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2008	2007	2008	2007	
4,820.9	4,554.1	6,108.2	5,182.4	
5,249.0	4,993.9	6,708.6	5,708.8	
8,169.3	6,907.1	9,866.7	7,802.7	

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14.9	15.3	
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2008	2007	2008	2007	
1,340.4	1,303.2	1,698.3	1,483.0	
1,459.4	1,429.1	1,865.2	1,633.6	
2,271.3	1,976.6	2,743.3	2,232.8	

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2008	2007	2008	2007	
1,769.5	1,581.7	2,258.9	1,909.8	
291.1	271.0	404.3	298.1	
1,090.9	993.4	1,169.1	987.3	
301.9	303.5	380.4	360.7	
1,367.5	1,404.5	1,895.5	1,626.5	

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2008	2006	%5.8	4,993.9
	2007	%5.1	5,249.0
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%18.3	2006	%17.0	2008 ,2007
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	2008	%52.6	
8 ,2007		2,271.3	1,976.6
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Figure 6 shows the percentage change in the number of people aged 18 years and over who are employed full-time, part-time or casual, by gender, from 2007 to 2008. The chart indicates that there was a significant increase in full-time employment for both men and women, while part-time and casual employment also saw growth, though at lower rates than full-time positions.

Gender	Full-time (%)	Part-time (%)	Casual (%)
Men	10.3	9.7	14.9
Women	15.3	20.4	20.9

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2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	
8.0	7.1	5.3	5.0	5.9	5.5	*
6.7	7.0	17.4	18.3	14.9	15.3	
3.6	5.9	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.6	
7.6	8.1	11.1	10.3	10.3	9.7	
0.7	1.3	9.1	9.7	7.2	7.4	
3.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.0	
35.3	32.4	16.5	16.0	20.9	20.4	
23.8	22.0	11.3	11.6	14.2	14.5	
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
10.5	9.6	15.4	16.4	14.2	14.5	
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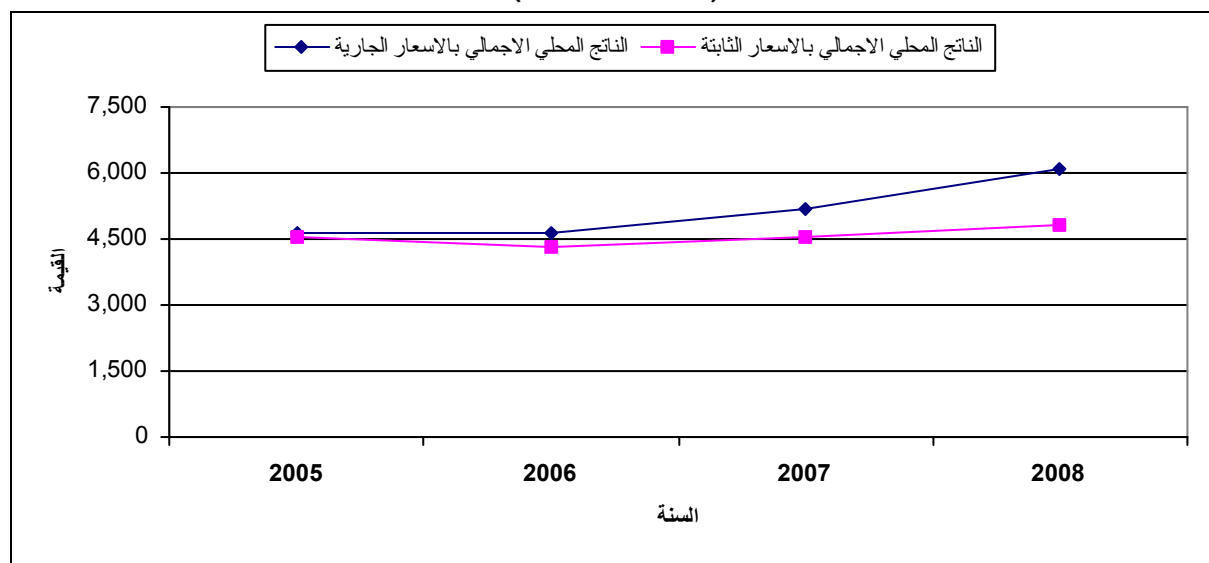
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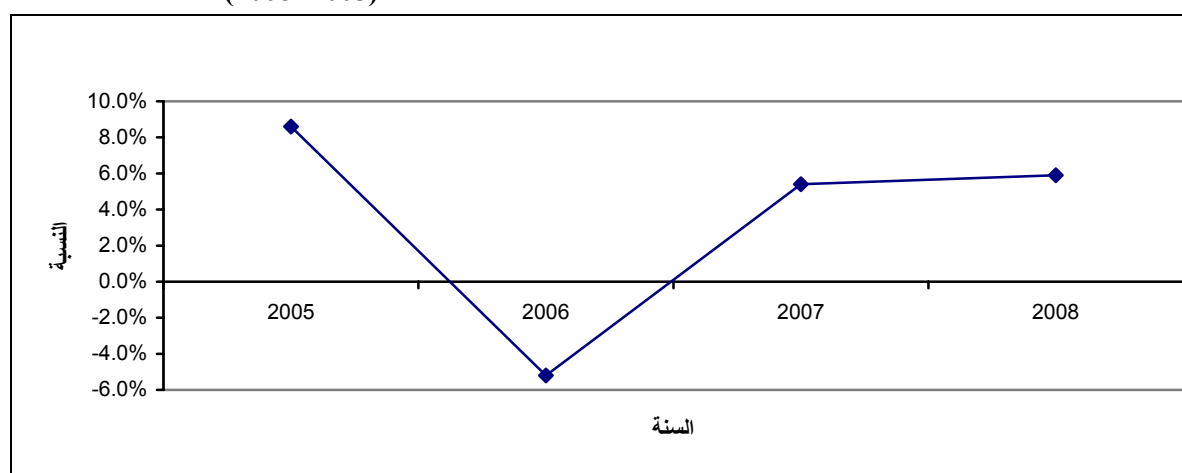
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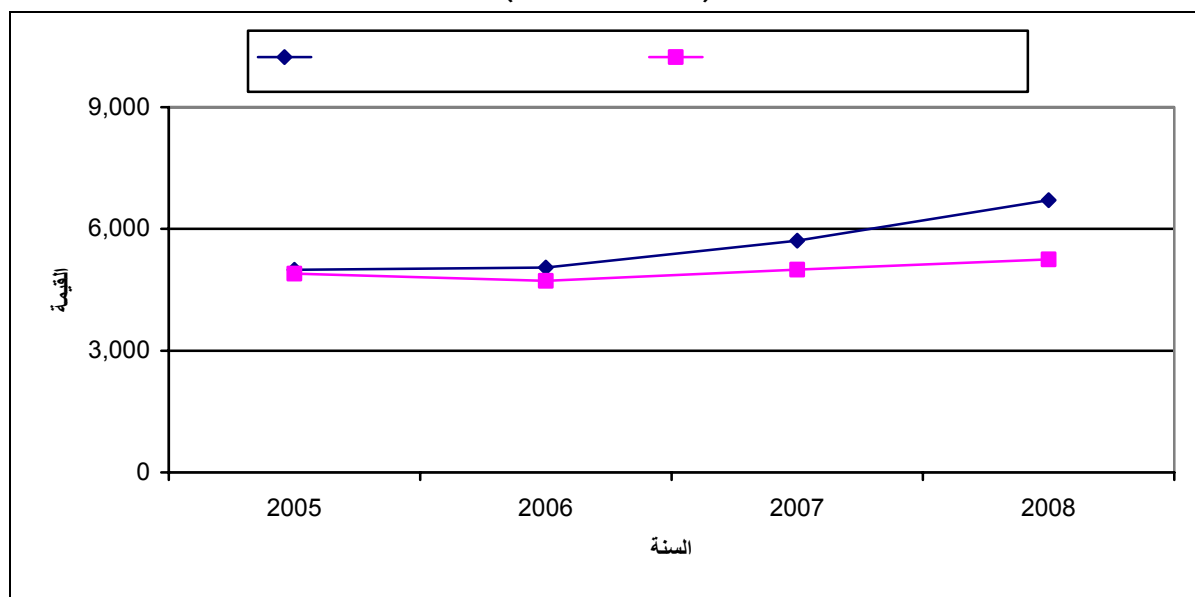
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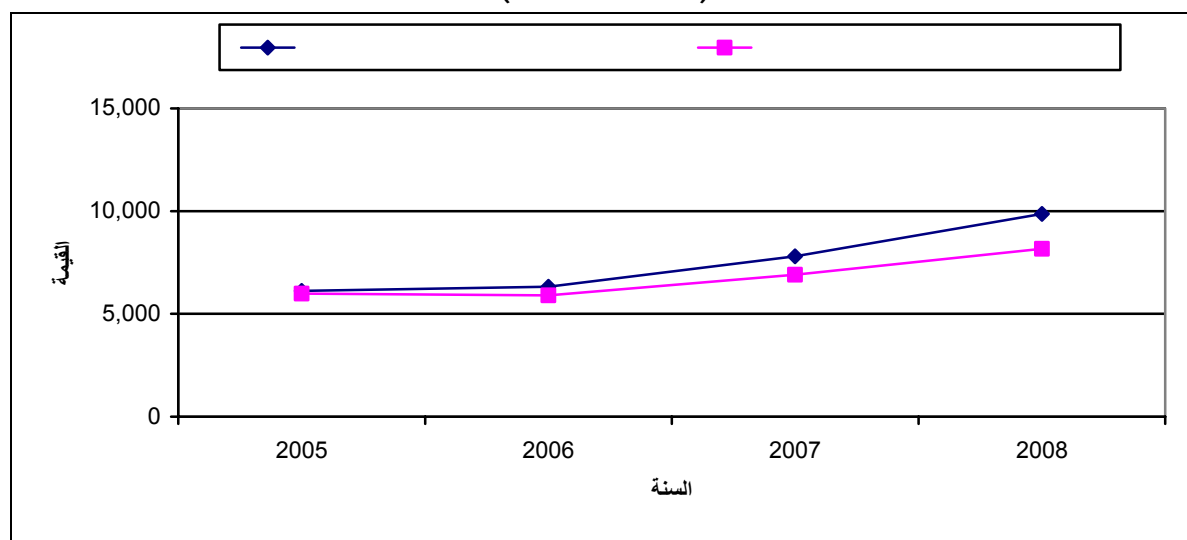
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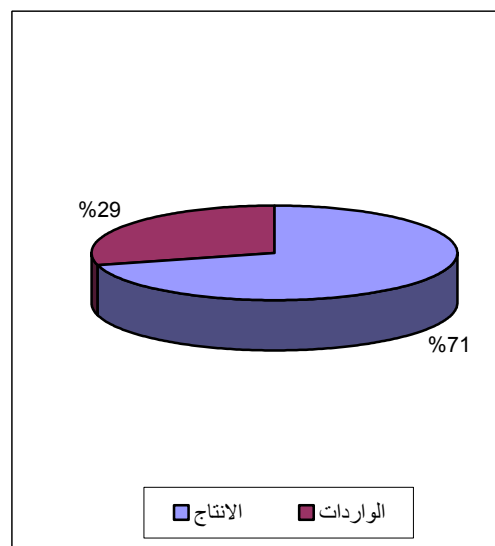
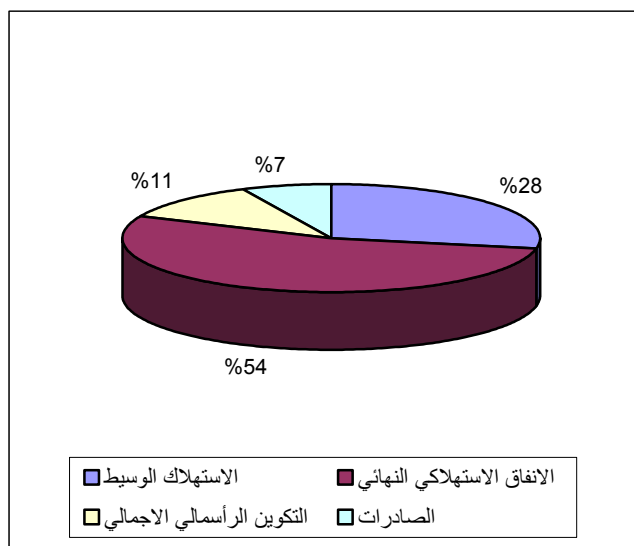


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1,698.3	1,483.0	
1,865.2	1,633.6	
2,743.3	2,232.8	

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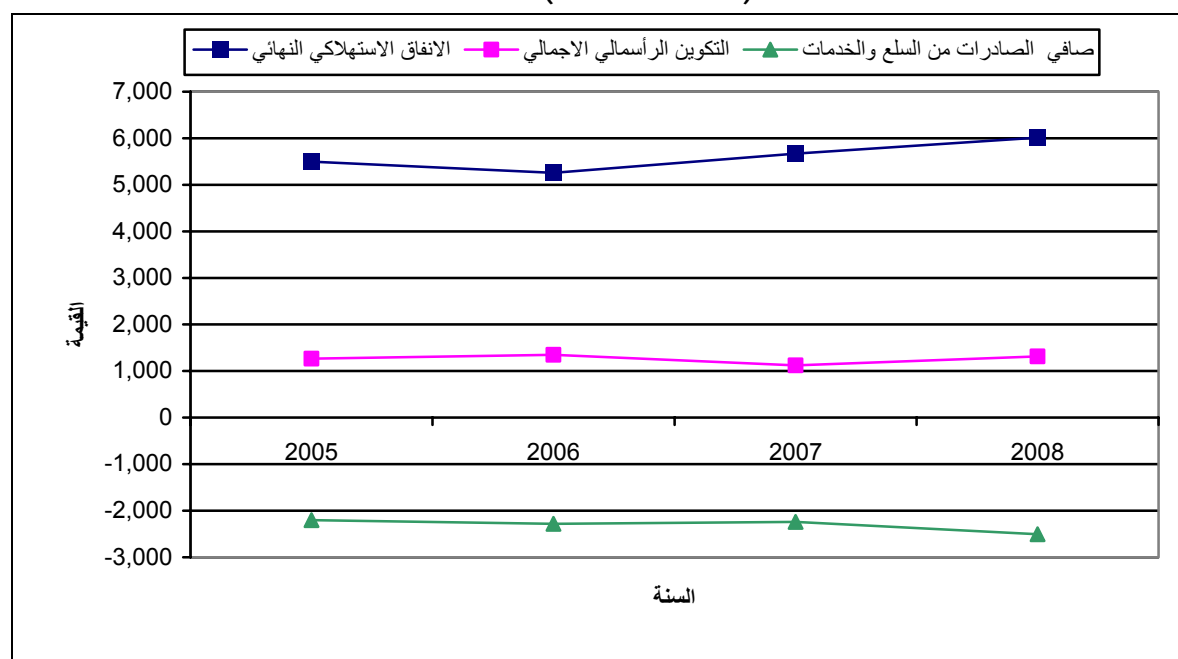
2008	2007	
1,340.4	1,303.2	
1,459.4	1,429.1	
2,271.3	1,976.6	

