DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING
MALE' , REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 2003 IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

Activity / Product	Total Supply (purchasers prices)	Import duties	A Agriculture, sand and coral mining	B Fisheries	D1 Manufacturing: Fish processing	D2 Manufacturing: Other products	E Electricity & Water Supply	F Construction	G Trade, Repair & maintenance	H Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	I1 Transport	I2 Communication	J Financial Intermediation	K1 Real estate	K2 Business services	L Public administration and	M Education	N Health and Social Services	O Other services
Agricultural and mining products	1,188	89	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisheries products	628	1	0	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing: Fish processing	785	5	0	0	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing: other products	8,187	745	0	0	0	1,087	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity and water	488	0	0	0	0	0	487	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction products	1,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,745	0	77	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Trade and repair services	389	0	0	0	2	3	0	17	1,009	218	135	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	0
Resort, hotel and restaurant services	6,412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6,369	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport services	2,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	601	1,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication services	1,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	953	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Financial services	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	10	0	391	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	70	98	0	1	1,720	0	0	1	0	0
Business services	613	0	0	0	1	3	12	38	47	218	15	2	3	0	181	0	3	3	0
Public Administration services	1,673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,673	0	0	0
Education services	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	0	0
Health services	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0
Other services	564	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	398	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
C.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Output	29,835	841	354	521	724	1,094	500	1,813	1,063	7,979	2,129	954	403	1,720	196	1,673	502	303	162

MALDIVES SUPPLY AND USE TABLE 2003

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 2003 IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

Activity / Product	Total Use (purchasers prices)		A Agriculture, sand and coral mining	B Fisheries	D1 Manufacturing: Fish processing	D2 Manufacturing: Other products	E Electricity & Water Supply	F Construction	G Trade, Repair & maintenance	H Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	I1 Transport	I2 Communication	J Financial Intermediation	K1 Real estate	K2 Business services	L Public administration and defence	M Education	N Health and Social Services	O Other services
Agricultural and mining products	1,188	0	2	0	4	5	0	91	0	545	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Fisheries products	628	0	0	0	215	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing: Fish processing	785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing: other products	8,187	0	34	108	85	443	213	578	44	1,767	334	33	12	79	7	110	24	13	13
Electricity and water	488	0	0	0	2	49	8	22	40	30	12	15	5	1	8	69	11	10	8
Construction products	1,825	0	0	0	0	7	0	93	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Trade and repair services	389	-0.004	0	0	0	0	0	11	86	12	49	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Resort, hotel and restaurant services	6,412	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	24	0	0	0	0	66	1	0	1
Transport services	2,522	0	2	0	23	53	0	112	114	616	394	0	1	3	5	46	14	5	2
Communication services	1,022	0	1	0	3	36	2	50	126	185	97	88	22	2	7	53	15	6	6
Financial services	495	0	0	0	6	2	0	13	54	136	18	8	257	1	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate	1,900	0	0	0	1	84	0	20	71	108	15	2	8	0	19	21	15	19	2
Business services	613	0	0	0	11	67	22	103	22	83	163	33	16	1	5	66	4	5	5
Public Administration services	1,673	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	15	24	1	0	0	0	1	20	8	2	2
Education services	682	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	15	1	3	6	0	0	0	131	8	0	2
Health services	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other services	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	47	2	7	0	0	0	23	3	67	3
Total Intermediate Use			39	108	353	747	246	1,103	606	3,685	1,115	192	320	106	54	612	106	128	45
Value Added / GDP			314	413	370	346	254	710	457	4,293	1,014	762	82	1,614	143	1,061	396	176	117
Compensation of employees			101	0	66	199	31	460	161	1,148	312	42	43	0	41	513	374	147	86
Taxes on production			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	384	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes on products			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies			0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Surplus (Net)			213	367	271	110	154	207	220	1,761	554	567	23	1,593	99	22	13	18	15
Consumption of fixed capital			0	46	33	36	70	42	75	636	138	154	16	22	3	526	9	10	16

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Supply and Use Table (SUT) 2003 is the third compilation of its kind. The first two were prepared with the assistance from the Asian Development Bank to improve the national accounts system of the Maldives. We would like to express our gratitude to the Asian Development Bank for its excellent support and cooperation extended towards the development of a National Statistical System in the Maldives.

This time, for the 2003 SUT, the major part of the data compilation was done by the staff of national accounts unit under the supervision of Mrs. Aishath Shahuda and Ms. Mariyam Niyaf with only limited guidance from the project consultant, Mr. Willem van den Andel. We would like to acknowledge the efforts made by the national accounts compilation team (Ms. Aishath Hassan, Ms. Zumlath Mohamed, Ms. Ashiyath Shazna, Mr. Ziyad Hussain, Mr. Yasir Hassan, Ms. Fathmath Shereena and Mr. Hassan Hameed).

Indispensable support was received in providing the data in a timely manner from Short-term Indicators Unit, Demographic Unit and Dissemination & Training Unit of Statistics Division. Useful comments were received from Ms. Mariyam Niyaf. Without these contributions, the SUT/2003 would not have been a success.

We would like to acknowledge the support and cooperation received from various government ministries, the corporate sector and the respondents to our various surveys and thank them for their time and willingness to provide the accurate information. In particularly staff of Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Economic Research and Statistics Division of Maldives Monetary Authority, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources, Ministry of Construction and Public Works and Ministry of Transport and Communication have provided assistance by sharing their expert knowledge on developments in their areas of specialism. This hopefully is the start of more intensive cooperation between the national accounts compilation team and other agencies with the ultimate aim of more target-oriented development of national accounts in support of policy uses.

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INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Planning and National Development has been working continuously to improve the national statistics system of the country. One of its major outputs in the area of economic statistics is the Supply and Use Table 2003. This SUT was compiled to provide a comprehensive basis for the national accounts. It is essential to rebase the GDP estimates from time to time as there are major shifts in the Maldivian economy due to its fast pace of growth. Since the national accounts were rebased to 1995, there have been changes in the output and input structures of the activities due to the economic, social and technological advancements. Additionally, when the 1995 Pilot SUT and the 1997 SUT were compiled, substantially less statistical information on the Maldivian economy was available than for the 2003 compilation. Therefore, the statistical basis of the new SUT is far stronger than the previous ones and this results in a better description of the economy and its linkages.

The SUT is a statistical tool that describes the linkages within an economy. It helps to answer three main questions.

Firstly, it identifies where the goods and services are coming from and how it is used. Whether the goods and services are produced locally or they are imported. This is presented in The Supply Table. The Use Table presents how the total goods and services supplied in the economy are used. That is, whether they are used as the final consumption expenditure of the households and the government, intermediate inputs by, fixed capital formation and inventories or exports.

Secondly, The Supply and Use Table helps to identify how much of the goods and services are supplied and used by different institutions. The different institutions in the economy include the households, non-profit institutions serving households, corporations and the government. In addition to the institutions within the economy, the rest of the world also has transactions with the different institutions of economy.

Thirdly, The Supply and Use Table show the value added generated by each industry and how its benefits; in terms of wages and salaries, net taxes, interest and profits, are distributed to different institutions mentioned above.

In addition to the three main answers it provides, it also provides a basis for the short-term indicators and provides a detailed consistent data for the economic models. There is a significant increase in the demand for these data by the users such as researchers, international organisations, businesses, and so on due to globalisation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the methodology used in the preparation of the Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 2003, along with a presentation of the main results.

Information was drawn from a wide variety of sources, which included extensive survey work as well as the detailed analysis of administrative records of the government and the corporate sector. All information was coded using the classifications for products, activities and transactions as recommended by the United Nations in its System of National Accounts 1993.

The amount of new information available was large, but nevertheless, data gaps remained in various areas. The most important problem in this regard was the lack of detail in the commodity description of inputs of materials and services used by the different actors in the economy. This was largely due to the fact that the respondents were not used to keeping detailed records of the items used in the production process. Due to various reasons, some activities were not covered broadly enough to provide the quality of data required for the preparation of the SUT. These problems were overcome in the balancing stage of the SUT processing, whereby the supplies and uses of the various product groups were analysed in detail and the most appropriate path to consistency determined in each case.

The SUT/2003 presented in this report gives a fair description of the economic structure prevailing in the Maldives. The main characteristics of the economy is summarised as follows.

Description	Value (in Rf million)	Share (%)
Household consumption	4,848	36
Government consumption	2,347	18
Gross fixed capital formation	3,456	26
Changes in Inventories	(116)	(1)
Export of goods	1,880	14
Export of services	7,855	59
Import of goods	6,247	47
Import of services	659	5
Total GDP by expenditure approach	**13,364**	**100**
Value Added by activity at producers' prices	**12,523**	
Import duties	841	
Total GDP by Production approach	**13,364**	

Given the 2003 population of Maldives of over 317 thousand, this represents a per capita GDP of Rf. 42,150 (equivalent US$ 3,500 in nominal terms or $ 5,780 in 2005 PPP's[1]) and household consumption expenditures of Rf. 15,293 per person. The government spends on average Rf. 7,404 per person. This gives the total consumption per person of Rf. 22,697.

Description	2003	Monthly
Mid year population of Maldivians	285,066	
Mid year expatriate population	31,936	
Total Mid year population	317,002	
GDP per capita in Rf	42,157	3,513
GDP per capita in nominal terms - US$ (Rf12.80/US$)	3,294	275
GDP per capita in 2005 PPPs- US$ (Rf8.10/US$)	5,205	434
Household expenditure per head in Rf	15,293	1,274
Government consumption per head in Rf	7,403	617
Total Consumption per head in Rf	22,697	1,891

Capital formation and inventories represent a quarter of the GDP. It may also be observed that external trade is extremely important as it accounts for about 124% of the GDP. A summary of the SUT results is given on the following page.

[1] The 2005 PPP US Dollar exchange rate was estimated at Rf. 8.10 per US Dollar as against the nominal exchange rate of US$ 11.72. This PPP rate differs substantially from those prevailing in other South-Asian nations where it is less than half the nominal rate. This is due to the high import component of the Maldives economy as well as its reliance on foreign skilled labour.

Table 1 - Supply and Use Table for Maldives, 2003 – Aggregated by industry and products

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 2003 IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

	Activity / Product	Total Supply (purchasers prices)		A	B	D1	D2	E	F	G	H	I1	I2	J	K1	K2	L	M	N	O	Total Industry Supply						
			Import duties	Agriculture, sand and coral mining	Fisheries	Manufacturing: Fish processing	Manufacturing: Other products	Electricity & Water Supply	Construction	Trade, Repair & maintenance	Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	Transport	Communication	Financial Intermediation	Real estate	Business services	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and Social Services	Other services		Import of services	Import of goods	CIF/FOB adjustment	Retail Margin	Wholesale Margin	Transport Margin
0	Agricultural and mining products	1,188	89	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	0	649	0	79	16	0
1	Fisheries products	628	1	0	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	81	0	17	8	0
2	Manufacturing: Fish processing	785	5	0	0	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	721	0	35	0	14	10	0
3	Manufacturing: other products	8,187	745	0	0	0	1,087	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,095	0	5,481	0	331	535	0
4	Electricity and water	488	0	0	0	0	0	487	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Construction products	1,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,745	0	77	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1,825	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Trade and repair services	389	0	0	0	2	3	0	17	1,009	218	135	0	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	1,399	0	0	0	-441	-569	0
7	Resort, hotel and restaurant services	6,412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6,369	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,377	35	0	0	0	0	0
8	Transport services	2,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	601	1,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,455	554	0	-487	0	0	0
9	Communication services	1,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	953	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	964	58	0	0	0	0	0
10	Financial services	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	10	0	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	428	164	0	-97	0	0	0
11	Real estate	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	70	98	0	1	1,720	0	0	1	0	0	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Business services	613	0	0	0	1	3	12	38	47	218	15	2	3	0	181	0	3	3	0	526	87	0	0	0	0	0
13	Public Administration services	1,673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,673	0	0	0	1,673	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Education services	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	0	0	498	184	0	0	0	0	0
15	Health services	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300	162	0	0	0	0	0
16	Other services	564	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	398	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-585	0	585	0	0	0
	Total Output	29,835	841	354	521	724	1,094	500	1,813	1,063	7,979	2,129	954	403	1,720	196	1,673	502	303	162	22,088	659	6,247	0	0	0	0

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 2003 IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

	Activity	Total Use (purchasers prices)		A	B	D1	D2	E	F	G	H	I1	I2	J	K1	K2	L	M	N	O	Total Industry Use	Export of services	Export of goods	Household Final Consumption	Government Final Consumption	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Inventories
	Product			Agriculture, sand and coral mining	Fisheries	Manufacturing: Fish processing	Manufacturing: Other products	Electricity & Water Supply	Construction	Trade, Repair & maintenance	Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	Transport	Communication	Financial Intermediation	Real estate	Business services	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and Social Services	Other services							
0	Agricultural and mining products	**1,188**	0	2	0	4	5	0	91	0	545	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	**664**	0	0	524	0	0	0
1	Fisheries products	**628**	0	0	0	215	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**298**	0	231	99	0	0	0
2	Manufacturing: Fish processing	**785**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**44**	0	748	77	0	0	-84
3	Manufacturing: other products	**8,187**	0	34	108	85	443	213	578	44	1,767	334	33	12	79	7	110	24	13	13	**3,896**	0	901	1,629	0	1,798	-38
4	Electricity and water	**488**	0	0	0	2	49	8	22	40	30	12	15	5	1	8	69	11	10	8	**290**	0	0	198	0	0	0
5	Construction products	**1,825**	0	0	0	0	7	0	93	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	**107**	0	0	48	7	1,657	5
6	Trade and repair services	**389**	-0	0	0	0	0	0	11	86	12	49	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	**164**	219	0	6	0	0	0
7	Resort, hotel and restaurant services	**6,412**	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	24	0	0	0	0	66	1	0	1	**99**	6,237	0	75	0	0	0
8	Transport services	**2,522**	0	2	0	23	53	0	112	114	616	394	0	1	3	5	46	14	5	2	**1,392**	987	0	115	27	0	0
9	Communication services	**1,022**	0	1	0	3	36	2	50	126	185	97	88	22	2	7	53	15	6	6	**698**	168	0	157	0	0	0
10	Financial services	**495**	0	0	0	6	2	0	13	54	136	18	8	257	1	0	0	0	0	0	**495**	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Real estate	**1,900**	0	0	0	1	84	0	20	71	108	15	2	8	0	19	21	15	19	2	**385**	0	0	1,515	0	0	0
12	Business services	**613**	0	0	0	11	67	22	103	22	83	163	33	16	1	5	66	4	5	5	**607**	0	0	6	0	0	0
13	Public Administration services	**1,673**	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	15	24	1	0	0	0	1	20	8	2	2	**81**	0	0	3	1,589	0	0
14	Education services	**682**	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	15	1	3	6	0	0	0	131	8	0	2	**174**	0	0	103	405	0	0
15	Health services	**462**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**6**	0	0	251	205	0	0
16	Other services	**564**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	47	2	7	0	0	0	23	3	67	3	**167**	243	0	40	114	0	0
	Total Intermediate Use			**39**	**108**	**353**	**747**	**246**	**1,103**	**606**	**3,685**	**1,115**	**192**	**320**	**106**	**54**	**612**	**106**	**128**	**45**	**9,566**	**7,855**	**1,880**	**4,848**	**2,347**	**3,456**	**-116**
	Value Added / GDP			**314**	**413**	**370**	**346**	**254**	**710**	**457**	**4,293**	**1,014**	**762**	**82**	**1,614**	**143**	**1,061**	**396**	**176**	**117**	**12,523**						
	Compensation of employees			101	0	66	199	31	460	161	1,148	312	42	43	0	41	513	374	147	86	**3,725**						
	Taxes on production			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	384	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**395**						
	Taxes on products			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**364**						
	Subsidies			0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**						
	Operating Surplus (Net)			213	367	271	110	154	207	220	1,761	554	567	23	1,593	99	22	13	18	15	**6,207**						
	Consumption of fixed capital			0	46	33	36	70	42	75	636	138	154	16	22	3	526	9	10	16	**1,832**						
	Local Employment			3,931	9,640	3,217	10,972	1,282	4,906	8,503	11,630	5,486	893	403	9	1,363	12,866	8,445	3,132	2,200	**88,878**						
	Expatriate Employment			336	144	424	2,530	16	5,804	1,037	11,323	492	22	17	21	3,985	952	2,595	1,116	1,461	**32,275**						
	Total Employment			**4,267**	**9,784**	**3,641**	**13,502**	**1,298**	**10,710**	**9,540**	**22,953**	**5,978**	**915**	**420**	**30**	**5,348**	**13,818**	**11,040**	**4,248**	**3,661**	**121,153**						

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BOP	Balance Of Payments
cif	Cost, Insurance, Freight (valuation of imports)
CPC	Central Product Classification (UN)
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DIR	Department of Inland Revenue
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
fob	Free On Board (valuation of exports)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HHFCE	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
HS	Harmonised System (Customs commodity classification)
IEA	Integrated Economic Accounts
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities
LES	Large Establishment Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MAA	Maldives Airports Company Ltd. (formerly Maldives Airport Authority)
MMA	Maldives Monetary Authority
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
SES	Small Establishment Survey
SNA	System of National Accounts
SNA 1993	System of National Accounts 1993
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
VPA	Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment

CHAPTER 1. TOOLS AND CONCEPTS

This Document describes the compilation of Supply and Use Tables (SUT) for 2003 for the Maldives. The theoretical framework on which it is based is general in nature, as it complies with the recommendations of the SNA-1993. The methodological description given in this chapter is, where appropriate, adapted to the specific details of the SUT for 2003 for the Maldives.

As far as practical compilation issues are concerned, it is fully geared to the Maldives case, as this Document has been designed in parallel with the compilation of the 2003 SUT and Input-Output Tables for the Maldives.

General notes

Industries are referred to by means of the activity classification applied in the Supply and Use Tables 2003. This classification scheme, which is basically the same as the one used for the 1997 SUT, is included as Appendix I of this Document. Activities are also referred to as "branches". In the context of input-output tables the terms "activity" and "industry" are often used interchangeably. In this Document the term "activity" is used in a broader sense. It not only refers to industries but also to components of final demand and international trade which would mostly be referred to as “transactions”.

It may be noted that the commodity breakdown of the intermediate consumption of industries is often rather weak. To a lesser extent this also holds for production. A substantial part of total intermediate use is often lumped together under “other” or “unspecified”. In cases where parts of this expenditure could be allocated to particular products on the basis of supplementary information, this has been done before compiling the table. This applies, for instance, to the extra information that is often contained in the notes to the annual accounts of public corporations.

1.1 Broad outline of the compilation process.

The process of compiling a complete set of supply and use tables consists of the following stages:

(a) Basic data collection;
(b) Compilation of initial estimates;
(c) Tuning of the initial estimates to the overall size of the different activities;
(d) Manual balancing;
(e) Incorporation of balanced SUT estimates in the Integrated Economic Accounts (IEA) via the Cross-Classification Table (CCT)

Plus, when symmetric Input-Output Tables are prepared[2]:

(f) Mechanical balancing (RAS procedure);

(g) Compilation of symmetric tables and coefficient matrices.

A detailed description of the process of balancing and reconciliation (stages c, f and g) will be given later. However, some of its aspects are introduced in this chapter, as part of the exposition of the software that is used for compiling the SUT (Sections 1.2 and 1.3), and as part of the presentation of accounting identities (Section 1.9). The compilation of symmetric tables and coefficient matrices (stage g) is dealt with in the last section of this chapter (Section 1.10).

Strictly speaking, stage (e) of the process is not part of the actual process of compiling supply and use tables. Rather, incorporating SUT estimates in the IEA is done when the SUT estimates have been finalised. Nonetheless, the exercise of reclassifying SUT data according to the classification schemes applied in the IEA is of course an integral part of the national accounts compilation cycle. This exercise is discussed in this document as the requirement of compatibility between SUT and IEA data has important implications for the methodology applied in the compilation of the SUT.

These implications relate to the classification schemes applied in the SUT and to the way in which SUT data is stored. The latter aspect is discussed in Section 1.3. The problem of mapping SUT data to the IEA format is a complicated one and can be addressed when the need arises. Furthermore the design of the SUT framework in IAS'96 will need modification to the extent of incorporating the institutional dimension and layout specifications.

1.2 Software

The Maldives Supply and Use Tables for the year 2003 are contained and processed in Excel spreadsheet framework. Basic data available from various sources, and therefore in different formats, for a number of activities are compiled using CSPro survey processing software, Access and Paradox databases and Excel spreadsheets.

Access and Paradox queries are used to extract specific blocks of related data from database files. The queries are also used to compile estimates of supply & use and input output structures from surveys and other large-volume data sets. Excel spreadsheets are used to streamline, prorate, transpose and cross-tabulate data blocks wherever necessary. Excel is also widely used to set up the detailed classification tables. All prepared data (i.e. data items classified by dimensions) is held in Excel worksheets.

A detailed presentation of the application of such software packages (CSPro, Access, Paradox and Excel) falls outside the scope of this Document. However, to the extent necessary, a

[2] The preparation of an Input-Output table and its derived tables is not part of this study. The methodological issues are, however, discussed.

description of the SUT compilation and balancing framework is described in section 1.3. This also includes a discussion on data preparation and data entry.

1.3 Supply and use compilation and balancing framework

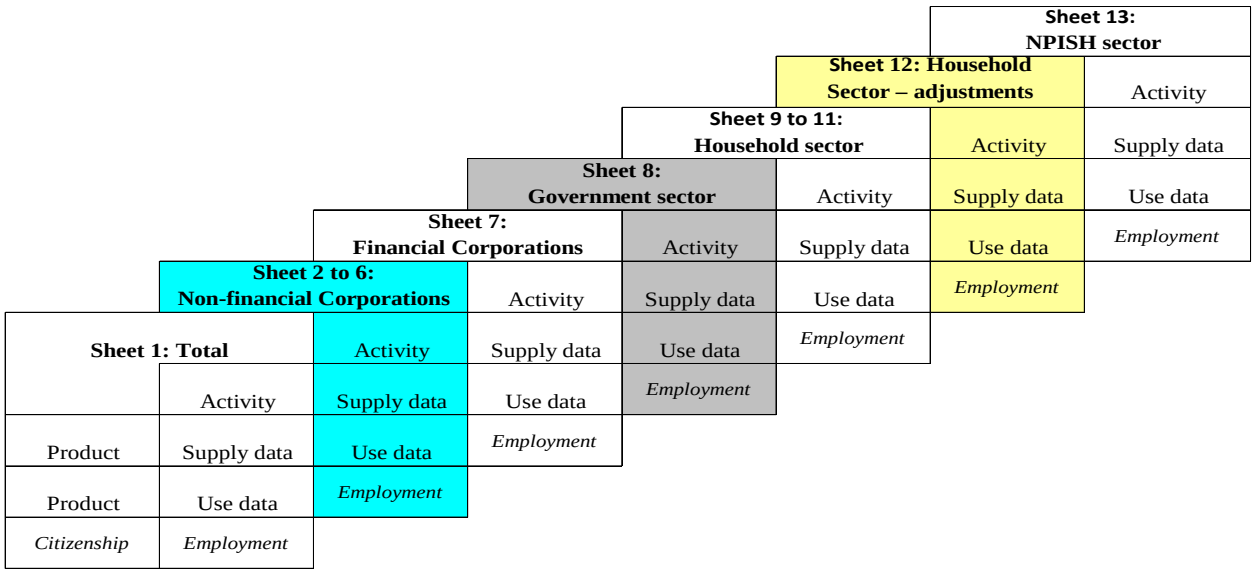
Multidimensional structure

The supply and use compilation and balancing framework is designed to serve the following two purposes, namely; (a) storage and integration of initial estimates regarding all economic activities distinguished in the SUT, and (b) manual balancing of initial estimates and storage of manually adjusted estimates.

Initial estimates on various activities are based on independent data sources. Though any single set of initial estimates must always be internally consistent, any two or more sets of estimates, having been compiled independently, are generally not consistent with each other.

The compilation and balancing framework provides an integrated accounting framework in which estimates on all activities are brought together, and in which inconsistencies are analysed by calculating various types of statistical discrepancies.

Figure 1: Multidimensional structure of the SUT in the Excel framework



The process of inspecting initial estimates, analysing inconsistencies, and adjusting initial estimates with the aim of eliminating discrepancies and enforcing consistency is commonly referred to as the process of "manual balancing".

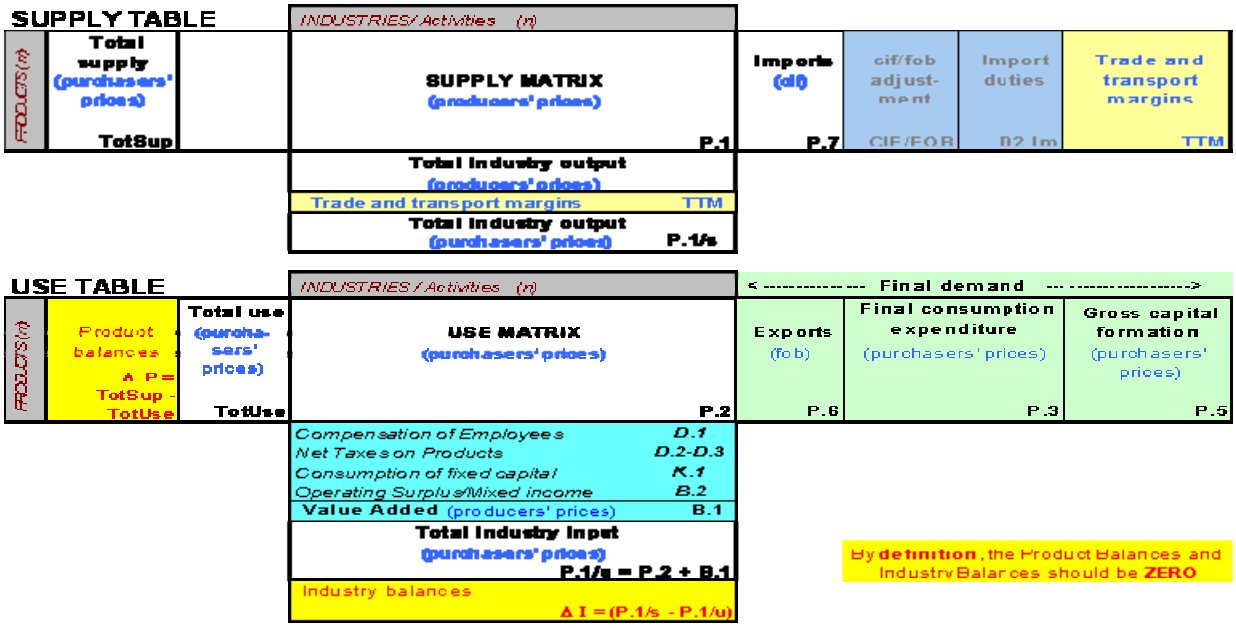
The supply and use compilation and balancing framework can be considered as multidimensional spreadsheets. Here it is mentioned only that the institutional distinction has been incorporated in the compilation and balancing framework in order to make the institutional dimension of the SUT as explicit as possible, and in order to facilitate the export of SUT data to the CCT.

Main worksheets

The structure of the main worksheets, containing the actual supply and use tables, is illustrated in Figure 2. Both the supply table and the use table have product groups in the rows and activity groups in the columns.

The use table is placed below the supply table in such a way that one particular column represents the same activity in both the supply matrix and the use matrix[3]. Thus, element X_{ij} in the supply matrix represents the supply of product i by activity j, and element U_{ij} in the use matrix represents the intermediate use of product i in activity j.

Figure 2: Conceptual lay-out of the Excel SUT compilation and balancing framework



Additional columns are used to record imports and trade and transport margins (in the supply table) and components of final demand (exports, final consumption expenditure, and gross capital formation; in the use table). Additional rows below the use matrix are used to record value added, i.e. the use of primary resources. The valuation of all components of supply and use that are distinguished (domestic supply and imports on the one hand, and intermediate and final use of products as well as use of primary resources on the other) is discussed in section 1.8

3 The supply matrix is the part of the supply table in which gross output (domestic supply) is recorded; the use matrix is the part of the use table in which intermediate consumption is recorded. Both gross outputs and intermediate uses, are disaggregated by product (row-wise) and activity (column-wise).

