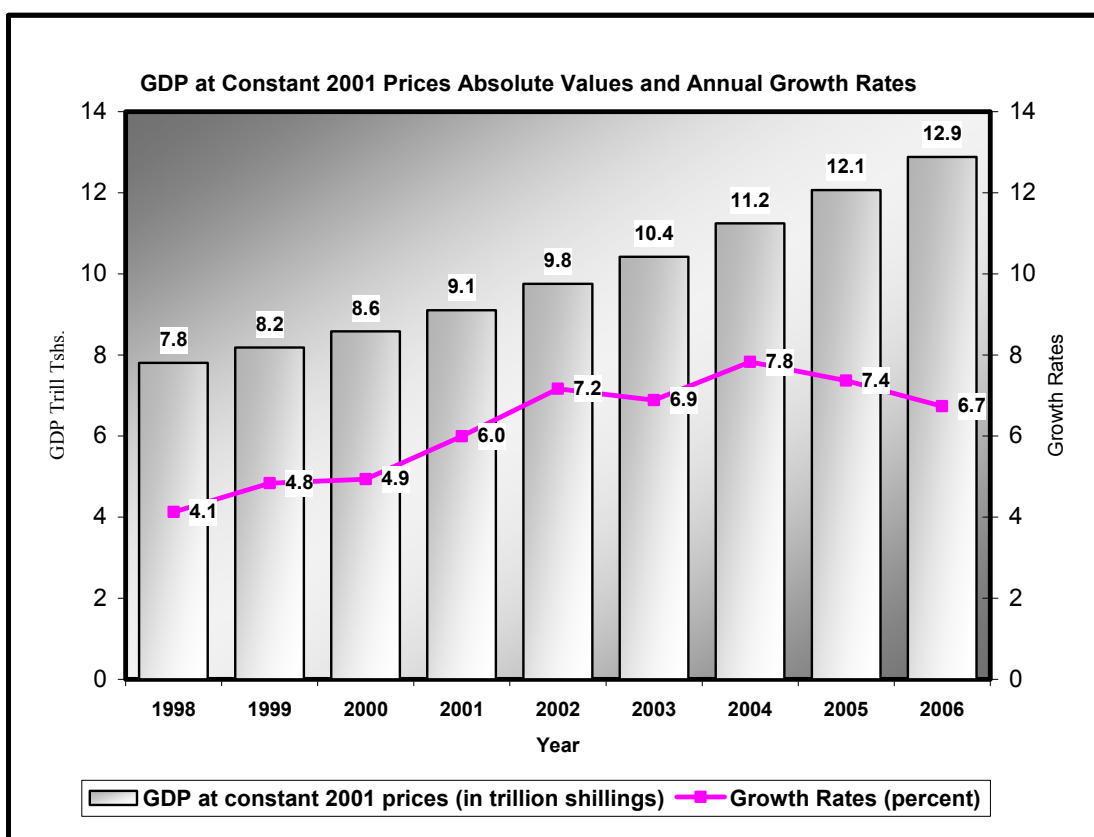




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**REVISED NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
ESTIMATES FOR TANZANIA MAINLAND
Base Year, 2001**



**NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLANNING, ECONOMY AND EMPOWERMENT**

**Dar es Salaam.
July, 2007**



**NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF PLANNING, ECONOMY AND
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Table of Contents	Page
List of Text Tables.....	ii
List of Charts	iii
List of Annexes.....	iv
List of Acronyms and abbreviations.....	v
Preface	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 The Need for Change of Benchmark and Revision of National Accounts.....	1
1.3 The Revision of the 2001 GDP Estimates setup.....	2
1.4 The Move from 1968 SNA to 1993 SNA.....	3
1.5 National Accounts Statistics: Data Sources and Uses	3
2 METHODOLOGY	4
3 CHANGES IN THE REVISION EXERCISE.....	4
3.1 The Changes	4
3.2 The Need to Move from Factor Cost to Basic Price Valuation of GDP.....	6
4 HIGHLIGHTS ON THE REVISED 2001 GDP SERIES	6
4.1 Benchmark Highlights;.....	6
5 THE REVISED 2001 GDP SERIES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	12
A Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting.....	13
B Fishing	17
C Mining and Quarrying	18
D Manufacturing.....	19
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.....	21
F Construction.....	24
G Wholesale, Retail Trade, Repair and Hotels and Restaurants	26
H Hotels and Restaurants	28
I Transport and Communication	29
J Financial Intermediation.....	31
K Real Estates and Business Services	32
L Public Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security.....	33
M Education:	35
N Health Services	36
O Other Community, Social and Personal Services	37
6. CAPITAL FORMATION.....	39
7 WAY FORWARD	40
A. Terminology	57
B. Concepts and definitions.....	58



List of Text Tables

Table 1: 2001 GDP (factor costs) valued at 1992 and 2001 current prices and level change by economic activity	7
Table 2: Share of 2001 GDP (factor cost) at 1992 and 2001 current prices, by economic activity	8
Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Implicit Prices by Economic Activity; 1992 Series	10
Table 4: Gross Domestic Product Implicit Prices by Economic Activity; 2001Series	11

List of Charts

Chart 1: GDP 2001 at factor cost at 1992 and 2001 benchmarks	6
Chart 2: Percentage share of 2001 GDP (factor cost) at 1992 benchmark	9
Chart 3: Percentage share of GDP at factor cost for 2001 (2001 benchmark).....	9
Chart 4: GDP Series (at 1992 and 2001 benchmarks) at Current price and at factor cost.....	9
Chart 5: GDP per capita for selected years (1998 to 2006)	12
Chart 6: GDP at 2001 Prices Absolute Values and Annual Growth Rates	13
Chart 7: GVA for the Crop Activity at 2001 Prices; Absolute Values and Growth Rates	15
Chart 8: Gross Value Added for Mining and Quarrying at 2001 price and Growth Rates.....	19
Chart 9: Gross Value Added for Manufacturing at 2001 prices and growth rates.....	21
Chart 10: Gross Value Added for Construction at 2001 prices and growth rates.....	26
Chart 11 : Gross Value Added of Public Administration at 2001 Prices and Growth Rates..	34

List of Annexes

Annex 1: Text Tables.....	41
Annex 2: Classification of activities (1992 vs. 2001 series) according to ISIC	56
Annex 3: Changes in the 1993 SNA	57
Annex 4: References	61
Annex 5: Central Product Classification (CPC).....	62
Annex 6: List of other tables.....	65
Annex 7: GDP by Economic Activity at current prices, for the 1992 prices	66
Annex 8: Summary of Education Statistics	67
Annex 9: Number of medical personnel	67
Annex 10: Volume of Mineral production	68
Annex 11: Export volumes of selected minerals	68
Annex 12: Data on Construction Activity	69
Annex 13: Distribution of mobile phones by company, 2002 – 2006.	69

List of Acronyms and abbreviations

AFRITAC	Africa Technical Assistance Centre
AMO	Assistant Medical Officer
BM	Benchmark
BoP	Balance of Payments
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CPC	Central Product Classification
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DFID	Department For International Development
FOB	Free On Board
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Financial Statistics
GNI	Gross National Income
HBS	Household Budget Survey
IC	Intermediate Consumption
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOT	Input Output Table
IPTL	Independent Power Tanzania Limited
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
MO	Medical Officers
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MPEE	Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment
NA	National Accounts
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCC	National Construction Council
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PEDP	Primary Education Development Program
PIM	Production Index of Manufacturing



RNAE01	Revised National Accounts Estimates 2001
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEDP	Secondary Education Development Program
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUT	Supply and Use Table
TA	Technical Assistance
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TB	Tuberculosis
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
VAT	Value Added Tax

Preface



The Tanzania Mainland Revised National Accounts Estimates -Base Year, 2001 (RNAE01) is the fourth in a series of similar reports, the previous ones being for the years 1966, 1976 and 1992. This report presents major findings of the revision. Like in the previous reports, RNAE01 has gathered and analysed valuable information from the most recent censuses, surveys and analytical frameworks like the 1992 Input – Output Table as well as from administrative records. The work was done in collaboration with professionals from various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the public sector as well as from the private sector. In this respect, RNAE01 is a useful document to a wide range of stakeholders including policy makers, the private sector, development partners, research institutions, the academia and to the general public.

Publishing and eventually disseminating information of the Revised National Accounts Estimates for Tanzania Mainland marks yet another milestone in the progressive improvement of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) products. The publication has come at an opportune time in that there is in Tanzania as well as in sub-regional organizations, discussions on the quality of national accounts statistics, use of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in monitoring income poverty as well as improved comparison in statistics between Member States.

Thus the revision of national accounts estimates aims at enhancing the quality of national accounts of Tanzania Mainland to better portray the economic activities in the country through accommodating recently collected data sets and new data series from recently introduced economic activities. The revision also facilitates the comparability of Tanzania national accounts estimates with the rest of the World through adopting similar compilation methodologies provided for in the United Nations System of National Accounts (1993 SNA). Tanzania has thus complied with current international standards and best practice.

Apart from observing computation procedures that are in line with international standards and best practices, the Report also presents recommended areas for improvements which stand as challenges to the National Bureau of Statistics in its continuing endeavor to improve quality of the national accounts estimates. It is expected that the Report will be a useful reference material for all stakeholders.

We would welcome any comments regarding this publication. These comments should be channeled to the:

Director General,
National Bureau of Statistics,
P.O. Box 796,
Dar es Salaam.

More National Accounts (NA) information is available at: www.tanzania.go.tz/mpee/index.html and NBS website: www.nbs.go.tz

Amb. Charles K. Mutalemwa,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment.

Acknowledgements

The Revised National Accounts Estimates for Tanzania Mainland – Base Year 2001 (RNAE01) is the result of a process that was notable for its breadth and openness. The five year - long, and resource – intensive process was made possible by the joint effort of a number of institutions and individuals under the overall supervision of the Directorate of Economic Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics with Mr. Ally Athumani Araba as Director up to 2006 and Mr. Sange M. Mbaruku taking over thereafter. The National Accounts Department managed the spadework in implementing the revision, under Mr. Ireneus G. Komba, Ms. Joy E. Sawe and Mr. Morrice N. Oyuke as Departmental Managers at varying times.

The revision work commenced in 2003, with technical assistance from Oxford Policy Management Ltd. of UK, through Mr. Tim Jones and financed by DFID. A total of 27 Experts from NBS and collaborating partners, internal and external, participated in one or more of the series of sessions, representing experience in a wide variety of specialized fields. These experts, in addition to those already listed, included Gabriel K. Simbila, Adella S. Ndesangia, Daniel W. Masolwa, Fred E. Matola, Gregory E. Millinga (all from National Accounts Department, NBS) Didas Tabwene (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security), Zakaria M. Bongole (Ministry Energy and Minerals), Chibole T. Manumbu (Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing), Sephania R. Mwakipesile, Omary H. Juma (all from the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment), Peter J. Nyaronga (Ministry of Mineral Resources and Tourism). Frida J. Mkumbo (Tanzania Electric Supply Company – TANESCO), Edista S. Njau (Bank of Tanzania), M. P. Nsima (Ministry of Livestock) and Tusekelege A. Itege (Ministry of Water).

During the last critical years of the report drafting process, from 2005 to 2007, the exercise benefited from valuable comments given by Laston T. Msongole, Director for Macroeconomy Division of the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment.

Finally, mention should be made for many staff members from NBS, Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment, Central and Sectoral Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Local Government Administrations, the Academia, Research institutions, NGOs and Development Partners who, in addition to those mentioned above, contributed immensely to the success of the analysis and drafting process, through harnessing their various professional, technical, administrative and secretarial skills that were required in supporting a complex and overly demanding work of revising the National Accounts.

REVISED NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATES OF TANZANIA MAINLAND FOR 2001 BENCHMARK

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

The revision of national accounts of Tanzania Mainland aimed at enhancing the quality of National Accounts estimates to better portray the economic activities in the country and ensure international comparability in accordance with the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993).

In the MKUKUTA Monitoring Master Plan and Indicator Information¹, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the key indicators earmarked for the monitoring of MKUKUTA² activities in the country. For example, GDP is used for measuring the economic growth as stipulated under Cluster One (growth and reduction of income property) of MKUKUTA and also as a basis for tax revenue estimation. Thus, quality GDP estimates are the prerequisite indicators for planning. National accounts estimates are a comprehensive, consistent and flexible set of macro-economic accounts based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions and accounting rules.

The history of National Accounts compilation in Tanzania Mainland dates back to the year 1954. Since then, improvements have been made in the methodologies used. The previous series of National Accounts main aggregates were based on the concepts and classification prescribed in the United Nations System of National Accounts of 1953, 1968 and 1993.

The first revision of National Accounts in Tanzania was done for the year 1966; the estimates were based on the 1953 SNA. The second revision was done for the year 1976 based on the 1968 SNA. The third revision was for the year 1992 with estimates based on the 1968 and partly on 1993 SNAs. The current revision of National Accounts is for the year 2001 and is based on the 1993 SNA. The duration between the four revisions ranges from nine to 16 years with an average of 12 years.

1.2 The Need for Change of Benchmark and Revision of National Accounts

The benchmark estimates are for the reference year in which constant prices are referred to. For example, for GDP at constant 2001 prices, the year 2001 is referred to as the benchmark year. The reason for the choice of the benchmark year includes the availability of relevant data collected from different surveys in the country, that were not yet



incorporated in the National Accounts system. The revision of National Accounts involved extrapolation of the benchmark year estimates to the years proceeding or succeeding the benchmark year.

The revision of the benchmark and National Accounts estimates for Tanzania Mainland was mainly done for the following reasons:

- The 1992 benchmark was out of date and did not reflect the structural changes that had occurred in the economy.
- To integrate the structural changes that had taken place especially in the patterns of production, consumption and investment in the economy.
- To take into account the changes in the relative prices of various products which had taken place over the period.
- To update the list of products, as continuous developments and innovations, lead to new products to appear in the market while obsolescence causes old products to disappear from the market.
- To incorporate all the new data available in different sectors, new surveys such as household surveys.
- To accommodate new requirements in line with the 1993 System of National Accounts.

1.3 The Revision of the 2001 GDP Estimates setup

The 2001 revision of National Accounts was supported by DFID through a project (Developing Economic Statistics in Tanzania - DESTA) executed by the National Bureau of Statistics. The project started in 2003 and was completed in 2006, whose results include publication of this report. The DFID support included provision of technical assistance, as well as capacity building, in the form of requisite training to staff in the Economic Statistics Directorate, who are primarily charged with the production of National Accounts. The technical assistance mostly comprised of a series of short term consultancy input in the revision exercise.

¹ Published by the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment, December 2006

² Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania

1.4 The Move from 1968 SNA to 1993 SNA

Usually, countries compile National Accounts using the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). The SNA is periodically updated by the UN Statistical office in order to accommodate economic changes taking place in member countries over time. For example, with the advent of electronic communication, such as usage of internet and fax facilities, the usage of postal services has been reduced. Such changes have impact on the economy of a country.

The current practice in compilation of National Accounts is for countries to comply with the 1993 SNA. It was thus considered necessary for Tanzania to move from 1968 SNA to 1993 SNA in order to facilitate international comparability of the Tanzania National Accounts estimates with accounts of the rest of the world.

1.5 National Accounts Statistics: Data Sources and Uses

This report presents among other things, brief descriptions on how the estimates of GDP and other aggregates for the years were compiled for each activity. A detailed description on sources and methods is available in the NBS publication titled “National Accounts Sources and Methods”.

National Accounts statistics are compiled to meet the needs of the Government and private sector. The major use of such statistics is to assess how the country's economy is growing over time.

The main sources of data used to estimate National Accounts include:

- Surveys and Census: the 2000/01 Household Budget Survey, the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey, the 2002/03 Agriculture Sample Census, Annual Industrial Surveys, Foreign Direct Investment Surveys and the 2002 Population and Housing Census.
- Administrative data; on imports and exports of goods, imports and exports of services, Government Finance Statistics and VAT collections etc.
- Specific studies such as the Input-Output Table of 1992.

Main institutional sources for data include:

- Ministry of Finance (MoF),
- Bank of Tanzania (BOT),
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS),
- Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), and
- Other pertinent MDAs.

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodologies used are based on the current 1993 SNA. Two approaches were recommended for the 2001 revision of National Accounts, including the following:

➤ *Production Approach*

In using this approach, GDP at market prices is derived by summing up the gross value added at basic prices of each industry and adding taxes less subsidies on products. This approach was used for the compilation of all sectors except the government and Bank of Tanzania.

➤ *Expenditure Approach*

This approach considers the income expenditure for the purpose of consumption of capital formation. Not all products purchased by domestic buyer come from domestic production; some may come from outside the country. Therefore, the GDP at market prices by this approach is derived by adding up the purchases that are made for final consumption, capital formation, and imports minus exports.

3 CHANGES IN THE REVISION EXERCISE

3.1 The Changes

The revision of National Accounts based on year 2001 prices, resulted into a number of changes in the GDP tables in terms of structure, level and share due to the use of data from new surveys as well as the adoption of the 1993 SNA in the compilation of the estimates.

The main changes include the following;

- The 2001 GDP series growth rates are almost the same as compared to the 1992 GDP series. The lowest growth being 6.0 percent in 2001 and the highest 7.8 percent for 2004. The growth rate for the 1992 benchmark was 6.2 for 2001 and 8.1 for 2004.

Table A

GDP at Market Price (1992 and 2001 Benchmarks)							Million shs
Benchmark	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
1992	1,892,356	2,029,407	2,175,320	2,352,281	2,541,492	2,724,012	
2001	9,100,274	9,752,178	10,423,734	11,239,735	12,068,090	12,881,126	
GDP at Market Price Growth Rates (1992 and 2001 Benchmarks)							percent
Benchmark	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
1992	6.2	7.2	7.2	8.1	8.0	7.2	
2001	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.7	

- The revised GDP series uses the commodity flow technique (Supply and Use Table - SUT) coupled with the adoption of the sectoral approach of compiling GDP. The SUT shows more details on how the total amount of a product available (the supply) is equal to the total amount used.
- Changing the base year for constant prices in the compilation of GDP from 1992 to 2001.
- The reclassification of economic activities see annex 5.
- Valuation of the gross value added generated at basic prices instead of factor cost, the difference between then is taxes on production.