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2007	5,669.8			
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1,769.5	1,581.7	2,258.9	1,909.8	
291.1	271.0	404.3	298.1	
1,090.9	993.4	1,169.1	987.3	
301.9	303.5	380.4	360.7	
1,367.5	1,404.5	1,895.5	1,626.5	

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Table 1-1: Percentage Contribution to GDP in the Palestinian Territory* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	5.8	5.6	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	13.9	15.9	
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.3	
Manufacturing	10.8	13.0	
Electricity and water supply	2.4	2.6	
Construction	3.9	5.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	13.0	
Transport, Storage and Communications	9.4	7.2	
Financial intermediation	5.6	6.3	
Services	21.2	20.5	
Real estate, renting and business services	6.5	7.2	
Community, social and personal services	2.1	1.4	
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	1.4	
Education	8.0	7.4	
Health and social work	3.5	3.1	
Public administration and defense	12.0	12.1	
Households with employed persons	0.1	0.1	
Public Owned Enterprises	2.9	3.5	
FISIM	-4.5	-3.8	
Customs duties	6.0	5.6	
VAT on imports, net	9.3	8.9	
Total	100	100	

* Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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Table 1-2: Percentage Contribution to GDP in the West Bank* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	5.1	4.9	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	15.9	19.3	
Mining and quarrying	0.8	0.4	
Manufacturing	12.9	16.6	
Electricity and water supply	2.2	2.3	
Construction	4.3	5.4	
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	13.6	
Transport, Storage and Communications	11.7	9.4	
Financial intermediation	6.0	6.1	
Services	16.5	16.1	
Real estate, renting and business services	5.3	5.8	
Community, social and personal services	1.9	1.1	
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	1.4	
Education	5.4	5.2	
Health and social work	2.8	2.6	
Public administration and defense	9.5	9.7	
Households with employed persons	0.1	0.1	
Public Owned Enterprises	2.9	3.1	
FISIM	-3.4	-3.1	
Customs duties	6.4	6.1	
VAT on imports, net	9.9	9.3	
Total	100	100	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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Table 1-3: Percentage Contribution to GDP in Gaza Strip by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	8.6	7.7	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	6.0	6.5	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	
Manufacturing	2.7	3.2	
Electricity and water supply	3.3	3.3	
Construction	2.7	4.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	11.9	11.2	
Transport, Storage and Communications	0.9	1.1	
Financial intermediation	4.1	7.1	
Services	38.9	32.5	
Real estate, renting and business services	11.1	10.8	
Community, social and personal services	2.7	2.3	
Hotels and restaurants	0.9	1.3	
Education	18.1	13.8	
Health and social work	6.1	4.3	
Public administration and defense	21.5	18.4	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	2.8	4.3	
FISIM	-8.6	-5.7	
Customs duties	4.4	4.5	
VAT on imports, net	6.8	7.9	
Total	100	100	

2008 ,2007

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Table 2-1: Output in the Palestinian Territory* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	781.1	745.0	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	2,117.7	1,932.5	
Mining and quarrying	67.4	32.1	
Manufacturing	1,814.6	1,674.2	
Electricity and water supply	235.7	226.2	
Construction	570.4	684.2	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,203.0	934.3	
Transport, Storage and Communications	817.5	540.7	
Financial intermediation	420.9	386.5	
Services	1,614.4	1,314.5	
Real estate, renting and business services	431.3	402.4	
Community, social and personal services	183.7	113.7	
Hotels and restaurants	139.3	123.9	
Education	555.8	436.7	
Health and social work	304.3	237.8	
Public administration and defense	1,385.2	1,123.1	
Households with employed persons	3.3	3.6	
Public Owned Enterprises	353.5	375.3	
FISIM	0.0	0.0	
Customs duties	367.4	292.8	
VAT on imports, net	567.0	462.7	
Gross Output	10,201.4	8,795.2	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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Table 2-2: Output in the West Bank* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	589.7	555.4	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	1,882.4	1,683.4	
Mining and quarrying	67.4	32.1	
Manufacturing	1,659.0	1,513.5	
Electricity and water supply	156.0	137.8	
Construction	519.1	500.8	
Wholesale and retail trade	984.0	671.5	
Transport, Storage and Communications	788.6	506.8	
Financial intermediation	356.7	270.9	
Services	1,008.7	775.2	
Real estate, renting and business services	281.1	246.3	
Community, social and personal services	135.2	71.1	
Hotels and restaurants	107.7	85.6	
Education	292.5	223.5	
Health and social work	192.2	148.7	
Public administration and defense	829.2	644.3	
Households with employed persons	3.3	3.6	
Public Owned Enterprises	282.8	240.0	
FISIM	0.0	0.0	
Customs duties	311.2	229.8	
VAT on imports, net	480.3	353.6	
Gross Output	8,036.0	6,435.3	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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Table 2-3: Output in Gaza Strip by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	191.4	189.6	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	235.3	249.1	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	
Manufacturing	155.6	160.7	
Electricity and water supply	79.7	88.4	
Construction	51.3	183.4	
Wholesale and retail trade	219.0	262.8	
Transport, Storage and Communications	28.9	33.9	
Financial intermediation	64.2	115.6	
Services	605.7	539.3	
Real estate, renting and business services	150.2	156.1	
Community, social and personal services	48.5	42.6	
Hotels and restaurants	31.6	38.3	
Education	263.3	213.2	
Health and social work	112.1	89.1	
Public administration and defense	556.0	478.8	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	70.7	135.3	
FISIM	0.0	0.0	
Customs duties	56.2	63.0	
VAT on imports, net	86.7	109.1	
Gross Output	2,165.4	2,359.9	

2008 :2007

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Table 3-1: Intermediate Consumption in the Palestinian Territory* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	425.4	452.2	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	1,274.6	1,110.6	
Mining and quarrying	27.6	17.8	
Manufacturing	1,156.7	998.7	
Electricity and water supply	90.3	94.1	
Construction	329.6	417.9	
Wholesale and retail trade	323.9	262.4	
Transport, Storage and Communications	241.3	168.2	
Financial intermediation	78.7	58.5	
Services	318.1	254.1	
Real estate, renting and business services	33.5	31.4	
Community, social and personal services	58.0	40.9	
Hotels and restaurants	74.3	53.9	
Education	62.6	48.3	
Health and social work	89.7	79.6	
Public administration and defense	650.5	494.4	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	175.7	196.1	
FISIM	275.4	198.4	
Customs duties	0.0	0.0	
VAT on imports, net	0.0	0.0	
Gross Intermediate Consumption	4,093.2	3,612.8	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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Table 3-2: Intermediate Consumption in the West Bank* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	344.6	369.2	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	1,115.4	951.4	
Mining and quarrying	27.6	17.8	
Manufacturing	1,035.5	882.1	
Electricity and water supply	52.3	51.5	
Construction	312.6	296.3	
Wholesale and retail trade	257.1	155.3	
Transport, Storage and Communications	224.2	149.5	
Financial intermediation	66.7	41.0	
Services	210.3	164.4	
Real estate, renting and business services	25.0	25.0	
Community, social and personal services	44.0	29.7	
Hotels and restaurants	54.1	34.0	
Education	31.1	26.7	
Health and social work	56.1	49.0	
Public administration and defense	369.7	271.1	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	140.6	120.7	
FISIM	165.3	119.0	
Customs duties	0.0	0.0	
VAT on imports, net	0.0	0.0	
Gross Intermediate Consumption	3,206.5	2,637.9	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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Table 3-3: Intermediate Consumption in Gaza Strip by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	80.8	83.0	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	159.2	159.2	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	
Manufacturing	121.2	116.6	
Electricity and water supply	38.0	42.6	
Construction	17.0	121.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	66.8	107.1	
Transport, Storage and Communications	17.1	18.7	
Financial intermediation	12.0	17.5	
Services	107.8	89.7	
Real estate, renting and business services	8.5	6.4	
Community, social and personal services	14.0	11.2	
Hotels and restaurants	20.2	19.9	
Education	31.5	21.6	
Health and social work	33.6	30.6	
Public administration and defense	280.8	223.3	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	35.1	75.4	
FISIM	110.1	79.4	
Customs duties	0.0	0.0	
VAT on imports, net	0.0	0.0	
Gross Intermediate Consumption	886.7	974.9	

2008 :2007

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Table 4-1: Value Added in the Palestinian Territory* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	355.7	292.8	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	843.1	821.9	
Mining and quarrying	39.8	14.3	
Manufacturing	657.9	675.5	
Electricity and water supply	145.4	132.1	
Construction	240.8	266.3	
Wholesale and retail trade	879.1	671.9	
Transport, Storage and Communications	576.2	372.5	
Financial intermediation	342.2	328.0	
Services	1,296.3	1,060.4	
Real estate, renting and business services	397.8	371.0	
Community, social and personal services	125.7	72.8	
Hotels and restaurants	65.0	70.0	
Education	493.2	388.4	
Health and social work	214.6	158.2	
Public administration and defense	734.7	628.7	
Households with employed persons	3.3	3.6	
Public Owned Enterprises	177.8	179.2	
FISIM	-275.4	-198.4	
Customs duties	367.4	292.8	
VAT on imports, net	567.0	462.7	
Gross Domestic Product	6,108.2	5,182.4	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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Table 4-2: Value Added in the West Bank* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	245.1	186.2	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	767.0	732.0	
Mining and quarrying	39.8	14.3	
Manufacturing	623.5	631.4	
Electricity and water supply	103.7	86.3	
Construction	206.5	204.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	726.9	516.2	
Transport, Storage and Communications	564.4	357.3	
Financial intermediation	290.0	229.9	
Services	798.4	610.8	
Real estate, renting and business services	256.1	221.3	
Community, social and personal services	91.2	41.4	
Hotels and restaurants	53.6	51.6	
Education	261.4	196.8	
Health and social work	136.1	99.7	
Public administration and defense	459.5	373.2	
Households with employed persons	3.3	3.6	
Public Owned Enterprises	142.2	119.3	
FISIM	-165.3	-119.0	
Customs duties	311.2	229.8	
VAT on imports, net	480.3	353.6	
Gross Domestic Product	4,829.5	3,797.4	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2008 ,2007

:3-4

Table 4-3: Value Added in Gaza Strip by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	110.6	106.6	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	76.1	89.9	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	
Manufacturing	34.4	44.1	
Electricity and water supply	41.7	45.8	
Construction	34.3	61.8	
Wholesale and retail trade	152.2	155.7	
Transport, Storage and Communications	11.8	15.2	
Financial intermediation	52.2	98.1	
Services	497.9	449.6	
Real estate, renting and business services	141.7	149.7	
Community, social and personal services	34.5	31.4	
Hotels and restaurants	11.4	18.4	
Education	231.8	191.6	
Health and social work	78.5	58.5	
Public administration and defense	275.2	255.5	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	35.6	59.9	
FISIM	-110.1	-79.4	
Customs duties	56.2	63.0	
VAT on imports, net	86.7	109.1	
Gross Domestic Product	1,278.7	1,385.0	

2008 '2007

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Table 5-1: GDP by Expenditure in the Palestinian Territory* for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Final use	2008	2007	
Final consumption	7,799.0	6,604.4	
Household final consumption	6,228.2	5,331.1	
Government final consumption	1,242.7	1,026.1	
NPISH final consumption	328.1	247.2	
Gross capital formation	1,643.7	1,586.1	
Gross fixed capital formation	1,609.5	1,542.2	
- Buildings	609.4	635.5	-
- Non-buildings	1,000.1	906.7	-
Changes in inventories	34.2	43.9	
Acquisitions of valuables, net	0.0	0.0	
Net exports of goods and services	-3,334.5	-3,008.1	
Exports	880.0	911.3	
- Goods	719.9	748.6	-
- Services	160.1	162.7	-
Imports	4,214.5	3,919.4	
- Goods	3,684.6	3,438.5	-
- Services	529.9	480.9	-
Net errors and omissions	0.0	0.0	
Gross Domestic Product	6,108.2	5,182.4	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2008 ,2007

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Table 5-2: GDP by Expenditure in the West Bank* for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Final use	2008	2007	
Final consumption	5,789.4	4,619.0	
Household final consumption	4,813.6	3,883.1	
Government final consumption	819.6	607.1	
NPISH final consumption	156.2	128.8	
Gross capital formation	1,549.7	1,371.6	
Gross fixed capital formation	1,502.0	1,336.8	
- Buildings	504.8	440.0	-
- Non-buildings	997.2	896.8	-
Changes in inventories	47.7	34.8	
Acquisitions of valuables, net	0.0	0.0	
Net exports of goods and services	-2,509.6	-2,193.2	
Exports	849.4	802.5	
- Goods	719.4	679.8	-
- Services	130.0	122.7	-
Imports	3,359.0	2,995.7	
- Goods	3,003.6	2,673.2	-
- Services	355.4	322.5	-
Net errors and omissions	0.0	0.0	
Gross Domestic Product	4,829.5	3,797.4	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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in 1967.

