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**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS**

**2017**

**June 2018**

**(Price Rs. 150)**

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS**

**2017**

## **National Accounts of Mauritius - 2017**

### **Foreword**

**National Accounts of Mauritius – 2017** is the thirty-fifth issue of the annual report on National Accounts published by Statistics Mauritius. This publication presents detailed data available as at March 2018 on the performance of the economy for the years 2014 to 2017. The report also covers estimates of Quarterly National Accounts for the period 2014 to 2017.

Benchmark data for the compilation of annual national accounts estimates are obtained from the Census of Economic Activities (CEA) conducted every five years. Estimates on national accounts in this report have been worked out using as base the results of the 2013 CEA. For non-census years, estimates have been worked out based on data from annual surveys and administrative sources; the main one being the Value Added Tax (VAT) system.

Concepts and definitions used for the computation of national accounts estimates in this publication are in line with the 2008 United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts (SNA) Manual. The industrial classification used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008.

Detailed methods used and data sources are given in Chapter 2 for annual national accounts and in chapter 3 for quarterly national accounts.

The preparation of this report has necessitated the mobilisation of considerable resources and the cooperation of numerous organisations, both public and private, to supply the necessary data. Their valuable assistance is gratefully acknowledged by this office.

It is hoped that the data presented in this report will prove useful to the public in general and particularly to users of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other related economic statistics.

**L. F. Cheung Kai Suet (Ms.)**  
**Director of Statistics**

Statistics Mauritius  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development  
Port Louis  
**REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS**

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### **Contact persons**

(i) Mr. M. Jawahir

Statistician

National Accounts Unit

(ii) Mr. E. Romjon

Ag. Statistician

Quarterly National Accounts Unit

Statistics Mauritius

LIC Centre

Port Louis

Tel: (230) 208 1800

Fax: (230) 211 4150

E-mail: [cso\\_naccounts@govmu.org](mailto:cso_naccounts@govmu.org)

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# **CHAPTER 1**

## **CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

## CHAPTER 1 - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### 1. General

National accounting represents a system of accounts, which describes the functioning of the national economy in areas such as production, distribution, consumption and accumulation. It has been developed to facilitate the practical application of economic theory. National accounting therefore furnishes a unified system for studying the economic condition of a country and its changes over time.

#### 1.1 The System of National Accounts (SNA)

A System of National Accounts (SNA) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The origins of the SNA trace back to a United Nations (UN) report in 1947 which became the foundation for further work. The UN Statistical Office in 1953 produced the first publication "A System of National Accounts (SNA)", which was revised in 1968. Since then, the SNA has undergone an extensive revision in the light of country experiences during the twenty-five years. As another step in the evolution of national accounting, the 1993 SNA version was updated in 2008 and countries have been encouraged to report their national accounts on the basis of the 2008 SNA as soon as possible. Whilst the basic structure has remained more or less the same, certain changes have been brought in, to take account of new developments and concerns.

##### 1.1.1 Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA)

Mauritius started the compilation of national accounts based on the 2008 SNA in 2016. As from June 2016, national accounts data are produced according to the new concepts and definitions. Historical series as from the year 2006 have been reworked according to the 2008 SNA and are readily available on the website.

In June 2016, national accounts estimates were rebased on the results of the 2013 Census of Economic Activities (CEA). In addition, improvements have been brought in some of the estimates by the adoption of improved concepts, methodology, new data sources and latest international recommendations. Some of the main changes that are relevant to Mauritius are given at paragraph 1.3.

#### 1.2 National Accounts of Mauritius - historical background

The first estimates of national income and expenditure date back to the year 1948 when GDP stood at some R 300 million. The measures were then confined to 'value added' figures only and were published in the Year Book and later in the Digest of Statistics.

Estimates for 1948 to 1975 were based on the 1953 System of National Accounts. In 1983, following the availability of more detailed data which were collected through an Annual Census of Production, a new series was produced for the years 1976 onwards, based on the 1968 SNA. In April 2001, Statistics Mauritius (SM) adopted the 1993 SNA, following the availability of updated and more detailed data from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities (CEA). Data series worked according to the 1993 SNA are available for the years 1990 onwards. In June 2005, the series as from 1998, have been revised based on the results of the 2002 CEA. In December 2010, the series as from 2003 onwards, have been rebased on results of 2007 CEA. Moreover as from 1999, adjustment for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) has been allocated to users. In June 2016, SM adopted the recommendations of 2008 SNA and the series as from 2006 have been reviewed based on data available from the 2013 CEA.

As from 2005, Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) estimates starting from the first quarter of 1999 are compiled and published by the office. These quarterly figures provide information needed for monitoring short-term economic development and is also one of the data category published for the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to which the country adhered in February 2012.

The quarterly estimates are compiled according to guidelines provided in the IMF manual entitled "Quarterly National Accounts Manual – Concepts, Data Sources and Compilation", which is itself based on SNA and are therefore consistent with annual estimates of the National Accounts.

### 1.3 Main conceptual and methodological changes

(i) Ownership of dwellings (OOD)

The output of the sector has been reviewed based on the user cost approach which consists of estimating each of the cost components that the owner needs to take into account to arrive at a market value of the rent, in case the dwelling is rented to other people rather than for own use.

(ii) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)

FISIM which was previously measured as total interest received (excluding the value of any interest received from investment of own fund) minus total interest paid is now measured as the sum of:

- a. Service charges on loans = Interest received on loans – (Stock of loans x a reference rate)
- b. Service charges on deposits = (Stock of deposits x a reference rate) – Interest paid on deposits.

The distribution of imported FISIM has also been reviewed and allocated to appropriate sectors whereas in previously published national accounts, it was included in the intermediate consumption of banks.

(iii) Output of non-life insurance services

The output of non-life insurance activity is calculated using adjusted claims (i.e. claims due + changes in equalization provisions) as per 2008 SNA which takes into account ad-hoc catastrophic losses.

(iv) Global Business Companies (GBCs)

The value added or direct contribution of GBCs, not included in previous GDP estimates, has been estimated from the results of annual GBC1 surveys, conducted by the Financial Services Commission (FSC).

(v) Public administration

Government's contribution as employer to the Civil Service Family Protection Scheme has been imputed and included in compensation of employees and hence in the value added of public administration.

(vi) Sugar industry

The double deflation method (i.e. deflating gross output and intermediate consumption separately) has been adopted to work out the value added at constant prices for 'sugarcane' and 'manufacture of sugar'.

(vii) Non-sugar agricultural activities

The results of the Census of Agriculture (CA) carried out in 2014 have been used to review the gross output and value added of different agricultural subsectors, except sugarcane and tea.

### 1.4 Changes in classification by industry group

As from December 2012, industrial classifications used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008, previous classifications used being NSIC Rev 1 based on ISIC, Rev. 3 of 1990.

The UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities is the international reference classification of productive activities. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilised for the collection and reporting of statistics according to such activities. The classifications are periodically reviewed to take into account changes in the economic structure of countries. The emergence of new technologies and new divisions of labour between organisations over the past years has created new types of activities and new forms of industries, posing a challenge for both providers and users of statistical data. In response to the above, ISIC Rev 3 was revised in 2008 to better reflect changed structures and analytical requirements.

This has resulted in some changes in value added estimates at industrial group level, but not in the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP). New series on revised NSIC2 are available as from 2006. Value added figures at industry level are therefore not strictly comparable with figures prior to 2006 published on the office website.

The main changes at the level of sections are given in the figure below:

**Figure 1: National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC) of All Economic Activities  
Correspondences between NSIC Rev 1 and NSIC Rev 2**

NSIC Rev 1		NSIC Rev 2	
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Fishing	B	Mining and quarrying
C	Mining and quarrying	C	Manufacturing
D	Manufacturing	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Electricity, gas and water supply	E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction	F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal & household Goods	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Hotels and restaurants	H	Transportation and storage
I	Transport, storage and communication	I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Financial intermediation	J	Information and communication
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security	L	Real estate activities
M	Education	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Health and social work	N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Other community, social and personal services	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
		P	Education
		Q	Human health and social work activities
		R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
		S	Other service activities

## 1.5 Data collection, compilation and publication

Benchmark data for the compilation of National Accounts statistics are collected through the Census of Economic Activities which is conducted at five year intervals. Annual data are collected through sample surveys of establishments. In addition, many organisations, both public and private, are regularly contacted for obtaining the latest available information on key sectors of the economy. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 which also lays great emphasis on the confidentiality aspect.

