Ministry of Planning and National Development

Male', Republic of Maldives

Maldives

Supply and Use Tables

for the Year 1997

2.2.3 Lay-out of the Supply and Use Framework and SNA codes

SUPPLY TABLE

			INDUSTRIES/ Activities (n) A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P				
PRODUCTS (m)	Total supply (purchasers' prices) TotSup		Based on the work of Ms. Aishath Hassan and W.A. van den Andel in close collaboration with Mrs. Aishath Shahuda and the staff of the Economic Statistics Section P.1	Imports (cif) P.7	cif/fob adjust-ment CIF/FOB	Import duties D2.Im	Trade and transport margins TTM
			Total industry output (producer's prices) P.1/s				

USE TABLE

			INDUSTRIES / Activities (n)	<---------- Final demand ---------->		
PRODUCTS (m)	Product balance Δ P = TotSup - TotUse	Total use (purcha-sers' prices) TotUse	Prepared for the Ministry of Planning and National Development, Malé, Maldives by the Asian Development Bank under TA No. 2988-MLD P.2	Exports (fob) P.6	Final consumption expenditure (purchasers' prices) P.3	Gross capital formation (purchasers' prices) P.5
			Compensation of Employees D.1			
			Net Taxes on Products D.2-D.3			
			Consumption of fixed capital K.1			
			Operating Surplus/Mixed income B.2			
			Value Added - net (producers' prices) B.1			
			Total industry Input (purchasers' prices) P.1/u = P.2 + B.1			
			Industry balances Δ I = (P.1/s - P.1/u)			

By **definition**, the Product and Industry Balances should be **ZERO**

Executive Summary

This report describes the methodology used in the preparation of the Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 1997, along with a presentation of the main results. The production of the 1997 SUT marked an important milestone in the development of economic statistics in the country. Never before in the Maldives has so much economic data been collected, compiled, processed and analysed. All this information has furthermore been placed in the consistent and comprehensive framework of a supply and use table, thereby providing new insights into the economic structure of the country.

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 surveys were conducted for the first time and respondents were not used to keep 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.

The SUT for 1997 presented in this report gives a fair description of the economic structure prevailing in the Maldives, even though further improvements are possible with the advent of new data series. The main characteristics of the economy may be summarised as follows.

Item	Value (Rf'million)	Share (%)
Household consumption	**3,823**	**0.504**
Government consumption	**1,002**	**0.132**
Gross fixed capital formation	**2,360**	**0.311**
Changes in Inventories	**19**	**0.002**
Export of goods	**1,336**	**0.176**
Export of services	**4,330**	**0.571**
Import of goods	**4,240**	**0.559**
Import of services	**1,051**	**0.139**
Total GDP by expenditure approach	**7,580**	**1.000**
GDP at producers' price	**7,031**	
Import duties	**549**	
Total GDP by Production approach	**7,580**	

Given the 1997 population of Maldives of nearly 259 thousand, this represents a per-capita GDP of more than Rf. 29,000 (nearly US$ 2,500) and household consumption expenditures of nearly Rf. 15,000 per person. It may also be observed that external trade is extremely important as it accounts for nearly 145% of GDP. A summary of the SUT results is given on the following page.

SUPPLY AND USE TABLES FOR MALDIVES, 1997 - AGGREGATED by Industry and Product

Supply table

Products	Total product supply at purchas-ers' prices	Import Duties	A Agri-culture	B Fisher-ies	C Mining	D Manu-fac-turing	E Electr-icity and water supply	F Con-struc-tion	G Trade, repair and mainte-nance	H Resorts, hotels and restau-rants	I Trans-port and commu-nications	J Financial interme-diation services	K Real estate and business services	L Public admini-stration and defence	M Edu-cation	N Health and social services	O Other services	Total Industry supply at purchas-ers' prices	Imports			Retail Trade Margin	Whole-sale Trade Margin	Trans-port margins
																			Services	Goods cif	cif/fob adjust-ment			
Agricultural and fishery products	1,140.0	53.4	137.9	409.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	547.8	-	379.2	-	109.8	37.9	11.8
Mining products	125.8	5.2	-	-	46.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.4	-	64.8	-	3.9	4.2	1.4
Manufactured products	6,647.4	490.5	-	-	-	1,141.4	-	-	5.1	221.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,368.2	-	3,795.6	-	533.1	392.0	68.0
Electricity and water	300.0	-	-	-	-	-	300.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction products	1,477.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,329.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,330.5	147.1	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and repair services	3,722.3	-	-	-	-	6.1	6.2	44.4	1,058.4	3,276.0	78.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,470.0	333.2	-	-	(646.9)	(434.1)	-
Resort, hotel and restaurant services	2,218.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	11.7	3.0	421.1	1,744.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,180.4	543.1	-	(424.0)	-	-	(81.2)
Financial services	307.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274.1	-	-	-	-	-	274.1	70.0	-	(36.9)	-	-	-
Real estate and business services	1,495.8	-	-	-	-	11.7	0.7	14.5	27.4	159.8	69.8	-	941.2	-	0.2	-	-	1,225.3	270.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	1,647.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	242.5	-	-	-	835.0	181.0	101.5	138.8	1,499.5	147.6	-	-	-	-	-
C.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(460.8)	-	460.8	-	-	-
Total output in producers' prices	19,081.4	549.1	137.9	409.8	46.4	1,159.3	307.6	1,400.3	1,094.7	4,321.0	1,893.2	274.1	941.2	835.0	181.2	101.5	138.8	13,242.1	1,050.7	4,239.6	-	-	-	-

Use table

Products	Total product use at purchas-ers' price		A Agri-culture	B Fisher-ies	C Mining	D Manu-fac-turing	E Electr-icity and water supply	F Con-struc-tion	G Trade, repair and mainte-nance	H Resorts, hotels and restau-rants	I Trans-port and commu-nications	J Financial interme-diation services	K Real estate and business services	L Public admini-stration and defence	M Edu-cation	N Health and social services	O Other services	Total Industry use at purchas-ers' prices	Exports		Final Consumption Expenditures		Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Change in Inven-tories
																			Services	Goods	House-holds	General Govern-ment		
Agricultural and fishery products	1,140.0		0.0	-	-	142.9	-	0.5	15.1	351.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	509.8	-	187.4	442.8	-	-	-
Mining products	125.8		-	-	-	2.2	-	100.4	-	0.8	-	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	110.2	-	-	15.6	-	-	-
Manufactured products	6,647.4		4.7	109.9	1.7	279.6	96.5	766.2	143.7	924.0	390.3	1.9	60.5	64.9	7.6	27.9	9.1	2,888.4	-	1,148.4	1,633.1	-	959.0	18.6
Electricity and water	300.0		0.0	0.8	-	15.0	12.2	15.1	18.5	40.1	11.6	3.3	12.2	26.1	17.6	7.8	9.7	190.1	-	-	110.0	-	-	-
Construction products	1,477.7		-	-	0.3	5.3	-	6.4	1.2	3.1	5.9	-	1.9	26.4	9.0	3.8	3.6	66.7	-	-	10.0	-	1,401.0	-
Trade and repair services	3,722.3		-	-	-	0.5	-	32.1	3.6	117.1	97.8	0.0	0.8	77.9	1.0	4.1	6.0	340.8	2,944.7	-	436.7	-	-	-
Resort, hotel and restaurant services	2,218.3		3.1	16.5	6.3	103.2	1.1	35.1	147.4	330.9	234.5	11.2	37.1	114.0	13.5	8.2	6.2	1,068.1	949.0	-	188.1	13.2	-	-
Financial services	307.2		-	-	-	12.9	0.2	4.3	8.6	39.4	38.0	167.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	270.9	-	-	36.4	-	-	-
Real estate and business services	1,495.8		1.4	0.5	-	53.0	9.6	40.0	65.5	58.1	324.3	9.9	20.6	41.3	9.5	10.6	8.4	652.6	160.1	-	683.1	-	-	-
Other services	1,647.1		-	-	-	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.4	58.2	19.4	-	0.0	29.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	114.1	276.5	-	267.3	989.2	-	-
Total intermediate use in purchasers'	19,081.4		9.1	127.7	8.2	616.3	121.1	1,001.0	404.0	1,922.9	1,121.9	193.3	140.2	379.5	58.2	64.7	43.3	6,211.5	4,330.3	1,335.8	3,822.9	1,002.4	2,359.9	18.6
Total Gross Value added/GDP			*128.8*	*282.2*	*38.2*	*542.9*	*186.5*	*399.3*	*690.7*	*2,398.1*	*771.3*	*80.8*	*801.0*	*455.5*	*123.0*	*36.7*	*95.6*	*7,030.6*						
Compensation of employees			-	109.6	10.5	145.5	27.5	105.8	86.6	535.6	264.8	20.5	33.7	397.7	118.5	36.8	70.1	1,963.2						
Taxes on production			-	-	-	5.1	-	0.9	0.9	235.8	37.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	280.3						
Operating surplus (net)			83.6	172.6	27.6	329.0	115.8	264.9	584.3	1,174.1	306.6	54.8	767.2	-	3.4	(1.2)	15.8	3,898.5						
Consumption of fixed capital			-	-	-	63.3	43.2	27.7	18.9	452.6	162.4	5.4	-	57.8	1.1	1.1	9.7	843.4						
Total output in producers' prices			137.9	409.8	46.4	1,159.3	307.6	1,400.3	1,094.7	4,321.0	1,893.2	274.1	941.2	835.0	181.2	101.5	138.8	13,242.1						

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BOP	Balance Of Payments
CCIS	Cross Classification Table of Industries and Sectors =
CCT	Cross Classification Table (CCT) of Industries and Sectors
cif	Cost, Insurance, Freight (valuation of imports)
CMA	Central Monetary Authorities
COFOG	Classification Of Functions Of Government (UN)
CPC	Central Product Classification (UN)
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DIR	Department of Inland Revenue
fob	Free On Board (valuation of exports)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HS	Harmonised System (Customs commodity classification)
IEA	Integrated Economic Accounts
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (UN)
LES	Large Establishment Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MAA	Maldives Airports Company Ltd. (formerly Maldives Airport Authority)
MCA	Maldives Customs Authority
MA	Maldives Monetary Authority
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
OCI	Other Credit Institutions
OMI	Other Monetary Institutions
SES	Small Establishment Survey
SNA	(United Nations) System of National Accounts SNA 1993: System of National Accounts 1993 (Revision 2 of the SNA)
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
UN-SNA	United Nations System of National Accounts (see SNA)
VPA	Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment (1997/98)

CHAPTER 1. TOOLS AND CONCEPTS

1.This Document describes the compilation of Supply and Use Tables (SUT) for 1997 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 1997 for the Maldives.

2.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 1997 SUT and Input-Output Tables for the Maldives.

General notes

3.Industries are referred to by means of the activity classification applied in the Supply and Use Tables 1997. This classification scheme 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, viz. to refer to industries as well as components of final demand and international trade.

4.It may be noted that the commodity breakdown of intermediate consumption of industries, and to a lesser extent that of production, is often rather weak. 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 extra information contained in the notes to the annual accounts for public corporation.

1.1 Broad outline of the compilation process.

5.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[1]:

(f) Mechanical balancing (RAS procedure);

(g) Compilation of symmetric tables and coefficient matrices.

6.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

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

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).

7.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.

8.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

9.The Maldives Supply and Use Tables for the year 1997 are contained and processed in an Excel spreadsheet framework. Basic data available from various sources, and therefore in different formats, for a number of activities are compiled using Blaise survey processing software, Paradox queries and Excel spreadsheets.

10.Blaise and Paradox queries are used to access and 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.

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

12.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.

13.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.

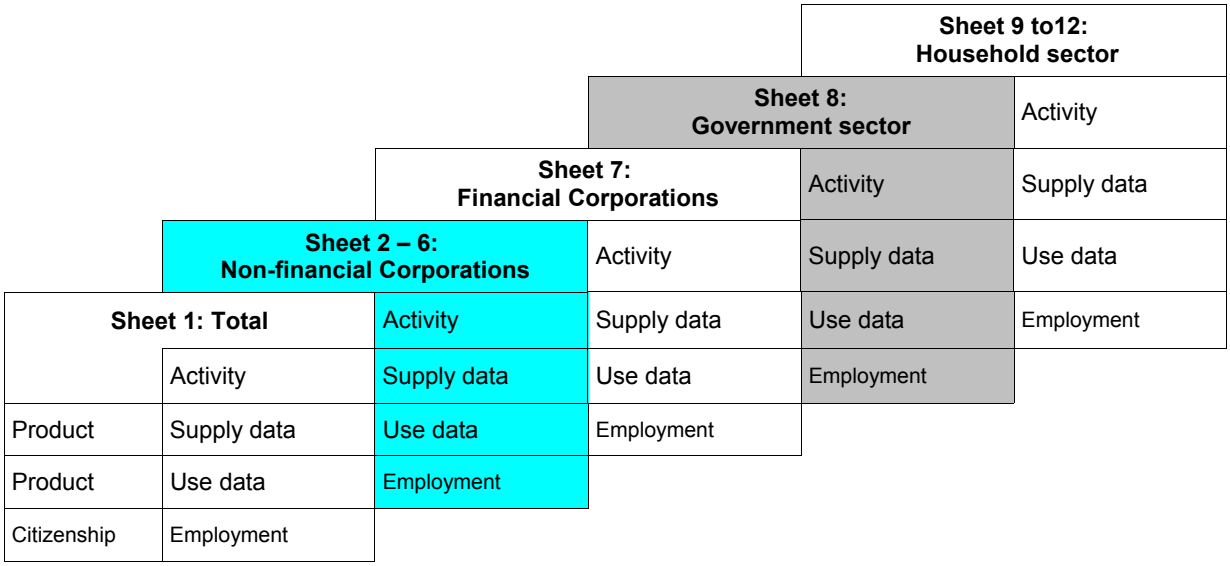
14.The compilation and balancing framework provides an integrated accounting framework in which estimates on all activities are brought together, and in which inconsistencies are

analysed by calculating various types of statistical discrepancies.

15.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".

16.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.

Figure 1.3.1: Multidimensional structure of the SUT in the Excel framework



Main worksheets

17.The structure of the main worksheets, containing the actual supply and use tables, is illustrated in Figure 1.3.2. Both the supply table and the use table have product groups in the rows and activity groups in the columns.

18.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.[2] 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.

19.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

[2] 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).

discussed in Section 1.8.

Figure 1.3.2: Conceptual lay-out of the Excel supply and use compilation and balancing framework

Supply table			**Industries**				
Product	Total supply *(Purchasers' Prices)*	Net indirect taxes and import duties	**SUPPLY matrix *(Basic Prices)***	Imports	CIF/ fob Adjustment	Trade margins	Transport margins
			Total activity output				

Use table			**Industries**	***Final demand***		
Product	Total use by Product *(Purchasers' Prices)*	Product Balance	**USE matrix *(Purchasers' Price)***	Exports (fob)	Final Consum-ption Expen-diture (PuPr)	Gross capital forma-tion (PuPr)
			Value added (Producers' Price)			
			Total activity Input			
			Industry balance			

Employment information		**Industries**
Citizen-ship	Total number of workers by citizenship *(Maldivians / Expatriates)*	**Employment**

20.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.

21.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.

22.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.

23.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.

24.Figure 1.3.2 shows the main view in a schematic way, its structure is presented in detail in Figures 1.3.3 (a & b) and 1.3.4 complete with formulae and cell references.

Figure 1.3.3a: Detailed layout of supply table

	SC3	SC5	SC7	A	P.7	SC8	SC4
	Total Supply (purchasers' prices)	**Net taxes on products incl. import duties**	**Total Supply (basic prices)**	**All Activities (Industry groups)**	**Imports CIF**	**CIF/FOB adjustment**	**Trade and Transport Margins**
Total across products	--	Sum of D.21	Sum of SC7	Sum of A	Sum of P.7	Sum of SC8	Sum of SC4
Product groups P.01..P.U	+SC4 +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

25.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/1997, 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 1.3.3b: Detailed layout of the Trade and transport margin table

	SC4	SC4.1	SC4.2	SC4.3	SC4.4
	Trade and Transport Margins	**Transport margins – air**	**Transport margins – sea**	**Trade margins – wholesale trade**	**Trade margins – retail trade**
Total across products	Sum of SC4	Sum of SC4.1	Sum of SC4.2	Sum of SC4.3	Sum of SC4.4
Product groups P.A..P.U	+SC4.1+SC4.2 +SC4.3+SC4.4	Actual estimates	Actual estimates	Actual estimates	Actual estimates

26.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.

27.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.

1.4 Employment as control total in the SUT

28.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).

Figure 1.3.4: Detailed layout of use table

	UC3	UC4	UC5	A	P.3	P.5	P.6
	Total Supply (purchasers' prices)	**Product Balance SD/1**	**Total Use**	**Intermediate use by activity groups**	**Final consump-tion**	**Capital formation**	**Exports of goods and services**
Total across products	--	Sum of UC4	Sum of UC5	Sum of A	Sum of P.3	Sum of P.5	Sum of P.6
Product groups C.A..C.U	Values by product groups from View-A	+UC3 -UC5	+P.2 +P.3 +P.5 +P.6	Sum of all activities A.A..A.U	+P.31 +P.32	+P5.1 +P5.2 +P5.3	+P6.1 +P6.3
P.2 Total inter-mediate 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 time 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		
Subsidies				+D.3 (-/-)	actual estimates		
Consumption of fixed capital (depreciation)				+K.1	actual estimates		
D.1 Compensation of employees				+D.1	actual estimates		
B.2n Operating surplus (net)				+B.1g-D.1-D.2+D.3-K.1			
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		

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

30.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*.

31.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.

32.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*.

Table 1.5.1: Institutional delineation of data

Activity	Activity description	Institutional sector / data set									
		S.11				S.12	S.13	S.14		S.15	S.2
		LES	Public	Annual Accounts	Resorts	Financial Institutions	Government	SES	Adjustments. HIES, TM & Exports	Non-profit institutions (NPISH)	Rest of the world
A.A	Agriculture, livestock hunting, forestry							√			
A.B	Fishery products							√			
A.C	Mining and quarrying							√			
A.D	Manufactured products	√	√	√				√			
A.E	Electricity and water supply		√					√			
A.F	Construction	√		√				√			
A.G	Trade; repair of motor vehicles, personal & household goods	√	√					√			
A.H	Resorts, hotels and restaurants	√	√	√	√			√			
A.I	Transport, storage and communications	√	√	√				√			
A.J	Financial intermediation (banking, insurance)					√					
A.K	Real estate, renting and business activities	√		√				√			
A.L	Public administration and defence; social security						√				
A.M	Education	√					√	√		√	
A.N	Health and social work	√					√	√		√	
A.O	Other community, social and personal service activities	√					√	√		√	
A.P	Private households with employed persons							√			
A.Q	Extraterritorial organisations and bodies (actually not included)										√

33.Except in a few special cases[3], 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.

34.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 to 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.

35.A more important reason for under-coverage is the fact that our information sources are establishments or enterprises while some economic activities take place within households or otherwise outside establishments as kind-of-activity units (e.g. taxi's, dhonies, mobile traders, small-scale construction, etc.). Some of these activities have been covered separately for the 1997 SUT, -particularly on Male', but it is nearly impossible to cover them all without a

[3] 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.

household survey rather than establishment surveys. The 1997 VPA survey was directed towards measurement of poverty and did not register household economic activities in detail.

36.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.

37.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:

2. LES (large establishment survey) – treated as part of the Non-financial corporations;
3. Public – part of the Non-financial corporations sector;
4. Annual-acct – part of the Non-financial corporations sector
5. Resorts – part of the Non-financial corporations sector;
7. Financial-corp – Financial corporations sector.
8. Government – Government sector; and
9. SES (small establishment survey) – household sector;
10. NGO – Non-Profit Institutes Serving Households (NPISH)
11. Adjustments, 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*" and the balancing adjustments to total employment in each activity.

38.The nine 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 2 to 5 can be aggregated and the total for the sector of Non-financial corporations is obtained (in sheet 6). In addition, sheets 9 to 11 can be aggregated (in sheet 12) to obtain the total Household sector.

39.The employment numbers for the activities included in sheets 2 to 5 and 7 to10 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 1995 and 2000 population censuses and the 1997 VPA estimates of 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.

40.In principle, the difference between the sum of the data given in sheets 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 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 two islands in the atolls and they were subsequently raised to all islands using the ratio of establishments in the VPA listing for all islands and those two. 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.

41.In order to make necessary adjustments in the SUT, and keep those visible for evaluation, the "Employment adjustments" were included in sheet 11. These adjustments can be positive or negative, largely depending on the SES estimates. It is assumed that all "workers" 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.

1.5 Institutional delineation of data

42.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

43.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.

44.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 1.3.1. In many industries, activities, activities are carried out both in incorporated and non-incorporated units. Some examples of this are manufacturing, trade, hotels and restaurants, construction and transport.

45.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 1.5.1 (S.11, S.12, S.13 and S.14) are sector codes used in the IEA.

46.It may be mentioned that many activities in the Maldives are carried out by enterprises that are 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).

1.6 Data preparation and data entry

47.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.

48.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).

49.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. Then 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).

50.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 1997.

51.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[4] 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 1997.

52.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 1.6.1), for each data segment are important. For example, the Small Establishment Survey collected data for (part of) the year 1999 rather than the year 1997.

53.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 information but 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 1998) 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).

54.Analyse and document data characteristics: After collecting, both primary and secondary, basic data 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/1997 classification schemes. This of course is done at the most detailed level possible and for each (across data set identities) data item. Of course this is 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.

55.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.

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

Figure 1.6.1: Sample checklist 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

56.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”. It may be mentioned here that the use of the “MOVE” command in the Excel environment can create major problems as links between worksheets and data files may be lost if a referenced cell is overwritten. Using the combination of “COPY” and “DELETE” commands prevents such problems as this procedure only copies the contents of one cell to another one, leaving all external references undisturbed. The original data is subsequently removed.

Specific issues concerning data preparation

57.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 1.3.4). 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 1.3.3). 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 1.8.3.)

1.7 Classification systems

Organising the required classification tables

58.Broadly speaking, the classification tables used in the SUT/1997 compilation are the UN-SNA/1993 based classifications. Each classification is prepared in Excel. The UN-SNA/1993 classifications used in this application comprise the product (see Appendix 1, Table A1.1), activity (see Appendix 1, Table A1.2) and the transaction (see Appendix 1, Table A1.3) classifications.

Classification of data

59.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.

