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Office of the Chief Government Statistician

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
REBASING
BASE YEAR 2019**

September, 2025



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT REBASING BASE YEAR 2019

September, 2025



[https://www.ocgs.go.tz/publication-report/Gross Domestic Product Rebasing base year 2019.pdf](https://www.ocgs.go.tz/publication-report/Gross%20Domestic%20Product%20Rebasing%20base%20year%202019.pdf)

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PREFACE



This report is the third GDP rebasing publication that presents a summary of National Accounts aggregates, brief description of the Methodology and main National Accounts tables, Gross Output, Intermediate Consumption, and Gross Value Added by Economic Activities. A new series of Gross Domestic Product by production and expenditure approaches and other related macroeconomic indicators are presented in this report.

National accounts are compiled relative to a base year, which should be updated periodically to reflect structural changes. It is widely recognized that Zanzibar's economic structure has evolved significantly since 2015, the previous base year. The successful maintenance of the national accounts series over time has been achieved despite challenges commonly faced by statistical offices both regionally and internationally, including shifts in business structures, variations in survey response rates, and issues related to data quality.

OCGS is grateful to EAST AFRITAC Macroeconomic Statistics Advisor and IMF Consultant, Mr. Robin Youll as well as COMESA consultant Mr. Mehmet Kula who worked closely with the team of national accounts during the compilation process and peer review period. The Office is deeply indebted to the World Bank Group for the continued support in implementation of statistical activities through the second phase of Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP II).

I am pleased to commend this report to National and International users of Zanzibar's National accounts statistics. I am confident that the information on Sources and Methods used in compiling the National Accounts will inform users of the methodological soundness, international comparability, accuracy and reliability of Zanzibar's GDP.



National accounts are an essential tool for analyzing, monitoring, and evaluating the performance of an economy

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Salum Kassim Ali

**Chief Government Statistician
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The rebasing of Gross Domestic Product is always a demanding undertaking that requires considerable effort and coordination among various actors to ensure that the ultimate goal of producing high-quality national accounts is achieved.

This report is a collaborative effort of external expert and a team of National Accounts section led by, Khalid C. Haji, Abdul R. Abeid, Faida S. Juma, Sesilia K. Henri, Yussuf S. Masoud, Khamis J. Khamis and Suleiman A. Hamad.

The Office is particularly indebted to our data providers for making available the requisite data for compiling the National Accounts statistics. The data they provided was also used for rebasing the GDP to the reference year 2019. I take this opportunity to urge them to continue supporting our statistical activities.

The heartfelt gratitude should go to Mr. Bakari K. Makame, Director of Statistical Standards and Coordination of Statistics and Research, who offered immense support during the rebasing and compilation process. Other staff of the OCGS who have devoted much of their time to data collection, processing, and compilation are highly acknowledged.

I hope the information contained in this report is useful in giving user a better understanding of Zanzibar's economy.

FAl Hassan

Fadhil Ali Hassan

**Director of Economic Statistics
Zanzibar.**

VISION AND MISSION

VISION



“To become a Centre of excellence for statistical production and for promoting a culture of Evidence-based policy and decision-making”

“To coordinate production of official statistics, provide high quality statistical data and information and promote their use in planning, decision making, administration, governance, monitoring and evaluation”

MISSION



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGSC	Agriculture Sample Census
ASIP	Annual Survey of Industrial Production
BoT	Bank of Tanzania
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
COE	Compensation of Employees
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DoS	Department of Statistics
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GNI	Gross National Income
GO	Gross Output
GVA	Gross Value Added
HBS	Household Budget Survey
IC	Intermediate Consumption
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IO	Input - Output
ISIC	International Standard of Industrial Classifications
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NPISHs	Non-Private Institutions Serving Households
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
PPI	Producer Price Index
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUT	Supply and Use Table
TSMP II	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan Phase II
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UNSC	The UN Statistical Commission
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax
WIP	Work In Progress
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority
ZECO	Zanzibar Electricity Corporation
ZRA	Zanzibar Revenue Authority
ZSSF	Zanzibar Social Security Fund
ZURA	Zanzibar Utilities and Regulatory Authority

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SUMMARY STATISTICS

Table A: Summary of Key Economic Indicators by Year

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP at Market Prices									
At current prices (TZS Billion)	3,331	3,642	4,280	5,200	5,790	6,287	6,682	7,377	8,011
At constant 2019 prices (TZS Billion)	4,179	4,396	4,766	5,200	5,306	5,569	5,934	6,345	6,800
Quantity index (2019=100)	80	85	92	100	102	107	114	122	131
Constant price growth rates (%)	4.2	5.2	8.4	9.1	2.0	5.0	6.6	6.9	7.2
Implicit price deflators (2019=100)	80	83	90	100	109	113	113	116	118
GDP per capita at current prices									
GDP per capita (TZS Thousand)	2,289	2,374	2,714	3,208	3,474	3,670	3,538	3,766	3,944
GDP per capita (USD)	1,051	1,065	1,199	1,403	1,514	1,597	1,536	1,580	1,507
GDP per capita at constant 2019 prices									
GDP per capita (TZS Thousand)	2,872	2,866	3,022	3,208	3,184	3,251	3,141	3,239	3,347
GDP per capita (USD)	1,256	1,253	1,322	1,403	1,393	1,422	1,374	1,417	1,464
Memorandum items									
Population ('000)	1,455	1,534	1,577	1,621	1,666	1,713	1,889	1,959	2,031
Exchange rate TZS per USD	2,177	2,229	2,264	2,286	2,294	2,298	2,303	2,384	2,618

1. INTRODUCTION

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the most widely recognized indicator of a country's economic performance. It represents the total monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country's borders over a specific period.

In recent years, significant changes have occurred both globally and within Zanzibar, influencing the structure and dynamics of the economy. In particular, notable fluctuations have been observed in the prices of goods and services, reflecting shifts in demand, supply, and market conditions.

GDP can be measured at **current prices (nominal terms)** or **constant prices (real or volume terms)**. Changes in economic growth are best assessed using constant prices, as they exclude the effects of price changes and reflect only variations in the volume of production. While nominal GDP captures changes in both prices and quantities, real GDP isolates the quantity effect by valuing production at constant base-year prices. Consequently, real GDP provides a more accurate representation of the actual growth in economic activity.

Rebasing GDP involves updating the base year used for compiling constant price estimates to a more recent year. As relative prices and the economic structure evolve over time, it becomes necessary to revise the base year periodically to ensure that GDP estimates remain relevant and reflective of current conditions. The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) recommends that countries rebase their GDP every five years.

Rebasing also provides an opportunity to incorporate methodological improvements, new data sources, and updated international standards in line with the System of National Accounts (SNA). It may also involve adopting revised classifications for industries and products to enhance comparability and consistency of economic statistics.

Following the five-year cycle, Zanzibar's GDP series has now been rebased from 2015 to 2019. Over this period, Zanzibar has experienced substantial shifts in relative prices and robust economic development. Key drivers of these changes include the expansion of international trade, the introduction of a new tax regime, growth in service-oriented sectors particularly tourism and rapid technological advancements.

This report provides an overview of the national accounts framework and a brief history of GDP rebasing in Zanzibar. It outlines the conversion and linking methodologies applied to ensure the consistency of the GDP time series. Finally, it presents an analysis of the differences between the two base-year estimates, highlights the major changes resulting from the rebasing process, and discusses the underlying factors contributing to these revisions.

1.1 Linking the Series

The compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and related national accounts aggregates in Zanzibar commenced in 1976 under the Department of Statistics (DoS). The methodological framework for the compilation was guided by the document *National Accounts of Zanzibar: Sources and Methods*, developed by experts from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in Mainland Tanzania. The initial series of GDP estimates used 1976 as the base year.

Since then, several revisions of the GDP base year have been undertaken to reflect changes in the economic structure, data sources, and compilation methods. The successive base year revisions for Zanzibar's GDP estimates are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of National Accounts Series by Base Years

Base year	Estimates start year	Estimates end year
1976	1976	1984
1985	1985	1990
1991	1991	2001
2001	2001	2004
2007	2005	2014
2015	2015	2018
2019	2023	2025

To ensure the availability of comparable and consistent macroeconomic aggregates, it is essential to construct a **linked national accounts series**. For data users, the continuity of national accounts without interruptions resulting from changes in the base year is particularly important.

Accordingly, the **linking of the 2015 base year series to the 2019 base year series** has been undertaken at the most disaggregated level possible. This linkage has been extended **three years backward** to provide users with a continuous and coherent dataset.

The process of linking the two-benchmark series (2015 and 2019) involved an **interpolation exercise** between the estimates of the two base years, taking into account movements observed in the earlier datasets. The primary objective of this linking exercise is to produce a **long and consistent time series** that optimally utilizes available information on both levels and growth rates. Hence, adjustments to the intervening years were made in a **smooth and systematic manner** to eliminate any potential discontinuities in the series.

1.2 Revision of GDP Base Year and Compilation of the 2019 Supply and Use Table

The initial step in rebasing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the compilation of a Supply and Use Table (SUT), which serves as a benchmark for current price estimates. The preparation of the comprehensive 2019 SUT commenced in 2023. The process of updating and constructing the SUT was supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through its East Africa Regional Technical Assistance Center (EAST-AFRITAC), particularly during the balancing stages. The construction of the 2019 SUT reflected strong collaboration between the national accounts staff of the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) and the IMF's EAST-AFRITAC team. The SUT compilation and GDP rebasing activities were undertaken concurrently to expedite the overall process, which took approximately 30 months to complete.

Supply and Use Tables provide a detailed and integrated framework that captures the total supply of goods and services whether produced domestically or imported and their corresponding uses, including intermediate consumption and final expenditure. The SUT framework ensures consistency at a detailed product and industry level by reconciling data on intermediate consumption, final demand, and value added. It also harmonizes GDP estimates derived from both the production and expenditure approaches.

The 2019 SUT represents a significant improvement compared to previously compiled tables, as it is based on a more comprehensive and robust data set. The compilation utilized information from the 2022 Population and Housing Census, enhanced industry-level data, administrative tax records, and findings from Economic Surveys conducted by OCGS covering the period 2016–2024, as well as government budget data. The process also benefited from lessons learned in previous SUT compilations, which contributed to minimizing errors in the complex balancing procedures.

The 2019 SUT includes detailed classifications comprising 74 products and 74 economic industries, offering a more refined representation of the economy's structure. GDP estimates were compiled using two approaches by industry (production approach) and by expenditure (expenditure approach) employing the commodity flow method. The results from both approaches yielded an equal estimate of GDP amounting to TZS 5,199.9 billion.

1.3 Changes incorporated into the base year 2019 series

The rebasing of Zanzibar's national accounts to the 2019 base year provided an important opportunity to introduce significant long-term improvements to the national accounts framework. The key changes incorporated into the 2019 series include the following:

- **Enhanced compliance with international statistical standards**

The rebasing exercise ensured closer alignment with the *System of National Accounts 2008*

(SNA 2008), the latest global standard for compiling national accounts. A notable improvement involved refining the methodology for calculating value added in financial intermediation services.

- **Upgraded statistical infrastructure**

The revision included the adoption of updated standard classifications for industries and products, thereby improving the consistency and comparability of economic data across sectors.

- **Improved methodological approaches**

Enhancements were made to the methods used for estimating output, intermediate consumption and value added at constant prices, resulting in more accurate measures of real growth and inflation-adjusted indicators.

- **Expanded coverage of the accounts**

The scope of the national accounts was broadened to include additional economic activities and sectors that were previously underrepresented, providing a more comprehensive picture of the economy.

- **Integration of newly available data sources**

The rebased series incorporated new and improved administrative data sources, such as Government Finance Statistics (GFS), along with enhanced survey data, including the Non-Profit Institutions Survey, Services Survey, and Trade Margin Survey, among others. These additions also facilitated methodological improvements in the compilation process.

- **Consistent long-term revisions**

The revision addressed inconsistencies in earlier time series by incorporating previously unutilized source data revisions, thereby ensuring a coherent and reliable historical data series.

1.4 System of National Accounts

The 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) is the current internationally agreed standard on the measurement of economic activities in accordance with strict accounting conventions based on economic principles. The standards are expressed in terms of a set of concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules that comprise the internationally agreed methods for measuring such items as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the most frequently quoted indicator of economic performance.

The 2019-based GDP series are strongly aligned with the *System of National Accounts 2008* (SNA 2008). One of the most significant methodological improvements involves the estimation of financial intermediation services. Financial intermediaries provide services to both depositors and borrowers. While some of these services are explicitly charged through fees such as transaction and foreign exchange charges, others are paid for indirectly through the margin between interest rates on deposits and loans. This indirectly measured component of financial service production is known as *Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured* (FISIM).

In the 2015-based series, the SNA 2008-recommended methodology for calculating FISIM using a “reference rate” was not applied, and the allocation of FISIM to its users both industries and households was not undertaken. In contrast, the 2019-based series fully implement these recommendations, ensuring a more accurate and internationally consistent estimation of financial service output and its distribution across users.

1.5 Improved Methodology

Improved methods have been developed in the 2019-base series. In some cases, these methods had better align with 2008 SNA recommendations, while in other cases new data sources enabled better methods to be used.

For all industries, indicators are available for both inputs and outputs, enabling a “double indicator” method, where value added is estimated as the difference between output and intermediate consumption. This is accompanied by use of Manufacturing and Hotel PPIs, Accommodation and foodservices - where the combination of tourist arrivals and length of stay - have been used for estimation. The double indicator method can be applied in either current or constant prices, where suitable data are available. Price or volume data can then be used separately on the intermediate consumption and output estimates to convert from current to constant prices, or vice versa.

1.6 Coverage

In recent years, the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), with support from the Central Government and various development partners, has successfully conducted a number of key statistical surveys and studies. These include the 2012 Industrial Census, 2013 Informal Sector Survey, 2019/2020 Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2019/2020 Household Budget Survey, 2020/21 Agriculture Sample Census, 2022 Tanzania Population and Housing Census, 2023 Services Survey, 2023 Non-Profit Institutions Survey, and the 2023 Trade and Transport Margin Survey.

The results from these censuses and surveys, together with information from annual socio-economic surveys, have provided essential benchmark data and filled critical information gaps. This comprehensive dataset has served as the foundation for the current revision and rebasing of the national accounts, ensuring improved accuracy, coverage, and consistency in economic measurement.

1.7 New Data Sources

For the 2019 benchmark, Office of the Chief Government Statistician conducted a series of economic surveys covering key industries for which other data were not available. These surveys collected financial data enabling estimation of intermediate consumption, output and the components of value added. In addition, for the supply-use table, a product analysis of intermediate consumption and output was collected. These data enabled a new level of GDP to be determined, previous estimates being based on accumulated movements since the 2015 benchmark.

1.8 Long Term Revisions

For most industries, the linking process outlined above was applied to smooth the differences in the levels of value-added estimates between the 2015-based series and the new 2019 benchmark year. This approach maintains the level of GDP in 2015, except for conceptual changes that were uniformly applied across all years.

However, a small number of industries required additional adjustments to historical estimates to correct for inconsistencies that had accumulated over time. These discrepancies generally arose from revisions to source data that were not incorporated consistently across all reference years when new information became available. The adjustments ensure a coherent and reliable time series, improving the overall accuracy and comparability of the historical GDP data.

1.9 Rebasings on the GDP Level for Selected Countries

The effects of GDP rebasing on nominal GDP levels for Zanzibar and selected countries are presented in Table 2. Rebasings generally leads to upward revisions in GDP levels as a result of updated base years, improved data sources, expanded coverage of economic activities, and methodological enhancements. As shown in the table, most countries experienced significant increases in nominal GDP following rebasing, reflecting structural changes in their economies that were not fully captured under the previous base years.

Zanzibar's rebasing from 2015 to 2019 resulted in a 25.7 percent increase in nominal GDP, which is broadly comparable to the revisions observed in peer countries within the region.

