

STATISTICAL NEWS

FBoS Release No: 106, 2019

11th December, 2019

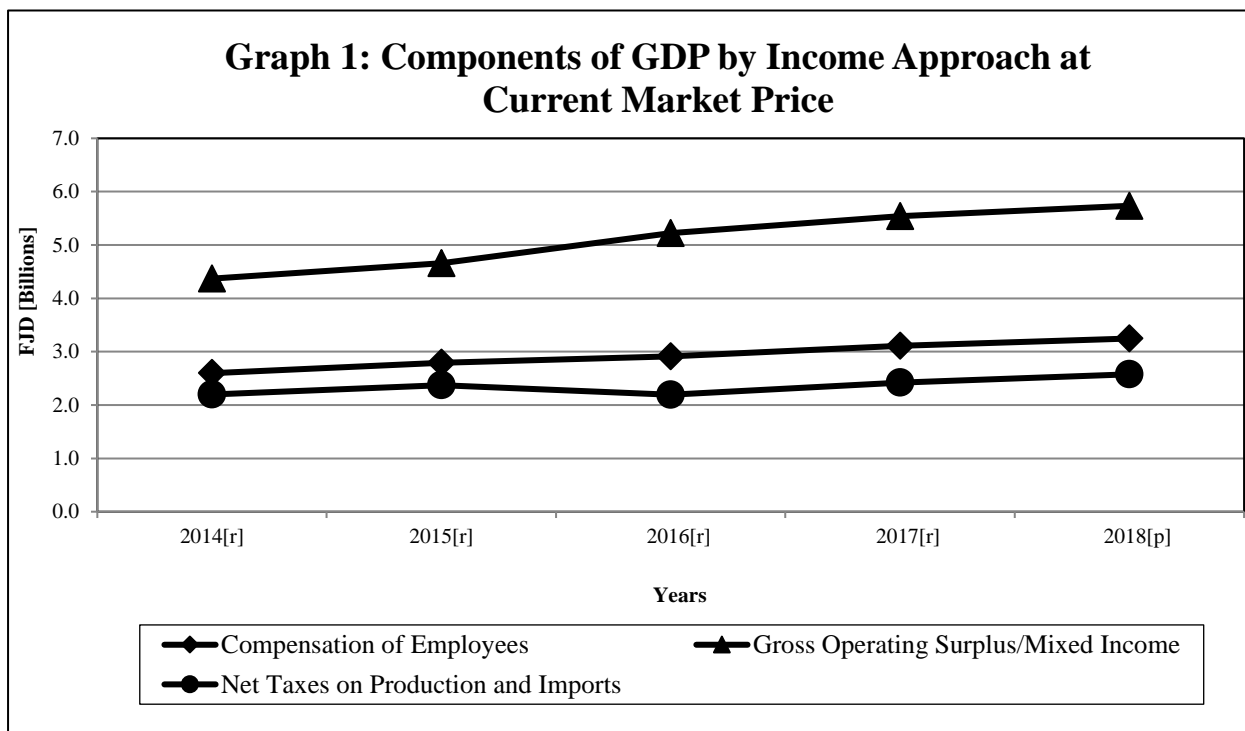
FIJI'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) 2018 INCOME APPROACH AT CURRENT PRICES

The income approach to measuring GDP sums the incomes generated by the production process. Income is generated for different institutional units in the economy during the production process, for instance through the sale of materials for use as inputs by other establishments, receipts by owners for the use of their capital and the net tax receipts by government. Hence GDP can be calculated as a sum of Compensation of Employees (COE), Gross Operating Surplus/Mixed Income (GOS/MI) and Net taxes on Production and Imports.