60.The above leads to the following corollaries:

(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/1997, 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

61.Three data classification systems form the foundation of the SUT/1997, although one can also make a case for adding a fourth classification, viz. the breakdown of value added into its various components:[5]

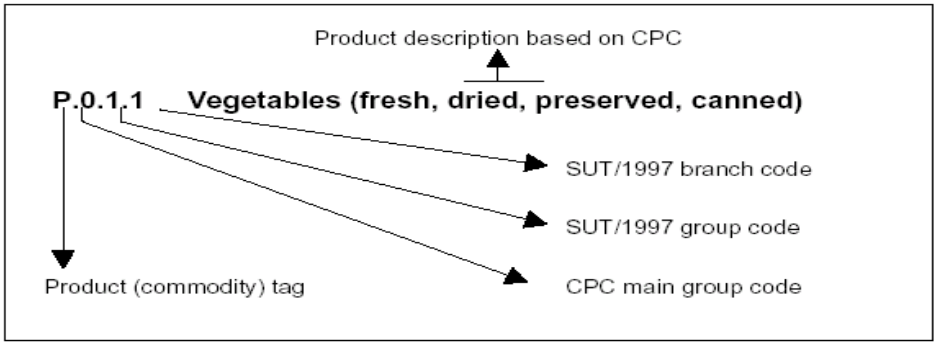
Classification of activities - Maldives Activity Classification

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

Classification of products - Maldives Product Classification
Classification of transactions & other flows - Maldives Classification of Transactions

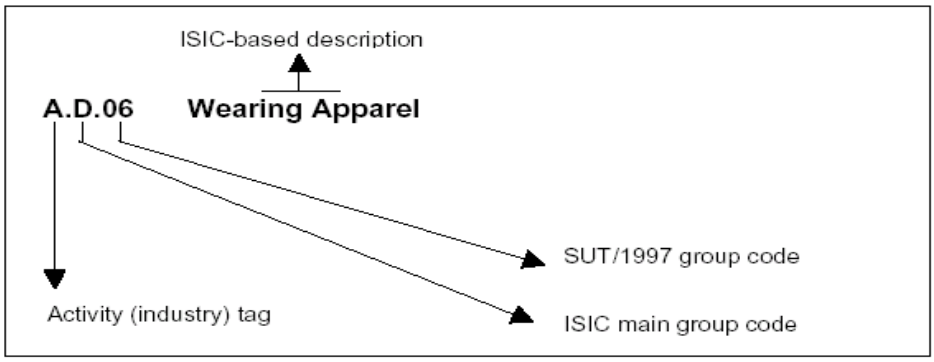
62.The Maldives Product Classifications have been taken from the 1993 SNA standard set, that is, the Central Product Classification (CPC). This classification has been summarized and modified to best suit the job at hand. The coding structure of the SUT product classification is designed in such a way that any product code provides information about the main CPC group to which it belongs (see Figure 1.7.1).

Figure 1.7.1: Structure of the Maldivian Product Classification



63.The structure of the activity classification used for the 1997 SUT is given in Figure 1.7.2 below. As the industry detail of the 1997 SUT 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 1.7.2: Structure of the Maldivian Activity Classification



64.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.

65.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 1997 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).

66.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

67.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.

68.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

69.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 1.8.1, which summarizes the entries recorded in a typical column of the compilation and balancing framework.

Figure 1.8.1: 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

70.Activity value added at producers' prices is recorded in the bottom part of the use table. As shown in Figure 1.8.2, 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 same figure.

71.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 1.8.2, and adding the total amount of import duties paid to the aggregate amount.

Figure 1.8.2: Components of value added and their aggregates

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

Example using SUT/1997 data		Value added component/Value added concept		
D.1		+	Compensation of employees	
B.2		+	Operating surplus	
B.1u		=	Net value added at factor costs	
D.29		+	Other taxes on production	
		=	Net value added at basic prices	
D.214			- Product taxes excluding import duties	
D.3			- Subsidies	-
D.2		+	Net product taxes excluding import duties	
B.1u		=	Net value added at producers' prices	
K.1		+	Consumption of fixed capital	
B.1g		=	Gross value added at producers' prices	
D.2		-	Net product taxes excluding import duties	
B.1g		=	Gross value added at basic prices	

Accounting for exports and imports

72.Exports are a component of final demand and as such they are recorded in the use table (column DF; see Figure 1.3.4). 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.[6] Imports are a component of supply and as such they are recorded in the supply

[6] 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.

table (column DF; see Figures 1.3.3). 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.

73.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.

74.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")

75.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 1.3.3). 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 1.8.3 at the end of this section.

76.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

77.The methodology regarding the incorporation of trade and transport margins and imports in the SUT is illustrated graphically in Figure 1.8.3. 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 tradable 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.

Figure 1.8.3: Treatment of trade and transport margins and imports

Supply table	**Total supply of products**	**Activities**		**Imports CIF**	**CIF/FOB adjust-ment**	**Transport margins**		**Trade margins**	
		A1	A2						
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				
Total		ΣX_{i1}	ΣX_{i2}	$\Sigma Mm_i + \Sigma Ms_i$	-A1-A2	0		0	

Use table	**Total supply 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	ΣU_{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

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

79.Apart from these simplifications, the structure of the supply and use tables depicted in Figure 1.8.3 fully conforms to the structure of the actual Excel spreadsheet compilation and balancing framework.

80.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 1.8.3 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 i

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

81.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**:

$$(1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{ij} + \left(M_i + ID_i - A_i \right) + TM_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} U_{ij} + F_i$$

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

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} U_{ij} + \left(IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j \right)$$

82.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:

$$(3) \quad GDP1 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(X_{ij} - U_{ij} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} ID_i$$

Income approach:

$$(4) \quad GDP2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} ID_i$$

Expenditure approach:

$$(5) \quad GDP3 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(F_i - \left(M_i - A_i \right) \right)$$

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

$$(6) \quad \sum_{j=1}^{n} X_{ij} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} U_{ij} + ID_i = F_i - \left(M_i - A_i \right) - TM_i$$

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

$$(7) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(X_{ij} - U_{ij} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} ID_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(F_i - M_i - A_i \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{m} TM_i$$

The last term in formula (7) vanishes:

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

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

$$(8) \quad GDP1 = GDP3$$

83.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 1.8.3).

84.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:

$$(9) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^{m} U_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j \right)$$

$$(10) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(X_{ij} - U_{ij} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j \right)$$

$$(11) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(X_{ij} - U_{ij} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} ID_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} ID_i$$

$$(12) \quad GDP1 = GDP2$$

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

85.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,[7] 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 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.

86.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.

87.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

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

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

88.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

[7] Manually and mechanically balanced SUT.

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

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

$$(3) \quad q = M_i$$

$$(4) \quad g = M_i'$$

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

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

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

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 $\hat{q}^{-1}$ is diagonal. Its typical diagonal element is $(q_j)^{-1}$. In formula:

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

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

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

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

$$(6d) \quad d_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \left[M' \right]_{ik} . \left[\hat{q}^{-1} \right]_{kj}$$

91.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:

$$(6e) \quad d_{ij} = \left[M' \right]_{ij} . \left[\hat{q}^{-1} \right]_{jj} = \left[M' \right]_{ij} / q_j$$

92.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:

$$(7) \quad D \,.\, q = \left(M' \,.\, \hat{q}^{-1} \right) . q = M' \,.\, i = g$$

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

$$(8) \quad D \,.\, f_P = f_I$$

The matrix notation of formula (1) is:

$$(9) \quad A_P = B \,.\, D$$

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

$$(10) \quad A_I = D.B$$

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

$$(11) \quad q = B.g + f_P$$

93.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:

$$(12) \quad D.q = B.g + D.f_P$$

$$g = A_I.g + f_I$$

Rearranging yields:

$$(13) \quad g = (I - A_I)^{-1}.f_I$$

94.Matrix A_I is referred to as the direct requirement coefficient matrix; the expression $(I-A_I)^{-1}$ 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 FOR THE SUPPLY AND USE TABLE OF MALDIVES 1997

2.1 General

95.This chapter describes the various steps in the actual compilation of the SUT 1997. After a few initial observations, the data sources used for the SUT are described in some detail. The data sources include special surveys for economic activities (SES and LES) and households (HIES), the annual reports of larger enterprises and budget information from the government.

96.The total employment in the economy, by major activities, has been estimated on the basis of the household surveys for 1997 and the population census for 1995. 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 would give rather complete estimates of the level of activity in the economy.

97.External trade statistics are comprehensive and are available at detailed level. Household consumption estimates, although not as detailed, are also available for the year 1997. 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.

98.This is followed by the treatment of special adjustments such as the CIF/fob adjustment and trade margins. Until and unless these adjustments have been entered into the SUT framework, the commodity detail of the two sides is not the same. The valuations also differ between supply, which is given in producers' prices and use, which is in purchaser's prices.

99.The following step in the compilation process involves the analysis of the supply-use gaps for the products found from the confrontation of the production and import data with the use data. The largest differences between supply and use in monetary terms are studied first, with the largest percentage differences between the two in the second phase. Some of the typical problems faced at this stage include the misclassification of intermediate inputs or outputs in some of the surveys and the omission of some (household) activities.

100.It is rather common to "solve" substantial differences between supply and use of commodities through adjustments in inventory changes. However, this is often not a realistic solution and for the 1997 SUT, inventory changes are estimated independently from annual reports and surveys.

101.Once all supplementary information has been entered and the errors adjusted, differences between supply and use at the commodity level should be within a narrow range. For major products, the supply and use estimates should not differ by more than five percent, while the estimates should be within ten percent of each other for the smaller product groups and activities. At this stage, mechanical adjustments with the RAS method will create consistent estimates for the SUT. The RAS procedure has been described in Section 4.5.

2.2 Data sources

102.The main data sources are the Small Establishment Survey (SES) 1999, The Pilot Large Establishment Survey (LES) 1995-1997, Annual reports for major companies for 1997, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1997, government budget information, customs data, tourism expenditure survey, labour force data and various short-term indicators also used in the preparation of the annual GDP estimates. The data sets, their coverage and the classifications used have been summarised in Table 2.2.1 below.

Table 2.2.1: Data sources

Data for the compilation of the SUT-1997 has been taken from various sources. The table below lists the sources and the corresponding classification systems used in the final conversion of the data sets.			
Sl.	**Description**	**What was taken**	**Classification system**
1	Foreign (External) Trade Statistics for 1997	Customs data	HS
2	Vulnerability and Poverty/ Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1997	Detailed household expenditures by commodity group	CPC
3	Small Establishment Survey (SES) 1999	Detailed input/output structures for small-scale economic activities	ISIC r3, 4digit; CPC
4	Large Establishment Survey (LES), Pilot survey covering 1995-1997	Detailed input/output structures for small-scale economic activities	ISIC r3, 4digit and CPC, 5 digit
5	Annual Reports of various large enterprises, 1997 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	Government production and consumption compiled from the Government budget data	Ideally this should be classified using the COFOG scheme
7	Pilot Supply and Use Tables for 1995, Macro-Economic Budget and National Accounts Estimates for 1997	GDP (Value added) and GFCF estimates for the Agriculture & Forestry, Fisheries, Transport, and various services were compiled or supplemented.	ISIC r3 4digit; CPC
8	Tourism Expenditure Survey, 1997	Service exports on account of tourism	CPC
9	STATREG (Business Register)	Listing of all Large Scale (incorporated) enterprises in Maldives with some major characteristics	ISIC r3
10	Labour force data from VPA/HIES 1997 and Population Censuses1995 and 2000	Employment estimates by (broad) activity as control totals for the overall levels of activity	ISIC r3
11	*Price statistics*	Not yet relevant, but important in future: CPI and Import unit-values	COICOP/CPC

103.Mapping of these data sources to the Supply and Use framework results in the summary presented in Table 2.2.2. On the following pages, using transparencies for four (groups of) data sets, the mapping of the data to the SUT framework has been further expanded.

Table 2.2.2: Layout of the Supply & Use Tables 1997 mapped to data sources

Labour Force Estimates		- - - - P r o d u c t s - - - - Intermediate Use (P.2)	Supply (P.1)
		Total Supply (Purchaser's Prices)	Total Supply (Purchasers' Prices)
		Statistical discrepancy	Trade & Transport Margins
			Taxes & Subsidies on Products
		Total Use (Purchaser's Prices)	Total Supply (Producers Prices)
PRIMARY		Agricultural & Forestry Products	Agricultural & Forestry Products
	P	Fisheries	Fisheries
	R	Mining and Quarrying	Mining and Quarrying
	I	Manufacturing	Manufacturing
	M	Electricity, Gas and Water	Electricity, Gas and Water
	A	Construction	Construction
	R	Trade (Wholesale / Retail)	Trade (Wholesale / Retail)
	Y	Hotels and Restaurants	Hotels and Restaurants
INCOMES		Transport, Storage & Communications	Transport, Storage & Communications
	I	Financial Institutions	Financial Institutions
	N	Real Estate and Business Activities	Real Estate and Business Activities
	C	Public Admin and Defence; SS	Public Admin. and Defence; SS
	O	Education	Education
	M	Health & Social Work	Health & Social Work
	E	Other Comm., Social & Personal Serv.	Other Comm., Social & Personal Serv.
	S	Private Households	Private Households
		Extra Teritorial Org. & Bodies	Extra Teritorial Org. & Bodies
	(B.1)	Unspecified Activities	Unspecified Activities
		Final Consumption (P.3)	CIF/FOB Adjustment
		Capital Formation (P.5)	Imports of Goods & Services (P.7)
		Exports of Goods & Services (P.6)	
		Price vector	

104.Each of the main data sets along with the adjustments required for their use in the SUT compilation, have been described in more detail in the following sections.

2.3 Small Establishment Survey (SES)

105.The Small Establishment Survey (SES) was carried out during 1999 with as reference period the previous month, that is, a month during 1999. The survey covered a random

sample of all types of small establishments, but due to logistical reasons, did not cover all areas of the country. This was one of the reasons for the low number of agricultural and fishing units covered in the survey. Notwithstanding these limitations, the survey results are quite accurate for the larger activities and even better for the overall level of activity in the household sector.

106.The reference period for the survey was the previous month, that is, somewhere in 1999. As the SUT is being compiled for the year 1997, the results may not be representative due to inflation and due to the change in levels of economic activity. As far as inflation is concerned, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) shows only modest changes over the period under consideration. Although no producer prices are available, the changes registered by the CPI suggest that these will also not have changed much. It is therefore feasible to use the CPI data to deflate the 1999 values recorded in the survey to 1997 prices.

107.The Change in level of economic activity is, of course much more difficult to measure as no independent estimates of output are available prior to the SES. However, a set of qualitative questions asked during the SES can throw some light on the developments. Each respondent was asked to indicate the change in output compared to the situation the previous year (1998) and two years earlier (1997). The questions were very simple. For each of the two years, it was asked whether the output has increased much, increased a little, had remained (more or less) constant or had decreased by a little or by much. The individual responses could be evaluated by assigning numerical values to these grades and then aggregate the resulting output estimates for all respondents and weigh them to obtain overall output values for the years 1998 and 1997.

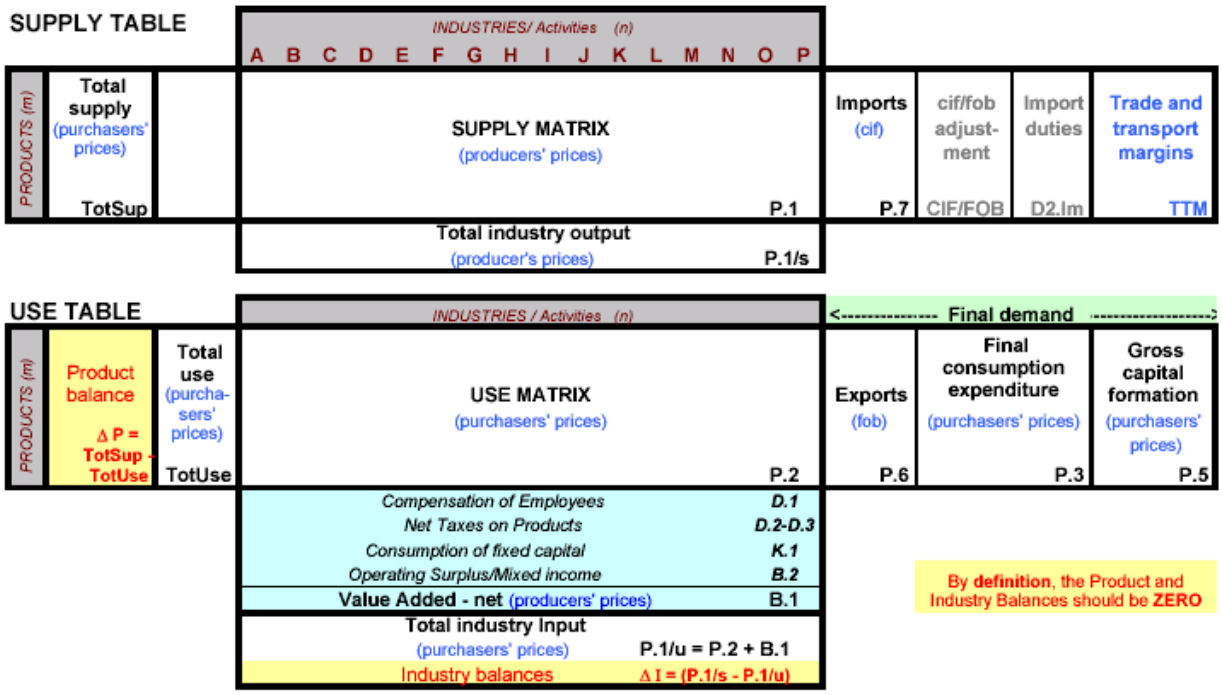
108.Weights could be derived by assuming that “much” represents a change of twenty percent and “little” a change of ten percent. Thus, a respondent’s indication that output had increased much between 1997 and 1999, would mean that the 1999 output value is deflated by twenty percent (that is, multiplied by a factor 0.8) to obtain the 1997 value, but presumably still in 1999 prices. In this way, the value for all establishments could be estimated for the previous years. Aggregation would result, after raising, in the overall output values for the previous years for the different activities. Under the assumption of constant input-output ratios, the ratio between output in the previous period and current output can then be used to deflate all values in the 1999 SES to obtain values for the previous years. This should, of course, be done separately for the various activities.

109.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, either at CPC level or 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.

110.The first full-scale Large Establishment Survey (LES) was conducted in 2001 and covered the accounting years 1998 and 1999. In order to gain experience, as well as to obtain benchmark data for some activities that were poorly covered in the 1995 Pilot SUT, a pilot LES was conducted during the year 2000 with as reference period the years 1995 to 1997. For about sixty enterprises, out of 100 targeted, returns were received in time for processing.

2.4 Large Establishment Survey (LES) and Annual Reports

2.2.3 Lay-out of the Supply and Use Framework and SNA codes



111.Separately, the annual reports of major companies in the public and private sectors have been collected for the past few years, beginning with the accounts for 1997. In general, but not always, this meant that the data on the annual accounts of 1996 were also available.

112.Thirdly, efforts have been made by the office during the past year to construct a business register, going by the name *StatReg*, which combines the information on incorporated enterprises and its establishments from the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Follow-up enquires are being made to obtain at least employment and turnover (output) values for each of the units on the register.

113.These three data sets together should enable the compilation of comprehensive data on the large-scale enterprise sub-sector. The definition of this sector matches that of the institutional sectors S.11 (Non-Financial Corporations) and S.12 (Financial Corporations).

114.The compilation of data for the Large Establishments can be sub-divided into three steps:

- First, all data from the Pilot LES for 1997 are processed and grouped by activity. 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).
- Secondly, for Large Establishments not covered by the LES, but for which Annual Reports for the year 1997 are available, the Annual reports are used to obtain as much detail as possible on output, intermediate inputs and value added. This is, at activity level, supplemented by the LES data to distribute these aggregates over the various sub-categories using the ratios derived from the LES for each activity.
- In the third step, full coverage of each activity is obtained by supplementing the number of enterprises covered in LES and the Annual Reports with the units in the *StatReg*, but not covered in either of these two data sets. As the *StatReg* only contains global information on the level of activity of the enterprise (output/ turnover and employment) either or both of these two characteristics will be used in future to raise the data obtained from LES and Annual Reports to the overall level of each

activity. For SUT compilation, the overall employment numbers were used to estimate each activity, as explained elsewhere.

115.The description in the previous paragraphs uses the broad term “activity” without specifying at which level of detail the aggregation should preferably take place. In principle, all data should be aggregated only to four-digit ISIC level. At this level of aggregation, input-output ratios and various other characteristics are in general still fairly homogeneous and the assumptions used, therefore, most likely correct. After the compilation of the data at four-digit ISIC level, further aggregation to the activities in the SUT classification can take place.

116.Largely the same arguments hold for the use of the detailed product data by CPC, rather than the more aggregated SUT product classes in the compilation of results for the corporate sector.

2.5 External trade data

117.The Maldives Customs Authority since 1995 uses a computerised system to maintain its information. The classification used in the Customs system is based on the international Harmonised System (HS). The data for 1997 onwards are coded according to the 1996 revision of the HS, while the earlier data use the original HS coding scheme. Until the year 2000, a two-digit local extension was added to the standard six-digit code. In 2000, an additional two digits was added to the code (between digits six and seven of the earlier code) to make it a ten-digit code in all. While the statistical usefulness of such a detailed coding structure for Maldives may be questioned, this is irrelevant for the present uses, as long as the standard six-digit HS codes do not change from revision to revision.

118.The Statistics Section is fortunate to get the monthly Customs data in electronic format at a high level of detail within a period of about three months after the end of the period. For each HS-code, monthly data are available by country of origin or destination for four categories of trade (government, the tourism sector, other public sector enterprises and other private sector enterprises). This detail results in a large number of ‘observations’, which is very useful for the analysis of unit-values of imports and exports and deflation of the current import and export values to prices of another year.

119.The import and export statistics preparation by the Maldives Customs Authority have been classified according to the SUT product classification. Initially, imports were tabulated in this format to see whether any product groups did not have imports recorded against them. For those groups (i.e. unworked cereals) it was then checked whether local production takes place on a significant scale. In cases where neither external trade nor local production is significant, the SUT product group has been eliminated. In the example given, no local production of cereals takes place, while there are also no imports of unworked cereals. Imports of wheat flour and husked rice are important, but these are manufacturing products rather than agricultural.

120.After this initial analysis, the SUT product classification was adjusted and the external trade data could, in principle, be tabulated for use in the SUT. However, the Customs data sets on imports contained information on import duties for each transaction for all years (1995-2000) except for 1997. For that year, only the total amount of import duties collected was available from the Government budget. Therefore, import duties for 1997 were interpolated from the information for 1996 and 1998. For those two years, for each HS item, the average import duties were calculated for each of the four ‘sectors’ distinguished in the imports (government, public, private and tourism). These rates of import duties for 1996 and 1998 were then averaged to obtain approximate rates for 1997. These were applied to the imports for 1997 and the total imputed import duties were calculated. The value was a few

percent higher than the actual collections reported in the budget. In the final step, the difference was pro-rated over all the items. These calculated values were written back to the data set.

121.As import duties are levied "*ad valorem*", it would also have been possible to apply the duty rates for each item and then distribute any difference between the calculated values and actual collections in the same way as described earlier. However, the table with import duties was not available in electronic format. Furthermore, exemptions are given from time to time for various purposes. To the extend that such exemptions have a pattern, this is captured in the actual collections for 1996 and 1998, which are used as the basis for the imputations as described, but would not come out when the table of duty rates is applied.

122.The extra detail provided in the import statistics through its sub-classification by 'sector' has also been included. It will certainly be very helpful in the compilation of a tourism satellite, but may also prove useful for balancing of commodity flows in the SUT. Using the cross-classification table between HS and SUT product groups, data on commodity imports, import duties and exports of goods was aggregated to the SUT format.

The imports valued c.i.f. and exports of goods fob to be included in SUT 1997 were obtained from the administrative data of Maldives Customs Authority. The imports and exports of services were obtained from the Balance of Payments prepared in the format of the 5th Manual by the MMA. The exports are valued f.o.b while imports obtained from Customs are valued at c.i.f. of which the BOP estimates assume 12% of the total imports valued c.i.f. to represent the freight and insurance margin, out of which the latter constitutes 10%.