Table 2. Implication of GDP Rebasing in Zanzibar and Selected Countries

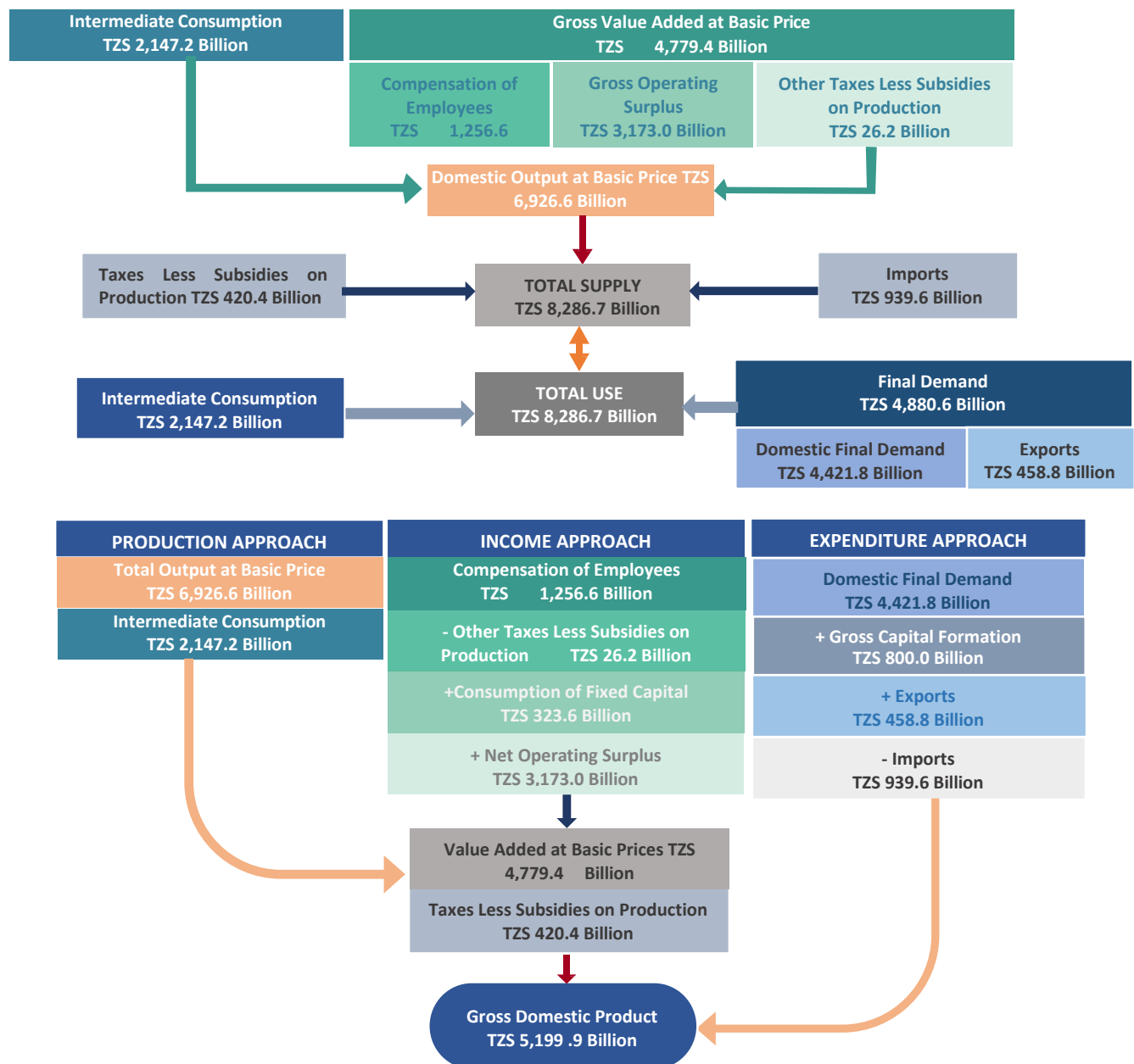
No	Country	Previous Base Year	Latest Base Year	Nominal Changes of GDP (%)
1	Ghana	2013	2016	18.3
2	Kenya	2009	2016	25
3	Zambia	1994	2010	25
4	Nigeria	2010	2019	41.7
5	Uganda	2009	2016/17	11.6
6	Zanzibar	2015	2019	25.7
7	Mainland Tanzania	2015	2019	3.4
8	Mauritius	2013	2018	19.9
9	Morocco	2007	2014	8.2

2. RESULTS OF THE REVISED AND REBASED NATIONAL ACCOUNTS FROM BASE YEAR 2015 TO 2019

2.1 Summary results of the rebased national accounts

Overall, Figure 1 shows the summary results of 2019 GDP restored to current prices in 2019 based on the 2019 SUT which has been reached at TZS 5,199.9 Billion which is higher by TZS 1,360 Billion (25.6%) compared to TZS 4,136 Billion of GDP in 2019 based on the 2015 series.

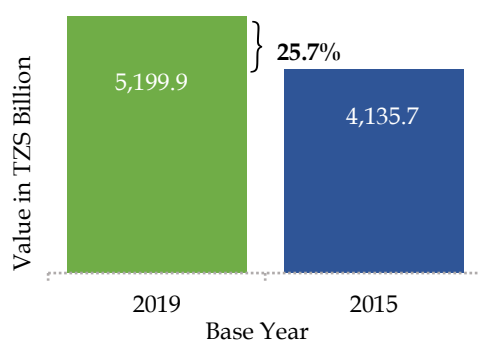
Figure 1: Summary Results of 2019 GDP based on the 2019 Zanzibar SUT



2.2 The revised 2019 Nominal GDP

In principle, changing the base year in the national accounts involves updating the price and quantity bases for individual price and volume indicators, as well as revising the weights used to aggregate these indicators into sub-indices. At the same time, the change of base year provides an opportunity to reconcile different estimates of GDP and to incorporate methodological and conceptual improvements. These revisions often lead to changes in the overall level of GDP, the measured growth rates, and the relative contributions of various sectors to the economy.

Figure 2: The Comparison of 2019 GDP for Base Year 2015 and for 2019



As illustrated in Figure 2, the revision of the benchmark year from the 2015 base year to the 2019 base year resulted in an upward adjustment of the GDP level for 2019 by 25.7 percent, reflecting the impact of updated data sources, improved coverage, and enhanced compilation methodologies.

Comparisons between the revised and the previous GDP are provided in Table 3 which shows the percentage change in GDP after the revision. The major revisions in the earlier years were occasioned by improved coverage of economic activities that were previously not adequately taken into account in the previous compilation. Such improvements include better estimation of the underground economy.

Table 3: The Comparison of 2019 Nominal GDP by Industries in two base year (2015 and 2019)

Industries	BASE YEAR 2015		BASE YEAR 2019	
	TZS Billion	(%)	TZS Billion	(%)
Crops	306.8	7.4	440.9	8.5
Livestock	320.4	7.7	215.3	4.1
Forestry	50	1.2	57.1	1.1
Fishing	198	4.8	193.0	3.7
Mining And Quarrying	43.6	1.1	39.1	0.8
Manufacturing	274	6.6	356.0	6.8
Electricity And Gas	48.5	1.2	48.9	0.9
Water Supply And Sewerage	24.5	0.6	30.1	0.6
Construction	357.7	8.6	363.7	7.0
Trade And Repairs	208	5.0	193.9	3.7
Transport And Storage	129.8	3.1	485.3	9.3
Accommodation And Food Services	833.4	20.2	828.2	15.9
<i>Accommodation</i>	698.1	16.9	686.9	13.2
<i>Food And Beverage Services</i>	135.3	3.3	141.3	2.7
Information And Communication	65.1	1.6	44.6	0.9
Financial And Insurance Activities	143.2	3.5	385.0	7.4
Real Estate Activities	320.1	7.7	311.4	6.0
Professional, Scientific And Technical	4.9	0.1	4.9	0.1
Administrative And Support Services	34	0.8	229.6	4.4
Public Administration	215.1	5.2	360.7	6.9
Education	92.6	2.2	93.0	1.8
Human Health And Social Work	39.7	1.0	39.9	0.8
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	3.1	0.1	3.7	0.1
Other Service Activities	48.1	1.2	48.3	0.9
Domestic Services	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.1
GDP at Basic Prices	3,721.3	90.0	4779.4	91.9
Taxes On Products	414.4	10.0	420.4	8.1
GDP at Purchaser Prices	4,135.7	100	5,199.9	100

2.3 Levels of Nominal GDP for the Period 2016 to 2024

Table 4 presents the GDP estimates for Zanzibar before and after the rebasing exercise, comparing the 2015 and 2019 base-year series for the period 2016–2024. The table includes GDP levels in both current and constant prices, together with the corresponding annual growth rates under the two series. The differences between the GDP estimates based on the two base years are relatively minor in the earlier years but widen noticeably in the later years. This divergence primarily reflects **methodological improvements** introduced during the rebasing process, rather than changes in underlying economic activity.

Table 4: GDP before and after rebasing

Year	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (TZS Billion)				Growth rate (%)		
	Current prices		Base Year (Constant prices)		Old	Revised	Difference
	Old	Revised	2015	2019			
2016	2,749.0	3,330.7	2,491.3	4,179.4			
2017	3,233.7	3,642.1	2,683.9	4,396.1	7.7	5.2	-2.5
2018	3,733.0	4,280.5	2,875.4	4,766.1	7.1	8.4	1.3
2019	4,135.7	5,199.9	3,077.5	5,199.9	7.0	9.1	2.1
2020	4,208.9	5,789.9	3,116.3	5,305.8	1.3	2.0	0.7
2021	4,780.2	6,287.2	3,275.3	5,568.8	5.1	5.0	-0.1
2022	5,400.3	6,682.4	3,498.8	5,934.0	6.8	6.6	-0.2
2023	6,041.3	7,377.4	3,758.6	6,344.7	7.4	6.9	-0.5
2024	6,572.6	8,010.9	4,026.4	6,799.5	7.1	7.2	0.1

The results in Table 4 indicate that the revised GDP estimates (2019 base year) are consistently higher than those based on the 2015 base year, particularly in the later years of the series. This divergence reflects the incorporation of updated data sources, improved estimation methodologies, and structural changes in the economy captured in the new base year.

In the earlier years (2016–2018), differences between the two series remain relatively small, suggesting that the underlying data and price structures were broadly similar. However, beginning in 2019, the gap between the two estimates widens considerably, mirroring the impact of methodological refinements and better coverage of emerging sectors such as tourism, information and communication technology, and trade-related services. Overall, the revised GDP series shows a more robust growth trajectory, with the average growth rate increasing slightly from the previous estimates. The rebasing exercise thus provides a more accurate and up-to-date representation of Zanzibar's economic performance, ensuring that national accounts align with current economic realities and international statistical standards.

2.4 The 2019 GDP Results for three Approaches

Supply and Use Tables (SUT) provide a comprehensive and internally consistent statistical framework for the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). They integrate information on production, income generation, and expenditure, thereby ensuring coherence and consistency across the three approaches to measuring GDP: the production, income, and expenditure approaches. The Table 4 present the results of the 2019 SUT compiled by the National Accounts Division of the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), covering GDP estimates from the production, expenditure, and income perspectives.

Table 5: Three Approaches of measuring GDP

A. Production Approach

No	Codes	Industries	Use Table (TZS Million)	Ratio (%)
01	A	Agriculture forestry and fishing	906,342	17.4
02	B	Mining and quarrying	39,064	0.8
03	C	Manufacturing	355,955	6.8
04	D	Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	48,947	0.9
05	E	Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	30,106	0.6
06	F	Construction	363,660	7.0
07	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	193,904	3.7
08	H	Transportation and storage	485,270	9.3
09	I	Accommodation and food service activities	828,238	15.9
10	J	Information and communication	44,587	0.9
11	K	Financial and insurance activities	384,951	7.4
12	L	Real estate activities	311,372	6.0
13	M	Professional scientific and technical activities	4,916	0.1
14	N	Administrative and support service activities	229,641	4.4
15	O	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	360,698	6.9
16	P	Education	93,027	1.8
17	Q	Human health and social work activities	39,943	0.8
18	R	Arts entertainment and recreation	3,745	0.1
19	S	Other service activities	48,318	0.9
20	T	Domestic services	6,737	0.1
21		GDP (at basic prices)	4,779,419	91.9
22		Taxes less subsidies on products	420,437	8.1
23		GDP (at purchasers' prices) (21+22)	5,199,855	100.0

B. Income Approach

	Income	Use Table (TZS Million)	Ratio (%)
1	Gross value added (at basic prices)	4,779,419	91.9
	Compensation of employees	1,256,575	24.2
	Other taxes on production	26,213	0.5
	Other subsidies on production	0	0.0
	Consumption of fixed capital	323,627	6.2
	Operating surplus/mixed income, net	3,173,003	61.0
2	Taxes less subsidies on products	420,437	8.1
3	GDP (at purchasers' prices) (1+2)	5,199,855	100.0

C. Expenditure Approach

Expenditure category		SUTs (TZS Million)	Ratio (%)
1	Final Consumption Expenditures	4,880,639	93.9
	Household	4,141,234	79.6
	NPIHS	11,954	0.2
	Government	727,451	14.0
2	Gross capital formation	800,010	15.4
	Gross fixed capital formation	797,858	15.3
	Changes in valuables	0	
	Changes in inventories	2,152	0.0
3	Exports	458,775	8.8
4	Total final uses (at purchasers' prices) (1+2+3)	6,139,424	118.1
5	Imports, CIF	939,569	18.1
6	GDP (at purchasers prices) (4-5)	5,199,855	100.0

2.5 Comparison of GDP by Production and Expenditure Approach

Table 6 compares Zanzibar's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) compiled using the production approach (GDP-P) and the expenditure approach (GDP-E) for the period 2016–2024, at both current prices and constant 2019 prices. The table also presents the differences between the two approaches as a percentage of GDP derived from the production approach.

Table 6: GDP by Production and Expenditure Approach

Year	Current price (TZS billion)		Difference as a % of GDP P (%)	At 2019 prices (TZS billion)		Difference as a % of GDP P (%)
	GDP P	GDP E		GDP P	GDP E	
2016	3,330.7	3,306.6	0.7	4,179.4	4,045.9	3.2
2017	3,642.1	3,743.6	-2.8	4,396.1	4,199.0	4.5
2018	4,280.5	4,372.0	-2.1	4,766.1	4,526.1	5.0
2019	5,199.9	5,199.9	0.0	5,199.9	5,199.9	0.0
2020	5,789.9	5,656.5	2.3	5,305.8	5,042.4	5.0
2021	6,287.2	5,967.3	5.1	5,568.8	5,405.6	2.9
2022	6,682.4	6,474.5	3.1	5,934.0	5,854.5	1.3
2023	7,377.4	6,941.8	5.9	6,344.7	6,098.0	3.9
2024	8,010.9	7,778.4	2.9	6,799.5	6,608.2	2.8

The results show that the GDP estimates obtained from the two approaches are closely aligned, with only minor differences observed throughout the period. These variations, generally within a

range of ± 5 percent, are attributable to data limitations, timing differences in data collection, and statistical discrepancies inherent in the two methods.

At current prices, the largest difference (5.9 percent) is recorded in 2023, while the smallest difference (0.0 percent) occurs in 2019, the benchmark year, when both approaches were fully reconciled. Similarly, at constant 2019 prices, the differences remain modest, reflecting the consistency and reliability of the estimation procedures used in compiling GDP by both approaches.

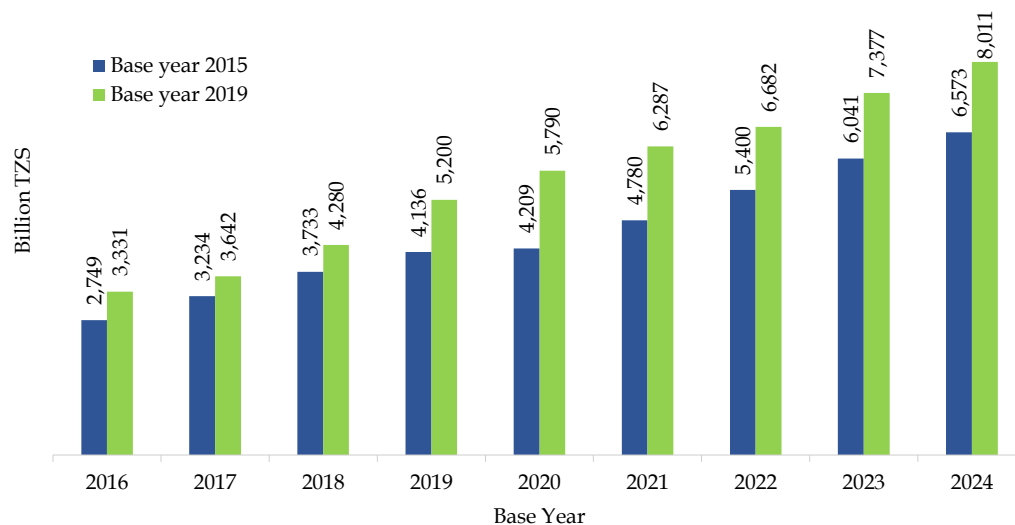
Overall, the close correspondence between GDP-P and GDP-E indicates a high degree of coherence and internal consistency in the national accounts estimates. The observed discrepancies are within acceptable statistical margins and underscore the robustness of Zanzibar's GDP compilation framework following the 2019 base-year revision.

2.6 Revised Estimates of GDP from 2016 to 2024

Nominal GDP

Rebasing the GDP affects both the nominal level and the sectoral composition of the economy. This impact is clearly illustrated through the comparison of nominal GDP levels and the percentage shares of individual industries across the two benchmark years, as presented in Figure 3 and Table 7.

Figure 3: Nominal GDP, 2016 – 2024



The most notable structural change observed between the two base years is the shift in the relative contribution of the Financial and Insurance Activities and Agriculture (Crops) industries. This

reflects changes in relative prices, improved data coverage, and methodological enhancements introduced during the rebasing process. Such adjustments ensure that the revised GDP estimates more accurately capture the evolving structure of Zanzibar's economy.

Table 7 presents the nominal GDP by industry at current prices under the 2015 and 2019 base years, along with each industry percentage share in total GDP. The results reveal significant shifts in the structure of Zanzibar's economy, reflecting changes in relative prices, improved data coverage, and the evolving composition of economic activities.