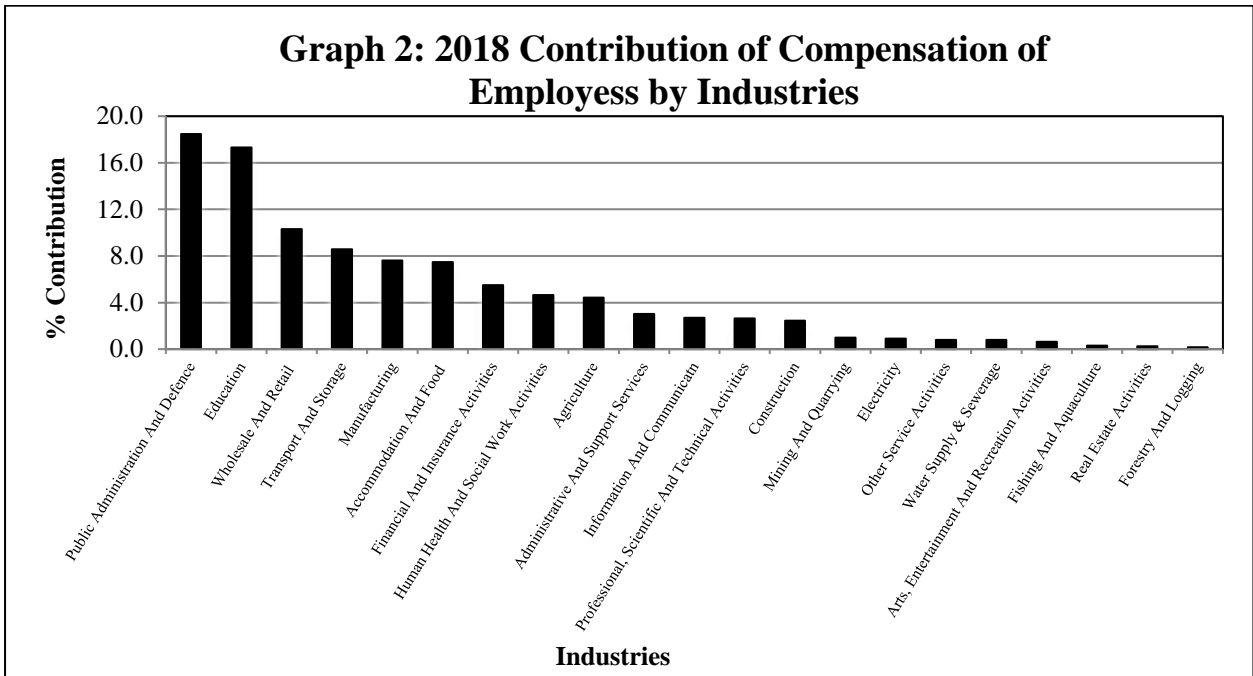
The 2018 estimate of \$11.6 billion is made up of the following components:

- 1) Gross Operating Surplus/Mixed Income (GOS/MI) - \$5.7 billion (49.6%);
- 2) Compensation of Employees (COE) - \$3.2 billion (28.1%); and
- 3) Net taxes on Production and Imports (Net taxes on product plus other net taxes on production) - \$2.6 billion (22.3%).

Graph 1 below shows the movements in the components of GDP by Income over the period 2014 to 2018.



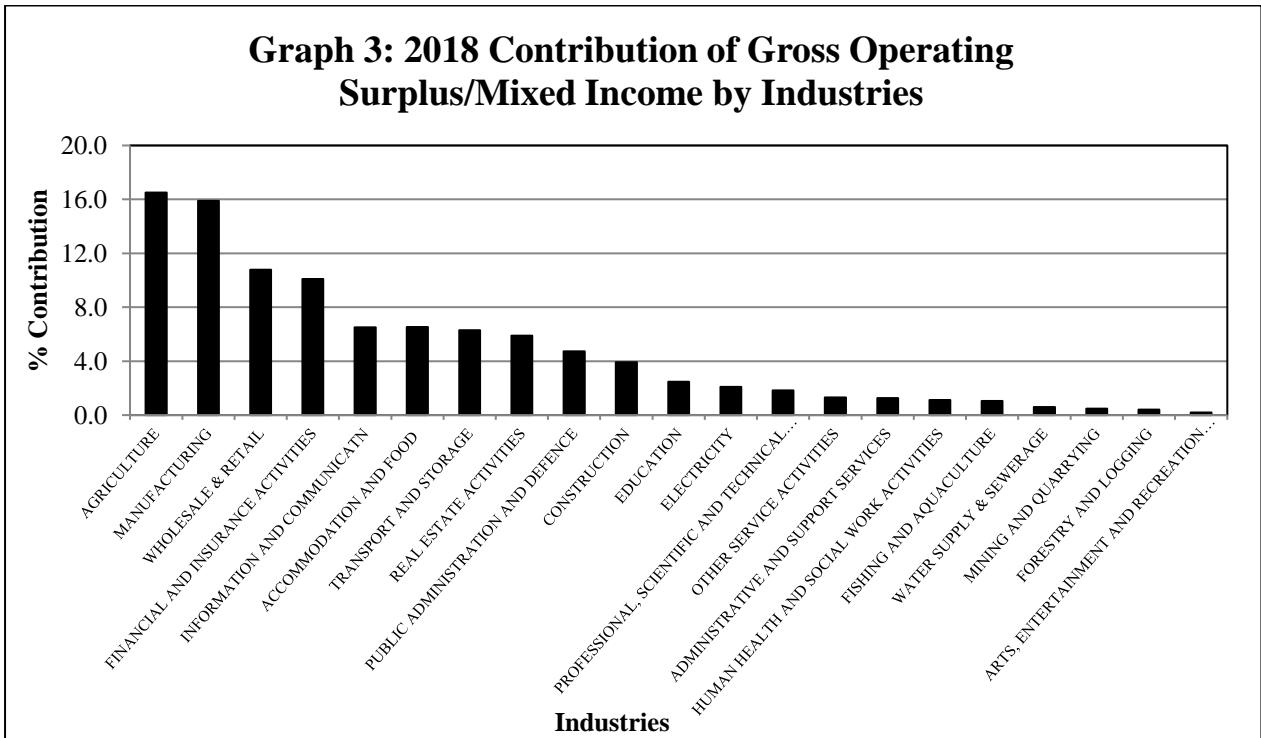
Graph 2: 2018 Contribution of Compensation of Employess by Industries