The presentation of the tables broadly follows the recommendations of the United Nations 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA). A brief description of the methodology used for the preparation of the Accounts is given in Chapter 2 of this report for Annual National Accounts (ANA) and in Chapter 3 for Quarterly National Accounts (QNA).

National Accounts data are disseminated via an annual report entitled "The National Accounts of Mauritius" and in "Economic and Social Indicators". All these publications are published by the Statistics Mauritius and are posted on the website of the office (<http://statsmauritius.govmu.org>).

Economic and Social Indicators on annual national accounts used to be published twice a year, in April and October. As from 2003, following requests for more frequent updates, they are published four times during the year namely in March, June, September and December. The issue published in March now provides a first forecast of National Accounts aggregates for the current year together with revised figures for earlier years. Subsequent issues in the course of the year provide for figures updated in the light of latest information available.

Economic and Social Indicators on quarterly national accounts are published within a quarter after the reference period. To meet this target, estimates for the current quarter are based on selected indicators that capture quarterly movements. Administrative data that are available on a monthly or quarterly basis, the most important one being data from the Value Added Tax (VAT) system, which have the advantage of being timely and of having a wide coverage are also extensively used. Some surveys requesting quarterly income and expenditure data are conducted among enterprises which are large contributors in specific sectors.

Estimates for a quarter are revised at subsequent quarters when new and more accurate information become available. It is to be noted that quarterly estimates are sometimes subject to important revisions because of the limitations in the source data.

For consistency, the estimates for the four quarters of a given calendar year are benchmarked with the latest annual estimates which are more accurate as they are mostly compiled from income and expenditure data of enterprises obtained through surveys. In incorporating the more accurate annual information into the quarterly estimates, the accuracy of the quarterly data is enhanced while the quarterly pattern inherent in the QNA is preserved.

## 1.6 The Report

This report contains the latest available Annual National Accounts and Quarterly National Accounts data relating to the years 2014 to 2017. Explanatory notes on the concepts, definitions are given in Chapter 1. The various methods used for the computation of the estimates together with the statistical tables for Annual National Accounts and Quarterly National Accounts, are given in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 respectively. The statistical tables are preceded by a brief analysis.

- Chapter 1 - Concepts and Definitions
- Chapter 2 - Annual National Accounts, 2014 – 2017
  - Section 1 - Sources and methods
  - Section 2 - Statistical Analysis
  - Section 3 - Main Tables, 2014- 2017
- Chapter 3 - Quarterly National Accounts, 2014 – 2017
  - Section 1 - Sources and methods
  - Section 2 - Statistical Analysis
  - Section 3 - Tables, 2014 - 2017
- Chapter 4 - Foreign Trade statistics
- Chapter 5 - Production data and selected indicators

## **1.7 Institutional Sector Accounts (ISA)**

For the purpose of the analysis of production, the economy is split into industry groups but to analyse flows affecting income, capital and financial transactions, the different units involved in production, redistribution and consumption are grouped into 'institutional sectors' as follows:-

- Households including Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs)
- Non-financial corporate including quasi-corporate enterprises
- Financial enterprises
- General Government and
- Rest of the World.

The Integrated Economic Accounts of the country presents in a concise form (in the form of a T table), the goods and services account, the generation and allocation of Income, distribution and use of income and capital account of the institutional sectors of the economy.

ISA 2002 to 2005 based on CEA 2002, ISA 2007 to 2013 based on CEA 2007 and ISA 2013 to 2015 based on CEA 2013 results are readily available on the website of Statistics Mauritius (SM).

## **1.8 Financial Accounts and Balance Sheets**

The next accounts in the sequence of ISA are the Financial Accounts and Balance Sheets.

The Financial Account records transactions that involve financial assets and liabilities while the Balance Sheet is a statement, drawn up in respect of a particular point in time, of the values of financial and non-financial assets owned and of the liabilities owed by an institutional unit or group of units. The balancing item of a balance sheet is net worth, the difference between assets and liabilities. The stock of financial assets and liabilities makes up the financial Balance sheet and the balancing item of a financial balance sheet is financial net worth.

Due to lack of data on flows relating to assets and liabilities, it has not been possible to compile Financial Accounts. Statistics Mauritius is planning to compile Financial Accounts in upcoming years when most of the required data would become available. Main data required to compile Financial Balance Sheets are available at Bank of Mauritius, Financial Services Commission, Stock Exchange of Mauritius and Accountant General's Department.

## **1.9 Supply and Use Table (SUT)**

The SUT brings together the detailed goods and services accounts in the format of matrices with the product groups in the rows and the different categories and components of supply and use in the columns. In this matrix, commodity flow of goods and services are traced from different sources of supply to different categories of use. This table is an important analytical tool to study economic repercussions.

It has been possible, by making use of benchmark data available from the 2013 Census of Economic Activities and other sources, to construct a Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 2013, which is posted on SM website. SUT based on 2013 CEA results has been compiled using the ERETES software.

The supply and use tables for 2002 to 2005 which have been worked out using 2002 Census of Economic Activities data as benchmark and SUT for 2007 based on 2007 CEA are also published on the office website.

## **1.10 Input/Output Table (I/O)**

The I/O Table gives the picture of input composition and output distribution of each product. On the assumption of stable or linear technical correlation between input and output, the table serves as an effective analytical tool for the study of economic repercussion. For instance, it illustrates the ultimate effect (direct and indirect) of a unit increase in domestic demand for a certain good on product output or value added.

An I/O Table for the year 2007 based on 2007 CEA is posted SM website. I/O for 2013 based on results of CEA 2013 will be disseminated at a later stage.

## 2. **Problems and limitations of published data**

The main problems of the office in obtaining relevant data can be grouped as follows:

### **(i) Response rate to enquiries**

The response rate to our annual enquiries is one of the major problems encountered by the office. It appears that the fear that Statistics Mauritius discloses information to other authorities still prevails among some suppliers of data. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 which guarantees the absolute confidentiality of all information. No information relating to costs of production, capital employed or profits of an individual enterprise can be revealed to any authority or person.

### **(ii) Non-uniformity of accounting years**

All firms do not have uniform accounting years. Data referring to the last "twelve-months" period may in fact spread over two or three consecutive years. In some cases, data have been adjusted before incorporation in the National Accounts as the time reference of the accounts is the calendar year.

The varying accounting years are also major obstacles to the preparation of the Capital, Financial and Balance Sheet Accounts.

## 3. **Definition of main aggregates**

Concepts and definitions used in this publication are those stated in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) Manual - A System of National Accounts 2008.

### **(i) Gross output**

Gross output of industries covers the value in the market of goods and services produced, including work in progress and products for own use. Valuation is usually at basic prices. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is also included.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent of imported products is the c.i.f. value at the border of the importing country.

Gross output for "general government" and for "non-profit institutions serving households" are computed as the sum of the cost of intermediate consumption expenditure, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.

### **(ii) Intermediate consumption**

"Intermediate consumption of industries" covers non-durable goods and services used up in production and includes repairs and maintenance of the capital stock. It is usually valued at purchasers' prices.

The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g. deductible value added tax).

"Intermediate consumption of general government" is made up of acquisitions (purchases and transfers in kind) of new goods and services on current accounts.

### **(iii) Value added**

Value added for a particular producer is equal to the gross output at basic prices less the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

### **(iv) Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices**

GVA at current basic prices is the sum of value added of all domestic producers such as firms, government institutions and producing households in the country (i.e.  $GVA = \sum \text{Value added}$ ).

(v) **Primary Sector**

The primary sector comprises "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Mining and quarrying".

(vi) **Secondary Sector**

The secondary sector includes "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and air conditioning supply", "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and "Construction".

(vii) **Tertiary Sector**

The tertiary sector includes "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles", "Transport and storage", "Accommodation and food service activities", "Information and communication", "Financial and insurance activities", "Real estate activities", "Professional, scientific and technical activities", "Administrative and support activities", "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security", "Education", "Human Health and social work activities", "Arts, entertainment and recreation" and "Other service activities".

(viii) **Taxes on production and imports**

Taxes on production and imports comprise all taxes that enterprises incur on goods and services produced, delivered and sold. They also include taxes and duties on imported goods. There are two categories of taxes, namely taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Taxes on products are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

Other taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licenses and business licenses.

(ix) **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices**

GDP represents the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital. It is a measure of the overall economic activity of a country.