Table 7: Comparison of Nominal GDP and Percentage Share of Year 2019 by Industries in two Base Years (2015 and 2019)

Industry	2015 Base Year		2019 Base Year	
	Billion TZS	(%) Share	Billion TZS	(%) Share
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	875.2	21.2	906.3	17.4
Industry	748.3	18.1	837.7	16.1
Services	2097.8	50.7	3035.3	58.4
Taxes on Products	414.4	10.0	420.4	8.1
Economic Activities				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	875.2	21.2	906.3	17.4
<i>Crops</i>	306.8	7.4	440.9	8.5
<i>Livestock</i>	320.4	7.7	215.3	4.1
<i>Forestry</i>	50.0	1.2	57.1	1.1
<i>Fishing</i>	198	4.8	193.0	3.7
Mining and quarrying	43.6	1.1	39.1	0.8
Manufacturing	274	6.6	356.0	6.8
Electricity and gas	48.5	1.2	48.9	0.9
Water supply and sewerage	24.5	0.6	30.1	0.6
Construction	357.7	8.6	363.7	7.0
Trade and repairs	208	5.0	193.9	3.7
Transport and storage	129.8	3.1	485.3	9.3
Accommodation and food services	833.4	20.2	828.2	15.9
<i>Accommodation</i>	698.1	16.9	686.9	13.2
<i>Food and beverage services</i>	135.3	3.3	141.3	2.7
Information and communication	65.1	1.6	44.6	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	143.2	3.5	385.0	7.4
Real estate activities	320.1	7.7	311.4	6.0
Professional, scientific and technical	4.9	0.1	4.9	0.1
Administrative and support services	34.0	0.8	229.6	4.4
Public administration	215.1	5.2	360.7	6.9
Education	92.6	2.2	93.0	1.8
Human health and social work	39.7	1.0	39.9	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.1	0.1	3.7	0.1
Other service activities	48.1	1.2	48.3	0.9
Domestic services	6.7	0.2	6.7	0.1
Less FISIM	-46.1	-1.1	-	-
GDP at basic prices	3,721.3	90.0	4,779.4	91.9
Taxes on products	414.4	10.0	420.4	8.1
GDP at purchaser prices	4,135.7	100.0	5,199.9	100.0

Overall, the nominal GDP level increased from TZS 4,135.7 billion under the 2015 base year to TZS 5,199.9 billion under the 2019 base year, representing both methodological updates and real structural changes within the economy.

The services sector remains the dominant contributor to GDP, with its share increasing markedly from 50.7 percent under the 2015 base year to 58.4 percent under the 2019 base year. This expansion was driven primarily by strong performance Accommodation and Food services industry that holds the largest share of nominal GDP in 2019 base year, Transport and Storage, Financial and Insurance activities, Administrative and support services, and Public administration. The share of transport and storage more than doubled from 3.1 percent to 9.3 percent reflecting improved measurement of logistics, port services, and tourism-related transport activities. Similarly, financial and insurance activities rose from 3.5 percent to 7.4 percent, indicating the growing importance of financial intermediation and insurance services in Zanzibar's economy.

In contrast, the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector recorded a decline in its share from 21.2 percent to 17.4 percent, largely due to a relative slowdown in livestock and fishing activities, despite moderate gains in crop production. This shift suggests ongoing structural transformation toward a more service-oriented economy.

The industrial sector, comprising manufacturing, construction, and utilities, also saw a slight decline in its share from 18.1 percent to 16.1 percent, despite higher nominal values. The manufacturing and construction industries remained important contributors, accounting for 6.8 percent and 7.0 percent respectively under the new base year.

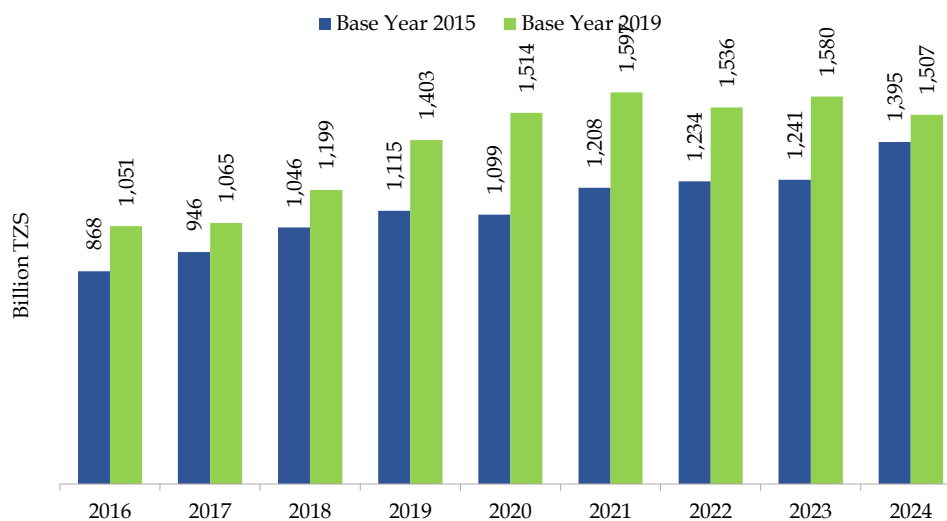
Finally, taxes on products declined marginally as a share of GDP from 10.0 percent to 8.1 percent reflecting changes in tax policy and improved accuracy in estimating net product taxes.

GDP per Capita

GDP per capita is one of the key indicators used to assess a country's overall economic performance and living standards. It measures the average economic output per person by dividing the country's nominal GDP by its total population. An increase in GDP per capita that exceeds the rate of population growth typically signals a rise in economic productivity and welfare.

Figure 4 presents the trend of nominal GDP per capita expressed in U.S. dollars. For the year 2024, GDP per capita is estimated at TZS 3,944,000 (equivalent to US\$ 1,507) under the 2019 base year, compared with TZS 3,227,000 (or US\$ 1,395) under the 2015 base year. The upward revision reflects improvements in data coverage, sectoral reclassification, and updated valuation methods incorporated in the rebased GDP series.

Figure 3: GDP per Capita, 2016 – 2024



It is important to note that GDP per capita **does not represent the actual income** of each individual. As in other economies, **income distribution** across individuals and households in Zanzibar varies considerably, and GDP per capita should therefore be interpreted as an **aggregate measure of economic performance**, not as a direct indicator of household income or welfare.

Real GDP

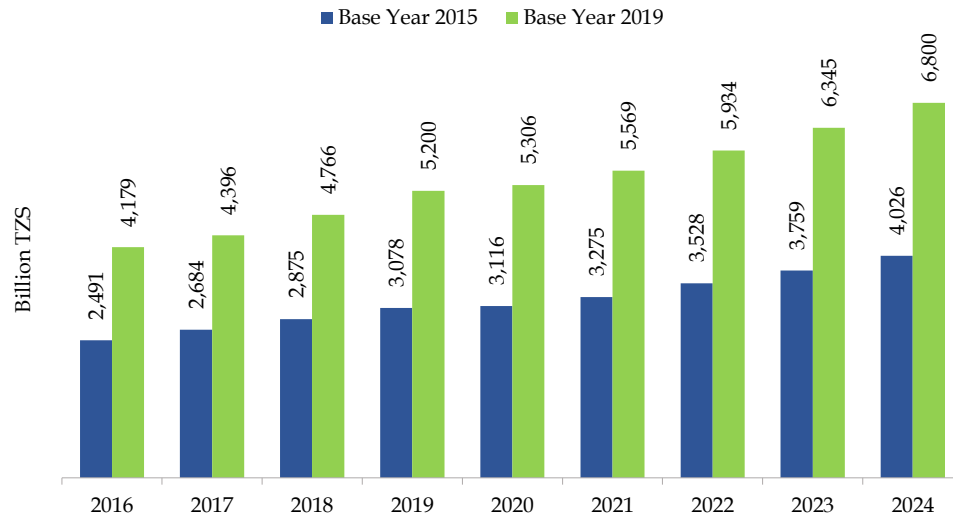
The real GDP for 2024 under the 2019 base year series is estimated at TZS 6,800 billion, compared with TZS 4,026 billion under the 2015 base year series (see Figure 5). This represents an increase of approximately TZS 2,774 billion, or 68.9 percent.

The substantial difference between the two series primarily reflects the structural transformation of Zanzibar's economy, along with improvements in data coverage, valuation, and methodology introduced during the rebasing exercise. The 2019 base year better captures the expansion of key sectors such as services, tourism, trade, and financial activities, which have grown significantly in recent years and now contribute a larger share to real economic output.

The average annual real GDP growth rate for Zanzibar over the period 2016–2024 was 7.0 percent under the 2015 base year series, compared with 9.2 percent under the 2019 base year series. As shown in Figure 6, the higher growth rates observed in the 2019-based series reflect the

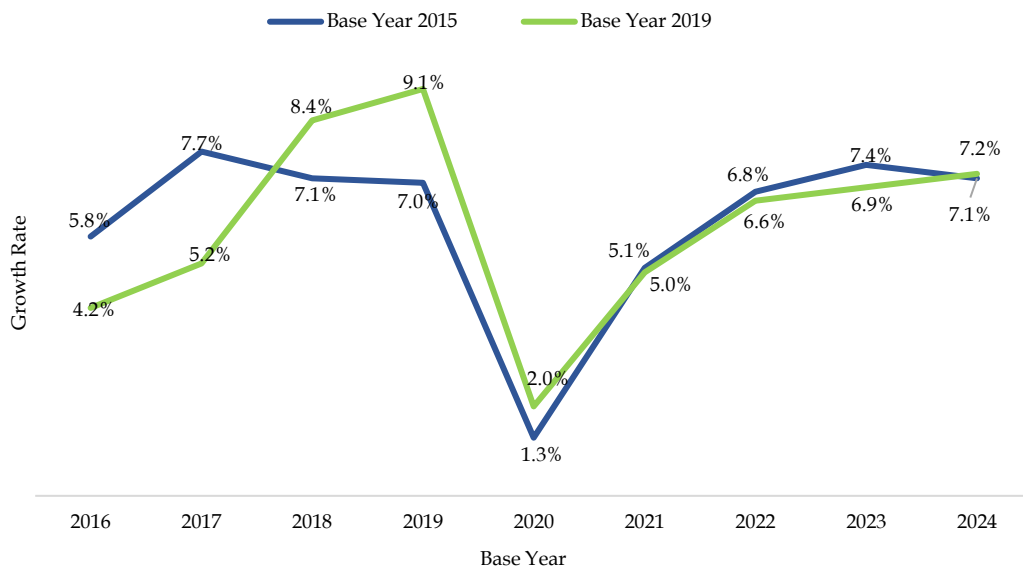
incorporation of updated data sources, methodological improvements, and a more accurate representation of the economy's evolving structure.

Figure 4: Real GDP



Additionally, the real GDP growth rate in the 2019 series exhibits greater volatility than that of the 2015 series, reflecting more precise measurement of sectoral contributions and short-term fluctuations in key industries, particularly services, trade, and tourism.

Figure 5: Real GDP Growth Rate (%)



3. GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY

A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

3.1.1 Agriculture

The agriculture sector encompasses the production of crops and livestock, as well as forestry, logging, and other forms of organic agriculture. It represents a foundational component of Zanzibar's economy, providing both food security and livelihoods for a significant portion of the population.

Figure 6: Agriculture Nominal Gross Value

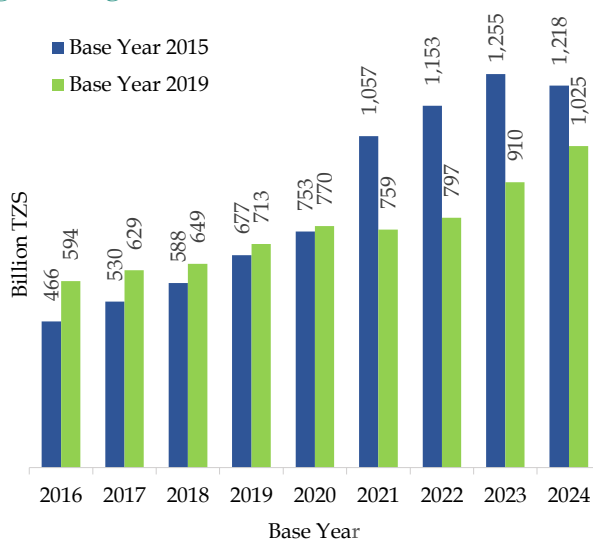


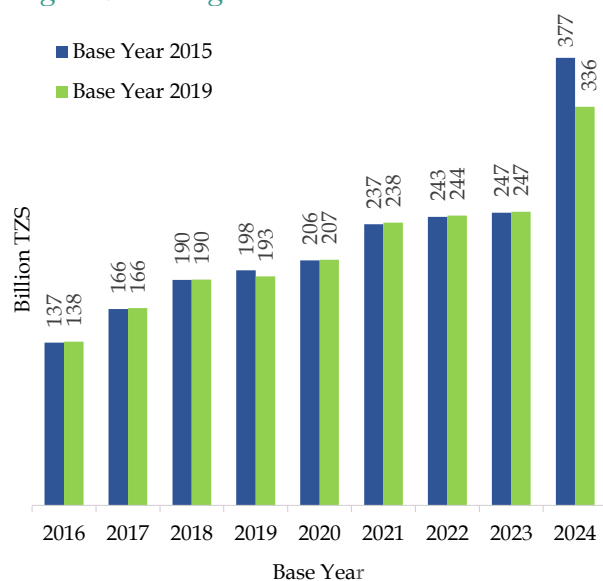
Figure 7 presents the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) of the agriculture sector. Under the 2015 base year series, GVA for 2024 was estimated at TZS 1,218 billion, compared with TZS 1,025 billion under the 2019 base year series. The lower GVA in the rebased series reflects rebasing adjustments, including updated data sources, methodological improvements, and changes in the relative weights of sub-sectors such as crops, livestock, and forestry (excluding fishing).

The relative contribution of agriculture to total GDP has declined in the rebased series, highlighting the ongoing structural transformation of Zanzibar's economy, where services and industry sectors are expanding more rapidly. This trend underscores the need to diversify the economy, enhance agricultural productivity, and integrate the sector into broader economic development strategies to support sustainable growth and rural livelihoods.

3.1.2 Fishing

This industry encompasses fisheries and aquaculture, covering the utilization of aquatic resources from marine, brackish, or freshwater environments. It includes the capture, collection, and harvesting of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic organisms and products for commercial and subsistence purposes.

Figure 7: Fishing Nominal Gross Value Added



As shown in Figure 8, the Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates for the fisheries and aquaculture industry under the 2019 base year series are lower than those of the 2015 base year series. For 2024, the nominal GVA under the 2019-based series is estimated at TZS 336 billion, compared with TZS 377 billion under the 2015-based series. In terms of GDP contribution, the industry accounted for 4.8 percent of total GDP in 2019 based on the 2015 base year estimates, whereas its share declines to 3.7 percent under the 2019 base year series (see Table 7).

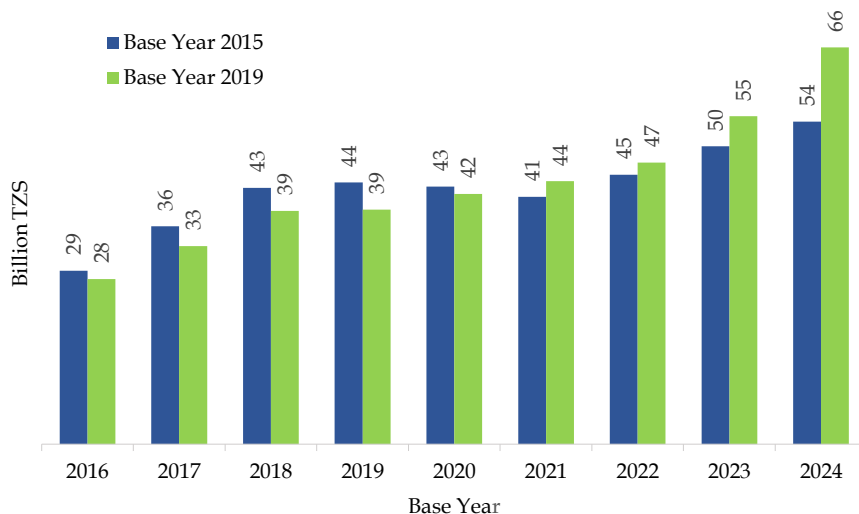
The reduction in both GVA and GDP share reflects rebasing adjustments, including updated data sources, revised methodologies, and changes in the relative weighting of sub-sectors within the industry. It also reflects adjustments to the informal sector, based on data integrated from the Labor Force Survey, which revised the coverage.

B. Mining and Quarrying

This industry comprises activities related to mining and quarrying. In the case of Zanzibar, the National Accounts compilation covers only quarrying activities, as there are no mining operations in the Islands. Figure 9 illustrates the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) of the mining and quarrying sector in Zanzibar from 2016 to 2024, comparing estimates based on the 2015 and 2019 base years.

For most years, the 2019-based GVA series is slightly higher than the 2015-based series, with the largest difference in 2024 (TZS 66 billion vs TZS 54 billion). Between 2016 and 2020, the differences were relatively minor, indicating minimal changes in methodology or sectoral weights. From 2021 onwards, the 2019-based estimates show a gradual upward revision due to rebasing adjustments, updated data sources, and improved estimation methods. Overall, the sector exhibits moderate growth over the period, consistent with the expansion of quarrying activities in Zanzibar.

