

Preface

The National Statistics Office (NSO) is pleased to publish the 2011 National Accounts. The release of this annual report marked another achievement by the NSO, as it was the first annual national accounts report ever released after the rebasing of 2009, which was also the first ever rebasing.

The report presents the national accounts of Vanuatu for the period 2002-2011. It also contains a detailed description of the methodology adopted in deriving the estimates. The previously published estimates for 2009 have been revised, where applicable, based on more firm data received by the National Statistics Office.

As far as possible, the estimates were compiled using most recent preliminary data provided by various government and private sector organizations. We acknowledge the cooperation of various government and private sector organizations that shared their data with us for the preparation of this publication.

However, it should be appreciated that not all of the required data are currently available from some of the government departments and private sector organizations, thus other administrative data sources such as VAT sales and expenditures, and merchandise trade were used to extrapolate the data gaps.

We hope that this publication will be a valuable resource for users. General inquiries about the content and interpretation of statistics in this publication should be directed to the National Statistics Office, Tel 22110 / 22111.



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NATIONAL OUTPUT AND EXPENDITURE

Overview

This report marks a milestone for the Vanuatu National Statistics Office (VNSO), containing the first ever Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates derived from production and expenditure in both nominal and real (current and constant) price terms. VNSO acknowledges the invaluable contribution from the data providers who have allocated time and resources to provide reliable statistical information, the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) for its technical assistances and VNSO staff for their dedication during this undertaking.

This report contains the results of the new series from the 2006 base year price, following an extensive project involving considerable amount of time collecting and checking data, reclassification and reconciliation for the estimations and the consolidation of the accounts.

The domestic economy reflected a real¹ growth of 1.4 per cent in terms of GDP in 2011, 0.2 per cent slower growth than 2010 following the slow economic growth experienced since 2009.

Recent economic performance has been strongly affected by the major contraction in industry sector, recording negative growth of 20.9 percent (see Table 15). The decline is caused by the major fall in output from the construction and manufacturing industries. The decline in construction activity has significant flow on impacts on other down stream sectors of the economy, and is the result of the completion of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) road improvement project in 2010.

The service sector continued its persistent expansion with 3.6 percent growth, slightly higher than 2010 growth by 0.5 percent. The largest

contributor driving the services sector, wholesale and retail trade, continued to expand but at a lower growth following strong growth in 2010. Transport, information and communication, finance and insurance, real estate and other services grew strongly in 2011.

The agriculture sector performs extremely well, with growth of 5.9 percent; contributing 1.2 percent (constant price) to overall economic growth. The growth in this sector was attributable to increased crop production, followed by animal production and moderate growth in forestry and fishing production.

GDP at current market prices was estimated at Vatu 70,347 million in 2011, a nominal growth rate of 3.6 percent between 2010 and 2011 (see Table 11 & 14). The GDP deflator, which measures the price change of all goods and services produced in the economy, increased by 2.1 percent. In agriculture sector, it increased from 4.4 percent in 2010 to 6.3 percent in 2011 (see Table 13). The general price changes in the industry and services sectors dropped from 4.9 and 1.4 per cent in 2010 to 1.3 per cent each in 2011.

The slow down in 2011 economic growth was evident in the lower consumption and investment demand. The lower growth of public consumption was due to a slight decrease in government final consumption expenditure of 0.8 percent compared to real growth of 4.3 per cent in 2010 (see Table 8).

The significant drop in investment spending resulted from the downward trend of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), partially driven by the decreased construction spending with the completion of the large road improvement project. Though construction performance has been outstanding over the last seven years the impact of (MCC) project completion is also reflected from the decline in capital or machinery

¹ Real growth refers to constant price estimates, unless otherwise stated.

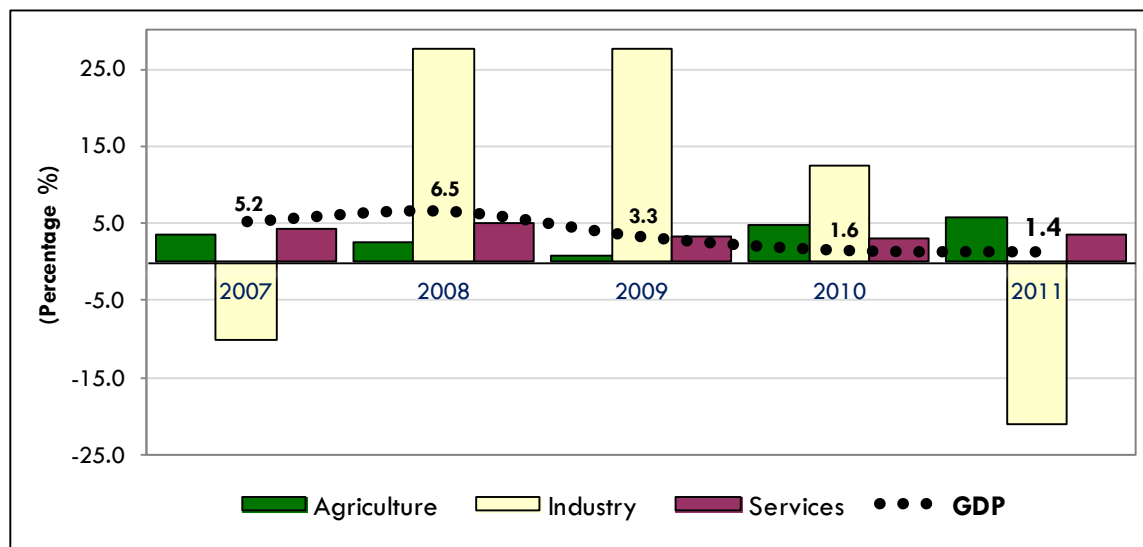
and equipment imports, the (C.I.F)² value decreased by an average rate of 6.7 percent over the last three years.

Gross National Income (GNI) is GDP adjusted by net factor income from abroad. The GNI grew by 3.0 percent, slightly lower than 3.6 percent nominal GDP growth. The net factor income remained negative due to continuous high outflows of debt service payments, and repatriation of profits and dividends.

The GDP per capita for 2011 is estimated at VT 286,844 at current market prices, a slight increase over the previous year (see Table 11).

² Cost, Insurance, and Freight charges

Figure 1 Annual real GDP growth rates 2007 – 2011



Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Output

Agriculture

The agriculture sector has four main sub-sectors; crop production, animal production, forestry and fishing. This is the new presentation format recommended under the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic activities (ISIC, Rev.4).

It continues to expand following steady growth over the last eight years, with 2011 growth at 5.9 percent one of highest growth rates achieved. The agriculture sector contributed 20.9 percent to total GDP at constant price (see Table 15).

The continuing improvement in agriculture value added were mainly driven by crop production, which registered a growth of 5.8 percent an improvement of 2 percent point over 2010 real growth.

Copra production increased significantly in current price terms, however growth was less significant in real terms as the former was inflated by high domestic and international commodity price.

There was also growth in cocoa production which all was exported; production has been restricted over a long period of time due to low yields from plantations where many of the trees were old and unproductive, unfavourable weather conditions and incidence of disease. Other agricultural crops of importance to the economy were coffee, dominated mainly by small holders, and other fruits and vegetables.

Forestry and fishing has shown steady growth over the last five years. Data for these two sectors is especially difficult to collect and reconcile with exports and domestic consumption.

Animal production is another major source of agricultural output. The industry's average real growth for the last nine years was 6.8 percent. Cattle production has expanded significantly due to more attractive prices and better market opportunities. The valued added of the cattle industry at constant price increased by 9 percent in 2011 (see Table 19). Other livestock which includes pig, poultry, and goat also expanded in 2011 extending growth over the previous years.

Industry

The industry sector, which is relatively small, is made up of four sub-sectors: mining and

quarrying; manufacturing; electricity and water; and construction. In real terms it declined by 20.9 percent in 2011 (See Table 9).

The industry sector's share of total GDP slightly decreased from 11.3 percent to 8.8 percent in 2011. The share of the construction sub-sector was a major contributor, decreased by 3.2 percent. The manufacturing share increased to 3.5 percent while electricity and water slightly increased to 2.2 percent (see Table 15).

Table 1 Sectoral composition and change in GDP at constant (2006) prices, 2007-2011

At constant (2006) prices	Rate of change (%)		Contribution to change in GDP (%)		Share of GDP (%)	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
AGRICULTURE, FISHING & FORESTRY	4.8	5.9	0.9	1.2	20.0	20.9
Crop Production	3.8	5.8	0.6	0.9	15.5	16.2
Animal Production	11.3	7.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.6
Forestry	6.8	6.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.3
Fishing	3.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
INDUSTRY	12.6	-20.9	1.3	-2.4	11.3	8.8
Mining and Quarrying	-27.3	-18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	86.5	-8.6	1.8	-0.3	3.9	3.5
Electricity and Water Supply	7.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.2
Construction	-11.2	-39.4	-0.7	-2.1	5.3	3.2
SERVICES	3.1	3.6	1.9	2.3	63.0	64.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade and repair of	2	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.5
Other Wholesale Trade	6.8	4.6	0.2	0.1	3.1	3.2
Retail Trade	9.6	4.7	1.0	0.6	11.5	11.9
Transport	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	5.9	5.9
Accommodation and Food Services	1.8	-1.0	0.1	-0.1	5.0	4.9
Information and Communication	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.4	5.5	5.8
Finance and Insurance	-1.9	6.1	-0.1	0.4	6.3	6.6
Real Estate	5.9	3.1	0.4	0.2	7.2	7.4
Professional, Scientific, Technical and	-5.0	4.7	-0.2	0.2	3.2	3.3
Government services	5.4	1.9	0.6	0.2	12.1	12.2
Education, Health, Recreation, and Other	-10.6	4.3	-0.2	0.1	1.6	1.7
plus Taxes less Subsidies on Products	-17.3	8.5	-2.2	0.9	10.4	11.1
less Imputed Bank Service Charge	5.9	11.5	0.3	0.6	4.7	5.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	100.0	100.0

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

The two major sub-sectors that drive industry, construction and manufacturing, dramatically declined in 2010 and 2011. Construction was boosted by the (MCC) road infrastructure project between 2008 and 2010. However the level of construction industry remained higher than the years prior to (MCC) project. The construction value added stood at Vatu 1,830 million in real term, a level higher than that of 2007 (see Table 12).