GDP at current market prices is equal to GVA at current basic prices plus taxes (net of subsidies) on products [i.e.  $GDP = \sum \text{Value added} + (\text{Taxes} - \text{Subsidies}) \text{ on products}$ ].

(x) **Per capita GDP at current market prices**

Per capita GDP is the ratio of GDP at current market prices to population. It measures the level of economic development in comparison to other countries.

(xi) **Gross National Income (GNI)**

GDP plus net primary income from the rest of the world gives Gross National Income (GNI).

(xii) **Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)**

GNI plus net transfers from the rest of the world gives Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI).

(xiii) **Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)**

GFCF consists of the net additions to assets of producers of tangible reproducible goods which have an expected lifetime of use of more than one year. These assets are buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment. The additions are valued at purchasers' prices. Non-reproducible tangible assets such as land and mineral deposits are not included in gross capital formation. However, outlays on improvement of land and development of mining sites are considered as gross fixed capital formation. Durable goods purchased by households, with the exception of dwellings, are not classified as capital formation but are treated as consumption expenditure.

**(xiv) Investment rate**

Investment rate is the ratio of GFCF to GDP at current market prices.

**(xv) Change in inventories**

Change in inventories includes the value of the physical change in inventories of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods held by producers.

**(xvi) Final Consumption expenditure**

Consumption expenditure is made up of final consumption expenditure of households and that of government.

Government final consumption expenditure comprises the value of services produced and value of goods and services purchased from private producers for free distribution to households, and the output of Central Bank. It is further disaggregated into collective and individual consumption expenditure. *Collective* expenditure consists of the services which government provides to the community as a whole, for example, security and defence whereas *individual* expenditure is made up of expenses incurred in providing services which are mostly beneficial to individuals, mainly in respect of health and education.

**(xvii) Gross Domestic Saving (GDS)**

GDP at current market prices less total final consumption expenditure gives Gross Domestic Saving.

**(xviii) Gross National Saving (GNS)**

GNDI less total final consumption expenditure gives Gross National Saving.

**(xix) Exports and Imports of goods and services**

Both exports and imports are measured on an f.o.b. basis. Exports and imports of goods are compiled according to the General Trade System, using the national boundary as the statistical frontier. All goods entering the country are recorded in imports and goods leaving the country, in exports.

**(xx) Compensation of employees**

Compensation of employees comprises all payments of wages and salaries by producers to their employees. Payments in kind and contributions to social security and to private pension fund, casualty insurance and similar schemes are also included.

Wages and salaries in cash comprise all payments which employees receive in respect of their work, before deductions of employees' contributions to social security schemes. Payments such as refund of traveling of work, commissions, overtime, bonuses, and cost of living allowances are also included.

Payments in kind include goods and services provided to employees free of charge or at markedly reduced costs which are clearly of direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

**(xxi) Gross operating surplus**

Gross operating surplus is defined as the excess of value added over the cost of employees' compensation and other taxes on production.

**(xxii) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)**

In addition to charging customers directly for financial services, banks and similar institutions also generate service income by charging higher rates of interest to lenders than they pay to depositors. The margin earned by these financial institutions is treated as payment for FISIM. It is calculated separately for loans and deposits using a reference interest rate. In more details, it is measured as the sum of FISIM on loans = [Interest received on loans – (Stock of loans x reference rate)] and FISIM on deposits = [(Stock of deposits x reference rate) – Interest paid on deposits]. As recommended by the SNA, it is allocated to users as follows: intermediate consumption of businesses, final consumption of households and government, and a component of exports of services.

## **CHAPTER 2**

# **ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

## Section 1 – SOURCES AND METHODS

### 1. Production Account of Economic Activity Group

#### 1.1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector contributed 3.5% to the Gross Value Added in 2017. The activities in this sector are presented in the following sub-groups:

- Industrial crops (sugar cane and tea)
- Food crops, fruits and flowers
- Plant propagation
- Livestock, poultry and related products
- Forestry and hunting
- Fishing
- Government services

#### *(i) Data sources*

- Census of Agriculture (CA)
- Ministry of Agro Industry & Food security
- Mauritius Cane Industry Authority
- Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Island
- Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
- Mauritius Sugar Syndicate (MSS)
- Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI)
- Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA)
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS)
- Housing Census (HC)
- Special enquiries from food crop planters, quarterly survey of livestock and poultry breeders and providers of agricultural services falling under the non-household sector

#### *(ii) Methodology*

The benchmark data used in compilation of production accounts for food crops, fruits, flowers, and livestock, poultry and related products is from the 2014 Census of Agriculture (CA2014) conducted by Statistics Mauritius. The CA2014 defines a farm (or agricultural holding) as one producing mainly for sale. In addition, all agricultural production units producing for own consumption with at least 5 perches of land and/ or with a minimum number of fruit trees in the backyard of private households, are considered as farms. However, estimate for agricultural production falling below the threshold of 5 perches were estimated from the survey of households, which was included in the CA2014.

Based on CA2014, farms are classified in two sectors namely:

- (a) household sector; and
- (b) non-household sector (consisting mainly of private agricultural enterprises and government farms)

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the sub-groups mentioned above in Section 1.1. Apart from sugar and tea, agricultural activities are performed mainly by small farmers and fishermen who do not keep proper records of their transactions. Because of the lack of proper accounts, a variety of methods, based essentially on the commodity flow approach is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

**(a) Industrial crops**

*Sugar cane:* Details on the sugar industry are given separately in Section 1.2.

*Tea:* Quantities and prices of tea and tobacco leaves are available from the Tea and Tobacco Board respectively. Intermediate inputs per hectare are computed based on benchmark ratios from the Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005). Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates of inputs to the total area under cultivation.

**(b) Food crops, fruits and flowers**

*Food crops:* Since July 1997, monthly data on food crops production and area harvested are obtained from FAREI which accounts for about 82% of total production. Estimates of production not covered by FAREI are made on the basis of CA2014 results and also consumption data collected through the Household Budget Surveys. Wholesale prices of some 35 food crops, collected by the Prices unit, are used to obtain basic prices in order to calculate their gross output. Regarding food crops for which wholesale prices are not collected or are not available, retail prices, collected by the same unit, are used to evaluate their gross output at basic price by deducting transport costs and retail margin from its retail price value.

Intermediate consumption expenditure is estimated by applying ratios of inputs from ACOPS 2005. Some of the inputs, for example fertilizers, pesticides, seeds are cross-checked with imports and local production figures.

*Fruits:* Monthly production of banana and pineapple and area harvested are obtained from FAREI. The latter covers around 85% of production of banana and for the remaining 15% estimates are based on CA2014. With regards to other fruits, the number of fruit trees in bearing age in the household sector is estimated based on the CA2014 and the 2011 Housing Census. Production is estimated in quantity using an average yield per tree based on CA2014, taking into account the climatic factor. This production is valued at basic prices from either wholesale or retail prices collected by the Prices unit.

*Flowers:* The main source of data for estimating production of flowers is exports data from the Foreign Trade unit and benchmark data from CA2014. Regarding flowers sold on the local market, a separate estimate is worked out based on the number of weddings, deaths, religious ceremonies, etc and also CA2014 results.

**(c) Livestock, poultry and related products**

The Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) forwards a monthly return on the number of heads and carcass weight of local/imported cattle, sheep, goats and pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir. To these, are added the production from off-abattoir slaughters estimated from CA2014 results and also permits issued by the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security. The total quantity multiplied by a weighted average retail price gives the gross output at basic prices after deducting retail margins and transport costs. Estimates of intermediate expenditure on cattle feeds, salt and water etc. are made and deducted from the gross output to obtain value added.

Poultry and egg production is calculated from data obtained through the questionnaires sent to all producers of the non-household sector. These data are supplemented with estimates made for breeders of the household sector based on CA2014 results and also on the number of broilers sold by the non-household farms and on the quantity of feed sold.

Hunting, mainly deer hunting, is undertaken during a specific period of the year. The benchmark data for production is from CA2014 and the associations of hunters provide data on the production of venison. This is valued at basic prices as for other livestock. Intermediate costs for hunting is negligible, therefore the gross output is composed essentially of value added.

Estimates of milk production are obtained from the Animal Production Division of the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security and the benchmark data is from CA2014.

**(d) Government Services**

Details are provided at Section 1.16.

**(e) Forestry and logging**

Estimates of forestry production namely, wood processed by sawmills and, to a lesser extent, firewood are made on the basis of information obtained from the Forestry Department. Intermediate costs for forestry is negligible, therefore the gross output is composed essentially of value added.