2.6 Government Budget data

123.Government budget data are mostly available in substantial detail, except for the block-grants assigned to police and defence activities, which is in common with the practice in many countries.

124.Mapping of the budget items to SUT product and transaction codes has been carried out at the Statistics Section. It has already been completed for the aggregate budget. For each activity which can not be considered 'General government and Defence', such as the operation of the hospitals or schools and various economic activities not incorporated (for instance, the Book Production Unit of the Ministry of Education), the procedure has been repeated, so that the budget information could be split between the pure government operations and other social and economic activities carried out by the Government. The latter have been aggregated by SUT activity class and deducted from the overall total so that the former only contains information on the actual government activities. Information on the non-tax revenues of the Government is also contained in the budget data. To the extent that these revenues refer to fees for services provided (health, education, etc.) these have been used to derive government consumption, as the latter is defined in terms of output minus payments received for the services provided.

2.7 Other data sources

125.The most important shortcomings of the available data sets relate to agriculture and fisheries, while information on inter-island transport, taxies on Male', individual construction and household personnel is also not complete. A separate survey was carried out for land transport in Male' and the main atoll islands. The results are given in the following paragraphs.

2.7.1 Land transport

126.Due to its small size earlier surveys of large and small establishments (LES and SES) that applied integrated approach to all economic activities could not adequately cover land transport. In order to meet the data-gap in land transport, a type of "pocket study" was thought necessary, which would target the survey to a confined area of interest. Therefore, a special land transport survey was designed and implemented to measure the size and contribution of the land transport sector to the economy.

Table 2.7.1 Calculation of weights for estimation of Land Transport

	Type of Vehicle	Number of Vehicles in:		Raising Factor	Annual Compound Growth (r)
		Sample	Total		
Male'	**Taxi**	20	503	25.15	23%
	Vans	5	8	1.60	27%
	Pick-up's and lorries	10	158	15.80	17%
Atolls	**Taxi**	26	265	10.19	23%
	Vans	13	46	3.54	27%
	Pick-up's and lorries	13	93	7.15	17%

127.The number of vehicles operated in 2001 was found from the taxi centres, so more reliable than that of Transport Ministry. The statistical unit of the survey was the vehicle itself, while respondent of the survey was the vehicle operator (owner or driver). The number of vehicles was readily available from the registration records of Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

128.Due to lack of consistency and omissions in some of the data collected it was found essential to edit the database in order to get estimation for the sector. Stated below are the edits:

a. Imputing the value of the car, if not filled by using the average value of vehicles operated in that certain island;
b. Since the cost of fuel per trip reported by some vehicles is higher than the earning per trip, in such cases the average fuel cost of vehicles operated in that island is taken. (Fuel cost per day derived by multiplying cost of fuel per day and number of trips per day.);
c. If the number of operating days per month is not given, the average number of operating days of vehicles operated in that area is imputed;
d. If the amounts spend on services per month reported is higher than Rf.1000 it is assumed that the reporting period was per annum. Therefore divided by 12 to find monthly spending;
e. Since the spending on spare parts and, servicing and repairing for most reported shows exactly the same amount it was assumed that the spending on spare parts is included in the servicing and repair costs. Therefore spending on spare parts is neglected to avoid double counting;
f. The hire charges paid to the owner had to be reported for a month. Those sampling units reported hire charges Rf.300 and below are assumed that they report the charges for each working day. Therefore to get the monthly spending the figures were multiplied by the number of days operated last month. If monthly hire charges are higher than Rf.7000 per month, average hire charges of vehicles operated in that certain island was taken;
g. License fee reported by some of the drivers were for the current annual fees while others reported the previous. Since the data to be used in SUT 1997 was the previous annual fees, those figures reported for the current period was adjusted for the

previous; and

h. If the fees paid to the centre is higher than Rf.500 per month, the average of centre fees paid by that type of vehicle in that certain island was imputed.

After making the adjustments and raising by using the raising factors, the estimates for 2001 were obtained. Then it was extrapolated back for 1997 by using the compound growth rate $(1+r)^4$ in the number of vehicles between 1997 and 2001 [8].

2.7.2 Water transport

129.This sector consists two branches, international shipping companies and inter-island transport operators. The annual accounts collected were used to cover the activities of the large vessels used as fishing vessels, cargo, tanker and tugs (i.e. mainly international transportation.).

130.For inter-island transport, which includes ferries, speedboats (launches) and other water transport vessels, a separate survey was conducted. All vessels in Maldives are registered. From a sample of those, spread over different atolls and Male', production data were collected. Using the total number of vessels in operation (excluding fishing dhoanies and large units), raising factors could be calculated and overall estimates obtained. The information is included in the SUT. It may be observed that trade is an important secondary activity for some types of vessels transporting goods and passengers between the islands.

2.7.3 Other information

131.For a number of the other activities for which information is missing, short-term indicators are used for the annual GDP estimates. This covers, for instance, the monthly fish catch and the volume of construction completed on Male'. The same information can be used to fill gaps in the SUT framework.

132.The 1997 Household Income and Expenditure Survey / Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment (HIES/VPA), which covered all inhabited islands in Maldives, provides fair estimates of the household consumption. It also provided some information on economic activities carried out by the households as well as payments for domestic servants employed.

133.During the balancing process further data gaps were identified and additional information was collected from various sources. This included, for instance, the matching of data from Ministry of Tourism and Department of Inland Revenue.

2.8 CIF/fob Adjustment of Imports

134.Import data obtained from customs are recorded in CIF (Cost, Insurance & Freight) values, that is, the cost of insurance and freight are included in the values given. The valuations used in the balance of payments for goods and services are all in fob (free-on-board) values. The latter provides consistency between the valuations of goods and services, while the former includes in the cost of the goods also the services of transport and insurance provided to get them into the country. As these services are already recorded elsewhere, this would lead to double-counts. There is no information on the actual cost of freight and

[8] Note that the hire charges paid to the owner of the vehicle have been considered as a part of value added. That gives monthly value added per vehicle of about Rf. 2300.

insurance incurred on the imports and the assumption has been made that they amount to twelve percent of the CIF-value of imports[9]. The breakdown between freight and insurance is taken as 92 percent freight and the remaining eight percent for insurance. These amounts are deducted from the imports of transport and insurance services in the supply table. The balance of payments already records in these rows the costs of transport and insurance provided by foreign companies. In cases where those services are provided by domestic companies, their output already includes the value of these services. At the bottom of the supply table, the total value of the CIF/fob adjustment is deducted from imports, and added back to the CIF/fob column, so that the latter becomes zero in total, by definition.

2.9 Trade and Transport Margins

135.Valuation of the transactions registered in the Supply and Use tables are to be standardized. As a starting point, the actual payments are used. Thus, in general, outputs are recorded at "factory gate" prices, that is, prices at which the goods (and services) leave the premises of the producer. These are traditionally called "producer prices". Purchases are normally recorded at the point of delivery. This may be the "factory gate" of the receiving unit for intermediate inputs, or the retail establishment for household consumption items, for instance. The valuation at these prices is called "purchasers' prices". The difference between the prices of the same good given by the seller and the buyer (leaving aside taxes and subsidies) are the costs of transporting the good and the cost of the trading services provided by a third party. These are normally called the "Trade and Transport Margins" (TTM).

136.Trade and transport margins in the SUT are the amounts of trade and transport services that are rendered in order to distribute goods from producers to consumers. The sum of trade margins across (tradable) goods is equal to gross output of trade services; the sum of transport margins across goods is equal to total gross output of goods transport. Tradable goods are all products up to and including P.3.2 in the SUT product classification.

137.A trade margin (wholesale or retail trade) applies only when there is a distribution service provided by the trader through buying and reselling a product. It does not apply to direct sales by a producer, even when the sales are to households. The trade margin is defined as the difference between the selling price of the good for resale and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold. It is the output of the distributor. As with other producers, value added is obtained by subtracting intermediate consumption. In practice, however, no correction is made for the holding gains or losses included in the reported trade margins. As inflation in Maldives is low, adjustments would be small and the lack of accurate information would make the results of such adjustments rather arbitrary.

138.Initial estimates of wholesale trade margins for separate input-output product groups are derived from percentage wholesale margins from LES (SES did not include any wholesalers). The information is available at the disaggregated level of four-digit ISIC code (codes 5110-5199). Estimates of the total supply of goods (at producers prices) come from the supply table. In practice, the margins thus compiled do generally not add up to the estimate of total gross output of wholesale trade services recorded in the supply table. This equality is forced by adjusting the initial margins proportionally. The reason for this difference in calculated and actual wholesale margins is due to the fact that not all purchases, especially of important industrial material inputs, go through wholesale channels. Most industries purchase their most important inputs directly from suppliers rather than through wholesalers (or importers). In the procedure described above, it is assumed that the percentage of supply going through the

[9] This is consistent with the treatment in the Balance of Payments. However, for fuel imports, a CIF/fob adjustment of five percent has been used. The transport margins are allocated between water and air in a ratio of 82:18.

trade channels is the same for all products.

139.Retail margins are estimated in the following way. Percentage retail margins from the SES and LES, disaggregated by four digit ISIC code (codes 5210-5299), are applied to household consumption expenditure items recorded in the HIES data set, which yields retail margins (amounts) at the level of products distinguished in the HIES data set.[10] The percentage margins at the level of input-output product groups are calculated by aggregating the results (expenditures and the corresponding margin amounts) to the level of input-output product groups. The percentages thus arrived at are maintained throughout the balancing process. This means that if household final consumption expenditure on good i is adjusted upwardly by -say- 10%, the retail margin amount on good i is increased automatically by 10% also. As a last step, the estimates of retail margins are adjusted proportionally so that total retail margins across goods equal total gross output of retail services recorded in the supply table.

140.Transport margins are derived from the estimates of gross output of goods transport by water and by air.[11] Transport margins relating to separate input-output product groups are compiled by disaggregating the total amounts of goods transport proportionally to estimates of supply of goods (products up to and including P.2.14.14 in the SUT product classification).

141.The following steps are carried out to obtain the TTM:

(a) The household consumption estimate is used to calculate the retail trade margin implied in its purchases of agricultural, mining and manufactured goods;
(b) Household consumption levels and/or retail trade margins are adjusted so that the total retail trade volume is represented by household consumption;
(c) Total purchases at “wholesale price level” are calculated as the sum of intermediate consumption, final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation and exports. The retail margin calculated in the previous step is deducted to represent household consumption expenditures in approximate wholesale prices;
(d) Wholesale trade by commodity is calculated on the basis of the relative share of purchases of a particular commodity in the total and the applicable trade margins;
(e) The transport margins, assumed to be one-third of the output of the transport sector, are distributed over the different commodities on the basis of the relative volume of purchases;
(f) Aggregation of the retail and wholesale trade volumes and the transport margin for each commodity gives the total TTM for that commodity; and
(g) The output of the trade and transport commodities is entered in the column of TTM as negative amounts so that the column total becomes zero, while the row-totals for trade and transport reflect other activities covered in those commodity groups only.

2.10 Taxes on Production and Imports minus Subsidies

142.The correction for taxes and subsidies is required to bring the valuation of supply from “basic prices” in which these have been recorded, to the “market prices” in the Use Table. The entries in these columns consist of the same entries in the equivalent rows of the Use Table, where they have been recorded as part of value added. In addition, the value of import duties collected is added to the taxes on domestic products, so that the valuation of imports is brought on the same footing as the domestic output.

[10] In the HIES data, household expenditures are split in several categories. The HIES category “own produced and consumed” must be left out of the computation of margins, because it does not involve any trading activity.

[11] In the 1997 SUT, no margins have been compiled with respect to gross output of P.I.4 “Auxiliary Transport Services”, as the use of services originating from this industry was fully accounted for by intermediate and final use recorded explicitly in the use table.

143.The “transposition” from the rows of taxes and subsidies in the Use Table to the equivalent columns in the Supply Table is formally done as a matrix multiplication. However, as most outputs are on the main diagonal of the table, the values in these columns will be similar to those in the equivalent rows.

2.11 Estimates by final demand components

144.The components of final demand separately included in the SUT/1997 consist of:

a. Household final consumption expenditure (including NPISH);
b. Government final consumption expenditures;
c. Gross fixed capital formation;
d. Changes in inventories; and
e. Exports of goods and services.

2.11.1 Household Final Consumption

145.The information collected through the HIES/VPA Surveys 1997 provided the basis for estimation of household consumption. All expenditure items, which were recorded in the survey in great detail, were coded to the Central Product Classification (CPC) and aggregated to convert into the SUT product classification. HIES data was also used to calculate the retail trade margin by product group, using the weighted trade margins derived from the Small Establishment Survey.

146.Another type of data derived from the household survey relates to expenditures on overseas travel by purpose (tourism, education and health), which enables a verification of the minimum levels of expenditures on these accounts reported in service imports.

147.A small upward correction of household final consumption is further added for the inclusion of the consumption by Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH). No independent estimates are available for this sector, but an overall adjustment of three percent has been made to household consumption.

2.11.2 Government Final Consumption

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

149.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, refuse collection and sewerage services.

150.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.

151.The final consumption of government is estimated directly from the output of producers of government services. The value of government sales of non-capital goods and services, plus

social benefits in kind, as given in the government budget, are deducted from this output to obtain the government final consumption expenditures.

2.11.3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

152.The gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) of an institutional unit or sector is measured largely by the value of its acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets. Disposals do not include consumption of fixed capital. Fixed assets consist of tangible or intangible assets that have come into existence, as outputs from processes of production and that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production over periods of time of more than one year. Changes in assets may be either positive or negative, and it is possible for the gross fixed capital formation of an individual institutional unit or sector to be negative if it sells off, or transfers, enough of its existing fixed assets to other units or sectors.

153.It may be assumed that in Maldives, nearly all capital goods are imported. Furthermore, construction materials are mostly also imported. On the basis of the input-output ratios of the major construction companies, the imports of building materials have been transformed into construction output. The estimated output of the local ship building industry has been added to these estimates to obtain overall totals. In order to arrive at a good calculation of GFCF from the imported goods, Customs' database for 1997 was used. Capital goods with BEC 4 and 5; machinery, equipment and parts were drawn from the database. Those capital goods were then transformed to SUT product classification groups. At the same time, the GFCF of all institutional sectors other than households was derived from the annual reports and the Government budget for 1997.

2.11.4 Changes in Inventories

154.Changes in inventories were only included for a few enterprises, namely MIFCO, STO and MTCC. They were obtained from the annual accounts of these companies. No adjustments have been made to adjust the reported changes for holding gains.

2.12 Summary

155.At this stage, there are two main areas of concern, which may need further attention. Firstly, for activities outside those for which surveys have been conducted, the input structures are not very detailed and the inputs have been allocated over the different product groups on the basis of indirect information. This is problematic in particular for the agricultural, fisheries and transport sector, as these remain important in the Maldives economy. Improvements in data for those two sectors would yield great benefits for the quality of the overall I-O table and, consequently, the model based on this construct.

156.Secondly, the Input-Output model has been "closed" simply by assuming that all non-contradictory information is correct and that any discrepancies in the product balances are due to incomplete measurement of the household consumption. This is the most convenient, but probably not always the correct, description of the factual situation.

CHAPTER 3. OVERVIEW OF THE PRODUCTION STRUCTURE IN MALDIVES

157.In this chapter, a brief overview is given of the most important features of the production structure in Maldives. For each activity, the main actors and sources of data are enumerated. In some important cases, data problems are described in more detail. The activities are listed in the ISIC order, as they also are appear in the SUT.

3.1 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries

3.1.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry

158.The Small Establishment Survey 1999 (SES '99) was the sole data source for the estimates of agriculture, which is small in terms of output due to the limited land resources available in Maldives. Existence of commercial poultry farms in Maldives has not been reported. The only data for the estimations in the livestock industry is from the Small Establishment Survey (SES). The data availability for this industry is weak and it is assumed to be negligible since it doesn't seem to be a significant value. On forestry, no data is available at all; neither from any survey done nor from annual account analysis.

3.1.2 Fishery

159.The fishing industry has traditionally been the most important activity in Maldives. The rapid growth of the tourism industry, along with the increase in Government activities, has reduced the relative importance of the industry in the overall economy. However, in the islands the industry remains the most important activity. It also supports the fish preparation industries on the islands as well as supplying the large commercial fish processing plant operated by MIFCO.

160.Notwithstanding its importance, very little information is available for the industry. The most important data sets are, first, the estimate of monthly fish catches prepared by the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture (MoFA) and second the daily landings of fish at Male'. For the Male' landings, the daily prices are also available. Also this data is collected by the MoFA.

161.SES contains information on the cost structure of a limited number of fishing vessels while the MIFCO prices paid at the fish collecting vessels are published regularly. The MIFCO prices are used to value the output of the fishing industry in the islands, whether the fish is sold to MIFCO or used for own consumption or preparation. The market prices in Male' are used directly, assuming that the fishermen themselves sell their catch in the market.

3.2 Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity and Water Supply and Construction

3.2.1 Mining and quarrying

162.The mining industry of Maldives consists of quarrying of sand and coral only. The data source used for the estimations in this industry is SES. It covered 5 units engaged in mining and quarrying and the number of persons engaged in these activities were 16 only. Since mining is allowed only in specific well-demarcated zones it is assumed that mining is only done on small-scale and most of the large companies import gravel and sand for the construction of buildings.

3.2.2 Manufacturing

163.This industry includes manufacturing of food products (including preparation of fish and bakeries and beverages), tobacco products textiles and wearing apparel, wood planing, paper printing and publishing, cement products (bricks), ship building and repair, furniture and other manufacturing products.

164.Maldives Industrial Fisheries Company (MIFCO) is the leading company in the preparation and processing of fish and its products. The estimates for MIFCO are made by the analysis of its annual accounts. The preparation of fish in traditional ways is also done on a small-scale basis on many fishing islands. This has been covered in SES 1999 for Hithadhoo and Kulhudhuffushi. Using employment figures, the information was raised and extrapolated back to 1997.

165.Unfortunately, no data of bakeries were received from any bakery. It was reported that no records for 1997 were maintained even though there are some larger firms. 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.

166.Tobacco products include manufacturing of local cigarettes, bidi. The production of this product is rapidly declining due to changes of taste of people to imported cigarettes. This activity is only done in small-scale basis.

167.The textile manufacturing industry consists of manufacturing of local ropes and mats. Although this activity is done in household level, the activity is widely spread and was reported as one of the largest in SES 1999. The wearing apparel industry includes a large number of small establishments (tailoring shops) and few large garment factories. Since data for some of the large companies were missing, the export value of garments was used to raise the large companies, as the output from all the large factories is exported. The industry is foreign-owned and mostly uses expatriate labour. It uses Maldives only to get access to the USA, using its quota under the MFA. For estimation of the activities of small establishments and the production of wearing apparel for local use, the results from SES were used.

168.The wood planing industry is dominated by small establishments, which are mostly engaged in carpentry work. This activity is covered in SES. Note, however, that manufacturing of furniture is not included in this industry.

169.The government side of the paper, printing and publishing industry includes the Book Production Unit (BPU) of the Ministry of Education. The private sector includes Novelty Publishers and Printers, Ummeedhee Chaapkhana, Loamaafaanu Prints, Corona Press, Print Image and other local newspapers. For the estimates, the accounts of BPU have been analysed while for the private sector LES data is used. Information on small units was captured through SES.

170.The production of soaps and detergents is a declining activity with cannot compete with the quality standards of the imported products. It consists of a leading company, Multilinx Maldives Private Limited and few other small establishments.

171.The ship building industry represents building and repair of local ships by MIFCO Boat Yard, Precision Marine and other small establishments carrying out the activities.

3.2.3 Electricity generation and distribution

172.The electricity generation and distribution consists of electricity production in Male' and the outer atolls. The State Electric Company (STELCO), (formerly named Maldives Electricity Board) is the main public body for generation and distribution of electricity. In 1997, STELCO was not only responsible for operating power stations in Male' but also in Thinadhoo, Kulhudhuffushi, Gan, Hithadhoo, Thulusdhoo, Fuvahmulah, Hanimaadhoo, Hulhudhuffaaru, G.A.Villingili, Dhidhdhoo, Gadhdhoo, Naifaru, Eydhafushi and Male' International Airport at Hulhule. Additional islands have been added since then.

173.For STELCO, annual report analysis is used. This covers fully all its activities in both Male' and the Atolls. For the islands where electricity is generated by privately individuals or the community, the data collected from Maldives Electricity Bureau (MEB) is used. The information relates to 1998, and only the input breakdowns are given. The output was then estimated on the basis of the ratio of fuel consumption of STELCO (except Male') to its output. This ratio is applied to the fuel consumption on the other islands and the output for 1998 was obtained. This was extrapolated backwards to 1997 using the change in number of households from 1997 to 1998. It may be observed that the value of electricity generated by the resorts has been included in the cost structure of the tourism industry.

3.2.4 Water collection, purification and distribution

174.During 1995, a system of public water supply by mains was established on Male' and Villingili. For this purpose the Maldives Water and Sewerage Company (MWSC) was established. The estimate of water distribution has been obtained directly from the annual report analysis of 1997 of MWSC.

3.2.5 Construction

175.This sector includes the construction of roads, harbours, airports, government offices, schools, hospitals, other public buildings, such as mosques and military premises, resorts, offices, shops and residential buildings. The construction industry comprises of a number of large companies, foreign enterprises undertaking large construction projects (such as the seawall in Male') and many small contractors. On the islands, own-account construction is also common, but in Male', most construction work commissioned by households is carried out by small contractors. SES, LES and annual accounts provide some data for this industry, but a there is substantial under-reporting.

One of the major firms involved in this industry is MTCC, which is covered by analysing its accounts. From the private sector five large companies; Ameen Construction, Jausa Contracting Company, FW Construction; Alia Construction & Aima Construction have been covered in LES. The information available in the responses to the LES Questionnaires provided the basic ratios of inputs to intermediate consumption and further details on the breakdown of intermediate consumption into construction materials, water, fuel, various services, and so on.

176.To raise this available data for the Maldivian economy, the imports of building materials, obtained from the customs data, is used as raising factor. This is a good source as almost all the building materials are imported from abroad in Maldives. The assumption thereby is that all the building materials, such as gravel, sand, cement and cement products, steel, etc, are actually used in construction.

177.Some large infrastructure project, such as the seawall in Male', are financed by

international donors and constructed by non-resident companies for which no information is available. These projects have been accounted for as imports of construction services.

3.3 Trade, hotels and restaurants

3.3.1 Wholesale and retail trade and sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles

178.This sector is aggregated by two digits ISIC code (codes 50-52). Codes 50 includes wholesale and retail sale of new and second hand motor vehicles, motorcycles and water-skis, their maintenance and repair, sale of parts and accessories, activities of commission agents involved in the sale of the vehicles, washing, polishing and towing of vehicles, etc. Also included is the retail sale of automotive fuel and lubricating or cooling products. As small, unincorporated units carry out these activities in Maldives, data from Small Establishment Survey was used for the estimates. With the limited size of most islands, the activity is of limited size outside Male'.