Row and column totals (i.e.: totals across activities and products respectively) are shown in the margins of both the supply and use tables. In the supply table, row total i is total supply of product i, and column total j is total gross output of activity j. In the use table, row total i is total use of product i, and column total j is total use of intermediate and primary resources by activity j.

At the bottom of the use table, a set of employment data by activity and citizenship (Maldivian and expatriate) is inserted. The information, as described in section 1.4 below, is used for control totals of the total level of the various activities in the Maldivian economy.

Four types of statistical discrepancies are computed in the SUT. The formal definitions of all four types of discrepancies are presented in Section 4.4. Two of these discrepancies pertain to macro-economic aggregates and are dealt with at the start of the mechanical (RAS) balancing stage.

The other two discrepancies relate to product and activity groups distinguished in the SUT. These are:
(a) discrepancies between estimates of total supply and total use of products (referred to as "product balances"), and
(b) discrepancies between estimates of total industry input and total industry output (referred to as "industry balances").
These statistical discrepancies are shown in the margins of the use table.

While Figure 2 presents an overall view of the SUT in a schematic way, its structure is presented in detail in Figures 3 , 4 and 5 complete with formulae and cell references.

Figure 3: Detailed layout of supply table

	SC3	SC5	SC7	A	P.7	SC8	TTM
	Total Supply (purchaser's price)	**Net taxes on products incl. import duties**	**Total Supply (basic prices)**	**All activities (industry groups)**	**Import CIF**	**CIF/FOB adjustment**	**Trade and Transport Margin**
Product groups P.A…..P.U	+TTM+SC5+ SC7	Sum (D.21- Sum (D.31)	+A+SC8+P.7	Sum of activities A.A…A.P	Actual estimates	Actual estimates	Values by product groups
Total across products	--	Sum of D.21	Sum of SC7	Sum of activities A.A…A.P	Sum of P.7	Sum of SC8	Sum of TTM

It must be noted that CIF/fob adjustments should always be entered as negative figures. Trade and transport margins should (ideally) be calculated from as much detail as possible. In the case of SUT/2003, the detail by mode of transport for the total transport margin is not available.

Therefore the framework only includes an estimate for the total transport margin and separate estimates for the wholesale and retail trade margins.

Figure 4: Detailed layout of the Trade and transport margin table

	TTM	TTM.1	TTM.2	TTM.3
	Trade and Transport Margin	**Trade margins-retail trade**	**Trade margins-wholesale trade**	**Transport margins**
Product groups P.A…...P.U	+TTM.1 +TTM.2 +TTM.3	Actual estimates	Actual estimates	Actual estimates
Total across products	Sum of TTM	Sum of TTM.1	Sum of TTM.2	Sum of TTM.3

In the use table, column UC3 is a reflection from column SC3 in the supply table. The product balance (SD/1) can be computed as total use minus total supply. It is important to note here that product taxes in the use matrix (row) do not include import duties.

It is equally important to remember that subsidies are always entered as positive values. With regard to changes in stocks one needs to be aware that stock increases are entered as positive values whereas stock decreases are taken as negative values.

Figure 5: Detailed layout of use table

	UC3	UC4	UC5	A	P.3	P.5	P.6
	Total Supply (purchaser's price)	**Product Balance SD/1**	**Total Use**	**Intermediate use by activitie groups**	**Final consumption**	**Capital formation**	**Export of goods and services**
Product groups P.A…...P.U	Value by product groups from View- A	+UC3 +UC5	+P.2 +P.3 +P.5 +P.6	Sum of activities A.A…A.U	+P.31 +P.32	+P5.1 +P5.2 +P5.3	+P6.1 +P6.3
Total across products	--	Sum of UC4	Sum of UC5	Sum of A	Sum of P.3	Sum of P.5	Sum of P.6
Total intermediate use	Row total for UC3	Row total for UC4	Row total for UC5	Row total for A			
Value added (gross)				+B.1g	This value is entered at the times of data entry and then it is kept constant for analytical purposes		
Net indirect taxes				+D.2- D.3			
Taxes on production				+D.2	actual estimates		
Sunsidies				+D.3 (-/-)	actual estimates		
Consumption of fixed capital (depreciation)				+K.1	actual estimates		
D.1 Consumption of employees				+D.1	actual estimates		
B.2n/B.3n Operating surplus / Mixed income (net)				+B.1g-D.1-D.2+D.3-			
P.1u Total value of input				+B.1g+P.2			
SD/2 Industry balances				P.1s-P.1u	P.1s comes from the supply table		

1.4 Employment as control total in the SUT

The generation of GDP, in its most basic form, consists of

Compensation of employees (labour);
Consumption of fixed capital (capital);
Operating surplus (capital); and/or
Mixed income (capital plus labour).

This measure of GDP, the sum of factor incomes attributable to labour and capital, is not in use any more, but was in the 1968 SNA called GDP *at factor costs*.

When we add (net) other taxes on production (that is, taxes on employment, installed capacity, property, etc., minus any subsidies on those) to this measure of GDP, we get GDP *in basic values*.

Adding (net) other taxes on products (that is, bed tax, sales tax, import duties, excise duties, etc., minus subsidies on products) we obtain the GDP measured at market prices. This measure as such is also not used in SNA 1993, as it comes in two "flavours". If prices of outputs are quoted at the "factory gate" of the producing entity, we have GDP *in producers' prices*. If the prices of outputs are measured at the "factory gate" of the purchasing entity, we have GDP *in purchaser's prices*. The two measures are identical for the total economy, but at the activity level, the difference lays in the trade and transport margins, which bring the products from the producer to the purchaser.

It may be noted that, as only goods are traded and transported, the GDP for service activities is the same whichever of the two measures is used. In both measures, intermediate inputs are given in *purchaser's prices*.

Except in a few special cases[4], the generation of factor incomes of capital is fully dependent on labour inputs. In other words, the level of output in the total economy is dependent on the total number of workers in the economy (and their productivity, measured in value added per worker). Only when we have accounted for all employed persons, can we be sure that we have measured all incomes generated in the economy.

It is therefore necessary to "tune" the SUT to the total employment in the Maldives. Total employment is not automatically included in the SUT for a number of reasons. Some establishments may have been omitted from our data sets as these may have closed between the reference year and the time of the data collection later on. Similarly, the SES only covered a few of the two hundred inhabited islands and therefore raising factors were generally fairly large. While this may not significantly affect the total level of activities, it certainly will have an effect on its distribution.

In order to be able to obtain fair estimates of production and use of the various commodities in the economy, as specified in the SUT, it is important that adjustments are done at the level of the economic activities.

In the preparation of the SUT, we have identified a number of separate data sources for each of which data is compiled in SUT–format. The set of data sources includes:

1. *Overall total*
2. *Non-Financial Corporations*
3. Large Establishment Survey – part of the Non-financial corporations sector;
4. Public – part of the Non-financial corporations sector;
5. Annual-acct – part of the Non-financial corporations sector
6. Resorts – part of the Non-financial corporations sector;
7. *Financial-corporations* – Financial corporations sector.
8. *Government* – Government sector;

[4] The special cases are the *imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings* and FISIM (or the *nominal banking sector*). In those cases, by definition, no labour inputs are required.

9. *Households* and
10. Small Establishment Survey – household sector;
11. HIES, TM & export – Household final consumption expenditure, trade margins, export trade along with imports of services. This sheet also includes "*Imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings*";
12. Adjustments - balancing adjustments to total employment in each activity;
13. *NPISH* – NGO's: Non-Profit Institutes Serving Households (NPISH).

The thirteen data sheets listed above, taken together, contain all the information for the SUT (in sheet 1). By aggregating them, we obtain the national estimates of inputs, outputs and expenditures by activity and/or product group. Sheets 3 to 6 can be aggregated and the total for the sector of Non-financial corporations is obtained (in sheet 2). In addition, sheets 10 to 12 can be aggregated (in sheet 9) to obtain the total Household sector. The data in the five sheets of the institutional sectors, namely 2, 7, 8, 9 and 13 together give the information for the total economy. The information for financial corporations, government and NPISH is entered directly into the relevant sectoral sheets as this information is obtained from a single source in each case. For non-financial corporations and households, multiple, supplementary data sets are used to obtain the sectoral aggregates. For compilation purposes, it is easiest to keep the originals so that error correction is more accurate and efficient.

The employment numbers for the activities included in sheets 3 to 8 and 10, 11 and 13 above have been entered as part of the SUT compilation in a few extra rows in the bottom of each sub-table. At the same time, using information from the 2006 population census the total employed labour force of the Maldivian population, by economic activity, have been prepared. Furthermore, data from the Labour Ministry on expatriate workers, also by economic activity, have been obtained. The overall employment by economic activity then results as the sum of these two. The information has been included at the bottom of the first sheet, the SUT totals.

In principle, the difference between the sum of the data given in sheets 3 to 8 and 10, 11 and 13 and the independent total from other sources (in sheet 1) is the number of workers not covered through the economic surveys. In practice, three problems arise. First, the independent data sources are not fully consistent between them. Second, the data from the population censuses include a substantial part of "unspecified" activities, thus requiring modifications and re-tabulation. Third, the SES has been conducted only on a few islands in the atolls and they were subsequently raised to all islands using the ratio of establishments in the census listing for all islands and those selected ones. This resulted generally in fairly large multipliers, while the number of observations in the two islands for some activities was very small. In a number of cases, this will have resulted in unrealistic estimates for the total activity. It may be noted that these problems require adjustments at activity level, while the overall total number of workers from the independent sources can be considered correct.

In order to make necessary adjustments in the SUT, and keep those visible for evaluation, the "Employment adjustments" are given in sheet 12. These adjustments can be either positive or negative, largely depending on the SES estimates. As the labour force in the corporate, NGO and government sectors is fully accounted for, the difference between the sum of workers in those

sectors and the total by definition falls within the household sector. Therefore, all workers not accounted for and thus affected by these adjustments are SES-type and the effects on the economic variables in the SUT are calculated using the input-output characteristics for the activity as reported in the SES, expressed in per-worker terms. This is probably resulting in an over-estimate of the contribution of these workers not covered in the surveys as it is more likely that, for instance, market traders are excluded than shopkeepers with the former having (on average) much lower sales and value added than the latter while the characteristics of the latter are used to estimate the former.

1.5 Institutional delineation of data

A number of sets of estimates are distinguished in the compilation and balancing framework, based on a criterion that is institutional in nature. The precise delineation between the data sets has been decided taking into account the following aims:

(a) Facilitating data entry
(b) Facilitating data export to the IEA through the CCT
(c) Making the institutional dimension of the SUT explicit in the compilation and balancing framework, and
(d) Preserving transparency of the process of manual balancing

It is because of these multiple goals, most particularly the second and the third, that the distinction between the data sets is institutional in nature. Whether the estimates regarding a particular input-output activity are included in a data set, or whether More than one set contains estimates on that particular activity, is determined by the institutional sector, or sectors, to which the activity belongs.

The composition of the data sets both in terms of industries distinguished in the SUT and in terms of institutional sectors is presented in Table 2. In many industries, activities are carried out both in incorporated and non-incorporated units. Some examples of this are manufacturing, trade, hotels and restaurants, construction and transport.

The activity classification used in this table is universal to all data in the SUT framework and is presented in full detail as Appendix 1. The codes given in the header of Table 2 (S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15 and S.2) are the sector codes used in the IEA.

It may be mentioned that historically many activities in the Maldives are carried out by enterprises that are either fully owned by the Government or where the Government holds a majority of the shares. In the institutional sector accounts, such units are classified in the corporate sector (either as non-financial or financial enterprises, depending on their type of activity).

Table 2: Institutional delineation of data

Activity Code	Activity	Institutional sector / data set										
		S.11				S.12	S.13	S.14			S.15	S.2
		Large Establishments Survey (LES)	Public sector companies	Annual accounts	Resorts	Financial Institutions Annual accounts	Government budget	Small Establishments Survey (SES)	HIES, Trade Margins and Exports	Adjustments and other	Non-Profit Institutions (NPISH)	Rest of the World
A.A	Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting, Forestry							√				
A.B	Fishing							√	√			
A.C	Mining And Quarrying							√				
A.D	Manufacturing	√	√	√				√				
A.E	Electricity, Gas And Water Supply		√					√				
A.F	Construction	√	√	√				√				
A.G	Trade; Repair Of Vehicles, Household and Personal Goods	√	√	√				√				
A.H	Resorts, Hotels And Restaurants	√	√	√	√			√				
A.I	Transport, Storage & Communications	√	√	√				√				
A.J	Financial Intermediation (banking, insurance)					√						
A.K	Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	√		√				√				
A.L	Public Administration & Defence; Social Security						√					
A.M	Education	√					√	√			√	
A.N	Health And Social Work	√		√			√	√			√	
A.O	Other Community, Social & Personal Service Activities	√						√			√	
A.P	Private Households With Employed Persons							√				
A.Q	Extraterritorial organisations and bodies (actually not included)										√	

1.6 Data preparation and data entry

This section deals with the "tools" used/required for data preparation and data entry. Chapter 2 of this document deals with the actual treatment of various data sets and sub-sets and compilation of initial estimates.

Broadly speaking, the description of each data item by its multiple "dimensions" is implicit in all statistical work. However, the integration of this information from many different sources requires them to be made explicit in all respects. When using information from a data series that is published regularly, such as the foreign trade statistics for example, the "time" dimension of the search is determined at the start by picking the publication for the period under consideration. To obtain import information, the appropriate table is consulted. The data actually selected from this table is determined by the level of aggregation required and the type of data needed (e.g. tonnage or Rufiyaa values).

Any computerised data system contains all such information either implicitly or explicitly and the main effort in the preparation of the data for an integrated system is to make all such "dimensions" explicit for each data item. Next, one must ensure that they are consistent with the classifications used (further details on the SUT data and classification systems used are given in section 1.7).

Fix the time axis or reference period: This is an important step in the process since it provides the conversion basis on which any out-of-reference-period data is brought into focus. In our case the reference period is January to December 2003.

Formulate standards: the next step in the process is to formulate data formats and to define templates into which basic data will be entered. For example, the supply and use tables are matrices with 44 activity columns and 85 product rows[5] at their most detailed level) Define how the data will eventually be presented. Simultaneously, at this stage it is equally important to identify and work through the activity, product and transaction classifications. These classification schemes will be used to define the presentation structure of the supply and use tables for 2003.

Identify available primary sources of basic data: the best possible approach in this regard is to list all primary sources of basic data such as large volume surveys and any available (electronic) databases. Again, the reference period and data characteristics (see Figure 6), for each data segment are important.

Identify data gaps: It is relatively easy to identify data gaps once the primary basic data sources have been identified according to the defined SUT framework. Finding alternate sources, however, is another matter altogether. In most cases, it is possible to find other sources of (partial) information relating to the subject but this requires extensive research and verification. Alternate sources of secondary basic data mostly become available from in-house estimates (e.g. National Accounts Estimates, Statistical Yearbook for 2004) or from government sector representatives or controlling authorities (e.g. the Maldives Monetary Authority Annual Report or consumption data from the Maldives Water and Sewerage Company and the State Electricity Company).

[5] Excluding the "unspecified" product groups included at all levels of disaggregation for ease of coding and data entry.

Figure 6: Sample check-list for data standards and format definitions

	Standard	Description / example
1	Time axis	Define the reference period of final output and determine a basic policy for adjusting any relevant data available for periods before or after the determined reference period.
2	Storage platform and environment	The environment is predetermined by the computer network and in our case is Windows/NT based network. However, Microsoft Excel could be determined as the standard collection/storage platform.
3	Supply and use table matrix dimensions	The number of rows and columns translated as products by activities including number of columns in the summary blocks.
4	Level of aggregation for presentation purposes	The aggregation level for the product and activity codes (e.g. present SUT at two-digit level of product and activity codes).
5	Lowest level of aggregation for data collection	The most detailed level required for data collection (e.g. collect data in ISIC (rev.3) representation at the four-digit level).
6	Value and exponential settings	E.g. Values are to be presented in M.Rf million and rounded to one decimal.
7	Currency conversions	Define presentation currency (in our case Maldivian Rufiyaa) and the conversion rates to other currencies such as the US Dollar.
8	Other units of measurements	E.g. Standard measurement of weight for all volume data is Kg and the conversion rate to metric tonnes is 1000:1

Analyse and document data characteristics: After collecting the basic data, both primary and secondary, it is then prudent to review the whole set. In the review process data character flaws are identified and corresponding alignment procedures are defined to format the data according to the SUT standards. Since data normally comes from various sources outside the Statistics Section of the Ministry, it is expected that the individual data sets will be in formats best suited to meet the originating organisation's' needs. The logical outcome of the review stage is thus the bridging of individual data sets, be they in-house or external, to the SUT/2003 classification schemes. This of course is done at the most detailed level possible and for each (across data set identities) data item. This is probably the most cumbersome and tedious job in the whole process and requires a lot of manual work. However, working at the most detailed level allows one to collapse the supply and use tables to any desired level of detail.

Establishing a concordance table by data source is the safest, although lengthy, way and requires a good working knowledge of the various classification systems (e.g. UN-SNA 1993 COFOG, COICOP, CPC, HS, ISIC and ISC coding schemes). Streamlining the Foreign Trade Statistics (from the Maldives Customs Authority) can also be quite a task since there is a one to- many link between the ISIC and Harmonised Systems. Similarly, finding an equivalent Central Product Classification (CPC) for a particular household services expenditure item coded using the COICOP scheme can also pose a problem.

Link the basic data with the relevant sheet in the SUT framework. This may be done through direct links to individual cells or through “lookups”. The original data is subsequently removed.

Specific issues concerning data preparation

A number of particular entries in the supply and use table must be entered as negative figures. These entries are described in the following paragraphs:

1. CIF/fob adjustments constitute negative adjustments to total supply (calculated in column BA of the supply table) and as such they must be entered accordingly;
2. Stock decreases; in the column P.52 of the use table is labelled "*Changes in inventory*" (part of P.5 in Figure 5). In fact, what is recorded here are increases in stock, which implies that decreases in stock must be entered as negative values (i.e. as negative increases in stock); and
3. Total trade margins and total transport margins; Trade and transport margins on the separate goods distinguished in the SUT are recorded in the relevant rows of columns SC4.1 to SC4.4 in the supply table (see Figures 4). However, in each of these five columns the total of the separate amounts is entered as a negative figure in the relevant row, so that the column totals are always zero. (See also Figure 11)

1.7 Classification systems

Organising the required classification tables

Broadly speaking, the classification tables used in the SUT/2003 compilation are the UNSNA/ 1993 based classifications. Each classification is prepared in Excel. The UN-SNA/1993 classifications used in this application comprise the activity (see Appendix 1, Table A1.1) , product (see Appendix 1, Table A1.2) and the transaction (see Appendix 1, Table A1.3) classifications.

Classification of data

Before looking at the specific data classifications, four practical aspects of classification design with respect to the supply and use tables are described:

(a) Design versus availability of data: The simplest design consideration is to adopt available international classification systems such as the UN-SNA/1993 set and at the highest level of detail possible. However this is sometimes difficult and therefore one should use whatever level of aggregation presented by available data.

(b) Data is normally collected from different sources and will therefore be coded in classification systems best suited to the requirements of the originating institution.

(c) Transparency of the process of manual balancing: The greater detail embodied in the classification schemes, the greater the transparency. This particularly applies to the classification of goods and services.

(d) The structure of the economy in terms of the relative importance of various activities, the technologies applied in various industries, and the inter-relationships between various sectors. Classification schemes have to be designed in such a way that the final SUT provides a comprehensive and at the same time detailed picture of the circular flow of

production, distribution, consumption, and accumulation. This clearly enhances the policy relevance of the results.

The above leads to the following conclusions:

(a) All economic activities must be classified in such a way that input structures can be considered homogeneous (comparable) to a high degree.

(b) A detailed concordance or bridge table must be prepared to reclassify all data item to the classification system adopted for the supply and use tables.

(c) It is undesirable to have residually defined categories of either products (e.g. "C.U Unspecified products") or activities ("A.U - Unspecified activities ") which are relatively large in size, or which are very heterogeneous in nature.

(d) The classification system applied in the SUT/2003, or in any other component of national accounts for that matter, is never final. It has to be reviewed regularly and adapted to developments taking place over time in the economy.

Classification of basic data

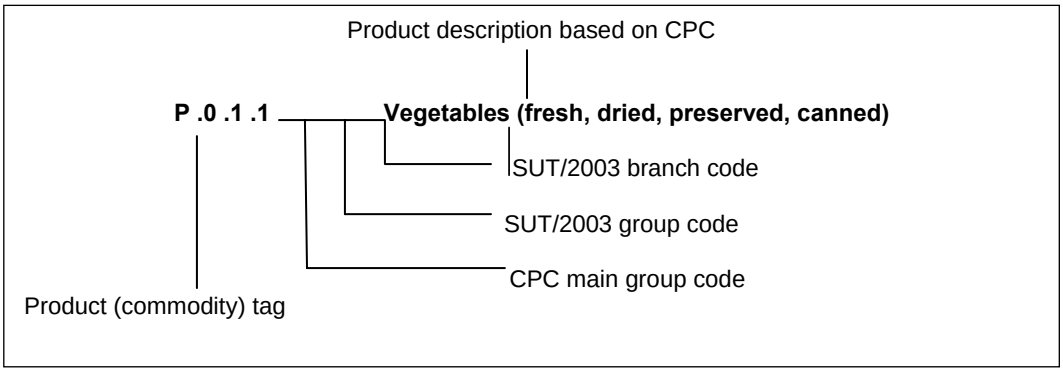
Three data classification systems form the foundation of the SUT/2003, although one can also make a case for adding a fourth classification, viz. the breakdown of value added into its various components[6]

Classification of activities - Maldives Activity Classification
Classification of products - Maldives Product Classification
Classification of transactions - Maldives Classification of Transactions

The Maldives Product Classifications have been taken from the 1993 SNA standard set, that is, the Central Product Classification (CPC). This classification has been summarized and modified to best suit the job at hand. The coding structure of the SUT product classification is designed in such a way that any product code provides information about the main CPC group to which it belongs (see Figure 7).

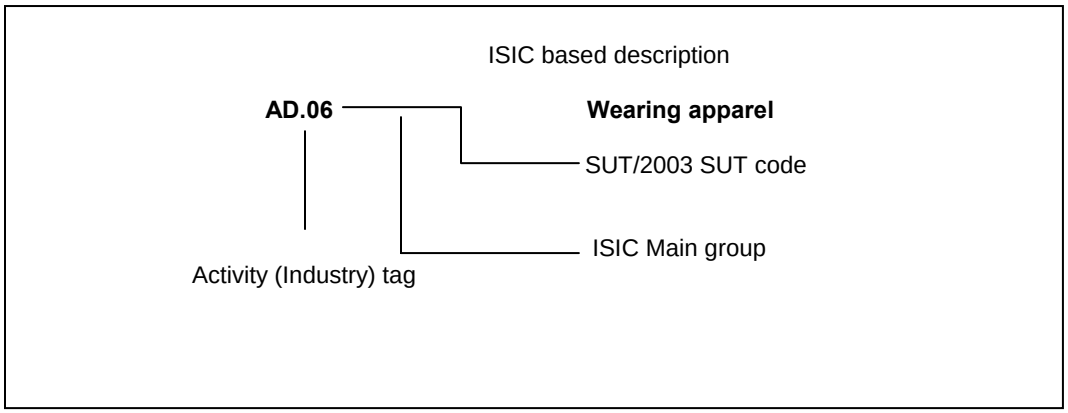
[6] See Bulmer-Thomas (1982), Chapter 5, for a theoretical exposition of classification problems.

Figure 7: Structure of the Maldivian product classification system



The structure of the activity classification used for the SUT/2003 is given in Figure 8 below. As the industry detail of the SUT/2003 is not very detailed, due to the limited size and simple structure of the Maldivian economy, the structure of this classification goes only a single level below the ISIC letter-coded "publication" grouping.

Figure 8: Structure of the Maldivian activity classification system



The Maldives Classification of Transactions is in fact a mix of the *classification of transactions and other flows* and the *classification of balancing items.* The former scheme comprises the classification of transactions in goods and services (P-series), distributive transactions (D-series) and other accumulation entries (K-series). The transactions in financial instruments (F-series) and many of the K-series (i.e. K.2 to K.12) are not used at the moment. These codes, or parts thereof, can be incorporated with the availability of more detailed structures on financial data. The complete complement of the transaction classification can be viewed in Appendix 1, Table A1.3.

Basic data collected from different sources uses different classification systems (also see section 1.6) to represent information. In principle five types of classification systems were used in the coding of basic data collected. A combination of ISIC (rev.3) and the Central Product Classification (CPC) was used in the LES and SES. Data from the Household Budget Survey

was coded using the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). Foreign Trade Statistics for 2003 were obtained from the Maldives Customs Authority and data items were coded using the Harmonised System (HS). Information on manpower in the Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment / Household Survey (VPA/HIES) was coded using the ISIC (rev.3).

A concordance or bridge table was prepared that allowed the reclassification of data items from these five classification systems to the activity, product and transaction classifications. The preparation of such a bridge table involves a lot of manual work and referencing. In most cases it also requires a good working knowledge of all the classification systems used. In particular instances, the correct translation of data items listed in Dhivehi (for typical local products) was also required to facilitate the bridging process. In the case of the VPA/HIES Survey, data items were transcribed from the COICOP to the CPC (provisional) scheme. Reclassifying the Foreign Trade Statistics data also posed a number of problems with respect to the Broad Economic Categories (BEC) as various HS items could be falling in different (broad) use categories.

1.8 Valuation issues and methodology regarding particular transactions

The supply table is a record of domestic supply of goods and services disaggregated by product and activity and foreign supply (disaggregated by product). The use table is a record of the resources used in the production of goods and services, and of the final use of goods and services. Intermediate use is disaggregated by product and activity. Use of primary resources is disaggregated by activity and broken down into components of value added. Final use is disaggregated by product and broken down into categories of final demand.

Thus the SUT contains the production accounts and the generation of income accounts of the industries that are distinguished, where the supply table presents the resources side (right-hand side) of the production account, and the use table presents the uses side of the production account (left-hand side). Furthermore the use table also shows the breakdown of gross value added in its constituent components that is recorded in the generation of income account.

Value added: Valuation and decomposition

As observed before, the SUT as a whole is a presentation of the production accounts of the industries that are distinguished in it; the left-hand side of the accounts being shown in the use table, and the right-hand side being shown in the supply table. This is illustrated in Figure 9, which summarizes the entries recorded in a typical column of the compilation and balancing framework.

Figure 9: Computation of value added in the SUT

Production account of activity "x"

Uses	Resources
+ Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices (disaggregated by product groups)	Gross output at producers' prices (disaggregated by product groups)
+ Gross value added at producers' prices	
Gross output at producers' prices	Gross output at producers' prices

Activity value added at producers' prices is recorded in the bottom part of the use table. As shown in Figure 10, it is broken down into six categories of primary inputs. These primary inputs may be grouped in various ways to obtain different measures of value added, as illustrated in the Figure 11.

Figure 10: Main components of value added

Code	Value	Value added component
D.214		Product taxes excluding import duties
D.29		Other taxes on production
D.3		Subsidies
K.1		Consumption of fixed capital
D.1		Compensation of employees
B.2		Operating surplus

Statistical discrepancies between total inputs by activity and total outputs by activity ("industry balances") are computed as the balance of the sum of intermediate use at purchasers' prices and gross value added at producers' prices on the one hand, and gross output at producers' prices on the other. The various measures of gross and net domestic product are computed by aggregating across industries the respective measures of value added presented in Figure 10, and adding the total amount of import duties paid to the aggregate amount.

Figure 11: Components of value added and their aggregates, SUT/2003

Example using SUT/2003 data		Value added component/Value added concept		
D.1	3,725			
B.2	6,321	+	Operating surplus	
B.1u	10,046	=	Net value added at factor costs	
D.29	395	+	Other taxes on production	
	10,441	=	Net value added at basic prices	
D.214			- Product taxes excluding import duties	364
D.3			- Subsidies	-1
D.2	363	+	Net product taxes excluding import duties	
B.1u	10,804	=	Net value added at producers' prices	
K.1	1,811	+	Consumption of fixed capital	
B.1g	12,615	=	Gross value added at producers' prices	
D.2	363	-	Net product taxes excluding import duties	
B.1g	12,252	=	Gross value added at basic prices	

Accounting for exports and imports

Exports are a component of final demand and as such they are recorded in the use table (column DF; see Figure 5). As in the IEA, exports are recorded Free On Board (fob), i.e. including distribution cost involved in the transfer from farm or factory to port and including export tax[7]. Imports are a component of supply and as such they are recorded in the supply table (column DF; see Figures 3). However, while in the IEA imports are valued fob, in the SUT they are valued Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF), i.e. including the distribution cost incurred in the transfer from (foreign) farm or factory to (home) port. Import duties are recorded separately in a separate column of the supply table (column DH). The sum of imports CIF and import duties is the valuation of imports that corresponds most closely to the valuation of domestic supply at producers' prices.