**(f) Fishing**

Data on the quantity of fish caught are provided by the Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Island. Separate figures are given in respect of lagoon and bank fishing. These are then valued at market prices available from the Prices unit. The transport and retail margins are estimated and deducted from the market price value to give gross output at basic prices. Intermediate inputs for lagoon fishing is very low as the fishermen who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher costs as the fish are caught in high seas in larger vessels. Also, these fish are sold frozen.

## 1.2 The Sugar Industry

The share of the sugar industry in total GVA was 0.8% and export of sugar represented around 16.0% of total domestic exports in 2017. Sugarcane plantations occupy about 64% of total land under cultivation.

There are three categories of growers in the sugar industry, namely “miller”, “metayer” and “owner-planters”. Millers are owners of sugar factories and large plots of land around these factories. In 2014, they numbered 4 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 26,422 hectares. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on their employers’ lands and cultivated some 623 hectares. There were 15,260 owner-planters who cultivated 23,648 hectares of land.

Value added generated by the sugar industry is attributed, for national accounting purposes, to the following industrial activity groups:

*Agriculture:* the final product is sugarcane.

*Manufacturing:* the final product is sugar and its by-products, molasses, scums and electricity for own consumption. Only millers are engaged in this activity.

*Transport:* includes only the millers’ own account transport of sugarcane, sugar and other inputs

*Distribution:* includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

**(i) Methodology**

The period from the growing stage up to the marketing of all sugar produced covers eighteen months. Production is valued on an accrual basis, so that output relating to crop year, say 2014/2015 is treated as production for calendar year 2014. The sugar cane crop of a given year normally extends from July to June of the following year.

Sugar is marketed solely through the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. This agency provides data on price of sugar, both local sales and exports’ proceeds. All the expenses incurred in respect of marketing are also given.

Production accounts are compiled using information from survey of sugar factories and other data made available by stake holders.

**(ii) Production Account of Sugar Cane**

Separate accounts are prepared in respect of millers and planters.

The gross proceeds from the sales of sugar and its by-products are obtained from the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. The gross output of agriculture comprises 78% of the gross proceeds as the remaining 22% accrue to millers to cover the milling cost.

*Agriculture:* Intermediate expenses in respect of sugarcane cultivation are compiled from survey of selected sugar factories.

*Manufacturing:* The end product is sugar and only millers are engaged in its production. The gross output is worked out from the gross proceeds of sugar. The main item under goods consumed is sugarcane; other inputs include milling cost which are obtained from the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate and the survey of sugar factories.

*Transport:* The sugar estates and millers have their own means of transport. Most of their canes, sugar and other inputs are transported by their own lorries. The 'Transport' activity is valued at cost. The expenditure incurred in respect of purchases of materials and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital are obtained from surveys. The total of these aggregates gives the gross output. Transport cost is then imputed, on a pro-rata basis, to the intermediate consumption expenditure of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

*Distribution:* The gross output is computed from the related expenditure items as given in the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate report. The cost component consists mainly of elements of value added.

**1.3 Mining and quarrying**

The activity of mining and quarrying covers salt production, stone crushers and sand quarries. The share of this industry in the Gross Value Added is less than 1.0%. Estimates of gross output and value added are based on information collected through special enquiries and data from the VAT system from the MRA.

**1.4 Manufacturing**

The manufacturing sector is the largest sector in the Mauritian economy. It contributed 13.4% of GVA in year 2017.

**(i) Sources**

- Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditure
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Trade Statistics
- Household Budget Survey
- Census of Economic Activities
- Employment Survey data
- Vat data
- Excisable goods from the MRA

**(ii) Methodology**

The manufacturing sector is more conveniently analysed under the following three broad groups

- Sugar Milling
- EOE
- 'Other' manufacturing enterprises

*Sugar*: Production account in respect of sugar milling is prepared from annual reports of the Chamber of Agriculture, financial statements of the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate and survey of sugar factories as explained in section 1.2.

Other Manufacturing establishments are surveyed once a year through the Annual Survey of Large Establishments.

A questionnaire is sent to a representative sample of large establishments to collect information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales and inventories. Production accounts are worked out for each of the NSIC groups. Technical ratios such as labour costs/gross output, value added/gross output and labour costs/value added are also calculated. These are used to make estimates for the non-respondents and also help in forecasting exercises.

## **1.5 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply**

This sector covers the activities of one public enterprise, namely the Central Electricity Board (CEB) as well as the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) which provide electricity to the national grid. It contributed 2.3% of GVA in 2017.

The generation of electricity throughout the Republic of Mauritius is undertaken by the CEB and IPPs while its distribution rests solely with the CEB. The generation of electricity from Small Scale Distributed Generation (SSDG) Scheme is currently not accounted for since it represents a very small proportion of the total electricity produced.

### **(i) Sources**

- Annual Survey of Receipts & Expenditure
- Census of Economic Activities
- Annual reports of CEB

### **(ii) Methodology**

The enterprises are required to fill in an annual questionnaire on income and expenditure accounts of the current year, requesting detailed data on receipts, employment, labour costs, purchase of goods and services. In addition, CEB regularly publishes its income and expenditure accounts, which are used extensively for the preparation of production accounts.

## **1.6 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities**

The activities in this sector contributed less than 0.4% of GVA in 2017 and are classified in the following main components:

- Water collection, treatment and supply
- Sewerage
- Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- Remediation activities and other waste management services

### **(i) Sources**

- Annual Survey of Receipts & Expenditure
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Census of Economic Activities
- VAT data

**(ii) Methodology**

Data are collected through mail questionnaires for large establishments. Among these are the Central Water Authority and the Wastewater Management Authority. For these enterprises, the production approach is used to measure output. Benchmark ratios obtained from the 2013 Census of Economic Activities and data from the VAT department are used for non-respondents.

**1.7 Construction**

The construction industry contributed 4.3% of GVA in 2017. It consists of the following activities:

- General builders and civil engineering contractors
- Small contractors and special trade contractors
- Public authorities engaged in capital works - Ministry of Public Infrastructure, National Development Unit, Land Transport and Shipping and local authorities
- Own-account construction carried out by individuals

**(i) Sources**

- Building permits statistics
- Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)
- Trade Statistics
- Housing and Population Census
- Household Budget Surveys
- Census of Economic Activities
- Capital Expenditure Surveys
- Board of Investment

**(ii) Methodology**

The gross output of the construction industry is the value of investment on residential and non-residential buildings, roads, electricity and communications networks, land improvement and reclamation, maintenance and repair services, etc. The methodology adopted varies with the type of construction and the source of statistical information.

The main source of data is the records of building permits kept by the local authorities. The total volume (floor area) of building construction, whether performed by contractors or individuals, is compiled at the office from these records.

The price charged per square metre for the construction of dwellings and its breakdown into labour costs and materials consumed are obtained from Quantity Surveyor works. These prices vary with the size and location of the building. In addition, 'large' builders and contractors are contacted to obtain value of projects completed. Supplemented with investment statistics, collected for the computation of the fixed capital formation, an estimate of gross output in the private sector is derived.

Data on construction works (value and expenses) carried out by the Ministry of Public Infrastructure, National Development Unit, Land Transport and Shipping and local authorities are obtained from their respective accounts as well as from the Financial Report of the Accountant's General Department. These are used to evaluate gross output of construction in the public sector.

Another element of the construction industry is the repair and maintenance of buildings, both residential and non-residential, performed by various contractors and public authorities. Estimates are made from benchmark data from:

- (a) stock of buildings updated from the 2011 Housing Census
- (b) repairs and maintenance expenses by households from Household Budget Surveys

Some items of intermediate consumption, e.g. aggregates, paints, cement, iron bars are cross-checked with production and imports statistics.

## **1.8 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles**

This group contributed 12.1% to the Gross Value Added of the country in the year 2017.

### **(i) Sources**

Register of licence holders

Trade Statistics

Agricultural Statistics

Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring and large distributive enterprises

Census of Economic Activities

VAT data

Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditure

Road transport statistics

Mauritius Sugar Syndicate (MSS)

### **(ii) Methodology**

#### *Wholesale and retail trade:*

The gross output for wholesale and retail trade is estimated as the gross margins obtained between sale and purchase values of goods sold. These goods can be categorised into two groups: imported goods and locally manufactured goods.