Table B

The 2001 Gross Domestic Product at current prices at factor cost, basic prices and market prices

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Million T. shs					
GDP (at Factor Cost)	8,396,155	9,645,200	11,185,373	12,884,494	14,539,365	16,204,197
Taxes on production	92,119	94,734	89,982	88,098	58,403	74,028
Gross value added at current basic prices	8,488,274	9,739,934	11,275,355	12,972,592	14,597,768	16,278,225
Taxes on products	612,000	704,574	831,707	999,001	1,367,528	1,471,350
GDP at current market prices	9,100,274	10,444,508	12,107,062	13,971,593	15,965,296	17,749,575

- The compensation of employees has been revised based on the data from the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey and the 2001 Income and Earning Survey.

3.2 The Need to Move from Factor Cost to Basic Price Valuation of GDP

The concept of gross value added at factor cost is not used explicitly in the 1993 SNA. Nevertheless, gross value added at factor cost can be derived from gross value added at basic prices by subtracting other taxes and subsidies on production.

By definition, other taxes and subsidies on production are not taxes or subsidies on products that can be eliminated from the input and output prices. Other taxes and subsidies on production - i.e., taxes payable on the land, assets, labour, etc., employed in production - are not taxes payable per unit of output and cannot be deducted from the producer's price. They are recorded as being payable out of the values added of the individual producers or sectors concerned.

4 HIGHLIGHTS ON THE REVISED 2001 GDP SERIES

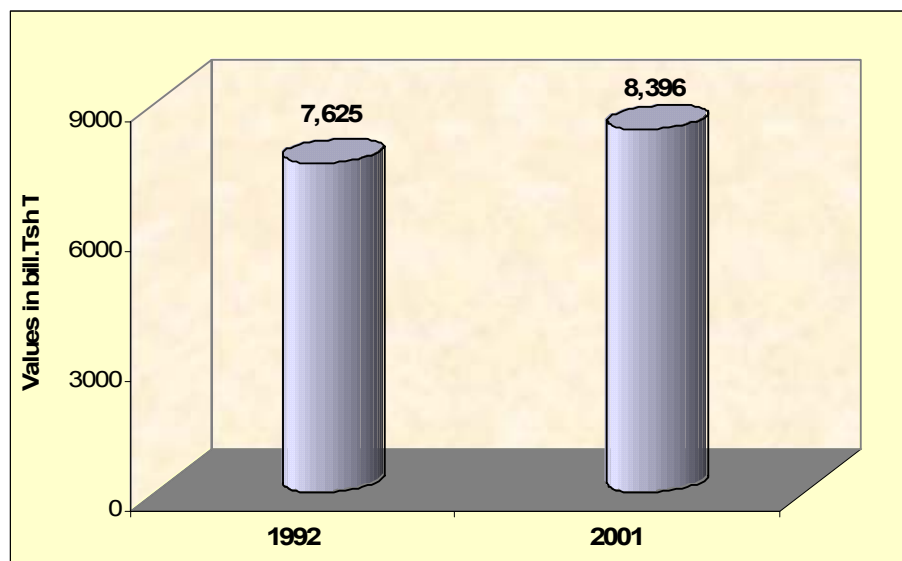
4.1 Benchmark Highlights;

The analysis of the results of the revised GDP is based on the comparability of the 1992 and the 2001 GDP series. The differences between the 1992 and the 2001 GDP series are in regard to the types of taxes applied to the output. The 1992 GDP series was compiled at factor cost while the 2001 series is compiled at basic prices.

4.1.1 Level of Change

The total GDP at factor cost for year 2001 at 1992 benchmark was shillings 7,624,616 million, while for the 2001 benchmark was shillings 8,396,155 million (Chart 1). This is a level change of ten percent (Table 1).

Chart 1: GDP 2001 at factor cost at 1992 and 2001 benchmarks



The level of change for agriculture sector is negative 18 percent which was mainly caused by crop sub-sector that changed by negative 26 percent. The major reason for the negative change of crop sub sector was due to changes on crop prices.

For the industrial sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, water and construction), the level change was 32 percent. Within this sector, the level change varied from 16 percent for construction to 222 percent for water sub sector.

The wholesale trade, retail trade, hotel and restaurants level changed by 51 percent, transport and communication by 62 percent and financial intermediation changed by negative 29 percent.

Table 1: 2001 GDP (factor costs) valued at 1992 and 2001 current prices and level change by economic activity

Economic Activity	2001 GDP (Million TShs.)			Level change Percentage
	1992 Prices	2001 Prices	Level change	
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	3,406,146	2,779,320	-626,826	-18
Crops	2,644,038	1,943,535	-700,503	-26
Livestock	328,599	456,770	128,171	39
Forestry & hunting	238,416	228,033	-10,383	-4
Fishing	195,093	150,982	-44,111	-23
Industry & Construction	1,215,091	1,605,968	390,877	32
Mining & Quarrying	120,454	155,516	35,062	29
Manufacturing	564,689	748,118	183,429	32
Electricity, Gas	112,279	192,040	79,761	71
Water supply	12,510	40,270	27,760	222
Construction	405,159	470,024	64,865	16
Wholesale and Retail Trade Hotel and Restaurants³	926,870	1,398,071	471,201	51
Trade & Repairs	767,742	1,164,946	397,204	52
Hotels & Restaurants	159,128	233,125	73,997	47
Transport and Communication	361,558	586,455	224,897	62
Transport	275,500	478,136	202,636	74
Communications	86,058	108,319	22,261	26
Financial Intermediation	197,989	140,000	-57,989	-29
Real Estate & Business Services	877,817	936,440	58,623	7
Public Administration and Other Services	796,930	1,029,902	232,972	29
Public Administration	593,858	640,649	46,791	8
Education	88,116	188,733	100,617	114
Health	41,081	118,972	77,891	190
Other Social & Personal Services	73,875	81,548	7,673	10
Gross Value Added (excluding adjustments)	7,782,401	8,476,156	693,755	9
less FISIM	-157,785	-80,000	77,785	-49
GDP (at factor cost)	7,624,616	8,396,156	771,540	10

4.1.2 Share Contribution to the Total GDP

The share contribution to GDP for the agriculture sector for the year 2001 was 44.7 percent and 33.1 percent for the 1992 and 2001 benchmarks respectively. Accordingly, the transport and communication sector contributed 4.7 percent and 8.7 percent in the 1992 and 2001 benchmarks respectively.

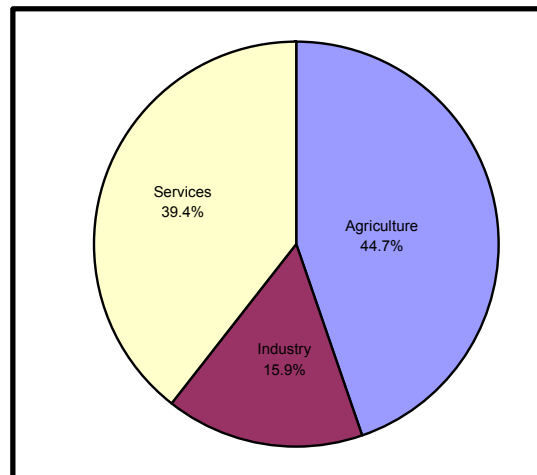
The changes in the share composition of the benchmarks were mainly due to the revision of crop prices and the picking-up of other sectors such as wholesale and retail trade, mining and construction. This implies that the off-farm activities are increasing in importance in the economy. Table 2 shows the share contribution by sectors for both 1992 and 2001 GDP benchmarks. For the 2001 GDP benchmark, the sub sectors which contributed 5 percent or more included crops, trade and repairs real estate and business services, manufacturing, public administration, transport and construction and livestock.

Table 2: Share of 2001 GDP (factor cost) at 1992 and 2001 current prices, by economic activity

Economic Activity	Share of 2001 GDP	
	1992 Prices (%)	2001 Prices (%)
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	44.70	33.10
Crops	34.70	23.10
Livestock	4.30	5.40
Forestry & Hunting	3.10	2.70
Fishing	2.60	1.80
Industry & Construction	15.90	19.10
Mining & Quarrying	1.60	1.90
Manufacturing	7.40	8.90
Electricity, Gas	1.50	2.30
Water Supply	0.20	0.50
Construction	5.30	5.60
Wholesale and Retail Trade Hotel and Restaurants¹	12.20	16.70
Trade & Repairs	10.10	13.90
Hotels & Restaurants	2.10	2.80
Transport and Communication	4.70	8.70
Transport	3.60	5.70
Communications	1.10	1.30
Financial Intermediation	2.60	1.70
Real Estate & Business Services	11.50	11.20
Public Administration and Other Services	10.50	12.30
Public Administration	7.80	7.60
Education	1.20	2.20
Health	0.50	1.40
Other Social & Personal Services	1.00	1.00
Gross Value Added (excluding adjustments)	102.10	101.00
less FISIM	-2.10	-1.00
GDP (at factor cost)	100	100

The total GDP at factor cost for the year 2001 (at 1992 benchmark) was shillings 7,624,616 million of which shillings 3,406,146 million or 44.7 percent was contributed by the agriculture sector. A total of shillings 3,161,164 million or 39.4 percent was contributed by the service sector⁵. The percent share of industry and construction was 15.9 or shillings 1,215,091 million (Chart 2)

Chart 2: Percentage share of 2001 GDP (factor cost) at 1992 benchmark



The total GDP at factor cost for the year 2001 (at 2001 benchmark) was shillings 8,396,155 million of which shillings 1,605,968 million or 19.1 percent was contributed by the industrial sector. A total of shillings 2,779,320 million or 33.1percent was contributed by agriculture sector, while the contribution of the Service sector was shillings 4,090,868 million or 47.8 percent (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Percentage share of GDP at factor cost for 2001 (2001 benchmark)

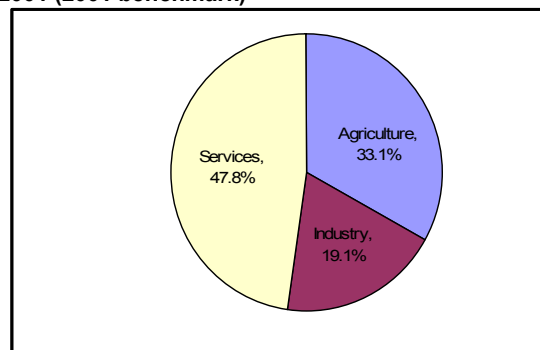
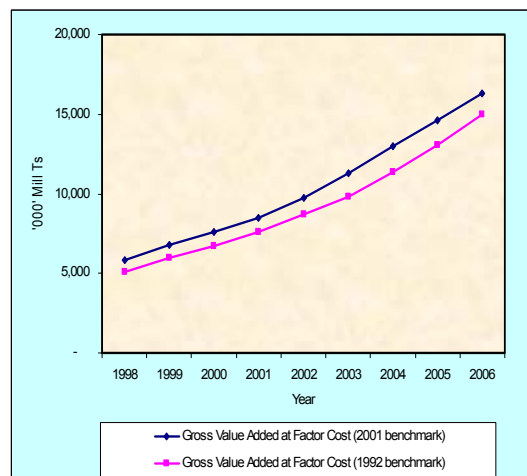


Chart 4: GDP Series (at 1992 and 2001 benchmarks) at Current price and at factor cost

Chart 4 shows the trend of GDP levels for the two benchmarks. The new benchmark (2001 prices) is higher than the old benchmark for the entire periods in the Chart. The reason is mainly due to inclusion of the recently collected data in the 2001 GDP series.



4.1.3 Implicit price

An implicit price is the ratio obtained by dividing GDP at current prices by GDP at constant prices. This ratio is used to account for the effects of inflation, by reflecting the change in the prices of the bundle of goods that make up the GDP as well as the changes to the bundle itself.

The implicit prices in the 1992 GDP series show that by 2006, the prices had increased by more than six hundred per cent from the base year 1992. The highest increase was in the real estate activity at 1,210 per cent.

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Implicit Prices by Economic Activity; 1992 Series

Economic Activity	1992	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	100	310	350	380	410	440	480	540	590	650
Crops	100	320	360	390	420	460	500	570	630	690
Livestock	100	230	270	290	300	330	350	370	400	430
Forestry and Hunting	100	350	390	410	450	500	540	600	660	720
Fishing	100	290	350	370	380	400	430	450	470	520
Mining and Quarrying	100	240	260	270	280	310	360	410	470	540
Manufacturing	100	300	330	360	390	410	420	430	440	440
Electricity and Water	100	320	380	400	430	480	500	540	580	670
Electricity	100	320	380	400	430	490	500	530	580	670
Water	100	280	340	380	410	450	490	550	610	660
Construction	100	390	430	450	490	510	530	560	590	630
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Repair and Hotels and Restaurants	100	260	290	300	320	340	350	370	390	420
Transport and Communication	100	310	350	370	380	400	420	450	480	530
Transport	100	380	430	450	470	490	510	550	580	640
Communication	100	200	210	230	240	250	280	300	320	340
Financial and Business Services	100	460	500	530	600	670	720	760	840	920
Finance and Insurance	100	260	270	290	300	340	360	400	440	500
Real Estate	100	610	650	700	810	880	960	1,000	1,110	1,210
Business Services	100	260	340	350	400	430	460	470	500	510
Public Administration and Other Services	100	470	530	560	610	660	670	710	740	800
Public Administration	100	590	680	710	780	840	880	940	990	1,080
Education	100	340	370	400	440	470	470	480	510	510
Health	100	280	310	340	370	410	410	420	440	450
Other services	100	260	260	290	320	340	340	350	370	400
less Financial Services Indirectly Measured	100	180	180	180	190	190	220	220	220	230
TOTAL GDP	100	340	380	410	440	470	500	540	580	630

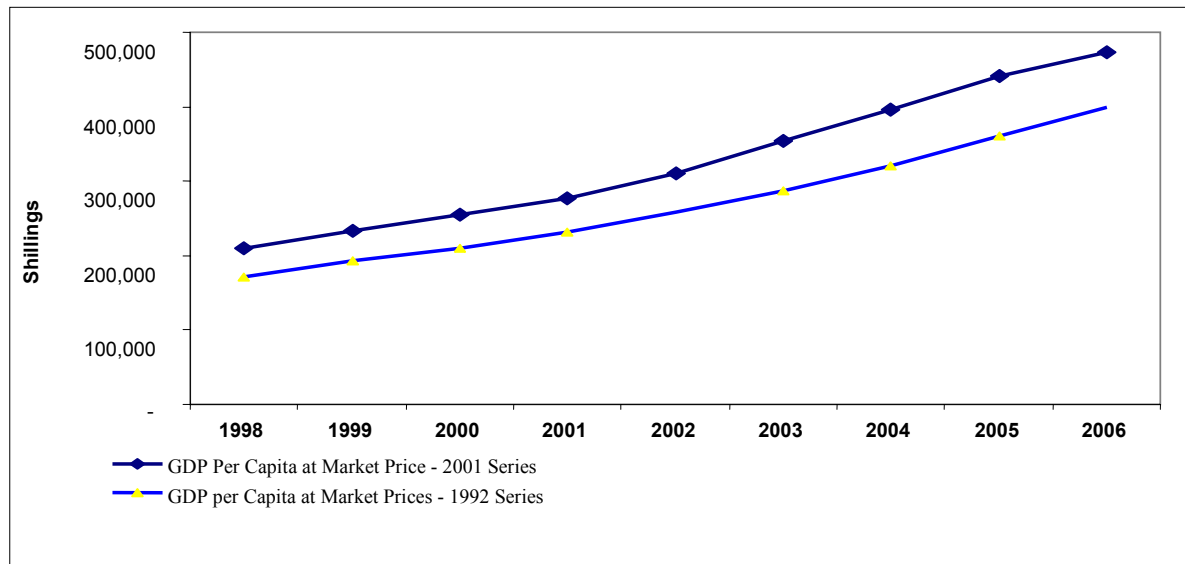
Table 4: Gross Domestic Product Implicit Prices by Economic Activity; 2001Series

Economic Activity	1992	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	24	76	85	93	100	107	117	132	144	159
Crops	24	76	86	93	100	110	119	136	150	164
Livestock	33	77	90	97	100	110	117	123	133	143
Forestry and Hunting	22	78	87	91	100	111	120	133	147	160
Fishing	26	76	92	97	100	105	113	118	124	137
Mining and Quarrying	36	86	93	96	100	111	129	146	168	193
Manufacturing	26	77	85	92	100	105	108	110	113	113
Electricity and Water	23	74	88	93	100	112	116	126	135	156
Electricity	23	74	88	93	100	114	116	123	135	156
Water	410	146	121	108	100	91	84	75	67	62
Construction	20	80	88	92	100	104	108	114	120	129
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Repair and Hotels and Restaurants	31	81	91	94	100	106	109	116	122	131
Transport and Communication	26	82	92	97	100	105	111	118	126	139
Transport	21	81	91	96	100	104	109	117	123	136
Communication	42	83	88	96	100	104	117	125	133	142
Financial and Business Services	17	77	83	88	100	112	120	127	140	153
Finance and Insurance	33	87	90	97	100	113	120	133	147	167
Real Estate	12	75	80	86	100	109	119	123	137	149
Business Services	25	65	85	88	100	108	115	118	125	128
Public Administration and Other Services	16	77	87	92	100	108	110	116	121	131
Public Administration	13	76	87	91	100	108	113	121	127	138
Education	23	77	84	91	100	107	107	109	116	116
Health	27	76	84	92	100	111	111	114	119	122
Other services	31	81	81	91	100	106	106	109	116	125
less Financial Services Indirectly Measured	53	95	95	95	100	100	116	116	116	121
TOTAL GDP	23	77	86	93	100	107	114	123	132	143

4.1.4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Per Capita

The GDP per capita is computed as GDP divided by population. Chart 5 shows the movement of GDP per capita from 1998 to 2006.

Chart 5: GDP per capita for selected years (1998 to 2006)



In the chart, the per capita GDP at 1992 series was measured at factor cost while for 2001 GDP series the measure was arrived at market prices. The reason for the change in the per capita GDP calculations is due to the adoption of 1993 SNA. The absolute trend shows that the per capita GDP for 2001 series is higher than the 1992 GDP series.

5 THE REVISED 2001 GDP SERIES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

As already stated in the background, this revision of National Accounts for Tanzania was done in accordance with the 1993 SNA which resulted in a number of changes in comparison with the previous GDP estimates produced by using the 1968 SNA.

