	813.1	827.7	839.2	269.1	276.7	280.4	284.2	518.6	536.5	547.3	555.0
44. Health	384.4	407.1	424.4	458.2	171.9	183.9	191.5	206.6	212.5	223.2	233.0	251.6
45. Domestic services	68.7	70.1	71.6	73.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7	70.1	71.6	73.0
46. Other services	82.5	80.1	82.0	81.9	24.1	23.4	24.0	24.0	58.4	56.7	58.0	58.0
Total	31,825.8	39,461.1	40,934.0	39,673.6	12,782.8	15,785.1	16,753.0	16,592.6	19,043.0	23,676.0	24,181.0	23,081.0

Table A29: Gross output, Intermediate consumption and GVA by kind of economic activity at constant 2010 prices (BND Million), 2010 - 2013

Kind of economic activity	Gross output at basic prices				Intermediate consumption				Gross Value Added at basic prices			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Rice	2.6	3.6	4.3	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.3	3.2	3.8	2.7
2. Vegetables	17.8	17.7	17.3	17.5	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.4
3. Fruits	3.1	2.5	8.3	3.6	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.4	2.0	6.6	2.9
4. Other crops	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
5. Livestock and poultry	115.2	123.6	134.9	134.2	63.5	67.5	75.4	75.1	51.7	56.0	59.5	59.0
6. Forestry	28.3	26.3	26.3	27.5	11.5	10.7	10.7	11.2	16.8	15.6	15.6	16.3
7. Fishery	65.4	56.2	59.1	62.8	15.4	13.2	13.9	14.7	50.0	43.0	45.2	48.0
8. Oil and gas mining	11,241.8	11,264.4	10,929.6	9,973.4	2,343.0	2,347.7	2,277.9	2,078.6	8,898.8	8,916.8	8,651.7	7,894.8
9. Other mining including support services to mining	1,244.2	1,441.9	1,509.2	1,602.2	568.5	658.8	689.6	732.1	675.7	783.1	819.6	870.1
10. Manufacture of food and beverage products	69.5	81.4	92.5	87.7	45.3	53.0	60.2	57.1	24.2	28.4	32.2	30.6
11. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	39.4	37.4	44.5	46.6	9.8	9.2	11.0	11.5	29.7	28.1	33.5	35.1
12. Printing and reproduction of recorded media	41.0	40.5	40.7	38.6	23.6	23.3	23.3	22.0	17.4	17.2	17.3	16.6
13. Manufacture of refined petroleum products	5,907.9	6,245.6	5,983.2	6,054.6	3,355.3	3,547.1	3,398.1	3,438.6	2,552.6	2,698.5	2,585.2	2,616.0
14. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	126.7	133.4	142.1	170.4	81.2	85.5	91.1	109.2	45.5	47.9	51.0	61.2
15. Other manufacturing products	296.6	373.6	480.9	267.9	180.0	226.7	291.8	162.5	116.7	146.9	189.1	105.4
16. Electricity, gas and steam	292.9	287.6	303.5	307.4	166.9	163.8	172.9	175.1	126.0	123.7	130.6	132.3
17. Water supply, sewerage	12.1	12.8	15.4	20.5	6.4	6.8	8.2	10.9	5.7	6.0	7.2	9.6
18. Construction	1,948.6	2,596.1	3,144.7	3,199.9	1,609.8	2,144.7	2,597.9	2,643.5	338.8	451.4	546.8	556.3
19. Sale of motor vehicles	362.6	369.3	446.4	461.0	246.5	251.0	303.4	313.4	116.1	118.3	143.0	147.7
20. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	49.3	40.2	42.4	43.5	17.9	14.6	15.4	15.8	31.3	25.6	27.0	27.7
21. Trade	1,017.1	1,118.2	1,204.9	1,269.7	410.0	450.8	485.7	511.9	607.1	667.5	719.2	757.9
22. Land transport	41.4	26.1	28.9	29.7	21.5	13.6	15.1	15.5	19.8	12.5	13.9	14.2
23. Water transport	366.7	323.0	429.9	550.0	238.5	210.1	279.6	357.7	128.2	112.9	150.3	192.2
24. Air transport	465.2	484.4	423.7	440.3	395.1	411.5	359.9	374.0	70.0	72.9	63.8	66.3
25. Warehousing and support activities for transportation	165.8	184.2	280.6	339.2	117.5	130.6	199.0	240.5	48.2	53.6	81.6	98.7
26. Postal and courier	5.1	5.5	5.5	6.4	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9
27. Hotels	60.3	61.6	56.6	74.8	37.0	37.8	34.8	45.9	23.3	23.8	21.9	28.9
28. Restaurants	241.3	258.0	271.3	296.7	115.4	123.4	129.8	141.9	125.9	134.6	141.6	154.8
29. Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV and radio	84.5	85.9	89.2	91.2	43.2	44.1	46.1	45.9	41.4	41.9	43.1	45.3
30. Telecommunication	460.5	499.3	515.1	517.1	208.7	226.3	233.4	234.3	251.8	273.1	281.7	282.8
31. Computer programming, consultancy & information	61.6	65.7	144.5	181.1	40.6	43.3	95.2	119.3	21.0	22.4	49.3	61.7
32. Banking	787.6	885.5	929.7	958.0	160.8	180.8	189.8	195.6	626.8	704.7	739.9	762.5
33. Insurance and other financial auxiliary services	166.4	111.6	155.3	186.8	33.6	22.6	31.4	37.8	132.8	89.0	123.9	149.1