**Imported goods:** The basic data used for the computation of wholesale and retail margins on imported goods are obtained from the annual tabulations on imports. Imports are classified item-wise according to the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C., Revision 3) and for each item the quantity, C.I.F. value, customs and excise duties are available.

These data are first grouped into broad economic categories namely intermediate, final consumption and capital goods. Margins are estimated as the difference between the 'landed cost' and the retail price for each item. Wholesale margins are estimated using available information from 2013 Census of Economic Activities (2013 CEA) and additional data collected through annual special enquiries from "large" enterprises engaged in landing, storage, clearing and forwarding activities. Retail margins are estimated from information available from the 2013 CEA.

**Locally manufactured goods:** Data on local production and exports available from VAT Department are classified by NSIC. Local sales are then computed and coded in SITC. The wholesale/retail rates of margin are determined based on the 2013 CEA and these rates are applied for each SITC section.

The agricultural products used to compile the wholesale and retail margin are: fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, fish, eggs and flowers. Data are collected by the Prices Unit (Producer prices) and the Consumer Prices Unit (Retail prices) of this office. The wholesale and the retail margin for fresh vegetables and fresh fruits (banana and pineapple) is the difference between the retail prices and the producer prices. Margins for "other fruits", fish, eggs and flowers are estimated using a percentage of the gross output valued at basic prices.

*Other activities:*

Estimates are also made in respect of margins as follows:

- Mauritius Sugar Syndicate for the marketing of sugar from data supplied by MSS.
- Lottery and pool organisers based on information obtained from the VAT Department.
- Ship chandling activities using value of ships' stores supplied.
- Goods re-exported by the Freeport supplied by the Trade Unit
- Other activities such as auctioneers and scrap metal dealers are estimated using data collected at the Census of Economic Activities as base.

Intermediate consumption incurred by the distributive trades are estimated on the basis of benchmark data collected for CEA 2013 and is used to derive the value added.

The production account is then worked out from the aggregated data on gross output and intermediate consumption expenditure.

*Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles:*

For establishments engaged in the repair of vehicles, the production account is worked out using data from the 2013 CEA, the age distribution of vehicles registered, the number of motor vehicles involved in accidents and import figures of spare parts, lubricants, and other materials used in repair works, supplemented by VAT data.

## **1.9 Transport and storage**

This group contributed 6.3% to the Gross Value Added in 2017 and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following:

Land transport

Water transport

Services allied to transport, namely cargo handling, ports and airport services, storage and warehousing

Air transport

Postal services

### **(i) Sources of data**

National Transport Authority

Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditure

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Household Expenditure Surveys

VAT data

Mauritius Port Authority (MPA)

Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC)

Census of Economic Activities

**(ii) Methodology**

*Land transport:* The enterprises in this activity group consist of operators of buses, lorries, vans, contract cars and taxis.

Statistics on number of buses, lorries, taxis and contract cars operating (fleet statistics), obtained from the National Transport Authority, provide leading indicators.

The 'large' establishments, namely buses and lorry companies are surveyed and the operation ratios derived from the survey results are applied to fleet statistics to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and labour cost in this sub sector. For individual operators of lorries, vans and taxis, a similar method is used to estimate the gross output and value added where applicable prices and number of vehicles (fleet statistics) are used as indicators. The estimates of gross output for buses and taxis are cross-checked with data on consumption obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

The production account for lorries engaged in the transport of sugarcane and sugar is worked out separately, as explained in section 1.2.

*Water transport:* As very scarce information is obtained from the annual survey of receipt and expenditure, indirect methods are used to estimate output. Indicators such as volume of goods loaded and unloaded and statistics on movement of ships are used.

*Services allied to transport:* Most of the enterprises engaged in these activities employ more than 10 persons. This sector covers mainly activities carried by the Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA), the Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC), ports and airport services, and storage and warehousing. Information required for the estimation of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added etc, are obtained through surveys.

**1.10 Accommodation and food service activities**

In 2017, this sector contributed 7.1% to Gross Value Added.

**(i) Sources of data**

*Bank of Mauritius:* The main source of data for calculation of output of the sector is the Bank of Mauritius which provides estimates of Tourism earnings.

*Census of Economic Activities:* The Census of Economic Activities collects benchmark data for the hotels and restaurants sector every five years.

*The Survey of Inbound Tourism (SIT):* The Survey of Inbound Tourism (SIT) conducted by Statistics Mauritius and supplements data on expenditure by tourists.

*The Household Budget Survey (HBS):* Results of The Household Budget Survey are used to cross check Mauritian expenditure in hotels, bars and restaurants.

*The Passport and Immigration Office:* The number of tourist arrivals is obtained from passenger traffic statistics.

*Tourism Authority:* The register of license holders compiled by the Tourism Authority provides the total number of hotels and restaurants in operation.

**(ii) Computation of output in census years (CEA)**

Benchmark data are collected from all hotels and restaurants through the Census of Economic Activities every five years. Gross output of the hotels and restaurants sector is made up of the following:

**A tourist component** comprising expenditure of tourists in accommodation and food service and accounting for 77% of the output of the sector.

**A local component** comprising expenditure of Mauritians in hotels, restaurants, small bars, canteens and on catering and accounting for 22% of the total output.

**Catering services** that is food and beverages to be consumed in local and foreign aircrafts and accounting for remaining 1% of the total output.

Estimates for the tourist component in 2013 were worked out based on tourism earnings. Those estimates were checked for consistency with expenditure data obtained through the 2013 Survey of Inbound Tourism (SIT 2013). The figures for the local component obtained from the latest CEA 2013 were compared and adjusted with Mauritian expenditure in hotels, bars and restaurants from the results of the Household Expenditure Survey (HBS) 2012.

**(iii) Computation of annual estimates for intercensal years**

An estimate of output is worked out for the local component based on annual growth in number of households and the CPI component measuring prices of meals in bars and restaurants.

Given that estimates of tourism receipts are regularly provided by the Bank of Mauritius, a percentage of tourist earnings is adopted for the output of hotels and restaurants from tourists.

An estimate of output for catering services on aircrafts is worked out based on annual growth in passenger departures by air.

The production account of this sector is based on technical ratios calculated from benchmark data collected through the Census of Economic Activities.

## **1.11 Information and communication**

This group contributed to 4.2% to GVA in year 2017 and consists of the activities of the following sectors:

Publishing activities

Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities

Programming and broadcasting activities

Telecommunications

Computer programming, consultancy and related activities

Information service activities

**(i) Sources of data**

Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditure

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

VAT data

Census of Economic Activities

**(ii) Methodology**

Data for the large establishments are obtained through annual surveys and is used to compute output and value added. For non-respondents to the survey, estimates are calculated using benchmark data collected through the 2013 Census of Economic Activities and data from the VAT systems.

## 1.12 Financial and insurance activities

The financial and insurance activities account for a large part in the GVA of Mauritius (around 12.0%). The activities in this group can be categorised into four sub groups: (i) insurance, reinsurance and pension funding (ii) monetary intermediation (iii) financial leasing and other credit granting and (iv) other financial intermediaries (including global business companies).

### (i) Sources of data

Bank of Mauritius  
Financial Services Commission  
Corporate and Business Registration Department  
Stock Exchange of Mauritius  
International Financial Statistics  
VAT data  
Census of Economic Activities  
Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditure  
Annual Report of Establishments (such as State Bank of Mauritius, SICOM)

### (ii) Methodology

The financial services sector in Mauritius is mainly composed of the banking and insurance sector which account for more than 80% of the sector's total value added.

#### (a) Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding

The activity of insurance is intended to provide customers with protection against certain risks. It is also a form of financial intermediation where funds are collected from policyholders and invested in assets that are held as technical reserves to meet future claims.

In assuming the risk against unfortunate or undesirable events, the insurer agrees to pay a certain amount of money (claim) if the event arises. In return, the policyholder pays an amount of money (premium). It is a form of risk management primarily used to transfer of the risk of a loss, from one entity to another in exchange for payment. Insurance enterprises do not charge a separate fee for the service they provide. However, any explicit fees charged are treated as payment for services and included in the output of the enterprise. The value of those services for which there is no explicit charge must be estimated indirectly from total receivables and payables of enterprises, including the income accruing from investment of their reserves.

Data for production accounts of insurance companies are collected via quarterly and annual surveys, supplemented by administrative data from FSC and VAT.