179.The resale of new and used goods to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers in buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, such persons or companies is included in ISIC 51. The State Trading Organisation (STO) has traditionally been the largest wholesaler and it still retains an important share of the market. In addition, there are a number of private sector companies, mostly in the corporate sector.

180.Retail trade (ISIC 52) is conducted by the wholesalers as well as by numerous small shops. In terms of employment, it is one of the largest activities, with about six percent of total employment in the economy.

3.3.2 Resort services, hotel and restaurants

181.Tourism contributes about thirty percent of GDP and it is still growing rapidly from year to year. It is the most important activity in the Maldivian economy by far. It also provides most of the foreign exchange and a large part of the government income. LES 1998 and annual account reports of the resorts are used as a data source for the estimates for resort services, hotel and restaurants. It may be noted that this sector also covers safari boats, which is a deviation from ISIC where these would be classified under transport.

182.The coverage of the sector in LES was not complete. After including the information contained in annual reports, just under half of the total bed-nights were accounted for. The total number of bed-nights was used to raise the information to the overall level. In addition to the number of bed-nights, the government receipt for bed-tax and resort land-rent are used as control totals.

183.For 1997, there was a substantial difference between the revenue reported in the government budget against tourism taxes and the number of bed-nights reported by the Tourism ministry. There were a number of reasons for the discrepancy. In 1997, a change in administrative arrangements for the collection of the revenue and monitoring of the compliance of the resorts and hotels to the procedures were made. These are described briefly below.

184.The newly established Department of Inland Revenue (DIR) took over the administration of the tax collection from the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) in May 1997, which means that nine months of tax collections (April to December) for the year were carried out by DIR with the earlier three months by MoT. As tax collection takes place after the fact, annual collections in

effect reflect the activity in the year December to November, rather than the calendar year.

185.At the same time, the method of payment was modified. While the moneys were earlier paid into a suspense account with the MoT, now the taxes are paid directly into the Treasury account with MMA. This had two effects. First, as the MoT would pay taxes into the MMA treasury account with a delay of two months, the changeover in the tax administration resulted in payments of an extra month in May 1997. This extra payment was included in the 1997 budget, but the actual tax payments by the resorts had not been changed. In earlier years, the revenue recognition was delayed by this one month because the moneys were with MoT rather than the Treasury. In order to give a proper, consistent treatment of tourism tax receipts for 1997 and later years, the payments have been brought down to twelve months by excluding the moneys received for November 1996 (in January 1997). This brings the 1997 budget in line with those of later years, which relate to tourism activity in the December-November period of each year[12].

186.Secondly, resorts and hotels sometimes misquoted the codes and an amount of resort land rent taxes and some late payment fines ended up under the heading Tourism tax. While DIR modified the receipts in their books and reported the discrepancies to MoF, these changes were not reflected in the budget. To a lesser extent, these coding problems continued in the following years, 1998 to 2000, but they have now been resolved.

187.The extra vigilance, due to additional staff assigned to this task, initially resulted in substantial extra recoveries. However, after resorts had submitted the required information, most of the extra levies were reversed. Overall, in 1997 the extra recoveries due to misreporting by the respondents amounted to three thousand dollars. This represents only 500 bed-nights (or 0.015%); a negligible adjustment.

3.4 Transport and communications

3.4.1 Land transport

188.As described in section 2.7.1, a special survey was conducted to measure this activity. The total number of taxis and other public transport vehicles registered was used as the frame, thus obtaining full coverage. It may be mentioned that land transport is mostly limited to Male' and only a few other islands, as the small size and population of many islands do not make this type of activity viable.
189.

3.4.2 Water transport

190.Water transport consists of two types of activity. 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. In the SUT, this activity has been named as "coastal and sea transport". Operators in this activity fall by nature in the corporate sector.

191.In addition, there is a substantial amount of water transport between the various islands, both of cargo and passengers. The SUT activity class of "Inter-island water transport". Independent operators of dhoanies and launches are mostly small scale and the activity has been classified in the household sector. A special survey was conducted to cover this activity. The total number of registered vessels by type was used as frame. These numbers were

[12] In order to bring the earlier year's data in line with this treatment, the November payments received every year in January of the following year should be transferred to the previous tax-year. However, as no use is made of these data in the SUT or ISA in those earlier years, there is no need for such a data conversion.

adjusted for the estimated number of units operated by resorts, other large corporations and government for their own use. As no information was available on these numbers, it was assumed that about two-thirds of the dhoanies and one-quarter of the launches were operated by the small-scale sector.

Table 3.4.2.1 Water transport in SUT 1997

Item description	Supply / use	Amount		External sector	Note
		Supply	Use		
CIF/fob adjustment	Supply	-347.65	0	Imports	Fixed percentage of imports from Customs. Total allocated to imports
Transport margins	Supply	-81.17	0	Domestic	Assigned to and included in the supply of products using these services
Resorts	Supply	295.95	0	Domestic	Secondary activity of resorts given in LES
Resorts	Supply	0	295.95	Exports	Supply is directed to foreign tourists
Resorts	Use	0	220.86	Domestic	Use of bought-in transport services
Coastal Shipping	Supply	136.73	0	Domestic	Half of output is allocated to transport within Maldives
Inter-island shipping	Supply	152.93	0	Domestic	
MNSML	Supply	197.06	0	Domestic	
Imports	Supply	360.09	0	Imports	Other water transport services from BoP
Other activities	Supply	14.67	0	Domestic	Supply by other domestic activities
Intermediate use	Use	0	203.04	Domestic	Use by all activities excluding resorts
Household consumption	Use	0	8.76	Domestic	Use by households (residual)
Totals		**728.61**	**728.61**		

192.As noted above, the resorts are a major user of water transport services, as that is the principal means of transporting the tourists and staff. However, most of the water transport requirements of the resorts are supplied in-house, although sometimes with bought in supplementary services. These are recorded as a secondary activity.

193.As a supplementary form of lodging in the tourism industry, a number of operators have developed “safari vessels” which take their passengers on tours through the Maldives, mostly for diving enthusiasts. There are also a few larger passenger ships (up to 50 cabins) operated within Maldives. Both these categories of boats have been included under the “safari vessels” in tourism rather than water transport where they should be classified according to the ISIC.

3.4.3 Air transport

194.In 1997, air transport service industry of Maldives consisted of three companies namely, Trans Maldivian Airways (formerly known as Hummingbird Helicopters), Air Maldives Limited 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 1997 only these three firms provided air transport services.

195.Air Maldives operated on both domestic and international routes; the latter at the time carried out with a single Airbus aircraft on “wet-lease” basis from a subsidiary of Malaysian Airways. Passenger revenues for foreign travel should be recorded as exports, but no information on the share of income from international operations is available. The company has been closed down. A newly formed company, “Island Aviation” took over the domestic operations from Air Maldives, but the documentation of the latter has mostly been lost in the transition process.

196.It may be assumed that the operations of the new Island Aviation are similar in nature to those of the domestic part of Air Maldives, which is plausible as the same two aircraft continue to be used and no new destinations have been added. The 2001 revenue of Island Aviation

amounted to just over one hundred million Rufiyaa. Taking into account the price increases of tickets over the past five years, this would be about Rf. 90 million in 1997 prices. Assuming that ground handling, cargo and GSA activities generated about Rf. 30 million in 1997 prices, this implies that domestic travel made up about Rf.60 million. This means that about eighty percent of the Air Maldives airline revenue in 1997 was generated from international operations.

Table 3.4.3.1 Treatment of Air Maldives income and expenditure in external sector of SUT 1997

SUT product	Item description	Income/ expense	External sector	Note
P.6.1.3	Airline operations	Income		From annual accounts
	Of which: domestic	Income	Domestic	Estimated from 2001 IA turnover
	Foreign	Income	Exports	Residual (Total – Domestic)
	Of which: Maldivians	Income	Imports	Number of travellers * fare
	Foreigners	Income		Residual (Foreign – Maldivians)
P.6.1.4	Cargo warehouse and commissions	Income	Domestic	
P.6.1.4	Ground handling	Income	Exports	For foreign airlines
P.6.1.4	General Sales Agent operations	Income	Exports	For foreign airlines
P.8.3	Operational lease of Airbus aircraft	Expense	Imports	From notes to annual accounts
P.U	Expenses not specified, paid abroad by MAS	Expense	Imports	From notes to annual accounts on 1996 payments to MAS

197.In 1997, Air Maldives carried about 85,000 passengers[13] through Male'. At the average roundtrip rate of Rf. 3500, this implies ticket expenditures of Maldivian travellers of about Rf. 100 million. Foreigners therefore generated the other Rf.154 million in international revenues for Air Maldives. While it is assumed here that all Maldivian travellers use Air Maldives, this is done only for convenience. If the same fares apply to other airlines, the payments of Maldivians to foreign airlines would be offset by the extra revenue of Air Maldives from foreigners. The reason to take this double-entry method is that Air Maldives stopped operating and Maldivians continued to travel. The entry on the import side of the BoP relates to Maldivians travelling abroad, which remains there irrespective of the airline they travel on, while on the export side, the total income of Air Maldives disappears. The treatment of various items in the Air Maldives accounts for the external sector of the SUT has been summarised in Table 3.4.3.1 above.

198.The two small airlines operating seaplanes[14] that provide passenger services to tourist resorts had a turnover of about Rf. 152 million in 1997. While these operations are domestic in nature, the overwhelming majority of the passengers are foreigners. In contrast to water transport, which is normally provided by the resorts and included in the price of the stay on the islands, payments for air transport by the foreign tour operators are generally made directly to these airlines. Therefore, the output of the two airlines has been treated as export of services. The lease payments for aircraft are included in imports, as has been done with Air Maldives.

3.4.4 Auxiliary transport

199.The auxiliary transport industry in Maldives consists of Maldives Ports Authority (MPA), Maldives Airports Authority (MAA, now Maldives Airport Corporation Ltd) and travel agencies. The annual account data are used for direct estimations for the two companies, MPA and MAA. LES questionnaires were sent to some travel agencies while for others annual accounts

[13] Consisting of 20,770 inbound passengers, 25,307 outbound passengers and 61,235 transit passengers; assuming that this represents about 60,000 round-trip passengers in total, the average roundtrip fare comes to about Rf.4,000. As Maldivians tended to travel more to India, Colombo and Malaysia, rather than Dubai and Europe, average ticket price per Maldivian traveller may be estimated at Rf.3500.

[14] At the time, Hummingbird was mostly flying helicopters.

are collected. It seems that most of the companies operating resorts act as a travel agent themselves. These activities have been given in their accounts and are included as secondary activity in their operations.

Table 3.4.3.2 Air transport in SUT 1997

Item description	Supply / use	Amount		External sector	Note
		Supply	Use		
CIF/fob adjustment[1]	Supply	-76.31	0	Imports	Fixed percentage of imports from Customs. Total allocated to imports
Air Maldives	Supply	314.14	0	Domestic	Total income from airline operations
Air Maldives	Supply	0	231.80	Exports	International airline operations - total
Maldivians travelling abroad	Supply	100.00	0	Imports	Use of airline services by Maldivians travelling abroad
MAT and Hummingbird	Supply	152.33	0	Domestic	Output of air transport services
MAT and Hummingbird	Supply	0	152.34	Exports	Output is allocated to exports (use by tourists to go to resorts)
Intermediate use	Use	0	93.43	Domestic	Use by all activities
Household consumption	Use	0	12.59	Domestic	Use by households (residual)
Totals		**490.16**	**490.16**		

[1] All transport costs of imports are assumed to be related to intermediate inputs (mostly the resorts)

3.4.5 Post and telecommunication

200.Post and telecommunication sector consists of Maldives Post Limited and Dhivehiraajjeyge Gulhun Pvt. Ltd (Dhiraagu), the only telecommunication company in Maldives. These two companies are public enterprises. Maldives Post Limited is fully owned by the government of Maldives, while Dhiraagu is a joint venture between a foreign multi-national company, Cable and Wireless, and the Government of Maldives. Direct estimates were made for this sector using the annual accounts of the two companies in this sector by converting them to SUT format.

201.The Dhiraagu accounts show under expenditures a substantial reimbursement to foreign telecommunication operators to settle international call charges. These expenditures have been taken into account in the SUT as imports of communication services and need to be matched in the Balance of Payments.

3.5 Financial intermediation and insurance

202.Financial intermediation and insurance industry consists of six companies in total, namely the Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA), four commercial banks (i.e. Bank of Maldives, State Bank of India, Bank of Ceylon and Habib Bank Ltd.), and Allied Insurance Company. The calculation of FISIM is based directly on the annual accounts obtained from the companies operating in this industry.

3.6 Real estate, renting of transport, machinery and other equipment, computer and related activities and other business services

203.Only the data for real estate, renting of transport, machinery and other equipment, computer and related activities and other business services is available from SES. It is assumed that these activities are not done on large-scale basis.

3.6.1 Imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings

204.The estimate for the imputed service for the owner occupied dwelling is calculated using the Population and Housing census of Maldives for the year 1990 and 2000. The tables giving information on Houses/Apartments for the years 1990 and 2000 are used to derive the same table for the year 1997. This is calculated by using the formulae X2000 =X1990 * (1+r)^10. The proportion of households in Houses/Apartments that is not paying rent is then estimated by using another table from the census 2000. The same table of households classified by monthly rent is also used to calculate average rent paid per month per household.

3.7 Pubic administration and defence

205.The estimate for public administration and defence has been based on the consolidated government budget for the year 1999, which gives actual incomes and expenditures of the government for the year 1997. The SUT 1997 product and transaction classifications were used to code the information as appropriate. Public administration and defence has been calculated as the residual after deducting the health, education, and regional airport activities (income and expenditures) from the government budget data for the year 1997. By definition, government output consists of the sum of compensation of employees, intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital.

206.The item 8.12 in the government budget relates to scholarship and fellowship assistance. It has been assumed that half the value is actually spent on scholarships and the other half is spent on air travel for the scholars. The production and consumption account of the government has been adjusted accordingly.

3.8 Education

207.In education, private participation is encouraged. As a result, even though the government largely provides it, the community and private sector also participate actively. Educational services are among merit goods and services the producers that provide most of their output to others free or at prices which are not economically significant: that is, at prices that do not have a significant influence on the amounts the producers are willing to supply or on the amounts purchasers wish to buy.

208.The government supports community and private schools by providing a certain percentage of teachers depending on the size of school and by providing infrastructure, facility support and financial subsidies.

209.The activities of the public sector are directly taken from the consolidated annual government budget of the central government. For the private and community institutions providing educational services data collected by Ministry of Education for 2000 was used. Using the student enrolment ratio of 1997 compared with 2000 a raising factor was obtained. This raising factor is applied to raise input as well as output.

210.Most of the costs of this activity are step costs. They do not increase directly but when the student enrolled reaches to a certain level they increase. To some extent labour and other costs like infrastructure depends on number of students enrolled. Therefore student enrolment ratio is considered as a good raising factor since the size of the schools can be determined by the student enrolment.

211.The output of this sector is valued by the sum of the costs incurred in their production. The assumption made here is that net operating surplus on the production is assumed always

to be zero. The difference of market output from total output is assumed as non-market output of educational services.

3.9 Health and social work

212.Health is one of the sectors that grew rapidly as a result of the commitments by both public and private sector. It includes the gradual expansion of the health services provided by the regional hospitals and health centres.

213.The estimates for the public sector include the public hospitals; Indhira Gandhi Memorial Hospital (IGMH), Regional hospitals at H.Dh. Kulhudhuffushi, R.Ugoofaaru, S. Hithadhoo and Muli. The service of the public sector is directly taken from the consolidated annual government budget of the central government. For the private sector the LES data for 1998 have been extrapolated for the estimation.

3.10 Other Community and Personnel Services; Domestic servants;

214.This sector includes the activities such as production and distribution of motion picture and video, other entertainment activities such as News agencies, Library, museum, sporting and other recreational activities, laundry services, hair dressing and beauty treatment activities plus services of other voluntary organisations such as Society of Health Education (SHE).

215.Also included in this activity is an estimate of the value of output generated with respect to domestic servants. It may be noted that the domestic servants (about 1700) were overwhelmingly foreign workers, but the compensation of employees is all recorded in the domestic economy. Only when preparing GNI estimates are the factor incomes (labour and capital) attributed to national and external sources.

3.11 Expenditure side: Trade balance

216.The various transactions in the SUT have been booked in the domestic or foreign sectors (as imports and exports) as appropriate. In the sections on water and air transport (3.4.2 and 3.4.3), an overview of these transactions has been given, as the treatment of these products requires detailed attention. In Table 3.11.1 below, a summary of the external trade data included in the SUT is given, along with the Balance of Payments information for the year

Table 3.11.1 External transactions in SUT and Balance of Payments , 1997

		SUT 1997	BOP 1997
Exports of Goods		1,335.78	1,094.37
Imports of Goods fob		3,778.43	3,613.22
Imports of Goods c.i.f.	*4,239.26*		
C.i.f. / fob adjustment (-)	*- 460.83*		
Exports of services		4,330.29	3674.32
Imports of services		1,511.48	1108.66
Trade balance of goods and services		375.79	-46.81

Note: US $ 1 = M.Rf. 11.77

217.It may be noticed that the SUT estimate is substantially different from the BoP. The main reasons are a modified accounting of the tourism industry and the transport activities. The treatment of the various transactions for Transport in the SUT has already been described in

sections 3.4. In the following paragraphs an overview will be given of the treatment of the other items in the BoP.

218.The expenses by Maldivians overseas have been copied from the BoP. It is calculated as the number of travelers multiplied by the estimated $800 per traveler per journey. The amount included is the same, although its distribution over general expenses, education and health has been adjusted taking into account the fact that the latter two items in the BoP only reflect Government expenses on the same. The re-distribution between the items has been done on the basis of the gaps in domestic supply and demand in education and health services. The new household survey (to be started in 2002) will give more definitive information on these items, as special questions have been included for better coverage.

219.The jet fuel sales by MAA to foreign airlines have been entered in the system as re-exports without a corresponding entry in imports, as only sales to domestic establishments were included. The cost of the jet fuel sold by MAA to foreign airlines has been added to imports, so that the (substantial) trade margin on this activity is properly accounted for in the SUT. In a similar way, retail sales to foreign tourists on the resorts have been treated as exports, but only in so far as these shops were operated by the resorts themselves. The retail margins of the duty free shops have also been included, under the assumption that the margin is twice the fee amount paid to the government for operation of these shops. This assumption has been made, as no information on the turnover and trade margins of these operations are available, while the budget data provide the amount of fees paid.

220.It may be noted that a number of problems remain in this area. Retail sales to tourists outside those of the shops operated by the resorts have been excluded, and even in this case, only the margins have been included, although the imports of the commodities sold have been registered in the import statistics. This implies a significant under-estimate of the (re)- exports on this account. The treatment of duty-free sales is in line with their treatment in the BoP as the commodities themselves have not been registered in the imports. The estimates of the trade margins can be improved, however.

221.The sales to foreign airlines of Maldivian In-flight Catering Ltd, which are available from its annual accounts, have been included as exports. It is assumed that the inputs have been included under the regular imports.

222.The information on the resorts has been treated differently from the procedures used in the BoP. The results of the surveys for 1997 were adequate, with about half the resort output directly covered, to provide more detailed information on the activities. It has hereby been assumed that all the outputs of the resorts and safari vessels have been exported. This may be a slight over-estimate of the exports, but for hotels and guesthouses[15], only the sales to tourists have been included while foreigners with work permits (who do not pay the bed tax) have been excluded. The two omissions have a tendency to cancel each other out.

223.The tourism expenditures have been divided over various product categories according to the reports of the resorts and hotels. These report separately on the income received for room sales, restaurants and bars, guest transport, diving schools and other recreational activities and retail shops operated on own account as well as the rental/lease income for these activities operated by third parties. This enabled a breakdown of the data by product group, which was very important in the compilation of the SUT.

224.Amongst the other, smaller, items that have been excluded from exports are the bunkering and supplies to foreign vessels. All the supplies, including the fuel oil of STO, have

[15] Hotels and guesthouses make up only about one percent of total tourism bed-nights. It may be noted that the bed-night reports of the MOT exclude the guesthouses and the safari vessels. In the SUT estimates, corrections have been made for this omission on the basis of the bed tax received for these categories.

been registered as imports and their purchases by foreign vessels therefore need to be recorded as exports. Due to lack of data, no estimates have been made so far.

225.The activities of foreign companies fishing in the Economic Zone have also not been included in the SUT. Similarly, no account has been taken in the SUT of the cruise ships making short visits to Male' and possibly other ports in Maldives. Exports of fish from the EZ is not included in the trade statistics, not are these exports and the income generated by the cruise ships included in the BoP.

226.Another item of (re)-exports not covered in the BoP are the purchases by expatriates of electronic and other goods for carriage by returning expatriate workers, mainly to Colombo. An elaborate, but informal, system has been built for this purpose. It involves a fairly substantial value of exports[16]. No provision has been made in the BoP to capture these exports, but in order to balance the commodity supply estimates for exports (and imports from abroad by Maldivians) have been included.

227.It may be noted that a substantial part of expatriates earnings are leaving the country not through financial channels, but as goods carried by the workers on their return. This has the effect that the SUT estimates contain part of the remittances recorded elsewhere in the BoP. However, the amounts involved are not so large that they can explain the difference between the BoP estimate of the trade balance and the estimate derived from the SUT.

228.Where practical, estimates of commodities and services indirectly exported resulting from the tourism activities and the employment of expatriate labour have been recorded against the various commodities rather than provided as a global adjustment at the bottom of the use table (and the supply table for direct imports by Maldivian travellers from abroad). The most important reason is that the amounts involved, for some product groups, are very large in comparison with the final use in the domestic economy. This would cause very large distortions in the level and pattern of household consumption.

229.Treatment of these exported commodities depended on the particular situation. For instance, commodities imported by or for the resorts and served there as prepared meals and drinks, were recorded as intermediate inputs of the resorts, while the full production of the restaurants and bars was reported as exports of these services. On the other hand, the sales of the shops were distributed over the most important commodity categories and these sales have been reported as exports directly against the various products.

3.12 Expenditure side: Household consumption

230.The estimates of indirect exports provided in the SUT are probably on the (very) low side. The 1997 tourism expenditure survey implied larger tourist expenditures on various activities and commodities than are given in the SUT. Similarly, a substantial proportion of the expenditures by the large contingent of expatriate workers (about a quarter of the total labour force) are covered in household consumption. This means that the household consumption estimate of Rf. 3,823 billion as given in the SUT (nearly Rf. 15,000 per capita per year) over-estimates the actual household consumption of the Maldivian population.

231.It is not easy to give an indication of the seriousness of this error. However, any downward correction to household consumption implies an upward adjustment to exports. This further increases the difference between the BoP figures and those derived from the SUT.

[16] Informal interviews with some operators at the airport indicated that each of them arranged for exports valued at some $150 to $200 thousand per year. They reckoned that up to thirty Colombo-based operators were engaged in the activity, implying annual re-exports of some five million dollars; a substantial amount.

3.13 The Cross-classification table of industries and sectors

232.The Supply and Use Table has been prepared in such a manner that it is possible to derive the institutional sector dimension of the economy directly from the data. This has been accomplished by recording the different types of activities in separate worksheets in the compilation framework. Where necessary, summary sheets by institutional sector were also introduced.