Kind of economic activity	Gross output at basic prices				Intermediate consumption				Gross Value Added at basic prices			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
34. Real estate	38.7	34.3	32.9	32.0	29.8	26.4	25.4	24.6	8.9	7.9	7.5	7.3
35. Owner occupied dwellings	639.5	655.2	671.2	687.6	28.6	29.3	30.0	30.7	611.0	625.9	641.2	656.9
36. Legal activities	28.1	27.4	30.3	43.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.9	26.3	25.6	28.3	41.0
37. Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing	13.6	13.5	16.8	17.8	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.7	10.0	9.9	12.3	13.0
38. Architectural and engineering	300.8	360.1	404.8	489.1	133.3	159.6	179.4	216.8	167.5	200.5	225.4	272.3
39. Other Professional, scientific & technical services	66.1	68.6	84.5	80.5	39.8	41.4	50.9	48.5	26.3	27.3	33.6	32.0
40. Travel agencies	142.9	144.2	150.0	151.3	117.5	118.6	123.4	124.4	25.4	25.6	26.7	26.9
41. Other administrative and support services	169.3	170.9	186.5	175.3	67.1	67.7	73.9	69.5	102.3	103.2	112.6	105.9
42. Public admin., defence; compulsory social security	3,313.0	3,517.6	3,550.5	3,686.4	1,319.9	1,409.9	1,419.7	1,524.8	1,993.0	2,107.8	2,130.8	2,161.5
43. Education	787.6	812.0	824.0	831.9	269.1	276.3	279.5	282.2	518.6	535.7	544.5	549.7
44. Health	384.4	407.1	424.4	459.7	171.9	183.9	191.5	207.3	212.5	223.2	233.0	252.5
45. Domestic services	68.7	70.1	71.6	73.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	68.7		71.6	73.0
46. Other services	82.5	80.1	81.7	81.4	24.1	23.4	23.9	23.8	58.4	56.7	57.8	57.6
Total	31,825.8	33,626.0	34,491.9	34,275.2	12,782.8	13,870.0	14,555.5	14,762.4	19,043.0	19,756.0	19,936.4	19,512.8

Table A30: Components of GVA at basic prices by kind of economic activity at current prices (BND Million), 2010 - 2013

Kind of economic activity	2010					2011				
	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus
1. Rice	2.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.2
2. Vegetables	12.6	7.8	0.2	0.0	4.6	13.0	7.5	0.2	0.0	5.2
3. Fruits	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2
4. Other crops	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
5. Livestock and poultry	51.7	33.6	9.4	0.0	8.8	56.8	31.1	10.3	0.0	15.4
6. Forestry	16.8	14.6	0.1	0.1	2.0	14.6	12.7	0.1	0.1	1.7
7. Fishery	50.0	41.6	12.3	0.1	-4.0	42.6	37.4	10.5	0.1	-5.3
8. Oil and gas mining	8,898.8	484.8	0.0	0.0	8,414.0	11,972.2	409.2	0.1	0.0	11,563.0
9. Other mining including support services to mining	675.7	117.7	153.7	0.4	403.9	784.5	120.1	178.4	0.5	485.5
10. Manufacture of food and beverage products	24.2	14.1	2.5	0.1	7.6	28.4	13.8	2.9	0.1	11.6
11. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	29.7	16.3	1.0	0.1	12.3	28.1	17.6	0.9	0.1	9.6
12. Printing and reproduction of recorded media	17.4	17.8	2.2	0.0	-2.6	17.3	18.1	2.2	0.0	-3.1
13. Manufacture of refined petroleum products	2,552.6	54.0	64.2	0.0	2,434.5	3,545.1	59.9	89.1	0.0	3,396.1
14. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	45.5	11.7	4.6	0.0	29.2	47.8	11.1	4.8	0.0	31.8
15. Other manufacturing products	116.7	29.2	28.2	0.8	58.5	163.0	29.3	39.4	1.1	93.2
16. Electricity, gas and steam	126.0	21.1	31.1	3.9	69.9	125.4	12.9	30.9	3.9	77.7
17. Water supply, sewerage	5.7	5.4	0.7	0.0	-0.4	6.0	3.4	0.7	0.0	1.9
18. Construction	338.8	246.4	14.3	0.2	78.0	449.9	254.6	18.9	0.3	176.1
19. Sale of motor vehicles	116.1	62.5	7.4	0.4	45.8	118.3	54.8	7.5	0.4	55.6
20. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	31.3	14.5	0.8	0.0	16.0	25.6	13.9	0.6	0.0	11.0
21. Trade	607.1	261.8	28.6	2.2	314.5	668.6	242.1	31.5	2.4	392.7
22. Land transport	19.8	8.7	1.5	0.1	9.6	12.5	9.1	0.9	0.1	2.3
23. Water transport	128.2	27.8	14.8	0.0	85.5	112.9	26.3	13.1	0.0	73.5
24. Air transport	70.0	77.6	8.4	0.1	-16.1	67.7	65.8	8.1	0.1	-6.3
25. Warehousing and support activities for transportation	48.2	25.3	7.2	0.1	15.6	53.6	25.3	8.0	0.1	20.1
26. Postal and courier	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.4	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.5
27. Hotels	23.3	26.4	4.8	0.3	-8.1	23.8	27.7	4.9	0.3	-9.1
28. Restaurants	125.9	60.7	3.5	0.1	61.7	134.7	62.6	3.7	0.1	68.3
29. Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV and radio	41.4	33.1	2.4	0.0	5.9	41.9	30.0	2.4	0.0	9.4
30. Telecommunication	251.8	56.6	67.8	0.3	127.1	273.1	58.2	73.5	0.3	141.0
31. Computer programming, consultancy & information	21.0	10.6	0.6	0.0	9.8	22.4	9.6	0.6	0.0	12.2
32. Banking	626.8	126.1	19.5	0.3	480.9	704.8	132.6	21.9	0.3	550.0
33. Insurance and other financial auxiliary services	132.8	7.9	2.9	0.1	121.9	89.0	4.9	1.9	0.0	82.2