By itself, evaluating merchandise imports CIF introduces two types of distortions in the measurement of supply of goods and services. These are:

(a) Double counting of transport and insurance services rendered by non-residents. These services are included both in merchandise imports and separately as imports of services.
(b) Double counting of transport and insurance services rendered by residents. These services are included both in merchandise imports and in domestic supply of services.

[7] When estimating gross domestic product by means of the income approach, the total amount of import duties paid is included as a positive component. Thus, the result is in line with the expenditure approach towards estimating GDP, in which the value of imports excluding import duties is included as a negative component. Also in the expenditure approach, exports fob (that is including export tax) are included as a positive component. However, no correction whatsoever is made for export duties when estimating GDP by the income approach. This is because export duties are borne by non-resident producers and consumers rather than residents, contrary to import duties, which are borne by resident producers and consumers.

The valuation of imports CIF is maintained in order to enable a meaningful confrontation of supply and use of products. This has several implications for the compilation and interpretation of the supply table. First, for the purpose of computing the balance of trade from the SUT the total value of imports is to be computed fob in the following way:

$$M_{fob} = Mm_{cif} + Ms - (A1 + A2)$$

Where the symbols have the following meaning:

M_{fob}	Imports fob
Mm_{cif}	Imports of merchandise imports CIF
Ms	Imports of (non-factor) services
A1	Value of transport services related to and included in merchandise imports rendered by both resident and non-resident producers
A2	Value of insurance services related to and included in merchandise imports rendered by both resident and non-resident producers (The sum A1+A2 is referred to as the "CIF/fob adjustment")

Secondly, in the supply table itself the double counting of the supply of distribution services related to merchandise imports has to be removed. This is done by, deducting amount A1 from the supply of transport services and deducting A2 from the supply of insurance services.

A separate column in the supply table, labelled "CIF/fob adjustment", is used for this purpose (column DG; see Figures 3). By doing this the supply of distribution services related to merchandise imports is classified as part of supply of the particular goods rather than as supply of the particular service. (In the supply table this constitutes a row-wise shift.) This also pertains to the part of the distribution services supplied by domestic producers. Moreover, these services are not even recorded as domestic supply but as imported services instead. (In the supply table this constitutes a column-wise shift.) The procedure is set forth schematically in Figure 12 at the end of this section.

The data requirements for incorporating estimates of international trade flows in the SUT can then be summarised as follows:

(a) A breakdown of exports fob by input-output product (both merchandise exports and exports of non-factor services).
(b) A breakdown of merchandise imports CIF by input-output product. (The total is Mm_{cif}.)
(c) A breakdown of imports fob of non-factor services by input-output product (the total is Ms.)
(d) A breakdown of distribution services related to and included in merchandise imports by input-output product. (The total is equal to A1+A2.)

Schematic presentation of the methodologies regarding trade & transport margins and imports

The methodology regarding the incorporation of trade and transport margins and imports in the SUT is illustrated graphically in Figure 12. The figure shows a simplified set of supply and use tables, in which only five products and two industries are distinguished. The products are; two

different trade-able goods, trade services, transport services, and insurance. The industries can be thought of as, a goods producing activity and a service activity. Columns that are not relevant to the exposition are not shown.

These are the columns labelled "Domestic supply", "Import duties", "Total trade and transport margins", all in the supply table and "Intermediate and primary use" in the use table. Furthermore, all components of final demand (exports, final consumption expenditure, and gross capital formation) are aggregated into one column, labelled "Final demand".

Apart from these simplifications, the structure of the supply and use tables depicted in Figure 12 fully conforms to the structure of the actual Excel spreadsheet compilation and balancing framework.

Figure 12: Treatment of trade and transport margins and imports

Supply table	**Total supply of products**	**Activities**		**Imports CIF**	**CIF/FOB adjustment**	**Transport margins**		**Trade margins**	
		A1	A2			P1	P2	D1	D2
Products		Sup. Matrix							
Product 1	$\Sigma X_{1j}+Mm_1+TP_1+TD_1$	X_{11}	X_{12}	Mm_1		$+TP_1$		$+TD_1$	
Product 2	$\Sigma X_{2j}+Mm_2+TP_2+TD_2$	X_{12}	X_{22}	Mm_2			$+TP_2$		$+TD_2$
Trade	$\Sigma X_{3j}+Ms_3-TD_1-TD_2$	X_{31}	X_{32}	Ms_3				$-TD_1$	$-TD_2$
Transport	$\Sigma X_{4j}+Ms_4-A1-TP_1-TP_2$	X_{41}	X_{42}	Ms_4	-A1	$-TP_1$	$-TP_2$		
Insurance	$\Sigma X_{5j}+Ms_5-A2$	X_{51}	X_{52}	Ms_5	-A2				
CIF/fob adjustment				-A1-A2	+A1+A2				
Total		Σx_{i1}	Σx_{i2}	$\Sigma mm_i +\Sigma Ms_i$ - A1-A2	0	0		0	

Use table	**Total use of products**	**Activities**		**Final demand**
		A1	A2	
Products		Use Matrix		
Product 1	$\Sigma U_{1j}+F_1$	U_{11}	U_{12}	F_1
Product 2	$\Sigma U_{2j}+F_2$	U_{21}	U_{22}	F_2
Trade	$\Sigma U_{3j}(+F_3)$	U_{31}	U_{32}	$F_3=0$
Transport	$\Sigma U_{4j}+F_4$	U_{41}	U_{42}	F_4
Insurance	$\Sigma U_{5j}+F_5$	U_{51}	U_{52}	F_5
Value added		VA_1	VA_2	
Total		$\Sigma u_{i1} +VA_1$	$\Sigma u_{i2} +VA_2$	Σf_i

Unsigned symbols represent positive figures. I.e.: If "X" is non-zero, the expression "-X" is a negative number. Signed figures are also recorded as negative values in the supply and use compilation and balancing framework. The meaning of the symbols used in Figure 12 is as follows:

X_{ij} Supply of product i by activity j (producers' prices)

Mm_i Merchandise imports cif of product i

Ms_i Imports of service

TP_i Transport margin on product i

TD_i Trade margin on product i

A1 Value of transport services related to merchandise imports rendered by both resident and non-resident producers

A2 Value of insurance services related to merchandise imports rendered by both resident and non-resident producers

U_{ij} Intermediate use of product i by activity j (purchasers' prices)

F_i Final use of product i (purchasers' prices)

VA_j Gross value added in activity j (producers' prices)

Note that, as stated before:

(a) The use of trade and transport services recorded in the use table (U_{2j}) pertains only to services that are used directly by intermediate and final consumers.

(b) Final demand for trade services (F_3) is zero

(c) Total imports fob for the computation of the balance of trade is equal to the balance of total imports cif and the total cif/fob adjustment, i.e.: $SMm_i + SMs_i - (A1+A2)$.

1.9 Accounting identities

The following symbols are used in the presentation of accounting identities:

m Number of products

n Number of industries

X_{ij} Supply of product i by activity j (producers' prices)

M_i Import cif of product i (excluding duties)

ID_i Import duty levied on product i

A_i Cif/fob adjustment with respect to product i (i.e. the value of service i related to merchandise imports, rendered by both resident and non-resident producers. A_i is zero for any i relating to a good rather than a service; it is generally non-zero for i relating to insurance or transport services)

TM_i Trade and transport margin on product i

U_{ij} Intermediate use of product i by activity j (purchasers' prices)

F_i Final use of product i (purchasers' prices)

IT_j Net indirect taxes excluding import duties (activity j)

D_j Consumption of fixed capital (activity j)

CE_j Compensation of employees (activity j)

OS_j Net operating surplus (activity j)

Balanced estimates of supply and use simultaneously satisfy the following two accounting identities for all products **i** and all industries **j**:

Product balance with respect to product **i**:

(1) $\sum_{i=1}^{m} Xij + (Mi + IDi - Ai) + TMi = \sum_{j=1}^{n} Uij + Fi$

Industry balance with respect to activity **j**:

(2) $\sum_{i=1}^{m} Xij = \sum_{j=1}^{n} Uij + (ITj + Dj + CEj + OSj)$

If the identities (1) and (2) hold for all products **i** and all industries **j** respectively, gross domestic product (evaluated at market prices) can be computed in three different ways, yielding the same result:

Production approach:

(3) $GDP1 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Xij - Uij) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} IDi$

Income approach:

(4) $GDP2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (ITj + Dj + CEj + OSj) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} IDi$

Expenditure approach:

(5) $GDP3 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (F - (M - A))$

It may be noted, that the identity of expressions (3) and (5), i.e. the identity of aggregate (net) production and aggregate (net) expenditure, can be derived from identity (1) by rearranging the latter

(6) $\sum_{j=1}^{n} Xij - \sum_{j=1}^{n} Uij + IDi = Fi - (Mi - Ai) - TMi$

and aggregating the result across all products. This is done recognising that the sum of trade and transport margins across all products is zero:

(7) $\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Xij - Uij) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} IDi = \sum_{i=1}^{m} (Fi - Mi - Ai) - \sum_{i=1}^{m} TMi$

The last term in formula (7) vanishes:

(7a) $\sum_{i=1}^{m} TMi = 0$

So from (7) and (7a) it follows that:

(8) $GDP1 = GDP3$

The fact that the sum of trade and transport margins across all products is zero, results from the way margins are recorded in the supply table (see paragraph 77 and Figure 11).

The identity of expressions (3) and (4), i.e. the identity of aggregate (net) production and aggregate income, is derived by rearranging identity (2), aggregating across all industries, and finally adding total import duties to both sides of the resulting equation. As follows:

(9) $\sum_{i=1}^{m} Xij - \sum_{i=1}^{m} Uij = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (ITj + Dj + CEj + OSj)$

(10) $\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Xij - Uij) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (ITj + Dj + CEj + OSj)$

(11) $\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Xij - Uij) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} (ITj + Dj + CEj + OSj) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} IDi$

(12) $GDP1 = GDP2$

There are as many "product balances" as there are products ("m"); the number of "industry balances" is equal to the number of industries ("n"). Put differently, the requirement that identities (1) and (2) hold for all products and industries, poses a number of m+n-1 restrictions on the system. The GDP identities do not pose additional restrictions since, as shown above, they are linearly dependent on identities (1) and (2).

1.10 Derivation of symmetric tables and coefficient matrices

The derivation of analytical input-output matrices, such as the Leontief inverse, and the construction of input-output models require the compilation of a so-called symmetric input output table. This is a square table that has either products or industries in both its rows and columns. It is compiled by merging the fully balanced supply and use (flow) tables[8] by application of either the "industry-technology assumption" or the "commodity-technology assumption". Since in the original flow matrices supply is evaluated at producers' prices, while use is evaluated at purchasers' prices, the first step towards putting out a symmetric input output

[8] Manually and mechanically balanced SUT.

table is the conversion of the supply (flow) matrix to purchasers' prices. This is accomplished by adding trade and transport margins to its main diagonal elements.

Under the industry-technology assumption it is assumed that the input structure of all products (both principal and secondary) put out by a particular activity is the same, so the input structure associated with a particular product may differ depending on which activity produces it. Under the commodity-technology assumption, on the other hand, it is assumed that there are specific input structures for particular products, i.e. the input structure of a particular product is assumed to be the same regardless of where (in which activity) it is produced.

The industry-technology assumption is always applied in conjunction with the "market share hypothesis". It states that industries have fixed shares in the supply of products. This combination of assumptions implies that the use of product i in the production of product j is a weighted average of the use of product i by the various industries, the weights being the shares of the industries in total supply of product j.

This statement is formalized in formulae (1) and (1a), using the following symbols:

- $a_{P,ij}$ Use of product i in the production of product j
- b_{ij} Use of product i per unit of output of activity j
- d_{ij} Share of activity i in total supply of product j
- n Number of industries

(1) $$a_{p.ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} b_{ik} \,.\, d_{kj}$$

(1a) $$\sum_{k=1}^{n} d_{kj} = 1$$

On this basis the full input-output model can be put in terms of either a product or an activity dimension. In order to show this, the following symbols will be used:

- X_{yz} Matrix X consisting of y rows and z columns
- X' Transpose of X
- X Column vector x
  (Diagonal matrix having the elements of vector x as main diagonal elements)
- I Identity matrix
- i Identity vector
- m Number of products
- n Number of industries
- M_{mxn} Supply (flow) matrix (purchasers' prices); product by activity
- U_{mxn} Use (flow) matrix (purchasers' prices); product by activity
- B_{mxn} Use coefficient matrix; product by activity
- D_{nxm} Market share matrix; activity by product
- $A_{P,mxm}$ Symmetric use coefficient matrix; product by product

$A_{I,nxn}$ Symmetric use coefficient matrix; activity by activity
q_{mx1} Supply vector; product-wise
g_{nx1} Supply vector; activity-wise
$f_{P,mx1}$ Final demand (net) vector; product-wise (see paragraph 77 onwards on the treatment of imports)
$f_{I,nx1}$ Final demand (net) vector; activity-wise

Vectors q and g are derived by aggregating the supply matrix across columns and rows respectively:

(3) $q = Mi$

(4) $g = Mi$

The matrices B and D are derived from the supply and use tables in the following way:

(5) $B = U.\hat{g}^{-1}$

(6) $D = M.\hat{q}^{-1}$

Equations (5) and (6) define the coefficients b and d that featured already in equation (1). In order to clarify both equations, equation (6) may be elaborated in the following way. The matrix is diagonal. Its typical $\hat{q}^{-1}$diagonal element is (q_j)-1. In formula:

(6a) $\hat{q}^{-1} = \left[\hat{q}^{-1}\right]_{kj}$

(6b) $\left[\hat{q}^{-1}\right]_{jj} = 1/q_j$

(6c) $\left[\hat{q}^{-1}\right]_{kj} = 0 \; if k \neq j$

In equation (6b) q_j represents the j-th element of vector q. The typical element of matrix D is:

(6d) $dij = \sum_{k=1}^{m} [M]_{ik} \cdot \left[\hat{q}^{-1}\right]_{kj}$

From (6a) - (6c) it is clear that the sum on the right hand side of (6d) consists of only one non-zero term since all those for which j is not equal to k are zero. The only non-zero term is the one for which j equals k. Therefore equation (6d) can be simplified to read as follows:

(6e) $dij = [M]_{ij}.\left[q^{\widehat{}1}\right]_{jj} = [M]_{ij}/q_j$

Equation (6e) then defines d_{ij} as the quotient of output of product j by activity i and total supply of product j. Post-multiplying equation (6) with q yields:

(7) $D.q = (M.q^{\widehat{}-1}).q = M.i = g$

Matrix D is also used to convert final product demand to final demand for activity output:

(8) $D.f_p = f_1$

The matrix notation of formula (1) is:

(9) $A_p = B.D$

The counterpart for the activity-by-activity use coefficient matrix is:

(10) $A_1 = D.B$

The input-output model in its initial product by activity form is written as:

(11) $q = \mathrm{B.g} + f_p$

Equation (11) states that product supply (q) is equal to the sum of intermediate use of products (Bg) and final demand for products (f_p). Final demand is net of imports. It should be noted that, in order to maintain a uniform valuation of use and supply, imports must be inclusive of import duties. It follows that in the input-output model defined in equation (11) gross domestic product is evaluated at market prices and excluding import duties. Pre multiplying equation (11) by D and using equation (7), (8), and (10) to rewrite the result yields the activity by activity input-output model:

(12) $D.q = \mathrm{B.g} + \mathrm{D}.f_p$

$g = A, .g + f_1$

Rearranging yields:

(13) $g = (I - A)^{-1}.f_1$

Matrix A_I is referred to as the direct requirement coefficient matrix; the expression $(I\text{-}A_I)_{-1}$ from equation (13) above is labelled the total requirement coefficient matrix. The latter matrix is also commonly known as the Leontief inverse. In this case both matrices are put on an activity-by-

activity basis. The set of input-output tables compiled for this study includes the following tables and matrices:

Flow tables

1. Supply table (product by activity)
2. Use table (product by activity)

The following tables have not been included in this publication:

3. Symmetrical input-output table (activity by activity)

Coefficient matrices

4. Direct requirement coefficient matrix (activity by activity)
5. Total requirement coefficient matrix "*Leontief Inverse*" (activity by activity)

CHAPTER 2. DATA SOURCES

2.1 General

This chapter describes the various steps in the actual compilation of the SUT/2003. After a few initial observations, the data sources used for the SUT are described in some detail. The main data sources used for the SUT/2003 compilation are the Small Establishment Survey (SES) 2002/2003, Large Establishment Survey (LES) 2004, Annual reports of 2003 for major companies in the different sectors, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2003, Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment II (2004), Government Budget 2003, foreign trade statistics, tourism expenditure survey and various short term indicators.

External trade statistics are comprehensive and are available at detailed level. Household consumption estimates, although not as detailed, are also available for the year 2003. The government budget is also available to estimate its output as well as final consumption. Data on gross fixed capital formation are available from import statistics (imports provide nearly all non-construction capital goods) and from domestic construction activities. The latter estimate is probably the weakest of the different use categories.

The total employment in the economy, by major activities, has been estimated on the basis of the household surveys for 2003 and the population censuses for 2000 and 2006 for the Maldivian labour force. The records on expatriate labour, which are available by economic activity, were used to estimate the distribution of the expatriate labour force over the activities. These data are used as control totals for employment in the activities and is compared with the employment estimates of the economic surveys for the same activities. The ratio between the two is used as initial adjustment factor to the survey data. This results in rather comprehensive estimates of the level of activity in the economy.

2.2 Major data sources

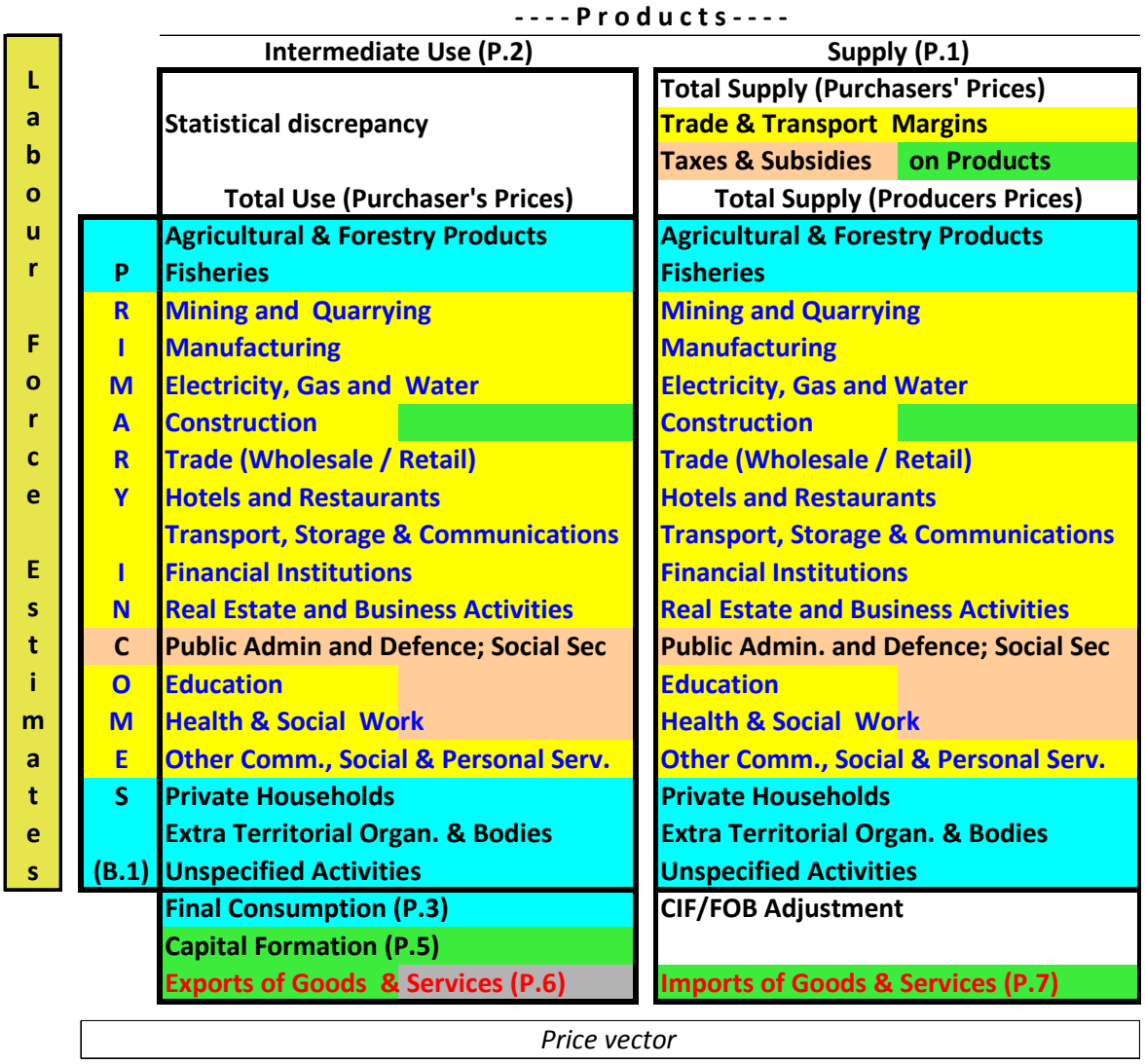
The major data sources used in the compilation of the SUT/2003 have been listed in Table 3. The items of information used from each are enumerated and the classification scheme used in the dataset is listed. The different sources are colour-coded, either in the background or the text.

Table 3 : Main Data sources used for SUT/2003

Sl.	Description	What was taken	Classification system
1	Foreign (External) Trade Statistics for 2003	Customs data	HS
2	Vulnerability and Poverty/ Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2003/04	Detailed household expenditures by commodity group	CPC
3	Small Establishment Survey (SES) 2002/03	Detailed input/output structures for small-scale economic activities	ISIC r3, 4digit; CPC
4	Large Establishment Survey (LES), 2004	Detailed input/output structures for small-scale economic activities	ISIC r3, 4digit and CPC, 5 digit
5	**Annual Reports of various large enterprises, 2003 and surrounding years**	Broad income and expenditure information, along with balance sheets, of the most important enterprises in Maldives	ISIC r3 4digit
6	Government budget information, 2003	Government production and consumption compiled from the Government budget data	Own classification
7	Macro-Economic Budget and National Accounts Estimates for 2003	GDP (Value added) estimates for the Agriculture & Forestry, Fisheries, Transport, and various services were compiled or supplemented.	ISIC r3 4digit; CPC
8	Tourism Expenditure Survey	Service exports on account of tourism	CPC
9	**Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA)**	Balance of Payments information on import and export of services	IMF-BoP classification
10	Labour force data from VPA 2004 and Population Censuses 2000 and 2006	Employment estimates by (broad) activity as control totals for the overall levels of activity	ISIC r3
10	Ministry of Higher Education, Employment and Social Security	Employment by (broad) activity of expatriate workers for raising levels of activity.	ISIC r3

The same colour coding is used in Figure 13, which maps the data sources to the activities and other data items for which the information is (mostly) used. Thus, the item [**Exports of Goods & Services (P.6)**] indicates that most of the information is coming from the customs data (green background), the tourism survey (grey background) and the MMA Balance of Payments (red text). As LES and SES covered the same activities, and only the size classes differed, the two surveys have been coded identically.

Figure 13: Layout of the Supply & Use Tables 2003 mapped to data sources



2.2.1. Small Establishment Survey (SES)

The Small Establishment Survey (SES) was carried out during 2002/2003 with the previous month as a reference period. SES was aimed to produce national level estimates for a number of economic activities undertaken by small establishments and households. SES covered small establishments and economic activities undertaken by households for income generation. SES is based on the area frame for which necessary data were compiled from the results of the Population census-2000 on economic activities (Noonu form). The country was divided into two

survey domains: Male and Atolls. The atolls were further sub-divided into 5 development regions namely North, Central North, Centre, Central South and South.

Total number of establishments covered in SES 2002/2003 was 1,642 establishments, which was raised to 12,303. The maximum number of establishments was from the trade sector which had 8,443 establishments (or 70% of the total). These were all individual (household-owned) retail trade outlets and exclude branches of corporate entities. The total number of employees covered in SES was 36,500, including unpaid family workers and seasonal employees. The average labour force per unit, at nearly 3 workers is at the higher end of the range observed in other countries, in some of which it is below two.

In order to convert the SES results to SUT format, each individual question in the various SES questionnaires was coded in a number of ways. Firstly a 'SUT'-code was assigned to indicate whether the item was an income (1=Supply) or expense (2=Use), employment information (code 3), fixed assets (code 4), change in output indicator (code 5) or not relevant for the SUT work. Next, for each of the supply and use items, the relevant product or transaction code was assigned, at the broader SUT product class level.

Furthermore, the activity of the respondent was coded to ISIC or SUT activity class and the same was also used to code the 'main' output of the establishment to the relevant SUT product class for those activities where the output was not specified in detail. For instance, the main output of a taxi centre would be attributed to land transport services, while the main output of a dhoani operator would be assigned to water transport services.

2.2.2. Large Establishment Survey (LES)

The objective of LES is to provide statistics of larger establishments by types of economic activities. LES is an establishment-based operation. Coverage of the LES survey is limited to incorporated enterprises.

The LES survey conducted in 2004 and covered the accounting year 2003 was used for the SUT/2003. A total of 441 Companies were identified and questionnaires were dispatched to all those companies. The response of the survey was approximately 31%, but the response included nearly all larger enterprises, which had been targeted with a more intensive follow-up.

The LES data provide detailed information on the input-output structures of the enterprises covered in each branch of activity as well as a number of useful ratios (input-output, value added per worker, value added-output, and so on).

Total number of establishments for which responses were received in LES was 90. The largest number of respondents was from the tourism sector. The total number of employees covered in LES was 33,257.

2.2.3. Annual Accounts of Public and Private Companies

For large establishments not covered by the LES, but for which annual accounts and financial reports for the year 2003 were available at the Ministry of Trade and Economic Development, these reports for 2003 were taken. The financial reports have been converted to SUT format individually for each company by assigning the relevant SUT codes to each item in the reports.

Unlike the LES information, the financial statements do not include detailed cost structures. However, all the detail provided in the various reports (substantial differences between companies were noticed) was used. This was supplemented, at activity level, by the LES data to distribute these aggregates over the various sub-categories using the ratios derived from the LES for each activity.

2.2.4. Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)

While other surveys measured income and expenditure of production units, HIES is aimed to provide income and expenditure of households. The main objective of HIES is to produce reliable statistics on different components of income and expenditure of households. Data on the income side specify, amongst others, occupation and activity of household members and on the expenditure side the consumption by detailed items.

The survey was conducted during September 2002 to June 2003 in four quarterly rounds. It was designed as a scientific random sample with separate strata for Male' and the five development regions. The survey covered the capital Male' and forty islands from the atolls and included data for 834 households.

2.2.5. Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment II (VPA II)

The first Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment survey was conducted in 1997 and the second was conducted in 2004. VPA enables an in-depth analysis of living conditions in all parts of the country. It also provided a comprehensive assessment, both in terms of geographical coverage and range of development concerns, of needs and priorities from the perspective of the people themselves. The VPA provides a relational database for poverty and vulnerability diagnostics; and evaluates the effects of development activities upon household living standards from 1998 to 2004.

2.2.6. Sea and Land Transport Survey

As the land mass in Maldives is very small and the fact that land transport is carried out by a small number of operators in Male' and a just a few island, this sector is not adequately covered

neither in the large establishment survey nor the small establishment survey. Hence a separate land transport survey was conducted in 2001 to measure the size and contribution of the land transport sector to the economy. The statistical unit of the survey was the vehicle itself, while respondent of the survey was the vehicle operator.