Manufacturing is a relatively small, volatile sector of the economy. Most of the manufacturing activity is tied to the

export of semi-manufactured products such as frozen beef, sawn timber and coconut oil.

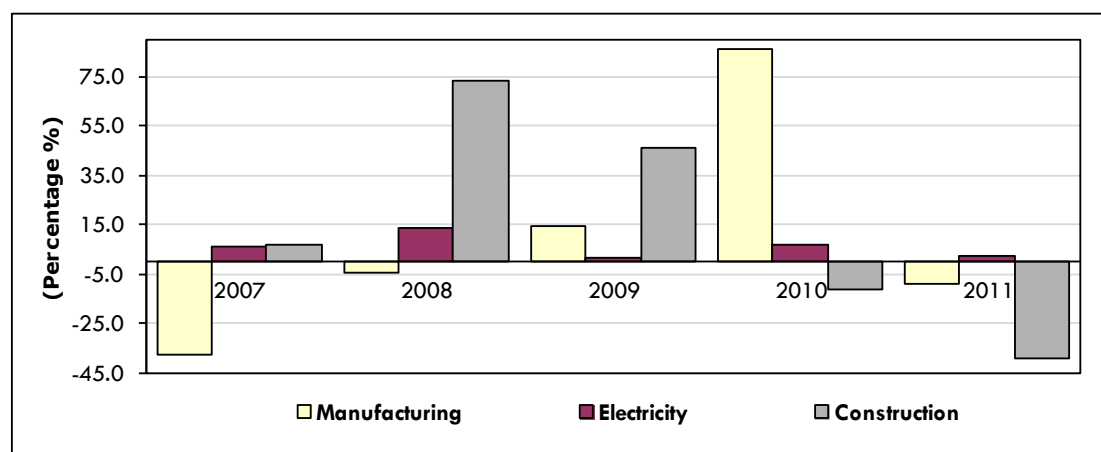
The other two sub-sectors, mining and quarrying and electricity registered moderate growth in 2011. Mining and quarrying activities correlate with infrastructure and other related construction activities, unfortunately capturing reliable proportion of output and intermediate costing from large establishments remains a major challenge.

The electricity and water sector continued to expand during 2011. This sector, which grew by 7.3 percent in

2010, further expanded by 2.6 percent in 2011 (see Table 15). The demand for electricity grew from

domestic, industrial and commercial sectors.

Figure 2 Industry Sector, annual growth rates, 2007 – 2011



Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Services

The service sector continued to be the dominant sector of the economy, at constant price it contribute to 64 percent of total GDP in 2011. This sector grew by 3.6 percent; a mixed performance from all major sub-sectors except for accommodation and food services which contracted by 1 percent compared to 2010 (see Table 15). The decline in food services and accommodation was in line with the fall in the number of air visitors in 2011.

However wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles grew by 5.3 percent, other services of wholesale and retail also grew by 4 percent following the strong performance in 2010. Retail trade contributes to 12 percent of total GDP at constant price; the second largest contributor excluding public administration. The slight decrease in output from this sub-sector was in line with the major decline in industry sector and other services that link with tourism activities.

The imputed bank charge is the commercial banks interest earnings less interest payments

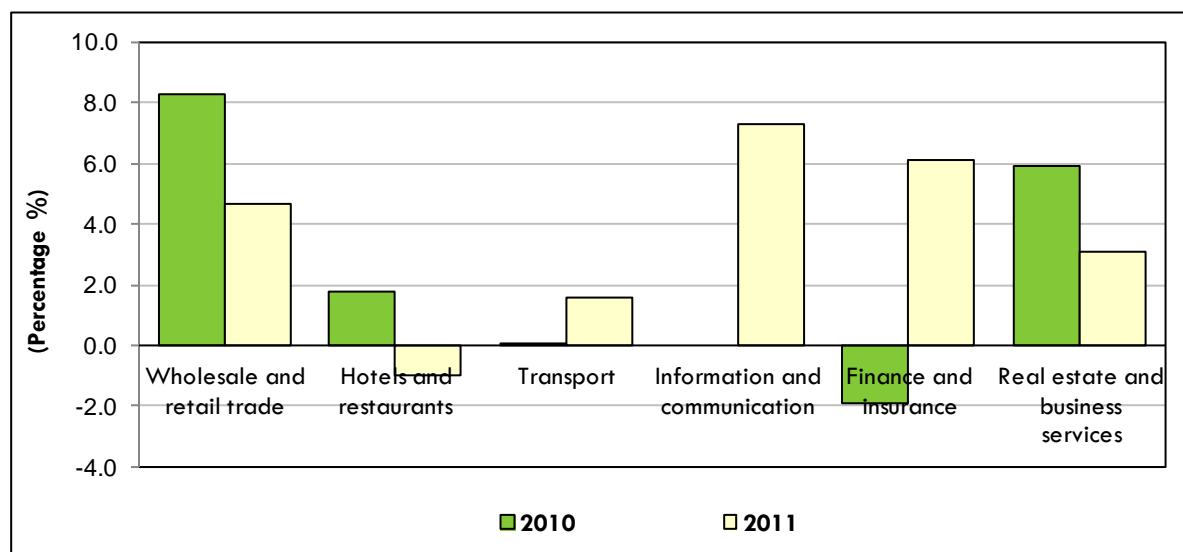
and it rose by 11.5 percent followed by tax less subsidies on production by 8.5 per cent (see Table 15).

Information and communication increased by 7.3 percent in 2011 contributing to a share of 5.8 percent of total GDP in real terms (see Table 15). This growth reflects the deregulation of telecommunications beginning in 2008. The impact of this policy has been increased competition and robust coverage and penetration of the related services in the country.

Finance and insurance grew by 6.1 percent, a recovery from negative growth in 2010. The performance of this sector relies very much on overall economic performance.

Other service sectors that continued to improve from 2010 were real estate with a growth of 3 percent, followed by transport which grew by 1.6 per cent (see Table 15).

Figure 3 Service sector, annual growth rates, 2007 - 2011



Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Expenditure

Gross National Expenditure (GNE) measures the aggregate demand generated by domestic economic activity and is the sum of consumption, and investment expenditure of the private and public sectors of the economy. In 2011, GNE at current market prices was estimated at Vatu 74,268 million, reflecting a decrease of 4.2 percent over 2010 (see Table 1).

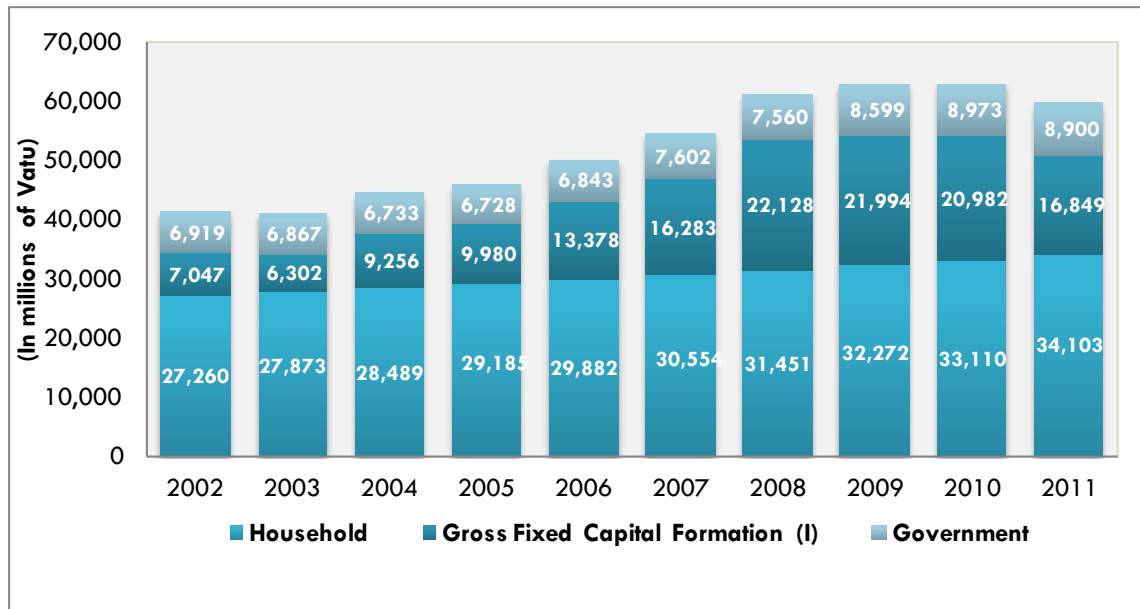
However 2010 was a high year for domestic demand, with an increase of 3.9 percent. The high economic growth coupled with high prices in 2011 resulted in continued expansion of GNE. Private household and non profit institution serving household (NPISH) consumption rose by 3 and 5.5 percent (constant price) in 2011 while government consumption expenditure slightly declined by 0.8 percent followed by investment (GFCF)³ by 19.7 percent (see Table 8).