233.This procedure made it possible to prepare a cross-classification table of industries and sectors directly from the SUT. This table, summarising the main characteristics of the industrial activity in the country, has been included in this report for ease of reference.

CHAPTER 4. BALANCING PROCEDURES USED IN THE COMPILATION OF THE SUPPLY AND USE TABLE 1997

4.1 General

234.The balancing of the SUT/1997 was carried out in two steps. First, the activities reported in the various surveys and other data sets, were “tuned” to the total estimated labour force in all the activities. This step is described in section 4.2. In the second step, the product balances were adjusted, either by adjustments to the input or output structures of domestic industries or by adjustments to final demand. The procedures for the main product groups are described separately in the remaining sections of this chapter.

4.2 Tuning SUT/1997 to employment data

235.There is no regular labour force survey in Maldives, nor is there a regular or continuous household survey. Therefore, employment data in Maldives cannot be obtained for each period. The main source of information for employment data is the population census conducted every five years. This information is limited to Maldivians. For foreign workers, the registration system has to be used.

236.The population censuses provide good estimates of the total employed labour force (Maldivian) in the country, but the breakdown by activity is not always very accurate. This was especially so in the 2000 census, where for nearly a third of the female employed labour force, no activity was given. This information had also been omitted for about one in ten male workers. The unspecified category was distributed over the activities in the same ratio as was reported by the respondents. This was done for both sexes separately. It may be noted that this increased the uncertainty in the allocation of employment over activities, but it was the best initial estimate possible.

237.The data for mid-1997 were interpolated from the census results for 1995 and 2000. As both censuses were conducted in late March, mid-1997 was at a point 27/60 between the two (end September 1997 would have been at mid-point between the two censuses. These initial estimates were then used to check the reported employment.

238.For expatriate labour, the registrations by the Ministry of Human Resources, Employment and Labour (MHREL) were used to determine their numbers. For 1997, this caused problems as the Ministry changed over to a new computer system. From January 1997 onwards, all new registrations were entered in the new system. Until August 1997, the old and new systems were maintained in parallel. At the time of planning it was assumed that all employees would re-register within the stipulated time, so that at the end of the year, all permit holders would have renewed. However, the year-end information on the new system was about one-quarter lower than the mid-year counts on the old system. This meant that a large number of expatriates had not renewed their work permits.

239.While the activity breakdown of the old system was very broad, the new system provided a level of detail largely in line with the SUT activity grouping. It was therefore extremely well suited for the purpose. However, the information was incomplete. After discussions of the problems with MHREL it was decided to use the registrations for end-June under the old system as anchor for the estimates. As the January 1999 total registered employment came very close, the distribution given for this month was used as a starting point for the distribution of the employment over the SUT activity classes. The counts by broad activity for June 1997

were used to adjust the 1999 numbers and distributions.

240.The mid-1997 estimates of the distribution of both Maldivian and Expatriate labour obtained in this way therefore were not very sturdy. They could be used more as guides rather than actual values.

241.For all companies reporting in the corporate sector the number of employees, separately for Maldivians and foreigners, were obtained. In the LES, these data were part of the survey, but for other companies the data was collected separately, mostly by telephone. The government employment by industrial activity and citizenship status for 1997 was also obtained. If the total employment in the government and corporate sector was higher for any of the components, the higher numbers were used in the compilation. This procedure was adopted because firm numbers should be given precedence over interpolated estimates.

242.In this adjustment procedure, the total number of workers was kept constant and the differences were adjusted against the most unrealistic estimates. For expatriate labour, this was the activity “Other business services”, which according to the professional breakdown included a majority of manual workers not commonly engaged in such activities.

243.Using the working age population from the 1995 and 2000 population censuses, the labour force is estimated at 135,000 in mid-1997. This implies that the labour force participation rate, i.e. the economically active population as a share of working-age population, is about 53 percent. At the same time, there is an expatriate labour force of about one-third the size of the employed Maldivian population. Many of the expatriates are involved in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs.

244.Once the employment levels in the various activities had been estimated, the SES results, in terms of output and value added per worker, were used to impute the adjustments required to balance the activity’s output and labour force.

4.3 Balancing supply and use of goods and services

245.On the basis of the employment, the overall volume of all economic activities was established. Only when errors were found in the compilation of the underlying survey data were the input-output ratios or the input structures changed. Other changes in the columns of the SUT came about by allocating unspecified products (at different levels of aggregation) to the appropriate products. This was done either directly to a single product group or the unspecified item was pro-rated over a series of groups in a standard fashion.

246.The value added per worker in each activity was also checked to see whether major compilation errors were made. After these checks, the production structure and levels in the economy were considered to reflect the correct position.

247.The next step was to ensure consistency between supply and use of each of the products. A number of possible solutions to the imbalances was generally available. The use of any particular solution, or combination of solutions, was determined largely by each case individually. For instance, if a product was missing from an input structure were it should be present, some part of the unspecified inputs might be allocated. If no unspecified inputs remained, a part of another input that seemed to be relatively high, might be used.

248.In any household survey, items consumed outside the household, by household members while working or in school, tend to be under-registered. This normally includes, for instance, expenditures on transport, cigarettes, short eats and soft drinks. When good supply information is available, household consumption is increased to match this supply.

249.In Maldives for instance, the total import of tobacco products may be assumed to be consumed, either by the local population, expatriate labourers[17] or tourists. A ratio of consumption by these groups can be estimated using average consumption per head and total time spent in Maldives. Such a ratio can then be used to allocate the consumption to these users.

250.In the case water and air transport, the imbalances were reviewed in an overall framework of all participants and flows. The treatment of each of these flows has been described in sections 3.4.2 and 3.4.3 above. In the case of resort outputs these were matched by exports as the total output was treated as exports. For petroleum products, an initial supply gap was identified. This had been caused by inconsistent treatment of import and re-export of bunker fuel in the Customs data.

251.In short, each particular imbalance was looked at individually, checking the data for most likely causes of error and following through on adjusting the errors or discrepancies found. Small discrepancies were initially offset against household consumption, but in some cases intermediate inputs were increased to balance the item, taking the difference out of unspecified inputs. For the final balancing, adjustments were made largely to the input structure of the resort sector, the largest in the country, while the total building materials supply had been absorbed into the construction sector. The main reason for the modification of intermediate consumption for the final adjustments was practical. Adjustments to household consumption bring about additional adjustments to the value of trade margins for each product, causing new discrepancies to appear, even though these are small, they are difficult to work away. Assignment to intermediate consumption leaves the trade margins undisturbed as wholesale trade margins are determined by the commodity supply, not consumption.

252.The adjustments were documented in the basic data files so that similar adjustments can be applied for future periods. In case of errors, they can also be turned back but most adjustments have been made only after considerable checking.

4.4 Statistical discrepancies

253.The balancing process is aimed at eliminating various types of statistical discrepancies. As a first general observation, the occurrence of statistical discrepancies indicates that the estimates to which they pertain are not consistent. The numerical value of a discrepancy is a measure of the degree of inconsistency. Various types of discrepancies relate to various types of inconsistencies.

Definition of statistical discrepancies

254.In the compilation and balancing framework four types of statistical discrepancies are computed. Two of these have been introduced and discussed briefly already in Chapter 1. Of the four types of discrepancies that are defined, two apply at the level of product and industry groups that are distinguished in the SUT (i.e. at the so-called meso-economic level), and two pertain to macro-economic aggregates:[18]

[17] They also carry significant amounts of cigarettes home, but these are mostly purchased in the duty-free shops.

[18] The term “meso-level statistical discrepancies” is particular to this Handbook; it does not appear in UN documents on national accounting. The term is used here to juxtapose discrepancies of type (1) and type (2) clearly from the other two types. Since products and industries distinguished in an input-output table are generally product groups (including several individual products) and industry groups (including several individual branches of industry), it would be wrong to refer to type (1) and type (2) discrepancies as “micro-level discrepancies”.

Meso-level statistical discrepancies:

i. Discrepancies between supply and use of products (“product balances”).
ii. Discrepancies between industry input and industry output (“industry balances”).

Macro-level statistical discrepancies:

iii. The discrepancy between total income and total expenditure (“GDP discrepancy”).
iv. The “RAS discrepancy”.

255.Each type of discrepancy is defined next. In the text to follow the four types of discrepancies will be referred to by the reference numbers used above. The symbols used in the formulae below have been introduced in Chapter 1. For convenience, they are listed here again:

m	Number of products
n	Number of industries
X_{ij}	Supply of product i by industry 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 industry j (purchasers' prices)
F_i	Final use of product i (purchasers' prices)
It_j	Net indirect taxes excluding import duties (industry j)
D_j	Consumption of fixed capital (industry j)
Ce_j	Compensation of employees (industry j)
Os_j	Net operating surplus (industry j)

256.Discrepancies of type (1) and type (2) disturb the accounting identities presented in paragraph 95 (Chapter 1). These identities are repeated here in a slightly (but crucially) modified form. The modification consists of explicitly allowing the identities postulated in paragraph 95 to be disturbed by the occurrence of discrepancies. Thus, the meso-economic discrepancies are defined as follows:

Type (1) statistical discrepancy with respect to product i (“product balance”):

$$(1)\quad SD1_i = [\sum_{j=1}^{n} U_{ij} + F_i] - [\sum_{j=1}^{n} X_{ij} + (M_i + ID_i - A_i) + TM_i]$$

Type (2) statistical discrepancy with respect to industry j (“industry balance”):

$$(2)\quad SD2_j = [\sum_{i=1}^{m} U_{ij} + (IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j)] - \sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{ij}$$

257.In formula (1), the first term between square brackets represents intermediate and final use of product i, while the second term represents total supply (the sum of domestic and foreign supply plus trade and transport margins). Thus, the type (1) discrepancy is defined as the balance of total use and total supply of product *i*. In formula (2), the term between square brackets represents intermediate and primary inputs used in industry *j*, while the last term is gross output of industry *j*. Thus, the type (2) discrepancy is defined as the balance of total input and total output in industry *j*.

258.The occurrence of a type (3) discrepancy disturbs the accounting identities presented in Chapter 1. When this type of discrepancy occurs, the estimates contained in the supply and use tables imply conflicting estimates of GDP. More particularly, GDP as estimated using the income approach, and the estimate of GDP arrived at using the expenditure approach, will not be the same. Once more using the formulae from Chapter 1 as a reference, the GDP discrepancy is defined as follows:

Type (3) statistical discrepancy ("GDP discrepancy"):

$$(3)\quad SD3 = \sum_{i=1}^{m}(F_i - (M_i - A_i)) - [\sum_{j=1}^{n}(IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} ID_i] = GDP3 - GDP2$$

259.The first sum in formula (3) symbolizes aggregate final expenditure, net of imports. The term between square brackets constitutes aggregate income (aggregate value added components plus total import duties). Thus, the type (3) discrepancy is defined as the balance of GDP estimated as aggregate (net) expenditure (GDP3), and GDP estimated as aggregate income (GDP2).

260.The elimination of the type (4) discrepancy is a mandatory part of the process of manual balancing. However, to appreciate the significance of this type of statistical discrepancy, a proper understanding of the RAS procedure is required in the first place. For completeness, the formula defining the RAS discrepancy is given here; its significance is explained in Section 4.5. As explained there, the requirement for consistency in this case is that the value of SD4 is one.

Type (4) statistical discrepancy ("RAS discrepancy"):

$$(4)\quad SD4 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{ij} - (IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j))}{\sum_{i=1}^{m}(\sum_{j=1}^{n} X_{ij} + (M_i + ID_i - A_i) - F_i)}$$

Inter-relationships between statistical discrepancies

261.As shown in Section 1.9, the accounting identities relating to GDP are linearly dependent on the accounting identities that pertain to products and industries (the "product balances" and "industry balances" respectively). Similarly, the values of macro-level statistical discrepancies are dependent on the values of the meso-level discrepancies.

262.First, recognizing that the sum of trade and transport margins across all goods (E_iTM_i) is zero,[19] it follows from formula (1) that the sum of type (1) discrepancies across all products is equal to the discrepancy between the estimate of GDP as aggregate net final expenditure and the estimate of GDP as aggregate net production.

$$(5)\quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} SD1_i = [\sum_{i=1}^{m}(F_i - (M_i - A_i))] - [\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(X_{ij} - U_{ij}) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} ID_i] = GDP3 - GDP1$$

where GDP1 is the GDP estimate from the production approach, and GDP3 is the GDP estimate from the expenditure approach.

263.Second, the sum of type (2) discrepancies across all industries is equal to the

[19] See paragraph 77 and onwards and Figure 1.8.3 (Chapter 1).

discrepancy between the estimate of GDP as aggregate income and the GDP estimate as aggregate net production.

$$(6)\quad \sum_{j=1}^{n} SD2_j = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j) - \sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{i=1}^{m} (X_{ij} - U_{ij})$$
$$= (GDP2 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} ID_i) - (GDP1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} ID_i)$$
$$= GDP2 - GDP1$$

where GDP1 is again the GDP estimate from the production approach, and GDP2 is the estimate of GDP from the income approach.

264.Finally, from formulae (3), (5), and (6) it follows that the type (3) statistical discrepancy (GDP discrepancy) is equal to the balance of the sum of type (1) discrepancies and the sum of type (2) discrepancies. In formula:

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} SD1 - \sum_{j=1}^{n} SD2$$
$$= (GDP3 - GDP1) - (GDP2 - GDP1)$$

Interpretation of statistical discrepancies

265.Consistent estimates of supply and use simultaneously satisfy the accounting identities that apply at the level of products and industries distinguished in the SUT. If all these identities (referred to as product and industry balances respectively) hold, the estimates also yield consistent estimates of GDP, whether computed as aggregate net production, as aggregate income, or as aggregate net final expenditure.

266.In terms of the definitions introduced in this chapter, the same statement can be put in the following way. Full consistency requires all type (1) and all type (2) statistical discrepancies to be zero. If they are, the type (3) discrepancy (GDP discrepancy) will also be zero, and the type (4) discrepancy (RAS discrepancy) will be equal to one. This follows from the inter-relationships that exist between meso-level and macro-level statistical discrepancies.[20]

267.Thus, the most straightforward way to go about manual balancing would seem to be to eliminate simply all type (1) and type (2) discrepancies, thereby at the same time eliminating the type (3) and type (4) discrepancies. Though this idea is indeed useful as a general guideline for formulating a systematic approach towards manual balancing, in practice it is hard to manually establish perfect consistency with regard to all type (1) and type (2) discrepancies. A more pragmatic approach is to first perform a number of rounds of balancing adjustments which are aimed primarily at reducing type (1) and type (2) discrepancies and then to inspect the remaining type (3) and (4) discrepancies, the elimination of which generally necessitates more adjustments, either again at the level of separate products or industries, or at a higher level of aggregation.

268.Making targeted balancing adjustments obviously requires a proper interpretation of statistical discrepancies. Speaking in purely technical terms (that is to say: quite apart from the economic interpretation of the data), the type of any statistical discrepancy that is found to occur determines which combination of elements of the data needs to be adjusted in order to eliminate it. Its value indicates the direction of the changes that need to be made, i.e. whether particular entries are to be increased or decreased in order to improve consistency. This technical interpretation of discrepancies is discussed next with respect to each type of

[20] The close relationship that exists between the GDP discrepancy and the RAS discrepancy is discussed in Section 4.5.

statistical discrepancy.

269.A non-zero type (1) statistical discrepancy indicates that supply and use of the particular product do not match. More particularly, if the type (1) discrepancy with respect to product i is positive, the use of product i exceeds its supply. If it is negative, there is excess supply of the particular product.

270.A non-zero type (2) statistical discrepancy indicates that the equality of total gross output and the total use of intermediate and primary inputs in a particular industry is disturbed.[21] If the type (2) statistical discrepancy with respect to industry j is positive, total use of inputs exceeds gross output in that industry. If it is negative, the opposite is the case.

271.The various implications of the occurrence of a non-zero type (3) discrepancy are shown in Table 4.4.1. As indicated before, macro-level discrepancies, such as the GDP discrepancy, may be removed by making proportional adjustments to whole blocks of data rather than by making specific adjustments at the level of separate products and industries. A few examples follow. If the GDP discrepancy is found to be positive, it may be eliminated by proportionally increasing household final consumption expenditure on all products, or by proportionally decreasing consumption of fixed capital across all industries. If the discrepancy is negative, the discrepancy may be eliminated by proportionally decreasing imports.

Table 4.4.1: Interpretation of the GDP discrepancy and the RAS discrepancy

Discrepancy	Possible adjustments
SD3 > 0	Decrease F[1]; increase M or IT or D or CE or OS
SD3 < 0	Increase F; decrease M or IT or D or CE or OS
SD4 > 1	Decrease F; increase M or IT or D or CE or OS
SD4 < 1	Increase F; decrease M or IT or D or CE or OS

1. Final demand (F) includes exports, final consumption expenditure, and gross capital formation.

272.The implications of the occurrence of a type (4) discrepancy are also shown in Table 4.4.1. The remarks made in the preceding paragraph about proportional adjustments to blocks of data apply here as well. Furthermore, it may be noted that the close relationship that exists between the GDP discrepancy and the RAS discrepancy is reflected by the similarity of the balancing adjustments indicated in Table 4.4.1 with regard to the two discrepancies.

4.5 The RAS procedure

273.As mentioned above, the RAS procedure is a mathematical algorithm used to put out supply and use tables which are consistent at a very high level of numerical precision. An exposition of the algorithm itself, which derives from the theory of linear algebra, is not given here. Rather, this section focuses on two issues related to the application of the algorithm to supply and use tables. These issues are of crucial practical importance to the compilation of

[21] In the initial (unbalanced) estimates, type (2) discrepancies cannot occur, because operating surplus is computed as a balancing item. However, type (2) discrepancies do inevitably arise in the course of the balancing process, as adjustments are made to particular entries in the supply and use tables in order to eliminate type (1) discrepancies.

balanced input-output tables. Thus, the following two inter-related questions are commented on here:

i. Which data in the supply and use tables is affected by the RAS procedure, and which is not? Put in terms of data processing, what are the inputs into the RAS procedure, and what are the outputs?
ii. What is the significance of the type (4) statistical discrepancy?

Data flow

274.To begin with answering the first question, first of all it must be recognized that the supply table is not affected at all by the RAS procedure. However, the data contained in it is an essential input into the procedure. The same applies to all components of final demand and all components of value added recorded in the use table: this data is input into the RAS procedure.

275.The foregoing leaves only one block of data in the supply and use tables that can possibly be affected by the RAS procedure, viz. the intermediate use block in the use table (the “use matrix”). So indeed, the RAS procedure forces consistency on the entire system by adjusting elements of the use matrix only, taking the values that are contained in it at the start of the procedure as point of departure. I.e.: these initial values are also inputs into the process.

276.The data flow is illustrated in Figure 4.5.1. The figure shows a set of supply and use tables the structure of which fully conforms to the framework discussed in Chapter 1. The symbols used are the same as the ones that have been used above, with the addition of VA_j, which symbolizes gross value added at producers' prices in industry j. In terms of the symbols used before, VA_j is defined as:

$$VA_j = IT_j + D_j + CE_j + OS_j$$

Furthermore, the (grand) row totals of the supply table are called $:_i$ and the column totals of the supply matrix are called $<_j$. The meaning of F is discussed below.

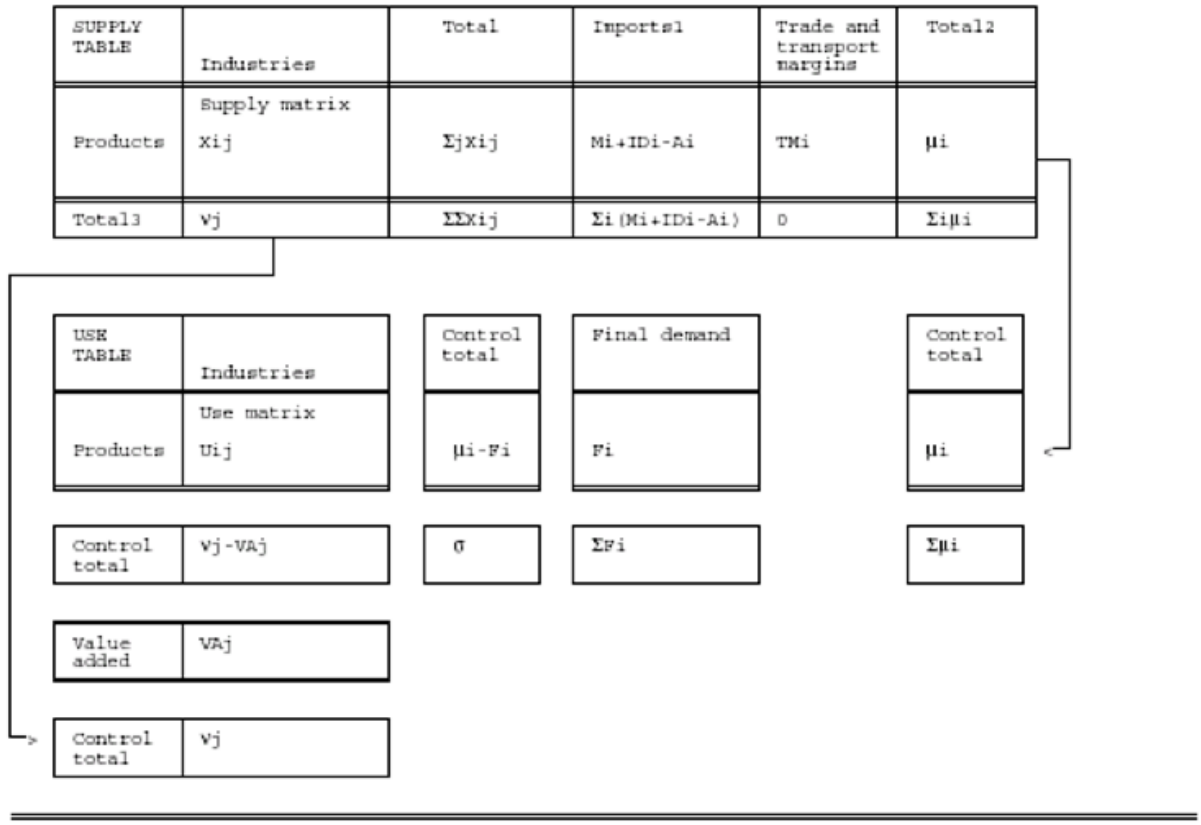
277.In Figure 4.3.1 the supply table is depicted as one block of data, whereas the use table is shown as a set of separate data blocks, while two arrows lead from the supply table to the use table. This is meant to illustrate the following features of the RAS procedure:

i. All data contained in the supply table are input into the RAS procedure; this data will not change as a result of its application.
ii. The procedure takes the (grand) row and column totals $:_i$ and $<_j$ from the supply table, and inserts these into the use table, replacing the actual (grand) totals.[22] So the actual row totals ($E_jU_{ij} + F_i$; total use of product i) are replaced by $:_i$, while the actual column totals ($E_iU_{ij} + VA_j$; total inputs in industry j) are replaced with $<_j$.
iii. The final demand block (F_i) is data input; the data contained in it is not affected by the RAS procedure. However, with new grand row totals inserted into the use table ($:_i$), and final use being given, the row totals of the use matrix must be recalculated, as these totals must equal the balance of total use (the grand row total) and final use.