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2008 :2007

:3-5

Table 5-3: GDP by Expenditure in Gaza Strip for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Final use	2008	2007	
Final consumption	2,009.6	1,985.4	
Household final consumption	1,414.6	1,448.0	
Government final consumption	423.1	419.0	
NPISH final consumption	171.9	118.4	
Gross capital formation	94.0	214.5	
Gross fixed capital formation	107.5	205.4	
- Buildings	104.6	195.5	-
- Non-buildings	2.9	9.9	-
Changes in inventories	-13.5	9.1	
Acquisitions of valuables, net	0.0	0.0	
Net exports of goods and services	-824.9	-814.9	
Exports	30.6	108.8	
- Goods	0.5	68.8	-
- Services	30.1	40.0	-
Imports	855.5	923.7	
- Goods	681.0	765.3	-
- Services	174.5	158.4	-
Net errors and omissions	0.0	0.0	
Gross Domestic Product	1,278.7	1,385.0	

2008 '2007

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:1-6

Table 6-1: Major National Accounts Variables for the Palestinian Territory* for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Indicator	2008	2007	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	6,108.2	5,182.4	
Net factor income from abroad	600.3	526.4	
- Compensation of employees, net	426.5	358.4	-
- Property income, net	173.8	168.0	-
Gross National Income (GNI)	6,708.5	5,708.8	
Net current transfers from abroad	3,158.2	2,093.9	
Gross National Disposable Income (GDI)	9,866.7	7,802.7	
Final Consumption	7,799.0	6,604.4	
Savings	2,067.7	1,198.3	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2008 '2007

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Table 6-2: Major National Accounts Variables for the West Bank* for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Indicator	2008	2007	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	4,829.5	3,797.4	
Net factor income from abroad	494.3	430.6	
- Compensation of employees, net	375.0	314.1	-
- Property income, net	119.3	116.5	-
Gross National Income (GNI)	5,323.8	4,228.0	
Net current transfers from abroad	1,889.2	1,257.6	
Gross National Disposable Income (GDI)	7,213.0	5,485.6	
Final Consumption	5,789.4	4,619.0	
Savings	1,423.6	866.6	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2008 ,2007

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Table 6-3: Major National Accounts Variables for Gaza Strip for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$ Million

Indicator	2008	2007	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1,278.7	1,385.0	
Net factor income from abroad	106.0	95.8	
- Compensation of employees, net	51.5	44.3	-
- Property income, net	54.5	51.5	-
Gross National Income (GNI)	1,384.7	1,480.8	
Net current transfers from abroad	1,269.0	836.3	
Gross National Disposable Income (GDI)	2,653.7	2,317.1	
Final Consumption	2,009.6	1,985.4	
Savings	644.1	331.7	

2008 ,2007

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Table 7-1: GDP Per Capita by Region for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$

Region	2008	2007	
Palestinian Territory*	1,698.3	1,483.0	*
West Bank*	2,239.7	1,809.3	*
Gaza Strip	887.8	992.3	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2008 ,2007

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Table 7-2: GNI Per Capita by Region for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$

Region	2008	2007	
Palestinian Territory*	1,865.2	1,633.6	*
West Bank*	2,468.9	2,014.5	*
Gaza Strip	961.4	1,061.0	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel
in 1967.

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Table 7-3: GNDI Per Capita by Region for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value In US\$

Region	2008	2007	
Palestinian Territory*	2,743.3	2,232.8	*
West Bank*	3,345.0	2,613.7	*
Gaza Strip	1,842.4	1,660.1	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel
in 1967.

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(2008 ,2007)
National Accounts Tables at Constant Prices
(2007, 2008)

2004

Table 8-1: Percentage Contribution to GDP in the Palestinian Territory* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	5.9	5.5	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	14.9	15.3	
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.5	
Manufacturing	11.2	11.6	
Electricity and water supply	3.3	3.2	
Construction	6.5	6.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	10.3	9.7	
Transport, Storage and Communications	7.2	7.4	
Financial intermediation	5.8	6.0	
Services	20.9	20.4	
Real estate, renting and business services	7.5	7.4	
Community, social and personal services	1.6	1.3	
Hotels and restaurants	0.7	0.8	
Education	8.3	8.2	
Health and social work	2.8	2.7	
Public administration and defense	14.2	14.5	
Households with employed persons	0.1	0.1	
Public Owned Enterprises	4.1	4.1	
FISIM	-5.7	-5.6	
Customs duties	6.0	6.1	
VAT on imports, net	9.8	9.9	
Total	100	100	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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2004

Table 8-2: Percentage Contribution to GDP in the West Bank* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	5.3	5.0	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	17.4	18.3	
Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.6	
Manufacturing	13.8	14.9	
Electricity and water supply	3.0	2.8	
Construction	7.4	6.8	
Wholesale and retail trade	11.1	10.3	
Transport, Storage and Communications	9.1	9.7	
Financial intermediation	6.4	5.8	
Services	16.5	16.0	
Real estate, renting and business services	6.3	6.1	
Community, social and personal services	1.5	1.0	
Hotels and restaurants	0.7	0.8	
Education	5.7	5.7	
Health and social work	2.3	2.4	
Public administration and defense	11.3	11.6	
Households with employed persons	0.1	0.1	
Public Owned Enterprises	2.4	4.0	
FISIM	-4.5	-4.6	
Customs duties	6.5	6.6	
VAT on imports, net	11.0	10.4	
Total	100	100	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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2004

Table 8-3: Percentage Contribution to GDP in Gaza Strip by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	8.0	7.1	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	6.7	7.0	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	
Manufacturing	2.5	2.7	
Electricity and water supply	4.2	4.3	
Construction	3.6	5.9	
Wholesale and retail trade	7.6	8.1	
Transport, Storage and Communications	0.7	1.3	
Financial intermediation	3.8	6.6	
Services	35.3	32.4	
Real estate, renting and business services	11.6	11.0	
Community, social and personal services	1.9	2.1	
Hotels and restaurants	0.6	0.8	
Education	16.8	14.8	
Health and social work	4.4	3.7	
Public administration and defense	23.8	22.0	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	9.8	4.4	
FISIM	-9.8	-8.3	
Customs duties	3.9	4.9	
VAT on imports, net	6.6	8.6	
Total	100	100	

2004 : 2008 ,2007 * :1-9

Table 9-1: Output in the Palestinian Territory* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	635.2	581.9	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	1,770.6	1,612.8	
Mining and quarrying	42.3	34.7	
Manufacturing	1,495.7	1,363.2	
Electricity and water supply	232.6	214.9	
Construction	630.9	629.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	746.2	629.4	
Transport, Storage and Communications	461.1	446.0	
Financial intermediation	317.7	314.4	
Services	1,244.6	1,101.2	
Real estate, renting and business services	396.5	363.4	
Community, social and personal services	125.1	92.6	
Hotels and restaurants	61.6	54.4	
Education	440.2	407.8	
Health and social work	221.2	183.0	
Public administration and defense	1,013.5	985.2	
Households with employed persons	3.7	3.6	
Public Owned Enterprises	382.6	350.7	
FISIM	0.0	0.0	
Customs duties	286.6	283.8	
VAT on imports, net	474.7	450.2	
Gross Output	7,967.4	7,388.3	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2004 : 2008 ,2007 * :2-9

Table 9-2: Output in the West Bank* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	479.5	433.8	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	1,563.7	1,398.0	
Mining and quarrying	42.3	34.7	
Manufacturing	1,367.4	1,232.4	
Electricity and water supply	154.0	130.9	
Construction	574.1	460.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	610.4	452.4	
Transport, Storage and Communications	444.8	418.0	
Financial intermediation	269.3	220.4	
Services	769.5	641.0	
Real estate, renting and business services	258.4	222.4	
Community, social and personal services	92.1	57.9	
Hotels and restaurants	47.6	37.6	
Education	231.7	208.7	
Health and social work	139.7	114.4	
Public administration and defense	606.7	565.2	
Households with employed persons	3.7	3.6	
Public Owned Enterprises	175.4	264.3	
FISIM	0.0	0.0	
Customs duties	242.7	222.7	
VAT on imports, net	402.1	344.0	
Gross Output	6,141.9	5,423.9	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2008 :2007

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Table 9-3: Output in Gaza Strip by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	155.7	148.1	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	206.9	214.8	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	
Manufacturing	128.3	130.8	
Electricity and water supply	78.6	84.0	
Construction	56.8	168.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	135.8	177.0	
Transport, Storage and Communications	16.3	28.0	
Financial intermediation	48.4	94.0	
Services	475.1	460.2	
Real estate, renting and business services	138.1	141.0	
Community, social and personal services	33.0	34.7	
Hotels and restaurants	14.0	16.8	
Education	208.5	199.1	
Health and social work	81.5	68.6	
Public administration and defense	406.8	420.0	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	207.2	86.4	
FISIM	0.0	0.0	
Customs duties	43.9	61.1	
VAT on imports, net	72.6	106.2	
Gross Output	1,825.5	1,964.4	

: 2008 :2007

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2004

Table 10-1: Intermediate Consumption in the Palestinian Territory* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	349.1	329.7	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	1,053.1	917.2	
Mining and quarrying	20.8	13.9	
Manufacturing	956.4	835.4	
Electricity and water supply	75.9	67.9	
Construction	316.5	330.0	
Wholesale and retail trade	248.7	187.1	
Transport, Storage and Communications	115.6	109.9	
Financial intermediation	37.7	41.5	
Services	237.6	170.1	
Real estate, renting and business services	32.9	26.1	
Community, social and personal services	49.6	31.8	
Hotels and restaurants	27.5	17.6	
Education	41.4	35.6	
Health and social work	86.2	59.0	
Public administration and defense	328.3	326.4	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	184.6	165.3	
FISIM	275.3	257.0	
Customs duties	0.0	0.0	
VAT on imports, net	0.0	0.0	
Gross Intermediate Consumption	3,146.5	2,834.2	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2004 : 2008 ,2007 * :2-10

Table 10-2: Intermediate Consumption in the West Bank* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	282.8	269.2	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	920.9	788.9	
Mining and quarrying	20.8	13.9	
Manufacturing	856.2	737.9	
Electricity and water supply	43.9	37.1	
Construction	300.2	234.0	
Wholesale and retail trade	197.4	110.7	
Transport, Storage and Communications	107.4	97.7	
Financial intermediation	32.0	29.1	
Services	156.8	111.0	
Real estate, renting and business services	24.6	20.8	
Community, social and personal services	37.7	23.1	
Hotels and restaurants	20.0	11.1	
Education	20.6	19.7	
Health and social work	53.9	36.3	
Public administration and defense	186.6	179.0	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	87.2	133.0	
FISIM	165.2	154.1	
Customs duties	0.0	0.0	
VAT on imports, net	0.0	0.0	
Gross Intermediate Consumption	2,436.5	2,106.7	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2004 : 2008 +2007

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Table 10-3: Intermediate Consumption in Gaza Strip by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	66.3	60.5	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	132.2	128.3	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	
Manufacturing	100.2	97.5	
Electricity and water supply	32.0	30.8	
Construction	16.3	96.0	
Wholesale and retail trade	51.3	76.4	
Transport, Storage and Communications	8.2	12.2	
Financial intermediation	5.7	12.4	
Services	80.8	59.1	
Real estate, renting and business services	8.3	5.3	
Community, social and personal services	11.9	8.7	
Hotels and restaurants	7.5	6.5	
Education	20.8	15.9	
Health and social work	32.3	22.7	
Public administration and defense	141.7	147.4	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	97.4	32.3	
FISIM	110.1	102.9	
Customs duties	0.0	0.0	
VAT on imports, net	0.0	0.0	
Gross Intermediate Consumption	710.0	727.5	

2004 : 2008 ,2007 * :1-11

Table 11-1: Value Added in the Palestinian Territory* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	286.1	252.2	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	717.5	695.6	
Mining and quarrying	21.5	20.8	
Manufacturing	539.3	527.8	
Electricity and water supply	156.7	147.0	
Construction	314.4	299.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	497.5	442.3	
Transport, Storage and Communications	345.5	336.1	
Financial intermediation	280.0	272.9	
Services	1,007.0	931.1	
Real estate, renting and business services	363.6	337.3	
Community, social and personal services	75.5	60.8	
Hotels and restaurants	34.1	36.8	
Education	398.8	372.2	
Health and social work	135.0	124.0	
Public administration and defense	685.2	658.8	
Households with employed persons	3.7	3.6	
Public Owned Enterprises	198.0	185.4	
FISIM	-275.3	-257.0	
Customs duties	286.6	283.8	
VAT on imports, net	474.7	450.2	
Gross Domestic Product	4,820.9	4,554.1	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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2004 : 2008 ,2007 * :2-11

Table 11-2: Value Added in the West Bank* by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	196.7	164.6	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	642.8	609.1	
Mining and quarrying	21.5	20.8	
Manufacturing	511.2	494.5	
Electricity and water supply	110.1	93.8	
Construction	273.9	226.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	413.0	341.7	
Transport, Storage and Communications	337.4	320.3	
Financial intermediation	237.3	191.3	
Services	612.7	530.0	
Real estate, renting and business services	233.8	201.6	
Community, social and personal services	54.4	34.8	
Hotels and restaurants	27.6	26.5	
Education	211.1	189.0	
Health and social work	85.8	78.1	
Public administration and defense	420.1	386.2	
Households with employed persons	3.7	3.6	
Public Owned Enterprises	88.2	131.3	
FISIM	-165.2	-154.1	
Customs duties	242.7	222.7	
VAT on imports, net	402.1	344.0	
Gross Domestic Product	3,705.4	3,317.2	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2004 : 2008 +2007