Sea transport operated by large companies in international water as well as in inter-atoll routes fall under the scope of the LES. It was necessary to conduct another survey to cover unincorporated establishments engaging in inter-island transport. The coverage of the sea transport survey was limited to Male' and two other atolls, South Thiladhunmathi and Kolhumadhulu. These two atolls were considered to have a larger passenger movement. The frame for the survey was prepared from the registration data of vessels. The individually operated dhoani and launch services including Male-Hulhule ferry services were covered in the survey.

2.2.7. Import and Export Statistics

The import and export statistics are received from the Maldives Customs Services in electronic format. This information is available at a very detailed level. The classification used in the customs system is based on the International Harmonised System (HS). For every HS code monthly data is available by the destination or country of origin for the different categories of trade; i.e. government, other public sector enterprises, other private sector enterprises and the tourism sector.

CHAPTER 3. METHODOLOGY BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The detailed descriptions of the compilation methodologies given in the following sections use the numerical values of the original data sources. It may be noted that those are not necessarily the same as those used in the balanced Supply and Use Table as the balancing process involves adjustments to either supply or demand. or a little of both, of each product in the SUT. In general, however, the input/output structures are those found in the surveys. At the same time, the initial, unbalanced SUT is a compilation of the source data as described below.

3.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry

Coverage: Division A: of ISIC, Rev.3:

01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
02 Forestry, logging and related service activities

Data sources

The data source used for the estimation of agriculture, forestry and livestock is SES 2002/2003. Input structures of SES 1998/1999 as well as the input structure of agricultural sector of other countries were used to make comparison, as the SES 2002/2003 data for this sector is very weak.

Activity	No. of respondents	No of establishments (raised)
Agriculture	75	360
Forestry	1	6
Total	**76**	**366**

Analysis

Forestry and livestock was combined with the agriculture sector in the compilation as these two activities are very minor. When compared with the SUT 1997, the information for the agricultural sector was too low, due to poor coverage in both the LES and SES. The SES 2002/2003 was conducted only in 11 inhabited islands, 2 selected from each region, plus Male'. SES in principle covered the agricultural, livestock and forestry activities done at household level. It was thereby assumed that all livestock and forestry activities were conducted at household level and only crop agriculture (horticulture) was carried out also at a larger scale. The SES 2002/2003 data for these sectors were very weak. No household units engaged in livestock production only were encountered in SES 1998/99 nor in SES 2002/2003. Only one unit of forestry responded and this was later raised to 6. No adjustments were made for the livestock and forestry activities as it was assumed that these two activities are expected to be negligible. The input-output structure and levels for agriculture are summarised below.

Table 4- Output , intermediate inputs and value added for Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Industry

SUT code	SUT Description	Value in Rf millions	Percentage distribution
Gross output			
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried)	168.71	49.2
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried)	168.31	49.1
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	2.421	0.7
P.0.3	Forestry	0.01	0
	Other products	3.66	1.1
P.1	**Total output in producers' prices**	**343.11**	**100**
Intermediate Consumption			
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	12.76	34.7
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	7.93	21.6
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	6.96	18.9
P.2.14.11	Metal products	2.24	6.1
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	1.84	5
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	1.23	3.3
	Others products	3.83	10.4
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	**36.78**	**100**
Value added			
B.1.g	**Total Gross Value added**	**306.32**	
D.1	Compensation of employees	96.77	
B.2g	Operating surplus (net)	209.55	

Large agricultural islands were supposed to be covered in LES. However, data from only one agricultural island was received in LES. Therefore, for the estimation of the output of the sector, the commodity flow approach was used. In the HIES and VPA the origin (local or imported) of all expenditure items was asked, while a separate category for own account production/consumption was included. This provided a minimum estimate for domestic production of agriculture.

The input structure of different crops produced locally is derived using the supply and use table of similar countries. The proportion of each input with respect to the total output was done and this was used to derive the intermediate consumption for the activity.

The value added ratio (gross) derived for the industry was 89.3 percent. The total output for the industry was Rf 343.1 million while the total input was Rf 36.8 million. Gross value added therefore was Rf 306.3 million.

3.2. Fisheries

Coverage: Division B:
05 Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms;
service activities incidental to fishing

Data sources

Fish catch estimates and input structure breakdown were obtained from the Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources. The producer and consumer prices of fish, quantity, value and price of fuel sold to the fishermen were obtained from the same source. Employment estimates were derived by interpolation of the Population Census figures for 2000 and 2006.

Analysis

The coverage of SES in relation to certain activities was redefined in 2002/2003 after the previous experience. It was decided that fishery will be covered by a special survey of vessels, which will be integrated with the water transport. Therefore, this activity was not covered in SES 2002/2003. Thus, the total supply of fish catch by locality and the fish prices were used to derive the output of the industry. Care was taken to also include fishing activities within the Extended Economic Zone (EEZ).

Table 5- Calculation of total output for fisheries industry

Type	Price per kg		Price per MT		Fish catch in MT		
	Male'	Atolls	Male'	Atolls	Male'	Atolls	Total
Skipjack	10.34	2.40	10,341	2,400	6,169	102,160	108,329
Tuna	12.50	4.00	12,501	4,000	3,422	24,595	28,017
Little Tuna	9.40	1.00	9,397	1,000	51	2,355	2,406
Reef fish	11.98	3.20	11,983	3,200	1,642	15,022	16,664
Total					**11,283**	**144,132**	**155,415**

The fish prices for Male' are the consumer prices, while for the atolls the average producer/commercial prices were used. Of the total catch, approximately 93% is from atolls while only 7% is from Male'. On the other hand, nearly a quarter of the total output is generated in Male'. The difference in quantity and value of output generated in Male' and atolls is due to the price differences between Male' and atolls.

Area	Fish Catch	
	in MT	%
Male'	11,283	7
Atolls	144,132	93.0
Total	**155,415**	**100.0**

The input structure for the sector is very weak as it was derived from a fisheries baseline survey for the fishing boat (masdhoani) owners. It was assumed, based on the survey that of the total income from the sale of fish, approximately 56% is paid out as income to the boat owners. No information on the cost of various inputs, such as fuel, bait, and the purchase of ice for storage were available from the survey as those are normally borne by the fishermen. Adjustments have been made to the use of petroleum products based on the quantity and value of sales reported by STO.

Although the total fish catch increased by more than 50% in 2003 compared to 1997, the value of output increased by 27% only due to the fact that the fish prices in 1997 were much higher than in 2003.

Table 6 : Intermediate inputs of production for fisheries industry

Description	SUT code	SUT description	Rf Millions
Diesel	P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	68.30
Petrol	P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	5.20
Lubrication, oil	P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	1.80
Hand tools	P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	9.70
Engine repair	P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	13.90
Dhoani repair	P.2.13	Ships	8.80
Depreciation	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	45.60
Wages and Salaries	D.1	Compensation of employees	-

Traditionally, in the Maldives the income of fishermen is determined by the catch and the boat owner, the captain and his crew and each fisherman get pre-determined shares of the catch. In the 1997 SUT these payments were booked under compensation of employees, but since the income has a risk-sharing feature, it is booked as mixed income in the SUT/2003

Table 7- Comparison of GVA items for fisheries industry , SUT 1997 and SUT 2003

% Change	Fisheries 1997	Fisheries 2003	Production account SNA code	Production account Descriptions	Fisheries 2003	Fisheries 1997
			P.1	***Output***	**521**	**410 ***
-16	128	108	P.2	Intermediate consumption		
46	282	413	**B.1g**	**Gross value added / Gross domestic product**		
		46	K.1	Consumption of fixed capital		
30	282	367	**B.1n**	**Net value added / Net domestic product**		

% Change	Fisheries 1997	Fisheries 2003	Generation of income account SNA code	Generation of income account Descriptions	Fisheries 2003	Fisheries 1997
			B.1g	**Gross value added / Gross domestic product**	**413**	**282**
			B.1n	**Net value added / Net domestic product**	**367**	**282**
	110	-	D.1	Compensation of employees		
			D.29	Taxes on production		
			D.39	Subsidies		
139	173	413	**B.2g**	**Mixed income / Operating surplus, gross**		
112	173	367	**B.2n**	**Mixed income / Operating surplus, net**		

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			B.1n	**Net value added / Net domestic product**	**367**	**282**
	110	-	D.1	Compensation of employees		
			D.29	Taxes on production		
			D.39	Subsidies		
139	173	413	**B.2g**	**Mixed income / Operating surplus, gross**		
112	173	367	**B.2n**	**Mixed income / Operating surplus, net**		

* The output for 1997 excludes EEZ fishing (5.2% of the total catch). EEZ is included in SUT/2003.

The total intermediate consumption in 2003 had fallen by 16%. This could be either due to the weakness in the reported input structure, but is at least partially due to the increase in average size of the vessels and improvements in equipment used, whereby the time spend for fishing is reduced, which thus leads to a lower cost.

As there was no estimate made for the consumption of fixed capital in 1997, there is no difference between the gross value added and the net value added for that year.

The total compensation of workers increased by 176% in 2003 compared to 1997. The estimated number of people engaged in fishing during 1997 was 12,050. This estimate is based on VPA I and expatriate labour data. The estimated number for 2003, based on interpolated data from the 2000 and 2006 Population Censuses plus the expatriate labour data was 9,784. This shows a decline of around 19% in the workforce of the activity. Based on the estimates, on average a fisherman in 1997 received a monthly income of less than Rf 800 while in 2003 a fisherman receives nearly Rf 2500. This is an increase in the income per fisherman of approximately 225%.

Using the above estimate for labour income, the SUT/2003 shows a net operating surplus of Rf 64 million while in SUT 1997 it was Rf 173 million. This is a decline of net operating surplus by 63%. The huge difference in the gross / net operating surplus of the two years may be due to the partial assignment of labour income in the gross operating surplus. The share of income given to the fishermen may not always be in cash. Thus, there could be a reporting problem in the SES. Therefore it will be more appropriate to refer the operating surplus as mixed income, since it may contain unknown element of remuneration for work done by the fishermen. In addition to this, the data used for 1997 was also very weak as the number of returned forms for the activity was only 12.

3.3. Mining and Quarrying

Coverage: Division C of ISIC rev.3
14 - Other mining and quarrying

Data sources

The data source used for the estimation of mining and quarrying is SES 2002/2003.

Analysis

This industry comprises of the activities of sand and coral mining. The activity is carried out at household level mainly, working in small groups of 3 to 7 men. This traditional activity is on the decline as there are limitations on this type of mining in many atolls. At the same time, for modern (high-rise) construction, the use of imported gravel and river sand is most common, if not prescribed.

SES 2002/2003 was the only data source used for the estimation of this sector. The data was solely based on the permits issued by the atoll offices. The coverage for this industry was very weak with the total number of establishments taken in the sample was 15. This data was further raised to 77 units.

The activity contributes a value added of Rf 8.17 million. This is the smallest industry in the SUT. However, as its inputs are mostly labour, it has one of the highest gross value added ratios, namely of 0.78.

3.4. Manufacturing

Coverage:
The following activities of division D, ISIC rev 3 are included:

- 1512 Processing and preserving of fish and fish products.
- 154 Manufacture of food products (excluding fish)
- 155 Manufacture of beverages
- 172 Manufacture of other textiles
- 181 Manufacture of wearing apparel
- 201 Saw-milling and planing of wood
- 210 Manufacture of paper and paper products
- 221 Publishing
- 222 Printing and services related to printing
- 2694 Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
- 2811 Manufacture of structural metal products
- 351 Building and Repairing of ships and boats
- 3610 Manufacture of furniture
- Other manufacturing (all activities not covered above)

The manufacturing industry in the Maldives is small. It is therefore not possible to classify it at 3 or 4-digit ISIC level. Instead, the most important activities have been separately presented while other activities have been grouped in a logical way, based on type of product, number of units and value of output to maximise the analytical value of the activities represented in the SUT/2003.

Data sources

Three main sources of data are used for the estimation of this sector; namely, Large Establishment Survey (LES) 2004, Financial Statement of companies (FS), Small Establishment Survey (SES) 2002/2003.

Type of establishment	Number of establishments			
	SES (raised)	LES	FS	Total
Processing and preserving of fish and fish products	18	-	1	**19**
Manufacture of food products	78	1	-	**79**
Manufacture of beverages	-	1	1	**2**
Manufacture of other textiles	29	-	-	**29**
Manufacture of wearing apparel	356	1	3	**360**
Wood planning	88	-	-	**88**
Manufacture of paper products, publishing and printing services	18	2	2	**22**
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	27	-	1	**28**
Manufacture of structural metal products	18	2	-	**20**
Manufacture of furniture	265	-	1	**266**
Building and Repairing of ships and boats	73	1	1	**75**
Other Manufacturing	156	-	2	**158**
Total	**1,126**	**8**	**12**	**1,146**

The above table shows the number of establishments covered for the manufacturing sector in the supply and use table 2003.

The processing and preserving of fish in traditional ways is also done in small-scale basis in various fishing islands. This has been covered in SES 2002/2003 and 18 establishments were taken. Maldives Industrial Fisheries Company (MIFCO) is the leading company in the preparation and processing of fish and its products. The estimations for MIFCO are made by the analysis of its financial accounts. Adjustments to the supply side were made after comparing to the use side (exports and household final consumption expenditure of prepared fish products).

Food and bakery products are operated on a small scale and a total of 78 establishments were covered in SES 2002/2003. Only one establishment was covered in LES. The beverage industry includes the manufacture of drinks flavoured with fruit juices, syrups, or other materials. It includes a leading company and a few small establishments. Male' Aerated Water Company (MAWC) is the leading company, which is involved in bottling of *Coca-Cola* and similar soft drinks plus mineral water. The financial accounts were analysed for MAWC and another company was covered in LES.

The textile manufacturing industry consists of manufacturing of local ropes and mats. This activity is done at a household level; the activity was reported in SES 2003/2002. A total of 29 establishments were covered in this industry.

In 2003, the wearing apparel industry includes a large number of small establishments and few large garment factories. Three such factories were covered by analysing their financial

statements. Most of the factories operating in the industry at the time were foreign-owned and mostly use expatriate labour. It uses the Maldives only to get access to the US market, using its quota under the MFA. Hence most of their outputs were exported and therefore commodity flow method was used to estimate the output of these factories. One establishment in Male' that is catering the local market has been covered in LES. For the estimation of the activities of small establishments in the production of wearing apparel for local use, the results from SES were used. In total 356 small establishments were covered.

The wood planing industry is dominated by small establishments, which are mostly engaged in carpentry work. 88 establishments engaged in such work were covered in SES 2002/2003. Note that manufacturing of furniture is not included in this industry.

For the estimates of paper, printing and publishing industry, two companies from LES and financial accounts of two companies were analysed. 18 small establishments were covered in SES 2002/2003.

Building and repairing of ships is carried out on a small scale and 73 units were covered in SES 2002/2003. Precision Marine was covered in LES and the financial accounts of Gulf Craft were used in the analysis of the estimates for this industry.

The accounts of Lafarge Maldives Cement Private Limited were analysed for the manufacture of cement products. 27 establishments covered from SES were also used to cover the manufacture of cement products such as bricks.

265 small establishments involved in the manufacture of furniture on a small scale were covered in SES. One large company was included through the analysis of their financial accounts.

174 establishments involved in various other manufacturing activities were covered in SES. These may include establishments involved in the manufacturing of jewellery and other articles such as tourist souvenirs. Two establishments, namely Maldives Gas and Male' Industrial Gases, were covered by analysing their financial statements. These establishments are included in the manufacturing sector and not in electricity, water and gas production sector due to the fact that they do not distribute gaseous fuels through mains. They are involved in the bottling process.

Analysis

Fish preparation is the industry with the maximum output, at Rf 724 million. The major part of the output; approximately 46% is on frozen tuna. The total input is Rf 353 million; approximately 61% of the total inputs of the fish preparation industry are tuna. The Gross value added for this industry is Rf 370 million. The gross value added ratio (GVAR) is 51%.

In the manufacture of food products the output is Rf 40.04 million. Approximately 48% of the total output is on the manufacture of bakery products. The total input is Rf 28.86 million. The gross value added is Rf 11.18 million and the GVAR is 28%.

Manufacture of beverages show an output of Rf 78.57, of which almost 100% is the manufacture of non alcoholic beverages. The total input is Rf 42.96 million. Gross value added is Rf 35.61 million and the GVAR is 45%.

The output of the manufacture of textiles is the minimum at Rf 3.30 million as this industry operates on a very small scale. The inputs is Rf 2.64 million. The gross value added is Rf 0.67 million. Although the output is the minimum in this sector the proportion of the output that is contributed towards the value added, that is the GVAR is at 20%.

Table 8: Output in manufacturing by activity and product, 2003

SUT Code	SUT description	Prepa-ration of fish	Food products bakery products	Beve-rages	Textiles & wearing apparel	Wood products and furniture	Paper, printing & Pub-lishing	Cement Products	Ship-building and repair	Other manu-facturing	Total	% share
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	172.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**172.0**	**9.5**
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	329.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**329.0**	**18.1**
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	177.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**177.0**	**9.7**
P.2.01.4	Fish-meal	23.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**24.0**	**1.3**
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15.0**	**0.8**
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	-	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**19.0**	**1.1**
P.2.02.9	Other food products	-	20.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**20.0**	**1.1**
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	-	-	78.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	**78.0**	**4.3**
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	-	-	-	488.7	-	-	-	-	-	**489.0**	**26.9**
P.2.08	Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	114.9	-	-	-		**115.0**	**6.3**
P.2.09.2	Printed matter, recorded media	-	-	-	-	-	48.9	-	-	-	**49.0**	**2.7**
P.2.11	Cement and concrete products	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.5	-	-	**46.0**	**2.5**
P.2.13	Ships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.3	-	**51.0**	**2.8**
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.3	**31.0**	**1.7**
P.2.14.11	Metal products	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	15.5	**17.0**	**0.9**
P.2.14.14	Other manufactured products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136.9	**137.0**	**7.5**
	Other products and services	6.4	0.7	0.1	3.3	25.0	9.7	-	1.2	1.7	**48.0**	**2.6**
P.1	**Total output in producers' prices**	**724.0**	**40.0**	**79.0**	**492.0**	**140.0**	**60.0**	**46.0**	**52.0**	**185.0**	**1,817.0**	**100.0**

Table 9: Intermediate consumption in manufacturing by activity and product, 2003

SUT Code	SUT description	Prepa-ration of fish	Food products bakery products	Beve-rages	Textiles & wearing apparel	Wood products and furniture	Paper, printing & Pub-lishing	Cement Products	Ship-building and repair	Other manu-facturing	Total	% share
P.0.4.1	Tuna	215.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**215.0**	**19.5**
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	-	-	-	229.6		-	-	-	-	**230.0**	**20.8**
P.2.05.3	Other textiles, textile products	-	0.0	-	90.4		-	-	-	0.0	**90.4**	**8.2**
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	52.5	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.6	-	0.1	0.4	30.2	**86.8**	**7.9**
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	-	-	0.7	-	-	8.0		-	-	**8.6**	**0.8**
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel, metal products	24.4	-	-	-	0.2	0.9		-	10.1	**35.5**	**3.2**
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	17.3	7.0	0.0	1.5	11.5	1.6	10.5	1.9	4.7	**56.0**	**5.1**
P.6.2	Post and telecom services	2.9	2.2	2.4	6.3	12.4	1.5	0.2	1.1	9.5	**38.5**	**3.5**
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	0.5	2.7	1.5	9.5	17.0	8.1	2.3	17.9	24.8	**84.1**	**7.6**
P.8.4	Other Business services	11.0	3.2	17.7	11.1	5.5	3.7	14.3	2.9	8.8	**78.0**	**7.1**
	Other products	29.6	13.4	19.2	4.7	52.1	16.2	12.6	13.0	17.2	**178.0**	**16.2**
P.2	**Total intermediate use In purchasers' prices**	**353.5**	**28.9**	**43.0**	**353.2**	**100.2**	**39.8**	**39.9**	**37.2**	**105.3**	**1,100.9**	**100.0**
	Percent of inputs	**32.1**	**2.6**	**3.9**	**32.1**	**9.1**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**9.6**	**100.0**	

In 2003 the major companies in the wearing apparel industry were exporting units owned by foreigners. For the estimation of this activity, the export of garments to the USA under the Maldives MFA quota was taken into account. This industry shows the second highest output at Rf 489 million. The intermediate consumption was Rf 351 million. Almost 65% of the inputs are textile fabrics, which were directly imported as most other materials. The gross value added is Rf 138.18 million. While the output is very high, the value added ratio is only about 28% which is low compared to other industries. At this time most of these factories were operating at a loss. Originally, the units were established on various islands with the plan to employ local female workers. However, interest in working in factories was not high and the local labour therefore needed to be supplemented with more expensive expatriate workers. As the MFA had been terminated effective 2005, the companies were continuing operations only as long as cash-flow was positive, as the most of the investments would have to be written of at the end of 2004 anyway.

In the manufacture of wood and wood products the total output is Rf 47.16 million and the inputs is Rf 36.27 million. The gross value added is Rf 10.89 million and the GVAR is 23.08%.

The manufacture of furniture shows an output of Rf 92.80 million. The total input is Rf 63.97 million. The gross value added is Rf 28.82 million and the GVAR is 31%

In paper, printing and publishing industry, output is Rf 60 million: major output is on printed matter and recorded media. The input is Rf 39.78 million. Gross value added is Rf 20.22 million and the GVAR is 33.69 %.

The manufacture of cement product shows an output of Rf 45.51 million and the input is Rf 39.93 million. The gross value added is Rf 5.528 million and the GVAR is 12.25% which is the minimum in the manufacturing sector.

The output of the ship building industry is Rf 52.48 million and the input is Rf 37.20 million. Gross value added is Rf 15.28 million and the GVAR is 29%.

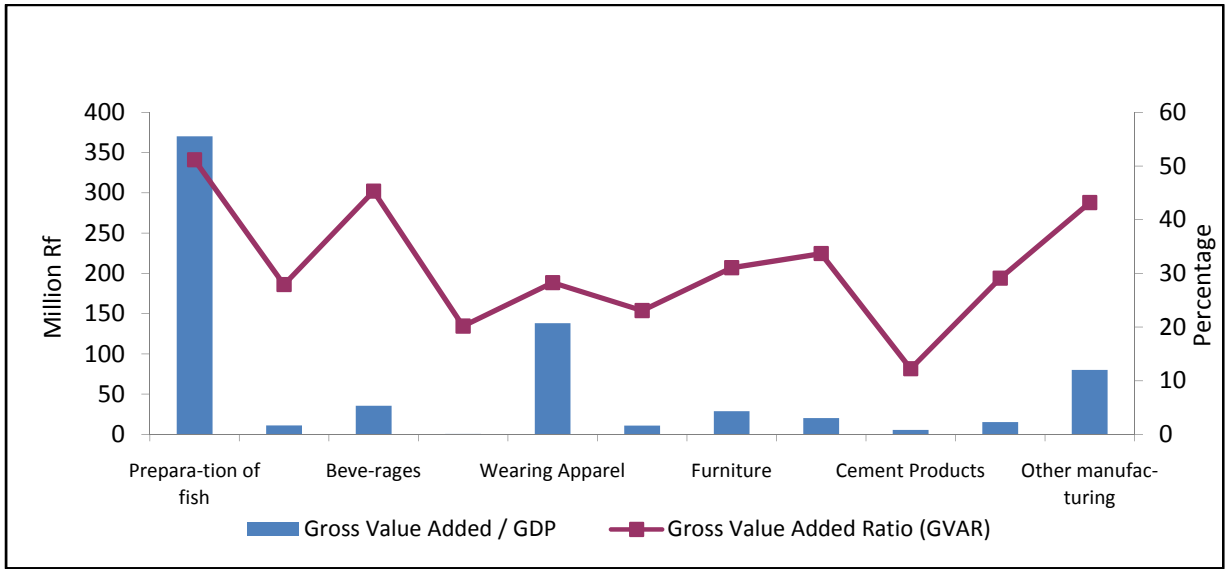
The output of the other manufacturing industry is RF 185.32 million. In other manufacturing as mentioned previously, the outputs and inputs of Maldives Gas and Male' Industrial Gas were taken. Therefore the major output of this industry is petroleum products and other manufacturing products. The input is Rf 105.29 million. Gross value added is Rf 80.03 million and the gross value added ratio is 43%.

On average, the input structure shows that the highest inputs are of tuna and textile products. The average input of petroleum products are also high compared to other products. In other manufacturing and fish preparation, petroleum products are approximately 39% and 15% respectively. Average Gross value added for the manufacturing sector is approximately 31%.

Table 10: Output, intermediate consumption, value added and GVAR in manufacturing, 2003

	Prepara-tion of fish	Food products bakery products	Beve-rages	Manufac-ture of textiles	Wearing Apparel	Wood and products of wood	Furniture	Paper, printing & Publishing	Cement Products	Ship-building and repair	Other manufac-turing
Output	723.65	40.04	78.57	3.3	488.68	47.16	92.8	59.99	45.51	52.48	185.32
Input	353.47	28.86	42.96	2.64	350.5	36.27	63.97	39.78	39.93	37.2	105.29
Gross Value Added / GDP	370.18	11.18	35.61	0.67	138.18	10.89	28.82	20.22	5.58	15.28	80.03
Gross Value Added Ratio (GVAR)	51.15	27.91	45.32	20.18	28.28	23.08	31.06	33.69	12.25	29.11	43.19

Figure 14: GVA and GVAR- Manufacturing Industry



3.5 Electricity and water supply

Coverage:
Division E, ISIC rev 3:
4010 Production, collection and distribution of electricity
4100 Collection, purification and distribution of water

Data sources

Electricity generation and distribution
The activity "electricity generation and distribution" consists of electricity production in Male' and the outer atolls. The value of electricity generated by the resorts has been included in the cost structure of the tourism industry and is not included here. The State Electric Company (STELCO), (formerly named Maldives Electricity Board) is the main public body for generation and distribution of electricity. In 2003, STELCO was not only responsible for operating power stations in Male' (Male', Villingili, Hulhule-Airport and Hulhumale') but also in Thinadhoo, Kulhudhuffushi, Gan, Hithadhoo, Thulusdhoo, Fuvahmulah, Hanimaadhoo, Hulhudhuffaaru, G.A.Villingili, Dhidhdhoo, Gadhdhoo, Naifaru, Eydhafushi and other atoll islands. The activities in the atolls have since been split off from STELCO and separate entities have been created. For STELCO, annual report analysis is used. This covers fully all its activities in both Male' and the Atolls. Islands where electricity is generated by privately individuals or the community are not included due to lack of information.

Water collection, purification and distribution
In 1995, a system of public water supply by mains was established on Male' and
Villingili. This was extended to Hulhumale' when this new island was developed. All supplies were made by the Male' Water and Sewerage Company (MWSC). The estimate of water distribution has been obtained directly from the annual report analysis for 2003 of MWSC.

3.6 Construction

Coverage:
The following activities of division F, ISIC rev 3 are included:
4510 Site preparation
4520 Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
4530 Building installation
4540 Building completion
4550 Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator

Data sources

Four main sources of data are used for the estimation of this sector. That is, Large Establishment Survey (LES) 2004, Financial Statement of companies (FS), Small Establishment Survey (SES) 2002/2003 and administrative data from Maldives Customs.

The table given below shows the source of data and coverage.

	LES/FS raised		SES	
	No.of units	percantage	No.of units	percantage
No. of establishments	45	5	815	95
No. of employees	5,163	48	5,547	52
Average no.of employees per establishment	115		7	

A total of 45 large establishments were estimated using LES/FS which is about five percent of the total establishment population. However in terms of number of employees engaged these five units account for approximately half the total employed in the industry. This is on average 115 employees per establishment.

The total number of small establishments engaged in construction is estimated from SES 2002/2003 is 815. The estimated number of employees engaged in these establishments is 5,547. That is on average 7 employees per establishment. For the larger units the average employment per establishment was 115, while for whole industry the average number of employees per establishment is 12.

For raising the data to industry level total employment was used. To obtain an estimate of the number of locals employed in the industry, the information of the Population Censuses 2000 and 2006 was interpolated. The average expatriate labour force in construction was obtained from the Ministry's records. The total number of workers employed in the industry during 2003 was estimated at 10,710, consisting of 5,804 expatriates and 4,906 locals.