Kind of economic activity	2010					2011				
	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus
34. Real estate	8.9	13.5	8.4	3.3	-16.3	7.9	10.5	7.4	2.9	-13.0
35. Owner occupied dwellings	611.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	611.0	625.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	625.9
36. Legal activities	26.3	8.2	0.3	0.3	17.5	25.6	8.1	0.3	0.3	16.9
37. Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing	10.0	7.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	9.9	7.2	0.2	0.0	2.6
38. Architectural and engineering	167.5	112.8	2.2	0.0	52.6	200.8	112.2	2.6	0.0	86.0
39. Other Professional, scientific & technical services	26.3	23.4	1.6	0.0	1.2	27.3	24.4	1.6	0.0	1.3
40. Travel agencies	25.4	8.5	4.3	0.0	12.5	25.6	7.7	4.4	0.0	13.6
41. Other administrative and support services	102.3	81.1	10.3	0.1	10.8	103.3	80.7	10.4	0.1	12.1
42. Public admin., defence; compulsory social security	1,993.0	1,744.2	248.9	0.0	0.0	2,110.7	1,847.1	263.6	0.0	0.0
43. Education	518.6	497.4	13.0	0.0	8.1	536.5	501.5	13.4	0.0	21.6
44. Health	212.5	202.7	8.0	0.0	1.8	223.2	228.1	8.4	0.0	-13.3
45. Domestic services	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.1
46. Other services	58.4	26.0	0.9	0.0	31.4	56.7	25.3	0.9	0.0	30.5
Total	19,043.0	4,643.8	792.6	13.6	13,593.0	23,676.0	4,657.8	881.7	13.9	18,122.7

Table A30 (continued): Components of GVA at basic prices by kind of economic activity at current prices (BND Million), 2010 – 2013

Kind of economic activity	2012					2013				
	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus
1. Rice	3.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.5	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.8
2. Vegetables	12.3	7.5	0.2	0.0	4.6	12.6	14.9	0.2	0.0	-2.5
3. Fruits	8.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	7.3	3.7	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.9
4. Other crops	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9
5. Livestock and poultry	62.3	31.7	11.3	0.0	19.3	61.5	31.3	11.1	0.0	19.1
6. Forestry	14.0	12.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	15.4	12.6	0.1	0.1	2.6
7. Fishery	53.6	37.4	13.2	0.1	2.9	57.4	37.4	14.1	0.1	5.8
8. Oil and gas mining	11,834.6	404.5	0.0	0.0	11,430.1	10,547.9	539.3	0.0	0.0	10,008.6
9. Other mining including support services to mining	821.3	151.7	186.8	0.5	482.3	875.8	128.0	199.2	0.6	548.1
10. Manufacture of food and beverage products	32.2	14.6	3.3	0.2	14.2	30.6	13.9	3.1	0.1	13.5
11. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	33.4	19.9	1.1	0.1	12.4	35.1	18.0	1.1	0.1	15.8
12. Printing and reproduction of recorded media	17.5	20.2	2.2	0.0	-5.0	16.8	18.9	2.1	0.0	-4.3
13. Manufacture of refined petroleum products	3,609.4	74.2	90.7	0.0	3,444.4	3,475.8	71.0	87.4	0.0	3,317.4
14. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	51.1	12.4	5.2	0.0	33.5	61.1	12.5	6.2	0.0	42.4
15. Other manufacturing products	212.9	32.2	51.4	1.5	127.8	115.8	27.2	28.0	0.8	59.8
16. Electricity, gas and steam	126.8	12.9	31.3	4.0	78.7	128.1	12.9	31.6	4.0	79.6
17. Water supply, sewerage	7.2	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.7	9.6	4.6	1.2	0.0	3.8
18. Construction	547.3	287.4	23.0	0.3	236.6	555.8	245.9	23.4	0.3	286.2
19. Sale of motor vehicles	143.0	56.3	9.1	0.5	77.1	159.9	50.2	10.2	0.6	98.9
20. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	27.0	14.0	0.7	0.0	12.3	29.7	9.9	0.7	0.0	19.1
21. Trade	720.6	253.7	34.0	2.6	430.4	762.7	231.8	35.9	2.7	492.2
22. Land transport	13.9	10.5	1.0	0.1	2.3	14.2	10.7	1.1	0.1	2.3
23. Water transport	150.3	33.3	17.4	0.0	99.5	192.2	26.8	22.2	0.0	143.2
24. Air transport	56.2	52.8	6.7	0.1	-3.4	54.0	46.9	6.5	0.1	0.6
25. Warehousing and support activities for transportation	81.6	32.8	12.2	0.2	36.5	100.9	33.8	15.1	0.3	51.7
26. Postal and courier	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.0
27. Hotels	21.9	26.8	4.5	0.3	-9.7	28.7	24.5	5.9	0.4	-2.1
28. Restaurants	141.8	69.1	3.9	0.1	68.6	155.3	60.1	4.3	0.1	90.8
29. Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV and radio	43.1	30.3	2.5	0.0	10.3	45.3	29.6	2.6	0.0	13.0
30. Telecommunication	281.7	73.6	75.8	0.3	131.9	282.8	74.2	76.1	0.3	132.1
31. Computer programming, consultancy & information	49.4	10.6	1.4	0.0	37.5	62.1	9.6	1.7	0.0	50.8
32. Banking	740.0	136.8	23.0	0.3	579.9	762.6	140.9	23.7	0.3	597.6
33. Insurance and other financial auxiliary services	123.9	5.1	2.7	0.1	116.1	149.1	6.6	3.2	0.1	139.1