:3-11

Table 11-3: Value Added in Gaza Strip by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	89.4	87.6	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	74.7	86.5	
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	
Manufacturing	28.1	33.3	
Electricity and water supply	46.6	53.2	
Construction	40.5	72.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	84.5	100.6	
Transport, Storage and Communications	8.1	15.8	
Financial intermediation	42.7	81.6	
Services	394.3	401.1	
Real estate, renting and business services	129.8	135.7	
Community, social and personal services	21.1	26.0	
Hotels and restaurants	6.5	10.3	
Education	187.7	183.2	
Health and social work	49.2	45.9	
Public administration and defense	265.1	272.6	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Public Owned Enterprises	109.8	54.1	
FISIM	-110.1	-102.9	
Customs duties	43.9	61.1	
VAT on imports, net	72.6	106.2	
Gross Domestic Product	1,115.5	1,236.9	

2004 : 2008 ,2007 * :1-12

Table 12-1: GDP by Expenditure in the Palestinian Territory* for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Final use	2008	2007	
Final consumption	6,012.5	5,669.8	
Household final consumption	4,803.2	4,591.2	
Government final consumption	963.4	892.7	
NPISH final consumption	245.9	185.9	
Gross capital formation	1,315.1	1,122.9	
Gross fixed capital formation	1,288.5	1,097.1	
- Buildings	592.0	502.7	-
- Non-buildings	696.5	594.4	-
Changes in inventories	26.6	25.8	
Acquisitions of valuables, net	0.0	0.0	
Net exports of goods and services	-2,506.7	-2,238.6	
Exports	777.3	700.2	
- Goods	593.8	537.8	-
- Services	183.5	162.4	-
Imports	3,284.0	2,938.8	
- Goods	2,763.6	2,508.3	-
- Services	520.4	430.5	-
Net errors and omissions	0.0	0.0	
Gross Domestic Product	4,820.9	4,554.1	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2004

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2008 2007

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Table 12-2: GDP by Expenditure in the West Bank* for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Final use	2008	2007	
Final consumption	4,471.1	3,999.2	
Household final consumption	3,703.0	3,300.4	
Government final consumption	652.4	606.5	
NPISH final consumption	115.7	92.3	
Gross capital formation	1,221.4	953.4	
Gross fixed capital formation	1,184.3	935.9	
- Buildings	490.4	348.1	-
- Non-buildings	693.9	587.8	-
Changes in inventories	37.1	17.5	
Acquisitions of valuables, net	0.0	0.0	
Net exports of goods and services	-1,987.1	-1,635.4	
Exports	746.9	610.8	
- Goods	593.5	488.3	-
- Services	153.4	122.5	-
Imports	2,734.0	2,246.2	
- Goods	2,378.6	1,954.2	-
- Services	355.4	292.0	-
Net errors and omissions	0.0	0.0	
Gross Domestic Product	3,705.4	3,317.2	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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in 1967.

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2004

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2008 ,2007

:3-12

Table 12-3: GDP by Expenditure in Gaza Strip for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Final use	2008	2007	
Final consumption	1,541.4	1,670.6	
Household final consumption	1,100.2	1,290.8	
Government final consumption	311.0	286.2	
NPISH final consumption	130.2	93.6	
Gross capital formation	93.7	169.5	
Gross fixed capital formation	104.2	161.2	
- Buildings	101.6	154.6	-
- Non-buildings	2.6	6.6	-
Changes in inventories	-10.5	8.3	
Acquisitions of valuables, net	0.0	0.0	
Net exports of goods and services	-519.6	-603.2	
Exports	30.4	89.4	
- Goods	0.3	49.5	-
- Services	30.1	39.9	-
Imports	550.0	692.6	
- Goods	385.0	554.1	-
- Services	165.0	138.5	-
Net errors and omissions	0.0	0.0	
Gross Domestic Product	1,115.5	1,236.9	

2004 : 2008 '2007 * :1-13

Table 13-1: Major National Accounts Variables for the Palestinian Territory* for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Indicator	2008	2007	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	4,820.9	4,554.1	
Net factor income from abroad	428.1	439.8	
- Compensation of employees, net	281.6	298.2	-
- Property income, net	146.5	141.6	-
Gross National Income (GNI)	5,249.0	4,993.9	
Net current transfers from abroad	2,920.3	1,913.2	
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	8,169.3	6,907.1	
Final Consumption	6,012.5	5,669.8	
Savings	2,156.8	1,237.3	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2004 : 2008 '2007 * :2-13

Table 13-2: Major National Accounts Variables for the West Bank* for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Indicator	2008	2007	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3,705.4	3,317.2	
Net factor income from abroad	348.2	359.6	
- Compensation of employees, net	247.6	261.4	-
- Property income, net	100.6	98.2	-
Gross National Income (GNI)	4,053.6	3,676.8	
Net current transfers from abroad	1,746.9	1,149.1	
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	5,800.5	4,825.9	
Final Consumption	4,471.1	3,999.2	
Savings	1,329.4	826.7	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel

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2004

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2008 :2007

:3-13

Table 13-3: Major National Accounts Variables for Gaza Strip for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$ Million

Indicator	2008	2007	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1,115.5	1,236.9	
Net factor income from abroad	79.9	80.2	
- Compensation of employees, net	34.0	36.8	-
- Property income, net	45.9	43.4	-
Gross National Income (GNI)	1,195.4	1,317.1	
Net current transfers from abroad	1,173.4	764.1	
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	2,368.8	2,081.2	
Final Consumption	1,541.4	1,670.6	
Savings	827.4	410.6	

2004

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2008 :2007

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Table 14-1: GDP Per Capita by Region for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$

Region	2008	2007	
Palestinian Territory*	1,340.4	1,303.2	*
West Bank*	1,718.4	1,580.5	*
Gaza Strip	774.5	886.2	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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2008 :2007

:2-14

Table 14-2: GNI Per Capita by Region for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$

Region	2008	2007	
Palestinian Territory*	1,459.4	1,429.1	*
West Bank*	1,879.8	1,751.9	*
Gaza Strip	829.9	943.7	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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2004 : 2008 +2007 :3-14

Table 14-3: GNDI Per Capita by Region for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value In US\$

Region	2008	2007	
Palestinian Territory*	2,271.3	1,976.6	*
West Bank*	2,690.0	2,299.4	*
Gaza Strip	1,644.6	1,491.1	

*Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967. *

(2008 ‘2007)
**Institutional National Accounts Tables at Current and
Constant Prices (2007, 2008)**

2008 :2007

Table 15: Percentage Contribution to GDP by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	5.8	5.6	
Households sector	5.8	5.6	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	13.9	15.9	
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.3	
Households sector	0.4	0.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	0.3	0.1	
Manufacturing	10.8	13.0	
Households sector	4.3	4.6	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	6.5	8.4	
Electricity and water supply	2.4	2.6	
Households sector	0.5	0.2	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.0	
Government sector	1.3	1.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	0.6	1.2	
Construction	3.9	5.1	
Households sector	3.2	3.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	0.7	2.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	13.0	
Households sector	9.1	8.8	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	5.3	4.2	
Transport, Storage and Communications	9.4	7.2	
Households sector	1.5	1.0	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	7.9	6.2	
Financial intermediation	5.6	6.3	
Financial enterprises sector	5.6	6.3	
Services	21.2	20.5	
Real estate, renting and business services	6.5	7.2	
Households sector	5.9	6.8	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	0.6	0.4	
Community, social and personal services	2.1	1.4	
Households sector	0.9	0.7	
NPISH sector	0.9	0.5	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	0.3	0.2	
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	1.4	
Households sector	0.5	0.7	

2008 '2007

Table 15 (Cont.): Percentage Contribution to GDP by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory* 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	0.6	0.7	
Education	8.0	7.4	
Households sector	0.2	0.3	
NPISH sector	3.6	3.5	
Government sector	3.1	3.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	1.1	0.6	
Health and social work	3.5	3.1	
Households sector	0.6	0.8	
NPISH sector	1.5	1.0	
Government sector	1.0	0.9	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	0.4	0.4	
Public administration and defense	12.0	12.1	
Government sector	12.0	12.1	
Households with employed persons	0.1	0.1	
Households sector	0.1	0.1	
Public owned Enterprises	2.9	3.5	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	2.9	3.5	
Total by Sectors	89.2	89.3	
Households sector	33.0	32.8	
NPISH sector	6.0	5.0	
Government sector	17.4	17.2	
Financial enterprises sector	5.6	6.3	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	27.2	28.0	
FISIM	-4.5	-3.8	
Customs duties	6.0	5.6	
VAT on imports, net	9.3	8.9	
Total	100	100	

* Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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**Table 16: Output by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory*
2007, 2008 at Current Prices**

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	781.1	745.0	
Households sector	781.1	745.0	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	2,117.7	1,932.5	
Mining and quarrying	67.4	32.1	
Households sector	37.7	18.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	29.7	13.9	
Manufacturing	1,814.6	1,674.2	
Households sector	624.4	511.9	
NPISH sector	1.5	7.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	1,188.7	1,155.3	
Electricity and water supply	235.7	226.2	
Households sector	58.5	13.2	
NPISH sector	0.0	1.7	
Government sector	111.7	98.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	65.5	113.2	
Construction	570.4	684.2	
Households sector	420.2	524.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	150.2	160.2	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,203.0	934.3	
Households sector	808.2	674.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	394.8	260.1	
Transport, Storage and Communications	817.5	540.7	
Households sector	205.4	148.4	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	612.1	392.1	
Financial intermediation	420.9	386.5	
Financial enterprises sector	420.9	386.5	
Services	1,614.4	1,314.5	
Real estate, renting and business services	431.3	402.4	
Households sector	378.3	367.7	
NPISH sector	4.4	5.4	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	48.6	29.3	
Community, social and personal services	183.7	113.7	
Households sector	76.8	59.2	
NPISH sector	86.1	43.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	20.8	11.3	
Hotels and restaurants	139.3	123.9	
Households sector	67.6	77.8	

2008 :2007

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Table 16 (Cont.): Output by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory* 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
NPISH sector	0.1	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	71.6	46.1	
Education	555.8	436.7	
Households sector	15.7	27.3	
NPISH sector	257.7	205.0	
Government sector	209.6	167.5	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	72.8	36.9	
Health and social work	304.3	237.8	
Households sector	57.2	56.3	
NPISH sector	117.3	79.0	
Government sector	99.5	75.6	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	30.3	26.9	
Public administration and defense	1,385.2	1,123.1	
Government sector	1,385.2	1,123.1	
Households with employed persons	3.3	3.6	
Households sector	3.3	3.6	
Public owned Enterprises	353.5	375.3	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	353.5	375.3	
Total by Sectors	9,267.0	8,039.7	
Households sector	3,534.4	3,226.8	
NPISH sector	467.1	341.5	
Government sector	1,806.0	1,464.3	
Financial enterprises sector	420.9	386.5	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	3,038.6	2,620.6	
FISIM	0.0	0.0	
Customs duties	367.4	292.8	
VAT on imports, net	567.0	462.7	
Gross Output	10,201.4	8,795.2	الإنتاج الكلي

* Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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Table 17: Intermediate Consumption by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory* 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	425.4	452.2	
Households sector	425.4	452.2	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	1,274.6	1,110.6	
Mining and quarrying	27.6	17.8	
Households sector	15.5	8.4	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	12.1	9.4	
Manufacturing	1,156.7	998.7	
Households sector	361.1	273.7	
NPISH sector	1.3	4.6	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	794.3	720.4	
Electricity and water supply	90.3	94.1	
Households sector	26.8	5.1	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.8	
Government sector	37.0	36.8	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	26.5	51.4	
Construction	329.6	417.9	
Households sector	224.8	368.4	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	104.8	49.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	323.9	262.4	
Households sector	255.3	217.6	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	68.6	44.8	
Transport, Storage and Communications	241.3	168.2	
Households sector	112.9	97.1	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	128.4	71.0	
Financial intermediation	78.7	58.5	
Financial enterprises sector	78.7	58.5	
Services	318.1	254.1	
Real estate, renting and business services	33.5	31.4	
Households sector	19.8	18.5	
NPISH sector	1.6	3.3	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	12.1	9.6	
Community, social and personal services	58.0	40.9	
Households sector	23.1	23.6	
NPISH sector	28.1	13.8	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	6.8	3.5	
Hotels and restaurants	74.3	53.9	

Table 17(Cont.): Intermediate Consumption by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory* 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Households sector	35.7	41.7	
NPISH sector	0.1	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	38.5	12.2	
Education	62.6	48.3	
Households sector	5.2	9.3	
NPISH sector	34.9	23.6	
Government sector	15.5	10.8	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	7.0	4.6	
Health and social work	89.7	79.6	
Households sector	19.5	15.9	
NPISH sector	30.2	24.1	
Government sector	36.1	31.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	3.9	8.4	
Public administration and defense	650.5	494.4	
Government sector	650.5	494.4	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Households sector	0.0	0.0	
Public owned Enterprises	175.7	196.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	175.7	196.1	
Total by Sectors	3,817.8	3,414.4	
Households sector	1,525.1	1,531.5	
NPISH sector	96.2	70.3	
Government sector	739.1	573.2	
Financial enterprises sector	78.7	58.5	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	1,378.7	1,180.9	
FISIM	275.4	198.4	
Customs duties	0.0	0.0	
VAT on imports, net	0.0	0.0	
Gross Intermediate Consumption	4,093.2	3,612.8	

* Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

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**Table 18: Value Added by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory*
2007, 2008 at Current Prices**