Analysis

The total output generated in construction industry in 2003 was Rf 1.8 billion while it was Rf 1.4 billion in 1997. In 1997, the output was over-estimated as the total output of the main public-sector unit, MTCC, was attributed to construction in total, while the larger part was generated in various other activities. In 2003, the output has been attributed as follows: 33% to construction (also in 2003 construction was its single-largest activity, but it only accounted for one-third of total output), 32% to retail trade, 18% to water transport services and 16% to business services which includes rentals etc. The administrative, selling and distribution expenses are distributed based on the output contributed by each industry.

Table 11: Construction output by product, 1997 and 2003

Output Structure		Value in Rf million	
SUT code	Products	**2003**	**1997**
P.4	Construction	1,745.2	1329.7
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	7.5	0.0
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	0.0	44.4
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair of vehicles	16.7	0.0
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	5.6	4.0
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	22.9	0.0
P.8.4	Other Business services	14.8	10.6
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	0.0	11.7
P.1	Total output in producers' prices	**1,812.7**	**1,400.3**

The GVAR for the industry in 1997 is 0.29 while for 2003 it was 0.39.The reason for the lower GVAR in 1997 was mainly due to the inclusion of MTCC's non-construction businesses. For instance, the GVAR of its water transportation services is 0.15 thus lowering the total GVAR of the construction industry in 1997.

Of the 7 large companies provided data in LES 2004, two of them did not report purchase of materials, chemicals, packing materials and spare parts. The two companies might be involved in construction activities only when the materials are provided by the clients. Two companies provided a total value for the materials purchased as the breakdown is not available.

Only three construction companies provided the material breakdowns or the detailed input structure. The detail of specification as well as the input structure provided by the three companies was very different, as shown in the graph below.

For example the total unspecified material cost for company AF1 is 45% of the total materials. For company AF2 there are no unspecified materials reported. As the construction industry includes a wide range of activities ranging from huge civil construction projects to small repair jobs, the difference in input structure could be due to different companies involving in different type of constructions. Due to the large variation in the input structure and small number of units reporting some input detail, it was considered better not to use material breakdowns from LES, but to pro-rate them using the import statistics.

Figure 15 : LES companies - material usage

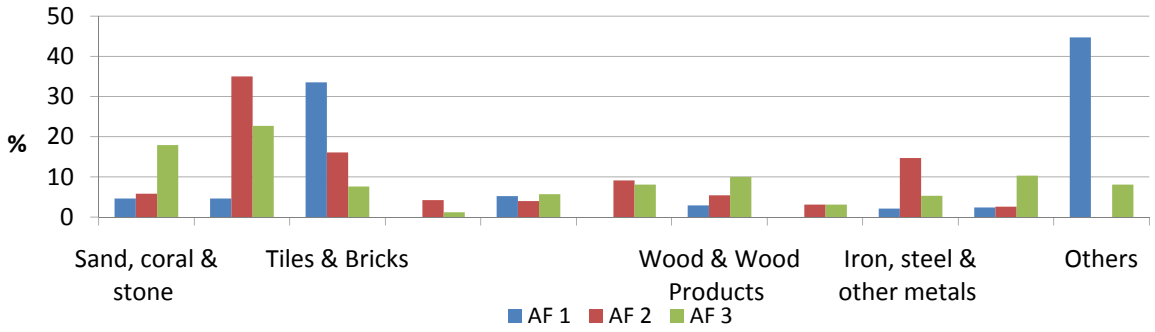


Table 12: Construction input by product, 1997 and 2003

Input structure		Value in Rf mill	
SUT code	Products	**2003**	**1997**
P.0.3	Forestry	-	0.5
P.1.1	Sand	27.2	62.0
P.1.2	Coral	63.9	26.6
P.1.3	Other mining products	-	11.9
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	1.5	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	-	0.2
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	0.0	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	41.9	112.6
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	15.8	47.7
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	2.5	0.4
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	0.0	2.3
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	0.0	0.1
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	158.6	104.0
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	28.1	66.6
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	28.7	24.7
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	56.5	35.7
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	50.6	29.5
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	13.9	15.9
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	3.8	10.2
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	39.7	36.5
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	82.4	83.1
P.2.14.11	Metal products	19.1	51.6
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	14.5	123.7

Input structure		Value in Rf mill	
SUT code	Products	**2003**	**1997**
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	20.7	21.4
P.3.1	Electricity	16.8	12.8
P.3.2	Water	4.7	2.3
P.4	Construction	93.4	6.4
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair of vehicles	10.7	10.8
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	0.1	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	0.0	-
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurant Services	-	21.3
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	15.6	2.7
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	63.1	14.7
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	33.2	3.2
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	-	0.4
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	49.9	14.2
P.7.1	Banking	11.2	2.9
P.7.3	Insurance services	1.7	1.4
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	19.8	7.7
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	91.4	26.2
P.8.4	Other Business services	11.2	6.1
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	5.4	0.2
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	4.7	0.5
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	0.5	0.0
P.9.6	Other social and personal services	0.2	0.2
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	**1,102.8**	**1001.0**
B.1,g	**Total Gross Value added/GDP**	**710.0**	**399.3**

3.7 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, wholesale and retail trade

Coverage: Division G of ISIC, rev 3

50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, retail sale of automotive fuel

51. Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

52. Retail Trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles, repair of personal and household goods.

Data sources

The information for the trading activities is based on the Large Establishment Survey 2004, Small Establishment Survey 2002/2003 and financial statements of larger companies (e.g. STO). Wholesalers and retailers are provide services and are not producing goods. Their output is therefore measured by the total value of sales minus the purchases (or better, the replacement costs) of the goods sold. These are the trade margins on the goods sold as purchased.

ISIC	Type of Establishment	SES (raised)	LES	FS	Total
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	57	-	-	**57**
51	Wholesale Trade	-	5	12	**17**
52	Retail Trade	8,443	10	15	**8,468**
G	**Total**	**8,500**	**15**	**27**	**8,542**

In the Maldives, the sale, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles is generally carried out by small unincorporated units. Consequently, 57 establishments involved in the sales, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles were covered by the SES. SES raised data covered 8,443 retail establishments. It is assumed that all establishments in SES are engaged in retail trade. LES and financial statements cover 10 and 15 retail trade establishments respectively.

In Maldives there are no establishments exclusively involved in wholesale trade. Therefore companies engaging in wholesale trade are identified on the basis of whether the main activity is wholesale trade or retail trade. If the major activity carried out by the company is wholesale, it is identified as engaging in wholesale trade. LES covers 5 establishments involved in wholesale trade and financial statements cover another 12 establishments.

To raise the available data for the wholesale sector, the total imports and duty for the public and private sector was used. It is assumed that the cost of traded goods is a proportion of imports, excluding direct imports by tourism and government, as those goods would be consumed by the importers as intermediate inputs, and not traded. It is assumed that (excluding fuels) only 20% of the total imports by the public companies and private sector go through the distribution process. In other words 80% of the total intermediate goods, building materials, cars and capital goods are assumed to be imported directly by the commercial or end user.

Table 13: Trade output by product, 1997 and 2003

Output Structure		Value in Rf million		Percentages	
SUT code	Products	**2003**	**1997**	**2003**	**1997**
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.4
P.2.14.11	Metal products	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1
P.4	Construction	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair of vehicles	66.1	43.7	6.2	4.0
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	517.5	318.3	48.7	29.1
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	425.3	696.3	40.0	63.6
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guesthouse services	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.0
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.3
P.7.3	Insurance services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	3.8	19.5	0.4	1.8
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.7
P.8.4	Other Business services	47.1	0.4	4.4	0.0
P.1	Total output in producers' prices	**1,062.7**	**1,094.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The table above shows the output structure of the trade sector. It is seen here that the wholesale trade output is 49% of the total trade output while retail trade is about 40% of total. The sale, maintenance and repair services of vehicles are a little more than 6% of the activity's output. Compared to the situation in 1997, the wholesale output has increased by approximately and 17% and the retail trade output decreased by approximately 16%.

Table 14: Trade input structure by product, 1997 and 2003

Input structure		Value in Rf million		Percentages	
SUT code	Products	2003	1997	2003	1997
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	0.1	8.8	0.0	2.2
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.9
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.7
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	1.5	11.9	0.2	3.0
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	0.3	47.3	0.0	11.7
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	0.1	18.0	0.0	4.5
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	3.3	0.1	0.5	0.0
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	10.7	1.2	1.8	0.3
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.5
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	20.0	33.5	3.3	8.3
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	0.1	23.9	0.0	5.9
P.2.14.11	Metal products	7.9	1.5	1.3	0.4
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
P.3.1	Electricity	29.2	18.1	4.8	4.5
P.3.2	Water	11.3	0.4	1.9	0.1
P.4	Construction	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair of vehicles	12.3	2.5	2.0	0.6
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	73.9	0.0	12.2	0.0
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	24.0	7.3	4.0	1.8
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	43.6	117.2	7.2	29.0
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	12.6	1.1	2.1	0.3
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	33.8	14.6	5.6	3.6
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	125.6	7.2	20.7	1.8
P.7.1	Banking	48.3	6.3	8.0	1.6
P.7.3	Insurance services	5.8	2.3	1.0	0.6
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	70.8	43.8	11.7	10.8
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	4.4	0.1	0.7	0.0
P.8.4	Other Business services	17.8	21.6	2.9	5.3
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	14.9	0.1	2.5	0.0
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	15.4	0.0	2.5	0.0
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	6.1	0.1	1.0	0.0
P.9.6	Other social and personal services	9.3	0.3	1.5	0.1
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	**605.9**	**404.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The input structures for the two years show that the information is rather weak as the differences are too large to be explained by the lapse of time. There are, however, indications that the 2003 information is more realistic than that used in 1997. Banking, communications and transport services at more realistic levels. Rent payments, at nearly 12% of the total inputs are similar in level to the 10% of 1997. The distribution of transport costs (largely domestic as the foreign costs will be included in the landed cost of the imports) is also more representative of the situation in 2003 as air transport to the resorts as well as outlying atolls was better organised and more frequent than in 1997.

The table below shows the different groups of products of wholesale trade categorized by ISIC activity. Total sales of the wholesale sector are estimated at Rf.1,532 million and the cost of goods sold at Rf.1,214 million. The resulting average margin for the wholesale trade is 30%. The trade margins on food and beverages are lower than the margins on other product groups. This is due to the fact that the prices of basic food products (rice, flour, sugar) are controlled by the government.

Table 15: Wholesale trade margins by activity, 2003

Activity Code	Description	Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Trade margin	Margin
	Wholesale Trade	**Million MRf**	**Million MRf**	**Million MRf**	**%**
5122	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	1,079	899	181	17
5139	Wholesale of other household goods	51	35	16	32
5143	Wholesale of construction materials, hardware, Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	72	45	27	38
5149	Wholesale of other intermediate products, Waste and scrap	4	3	2	35
5150	Wholesale of machinery, equipment And supplies	158	116	42	27
5190	Other wholesale	4	3	1	33
	Totals / Average	**1,532**	**1,214**	**319**	**30**

Table 16: Retail trade margins by activity, 2003

Activity Code	Description	Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Trade margin	Margin
	Retail Trade	**Million MRf**	**Million MRf**	**Million MRf**	**%**
5211	Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, Beverages or tobacco predominating	349	309	39	11
5219	Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	606	515	92	15
5220	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in Specialized stores	46	42	4	9
5231	Retail sale of pharmaceuticals and medical Goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	48	37	11	23
5232	Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and Leather goods	312	209	102	33
5233	Retail sale of household appliances, articles And equipment	30	26	4	14
5234	Retail sale of hardware, paint and glass	76	62	14	18
5239	Other retail sale in specialized stores	425	323	102	24
5252	Retail sale via stalls and markets	17	14	3	16
	Totals / Average	**1,909**	**1,538**	**371**	**18**

The total sale of the retail sector is Rf.1,909 million and the cost of sales is Rf.1,538 million. The average trade margin for the retail sector is 18%. In the retail sector the sale of textiles, clothing,

footwear and leather goods is the group with the highest trade margin. The lowest margin, as is the case in wholesale trade is the sale of food, beverages and tobacco.

3.8 Hotels, resorts and restaurants

Coverage: Division H of ISIC rev 3.
5510 Hotels, camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation
5520 Restaurants, bars and canteens

Tourism is the most important activity in the Maldives, but it not a single activity in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) that is used worldwide for the classification of economic activities. Tourism includes the resorts, but also supporting activities such as hotels, excursions, transport, recreation and safari vessels. If auxiliary activities are carried out by the companies operating the resorts, it is generally not possible to separate them and these are included in the figures for hotels and restaurants. However, when the information is available, these activities are classified in the proper ISIC groups.

Data sources

Four main sources of data are used for the estimation of this sector, namely LES 2004, Financial Statement of companies (FS), SES 2002/2003 and administrative data from Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Department of Inland Revenue and Ministry of Finance and Treasury. The table given below shows the sources of data and coverage by type of establishment.

	Number of establishments					Bed nights		
Type of establishment	**SES**	**LES**	**FS**	**Reported**	**Total**	**Reported**	**Total**	**Coverage**
Resorts	0	11	48	59	87	3,047,502	4,617,672	66%
Safari Vessels	52	0	12	64	113	6,967	39,826	17%
Hotels / Guest Houses	0	1	3	4	32	15,785	47,103	34%
Restaurants / Cafés	574	0	0	574	574			
Total	**626**	**12**	**63**	**701**	**232**	**3,070,254**	**4,704,601**	65%

The resort and hotel business in Maldives is relatively well documented in that the number of tourism bed-nights is accurately known on a monthly basis. This is because a major source of government income from tourism is a bed-tax and this needs to be paid promptly within a few days of the end of each month. It is therefore possible to obtain accurate overall estimates of the output of resorts and hotels from the survey results as the only assumption is that the average expenditure pattern of tourists falling under the one-third of tourist bed-nights that is not covered by the reporting companies is similar to the two-thirds for which details are available. There is no reason to believe that the spending patterns would be different as the resorts covered in the surveys include units in the whole range of types and classes.

Since most of the financial reports of resorts do not provide enough details of the output and input structure, the output and input structure for the resorts, safaris, hotels and guest-houses where derived from LES selected forms. Detailed information from 17 resorts/hotels was used to derive the output and input structures of the activity. Table 17 shows the output structure of the resorts while Table 18 shows their input structure.

Table 17: Output of resort and hotel activity (ISIC 5510) by product, 2003

Output Structure		2003	
SUT code	**Products**	**Rf mill**	**Percent**
P.4	Construction	77.0	1.0
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	218.1	2.9
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	4,711.6	63.4
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	258.8	3.5
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guesthouse services	21.1	0.3
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurant services	839.9	11.3
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	597.2	8.0
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	3.5	0.0
P.7.3	Insurance services	26.9	0.4
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	70.4	0.9
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	63.6	0.9
P.8.4	Other Business services	150.6	2.0
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting se	303.3	4.1
P.9.6	Other social and personal services	94.8	1.3
P.1	**Total output in producers' prices**	**7,437.0**	**100.0**

The output structure of the resort and hotel activity shows that approximately two-thirds of the income is from boarding and lodging (room rent). The remainder is made up of 11% from catering services, eight percent from transfers and transport, four percent from recreational and sporting activities managed by the resorts and three percent from retail shops on the resorts, either as rent or as profit on their operation. The catering services reported do generally not include the food provided in the tourist packages, so the actual expenditure on food and drinks is higher than indicated by this distribution as part of it is reported under room rent. Similarly, dive schools, retail shops, transfers by air and other activities not undertaken by the resorts themselves are not or not fully included in the output structure of the resorts as given in Table 17.

Of the expenditure of resorts, more than 30% is spent on food and beverages, while about 17.5% is spent on the transfer of guests from and to the airport not done by their own dhoanies and launches. Six percent of expenditure is for fuel, water and electricity, whereby fuel is the

dominant item as resorts generate their own electricity and desalinate their own water using petroleum fuels. Another four percent is spent on the spares of generators and other equipment.

Note that tourism (bed) taxes, interest payments and operating lease rental of resorts are not included in the input structure as these are components of value added and therefore are included in the distribution of primary incomes.

The data in Table 19 show how the value added generated by the tourism industry are distributed among the different institutional sectors (i.e. households, non-financial institutions, financial institutions, government and the rest of the world). The total output is Rf 7.4 billion of which Rf 4.0 billion is spent on intermediate inputs. This leaves Rf 3.4 billion as the total value added generated from the sector, This, plus import duties on tourism imports[9], is distributed among the different institutional units.

[9] Imports in the Maldives are classified into four types, that is, government, public sector, private sector and tourism depending on the type of import licence held by the importer. Thus, all direct imports by resorts and related units are under tourism licences but this does not include imported goods purchased from the markets within the Maldives. In the national accounts, import duties are treated as a global adjustment to value added in the production account.

Table 18 : Input structure of resort and hotel activity (ISIC 5510) by product, 2003

Input structure		2003	
SUT code	Products	Rf mill	Percent
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved)	232.5	7.0
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, packaged)	128.9	3.9
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	16.1	0.5
P.0.2.1	Chicken	29.9	0.9
P.0.2.2	Eggs	19.2	0.6
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	81.4	2.4
P.0.3	Forestry	3.4	0.1
P.0.4.1	Tuna	28.3	0.8
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	6.2	0.2
P.1.1	Sand	2.0	0.1
P.1.2	Coral	1.6	0.0
P.1.3	Other mining products	1.1	0.0
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	2.6	0.1
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	0.0	0.0
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	0.0	0.0
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	36.7	1.1
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	34.4	1.0
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	21.1	0.6
P.2.02.3	Rice	1.2	0.0
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	15.9	0.5
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	6.2	0.2
P.2.02.6	Sugar	9.2	0.3
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	5.3	0.2
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	28.6	0.9
P.2.02.9	Other food products	86.2	2.6
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	114.3	3.4
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	141.4	4.2
P.2.04	Tobacco products	58.7	1.8
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	21.1	0.6
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	74.2	2.2
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	107.3	3.2
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	11.2	0.3
P.2.07	Wood and wood products	131.3	3.9
P.2.08	Furniture and fixtures	130.9	3.9
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	50.5	1.5
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	24.5	0.7

Input structure – continued		2003	
SUT code	Products	Rf mill	Percent
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	44.0	1.3
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	0.7	0.0
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	16.8	0.5
P.2.13	Ships	0.0	0.0
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	189.9	5.7
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	10.7	0.3
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	2.4	0.1
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	7.4	0.2
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	20.2	0.6
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	99.2	3.0
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	14.1	0.4
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	3.7	0.1
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	2.1	0.1
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	21.2	0.6
P.2.14.11	Metal products	55.4	1.7
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	37.3	1.1
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	0.3	0.0
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	80.3	2.4
P.3.1	Electricity	1.5	0.0
P.3.2	Water	0.5	0.0
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair of vehicles	10.6	0.3
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	0.2	0.0
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	508.5	15.3
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	74.5	2.2
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	15.0	0.5
P.6.2	Post and telecom services	120.3	3.6
P.7.1	Banking charges	41.1	1.2
P.7.2	Other financial service charges	10.2	0.3
P.7.3	Insurance services	82.1	2.5
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	61.3	1.8
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	27.2	0.8
P.8.4	Other Business services	45.2	1.4
P.9.1	Government administrative services	19.3	0.6
P.9.2	Education services	1.5	0.0
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	37.5	1.1
P.9.6	Other social and personal services	8.0	0.2
P.2	**Total intermediate use (in purchasers' prices)**	**3,333**	**100.0**

Table 19: Estimated distribution of resort industry GDP over the institutional sectors, 2003

Item description	Total	Foreign Share	Foreign Value	Local	of which:			
					Non-Financial	Financial	Government	Households
Total output in producers' prices	7,979							
Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices	3,685							
Total Gross Value added/GDP	**4,294**							
Compensation of employees	1,148		370	778	62	0	0	716
Compensation of employees, Maldivians	*654*			*654*				*654*
Compensation of employees, expatriates	*494*	*75%*	*370*	*123*	*62*			*62*
Taxes less subsidies on production	364			364			364	
Operating surplus (net)	2,146		640	1,506	542	48	540	97
of which:	*543*	*37%*	*199*	*344*	*344*			
Rent of land	*600*			*600*			*540*	*60*
Interest	*192*	*75%*	*144*	*48*		*48*		
Profits (- dividends received)	*811*	*37%*	*297*	*514*	*198*			
Consumption of fixed capital	636	37%	233	403	378			
Total Value added	**4,294**		**1,243**	**3,051**	**982**	**48**	**904**	**813**
Overall /value added Shares			**29.0%**	**71.0%**	**22.9%**	**1.1%**	**21.0%**	**18.9%**
Import duties (tourism imports only)	*210*			210			210	
Total GDP	**4,504**		**1,243**	**3,261**	**982**	**48**	**1,114**	**813**
Overall GDP shares			**27.6%**	**72.4%**	**21.8%**	**1.1%**	**24.7%**	**18.1%**

Note: Foreign share of operating surplus based on foreign / local shareholdings of resorts measured in bed capacity

Making reasonable assumptions on the share of foreign ownership of resorts, interest payments abroad and expenditures of expatriate labour within the country, the distribution of the value added generated by the resorts can be estimated and it is found that about one quarter of the total value added. The government gets nearly a quarter of the total value added with the remainder largely divided between resort owners (22%) and local employees (18%). The domestic financial corporations obtain only a very small fraction of the value added, estimated at a little more than one percent.

Of the total value added, all the workers combined received approximately one billion Rufiyaa as wages and salaries and other benefits. Based on the number of local and expatriate workers in the tourism sector, the compensation of employees is divided among local (57%) and expatriate employees (43%). Thus, the locals received Rf.654 million as compensation of employees and expatriates Rf. 494million.

It is assumed that the expatriates spend part of their income in the Maldives. As most workers are provided with accommodation and food by their employers, they spend relatively little, but need money for mobile phones and air time along with other small items. In addition they purchase large volumes of gifts for their families when returning to their countries, either for holidays or at

the end of their contracts. The local expenditure is estimated at about one quarter of their total income.

The distribution of assets and liabilities of the resorts between local and foreign ownership is not exactly known and therefore needs to be approximated. For each resort, ownership shares are known and this has been used to attribute the number of beds to local and foreign ownership. These have been aggregated and it was found that about foreign ownership represented about 37% of the beds. It may be noted that a number of the resorts are managed by foreign companies. The management fees paid by the resorts are part of their intermediate consumption and are not part of the value added and therefore are irrelevant for this analysis.

Resort lease payments by the resorts are either directly to the government or to the original lease holders, which are classified in the household sector. It is most common, especially with the high advance and investment requirements during the past few years that the Maldivian individuals who obtain the resort leases sublet those even at the time of obtaining the rights in order to be able to pay the advances, that often amount to millions of US Dollars. The estimate of lease payments made to individuals is the difference between the amount paid during the year by resorts, as shown in their annual accounts, and the amount received by the government, which is documented in the government budget. In 2003, the government received Rf.540 million is lease rental of the resorts, while the resorts reported Rf.600 million of lease payments. Therefore, households received about Rf.60 million.

It is not known which proportion of the resort financing is done locally and therefore an estimate has to be made. The banking sector in Maldives in 2003 was rather small, with one local bank (Bank of Maldives) and one branch each of three banks from the subcontinent (State Bank of India, Bank of Ceylon and Habib Bank-Pakistan). In 2003, HSBC also opened a branch in Male'. It is unlikely that domestic saving deposits are anywhere enough to finance the resorts and therefore it is assumed that three-quarters of the financing is obtained from abroad.

According to SUT/2003, the resort industry's share in GDP is about one-third, making it by far the most important activity in the country. Auxiliary and supporting activities will probably bring the contribution of the tourism industry to more than half of GDP. The resort business is equally important for government revenue as it also contributes about one third of total Government revenues. It also is the most important export activity and the major creator of long-term employment.

3.9 Transport and Communication

Coverage: Division I, ISIC rev 3
60 Land transport
61 Water transport
62 Air transport
63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies.
64 Post and Telecommunication

60 Land Transport

Data sources

Land transport survey 2001

Analysis

As there was no other data source available for the estimation of land transport sector for 2003, the data from land transport survey 2001 was used. In this survey, the main income and expenditure items for a number of commercial vehicle operators / owners were collected through a sample survey. The average cost structures for the various vehicle types was subsequently multiplied by the number of registered vehicles for each type. No correction was made for the number of vehicles owned by companies for their own use as this information was not available. For taxis this was of course zero but it can be observed that a substantial number of pickups and lorries are owned by trading, manufacturing and construction companies.

For the major cost item, fuel, the prices were adjusted based on the change in the average petrol prices, even though the price of petrol in 2003 was less than one percent different from that in 2001. The sample size of the survey was about seven percent of the total 2003 vehicle population, which provides a good basis for the estimates. The distribution of sample and vehicles is given in the following table.

Locality	Type of vehicle	Sample	Number of vehicles		ratio of change
			2001	2003	
Male'	Taxi	20	503	561	1.12
	Vans	5	8	9	1.13
	Pickups and lorries	10	158	175	1.11
	Bus	0	0	0	0
Atolls	Taxi	26	265	296	1.12
	Vans	13	46	52	1.13
	Pickups and lorries	13	93	103	1.11
	Bus	2	15	17	1.13

61 Water Transport

Data sources:

Water transport consists of two main types of activities. Firstly, there are companies in both the government and private sector operating large vessels for the transport of cargo, both internationally and within the country. This is the "sea and coastal water transport" activity in the SUT. Maldives National Shipping Limited (MNSL) is the leading company in this sector. Information for this activity was derived from the financial statements of 11 leading companies.

In addition to the sea and coastal water transport, there is a substantial amount of water transport between the various islands, both of cargo and passengers. This is the "inter-island water transport" activity[10]. A special survey was conducted in 2001 to cover this activity. The estimates were prepared for 2003 by adjusting for the increase in the total number of registered vessels by type, which was used as frame. These numbers were adjusted for the estimated number of vessels operated by resorts, MTCC, other large corporations and government for their own use. As no information was available on these numbers, it was assumed that about half of the dhoanies and one-fifth of the launches were operated by them.

Financial statements of Maldives Transport and Contracting Company (MTCC) were analysed as this is the leading company providing ferry services to Villingilli, Hulhumale' as well as to different atolls. The estimates of inter-island water transport survey together with the MTCC make up the inter-island water transport activity.

Table 20: Output structure of water transport by activity and product, 2003

Output Structure		Water transport	Sea and coastal	Inter-island	Water transport	Sea and coastal	Inter-island
SUT code	Products	Value in Million Rf			Percentages		
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	5.3	5.3	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.0
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	394.2	250.2	144.0	94.6	91.7	100.0
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	10.2	10.2	0.0	2.5	3.7	0.0
P.8.4	Other Business services	6.9	6.9	0.0	1.6	2.5	0.0
P.1	**Total output in producers' prices**	**416.9**	**272.9**	**144.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The output structure of sea and coastal water transport shows that approximately 92% of the output is generated from its main activity, (i.e. that is from water transport). The rest is divided among retail trade, renting of buildings, other business services etc. The output structure of inter-island water transport shows that 100% of the output is on water transport services.

The output of sea and coastal water transport is 65% of the total output of the water transport industry while the remaining 35% is inter-island water transport.

[10] In ISIC, both activities fall under 6110, but the type of vessels used and the nature of the activities make a breakdown of this ISIC activity into the two SUT activities necessary.

The major shares of intermediate inputs into sea and coastal water transport are other business services, auxiliary transport services and petroleum products. Other business services include administrative expenses, audit fees etc. Auxiliary transport services include expenses such as port and harbour charges. In inter-island water transport the major part of the inputs is on petroleum products and ship repair and maintenance charges.

Table 21: Input structure of water transport by activity and product, 2003

Input Structure		Water transport	Sea and coastal	Inter-island	Water transport	Sea and coastal	Inter-island
SUT code	Products	Value in Million Rf			Percentages		
P.2.09.U	Unspecified pulp, paper etc.	5.3	5.3	0.0	2.0	2.7	0.0
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P.2.13	Ships	30.9	18.9	12.0	11.8	9.6	18.1
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	84.5	50.9	33.6	32.2	25.9	50.7
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other metal products	7.5	0.0	7.5	2.9	0.0	11.3
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery, equipment	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	7.2	7.2	0.0	2.7	3.7	0.0
P.3.1	Electricity	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
P.3.2	Water	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
P.4	Construction	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
P.5.1.1	Sale, maintenance & repair of vehicles	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	4.6	4.6	0.0	1.8	2.3	0.0
P.6.1.U	Unspecified transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	48.1	42.7	5.4	18.3	21.8	8.1
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	32.8	32.3	0.5	12.5	16.5	0.8
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services	8.6	8.5	0.1	3.3	4.3	0.2
P.7.3	Insurance services	5.2	5.1	0.1	2.0	2.6	0.2
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	7.4	1.5	5.9	2.8	0.8	8.9
P.8.4	Other Business services	13.1	13.0	0.1	5.0	6.6	0.2
P.9.1	Government administrative services	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
P.9.3	Health and social services	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural, sporting services	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
P.9.6	Other social and personal services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P.2	**Total intermediate use (in purchasers' prices)**	**262.5**	**196.2**	**66.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The total output of sea and coastal transport is Rf 273 million and the total input is Rf 196 million. Gross value added is Rf 77 million and the gross value added ratio is 28%. The output of the inter-island water transport is Rf 144 million and the input is Rf 66 million. The gross value added is Rf 78 million and the GVAR is 54%.