[22] The actual row and column totals of the use table are not shown in Figure 4.5.1.

iv. The value added block (VA_j) too is not affected by the RAS procedure; the procedure takes this block as data input. Thus, with new grand column totals inserted into the use table ($<_j$), and value added being given, the column totals of the use matrix must be recalculated, as these totals must equal the balance of total inputs (the grand column total) and value added.

Figure 4.5.1: The RAS procedure



1. Including import duties (ID_i) and cif/fob adjustment (A_i).
2. The (grand) row total μ_i is: $\mu_i = \Sigma_j X_{ij} + (M_i + ID_i - A_i) + TM_i$
3. The column total V_j is: $V_j = \Sigma_i X_{ij}$

278. The recalculated row and column totals of the use matrix ($[:_i\text{-}F_i]$ and $[<_j\text{-}VA_j]$ respectively) are the control totals used in the RAS algorithm. After these control totals have been computed, the RAS algorithm iteratively adjusts the entries in the use matrix in such a way, that its row and column totals become equal to the control totals (i.e. at a pre-specified level of numerical precision).

Consistency

279. The RAS procedure only yields correct results if the data to which it is applied meets a number of technical requirements. The foremost requirement is that the data yields consistent row and column control totals. I.e.: the sum of the row control totals must equal the sum of the column control totals, at least at a certain level of numerical precision. If this requirement is

not met, the use matrix is basically not defined.[23] In terms of the symbols used above (see Figure 4.5.1), the value of the parameter F must be unity.

280.The definition of the RAS discrepancy (type (4) discrepancy) derives from this requirement, and its significance can now be explained. In formula, the restriction that the sum of the column control totals equals the sum of the row control totals, reads:

$$(8)\quad \sum_{j=1}^{n}(nu_j - VA_j) = \sum_{i=1}^{m}(mu_i - F_i) = \sigma$$

281. A type (4) discrepancy arises when formula (8) does not hold. Though the RAS discrepancy could be defined simply as the difference of the two sums in formula (8), it is more useful to define it as their ratio instead, as shown in formula (9).[24] This way of defining the type (4) discrepancy implies, that its value is one if the estimates of supply and use yield consistent RAS control totals.

$$(9)\quad SD4 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(nu_j - VA_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^{m}(mu_i - F_i)}$$

282. Substituting the definitions of $:_i$ and $<_j$ given in the notes to Figure 4.5.1 into (9), recognizing once more that the sum of trade and transport margins across all goods (E_iTM_i) is zero, yields formula (10) given below. Substituting the definition of VA_j given in paragraph 276 into formula (10) yields the definition of the RAS discrepancy given as formula (4) in paragraph 260.

$$(10)\quad SD4 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\sum_{i=1}^{m}X_{ij} - VA_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^{m}(\sum_{j=1}^{n}X_{ij} + (M_i + ID_i - A_i) - F_i)}$$

283.It is stressed again that eliminating the RAS discrepancy is a mandatory part of the process of manual balancing, and it must be accomplished at a fairly high level of numerical precision. When processing other SUT tables, it was found that even a seemingly small type (4) discrepancy can lead to erroneous and unacceptable results.

284.Finally it is noted that the type (3) (“GDP”) discrepancy is not affected by the RAS procedure. This follows directly from the fact that the procedure does not affect (in the use table) the final demand block, the value added block, and (in the supply table) the import block. It is also in accordance with the fact that the GDP discrepancy and the RAS discrepancy are very closely related, and the observation just made that the RAS discrepancy too can only be eliminated manually.

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[23] This is because of the rather trivial observation that the sum of the row totals of any matrix is equal to the sum of its column totals.

[24] In fact, when taking the difference of the two sums, the term EEX_{ij} cancels, and the result is identical to formula (3). I.e.: the balance of the two sums is identical to the GDP discrepancy. Moreover, the definition of the RAS discrepancy as a ratio yields greater numerical precision.

Modified RAS

285.The RAS procedure offers a mechanical solution to the problem of compiling a set of supply and use tables that is consistent at a high level of numerical precision. The procedure can be refined by specifying product and industry groups (i.e.: rows and columns in the use matrix) that are not allowed to be affected. This procedure is known as “modified RAS”. It differs from the regular RAS in that specific rows and columns of the use matrix are omitted from that matrix prior to the application of the RAS algorithm; upon completion of the algorithm these rows and columns are inserted back into the use matrix without having changed at all.

286.If type (1) and type (2) discrepancies occur with respect to the products and industries that are disregarded, these discrepancies will obviously persist. The practical implication is that (nearly) perfect product and industry balances must have been achieved manually with respect to products and industries that are excluded from the RAS procedure.

287.A decision to exclude particular product and industry groups from the RAS procedure must be based on the respective compilation methodologies followed up to the point where the RAS is to be applied. In practice, the modified RAS is mostly used to exclude certain product groups (rows) rather than industry groups (columns). The following product groups distinguished in the SUT are to be considered as candidates:

P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade
P.5.1.3	Retail trade
P.6.1.2	Water transport
P.7.1	Monetary Intermediation Services
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services
P.7.3	Insurance services

288.These product groups are exceptional because usually, perfect type (1) balances are established with respect to them prior to the application of the RAS procedure. Moreover estimates regarding the supply of financial services are based on (nearly) full coverage. The bulk of gross output of financial services is imputed. Estimates of use of financial services are usually fully adjusted to the estimates of supply. Generally speaking, modifying these estimates by applying a mechanical procedure such as the RAS algorithm must be avoided.

Problems encountered in practice

289.Applying the RAS procedure to any set of estimates does not necessarily yield a fully balanced and consistent set of supply and use tables. This is already obvious from what has been said above about type (3) and type (4) statistical discrepancies; the RAS procedure cannot resolve such discrepancies. However, even when the procedure is applied to data that are fully consistent with respect to type (3) and type (4) discrepancies, it may be found that the resulting set of supply and use tables still feature other (generally small) types of discrepancies, most notably of type (1). Worse even, it may happen that certain peculiarities in the data, particularly in the structure of the use matrix, obstruct the execution of the RAS procedure altogether.

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Appendices

1 Classifications systems used for data representation and conversion
   a. SUT 1997 Product Classification
   b. SUT 1997 Activity Classification
   c. SUT 1997 Transaction Classification
   d. SUT 1997 Institutional Sector Classification
2 Trade and Transport Margin calculation for the SUT/1997

Note:
The classifications presented in Appendix 1 below include “Unspecified” classes at all levels of disaggregation. These classes are used at the time of coding, but in the preparation of the SUT, all values entered against these codes have been redistributed. The SUT tables therefore no longer include any of these codes as the rows/columns for all of them would have been empty.

The codes given in **Bold** print indicate the most detailed levels at each point in the classification.

a. SUT 1997 Product Classification

Itcode	ItDescription	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	
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	

Appendix 1

a. SUT 1997 Product Classification

Itcode	ItDescription	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
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; Printing 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
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

Appendix 1

a. SUT 1997 Product Classification

Itcode	ItDescription	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
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 services	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, pension funds**	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 Financial 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	
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	
U	Product not defined		

b. SUT 1997 Activity Classification

Itcode	ItDescription	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.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	**Wearing apparel**	A.D	
A.D.06	**Wood planing**	A.D	
A.D.07	**Furniture**	A.D	
A.D.08	**Paper, printing & publishing**	A.D	
A.D.09	**Soaps and detergents**	A.D	
A.D.10	**Cement products**	A.D	
A.D.11	**Electrical equipment**	A.D	
A.D.12	**Shipbuilding and repair**	A.D	
A.D.13	**Other manufacturing**	A.D	
A.E	**Electricity and Water Supply**	A.Tot	A.E.U
A.E.U	Unspecified Electricity and Water Supply	A.E	
A.E.1	**Electricity generation & distribution**	A.E	
A.E.2	**Collection, purification & distribution of water**	A.E	
A.F	**Construction**	A.Tot	
A.G	**Wholesale & retail trade**	A.Tot	
A.H	Resorts, Safari Vessels, Hotels and Restaurants	A.Tot	A.H.U
A.H.U	Unspecified Resorts, Safari Vessels, Hotels and Restaurants	A.H	
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	

b. SUT 1997 Activity Classification

Itcode	ItDescription	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
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. compulsary Social Insurance)**	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	**Other Business activities not classified elsewhere**	A.K	
A.L	**Public administration defence**	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.P	**Private households with employed persons**	A.Tot	
A.Q	**Extra-territorial organisations and bodies**	A.Tot	
U	Activity not defined		

c. SUT 1997 Transaction Classification

Itcode	ItDescription	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
U	Transaction not defined		
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	

d. SUT 1997 Institutional Sector Classification

Itcode	ItDescription	Parent Code	Unspecified Code
S	Institutional sectors		S.U
S.U	Unspecified institutional sectors	S	
S.1	Domestic sectors	S	S.1U
S.1U	Unspecified domestic sector	S.1	
S.11	Non-Financial Corporations sector	S.1	
S.12	Financial Corporations sector	S.1	
S.13	Government sector	S.1	
S.14	Household sector	S.1	
S.15	NPISH sector	S.1	
S.2	Rest of the World sector	S	
U	Institutional sector not defined		

TTM: Wholesale margin calculations

(Values in M.Rf million)

Maldivian Activity classification	Products	Total supply at producer's prices	Wholesale margin (gross)	Wholesale margin (actual)
P.0.1.1	**Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)**	160.83	25.07	6.55
P.0.1.2	**Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)**	157.75	24.59	6.42
P.0.1.3	**Other products of agriculture**	93.49	14.58	3.81
P.0.2.1	**Chicken**	50.73	7.91	2.07
P.0.2.2	**Eggs**	35.77	5.58	1.46
P.0.2.3	**Other livestock products**	67.95	10.59	2.77
P.0.3	**Forestry**	2.60	0.60	0.16
P.0.4.1	**Tuna**	304.31	41.57	10.85
P.0.4.2	**Other aquatic products**	107.02	14.62	3.82
P.1.1	**Sand**	71.88	9.82	2.56
P.1.2	**Coral**	30.18	4.12	1.08
P.1.3	**Other mining products**	14.31	1.96	0.51
P.2.01.1	**Maldives and smoked fish**	131.85	18.01	4.70
P.2.01.2	**Frozen tuna**	152.05	20.77	5.42
P.2.01.3	**Canned tuna**	218.83	29.89	7.81
P.2.01.4	**Fishmeal**	17.60	2.40	0.63
P.2.01.5	**Rihaakuru, fish paste**	3.06	0.42	0.11
P.2.01.6	**Other prepared fish**	16.36	2.24	0.58
P.2.02.1	**Dairy products and ice-cream**	133.92	18.29	4.78
P.2.02.2	**Wheat flour**	49.49	6.76	1.77
P.2.02.3	**Rice**	47.98	6.55	1.71
P.2.02.4	**Other grain mill products, starches, noodles**	20.12	2.75	0.72
P.2.02.5	**Bakery products**	43.49	5.94	1.55
P.2.02.6	**Sugar**	51.51	7.04	1.84
P.2.02.7	**Coffee and tea**	10.77	1.47	0.38
P.2.02.8	**Cocoa and chocolate**	17.55	2.40	0.63
P.2.02.9	**Other food products ex prepared fish**	47.53	7.41	1.93
P.2.03.1	**Alcoholic beverages**	79.84	32.56	8.50
P.2.03.2	**Non-alcoholic beverages**	111.08	45.30	11.83
P.2.04	**Tobacco products**	101.39	41.35	10.80
P.2.05.1	**Textile fabrics**	278.10	37.99	9.92
P.2.05.2	**Wearing apparel**	392.76	53.65	14.01
P.2.05.3	**Other textiles & textile products**	93.67	12.80	3.34
P.2.06	**Leather products and footwear**	32.58	4.45	1.16
P.2.07	**Wood and products of wood and cork**	253.64	58.03	15.15
P.2.08	**Furniture; other manufactured good nec.**	183.71	42.03	10.98
P.2.09.1	**Pulp, Paper and paper products**	42.97	5.87	1.53
P.2.09.2	**Printed matter and recorded media**	72.93	9.96	2.60
P.2.10	**Soaps, detergents and other chemicals**	129.90	17.74	4.63
P.2.11	**Cement and cement and concrete products**	118.61	16.20	4.23
P.2.12	**Electrical machinery and equipment**	465.50	124.24	32.44
P.2.13	**Ships**	296.62	40.52	10.58
P.2.14.01	**Petroleum products**	605.54		158.14
P.2.14.02	**Basic chemicals**	13.84	1.89	0.49
P.2.14.03	**Fertilizers and pesticides**	11.75	1.61	0.42
P.2.14.04	**Paints and varnishes**	44.66	7.10	1.85
P.2.14.05	**Pharmaceutical**	55.37	7.56	1.97
P.2.14.06	**Rubber and plastic products**	140.91	22.40	5.85
P.2.14.07	**Glass and glass products**	20.26	2.77	0.72
P.2.14.08	**Ceramic products**	16.40	2.61	0.68
P.2.14.09	**Bricks and tiles**	37.95	6.03	1.57
P.2.14.10	**Iron, steel and other basic metal products**	135.43	21.53	5.62
P.2.14.11	**Metal products**	128.38	20.41	5.33
P.2.14.12	**Non-Electrical machinery and equipment**	612.56	97.37	25.42
P.2.14.13	**Other transport equipment**	161.54	22.07	5.76
P.2.14.14	**Other manufacturing products**	54.19	7.40	1.93
P.3.1	**Electricity**	268.60		
P.3.2	**Water**	31.41		
P.4	**Construction**	1,477.66		
P.5.1.1	**Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles**	43.72		
P.5.1.2	**Wholesale trade**	434.09	1,056.77	275.95
P.5.1.3	**Retail trade**	716.21		0.26

TTM: Retail margin calculations

(Values in M.Rf million)

Maldivian Activity classification	Products	Household Final Consump-tion	Retail Margin (shares)	Retail Margin FINAL (adjusted)
P.0.1.1	**Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)**	**87.90**	-	-
P.0.1.2	**Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)**	**156.04**	-	-
P.0.1.3	**Other products of agriculture**	**59.98**	-	-
P.0.2.1	**Chicken**	**11.83**	-	-
P.0.2.2	**Eggs**	**19.01**	-	-
P.0.2.3	**Other livestock products**	**19.28**	-	-
P.0.3	**Forestry**	**0.54**	0.16	0.27
P.0.4.1	**Tuna**	**60.33**	13.25	22.98
P.0.4.2	**Other aquatic products**	**27.87**	6.12	10.62
P.1.1	**Sand**	**8.99**	1.97	3.42
P.1.2	**Coral**	**4.13**	0.91	1.57
P.1.3	**Other mining products**	**2.53**	0.55	0.96
P.2.01.1	**Maldives and smoked fish**	**15.63**	-	-
P.2.01.2	**Frozen tuna**	**0.24**	-	-
P.2.01.3	**Canned tuna**	**13.88**	-	-
P.2.01.4	**Fishmeal**	**0.26**	-	-
P.2.01.5	**Rihaakuru, fish paste**	**3.86**	-	-
P.2.01.6	**Other prepared fish**	**2.85**	-	-
P.2.02.1	**Dairy products and ice-cream**	**102.73**	-	-
P.2.02.2	**Wheat flour**	**45.79**	-	-
P.2.02.3	**Rice**	**57.80**	-	-
P.2.02.4	**Other grain mill products, starches, noodles**	**6.05**	-	-
P.2.02.5	**Bakery products**	**19.45**	-	-
P.2.02.6	**Sugar**	**57.75**	-	-
P.2.02.7	**Coffee and tea**	**8.32**	-	-
P.2.02.8	**Cocoa and chocolate**	**17.31**	-	-
P.2.02.9	**Other food products ex prepared fish**	**10.22**	-	-
P.2.03.1	**Alcoholic beverages**		-	-
P.2.03.2	**Non-alcoholic beverages**	**96.98**	-	-
P.2.04	**Tobacco products**	**97.54**	-	-
P.2.05.1	**Textile fabrics**	**139.85**	43.44	75.34
P.2.05.2	**Wearing apparel**	**160.65**	49.90	86.54
P.2.05.3	**Other textiles & textile products**	**15.76**	4.90	8.49
P.2.06	**Leather products and footwear**	**15.22**	4.73	8.20
P.2.07	**Wood and products of wood and cork**	**6.61**	1.91	3.32
P.2.08	**Furniture; other manufactured good nec.**	**72.19**	26.84	46.54
P.2.09.1	**Pulp, Paper and paper products**	**6.99**	2.02	3.51
P.2.09.2	**Printed matter and recorded media**	**46.17**	13.37	23.18
P.2.10	**Soaps, detergents and other chemicals**	**68.19**	20.89	36.22
P.2.11	**Cement and cement and concrete products**	**12.59**	3.58	6.20
P.2.12	**Electrical machinery and equipment**	**128.20**	47.65	82.64
P.2.13	**Ships**	**11.62**	3.37	5.84
P.2.14.01	**Petroleum products**	**37.18**	10.76	18.67
P.2.14.02	**Basic chemicals**	**0.23**	0.07	0.12
P.2.14.03	**Fertilizers and pesticides**	**1.18**	0.34	0.59
P.2.14.04	**Paints and varnishes**	**1.81**	0.51	0.89
P.2.14.05	**Pharmaceutical**	**63.74**	19.52	33.86
P.2.14.06	**Rubber and plastic products**	**40.55**	11.74	20.36
P.2.14.07	**Glass and glass products**	**1.17**	0.33	0.58
P.2.14.08	**Ceramic products**	**2.55**	0.95	1.64
P.2.14.09	**Bricks and tiles**	**0.02**	0.01	0.01
P.2.14.10	**Iron, steel and other basic metal products**	**4.98**	1.42	2.46
P.2.14.11	**Metal products**	**75.71**	21.52	37.32
P.2.14.12	**Non-Electrical machinery and equipment**	**157.98**	58.72	101.84
P.2.14.13	**Other transport equipment**	**5.03**	1.46	2.53
P.2.14.14	**Other manufacturing products**	**0.28**	0.08	0.14
P.3.1	**Electricity**	**104.85**		
P.3.2	**Water**	**5.10**		
P.4	**Construction**	**9.95**		
P.5.1.1	**Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles**	**0.05**		
P.5.1.2	**Wholesale trade**			
P.5.1.3	**Retail trade**	**-**	(373.00)	(646.86)

TTM: Transport margin calculations

(Values in M.Rf million)

Maldivian Activity classification	Products	Total Supply of goods	Calculation of Transport Margin
P.0.1.1	**Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)**	161	1.93
P.0.1.2	**Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)**	158	1.90
P.0.1.3	**Other products of agriculture**	93	1.12
P.0.2.1	**Chicken**	51	0.61
P.0.2.2	**Eggs**	36	0.43
P.0.2.3	**Other livestock products**	68	0.82
P.0.3	**Forestry**	3	0.03
P.0.4.1	**Tuna**	304	3.66
P.0.4.2	**Other aquatic products**	107	1.29
P.1.1	**Sand**	72	0.86
P.1.2	**Coral**	30	0.36
P.1.3	**Other mining products**	14	0.17
P.2.01.1	**Maldives and smoked fish**	132	1.59
P.2.01.2	**Frozen tuna**	152	1.83
P.2.01.3	**Canned tuna**	219	2.63
P.2.01.4	**Fishmeal**	18	0.21
P.2.01.5	**Rihaakuru, fish paste**	3	0.04
P.2.01.6	**Other prepared fish**	16	0.20
P.2.02.1	**Dairy products and ice-cream**	134	1.61
P.2.02.2	**Wheat flour**	49	0.60
P.2.02.3	**Rice**	48	0.58
P.2.02.4	**Other grain mill products, starches, noodles**	20	0.24
P.2.02.5	**Bakery products**	43	0.52
P.2.02.6	**Sugar**	52	0.62
P.2.02.7	**Coffee and tea**	11	0.13
P.2.02.8	**Cocoa and chocolate**	18	0.21
P.2.02.9	**Other food products ex prepared fish**	48	0.57
P.2.03.1	**Alcoholic beverages**	80	0.96
P.2.03.2	**Non-alcoholic beverages**	111	1.34
P.2.04	**Tobacco products**	101	1.22
P.2.05.1	**Textile fabrics**	278	3.34
P.2.05.2	**Wearing apparel**	393	4.72
P.2.05.3	**Other textiles & textile products**	94	1.13
P.2.06	**Leather products and footwear**	33	0.39
P.2.07	**Wood and products of wood and cork**	254	3.05
P.2.08	**Furniture; other manufactured good nec.**	184	2.21
P.2.09.1	**Pulp, Paper and paper products**	43	0.52
P.2.09.2	**Printed matter and recorded media**	73	0.88
P.2.10	**Soaps, detergents and other chemicals**	130	1.56
P.2.11	**Cement and cement and concrete products**	119	1.43
P.2.12	**Electrical machinery and equipment**	466	5.60
P.2.13	**Ships**	297	3.57
P.2.14.01	**Petroleum products**	606	7.28
P.2.14.02	**Basic chemicals**	14	0.17
P.2.14.03	**Fertilizers and pesticides**	12	0.14
P.2.14.04	**Paints and varnishes**	45	0.54
P.2.14.05	**Pharmaceutical**	55	0.67
P.2.14.06	**Rubber and plastic products**	141	1.69
P.2.14.07	**Glass and glass products**	20	0.24
P.2.14.08	**Ceramic products**	16	0.20
P.2.14.09	**Bricks and tiles**	38	0.46
P.2.14.10	**Iron, steel and other basic metal products**	135	1.63
P.2.14.11	**Metal products**	128	1.54
P.2.14.12	**Non-Electrical machinery and equipment**	613	7.37
P.2.14.13	**Other transport equipment**	162	1.94
P.2.14.14	**Other manufacturing products**	54	0.65
P.6.1.2	**Water transport services**		-81.20
P.2	Included in the margins are:	**6751**	**0**
	MNSML		
	50% of coastal shipping		**81.2**
	and dhoanies plying between the atolls		