Kind of economic activity	2012					2013				
	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus
34. Real estate	7.5	10.4	7.1	2.8	-12.8	7.3	9.0	6.9	2.7	-11.4
35. Owner occupied dwellings	641.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	641.2	656.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	656.9
36. Legal activities	28.4	8.8	0.4	0.3	18.8	41.3	8.5	0.5	0.5	31.8
37. Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing	12.3	7.3	0.2	0.0	4.9	13.1	6.6	0.2	0.0	6.3
38. Architectural and engineering	226.0	155.0	2.9	0.0	68.0	273.9	187.9	3.6	0.0	82.5
39. Other Professional, scientific & technical services	33.6	30.0	2.0	0.0	1.6	32.2	26.0	1.9	0.0	4.2
40. Travel agencies	26.6	7.6	4.5	0.0	14.4	27.0	7.4	4.6	0.0	14.9
41. Other administrative and support services	112.9	88.2	11.4	0.1	13.3	106.6	82.5	10.8	0.1	13.2
42. Public admin., defence; compulsory social security	2,136.1	1,869.4	266.7	0.0	0.0	2,175.2	1,903.6	271.6	0.0	0.0
43. Education	547.3	535.6	13.7	0.0	-2.0	555.0	484.9	13.9	0.0	56.3
44. Health	233.0	243.4	8.8	0.0	-19.2	251.6	250.6	9.5	0.0	-8.4
45. Domestic services	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	73.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.0
46. Other services	58.0	25.9	0.9	0.0	31.2	58.0	21.9	0.9	0.0	35.2
Total	24,181.0	4,915.2	934.5	14.7	18,316.7	23,081.0	4,937.1	942.7	14.5	17,186.7

Table A31: Gross output, Intermediate consumption and GVA components by kind of economic activity, 2010 – General Government (BND Million)

	Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus
12	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	10.2	4.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Electricity, gas and steam	218.8	96.3	122.5	20.6	24.4	0.0	77.5
29	Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV and radio	49.8	19.9	29.9	28.3	1.6	0.0	0.0
42	Public admin. and defence; compulsory social security	3,313.0	1,319.9	1,993.0	1,744.2	248.9	0.0	0.0
43	Education	668.7	247.4	421.2	411.6	9.6	0.0	0.0
44	Health	315.3	130.9	184.4	180.1	4.3	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	4,575.7	1,819.0	2,756.7	2,390.3	288.8	0.0	77.5

Table A32: Gross output, Intermediate consumption and GVA components by kind of economic activity, 2010 – Financial Corporations (BND Million)

	Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus
32	Banking	787.6	160.8	626.8	126.1	19.5	0.3	480.9
33	Insurance and other financial auxiliary services	163.7	33.6	130.1	7.9	2.9	0.1	119.3
	TOTAL	951.3	194.4	756.9	134.0	22.4	0.3	600.2

Table A33: Gross output, Intermediate consumption and GVA components by kind of economic activity, 2010 – Non-Financial Corporations (BND Million)

	Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus
1	Rice	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
2	Vegetables	4.9	1.4	3.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
3	Fruits	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
4	Other crops	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
5	Livestock and poultry	67.0	57.2	9.7	6.9	1.9	0.0	0.9
6	Forestry	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Fishery	3.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	-0.2
8	Oil and gas mining	11,241.8	2,343.0	8,898.8	484.8	0.0	0.0	8,414.0
9	Other mining including support services to mining	1,237.2	568.5	668.7	117.7	153.7	0.4	397.0
10	Manufacture of food and beverage products	67.6	45.3	22.3	14.1	2.5	0.1	5.7
11	Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	37.5	9.8	27.8	16.3	1.0	0.1	10.5
12	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	30.8	19.0	11.8	12.2	2.2	0.0	-2.6
13	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	5,907.9	3,355.3	2,552.6	54.0	64.2	0.0	2,434.5
14	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	126.7	81.2	45.5	11.7	4.6	0.0	29.2
15	Other manufacturing	296.6	180.0	116.7	29.2	28.2	0.8	58.5
16	Electricity, gas and steam	74.2	70.6	3.5	0.6	6.7	3.9	-7.7
17	Water supply, sewerage	12.1	6.4	5.7	5.4	0.7	0.0	-0.4
18	Construction	1,948.6	1,609.8	338.8	246.4	14.3	0.2	78.0
19	Sale of motor vehicles	362.6	246.5	116.1	62.5	7.4	0.4	45.8
20	Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	38.6	17.7	20.9	14.5	0.8	0.0	5.5
21	Trade	1,017.1	410.0	607.1	261.8	28.6	2.2	314.5
22	Land transport	38.9	21.2	17.6	8.7	1.5	0.1	7.4
23	Water transport	366.7	238.5	128.2	27.8	14.8	0.0	85.5
24	Air transport	464.1	395.1	69.0	77.6	8.4	0.1	-17.1
25	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	164.8	117.5	47.3	25.3	7.2	0.1	14.7
26	Postal and courier	4.4	2.8	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.7
27	Hotels	58.3	36.8	21.5	26.4	4.8	0.3	-9.9
28	Restaurants	219.7	115.3	104.4	60.7	3.5	0.1	40.1
29	Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV and radio	34.8	23.3	11.5	4.8	0.8	0.0	5.9
30	Telecommunication	460.5	208.7	251.8	56.6	67.8	0.3	127.1
31	Computer programming, consultancy and information service activities	58.9	40.6	18.3	10.6	0.6	0.0	7.1
34	Real estate	38.7	29.8	8.9	13.5	8.4	3.3	-16.3
36	Legal activities	26.6	1.8	24.7	8.2	0.3	0.3	15.9
37	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	13.4	3.6	9.8	7.1	0.2	0.0	2.6
38	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	298.8	133.3	165.5	112.8	2.2	0.0	50.5

	Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus
39	Other Professional, scientific and technical services	66.1	39.8	26.3	23.4	1.6	0.0	1.2
40	Travel agencies	142.0	117.5	24.5	8.5	4.3	0.0	11.6
41	Other administrative and support services	169.3	67.1	102.3	81.1	10.3	0.1	10.8
43	Education	118.9	21.6	97.3	85.8	3.3	0.0	8.1
44	Health	69.1	41.0	28.1	22.6	3.7	0.0	1.8
46	Other services	73.4	24.1	49.3	26.0	0.9	0.0	22.4
	TOTAL	25,364.9	10,703.6	14,661.3	2,031.1	461.8	13.0	12,155.4

Table A34: Gross output, Intermediate consumption and GVA components by kind of economic activity, 2010 – Households (BND Million)

	Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross value added	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Other taxes on production	Net operating surplus
1	Rice	2.2	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.9
2	Vegetables	12.9	3.8	9.1	5.6	0.2	0.0	3.4
3	Fruits	2.4	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2
4	Other crops	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
5	Livestock and poultry	48.3	6.3	42.0	26.7	7.4	0.0	7.9
6	Forestry	27.7	11.3	16.4	14.3	0.1	0.1	1.9
7	Fishery	62.0	13.9	48.0	40.0	11.8	0.1	-3.8
9	Other mining including support services to mining	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
10	Manufacture of food and beverage products	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
11	Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
20	Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	10.7	0.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5
22	Land transport	2.5	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
24	Air transport	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
25	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
26	Postal and courier	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
27	Hotels	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
28	Restaurants	21.6	0.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5
31	Computer programming, consultancy and information service activities	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
33	Insurance and other financial auxiliary services	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
35	Owner occupied dwellings	639.5	28.6	611.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	611.0
36	Legal activities	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
37	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
38	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
39	Other Professional, scientific and technical services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	Travel agencies	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
45	Domestic services	68.7	0.0	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7
46	Other services	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
	TOTAL	934.0	65.8	868.1	88.4	19.6	0.2	759.9

Table A35: Gross capital formation by kind of economic activity and sectors, 2010 (BND Million)

Kind of economic activity	Corporations					General Government			Total economy				
	GFCF			CII	GCF	GFCF		GCF	GFCF			CII	GCF
	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total			Construction	Machinery and equipment		Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total		
1. Rice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Vegetables	0.04	0.01	0.06	-0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.06	-0.01	0.05
3. Fruits	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05
4. Other crops	0.09	0.00	0.09	-0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	-0.02	0.08
5. Livestock and poultry	0.38	0.36	0.74	0.16	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.36	0.74	0.16	0.91
6. Forestry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Fishery	0.12	0.06	0.18	-0.04	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.18	-0.04	0.14
8. Oil and gas mining	163.27	1,489.80	1,653.07	-24.35	1,628.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	163.27	1,489.80	1,653.07	-24.35	1,628.72
9. Other mining	0.64	238.15	238.79	-13.47	225.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64	238.15	238.79	-13.47	225.33
10. Manufacture of food and beverage products	0.14	1.47	1.61	-0.42	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	1.47	1.61	-0.42	1.20
11. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	1.11	1.17	2.29	0.44	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11	1.17	2.29	0.44	2.73
12. Printing and reproduction of media	2.23	2.65	4.88	-0.18	4.70	0.00	0.03	0.03	2.23	2.68	4.91	-0.18	4.73
13. Manufacture of refined petroleum	65.00	40.00	105.00	6.12	111.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	40.00	105.00	6.12	111.12
14. Non-metallic mineral products	0.03	0.05	0.08	1.09	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.08	1.09	1.17
15. Other manufacturing products	874.48	15.32	889.81	16.02	905.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	874.48	15.32	889.81	16.02	905.82
16. Electricity, gas and steam	0.00	2.75	2.75	0.05	2.80	10.36	36.59	46.95	10.36	39.34	49.70	0.05	49.75
17. Water supply, sewerage	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
18. Construction	9.54	27.52	37.06	-2.83	34.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.54	27.52	37.06	-2.83	34.23
19. Sale of motor vehicles	3.04	1.17	4.22	22.00	26.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.04	1.17	4.22	22.00	26.22
20. Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	0.31	-0.30	0.00	-0.58	-0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	-0.30	0.00	-0.58	-0.57
21. Trade	4.12	11.14	15.26	19.02	34.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.12	11.14	15.26	19.02	34.27
22. Land transport	-0.26	0.84	0.57	0.05	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.26	0.84	0.57	0.05	0.62
23. Water transport	0.06	8.16	8.23	-0.02	8.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	8.16	8.23	-0.02	8.21
24. Air transport	0.15	-0.26	-0.11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	-0.26	-0.11	0.00	-0.11
25. Warehousing and support activities for transport	0.00	24.77	24.77	-0.44	24.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.77	24.77	-0.44	24.33
26. Postal and courier	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
27. Hotels	0.12	5.42	5.54	0.16	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	5.42	5.54	0.16	5.70