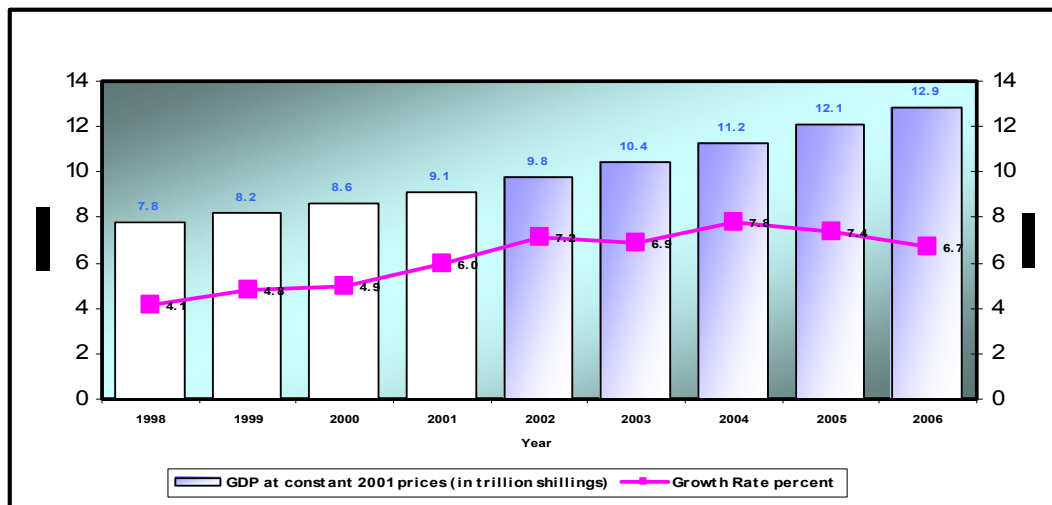
Looking at the 2001 GDP series in absolute terms, the figures are higher than the 1992 GDP series due to the following;

- The 2001 GDP estimates were produced at basic prices while the 1992 GDP estimates were produced at factor costs. The basic prices include other taxes on production while those at factor costs do not.
- The 2001 estimates utilized additional data collected from different surveys in the country, for example the 2001 Household Budget Survey.

The entire 2001 GDP series growth rates range from 4.1 percent to 7.8 percent during the period 1998 to 2006, an average of 6.2 for nine years period and 7.2 in the last five years (Chart 6).

In estimating GDP, the following aggregates had to be compiled for each activity; gross output (GO) and intermediate consumption(IC) at both current and constant prices. Gross value added was then obtained as the difference between GO and IC.

Chart 6: GDP at 2001 Prices Absolute Values and Annual Growth Rates



A Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting

Crop, livestock, forestry and hunting have been combined together under agricultural industry in accordance with the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 3) and fishing has been taken out as major industry.

Production approach has been used to compile GDP for agriculture. GDP is derived as the sum of gross value added for each agriculture activity, at basic price, plus taxes less subsidies on products.

Coverage:

This activity covers:

- Food and Cash crops
- Livestock
- Forestry & Hunting

Food and Cash Crops:

Coverage:

This activity covers, major food crops, major cash crops and other crops.

Major food crops include maize, paddy, sorghum, millet, cassava, beans, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes.

Major cash crops include cotton, tea, coffee, sisal, tobacco and cashew nuts.

Other crops include green bananas, vegetables, fresh fruit, sugar cane, nuts, dried fruit, oil seeds and pyrethrum.

Data Sources:

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security: Production data, Agriculture Surveys

Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing: Price data

National Bureau of Statistics: Household Budget Survey, (HBS), Consumer Price Index, (CPI) and Input/Output Table.

Tanzania Metrological Agency: Metrological data

Methodology:

Gross Output at Current Prices:

Estimates of gross output for subsequent years were obtained by extrapolating the benchmark gross output for each crop using value indicators. The value indicator was the product of a quantity indicator and a price indicator.

For major food crops, the price indicators were based on prices reported by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing.

For major cash crops, the price indicators were based on export prices.

As regards the remaining crops, specific items from the CPI were used to provide corresponding price indices.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

Estimates of gross output for subsequent years were obtained by extrapolating the benchmark gross output for each crop using quantity indicators.

For major food crops, the quantity indicators were based on quantities reported by the regional statistical offices.

For major cash crops, the quantity indicators were based on the quantities exported.

The remaining crops, population growth rate have been used to obtain quantity indicators, on the assumption that these crops are mainly intended to feed population in the country.

Intermediate Consumption:

The value of intermediate consumption was the value of goods and services consumed in the production process such as fertilizers, herbicides and seeds.

The input/output ratios differ among crops but overall the benchmark figure of 10 per cent of gross output was used.

Growth Rates:

Chart 7: GVA for the Crop Activity at 2001 Prices; Absolute Values and Growth Rates

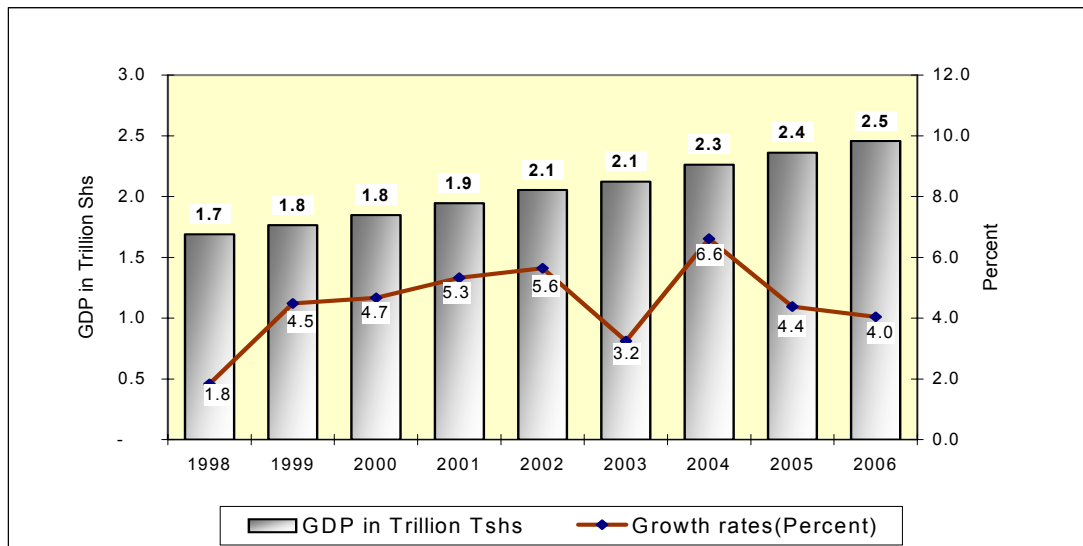


Chart 7: shows GVA of crop activity at constant 2001 prices in absolute values registered a positive growth over entire period from 1998 to 2006. It also shows an increase in growth rates over 5 year period after which it started to fluctuate in years 2003 up to 2006. The decrease in growth rates in the year 2003, 2005 and 2006 were due to slow growth in production of the crop. The sharp increase in growth in 2004 was mainly attributed due to a good rainfall throughout the country.

Livestock

Coverage:

This activity includes:

- Slaughtered animals (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs)
- Sold milk and other livestock products and by-products
- Sold chicken, other poultry and eggs
- Changes in inventories of cattle, goat and sheep.

Data Sources:

Ministry of Livestock Development: Livestock production

Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing: Livestock prices.

National Bureau of Statistics: CPI items for meat and poultry, milk and milk products.

Methodology:

The estimated cattle, sheep and goat populations are used to derive quantity indicators of slaughtered animals. In the case of pigs, sales of pork are used to derive quantity indicators of production and for fresh milk the quantity indicator is the cow population.

CPI items for meat & poultry and milk & milk products were used as price indicators to derive value indices.

The Gross Output at Current Prices:

Estimated gross outputs for subsequent years were obtained by extrapolating benchmark gross output by the value indicator. The value indicator is the product of a quantity indicator (slaughtered animals) and a price indicator.

Gross output at Constant 2001 Prices:

Estimated gross output for each subsequent year was obtained by extrapolating benchmark (2001) gross output using quantity indices.

Intermediate Consumption:

The gross output in each year was multiplied by input/output ratio to calculate intermediate consumption.

Forestry and Hunting:

Coverage:

- Forestry covers the production of logs, charcoal, fuel wood, honey and beeswax
- Hunting includes both tourist and domestic hunting

Data Sources:

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism: data on logs, timber, beekeeping and tourist hunting.

National Bureau of Statistics: data on CPI.

Methodology:

Logs production has been used to derive its quantity index. Beeswax production has been estimated under logs.

Population growth has been used as proxy for consumption of charcoal and fuel wood.

CPI was used to estimate the value index for charcoal and fuel wood, the value index for hunting was based on the value of tourist hunting and CPI of all items was used as a deflator for hunting activity.

Gross Output at Current Price:

Estimates were obtained by extrapolating benchmarks gross output with value indices for logs, charcoal, fuel wood and hunting in subsequent years.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Price:

Quantity indices derived from logs, charcoal and fuel wood was multiplied by benchmark gross output to estimate gross output at constant prices.

Intermediate Consumption:

The gross output in each year was multiplied by ratio developed from the 1992 input/output table to calculate intermediate consumption.

B Fishing

Coverage:

Fish production in Tanzania covers the production from both marine and fresh waters including rivers, lakes and dams.

Data Sources:

Department of Fisheries: Fish production

Methodology:

The benchmark gross output was extrapolated using value and quantity indices.

Gross Output at Current 2001 Prices:

Gross output at current prices was estimated by multiplying the benchmark gross output by value index derived from fish production and CPI in each subsequent year.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

Quantity indices derived from fish production were multiplied by benchmark gross output to estimate the gross output at constant prices for subsequent years.

Intermediate Consumption:

The gross output in each year was multiplied by input/output ratio to calculate intermediate consumption.

C Mining and Quarrying

Coverage:

Mining is a primary activity involving extraction of minerals rather than transformation. Mining and quarrying include the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally; solids such as coal and ores; liquids such as crude petroleum and gases, such as natural gas.

Mining includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotations, melting, pelleting, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable.

Mining activity is divided into the following branches:

- Gold, silver and copper
- Precious stones (diamonds, tanzanite and other gemstones)
- Industrial and others minerals (coal, salt, phosphates, gypsum, etc)
- Quarry and other quarry products (sand, stones etc)

Data sources:

Ministry of Energy and Minerals provides data on production (volumes and values), royalties and exports (volumes and values).

Tanzania Revenue Authority: Export values.

National Bureau of Statistics offers: Input-Output tables for estimating the intermediate consumption of minerals.

Methodology:

Production approach was used. Quantities and values of production were used to derive quantity and price indices respectively. Value index was then derived as price index multiplied by quantity index.

Gross output at Current Prices:

Value indices were used to estimate gross output at current prices based on benchmark output. Gross output was estimated as benchmark output multiplied by value index.

Gross output at Constant 2001 Prices:

Quantity indices were multiplied by benchmark gross output to estimate the gross output at constant prices.

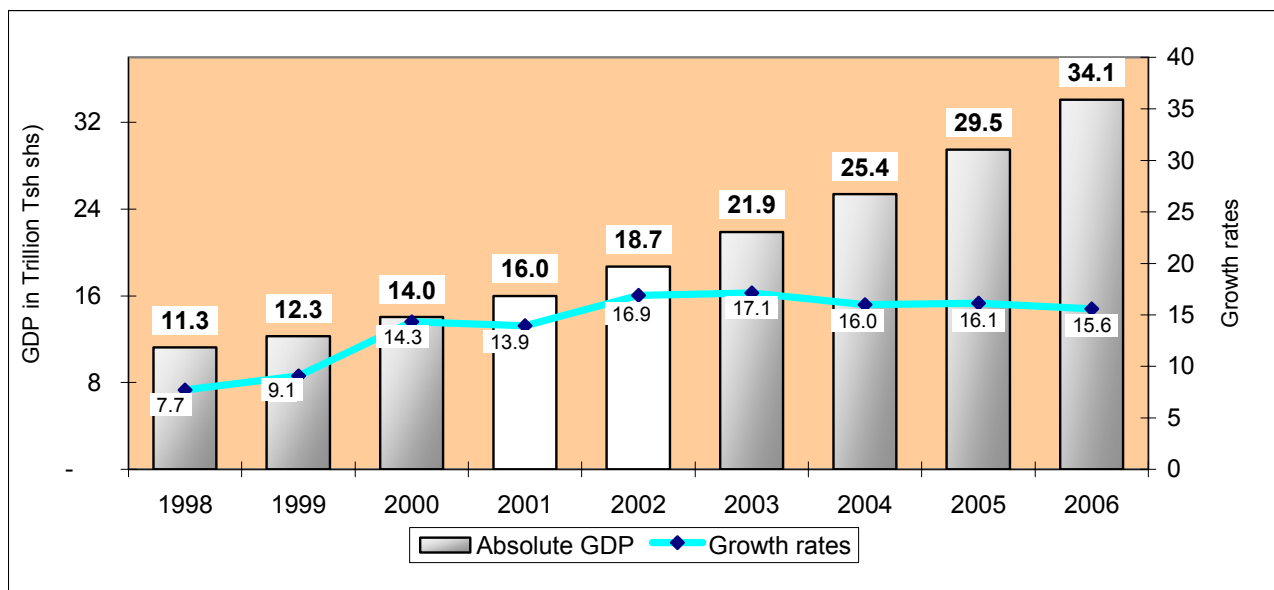
Intermediate Consumption:

Input-output ratios for each mineral from the 1992 input output table were used to estimate the intermediate consumption for subsequent years.

Growth Rates:

The activity has been growing continually since the year 2000 due to increased production attributed to new gold mining investments at places like Geita in Mwanza, Nyamongo in Mara and Tulawaka in Kagera during late 1990's. In the year 2003 the mining activity registered the highest growth of 17.1 percent followed by a decline in growth over the period 2004 through 2006 during which established investments started to operate at near optimal capacity.

Chart 8: Gross Value Added for Mining and Quarrying at 2001 price and Growth Rates

**D Manufacturing****Coverage:**

This activity involves the conversion of raw materials to finished goods such as processed meat, beverages, textiles, leather and footwear and machinery.

Data Sources:

Most of the data required were available from NBS surveys of industrial production 1999. Quarterly survey of industrial production generated Producer Price Index (PPI) and Production Index of Manufacturing (PIM) while Input – Output table provided ratios.

Methodology:

The production approach method was used for the compilation of Gross value added of manufacturing activity. Products were grouped into **13** major categories before the quantity index numbers are derived for each category, weighted according to the estimated value in the base period. The categories were: food, dairy products, grain mills, beverages, tobacco products, textiles, wood and paper products, chemicals, metals, non-metals, cement, machinery and other food products.

Gross Output at Current Prices:

Gross output for each subsequent year was estimated using benchmark gross output multiplied with value indices. Value indices were calculated by multiplying quantity indices and the corresponding Producer Price Index (PPI).

Hence, Gross Output at current prices was estimated as benchmark output multiplied by the derived value index.

Gross output at Constant 2001 Prices:

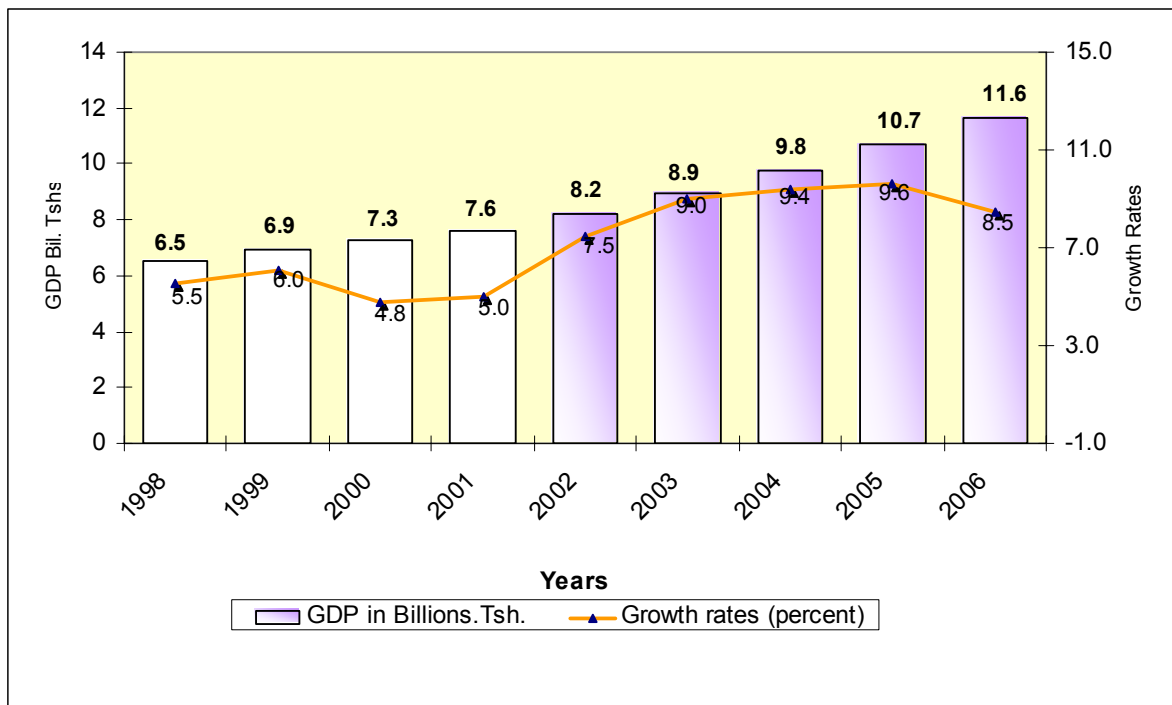
It was estimated by extrapolating benchmark gross outputs using quantity index, (Production Index of Manufacturing - PIM) for each category.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate Consumption was estimated as benchmark gross output multiplied by input-output ratios of the corresponding category.

Growth Rates:

The GVA grew by 9.6 percent in 2005 and 8.5 percent in 2006. The main reason for low growth in the year 2006 was power rationing in the country particularly for industries located in residential areas.

Chart 9: Gross Value Added for Manufacturing at 2001 prices and growth rates

The Production Index of Manufacturing (PIM), production decline in the following industries: Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment, food, beverages, tobacco and chemical products, petroleum, rubber and plastic products, pottery china glass and non-metallic items and electrical apparatus.

E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

Coverage:

The activity covers all establishments engaged in the generation, distribution and transmission of electricity, gas and water supply.

Electricity and Gas

Coverage:

The sub-activity covers all establishments engaged in the generation, distribution and transmission of electricity and gas.