Figure 9: Mining and Quarrying Nominal Gross Value Added



C. Manufacturing

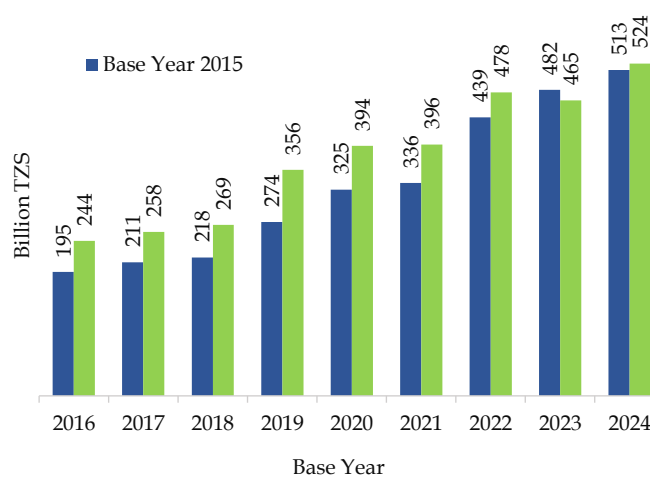
This industry covers the manufacturing of all products other than fish products and includes activities related to the production of food and beverages, textiles and wearing apparel, furniture, wood products, and other related manufactured goods. The primary data source used for compiling the 2019 Supply and Use Tables (SUT) for this industry is the 2012 Industrial Census.

The major manufacturing activities within this sector are concentrated in the production of beverages, furniture, and tailoring, which together form the core of Zanzibar's manufacturing base and contribute significantly to industrial output and employment.

The figure 10 showing values in Billion TZS (Tanzanian Shillings) for the years 2016–2024, comparing two different base years. Generally, the nominal Value Added for manufacturing

between two base years is higher for 2019 base year compared to 2015 base year except for 2023.

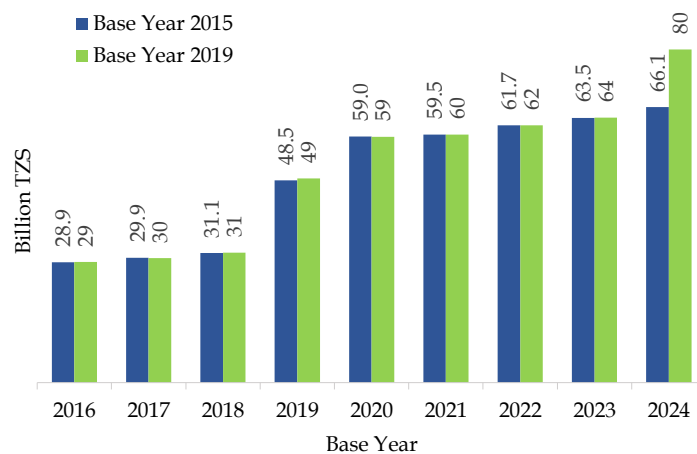
Figure 10: Manufacturing Nominal Gross Value Added



D. Electricity

The electricity distribution industry comprises the transmission and supply of electricity across the country. In the 2015-based GVA estimates, the primary compilation indicator was the annual volume of electricity distributed. In contrast, the 2019-based nominal GVA estimates are derived from the financial statements of the electricity service provider, reflecting a shift towards a value-based measurement approach.

Figure 8: Electricity Nominal Gross Value Added



In the 2015-based GVA estimates, electricity distribution was measured by the annual volume distributed, whereas the 2019-based nominal GVA relies on the provider's financial statements. The GVA remains largely consistent across years, except in 2024, where the 2019-based estimate is higher than the 2015-based estimate.

E. Water Supply and Sewerage

This industry comprises the operation of water supply and sewerage systems through a network of pipelines. It involves the collection, treatment, and distribution of water for domestic, commercial, and industrial use, as well as the management and treatment of wastewater. In Zanzibar, the production and distribution of water are managed by the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA), which is responsible for ensuring a reliable supply of clean and safe water to consumers while maintaining and expanding the infrastructure necessary to meet the growing demand across the islands.

Figure 9: Water & Sewage Nominal Gross Value Added

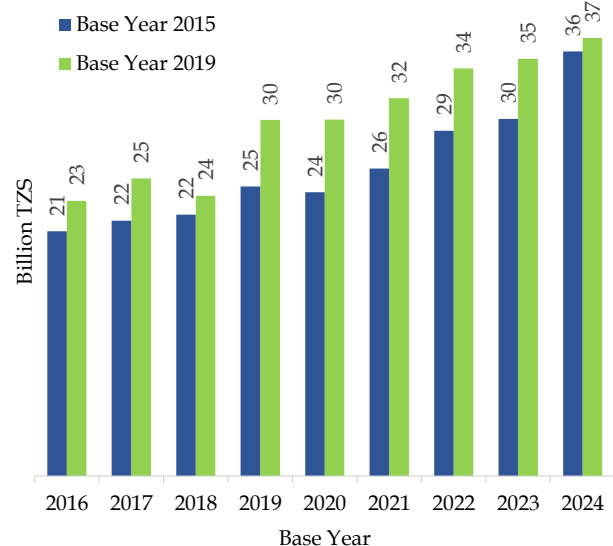
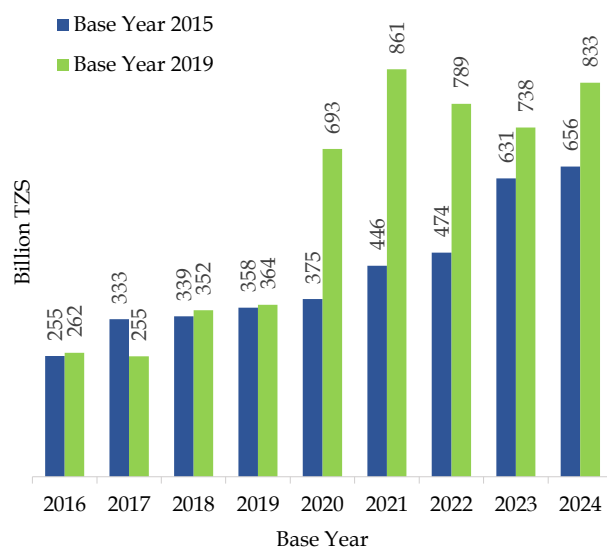


Figure 12 illustrates a consistent difference between the two base year series from 2016 to 2024. Throughout the period, the nominal GVA based on the 2019 series remains higher than that of the 2015-based series, reflecting methodological improvements and the incorporation of updated data sources. The 2019-based estimates better capture the financial performance of the water and sewage industry, including expanded operations, infrastructure investments, and service delivery improvements. The steady increase over the years also highlights the sector's growing importance in supporting Zanzibar's socio-economic development through enhanced access to clean water and sanitation services.

F. Construction

This industry comprises general and specialized construction activities related to buildings and civil engineering works. It covers new construction, repairs, additions, alterations, and finishing works, as well as the on-site erection of prefabricated structures and temporary constructions.

Figure 10: Construction Nominal Gross Value Added



For 2024, the nominal GVA estimate under the 2019-based series rose by 27 percent compared to the 2015-based series, highlighting the influence of updated data sources and refined valuation methodologies introduced in the rebasing exercise. The 2019-based estimate reached TZS 833 billion, compared to TZS 656 billion under the 2015-based prices (Figure 13). This notable increase reflects the expansion of construction activities, greater investment in infrastructure, and the improved accuracy of sectoral performance measurement under the updated base year framework.

G. Wholesale and Retail Trade

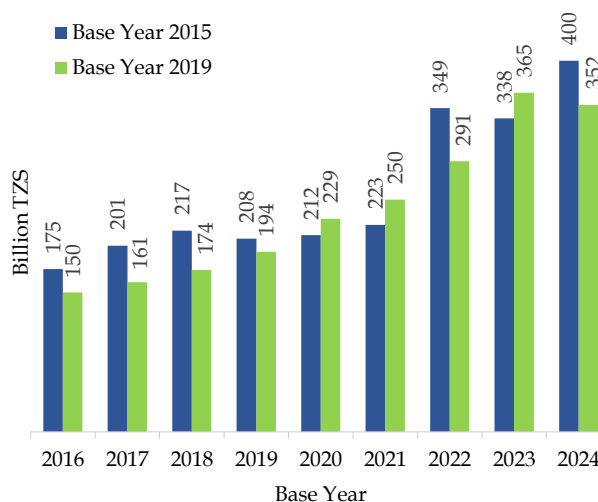
This industry encompasses wholesale and retail trade activities, involving the sale of goods without transformation and the provision of services incidental to such sales. Wholesaling and retailing represent the final stages in the distribution chain of goods to consumers. In Zanzibar,

the wholesale and retail trade sector is heavily dependent on imported products, reflecting the limited scale of domestic manufacturing and production capacity.

The Figure 14 compares the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) for the Wholesale and Retail Trade industry under the 2015 and 2019 base years from 2016 to 2024. Overall, the GVA shows a steady upward trend across both base years, reflecting consistent growth in the sector. However, the 2015-based estimates are generally higher than those of the 2019-based series for most years, indicating methodological and data source differences introduced during the rebasing exercise. The most significant gap appears in 2024, where GVA under the 2015 base year reached TZS 400 billion compared to TZS 352 billion under the 2019 base year, suggesting a recalibration

of trade margins and improved estimation of imports and local trade in the updated series.

Figure II: Wholesale and Retail Trade Nominal Gross Value Added



H. Transportation

This industry includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by road, water or air and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. Activities of travel agencies and tour operators are now classified under Travel agencies and support services for both 2015 and 2019 based series.

Figure 12: Transportation Nominal Gross Value Added

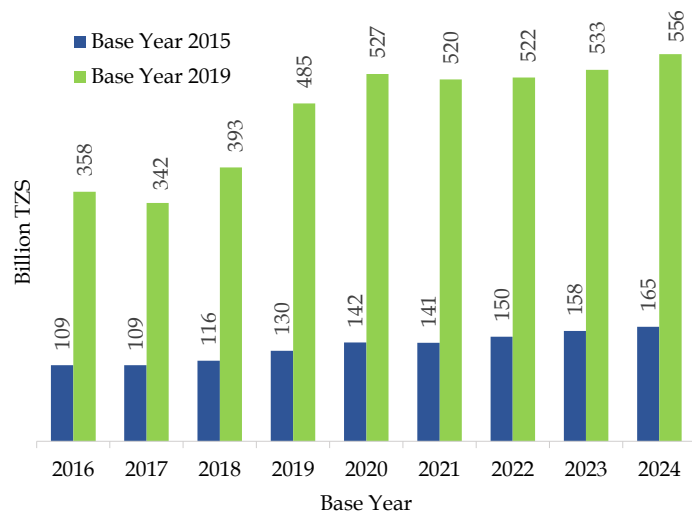
GDP REBASING BASE YEAR 2019

Figure 15 illustrates a substantial difference between the 2015 based and 2019 based nominal GVA estimates for the transport industry over the period 2016-2024. Across all years, the 2019 based series records significantly higher values than the 2015 based series, reflecting methodological improvements, updated data sources, and enhanced coverage of transport related activities.

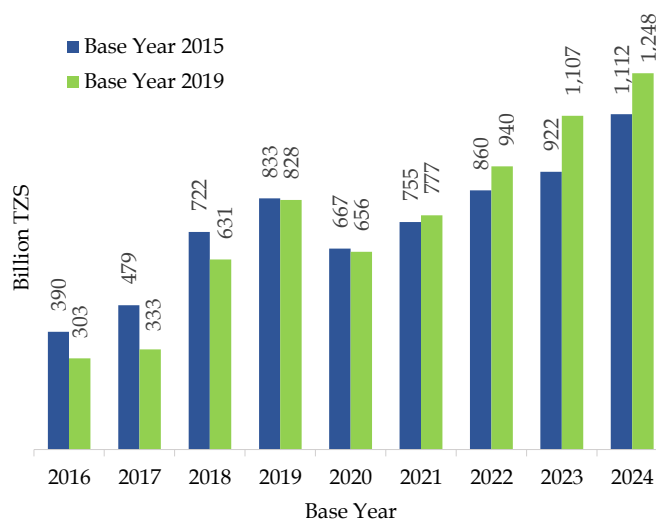
The upward revision under the 2019 base year captures a broader range of transport services, including land, sea, and air transport, as well as support and logistics services that were previously underrepresented. The sharp increase from 2019 onwards demonstrates the expansion of transport infrastructure and services driven by growing tourism, trade, and investment in Zanzibar. In 2024, the nominal GVA under the 2019 based series reached TZS 556 billion, compared to TZS 165 billion under the 2015 based series, highlighting a more comprehensive and value-based estimation of the transport sector's contribution to the economy.

I. Accommodation and Food Services

This industry comprises establishments engaged in providing short-stay accommodation services for visitors and other travelers. Some establishments offer accommodation only, while others combine accommodation with meals and additional facilities such as leisure, recreation, or conference services.

As illustrated in Figure 16, the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates based on the 2019 series are higher than those based on the 2015 series. The compilation of both the 2015- and 2019-based series utilized financial statements and tax data as primary information sources, reflecting improvements in data coverage and reporting accuracy in the updated series. In the 2019-based series, this sector has, for the first time, emerged as one of the leading contributors to Zanzibar's economy following the revision.

Figure 13: Accommodation and Food Services Nominal Gross Value Added



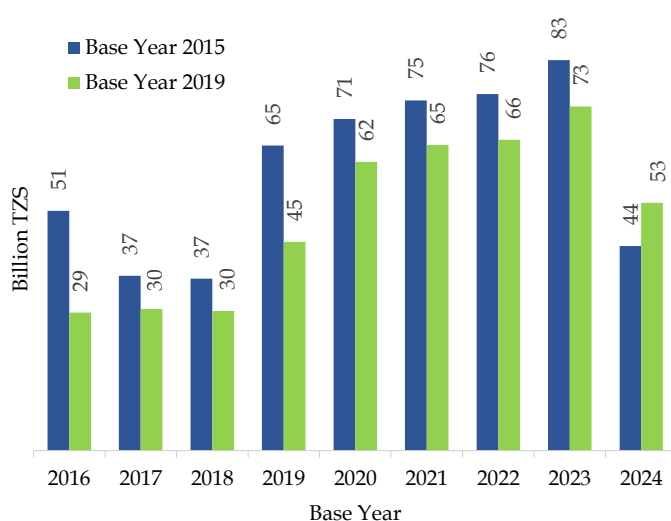
The nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) for the 2019-based series was estimated at TZS 1,248 billion in 2019, compared to TZS 1,112 billion under the 2015-based series. Over the period 2016 to 2024, the sector recorded an average annual nominal growth rate of 11.4 percent, reflecting its strong and sustained expansion within the national economy.

J. Information and Communication

The Information and Communication industry comprises activities related to the provision of communication and associated services, including the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, and video. It also includes postal and courier services, covering the collection, transportation, and delivery of letters and parcels under various service arrangements.

This sector plays a crucial role in promoting information flow, enabling efficient business operations, and strengthening connectivity within Zanzibar's economy, thereby contributing to productivity growth and the digital transformation of various industries. Figure 17 presents the comparison of GVA estimates for the 2015 and 2019 base years.

**Figure 14: Information and Communication Activities
Nominal Gross Value Added**



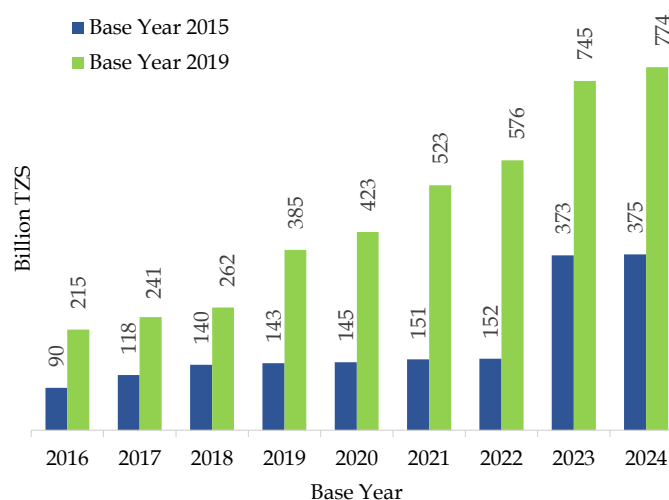
Both the 2015- and 2019-based series for this industry are compiled using financial statements from companies operating within the sector. The Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates for the 2019-based series are notably lower than those of the 2015-based series, reflecting changes in input-output ratios as captured through updated financial data. These variations highlight the impact of more accurate and comprehensive financial reporting incorporated in the revised series.

K. Financial and Insurance Activities

This industry comprises financial services related to the mobilization and redistribution of funds, excluding insurance and pension activities, and includes the operations of the central bank, commercial banks, and insurance companies. Throughout 2016-2024, nominal GVA estimates based on the 2019 series are higher than those of the 2015 series, reflecting the use of updated financial statements and the application of the 2008 SNA methodology. The revised series incorporates the concept of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM), which accounts for services paid indirectly through interest rate margins between loans and

deposits. Using a “reference rate,” the methodology estimates FISIM and allocates it to industries and households.