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	355.7	292.8	
Households sector	355.7	292.8	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	843.1	821.9	
Mining and quarrying	39.8	14.3	
Households sector	22.2	9.8	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	17.6	4.5	
Manufacturing	657.9	675.5	
Households sector	263.3	238.2	
NPISH sector	0.2	2.4	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	394.4	434.9	
Electricity and water supply	145.4	132.1	
Households sector	31.7	8.1	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.9	
Government sector	74.7	61.3	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	39.0	61.8	
Construction	240.8	266.3	
Households sector	195.4	155.6	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	45.4	110.7	
Wholesale and retail trade	879.1	671.9	
Households sector	552.9	456.6	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	326.2	215.3	
Transport, Storage and Communications	576.2	372.5	
Households sector	92.5	51.3	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	483.7	321.1	
Financial intermediation	342.2	328.0	
Financial enterprises sector	342.2	328.0	
Services	1,296.3	1,060.4	
Real estate, renting and business services	397.8	371.0	
Households sector	358.5	349.2	
NPISH sector	2.8	2.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	36.5	19.7	
Community, social and personal services	125.7	72.8	
Households sector	53.7	35.6	
NPISH sector	58.0	29.4	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	14.0	7.8	
Hotels and restaurants	65.0	70.0	

Table 18 (Cont.): Value Added by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory* 2007, 2008 at Current Prices

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Households sector	31.9	36.1	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	33.1	33.9	
Education	493.2	388.4	
Households sector	10.5	18.0	
NPISH sector	222.8	181.4	
Government sector	194.1	156.7	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	65.8	32.3	
Health and social work	214.6	158.2	
Households sector	37.7	40.4	
NPISH sector	87.1	54.9	
Government sector	63.4	44.4	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	26.4	18.5	
Public administration and defense	734.7	628.7	
Government sector	734.7	628.7	
Households with employed persons	3.3	3.6	
Households sector	3.3	3.6	
Public owned Enterprises	177.8	179.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	177.8	179.2	
Total by Sectors	5,449.2	4,625.3	
Households sector	2,009.3	1,695.3	
NPISH sector	370.9	271.2	
Government sector	1,066.9	891.1	
Financial enterprises sector	342.2	328.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	1,659.9	1,439.7	
FISIM	-275.4	-198.4	
Customs duties	367.4	292.8	
VAT on imports, net	567.0	462.7	
Gross Domestic Product	6,108.2	5,182.4	

* Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

*

1967

2004

**Table19: Output by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory*
2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year**

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	635.2	581.9	
Households sector	635.2	581.9	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	1,770.6	1,612.8	
Mining and quarrying	42.3	34.7	
Households sector	23.6	19.7	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	18.7	15.0	
Manufacturing	1,495.7	1,363.2	
Households sector	514.6	416.8	
NPISH sector	1.2	5.7	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	979.9	940.7	
Electricity and water supply	232.6	214.9	
Households sector	57.7	12.5	
NPISH sector	0.0	1.6	
Government sector	110.3	93.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	64.6	107.6	
Construction	630.9	629.1	
Households sector	464.8	481.8	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	166.1	147.3	
Wholesale and retail trade	746.2	629.4	
Households sector	501.4	454.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	244.8	175.2	
Transport, Storage and Communications	461.1	446.0	
Households sector	115.9	122.4	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	345.2	323.4	
Financial intermediation	317.7	314.4	
Financial enterprises sector	317.7	314.4	
Services	1,244.6	1,101.2	
Real estate, renting and business services	396.5	363.4	
Households sector	347.7	332.0	
NPISH sector	4.1	4.9	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	44.7	26.5	
Community, social and personal services	125.1	92.6	
Households sector	52.2	48.2	
NPISH sector	58.7	35.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	14.2	9.2	
Hotels and restaurants	61.6	54.4	

2004

Table19 (Cont.): Output by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory* 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Households sector	29.9	34.2	
NPISH sector	0.1	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	31.6	20.2	
Education	440.2	407.8	
Households sector	12.5	25.4	
NPISH sector	204.1	191.5	
Government sector	166.0	156.4	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	57.6	34.5	
Health and social work	221.2	183.0	
Households sector	41.6	43.3	
NPISH sector	85.3	60.8	
Government sector	72.3	58.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	22.0	20.7	
Public administration and defense	1,013.5	985.2	
Government sector	1,013.5	985.2	
Households with employed persons	3.7	3.6	
Households sector	3.7	3.6	
Public owned Enterprises	382.6	350.7	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	382.6	350.7	
Total by Sectors	7,206.1	6,654.3	
Households sector	2,800.8	2,576.0	
NPISH sector	353.5	299.9	
Government sector	1,362.1	1,293.0	
Financial enterprises sector	317.7	314.4	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	2,372.0	2,171.0	
FISIM	0.0	0.0	
Customs duties	286.6	283.8	
VAT on imports, net	474.7	450.2	
Gross Output	7,967.4	7,388.3	

* Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

*

1967

2004

Table 20: Intermediate Consumption by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory* 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	349.1	329.7	
Households sector	349.1	329.7	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	1,053.1	917.2	
Mining and quarrying	20.8	13.9	
Households sector	11.7	6.6	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	9.1	7.3	
Manufacturing	956.4	835.4	
Households sector	298.4	228.9	
NPISH sector	1.2	3.8	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	656.8	602.7	
Electricity and water supply	75.9	67.9	
Households sector	22.5	3.7	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.6	
Government sector	31.1	26.6	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	22.3	37.0	
Construction	316.5	330.0	
Households sector	215.9	291.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	100.6	39.0	
Wholesale and retail trade	248.7	187.1	
Households sector	196.0	155.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	52.7	32.0	
Transport, Storage and Communications	115.6	109.9	
Households sector	54.1	63.4	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	61.5	46.4	
Financial intermediation	37.7	41.5	
Financial enterprises sector	37.7	41.5	
Services	237.6	170.1	
Real estate, renting and business services	32.9	26.1	
Households sector	19.5	15.4	
NPISH sector	1.6	2.7	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	11.8	8.0	
Community, social and personal services	49.6	31.8	
Households sector	19.8	18.4	
NPISH sector	24.0	10.7	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	5.8	2.7	
Hotels and restaurants	27.5	17.6	

2008 ,2007

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2004

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Table 20 (Cont.): Intermediate Consumption by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory* 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Households sector	13.3	13.6	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	14.2	4.0	
Education	41.4	35.6	
Households sector	3.4	6.9	
NPISH sector	23.0	17.4	
Government sector	10.3	7.9	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	4.7	3.4	
Health and social work	86.2	59.0	
Households sector	18.7	11.8	
NPISH sector	29.1	17.9	
Government sector	34.7	23.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	3.7	6.2	
Public administration and defense	328.3	326.4	
Government sector	328.3	326.4	
Households with employed persons	0.0	0.0	
Households sector	0.0	0.0	
Public owned Enterprises	184.6	165.3	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	184.6	165.3	
Total by Sectors	2,871.2	2,577.2	
Households sector	1,222.4	1,144.5	
NPISH sector	78.9	53.2	
Government sector	404.4	384.0	
Financial enterprises sector	37.7	41.5	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	1,127.8	954.0	
FISIM	275.3	257.0	
Customs duties	0.0	0.0	
VAT on imports, net	0.0	0.0	
Gross Intermediate Consumption	3,146.5	2,834.2	

* Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

*

1967

2004

**Table 21: Value Added by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory*
2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year**

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Agriculture and fishing	286.1	252.2	
Households sector	286.1	252.2	
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	717.5	695.6	
Mining and quarrying	21.5	20.8	
Households sector	11.9	13.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	9.6	7.7	
Manufacturing	539.3	527.8	
Households sector	216.2	187.9	
NPISH sector	0.0	1.9	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	323.1	338	
Electricity and water supply	156.7	147	
Households sector	35.2	8.8	
NPISH sector	0.0	1.0	
Government sector	79.2	66.6	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	42.3	70.6	
Construction	314.4	299.1	
Households sector	248.9	190.8	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	65.5	108.3	
Wholesale and retail trade	497.5	442.3	
Households sector	305.4	299.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	192.1	143.2	
Transport, Storage and Communications	345.5	336.1	
Households sector	61.8	59	
NPISH sector	0.0	0.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	283.7	277	
Financial intermediation	280.0	272.9	
Financial enterprises sector	280.0	272.9	
Services	1,007.0	931.1	
Real estate, renting and business services	363.6	337.3	
Households sector	328.2	316.6	
NPISH sector	2.5	2.2	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	32.9	18.5	
Community, social and personal services	75.5	60.8	
Households sector	32.4	29.8	
NPISH sector	34.7	24.5	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	8.4	6.5	
Hotels and restaurants	34.1	36.8	

2008 ,2007

*

:() 21

2004 :

Table 21 (Cont.): Value Added by Economic Activity and Institutional Sector in the Palestinian Territory* 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Value in US\$ Million

Economic Activity	2008	2007	
Households sector	16.6	20.6	
NPISH sector	0.1	0.0	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	17.4	16.2	
Education	398.8	372.2	
Households sector	9.1	18.5	
NPISH sector	181.1	174.1	
Government sector	155.7	148.5	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	52.9	31.1	
Health and social work	135.0	124.0	
Households sector	22.9	31.5	
NPISH sector	56.2	42.9	
Government sector	37.6	35.1	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	18.3	14.5	
Public administration and defense	685.2	658.8	
Government sector	685.2	658.8	
Households with employed persons	3.7	3.6	
Households sector	3.7	3.6	
Public owned Enterprises	198.0	185.4	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	198.0	185.4	
Total by Sectors	4,334.9	4,077.1	
Households sector	1,578.4	1,431.5	
NPISH sector	274.6	246.7	
Government sector	957.7	909.0	
Financial enterprises sector	280.0	272.9	
Non- Financial enterprises sector	1,244.2	1,217.0	
FISIM	-275.3	-257.0	
Customs duties	286.6	283.8	
VAT on imports, net	474.7	450.2	
Gross Domestic Product	4,820.9	4,554.1	

* Excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

*

1967



**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

Palestinian National Accounts

**National Accounts at Current
and Constant Prices (2007, 2008)**

March, 2010

PAGE NUMBERS OF ENGLISH TEXT ARE PRINTED IN SQUARE BRACKETS. TABLES ARE PRINTED IN THE ARABIC ORDER (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT).

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Also, PCBS extends its appreciation to the National Accounts Advisor Committee Represented by academics and economic experts for their efforts in the revision of the National Accounts data.

Notice for users

The following notes should be considered by users of this report, which includes the Annual National Accounts, in addition to the Institutional National Accounts:

- Per capita data for the various Macro Economic Indicators for the years 2007, 2008 was calculated based on the findings of the Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007.
- Data at constant prices were compiled based on a set of price deflators that have been converted into US dollar currency. Therefore it is necessary to take into account the change in exchange rates of the dollar against the Israeli shekel.
- Data at constant prices for the years 2007, 2008 are based on the base year of 2004. as a result to the update of the 1996-base year of price indices . This change was necessary to suit the latest changes in the structure of the economy and to suit international recommendations on the updates of the base year.
- The following table shows the exchange rate (US\$) compared with (NIS) during the years 2007, 2008:

Indicator	2007	2008
Year		
Yearly Average	4.1139	3.5816

CFG:	Core Funding Group
EC:	European Commission
WB:	World Bank
SDC:	Swiss Agency Development and Cooperation
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GNI:	Gross National Income
GNDI:	Gross National Disposable Income
PCBS:	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PECS	Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey
PNA:	Palestinian National Authority
SNA93:	System of National Accounts 1993
G.F.C.F:	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
PMA:	Palestinian Monetary Authority
NIS:	New Israeli Shekel
NA:	National Accounts
QNA:	Quarterly National Accounts
INA:	Institutional National Accounts
VAT:	Value Added Tax
WPI:	Wholesale Price Index
PPI:	Producer Price Index
CPI:	Consumer Price Index
UNRWA:	United Nations Relief and Works Agency

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Preface

The compilation of National Accounts (NA) in any country is considered the peak of efforts exerted toward developing a contemporary integrated economic statistical system. Therefore, the provision of basic data needed for NA is a major goal to be targeted when launching the various economic statistical programmes.

National Accounts of any country are supposed to give both systematic statistical description of the economy as a whole and a quite detailed map of the transactions between the various parts of the economy and with the rest of the world. In order to be able to measure the growth rates and the economic trends from year to year, and to monitor the performance of the economy and its cycle within a time series, it becomes necessary to have a systematic time series and a comprehensive framework for the data at current and constant prices needed for the compilation of national accounts for the purposes of comparisons and economic analyses.

Since its establishment in 1993, PCBS has adopted the SNA'1993 as a comprehensive framework guiding all statistical efforts in the economic field. The compilation of the revised time series for the national accounts data for the years 1994-2000 required revising many methodologies and hypothesis used in the earlier years when the compilation of such accounts was experimental and affected by the scarcity of required qualified staff.

Issuing National Accounts continue whereas carrying out revised time series for the years 2000-2005 at current and constant prices which take into consideration carrying out the Establishments Census 2004 and it followed by revising data based on the results of that census.

This improvements in compiling better time series for the Palestinian National Accounts at current and constant prices continued for the years 2004-2007, which includes improvement in data quality from different sources, in addition to performing the Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2007 which provide better coverage for Economic Surveys Series for the period 2005-2006 and revising the National Accounts based on that revision, in addition to that the year 2004 was used as the base year for the national accounts at constant prices for the years 2005-2007.

PCBS is pleased to issue the main results for the National Accounts at Current and Constant Prices for the Year 2008 and the first revision for 2007 data. This report includes basically the main results about Gross Domestic Product at Current and Constant Prices by production and expenditure sides by the region. This report includes the data for Gross National Income and Gross Disposable income, and includes the data about the gross Domestic Product by the Institutional Sector.

March, 2010

**Ola Awad
Acting President**

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Executive Summary

Introduction:

National Accounts in many countries perform a double goal: firstly, to assist in controlling economic performance and economic policy through an analysis of current economic reaction between different economic sectors; and, secondly, to use the data in a comprehensive framework feeding in microeconomic models that are used in compiling national budgets and macroeconomic planning and economic forecasting.

National Accounts provide a comprehensive picture for all transactions between periods, and of the macroeconomic situation in any country. It consists of a systematic statistical description of the macroeconomic situation and of the relation between different economic sectors within the country, and the macroeconomic relation with the rest of the economic world.