Data Sources:

Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and Independent Power Tanzania Limited (IPTL): details on income and expenditure.

SONGAS and Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC): details on income and expenditure.

Methodology:

Electricity

Production approach was used to estimate Gross Value Added (GVA).

Gross Output at Current Prices:

Gross output at current prices was derived from total income (sales and other income including subsidies).

Gross output at constant 2001 prices:

Gross output at constant prices was derived from quantity (kwh) of electricity generated.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate consumption was computed from the companies' statement of accounts.

Gas

Gas production began in year 2004. Data on production, sales and other income are being collected annually since then.

Gross Output at Current Prices:

Gross output at current prices was estimated based on the total income realized from sales of gas.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

Gross output at constant prices was derived based on quantity of gas produced.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate consumption was estimated from the cost analysis in the process of gas extraction including other costs such as wages.

Growth Rates:

The sub activity growth depends on the quantity (kwh) of electricity generated. From year 2001 to 2005 total electricity generation increased at different rates. However, there was negative growth of -2.5 percent recorded in year 2006. The negative growth was attributed to the low generation of hydro power due to draught experienced at the end of year 2005 and early 2006, and partly by increased oil prices in the world market.

Taking into account the contribution of gas, the sub-activity (electricity and gas) recorded a highest growth of about 9.4 percent in year 2005 and lowest growth of -1.9 percent in year 2006.

Water supply

Coverage:

Covers establishments engaged in production and distribution of water.

Data Sources:

The main data sources were:

National Bureau of Statistics; Households Budget Survey and CPI

Ministry of Finance; central government operations report

Ministry of water; data on volumes of water consumed

Methodology:

Estimates for water supply were based on the estimated demand by the households and selected economic activities (mining, manufacturing, electricity, hotels) and priority expenditure by government on water supply.

The quantity indicators for households were based on the analysis of the 1991/92 and 2000/01 household budget surveys. Benchmark estimates were derived from the Supply and Use Table. The annual growth rates in the number of households for each type of water supply were used to construct quantity indicators. The value index was obtained by multiplying the quantity index by the water component of the CPI.

For selected economic activities (businesses), quantity indices of the respective sectors were multiplied by the CPI for water to estimate corresponding value indices.

Gross Output at Current Prices:

Gross output at current prices was obtained by extrapolating the benchmark gross output using the corresponding value indices derived from quantity index of water and water component of the CPI.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

Gross output at constant prices was obtained by extrapolating the benchmark gross output using the corresponding quantity index.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate consumption was estimated using the input output table ratios.

Growth Rates:

The growth of water supply activity depends on the quantities of water consumed by households, by businesses and government recurrent expenditure. The highest growth was recorded in year 2006 whereby consumption by household and businesses went up by 4.2 percent and 8.1 percent respectively.

Considering the growth patterns for electricity, gas and water supply, the overall sub-activity growth rate was the lowest in year 2006, whereby a growth of -1.9 percent was recorded.

F Construction

Coverage:

The activity covers the process of site preparation, complete construction of parts of civil engineering, installation or demolition of buildings or other structures. Construction of buildings consists of residential and non residential as well as rural own-account construction, whereas construction of other works consists of land improvement, roads and bridges, power stations, dams and wells and other structures.

Data Sources:

The main data sources were the National Bureau of Statistics: Population censuses, Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production and Household Budget Survey 2000/2001.

Ministry of Finance: Budget documents.

National Construction Council (NCC): Price Fluctuations Index

Methodology:

The estimation of construction activities' gross value added was based on indicators such as population as a proxy for rural own-account construction. It is based on the assumption that as the population grows, there is demand for more houses. Cement production is another indicator used to estimate new construction and maintenance. Government development expenditure is an indicator for construction of roads and bridges. The Price Fluctuations Index from the National Construction Council was used to estimate the value index. Supply and Use balances were used to derive benchmark gross output of construction activities. Estimates of own account construction came from analysis of 2000/2001 Households Budget Survey while estimates on other works came from the analysis of government expenditures on development projects.

The output of the construction industry is the aggregate of the value of:

- Rural own account construction
- New construction and maintenance (both residential and non residential).
- Other works

Gross Output at Current Prices:

The output is estimated by extrapolation of benchmark gross output with value indices for new construction and maintenance, rural own-account construction and construction of roads and bridges.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

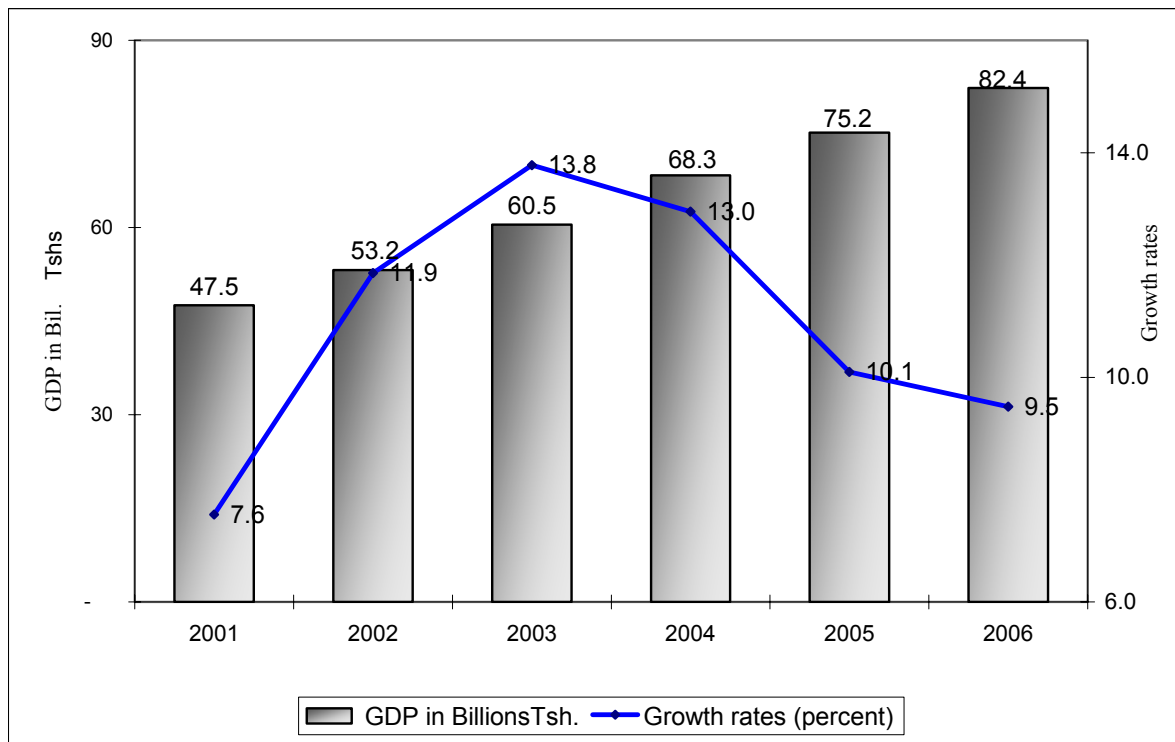
Estimates of gross output for subsequent years were obtained by extrapolating benchmark gross output with combined quantity indices for new construction, maintenance and rural own account construction. Gross output for roads and bridges was the deflated output using Price Fluctuations Index.

Intermediate Consumption (IC):

The gross output has been multiplied by the 1992 input/output ratio to calculate the intermediate consumption.

Growth Rates:

On the average, the sector has been steadily growing largely due to increased infrastructure developments, including roads and bridges constructions in the country. Other construction activities are evidenced by increased construction of commercial, residential and non-residential buildings such as BoT Twin Towers, Mlimani Shopping Mall, the new National Stadium, water supply projects in Dar es Salaam and Shinyanga and land improvement. In 2001 series, growth rates ranged from 7.6 percent in 2001 to 9.5 percent in 2006. The highest growth of 17.2 percent was recorded in 2003.

Chart 10: Gross Value Added for Construction at 2001 prices and growth rates

G Wholesale, Retail Trade, Repair and Hotels and Restaurants⁴

Coverage:

This activity covers wholesale and retail trade, the repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles as well as personal and household goods. It also involves the buying and selling of goods.

Data Sources:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; trade margins
- The Bank of Tanzania; exchange rates, import margins
- Ministry of Energy and Minerals; trade margins
- Fisheries department; trade margins
- National Bureau of Statistics; the 1994 Survey of construction, trade and transport 1994 and population and housing census 2002

- Tanzania Revenue Authority; import and export statistics

Methodology

Trade:

The total output of wholesale and retail traders is equal to their gross trade margins, i.e. the difference between receipts of goods sold and the purchased cost of those goods. Intermediate consumption comprises of costs of goods and services needed to run the trading establishments such as packing materials, electricity, office supplies and rent. Categories of traded goods (marketed output) from which margins were derived consists of agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and imports. The output is measured by the total value of the trade margins realized on the goods they purchase for resale.

The Gross Output at Current Prices:

Gross output for each year was estimated by extrapolating benchmark gross output with value indices which were obtained as combined indices of trade margins and CPI.

The Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

It was estimated by extrapolating benchmark gross output using quantity indicators of marketed local production and imported goods. Trade margins were estimated indirectly.

The Intermediate Consumption:

The estimates of intermediate consumption were obtained on the basis of input output ratio.

Repairs:

Gross Output at Current Prices:

The value index obtained by multiplying the weighted quantity index based on the urban population growth rate and road output with the component of the CPI for transportation was used to extrapolate benchmark gross output to obtain gross output for subsequent years.

⁴ This activity combines wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants that are treated separately in 1993 SNA.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

The estimation of gross output was obtained by extrapolating benchmark gross output with weighted quantity indices based on the growth rate of the urban population and road output.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate consumption was estimated as gross output multiplied by input-output ratios for subsequent years.

Growth Rates:

A substantial growth for the entire activity has been recorded since the year 2001, with the highest growth of 12.1 percent in 2006. The recorded growth was attributed to the huge importation of fuel.

H Hotels and Restaurants

Coverage:

The activity involves the running of hotels and restaurants.

Data Sources:

Main data sources were:

NBS: Household Budget Survey; estimates of resident's hotel visitors and output.

Consumer Price Index; Proxy for price indicator (CPI for meals taken outside home)

Ministry of Tourism and Natural resources; Number of tourist's arrivals and tourism earnings.

Methodology:

Number of tourists to Tanzania and the urban population growth are important components for estimating the growth of this activity. The quantity indicator for expenditure by all types of international visitors in hotels and restaurants is currently based on the number of tourists coming to Tanzania. The value indicator is based on the tourism earnings.

The quantity indicator for expenditure by domestic visitors in hotels, restaurants, bars and other catering establishments was based on urban population growth rates. A value index was derived by multiplying this quantity indicator by a price index.

Gross Output at Current Prices:

Gross outputs for subsequent years are equal to benchmark output multiplied by their corresponding value indices of tourist and domestic earnings.

Gross Output at Constant Prices:

Gross outputs for subsequent years are equal to benchmark output multiplied by the combined tourists arrivals and urban population indices.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate consumption is equal to output multiplied by input-output ratios for subsequent years.

Growth Rates:

The activity showed a growth of 6.4 percent in 2002 from 4.8 percent in 2001. The growth dropped in 2003 to 3.2 percent before it again started gaining from 2004 through 2006 to reach a growth of 4.3 percent.

The number of tourists (especially to national parks) and the urban population increased as evidenced in the analysis of 2001 Household Budget Survey. However, domestic visitors' output contributed more than non-resident tourists' output as per the benchmark estimates.

I Transport and Communication

The transport and communication activities consist of land transport (road transport, rail transport) water transport, air transport, posts and telecommunications.

Coverage:

The activity covers the operations in respect of road transport, air transport, water and rail transport. It also covers postal and telecommunication activities.

Data Sources:

Local Government Authority; Number of operating commuter buses

National Bureau of Statistics; CPI

Air Tanzania Corporation and other internal air operators; air revenues

Tanzania Port Authority; detailed data on income and expenditure

Marine Services Company; detailed data on income and expenditure

Tanzania Railway Corporation; detailed data on income and expenditure

Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority; detailed data on income and expenditure

Posts and telecommunication operators; detailed data on income and expenditure

Methodology:

Road transport is comprised of passenger transport and freight.

Gross Output at Current Prices:

The gross output at current prices for road was estimated by extrapolating benchmark output using the derived value indices from government expenditure on roads, CPI, passengers and freight while for rail, water, air transport, posts and telecommunications statements of accounts collected from the respective institutions were used.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

The gross output at constant prices for transport sub activity was estimated by extrapolation of benchmark gross output using combined quantity indicators for passengers, freight, letters and parcels handled.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate consumption was estimated using input output ratios derived from the input output table.

Growth Rates:

The growth of transport activity relies on performance of the carriers in terms of number of passengers and freight carried during the reference period. From year 2001 to 2003 growth rates fluctuated, but stabilized from year 2003 to 2006.

The improved services and increased coverage of air transport operators has led to the increased number of passengers transported since year 2001. Cargo transportation by water was highest in year 2006 due to the improved container services. This led to a total growth of 11.9 percent for the year 2006 compared to 9.0 percent in the previous year.

For posts and telecommunications higher growth rates have been recorded since the year 2001 to the year 2006. The growth of 21.0% and 22.4% were attained in 2002 and 2003

respectively due to the inclusion of output from new mobile phone companies in the country. The number of customers has been increasing annually.

J Financial Intermediation

Coverage:

The activity consists of establishments engaged in financial intermediation, including the Bank of Tanzania, other banks and non bank financial institutions, insurance and bureau de changes. However, the main activity is banking.

Data Sources:

Bank of Tanzania, commercial banks and other non bank financial institutions, Insurance companies and bureau de changes all these sources provide annual financial statements and operating statistics such as number of employees, number of policies in force and levels of deposits and lending.

National Bureau of Statistics: provides CPI

Methodology:

Bank of Tanzania

Central banks are not considered to produce FISIM. The Output of bank of Tanzania is recorded as intermediate consumption by other banks, financial institutions and government. The rationale is that the bank of Tanzania is there to service other financial intermediaries and government.

Gross Output at Current Prices:

Gross output at current prices for the Bank of Tanzania is measured at cost, i.e. the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. GVA at current prices is therefore equal to the sum of compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. Gross output at current prices for other commercial banks was estimated as FISIM plus non interest income, mainly commissions. Essentially, FISIM is the difference between interest received by financial institutions from borrowers and interest paid to depositors.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

Gross outputs at constant prices for the Bank of Tanzania was estimated based on the number of employees while for other commercial banks the estimates were based on deflated output, deflator being the overall CPI.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate consumption includes some components of non interest expenses.

Growth Rates:

The driving force for growth in this activity was the performance of commercial banks. The activity recorded reasonable growth for the period 2001 to 2006. The highest growth of 11.4 percent was attained in 2006.

K Real Estates and Business Services

Coverage:

This activity covers all types of dwellings (owner-occupied and rented), commercial properties and business services such as accountancy, auditing, architects and consultancy. At benchmark, all dwellings (owner-occupied and rented) were categorized by urban and rural and further by types of construction materials used for the walls. The proportions of each type of owner occupied dwelling was also obtained from the Households Budget Survey.

Data Sources:

The main data source was NBS which provided data on rents from Consumer Price Index and data on ratios from Households Budget Survey.

Methodology:

In general, the total output for this activity was obtained by adding together individual outputs from owner occupied dwellings, rented dwellings, commercial property and Business services. Population growth rates were used to estimate the growth in the number of dwellings for each category during this period.

The proportions of each type of owner occupied dwelling was also obtained from the Households Budget Survey. These proportions were used to split the values for each type of dwelling between owner-occupied and rented dwellings. The results were summed separately for owner-occupied and rented dwellings, and expressed as quantity indicators. For other real estates and business services a proxy quantity indicator of electricity

production was used. The CPI for rent was used as the price indicator to obtain value indices for both categories.

Gross Output at Current Prices:

The gross output for the entire activity was estimated by multiplying the benchmark gross output by the derived value index.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

The output was estimated as sum of outputs from owner occupied dwellings, rented dwellings, Commercial and property and business services.

Benchmark gross output for each type of wall material and urban/rural growth rates were multiplied by each activity and added to get the output at constant prices.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate consumption ratios developed in the benchmark year for own, rented, commercial property and business services were multiplied by their corresponding output at both current and constant prices.

Growth Rates:

The activity growth rates have been increasing over years in line with improved consumption patterns as shown in Households Budget Survey 2000/01. The urban population growth rate and revised CPI components are some of the indicators employed in the compilation of the sector performance. In the years 2005 and 2006 the activity maintained the growth at around 7 percent.

L Public Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security

Coverage:

Public administration covers activities of central, regional and local governments as well as compulsory social security funds, but excludes establishments that are engaged in delivering education and health services. Government is engaged in the production of non market goods and services that enhance peace and order through compulsory transfers of taxes and fines.

Data Sources:

Ministry of Finance: Budget documents.

Social Security Funds (NSSF, PPF, PSPF and GEPF): financial statements

Local government: financial statements.

National Bureau of Statistics: Consumer Price Index (CPI) and index of minimum wages.

Methodology:

The estimates of gross value added (GVA) estimates at current prices for public administration were based on the analysis of the government accounts by using the expenditure approach. The government accounts include subventions to regional and local government. Local governments have also additional funds from locally collected taxes (or other sources).

Gross Output at Current Prices:

Gross Value Added for government was estimated by income approach in which compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital was added up. For all funds institutions accounting data were used to estimate gross value added at current prices by the production approach.

Gross Output at Constant 2001 Prices:

Gross Value Added at constant prices for government was derived by deflating gross value added at current prices using the combination of Consumer Price Index and Minimum Wage Index.

For all funds institutions the Consumer Price Index was used as the deflator to derive gross output at constant prices.

Growth Rates:

In general, the growth was attributed to increased financing of public service reforms, new employment (at higher remuneration) to replace retirees and increased recruitment in the police force.