Figure 15: Financial Intermediation and Insurance Activities Nominal Gross Value Added



This conceptual improvement has been applied retrospectively to data from 2016 onwards, enhancing the accuracy and consistency of financial sector estimates. The nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) for the 2019-based series is estimated at TZS 774 billion in 2024, compared to TZS 375 billion under the 2015-based series. This significant increase reflects the enhanced coverage and improved measurement methodologies incorporated in the revised base year.

Over the period 2016 to 2024, the sector recorded an average annual real growth rate of 14.3 percent, signifying a strong and sustained expansion of financial sector activities. This growth has been largely driven by increased access to formal financial services, the rapid adoption of digital and mobile banking platforms, and strengthened institutional frameworks. Furthermore, ongoing financial sector reforms, coupled with advancements in technology and regulatory oversight, have contributed to improved efficiency and resilience in financial intermediation, underscoring the sector’s growing role in supporting Zanzibar’s economic development.

L. Real Estate

This Industry includes selling, buying or renting real estate (buildings or land) and imputed services for owner occupied dwellings. The industry includes two components in production: Real estate and Owner-occupied dwelling services. The portion of population living in rented and owned dwellings varies across the countries. To measure this accurately and for the purpose of GDP comparison across countries, SNA recommends including an imputed rental for owner occupied dwellings. Thus, estimates are measured inclusive of imputed rentals, as well as actual rentals.

The bar chart compares the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) for the real estate sector under the 2015 and 2019 base year series for the period 2016–2024. It shows that GVA estimates based on the 2019 series are consistently lower than those of the 2015 series across most years, except for 2016 and 2017, where the values are nearly identical.

Figure 16: Real Estate Activities Nominal Gross Value Added



The difference reflects the impact of methodological and conceptual improvements introduced in the 2019 base year, including refined input-output ratios and updated financial data sources.

Overall, both series indicate a steady upward trend in the sector's nominal GVA, rising from around TZS 180 billion in 2016 to TZS 470 billion (2015 series) and TZS 439 billion (2019 series) in 2024.

This consistent growth underscores the resilience and expansion of Zanzibar's real estate sector, supported by increased financial inclusion, technological innovation, and institutional strengthening.

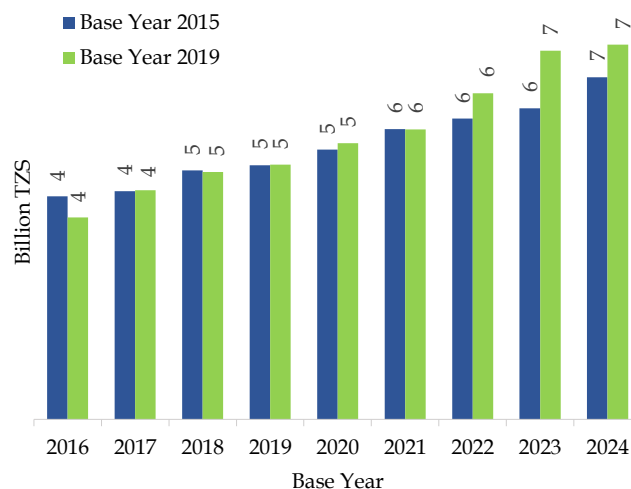
M. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

This industry includes the provision of specialized professional, scientific and technical services such as legal, auditing, marketing, and architectural services. These activities require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users.

The nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) for the 2019-based series is estimated at TZS 7.2 billion in 2024, reflecting an increase compared to TZS 6.6 billion recorded under the 2015-based series. This upward revision reflects the incorporation of updated data sources and improved valuation methods in the 2019-based series. Over the period 2016 to 2024, the real (constant price) average

annual growth rate of the 2019-based series is 3.5 percent, indicating steady and moderate expansion in the sector.

Figure 17: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities Nominal Gross Value Added

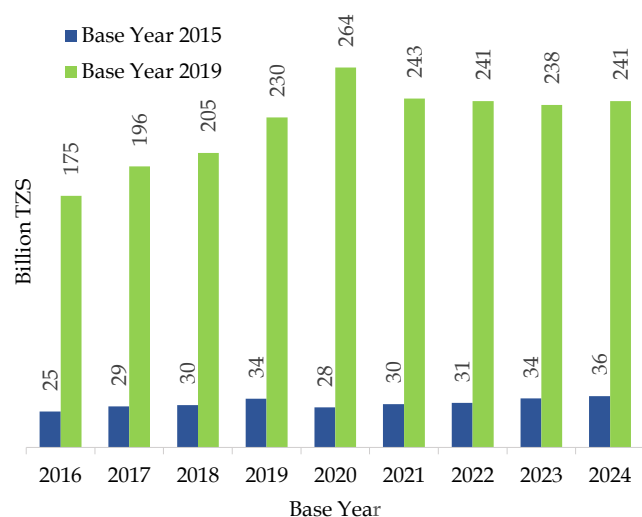


The revised estimates provide a more accurate representation of the sector's contribution to the economy and highlight the impact of methodological improvements on measured economic performance.

N. Administrative and Support Services

This industry comprises activities related to the sale of travel, tour, transportation, and accommodation services to both the general public and commercial clients. It also encompasses the organization and assembly of tours, which are marketed either through travel agencies or directly by tour operators, as well as other travel-related services, including reservation services provided by head offices. The industry's Gross Value Added (GVA) captures the output of all head offices engaged in administrative and management functions, as well as the activities of travel agencies facilitating these services.

Figure 18: Administrative and Support Services Activities Nominal Gross Value Added



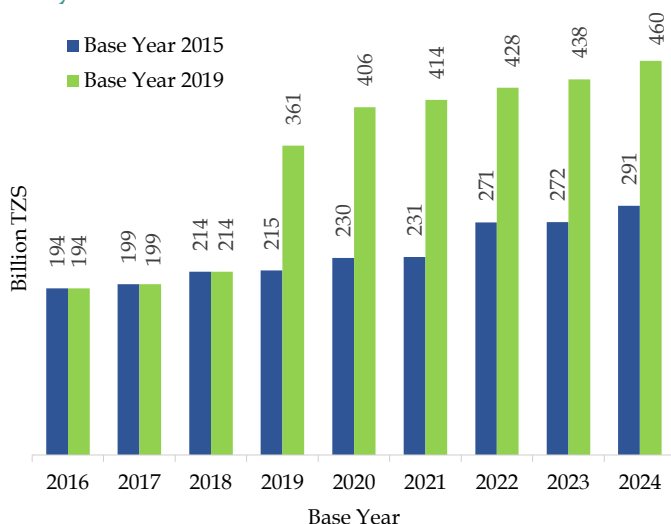
The 2019-based series exhibit a markedly higher representation compared to the 2015-based series. For the base year 2019, the revised data indicate a value of TZS 230 billion, approximately six times greater than the TZS 34 billion recorded under the 2015 base year. This substantial increase reflects the incorporation of updated data sources, improved coverage of economic activities, and enhanced valuation methods, providing a more accurate and comprehensive measurement of the sector's contribution to the economy.

O. Public Administration

This industry encompasses government activities, including legislation, law enforcement, taxation, national defense, public order, immigration, foreign affairs, and administration of government programs, as well as compulsory social security. Classified as 'non-market' activities, most output is provided to the community rather than sold at market prices. Consequently, output is valued based on production costs, and value added is measured as the sum of compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.

Industry production estimates are compiled using budget data of ministries, authorities under ministries and independent commissions, gathered from Government Budget for both the 2015 and 2019 base year series. Figure 22 reveals the nominal GVA estimates for the 2019 based series are higher than the estimates of the 2015 based series.

Figure 19: Public administration and compulsory social security Nominal Gross Value Added



In 2024, the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) estimated under the 2019-based series amounted to TZS 460 billion, representing a significant increase compared with the 2015-based series, which stood at TZS 291 billion. This upward revision reflects the incorporation of updated data sources, improved measurement techniques, and methodological enhancements associated with the rebasing of the national accounts.

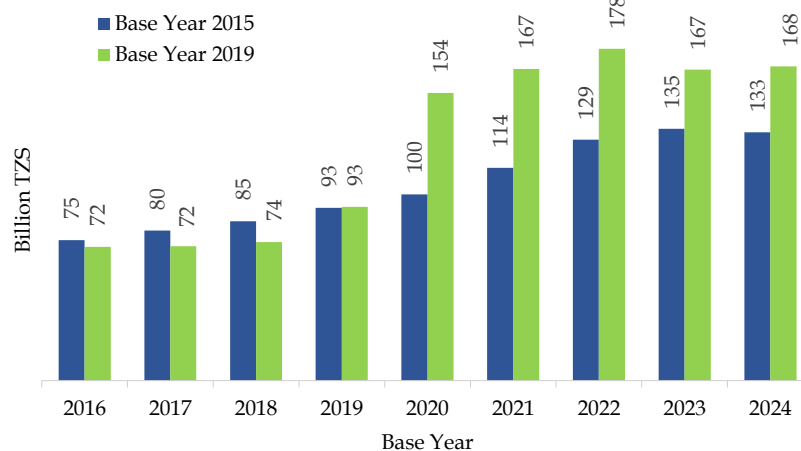
Consequently, the revised series provides a more accurate depiction of the sector's contribution to the economy and underscores the importance of regularly updating base years to capture structural and price changes in economic activities.

P. Education

This industry encompasses education at all levels and for all professions, including formal education provided by public and private institutions within the regular school system, as well as adult education, literacy programs, and vocational training. The nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates for the 2019-based series are compiled using a combination of data sources, including student enrollment figures in both public and private educational institutions, associated private school fees, and government budget allocations for education.

The nominal GVA estimates under the 2019-based series are higher than those obtained from the 2015-based series, reflecting updated data coverage, improved valuation methods, and the inclusion of previously unaccounted educational activities. This revision underscores the sector's growing contribution to the economy and highlights the importance of regular updates to national accounts for capturing the true scale and economic significance of educational services.

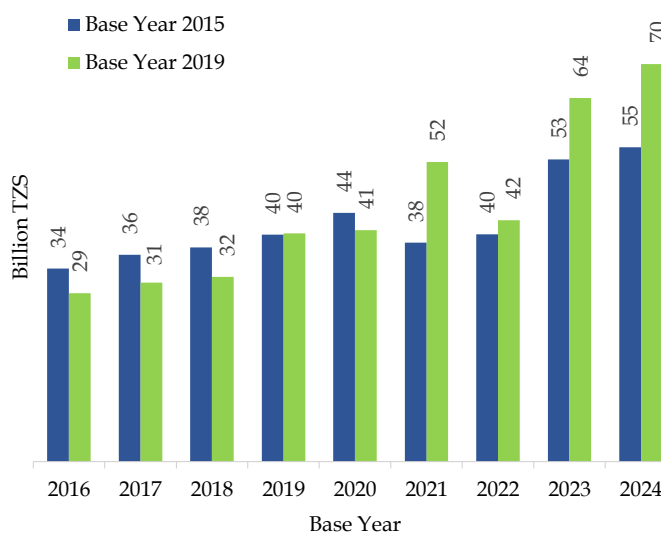
Figure 20: Education Nominal Gross Value Added

GDP REBASING BASE YEAR 2019**Q. Human Health and Social Work**

This industry encompasses the provision of health and social work activities, covering a broad spectrum of services. These range from medical care delivered by trained health professionals in hospitals, clinics, and other medical facilities, to residential care services that integrate a degree of healthcare provision, and extend to social work services that do not require the involvement of healthcare professionals. Industry output is therefore composed of services provided by public and private hospitals, clinics, and other medical and social care institutions.

Nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates for this sector reflect both government and private expenditures on health and social services, capturing the sector's critical role in supporting population well-being and contributing to overall economic activity. In 2024, the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) for the health and social work industry, based on the 2019 series, was estimated at TZS 70 billion, compared with TZS 55 billion under the 2015-based series.

Figure 21: Human health and Social Work Activities Nominal Gross Value Added



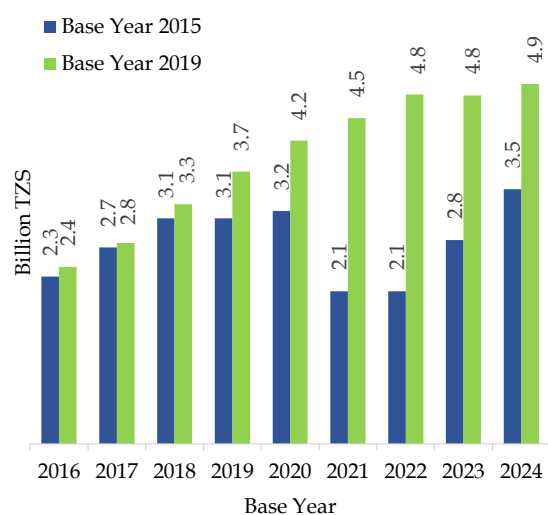
The higher estimates in the 2019 series reflect updated data sources, improved coverage of public and private health services, and enhanced valuation methods. This revision provides a more

accurate representation of the sector's contribution to the economy, highlighting its critical role in delivering health and social services and supporting overall economic activity.

R. Entertainment, Recreation and other Services

This industry comprises a broad array of activities designed to satisfy cultural, entertainment, and recreational needs, including live performances, operation of museums, sports, and other recreational activities. It also encompasses community, social, and personal services. Industry output includes services provided by entertainment venues, diving centers, water sports facilities, spas, salons, and other related establishments.

Figure 22: Entertainment and recreation & other service activities Nominal Gross Value Added



Nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates for this sector capture both private and public contributions to cultural, recreational, and personal services, reflecting the sector's role in enhancing quality of life, supporting tourism, and contributing to overall economic activity. The increase in nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates under the 2019-based series reflects the expansion of economic activity within this sector. Figure 25 presents a comparison of the nominal GVA estimates for both the 2015- and 2019-based series, highlighting the upward revision and the sector's growing contribution to the overall economy.

S. Other Services Activities

This industry encompasses a diverse range of activities, including the operations of business and employers' membership organizations, trade unions, religious organizations, and political organizations. It also covers various repair services, such as maintenance of computers, communication equipment, household appliances, and footwear.

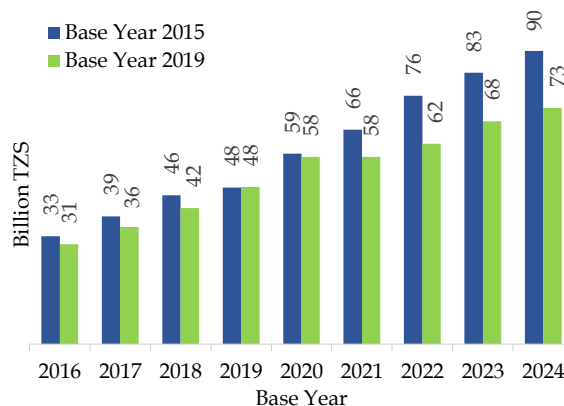
Additional services include washing and dry-cleaning of textiles and fur products, hairdressing and beauty treatments, funeral and related services, as well as activities of households employing domestic personnel. The sector's output reflects both private and public contributions, capturing a wide spectrum of services that support social, economic, and personal needs.

There were notable changes between the two benchmark years. In 2024, the nominal Gross

Value Added (GVA) for this industry, based on the 2019 series, was estimated at TZS 73 billion,

compared with TZS 90 billion under the 2015-based series. The lower estimate in the 2019 series reflects methodological revisions, updated data sources, and improved classification of activities, which provide a more accurate representation of the sector's economic contribution.

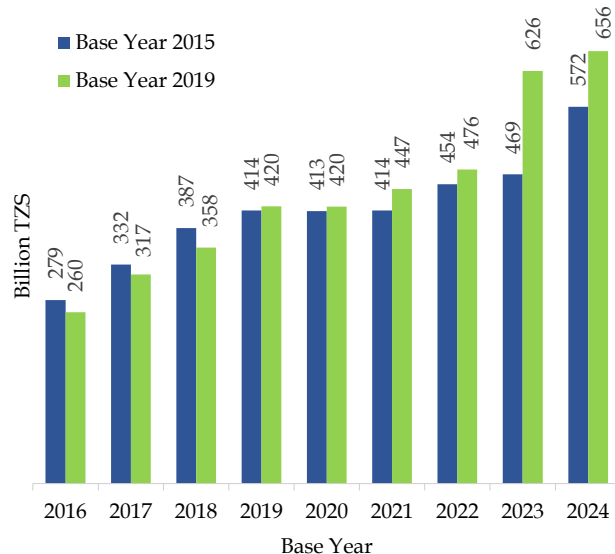
Figure 23: Other Services Activities Nominal Gross Value Added



Taxes on Production

This category includes taxes on goods and services that are levied and collected during the production process. These taxes represent a component of the economy's value added, reflecting government revenue generated directly from economic activities.

Figure 24: Taxes on Production at Nominal Value



There was a notable difference between the two benchmark years, as illustrated in Figure 27. In 2024, the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) for this category, based on the 2019 series, was estimated at TZS 656 billion, compared with TZS 572 billion under the 2015-based series. The higher estimates in the 2019 series reflect updated data sources, methodological improvements, and a more comprehensive coverage of taxes on goods and services, providing a more accurate representation of the sector's contribution to the economy.