The share of consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP indicated a slight increase

from 75 percent in 2010 to 75.6 percent (constant price) in 2011 however it is still the dominating contributor to GDP thus indicating a decrease of 19.7 percent in investment activities in the economy (see Table 8).

³ Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Figure 4 Gross National Expenditure Constant Prices



Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Consumption

Consumption expenditure captures the share of private households and government (public) sector consumption in the economy. In exception of (NPISH) consumption continues to expand by 2.3 percent to Vatu 43,003 million (constant price) in 2011 (see Table 6). Private consumption expenditure grew by 3 percent while government final consumption expenditure slightly decreased by 0.8 percent (see Table 8).

Expenditure on Transportation services continued to expand at a rate higher than that of most other goods and services. According to the share towards Household final consumption, Food, beverages and tobacco contributes to 54 percent (constant price) followed by housing, electricity, water, gas and other fuel 17.8 percent and transport and communication 9.9 percent accounted for three-quarters of the

household private consumption expenditure in 2011(see Table 10) . In contrast the share of health, recreation and culture expenditure remained relatively low 0.9 percent and 1.9 percent respectively.

In 2011, investment expenditure (GFCF) was estimated at Vatu 16,849 million (constant price), a decreased of 19.7 percent (see Table 8). This declined reflects the dropped in construction materials and machinery and equipment imports. The lower capital expenditure is explained by the significantly high capital imports from 2008 to 2010 related to the (MCC) project.

Availability and utilization of resources

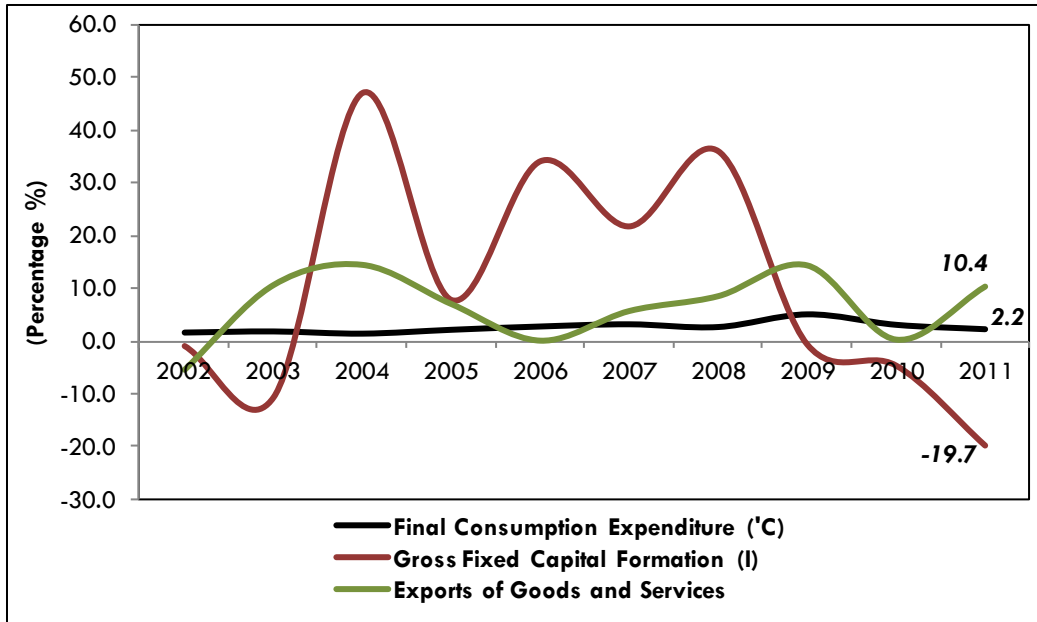
The total available resources in the country consist of GDP (domestic resources) and imports of goods and non-factor services (foreign resources). The latter were estimated at Vatu 90,584 million (constant price) in 2011. This was a slight increase of 0.2 percent (Vatu 175 million) over 2010

(see Table 6). In an improvement over 2010, domestic resources contribute to 64 percent of total resources while other 36 percent was generated from foreign resources.⁴

Utilisation of resources mainly consisted of consumption, investment (GFCF) and exports of goods and services. In 2011, consumption absorbed 48.4 percent of resources at constant price estimates, with an annual growth of 2.2 percent, while export of goods and services absorbed 32.2 percent of resources accounting for 10 percent growth in 2011. In contrast Investment (GFCF) absorbed 18.6 percent of resources but decreased by 20 percent in 2011.

⁴ Percentage share of Domestic and Foreign resources over available resources over specific time frame

Figure 5 Real Growth Rates of Domestic Resources



Source: National Statistics Office, 2012

Net lending to overseas

As in the previous years, the country's gross saving plus net capital transfers from non-residents exceeded its gross capital formation, resulting in a significant amount of borrowing from non-residents of Vatu 2,296 million.

Table 1 Gross Domestic Product Account

Income/Year	Vatu Million									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Compensation of Employees	20,637	21,298	21,340	22,141	27,083	25,072	28,574	29,515	31,122	32,210
Gross Operating Surplus	10,521	11,464	13,248	14,064	13,614	19,599	22,274	25,318	26,454	26,899
Taxes less Subsidies on Products	5,395	5,664	6,214	6,941	7,914	9,256	10,760	10,284	10,334	11,239
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	36,553	38,425	40,802	43,145	48,611	53,927	61,607	65,117	67,911	70,347
Final Consumption Expenditure	31,888	32,696	33,811	34,689	37,481	40,868	44,222	48,596	53,962	55,305
Household	25,806	26,424	27,664	28,408	29,882	31,623	34,234	37,346	41,133	42,591
Government	5,655	5,788	5,627	5,715	6,843	8,724	9,282	10,396	11,876	11,651
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	427	484	520	566	756	521	706	854	953	1,063
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6,945	6,237	9,206	10,104	13,378	16,864	24,157	25,256	22,963	18,449
Changes in Inventories	199	236	277	304	417	536	831	722	576	515
Gross National Expenditure	39,032	39,169	43,294	45,096	51,277	58,268	69,210	74,575	77,501	74,268
Exports of Goods and Services	15,466	16,629	18,606	19,582	20,063	21,999	27,823	31,980	31,665	31,425
Less: Imports of Goods and Services	18,053	18,556	21,669	23,641	23,464	25,700	35,497	36,647	35,816	35,412
Statistical Discrepancy	108	1,183	571	2,109	736	- 641	71	- 4,790	- 4,685	66
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	36,553	38,425	40,802	43,145	48,611	53,927	61,607	65,117	67,911	70,347

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 2 National Income Account

Income /Years	Vatu Million									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Compensation of Employees	20,637	21,298	21,340	22,141	27,083	25,072	28,574	29,515	31,122	32,210
Gross Operating Surplus	10,521	11,464	13,248	14,064	13,614	19,599	22,274	25,318	26,454	26,899
Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports	5,395	5,664	6,214	6,941	7,914	9,256	10,760	10,284	10,334	11,239
Net Property and Entrepreneurial Income	- 1,604	- 1,854	- 2,086	- 2,832	- 2,239	- 2,834	- 481	- 2,481	- 2,104	- 1,795
From Non-residents	3,115	2,960	3,037	3,032	3,521	3,697	3,747	2,765	3,243	4,010
To Non-residents	4,719	4,814	5,123	5,864	5,760	6,531	4,228	5,246	5,347	5,805
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI)	34,949	36,571	38,717	40,313	46,372	51,092	61,126	62,636	65,807	68,552
Net Current Transfers	1,488	891	1,031	2,047	2,800	2,671	4,075	3,178	2,498	1,357
From Non-residents	2,708	2,099	2,150	2,719	3,355	2,944	4,309	3,393	2,819	1,773
To Non-residents	1,220	1,208	1,119	672	555	273	234	215	321	416
GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME (GNDI)	36,437	37,463	39,748	42,360	49,172	53,763	65,201	65,815	68,305	69,909
Final Consumption Expenditure	31,888	32,696	33,811	34,689	37,481	40,868	44,222	48,596	53,962	55,305
Household	25,806	26,424	27,664	28,408	29,882	31,623	34,234	37,346	41,133	42,591
Government	5,655	5,788	5,627	5,715	6,843	8,724	9,282	10,396	11,876	11,651
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	427	484	520	566	756	521	706	854	953	1,063
Statistical Discrepancy	108	1,183	571	2,109	736	- 641	71	- 4,790	- 4,685	66
National Saving	4,441	3,583	5,366	5,563	10,954	13,537	20,908	22,009	19,029	14,539
USE OF GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME	36,437	37,463	39,748	42,360	49,172	53,763	65,201	65,815	68,305	69,909