The gross output of insurance enterprises is calculated as:

+ Total premiums earned  
+ Total premiums supplements (interest, dividend and rent)  
- Claims due  
- Changes in actuarial reserves  
+ Commission fees explicitly charged

As per SNA 2008, the gross output of non-life insurance activity is calculated using adjusted claims (i.e. claims due plus changes in equalization provisions and, if necessary, changes to own funds). This new method takes into account ad-hoc catastrophic losses where the output of the insurance activity could be extremely volatile (even negative).

The intermediate consumption consists of purchase of goods and services, commission and net reinsurance paid. The value added is the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption.

The service charged for general insurance which is an intermediate consumption of industries is allocated to users in the same proportion as premiums paid by each industry and is calculated as follows:

+ Premium  
- Claims  
+ Supplements  
= Insurance service charged

As the adequacy of the life fund of most of insurance enterprises is determined triennially by actuarial valuation, a yearly estimate based on a percentage of end-of-year life funds is made to account for changes in actuarial reserves.

The Sugar Insurance Fund Board is considered to be an equalising fund. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs that is the intermediate consumption and the compensation of employees. The value added is therefore equal to compensation of employees.

The output of pension funds is measured as the sum of costs (i.e. intermediate consumption, compensation of employees and other taxes on production). The intermediate consumption consists mainly of the service charge (i.e. management fees) paid by the fund to the insurance or management company.

(b) *Monetary intermediation*

- **Banks and similar institutions**

Data on the activities of this sub-group, comprising mainly banks and similar institutions such as Mauritius Housing Company Ltd, are obtained through surveys. The gross output of these establishments, as defined by the SNA 2008, is estimated as the sum of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and their actual service charges (income from dealings in foreign exchange, commissions, ledger fees, etc). The total value of FISIM is imputed in respect of all loans and deposits using a reference interest rate irrespective of the source of funds.

In more details, total FISIM is measured as the sum of

- (i) FISIM on loans = [Interest received on loans – (Stock of loans x reference rate)] and
- (ii) FISIM on deposits = [(Stock of deposits x reference rate) – Interest paid on deposits].

The SNA recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among users as follows: intermediate consumption of businesses, final consumption of households and government, and a component of exports of services. FISIM allocated by sector is based on data available on deposits, loans and prevailing rate of interest.

- **Central Bank**

The Central Bank is not considered to produce FISIM. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs.

(c) *Financial leasing and other credit granting*

This sector covers mainly activities carried by Non-Bank Deposit-Taking Institutions licensed by the Bank of Mauritius and FSC. Establishments in this activity group consist of leasing companies and credit granting institutions like the Mauritius Civil Service Mutual Aid Association Ltd, Development Bank of Mauritius Ltd, etc. This group also includes other financial service activities primarily concerned with distributing funds other than by making loans such as factoring activities. Their output is measured almost same as for commercial banks. This is based on the fact that these financial intermediaries provide services for which they charge implicitly (FISIM) and also charge a direct fee or commission. Information required for the estimation of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added, etc. is obtained through surveys.

(d) *Other financial intermediaries*

This sub-group includes financial institutions that are engaged in activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities such as administrators of financial markets (e.g. FSC and Stock Exchange of Mauritius), moneychangers, stockbrokers, investment holding companies, fund managers, actuaries, custodians and insurance agents/brokers. They provide services, which are usually priced explicitly, based on a fee or commission. Their output is valued on basis of the fees or commission received, much in the same way as for other non-financial services.

This sub-group also includes **Global Business Companies** (GBCs). There are two types of GBCs based on the category of license – GBC1s and GBC2s. GBC1s are companies conducting business outside Mauritius. They are tax residents in Mauritius, can employ locals, rent offices and have a bank account in Mauritius. On the other hand, GBC2s are companies conducting business exclusively outside Mauritius. They are not tax residents and cannot employ people or otherwise transact with residents.

In current national account estimates, GBCs relate mainly to GBC1s. The value added or 'direct contribution' of GBC1s has been included, based on estimates from the results of annual GBC1 surveys, conducted by FSC. The value added of GBC2s is considered to be negligible (payment for licenses only).

GBC1s are engaged in activities such as investment holdings, Collective Investment Scheme (CIS), close-end fund, CIS manager, asset management, treasury management, credit finance, custodian, factoring, leasing, insurance business, professional reinsurance, insurance agent, insurance broker, investment dealer, investment adviser, pension schemes administrator, etc. Consequently, GBC1s are classified as financial institutions and are allocated to the financial corporations sector.

The output of GBCs is estimated as the sum of costs incurred by these entities (i.e. intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, other taxes on production and consumption of fixed capital). The latter is assumed to be negligible as GBCs hold very little physical assets.

The Gross Output of GBCs, according to cost method of national accounts, is measured as follows:

- + Licence fees and rates paid by GBC1s and GBC2s to resident authorities
- + Wages and salaries paid out by GBC1s to resident employees
- = Value Added of GBCs
- + Intermediate Consumption (i.e. recurrent expenses on goods and services paid to local companies)

Regarding the indirect contribution of GBCs to the economy, it is measured in terms of services purchased by GBCs from local enterprises, the main ones being management, accountancy and auditing, banking and legal services.

### **1.13 Real estate activities**

This group which comprises the rent of owner occupied dwellings as well as activities of agencies involved in the sale of property, contributed 5.9% to GVA in 2017.

- **Ownership of dwellings (OOD)**

- (i) **Sources of data**

- Household budget surveys
    - Housing Census 2011
    - Stock of residential buildings
    - Interest rate on housing loans
    - Building permits from local authorities

- (ii) **Methodology**

The gross output is calculated annually according to the User Cost Method, as recommended in the World Bank's International Comparison Programme (ICP). It consists of estimating each of the cost that owners of dwellings would need to take into account in fixing a market rent if they decided to rent their dwellings to other people instead of occupying them. These costs are: intermediate consumption, other taxes on production, consumption of fixed capital and operating surplus.

The value added is compiled by summing the following items:

- The operating surplus, which is calculated using stock of residential building and interest rate on housing loans.
- The taxes paid on dwellings.
- Consumption of fixed capital (depreciation of building).

The intermediate cost consists of expenditure on maintenance and repair of residential buildings, and the insurance premium paid on owner-occupied dwellings. The expenditure on maintenance and repair of residential buildings is calculated based on the average expenditure per household estimated from Household and Budget Surveys and the number of housing units based on Census 2011 and updated using number of building permits.

The gross output is then obtained by adding the value added and intermediate cost.

- **Activities of Real Estate Agencies**

- (i) **Sources of data**

- Census of Economic Activities
    - Board of Investment
    - Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditures
    - VAT data

- (ii) **Methodology**

- Data on activities of agencies involved in the sale of property are collected mainly through the Census of Economic Activities, supplemented by VAT data.

#### 1.14 Professional, scientific and technical activities

This group contributed 4.8% to GVA in year 2017.

- (i) **Sources of data**

- Census of Economic Activities
  - Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditure
  - VAT data
  - Financial Services Commission

- (ii) **Methodology**

- The activities of this sector are classified into 3 main components:

- (a) activities of business enterprises, such as consultancy, accounting & auditing firms, advertising agencies, architectural & engineering firms and other services such as technical testing & analysis, photographic activities, fashion design, etc.
    - (b) activities of own-account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, surveyors, etc.
    - (c) business activities carried out in Offshore Management Companies (OMCs).

- For the first category, the large contributors to output are surveyed annually and for small firms benchmark data collected through the 2013 Census of Economic Activities are used.

- For the second category, the income approach is used to estimate value added which consists of compensation of employees and operating surplus. The estimates are based on working ratios obtained from the latest Census of Economic Activities and leading indicators on employment and registration of those professionals from their respective associations.

- The third category of the sector comprises activities of Offshore Management Companies (OMCs). The FSC is responsible for surveying these companies and provides SM with aggregated data. The survey results published in the annual bulletin of FSC are used by SM to compile production account of these companies.

### 1.15 Administrative and support service activities

In 2017, this sector contributed 3.0% to Gross Value Added.

#### (i) Sources of data

Census of Economic Activities  
Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditure  
VAT data

#### (ii) Methodology

This sector comprises rental & leasing of motor vehicles, other machinery and equipment, travel agency & tour operator activities, activities of call centres, photocopying activities, packaging activities, security systems service activities, cleaning services, landscaping activities, secretarial support services and other business support activities.

Production accounts of the large establishments are obtained from annual surveys and estimates are made for small firms using benchmark data collected through the latest Census of Economic Activities. These are cross checked with figures from the turnover from VAT.