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions used in this analysis are aligned with the recommendations of the United Nations, as outlined in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). This ensures consistency, comparability, and adherence to internationally recognized standards in the measurement and reporting of economic activities. The following are definitions of the main aggregates:

4.1 The System of National Accounts (SNA)

The System of National Accounts is a coherent, consistent, and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting procedures.

The following are short definitions of the main aggregates and are given for the convenience of readers and users;

- a) *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) is the sum of value added of all domestic producers in the economy. It represents the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period, usually a year, before provision for consumption of fixed capital;
- b) *GDP at basic prices* excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products while GDP at purchasers' prices includes taxes as well as trade and transport margins;
- c) *GDP at market prices* is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes less subsidies on products; *Gross National Income* (GNI) is equal to GDP plus net primary income from the rest of the world;
- d) *Gross National Disposable Income* is the sum of Gross National Income plus net current transfers from the rest of the world;
- e) *Gross Fixed Capital Formation* consists of net additions to the assets of producers' tangible reproducible goods whose expected lifetime use is more than one year;

- f) *Production* in an economic sense can be described as an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and intermediate goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. These outputs must be of a kind that can be delivered to other units;
- g) *Consumption of Fixed Capital* is the cost of production relating to the wear and tear of fixed assets in the process of their use. It measures the decline in the current value of the stock of fixed assets during the accounting period. This current value may differ substantially from the historic costs prevailing at the time when the assets were acquired;
- h) *Compensation of Employees* is the total remuneration payable by an enterprise to employees for work done by them during the accounting period. Unlike employees, workers who are the sole or joint owners of the unincorporated enterprise where they work are classified as self-employed. Workers engaged in production for own final consumption and unpaid family workers also fall in this category;
- i) *Taxes on products* are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. They include taxes on imports that become payable when products enter the country. Taxes on products are proportional to or vary otherwise with the value or quantity of the goods and services on which they are levied;
- j) *Subsidies* are current transfers that government pays to producers that constitute additions to the income receivable from their output;
- k) *Basic Price* is the amount receivable by the producer, in other words the amount of money that enters in the producer's pockets. It excludes any taxes on products but includes subsidies on products;
- l) *Purchaser's Price* is the amount paid by the purchaser excluding deductible VAT. The price includes taxes on imports that become payable when products enter the country.

4.2 Household Final Consumption

This consists of the expenditure of resident households on goods and services. It includes goods produced for own consumption and imputed expenditures made by Government and Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) on behalf of households.

4.3 NPISHs Final Consumption

This consists of expenditure incurred by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Household on goods and services other than those relating to health and education services.

4.4 Government Final Consumption

This consists of expenditures incurred by both Central and Extra budgetary units and Local Governments on goods and services other than those relating to the provision of health and education services.

4.5 Economic Activities

Zanzibar uses the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 which classifies economic activities into 20 categories, namely:

A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The activity includes the exploitation of vegetable and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing of crops, raising, and breeding of animals, harvesting of timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats.

A 1. Agriculture

a. *Crop*

This activity covers major food and cash crops as well as other crops. Major food crops include maize, paddy, sorghum, millet, cassava, beans, round potatoes, and sweet potatoes. On the other hand, major cash crops include cotton, tea, coffee, sisal, tobacco, and cashew nuts. Other crops include green bananas, vegetables, fresh fruits, sugar cane, nuts, dried fruits, oil seeds and pyrethrum.

b. *Livestock*

The activity includes raising and breeding of animals (cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs); selling milk and other livestock products and by-products; selling chicken, other poultry and eggs; and changes in inventories of respective animals.

A 2. Forestry and Logging

This activity includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild-growing non-wood forest products. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities result in products that undergo little processing, such as firewood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in an unprocessed form (e.g., pit-props, pulpwood etc.). These activities can be carried out in natural or planted forests.

A 3. Fishing and Aquaculture

The activity includes capture fishery and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish or freshwater environments, with the goal of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms and products (e.g., aquatic plants, pearls, sponges etc). Also include activities that are normally integrated in the process of production for own account (e.g. seeding oysters pearl production).

B: Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying activity include the activities of extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be underground, on the surface mining or well operation. It also includes supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing, for example, crushing, and grinding, cleaning, drying, sorting, concentrating ores, liquefaction of natural gas and agglomeration of solid fuels.

These operations are often accomplished by the units which extract their source and/or others located nearby.

The mining and quarrying activity is classified into five divisions namely:

- (a) Mining of coal and lignite and extraction of peat;
- (b) Crude petroleum and natural gas;
- (c) Mining of metal ores; and
- (d) Other mining and quarrying
- (e) Mining support service activities

C: Manufacturing

Manufacturing activity involves the physical or chemical (industrial) transformation of materials, substance or component of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities.

D: Electricity

The activity covers provision of electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) off lines, mains, and pipes. Specifically, the activity involves the generation of electricity mainly from hydro, thermal and gas sources. It also includes electricity transmission and distribution activities. The main sources of data are the power generation companies.

E: Water Supply and Sewerage

The activity includes collection and purification of water for water supply purposes, desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest and collection of water directly from wells for use by water supply companies or used on own account in agriculture or households. It also includes activities related to the management (including collection, treatment

and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste as well as contaminated waste.

F: Construction

This activity includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and construction of a temporary nature.

General construction is the construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings etc., it also includes construction in civil engineering works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbour and water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, sports facilities etc. Construction work can be carried out on own-account or on a fee or contract basis. Portion of the work and sometimes even the whole practical work can be sub-contracted out.

G: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

The activity includes wholesale and retail sale (sale without transformation) of any type of goods, as well as rendering services incidental to the sale of these goods. It also includes the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The activity involves buying and selling of goods. This activity is classified into three broad divisions namely: Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Wholesale trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles; and Retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles.

H: Transport and Storage

This activity includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, pipeline, road, water or air and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. The activity also includes renting of transport equipment with driver or operator and postal and courier activities.

I: Accommodation and Food Services

This activity includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services provided within this section can vary widely.

J: Information and Communication

The activity covers publishing activities, motion picture, video and television programming production, sound recording and music publishing, programming and broad casting activities, e.g. radio and television broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming, consultancy and related activities and information service activities e.g. data processing and news agencies.

K: Financial and Insurance Activities

The activity covers financial services, insurance and reinsurance, voluntary pension funding, auxiliary to financial service. It also includes the activities of holding assets, such as holding companies, trusts, funds and similar financial entities.

L: Real Estate Activities

This section includes acting as lessors, agents and /or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agent. The activities may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures.

M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

This activity includes specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training as well as making specialized knowledge and skills available to users.

N: Administrative and Support Services

The activity includes a variety of services that support general business operations. Administrative and support services involve rental and leasing; employment, travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities; security and investigation; services to buildings and landscape; office administrative, office support and business support activities.

O: Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

The activity includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws, legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety; immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programs. This activity also includes compulsory social security activities.

P: Education

This activity includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programs etc. The activity includes public as well as private education. This activity also includes

instruction primarily concerned with sport and recreational activities such as bridge or golf and education support activities.

Q: Human Health and Social Welfare

The activity includes the provision of health and social services. It includes a wide range of activities, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, cover residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.

R: Art, Entertainment and Recreation

This activity includes a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities.

S: Other Services Activities

This industry (as a residual category) includes the activities of membership organizations; the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.

T: Activities of Households as Employers

Activities of households as employers include domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc. The activity allows the domestic personnel employed to state the activity of their employer in censuses or studies, even though the employer is an individual. The product produced by this activity is consumed by the employing household.

5. DATA SOURCE AND METHODS

5.1 Introduction

This part portrays the data sources for GDP economic activities that presented in this report. It explains the methodology used during compilation of output, intermediate consumption and the derivation of the balance item (Value Added). Also, provide the details of the 2019 SUT compilation that was used as a benchmark I/O ratio for economic activities that used in computation of GVA at Production and Expenditure approaches.

5.2 Methodology

The new compilation methodology produces GDP series estimates by expenditure and economic activity where GDP by activity is derived through compilation of production accounts. The new framework estimates of Gross Output (GO), Intermediate Consumption (IC) and Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity are produced both at current and constant prices based on ISIC rev.4.

The main sources of information for GDP compilation included monthly or quarterly surveys conducted by the OCGS; turnover data based on value-added tax (VAT) returns and international trade statistics from the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA); administrative data from Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Bank of Tanzania and other public institutions. It also compiles manufacturing PPI and CPI. The PPI estimates are used in some economic activities e.g. manufacturing activities. Therefore, detailed CPI and indices derived from volume and values are the main price sources for deflation.

Broadly, the estimation techniques are indicator based. This means that benchmark estimates are used together with the indicator series to derive level estimates of the relevant variables. The compilation framework still relies on fixed input-output ratios to derive IC estimates at constant prices in a number of activities. This is mainly attributed to a lack of regular survey data on cost of production by industries.

5.3 Compilation of GDP

The methodologies used are based on SNA2008. The following two approaches were adopted for the revised National Accounts Statistics, base year 2019.

a) Production Approach

In this approach, GDP estimates at market prices are derived by summing up the gross value added at basic prices of all industries and subsequently add taxes less subsidies on products.

However, gross value added for government and central bank sub-activities are compiled by using cost approach.

b) Expenditure Approach

Expenditure approach takes into account the expenditure on consumption and/or capital formation. The expenditure can be made on domestically produced or imported goods and services by the economy. Therefore, the GDP at market price by this approach is derived by adding up the purchases that are made for final consumption, capital formation, and export less imports (net export). The estimates were compiled at the detailed level of economic activities;

A. Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries

Estimates of output of crops, livestock, and aquaculture are based on work-in-progress (WIP) techniques. The worksheets of the respective industries have been incorporated into the annual framework. The agriculture WIP model is based on the cost structure by crop type where information on crop calendar; estimated production costs and output per acre are collected. To update the model, quarterly information on acreage and prices or price movements of output and input are collected to estimate output and production costs at constant and current prices.

The benchmark values for estimating crops, livestock, forestry and fishing were obtained from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2019/20; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock, Agriculture Sample Census (AGSC) 2019/20, Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2019/20, and Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries.

i. Production of Crops

The Crop production activity is estimated using crop model, which is made up of 17 crops. The sub-activity includes growing maize, paddy, other cereals, cassava, sweet potatoes, pulses, other vegetables, bananas and other fruits. The Agriculture Census Sample Survey 2019/20 data were used to derive benchmark values. The volumes of crops production and area planted on annual basis and Consumer price indices for each particular crop.

Data by crop type on production quantities and forecast are used in estimating output at constant prices; cost profile is applied in distributing production into the respective quarters. Output in current price is estimated by reflating the output at constant price by appropriate CPI. Hence the subsequent estimates are based on volume extrapolation using quantities.

Area planted is used as a volume indicator to extrapolate Intermediate Consumption (IC) in constant prices, and for current prices, the IC is estimated through reflation. Annual estimate is derived through summation of four quarters.

ii. Livestock Production

Livestock output is compiled using livestock model. The estimates are based on stock data on number of animals (indigenous and improved cattle, goats, sheep, chickens, pigs and other birds) by type, number of slaughtered in abattoirs, price per head, average carcass weight per animal, female population, number of births and number slaughtered on farm. Both benchmarked data and available routine data are used in the compilation.

Fixed input – output (IO) ratios are used to derive IC at constant prices and current IC value is computed through reflation.

iii. Forestry

The information for compiling the forestry output obtained from 2019/20 Household Budget Survey.

Gross output for forestry and logging at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value base year 2019 with a combined volume index derived from number of households using charcoal, firewood and logs. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output with CPI for timber.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived by using fixed input- output (IO) ratios. IC at current prices was derived by reflation using weighted CPI for packing materials, fuel (diesel), maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment and CPI for services.

iv. Fishing

The information for estimating fishing output was from the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries on volume and value data of fish catch from marine and freshwater information on HBS and CPI for fish.

Gross output at current prices was derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with the value of fish harvested from marine and fresh water. Gross output at constant prices was derived by deflation using CPI for fish.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived based on the fixed input-output ratio from benchmark value. The IC at current prices was derived by reflating the weighted index for other food products, CPI clothing, and diesel.

B. Mining and Quarrying

Data sources were the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (HBS and ASIP) and Zanzibar Utility and Regulatory Authority (ZURA) for volume data.

Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using volume index of each quarrying. Output at current prices for quarrying such as sand, stones and clay were derived by reflating constant prices output using fuel and lubricants and non-food CPI.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived based on fixed IO ratios from the benchmark value for each sub-activity. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices IC with weighted CPI.

C. Manufacturing

The 2012 Industrial census, Quarterly Industrial Production and PPI were used as a data sources. Gross output at constant prices on food, beverage, wearing apparel; basic and fabricated metals; furniture and other manufacturing is estimated based on quarterly industrial survey on quantities and values. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using corresponding PPI for all sub-activities.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived using the product of fixed input output ratio and gross output at constant prices. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC with appropriate PPI.

D. Electricity

The estimates were compiled using information obtained from Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO) from audited reports and Consumer Price Index.

Gross output at constant prices was derived by volume extrapolating the benchmark value using the quantity of electricity distributed. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for electricity.

Constant price intermediate consumption is obtained by applying the fixed IO ratio from benchmark to constant output. The current price intermediate consumption is obtained by reflating the constant price IC using the weighted CPI for electricity, repair and maintenance, and services prices.

The annual gross value added for this economic activity is estimated as a sum of the four quarters.

E. Water Supply and Sewerage

The estimates were computed using 2019/2020 Household Budget Survey (HBS) and administrative data from Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA) and data of water for business from Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production.

Gross output at constant prices for water supply was derived by extrapolating benchmark values using quantity of water supplied. Current price estimates for water supply is obtained by reflating the constant price estimates using the CPI for water charges.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices is estimated by using fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was derived by reflating the constant IC price using a weighted CPI for electricity, water, diesel, chemicals and CPI services.

F. Construction

Data for import of construction materials were collected from Tanzania Revenue Authority and other construction materials like sand, stones and gravels were collected from Zanzibar Utilities and Regulatory Authority (ZURA).

Gross output of construction activity based on work-in-progress model, Gross output at current prices was derived from the cost of construction materials aligned to benchmark value. Gross output at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices gross output using CPI of each construction materials.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at current prices was derived by summing up construction materials such as fuel; electricity; rental of machinery and equipment; building repairs and maintenance; machinery repairs and maintenance; and other services. Intermediate consumption at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using construction materials prices.

G. Wholesales and Retails Trade

Data were obtained from Tanzania Revenue Authority on export and import of goods and Trade Margin Survey data.

Gross output at constant prices for wholesale trade and retail trade except for motor vehicles and motorcycles was compiled based on weighted index constant prices output of agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing, mining and quarrying and imports. Gross output at current prices was obtained by reflating constant price output using CPI for goods.

Gross output at constant prices for wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles was obtained by extrapolating the benchmark value of motor vehicles; motorcycles and repairs by using the number of licensed and new registered vehicles.

Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating constant price output using composite CPI for motor vehicles, motorcycles and repairs.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices for wholesale trade and retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles was derived by multiplying constant prices output with the fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices for wholesale trade and retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles was derived by reflating constant prices IC using the weighted index of CPI for electricity, rent, goods, transport services and other services. Intermediate consumption (IC) at current prices for wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles were compiled by reflating constant prices IC with weighted index of CPI for maintenance and repair, motor vehicle and motor cycles purchases, and services.

H. Transport and Storage

The estimates were compiled using data from Zanzibar Maritime Authority on the number of water passengers and cargo, Zanzibar Road Transport and Safety Authority on number of vehicles licenced; Zanzibar Airports Authority on number of passengers and cargo, and aircraft movements and insurance companies on audited financial reports.

Gross output at constant price was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using volume indicators such as number of vehicles licensed, aircraft movements and number of insured vehicles, air passengers and cargo; water passengers and cargo. Gross output at current price for road, water and air transport are derived by reflating constant price gross output using corresponding CPI for road, water and air transport.

Gross output at constant price for warehousing and support activities for transportation was derived by extrapolating benchmark values with sales turnover. Gross output at current price for

warehousing and support services for transportation is compiled by reflating constant price gross output using CPI for rent.

Gross output at current price for postal and courier activities was compiled based on quarterly income data. Gross output at constant price for postal and courier activities was derived by deflating gross output at current price using CPI for postal services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price for all activities were compiled by applying fixed IO ratio to gross output at constant price. Intermediate Consumption at current price for all activities was derived by reflating IC at constant price with corresponding CPI.

I. Accommodation and Food Services

Information collected are number of lengths of stay and number of tourist arrivals from Immigration Service Department and Zanzibar Tourism Commission.

Gross output at constant price for accommodation services was compiled using data on number of tourists arrival and lengths of stay as a volume indicator to extrapolate the benchmark value. Gross output at current price for accommodation was derived by reflating gross output at constant price using hotel PPI.

Gross output at constant price for food and beverage serving services were derived using weighted volume index. The weighted volume index was derived based on number of tourist arrivals, lengths of stay and total population. Gross output at current price for food and beverage serving services was compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for restaurants.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant price for food and accommodation services were derived as a product of gross output at constant price and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices for food and accommodation services were derived by reflating using weighted price index of food, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel.