Compensation of employees grew by 4.5 percent (\$0.1 billion) in 2018 when compared to 2017. Graph 2 above shows the contribution of the different industries to the compensation of employees total. The top 5 industries in terms of contribution to total compensation of employees are Public Administration (18.5%), Education (17.3%), Wholesale & Retail (10.3%), Transport & Storage (8.6%) and Manufacturing (7.6%).

In 2018, gross operating surplus/mixed income increased by 3.5 percent (\$0.2 billion) when compared to 2017. Graph 3 below shows the contribution of the different industries to the gross operating surplus/mixed income total. The top 5 industries in terms of contribution to total gross operating surplus/mixed income are Agriculture (16.5%), Manufacturing (15.9%), Wholesale & Retail (10.8%), Financial & Insurance Activities (10.1%) and Information & Communication (6.5%).

Graph 3: 2018 Contribution of Gross Operating Surplus/Mixed Income by Industries

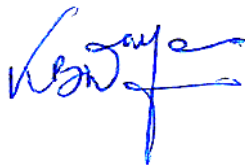


Please find attached the following Appendices for your reference:

- Appendix 1: Gross Domestic Product by Income Approach at Current Market Prices;
Appendix 2: Contribution of Compensation of Employees by Industries;
Appendix 3: Contribution of Gross Operating Surplus/Mixed Income by Industries; and
Appendix 4: Technical Notes – Definition of terminologies used in the release.

The following contact persons are available to attend to any further enquiries:

1. Mr. Alivereti Tawake – Statistician [National Accounts] on email atawake@statsfiji.gov.fj or telephone 331 5822 (ext: 386 249).
2. Ms. Ilisapeci Vakaloloma - Assistant Statistician [National Accounts] on email ilisapeciv@statsfiji.gov.fj or telephone 331 5822 (ext: 386 237).



Kemueli Naiqama [Mr]
Chief Executive

Reproduction of Material

Any table or material published in this release may be reproduced and published without the Fiji Bureau of Statistics' prior approval. However, the source of information should always be identified and acknowledged in all modes of presentation.

Appendix 1:

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INCOME APPROACH AT CURRENT
MARKET PRICES
FJD [Millions]**

Years	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus & mixed income	Net taxes on product	Other net taxes on production	GDP at Current Market Price
1983	558.8	464.9	110.4	8.1	1,142.2
1984	603.5	538.8	123.6	9.4	1,275.3
1985	596.5	571.3	138.7	9.9	1,316.5
1986	641.0	673.4	135.6	11.7	1,461.7
1987	612.5	704.5	136.0	12.2	1,465.2
1988	660.7	759.3	154.3	13.2	1,587.6
1989	765.9	775.9	199.0	13.5	1,754.3
1990	782.5	943.1	238.0	16.4	1,980.0
1991	810.4	977.9	236.7	17.0	2,042.0
1992	843.0	1,146.8	293.4	19.9	2,303.2
1993	860.9	1,286.0	353.2	22.4	2,522.5
1994	946.0	1,324.4	379.7	23.0	2,673.1
1995	1,174.3	1,178.2	397.9	20.5	2,770.9
1996	1,369.3	1,188.5	408.8	20.7	2,987.2
1997	1,423.3	1,130.8	443.8	19.7	3,017.6
1998	1,531.5	1,254.6	476.6	21.8	3,284.5
1999	1,667.4	1,576.1	543.2	27.4	3,814.1
2000	1,572.3	1,526.7	446.7	26.5	3,572.3
2001	1,490.7	1,757.3	483.4	30.6	3,762.0
2002	1,515.8	1,916.5	545.8	31.1	4,009.2
2003	1,590.1	2,045.4	693.7	32.0	4,361.2
2004	1,861.9	2,055.4	737.0	38.9	4,693.1
2005	1,735.5	2,547.5	712.7	44.4	5,040.0
2006	1,920.1	2,579.0	780.7	45.8	5,325.7
2007	1,840.7	2,761.9	791.7	45.8	5,440.1
2008	1,741.2	2,905.3	884.3	84.2	5,614.9
2009	1,799.3	2,913.8	828.1	72.9	5,614.1
2010	1,814.5	3,140.4	973.4	96.2	6,024.4
2011	2,081.0	3,537.9	1,029.7	119.9	6,768.5
2012	2,190.9	3,656.9	1,109.5	152.3	7,109.5
2013	2,312.9	3,921.0	1,286.7	195.2	7,715.7
2014 [r]	2,596.8	4,369.8	1,956.7	243.8	9,167.0
2015 [r]	2,794.6	4,657.1	2,113.7	256.8	9,822.1
2016 [r]	2,909.3	5,224.7	1,920.6	272.7	10,327.3
2017 [r]	3,107.3	5,539.5	2,134.2	284.0	11,065.0
2018 [p]	3,246.4	5,735.5	2,287.0	288.5	11,557.4