Kind of economic activity	Corporations					General Government			Total economy				
	GFCF			CII	GCF	GFCF		GCF	GFCF			CII	GCF
	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total			Construction	Machinery and equipment		Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total		
28. Restaurants	2.21	2.80	5.01	1.26	6.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21	2.80	5.01	1.26	6.28
29. Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV	0.08	1.22	1.30	-0.40	0.89	3.58	1.75	5.33	3.66	2.96	6.62	-0.40	6.22
30. Telecommunication	-2.06	34.99	32.93	0.06	32.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.06	34.99	32.93	0.06	32.99
31. Computer programming, consultancy & information	0.45	0.42	0.87	1.20	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.42	0.87	1.20	2.06
32. Banking	8.69	15.24	23.92	-0.01	23.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.69	15.24	23.92	-0.01	23.91
33. Insurance and other financial auxiliary services	0.01	-0.46	-0.45	-0.05	-0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.46	-0.45	-0.05	-0.51
34. Real estate	4.63	6.50	11.13	0.81	11.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.63	6.50	11.13	0.81	11.94
35. Owner occupied dwellings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36. Legal activities	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.26
37. Accounting, bookkeeping	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13
38. Architectural and engineering	1.04	2.36	3.40	1.47	4.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	2.36	3.40	1.47	4.87
39. Other prof., scientific & technical services	0.10	1.88	1.98	0.05	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.88	1.98	0.05	2.03
40. Travel agencies	0.17	0.05	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.05	0.22	0.00	0.22
41. Other administrative and support services	0.78	12.59	13.38	-0.71	12.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	12.59	13.38	-0.71	12.67
42. Public admin., defence	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	725.51	431.72	1,157.24	725.51	431.72	1,157.24	0.00	1,157.24
43. Education	1.86	1.92	3.79	-0.21	3.57	66.12	0.00	66.12	67.98	1.92	69.90	-0.21	69.69
44. Health	1.36	8.68	10.04	3.14	13.19	14.72	3.41	18.13	16.09	12.09	28.18	3.14	31.32
45. Domestic services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46. Other services	0.25	1.07	1.32	0.20	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.07	1.32	0.20	1.52
Total	1,144.23	1,960.08	3,104.31	29.55	3,133.86	820.30	473.50	1,293.80	1,964.53	2,433.58	4,398.11	29.55	4,427.66

Table A36: Employment in terms of jobs by kind of economic activity and sectors, 2010

Kind of economic activity	Total number of jobs according to Population and Housing Census 2011					Private employment reported in EC 2011 (corporations)
	Full time	Part time	Total jobs	Government	Private	
1. Rice	85	9	94	2	92	67
2. Vegetables	611	3	614	0	614	562
3. Fruits	82	2	84	0	84	58
4. Other crops	183	15	198	1	197	123
5. Livestock and poultry	538	12	550	2	548	617
6. Forestry and logging	28	0	28	0	28	39
7. Fishery	857	8	865	3	862	288
8. Oil and gas mining	4,675	0	4,675	26	4,649	3,773
9. Other mining	1,910	29	1,939	10	1,929	1,504
10. Manufacture of food and beverage products	1,191	96	1,287	12	1,275	1,157
11. Manufacture of wearing apparel & textiles	3,075	29	3,104	14	3,090	2,975
12. Printing and reproduction of media	927	104	1,031	250	781	750
13. Manufacture of refined petroleum	3	0	3	1	2	626
14. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	362	13	375	2	373	638
15. Other manufacturing products	1,735	266	2,001	9	1,992	2,041
16. Electricity, gas and steam	1,374	0	1,374	1,087	287	40
17. Water supply, sewerage	1,351	20	1,371	936	435	243
18. Construction	19,236	1,893	21,129	41	21,088	22,719
19. Sale of motor vehicles	2,469	50	2,519	17	2,502	2,830
20. Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	1,862	15	1,877	8	1,869	1,217
21. Trade	17,565	690	18,255	87	18,168	18,705
22. Land transport	1,254	182	1,436	8	1,428	1,275
23. Water transport	494	1	495	5	490	535
24. Air transport	1,867	45	1,912	62	1,850	1,783
25. Warehousing and support activities	1,385	9	1,394	9	1,385	1,326
26. Postal and courier	100	0	100	4	96	53
27. Hotels	1,865	21	1,886	12	1,874	1,747
28. Restaurants	8,815	371	9,186	50	9,136	7,816
29. Publishing, motion pictures, video, TV	1,304	114	1,418	1,047	371	265