J. Information and Communication

Data collected were financial reports from telecommunication companies, VAT turnover data from Zanzibar Revenue Authority (ZRA).

Gross output at current price was derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with fixed and mobile telephone quarterly income data. Gross output at constant price was derived by

extrapolating the benchmark value using deflated fixed and mobile telephone quarterly income data, the deflator used was CPI for communication.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant price was compiled as a product of fixed IO ratio and gross output at constant price. IC at current prices was derived by reflating IC at constant price with weighted CPI for services, communication and maintenance and repairs.

K. Financial and Insurance Activities

Data collected were income and expenditure statements from central bank, commercial banks and insurance companies. For auxiliary financial services information requested was VAT turnover from Zanzibar Revenue Authority (ZRA) and CPI services used as a deflator. Data for insurance estimation were collected from Insurance companies in Zanzibar. Data collected includes gross premium, premium supplement or investment income and claims incurred.

Gross output at current price for the central bank was compiled by using cost approach that use Compensation of Employees (COE), Intermediate Consumption (IC) and Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC). Gross output at constant price was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using deflated gross output at current price, the deflator used was CPI for all items.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at current price was derived from the bank's audited reports. IC at constant price was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated IC at current price, deflator used was CPI for services.

Gross output at current price for commercial banks was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with stock of loans and deposits. Gross output at constant price was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated stock of loans and deposits, the deflator used was CPI for all items.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant price was compiled based on fixed IO ratio. IC at current price was derived by reflating IC at constant price with CPI for services.

Gross output at current price for non-life insurance and reinsurance was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with net premiums written, premium supplement and incurred claims of nonlife insurance. Gross output at constant price was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using deflated output at current price, the deflator used was CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price for non-life insurance and reinsurance was derived by using a fixed IO ratio. IC at current price was compiled by reflating IC at constant price with weighted CPI for services and communication.

L. Real Estates

Estimates were compiled by using information from the 2019/20 Household Budget Survey (HBS) data.

Gross output at constant price for rented dwellings was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with volume index of traditional and modern rented dwellings. Gross output at constant price for owner-occupied dwellings was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with volume index of traditional and modern owner-occupied dwellings. These were extrapolated using inter-HBS growth rate to derive the number of dwellings. CPI for rent was used to reflate gross output at constant price to obtain gross output at current price.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price was derived as the product of gross output at constant price and fixed IO ratio. IC at current price was derived by reflating IC at constant price using weighted index of maintenance and repair of the dwelling; and rent.

M. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

Estimates were compiled using information from Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF) and from employment and earning survey and CPI data.

Gross output at constant price for professional, scientific, and technical activities was derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using volume index computed by using number of employees. Gross output at current price was compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price was derived as the product of gross output at constant price and fixed IO ratio. Intermediate Consumption at current price was derived by reflating IC at constant price using CPI for services.

N. Administrative and Support Services

Data collected were from the tourist arrivals with their length of stay from Immigration Service Department and Zanzibar Tourism Commission and turnover data of private securities from VAT returns obtained from ZRA. Gross output of private securities at current price is estimated based on turnover data from VAT returns, and CPI services is the output deflator.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price was derived as the product of gross output at constant price and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was derived by reflating IC at constant price using CPI for services.

O. Public Administration

Data collected were from payroll, income and expenditure statements of compulsory social security funds and other data from extra-budgetary units. It also included data from central government and local government authorities.

Gross output at current price was compiled using the cost approach that sums up intermediate consumption, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital derived from Government Finance Statistics. Gross output at constant price was obtained by deflating gross output at current price using the wages index.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at current price was derived by analyzing GFS data. IC at constant price was derived by deflating IC at current price using CPI for all items.

P. Education

Data collected were from the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training for Zanzibar which included number of enrolled pupils/students and expenditure. The supplementary information was obtained from government financial statistics.

Gross output at current price for public education used the cost approach that sums up Intermediate Consumption, Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics. Gross output at constant price was obtained by deflating gross output at current price using wages index.

Gross output at constant price for private education was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using the average enrolment index. Gross output at current price was compiled by reflating gross output at constant price of each level of education using CPI for education.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at current price for public education was derived by analysis of GFS data. IC at constant price was derived by deflating IC at current price using CPI for all items, repair and maintenance; fuel and lubricants; and services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price for private education was derived as the product of gross output at constant price and fixed IO ratio. IC at current price was compiled by

reflating IC at constant price using CPI for stationery and drawing materials, electricity, repair and maintenance; and services.

Q. Human Health and Social Work Activities

Data collected were from the Ministry of Health which included number of patients who received health services. The supplementary information was obtained from government financial statistics.

Gross output at current price for public health was derived using the cost approach that sums up Intermediate Consumption, Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Gross output at constant price was obtained by deflating gross output at current price using wages index.

Gross output at constant price for private health was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using volume index computed from number of patients attending private hospitals including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) health facilities. Gross output at current price was compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI health.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at current price for public health was derived by analysis of GFS data. IC at constant price was derived by deflating IC at current price using CPI for all items, services, fuel and lubricants, furniture and furnishing, repair and maintenance and air transport.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price for private health was estimated as the product of gross output at constant price and fixed IO ratio. IC at current price was compiled by reflating IC at constant price using CPI for pharmaceutical products, repair and maintenance; and services.

R. Arts Entertainment and Recreation

Information was collected from the OCGS on population data and Immigration Service Department on number of tourist arrivals.

Gross output at constant price was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using weighted volume index computed by using population data and number of tourists arrivals. Gross output at current price was estimated by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for recreational and sporting services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price was derived as the product of gross output at constant price and fixed IO ratio. IC at current price was derived by reflating IC at constant price using CPI for services.

S. Other Services

Estimates were obtained using data from HBS 2019/20; and tourist arrivals. Gross output at constant price for other social services and repairs was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using inter-HBS growth rate of household repairs. Gross output at current price for other social services and repairs were compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for miscellaneous goods and services; and CPI services.

IC at constant price is estimated by using fixed I/O ratio while IC at current prices is obtained by reflating with CPI services.

T. Activities of Households as Employers

Estimates were obtained by using data from Tanzania Housing and Population Census for Zanzibar population. Gross output at constant price was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using total population. Gross output at current price was obtained by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for domestic services.

Taxes

Net taxes at current price were obtained direct from Government revenue data. Government revenue data provide information on total tax collected in the category of VAT, taxes and duties on imports and other taxes on products. Net taxes at constant price were obtained by extrapolating the benchmark value with respective volume index of taxable goods.

5.4 Supply and Use Table (SUT)

SUTs are a powerful tool to compare and contrast data from various sources, and thereby improve the coherence of economic information system. SUTs are the starting point in the compilation of national accounts as they produce consistent and reconciled GDP estimates from the production, expenditure, and income sides. An added advantage of SUTs is that the balancing between supply and use is done not only at the overall level of products and industries, but at each individual product where missing information or weak data sources can framework.

This is comprehensive SUT, which comprises 64 products and 64 economic activities; also, the 2019 SUT includes 74 products and 74 Economic industries. This provides Input/output ratio for a base year.

The Expenditure Approach to calculating GDP in Zanzibar follows the same fundamental methodology as in other countries but uses local economic data sources specific to Zanzibar's economy. The methodology consists of adding up the total expenditures in the economy on final goods and services, categorized into the following components:

GDP Formula (Expenditure Approach)

$$\text{GDP} = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

Where:

- **C = Consumption:** Expenditures by households on goods and services.
- **I = Investment:** Expenditures by businesses on capital goods and residential construction.
- **G = Government Spending:** Expenditures by the government on public goods and services.
- **(X - M) = Net Exports:** The difference between exports (X) and imports (M).

Key Components of GDP in the Expenditure Approach

1. Consumption (C)

- This represents the total expenditure by households on final goods and services. The data is primarily collected through surveys, such as the 2019/2020 **Household Budget Survey** conducted by the **Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS)**.
- Components of consumption include:
 - Durable goods (e.g., cars, furniture)
 - Non-durable goods (e.g., food, clothing)
 - Services (e.g., healthcare, education, leisure)

2. Investment (I)

- Investment expenditure refers to spending by businesses on physical capital (machinery, infrastructure, and buildings) and residential construction. It also includes changes in inventories.
- Data on investments is typically sourced from Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority.
- Key components include:
 - Business investment (fixed capital formation)
 - Residential investment
 - Inventory investment
 - Government investment in infrastructure projects

3. Government Spending (G)

- Government spending includes all expenditures by the government on goods and services that directly contribute to the economy. This excludes transfer payments like pensions and subsidies.
- The data for government spending is derived from **Ministry of Finance and Planning**, budget reports, and expenditure reports. This category includes:
 - Public infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.)
 - Education and healthcare spending

- Social welfare programs (excluding transfers)

4. Net Exports (X - M)

- Net exports are the difference between exports and imports of goods and services.
- **Exports (X):** Exports of goods such as cloves, seaweed, and textiles. The **Tanzania Revenue Authority through Customs Department** and **Bank of Tanzania** publish export data.
- **Imports (M):** Zanzibar imports Intermediate goods such as raw materials, Capital goods for instance machinery, fuel, and consumer goods. Import data is also compiled by **Tanzania Revenue Authority through Customs Department**.
- **Trade Balance:** The net export figure is crucial for understanding Zanzibar's role in international trade. A trade surplus (more exports than imports) contributes positively to GDP, while a trade deficit (more imports than exports) subtracts from GDP.

5.5 Data Sources for Zanzibar 's Expenditure Approach

Zanzibar uses a combination of official reports and surveys to gather the data required for the expenditure approach. Key data sources include:

1. Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS)

- Provides household and business surveys (such as the **Household Budget Survey** and **Central of Establishment Survey**) that are essential for estimating consumption and investment patterns.
- Conducts the **GDP expenditure components report**, which includes breakdowns of consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports.

2. Bank of Tanzania (BoT)

- Provides detailed reports on business investments, financial markets, and overall economic conditions.
- Publishes quarterly and annual reports on the balance of payments, which include trade data for exports and imports, as well as investment flows.

3. Ministry of Finance and Planning

- Offers official data on government spending, budgets, and fiscal reports.
- Provides information on the government's fiscal policy, expenditure patterns, and public investment.

4. The Customs Department

- Provides accurate data on international trade (exports and imports), which is crucial for calculating net exports.
- Tracks both goods and services trade, although services trade data may be less detailed than goods trade data.

5.6 Challenges in the Zanzibar Context

1. **Informal Economy:** Like many countries, Zanzibar has a significant informal economy, particularly in urban and rural areas. These activities are not always captured in official data, which can lead to underestimations of consumption or economic activity.
2. **Data Gaps:** While Zanzibar has a robust data collection system, there can be delays in data reporting, especially related to trade and investment figures. This can impact the timeliness of GDP calculations.
3. **Seasonal Effects:** Zanzibar's economy is influenced by seasonal factors like tourism and agricultural production, which can cause fluctuations in consumption and investment. Adjustments for these factors are necessary for accurate GDP measurement.
4. **Global Trade and Investment:** Zanzibar's reliance on exports and foreign direct investment (FDI) means that external factors—such as global demand for Zanzibar products or changes in international trade policies—can significantly impact net exports and investment data.

5.7 Conclusion

The Expenditure Approach to GDP calculation in Zanzibar follows a standard methodology that combines detailed data on consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports. The key data sources include government departments, central banks, statistical offices, and trade agencies. Though there are some challenges—such as the informal economy and seasonal variations—Zanzibar's well-established data collection systems and reporting mechanisms allow for comprehensive GDP calculations, providing valuable insights into the health of its economy.

ANNEXES: ADDITIONAL TABLES

PRODUCTION APPROACH

Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at current Prices

	ISIC	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP at market prices										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		732.3	794.8	839.7	906.3	977.1	997.0	1,040.8	1,157.2	1,361.1
Industries		586.3	601.1	714.9	837.7	1,217.8	1,392.5	1,410.2	1,357.2	1,540.0
Services		1,752.3	1,928.9	2,368.1	3,035.3	3,175.0	3,451.0	3,754.9	4,236.9	4,453.9
Taxes on Products		259.9	317.2	357.8	420.4	419.9	446.7	476.4	626.1	656.0
Industries										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	732.3	794.8	839.7	906.3	977.1	997.0	1,040.8	1,157.2	1,361.1
Crops	AA	429.6	469.2	462.8	440.9	509.8	499.5	530.6	629.4	703.2
Livestock	AB	115.2	108.4	129.5	215.3	202.0	189.6	201.4	212.8	222.9
Forestry	AC	49.6	51.2	57.0	57.1	58.3	69.7	64.8	67.7	99.3
Fishing	AD	137.9	166.1	190.3	193.0	207.0	238.2	244.0	247.3	335.7
Mining and quarrying	B	27.5	33.0	38.9	39.1	41.7	43.8	46.9	54.6	66.1
Manufacturing	C	244.4	258.3	269.3	356.0	394.0	395.9	478.4	465.5	523.8
Electricity and gas	D	28.9	29.9	31.1	48.9	59.0	59.5	61.7	63.5	79.9
Water supply and sewerage	E	23.3	25.2	23.7	30.1	30.2	32.0	34.5	35.3	37.1
Construction	F	262.2	254.8	351.9	363.7	693.1	861.3	788.8	738.3	833.1
Trade and repairs	G	150.2	161.1	174.3	193.9	229.4	249.9	291.4	365.1	352.1
Transport and storage	H	358.2	342.4	393.2	485.3	527.4	519.6	522.3	533.2	555.7
Accommodation and food services	I	302.5	332.6	631.0	828.2	656.1	777.5	939.5	1,106.9	1,248.1
Accommodation	IA	206.9	241.5	524.4	686.9	529.4	617.7	768.3	909.1	1,040.3
Food and beverage services	IB	95.7	91.1	106.7	141.3	126.7	159.8	171.3	197.8	207.8
Information and communication	J	29.4	30.2	29.8	44.6	61.7	65.3	66.4	73.5	52.9
Financial and insurance activities	K	214.9	241.0	262.0	385.0	422.8	522.8	575.9	744.8	774.3
Real estate activities	L	184.1	274.7	296.9	311.4	339.1	365.0	389.9	418.4	439.0
Professional, scientific and technical	M	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.3	7.1	7.2
Administrative and support services	N	175.1	195.5	205.0	229.6	264.4	242.8	240.9	238.3	241.0
Public administration	O	194.4	199.3	213.9	360.7	405.7	414.1	428.4	438.1	459.5
Education	P	71.5	72.0	74.1	93.0	154.0	166.8	177.7	166.5	168.2
Human health and social work	Q	29.5	31.3	32.3	39.9	40.5	52.4	42.3	63.6	69.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9
Other service activities	S	30.7	36.0	41.8	48.3	57.6	57.5	61.6	68.4	72.6
Domestic services	T	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.1	8.8
GDP at basic prices		3,070.8	3,324.9	3,922.7	4,779.4	5,369.9	5,840.5	6,205.9	6,751.3	7,354.9
Taxes on products		259.9	317.2	357.8	420.4	419.9	446.7	476.4	626.1	656.0
GDP at purchaser prices		3,330.7	3,642.1	4,280.5	5,199.9	5,789.9	6,287.2	6,682.4	7,377.4	8,010.9

Table 10: Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at Constant 2019 Prices

	ISIC	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP at market prices										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		801.9	837.9	885.1	906.3	942.3	880.3	901.9	944.1	990.1
Industries		617.1	648.9	755.3	837.7	946.9	1,070.0	1,220.4	1,295.4	1,356.0
Services		2,380.7	2,511.6	2,708.3	3,035.3	2,996.5	3,182.3	3,364.7	3,606.0	3,840.2
Taxes on Products		379.7	397.7	417.5	420.4	420.1	436.2	447.0	499.1	613.2
Industries										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	801.9	837.9	885.1	906.3	942.3	880.3	901.9	944.1	990.1
Crops	AA	429.9	453.6	476.1	440.9	497.2	459.2	486.9	498.5	524.6
Livestock	AB	133.9	139.1	159.1	215.3	182.4	167.2	156.0	165.7	165.9
Forestry	AC	52.8	54.6	57.4	57.1	56.8	59.8	58.9	60.0	60.8
Fishing	AD	185.3	190.6	192.5	193.0	205.9	194.2	200.0	219.8	238.8
Mining and quarrying	B	31.0	35.7	40.5	39.1	39.6	41.2	44.6	50.0	58.2
Manufacturing	C	256.3	279.4	287.4	356.0	379.3	366.7	394.4	432.3	458.7
Electricity and gas	D	42.5	44.3	46.5	48.9	39.4	42.5	51.9	58.3	64.8
Water supply and sewerage	E	24.0	26.0	23.8	30.1	27.9	30.0	31.7	34.3	35.9
Construction	F	263.3	263.5	357.0	363.7	460.7	589.6	697.8	720.5	738.4
Trade and repairs	G	157.3	168.0	176.1	193.9	212.4	210.1	232.6	260.1	265.0
Transport and storage	H	425.3	434.9	465.1	485.3	459.4	460.7	474.3	528.1	540.0
Accommodation and food services	I	539.8	617.7	719.4	828.2	657.4	772.4	823.3	847.8	875.8
Accommodation	IA	440.9	507.4	589.9	686.9	532.9	627.5	685.8	707.9	732.9
Food and beverage services	IB	99.0	110.3	129.5	141.3	124.5	144.9	137.5	139.9	142.9
Information and communication	J	41.1	41.8	42.8	44.6	48.6	47.8	48.3	49.6	51.1
Financial and insurance activities	K	269.9	280.3	291.1	385.0	420.5	519.8	562.7	660.4	751.3
Real estate activities	L	270.4	282.5	297.2	311.4	329.8	349.8	372.0	396.6	423.8
Professional, scientific and technical	M	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.1
Administrative and support services	N	198.2	211.0	212.8	229.6	248.3	242.1	235.7	229.6	236.6
Public administration	O	311.4	302.9	319.5	360.7	404.6	361.6	386.7	397.2	444.2
Education	P	81.5	81.3	86.3	93.0	103.2	104.1	112.1	115.0	126.7
Human health and social work	Q	38.0	38.3	39.1	39.9	40.2	43.9	45.6	48.0	50.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6
Other service activities	S	34.5	38.7	43.7	48.3	56.1	53.3	54.0	55.5	56.9
Domestic services	T	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8
GDP at basic prices		3,799.8	3,998.4	4,348.6	4,779.4	4,885.8	5,132.5	5,487.0	5,845.5	6,186.3
Taxes on products		379.7	397.7	417.5	420.4	420.1	436.2	447.0	499.1	613.2
GDP at purchaser prices		4,179.4	4,396.1	4,766.1	5,199.9	5,305.8	5,568.8	5,934.0	6,344.7	6,799.5