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 3 Capital Account

Capital/Year	Vatu Million									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
National Saving	4,441	3,583	5,366	5,563	10,954	13,537	20,908	22,009	19,029	14,539
Net Capital Transfers from Non-residents	1,089	903	1,429	2,406	3,731	3,115	977	2,816	2,044	2,129
FINANCE OF GROSS ACCUMULATION	5,530	4,486	6,795	7,969	14,686	16,652	21,885	24,825	21,073	16,668
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6,944	6,237	9,206	10,103	13,378	16,864	24,157	25,256	22,962	18,449
Cultivated Assets	5	11	9	26	46	27	18	- 1	28	18
Construction	3,318	2,714	4,299	4,873	6,654	7,697	10,057	11,127	10,597	8,459
Durable Equipment	3,621	3,512	4,898	5,204	6,678	9,140	14,082	14,130	12,337	9,972
Changes in Inventories	199	236	277	304	417	536	831	722	576	515
Net Lending to Non-residents	- 1,613	- 1,987	- 2,688	- 2,438	890	- 748	- 3,103	- 1,154	- 2,465	- 2,296
GROSS ACCUMULATION	5,530	4,486	6,795	7,969	14,686	16,652	21,885	24,825	21,073	16,668

Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 4 External Transaction Account

	Vatu Million									
Transaction/Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Exports of Goods and Services	16,127	17,281	19,480	20,799	21,521	22,809	28,484	33,545	31,879	31,425
Goods	3,454	3,901	5,138	4,969	5,624	3,850	4,891	7,452	5,161	6,004
Services	12,673	13,380	14,342	15,830	15,897	18,959	23,593	26,093	26,718	25,421
Income from Non-residents										
Compensation of Employees	562	480	543	549	544	445	492	333	410	508
Property Income	2,553	2,480	2,494	2,483	2,977	3,252	3,255	2,432	2,833	3,502
Current Transfers from Non-residents	2,708	2,099	2,150	2,719	3,355	2,944	4,309	3,393	2,819	1,773
To General Government	2,228	1,803	1,803	2,308	2,493	2,599	3,483	2,743	2,279	1,433
To Households	480	296	347	410	862	345	826	650	540	340
Capital Transfers from Non-residents	1,089	903	1,429	2,406	3,731	3,115	977	2,816	2,044	2,129
RESOURCES PROVIDED TO NON-RESIDENTS	23,039	23,243	26,096	28,955	32,128	32,566	37,517	42,519	39,985	39,337
Imports of Goods and Services	18,053	18,556	21,669	23,641	23,464	25,700	35,497	36,647	35,816	35,412
Goods	10,881	11,161	14,344	15,584	15,584	17,996	24,558	25,184	23,531	23,134
Services	7,172	7,395	7,325	8,058	7,881	7,704	10,939	11,463	12,285	12,278
Income to Non-residents										
Compensation of Employees	278	312	313	308	324	236	193	239	244	265
Property Income	4,441	4,502	4,810	5,556	5,436	6,295	4,035	5,007	5,103	5,540
Current Transfers to Non-residents	1,220	1,208	1,119	672	555	273	234	215	321	416
From General Government	10	0	73	148	51	54	39	39	48	61
From Households	1,210	1,208	1,046	524	504	219	195	176	273	355
Capital Transfers to Non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Lending to Non-residents	- 1,613	- 1,987	- 2,688	- 2,438	890	- 748	- 3,103	- 1,144	- 1,696	2,407
RESOURCES PROVIDED BY NON-RESIDENTS	23,039	23,243	26,096	28,955	32,128	32,566	37,517	42,519	39,985	39,337

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 5 - Current Prices GDP by Expenditure

Expenditure/Year	Vatu Million									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Final Consumption Expenditure ('C)	31,888	32,696	33,811	34,689	37,481	40,868	44,222	48,596	53,962	55,305
Household	25,806	26,424	27,664	28,408	29,882	31,623	34,234	37,346	41,133	42,591
Government	5,655	5,788	5,627	5,715	6,843	8,724	9,282	10,396	11,876	11,651
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	427	484	520	566	756	521	706	854	953	1,063
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (I)	6,944	6,237	9,206	10,103	13,378	16,864	24,157	25,256	22,962	18,449
Cultivated Assets	5	11	9	26	46	27	18	-1	28	18
Construction	3,318	2,714	4,299	4,873	6,654	7,697	10,057	11,127	10,597	8,459
Durable Equipment	3,621	3,512	4,898	5,204	6,678	9,140	14,082	14,130	12,337	9,972
Change in Inventories	196	186	272	304	439	520	745	594	549	510
Acquisition less Disposal of Valuables	3	50	4	0	-22	16	85	128	27	5
Net exports (EX - IM)	-2,587	-1,927	-3,063	-4,059	-3,401	-3,701	-7,674	-4,667	-4,151	-3,987
Exports of Goods and Services	15,466	16,629	18,606	19,582	20,063	21,999	27,823	31,980	31,665	31,425
Imports of Goods and Services	-18,053	-18,556	-21,669	-23,641	-23,464	-25,700	-35,497	-36,647	-35,816	-35,412
Statistical Discrepancy	108	1,183	571	2,109	736	-641	71	-4,790	-4,685	66
Total gross domestic product (GDP)	36,553	38,425	40,802	43,145	48,611	53,927	61,607	65,117	67,911	70,347

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 6 - Constant Prices GDP by Expenditure

Expenditure/Year	Vatu Million									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Final Consumption Expenditure ('C)	34,630	35,250	35,757	36,494	37,481	38,659	39,660	41,609	42,848	43,810
Household	27,260	27,873	28,489	29,185	29,882	30,554	31,451	32,272	33,110	34,103
Government	6,919	6,867	6,733	6,728	6,843	7,602	7,560	8,599	8,973	8,900
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	451	510	535	581	756	503	649	738	765	807
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (I)	7,047	6,302	9,256	9,980	13,378	16,283	22,128	21,994	20,982	16,849
Cultivated Assets	7	13	11	30	46	27	15	-1	25	14
Construction	3,398	2,799	4,424	4,797	6,654	7,449	9,129	9,418	9,707	7,253
Durable Equipment	3,642	3,490	4,821	5,153	6,678	8,807	12,984	12,577	11,250	9,582
Change in Inventories	224	193	289	308	439	487	662	658	582	536
Acquisition less Disposal of Valuables	3	53	5	0	-22	15	77	112	23	4
Net exports (EX - IM)	-3,799	-2,164	-3,988	-3,312	-3,401	-3,904	-9,976	-7,627	-6,782	-3,386
Exports of Goods and Services	14,744	16,318	18,687	20,013	20,063	21,225	23,052	26,375	26,484	29,239
Imports of Goods and Services	18,543	18,482	22,675	23,325	23,464	25,129	33,028	34,002	33,266	32,625
Statistical Discrepancy	1,140	1,294	1,243	1,348	736	-416	1,875	-520	-504	147
Total gross domestic product (GDP)	39,246	40,929	42,561	44,819	48,611	51,126	54,425	56,224	57,143	57,959

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 7 - Growth Rates - Current Price GDP by Expenditure

Expenditure/Year	Percentage (%)									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Final Consumption Expenditure ('C)	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.6	8.0	9.0	8.2	9.9	11.0	2.5
Household	3.6	2.4	4.7	2.7	5.2	5.8	8.3	9.1	10.1	3.5
Government	(0.1)	2.4	(2.8)	1.6	19.7	27.5	6.4	12.0	14.2	(1.9)
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	8.0	13.3	7.4	8.8	33.6	(31.1)	35.5	21.0	11.6	11.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (I)	-0.8	-10.2	47.6	9.7	32.4	26.1	43.2	4.5	-9.1	-19.7
Cultivated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1.0	(18.2)	58.4	13.4	36.5	15.7	30.7	10.6	(4.8)	(20.2)
Durable Equipment	(2.2)	(3.0)	39.5	6.2	28.3	36.9	54.1	0.3	(12.7)	(19.2)
Change in Inventories	12.3	-5.1	46.2	11.8	44.4	18.5	43.3	-20.3	-7.6	-7.1
Acquisition less Disposal of Valuables										
Net exports (EX - IM)										
Exports of Goods and Services	15.8	7.5	11.9	5.2	2.5	9.6	26.5	14.9	(1.0)	(0.8)
Imports of Goods and Services	(200.6)	2.8	16.8	9.1	(0.7)	9.5	38.1	3.2	(2.3)	(1.1)
Total gross domestic product (GDP)	-3.9	5.1	6.2	5.7	12.7	10.9	14.2	5.7	4.3	3.6

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 8 - Growth Rates - Constant Prices GDP by Expenditure

Expenditure/Year	Percentage (%)									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Final Consumption Expenditure ('C)	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.6	4.9	3.0	2.2
Household	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0
Government	(1.0)	(0.8)	(2.0)	(0.1)	1.7	11.1	(0.6)	13.7	4.3	(0.8)
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	6.4	13.1	4.9	8.6	30.1	(33.5)	29.0	13.7	3.7	5.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (I)	-0.9	-10.6	46.9	7.8	34.0	21.7	35.9	-0.6	-4.6	-19.7
Cultivated Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1.1	(17.6)	58.1	8.4	38.7	11.9	22.6	3.2	3.1	(25.3)
Durable Equipment	(2.4)	(4.2)	38.1	6.9	29.6	31.9	47.4	(3.1)	(10.6)	(14.8)
Change in Inventories	10.7	-13.8	49.7	6.6	42.5	10.9	35.9	-0.6	-11.6	-7.9
Acquisition less Disposal of Valuables										
Net exports (EX - IM)										
Exports of Goods and Services	(5.3)	10.7	14.5	7.1	0.2	5.8	8.6	14.4	0.4	10.4
Imports of Goods and Services	(3.8)	(0.3)	22.7	2.9	0.6	7.1	31.4	2.9	(2.2)	(1.9)
Total gross domestic product (GDP)	-5.0	4.3	4.0	5.3	8.5	5.2	6.5	3.3	1.6	1.4