### 1.16 General Government

The general government sector, subdivided into central government, social security funds, regional government and local government, consists of all government units and all non-market Non Profit Institutions that are controlled and mainly financed by government units. Its contribution to GVA worked out to around 12.0% for the year 2017.

The central government is generally composed of ministries/departments and units (Extra Budgetary Units) operating under the authority of the central government with a separate legal identity and enough authority to form additional government units

The National Pension Fund is responsible for the payments of social security benefits of the government and also runs a defined benefit pension scheme for the employees of the private sector.

The regional government consists of the administration of Rodrigues.

The local government consists of municipalities and district councils, mainly financed by the central government.

The main functions of government are to assume responsibility for the provision of services to the community as a whole (collective services) as well as certain individual services (e.g. education and health). Government units are normally engaged in the production of non-market goods and services.

Total output, valued as the sum of production costs is estimated as follows:

Gross output = Intermediate Consumption  
+ Compensation of employees  
+ Consumption of fixed capital

#### (i) Data Sources

Data for Ministries and Departments (Central Government) are available from the Accountant General's Department through an online reporting system.

Data for Extra Budgetary Units and Local Government are obtained from final accounts.

Data for the Rodrigues Island is obtained from the Rodrigues Regional Assembly's finance department.

Expenditure items for the different levels of the General Government are scrutinized and categorized as compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital expenditure, transfers, etc.

## **(ii) Methodology**

The government accounts are prepared by the Accountant General's Department. The expenditure items in the government accounts are carefully scrutinised and classified in categories such as compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital expenditure, transfers, etc. For other units, data are extracted from their final accounts.

All units forming part of general government are classified according to NSIC groups. The main NSIC group is '**Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security**' which consists of the executive and legislative administration directly dependent on head of state and Parliament together with all other central regional and local government bodies, the regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care, education, cultural services and the provision of services to the community as a whole (foreign affairs, defence, public order and compulsory social security activities).

Activities other than administration are classified in their appropriate NSIC groups e.g. education activities are classified under Education, human health activities are classified under Health, agricultural activities under Agriculture.

### **1.17 Education**

The education sector contributed 4.8% to GVA in 2017.

#### **(i) Data Sources**

- Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department
- Education statistics from the statistics division of the Ministry of Education
- Private Secondary School Authority
- Tertiary Education Commission
- Register of licence holders
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- Census of Economic Activities
- Annual survey of Receipts and Expenditure

#### **(ii) Methodology**

Education services are provided both by public and private sectors.

Expenditures related to education (preprimary, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors) incurred by the different levels of the General Government are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of education in the public sector.

Activities provided by the private sector comprise private aided and unaided schools, private tuition, technical and vocational institutions, professional institutions (such as private universities and private post secondary non-tertiary institutions) and other institutions providing other education such as adult education and driving schools.

Output for the private secondary institutions is estimated on the basis of returns available for the Private Secondary School Authority on grants and expenses of aided schools. Benchmark ratios worked out from the 2013 Census of Economic Activities, supplemented with data on enrolment (from the Ministry of Education and TEC) and the CPI sub-index for education are used to estimate output in the private preprimary, primary and other private educational institutions.

Output for private tuition is estimated from fees charged for private tuition enrolment by grade and an estimated percentage taking private tuition cross checked with data from HBS and CMPHS.

### **1.18 Human health and social work activities**

In 2017, the share of this sector to GVA was 4.4%.

#### **(i) Data Sources**

- Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department
- Health statistics from the Ministry of Health & Quality of Life
- Register of licence holders
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- Housing and Population Census
- Census of Economic Activities
- Annual survey of Receipts and Expenditure

#### **(ii) Methodology**

Like education services, public health services are provided both by public and private sectors.

Output of public health services is measured at cost from data on expenditure incurred by the different levels of the General Government on Human health and social work.

For private health services, a number of sources are tapped to obtain relevant data and leading indicators (register of license holders, associations of dentists and doctors, employment data from the Survey of Employment and earnings, etc.). Benchmark data from the Household Budget Survey and the 2013 Census of Economic Activities are also extensively used.

Annual estimates for private doctors and dentists are calculated using the number of professionals offering private medical services and the average price charged per patient.

Health services provided by private clinics, private laboratories, physiotherapy, veterinary and welfare institutions are obtained through surveys.

### **1.19 Arts, entertainment and recreation**

This sector contributed 3.5% to the GVA in 2017.

#### **(i) Data Sources**

- Register of licence holders
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Survey
- Housing and Population Census
- Census of Economic Activities
- VAT data
- Annual survey of Receipts and Expenditures

**(ii) Methodology**

The main services in this section include gambling and betting activities (e.g. casinos, bookmakers, tote organisers, sale of lottery tickets, etc.) and amusement and recreation activities (e.g. activities of amusement parks, sports activities, coin-operated games, operation of recreational transport facilities such as pleasure craft, fitness centres, etc.).

Income and expenditure data from the VAT systems is used to measure output for entertainment activities provided by casinos and clubs, pools and lottery and bookmakers which account for the major part of this subgroup. This is supplemented by data on government revenue from gambling and betting taxes.

Data are collected annually through surveys of establishments which keep proper records and where the information can be readily obtained. For these enterprises, the production approach is used to measure the output.

**1.20 Other service activities**

In 2017, the contribution of this sector to GVA worked out to 1.6%.

**(i) Data Sources**

Register of licence holders  
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings  
Household Budget Survey  
Housing and Population Census  
Census of Economic Activities  
VAT data  
Annual survey of Receipts and Expenditure

**(ii) Methodology**

This section, consisting of services not covered by the activity groups above, deals mainly with community, social and personal services. The main services included are:

- Activities of professional membership & religious organisations, trade unions, etc.
- Repair of personal and household goods such as repair of cellular phones, footwear and leather goods, furniture and home furnishings, bicycles, watches and clocks, etc.
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
- Other service activities such as washing and dry cleaning, hairdressing, beauty parlour, funeral and related activities, etc.

For the other enterprises which are mostly 'small', output is measured indirectly either by the income approach or the production approach. The estimation is based on indicators such as licenses issued by local authorities, employment figures from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and from benchmark data from latest censuses and surveys such as the Housing and Population Census and the Census of Economic Activities. VAT data are also extensively used.

**2. Gross National Income and its appropriation**

Value added at market prices comprises compensation of employees, operating surplus, the consumption of fixed capital and the excess of taxes on production and imports over subsidies. Operating surplus is termed 'gross' because it includes the element of consumption of fixed capital.

Compensation of employees comprises all payments made by producers as wages and salaries, including payments in kind and contribution to Pension Funds and insurance schemes.

**(i) Data Sources**

Annual survey of Receipts and Expenditure  
Administrative data for public enterprises and Government  
Annual Employment and Earnings Survey  
Census of Economic Activities

**(ii) Methodology**

Compensation of employees is calculated together with value added. This is done at industry level and depends on data available for that industry.

**3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation**

Gross Capital Formation (GFCF) is one of the main aggregates of expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product. It consists of the value of durable goods (except for military purposes) acquired by resident producer units and meant to be used for a period of more than one year.

Capital formation of industries corresponds to the net additions to their fixed assets, whereas for households only expenditure on construction of dwellings is included. Household expenditure on durable goods such as cars, refrigerators, washing machines, etc., is treated as final consumption although the acquisition of similar goods by industries or government is considered as capital goods.

**(i) Methodology**

Different methods are used for the valuation of capital formation, based essentially on the commodity approach. Information on investment are collected and compiled on a calendar year basis. These data are classified by type of capital goods such as residential buildings, transport equipment, machinery and equipment, and by industrial use as shown in the Table 2.12.

Data used in the computation of estimates on GFCF are obtained from many sources. In order to avoid double counting, the data have to be thoroughly scrutinised at the compilation stage.

*Buildings*

The main data source used to compile investment in buildings is the local authorities which provide to this office data on building permits issued for new buildings, additions and reconstructions. These permits are classified according to type of buildings (residential and non-residential), size of buildings (in terms of floor area) and region. The value of building construction works is thereafter estimated by using estimates of floor areas and construction cost per square meter obtained from Quantity Surveyor works. These costs vary according to type, size and location of buildings.

In the public sector, investment on buildings is obtained from the Public Sector Investment Programme. Furthermore, estimates of construction projects are supplemented by annual survey data.