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

GDP REBASING BASE YEAR 2019

Table II: Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at Constant 2019 Prices (%Change)

	ISIC	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP at market prices										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		2.7%	4.5%	5.6%	2.4%	4.0%	-6.6%	2.4%	4.7%	4.9%
Industries		-1.3%	5.1%	16.4%	10.9%	13.0%	13.0%	14.1%	6.1%	4.7%
Services		5.5%	5.5%	7.8%	12.1%	-1.3%	6.2%	5.7%	7.2%	6.5%
Taxes on Products		9.1%	4.8%	5.0%	0.7%	-0.1%	3.8%	2.5%	11.7%	22.9%
Industries										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	2.7%	4.5%	5.6%	2.4%	4.0%	-6.6%	2.4%	4.7%	4.9%
Crops	AA	3.6%	5.5%	5.0%	-7.4%	12.8%	-7.6%	6.0%	2.4%	5.2%
Livestock	AB	5.6%	3.9%	14.3%	35.3%	-15.3%	-8.4%	-6.7%	6.2%	0.1%
Forestry	AC	-0.1%	3.4%	5.1%	-0.5%	-0.4%	5.2%	-1.5%	1.8%	1.3%
Fishing	AD	-0.7%	2.9%	1.0%	0.3%	6.6%	-5.7%	3.0%	9.9%	8.6%
Mining and quarrying	B	15.1%	15.2%	13.5%	-3.6%	1.5%	3.9%	8.2%	12.2%	16.5%
Manufacturing	C	7.6%	9.0%	2.8%	23.9%	6.6%	-3.3%	7.6%	9.6%	6.1%
Electricity and gas	D	8.2%	4.2%	5.1%	5.2%	-19.6%	8.0%	22.0%	12.4%	11.2%
Water supply and sewerage	E	7.1%	8.0%	-8.1%	26.2%	-7.4%	7.5%	5.8%	8.2%	4.7%
Construction	F	-11.7%	0.1%	35.5%	1.9%	26.7%	28.0%	18.4%	3.3%	2.5%
Trade and repairs	G	3.9%	6.8%	4.8%	10.1%	9.5%	-1.1%	10.7%	11.8%	1.9%
Transport and storage	H	6.1%	2.3%	6.9%	4.3%	-5.3%	0.3%	3.0%	11.3%	2.3%
Accommodation and food services	I	10.5%	14.4%	16.5%	15.1%	-20.6%	17.5%	6.6%	3.0%	3.3%
Accommodation	IA	10.9%	15.1%	16.3%	16.4%	-22.4%	17.7%	9.3%	3.2%	3.5%
Food and beverage services	IB	8.4%	11.4%	17.4%	9.1%	-11.9%	16.5%	-5.1%	1.7%	2.1%
Information and communication	J	-1.1%	1.8%	2.4%	4.1%	9.0%	-1.6%	0.9%	2.8%	3.0%
Financial and insurance activities	K	16.7%	3.8%	3.9%	32.2%	9.2%	23.6%	8.3%	17.4%	13.8%
Real estate activities	L	4.0%	4.4%	5.2%	4.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.3%	6.6%	6.9%
Professional, scientific and technical	M	-1.7%	8.0%	3.9%	-1.6%	4.7%	1.4%	8.8%	8.1%	-0.1%
Administrative and support services	N	-5.8%	6.4%	0.9%	7.9%	8.1%	-2.5%	-2.6%	-2.6%	3.0%
Public administration	O	-0.5%	-2.7%	5.5%	12.9%	12.2%	-10.6%	6.9%	2.7%	11.8%
Education	P	1.6%	-0.2%	6.1%	7.8%	10.9%	0.9%	7.7%	2.6%	10.2%
Human health and social work	Q	3.8%	0.8%	2.0%	2.2%	0.7%	9.2%	3.8%	5.3%	4.6%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	25.2%	14.1%	18.8%	3.3%	5.5%	5.0%	5.6%	2.3%	1.9%
Other service activities	S	11.3%	12.1%	12.9%	10.7%	16.1%	-4.9%	1.1%	2.8%	2.6%
Domestic services	T	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	2.6%	3.2%
GDP at basic prices		3.7%	5.2%	8.8%	9.9%	2.2%	5.1%	6.9%	6.5%	5.8%
Taxes on products		9.1%	4.8%	5.0%	0.7%	-0.1%	3.8%	2.5%	11.7%	22.9%
GDP at purchaser prices		4.2%	5.2%	8.4%	9.1%	2.0%	5.0%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%

Table 12: Percentage point contribution to GDP at Constant 2019 Prices

	ISIC	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP at market prices										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	-1.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Industries		-0.2%	0.8%	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.7%	1.3%	1.0%
Services		3.1%	3.1%	4.5%	6.9%	-0.7%	3.5%	3.3%	4.1%	3.7%
Taxes on Products		0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	1.8%
Industries										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	-1.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Crops	AA	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	-0.7%	1.1%	-0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%
Livestock	AB	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	1.2%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Forestry	AC	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fishing	AD	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Mining and quarrying	B	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Manufacturing	C	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%	-0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%
Electricity and gas	D	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Water supply and sewerage	E	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	F	-0.9%	0.0%	2.1%	0.1%	1.9%	2.4%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Trade and repairs	G	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%
Transport and storage	H	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%
Accommodation and food services	I	1.3%	1.9%	2.3%	2.3%	-3.3%	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Accommodation	IA	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	-3.0%	1.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Food and beverage services	IB	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Information and communication	J	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Financial and insurance activities	K	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	2.0%	0.7%	1.9%	0.8%	1.6%	1.4%
Real estate activities	L	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Professional, scientific and technical	M	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Administrative and support services	N	-0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%
Public administration	O	0.0%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	-0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
Education	P	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Human health and social work	Q	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other service activities	S	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Domestic services	T	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
GDP at basic prices		3.4%	4.8%	8.0%	9.0%	2.0%	4.7%	6.4%	6.0%	5.4%
Taxes on products		0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	1.8%
GDP at purchaser prices		4.2%	5.2%	8.4%	9.1%	2.0%	5.0%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%

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Table 13: Gross Domestic Product at 2019 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure 2016 - 2024

EXPENDITURE Constant prices	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Final Consumption Expenditure	3,514,234	3,418,367	4,205,173	4,880,639	5,008,798	4,998,336	5,367,590	5,587,881	5,614,831
General Government FCE	402,533	422,060	448,780	727,451	811,766	821,688	820,319	840,387	871,725
NPISH FCE	9,250	9,873	11,028	11,954	13,341	14,301	15,724	19,412	19,613
Household FCE	3,102,451	2,986,434	3,745,364	4,141,234	4,183,691	4,162,347	4,531,546	4,728,081	4,723,494
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	582,981	597,959	852,864	797,858	1,512,812	1,569,812	1,547,786	1,599,741	1,701,674
Construction	492,576	493,004	680,093	680,288	1,061,369	1,395,599	1,427,520	1,315,156	1,460,015
Transport Equipment	14,181	20,572	29,821	21,327	32,170	37,858	22,645	80,140	63,807
Other Machinery and Equipment	66,691	75,946	127,162	85,191	380,233	131,102	107,073	207,753	160,684
Working Livestock	9,532	8,437	15,787	11,050	39,040	5,253	9,452	3,309	17,168
Changes in Inventories	3,342	2,352	2,100	2,152	2,298	2,081	2,131	2,011	2,247
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	- 54,690	180,319	- 534,017	- 480,793	- 1,481,470	- 1,164,622	- 1,063,052	- 1,091,606	- 710,564
Exports	401,185	588,895	380,962	458,775	292,352	392,452	620,542	357,740	541,477
Goods	385,783	571,332	360,429	435,350	273,530	371,235	597,484	333,734	516,006
Services	15,402	17,562	20,532	23,425	18,822	21,217	23,058	24,005	25,471
Less Imports	455,875	408,575	914,979	939,569	1,773,822	1,557,074	1,683,594	1,449,346	1,252,042
Goods	378,443	298,259	676,407	755,632	1,591,341	1,329,050	1,388,268	1,119,750	952,534
Services	77,432	110,317	238,572	183,936	182,481	228,025	295,325	329,596	299,508
Statistical Discrepancy	134,878	197,113	239,042	0	263,405	163,150	79,541	246,647	191,353
GDP at Market Prices	4,180,745	4,396,109	4,765,162	5,199,855	5,305,843	5,568,757	5,933,997	6,344,673	6,799,541
	3.2%	4.5%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	2.9%	1.3%	3.9%	2.8%

Table 14: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices 2016-2024

GDP EXPENDITURE (Millions of Shillings)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
EXPENDITURE Current prices									
Final Consumption Expenditure	3,067,203	3,543,358	4,290,067	4,880,639	5,681,827	5,899,281	6,303,277	7,146,780	7,635,479
General Government FCE	632,617	620,298	651,163	727,451	801,847	802,812	780,585	797,827	885,338
NPISH FCE	8,457	9,194	10,631	11,954	13,624	15,426	17,029	21,931	22,150
Household FCE	2,426,129	2,913,866	3,628,274	4,141,234	4,866,356	5,081,043	5,505,663	6,327,022	6,727,990
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	578,185	578,477	831,899	797,858	1,791,006	1,758,897	1,771,486	1,672,038	1,861,025
Construction	490,490	476,693	658,229	680,288	1,296,559	1,568,494	1,625,357	1,319,410	1,558,483
Transport Equipment	13,001	18,454	29,549	21,327	32,356	38,206	23,861	85,032	67,932
Other Machinery and Equipment	64,900	74,366	126,693	85,191	420,489	147,755	131,174	268,926	210,571
Working Livestock	9,795	8,964	17,428	11,050	41,601	4,441	8,906	1,330	24,039
Changes in Inventories	1,948	1,761	3,343	2,152	7,941	898	1,650	197	4,608
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables									
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	- 340,767	- 379,956	- 753,343	- 480,793	- 1,824,299	- 1,691,753	- 1,598,564	- 1,876,800	- 1,722,742
Exports	74,436	320,873	354,358	458,775	311,631	513,219	860,296	719,396	587,485
Goods	63,182	307,688	334,569	435,350	292,095	491,082	834,002	689,375	552,449
Services	11,254	13,185	19,789	23,425	19,536	22,137	26,294	30,021	35,037
Less Imports	415,203	700,829	1,107,701	939,569	2,135,930	2,204,972	2,458,860	2,596,195	2,310,227
Goods	336,747	589,921	869,576	755,632	1,946,938	1,972,400	2,158,983	2,256,710	1,980,799
Services	78,455	110,908	238,125	183,936	188,992	232,572	299,877	339,485	329,428
Statistical Discrepancy	17,181	- 109,385	- 102,793	-	147,014	335,243	224,844	386,453	254,699
GDP at Market Prices	3,330,719	3,642,089	4,280,474	5,199,855	5,789,864	6,287,141	6,682,364	7,306,344	8,010,918
	0.5%	-3.0%	-2.4%	0.0%	2.5%	5.3%	3.4%	5.3%	3.2%

Table 15: Annual Percentage Changes of Gross Domestic Product at 2019 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure 2016 - 2024

ANNUAL CHANGES Constant prices	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Final Consumption Expenditure	9.3%	-2.7%	23.0%	16.1%	2.6%	-0.2%	7.4%	4.1%	0.5%
General Government FCE	17.7%	4.9%	6.3%	62.1%	11.6%	1.2%	-0.2%	2.4%	3.7%
NPISH FCE	9.5%	6.7%	11.7%	8.4%	11.6%	7.2%	10.0%	23.5%	1.0%
Household FCE	8.3%	-3.7%	25.4%	10.6%	1.0%	-0.5%	8.9%	4.3%	-0.1%
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-7.6%	2.6%	42.6%	-6.4%	89.6%	3.8%	-1.4%	3.4%	6.4%
Construction	-11.7%	0.1%	37.9%	0.0%	56.0%	31.5%	2.3%	-7.9%	11.0%
Transport Equipment	-32.9%	45.1%	45.0%	-28.5%	50.8%	17.7%	-40.2%	253.9%	-20.4%
Other Machinery and Equipment	58.1%	13.9%	67.4%	-33.0%	346.3%	-65.5%	-18.3%	94.0%	-22.7%
Working Livestock	0.0%	-11.5%	87.1%	-30.0%	253.3%	-86.5%	-279.9%	-65.0%	-618.8%
Changes in Inventories	-10.8%	-29.6%	-10.7%	2.5%	6.8%	-9.5%	2.4%	-5.6%	11.7%
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables									
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	-86.3%	-429.7%	-396.2%	-10.0%	208.1%	-21.4%	-8.7%	2.7%	-34.9%
Exports	135.3%	46.8%	-35.3%	20.4%	-36.3%	34.2%	58.1%	-42.4%	51.4%
Goods	146.4%	48.1%	-36.9%	20.8%	-37.2%	35.7%	60.9%	-44.1%	54.6%
Services	10.5%	14.0%	16.9%	14.1%	-19.7%	12.7%	8.7%	4.1%	6.1%
Less Imports	-19.9%	-10.4%	123.9%	2.7%	88.8%	-12.2%	8.1%	-13.9%	-13.6%
Goods	-15.7%	-21.2%	126.8%	11.7%	110.6%	-16.5%	4.5%	-19.3%	-14.9%
Services	-35.3%	42.5%	116.3%	-22.9%	-0.8%	25.0%	29.5%	11.6%	-9.1%
Statistical Discrepancy									
GDP at Market Prices	4.1%	5.2%	8.4%	9.1%	2.0%	5.0%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%

Table 16: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2019 = 100), 2016 - 2024

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATOR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Final Consumption Expenditure	87.3	103.7	102.0	100.0	113.4	118.0	117.4	127.9	136.0
General Government FCE	157.2	147.0	145.1	100.0	98.8	97.7	95.2	94.9	101.6
NPISH FCE	91.4	93.1	96.4	100.0	102.1	107.9	108.3	113.0	112.9
Household FCE	78.2	97.6	96.9	100.0	116.3	122.1	121.5	133.8	142.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	99.2	96.7	97.5	100.0	118.4	112.0	114.5	104.5	109.4
Construction	99.6	96.7	96.8	100.0	122.2	112.4	113.9	100.3	106.7
Transport Equipment	91.7	89.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	100.9	105.4	106.1	106.5
Other Machinery and Equipment	97.3	97.9	99.6	100.0	110.6	112.7	122.5	129.4	131.0
Working Livestock	102.8	106.2	110.4	100.0	106.6	84.5	94.2	40.2	140.0
Changes in Inventories	58.3	74.9	159.2	100.0	345.5	43.2	-77.4	-9.8	205.0
Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables									
Exports less Imports of Goods and Services	623.1	-210.7	141.1	100.0	123.1	145.3	150.4	171.9	242.4
Exports	18.6	54.5	93.0	100.0	106.6	130.8	138.6	201.1	108.5
Goods	16.4	53.9	92.8	100.0	106.8	132.3	139.6	206.6	107.1
Services	73.1	75.1	96.4	100.0	103.8	104.3	114.0	125.1	137.6
Less Imports	91.1	171.5	121.1	100.0	120.4	141.6	146.0	179.1	184.5
Goods	89.0	197.8	128.6	100.0	122.3	148.4	155.5	201.5	208.0
Services	101.3	100.5	99.8	100.0	103.6	102.0	101.5	103.0	110.0
Statistical Discrepancy	12.7	-55.5	-43.0	0.0	55.8	205.5	282.7	156.7	133.1
GDP at Market Prices	79.7	82.8	89.8	100.0	109.1	112.9	112.6	115.2	117.8