Table 22- Gross Value Added for water transport industry, by activity, 2003

Item	Water transport	Sea and coastal	Inter-island
Output	416.9	272.9	144.0
Input	262.5	196.2	66.3
Gross Value added/GDP	154.4	76.7	77.7
Gross Value Added Ratio (%)	37.0%	28.1%	54.0%

62 Air Transport

Data sources

The main sources of data used for the estimation of this activity are the financial statement of companies. In 2003, air transport service industry of Maldives consisted of three companies namely, Island Aviation Services Limited, Trans Maldivian Airways and Maldivian Air Taxi. For the activities of these companies annual accounts analysis is done. No further raising is done in this sector since in 2003 only these three firms provided air transport services.

When the national airline, Air Maldives shut down in the late 1990s, Island Aviation Services limited was formed to take over the domestic operations as well as its airport services activities. Island Aviation served the four regional airports in Maldives. Since then, the company has created a subsidiary, Maldivian, that operates the airline and its services have been extended to southern India.

Table 23: Output structure of air transport by product, 2003

Output Structure		2003	
SUT code	Products	Rf.Mill	Percent
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	592.3	99.4
P.8.4	Other Business services	3.8	0.6
P.1	**Total output in producers' prices**	**596.1**	**100.0**

There are two domestic airlines operating a fleet of seaplanes, namely Trans Maldivian Airways (TMA) and Maldivian Air Taxi (MAT). They provide passenger services to tourist resorts. The majority of passengers on these flights are foreigners and payments for air transport by the foreign tour operators are usually made directly to these airlines. Hence, the output of the two airlines has been treated as export of services. The lease payments for the aircraft are included in imports.

Table 24: Input structure of air transport by product, 2003

Input Structure		2003	
SUT code	**Products**	**Rf.Mill**	**Percent**
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	0.3	0.1
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	0.4	0.1
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	2.8	0.6
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	4.3	1.0
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	4.5	1.0
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	6.2	1.4
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	111.5	25.5
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	11.4	2.6
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery, equipment	13.4	3.1
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	19.5	4.5
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	2.0	0.5
P.3.1	Electricity	4.2	1.0
P.3.2	Water	0.0	0.0
P.4	Construction	2.5	0.6
P.5.1.1	Sale, maintenance & repair of vehicles	34.4	7.9
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	4.6	1.1
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurant Services	15.0	3.4
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	0.0	0.0
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	0.2	0.0
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	5.6	1.3
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	17.1	3.9
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	53.8	12.3
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services	1.6	0.4
P.7.3	Insurance services	2.1	0.5
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	5.7	1.3
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	93.6	21.4
P.8.4	Other Business services	17.5	4.0
P.9.2	Education services	1.7	0.4
P.9.3	Health and social services	0.4	0.1
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural & sports services	0.0	0.0
P.9.6	Other social and personal services	1.0	0.2
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	**437.5**	**100.0**

The output of the air transport industry is Rf.596 million while its intermediate consumption is Rf.437 million. About one quarter intermediate inputs are petroleum products and more than one fifth is used for rental of transport, machinery and other equipment. The gross value added is Rf.159 million, which is about 27% of output.

Table 25 : Gross Value Added for air transport industry ,2003

Output	596.1
Input	437.5
Gross Value added/GDP	158.6
Gross Value Added Ratio (%)	26.6%

63 Auxiliary transport

Data sources

Data from a total of 20 companies, including 14 taken from the annual accounts analysis and 6 taken from the large establishment survey were used for the estimation of this activity. The estimation of the auxiliary transport services includes Maldives Ports Authority (MPA) and the Maldives Airports Corporation Ltd (MAC). Financial statements of MPA and MAC were used for the direct estimation. The other companies are travel agencies.

Table 26: Output structure of auxiliary transport by product, 2003

Output Structure		**2003**	
SUT code	**Products**	**Rf.Mill**	**Percent**
P.3.1	Electricity	1.4	0.1
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair of vehicles	0.2	0.0
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	125.3	12.3
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	4.6	0.5
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	5.0	0.5
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	14.6	1.4
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	2.6	0.3
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	754.2	74.0
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	6.9	0.7
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services	10.1	1.0
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	88.1	8.6
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	2.4	0.2
P.8.4	Other Business services	2.4	0.2
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	1.6	0.2
P.1	**Total output in producers' prices**	**1,019.4**	**100.0**

The total output of the auxiliary transport services industry is Rf.1,019 million. Three-quarters of the output is auxiliary transport services while about one-eight is wholesale trade. The latter is the supply of fuel by Maldives Airports Company Limited to airlines.

Table 27: Input structure of auxiliary transport by product, 2003

Input Structure		2003	
SUT code	**Products**	**Rf.Mill**	**Percent**
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	0.1	0.0
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	0.1	0.0
P.2.08	Furniture and fixtures	0.1	0.0
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	0.7	0.2
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	0.4	0.1
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	0.1	0.0
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	0.5	0.1
P.2.13	Ships	1.7	0.5
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	4.6	1.2
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	0.1	0.0
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	2.1	0.6
P.3.1	Electricity	5.9	1.6
P.3.2	Water	0.8	0.2
P.4	Construction	0.1	0.0
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair of vehicles	4.4	1.2
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	5.7	1.5
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	0.1	0.0
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	1.3	0.3
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	80.4	21.4
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	1.0	0.3
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	237.1	63.0
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	10.7	2.8
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services	0.6	0.2
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	8.0	2.1
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	0.6	0.2
P.8.4	Other Business services	8.1	2.2
P.9.1	Government administrative services	0.7	0.2
P.9.2	Education services	0.1	0.0
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural & sports services	0.1	0.0
P.9.6	Other social and personal services	0.2	0.1
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	**376.1**	**100.0**

The total input is Rf.376 million. Two-thirds of this is for auxiliary transport services, which include administrative and distribution charges. Three percent is for post and telecommunication services and less than two percent for electricity.

The gross value added of the auxiliary transport industry is Rf.643 million and the gross value added ratio is 63%.

Table 28 : Gross Value Added for auxiliary transport industry ,2003

Output	1019.4
Input	376.1
Gross Value added/GDP	643.3
Gross Value Added Ratio (%)	63.1

64 Post and Telecommunication

Data Sources

Estimates are based on the company annual accounts of the two public enterprises that made up the industry, Dhivehiraajjeyge Gulhun Pvt. Ltd (Dhiraagu) , the only telecommunication provider in 2003, and Maldives Post Limited , which provides domestic and international post and courier services.

Analysis

In 2003, almost all of the output for the industry was generated from post ant telecommunication service. Within this activity a significant portion of the output was accounted by telecommunication services, with more than 97 percent of the output. Between 1997 and 2003 the output of the industry more than doubled, with a growth of 130 percent.

Table 29: Output structure of post and telecommunication, by product, 1997 and 2003

Output Structure		Value in Rf million		Percentages	
SUT code	Products	2003	1997	2003	1997
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	952.8	402.6	99.8	97.2
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	-	11.7	-	2.8
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	1.57	0.0	0.2	0.0
P.1	Total output in producers'prices	**954.4**	**414.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 30: Input structure of post and telecommunication, by product, 1997 and 2003

Input Structure		Value in Rf million		Percentages	
SUT code	Products	2003	1997	2003	1997
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	0.0	-	0.0	-
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	0.0	-	0.0	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	32.7	-	17.0	-
P.3.1	Electricity	15.0	-	7.8	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	-	34.5	-	24.3
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	0.1	-	0.0	-
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	-	15.0	-	10.6
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	87.9	53.4	45.8	37.6
P.7.3	Insurance services	7.6	-	4.0	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	2.2	-	1.1	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	20.4	8.9	10.6	6.2
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	12.8	20.2	6.7	14.2
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	6.4	10.0	3.3	7.0
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	7.0	-	3.6	-
P.2	Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices	**192.2**	**141.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**

In contrast to the output, between 1997 and 2003, the total intermediate inputs grew at a relatively slow rate at just 35 percent. As the table illustrates, the main input into production for the industry, continues to be post and telecommunication and services. In 2003, after post and telecommunication services, the highest input into production for the industry are electrical machinery and equipments, at 17 percent and renting of transport machinery and other equipment at 10.6 percent.

The Gross Value Added for the industry was MRf 762.2 million , with a GVA ratio of close to 80 percent

Table 31 : Gross Value Added for post and telecommunication industry ,2003

	2003
Output	954.4
Input	192.2
Gross Value Added	762.2
Gross Value Added Ratio (%)	79.9

3.10 Financial Intermediation

Coverage: Division J of ISIC, rev 3.
65 Central banking and monetary intermediation
66 Insurance

Data sources:

Supply and Use Table for the financial intermediation services sector is compiled using the data received from financial statements of Companies (FS)

ISIC	Type of Establishment	Total
65	Central banking and monetary intermediation	7
66	Insurance	2
J	**Total**	**9**

The financial intermediation services and insurance industry consists of nine companies in total, namely the central bank, Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA); five commercial banks (Bank of Maldives, State Bank of India, Bank of Ceylon, Habib Bank and HSBC), Allied Insurance Company, Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation and Maldives Finance Leasing Company.

The calculation of FISIM is based directly on the annual accounts obtained from the companies operating in this industry. The coverage of this sector is 100%.

Analysis

Financial statements of Companies were the only data source used for the estimation of this sector. The coverage for this industry was 100% and the total number of establishments in the sector is 9.

Table 32: Output structure of financial services by product, 2003

Output structure		Value in Rf million		Percentage shares	
SUT code	Products	**2003**	**1997**	**2003**	**1997**
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	5.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	2.5	0.0	0.6	0.0
P.7.1	FISIM	255.1	166.4	63.4	60.7
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services (excl. FISIM)	121.5	98.9	30.2	36.1
P.7.3	Insurance services	14.5	8.8	3.6	3.2
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
P.8.4	Other Business services	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
P.1	**Total output in producers' prices**	**402.5**	**274.1**	**100**	**100**

Table 33: Input structure of financial services by product, 2003

Input structure		Value in Rf million		Percentage shares	
SUT code	**Products**	**2003**	**1997**	**2003**	**1997**
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	0.3	1.2	0.5	4.4
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	4.0	0.7	6.1	2.6
P.2.11	Cement and concrete products	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	2.6	0.0	4.0	0.0
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	4.4	0.0	6.8	0.0
P.3.1	Electricity	5.3	3.3	8.1	12.2
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	0.9	1.0	1.4	3.7
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	0.2	2.5	0.3	9.3
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	21.7	7.6	33.3	28.1
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.4
P.7.3	Insurance services	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.9
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	7.9	8.2	12.1	30.4
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0
P.8.4	Other Business services	15.0	1.8	23.1	6.7
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	**65.1**	**27.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.11 Real estate activities

Coverage: Division: K of ISIC, rev. 3
70 - Real estate activities

Data sources

The data sources used for the estimates of this sector are HIES 2002/2003, VPA II and SUT 1997.

Analysis

In the corporate sector, real estate activities are mostly carried out by the construction companies, as their secondary activity. As no large-scale activities in the industry were carried out by dedicated companies, none were included.

Although SES 2002/2003 was supposed to cover small establishments operating in this industry, that is, the renting of buildings and apartments, none were found during the survey.

It can therefore be assumed that the real estate activities in Maldives are mainly done at household level. HIES 2002/2003 provided the basis for the estimation. Two components were thereby separately estimated. The imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings was taken directly

from HIES 2002/2003. The estimate for the year 2003 was nearly Rf.1.08 billion. In the HIES, actual rent payments were also recorded. These amounted to about Rf.227 million.

For the estimation of rent of buildings other than dwellings for which data were available from the HIES, the commodity flow approach was used. This includes renting of government and other offices, shops, warehouses, the sub-lease rent of resorts with buildings, etc.

However there was no input structure available and therefore the input structure of SUT 1997 was used to find the gross value added of the industry. As expected, this industry has very high gross value added ratio, namely 93%.

3.11 Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment

Coverage: Division K of ISIC, rev 3.
711 Renting of transport equipment
712 Renting of other machinery and equipment
713 Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c

Data sources

The data source used for the estimation of renting of transport, machinery and other equipment is the SES 2002/2003 and the financial reports of larger companies.

Analysis

The total number of establishments taken from SES 2002/2003 was 24. This data was raised up to 252 units. Two establishments were analysed using the financial reports. For raising this data to industry level total employment was used. For the estimation of locals employed in the industry, an interpolation of Census 2000 and 2006 was used. The expatriate employment numbers were taken from statistics provided by the Ministry of human resources, employment and labour. The estimated number of workers employed in the industry is 177, namely 117 locals and 60 expatriates.

Table 34: Output structure of rental services activity by product, 2003

Output structure		2003	
SUT code	Products	Rf. mill	Percent
P.4	Construction	2.9	3.0
P.8.3	Renting of machinery and equipment	94.3	96.3
P.8.4	Other Business services	0.8	0.8
P.1	**Total output in producers' prices**	**97.9**	**100.0**

The total output of the industry is Rf.98 million, nearly all income is from renting of transport, machinery and equipment but about three percent is from construction. This is because some

companies involved in this industry also carry out activities such as dredging, demolition and earth work.

Table 35: Input structure of rental services activity by product, 2003

Input structure		2003	
SUT code	**Products**	**Rf. mill**	**Percent**
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	0.6	2.3
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	0.3	1.1
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	0.0	0.0
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	0.3	1.1
P.2.14.U	Unspecified other manufacturing products	0.0	0.0
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	1.1	4.2
P.2.14.11	Metal products	0.7	2.6
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	0.5	1.9
P.3.1	Electricity	3.7	14.0
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	0.0	0.0
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	1.9	7.2
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	0.0	0.0
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	2.8	10.6
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	14.2	53.6
P.8.4	Other Business services	0.0	0.0
P.9.1	Government administrative services	0.4	1.5
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	**26.5**	**100.0**

The total value of inputs is Rf 26 million, of which more than half is for the rental of buildings. Post and telecommunication services are good for 15% of inputs and electricity takes another ten percent. The Gross value added is Rf 71.4 million and the GVAR is 73%.

Table 36 : Gross Value Added for rental services industry ,2003

P.1	Total output in producers' prices	97.9
P.2	Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices	26.5
B.1,g	**Total Gross Value added/GDP**	**71.4**
	Gross Value Added Ratio	72.9%

3.12 Computer and related activities

Coverage: Division K of ISIC, rev 3.
72 Computer and related activities

Data sources

Computer and related activities is an industry that remains small, even though there are a considerable number of companies engaging in these activities. However, most of the major players in the market derive the largest share of their income from trading of computer hardware and software and these companies are therefore classified in the trade activity. Only a few relatively small companies exclusively carry out computer and related activities.

Two main sources of data are used for the estimation of this activity, namely financial statement of companies (FS) and the Small Establishment Survey (SES) 2002/2003. For three companies the financial reports were analysed and 18 establishments were taken from SES.

Table 37 : Gross Value Added for computer and related activities industry, 2003

P.1	Total output in producers' prices	61.5
P.2	Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices	11.9
B.1,g	**Total Gross Value added/GDP**	**49.6**
	Gross Value Added Ratio	80.7%

The total output is Rf.62 million and total intermediate input is Rf12 million. The gross value added is Rf.50 million and the GVAR is 81%.

3.13 Other business activities not classified elsewhere

Coverage: Division K of ISIC rev 3.
7411 Legal activities
7412 Accounting, book keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy
7421 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
7491 Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
7414 Business and management consultancy activities
7494 Photographic activities
7499 Other business activities n.e.c

The companies included in the SUT/2003 for this activity fall into the seven ISIC categories mentioned above.

Data sources

Three main sources of data are used for the estimation of this sector; namely, activity. Six companies were taken from the Large Establishment Survey (LES) 2004, for two companies the Financial Statements (FS) formed the source of information and the data for 68 establishments were obtained from the Small Establishment Survey (SES) 2002/2003.

Analysis

For raising the data to industry level, employment was used. For the estimation of locals employed in the industry, the data from the population Censuses 2000 and 2006 were interpolated. The expatriate employment numbers were taken from statistics provided by the Ministry of Human Resources, Employment and Labour. The total estimated number of workers employed in the industry is 5,171, consisting of 1,246 locals and 3,925 expatriates.

The total output of the industry is Rf.37 million, all from its main activities. The Total input is Rf.15 million of which 23% of the inputs are on other business service such as advertising, legal and other activities. A further 29% of the inputs is for post and telecommunication services and 21% for rent. The Gross value added is Rf.22 million and the GVAR is 59%.

Table 38: Input structure of other business services by product, 2003

Input structure		2003	
SUT code	**Products**	**Rf. mill**	**Percent**
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	0.3	2.0
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	0.0	0.0
P.2.14.11	Metal products	1.5	9.9
P.3.1	Electricity	1.7	11.3
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	0.0	0.0
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	0.0	0.0
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	0.2	1.3
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	4.4	29.1
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services	0.0	0.0
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	3.1	20.5
P.8.4	Other Business services	3.5	23.2
P.9.1	Government administrative services	0.3	2.0
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	**15.1**	**100.0**

Table 39: Gross Value Added for other business activities ,2003

P.1	Total output in producers' prices	36.6
P.2	Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices	15.1
B.1,g	**Total Gross Value added/GDP**	**21.5**
	Gross Value Added Ratio	58.7%

3.14 Government Administration

Coverage: Division 75 of ISIC rev.3
7510 Administration of the State and economic and social policy of the community
7520 Provision of services to the community as a whole
7530 Compulsory social security activities

Data sources

The actual expenditures for 2003 were taken from the Government Budget 2005.

Analysis

The estimation for this sector was based on the consolidated Government Budget 2005, which gives the actual income and expenditure of the government for 2003. Based on ISIC classification, the different government offices were classified into education, health, other community, social and personal services and auxiliary transport services (regional airports). The residual of the total income and expenditure after deducting the offices stated above, are considered as the government spending on public administration and defence.

Table 40: Government revenue by activity and product, 2003

SUT code	Product Description	Total	Education	Health	Auxilairy	Social	Construction	Public admin & defence
D.2121	Import duties	**817.1**	-	-	-	-	-	817.1
D.213	Exports taxes	**35.4**	-	-	-	-	-	35.4
D.214	Taxes on products, except VAT, import and export taxes	**359.8**	-	-	-	-	-	359.8
D.29	Other taxes on production	**98.3**	-	-	-	-	-	98.3
D.41	Interest	**299.9**	-	-	-	-	-	299.9
D.421	Dividends	**589.4**	-	-	-	-	-	589.4
D.45	Rent	**553.9**	-	-	-	-	-	553.9
D.51	Taxes on income	**46.2**	-	-	-	-	-	46.2
D.59	Other current taxes	**91.0**	-	-	-	-	-	91.0
D.6311	Social Secrity benefits, reimbursements	**0.0**	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
D.73	Current transfers within general government	**14.4**	0.1	0.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	5.4
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	**18.3**	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	17.3
K.10	Other volume changes in financial assets and liabilities n.e.c.	**0.2**	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
K.212	Disposals of land and other tangible non-produced assets	**27.5**	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	27.2
P.0.3	Forestry	**0.0**	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
P.1.3	Other mining products	**4.0**	-	-	-	-	4.0	-
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	**5.9**	0.4	0.6	-	0.0	-	4.8
P.3.1	Electricity	**0.3**	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
P.3.2	Water	**4.6**	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
P.4	Construction	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.U	Unspecified Trade	**0.2**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.2
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	**0.0**	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	**0.0**	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	**10.3**	-	-	1.6	-	-	8.7
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	**0.3**	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.3
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	**19.8**	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	-	17.8
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	**1.2**	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	-	0.9
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	**0.0**	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
P.9.1	Administratve services of the Government	**72.3**	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	-	70.9
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	**9.5**	3.7	-	-	0.3	-	5.5
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	**33.8**	-	33.6	-	-	-	0.1
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	**10.2**	-	-	-	10.1	-	0.1
	Total Revenue	**3,123.7**	**5.1**	**37.0**	**2.0**	**20.5**	**4.0**	**3,055.0**

Table 41: Government expenditure by activity and product, 2003

SUT code	Product Description	Total	Education	Health	Auxiliary	Social	Construction	Public admin & Defence
D.1	Compensation of employees	**1,061**	323	126	20	72	7	513
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	**229.70**	2.37	1.76	-	2.22	0.16	223.20
D.99	Other capital transfers	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.3	Securities other than shares	**17.80**	-	-	-	-	-	17.80
F.5	Shares and other equity	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
K.1	Consumption of Fixed Capital	**568.10**	10.41	9.74	5.55	14.72	31.20	496.49
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	**9.30**	0.85	1.32	0.11	0.22	-	6.79
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	**4.00**	0.35	0.11	0.06	0.16	0.00	3.32
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	**1.40**	0.27	0.26	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.73
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	**22.40**	4.18	2.10	0.21	0.90	0.07	14.93
P.2.09.2	Unspecified pulp, paper etc.	**26.50**	4.38	0.76	0.06	0.46	0.02	20.81
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	**3.30**	0.79	0.36	0.09	0.19	0.01	1.86
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	**10.70**	0.70	0.56	0.40	0.67	0.02	8.35
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	**24.00**	0.12	1.05	2.09	3.04	0.85	16.85
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	**0.50**	0.19	0.06	0.07	0.05	-	0.13
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	**54.70**	6.80	3.74	1.66	6.16	0.34	35.99
P.3.1	Electricity	**89.30**	11.72	10.63	1.52	8.71	0.30	56.43
P.3.2	Water	**19.60**	1.41	2.38	-	3.30	0.01	12.49
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	**6.50**	0.06	0.29	0.13	0.10	0.35	5.58
P.5.2.2.1	Land transport services	**9.70**	0.66	0.10	0.01	1.14	0.00	7.79
P.5.2.2.2	Water transport services	**59.10**	0.34	0.12	-	0.16	-	58.48
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	**77.40**	0.23	0.14	0.16	0.00	10.28	66.58
P.5111	Acquisitions of new tangible fixed assets	**1,062.80**	19.49	21.67	22.72	16.39	81.37	901.15
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	**0.10**	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	0.04
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	**30.30**	4.67	1.91	0.28	0.83	0.17	22.45
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	**33.90**	7.55	1.83	0.19	0.55	0.35	23.44
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	**67.00**	5.32	4.07	0.76	3.73	0.27	52.85
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	**42.80**	8.36	12.68	-	0.28	-	21.48
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	**1.10**	0.12	0.01	0.06	0.52	0.02	0.38
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	**86.70**	4.25	1.89	0.94	3.99	0.30	75.32
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	**32.00**	7.31	1.79	0.01	1.66	0.78	20.46
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	**138.80**	6.49	0.13	0.02	0.74	-	131.42
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	**8.50**	0.39	0.12	-	1.36	-	6.63
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	**78.40**	1.85	59.02	0.02	1.18	-	16.33
	Total Expenditure	**3,877.70**	**434.23**	**266.88**	**57.60**	**145.89**	**133.94**	**2,839.15**

[1/] Consumption of fixed capital is estimated using a Perpetual Inventory Model (PIM).

The SUT includes estimates for Consumption of fixed capital for the government, which is calculated from historical series of purchases of assets and price changes using a Perpetual Inventory Model (PIM). As the government does not include depreciation in its accounts, the data in the SUT are significantly different from those given in the government budget. As the budget and SUT are used for different purposes, these differences do not have any effect in practice.

Taxes and receipts from resort lease are the major sources of income for the government. In the Supply and Use Table, these, accrue to public administration, along with many other service charges, fines and so on. Only the service charges and reimbursements of schools, hospitals and regional airports directly accrue to those entities. It is therefore logical that the revenues of public administration are higher than its expenditures while for the other government services, the central government supplements their budget. This is shown in the following table.

Table 42: Government revenue and expenditure shares by activity, 2003

Revenue and Expenditure	Total	Education	Health	Auxiliary	Social	Construction	Public admin & Defence
Revenue	100.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	97.8%
Expenditure	100.0%	11.2%	6.9%	1.5%	3.8%	3.5%	73.2%

3.15 Education

Coverage: Division M of ISIC, rev. 3
80 Education

Data sources

Actual budget figures for 2003, taken from the 2005 Government Budget publication, administrative data from Ministry of Education and 2005, the SES 2002/2003 were used for the education estimates.

Analysis

The government budget covers all the government schools and the Maldives College of Higher Education as well as community schools at the primary and secondary levels, thus leaving out only pre-primary education of community schools.

The information in the SES was not very detailed. Therefore, administrative data from the Ministry of Education were used to fill in gaps in the estimates for the private sector activities. Imputations of various types were made on the basis of the number of pupils, the number of teachers or the average wage levels of the different groups of schools and tuition classes.

Of the educational services provided during the year, approximately 91% was provided by the government, while the remaining nine percent was provided by the private schools and pre-schools.

3.16 Health and social work

Coverage: Division N, ISIC rev. 3
85 Health and social work

Data sources

Actual budget figures for 2003 as given in the 2005 Government Budget, SES 2002/2003 and financial statement of ADK Enterprises Private Limited, which operates the main health facilities outside the government sector.

Analysis

The government budget was analysed to cover all the government owned health related establishments. This includes Indhira Ghandhi Memorial Hospital (IGMH), regional hospitals and community health centres.

SES 2002/2003 and the ADK financial report were used to estimate the private sector contribution to the industry. SES includes the health services provided by the private clinics. A total of 6 private clinics were covered in SES, which was raised to 59 establishments. Of the health services provided during the year, approximately 82% was provided by the government, while the remaining 12% was provided by the private clinics and ADK Hospital.

3.17 Other community, social and personal activities

Coverage: Division O, ISIC rev. 3
90 - Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
91 - Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.
92 - Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
93 - Other service activities

Data sources

Actual budget figures for 2003 from the 2005 Government Budget, SES 2002/2003 and financial statement of various Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH).

Analysis

As with the education and health sector, the other community, social and personal services provided by the government was estimated using the government budget. They include unist such as the Waste Management Section, the National Library, the Maldives Olympics committee, and so on.

For the estimation of the activities of NPISH, the financial reports of Care Society and Society for Health Education were analysed. SES 2002/2003 covered a total of 54 establishments in this industry, which was raised to 145 establishments.

The private sector (NGO's and for-profit units together), account for about one quarter of the output of the industry while the rest is the government’s share.

CHAPTER 4. FINAL EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS

The final expenditure components consists of final consumption expenditure by government and households, gross capital formation by industries and exports .

4.1 Import and Export of goods and services

For the estimates of import and export of goods and services two main data sources are used. For the import and export of goods, data from the Maldives Customs Service was used. While the balance of payments (BoP) data was used to estimate the imports of services, it was also used to estimate the exports of services, but with adjustments made where it was deemed necessary. The most important adjustment is that the exports of resorts are derived from their annual accounts rather than from Tourism Expenditure Surveys. Furthermore, to estimate the import of telecommunication services by Dhiraagu, and the export of air transport services by the seaplane operators, Trans Maldivian Airways (TMA) and Maldivian Air Taxi (MAT) are taken from their respective company accounts.

4.2 Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)

The final consumption expenditures of the general government sector are divided into individual final consumption and collective final consumption expenditures.

Individual final consumption expenditures of government include individual goods and services that are essentially ‘private’, as distinct from ‘public’ goods. Included in individual goods and services are expenditures by general government for health services including public health, recreation, culture and religion, education, social security and welfare services, housing and sewerage services.

Collective final consumption expenditures include only services. Included in collective services are the provision of security and defence, public administration, public research and development, maintenance and improvement of law and order, general administration including the setting and enforcement of policies, standards and regulation of public health, education, etc.

The final consumption of government is estimated directly by using the output of government, less the value of government sales of non-capital goods and services, plus social benefits in kind from the government budget.