The compilation of National Accounts (NA) in any country is considered to be the peak of efforts toward developing a contemporary integrated economic statistical system. Therefore providing the basic data needed for NA is a major goal when launching the various economic statistical programmes.

General Palestinian Economic Performance:

1. Annual National Accounts Indicators:

The findings of the National Accounts data at current and constant prices of the Palestinian economy throughout 2007, 2008 show that the value of total indicators of the Gross Domestic Product, the Gross National Income, and the Gross National Disposable Income have significant growth in the economic interactions of the different sectors as indicated by the following table.

Major National Accounts Indicators in the Palestinian Territory for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current and Constant Prices: 2004 is the base year

(Value In US\$ Million)

Indicator	Current Prices		Constant Prices	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5,182.4	6,108.2	4,554.1	4,820.9
Gross National Income (GNI)	5,708.8	6,708.6	4,993.9	5,249.0
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	7,802.7	9,866.7	6,907.1	8,169.3

The contribution of the most prominent economic activities of the Gross Domestic Product at constant prices during 2007, 2008 show the service nature of the Palestinian economy. The service sector provided the highest contribution to the GDP followed by industrial activities. The activities of the financial intermediation registered the lowest contribution to the GDP in the year 2008.

Percentage Contribution to GDP in the Palestinian Territory by Economic Activity for the Years (2007, 2008) at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Economic Activity	2007	2008
Agriculture and fishing	5.5	5.9
Mining, manufacturing, electr. and water	15.3	14.9
Construction	6.6	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade	9.7	10.3
Transport, Storage and Communications	7.4	7.2
Financial intermediation	6.0	5.8
Services	20.4	20.9
Public administration and defense	14.5	14.2
Households with employed persons	0.1	0.1
Other *	14.5	14.2
Total	100	100

Notes:

(*): Includes Public owned enterprises, FISIM, Customs duties and VAT on imports, net.

Indicators of per capita GDP, GNI, and GDI at current and constant prices in 2007, 2008 reflect the significant impact of net income of non residents and the net current transfers from abroad, as explained in the table below.

Per Capita of GDP, GNI, GNDI in the Palestinian Territory for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current and Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

(Value In US\$)

Indicator	Current Prices		Constant Prices	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
GDP Per Capita	1,483.0	1,698.3	1,303.2	1,340.4
GNI Per Capita	1,633.6	1,865.2	1,429.1	1,459.4
GNDI Per Capita	2,232.8	2,743.3	1,976.6	2,271.3

2. Gross Domestic Product in the Palestinian Territory by Institutional Sector for the Years 2007, 2008 at Current and Constant Prices:

The findings at current and constant prices of the Palestinian economy throughout 2007, 2008 show that the Households sector provided the highest contribution to the GDP followed by the Non-Financial enterprises sector. The NPISH sector provided the lowest contribution in the year 2008 at constant prices, according to the table below.

Gross Domestic Product in the Palestinian Territory by Institutional Sector for the Years (2007, 2008) at Current and Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

(Value In US\$ Million)

Indicator	Current Prices		Constant Prices	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Households sector	1,909.8	2,258.9	1,581.7	1,769.5
NPISH sector	298.1	404.3	271.0	291.1
Government sector	987.3	1,169.1	993.4	1,090.9
Financial enterprises sector	360.7	380.4	303.5	301.9
Non- Financial enterprises sector	1,626.5	1,895.5	1,404.5	1,367.5

Chapter One

Introduction

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics seeks to develop a contemporary integrated economic statistical system committed to international standards. This makes basic data needed for NA a major goal to be targeted when launching the various economic statistical programs. The compilation of National Accounts (NA) is considered the peak of efforts toward developing PCBS; therefore there is a concentration on capacity building for professional staff in order to perform this difficult task which requires scientific and intellectual experience in macroeconomics.

National Accounts in many countries perform a double goal: firstly, to assist in controlling economic performance and economic policy through analysis of current economic reaction between different economic sectors; and, secondly, to use the data in a comprehensive framework feeding in microeconomic models that are used in compiling national budgets and macroeconomic planning and economic forecasting.

The issuance of National Accounts provides a comprehensive picture of all transactions taking place in a specific period of time, and therefore gives a comprehensive picture of the macro-economy of any State. It is both a systematic statistical description for the whole economy and of the relationships between the various economic sectors and the rest of the world alike. National Accounts are calculated for sectors and activities which are all parts of the overall system of national accounting. The present status of accounts is a great deal of systematically classified and detailed information in accordance with economic concepts and principles which predict the economic performance of the state.

The process of preparing National Accounts in the Palestinian Territory have developed continuously since the establishment of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, and the first release of National Accounts in 1994 until the current process of compiling revised data series for the years 2007, 2008 at current and constant prices, in addition to the compilation of Institutional National Accounts parallel with development of methodologies and mechanisms which will be mentioned in detail in the methodology chapter.

Since the beginning of compilation of National Accounts at PCBS, SNA'1993 was adopted as a reference for its preparation. Therefore the preparation of Palestinian national accounts did not face a transition process from SNA'1968 process. SNA'1993 is the latest basic and internationally agreed standards for the preparation of the accounts that are interrelated and consistent for macroeconomic analysis. It provides a set of concepts, definitions and classifications in the context of integrated accounting purposes, designed to provide data necessary for decision-taking, policy-making and economic analysis.

1.1 Objectives of the National Accounts:

National Accounts endeavor to act in response to the following economic question:

“Who does what, by which means, for what purpose, with whom in exchange for what, with what changes in stocks?” (System of National Accounts SNA 1993). The National Accounts gives a coherent overview of the performance of the economy of the country. Using a clearly structured statistical framework, it provides a detailed understanding of the different elements of the economic system and their interaction in relation to the rest of the world.

The system of national accounts provides a set of concepts, definitions and detailed information within a broad accounting framework designed for purposes of policy making and decision-taking and for measuring the economic performance of the country. Additionally, they supply economic forms used in budget preparation, total economic planning and economic forecast and analysis.

The National Accounts also provide data used in reports needed for regional and international organizations. Such data comply with internationally recognized standards that enable researchers to compare outputs of different countries and evaluate the performance of the domestic economy in relation to other similar economies.

To complement the work in conducting a solid database to provide an adequate picture of the Palestinian economy, and committed to international recommendations to extend the scope of compilation of the system of national accounts, PCBS worked on the issuance of national accounts data by institutional sector to create a solid base for studies and economic analysis. National Accounts are considered the reference for compiling institutional national accounts data and the key to any development in the system.

1.2 Report Structure:

The report of National Accounts at current and constant prices for the years 2007, 2008 is divided into several chapters as follows:

Chapter One: Includes introduction about national accounts, which contains the goals and overview about Palestinian National Accounts in addition to the report structure.

Chapter Two: Presents the most important definitions and concepts in this report with simplified explanation of these terms.

Chapter Three: Presents an overview about the main findings extracted from the report.

Chapter Four: Presents the National Accounts methodology at current and constant prices, and Institutional National Accounts.

Chapter Five: Presents the data quality of the report.

Tables: This report presents the most significant results in the tables at the level of The Palestinian Territory for the basic National Accounts at current and constant prices, and Institutional National Accounts.

Concepts and Definitions

Glossary of Terms According to the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993

1. General terms

Statistical unit:

The United Nations System of National Accounts SNA 1993 defines two main types of statistical units:

- Institutional Unit Enterprise:

An institutional unit is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.

- Establishment:

An establishment is an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, which produces only a single group of goods (with the possibility of production from secondary activities) in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

Breaking down institutional units into establishments serves to create more consistent statistical units in the productive sense.

Industry:

Industry is defined as one of the branches of the national economy which produce goods and services as well as extraction of material wealth and transform it for use to satisfy production and consumption needs. This definition is in agreement with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). The highest level of aggregation is called the classification group, and the lowest level is called division. The various groups are determined in accordance with the nature of production, its use, and its structure of inputs. The tables in this report include classification standards linked with the Palestinian economy.

Sector:

The System of National Accounts divides the society into five institutional sectors: the government, non-profit institutions serving households or NPISHs, financial corporations, households, and non-financial corporations. This Report does not show data on the institutional sectors' level; however, most activities can be related to one or two of the mentioned institutional sectors.

Financial corporations: This sector includes main financial corporations such as banks and insurance companies and auxiliary financial activities like bureau de change that keep complete accounting records of their activities.

Non-financial corporations: This sector includes all other institutional units, which are principally engaged in the production of market goods and services. Producers of this sector are distinguished from the family sector by keeping a complete set of accounts. A large portion of the value added in the rest of the activities is contributed by this sector.

Government: A government is a legal entity established by political processes which have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within a given area.

The government in Palestine has two levels: local and central. Tables show that a significant portion of the economic activity is linked to the government's sector; it is marked "government services' producers."¹

Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs): They consist of non-profit institutions. Despite the fact that they produce goods and services, NPISHs do not generate profit or income for their units.

Three main groups of NPISHs may be distinguished:

The first group serves the business sector such as chambers of trade and industry, which are classified within the non-financial corporations sector. The second group constitutes part of the government sector such as state-run hospitals. The third type, which aims at serving households, includes professional and trade unions, churches, charitable societies, and privately subsidized organizations.

Household: a household is a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. Although they are primarily consumer units, households can engage in any kind of economic activity. All economic activities within the production boundaries and carried out by groups that do not keep complete sets of accounts fall within the household sector. The tables include paid work within the household. The family sector takes part in a number of other activities mentioned in the tables such as agriculture and domestic trade.

Residency:

Individuals and establishments are residents in a country when they have a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country. The concept of residence used here is not based on nationality or legal criteria (although it may be similar to concepts of residence).

An individual is said to be resident within the economic territory of a country when such individual maintains a center of economic interest in that territory - that is, when this individual engages, or intends to engage, in economic activities or transactions on a significant scale either indefinitely or over a long period of time, usually interpreted as one year.

The rule excludes students, sick people, and foreign diplomats and international organizations other than country's residents where such institutions exist. Individuals in the three aforementioned groups are considered non-residents in the economy but residents in their own country regardless of the length of the period of their stay.

Establishments are always considered residents in the country where they operate. This is in line with the residency concept, which defines residency as the center of economic activity.

The only exception here is concerning establishments that operate movable equipment such as fishermen who stay in the regional water of a certain country for a limited period in time.

Companies that hold limited contracts are also excluded since they stay for the period of the contract with no intention to extend their stay once the project is over. These companies are considered residents in the economy of the country as long as they do not keep independent

¹ Many countries produce education, health, social, and public services data under this title in accordance with the System of National Accounts.

accounts of their overseas activities. Otherwise, they are considered residents in the country where they keep independent accounts of their activities and pay taxes and possess permission to operate; then their activity is considered resident in the country in question.

Palestinian Territory:

Palestinian Territory excluding those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

2. Production concepts:

Production:

Production is measured during a certain period of time by the value of the final products of goods and services produced by a certain establishment capable of being provided to other units though they can be self-consumed or for the purposes of self gross fixed capital formation. Production includes two categories: Final products and the so-called under-operating products, which means products that take a long time to produce such as livestock and establishment works. The value of the majority of goods can be estimated at the moment the production process is completed. However, the production of some goods may exceed the accounting period (such as the case of under-operating products). The value of such products is estimated and registered during that accounting period as, for example, the case of establishment works and winter crops.

Production can be classified as follows:

- **Market outputs:** the goods and services sold at economically significant prices such as most of the goods and services sold at warehouses and retail sale stores.
- **Outputs of private account:** the goods and services consumed at the same production unit such as agricultural products, which are produced and consumed at the same farm.
- **Other non-market outputs:** the goods and services produced by the government or non-profit institutions that are given free-of-charge or for minimal that are not economically significant prices, including educational services provided by the government.

Outputs are assessed when goods are produced from the production process. Assessment can be carried out in different ways based on taxes and subsidies on products and imports taken into consideration in the assessment (such as calling these taxes indirect taxes; a term used in SNA 1968 but which became obsolete in SNA 1993). SNA 1993 recommends that the assessment be carried out at producers' prices and basic prices. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output less any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production. Other taxes on product "SNA 1993" consist mainly of taxes on land and building use and licensing fees. Whatever can be transferred by the government to an establishment in order to reduce pollution, regardless of the size of production, can be considered subsidies receivable by producers before starting the process of production. A producer's price is the basic price plus all taxes and subsidies on production and imports (excluding Value Added Tax - VAT), which are known as "taxes and subsidies on product." Most prominently, these are sales tax, custom duties, and duties on imports. Subsidies can take several forms: most commonly, subsidies on exports and imports.

SNA 1993 briefly discusses the other two methodologies of assessment: market prices and costing factors. Market prices represent the product's price plus VAT. This methodology has been used in the assessment of the Palestinian National Accounts since it was difficult to exclude VAT. Assessment by costing factors does not include any taxes on production or

imports.² However, none of the four assessment methodologies includes transportation margins receivable by producers independently.

Financial services:

The output of financial services can be measured by the total cost of actual and calculated services. This is necessary because financial institutions gain earnings by the difference between interests on loans and deposits. As the calculation of the cost of the actual service is carried out directly, the calculation of the calculated service is more complicated. The calculated cost, (which is called the services of financial intermediation measured indirectly) equals the total of property income payable to financial institutions less gross value of payable interests on these institutions, excluding property income receivable by investment of money of the same institution.

Measuring GDP by using the output or production approach shows the calculated service in minus for an unreal activity in order to avoid duplicated calculation. Since, by definition, cost of calculated service is not separated from payable interests, it is impossible to measure the cost of service from the expenditure side whether concerning establishments or households.

Therefore, cost of calculated service is not included as an expenditure item. Henceforth, the cost of calculated service is shown as intermediate consumption for an unreal activity. This method is used in a number of countries. Since part of the service cost is actually paid by households (whose consumption is classified as final consumption and not intermediate consumption) the assessment of gross intermediate consumption becomes minimally higher than the actual; likewise, the value added becomes a little less than its actual value.