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 9 Household Final Consumption Expenditure by Expenditure Group - Current price

Expenditure Group	Vatu Million									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Food, beverages and tobacco	14,875	14,970	15,760	15,847	16,849	17,952	19,695	21,956	24,761	25,361
Clothing and footwear	624	645	656	670	684	699	717	731	735	766
Housing, water electricity, gas and other fuels	4,587	4,763	4,961	5,298	5,463	5,761	6,016	6,370	6,796	6,965
Furnishing, household equipment and maintenance	1,033	1,041	1,049	1,068	1,094	1,121	1,156	1,191	1,205	1,215
Health	309	289	268	278	289	289	280	290	301	314
Transport and Communications	1,357	1,529	1,672	1,815	1,979	2,132	2,576	2,883	3,254	3,726
Leisure, entertainment and culture	463	483	501	533	552	610	670	712	746	754
Education	1,011	1,101	1,148	1,192	1,212	1,247	1,171	1,221	1,174	1,252
Hotels, café and restaurants	701	722	740	756	778	788	857	847	969	1,045
Miscellaneous goods and services	845	880	908	952	983	1,023	1,096	1,145	1,190	1,193
Private consumption expenditure	25,806	26,424	27,664	28,408	29,882	31,623	34,234	37,346	41,133	42,591

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 10 Household Final Consumption Expenditure – Constant Price

Expenditure Group	Vatu Million									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Food, beverages and tobacco	15,693	15,977	16,267	16,561	16,849	17,174	17,494	17,797	18,105	18,419
Clothing and footwear	624	638	653	668	684	699	715	730	747	763
Housing, water electricity, gas and other fuels	4,895	5,024	5,162	5,307	5,463	5,601	5,720	5,840	5,961	6,085
Furnishing, household equipment and maintenance	991	1,016	1,041	1,067	1,094	1,122	1,149	1,177	1,206	1,235
Health	307	289	278	279	289	285	283	289	296	302
Transport and Communications	1,490	1,586	1,714	1,854	1,979	2,076	2,393	2,651	2,929	3,360
Leisure, entertainment and culture	485	501	517	534	552	570	589	608	629	650
Education	1,170	1,198	1,173	1,192	1,212	1,228	1,268	1,297	1,315	1,324
Hotels, café and restaurants	709	726	743	760	778	795	813	831	849	868
Miscellaneous goods and services	897	918	940	961	983	1,005	1,027	1,050	1,073	1,097
Private consumption expenditure	27,260	27,873	28,489	29,185	29,882	30,554	31,451	32,272	33,110	34,103

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 11 Current Prices GDP by Industry

	Vatu Million									
Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
AGRICULTURE, FISHING & FORESTRY	8,870	8,772	9,629	9,611	10,201	11,087	12,440	12,868	14,075	15,840
Crop Production	7,310	7,138	7,986	7,522	8,180	9,068	10,119	10,183	11,154	12,607
Animal Production	765	809	873	1,002	1,073	1,040	1,309	1,532	1,724	1,928
Forestry	453	471	411	698	548	566	613	703	758	815
Fishing	342	355	359	389	399	413	399	449	439	490
INDUSTRY	3,272	3,147	3,100	3,386	3,935	4,205	5,453	7,082	8,364	6,705
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	10	130	24	26	19	16
Manufacturing	1,537	1,577	1,646	1,639	1,756	1,645	1,531	1,861	3,242	2,986
Electricity and Water Supply	701	683	675	810	917	1,024	1,300	1,118	1,300	1,334
Construction	1,034	888	779	937	1,252	1,406	2,598	4,078	3,803	2,370
SERVICES	21,545	23,692	24,954	26,870	30,846	33,838	37,972	39,884	41,684	43,755
Wholesale and Retail Trade and repair of Motor vehicles	636	744	734	721	735	783	870	955	1,028	1,076
Other Wholesale Trade	946	1,075	1,389	1,657	2,056	2,081	2,485	2,297	1,822	1,886
Retail Trade	3,647	3,934	3,784	3,622	5,095	5,512	6,191	6,819	7,664	8,094
Transport	1,587	2,122	2,477	3,000	3,009	3,352	2,876	3,632	3,658	3,952
Accommodation and Food Services	1,655	1,656	1,928	1,885	1,986	2,267	2,612	3,169	3,299	3,279
Information and Communication	1,322	1,442	1,585	1,727	1,760	2,168	2,703	3,107	3,355	3,695
Finance and Insurance	2,397	3,011	3,192	3,827	4,214	4,113	5,202	4,354	4,307	4,884
Real Estate	2,991	3,094	3,256	3,513	3,611	3,800	3,970	4,045	4,311	4,460
Professional, Scientific, Technical and Administrative	1,085	1,038	1,130	1,210	1,306	1,438	1,807	2,177	2,121	2,239
Government services	4,365	4,640	4,658	4,800	5,776	7,115	7,917	8,140	9,002	8,991
Education, Health, Recreation, and Other Services	915	935	822	910	1,300	1,208	1,338	1,191	1,119	1,200
Plus Taxes less Subsidies on Products	4,263	4,349	4,675	5,176	5,742	7,130	8,394	8,193	6,947	7,600
Less imputed Bank Service Charge	1,397	1,536	1,556	1,897	2,113	2,333	2,651	2,910	3,160	3,553
Gross Domestic Product	36,553	38,425	40,802	43,145	48,611	53,927	61,607	65,117	67,911	70,347
Resident Population (mid year estimates)	199,857	204,454	209,156	213,967	218,888	223,923	229,073	234,023	239,731	245,245
GDP per capita (in Vatu)	182,895	187,940	195,079	201,643	222,081	240,829	268,941	278,250	283,280	286,844

Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 12 Constant Prices GDP by Industry (2006 Base Year)

	Vatu Million									
Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
AGRICULTURE, FISHING & FORESTRY	9,058	9,397	9,826	10,053	10,201	10,558	10,828	10,899	11,424	12,098
Crop Production	7,364	7,623	8,091	7,901	8,180	8,432	8,613	8,551	8,874	9,386
Animal Production	824	878	901	1,011	1,073	1,129	1,167	1,244	1,384	1,481
Forestry	508	524	454	755	548	584	622	663	708	756
Fishing	362	372	380	387	399	413	427	442	458	475
INDUSTRY	3,205	3,059	2,991	3,149	3,935	3,537	4,509	5,754	6,479	5,126
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	10	125	22	22	16	13
Manufacturing	1,361	1,307	1,331	1,304	1,756	1,092	1,044	1,192	2,223	2,031
Electricity and Water Supply	837	829	857	893	917	978	1,116	1,138	1,221	1,252
Construction	1,007	923	803	952	1,252	1,341	2,327	3,402	3,020	1,830
SERVICES	23,895	25,529	26,527	28,282	30,846	32,207	33,816	34,932	35,997	37,300
Wholesale and Retail Trade and repair of Motor vehicles	610	724	705	706	735	734	773	810	827	870
Other Wholesale Trade	1,448	1,500	1,718	1,883	2,056	2,016	1,698	1,668	1,781	1,863
Retail Trade	3,935	4,120	3,907	3,696	5,095	5,303	5,683	5,987	6,561	6,871
Transport	1,547	2,023	2,471	3,022	3,009	3,281	2,683	3,364	3,369	3,423
Accommodation and Food Services	1,758	1,718	1,979	1,916	1,986	2,195	2,427	2,827	2,877	2,848
Information and Communication	1,448	1,438	1,557	1,710	1,760	2,145	2,632	3,155	3,155	3,386
Finance and Insurance	2,543	3,050	3,258	3,936	4,214	4,128	4,826	3,698	3,628	3,850
Real Estate	2,965	3,089	3,273	3,526	3,611	3,700	3,838	3,906	4,137	4,265
Professional, Scientific, Technical and Administrative	1,171	1,087	1,166	1,234	1,306	1,383	1,659	1,911	1,816	1,901
Government services	5,495	5,804	5,648	5,723	5,776	6,161	6,377	6,566	6,915	7,054
Education, Health, Recreation, and Other Services	975	977	845	929	1,300	1,163	1,221	1,041	931	971
Plus Taxes less Subsidies on Products	4,595	4,553	4,825	5,271	5,742	7,070	7,705	7,194	5,948	6,451
Less imputed Bank Service Charge	1,507	1,608	1,607	1,936	2,113	2,245	2,434	2,555	2,705	3,016
Gross Domestic Product	39,246	40,929	42,561	44,819	48,611	51,126	54,425	56,224	57,143	57,959
Resident Population (mid year estimates)	199,857	204,454	209,156	213,967	218,888	223,923	229,073	234,023	239,731	245,245
GDP per capita (in Vatu)	196,370	200,187	203,489	209,467	222,081	228,320	237,588	240,250	238,363	236,331

Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 13 Implicit Price Deflators (2006 base year)