The output of the government is a non-market output. In general such output cannot be valued in the same way as goods and services produced for own final consumption or own capital formation that are produced in large quantities for sale in the market. There are no markets for collective services such as public administration and defence, even in the case of non-market education, health and other services provided to individual households, suitable prices may not be available.

For various reasons and also to ensure that the non-market output is valued consistently, the government output is valued by the sum of costs incurred in their production. That is the sum of:

Intermediate consumption
Compensation of employees
Consumption of fixed capital
Other taxes, less subsidies on production

Thus, by definition, the net operating surplus for the government is always zero.

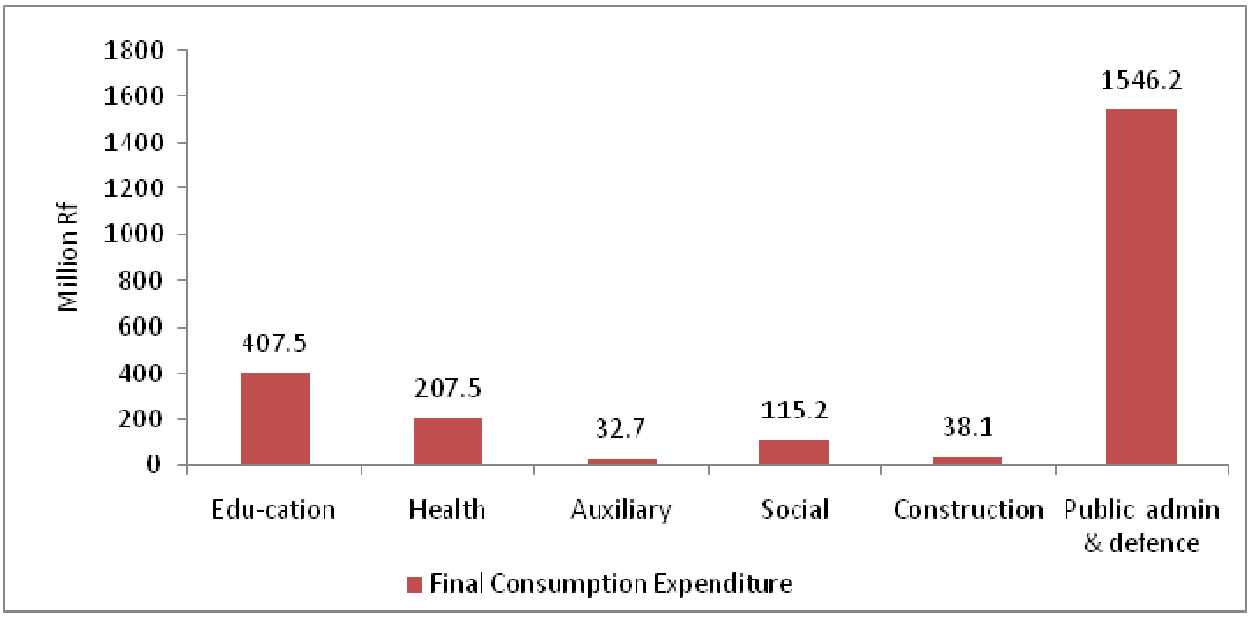
The government final consumption expenditure is the government output minus the market output of the government. The later refers to the fees that government receives for provision of services. Note that this does not include the receipts from auction of second-hand goods.

Table 43: Government final consumption expenditure by item, 2003

Code	Description	Total	Education	Health	Auxiliary	Social	Construction	Public admin & defence
+ D.1	Compensation of Employees	1,061.3	322.5	126.3	20.4	72.4	7.1	512.6
+ K.1	Consumption of Fixed Capital	568.1	10.41	9.74	5.55	14.72	31.20	496.49
+ P.2	Intermediate Consumption	890.3	79.2	107.3	8.7	40.2	3.9	651.0
= P.1	Government Output	2,519.7	412.1	243.3	34.7	127.3	42.1	1,660.1
- P.11	Reciepts for services, fines etc.	172.4	4.6	35.8	2.0	12.1	4.0	113.9
= P.4	**Final Consumption Expenditure**	**2,347.3**	**407.5**	**207.5**	**32.7**	**115.2**	**38.1**	**1,546.2**

The estimate of the consumption of fixed capital is derived from past capital expenditures and price changes with a Perpetual Inventory Model. Since the government does not depreciate its capital assets, such an imputation is necessary.

Figure 16- Government final consumption expenditure by item , 2003



4.3 Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HHFCE)

Household final consumption expenditure is derived from the HIES 2002/2003. In the HIES, detailed information about household expenditures was collected. The expenditure items were then converted into the SUT product classification and the results were compared with the information from the 1997 and 2004 VPA surveys. In the survey, for the consumption items included, in addition to their values, information on the source of the item was also collected. Four different sources were identified, namely:

a) Consumption from own production;
b) Purchased locally produced goods and services;
c) Purchased imported goods; and
d) Gifts in kind received.

This detailed information allowed for the preparation of estimates for the production of own-consumed produce, deriving it from item (a), and it also helped in the verification of the import values of consumer goods and their trade margins by comparing the figures for item (c) against the Customs data on imports and SES data on trade margins.

As a non-market producer, the expenditure and output of Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) are measured in the same way as that of the government. But in the SUT 2003, no separate estimate for expenditure and consumption of NPISH has been included and is incorporated into household final consumption.

4.4 Gross Fixed Capital Formation *(GFCF)*

Gross Fixed Capital Formation is the total net additions to the non-financial assets (i.e. value of the acquisition less disposal of the non-financial assets). This category includes net additions made to electrical machinery and equipment, ships, metal products, non-electrical machinery and equipment, other transport equipment and construction.

For estimation of the gross fixed capital formation, four main sources of data were used. These include the imports statistics, the government budget, SES 2002/2003 and the financial reports of public limited companies.

The budget data for 2003 was used to estimate the gross fixed capital formation of the government, while SES and annual accounts data of public limited companies were used for estimating capital formation by the corporate sector. It was assumed that the difference between the overall estimate of gross fixed capital formation, and what is derived from import data and construction output through a commodity flow approach, would be the capital formation of the household sector.

4.5 Changes in Inventories

In the Maldives, changes in inventories mostly take place in production and trading companies, as agriculture is of minor importance. To measure the changes inventory, only large establishments were taken, as in general small establishments don not maintain a large stocks of materials or goods for sale. The data were compiled from the annual reports of three public limited companies, all the government companies and most of the large companies operating in tourism, construction, sea transport, trade and manufacturing. No adjustments were made to adjust the reported changes for holding gains. Information to make such a correction was lacking ,but this could be expected to be small as the level of inflation during 2003 was very low.

APPENDICES

Appendix I – Classification systems used for data representation and conversion in SUT 2003

A1.1 Activity classification used for SUT/2003

Item code	Item Description	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
A.Tot	Total Industry		A.Tot.U
A.Tot.U	Unspecified Industry	A.Tot	
A.A	Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	A.Tot	A.A.U
A.A.U	Unspecified Agriculture	A.A	
A.A.1	**Agriculture**	A.A	
A.A.2	**Livestock**	A.A	
A.A.3	**Forestry**	A.A	
A.B	**Fishery**	A.Tot	
A.C	**Mining**	A.Tot	
A.D	Manufacturing	A.Tot	A.D.U
A.D.U	Unspecified Manufacturing	A.D	
A.D.01	**Preparation of fish**	A.D	
A.D.02	**Food products, bakery products**	A.D	
A.D.03	**Beverages**	A.D	
A.D.04	**Tobacco products**	A.D	
A.D.05	**Manufacture of Textiles**	A.D	
A.D.06	**Wearing apparel**	A.D	
A.D.07	**Wood planing**	A.D	
A.D.08	**Furniture**	A.D	
A.D.09	**Paper, printing & publishing**	A.D	
A.D.10	**Soaps and detergents**	A.D	
A.D.11	**Cement products**	A.D	
A.D.12	**Electrical equipment**	A.D	
A.D.13	**Shipbuilding and repair**	A.D	
A.D.14	**Other manufacturing**	A.D	
A.E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	A.Tot	A.E.U
A.E.U	Unspecified Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	A.E	
A.E.1	**Electricity generation & distribution**	A.E	
A.E.2	**Collection, purification & distribution of water**	A.E	
A.E.3	**Manufacture & distribution of gaseous fuels**	A.E	
A.F	**Construction**	A.Tot	
A.G	**Wholesale & retail trade**	A.Tot	
A.G.1	Wholesale Trade		
A.G.2	Retail Trade		
A.G.3	Sale, repair and maintenance of vehicles		
A.H	Resorts, Safari Vessels, Hotels and Restaurants	A.Tot	A.H.U
A.H.U	Unspecified Resorts, Safari Vessels, Hotels and	A.H	

A1.1 Activity classification used for SUT/2003

Item code	Item Description	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
	Restaurants		
A.H.1	Resorts and Safari Vessels	A.H	A.H.1.U
A.H.1.U	Unspecified Resorts and Safari Vessels	A.H.1	
A.H.1.1	**Resort Islands**	A.H.1	
A.H.1.2	**Safari vessels**	A.H.1	
A.H.2	Other hotel, restaurant and guesthouse services	A.H	A.H.2.U
A.H.2.U	Unspecified Other hotel, restaurant and guesthouse services	A.H.2	
A.H.2.1	**Other hotel and guesthouse services**	A.H.2	
A.H.2.2	**Restaurant services**	A.H.2	
A.I	Transport and Communication	A.Tot	A.I.U
A.I.U	Unspecified Transport and Communication	A.I	
A.I.1	**Land transport**	A.I	
A.I.2	Water transport	A.I	A.I.2.U
A.I.2.U	Unspecified water transport	A.I.2	
A.I.2.1	**Sea and Coastal water transport**	A.I.2	
A.I.2.2	**Inter-island water transport**	A.I.2	
A.I.3	**Air transport**	A.I	
A.I.4	**Auxiliary transport Services**	A.I	
A.I.5	**Post and Tele-communication**	A.I	
A.J	Financial Intermediation	A.Tot	A.J.U
A.J.U	Unspecified Financial Intermediation	A.J	
A.J.1	**Maldives Monetary Authority**	A.J	
A.J.2	**Deposit Banks and other banks**	A.J	
A.J.3	**Nominal Banking Sector**	A.J	
A.J.4	**Insurance and pension funding (excl. compulsory Social Insurance)**	A.J	
A.J.5	**Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation**	A.J	
A.J.6	**Other Financial Intermediation**	A.J	
A.K	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	A.Tot	A.K.U
A.K.U	Unspecified Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	A.K	
A.K.1	**Real Estate**	A.K	
A.K.2	**Renting of transport, machinery and other equip.**	A.K	
A.K.3	**Computer and other related activities**	A.K	
A.K.4	**Other Business activities not classified elsewhere**	A.K	
A.L	**Public administration defense**	A.Tot	
A.M	**Education**	A.Tot	
A.N	**Health and social work**	A.Tot	
A.O	Other Community social and personal service activities.	A.Tot	A.O.U
A.O.U	Unspecified community social and personal service	A.O	

A1.1 Activity classification used for SUT/2003

Item code	Item Description	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
	activities.		
A.O.1	**Recreational, Sporting and other recreational services**	A.O	
A.O.2	**Other Community social and personal service activities**	A.O	
A.P	**Private households with employed persons**	A.Tot	
A.Q	**Extra-territorial organisations and bodies**	A.Tot	
A.U	Activity not defined		

A1.2 Product classification used for SUT/2003

Item code	Item Description	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
P.Tot	Total products		P.Tot.U
P.Tot.U	Unspecified Total products	P.Tot	
P.0	Agriculture and fishery products	P.Tot	P.0.U
P.0.U	Unspecified Agriculture and fishery products	P.0	
P.0.1	Agriculture	P.0	P.0.1.U
P.0.1.U	Unspecified Agriculture	P.0.1	
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	P.0.1	
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	P.0.1	
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	P.0.1	
P.0.2	Livestock	P.0	P.0.2.U
P.0.2.U	Unspecified Livestock	P.0.2	
P.0.2.1	Chicken	P.0.2	
P.0.2.2	Eggs	P.0.2	
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	P.0.2	
P.0.3	Forestry	P.0	
P.0.4	Fishery	P.0	P.0.4.U
P.0.4.U	Unspecified Fishery	P.0.4	
P.0.4.1	Tuna	P.0.4	
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	P.0.4	
P.1	Mining products	P.Tot	P.1.U
P.1.U	Unspecified Mining products	P.1	
P.1.1	Sand	P.1	
P.1.2	Coral	P.1	
P.1.3	Other mining products	P.1	
P.2	Manufactured products	P.Tot	P.2.U
P.2.U	Unspecified Manufacturing products	P.2	
P.2.01	Fish prepared, canned, frozen and fish meal	P.2	P.2.01.U
P.2.01.U	Unspecified fish prepared, canned, frozen and fish meal	P.2.01	
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	P.2.01	
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	P.2.01	
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	P.2.01	
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	P.2.01	
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	P.2.01	
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	P.2.01	
P.2.02	Food products ex prepared fish	P.2	P.2.02.U
P.2.02.U	Unspecified Food products ex prepared fish	P.2.02	
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice cream	P.2.02	
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	P.2.02	
P.2.02.3	Rice	P.2.02	
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	P.2.02	
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	P.2.02	
P.2.02.6	Sugar	P.2.02	

A1.2 Product classification used for SUT/2003

Item code	Item Description	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	P.2.02	
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	P.2.02	
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	P.2.02	
P.2.03	Beverages	P.2	P.2.03.U
P.2.03.U	Unspecified Beverages	P.2.03	
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	P.2.03	
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	P.2.03	
P.2.04	Tobacco products	P.2	
P.2.05	Textiles and textile products	P.2	P.2.05.U
P.2.05.U	Unspecified Textiles	P.2.05	
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	P.2.05	
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	P.2.05	
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	P.2.05	
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	P.2	
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	P.2	
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	P.2	
P.2.09	Pulp, Paper and paper products; recorded media; Printin services	P.2	P.2.09.U
P.2.09.U	Unspecified Pulp, paper etc.	P.2.09	
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	P.2.09	
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	P.2.09	
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	P.3	
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	P.2	
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	P.2	
P.2.13	Ships	P.2	
P.2.14	Other manufacturing products	P.2	P.2.14.U
P.2.14.U	Unspecified Other manufacturing products	P.2.14	
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	P.2.14	
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	P.2.14	
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	P.2.14	
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	P.2.14	
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	P.2.14	
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	P.2.14	
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	P.2.14	
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	P.2.14	
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	P.2.14	
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	P.2.14	
P.2.14.11	Metal products	P.2.14	
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	P.2.14	
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	P.2.14	
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	P.2.14	
P.3	Electricity and Water Supply	P.Tot	P.3.U

A1.2 Product classification used for SUT/2003

Item code	Item Description	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
P.3.U	Unspecified Electricity and Water Supply	P.3	
P.3.1	Electricity	P.3	
P.3.2	Water	P.3	
P.4	Construction	P.Tot	
P.5	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant services	P.Tot	P.5.U
P.5.U	Unspecified Trade, Hotel and Restaurant products	P.5	
P.5.1	Trade	P.5	P.5.1.U
P.5.1.U	Unspecified Trade	P.5.1	
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	P.5.1	
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	P.5.1	
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	P.5.1	
P.5.2	Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	P.5	P.5.2.U
P.5.2.U	Unspecified Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	P.5.2	
P.5.2.1	Resorts and Safari Vessels	P.5.2	P.5.2.1.U
P.5.2.1.U	Unspecified Resorts and Safari Vessels	P.5.2.1	
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	P.5.2.1	
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	P.5.2.1	
P.5.2.2	Other hotel, restaurant and guesthouse services	P.5.2	P.5.2.2.U
P.5.2.2.U	Unspecified Other hotel, restaurant and guesthouse service	P.5.2.2	
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guesthouse services	P.5.2.2	
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurant services	P.5.2.2	
P.6	Transport and Communication services	P.Tot	P.6.U
P.6.U	Unspecified Transport and Communication services	P.6	
P.6.1	Transport services	P.6	P.6.1.U
P.6.1.U	Unspecified Transport services	P.6.1	
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	P.6.1	
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	P.6.1	
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	P.6.1	
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	P.6.1	
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	P.6	
P.7	Financial intermediation services	P.Tot	P.7.U
P.7.U	Unspecified Financial services	P.7	
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pensio funding	P.7	
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	P.7	
P.7.3	Insurance services	P.7	
P.8	Business and production services ex Financia Intermediation	P.Tot	P.8.U
P.8.U	Unspecified Business and production services ex Fin. Int.	P.8	
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	P.8	
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	P.8	
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	P.8	

A1.2 Product classification used for SUT/2003

Item code	Item Description	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	P.8	
P.9	Community, Social and Personal services	P.Tot	P.9.U
P.9.U	Unspecified Community, Social and Personal services	P.9	
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	P.9	
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	P.9	
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	P.9	
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	P.9	
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	P.9	
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	P.9	
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and bodies	P.9	
P.U	Unspecified products		

A1.3 Transaction classification used for SUT/2003

Item code	Item Description	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
U	Unspecified Transactions		
B	Balancing Items		B.U
B.U	Unspecified Balancing Items	B	
B.1g	Value added, gross/ Gross Domestic Product (2)	B	
B.1n	VALUE ADDED, NET/ NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (2)	B	
B.2g	Operating surplus, gross	B	
B.2n	OPERATING SURPLUS, NET	B	
B.3g	Mixed income, gross	B	
B.3n	MIXED INCOME, NET	B	
D	Distributive Transactions		D.U
D.U	Unspecified Distributive Transactions	D	
D.1	Compensation of Employees	D	D.1U
D.1U	Unspecified Compensation of Employees	D.1	
D.11	Wages and Salaries	D.1	
D.12	Employers Contributions	D.1	
D.2	Taxes on production and imports	D	D.2U
D.2U	Unspecified Taxes on Products	D.2	
D.21	Taxes on products (3)	D.2	
D.29	Other taxes on production	D.2	
D.3	Subsidies	D	D.3U
D.3U	Unspecified Subsidies	D.3	
D.31	Subsidies on products (3)	D.3	
D.39	Other subsidies on production	D.3	
K	Capital		K.U
K.U	Unspecified Capital Transactions	K	
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	K	
K.2	Acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets	K	
P	Productive transactions		P.U
P.U	Unspecified Productive Transactions	P	
P.1	Output (1)	P	
P.2	Intermediate consumption	P	
P.3	Final consumption expenditure	P	P.3U
P.3U	Unspecified Consumption expenditure	P.3	
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure	P.3	
P.32	Collective consumption expenditure	P.3	
P.5	Capital Formation	P	P.5U
P.5U	Unspecified Capital Formation	P.5	
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	P.5	
P.52	Changes in inventories	P.5	
P.53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	P.5	

P.6	Exports of goods and services	P
P.7	Imports of goods and services	P

APPENDIX II- SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 2003 (in Million Rufiyaa) AT PURCHASERS' PRICES

Maldivian Activity classification	Products	Total product supply at purchasers' price	Import Duties	A.A Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry	A.B Fishery	A.C Mining	A.D.01 Preparation of fish	A.D.02 Food products bakery products	A.D.03 Beverages	A.D.04 Tobacco products	A.D.05 Manufacture of textiles	A.D.06 Wearing Apparel
		1	2		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P.0.1.U	Unspecified Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	392.09	25.12	168.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	361.72	22.17	168.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	97.19	8.77	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.U	Unspecified Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.1	Chicken	58.86	6.80	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.2	Eggs	48.13	3.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	98.42	14.62	3.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.3	Forestry	6.24	0.91	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.U	Unspecified Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.1	Tuna	543.04	-	-	520.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	84.90	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.U	Unspecified mining products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.1	Sand	45.18	3.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.2	Coral	69.62	3.22	-	-	10.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.3	Other mining products	10.33	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.U	Unspecified Manufacturing products	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.00)	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.U	Unspecified fish prepared, canned, frozen and fish meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	181.72	0.48	-	-	-	172.25	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	333.68	-	-	-	-	329.38	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	185.33	0.14	-	-	-	177.15	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	24.24	-	-	-	-	23.92	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	9.24	0.11	-	-	-	3.96	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	51.17	4.49	-	-	-	14.56	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.U	Unspecified food products ex prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	202.02	14.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	64.28	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.3	Rice	69.81	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	42.68	4.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	78.20	5.35	-	-	-	-	19.20	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.6	Sugar	61.21	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	32.77	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	37.04	4.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	73.11	6.16	-	-	-	-	20.13	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.U	Unspecified beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	120.53	30.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	162.76	9.51	-	-	-	-	-	78.44	-	-	-
P.2.04	Tobacco products	161.14	68.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.U	Unspecified textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	281.39	5.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.30	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	721.35	16.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488.68
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	221.80	13.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	40.30	4.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	198.65	28.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	359.08	35.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.U	Unspecified pulp, paper etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	115.93	10.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	132.25	7.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	231.32	34.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	164.91	11.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	556.79	51.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.13	Ships	348.70	26.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.U	Unspecified other manufacturing products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	1,376.84	75.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	38.90	2.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	25.07	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	83.16	11.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	66.73	2.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	176.09	27.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	32.79	4.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	24.39	3.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	45.86	5.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	190.22	22.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.11	Metal products	181.56	27.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	962.95	108.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	285.90	52.82	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	218.44	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.U	Unspecified electricity and water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.1	Electricity	390.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.2	Water	98.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.4	Construction	1,825.38	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.U	Unspecified trade	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	82.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	232.04	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	0.04	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.U	Unspecified resorts and safari vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	4,773.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	263.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.U	Unspecified other hotel, restaurents and guesthouse services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guesthouse services	51.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurents services	1,322.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.3.U	Unspecified Hotel and restaurant services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.3.1	Hotel lodging services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.3.2	Restaurant and cafetaria services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.U	Unspecified transport services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	96.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	1,006.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	661.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	757.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	1,022.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.U	Unspecified financial services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pension fund	376.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	10.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	108.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.U	Unspecified business and production services ex financial intern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	613.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	1,286.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	269.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	342.90	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	0.06	-	-	-
P.9.U	Unspecified community, social and personal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	1,673.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	681.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	462.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	313.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	5.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	244.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.U	Product not defined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1 (at produce	Total output in producers' prices	29,835.36	841.12	343.11	520.71	10.44	723.65	40.04	78.57	-	3.30	488.68

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A.D.07	A.D.08	A.D.09	A.D.10	A.D.11	A.D.13	A.D.14	A.E.1	A.E.2	A.F	A.G.1	A.G.2	A.G.3
Manufacturing												
Wood and products of wood	Furniture	Paper, printing & Publishing	Soaps and Detergents	Cement Products	Ship-building and repair	Other manufacturing	Electricity Generation & Distribution	Collection, Purification & Distribution of Water	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Sale, repair and maintenance of vehicles
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.53	-	-	-
22.15	92.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	48.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	45.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	51.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	31.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1.45	-	-	-	15.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	136.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388.70	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	98.00	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,745.17	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.00)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.70	-	12.73	53.36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517.51	-
-	-	1.93	-	-	1.20	-	0.00	-	-	-	425.25	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.89	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	2.74	-	-	0.00	-	-	12.21	14.83	-	46.89	0.24
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47.16	92.80	59.99	-	45.51	52.48	185.32	388.70	111.29	1,812.73	-	1,009.06	53.60

A.H.1	A.H.2	A.I.1	A.I.2.1	A.I.2.2	A.I.3	A.I.4	A.I.5	A.J.1	A.J.2	A.J.3	A.J.4	A.J.6	A.K.1	A.K.2
Resorts and Safari Vessels	Other hotel, restaurant and guest-house services	Land Transport	Sea and coastal water transport	Inter-island water transport	Air Transport	Auxiliary Transport	Post and Telecommunication	Maldivian Monetary Authority	Deposit Banks and other banks	Nominal Banking Sector	Insurance and pension funding (excl. compulsory social insurance)	Other Financial Inter-mediation	Real Estate	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	37	38	39
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76.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.88
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218.07	-	-	5.33	-	-	4.61	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
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4,711.55	62.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
258.79	-	-	-	-	-	4.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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21.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
839.90	475.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	96.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
597.18	-	-	250.24	143.98	-	14.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	592.30	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.47	-	-	0.22	-	-	754.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6.95	952.83	-	2.48	-	-	-	-	-
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26.90	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	14.48	-	-	-
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70.38	-	-	10.22	-	-	88.11	-	-	1.02	-	-	-	433.11	-
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63.63	-	-	-	-	-	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.28
150.63	3.70	-	6.86	-	3.79	2.39	1.57	1.13	1.87	-	0.01	-	-	0.79
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303.28	-	-	-	-	-	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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94.76	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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7,436.57	542.10	96.32	272.87	143.98	596.09	1,019.43	954.41	51.16	330.89	-	14.49	6.01	1,720.06	97.95

Page 3 of 4

A.K.3	A.K.4	A.L	A.M	A.N	A.O								
Computer and related activities	Other Business activities not classified elsewhere	Public administration defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community social and personal services activities	Total Industry supplyat purchasers' prices	Imports of Services /	Imports of Goods (cif)	Imports: cif/fob adjustment	Retail Trade Margin	Wholesale Trade Margin	Transport margins	Total product supply at producer's price
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	168.71	-	169.31	-	24.18	4.77	-	363.14
-	-	-	-	-	-	168.31	-	139.37	-	27.54	4.33	-	329.85
-	-	-	-	-	-	2.42	-	70.55	-	14.36	1.08	-	81.74
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	46.22	-	5.12	0.70	-	53.04
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.12	-	5.65	0.56	-	41.92
-	-	-	-	-	-	3.64	-	77.75	-	1.14	1.27	-	96.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	5.14	-	-	0.18	-	6.06
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	520.71	-	-	-	15.42	6.91	-	520.71
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.92	-	1.66	1.09	-	82.14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.76	-	-	1.31	-	43.87
-	-	-	-	-	-	10.44	-	54.25	-	-	1.72	-	67.91
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.93	-	1.43	0.29	-	8.62
-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.00)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	172.25	-	3.37	-	3.33	2.30	-	176.10
-	-	-	-	-	-	329.38	-	-	-	-	4.29	-	329.38
-	-	-	-	-	-	177.15	-	0.91	-	4.80	2.32	-	178.20
-	-	-	-	-	-	23.92	-	0.00	-	-	0.31	-	23.92
-	-	-	-	-	-	3.96	-	0.72	-	4.39	0.06	-	4.79
-	-	-	-	-	-	14.56	-	30.43	-	1.04	0.65	-	49.48
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147.21	-	37.73	2.15	-	162.13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.70	-	9.77	0.71	-	53.79
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.64	-	15.45	0.71	-	53.65
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.54	-	5.88	0.48	-	36.32
-	-	-	-	-	-	19.20	-	36.67	-	16.16	0.81	-	61.23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.38	-	11.26	0.65	-	49.30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.78	-	6.23	0.35	-	26.19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.27	-	1.79	0.46	-	34.79
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-	-	-	-	-	-	78.44	-	63.61	-	9.18	2.01	-	151.56
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.79	-	22.94	1.81	-	136.39
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-	-	-	-	-	-	3.30	-	259.15	-	8.80	4.42	-	268.16
-	-	-	-	-	-	488.68	-	182.53	-	22.33	11.24	-	687.78
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203.17	-	1.55	3.57	-	216.68
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.25	-	6.66	0.55	-	33.09
-	-	-	-	-	-	32.54	-	131.32	-	0.24	5.66	-	192.75
-	-	-	-	-	-	114.94	-	182.57	-	17.86	7.72	-	333.50
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-	0.06	-	-	-	-	48.94	-	61.86	-	11.07	2.97	-	118.21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156.49	-	36.03	4.78	-	190.51
-	-	-	-	-	-	45.51	-	102.94	-	0.07	4.78	-	160.06
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478.55	-	15.31	11.19	-	530.29
-	-	-	-	-	-	51.27	-	261.15	-	2.47	7.13	-	339.10
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-	-	-	-	-	-	31.33	-	854.88	-	10.96	404.28	-	961.60
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	35.01	-	-	0.63	-	38.27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.14	-	2.04	0.37	-	22.65
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.42	-	2.87	2.33	-	77.96
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.93	-	9.74	1.44	-	55.56
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143.10	-	1.19	4.28	-	170.63
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.82	-	0.64	0.93	-	31.21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.23	-	0.71	0.69	-	23.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.75	-	-	1.33	-	44.53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162.18	-	-	5.52	-	184.70
-	-	-	-	-	-	16.92	-	131.29	-	1.42	4.85	-	175.28
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.93	-	814.62	-	19.59	19.50	-	923.86
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	214.29	-	12.82	5.65	-	267.43
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-	-	-	-	-	-	642.81	-	-	-	-	(568.80)	-	642.81
9.66	-	-	-	-	-	672.88	-	-	-	(440.85)	-	-	672.88
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-	-	-	-	-	-	594.90	163.82	-	(97.42)	-	-	-	661.30
-	-	-	-	-	-	757.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	757.84
2.19	-	-	-	-	-	964.45	57.95	-	-	-	-	-	1,022.40
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-	-	-	-	-	-	41.40	164.37	-	(97.42)	-	-	-	108.36
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-	-	-	0.80	-	-	613.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	613.16
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,286.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,286.95
-	-	-	-	-	-	183.22	86.53	-	-	-	-	-	269.75
49.65	36.56	-	3.25	3.08	0.02	342.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	342.90
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,673.16	-	-	-	1,673.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,673.16
-	-	-	497.73	-	-	497.73	184.19	-	-	-	-	-	681.92
-	-	-	-	300.42	-	300.42	161.66	-	-	-	-	-	462.08
-	-	-	-	-	9.06	313.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	313.95
-	-	-	-	-	5.73	5.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.73
-	-	-	0.20	-	147.52	244.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	244.01
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(584.52)	-	584.52	-	-	-	-
61.50	36.62	1,673.16	501.98	303.49	162.32	22,088.50	658.67	6,247.07	(0.00)	0.00	-	-	29,835.36