Chart 11 : Gross Value Added of Public Administration at 2001 Prices and Growth Rates

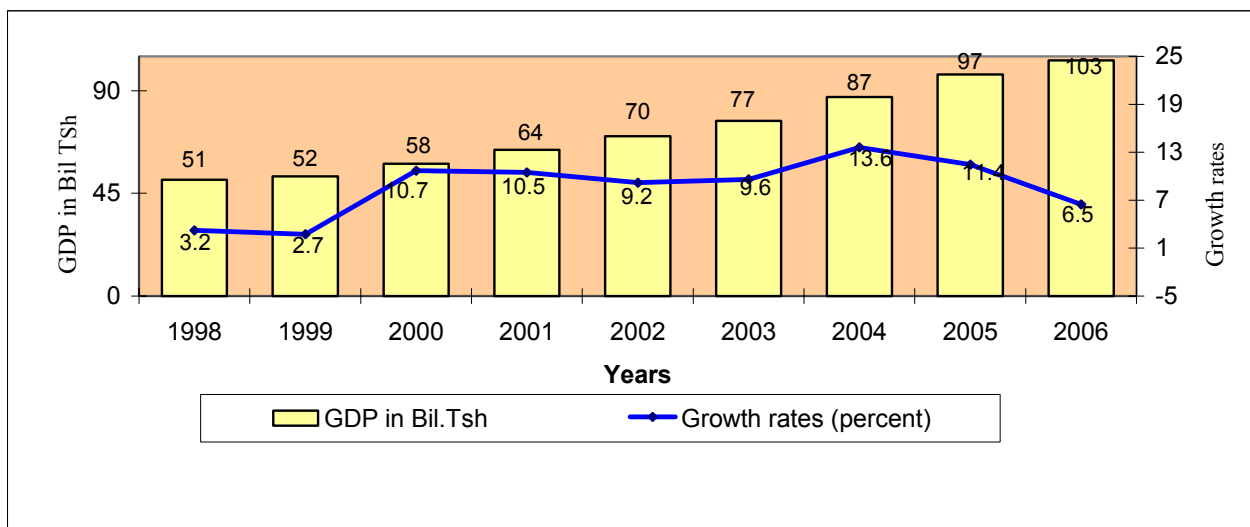


Chart 11 shows the highest growth was attained in 2004 as the result of increased in financing in public services and new recruitments.

On average, share of Public Administration in the 2001 series picked up to 7.5 percent as compared to 7.0 percent in the 1992 series. This is due to inclusion of Funds Institutions in the Public Administration as per 1993 SNA recommendations.

M Education:

Coverage:

Education covers the running of both government and private schools, at all levels from primary, through secondary and tertiary education. There are two main components of current expenditures on education namely; the expenditure by government and the fees paid by households.

Data Sources:

- Ministry of Education and Vocational Training: Basic Education Statistics (BEST)
- Ministry of Finance: Government Budget Document
- Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology: Education Statistics
- National Bureau of Statistics: Household Budget Survey and Consumer Price Index.

Methodology:

Gross output at Current Prices:

The Output at current prices is estimated by extrapolating benchmark gross output with the combined and weighted value index for primary, secondary, teachers colleges, and higher education.

Gross output at Constant 2001 Prices:

The output at constant prices is estimated by extrapolating benchmark gross output with the combined and weighted quantity index (primary, secondary, teachers colleges, and higher education).

Intermediate Consumption (IC):

Ratios developed based on government expenditure on education were used to derive intermediate consumption from gross output at both current and constant prices.

Growth Rates:

The growth rates increase was attributed to expenditures on education in line with the implementation of PEDP, SEDP and recruitment of new teachers.

N Health Services

Coverage:

Health covers operation of government and private health facilities which include dispensaries, health centres and hospitals.

Data Sources:

- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare: Health statistics
- Ministry of Finance: Budget document.
- National Bureau of Statistics: HBS, CPI.

Methodology:

Gross output was obtained by the analysis of current expenditure on health and social services by the government and households.

Gross output at Current Price:

The Gross Output at current prices was estimated by extrapolating benchmark gross output with the value index of government expenditure on health services.

Gross output at Constant 2001 Price:

The Gross Output at constant prices was estimated by extrapolating benchmark gross output with the quantity index developed based on the number of health personnel in the country.

Intermediate Consumption (IC):

Ratios developed from government expenditure on health were used to derive intermediate consumption from Gross Output at both current and constant prices.

Growth Rates:

The highest growth rate of 8.7 percent and the lowest of 5.6 percent were recorded in 2003 and 2001 respectively.

The growth was due to increased expenditures on health in line with the implementation of health related programmes such as Malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS as well as further training of health personnel.

O Other Community, Social and Personal Services

Coverage:

This activity covers among others, the running of sports activities, religious organisations, social clubs, the arts, hairdressing and beauty saloons and laundries. It also includes paid domestic services.

Data Sources:

The main source of data is the National Bureau of Statistics which provided data on urban population growth rates from Households Budget Survey and Consumer Price Index.

Methodology:

At constant prices, the benchmark gross output, were principally based on the Households Budget Survey.

Gross Output at Current Prices:

Gross output was eestimated based on benchmark gross output multiplied by value index. Value index was obtained by multiplying urban population index with CPI.

Gross output at Constant 2001 Prices:

Gross output was estimated by taking benchmark gross output and multiplied by growth rate of urban population.

Intermediate Consumption:

The intermediate consumption was estimated by multiplying each subsequent year output with the ratio of 41 percent taken from the 1992 input/output table.

Growth Rates:

The growth rates were 3.1 percent and 3.7 percent in 2001 and 2006 respectively.

6. CAPITAL FORMATION

Coverage:

Capital formation is divided into public and private sectors. Public sector include central government and parastatals, this is according to ownership. Further more, capital formation can also be categorized by type of assets such as residential, rural own account, non residential land improvement, road and bridges, water supply and others. It also covers transport equipment, other equipment and increase in stock.

Data Sources:

- Ministry of Infrastructure: Building and other construction costs
- Ministry of Finance: Budget documents
- President's Office Local Administration and Regional Administration: Budget documents
- Parastatal Institutions: Annual Financial Statements
- Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security: Livestock inventory
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism: Land improvement data

Methodology:

Gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation is the total value of producer's acquisition less disposals of fixed assets.

Gross fixed capital formation covers:

- Tangible assets - Dwellings, Other buildings and structures, Machinery and equipment and Cultivated assets.
- Intangible assets - Mineral exploration, computer software, etc.
- Major improvement to tangible non-produced assets, including land.
- Costs associated with the transfers of ownership of non-produced assets.

Gross fixed capital formation in buildings, including dwellings, and other structures by producers consists of the values of their acquisitions of new and existing buildings and other structures less the values of their disposals of their existing buildings and structures. Gross fixed Capital formation by type of asset is compiled at both current and constant prices as well as by Public and Private Sectors at current prices.

7 WAY FORWARD

For the purpose of improving the GDP, the following areas are recommended:

- Undertake annual/quarterly data collection for horticulture crop production such as flowers and vegetables since the proxies for these crops are based on the household budget surveys periodically done after every five years.
- Institute backstopping visits to the regions by National Accounts staff so as to impart knowledge to the Regional Statistical Managers during data collection.
- Revise the off-take ratios for the computation of livestock output since the current ones were established in 1980s and no study has ever been undertaken to revise them.
- Undertake studies to establish proxies for estimating output of small scale mining in the country.
- Revise the cost estimates of production in mining activities. Currently, the estimates are based on the 1992 input output table.
- Improve data collection on solar power and bio gas as they are significantly becoming important in the economy.
- Collect data on own account power generation.
- Expand data coverage for water sub-sector by including other water sources like new bore holes and shallow wells.
- Enhance capacity building for the National Accounts staff.

Annex 1: Text Tables

Table 1

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity

Million T. Shillings									
Economic Activity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,903,867	2,180,577	2,407,300	2,636,193	2,988,383	3,479,646	4,116,444	4,410,479	4,708,556
Crops	1,440,539	1,632,039	1,772,952	1,945,945	2,236,209	2,641,586	3,122,896	3,272,143	3,452,690
Livestock	278,532	344,538	415,348	459,448	502,800	563,136	669,021	791,823	867,772
Hunting and Forestry	184,796	204,000	219,000	230,800	249,374	274,924	324,527	346,512	388,094
Fishing	123,910	138,044	145,297	153,660	172,989	187,693	207,025	225,658	241,454
Industry and construction	1,163,369	1,323,325	1,462,277	1,638,460	2,051,559	2,538,485	2,899,263	3,316,757	3,723,979
Mining and quarrying	90,090	98,531	119,175	159,979	220,000	288,200	357,368	457,431	576,363
Manufacturing	611,112	657,919	715,649	762,400	866,228	1,002,827	1,129,558	1,269,145	1,395,282
Electricity, gas	112,564	135,834	170,220	196,860	209,640	227,081	244,977	271,925	276,915
Water supply	23,080	30,042	37,233	43,840	48,666	53,925	61,474	68,605	75,809
Construction	326,523	401,000	420,000	475,380	707,025	966,452	1,105,886	1,249,651	1,399,609
Services	2,767,189	3,241,263	3,693,799	4,139,961	4,617,402	5,174,913	5,870,447	6,786,598	7,773,898
Trade and repairs	816,928	944,963	1,046,788	1,182,797	1,298,349	1,454,527	1,593,717	1,752,826	2,044,421
Hotels and restaurants	176,614	208,825	225,000	250,978	269,120	286,883	319,365	394,417	459,584
Transport	341,863	402,795	447,314	487,062	526,710	577,977	637,720	706,291	769,830
Communications	70,970	84,362	97,143	112,783	130,496	161,623	206,877	277,216	374,241
Financial intermediation	107,920	117,571	127,297	140,000	179,715	204,766	229,370	265,261	299,734
Real estate and business services	597,879	722,946	868,503	936,440	1,008,089	1,135,252	1,270,108	1,520,109	1,723,571
Public administration	418,078	462,814	540,229	640,649	754,654	866,917	1,076,215	1,278,881	1,440,913
Education	117,147	152,000	169,000	188,733	211,372	223,409	236,813	251,022	268,594
Health	60,667	75,921	97,373	118,972	151,993	174,789	200,933	233,032	275,726
Other social and personal services	59,122	69,067	75,153	81,548	86,904	88,770	99,329	107,542	117,284
Gross value added before adjustments	5,958,334	6,883,211	7,708,673	8,568,274	9,830,334	11,380,737	13,093,180	14,739,492	16,447,886
less FISIM	-94,605	-89,257	-85,035	-80,000	-90,400	-105,382	-120,588	-141,723	-169,661
Gross value added at current basic prices	5,863,729	6,793,954	7,623,638	8,488,274	9,739,934	11,275,355	12,972,592	14,597,768	16,278,225
add Taxes on products	420,243	428,606	529,151	612,000	704,574	831,707	999,001	1,367,527	1,471,349
GDP at current market prices	6,283,972	7,222,560	8,152,789	9,100,274	10,444,508	12,107,062	13,971,593	15,965,296	17,749,575

Table 1A

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity (Monetary & Non monetary)

Million T. Shillings

Economic Activity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Monetary									
Gross domestic product at market prices	5,221,281	6,044,849	6,839,645	7,638,098	8,795,423	10,214,163	11,680,835	13,431,439	14,961,422
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,149,264	1,348,694	1,483,902	1,610,975	1,824,450	2,104,035	2,404,037	2,589,264	2,737,686
Crops	862,991	993,849	1,062,007	1,151,820	1,324,078	1,523,553	1,743,041	1,831,665	1,901,931
Livestock	166,097	220,635	277,816	307,313	336,310	399,611	447,491	529,630	580,430
Forestry and hunting	120,176	134,211	144,079	151,842	164,062	180,871	213,505	227,969	255,325
Fishing	120,604	134,541	141,609	149,760	168,598	182,929	201,771	219,930	235,325
Industry and construction	1,098,311	1,249,733	1,379,080	1,550,361	1,957,554	2,437,261	2,776,975	3,149,293	3,515,929
Mining and quarrying	90,090	98,531	119,175	159,979	220,000	288,200	357,368	457,431	576,363
Manufacturing	611,112	657,919	715,649	762,400	866,228	1,002,827	1,129,558	1,269,145	1,395,282
Electricity, gas	112,564	135,834	170,220	196,860	209,640	227,081	244,977	271,925	276,915
Water supply	10,767	17,211	23,850	29,840	32,421	37,597	42,697	47,696	54,872
Construction	273,778	340,238	350,185	401,281	629,265	881,554	1,002,374	1,103,096	1,212,496
Services	2,527,464	2,972,531	3,390,938	3,795,003	4,230,646	4,763,613	5,419,640	6,247,149	7,170,794
Trade and repairs	816,928	944,963	1,046,788	1,182,797	1,298,349	1,454,527	1,593,717	1,752,826	2,044,421
Hotels and restaurants	176,614	208,825	225,000	250,978	269,120	286,883	319,365	394,417	459,584
Transport	341,863	402,795	447,314	487,062	526,710	577,977	637,720	706,291	769,830
Communications	70,970	84,362	97,143	112,783	130,496	161,623	206,877	277,216	374,241
Financial intermediation	107,920	117,571	127,297	140,000	179,715	204,766	229,370	265,261	299,734
Real estate and business services	358,154	454,214	565,642	591,482	621,333	723,952	819,300	980,660	1,120,467
Public administration	418,078	462,814	540,229	640,649	754,654	866,917	1,076,215	1,278,881	1,440,913
Education	117,147	152,000	169,000	188,733	211,372	223,409	236,813	251,022	268,594
Health	60,667	75,921	97,373	118,972	151,993	174,789	200,933	233,032	275,726
Other social & personal services	59,122	69,067	75,153	81,548	86,904	88,770	99,329	107,542	117,284
Gross value added before adjustments	4,895,643	5,705,499	6,395,529	7,106,098	8,181,249	9,487,838	10,802,422	12,205,635	13,659,734
less FISIM	-94,605	-89,257	-85,035	-80,000	-90,400	-105,382	-120,588	-141,723	-169,661
Gross value added at current basic prices	4,801,038	5,616,243	6,310,494	7,026,098	8,090,849	9,382,456	10,681,835	12,063,912	13,490,073
Add Taxes on products	420,243	428,606	529,151	612,000	704,574	831,707	999,001	1,367,527	1,471,349
Non-monetary									
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,062,691	1,177,711	1,313,144	1,462,175	1,649,084	1,892,899	2,290,758	2,533,857	2,788,152
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	754,603	831,883	923,398	1,025,218	1,163,933	1,375,611	1,712,407	1,821,215	1,970,869
Crops	577,548	638,191	710,944	794,125	912,131	1,118,034	1,379,855	1,440,478	1,550,759
Livestock	112,435	123,903	137,533	152,135	166,490	163,524	221,530	262,193	287,342
Forestry & hunting	64,620	69,789	74,921	78,958	85,312	94,053	111,022	118,544	132,769
Fishing	3,305	3,504	3,688	3,900	4,391	4,764	5,254	5,727	6,128
Industry and construction	65,058	73,592	83,197	88,099	94,005	101,225	122,288	167,465	208,050
Water supply	12,313	12,830	13,382	14,000	16,245	16,327	18,777	20,909	20,937
Construction	52,744	60,762	69,815	74,099	77,760	84,897	103,512	146,555	187,113
Services	239,725	268,732	302,861	344,958	386,756	411,300	450,807	539,449	603,105
Real estate & business services	239,725	268,732	302,861	344,958	386,756	411,300	450,807	539,449	603,105
Total Gross Domestic Product at market prices	6,283,972	7,222,560	8,152,789	9,100,274	10,444,508	12,107,062	13,971,593	15,965,296	17,749,575

Table 2

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	Percentage								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	30.3	30.2	29.5	29.0	28.6	28.7	29.5	27.6	26.5
Crops	22.9	22.6	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.8	22.4	20.5	19.5
Livestock	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9
Hunting and Forestry	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Fishing	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Industry and construction	18.5	18.3	17.9	18.0	19.6	21.0	20.8	20.8	21.0
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2
Manufacturing	9.7	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.9
Electricity, gas	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Water supply	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.2	6.8	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9
Services	44.0	44.9	45.3	45.5	44.2	42.7	42.0	42.5	43.8
Trade and repairs	13.0	13.1	12.8	13.0	12.4	12.0	11.4	11.0	11.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6
Transport	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3
Communications	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1
Financial intermediation	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Real estate and business services	9.5	10.0	10.7	10.3	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.7
Public administration	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.1
Education	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Health	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Other social and personal services	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gross value added before adjustments	94.8	95.3	94.6	94.2	94.1	94.0	93.7	92.3	92.7
less FISIM	-1.5	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0
Gross value added at current basic prices	93.3	94.1	93.5	93.3	93.3	93.1	92.8	91.4	91.7
add Taxes on products	6.7	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.2	8.6	8.3
Gross Domestic Product at current market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2A

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity (Monetary & Non monetary)

	Percentage								
Economic Activity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Monetary									
Gross domestic product at market prices	83.1	83.7	83.9	83.9	84.2	84.4	83.6	84.1	84.3
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	18.3	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.2	16.2	15.4
Crops	13.7	13.8	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	11.5	10.7
Livestock	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Forestry and hunting	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Fishing	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Industry and construction	17.5	17.3	16.9	17.0	18.7	20.1	19.9	19.7	19.8
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2
Manufacturing	9.7	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.9
Electricity, gas	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Water supply	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.4	6.0	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8
Services	40.2	41.2	41.6	41.7	40.5	39.3	38.8	39.1	40.4
Trade and repairs	13.0	13.1	12.8	13.0	12.4	12.0	11.4	11.0	11.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6
Transport	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3
Communications	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1
Financial intermediation	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Real estate and business services	5.7	6.3	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3
Public administration	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.1
Education	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Health	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Other social & personal services	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gross value added before adjustments	77.9	79.0	78.4	78.1	78.3	78.4	77.3	76.5	77.0
less FISIM	-1.5	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0
Gross value added at current basic prices	76.4	77.8	77.4	77.2	77.5	77.5	76.5	75.6	76.0
Add Taxes on products	6.7	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.2	8.6	8.3
Non-monetary									
Gross domestic product at market prices	16.9	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.8	15.6	16.4	15.9	15.7
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	12.0	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.4	12.3	11.4	11.1
Crops	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.9	9.0	8.7
Livestock	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Forestry & hunting	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Fishing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry and construction	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
Water supply	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
Services	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4
Real estate & business services	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4
Total Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Gross Domestic Product at 2001 Prices by Economic Activity