Kind of economic activity	Total number of jobs according to Population and Housing Census 2011					Private employment reported in EC 2011 (corporations)
	Full time	Part time	Total jobs	Government	Private	
30. Telecommunication	1,697	16	1,713	22	1,691	1,686
31. Computer programming, consultancy	617	14	631	72	559	394
32. Banking	2,925	169	3,094	85	3,009	2,781
33. Insurance and other financial auxiliary	730	40	770	18	752	587
34. Real estate	430	62	492	15	477	675
35. Owner occupied dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Legal activities	387	5	392	5	387	290
37. Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing	212	6	218	1	217	207
38. Architectural and engineering	2,155	35	2,190	6	2,184	2,058
39. Other Professional, scientific services	1,092	17	1,109	98	1,011	1,206
40. Travel agencies	404	6	410	1	409	354
41. Other administrative and support services	6,933	145	7,078	97	6,981	7,119
42. Public admin., defence; compulsory social security	46,844	0	46,844	46,390	454	0
43. Education	15,435	283	15,718	12,507	3,211	3,126
44. Health	4,763	40	4,803	3,786	1,017	664
45. Domestic services	16,060	0	16,060	28	16,032	2
46. Other services	4,108	99	4,207	966	3,241	2,688
Total	181,995	4,933	186,928	67,802	119,126	99,609



Appendix : **Glossary of terms**

Appendix

Appendix: Glossary of Terms

Source of glossary:

European System of Accounts – ESA 2008

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-07-013/EN/KS-RA-07-013-EN.PDF

Basic price

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and 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.

Capital stock - gross

Gross capital stock is the value of all fixed assets still in use at the actual or estimated current purchasers' prices for new assets of the same type, irrespective of the age of the assets.

CIF price

The CIF price (i.e. cost, insurance and freight price) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, including any insurance and freight charges incurred to that point, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country; in SNA 1993 this concept is applied only to detailed imports.

Changes in inventories

Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress) consist of changes in: (a) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways; and (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they 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.

Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)

The classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) is a classification used to identify the objectives of both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption.

Classification of the functions of government (COFOG)

The classification of the functions of government (COFOG) is a classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays and acquisition of financial assets by general government and its sub-sectors.

Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.

Constant prices

Constant prices are obtained by directly factoring changes over time in the values of flows or stocks of goods and services into two components reflecting changes in the prices of the goods and services concerned and changes in their volumes (i.e. changes in “constant price terms”); the term “at constant prices” commonly refers to series which use a fixed-base Laspeyres formula.

Consumption of fixed capital

Consumption of fixed capital represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.

Corporation

A corporation is a legal entity, created for the purpose of producing goods or services for the market that may be a source of profit or other financial gain to its owner(s); it is collectively owned by shareholders who have the authority to appoint directors responsible for its general management.

Current account (balance of payments)

The current account (balance of payments) shows details of goods and services, income, and current transfers.

Depreciation

Depreciation as usually calculated in business accounts is a method of allocating the costs of past expenditures on fixed assets over subsequent accounting periods; note that the depreciation methods favoured in business accounting and those prescribed by tax authorities almost invariably deviate from the concept of consumption of fixed capital employed in the SNA and so the term “consumption of fixed capital” is used in the SNA to distinguish it from “depreciation” as typically measured in business accounts.

Dwellings

Dwellings are buildings that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences; movable structures, such as caravans, used as principal residences of households are included.

Economic flows

Economic flows reflect the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer or extinction of economic value; they involve changes in the volume, composition, or value of an institutional unit's assets and liabilities.

Employee

An employee is a person who enters an agreement, which may be formal or informal, with an enterprise to work for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind.

Enterprise

An enterprise is an institutional unit in its capacity as a producer of goods and services; an enterprise may be a corporation, a quasi-corporation, a non-profit institution, or an unincorporated enterprise.

Establishment

An establishment is an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

Exports of goods

Exports of goods consist of exports of the following items from residents to non-residents: generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in domestic ports by non-resident carriers and non-monetary gold.

Exports of services

Exports of services consist of exports of the following services provided by residents to non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and license fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.

FOB price

The FOB price (free on board price) of exports and imports of goods is the market value of the goods at the point of uniform valuation, (the customs frontier of the economy from which they are exported); it is equal to the CIF price less the costs of transportation and insurance charges, between the customs frontier of the exporting (importing) country and that of the importing (exporting) country.

Final consumption

Final consumption consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.

Final consumption expenditure of government

Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.

Final consumption expenditure of households

Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.

Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs

Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households) consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year.

Flows - economic

Economic flows reflect the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer or extinction of economic value; they involve changes in the volume, composition, or value of an institutional unit's assets and liabilities.

General government

The general government sector consists of the totality of institutional units which, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally non-market services (possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption and redistribute income and wealth.

GNI (gross national income)

GNI (gross national income) is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units); an alternative approach to measuring GNI at market prices is as the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (note that GNI is identical to gross national product (GNP) as previously used in national accounts generally).

Goods

Goods are physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets; they are in demand because they may be used to satisfy the needs or wants of households or the community or used to produce other goods or services.

Gross

The term "gross" is a common means of referring to values before deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "gross capital stock" or "Gross Domestic Product"); all the major balancing items in the accounts from value added through to saving may be recorded gross or net.

Government final consumption expenditure

Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.

Gross capital formation

Gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector.

Gross Domestic Product - expenditure based

Expenditure-based Gross Domestic Product is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the FOB value of exports of goods and services), less the FOB value of imports of goods and services.

Gross Domestic Product - income based

Income-based Gross Domestic Product is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus.

Gross Domestic Product - output based

Output-based Gross Domestic Product is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at basic prices, plus all taxes less subsidies on products.

Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of institutional units.