Note: Any discrepancy in totals is due to rounding.

Appendix 2:**CONTRIBUTION OF COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRIES**

FSIC 2010	Industries	2014 [r]	2015 [r]	2016 [r]	2017 [r]	2018 [p]
A	Agriculture	3.3	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
A	Forestry	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
A	Fishing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
B	Mining And Quarrying	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0
C	Manufacturing	8.7	8.7	8.3	7.7	7.6
D	Electricity	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
E	Water Supply And Sewerage	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
F	Construction	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
G	Wholesale And Retail	8.8	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.3
H	Transport And Storage	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.0	8.6
I	Accommodation And Food Service Activities	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5
J	Information and Communication	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.7
K	Financial And Insurance Activities	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
L	Real Estate Activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
N	Administrative And Support Service Activities	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0
O	Public Administration and Defence	17.1	17.4	17.1	17.6	18.5
P	Education	16.5	16.3	16.3	17.0	17.3
Q	Human Health And Social Activities	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.6
R	Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
S	Other Service Activities	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Any discrepancy in totals and sum of components are due to rounding.

Appendix 3:**CONTRIBUTION OF GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS/MIXED INCOME BY INDUSTRIES**

FSIC 2010	Industries	2014 [r]	2015 [r]	2016 [r]	2017 [r]	2018 [p]
A	Agriculture	11.1	11.2	15.8	15.9	16.5
A	Forestry	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
A	Fishing	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
B	Mining And Quarrying	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
C	Manufacturing	16.3	16.0	16.1	15.7	15.9
D	Electricity	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.1
E	Water Supply And Sewerage	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
F	Construction	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9
G	Wholesale And Retail	12.7	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.8
H	Transport And Storage	7.0	8.1	7.9	7.2	6.3
I	Accommodation And Food Service Activities	5.3	5.6	4.4	6.5	6.5
J	Information And Communication	6.6	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.5
K	Financial And Insurance Activities	12.4	11.8	10.3	10.3	10.1
L	Real Estate Activities	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.9
M	Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
N	Administrative And Support Service Activities	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
O	Public Administration And Defence	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.7
P	Education	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Q	Human Health And Social Activities	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
R	Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
S	Other Service Activities	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Any discrepancy in totals and sum of components are due to rounding

Appendix 4: Technical Notes

Gross domestic product (GDP) by income - the income measure of gross domestic product (GDP) is derived as compensation of employees plus gross operating surplus/mixed incomes plus taxes less subsidies on both production and imports.

Compensation of employees (COE) - is the total remuneration in cash or in kind payable by employers to the employees for the work done. Direct social transfers from employers to their employees or retired employees and their family, such as payments for sickness, educational grants and pensions that do not set up an independent fund, are also imputed to compensation of employees.

Gross operating surplus/mixed income – gross operating surplus is the residual obtained by deducting the above components from value added. Thus, gross operating surplus includes interest payable to lenders of financial assets, or rent payable to rentiers of non-produced assets, such as land and sub-soil assets. Mixed income is the surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises owned by households; it implicitly contains an element of remuneration for work done by the owner, or other members of the household, that cannot be separately identified from the return to the owner as entrepreneur but it excludes the operating surplus coming from owner-occupied dwellings.

Subsidies - are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services that they produce, sell or import and subsidies are not payable to final consumers. It also do not include grants that governments may make to enterprises in order to finance their capital formation. Examples of subsidies are freight, fertiliser, weedicide, cocoa subsidies and other such grants to statutory boards or public corporations.

Taxes on production and imports: are classified as receipts in the income and outlay account and includes:

- **Taxes on products** - payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by their producers. Examples of taxes on products used are import, export & excise duties and value added tax.
- **Other taxes on production** - consist of all taxes except taxes on products that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production. Examples of other taxes on production are stamp duties, business licences and rates.