	Index 2006 = 100									
Index	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
AGRICULTURE, FISHING & FORESTRY	97.9	93.3	98.0	95.6	100.0	105.0	114.9	118.1	123.2	130.9
Crop Production	99.3	93.6	98.7	95.2	100.0	107.5	117.5	119.1	125.7	134.3
Animal Production	92.8	92.1	96.9	99.1	100.0	92.1	112.2	123.2	124.6	130.2
Forestry	89.2	89.9	90.5	92.5	100.0	96.9	98.6	106.0	107.1	107.8
Fishing	94.5	95.4	94.5	100.5	100.0	100.0	93.4	101.6	95.9	103.2
INDUSTRY	102.1	102.9	103.6	107.5	100.0	118.9	120.9	123.1	129.1	130.8
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	100.0	104.0	109.1	118.2	118.8	123.1
Manufacturing	112.9	120.7	123.7	125.7	100.0	150.6	146.6	156.1	145.8	147.0
Electricity and Water Supply	83.8	82.4	78.8	90.7	100.0	104.7	116.5	98.2	106.5	106.5
Construction	102.7	96.2	97.0	98.4	100.0	104.8	111.6	119.9	125.9	129.5
SERVICES	90.2	92.8	94.1	95.0	100.0	105.1	112.3	114.2	115.8	117.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade and repair of Motor vehicles	104.2	102.8	104.1	102.1	100.0	106.7	112.6	117.9	124.4	123.6
Other Wholesale Trade	65.3	71.7	80.8	88.0	100.0	103.2	146.3	137.7	102.3	101.3
Retail Trade	92.7	95.5	96.8	98.0	100.0	103.9	108.9	113.9	116.8	117.8
Transport	102.6	104.9	100.3	99.3	100.0	102.2	107.2	108.0	108.6	115.5
Accommodation and Food Services	94.1	96.4	97.4	98.4	100.0	103.3	107.6	112.1	114.6	115.1
Information and Communication	91.3	100.3	101.8	101.0	100.0	101.1	102.7	98.5	106.3	109.1
Finance and Insurance	94.3	98.7	98.0	97.2	100.0	99.7	107.8	117.7	118.7	126.9
Real Estate	100.8	100.2	99.5	99.6	100.0	102.7	103.4	103.6	104.2	104.6
Professional, Scientific, Technical and Administrative Services	92.7	95.5	96.8	98.0	100.0	103.9	108.9	113.9	116.8	117.8
Government services	79.4	79.9	82.5	83.9	100.0	115.5	124.1	124.0	130.2	127.5
Education, Health, Recreation, and Other Services	93.9	95.7	97.3	97.9	100.0	103.9	109.6	114.4	120.2	123.6
Plus Taxes less Subsidies on Products	92.8	95.5	96.9	98.2	100.0	100.9	108.9	113.9	116.8	117.8
Less imputed Bank Service Charge	92.7	95.5	96.8	98.0	100.0	103.9	108.9	113.9	116.8	117.8
Gross Domestic Product	93.1	93.9	95.9	96.3	100.0	105.5	113.2	115.8	118.8	121.4

Table 14 Growth Rates – Current Price GDP by Industry

Sectors	Percentage (%)									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
AGRICULTURE, FISHING & FORESTRY	-0.8	-1.1	9.8	-0.2	6.1	8.7	12.2	3.4	9.4	12.5
Crop Production	-0.8	-2.4	11.9	-5.8	8.7	10.9	11.6	0.6	9.5	13.0
Animal Production	1.7	5.8	8.0	14.7	7.2	-3.1	25.9	17.1	12.5	11.8
Forestry	-5.8	3.8	-12.7	69.9	-21.4	3.1	8.4	14.6	7.8	7.5
Fishing	0.4	3.8	0.9	8.6	2.5	3.5	-3.4	12.6	-2.2	11.7
INDUSTRY	-3.5	-3.8	-1.5	9.2	16.2	6.9	29.7	29.9	18.1	-19.8
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-81.5	8.3	-26.9	-15.8
Manufacturing	-6.1	2.6	4.4	-0.4	7.1	-6.3	-6.9	21.6	74.2	-7.9
Electricity and Water Supply	2.3	-2.5	-1.2	19.9	13.3	11.6	27.0	-14.0	16.3	2.6
Construction	-3.1	-14.1	-12.3	20.3	33.6	12.3	84.8	57.0	-6.7	-37.7
SERVICES	-4.2	10.0	5.3	7.7	14.8	9.7	12.2	5.0	4.5	5.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade and repair of Motor vehicles	4.2	17.0	-1.4	-1.7	1.9	6.6	11.1	9.7	7.7	4.7
Other Wholesale Trade	-16.7	13.7	29.1	19.3	24.1	1.2	19.4	-7.6	-20.7	3.5
Retail Trade	-3.1	7.9	-3.8	-4.3	40.6	8.2	12.3	10.1	12.4	5.6
Transport	-8.1	33.7	16.7	21.1	0.3	11.4	-14.2	26.3	0.7	8.0
Accommodation and Food Services	-9.3	0.1	16.4	-2.2	5.3	14.2	15.2	21.3	4.1	-0.6
Information and Communication	-21.0	9.1	9.9	9.0	1.9	23.2	24.7	15.0	8.0	10.1
Finance and Insurance	-9.4	25.6	6.0	19.9	10.1	-2.4	26.5	-16.3	-1.1	13.4
Real Estate	2.9	3.5	5.2	7.9	2.8	5.2	4.5	1.9	6.6	3.5
Professional, Scientific, Technical and Administrative	-3.4	-4.4	8.8	7.1	8.0	10.1	25.7	20.4	-2.6	5.6
Government services	1.1	6.3	0.4	3.0	20.3	23.2	11.3	2.8	10.6	-0.1
Education, Health, Recreation, and Other Services	20.5	2.2	-12.1	10.7	42.9	-7.1	10.7	-11.0	-6.1	7.3
Plus Taxes less Subsidies on Products	-9.8	2.0	7.5	10.7	10.9	24.2	17.7	-2.4	-15.2	9.4
Less imputed Bank Service Charge	-7.2	9.9	1.3	22.0	11.3	10.4	13.6	9.8	8.6	12.4
Gross Domestic Product	-3.9	5.1	6.2	5.7	12.7	10.9	14.2	5.7	4.3	3.6
GDP per capita (in Vatu)	-6.1	2.8	3.8	3.4	10.1	8.4	11.7	3.5	2.9	0.1

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 15 Growth Rates – Constant Price GDP by Industry

	Percentage (%)									
Sectors	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
AGRICULTURE, FISHING & FORESTRY	-0.6	3.7	4.6	2.3	1.5	3.5	2.6	0.7	4.8	5.9
Crop Production	-0.2	3.5	6.1	-2.3	3.5	3.1	2.1	-0.7	3.8	5.8
Animal Production	0.0	6.6	2.6	12.2	6.2	5.2	3.3	6.6	11.3	7.0
Forestry	-6.7	3.2	-13.4	66.1	-27.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8
Fishing	-0.1	2.7	2.1	1.9	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
INDUSTRY	-5.0	-4.6	-2.2	5.3	25.0	-10.1	27.5	27.6	12.6	-20.9
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	12.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing	-7.8	-4.0	1.8	-2.0	34.6	-37.8	-4.3	14.2	86.4	-8.6
Electricity and Water Supply	-1.0	-1.0	3.5	4.1	2.8	6.6	14.1	1.9	7.3	2.6
Construction	-4.4	-8.4	-13.1	18.6	31.5	7.1	73.5	46.2	-11.2	-39.4
SERVICES	-5.6	6.8	3.9	6.6	9.1	4.4	5.0	3.3	3.1	3.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade and repair of Motor vehicles	3.0	18.5	-2.6	0.2	4.0	-0.1	5.4	4.8	2.1	5.3
Other Wholesale Trade	-14.6	3.6	14.6	9.5	9.2	-1.9	-15.8	-1.8	6.8	4.6
Retail Trade	-4.9	4.7	-5.2	-5.4	37.8	4.1	7.2	5.4	9.6	4.7
Transport	-10.0	30.7	22.2	22.3	-0.4	9.0	-18.2	25.4	0.2	1.6
Accommodation and Food Services	-10.9	-2.3	15.2	-3.2	3.6	10.5	10.6	16.4	1.8	-1.0
Information and Communication	-24.1	-0.7	8.3	9.8	2.9	21.9	22.7	19.9	0.0	7.3
Finance and Insurance	-11.2	20.0	6.8	20.8	7.1	-2.0	16.9	-23.4	-1.9	6.1
Real Estate	2.1	4.2	6.0	7.7	2.4	2.5	3.7	1.8	5.9	3.1
Professional, Scientific, Technical and Administrative	-5.3	-7.2	7.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	19.9	15.2	-5.0	4.7
Government services	0.9	5.6	-2.7	1.3	0.9	6.7	3.6	3.0	5.4	1.9
Education, Health, Recreation, and Other Services	18.8	0.2	-13.5	10.0	40.0	-10.5	5.0	-14.7	-10.6	4.3
Plus Taxes less Subsidies on Products	-11.6	-0.9	6.0	9.2	8.9	23.1	9.0	-6.6	-17.3	8.5
Less imputed Bank Service Charge	-8.9	6.7	-0.1	20.5	9.1	6.3	8.4	5.0	5.9	11.5
Gross Domestic Product	-5.0	4.3	4.0	5.3	8.5	5.2	6.5	3.3	1.6	1.4
GDP per capita	-7.2	1.9	1.7	2.9	6.0	2.8	4.1	1.1	-0.8	-0.9

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 16 - Agriculture Sector Production, Current Price