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997 IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	Total product supply at purchasers' price	Import Duties	A.A	A.B	A.C	A.D.01	A.D.02	A.D.03	A.D.04	A.D.05	A.D.06	A.D.07	A.D.08	A.D.09
							Manufacturing								
				Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Preparation of fish	Food products bakery products	Beverages	Tobacco products	Manufactur e of textiles	Wearing Apparel	Wood and products of wood	Furniture	Paper, printing & Publishing
		1	2		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	191.11	14.11	45.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	204.77	14.94	47.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	113.29	7.15	26.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.1	Chicken	56.34	5.29	6.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.2	Eggs	42.37	2.75	4.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	76.31	8.80	8.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.3	Forestry	2.96	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.1	Tuna	333.79	-	-	304.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	119.03	0.19	-	105.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.1	Sand	77.54	2.02	-	-	46.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.2	Coral	32.64	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.3	Other mining products	15.62	1.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	142.02	0.14	-	-	-	129.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	159.37	0.00	-	-	-	152.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	232.71	0.00	-	-	-	218.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	18.50	0.00	-	-	-	17.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	4.17	-	-	-	-	3.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	17.85	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	165.78	11.06	-	-	-	-	8.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	63.20	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.3	Rice	64.60	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	22.58	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	50.39	3.66	-	-	-	-	11.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.6	Sugar	68.29	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	13.34	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	22.68	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	52.57	4.06	-	-	-	-	14.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	89.30	20.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	148.29	7.97	-	-	-	-	-	43.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.04	Tobacco products	137.60	32.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.40	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	340.40	6.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.77	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	467.83	15.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.77	-	-	-
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	103.67	8.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	39.48	4.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	274.00	18.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.25	-	-
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	227.19	25.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.56	-
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	47.30	4.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	91.50	4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.10
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	159.67	16.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	128.30	9.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	557.34	43.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.13	Ships	314.57	16.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	783.12	41.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	14.58	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	12.70	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	47.63	7.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	80.05	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	161.71	16.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	21.60	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	18.35	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	39.98	3.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	144.28	12.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.11	Metal products	159.55	16.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	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	A.H.1	A.H.2	A.I.1	A.I.2.1
		Soaps and Detergents	Cement Products	Ship-building and repair	Other manufacturing	Electricity Generation & Distribution	Collection, Purifica-tion & Dis-tribution of Water	Construction	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Sale, repair and maintenan-ce of vehicles	Resorts and Safari Vessels	Other hotel, res-taurant and guest-house services	Land Transport	Sea and coastal water transport
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.1	Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.2	Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.3	Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.1	Tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.1	Sand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.2	Coral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.3	Other mining products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.3	Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.6	Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.04	Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.48	-	-	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.43	-	-	-
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.52	-	-	-
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.85	-	-	33.26	-	-	-
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.22	-	-	-
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	10.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.74	-	-	-
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	-	15.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.74	-	-	-
P.2.13	Ships	-	-	75.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.09	-	-	-
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.26	-	-	-
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.11	Metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	A.I.2.2 Inter-island water transport	A.I.3 Air Transport	A.I.4 Auxilliary Transport	A.I.5 Post and Telecommu nication	A.J.1 Maldivian Monetary Authority	A.J.2 Deposit Banks and other banks	A.J.3 Nominal banking sector	A.J.4 Insurance and pension funding (excl. compulsary social insurance)	A.K.1 Real Estate	A.K.2 Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	A.K.4 Other Business activities not classified elswhere	A.L Public administrati on defense	A.M Education	A.N Health and social work
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.1	Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.2	Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.3	Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.1	Tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.1	Sand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.2	Coral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.3	Other mining products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.3	Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.6	Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.04	Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.13	Ships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.11	Metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

A.O

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	Other community social and personal services activities	Total Industry supply at purchasers' prices	Imports			Retail Trade Margin	Wholesale Trade Margin	Transport margins
				Services	Goods cif	cif/fob adjustment			
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	45.22	-	101.50	-	21.80	6.55	1.93
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	47.60	-	95.21	-	38.69	6.42	1.90
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	-	26.18	-	60.16	-	14.87	3.81	1.12
P.0.2.1	Chicken	-	6.05	-	39.38	-	2.93	2.07	0.61
P.0.2.2	Eggs	-	4.54	-	28.48	-	4.71	1.46	0.43
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	-	8.32	-	50.82	-	4.78	2.77	0.82
P.0.3	Forestry	-	-	-	2.39	-	0.18	0.16	0.03
P.0.4.1	Tuna	-	304.31	-	-	-	14.96	10.85	3.66
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	-	105.54	-	1.29	-	6.91	3.82	1.29
P.1.1	Sand	-	46.38	-	23.49	-	2.23	2.56	0.86
P.1.2	Coral	-	-	-	28.06	-	1.02	1.08	0.36
P.1.3	Other mining products	-	-	-	13.28	-	0.63	0.51	0.17
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	-	129.64	-	2.07	-	3.88	4.70	1.59
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	-	152.02	-	0.04	-	0.06	5.42	1.83
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	-	218.79	-	0.03	-	3.44	7.81	2.63
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	-	17.59	-	0.00	-	0.06	0.63	0.21
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	-	3.06	-	-	-	0.96	0.11	0.04
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	-	-	-	14.56	-	0.71	0.58	0.20
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	-	8.59	-	114.26	-	25.47	4.78	1.61
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	-	-	-	49.46	-	11.36	1.77	0.60
P.2.02.3	Rice	-	-	-	47.94	-	14.33	1.71	0.58
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	-	-	-	17.57	-	1.50	0.72	0.24
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	-	11.46	-	28.38	-	4.82	1.55	0.52
P.2.02.6	Sugar	-	-	-	50.64	-	14.32	1.84	0.62
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	-	-	-	9.40	-	2.06	0.38	0.13
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	-	-	-	15.34	-	4.29	0.63	0.21
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	-	14.32	-	29.15	-	2.53	1.93	0.57
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	59.72	-	-	8.50	0.96
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	-	43.65	-	59.47	-	24.05	11.83	1.34
P.2.04	Tobacco products	-	3.40	-	65.84	-	24.19	10.80	1.22
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	-	90.24	-	181.09	-	49.04	9.92	3.34
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	-	306.20	-	70.95	-	56.33	14.01	4.72
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	-	15.52	-	69.59	-	5.53	3.34	1.13
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	-	-	-	28.08	-	5.34	1.16	0.39
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	-	80.35	-	154.58	-	2.16	15.15	3.05
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	-	5.56	-	152.86	-	30.29	10.98	2.21
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	-	-	-	38.83	-	2.29	1.53	0.52
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	-	31.32	-	37.55	-	15.09	2.60	0.88
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	-	27.98	-	85.72	-	23.58	4.63	1.56
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	-	15.77	-	92.94	-	4.04	4.23	1.43
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	-	17.74	-	404.59	-	53.79	32.44	5.60
P.2.13	Ships	-	75.48	-	204.66	-	3.80	10.58	3.57
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	-	-	-	564.19	-	12.15	158.14	7.28
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	-	-	-	12.04	-	0.08	0.49	0.17
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	-	-	-	9.81	-	0.38	0.42	0.14
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	-	-	-	37.32	-	0.58	1.85	0.54
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	-	11.09	-	42.23	-	22.04	1.97	0.67
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	-	33.26	-	90.91	-	13.25	5.85	1.69
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	-	-	-	17.75	-	0.37	0.72	0.24
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	-	-	-	14.80	-	1.07	0.68	0.20
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	-	-	-	34.43	-	0.01	1.57	0.46
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	-	-	-	122.72	-	1.60	5.62	1.63
P.2.14.11	Metal products	-	1.27	-	110.52	-	24.29	5.33	1.54

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997 IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	Total product supply at purchasers' price	Import Duties	A.A	A.B	A.C	A.D.01	A.D.02	A.D.03	A.D.04	A.D.05	A.D.06	A.D.07	A.D.08	A.D.09
							Manufacturing								
				Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Preparation of fish	Food products bakery products	Beverages	Tobacco products	Manufactur e of textiles	Wearing Apparel	Wood and products of wood	Furniture	Paper, printing & Publishing
		1	2		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	711.64	93.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	170.89	27.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	56.87	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.1	Electricity	268.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.2	Water	31.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.4	Construction	1,477.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	43.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	69.35	-	-	-	-	1.24	-	0.14	-	-	0.03	-	-	4.55
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	2,093.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	35.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guesthouse services	402.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurents services	1,077.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	86.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	728.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	490.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	333.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	579.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pe	265.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	41.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	260.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	584.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	238.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	411.41	-	-	-	-	11.09	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	835.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	230.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	118.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	264.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	30.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	133.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and	34.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports	-													
P.1 (at prod	Total output in producers' prices	19,081.45	549.10	137.93	409.85	46.38	533.43	34.37	43.95	3.40	54.77	250.80	43.25	5.56	33.65

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	A.D.10 Soaps and Detergents 17	A.D.11 Cement Products 18	A.D.13 Ship-building and repair 19	A.D.14 Other manufacturing 20	A.E.1 Electricity Generation & Distribution 21	A.E.2 Collection, Purifica-tion & Dis-tribution of Water 22	A.F Construction 23	A.G.1 Wholesale Trade 24	A.G.2 Retail Trade 25	A.G.3 Sale, repair and maintenan-ce of vehicles 26	A.H.1 Resorts and Safari Vessels 27	A.H.2 Other hotel, res-taurant and guest-house services 28	A.I.1 Land Transport 29	A.I.2.1 Sea and coastal water transport 30
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	-	-	-	53.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.1	Electricity	-	-	-	-	268.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.2	Water	-	-	-	-	-	31.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.4	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,329.67	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	-	43.44	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.41	318.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	-	-	0.20	-	6.17	-	-	20.63	675.70	-	-	-	-	7.56
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,093.01	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.39	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guesthouse services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.59	-	-
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurents services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689.32	358.66	-	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.03	-
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.70	2.99	-	-	295.95	-	-	333.79
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119.24	5.87	-	-
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.96	19.48	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.53	-	-	-	-	-	2.37
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	-	-	0.53	-	-	0.73	10.59	0.42	-	-	159.76	-	-	-
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239.51	-	-	-
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	-	-	-	-	2.78	0.21	-	-
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports														
P.1 (at proc	Total output in producers' prices	10.24	15.77	76.21	53.89	274.77	32.84	1,400.32	375.61	675.70	43.44	3,856.69	464.34	86.03	343.73

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	A.I.2.2 Inter-island water transport	A.I.3 Air Transport	A.I.4 Auxilliary Transport	A.I.5 Post and Telecommu nication	A.J.1 Maldivian Monetary Authority	A.J.2 Deposit Banks and other banks	A.J.3 Nominal banking sector	A.J.4 Insurance and pension funding (excl. compulsary social insurance)	A.K.1 Real Estate	A.K.2 Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	A.K.4 Other Business activities not classified elswhere	A.L Public administrati on defense	A.M Education	A.N Health and social work
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.1	Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.2	Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.4	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	-	-	71.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guesthouse services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurents services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	152.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	-	466.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	-	66.74	235.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	-	-	-	402.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pe	-	-	-	-	72.77	192.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	-	-	55.12	-	-	-	-	-	182.01	-	-	-	0.22	-
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584.75	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	-	-	0.55	11.70	-	-	-	-	-	48.83	-	-	-	-
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.57	-	-	-
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	835.04	-	-
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180.96	-
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101.46
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports											-	-	-	-
P.1 (at prod	Total output in producers' prices	152.93	533.22	362.98	414.27	72.77	192.57	-	8.75	766.76	48.83	125.57	835.04	181.18	101.46

SUPPLY TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997 IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total A.O

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	Other community social and personal services activities	Total Industry supply at purchasers' prices	Imports			Retail Trade Margin	Wholesale Trade Margin	Transport margins
				Services	Goods cif	cif/fob adjustment			
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	-	-	-	519.41	-	66.29	25.42	7.37
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	-	-	-	133.85	-	1.65	5.76	1.94
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	-	53.89	-	0.26	-	0.09	1.93	0.65
P.3.1	Electricity	-	268.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.3.2	Water	-	31.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.4	Construction	-	1,330.52	147.14	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	-	43.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	-	434.09	-	-	-	-	(434.09)	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	-	716.21	-	-	-	(646.86)	-	-
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	-	2,093.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	-	35.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guesthouse services	-	99.59	303.22	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurents services	-	1,047.98	30.00	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	-	86.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	-	797.36	360.09	-	(347.65)	-	-	(81.20)
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	-	466.47	100.00	-	(76.31)	-	-	-
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	-	302.68	30.67	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	-	527.67	52.31	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pe	-	265.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	-	8.75	69.98	-	(36.87)	-	-	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	-	260.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	-	584.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	-	70.98	167.81	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	-	308.75	102.66	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	-	835.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	-	180.96	50.02	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	-	101.46	16.61	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	-	239.51	25.00	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	30.57	30.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	90.03	93.69	40.00	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and	18.23	18.23	15.96	-	-	-	-	-
	C.i.f./ f.o.b. adjustment on imports	-	-	(460.83)	-	460.83	-	-	-
P.1 (at prod	Total output in producers' prices	138.83	13,242.07	1,050.65	4,239.62	-	-	-	0.00

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

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 Manufacturing: Preparation of fish	A.D.02 Food products bakery products	A.D.03 Beverages	A.D.04 Tobacco products	A.D.05 Manufactur e of textiles	A.D.06 Wearing Apparel	A.D.07 Wood and products of wood	A.D.08 Furniture	A.D.09 Paper, printing & Publishing
		1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	191.11	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	204.77	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	113.29	0.00	0.02	-	-	5.55	-	-	0.30	0.18	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.1	Chicken	56.34	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.2	Eggs	42.37	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	76.31	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.3	Forestry	2.96	0.00	-	-	-	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.1	Tuna	333.79	0.00	-	-	-	135.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	119.03	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.1	Sand	77.54	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.2	Coral	32.64	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.3	Other mining products	15.62	0.00	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	142.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	159.37	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	232.71	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	18.50	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	4.17	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	17.85	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	165.78	0.00	-	-	-	0.10	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	63.20	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.3	Rice	64.60	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	22.58	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	50.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.6	Sugar	68.29	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	13.34	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	22.68	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	52.57	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.93	3.30	-	-	0.00	-	-	-
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	89.30	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	148.29	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.04	Tobacco products	137.60	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	340.40	0.00	-	-	-	5.97	-	-	-	-	111.61	-	-	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	467.83	0.00	-	-	-	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	103.67	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	6.67	-	0.01	-
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	39.48	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	274.00	0.00	-	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.62	0.72	-
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	227.19	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	47.30	0.00	-	-	-	0.47	0.02	-	0.11	-	-	0.03	-	1.70
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	91.50	0.00	-	-	-	4.27	-	0.19	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.09
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	159.67	0.00	0.11	1.10	0.10	0.59	0.52	0.00	0.04	0.03	-	0.57	0.03	0.08
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	128.30	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	557.34	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.13	Ships	314.57	0.00	-	0.79	-	6.46	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	-
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	783.12	0.00	-	46.65	1.56	47.42	0.04	1.11	-	-	3.92	1.64	-	-
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	14.58	0.00	-	-	-	0.36	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	8.75
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	12.70	0.00	3.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	47.63	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	80.05	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	161.71	0.00	0.08	0.31	-	-	-	4.53	-	-	-	1.63	-	-
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	21.60	0.00	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	3.08	-	-
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	18.35	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	39.98	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	144.28	0.00	-	-	-	29.62	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.95
P.2.14.11	Metal products	159.55	0.00	-	0.09	-	0.01	0.01	1.11	-	-	0.46	0.48	0.02	-
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	711.64	0.00	1.00	6.92	-	-	0.07	1.11	-	-	0.24	0.42	0.05	-

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	A.D.10 Soaps and Detergents 17	A.D.11 Cement Products 18	A.D.13 Ship-building and repair 19	A.D.14 Other manufacturing 20	A.E.1 Electricity Generation & Distribution 21	A.E.2 Collection, Purification & Distribution of Water 22	A.F Constructior 23	A.G.1 Wholesale Trade 24	A.G.2 Retail Trade 25	A.G.3 Sale, repair amd maintenance of vehicles 26	A.H.1 Resorts and Safari Vessels 27	A.H.2 Other hotel, restaurant and guesthouse services 28	A.I.1 Land Transport 29	A.I.2.1 Sea and coastal water transport 30
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.08	0.72	80.65	13.76	-	-
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.30	0.30	44.19	0.75	-	-
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.09	41.18	-	-
P.0.2.1	Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.91	0.59	-	-
P.0.2.2	Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.96	0.41	-	-
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	0.22	34.95	19.34	-	-
P.0.3	Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	-	-	0.87	-	-	-
P.0.4.1	Tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.82	-	-	-
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.27	0.59	-	-
P.1.1	Sand	-	1.53	-	-	-	-	61.99	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	-
P.1.2	Coral	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.58	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	-
P.1.3	Other mining products	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	11.88	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	-
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.73	-	-	-
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.48	-	-	-
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	-
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.32	-	-	-
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.70	19.20	-	-
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.53	7.68	-	-
P.2.02.3	Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.40	0.26	-	-
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.14	10.55	-	-
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.80	12.15	-	-
P.2.02.6	Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.62	0.53	-	-
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.96	-	-	-
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.37	-	-	-
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.95	0.98	14.05	12.13	-	-
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.30	-	-	-
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.01	19.30	-	-
P.2.04	Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.06	-	-	-
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.49	-	-	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	-	0.03	-	0.02	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	41.47	1.06	-	-
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	43.40	3.89	10.87	0.17	-	-
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.55	1.48	6.22	-	-	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	-	-	6.87	0.30	-	-	112.62	0.01	-	-	21.21	-	-	-
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.73	-	-	-	11.41	-	-	-
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.38	0.07	-	-	13.28	-	-	-
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	0.03	-	0.01	0.12	0.74	-	2.33	1.22	-	-	9.06	0.69	-	0.31
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.32	-	-	0.08	-	5.60	0.50	40.96	0.62	-	-
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	-	1.70	-	0.36	-	-	104.02	-	-	-	0.82	-	-	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	-	-	-	0.24	17.73	-	66.59	-	-	-	17.60	-	-	-
P.2.13	Ships	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.71	-	-	30.19
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	-	-	0.27	0.03	74.52	1.50	24.70	8.93	22.56	2.02	145.20	1.24	12.39	63.70
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	0.25	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.96	-	-	-
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.07	-	-	-
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.70	-	-	-	7.96	-	-	-
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.22	-	-	-
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	-	-	-	0.30	-	0.50	29.50	0.88	21.14	1.89	22.44	-	-	-
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.92	-	-	-	0.08	1.28	-	-
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.15	-	-	-	2.03	0.27	-	-
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.49	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	83.11	-	-	-	6.66	-	-	-
P.2.14.11	Metal products	-	-	-	3.30	-	0.55	51.56	1.45	-	-	4.40	-	-	-
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	-	-	0.44	0.04	-	-	123.71	-	0.19	0.02	73.60	-	-	3.49

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total		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.K.1	A.K.2	A.K.4	A.L	A.M	A.N
Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	Inter-island water transport	Air Transport	Auxilliary Transport	Post and Telecommu nication	Maldivian Monetary Authority	Deposit Banks and other banks	Nominal banking sector	Insurance and pension funding (excl. compulsary social insurance)	Real Estate	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	Other Business activities not classified elswhere	Public administrati on defense	Education	Health and social work
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.1	Chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.2	Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.3	Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.1	Tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.1	Sand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.62	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.2	Coral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.71	-	-	-	-	-
P.1.3	Other mining products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.3	Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.6	Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.04	Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	-	0.60	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	1.47	7.79	0.36	0.79
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	-	0.70	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	5.72	-	-	6.00	1.15	5.19
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.18	2.27	14.38
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	-	5.00	1.53	-	-	1.11	-	0.06	-	0.14	0.59	13.12	0.86	0.74
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	-	7.77	0.05	-	0.70	0.02	-	0.00	0.24	0.28	3.24	4.56	1.59	0.00
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	-	8.00	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51	1.09	1.40	0.26	2.42
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.82	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	-	11.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.13	Ships	14.14	-	3.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	0.02	0.12
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	30.55	89.19	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	1.52	0.20	6.31	0.16	0.76
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.16	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	-	20.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	2.06	-	-	-
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.33	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.46	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	8.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.35	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.11	Metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.85	-	-	1.18	0.04	0.08
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	-	24.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	1.88	0.43	1.77	3.52	0.94	1.48

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

1. Total **A.O**

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	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		
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
P.0.1.1	Vegetables (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	103.21	-	-	87.90	-	-	-
P.0.1.2	Fruits and nuts (fresh, dried, preserved, canned)	-	48.73	-	-	156.04	-	-	-
P.0.1.3	Other products of agriculture	-	53.31	-	-	59.98	-	-	-
P.0.2.1	Chicken	-	44.50	-	-	11.83	-	-	-
P.0.2.2	Eggs	-	23.36	-	-	19.01	-	-	-
P.0.2.3	Other livestock products	-	57.00	-	0.02	19.28	-	-	-
P.0.3	Forestry	-	2.43	-	-	0.54	-	-	-
P.0.4.1	Tuna	-	151.38	-	122.07	60.33	-	-	-
P.0.4.2	Other aquatic products	-	25.86	-	65.30	27.87	-	-	-
P.1.1	Sand	-	68.55	-	-	8.99	-	-	-
P.1.2	Coral	-	28.51	-	-	4.13	-	-	-
P.1.3	Other mining products	-	13.10	-	-	2.53	-	-	-
P.2.01.1	Maldives and smoked fish	-	0.96	-	117.26	15.63	-	-	8.17
P.2.01.2	Frozen tuna	-	7.73	-	141.20	0.24	-	-	10.19
P.2.01.3	Canned tuna	-	22.48	-	192.26	13.88	-	-	4.09
P.2.01.4	Fishmeal	-	-	-	16.94	0.26	-	-	1.30
P.2.01.5	Rihaakuru, fish paste	-	0.31	-	-	3.86	-	-	(0.00)
P.2.01.6	Other prepared fish	-	6.41	-	8.59	2.85	-	-	-
P.2.02.1	Dairy products and ice-cream	-	63.04	-	-	102.73	-	-	-
P.2.02.2	Wheat flour	-	22.21	-	-	45.79	-	-	(4.80)
P.2.02.3	Rice	-	11.61	-	-	57.80	-	-	(4.80)
P.2.02.4	Other grain mill products, starches, noodles	-	16.53	-	-	6.05	-	-	-
P.2.02.5	Bakery products	-	30.95	-	-	19.45	-	-	-
P.2.02.6	Sugar	-	10.54	-	-	57.75	-	-	-
P.2.02.7	Coffee and tea	-	5.02	-	-	8.32	-	-	-
P.2.02.8	Cocoa and chocolate	-	5.37	-	-	17.31	-	-	-
P.2.02.9	Other food products ex prepared fish	-	42.34	-	0.01	10.22	-	-	-
P.2.03.1	Alcoholic beverages	-	89.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.03.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	-	51.32	-	-	96.98	-	-	-
P.2.04	Tobacco products	-	40.06	-	-	97.54	-	-	-
P.2.05.1	Textile fabrics	-	149.07	-	51.48	139.85	-	-	-
P.2.05.2	Wearing apparel	0.14	55.34	-	251.83	160.65	-	-	-
P.2.05.3	Other textiles & textile products	-	65.38	-	22.52	15.76	-	-	-
P.2.06	Leather products and footwear	-	24.26	-	-	15.22	-	-	-
P.2.07	Wood and products of wood and cork	0.87	219.13	-	48.26	6.61	-	-	-
P.2.08	Furniture; other manufactured good nec.	2.39	93.76	-	-	72.19	-	61.24	-
P.2.09.1	Pulp, Paper and paper products	0.97	40.31	-	-	6.99	-	-	-
P.2.09.2	Printed matter and recorded media	1.89	39.61	-	2.22	46.17	-	3.50	-
P.2.10	Soaps, detergents and other chemicals	0.13	65.39	-	26.09	68.19	-	-	-
P.2.11	Cement and cement and concrete products	-	115.72	-	-	12.59	-	-	-
P.2.12	Electrical machinery and equipment	-	116.84	-	87.74	128.20	-	224.55	-
P.2.13	Ships	0.26	62.79	-	-	11.62	-	240.16	-
P.2.14.01	Petroleum products	1.49	592.07	-	153.86	37.18	-	-	-
P.2.14.02	Basic chemicals	-	14.35	-	-	0.23	-	-	-
P.2.14.03	Fertilizers and pesticides	-	11.52	-	-	1.18	-	-	-
P.2.14.04	Paints and varnishes	-	45.82	-	-	1.81	-	-	-
P.2.14.05	Pharmaceutical	-	5.22	-	11.09	63.74	-	-	-
P.2.14.06	Rubber and plastic products	-	106.15	-	15.00	40.55	-	-	-
P.2.14.07	Glass and glass products	-	20.43	-	-	1.17	-	0.01	-
P.2.14.08	Ceramic products	-	15.77	-	-	2.55	-	0.03	-
P.2.14.09	Bricks and tiles	-	39.96	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
P.2.14.10	Iron, steel and other basic metal products	-	134.83	-	-	4.98	-	-	4.47
P.2.14.11	Metal products	0.06	66.65	-	1.00	75.71	-	16.19	-
P.2.14.12	Non-Electrical machinery and equipment	0.90	246.26	-	-	157.98	-	307.40	-