Million T. Shillings

Economic Activity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2,307,952	2,402,845	2,512,170	2,636,193	2,766,480	2,850,955	3,017,988	3,148,384	3,268,238
Crops	1,689,468	1,765,120	1,847,572	1,945,945	2,055,634	2,122,361	2,262,725	2,361,930	2,457,373
Livestock	411,009	425,245	441,860	459,448	472,500	483,001	503,000	525,109	537,498
Forestry and hunting	207,475	212,480	222,738	230,800	238,345	245,594	252,263	261,345	273,367
Fishing	138,128	142,487	146,675	153,660	164,049	173,892	185,543	196,676	206,510
Industry and construction	1,377,738	1,470,500	1,536,952	1,638,460	1,792,024	1,988,081	2,204,619	2,433,261	2,639,902
Mining and quarrying	112,578	122,805	140,400	159,979	187,000	219,000	254,000	295,000	341,000
Manufacturing	653,575	693,058	726,358	762,400	819,200	893,000	977,000	1,071,000	1,162,000
Electricity, gas	168,323	175,038	185,847	196,860	209,000	223,953	240,708	263,218	258,347
Water supply	39,782	40,968	42,363	43,840	45,084	47,128	49,557	51,700	54,905
Construction	403,481	438,631	441,984	475,380	531,740	605,000	683,354	752,343	823,650
Services	3,529,336	3,692,256	3,890,050	4,139,961	4,460,699	4,806,587	5,182,094	5,596,785	6,035,895
Trade and repairs	1,005,241	1,065,186	1,111,165	1,182,797	1,281,544	1,405,698	1,486,931	1,585,906	1,736,631
Hotels and restaurants	217,000	230,000	239,528	250,978	267,162	275,836	285,732	301,873	314,921
Transport	428,679	445,166	464,481	487,062	516,000	541,901	588,574	627,951	661,000
Communications	92,158	98,248	103,716	112,783	124,549	144,039	169,158	200,900	239,500
Financial intermediation	121,250	126,100	131,000	140,000	154,108	170,643	184,775	204,694	228,000
Real estate and business services	823,698	856,687	898,961	936,440	1,003,260	1,068,732	1,141,014	1,226,790	1,316,000
Public administration	510,027	524,000	580,000	640,649	699,561	766,760	871,169	970,786	1,033,488
Education	157,368	162,969	169,462	188,733	202,000	207,606	215,910	224,547	235,774
Health	103,837	107,158	112,629	118,972	129,229	140,437	151,370	163,572	177,520
Other social and personal services	70,080	76,741	79,108	81,548	83,286	84,935	87,461	89,765	93,061
Gross value added before adjustments	7,353,154	7,708,089	8,085,846	8,568,274	9,183,253	9,819,516	10,590,244	11,375,106	12,150,545
less FISIM	-74,437	-76,978	-78,049	-80,000	-87,000	-97,154	-106,931	-119,497	-137,287
Gross value added at constant 2001 basic prices	7,278,717	7,631,111	8,007,797	8,488,274	9,096,253	9,722,362	10,483,313	11,255,609	12,013,258
Add Taxes on products	525,209	550,560	577,542	612,000	655,926	701,372	756,422	812,482	867,868
Gross Domestic Product at constant 2001 market prices	7,803,926	8,181,671	8,585,339	9,100,274	9,752,178	10,423,734	11,239,735	12,068,090	12,881,126

Table 3A

Mainland annual estimates

Gross Domestic Product (Monetary & Non monetary) by Kind of Economic Activity (at constant 2001 prices)

	Million Tshillings								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Monetary									
GDP at market prices	6,502,739	6,832,708	7,172,564	7,638,006	8,223,867	8,833,127	9,525,202	10,300,745	11,021,133
Agriculture and Fishing	1,520,667	1,588,638	1,656,413	1,760,735	1,858,279	1,913,425	1,993,064	2,114,515	2,187,609
Crops	961,993	1,012,183	1,070,541	1,151,820	1,225,544	1,259,304	1,312,030	1,399,662	1,446,976
Livestock	288,178	298,484	295,549	307,313	316,043	323,067	334,237	351,232	359,518
Forestry and hunting	135,836	139,049	147,324	151,842	156,806	161,575	165,963	171,937	179,847
Fishing	134,660	138,922	142,999	149,760	159,886	169,479	180,834	191,684	201,268
Industry and construction	1,300,531	1,390,233	1,453,272	1,550,268	1,699,749	1,893,028	2,106,686	2,326,418	2,522,828
Mining and quarrying	112,578	122,805	140,400	159,979	187,000	219,000	254,000	295,000	341,000
Manufacturing	653,575	693,058	726,358	762,400	819,200	893,000	977,000	1,071,000	1,162,000
Electricity, gas	168,323	175,038	185,847	196,860	209,000	223,953	240,708	263,218	258,347
Water supply	26,772	27,594	28,654	29,748	30,569	32,062	33,903	35,417	37,950
Construction	339,283	371,738	372,013	401,281	453,980	525,013	601,075	661,783	723,531
Services	3,230,772	3,380,254	3,563,385	3,795,004	4,096,913	4,422,457	4,775,960	5,166,826	5,580,114
Trade and repairs	1,005,241	1,065,186	1,111,165	1,182,797	1,281,544	1,405,698	1,486,931	1,585,906	1,736,631
Hotels and restaurants	217,000	230,000	239,528	250,978	267,162	275,836	285,732	301,873	314,921
Transport	428,679	445,166	464,481	487,062	516,000	541,901	588,574	627,951	661,000
Communications	92,158	98,248	103,716	112,783	124,549	144,039	169,158	200,900	239,500
Financial intermediation	121,250	126,100	131,000	140,000	154,108	170,643	184,775	204,694	228,000
Real estate and business services	525,132	544,686	572,296	591,482	639,474	684,602	734,880	796,832	860,219
Public administration	510,027	524,000	580,000	640,649	699,561	766,760	871,169	970,786	1,033,488
Education	157,368	162,969	169,462	188,733	202,000	207,606	215,910	224,547	235,774
Health	103,837	107,158	112,629	118,972	129,229	140,437	151,370	163,572	177,520
Other social and personal services	70,080	76,741	79,108	81,548	83,286	84,935	87,461	89,765	93,061
Gross value added excluding adjustments less FISIM	6,051,967	6,359,126	6,673,070	7,106,006	7,654,941	8,228,910	8,875,711	9,607,761	10,290,551
	-74,437	-76,978	-78,049	-80,000	-87,000	-97,154	-106,931	-119,497	-137,287
Gross value added at basic prices	5,977,531	6,282,148	6,595,022	7,026,006	7,567,941	8,131,756	8,768,780	9,488,263	10,153,264
Taxes on products	525,209	550,560	577,542	612,000	655,926	701,372	756,422	812,482	867,868
Non-monetary									
GDP at market prices	1,301,187	1,348,963	1,412,775	1,462,268	1,528,312	1,590,606	1,714,533	1,767,345	1,859,994
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing	925,414	956,694	1,002,431	1,029,118	1,072,250	1,111,423	1,210,467	1,230,544	1,287,139
Crops	727,475	752,936	777,030	794,125	830,090	863,057	950,694	962,268	1,010,398
Livestock	122,831	126,762	146,311	152,135	156,457	159,934	168,763	173,877	177,979
Forestry and hunting	71,640	73,431	75,413	78,958	81,539	84,019	86,301	89,407	93,520
Fishing	3,468	3,565	3,676	3,900	4,164	4,414	4,709	4,992	5,241
Industry and construction	77,208	80,268	83,680	88,192	92,275	95,054	97,933	106,843	117,074
Water supply	13,010	13,374	13,709	14,093	14,515	15,066	15,654	16,283	16,955
Construction	64,197	66,894	69,971	74,099	77,760	79,987	82,279	90,560	100,119
Services	298,566	312,001	326,665	344,958	363,786	384,130	406,133	429,958	455,781
Real estate and business services	298,566	312,001	326,665	344,958	363,786	384,130	406,133	429,958	455,781
Gross domestic product at market prices	7,803,926	8,181,671	8,585,339	9,100,274	9,752,178	10,423,734	11,239,735	12,068,090	12,881,126

Table 4

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity -

	Percentage								
Economic Activity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Growth rates									
<i>Agriculture and Fishing</i>									
Crops	1.8	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.6	3.2	6.6	4.4	4.0
Livestock	1.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	2.8	2.2	4.1	4.4	2.4
Forestry and hunting	1.2	2.4	4.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.6
Fishing	3.5	3.2	2.9	4.8	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.0
<i>Industry and construction</i>									
Mining and quarrying	7.7	9.1	14.3	13.9	16.9	17.1	16.0	16.1	15.6
Manufacturing	5.5	6.0	4.8	5.0	7.5	9.0	9.4	9.6	8.5
Electricity, gas	6.2	4.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	7.2	7.5	9.4	-1.9
Water supply	-0.0	3.0	3.4	3.5	2.8	4.5	5.2	4.3	6.2
Construction	9.9	8.7	0.8	7.6	11.9	13.8	13.0	10.1	9.5
<i>Services</i>									
Trade and repairs	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.4	8.3	9.7	5.8	6.7	9.5
Hotels and restaurants	7.3	6.0	4.1	4.8	6.4	3.2	3.6	5.6	4.3
Transport	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.9	5.0	8.6	6.7	5.3
Communications	5.3	6.6	5.6	8.7	10.4	15.6	17.4	18.8	19.2
Financial intermediation	4.5	4.0	3.9	6.9	10.1	10.7	8.3	10.8	11.4
Real estate and business services	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.2	7.1	6.5	6.8	7.5	7.3
Public administration	3.2	2.7	10.7	10.5	9.2	9.6	13.6	11.4	6.5
Education	6.6	3.6	4.0	11.4	7.0	2.8	4.0	4.0	5.0
Health	2.4	3.2	5.1	5.6	8.6	8.7	7.8	8.1	8.5
Other social and personal services	4.0	9.5	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.7
Gross value added excluding adjustments									
less FISIM	8.6	3.4	1.4	2.5	8.7	11.7	10.1	11.8	14.9
Gross value added at basic prices									
Add Taxes on products	4.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	4.1	4.8	4.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.7

Table 4A

Mainland annual estimates

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product (Monetary and Non monetary) by Kind of Economic Activity (at Constant Price)

	Percentage								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Constant prices									
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	4.1	4.8	4.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.7
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing	1.9	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.0	3.2	5.9	4.4	3.9
Industry & construction	6.9	6.7	4.5	6.6	9.4	10.9	10.9	10.4	8.5
Services	4.8	4.6	5.4	6.4	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.8
Adjustments (FISIM & taxes on products)	3.5	5.1	5.5	6.5	6.9	6.2	7.5	6.7	5.4
Monetary									
Gross domestic product at market prices	1.8	4.5	4.7	7.6	6.4	2.8	4.2	6.7	4.0
<i>Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing</i>									
Crops	1.5	5.2	5.8	7.6	6.4	2.8	4.2	6.7	3.4
Livestock	1.5	3.6	-1.0	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.5	5.1	2.4
Forestry and hunting	0.5	2.4	6.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.6
Fishing	3.5	3.2	2.9	4.7	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.0
<i>Industry and construction</i>									
Mining and quarrying	7.7	9.1	14.3	13.9	16.9	17.1	16.0	16.1	15.6
Manufacturing	5.5	6.0	4.8	5.0	7.5	9.0	9.4	9.6	8.5
Electricity, gas	6.2	4.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	7.2	7.5	9.4	-1.9
Water supply	-1.4	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.8	4.9	5.7	4.5	7.2
Construction	10.8	9.6	0.1	7.9	13.1	15.6	14.5	10.1	9.3
<i>Services</i>									
Trade and repairs	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.4	8.3	9.7	5.8	6.7	9.5
Hotels and restaurants	7.3	6.0	4.1	4.8	6.4	3.2	3.6	5.6	4.3
Transport	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.9	5.0	8.6	6.7	5.3
Communications	5.3	6.6	5.6	8.7	10.4	15.6	17.4	18.8	19.2
Financial intermediation	4.5	4.0	3.9	6.9	10.1	10.7	8.3	10.8	11.4
Real estate and business services	3.6	3.7	5.1	3.4	8.1	7.1	7.3	8.4	8.0
Public administration	3.2	2.7	10.7	10.5	9.2	9.6	13.6	11.4	6.5
Education	6.6	3.6	4.0	11.4	7.0	2.8	4.0	4.0	5.0
Health	2.4	3.2	5.1	5.6	8.6	8.7	7.8	8.1	8.5
Other social and personal services	4.0	9.5	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.7
Gross value added before adjustments	4.5	5.1	4.9	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.2	7.1
less FISIM	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.5	8.7	11.7	10.1	11.8	14.9
Gross value added at basic prices	4.4	5.1	5.0	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.2	7.0
Taxes on products	4.2	4.8	4.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.8
Non-monetary									
Gross domestic product at market prices	2.8	3.7	4.7	3.5	4.5	4.1	7.8	3.1	5.2
<i>Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing</i>									
Crops	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.0	10.2	1.2	5.0
Livestock	3.0	3.2	15.4	4.0	2.8	2.2	5.5	3.0	2.4
Forestry & hunting	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.6
Fishing	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.0
<i>Industry & construction</i>									
Water supply	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
Construction	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	4.9	2.9	2.9	10.1	10.6
<i>Services</i>									
Real estate & business services	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	4.1	4.8	4.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.7

Table 5

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities (2001=100)

Economic Activity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>Implicit deflators</i>									
<i>Agriculture and Fishing</i>									
Crops	85.3	92.5	96.0	100.0	108.8	124.5	138.0	138.5	140.5
Livestock	67.8	81.0	94.0	100.0	106.4	116.6	133.0	150.8	161.4
Forestry & hunting	89.1	96.0	98.3	100.0	104.6	111.9	128.6	132.6	142.0
Fishing	89.7	96.9	99.1	100.0	105.4	107.9	111.6	114.7	116.9
<i>Industry and construction</i>									
Mining & quarrying	80.0	80.2	84.9	100.0	117.6	131.6	140.7	155.1	169.0
Manufacturing	93.5	94.9	98.5	100.0	105.7	112.3	115.6	118.5	120.1
Electricity, gas	66.9	77.6	91.6	100.0	100.3	101.4	101.8	103.3	107.2
Water supply	58.0	73.3	87.9	100.0	107.9	114.4	124.0	132.7	138.1
Construction	80.9	91.4	95.0	100.0	133.0	159.7	161.8	166.1	169.9
<i>Services</i>									
Trade & repairs	81.3	88.7	94.2	100.0	101.3	103.5	107.2	110.5	117.7
Hotels & restaurants	81.4	90.8	93.9	100.0	100.7	104.0	111.8	130.7	145.9
Transport	79.7	90.5	96.3	100.0	102.1	106.7	108.4	112.5	116.5
Communications	77.0	85.9	93.7	100.0	104.8	112.2	122.3	138.0	156.3
Financial intermediation	89.0	93.2	97.2	100.0	116.6	120.0	124.1	129.6	131.5
Real estate & business services	72.6	84.4	96.6	100.0	100.5	106.2	111.3	123.9	131.0
Public administration	82.0	88.3	93.1	100.0	107.9	113.1	123.5	131.7	139.4
Education	74.4	93.3	99.7	100.0	104.6	107.6	109.7	111.8	113.9
Health	58.4	70.8	86.5	100.0	117.6	124.5	132.7	142.5	155.3
Other social & personal services	84.4	90.0	95.0	100.0	104.3	104.5	113.6	119.8	126.0
Gross value added excluding adjustments									
less FISIM	127.1	116.0	109.0	100.0	103.9	108.5	112.8	118.6	123.6
Gross value added at basic prices									
Taxes on products	80.0	77.8	91.6	100.0	107.4	118.6	132.1	168.3	169.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	80.5	88.3	95.0	100.0	107.1	116.1	124.3	132.3	137.8

Table 6

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Gross Domestic Product at Respective Years as Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure

Million T. Shillings

Type of Expenditure	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Current prices									
GDP at market prices	6,283,972	7,222,560	8,152,789	9,100,274	10,444,508	12,107,062	13,971,593	15,965,296	17,749,575
Final consumption expenditure	5,819,132	6,701,473	7,333,064	7,901,761	8,885,098	10,300,882	11,714,438	13,386,429	15,264,045
Households	5,058,804	5,861,115	6,380,790	6,822,466	7,512,354	8,442,113	9,352,717	10,581,908	12,119,164
Government	760,328	840,358	952,274	1,079,295	1,372,744	1,858,769	2,361,721	2,804,521	3,144,881
Gross capital formation	1,248,863	1,266,794	1,370,938	1,587,743	1,795,412	2,320,538	3,153,367	4,001,088	4,957,782
Gross fixed capital formation	1,214,495	1,231,517	1,333,362	1,547,100	1,750,816	2,277,151	3,095,522	3,936,683	4,883,490
Changes in inventories	34,367	35,276	37,576	40,643	44,596	43,387	57,845	64,405	74,292
Exports of goods and services	770,080	904,962	1,089,613	1,547,643	1,836,223	2,247,385	2,745,597	3,324,424	3,926,710
Exports of goods fob	423,424	455,657	587,442	746,080	946,834	1,263,064	1,551,554	1,891,705	2,157,274
Exports of services	346,657	449,305	502,171	801,564	889,389	984,321	1,194,042	1,432,720	1,769,435
Imports of goods and services	-1,554,103	-1,650,668	-1,640,826	-1,936,873	-2,072,225	-2,761,744	-3,641,808	-4,746,645	-6,398,962
Imports of goods fob	-918,375	-1,061,252	-1,094,638	-1,367,474	-1,460,825	-2,008,052	-2,615,149	-3,383,801	-4,837,467
Imports of services	-635,728	-589,416	-546,188	-569,400	-611,400	-753,692	-1,026,659	-1,362,845	-1,561,495

Table 6A

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Respective Years Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure Share

Percentage

Type of Expenditure	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP at market prices	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Final consumption expenditure	93	93	90	87	85	85	84	84	86
Households	81	81	78	75	72	70	67	66	68
Government	12	12	12	12	13	15	17	18	18
Gross capital formation	20	18	17	17	17	19	23	25	28
Gross fixed capital formation	19	17	16	17	17	19	22	25	28
Changes in inventories	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exports of goods and services	12	13	13	17	18	19	20	21	22
Exports of goods fob	7	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
Exports of services	6	6	6	9	9	8	9	9	10
Imports of goods and services	-25	-23	-20	-21	-20	-23	-26	-30	-36
Imports of goods fob	-15	-15	-13	-15	-14	-17	-19	-21	-27
Imports of services	-10	-8	-7	-6	-6	-6	-7	-9	-9

Table 6B

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Gross Domestic Product at 2001 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure

Million T. Shillings

Type of Expenditure	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP at constant market prices	7,803,926	8,181,671	8,585,339	9,100,274	9,752,178	10,423,734	11,239,735	12,068,090	12,881,126
Final consumption expenditure	7,238,972	7,499,227	7,630,258	7,901,761	8,486,320	9,052,079	9,748,544	10,855,260	11,735,439
Households	6,230,680	6,506,480	6,615,765	6,826,396	7,213,608	7,410,284	7,866,521	8,748,590	9,456,021
Government	1,008,292	992,748	1,014,494	1,075,365	1,272,712	1,641,796	1,882,023	2,106,670	2,279,417
Gross capital formation	1,266,799	1,343,726	1,421,461	1,587,743	1,711,262	1,945,657	2,144,199	2,535,317	2,938,619
Gross fixed capital formation	1,228,372	1,304,531	1,381,486	1,547,100	1,669,823	1,903,295	2,100,914	2,493,633	2,893,604
Changes in inventories	38,427	39,196	39,975	40,643	41,439	42,362	43,284	41,684	45,015
Exports of goods and services	936,744	1,123,820	1,321,130	1,547,643	1,666,860	1,991,479	2,157,616	2,449,820	2,369,701
Exports of goods fob	445,469	465,870	596,796	746,080	814,494	1,049,683	1,120,049	1,256,370	1,004,797
Exports of services	491,275	657,950	724,333	801,564	852,366	941,796	1,037,566	1,193,450	1,364,904
Imports of goods and services	-1,638,589	-1,785,103	1,787,510	-1,936,873	-2,112,264	-2,565,481	-2,810,623	-3,772,307	-4,162,633
Imports of goods fob	-967,544	-1,130,465	1,157,440	-1,367,474	-1,489,051	-1,865,350	-2,018,283	-2,689,212	-3,146,854
Imports of services	-671,044	-654,638	-630,070	-569,400	-623,213	-700,131	-792,340	-1,083,095	-1,015,779

Table 6C

Mainland; 2001 series annual estimates

Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2001 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure

Percentage

Type of Expenditure	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP at constant 2001 market prices	4.1	4.8	4.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.7
Final consumption expenditure	9.5	3.6	1.7	3.6	7.4	6.7	7.7	11.4	8.1
Households	8.8	4.4	1.7	3.2	5.7	2.7	6.2	11.2	8.1
Government	13.9	-1.5	2.2	6.0	18.4	29.0	14.6	11.9	8.2
Gross capital formation	5.9	6.1	5.8	11.7	7.8	13.7	10.2	18.2	15.9
Gross fixed capital formation	6.0	6.2	5.9	12.0	7.9	14.0	10.4	18.7	16.0
Changes in inventories	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	-3.7	8.0
Exports of goods and services	10.0	20.0	17.6	17.1	7.7	19.5	8.3	13.5	-3.3
Exports of goods fob	-2.8	4.6	28.1	25.0	9.2	28.9	6.7	12.2	-20.0
Exports of services	28.1	33.9	10.1	10.7	6.3	10.5	10.2	15.0	14.4
Imports of goods and services	40.8	8.9	0.1	8.4	9.1	21.5	9.6	34.2	10.3
Imports of goods fob	38.3	16.8	2.4	18.1	8.9	25.3	8.2	33.2	17.0
Imports of services	44.6	-2.4	-3.8	-9.6	9.5	12.3	13.2	36.7	-6.2

Table 6D

Mainland annual estimates

GDP Expenditure deflators (2001=100)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Implied deflators									
Gross domestic product at market prices	81	88	95	100	107	116	124	132	138
Final consumption expenditure	80	89	96	100	105	114	120	123	130
Households	81	90	96	100	104	114	119	121	128
Government	75	85	94	100	108	113	125	133	138
Gross capital formation	99	94	96	100	105	119	147	158	169
Gross fixed capital formation	99	94	97	100	105	120	147	158	169
Changes in inventories	89	90	94	100	108	102	134	155	165
Exports of goods and services	82	81	82	100	110	113	127	136	166
Exports of goods fob	95	98	98	100	116	120	139	151	215
Exports of services	71	68	69	100	104	105	115	120	130
Imports of goods and services	95	92	92	100	98	108	130	126	154
Imports of goods fob	95	94	95	100	98	108	130	126	154
Imports of services	95	90	87	100	98	108	130	126	154

Table 7

Mainland annual estimates

Gross Capital Formation (at Current Prices)

	Million T. Shillings							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Current prices								
A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,231,517	1,333,362	1,547,100	1,750,816	2,277,151	3,095,522	3,936,683	4,883,490
Building and works	860,602	896,120	980,100	1,156,929	1,586,590	2,249,203	2,860,416	3,152,974
1. Buildings:								
1.1 Residential	164,667	136,893	145,210	150,406	173,687	266,443	349,977	390,219
1.2 Rural own-account	289,891	288,500	302,994	292,190	348,806	467,417	552,039	585,329
1.3 Non-residential	147,201	235,074	245,218	260,413	509,560	706,356	947,093	1,035,628
2. Other works:								
2.1 Land improvement	18,993	10,969	17,013	74,044	42,408	110,434	119,416	125,256
2.2 Roads and Bridges	22,285	24,946	30,600	34,259	35,589	36,920	39,580	43,239
2.3 Water	129,147	103,114	117,056	223,668	400,163	479,828	629,842	701,791
2.4 Others	88,418	96,624	122,010	121,949	88,023	181,805	245,349	271,512
3. Equipment:	370,915	437,242	567,000	593,887	690,561	846,319	1,076,267	1,730,516
3.1 Transport equipment	132,122	145,094	166,000	219,771	252,439	293,604	410,919	629,648
3.2 Other equip. and Machinery	238,793	292,149	401,000	374,117	438,122	552,715	665,348	1,100,867
B. Changes in Inventories	35,276	37,576	40,643	44,596	43,387	57,845	64,405	74,292
C. Total Capital Formation	1,266,794	1,370,938	1,587,743	1,795,412	2,320,538	3,153,367	4,001,088	4,957,782

Table 7A

Mainland annual estimates

Gross Capital Formation (at 2001 Prices)

Million T. Shillings

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>Constant 2001 prices</i>								
A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,304,531	1,381,486	1,547,100	1,669,823	1,903,295	2,100,914	2,493,633	2,893,604
Building and works	905,897	914,207	980,100	1,090,023	1,261,139	1,389,837	1,530,524	1,729,932
1. Buildings:								
1.1 Residential	173,336	140,249	145,210	145,986	141,750	176,418	185,882	206,555
1.2 Rural own-account	305,151	290,086	302,994	270,713	271,724	283,345	295,766	314,832
1.3 Non-residential	154,948	237,116	245,218	252,762	415,860	460,289	473,808	491,387
2. Other works:								
2.1 Land improvement	19,993	12,660	17,013	68,506	32,988	46,779	75,517	111,237
2.2 Roads and Bridges	23,458	25,449	30,600	32,277	28,289	22,813	21,178	23,724
2.3 Water	135,943	105,836	117,056	206,945	311,305	311,908	359,854	396,306
2.4 Others	93,068	102,810	122,010	112,833	68,480	88,285	130,762	185,891
3. Equipment:	398,634	467,279	567,000	579,800	642,156	711,078	963,109	1,163,673
3.1 Transport equipment	139,076	151,477	166,000	186,549	226,955	262,150	350,639	386,998
3.2 Other equip. and Machinery	259,558	315,803	401,000	393,251	415,201	448,928	612,469	776,675
B. Changes in Inventories	39,196	39,975	40,643	41,439	42,362	43,284	41,684	45,015
C. Total Capital Formation	1,343,726	1,421,461	1,587,743	1,711,262	1,945,657	2,144,199	2,535,317	2,938,619

Table 7B

Mainland annual estimates

Gross Capital Formation by Public and Private Sectors

Million T. Shillings

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>Current prices</i>								
A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,231,517	1,333,362	1,547,100	1,750,816	2,288,796	3,095,522	3,959,563	4,883,490
1. Central Government:	169,972	373,308	413,099	568,022	753,610	953,157	1,039,910	1,134,578
2. Parastatals:	39,680	38,137	44,896	59,405	72,745	119,245	162,413	141,822
3. Institutions:	39,139	50,049	55,642	72,900	89,624	120,042	138,362	141,822
4. Private	982,726	871,869	1,033,463	1,050,490	1,372,817	1,903,078	2,618,878	3,465,267
B. Changes in Inventories	35,276	37,576	40,643	44,596	43,387	57,845	64,405	74,292
C. Total Capital Formation	1,266,794	1,370,938	1,587,743	1,795,412	2,332,183	3,153,367	4,023,969	4,957,782

Table: 8 NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME (AT CURRENT PRICES) AND ITS APPROPRIATION

Shs.million

Heading	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005r	2006p
1. Compensation of employees	1,440,278	1,555,625	1,680,075	1,814,481	1,959,639	2,116,411
2. Operating surplus	6,026,709	7,059,182	8,383,991	9,793,469	11,032,411	12,322,195
3. Net Domestic Product at basic price	7,466,986	8,614,807	10,064,066	11,607,950	12,992,051	14,438,606
4. Net primary income from ROW	(38,939)	(21,788)	(45,340)	(193,957)	(211,431)	(189,287)
5. Net National Product at basic price.	7,428,047	8,593,019	10,018,726	11,413,993	12,780,620	14,249,319
6. Taxes on products	612,000	704,574	831,707	999,001	1,367,527	1,471,349
8. Net National Product at m.p.	8,040,047	9,297,593	10,850,433	12,412,994	14,148,147	15,720,668
9. Net current Transfers from ROW	509,384	402,071	584,611	697,093	532,359	624,948
10. Net National Disposable Income at m.p	8,549,431	9,699,664	11,435,044	13,110,087	14,680,507	16,345,617
11. Government final consumption expenditure	841,973	914,233	992,857	1,078,243	1,170,972	1,271,675
12. Household final consumption expenditure	7,059,788	7,970,865	9,308,026	10,636,195	12,215,457	13,992,370
13. Savings	647,670	814,566	1,134,161	1,395,649	1,294,078	1,081,571
14. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	8,549,431	9,699,664	11,435,044	13,110,087	14,680,507	16,345,617

Table: 9 CAPITAL FINANCE AT CURRENT PRICES

Shs.million

Heading	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005r	2006p
1. Savings	647,670	814,566	1,134,161	1,395,649	1,294,078	1,081,571
2. Consumption on fixed capital	1,021,287	1,125,127	1,211,289	1,364,642	1,605,718	1,839,619
3. Net capital transfer from ROW	335,078	343,458	372,019	319,852	714,892	5,225,180
4. Finance of Gross accumulation	2,004,035	2,283,151	2,717,469	3,080,143	3,614,688	8,146,371
5. Changes in Inventories	40,643	44,596	43,387	57,845	64,405	74,292
6. Gross fixed capital formation	1,547,100	1,750,816	2,277,151	3,095,522	3,936,683	4,883,490
7. Net Lending(+) / Borrowing(-) from ROW	416,293	487,739	396,931	(73,224)	(386,401)	3,188,589
8. Gross Accumulation	2,004,035	2,283,151	2,717,469	3,080,143	3,614,688	8,146,371

Table: 10a RELATION AMONG NATIONAL ACCOUNTING AGGREGATES AT CURRENT PRICES

Shs.million

Heading	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005r	2006p
1. Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	8,488,274	9,739,934	11,275,355	12,972,592	14,597,768	16,278,225
2. Net primary income from ROW	(38,939)	(21,788)	(45,340)	(193,957)	(211,431)	(189,287)
2.1 Primary Income receivable	71,925	65,570	90,725	88,631	91,323	100,528
2.2 Less Primary income payable	110,864	87,358	136,065	282,588	302,754	289,815
3. Equals: Gross National Product at basic price	8,449,335	9,718,146	11,230,015	12,778,635	14,386,337	16,088,938
4. Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	1,021,287	1,125,127	1,211,289	1,364,642	1,605,718	1,839,619
5. Equals: Net National Product at basic price	7,428,048	8,593,019	10,018,726	11,413,993	12,780,619	14,249,318
6. Plus: Net Current Transfers from abroad	509,384	402,071	584,611	697,093	532,359	624,948
6.1 Current Transfers receivable	574,982	461,323	650,039	767,956	608,556	707,073
6.2 Less: Current transfer payable	65,598	59,252	65,428	70,863	76,196	82,125
7. Equals: Net National Disposable Income at basic price	7,937,432	8,995,090	10,603,337	12,111,086	13,312,979	14,874,267

Table: 10b INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION AT CURRENT PRICES

shs.millions

Heading	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Export of goods and services:	1,547,643	1,836,223	2,247,385	2,745,597	3,324,424	3,926,710
1.1 Export of Goods	746,080	946,834	1,263,064	1,551,554	1,891,705	2,157,274
1.2 Export of services	801,564	889,389	984,321	1,194,042	1,432,720	1,769,435
2. Primary incomes receivable	71,925	65,570	90,725	88,631	91,323	100,528
3. Current transfers receivable	574,982	461,323	650,039	767,956	608,556	707,073
4. Total external transactions receivable by the Nation	2,194,550	2,363,116	2,988,149	3,602,183	4,024,303	4,734,310
5. Import of goods and services:	1,936,873	2,072,225	2,761,744	3,641,808	4,746,645	6,398,962
5.1 Import of goods	1,367,474	1,460,825	2,008,052	2,615,149	3,383,801	4,837,467
5.2 Import of services	569,400	611,400	753,692	1,026,659	1,362,845	1,561,495
6. Primary incomes payable	110,864	87,358	136,065	282,588	302,754	289,815
7. Current transfers payable	65,598	59,252	65,428	70,863	76,196	82,125
8. Current external balance	81,215	144,281	24,912	(393,076)	(1,101,293)	(2,036,591)
9. Total external transactions paid by the Nation	2,194,550	2,363,116	2,988,149	3,602,183	4,024,303	4,734,310
10. Current external balance	81,215	144,281	24,912	(393,076)	(1,101,293)	(2,036,591)
11. Errors and omissions	335,078	343,458	372,019	319,852	714,892	5,225,180
12. Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW	416,293	487,739	396,931	(73,224)	(386,401)	3,188,589

Table: 11 RELATION AMONG NATIONAL ACCOUNTING AGGREGATES AT CURRENT PRICES

Shs.million

Heading	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006p
1. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	9,100,274	10,444,508	12,107,062	13,971,593	15,965,296	17,749,575
2. Plus: Net primary income from ROW	(38,939)	(21,788)	(45,340)	(193,957)	(211,431)	(189,287)
3. Equals: Gross National Product at m.p.	9,061,335	10,422,720	12,061,722	13,777,636	15,753,865	17,560,288
4. Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	1,021,287	1,125,127	1,211,289	1,364,642	1,605,718	1,839,619
5. Equals: Net National Income at m.p.	8,040,047	9,297,593	10,850,433	12,412,994	14,148,147	15,720,668
6. Plus: Net Current Transfers received from abroad	509,384	402,071	584,611	697,093	532,359	624,948
6.1 Current Transfers receivable	574,982	461,323	650,039	767,956	608,556	707,073
6.2 Less: Current transfer payable	65,598	59,252	65,428	70,863	76,196	82,125
7. Equals: Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	8,549,431	9,699,664	11,435,044	13,110,087	14,680,507	16,345,617

Annex 2: Classification of activities (1992 vs. 2001 series) according to ISIC

Activity	1992 SERIES CLASSIFICATION (ISIC REV 2)	2001 SERIES CLASSIFICATION (ISIC REV3)
Agriculture	Crop, Livestock, Forestry & Hunting and Fishing	Crop, Livestock, Forestry and Hunting
Fishing	NA	Fishing
Mining and Quarrying	Mining & Quarrying	Mining & Quarrying
Manufacturing	Manufacturing	Manufacturing
Construction	Construction	Construction
Electricity & Water	Electricity & Water	-Electricity & Gas -Water Supply
Wholesale and Retail Trade	Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	Whole sale, Trade and Repairs, Hotels and Restaurants
Transport & Communication	Transport and Communication	- Transport - Communication
Financial & Business Services	- Financial Institutions - Real Estate - Business Services	Financial Intermediation Real Estate and Business Services
Public Administration	-Public Administration -Education -Health -Other Services	- Public Administration, Defence And Compulsory Social Security -Education -Health -Other Social and Personal Services

Annex 3: Changes in the 1993 SNA

A. Terminology

1. *Taxes on production and imports* replace “indirect taxes”. SNA93 argues that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine the real incidence of different kinds of taxes, and that the use of the terms “direct” and “indirect” taxes has fallen out of favour in economic theory. The distinction between “commodity taxes” and “other indirect taxes” have been replaced by *Taxes on products* and *other taxes on production* respectively.
2. *Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.* replace direct taxes.
3. *Changes in inventories* replace changes in stocks.
4. *Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)* replaces imputed bank service charges. The argument is that the service charges exist so they are not really imputed but it is not possible to measure them through direct observation.
5. *Primary incomes* are payable out of the value added created by production. They include compensation of employees, property income (interest, dividends, etc.) and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies. The concept of “factor incomes”, comprising the first two categories of primary incomes, is no longer used in SNA93.
6. *Gross national income (GNI)* replaces “gross national product”. The rationale behind the change is that this aggregate is a concept of income rather than a concept of production.
7. *Other changes.* The above six changes in terminology are the ones likely to be relevant for the SADC-countries. In addition, the term public consumption – if used – should be replaced by government final consumption. There might also be other cases for adaptation of terms presently used. Finally, care must be taken to stick to the terminology of SNA93 whenever new variables are introduced.

B. Concepts and definitions

8. The 1993 System of National Accounts has modified a number of concepts and definitions. The ones relevant for SADC-countries are discussed below.
9. *The value concepts.* SNA93 clarifies the terminology and definitions used for those valuations of products and value added, where basic prices, producers' prices and purchasers' prices are the crucial concepts. SNA93 recommends that values added be valued at basic prices, i.e. as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Output at basic prices} \\ & - \text{Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices} \\ & = \text{Gross value added at basic prices} \end{aligned}$$

Basic prices exclude any taxes payable on products and include any subsidies receivable on products while purchasers' prices include such taxes as well as trade and transport margins. SNA93 admits that gross value added at factor cost can still be computed as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Gross value added at basic prices} \\ & - \text{Other taxes on production} \\ & + \text{Other subsidies on production} \\ & = \text{Gross value added at factor cost} \end{aligned}$$

However, factor cost is not favoured. The argument is that value added at factor cost is essentially a measure of income and not of output. Many SADC-countries calculate and publish gross values added at factor cost. The difference to basic prices – other taxes on production net of other subsidies – is most probably minor, at least for the sum of all values added.