Insurance services:

The output of insurance is measured by the value of the actual and calculated cost of the service provided. In the case of other than life insurance (insurance against accidents such as car insurance, fire, and maritime insurance, etc.) the cost of the calculated service equals: the insurance premium with respect to future claims arising from the occurrence of the events specified in the insurance policies during the reference period + the income generated from investing the technical reserves in the reference period – claims payable for the reference period – changes in the actuarial reserves and reserves for profits insurance. Income here refers to property income (the income generated from the financial assets such as interests, shares, and stocks and the non-financial producing assets such as land lease) in addition to earnings on owned items.

Thus, the basic accounting used to estimate the value of the output of insurance services is as follows:

	Total claims due
<i>plus</i>	Change in actuarial and reserves for with-profits insurance
<i>plus</i>	Total actual premiums earned
<i>plus</i>	Total premium supplements
	= Value of the output of insurance services (Page 142 - 6.140)

Intermediate consumption:

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production. It is measured during a specific period in time in a way similar to

² SNA 1993 shows clearly that using assessment by costing must be avoided because of the difficulties related to this concept of assessment. See 6.230-6.232 of SNA for more information.

measuring production. Intermediate consumption is estimated by purchase price, which is defined as the producers' price plus transportation and wholesale and retail trade margins. The value of the gross intermediate consumption on the level of the total economy is the same whether calculated by purchase or producers' price. However, on the detailed level the two evaluations vary.

Value added:

Value added is a central concept of production and refers to the generated value of any unit that carries out any productive activity. Gross value added is defined as the value of gross output less the value of intermediate consumption. The net value added is defined as the gross value less the value of fixed capital consumption. The net value added reflects the performance of the economy in a better way; however, since it is difficult to measure the fixed capital consumption accurately, the concept of gross value added is used more frequently.

Value added at producers' price is the difference between output at producer prices and the value of the intermediate consumption at purchase price plus taxes (less subsidies) on production. However, if taxes and subsidies are excluded, value added will be obtained in basic prices.

Gross Domestic Product or GDP:

Gross Domestic Product or GDP is intended to be a measure of the value created by the productive activity of resident institutional units during a certain period in time. Estimate of GDP, like the output and the value added, can vary according to taxes and subsidies taken into consideration. GDP is usually estimated at market prices, producers' prices, or basic prices.

There are three approaches to estimate the GDP: Output or Production approach, Expenditure approach, and Income approach. Output or Production approach measures the GDP as the sum of value added of all economic activities.

Since supply is one of the components of the value added of all goods and services, it must equal the sum of money spent on same goods and services. Therefore, the following must apply:

Gross Domestic Product at market prices = final consumption + gross fixed capital formation + change in the inventory + exports (goods and services) – imports (goods and services).

Also, since income is totally linked to the production process, the gross value added is used as an income on the capital (operating surplus) and employment (compensation of employees) plus paid taxes linked to the production processes less subsidies. Henceforth, the following applies:

GDP at market prices = the compensation of employees (paid by resident producers to resident and non-resident employees) + net operating surplus (paid by institutional units that carry out production activities; residents by definition) + fixed capital consumption + taxes (less subsidies) on production and imports.

However, the current Palestinian National Accounts was unable to provide independent estimates on the fixed capital consumption, which required projecting the operating surplus in its gross value, i.e., including fixed capital consumption.

3. Final consumption groups:

Final consumption:

Households, government, and non-profit institutions carry out the final consumption registered in the National Accounts. Therefore, the establishments' consumption is not considered final consumption since products used in the production process are considered intermediate consumption.

Households' final consumption is registered in purchaser price. It consists of expenditure on all goods and services excluding expenditure on building and construction, which are considered gross fixed capital formation for the property owners. Renting accommodation is classified as final consumption spent by households.

Government and non-profit institutions consumption is dealt with in the SNA 1993 similarly to the way it was dealt with in SNA 1968; it is measured by output value less sales revenues.

Expenditure of the two sectors can be divided into two types: individual and collective. The first includes spending that benefits individuals on medical services, for instance. Collective expenditure has a public nature such as the government's spending on defense and security.

Gross capital formation:

Gross capital formation can be divided into three components: gross fixed capital formation, change in inventory, and net acquisitions of valuables. Henceforth, gross capital formation (or investment) can be defined as the total value of the three aforementioned components. It is measured at purchase price, as is the case with measuring consumption.

Gross capital formation is the value of what producers own less what they spend on new and used capital goods (including households' expenditure on accommodation where households are, in this sense, producers of accommodation services), in addition to capital improvements on lands and subsoil assets and the cost of property transaction of such assets.³ Capital goods can be tangible such as houses, equipment, machinery, etc. or intangible such as copyrights, trademarks, computer programs, etc.

Change in the inventory can be measured by the value of the goods entering the inventory less the value of the goods leaving the inventory. Goods must be valued at current prices, i.e., their prices at the time they enter or leave the inventory in order to avoid calculating unreal earnings of ownership. Change in the inventory also includes "under operating products".

Valuables are assets that do not become worn out as time goes by. They are not originally used as basis for production or consumption but kept as a valuable inventory. This includes gold, diamonds, jewelry, paintings, etc. This has not been taken into consideration in capital formation in the current accounts.

Exports and imports of goods and services:

They include trading goods and services among residents and non-residents and selling, barter, and gifts.

³ The definition can be simplified: gross fixed capital formation includes capital improvements of all non-produced assets and the costs of property transaction of all non-produced assets. It also includes tangible non-produced assets, land and subsoil assets, water sources, and non-organic cultivated sources. Non-produced assets include copyrights, rental contracts, and purchasable name of fame. In any case, such deals have not been estimated since they are of a neglected value in Palestine.

4. Income components:

Compensation of employees:

Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, including social security contributions, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter.

Tax on a product:

Taxes are compulsory cash or in kind payments payable by producers to the general government. Taxes on a product consist of taxes on products payable on goods and services at production, sale, or exchange and other taxes payable on production by resident producers as a result of carrying out the production process.

Taxes and duties on imports, excluding VAT:

Taxes and duties on imports consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable at the moment when the goods cross the national or customs frontiers of the economic territory.

Other imports taxes (excluding VAT) include sales tax, excise (imposed on certain goods like tobacco and fuel) and other taxes that can be imposed on services, etc.

Subsidies on product:

Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units make to local producers or importers. They consist of subsidies on products made to each unit of produced goods or services and other subsidies on product made by the government to resident producers as a result of carrying out the production process.

Gross Operating surplus:

The operating surplus totals the value of the gross value added at basic prices minus the total of compensation of employees (including compensations payable to non-residents) minus taxes (minus subsidies on product). Gross operating surplus can be analyzed to net operating surplus and fixed capital consumption.⁴

However, this distinction was not possible in the Palestinian National Accounts since data were unavailable.

Property income:

Property income is the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset (such as land) in return for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at, the disposal of another institutional unit.

Gross National Income⁵:

GNI (gross national income) measures the gross value of the initial earned income of residents. It is the income incurred by carrying out production activities or by owning financial assets or land or subsoil assets. GNI can be measured by adding the following components:

- Compensations of employees payable to residents
- Operating surplus of production units (residents by definition)

⁴ A line must be drawn between the consumption of fixed capital and the book consumption of the fixed capital used in commercial accounting basically for tax purposes. Consumption of fixed capital measures the reduction of fixed assets as a result of use and depreciation. It is a variable related to future view.

⁵ Formerly known as Gross National Product GNP in SNA 1968 but the term became absolute in SNA 1993.

- Taxes on production and imports less governmental subsidies
 - Income generated by financial assets, lands, subsoil assets earned by residents
- Less:
Income generated by financial assets, lands, subsoil assets paid by residents
- GNI can be estimated in a different way by adding the initial income earned by residents less initial income earned by non-residents from the GNI.

Gross disposable income:

Gross National Disposable Income measures available income of residents, which can be spent on consumption of goods and services (locally produced or imported goods and services) or for savings. Gross National Disposable Income can be measured by adding the following components:

GNI, current payable current taxes on income and wealth and others payable to residents, residents social security contributions and revenues, net insurance premiums and claims other than life insurance payable to residents, local different transactions, current transactions of non-residents (which can take any of the aforementioned forms)

Less:

The same articles above on payments side.

Gross National Disposable Income can also be measured in a simplified way by adding the net transactions from non residents to the GNI.

Main Findings

The General Performance of the National Economy:

3.1 National Accounts:

The final findings of the National Accounts at current and constant prices throughout 2007, 2008 that covers the Palestinian macroeconomic indicators in this period show general growth in the value of the Gross Domestic Product, GNI and GNDI indicators. In looking at the Gross Domestic Product in the Palestinian Territory at constant prices, the GDP was US\$ 4,554.1 million during 2007 which is an increase of 5.4% compared to the previous year. Meanwhile the GDP was US\$ 4,820.9 million during 2008 which was an increase of 5.9% compared to the year 2007. GDP per capita reached US\$ 1,303.2 during the year 2007 with an increase of 2.2% compared to the previous year. The GDP per capita reached US\$ 1,340.4 during the year 2008 with an increase of 2.9% compared to the year 2007.

First: Percentage Contribution to GDP for the Years 2007, 2008:

For percentage contribution to GDP by economic activity, we notice that the Palestinian economy is service-oriented. The percentage contribution to GDP was between 20.4% and 20.9% which includes real estate, renting and business services, community, social and personal services, hotels and restaurants, education, health and social work during the years 2007, 2008 consequently.

Percentage Contribution to GDP in the Palestinian Territory by Economic Activity for the Years 2007, 2008 at Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

Economic Activity	Palestinian Territory		West Bank		Gaza Strip	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Agriculture and fishing	5.5	5.9	5.0	5.3	7.1	8.0
Mining, manufacturing, electricity and water	15.3	14.9	18.3	17.4	7.0	6.7
Construction	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.4	5.9	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade	9.7	10.3	10.3	11.1	8.1	7.6
Transport, Storage and Communications	7.4	7.2	9.7	9.1	1.3	0.7
Financial intermediation	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.6	3.8
Services	20.4	20.9	16.0	16.5	32.4	35.3
Public administration and defense	14.5	14.2	11.6	11.3	22.0	23.8
Households with employed persons	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other *	14.5	14.2	16.4	15.4	9.6	10.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: (*): Includes public-owned enterprises, FISIM, customs duties and VAT on imports, net.

The findings show fluctuation in Percentage Contribution to GDP. For instance, the increase in percentage contribution for Wholesale and retail trade activity was 10.3 % in 2008, and decrease of contribution of Mining, manufacturing, electricity and water activity to reach 14.9% in the year 2008 regarding 15.3% in the year 2007, and 9.7% for Wholesale and retail trade activity in the year 2007.

Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product in the Palestinian Territory for the Years (2005- 2008) at Current and Constant Prices (US\$ million)

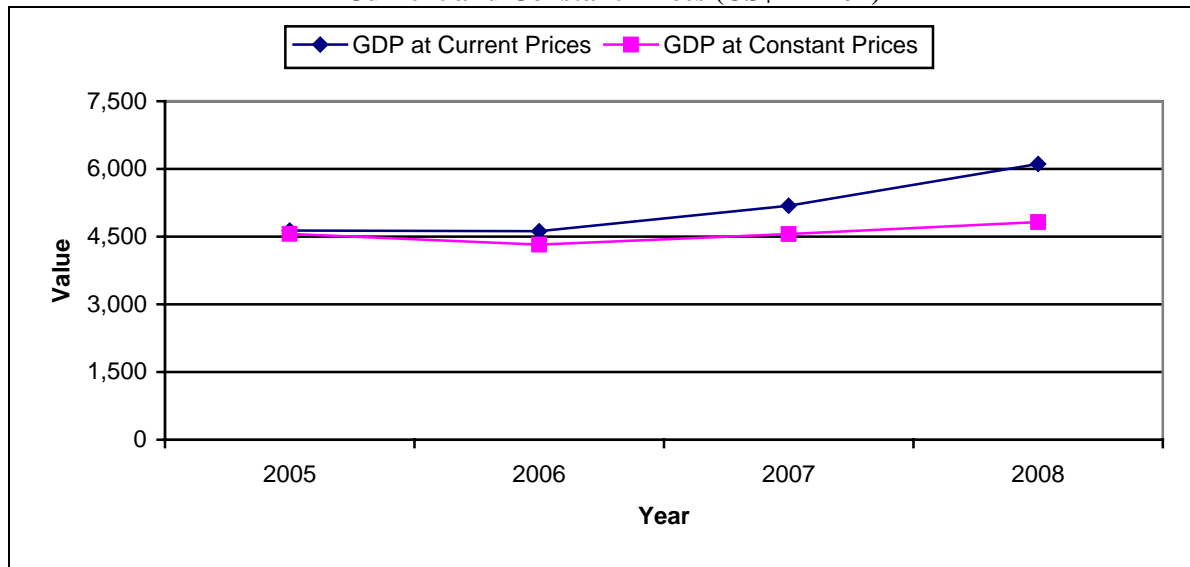
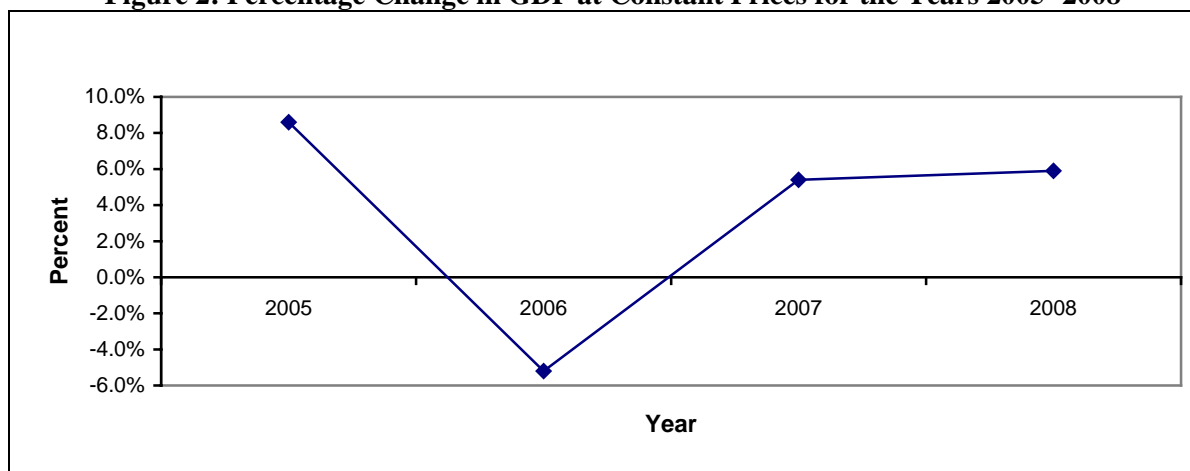