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	Total product use at purchasers' price	Discrep-ancies	A.A.3	A.B	A.C	A.D.01	A.D.02	A.D.03	A.D.04	A.D.05	A.D.06	A.D.07	A.D.08	A.D.09
				Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Manufacturing								
							Preparation of fish	Food products bakery products	Beverages	Tobacco products	Manufactur e of textiles	Wearing Apparel	Wood and products of wood	Furniture	Paper, printing & Publishing
		1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	170.89	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	56.87	0.00	0.01	-	-	0.71	0.13	0.03	-	0.09	-	-	-	-
P.3.1	Electricity	268.60	0.00	0.01	0.04	-	1.36	1.51	1.53	-	0.07	4.04	0.85	0.07	1.55
P.3.2	Water	31.41	0.00	0.02	0.79	-	0.10	0.36	0.04	0.03	-	0.25	0.04	-	0.01
P.4	Construction	1,477.66	0.00	-	-	0.27	4.31	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.32	-	0.16
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	43.72	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	69.35	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	2,093.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	35.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	402.80	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurant Services	1,077.98	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	86.17	0.00	0.09	0.57	4.34	1.30	0.01	0.93	-	0.00	7.00	1.61	-	0.12
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	728.61	0.00	2.43	15.88	1.95	12.80	10.26	0.02	0.32	0.66	1.36	11.90	0.72	1.65
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	490.16	0.00	-	-	-	1.11	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	333.35	0.00	-	-	-	2.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	579.99	0.00	0.54	-	-	28.64	0.30	0.44	-	-	3.24	0.64	0.09	0.28
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pe	265.34	0.00	-	-	-	5.87	-	0.08	-	-	1.03	-	-	-
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	41.87	0.00	-	-	-	1.80	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	260.81	0.00	1.36	0.53	-	1.69	2.46	0.94	-	0.50	7.62	0.67	-	1.86
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	584.75	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	238.79	0.00	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	411.41	0.00	-	-	-	10.91	-	2.27	-	-	0.44	-	-	0.90
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	835.04	0.00	-	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	230.98	0.00	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	118.07	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	264.51	0.00	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	30.57	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	133.69	0.00	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and	34.19	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	19,081.45	0.00	9.11	127.67	8.22	314.18	19.81	20.19	0.79	1.64	148.21	28.55	1.72	18.14
B.1,g	***Total Gross Value added/GDP***			*128.82*	*282.18*	*38.15*	*219.25*	*14.56*	*23.76*	*2.60*	*53.13*	*102.59*	*14.70*	*3.84*	*15.51*
D.1	**Compensation of employees**			-	109.58	10.54	62.61	0.77	6.08	-	0.21	49.46	8.98	0.70	5.97
D.1,r	**Compensation of employees, Maldivians**			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.1,n	**Compensation of employees, expatriates**			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.29	**Taxes on production**			-	-	-	0.51	-	0.06	-	-	4.52	-	-	0.00
D.21	**Taxes on products**			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.3	**Subsidies**			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2,n	**Operating surplus (net)**			83.59	172.60	27.61	104.95	13.79	12.61	2.60	52.92	44.76	5.73	3.15	7.62
K.1	**Consumption of fixed capital**			-	-	-	51.19	-	5.02	-	-	3.84	-	-	1.92
P.1 (produ	**Total output in producers' prices**			92.70	409.85	46.38	533.43	34.37	43.95	3.40	54.77	250.80	43.25	5.57	33.65
	Total employment	94,582	(1)	2,851	12,050	463	3,260	1,067	456	187	2,809	4,178	612	62	184
	Total locals employed	71,844	(0)	2,700	11,836	463	3,005	1,044	359	187	2,809	2,587	430	57	181
	Total Expatriates	22,738	(1)	151	214		255	23	97	-	-	1,591	182	5	3

			A.B	A.C	A.D.01	A.D.02	A.D.03	A.D.04	A.D.05	A.D.06	A.D.07	A.D.08	A.D.09
rnal	**Total Local employment (actuals or interpollated from censuses 95 - 00**	2,700	11,836	463	3,005	1,044	359	187	2,809	2,587	430	57	181
rmation	Total Expatriates - from labour Ministry	151	214		255	23	97			1,591	182	5	3
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total		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	A.H.1	A.H.2	A.I.1	A.I.2.1
Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	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 amd maintenance of vehicles	Resorts and Safari Vessels	Other hotel, restaurant and guesthouse services	Land Transport	Sea and coastal water transport
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.82	-	-	13.27
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	-	-	-	1.20	-	-	21.40	-	-	-	20.61	-	-	-
P.3.1	Electricity	0.41	0.01	1.34	1.36	4.37	7.82	12.84	11.51	6.04	0.54	10.00	19.15	-	-
P.3.2	Water	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	2.31	0.26	0.14	0.01	5.00	5.92	-	0.83
P.4	Construction	0.28	-	-	0.06	-	-	6.35	-	1.07	0.10	2.70	0.37	-	0.96
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.78	2.53	-	-	6.20	-	2.52	3.06
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.39	-	-
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	-	-	30.01	18.25	-	8.44
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurant Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.30	-	-	-	57.23	-	-	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	0.02	0.00	1.19	0.04	-	-	2.72	5.00	2.07	0.19	2.00	1.90	-	-
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	0.67	3.40	1.28	6.49	-	-	14.65	46.13	60.25	10.80	128.58	1.36	-	2.18
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	0.14	-	0.07	-	-	-	3.22	1.10	-	-	12.57	0.03	-	4.30
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	14.61	-	-	27.23	-	3.94	93.12
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	0.41	-	0.03	0.93	1.05	-	14.18	3.83	3.12	0.28	151.45	5.77	-	6.29
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pe	4.06	-	-	-	0.06	-	2.94	6.30	-	-	23.45	0.04	-	15.55
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	1.35	2.31	-	-	15.77	0.16	-	9.39
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	0.84	0.32	18.78	1.92	-	-	7.73	25.91	16.43	1.47	1.46	2.77	-	2.18
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	0.34	-	-	0.04	-	-	26.16	0.11	0.00	0.00	21.80	0.66	-	2.84
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	0.25	-	0.13	-	2.84	6.74	6.13	21.56	-	-	30.84	0.62	16.52	47.00
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.05	-	-	7.87	-	-	-
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	-	-	-	-	1.18	-	0.51	0.04	-	-	9.89	0.20	-	1.44
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	1.01
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	24.43	-	-	0.26
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	0.21	0.29	-	-	14.88	0.79	-	-
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	7.97	7.16	30.47	17.51	103.04	18.10	1,001.03	155.22	223.37	25.42	1,695.68	227.26	35.37	309.81
B.1,g	*Total Gross Value added/GDP*	*2.27*	*8.61*	*45.74*	*36.38*	*171.73*	*14.74*	*399.29*	*220.39*	*452.32*	*18.01*	*2,161.02*	*237.08*	*50.66*	*33.92*
D.1	Compensation of employees	0.90	2.54	2.31	5.00	24.16	3.33	105.80	43.01	30.45	13.12	453.48	82.09	-	47.18
D.1,r	Compensation of employees, Maldivians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.1,n	Compensation of employees, expatriates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.29	Taxes on production	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.91	0.95	-	-	233.41	2.34	1.03	-
D.21	Taxes on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.3	Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2,n	Operating surplus (net)	0.46	6.07	42.97	31.37	115.63	0.16	264.87	157.52	421.88	4.90	1,030.24	143.90	49.63	(19.81)
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	0.90	-	0.44	-	31.94	11.25	27.71	18.92	-	-	443.88	8.75	-	6.54
P.1 (produ	Total output in producers' prices	10.24	15.77	76.21	53.89	274.77	32.84	1,400.32	375.61	675.70	43.44	3,856.69	464.34	86.03	343.73
	Total employment	172	161	503	584	974	74	8,191	780	6,000	356	13,884	1,761	806	1,471
	Total locals employed	162	149	394	555	973	70	3,394	614	5,676	336	5,540	759	798	1,449
	Total Expatriates	10	12	109	29	1	4	4,797	166	324	20	8,344	1,002	8	22

		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	A.H.1	A.H.2	A.I.1	A.I.2.1
rnal	Total Local employment (actuals or interpollated from	162	149	394	555	973	70	3,394	614	5,676	336	5,540	759	798	1,449
rmation	Total Expatriates - from labour Ministry	10	12	109	29	1	4	4,797	166	324	20	8,344	1,002	8	22
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

IN MILLION RUFIYAA AT PURCHASERS' PRICE

1. Total		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.K.1	A.K.2	A.K.4	A.L	A.M	A.N
Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	Inter-island water transport	Air Transport	Auxilliary Transport	Post and Telecommu nication	Maldivian Monetary Authority	Deposit Banks and other banks	Nominal banking sector	Insurance and pension funding (excl. compulsary social insurance)	Real Estate	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	Other Business activities not classified elswhere	Public administrati on defense	Education	Health and social work
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	-	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.71	1.18	-	-	-
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	-	3.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.84	0.57	2.36	-	-	-
P.3.1	Electricity	-	7.56	2.90	-	0.89	2.27	-	0.12	0.14	1.96	9.74	23.12	14.26	5.13
P.3.2	Water	-	0.03	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	0.13	3.02	3.33	2.70
P.4	Construction	-	4.40	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.31	0.64	26.41	8.99	3.76
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	-	-	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	13.20	0.05	0.52
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	-	8.24	12.64	34.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.81	0.95	3.61
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurant Services	-	26.81	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.13	-	-	9.85	0.03	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	-	0.08	0.17	-	-	0.05	-	-	1.70	0.13	0.27	3.88	0.49	0.16
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	-	0.41	0.34	-	-	0.97	-	-	0.27	10.11	21.94	42.75	4.46	4.22
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	-	10.03	0.04	15.00	1.55	0.97	-	0.01	-	-	-	39.91	0.84	1.59
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	0.69	30.71	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.39	0.08	0.07
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	-	9.82	3.85	53.39	1.63	5.86	-	0.12	0.40	0.63	1.62	25.04	7.58	2.18
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pe	-	2.80	0.13	-	-	-	166.39	0.08	0.27	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	-	3.72	6.42	-	0.18	0.35	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	-	10.17	0.01	-	1.92	6.08	-	0.18	-	2.43	11.78	17.38	5.64	10.43
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	5.64	167.81	1.29	8.85	-	-	-	-	1.87	-	-	0.51	0.06	0.00
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	-	8.19	33.55	20.22	0.39	0.52	-	0.85	0.47	0.28	3.72	23.37	3.77	0.16
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	-	3.07	0.61	9.99	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	28.77	-	2.15
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	-	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	-	0.09	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	-	1.86	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.03	0.20
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	59.70	501.92	73.15	141.90	7.26	18.20	166.39	1.42	55.54	20.86	63.80	379.51	58.20	64.74
B.1,g	*Total Gross Value added/GDP*	*93.23*	*31.30*	*289.83*	*272.37*	*65.51*	*174.37*	*(166.39)*	*7.33*	*711.22*	*27.97*	*61.77*	*455.53*	*122.98*	*36.73*
D.1	Compensation of employees	65.46	41.82	77.65	32.64	2.39	17.56	-	0.54	-	3.69	30.03	397.74	118.51	36.82
D.1,r	Compensation of employees, Maldivians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.1,n	Compensation of employees, expatriates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.29	Taxes on production	11.43	7.57	0.16	17.34	-	0.06	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.21	Taxes on products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.3	Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2,n	Operating surplus (net)	(0.44)	(44.39)	156.11	165.49	62.82	151.76	(166.39)	6.65	711.22	24.28	31.74	-	3.37	(1.21)
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	16.78	26.30	55.91	56.90	0.31	4.99	-	0.14	-	-	-	57.79	1.10	1.12
P.1 (produ	Total output in producers' prices	152.93	533.22	362.98	414.27	72.77	192.57	-	8.75	766.76	48.83	125.57	835.04	181.18	101.46
	Total employment	2,463	599	2,069	605	81	239	-	10	13	420	775	9,994	6,980	2,413
	Total locals employed	2,463	410	1,754	581	81	221	-	9	12	358	478	9,075	5,810	1,760
	Total Expatriates	-	189	315	24	-	18	-	1	1	62	297	919	1,170	653

		A.I.2.2	A.I.3	A.I.4	A.I.5	A.J.1	A.J.2		A.J.4	A.K.1	A.K.2		A.L	A.M	A.N
rnal	Total Local employment (actuals or interpollated from	2,463	410	1,754	581	81	221	0	9	12	358	478	9,075	5,810	1,760
rmation	Total Expatriates - from labour Ministry		189	315	24		18		1	1	62	297	919	1,170	653
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

USE TABLE FOR MALDIVES 1997

1. Total A.O

Maldivian Activity classifi-cation	Products	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		
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
P.2.14.13	Other transport equipment	-	59.98	-	-	5.03	-	105.88	-
P.2.14.14	Other manufacturing products	-	55.56	-	1.03	0.28	-	-	-
P.3.1	Electricity	9.24	163.75	-	-	104.85	-	-	-
P.3.2	Water	0.46	26.31	-	-	5.10	-	-	-
P.4	Construction	3.62	66.73	-	-	9.95	-	1,400.98	-
P.5.1.1	Sales, maintenance and repair services of vehicles	2.56	43.67	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
P.5.1.2	Wholesale trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.1.3	Retail trade	-	5.58	63.77	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.1	Resort Islands	-	-	2,093.01	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.1.2	Safari vessels	-	-	35.39	-	-	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.1	Other hotel and guest services	3.14	175.88	16.31	-	210.62	-	-	-
P.5.2.2.2	Restaurant Services	0.32	115.68	736.27	-	226.03	-	-	-
P.6.1.1	Land transport services	0.61	38.65	-	-	47.53	-	-	-
P.6.1.2	Water transport services	2.69	423.89	295.95	-	8.76	-	-	-
P.6.1.3	Air transport services	0.65	93.43	384.13	-	12.59	-	-	-
P.6.1.4	Auxiliary transport services	0.06	176.24	143.75	-	0.14	13.22	-	-
P.6.2	Post and telecommunication services	2.21	335.85	125.11	-	119.03	-	-	-
P.7.1	Monetary intermediation services ex insurance and pe	-	229.04	-	-	36.31	-	-	-
P.7.2	Other financial intermediation services ex ins. & PF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.7.3	Insurance services	-	41.82	-	-	0.05	-	-	-
P.8.1	Renting of buildings etc.	4.15	167.60	-	-	93.21	-	-	-
P.8.2	Owner occupied dwelling (imputed)	-	-	-	-	584.75	-	-	-
P.8.3	Renting of transport, machinery and other equipment	0.27	238.37	-	-	0.42	-	-	-
P.8.4	Other Business services ex financial intermediation	4.01	246.64	160.11	-	4.67	-	-	-
P.9.1	Administrative services of the Government	-	9.72	-	-	25.32	799.99	-	-
P.9.2	Education services (private and public)	0.06	58.35	-	-	119.03	53.60	-	-
P.9.3	Health and social services (private and public)	-	1.85	-	-	48.34	67.88	-	-
P.9.4	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	-	25.00	239.51	-	-	-	-	-
P.9.5	Private households with employed persons	-	-	-	-	30.57	-	-	-
P.9.6	Other community, social and personal services	0.14	19.13	2.78	-	44.06	67.71	-	-
P.9.7	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and	-	-	34.19	-	-	-	-	-
P.2	**Total intermediate use in purchasers' prices**	43.27	6,211.50	4,330.29	1,335.78	3,822.92	1,002.40	2,359.94	18.61

B.1,g	*Total Gross Value added/GDP*	*95.56*	*7,030.57*
D.1	Compensation of employees	70.06	1,963.19
D.1,r	Compensation of employees, Maldivians	-	-
D.1,n	Compensation of employees, expatriates	-	-
D.29	Taxes on production	-	280.31
D.21	Taxes on products	-	-
D.3	Subsidies	-	-
B.2,n	Operating surplus (net)	15.76	3,898.48
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	9.73	843.38
P.1 (produ	Total output in producers' prices	138.83	13,196.85
	Total employment	4,024	
	Total locals employed	2,305	
	Total Expatriates	1,719	

		A.O	A.O	A.P	A.Q
rnal	Total Local employment (actuals or interpollated from	2,305	1,934	312	59
rmation	Total Expatriates - from labour Ministry	1,719	74	1,645	
	Difference	0			

CROSS-CLASSIFICATION TABLE OF INDUSTRIES AND SECTORS, MALDIVES, 1997

Activity	A Agri-culture	B Fisheries	C Mining	D Manufac-turing	E Electricity and water supply	F Construc-tion	G Trade, repair and mainte-nance	H Resorts, hotels and restau-rants	I Transport and communi-cations	J Financial inter-mediation services	K Real estate and business services	L Public administra-tion and defence	M Education	N Health and social services	O Other services	**Total**
Non-Financial Corporations																
Output in producers' prices	-	-	-	655	228	1,233	376	3,983	1,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8,201**
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	-	-	-	425	103	892	155	1,741	1,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,372**
Gross Value added/GDP	-	-	-	230	126	341	220	2,242	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,829**
Financial Corporations																
Output in producers' prices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	-	-	-	-	-	**274**
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	-	-	-	-	-	**193**
Gross Value added/GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	**81**
Government																
Output in producers' prices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	835	61	86	78	**1,075**
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	380	19	54	33	**492**
Gross Value added/GDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	456	42	32	44	**582**
Households (including NPISH)																
Output in producers' prices	138	410	46	504	79	167	719	338	153	-	941	-	120	15	61	**3,692**
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	9	128	8	191	19	109	249	182	60	-	140	-	39	10	10	**1,154**
Gross Value added/GDP	129	282	38	313	61	58	470	156	93	-	801	-	81	5	51	**2,538**
Total																
Output in producers' prices	138	410	46	1,159	308	1,400	1,095	4,321	1,893	274	941	835	181	101	139	**13,242**
Intermediate use in purchasers' prices	9	128	8	616	121	1,001	404	1,923	1,122	193	140	380	58	65	43	**6,212**
Gross Value added/GDP	129	282	38	543	186	399	691	2,398	771	81	801	456	123	37	96	**7,031**

CROSS-CLASSIFICATION TABLE OF INDUSTRIES AND SECTORS, MALDIVES, 1997

Activity	A Agri-culture	B Fisheries	C Mining	D Manufac-turing	E Electricity and water supply	F Construc-tion	G Trade, repair and mainte-nance	H Resorts, hotels and restau-rants	I Transport and communi-cations	J Financial inter-mediation services	K Real estate and business services	L Public administra-tion and defence	M Education	N Health and social services	O Other services	**Total**
Non-Financial Corporations																
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	109	24	72	43	461	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	**900**
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	236	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	**269**
Operating surplus (net)	-	-	-	52	71	241	158	1,093	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,921**
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	63	32	28	19	453	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	**740**
Operating surplus (gross)	-	-	-	116	102	268	176	1,546	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,661**
Total employment	-	-	-	*4,538*	*891*	*6,727*	*780*	*14,196*	*5,111*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**32,243**
Total locals employed	-	-	-	*2,259*	*886*	*2,769*	*614*	*5,629*	*4,561*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**16,718**
Total Expatriates	-	-	-	*2,279*	*5*	*3,958*	*166*	*8,567*	*550*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15,525**
Financial Corporations																
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	**20**
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
Operating surplus (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	**55**
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
Operating surplus (gross)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	**60**
Total employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*330*	-	-	-	-	-	**330**
Total locals employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*311*	-	-	-	-	-	**311**
Total Expatriates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*19*	-	-	-	-	-	**19**
Government																
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	398	41	31	34	**512**
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Operating surplus (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	58	1	1	10	**70**
Operating surplus (gross)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	58	1	1	10	**#N/A**
Total employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*359*	-	-	*9,994*	*3,021*	*2,181*	*1,836*	**17,391**
Total locals employed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*359*	-	-	*9,075*	*2,423*	*1,925*	*1,836*	**15,618**
Total Expatriates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*919*	*598*	*256*	-	**1,773**

CROSS-CLASSIFICATION TABLE OF INDUSTRIES AND SECTORS, MALDIVES, 1997

Activity	A Agri-culture	B Fisheries	C Mining	D Manufac-turing	E Electricity and water supply	F Construc-tion	G Trade, repair and mainte-nance	H Resorts, hotels and restau-rants	I Transport and communi-cations	J Financial inter-mediation services	K Real estate and business services	L Public administra-tion and defence	M Education	N Health and social services	O Other services	**Total**
Households (including NPISH)																
Compensation of employees	-	110	11	36	4	34	44	75	65	-	34	-	77	6	36	**531**
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	**11**
Operating surplus (net)	84	173	28	277	45	24	427	81	(0)	-	767	-	3	(1)	16	**1,923**
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	**28**
Operating surplus (gross)	84	173	28	277	57	24	427	81	16	-	767	-	3	(1)	16	**#N/A**
Total employment	*2,851*	*12,050*	*463*	*9,698*	*157*	*1,464*	*6,356*	*1,449*	*2,463*	*-*	*1,213*	*-*	*3,959*	*255*	*2,188*	**44,566**
Total locals employed	*2,700*	*11,836*	*463*	*9,660*	*157*	*625*	*6,012*	*670*	*2,463*	*-*	*853*	*-*	*3,387*	*154*	*469*	**39,449**
Total Expatriates	*151*	*214*	*-*	*38*	*-*	*839*	*344*	*779*	*-*	*-*	*360*	*-*	*572*	*101*	*1,719*	**5,117**
Total																
Compensation of employees	-	110	11	146	27	106	87	536	265	20	34	398	119	37	70	**1,963**
Net taxes on products and production	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	236	38	0	-	-	-	-	-	**280**
Operating surplus (net)	84	173	28	329	116	265	584	1,174	307	55	767	-	3	(1)	16	**3,898**
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	63	43	28	19	453	162	5	-	58	1	1	10	**843**
Operating surplus (gross)	84	173	28	392	159	293	603	1,627	469	60	767	58	4	(0)	25	**4,742**
Total employment	*2,851*	*12,050*	*463*	*14,235*	*1,048*	*8,191*	*7,136*	*15,645*	*7,933*	*330*	*1,213*	*9,994*	*6,980*	*2,436*	*4,024*	**94,530**
Total locals employed	*2,700*	*11,836*	*463*	*11,919*	*1,043*	*3,394*	*6,626*	*6,299*	*7,383*	*311*	*853*	*9,075*	*5,810*	*2,079*	*2,305*	**72,096**
Total Expatriates	*151*	*214*	*-*	*2,316*	*5*	*4,797*	*510*	*9,346*	*550*	*19*	*360*	*919*	*1,170*	*357*	*1,719*	**22,434**