10. *Taxes on production and imports, subsidies.* There are some modifications of the contents of taxes on production and imports (indirect taxes in SNA68), and subsidies. It is necessary to scrutinise data from government, both central and local, to make revised estimates of these variables. Subsidies have become insignificant in most SADC-countries. However, SNA93 explicitly states that the government financing of persistent losses in public corporations is to be defined as subsidies on products. There are certainly examples in the SADC-countries.
11. *Mixed income.* SNA93 has introduced mixed income as the balancing item of the generation of income account for households. The reason is that the surplus generated by unincorporated household enterprises includes both a remuneration for the labour of the owner and a return to the entrepreneurship and capital

employed. However, the surplus generated by owner-occupied dwellings is not mixed income but instead operating surplus; no labour is included. The new concept will have practical implications only if the generation of income account is compiled for the household sector.

12. *GDP*. SNA93 defines only GDP at market prices and does not make any reference to GDP at factor cost. GDP at market prices, calculated by the production approach, is derived as

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & \text{Sum of gross values added of all industries at basic prices} & \\
 + & \text{Taxes on products} & \\
 - & \text{Subsidies on products} & \\
 = & \text{GDP at market prices} &
 \end{array}$$

13. *Three-way split of products and producers*. SNA93 distinguishes three types of products and producers: market output (producers), output (producers) for own final use, and other non-market output (producers). This has simplified the principles for valuation. The criterion for market output is that it should carry a price that is economically significant regarding cost and demand; the value of market output is always based on the prices for which it is sold. Output for own final use is valued on the basis of prices of similar market products if these exist, otherwise as the sum costs. Other non-market output is always valued as the sum of costs. In particular, these principles for valuation are decisive for how to treat production of general government.
14. *Production of goods for own use*. SNA93 has clarified and slightly extended the production boundary. All goods produced for own use are now included. This change may have implications for the SADC-countries. Clearly, the production of food for own use, the collection of firewood and drawing of water should be included. Any other significant amounts of other goods produced for own use that should be estimated.
15. *Cultivated natural growth*. Another clarification of the production boundary is that SNA93 includes the growth of cultivated assets such as livestock, orchards, plantations and timber tracts. SADC-countries should apply this definition.
16. *Financial intermediation services (FISIM)*. SNA93 recommends that FISIM should be allocated to users. However, the treatment of SNA68 whereby FISIM was recorded as intermediate consumption of a nominal industry is still accepted. In developments after the release of SNA93, the definition of the output of financial

intermediation services has been slightly modified. See Chapter 11, Special interest topics, paragraph 11.11-17.

17. *Insurance services.* SNA93 has also modified the definition of the output of insurance services. An element of “premium supplements”, defined as property income receivable on policy holders’ funds is to be included in the output of insurance services. The SADC-countries should apply the new definition. See Chapter 11, Special interest topics, paragraph 11.18-23.
18. *Government licenses and fees.* SNA93 defines a wider range of government licenses and fees as payments for services than its predecessor does; the rest is still defined as either taxes on production or current transfers. This will decrease government consumption by increasing sales of goods and services from government. It is necessary to scrutinise data from government, both central and local, to make revised estimates of these variables. Cf. paragraph 2 above.
19. *Actual final consumption.* SNA93 introduces the concept of actual final consumption. For households, this is equal to all goods and services supplied to them regardless of who has borne the expenses: the households themselves, non-profit institutions serving households or government. Actual final consumption of government only includes their expenditure on collective consumption, benefiting the society as a whole. Related new concepts are *social transfers in kind* and *adjusted disposable income*. It should be possible for SADC-countries to apply the new concepts through the purpose classification of government expenditure (COFOG) which distinguishes individual and collective expenditure.
20. *Government expenditure on military durable goods.* SNA93 classifies most of this expenditure as gross fixed capital formation. This is different from SNA68 that includes it in intermediate consumption expenditure. The SADC-countries should comply with the changed definition.
21. *Gross fixed capital formation.* SNA93 has extended the concept of fixed assets to include certain immaterial assets, namely mineral exploration, computer software and large databases, and artistic and literary originals. Accordingly, gross fixed capital formation includes expenditure on such assets whether by purchase or costs for own development. In the case of SADC-countries, it might be possible to estimate expenditure on mineral exploration and software by including such items in the survey questionnaires.
22. *Consumption of fixed capital.* SNA93 has extended consumption of fixed capital to be calculated on such assets as roads, breakwaters and dams. Most SADC-

countries do not calculate consumption of fixed capital but it would be essential to calculate this variable for government. This would include consumption of fixed capital for roads, etc.

Annex 4: References

- Tanzania Informal Sector Survey 1991, MPEE
- The System of National Accounts 1993, UN
- 1992 Input Output Table of Tanzania
- Bank of Tanzania BOT
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry Energy and Mineral
- Ministry Agriculture, Food security and Co-operatives
- Tanzania Revenue Authority
- Ministry of Livestock Development
- Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing

Annex 5: Central Product Classification (CPC)

Section Division

0 Agriculture, forestry and fishery products

- 01 Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening
- 02 Live animals and animal products
- 03 Forestry and logging products
- 04 Fish and other fishing products

1 Ores and minerals; electricity, gas and water

- 11 Coal and lignite; peat
- 12 Crude petroleum and natural gas
- 13 Uranium and thorium ores
- 14 Metal ores
- 15 Stone, sand and clay
- 16 Other minerals
- 17 Electricity, town gas, steam and hot water
- 18 Water

2 Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products

- 21 Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats
- 22 Dairy products
- 23 Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food product
- 24 Beverages
- 25 Tobacco products
- 26 Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics
- 27 Textile articles other than apparel
- 28 Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel
- 29 Leather and leather products; footwear

3 Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment

- 31 Products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
- 32 Pulp, paper and paper products; printed matter and related articles
- 33 Coke oven products; refined petroleum products; nuclear fuel
- 34 Basic chemicals
- 35 Other chemical products; man-made fibres
- 36 Rubber and plastics products
- 37 Glass and glass products and other non-metallic products n.e.c.

- 38 Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c.
- 39 Wastes or scraps
- 4 Metal products, machinery and equipment**
 - 41 Basic metals
 - 42 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
 - 43 General purpose machinery
 - 44 Special purpose machinery
 - 45 Office, accounting and computing machinery
 - 46 Electrical machinery and apparatus
 - 47 Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
 - 48 Medical appliances, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
 - 49 Transport equipment
- 5 Construction work and constructions; land**
 - 51 Construction work
 - 52 Constructions
 - 53 Land
- 6 Trade services; hotel and restaurant services**
 - 61 Sale, maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles
 - 62 Commission agents' and wholesale trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
 - 63 Retail trade services; repair services of personal and household goods
 - 64 Hotel and restaurant services
- 7 Transport, storage and communications services**
 - 71 Land transport services
 - 72 Water transport services
 - 73 Air transport services
 - 74 Supporting and auxiliary transport services
 - 75 Post and telecommunications services
- 8 Business services; agricultural, mining and manufacturing services**
 - 81 Financial intermediation services and auxiliary services.
 - 82 Real estate services
 - 83 Leasing or rental services without operator
 - 84 Computer and related services
 - 85 Research and development services
 - 86 Legal, accounting, auditing and book-keeping services; taxation services; market research and public opinion polling services; management and consulting services; architectural, engineering and other technical services
 - 87 Business services n.e.c.
 - 88 Agricultural, mining and manufacturing services
 - 89 Intangible assets

9 Community, social and personal services

- 91 Public administration and other services to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services
- 92 Education services
- 93 Health and social services
- 94 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services
- 95 Services of membership organizations
- 96 Recreational, cultural and sporting services
- 97 Other services
- 98 Private households with employed persons
- 99 Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Annex 6: List of other tables**Table 1: Gross Domestic Product by kind of Economic Activity At current prices, for the 2001 prices**

Million T. Shillings						
Economic Activity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture and Fishing	2,779,320	3,149,351	3,654,148	4,308,755	4,622,401	4,931,293
Crops	1,943,535	2,233,458	2,638,568	3,119,529	3,269,000	3,448,407
Livestock	456,770	499,744	559,782	665,280	788,331	863,014
Forestry and Hunting	228,033	246,216	271,459	320,661	342,904	383,177
Fishing	150,982	169,933	184,339	203,284	222,165	236,695
Industry and Construction	1,605,968	2,014,476	2,497,793	2,853,871	3,274,384	3,666,239
Mining and Quarrying	155,516	214,906	282,610	351,133	451,610	568,432
Manufacturing	748,118	849,928	984,941	1,109,605	1,250,519	1,369,903
Electricity, Gas	192,040	204,139	221,045	238,243	265,639	268,350
Water Supply	40,270	44,591	49,453	56,486	63,949	69,464
Construction	470,024	700,912	959,744	1,098,404	1,242,666	1,390,092
Services	4,090,867	4,561,370	5,113,428	5,801,861	6,722,573	7,686,655
Trade and Repairs	1,164,946	1,277,976	1,432,171	1,568,779	1,729,546	2,012,699
Hotels and Restaurants	233,125	248,744	264,524	294,424	371,134	427,858
Transport	478,136	516,522	566,798	625,249	694,649	753,976
Communications	108,319	125,402	156,033	200,642	271,395	366,309
Financial Intermediation	140,000	179,715	204,766	229,370	265,261	299,734
Real Estate and Business Services	936,440	1,008,089	1,135,252	1,270,108	1,520,109	1,723,571
Public Administration	640,649	754,654	866,917	1,076,215	1,278,881	1,440,913
Education	188,733	211,372	223,409	236,813	251,022	268,594
Health	118,972	151,993	174,789	200,933	233,032	275,726
Other Social and Personal Services	81,548	86,904	88,770	99,329	107,542	117,284
Gross Value Added (excluding adjustments)	8,476,155	9,725,199	11,265,371	12,964,491	14,619,361	16,284,192
less FISIM	-80,000	-79,999	-79,998	-79,997	-79,996	-79,995
GDP (at Factor Cost)	8,396,155	9,645,200	11,185,373	12,884,494	14,539,365	16,204,197

Annex 7: GDP by Economic Activity at current prices, for the 1992 prices

	Million T. Shillings					
Economic Activity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture	3,406,146	3,884,521	4,417,855	5,227,457	6,025,848	6,858,679
Crops	2,644,038	3,023,852	3,441,790	4,124,886	4,784,868	5,445,180
Livestock	328,599	368,941	418,469	464,501	521,170	588,922
Forestry and Hunting	238,416	269,410	303,086	355,052	399,434	459,349
Fishing	195,093	222,318	254,510	283,018	320,376	365,229
Mining and Quarrying	120,454	152,977	210,574	278,262	368,141	493,309
Manufacturing	564,689	638,663	710,951	791,416	891,135	967,773
Electricity and Water	124,789	145,753	156,963	177,614	202,499	228,718
Electricity	112,279	131,366	140,562	158,835	181,072	204,249
Water	12,510	14,387	16,401	18,779	21,427	24,469
Construction	405,159	469,984	546,121	637,768	741,912	868,037
Wholesale and Retail Trade Hotel and Restaurants	926,870	1,038,094	1,153,323	1,319,172	1,513,090	1,747,619
Transport and Communication	361,558	404,945	451,281	509,948	580,754	677,122
Transport	275,500	307,582	338,340	382,324	432,791	500,307
Communication	86,058	97,363	112,941	127,623	147,963	176,816
Financial and Business Services	1,075,806	1,240,697	1,407,196	1,550,265	1,801,089	2,083,643
Finance and Insurance	197,989	231,647	257,128	296,691	344,161	410,994
Real Estate	855,830	984,205	1,121,993	1,222,973	1,422,317	1,635,650
Business Services	21,987	24,845	28,075	30,602	34,611	36,999
Public Administration and Other Services	796,930	893,083	956,209	1,044,229	1,154,682	1,304,791
Public Administration	593,858	659,182	708,621	772,397	853,499	972,307
Education	88,116	103,096	109,282	120,210	134,635	144,270
Health	41,081	48,065	51,429	56,058	61,327	67,261
Other services	73,875	82,740	86,877	95,565	105,221	120,953
less Financial Services Indirectly Measured	-157,785	-168,830	-194,155	-204,494	-215,833	-234,445
GDP at Factor Cost	7,624,616	8,699,887	9,816,319	11,331,638	13,063,317	14,995,247

Annex 8: Summary of Education Statistics

Level of Education	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS						
Number of schools	11,594	12,152	12,815	13,533	14,053	14,440
Number of teachers	103,229	112,109	114,660	119,773	132,409	148,607
Total students (000)	4,839	5,960	6,532	7,042	7,477	7,880
NON-GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS						
Number of schools	74	134	166	156	204	260
Number of teachers	na	na	na	1,775	2,604	3,275
Total students	5,824	20,970	31,003	41,234	64,558	80,196
GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS						
Number of schools	528	599	649	828	1,202	na
Number of teachers	8,043	9,156	10,036	11,320	13,448	na
Total students (I - VI)	165,800	187,343	200,720	264,888	355,188	490,492
NON-GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS						
Number of schools	409	425	434	483	543	na
Number of teachers	6,309	6,681	6,503	7,434	10,457	na
Total students (I - VI)	123,899	138,875	144,721	167,711	169,137	185,180
TEACHERS EDUCATION						
Total number of colleges	41	48	41	45	52	53
Number of Govt. Colleges	35	41	34	34	34	31
Number of Non-Govt. College	6	7	7	11	18	22
Number of tutors	902	928	928	947	1,009	939
Number of students in Govt. Colleges	15,561	18,277	27,700	30,892	24,015	19,084
Number of students in Non-Govt. Colleges	476	533	790	1,759	2,209	2,740
Total number of students	16,037	18,810	28,490	32,651	26,224	21,824
TECHNICAL EDUCATION						
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Number of colleges	3	3	3	3	3	3
Number of teachers	191	164	251	na	na	169
Number of students	2,223	2,292	2,103	na	na	2,233
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION						
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Tanzanian						
All year – Total	13,442	17,866	18,466	25,937	na	na
Total teaching staff		1,256	1,218	1,329	na	na

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Trainings and
Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology
na: Not available.

Annex 9: Number of medical personnel

Type of Personnel	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All Medical Doctors (including foreigners)	-	-				
Tanzanian Doctors (MO)	1,358	1,419	1,486	1,555	1,673	1,807
Assist Medical Officers (AMO)	3,758	3,888	4,150	4,317	4,463	4,629
Pharmacists	127	146	160	181	201	246
Assistant Pharmacists	-		105	144	162	195
Clinical Officers	10,687	11,326	11,966	12,609	13,244	14,508
Health Officers	943	1,021	1,112	1,197	1,262	1,347
Assistant Health Officers	2,493	2,535	2,545	2,560	2,610	2,670
Nurse Midwives Grade "A"	7,419	7,679	8,551	9,022	9,485	10,133
Nurse Midwives Grade "B"	13,393	14,373	15,579	16,752	17,914	29,299

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Annex 10: Volume of Mineral production

Mineral	Units (‘000’)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Diamonds	Carats	97.8	235.0	354.4	254.3	239.8	236.4	303.9	219.6	272.2
Gold	Kg	4.3	4.9	15.1	30.1	34.1	45.3	48.2	52.2	**44.4
Gemstones	Kg	48.5	95.2	150.8	96.9	195.8	1,531.5	1,613.8	627.8	2,493.1
Salt	Tons	75.0	35.9	70.0	65.0	71.2	59.0	57.1	51.2	142.2
Phosphates	Tons	1.4	7.3	5.1	4.0	1.2	3.7	6.6	2.0	7.7
Coal	Tons	45.1	75.0	79.2	77.8	79.2	54.6	65.0	30.8	69.9
Limestone	Tons	1,181.2	1,241.2	1,500.0	2,269.4	2,856.7	1,206.2	1,390.9	2,006.4	1,607.6
Gypsum	Tons	59.1	21.2	60.0	72.0	73.0	33.2	22.8	23.1	61.3
Pozzolana	Tons	-	2.3	57.0	41.5	52.0	105.9	152.7	163.5	175.1
Silver	Kg	-	-	-	6.9	7.7	8.0	13.2	12.9	14.9
Copper	Pounds	-	-	-	5,832.2	9,309.8	8,191.0	9,114.2	7,633.0	8,490.6

Source: Mineral department and National Bureau of Statistics

** Provisional

- Not reported

Annex 11: Export volumes of selected minerals

Mineral	Units	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Diamonds	Carats	95,337	234,801	354,388	254,271	239,761	236,582	303,920	219,640	272,204
Gold	Kgs	425	4,890	15,062	30,088	43,320	48,046	48,047	45,341	44,449
Gemstones	Kgs	48,518	95,200	67,871	96,866	195,881	1,531,547	1,613,848	627,796	2,493,133
Tanzanite	Kgs	1,946	5,228	5,516	5,473	6,461	4,490	3,915	4,500	6,189

Annex 12: Data on Construction Activity

Particulars	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cement Production Data (tones)	832,602	833,092	900,430	1,026,082	1,186,434	1,280,851
Population of Tanzania Mainland"000"	32,884	33,585	34,250	35,268	36,197	37,526
Development Expenditure Shs. Millions	293,164	461,406	678,864	977,953	1,107,505	1,207,128

Sources: 1. NBS; Quarterly Survey of Industrial Projection & Population Census
2. Ministry o Finance; Central Government Operations

Annex 13: Distribution of mobile phones by company, 2002 – 2006.

Company Name	Number of Customers				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mobitel/Tigo	190,000	201,000	258,000	363,841	760,874
Vodacom	430,000	700,000	955,749	1,380,018	2,975,580
Celtel	150,000	320,000	450,000	2,302,411	2,148,336
Zantel	35,000	68,000	85,000	303,000	355,993
Total	805,000	1,298,000	1,663,749	4,046,270	6,240,783

Source: Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority. (TACRA).

Vision and Mission of the National Bureau of Statistics

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To be the authoritative source of statistical information pertaining to socio-economic conditions in the country, an institution able to provide such information most effectively, a point of reference for statistical methodologies and standards.

Mission

To facilitate planning and decision making within the government and the business community, to stimulate research and inform public debate through the provision of relevant, reliable and timely statistics and a quality statistical service in general.