Figure 2: Percentage Change in GDP at Constant Prices for the Years 2005- 2008



Second: Per Capita Indicators:

1. At Current Prices:

GDP,GNI,GNDI Per Capita in the Palestinian Territory for the years 2007, 2008 at current prices (US\$) were:

Value in US\$

Indicator	2007	2008
GDP Per Capita	1,483.0	1,698.3
GNI Per Capita	1,633.6	1,865.2
GNDI Per Capita	2,232.8	2,743.3

2. At Constant Prices:

GDP, GNI, GNDI Per Capita in the Palestinian Territory for the years 2007, 2008 at constant prices (US\$) were:

Value In US\$

Indicator	2007	2008
GDP Per Capita	1,303.2	1,340.4
GNI Per Capita	1,429.1	1,459.4
GNDI Per Capita	1,976.6	2,271.3

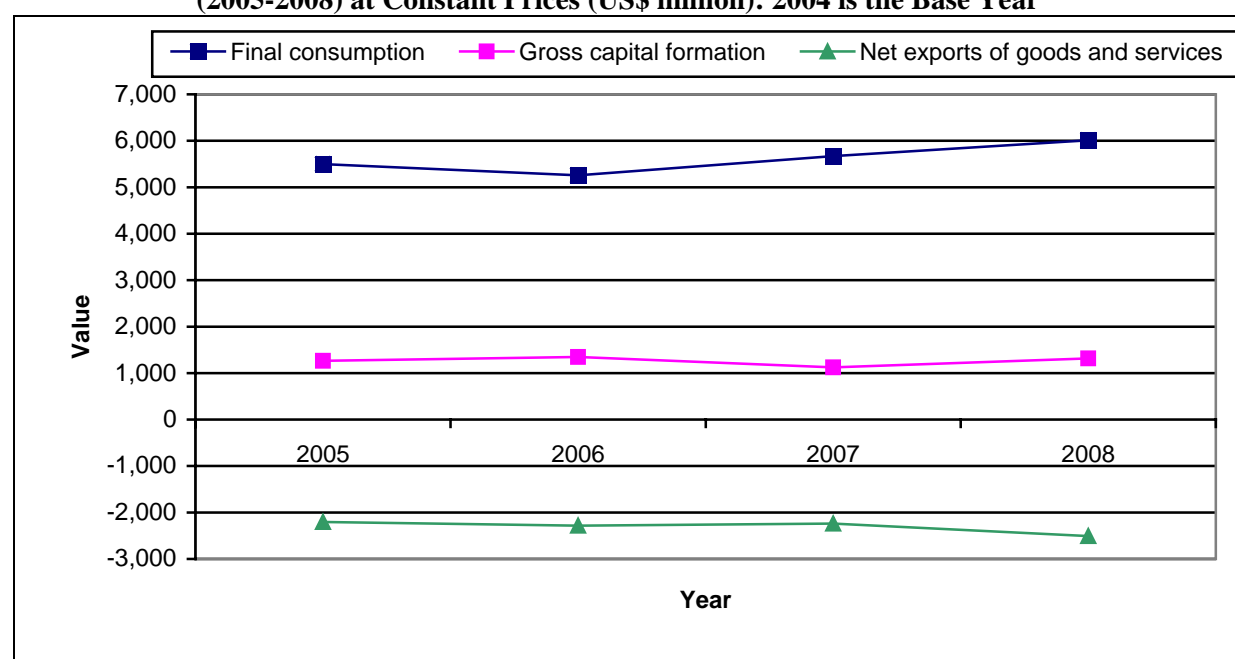
Third: GDP by Expenditure:

The main findings indicate that final consumption in the Palestinian Territory at constant prices for the year 2007 was US\$ 5,669.8 million, and achieved an increase by 7.9% compared with the previous year. It was US\$ 6,012.5 in the year 2008, with an increase by 6.0% compared with the previous year. The household final consumption contributed the highest percent during the year 2007 of 81.0%, and 79.9% during the year 2008.

The Gross Capital Formation was US\$ 1,122.9 million in 2007 which decreased by 16.6% compared with the year 2006, and was US\$ 1,315.1 million in the year 2008 with an increase by 17.1% compared with the previous year, but the trade balance recorded a deficit during this period, amounting to US\$ 2,238.6 consequently US\$ 2,506.7 million during 2007, 2008.

The following figure shows expenditure on GDP in the Palestinian Territory for the years 2007, 2008 at constant prices:

Figure 3: The Component of GDP by Expenditure in the Palestinian Territory for the Years (2005-2008) at Constant Prices (US\$ million): 2004 is the Base Year



3.2 Institutional National Accounts:

The findings of the years 2007, 2008 at constant prices of the Palestinian Territory show that the Households sector provided the highest contribution to the GDP followed by the Non-Financial enterprises sector. The NPISH sector provided the lowest contribution in the year 2008 at constant prices, as the table below tells us.

Gross Domestic Product in the Palestinian Territory by the Institutional Sector for the Years (2007, 2008) at Current and Constant Prices: 2004 is the Base Year

(Value In US\$ Million)

Indicator	Current Prices		Constant Prices	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Households sector	1,909.8	2,258.9	1,581.7	1,769.5
NPISH sector	298.1	404.3	271.0	291.1
Government sector	987.3	1,169.1	993.4	1,090.9
Financial enterprises sector	360.7	380.4	303.5	301.9
Non- Financial enterprises sector	1,626.5	1,895.5	1,404.5	1,367.5

Chapter Four

Methodology

This Chapter will present the adopted methodologies for the compilation of the National Accounts at current and constant prices based on the available price deflators. In addition to that we will present the methodologies for compiling both the Institutional National Accounts at current and constant prices.

4.1 National Accounts

4.1.1 National Accounts at Current Prices

4.1.1.1 Data sources for the GDP from the Production side:

Activity	Source	Notes
Agriculture and Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Agriculture Statistics- Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey- Oil Presses Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The compensation of employees obtained from the Labour Force Survey.- Estimates available about the intermediate consumption of the fishing production due to lack of data.- Oil presses survey provides estimates about the farmers' production from pressing olives as a secondary activity.
Mining and Quarrying	Industry Survey	
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Industry Survey- Oil Presses Survey- Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey	
Electricity and Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Industry Survey- Local government budgets- Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey	
Construction	Contractors' Survey (Formal Sector) Existing building survey (Informal Sector)	LFS data for the compensation of employees were used in estimating them for the informal sector.
Wholesale and Retail Trade	Internal Trade Survey	
Hotels and Restaurants	Services Survey	
Transport	Transport Survey (Formal Sector)	

Activity	Source	Notes
	Informal Transport Survey (Informal Sector)	
Financial Intermediation	Finance Survey	
Real Estate, renting and Business services	- Services Survey - Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey - Estimates for the imputed rents from the economic surveys	
Public Administration and Defense	- Central Government Budget - Local Government Budget - Government abroad Budgets	
Education	- Services Survey - UNRWA Budget - Ministry of Education budget	
Health and social work	- Services Survey - UNRWA Budget - Ministry of Health budget	
Community, social and personal services	- Services Survey	
Households with employed persons	- Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey	

Data sources for the GDP from the Expenditure side:

Transaction	Source	Notes
Household Final Consumption	-Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey	
Government Final Consumption	Administrative records from: - Central Government - Local Government - Extra Budgetary institutions - Government Abroad - Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey	
NPISH Final Consumption	- Services Survey - UNRWA Budget - Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey	
Gross capital formation	For Buildings (Contractors Survey) For Non buildings (Imports of capital goods from the Foreign trade statistics)	
Changes in inventories	Economic surveys	
Exports	Foreign trade statistics (exports of goods) Rest of the world estimates (exports of services)	

Transaction	Source	Notes
Imports	Foreign trade statistics (imports of goods) Rest of the world estimates (imports of services)	

Data sources for the GNI and GNDI:

Transaction	Source	Notes
Net Factor Income from abroad Compensation of employees (residents) receivable abroad Compensation of employees (non residents) payable abroad	Balance of Payments	
Property Income, net Property Income receivable Property Income payable	Balance of Payments	
Current Transfers from abroad, net Current Transfers receivable from abroad Current Transfers payable for abroad	Balance of Payments	

4.1.1.2 The main basis for revision process

The process of preparing this report was based on many phases which were necessary to have a high coverage for the National Accounts for the period 2007, 2008 based on the following considerations:

- The Dependency on the latest administrative records available from mainly the Government and UNRWA.
- Unifying the methodologies from the various data sources based on the latest one, such as the methodologies for estimating the government production, imputed rent and gross capital formation. Using the latest methodologies contributes to the improvement of the data quality.
- Improving the consistency of the data by checking the framework of the data, such as checking the proportion of inputs to outputs, the value added per employee, in addition to the logic of the growth rates for the output and value added, in addition to the regional distribution for the data.
- Balancing the GDP from both the production and expenditure sides at current prices.
- Verification of the data at current prices after compiling those at constant prices based on the general overview about the performance of the economy.

4.1.2 National Accounts at Constant Prices

The methodology for compiling the National Accounts at constant prices based on a set of price indices and deflators. Mainly PCBS produces three types of indices (consumer price index, producer and wholesaler price index) based on the year 2004 as a base year for the CPI, while the year 1997 is the base year for the producer and wholesaler price index.

The process for deflating was two-fold: First step was by compiling the necessary deflators in format and details of the SUT, while in the second step those deflators were used in order to deflate the various transactions in the SUT.

The following table shows the various indices used to deflate various transactions:

Transaction	Price Index	Source
Output		
Output from Goods	Pal-PPI	PCBS
Output from Buildings	Special Index based on the components of the output	PCBS
Services	Pal- CPI	PCBS
VAT on Imports	Pal-WPI	PCBS
Imports of goods and services	Residual	
Intermediate Consumption		
From Goods	Pal-WPI	PCBS
From Services	Isr-WPI	Israeli Abstract
Final Consumption		
Household Final Consumption	Pal- CPI	PCBS
Government Final Consumption	Special Index based on the production of Government	PCBS
NPISH Final Consumption	Pal-WPI	PCBS
Gross Capital Formation		
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Pal-WPI	PCBS
Changes in Inventories	Pal-WPI	PCBS
Exports of goods and services	Pal-PPI	PCBS

4.2 Institutional National Accounts

The methodology for compiling the Institutional National Accounts is based mainly on the Annual National Accounts. Therefore the results of this report for the institutional accounts depend on the annual national accounts for the years 2007, 2008 as a basis for the institutional distribution for institutions and based on the recommendations of the SNA' 93.

Two approaches were used to compile the institutional national accounts based on the sources of the data and their particularity.

First approach consists of:

Agriculture and Fishing:	Classified as Household sector.
Financial Intermediation:	Financial Institutions Sector.
Public owned enterprise:	Non Financial Institutions Sector.
Public Administration and Defence:	Government Sector.
Household Services:	Household Sector.

Second Approach:

It consists of all activities where data are collected from the economic surveys, and those data were classified by institutional sectors based on the legal entities. A percentage contribution for each sector was used as a basis for distributing the data for each sector.

Chapter Five

Data Quality

SNA'1993 was adopted as a reference for the preparation of National Accounts since the establishment of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Therefore the preparation of Palestinian national accounts did not face a transition process from the SNA'1968. SNA'1993 is the latest basic and internationally agreed standards for the preparation of the accounts that are interrelated and consistent for macroeconomic analysis. It provides a set of concepts, definitions and classifications in the context of integrated accounting purposes, designed to provide data necessary for decision-taking, policy-making and economic analysis.

5.1 Data Quality

Several procedures were adopted to ensure data quality and coverage in the National Accounts Data which can be summarized in the following:

- Compiling economic surveys covering all activities except agriculture.
- Compiling economic surveys covering the informal sector in construction and transport activities.
- Depending on the Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007 in preparing the per capita data.
- Compiling the necessary price deflators for compiling the constant prices data.
- Economic surveys results based on the results of the Population, Housing and Establishment census 2007 which provide high coverage for the national accounts indicators which its main source is the economic surveys series.
- Better data coverage for the government data especially for those pertaining to the Custom Duties and the VAT based on the accrual basis.
- Developing the consistency of the data after updating them from different sources and comparing the structure of the data (percent of inputs to outputs, percent of compensation of employees to value added, the logic for the growth rates in production and value added).
- Using the adjustments of the Supply and Use Tables for the years 1997-1998 to compare the consistency of the data.
- Due to the current situation in Gaza Strip and the difficulties in Compiling PECS survey for the Year 2008, data pertaining the household final consumption in Gaza Strip for the year 2008 was estimated base on the scientific methods in projecting the data.

5.2 Data Reliability

The compilation of National Accounts relay on a system of data sources (surveys and administrative records) that have a high degree of reliability. In addition to that the process of compilation depends heavily on a computerized system which minimizes the human errors by applying several checks.

In addition, data reliability for the economic surveys data were done to ensure consistency of the data, since the reliability in this source depends on the transparencies for the owners of the establishments.