Sub-sector	Vatu Million									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Subsistence custom/traditional agriculture	6,379	6,129	6,661	6,577	7,103	7,722	8,016	9,096	9,432	9,741
Garden and food crops	5,079	4,801	5,285	5,196	5,693	6,239	6,529	7,575	7,763	7,955
Kava	543	553	563	574	585	596	607	619	631	643
Fishing	299	306	320	327	335	363	348	332	353	352
Livestock	106	120	120	116	115	112	105	117	123	125
Poultry	69	71	72	76	78	81	78	76	94	89
Coconut	111	100	107	93	82	129	132	108	183	278
Firewood	173	179	193	194	215	201	216	270	285	299
Commercial agriculture	2,491	2,643	2,968	3,034	3,098	3,365	4,424	3,772	4,643	6,099
Copra	610	605	814	404	355	849	1,470	458	1,176	1,951
Coconut	20	20	27	31	31	34	30	33	24	33
Kava	872	902	1,094	1,135	1,306	1,117	1,257	1,273	1,204	1,442
Beef	450	487	546	640	706	662	967	1,172	1,323	1,519
Forestry and logging	280	292	218	504	334	364	397	433	473	516
Cocoa	48	126	71	60	96	71	62	83	140	267
Coffee	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	5	4	3
Fishing	43	49	38	62	64	50	51	118	86	138
Livestock	34	38	38	37	37	36	33	37	39	40
Poultry and dairy	106	93	97	133	138	149	125	130	144	155
Fruits and vegetables	25	28	24	26	27	31	28	30	30	36
Total agriculture	8,870	8,772	9,629	9,611	10,200	11,087	12,440	12,868	14,075	15,840

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 17 – Agriculture sector Production, Constant Prices (2006)

Sub-sector	Vatu Million									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Subsistence custom/traditional agriculture	6,519	6,660	6,803	6,949	7,103	7,273	7,446	7,627	7,811	8,000
Garden and food crops	5,215	5,330	5,447	5,567	5,693	5,834	5,979	6,127	6,279	6,435
Kava	543	553	563	574	585	596	607	619	631	643
Fishing	306	313	320	327	335	343	351	360	369	378
Livestock	110	111	112	114	115	116	119	123	126	129
Poultry	73	74	76	77	78	79	78	79	80	81
Coconut	76	77	79	81	82	84	87	89	91	93
Firewood	196	201	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	241
Commercial agriculture	2,538	2,738	3,023	3,104	3,098	3,285	3,382	3,273	3,613	4,097
Copra	416	469	597	349	355	556	624	376	585	654
Coconut	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	33	34	35
Kava	999	1,038	1,290	1,206	1,306	1,230	1,200	1,217	1,157	1,373
Beef	494	554	571	649	706	774	845	898	1,020	1,112
Forestry and logging	312	324	249	545	334	364	397	433	473	516
Cocoa	60	93	59	64	96	67	51	63	71	122
Coffee	2	3	1	2	4	3	6	1	1	1
Fishing	55	58	59	60	64	70	76	82	89	96
Livestock	35	35	36	36	37	37	38	39	40	41
Poultry and dairy	111	103	106	135	138	123	87	105	118	117
Fruits and vegetables	26	32	25	28	27	29	26	24	24	29
Total agriculture	9,058	9,397	9,826	10,053	10,200	10,558	10,828	10,899	11,424	12,098

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 18 Agriculture Sector Production, current price – annual percentage change

Sub - Sector	Percentage (%)										
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Subsistence/Custom / traditional agriculture	2.5	- 3.9	8.7	- 1.3	8.0	8.7	3.8	13.5	3.7	3.3	
Garden and food crops	3.0	- 5.5	10.1	- 1.7	9.6	9.6	4.6	16.0	2.5	2.5	
Kava	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Fishing	5.6	2.3	4.7	2.2	2.2	8.4	- 4.0	- 4.7	6.5	- 0.2	
Livestock	- 6.1	13.0	0.4	- 3.4	- 1.1	- 2.3	- 6.4	11.3	5.6	1.3	
Poultry	3.1	2.5	1.4	6.2	2.3	3.7	- 2.9	- 3.3	24.2	- 5.2	
Coconut	10.8	- 10.2	8.0	- 13.1	- 11.7	56.4	2.5	- 18.2	69.1	52.0	
Firewood	- 11.5	3.5	7.9	0.5	10.6	- 6.2	7.2	24.8	5.8	4.8	
Commercial agriculture	- 8.5	6.1	12.3	2.2	2.1	8.6	31.5	- 14.7	23.1	31.4	
Copra	- 5.9	- 0.8	34.4	- 50.4	- 12.1	139.2	73.0	- 68.8	156.8	65.9	
Coconut	- 1.4	0.1	32.3	17.8	- 1.5	9.2	- 11.4	10.4	- 27.6	38.1	
Kava	- 17.1	3.5	21.3	3.7	15.1	- 14.5	12.5	1.3	- 5.5	19.8	
Beef	5.4	8.3	12.1	17.3	10.3	- 6.3	46.2	21.2	12.9	14.8	
Forestry and logging	- 1.9	4.0	- 25.4	131.5	- 33.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	
Cocoa	- 25.0	161.5	- 43.7	- 14.9	58.7	- 25.7	- 12.2	32.3	69.5	90.5	
Coffee	3.2	11.5	- 56.6	122.5	85.4	- 46.6	66.8	28.4	- 19.4	18.4	
Fishing	- 25.2	14.4	- 22.3	62.0	3.9	- 21.9	1.0	131.5	- 26.8	60.0	
Livestock	- 6.1	13.0	0.4	- 3.5	- 1.1	- 2.3	- 6.5	11.3	5.5	1.3	
Poultry and dairy	- 2.9	- 12.3	4.5	36.2	4.1	8.2	- 16.6	4.5	10.4	7.6	
Fruits and vegetables	33.2	12.0	- 15.7	9.5	2.9	13.2	- 8.8	7.4	- 0.1	21.1	
Total agriculture	- 0.8	- 1.1	9.8	- 0.2	6.1	8.7	12.2	3.4	9.4	12.5	

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

Table 19 Agriculture Sector Production, constant price – annual percentage change

Sub - sector	Percentage (%)									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Subsistence/Custom / traditional agriculture	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Garden and food crops	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kava	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Fishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Livestock	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Poultry	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Coconut	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Firewood	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Commercial agriculture	-6.9	7.9	10.4	2.7	-0.2	6.0	2.9	-3.2	10.4	13.4
Copra	-13.2	12.9	27.3	-41.6	1.8	56.7	12.2	-39.7	55.7	11.8
Coconut	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kava	-8.0	3.9	24.3	-6.5	8.3	-5.8	-2.4	1.4	-4.9	18.6
Beef	0.1	12.2	2.9	13.8	8.7	9.6	9.2	6.3	13.7	9.0
Forestry and logging	-11.6	3.9	23.1	118.8	-38.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Cocoa	8.9	55.3	-36.6	8.7	49.9	-30.1	-24.1	25.2	11.7	72.6
Coffee	0.5	11.5	-60.0	116.1	80.0	-13.9	82.8	-77.9	-19.8	9.2
Fishing	-11.2	5.7	1.8	0.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5
Livestock	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Poultry and dairy	-2.3	-7.6	3.4	27.1	2.2	-10.6	-29.7	21.2	11.8	-0.8
Fruits and vegetables	32.2	21.1	-21.7	13.9	-4.0	5.8	-10.7	-5.1	-0.1	21.1
Total agriculture	-0.6	3.7	4.6	2.3	1.5	3.5	2.6	0.7	4.8	5.9

Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012

APPENDIX 1

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS OF ESTIMATION

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework used to compile the system of national accounts for Vanuatu is essentially that of the *System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93)*, with some adaptations to reflect the situation in an island economy like Vanuatu.

Estimating Vanuatu's national accounts presents a series of problems. The major difficulty is the lack of a full range of detailed statistics that are ideally required to compile national accounts. It is also often difficult to adhere strictly to definitions and standards contained in SNA93.

The national accounts for Vanuatu comprise four main summary accounts – gross domestic product account, national income account, national capital account, and external transactions account - together with supporting tables. At this stage, other elements of the full SNA93 system, such as financial accounts and balance sheets, have not been compiled.

The external transactions account is compiled from the balance of payments statistics published by the Reserve Bank of Vanuatu. From 1996, the balance of payments have been prepared using recommendations contained in the 5th edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5).

Current and constant price estimates for GDP in Vanuatu are compiled using both the production and expenditure approaches. The data sources available for the production are more robust than those available for the

expenditure approach. The official measure of GDP is therefore obtained from the production approach, with a statistical discrepancy being shown on the expenditure side to align the expenditure measure with the production measure.

DATA SOURCES AND ESTIMATION METHODS

GDP BY INDUSTRY

Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry

The value added of this sector is the sum of value added for crops, such as copra, cocoa, kava, coffee, as well as livestock, fishing and forestry. Production data on agricultural crops, fish, cattle and forestry are obtained from the Vanuatu Commodity Marketing Board (VCMB), the Department of Forestry, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Fisheries, and the Abattoirs. These data are supplemented by external trade data compiled by the National Statistics Office.

Estimates of production for commercial copra and cocoa are based on volumes of these commodities received by VCMB for exports and local sales, valued at prices paid to the farmers, including transport costs. Cattle production is equal to the change in the cattle herd plus cattle exported live and cattle slaughtered for export or for local consumption. Statistics on the value and quantities of cattle slaughtering are obtained from the commercial abattoirs and exports data are extracted from the overseas trade statistics. Coffee production is solely supply by small holders, and data on volume and price are capture from the main trading company.

The estimates for kava production are compiled separately for two components. First, the volume of kava exported is valued at the prices paid to farmers, including transport costs. Second, an estimate of production for domestic use is based on information from the 2007 Agricultural Census. Output for domestic consumption is split between domestic sales to Nakamals and home consumption.