Gross value added

Gross Value Added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector; Gross Value Added is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA are generated and is therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account.

Gross Value Added at basic prices

Gross Value Added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.

Gross Value Added at producers' prices

Gross Value Added at producers' prices is output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.

Household

A household is a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.

Import duties

Import duties consist of customs duties, or other import charges, which are payable on goods of a particular type when they enter the economic territory.

Imports of goods

Imports of goods consist of imports of the following items from non-residents to residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in foreign ports by domestic carriers, and non-monetary gold.

Imports of services

Imports of services consist of the following services purchased by residents from non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.

Imports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents; the treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.

Income

Income is the maximum amount that a household, or other unit, can consume without reducing its real net worth provided the net worth at the beginning of the period is not changed by capital transfers, other changes in the volume of assets or real holding gains or losses.

Industry

An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged on the same, or similar, kinds of production activity; the classification of productive activities used in the SNA is ISIC (Rev.4).

Institutional sectors

Institutional units are grouped together to form institutional sectors, on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives.

Institutional unit

An institutional unit is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.

Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital; the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.

Inventories

Inventories consist of stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways and stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing.

Inventories - changes in (including work-in-progress)

Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress) consist of changes in : (a) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways; and (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing; they 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.

ISIC

ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA.

Machinery and equipment (assets)

Machinery and equipment consists of transport equipment (assets) and other machinery and equipment other than that acquired by households for final consumption.

Maintenance and repairs (of fixed assets)

Ordinary maintenance and repairs of fixed assets are activities that owners or users of fixed assets are obliged to undertake periodically in order to be able to utilise assets over their expected service lives (they are current costs that cannot be avoided if the fixed assets are to continue to be used); maintenance and repairs do not change the fixed asset or its performance, but simply maintain it in good working order or restore it to its previous condition in the event of a breakdown (note the contrast between this item and “major renovations or enlargements”).

Margin (trade)

A trade margin is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.

Margin (transport)

A transport margin consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place.

Operating surplus

The operating surplus measures the surplus or deficit accruing from production before taking account of any interest, rent or similar charges payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets borrowed or rented by the enterprise, or any interest, rent or similar receipts receivable on financial or tangible non-produced assets owned by the enterprise; (note: for unincorporated enterprises owned by households, this component is called “mixed income”).

Output

Output consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.

Producer's price

A producer's price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

Production

Production is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services.

Products

Products, also called "goods and services", are the result of production; they are exchanged and used for various purposes: as inputs in the production of other goods and services, as final consumption or for investment.

Purchaser's price

The purchaser's 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; the purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

Saving

Saving is disposable income less final consumption expenditure (or adjusted disposable income less actual final consumption), in both cases after taking account of an adjustment for pension funds; saving is an important aggregate which can be calculated for each institutional sector or for the whole economy.

Secondary activity

A secondary activity is an activity carried out within a single producer unit in addition to the principal activity and whose output, like that of the principal activity, must be suitable for delivery outside the producer unit.

Self-employed workers

Self-employed workers are persons who are the sole owners, or joint owners, of the unincorporated enterprises in which they work, excluding those unincorporated enterprises that are classified as quasi-corporations.

Services

Services are outputs produced to order and which cannot be traded separately from their production; ownership rights cannot be established over services and by the time their production is completed they must have been provided to the consumers; however as an exception to this rule there is a group of industries, generally classified as service industries, some of whose outputs have characteristics of goods, i.e. those concerned with the provision, storage, communication and dissemination of information, advice and entertainment in the broadest sense of those terms; the products of these industries, where ownership rights can be established, may be classified either as goods or services depending on the medium by which these outputs are supplied.

Subsidies

Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import.

Supply and use tables

Supply and use tables are in the form of matrices that record how supplies of different kinds of goods and services originate from domestic industries and imports and how those supplies are allocated between various intermediate or final uses, including exports.

System of National Accounts (SNA)

The System of National Accounts (SNA) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules.

Taxes on products

Taxes on products, excluding VAT, import and export taxes, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.

Total economy

The total economy consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.

Total final consumption

Total final consumption is the total value of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption goods and services incurred by resident households, resident NPISHs and general government units; it may also be defined in terms of actual final consumption as the value of all the individual goods and services acquired by resident households plus the value of the collective services provided by general government to the community or large sections of the community.

Trade margin

A trade margin is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.

Transaction

A transaction is an economic flow that is an interaction between institutional units by mutual agreement or an action within an institutional unit that it is analytically useful to treat like a transaction, often because the unit is operating in two different capacities.

Transfer

A transfer is a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service or asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset in return as counterpart.

Transfer in kind

A transfer in kind consists either of the transfer of ownership of a good or asset, other than cash, or the provision of a service, without any counterpart.

Transport margin

A transport margin consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place.

Uses

The term uses refers to transactions in the current accounts that reduce the amount of economic value of a unit or sector (for example, wages and salaries are a use for the unit or sector that must pay them); by convention, uses are put on the left side of the account.

Valuables

Valuables are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.

Value added – gross

Gross Value Added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector; Gross Value Added is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA are generated and is therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account.

Value added tax (VAT)

A value added tax (VAT) is a tax on products collected in stages by enterprises; it is a wide-ranging tax usually designed to cover most or all goods and services but producers are obliged to pay to government only the difference between the VAT on their sales and the VAT on their purchases for intermediate consumption or capital formation, while VAT is not usually charged on sales to non-residents (i.e. exports).