APPENDIX III- USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 2003 IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	Total product use at purchasers' price	Discrep-ancies	A.A.3 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry	A.B Fishery	A.C Mining	A.D.01 Preparation of fish	A.D.02 Food products bakery products	A.D.03 Beverages	A.D.04 Tobacco products	A.D.05 Manufacture of textiles
		1	2		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
P.0.1.U	Unspecified Agricuture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	392.09	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	361.72	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	97.19	-	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
P.0.2.U	Unspecified Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.1	Chicken	58.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.2	Eggs	48.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	98.42	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
P.0.3	Forestry	6.24	-	-	-	-	2.87	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.U	Unspecified Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.1	Tuna	543.04	-	-	-	-	215.44	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	84.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.U	Unspecified mining products	0.00	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.1	Sand	45.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.2	Coral	69.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.3	Other mining products	10.33	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-	-	-
P.2.U	Unspecified Manufacturing products	-	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.U	Unspecified fish prepared, canned, frozen and fish meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	181.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	333.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	185.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	24.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	9.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	51.17	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-
P.2.02.U	Unspecified food products ex prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	202.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	-	-	-
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	64.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.3	Rice	69.81	-	-	-	-	-	0.61	-	-	-
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	42.68	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	-	-	-
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	78.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.6	Sugar	61.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	-	-
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	32.77	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.01	-	-
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	37.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	73.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	4.22	-	-
P.2.03.U	Unspecified beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	120.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	162.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.04	Tobacco products	161.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.U	Unspecified textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	281.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	721.35	-	-	-	-	1.22	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	221.80	-	6.96	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	40.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	198.65	-	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	359.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.U	Unspecified pulp, paper etc.	0.00	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	115.93	-	-	-	-	0.47	0.23	0.01	-	-
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	132.25	-	-	-	-	5.34	-	0.24	-	-
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	231.32	-	1.23	-	0.00	0.81	0.34	0.00	-	0.01
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	164.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	556.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.13	Ships	348.70	-	-	8.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.U	Unspecified other manufacturing products	0.00	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	1,376.84	-	0.81	75.30	0.43	52.47	0.41	1.42	-	-
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	38.90	-	7.93	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	-
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	25.07	-	12.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	83.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	66.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	176.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	-	-
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	32.79	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	24.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	45.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	190.22	-	-	23.65	-	24.39	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.11	Metal products	181.56	-	2.24	-	0.44	0.01	3.10	1.42	-	0.01
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	962.95	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.05	1.42	-	-
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	285.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	218.44	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.04	-	0.02
P.3.U	Unspecified electricity and water supply	0.00	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.1	Electricity	390.06	-	0.00	-	-	0.75	5.62	2.08	-	0.40
P.3.2	Water	98.23	-	-	-	-	0.81	0.42	0.05	-	-
P.4	Construction	1,825.38	-	-	-	0.00	0.25	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.U	Unspecified trade	-	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	82.97	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	232.04	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.U	Unspecified resorts and safari vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	4,773.74	-	-	-	-	2.21	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	263.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.U	Unspecified other hotel, restaurents and guesthouse services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	51.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	-
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurant Services	1,322.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.3.U	Unspecified Hotel and restaurant services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.3.1	Hotel lodging services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.3.2	Restaurant and cafetaria services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.U	Unspecified transport services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	96.32	-	0.14	-	1.17	1.89	0.61	1.19	-	0.60
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	1,006.07	-	0.44	-	0.01	17.28	6.99	0.03	-	1.39
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	661.30	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	757.84	-	-	-	-	3.85	-	-	-	-
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	1,022.40	-	0.95	-	-	2.85	2.20	2.42	-	-
P.7.U	Unspecified financial services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pension funding	376.55	-	-	-	-	4.45	-	0.10	-	-
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	10.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	108.36	-	-	-	-	1.86	-	0.13	-	-
P.8.U	Unspecified business and production services ex financial intermed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	613.16	-	-	-	-	0.50	2.66	1.51	-	0.12
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	1,286.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	269.75	-	-	-	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.03
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	342.90	-	-	-	-	10.98	3.17	17.72	-	-
P.9.U	Unspecified community, social and personal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	1,673.16	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.34	-	-	0.01
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	681.92	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	-	-	-
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	462.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	313.95	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	-
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	5.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	244.01	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.U	Product not defined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2	Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices	29,835.36	(0.00)	36.78	107.80	2.26	353.47	28.86	42.96	0.00	2.64
B.1,g	Total Gross Value added/GDP	2,162.65	-	306.32	412.91	8.17	370.18	11.18	35.61	-	0.67
D.1	Compensation of employees			96.77	-	4.72	66.17	7.53	8.62	-	0.26
D.1,r	Compensation of employees, Maldivians			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.1,n	Compensation of employees, expatriates			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.29	Taxes on production			-	-	-	0.65	-	-	-	-
D.21	Taxes on products			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.3	Subsidies			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2,n	Operating surplus (net)			209.55	367.35	3.45	270.50	3.27	20.43	- 0.41	
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital			-	45.55	-	32.85	0.38	6.56	-	-
P.1 (producers'	Total output in producers' prices			343.11	520.71	10.44	723.65	40.04	78.57	-	3.30

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A.D.06	A.D.07	A.D.08	A.D.09	A.D.10	A.D.11	A.D.13	A.D.14	A.E.1	A.E.2	A.F	A.G.1	A.G.2	A.G.3
Manufacturing								Electricity Generation & Distribution	Collection, Purification & Distribution of Water	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Sale, repair amd maintenance of vehicles
Wearing Apparel	Wood and products of wood	Furniture	Paper, printing & Publishing	Soaps and Detergents	Cement Products	Ship-building and repair	Other manufacturing						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	4.73	-	-	-	-	27.20	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.89	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.49	-	-	0.07
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.45	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
229.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
90.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11
-	1.60	-	-	-	-	5.91	0.21	-	-	41.89	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.77	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	0.02	-	1.78	-	-	0.06	0.13	-	-	2.47	-	3.33	-
-	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.01	0.08	0.04	-	0.03	-	10.65	-
-	0.25	-	0.08	-	0.53	0.06	0.22	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.04
-	-	-	-	-	5.26	-	0.25	-	-	158.56	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	1.05	-	28.11	-	-	-
-	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.20	0.80	0.75	- -	0.11	0.44	30.20	207.74	1.58	28.69 -	17.18	2.78		
-	-	-	7.96	-	-	-	-	-	1.05	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.53	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	0.53	50.55	-	-	0.14
-	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.89	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.78	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.68	-	-	-
-	0.17	-	0.87	-	-	-	10.10	-	-	82.37	-	-	-
0.10	3.37	19.18	0.05	-	0.22	0.46	3.40	0.43	0.58	19.10 - -	7.87		
-	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.38	0.03	-	-	14.46	-	-	0.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	-	-	20.72	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.99	2.06	8.81	4.47	-	0.12	3.31	8.91	0.26	8.24	16.84 -	20.96	8.21	
0.01	0.02	9.13	0.06	-	0.08	-	0.03	-	-	4.67	-	10.98	0.31
-	0.14	-	6.72	-	-	0.14	0.04	-	-	93.36	-	-	0.01
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.70	-	12.26	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	73.94	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00	1.95	2.86	1.30	-	1.51	1.57	2.01	0.11 -	15.58 -	23.92	0.04		
0.09	5.46	6.06	1.56	-	10.51	1.92	4.67	0.01 -	63.12 -	42.03	1.55		
0.17	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	33.24	-	12.59	-
-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	33.78	-
6.34	6.27	6.15	1.52	-	0.15	1.07	9.49	2.49 -	49.89 -	120.16	5.40		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.09	-	-	0.84	-	-	0.31	0.16	0.00	-	11.16	-	48.34	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.06	0.01	-	1.74	-	5.78	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.34	5.97	11.02	8.05	-	2.30	17.86	24.80	-	-	19.80	-	61.93	8.88
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.08	-	-	91.40	-	4.36	0.00
11.06	5.51	-	3.65	-	14.27	2.88	8.78	13.58	8.18	11.21	-	17.84	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.19	0.12	-	0.24	-	-	0.48	0.29	-	-	5.43	-	14.89	0.01
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	4.73	-	15.38	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	3.05	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	6.06	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.24	-	9.25	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
350.50	36.27	63.97	39.78	0.00	39.93	37.20	105.29	225.82	20.16	1,102.79	0.00	570.14	35.80

138.18	10.89	28.82	20.22	-	5.58	15.28	80.03	162.88	91.13	709.95 -	438.92	17.80	
99.53	7.15	26.47	8.25	-	2.80	6.91	31.93	19.56	11.31	460.19 -	149.84	11.66	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-
-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	-	-	-	-
23.41	3.59	2.35	8.03	-	(2.17)	6.87	44.19	94.07	60.28	207.31	-	214.22	6.14
15.24	0.15	-	3.75	-	4.94	1.50	3.92	49.25	20.68	42.45	-	74.79	-
488.68	47.16	92.80	59.99	-	45.51	52.48	185.32	388.70	111.29	1,812.73 -	1,009.06	53.60	

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A.H.1	A.H.2	A.I.1	A.I.2.1	A.I.2.2	A.I.3	A.I.4	A.I.5	A.J.1	A.J.2	A.J.3	A.J.4	A.J.6	A.K.1	A.K.2
Resorts and Safari Vessels	Other hotel, restaurant and guesthouse services	Land Transport	Sea and coastal water transport	Inter-island water transport	Air Transport	Auxilliary Transport	Post and Telecommunication	Maldivian Monetary Authority	Deposit Banks and other banks	Nominal Banking Sector	Insurance and pension funding (excl. compulsary social insurance)	Other Financial Intermediation	Real Estate	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	37	38	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232.49	7.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
128.93	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.11	7.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.92	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.15	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81.36	11.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.25	40.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.22	7.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	11.25	-
1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	4.17	-
1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	1.08	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.58	4.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.41	3.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.07	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.20	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.92	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.19	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.21	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86.15	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.63
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114.32	4.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141.36	16.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74.24	0.20	-	-	-	0.33	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107.27	5.19	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131.33	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	13.92	0.28
130.89	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.51	1.27	-	0.39	0.08	2.79	0.67	0.00	-	0.21	-	0.07	-	-	-
24.48	0.13	-	0.17	-	4.33	0.42	-	3.97	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00
43.96	0.12	-	-	-	-	4.46	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-
16.82	-	-	-	0.03	6.24	0.50	32.70	-	-	-	-	0.03	8.53	0.35
0.01	-	-	18.87	12.02	-	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
189.88	28.57	13.77	50.88	33.56	111.50	4.57	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	1.05	1.11
10.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	5.27	-
20.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99.22	-	-	-	-	11.37	-	-	-	2.55	-	-	-	-	-
14.05	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.70	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	10.53	-
2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	4.05	-
21.16	-	-	-	7.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	19.45	-
55.43	16.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	11.37	0.66
37.33	-	0.40	1.89	-	13.41	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	4.57	-
0.31	-	-	7.20	-	19.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80.27	-	-	-	-	2.02	2.10	-	-	4.37	-	-	0.04	-	0.51
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.51	18.00	-	0.16	0.30	4.22	5.92	15.04	-	4.90	-	0.38	0.00	0.34	3.73
0.46	9.93	-	0.45	0.04	0.01	0.76	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.55	-		
0.00	0.07	-	0.52	0.04	2.45	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	2.32	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.61	-	2.42	1.66	-	34.43	4.37	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1.03	-	-	-	-	5.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00	3.51	-	4.58	-	4.60	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00	-	-	-	-	14.96	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.18	9.68	-	0.59	-	0.04	1.28	0.05	-	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	0.01
508.45	8.25	-	0.59	0.06	0.23	80.43	-	0.69	-	0.21	0.00	3.10	1.87	
74.54	0.06	-	2.34	-	5.59	0.95	-	-	0.18	-	0.00	-	-	0.04
15.00	-	-	42.68	5.40	17.13	237.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120.32	64.43	-	32.26	0.50	53.85	10.68	87.95	3.12	18.03	-	0.00	0.57	1.64	2.77
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41.06	2.22	-	8.49	0.15	1.56	0.61	-	0.00	0.97	255.13	0.11	0.00	0.65	-
10.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82.13	0.03	-	5.09	0.12	2.08	0.02	7.65	-	0.81	-	0.00	0.29	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61.28	47.13	-	1.18	-	5.67	7.99	2.19	1.40	5.94	-	0.54	-	-	14.17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.24	0.13	18.48	1.54	5.90	93.63	0.63	20.41	-	0.62	-	0.06	0.02	-	-
45.23	10.80	3.84	12.98	0.11	17.51	8.11	12.80	1.71	11.38	-	1.74	0.19	1.00	0.01
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.33	5.05	-	0.20	0.14	-	0.71	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.38
1.45	0.04	-	0.78	0.30	1.71	0.07	6.40	-	-	0.00	0.00	-		
0.00	0.03	-	0.55	-	0.37	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.48	-	-	0.14	0.04	0.05	0.06	6.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.00	1.29	-	-	0.01	1.04	0.20	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,333.06	352.25	38.92	196.19	66.28	437.51	376.15	192.18	10.21	50.67	255.13	3.14	1.26	105.70	26.51
4,103.51	189.85	57.39	76.68	77.70	158.58	643.28	762.23	40.95	280.2 (22 55.13)		11.35	4.75	1,614.36	71.43
1,003.38	144.58	-	33.09	50.25	80.33	148.21	42.12	5.50	34.99	-	1.24	1.49	-	30.39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.40	3.62	1.16	-	8.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
364.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,719.13	41.65	56.24	29.16	5.68	57.89	404.76	566.55	35.45	229.3 (02 55.13)		9.84	3.17	1,592.70	39.14
636.38	-	-	14.43	12.95	20.36	90.31	153.56	-	15.93	-	0.26	0.09	21.66	1.90
7,436.57	542.10	96.32	272.87	143.98	596.09	1,019.43	954.41	51.16	330.89	-	14.49	6.01	1,720.06	97.95

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A.K.3	A.K.4	A.L	A.M	A.N	A.O							
Computer and related activities	Other Business activities not classified elswhere	Public administration defense	Education	Health and social work	Other community social and personal services activities	Total Industry use at purchasers' price	Exports		Final Consumption Expenditures (purchasers' price)		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Inventories
							Services	Goods	Households	General Government		
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	240.40	-	-	151.69	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	131.04	-	-	230.67	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	25.90	-	-	71.29	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	30.04	-	-	28.83	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	19.23	-	-	28.90	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	92.87	-	-	5.55	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6.22	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	284.25	-	183.75	75.04	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	14.03	-	46.79	24.08	-	-	0.01
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	45.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	69.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3.38	-	-	6.95	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.27	-	169.09	26.62	-	-	(21.25)
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	353.47	0.48	-	-	(20.29)
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	164.30	26.22	-	-	(5.23)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.98	0.04	-	-	11.22
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	19.72	-	-	(10.48)
-	-	-	-	-	-	36.72	-	48.17	4.00	-	-	(37.71)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	38.77	-	-	163.25	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	22.54	-	-	41.73	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1.86	-	-	67.95	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	18.49	-	-	24.19	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	8.52	-	-	69.68	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	11.09	-	-	50.12	-	-	-
0.03	-	-	-	-	-	5.42	-	-	27.35	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	28.60	-	-	7.33	-	-	1.11
-	-	-	-	-	0.02	95.51	-	0.00	36.68	-	-	(59.08)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	120.53	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	0.00	157.93	-	-	4.81	-	-	0.02
-	-	-	-	-	-	58.67	-	-	102.47	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	250.65	-	-	30.59	-	-	0.14
0.19	-	6.79	0.97	1.49	0.23	85.93	-	462.44	173.48	-	-	(0.50)
-	-	3.32	0.40	0.12	0.17	214.16	-	-	7.56	-	-	0.08
-	-	-	-	-	-	11.33	-	-	28.97	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	0.00	-	196.62	-	-	1.17	-	-	0.86
-	-	0.73	0.31	0.31	0.08	148.13	-	-	87.57	-	118.70	4.68
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.15	-	14.93	5.57	2.61	1.13	88.87	-	-	28.04	-	-	(0.98)
0.43	0.35	20.81	4.96	0.87	0.49	78.48	-	-	53.86	-	-	(0.08)
0.14	-	1.86	0.90	0.40	0.20	55.73	-	0.10	175.40	-	-	0.09
-	-	-	-	-	-	164.87	-	-	0.32	-	-	(0.29)
-	-	8.35	0.79	0.63	0.71	105.01	-	-	74.51	-	380.44	(3.16)
-	-	-	-	0.00	-	41.72	-	-	11.37	-	296.65	(1.04)
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.03	0.00	16.85	0.14	1.23	3.27	877.73	- 434.34		53.33 - -	11.44		
-	-	-	-	-	-	28.25	-	-	10.65	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	15.12	-	-	9.95	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	69.19	-	-	13.97	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	20.17	-	-	47.39	-	-	(0.83)
0.27	-	-	-	-	-	171.37	-	-	5.77	-	-	(1.05)
-	-	-	-	-	-	29.56	-	-	3.13	-	-	0.10
-	-	-	-	-	-	20.90	-	-	3.43	-	-	0.06
-	-	-	-	-	-	45.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	189.71	-	-	-	-	-	0.51
-	1.55	-	2.28	0.86	0.25	150.70	-	-	6.92	-	23.94	-
0.23	- 0.13	0.21	0.07	0.06	75.21 -		0.30	95.36 -	782.45	9.64		
0.15	-	-	-	-	-	27.20	-	-	62.38	-	195.94	0.39
0.31	-	35.99	7.90	4.28	6.52	166.00	-	4.31	48.13	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.25	1.68	56.43	9.71	7.51	4.33	230.42	-	-	159.64	-	-	-
0.10	-	12.49	1.79	2.88	3.62	59.66	-	-	38.58	-	-	-
0.08	-	-	1.01	0.01	0.21	107.44	-	-	48.29	6.94	1,657.47	5.24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.00	-	5.58	0.07	0.49	0.11	82.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6.77	218.98	-	6.29	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	0.10	2.32	4,745.69	-	25.73	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254.24	-	9.51	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	7.79	0.74	0.13	1.20	22.92	3.34	-	25.69	-	-	-
-	-	58.48	0.39	0.13	0.17	74.13	1,234.01	-	14.51	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.06	0.00	0.04	0.21	0.13	0.59	69.35	- -	26.96 -	- -			
2.95	0.04	22.45	5.45	2.16	1.24	801.28	167.52	-	37.27	-	-	-
0.04	0.22	23.44	8.55	2.75	0.64	165.89	444.51	-	50.89	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	355.18	375.47	-	-	27.19	-	-
0.24	4.41	52.85	15.19	5.77	5.77	697.69	167.90	-	156.81	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.04	0.02	-	-	0.07	0.02	376.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	10.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	0.02	0.04	107.91	-	-	0.45	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.18	3.10	21.48	15.34	18.82	1.94	385.13	-	-	228.03	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,286.95	-	-	-
-	-	0.38	0.13	0.01	0.56	265.90	-	-	3.85	-	-	-
1.97	3.48	65.74	4.20	5.22	4.05	340.90	-	-	1.99	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.05	0.26	20.46	8.36	2.06	1.77	80.80	-	-	3.39	1,588.96	-	-
-	-	131.42	8.29	0.15	1.52	173.67	-	-	103.02	405.24	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1.50	5.58	-	-	251.48	205.01	-	-
-	-	6.63	0.44	0.22	1.43	60.19	242.84	-	10.92	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	5.72	-	-	-
-	-	16.33	2.10	66.49	1.28	106.42	-	-	23.62	113.96	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.90	15.12	611.73	106.39	127.92	45.21	9,565.84	7,854.50	1,880.02	4,848.50	2,347.30	3,455.58	-116.38

49.60	21.49	1,061.43	395.60	175.58	117.11	12,522.66
1.52	8.82	512.62	373.72	147.04	86.20	3,725.15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	374.21
-	-	-	-	-	0.00	364.41
-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14
47.68	12.38	9.59	12.88	18.37	14.63	7,740.32
0.40	0.30	539.22	9.00	10.17	16.28	1,845.19
61.50	36.62	1,673.16	501.98	303.49	162.32	22,088.50

APPENDIX IV- CROSS-CLASSIFICATION TABLE OF INDUSTRIES AND SECTORS ,MALDIVES , 2003

Activity	A Agriculture	B Fisheries	C Mining	D Manufacturing	E Electricity and water supply	F Construction	G Trade, repair and maintenance	H Resorts, hotels and restaurants	I Transport and communications	J Financial Intermediation services	K Real estate and business services	L Public administration and defence	M Educatio	N Health and social services	O Other Services	Total
Non-Financial Corporations																
Output in producers' prices	327	-	-	1,246	485	1,762	720	7,341	2,826	-	45	-	38	37	-	14,829
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	51	-	-	792	240	1,047	234	3,882	1,322	-	20	-	5	20	-	7,614
Gross Value added/GDP	276	-	-	454	245	715	486	3,459	1,504	-	25	-	33	17	-	7,215
Financial Corporations																
Output in producers' prices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	-	-	-	-	-	401
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	-	-	-	-	-	313
Gross Value added/GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	89
Government																
Output in producers' prices	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	29	-	-	1,673	410	241	126	2,490
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	9	-	-	621	79	107	40	861
Gross Value added/GDP	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	20	-	-	1,052	331	134	86	1,629
Households (including NPISH)																
Output in producers' prices	16	521	10	564	14	33	341	611	227	1	1,837	-	54	25	36	4,293
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	(14)	108	2	139	5	(103)	(1,112)	(591)	(87)	4	136	(10)	21	0	5	(1,496)
Gross Value added/GDP	30	413	9	425	9	136	1,453	1,203	315	(3)	1,701	10	34	25	31	5,790
Total																
Output in producers' prices	343	521	10	1,810	500	1,806	1,062	7,953	3,083	403	1,882	1,673	502	303	162	22,013
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	37	108	2	931	245	948	(878)	3,291	1,244	317	157	612	105	128	45	7,291
Gross Value added/GDP	306	413	9	879	255	858	1,940	4,662	1,839	85	1,726	1,061	397	176	117	14,722

CROSS-CLASSIFICATION TABLE OF INDUSTRIES AND SECTORS ,MALDIVES , 2003

Activity	A Agriculture	B Fisheries	C Mining	D Manufacturing	E Electricity and water supply	F Construction	G Trade, repair and maintenance	H Resorts, hotels and restaurants	I Transport and communications	J Financial Intermediation services	K Real estate and business services	L Public administration and defence	M Educatio	N Health and social services	O Other Services	Total
Non-Financial Corporations																
Compensation of employees	96	-	-	154	30	453	116	1,007	283	-	11	-	24	10	-	2,183
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	1	1	-	0	728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	730
Operating surplus (net)	180	-	-	179	147	261	321	1,052	918	-	12	-	-	4	-	3,073
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	69	70	35	50	636	279	-	3	-	1	3	-	1,145
Operating surplus (gross)	180	-	-	248	217	296	370	1,689	1,196	-	14	-	1	7	-	4,218
Total employment	*-*	*-*	*-*	*4,420*	*833*	*11,408*	*9,322*	*17,098*	*2,802*	*-*	*117*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	46,000
Total locals employe d	*-*	*-*	*-*	*1,884*	*827*	*4,906*	*8,284*	*9,640*	*2,060*	*-*	*62*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	27,664
Total Expatriates	*-*	*-*	*-*	*2,536*	*6*	*6,502*	*1,037*	*7,458*	*24*	*-*	*55*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	17,618
Financial Corporations																
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	43
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating surplus (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	29
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Operating surplus (gross)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	45
Total employment	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*575*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	575
Total locals employe d	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*554*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	554
Total Expatriates	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*21*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	21
Government																
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	20	-	-	513	323	126	72	1,061
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating surplus (net)	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	539	8	7	14	568
Operating surplus (gross)	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	(0)	-	-	539	8	7	14	568
Total employment	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*30*	*-*	*-*	*539*	*8*	*7*	*29*	613
Total locals employe d	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*30*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*15*	45
Total Expatriates	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*539*	*8*	*7*	*14*	568

CROSS-CLASSIFICATION TABLE OF INDUSTRIES AND SECTORS ,MALDIVES , 2003

Activity	A Agriculture	B Fisheries	C Mining	D Manufacturing	E Electricity and water supply	F Construction	G Trade, repair and maintenance	H Resorts, hotels and restaurants	I Transport and communications	J Financial Intermediation services	K Real estate and business services	L Public administration and defence	M Educatio	N Health and social services	O Other Services	Total
Households (including NPISH)																
Compensation of employees	1	-	5	111	1	-	46	141	50	-	30	-	28	11	14	438
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	0	10
Operating surplus (net)	29	367	4	311	4	128	1,383	661	86	(0)	1,630	10	6	5	15	4,638
Consumption of fixed capital	-	46	-	-	-	8	25	-	13	-	22	-	-	-	3	116
Operating surplus (gross)	29	413	4	311	4	136	1,408	661	99	(0)	1,652	10	6	5	18	4,754
Total employment	*687*	*-*	*235*	*5,394*	*73*	*6,072*	*29,215*	*5,459*	*-*	*-*	*1,526*	*-*	*2,210*	*368*	*240*	51,479
Total locals employe d	*657*	*-*	*232*	*3,616*	*73*	*4,781*	*25,632*	*3,445*	*-*	*-*	*1,307*	*-*	*1,924*	*291*	*119*	42,077
Total Expatriates	*30*	*-*	*3*	*1,778*	*-*	*1,291*	*3,583*	*2,015*	*-*	*-*	*219*	*-*	*286*	*78*	*120*	9,402
Total																
Compensation of employees	97	-	5	266	31	460	161	1,148	354	43	41	513	374	147	86	3,725
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	1	1	-	0	728	10	-	-	-	-	-	0	740
Operating surplus (net)	210	367	4	489	151	390	1,704	1,713	1,004	29	1,642	10	6	9	15	7,740
Consumption of fixed capital	-	46	-	69	70	42	75	636	292	16	24	539	9	10	16	1,845
Operating surplus (gross)	210	413	4	559	221	432	1,778	2,349	1,295	45	1,666	549	15	19	31	9,586
Total employment	*687*	*-*	*235*	*9,814*	*906*	*17,481*	*38,536*	*22,557*	*2,832*	*575*	*1,643*	*539*	*2,218*	*376*	*268*	98,668
Total locals employe d	*657*	*-*	*232*	*5,500*	*900*	*9,688*	*33,916*	*13,085*	*2,090*	*554*	*1,369*	*-*	*1,924*	*291*	*134*	70,340
Total Expatriates	*30*	*-*	*3*	*4,314*	*6*	*7,793*	*4,620*	*9,473*	*24*	*21*	*274*	*539*	*294*	*85*	*134*	27,609

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