Value added for components of subsistence agriculture, such as fruits and vegetables, fishing and poultry is calculated using benchmark data from the 2007 Agricultural Census base on the number of plants or trees grown, the average yield per plant or trees and price data base on the CPI, adjusted to rural prices and reconciled to estimated values of purchases and own account production recorded in 2010 HIES and the 1999 and the 2009 Population Censuses.

Value added on the forestry and logging production has not been consistently reliable since the closure of the major logging companies. Information on logging activities from mini saw mill has been difficult to gather. Other forestry related activity is extrapolated by rural and urban dwelling figures from 2009 population census.

Manufacturing

The main data source for the manufacturing estimates is the annual business survey. However, for the years 2002 to 2011, the current price estimates for manufacturing production using output and intermediate consumption derived from VAT sales and expenditures data collected by the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue.

Electricity, Gas and Water

Value added data are obtained from detailed income and expenditure statements included in the annual reports of UNELCO.

Construction

The output and intermediate consumption are calculated using VAT data plus locally available building materials used in construction activities. An imputation is included for own account construction of dwellings in the subsistence sector.

Service Industries

The value added for wholesale trade, retail trade and other wholesale trade, transport, accommodation and food services, information and communication, finance and insurance, real estate, administrative and other professional services and other services are estimate using output and intermediate consumption derived from the vat detail output and expenditure data collected by Custom Department. Business services and other services are estimated using data obtained from the annual business survey, supplemented by VAT sales data collected by the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue.

The wholesale and retail industry also includes copra and cocoa traders, co-operatives and petroleum companies. Separate estimates are compiled for each of these sub-sectors. Data for annual sales, intermediate inputs and other costs for copra and cocoa traders, and cooperatives are derived from VAT sales and expenditures data. The output and intermediate cost for petroleum companies are estimates separately from their accounts and supplemented with VAT data for latest years.

Annual income and expenditure statements from annual reports are also used for compiling estimates for banks, airlines, Vanuatu Post and Telecom.

The value added arising from government services is calculated as the sum of value added for government departments, provincial governments and municipalities, and other agencies within the general government sector.

Estimates for gross operating surplus and value added for both rented and owner-occupied dwellings are included in the real estate and business services industry. Data on rent tax collections provides a useful indicator for estimating gross rent for rented dwellings.

Benchmark data for Nakamals, bus and taxi operators, and handicraft producers were obtained from the 2000 Informal Sector Survey. These data were used to derive estimates for total revenue and gross value added for these industry sectors.

Income generated from domestic services is equal to the estimated expenditures of urban households on domestic help. Benchmark estimates for the number of domestic servants are obtained from the periodic Population Censuses.

APPENDIX 2

GLOSSARY OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTING TERMS

At Constant (average 2006) Prices

An aggregate at constant (average 2006) prices is the value obtained by applying the

base year (2006) prices to the quantities of the goods and services that comprise the aggregate for each period in the time series. Estimates at constant prices reflect real changes, and in practice are obtained either by deflating current price estimates by relevant price indices or by quantity revaluation (i.e. multiplying the quantities of goods and services in each period by the prices in the base year). Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) reflect changes in prices from the base year, and are derived by dividing current price estimates by the corresponding estimates at average 2006 prices. However, IPDs are not pure measures of price change as they are also affected by changes in the composition of the aggregates and the method for constant price estimation over time.

Capital Transfers

Capital transfers are transactions, either in cash or in kind, in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash or inventories) is transferred from one institutional unit to another, or in which cash is transferred to enable the recipient to acquire another asset, or in which the funds realized by the disposal of another asset are transferred. A capital transfer in kind consists of the transfer of ownership of an asset or cancellation of a liability by a creditor, without any counterpart being received in return.

Changes in Inventories

Changes in inventories consist of changes in: (a) stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways; and (b) stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate

consumption or for resale without further processing. Changes in inventories may be classified into finished goods, work in progress and raw materials.

Compensation of Employees

It includes the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries, and employer social contributions. Employer social contributions comprise workers' compensation and employers' contributions to superannuation funds.

Current Transfers

Current transfers consist of all transfers that are not transfers of capital. They directly affect the level of disposable income and should influence the consumption of goods and services. Current transfers that take place between residents and non-residents are also referred to as current transfers from or to abroad.

Employer Social Contributions

Employer social contributions comprise workers' compensation and employers' contributions to superannuation funds. In Vanuatu most employers make contributions on behalf of their employees to the Vanuatu National Provident Fund, but some employers make contributions to other superannuation funds.

Exports of Goods and Services

Exports of goods and services consist of sales, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents. The treatment of exports and imports in the national accounts is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts.

Government Final Consumption Expenditure

Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditures, including imputed expenditure incurred by general government (national and local government) on both individual consumption of goods and services and collective consumption of services. It comprises expenditure on compensation of employees (other than those charged to capital works), and goods and services (other than fixed assets). Fees charged by the government for goods and services rendered are offset against purchases.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the market value of the final output of goods and services produced by all resident producers in the country, before any allowance for the consumption of fixed capital. It is also defined as the sum of the gross value added of all the productive sectors of the economy. Gross value added refers to the unduplicated output of industries and it is usually estimated by deducting from total sales or revenue the intermediate costs. Intermediate costs cover payments made for raw materials, supplies and services rendered by others. Gross value added is also equal to the sum of compensation of employees, gross operating surplus earned by domestic producers, and taxes less subsidies on production and imports.

GDP, in other words, is simply the total sum of all factor income generated by resident economic agents for a specific period of time. This income is then used to purchase final goods and services in the market for consumption (household, government, and non-profit institution service households) and

for investment or capital formation (cultivated assets, construction, durable equipment and changes in inventories). That part of output not consumed domestically is exported.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period. Expenditure on fixed assets is disaggregated into cultivated assets, construction and durable equipment. Also included is compensation of employees paid by enterprises in connection with own-account capital formation.

Gross National Expenditure

Gross national expenditure comprises the sum of final consumption expenditure, for households, NPISH and general government, and gross capital formation (gross fixed capital formation plus changes in inventories).

Gross National Income (GNI)

GNI is equal to GDP less net taxes on production and imports less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world.

Gross Operating Surplus

Gross operating surplus is equal to operating surplus before the deduction of any allowance for the consumption of fixed capital (i.e. depreciation).

Gross Value Added

Gross value added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. It is a

measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.

Household Final Consumption Expenditure

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

Imports of Goods and Services

Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services received by residents from non-residents. The treatment of exports and imports in the national accounts is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts.

Imputed Expenditure

Some transactions, which are desirable to include in the accounts, do not take place in money terms and so cannot be measured directly; in such cases a conventional value is imputed to the corresponding expenditure.

Informal Sector

The informal sector is broadly characterized as comprising production units that operate on a small scale and at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production, and with the primary objective of generating income and employment for the persons concerned.

Intermediate Consumption

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding

fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.

National Disposable Income

National disposable income may be derived from national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units, and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.

National Saving

Saving is disposable income less final consumption expenditure. National saving may be disaggregated by institutional sector. Due to lack of data separate estimates cannot be shown for personal saving, government saving and corporate saving. Gross disposable income is calculated as gross national income less net current transfers from non-residents.

Net Lending

Net lending is the net amount a unit or sector has available to finance, directly or indirectly, other units or other sectors. It is the balancing item in the capital account. Negative net lending may be described as net borrowing.

Operating Surplus

Operating surplus measures the surplus or deficit accruing from production before taking account of any interest, natural resource rent or similar charges payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets borrowed or rented by the enterprises, or any interest, rent or similar receipts receivable on financial or tangible non-produced assets owned by the enterprises (for unincorporated enterprises owned by

households, this component is called “mixed income”).

Property Income

Property income is the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in return for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of, another institutional unit. It consists of interest, dividends, reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment and rent.

Residence

An institutional unit is resident in a country when it has a centre of economic interest in the economic territory of that country.

Resident households and individuals. All individuals living within the domestic territory of the country except the following: (a) foreign visitors staying in the country for less than one year; (b) crew members of foreign vessels on lay-over; (c) commercial travellers and seasonal workers in the country for less than one year; (d) official, diplomatic and consular representatives and members of the armed forces of a foreign country; and (e) employees of international bodies who are not citizens of the country and are on a mission of less than one year in duration.

Resident industries: Units engaged in production on the domestic territory of the country, including branches of foreign enterprises.

Resident government bodies: Central and local governments of the country located in its territory, including the country's embassies and consulates abroad. International organizations located in the territory are considered as non-resident.

Statistical Discrepancy

The statistical discrepancy is the difference between GDP estimated using the production and expenditure approaches. It is placed on the expenditure side of the gross domestic product account in recognition of the more robust nature of the data sources used to estimate the production measure of GDP. It is also shown in the national and household income accounts on the disbursements side of these accounts because household final consumption expenditure is regarded as

being less firmly based than other items in those accounts.

Subsidies

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

Taxes on Production and Imports

Taxes on production and imports consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold or otherwise disposed of by their producers plus taxes and duties on imports that become payable when goods enter the economic territory or when services are delivered to resident units by non-resident units. Included are import and export duties, VAT, hotel turnover tax, business and professional licenses and other selective taxes on services such as airport taxes.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and salaries consist of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind. Wages and salaries comprise all payments to employees (before deducting employees own contributions to the Vanuatu National Provident Fund) covering basic compensation, payments for overtime or standby time, and all allowances for housing, education etc. Also included are holiday and sick pay, gratuities and lump sum payments for holidays or on termination of employment. Fees paid to directors of corporations are also included.