*Other construction works*

All other construction works not included above are grouped under "Other construction works". These include outlays on road constructions, dams, reservoirs, pipe laying, electricity distribution networks, land improvement and reclamation and all other civil engineering works. Information on such construction works is obtained from Public Sector Investment Programme, Board of Investment and annual survey data.

### *Machinery and Equipment*

Machinery and equipment accounted for 37.2% of the GFCF in 2017. As most of the machines are imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to purchasers' prices by the addition of taxes on imports, landing cost, transportation cost, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases, installation cost. They are then classified by industrial use. Machinery and equipment produced locally are estimated from VAT data.

#### **4. Estimates of growth rates**

##### ***(i) Double-deflation method***

The value added of an industry is a residual obtained after subtracting its intermediate consumption from its gross output. Therefore, to obtain the value added at previous year's prices, both gross output and intermediate consumption should be revalued at previous year's prices. This method, the ideal one, is known as the "double-deflation" method. However, this method requires extensive data on both inputs and outputs which, in practice are very difficult to obtain. Therefore, 'proxy indicators' are used as indicator of volume changes. The proxy indicators most often used are:

- Physical quantities of goods produced (for output)
- Physical quantities of materials used (Intermediate consumption)
- Employment

As most industries produce a large number of heterogeneous products it is not possible to obtain separate physical output or input series. The monetary values are most often deflated by an appropriate price index to obtain the growth rates (volume changes). The indices normally used are:

- Producer Price Index (PPI)
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Construction Price Index (CoPI)
- Wage/Salary Index
- Import and Export Price Indices

A brief description of the methodology used to work out growth rates of value added is given below:

#### **Industry Group**

#### **Method used**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing:

<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input</i>
<i>Food crops, flowers, tea and tobacco</i>	<i>Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Deflation using producers' price based on retail prices</i>

Manufacturing:

<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input</i>
<i>E.O.E</i>	<i>Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production</i>

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply  
Volume indicator: Units of electricity sold

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities  
Water supply: Units of water sold used as volume indicator  
Other activities: Deflation by consumer price index

Construction  
Deflation using construction price index

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

*Wholesale and retail trade* *Change in volume of imports derived by deflating imports by sector by relevant IPI components.*

*Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* *Deflation by overall CPI*

Transport and storage

(i) Land transport: Double deflation using price index of bus fares and taxi fares for output and CPI component for input

(ii) Services allied to transport: Tonnage handled and passenger traffic used as volume indicator

(iii) Air transport: Deflation by change in the price of air ticket

Accommodation and food activities:

*Accommodation* *Volume based on number of tourist arrivals*

*Food service activities* *Food service activities deflated by CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants*

Information and communication

Telecommunication services: Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls

Other activities: Deflation by consumer price index

Financial and insurance activities

(i) Central Bank: Deflation using a wage rate index

(ii) Banks and similar institutions: Deflation using changes in "FISIM rate" and inflation rate

(ii) Insurance: Volume based on changes in the number of life and non-life insurance policies processed during the year

(iii) Financial leasing and other credit granting: Price indicator in line with deflator of commercial banks

(iv) Other financial: Deflation using changes in exchange rates and local inflation rate



## Section 2 - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

### Detailed Analysis - Year 2017

#### 2.1 Gross Domestic Product

Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices, which comprises the sum of value added of all industry groups, reached R 405,714 million in 2017 compared to R 385,902 million in 2016, representing a nominal increase of 5.1%. In real terms, **GVA at basic prices grew by 3.5%, lower than the 3.6% recorded in 2016**. Exclusive of sugar, the rate was 3.7% compared to 3.6% in 2016 (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Taxes (net of subsidies) on products, which are taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold, imported or used such as excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT), increased by 10.9% in nominal terms to reach around R 54,203 million in 2017 from R 48,864 million in 2016.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices, which is equal to GVA at current basic prices plus taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 5.8% to R 459,918 million in 2017 from R 434,765 million in 2016. After removing the price effect estimated at 1.9% (known as the GDP deflator), **GDP at market prices in 2017 grew by 3.8%, same as in 2016** (Table 2.2).

Per capita GDP, defined as the ratio of GDP at current market prices to population, increased by 5.7% in nominal terms to attain R 363,604 in 2017 from R 344,029 in 2016 (Table 2.1).

#### 2.2 Growth rate by industry

Around 75.9% of GVA at current basic prices in 2017 was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to 20.4% by the secondary sector. The remaining 3.7% was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities (Table 2.3).

The GVA growth rate at basic prices for 2017 was positively influenced by the tertiary and secondary sectors which contributed 3.0 and 0.6 percentage points respectively to the overall GVA growth. On the other hand, the contribution of the primary sector to GVA growth was -0.1 percentage point (Table 2.6).

##### **Primary sector**

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" declined by 0.1% in 2017, after a growth of 3.5% recorded in 2016. Within the sector,

- **Agriculture** dropped by 0.2%, as opposed to a growth of 3.7% in 2016. This is due to a contraction of 7.9% in "Sugarcane", partly offset by a growth of 2.3% in "Other agriculture".
- **Mining and quarrying** grew by 1.6%, higher than the growth of 1.0% in 2016.

##### **Secondary sector**

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 2.9% compared to 0.6% in 2016. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** grew at a rate of 1.4%, higher than the 0.3% growth in 2016. The performances of the sub sectors were as follows:

<i>Sugar milling</i>	<i>a growth of 2.4% in 2017 after the growth of 6.6% in 2016, based on a local sugar production of 355,000 tonnes and the refining of 100,000 tonnes of imported raw sugar.</i>
<i>Food</i>	<i>a growth of 0.2% in 2017, lower than the 1.4% growth in 2016.</i>
<i>Textile</i>	<i>a decline of 0.7% in 2017, following the drop of 5.8% in 2016.</i>
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	<i>a growth 4.5% in 2017, lower than the 4.8% growth in 2016.</i>

Within the manufacturing sector, activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOEs) rebound by 0.3%, after a contraction of 5.1% in 2016.

- **Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply** grew at a lower rate of 3.3% compared to 4.2% in 2016.
- **Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities** continued to grow at a rate of 2.7%, following the 2.0% growth observed in 2016.
- **Construction** rebounded by 7.5%, after a 'no growth' registered in 2016.

## **Tertiary sector**

The tertiary sector grew by 3.9%, after the growth of 4.4% in 2016. Within the tertiary sector,

- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles** continued to grow at a rate of 3.1%, following the 3.0% growth registered in 2016.
- **Transport and storage** grew by 3.7%, lower than the 3.9% growth in 2016.
- **Accommodation and food service activities** grew by 4.6% compared to 9.2% in 2016 based on higher tourist arrivals, which increased from 1,275,227 in 2016 to 1,341,860 in 2017.
- **Information and communication** grew by 5.5% compared to 5.9% in 2016.
- **Financial and insurance activities** grew by 5.5%, lower than the 5.7% growth in 2016.
- **Real estate activities** grew at a lower rate of 3.3% compared to 4.1% in 2016.
- **Professional, scientific and technical activities** grew by 5.4% compared to 5.7% in 2016.
- **Administrative and support service activities** grew by 5.9%, same as in 2016.
- **Public administration and defence; compulsory social security** grew by 0.6%, lower than the 2.7% growth observed in 2016.
- **Education** grew at a higher rate of 1.8% compared to 0.8% in 2016.
- **Human health and social work activities** grew by 4.5%, higher than the 2.2% growth in 2016.
- **Arts, entertainment and recreation** grew by 4.7%, same as in 2016.
- **Other service activities** grew by 3.1%, same as in 2016.

## **2.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product**

### **2.3.1 Final consumption expenditure**

Total final consumption expenditure of households and general government increased by 6.1% in nominal terms to reach R 410,665 million in 2017 from R 386,956 million in 2016. The real growth rate worked out to 2.7%, lower than the 2.9% growth in 2016. Final consumption expenditure of households, which represented around 83.1% of total consumption, grew in real terms by 3.0% same as in 2016. Government consumption expenditure grew by 1.6% in 2017, lower than the 2.9% growth in 2016 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11).

### **2.3.2 Investment (GFCF)**

Investment in 2017 reached R 79,439 million, representing an increase of 5.9% in nominal terms over the 2016 figure of R 74,990 million (Table 2.9). In real terms, it grew by 4.6% higher than the growth of 3.7% in 2016. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the growth was 5.6% compared to 1.6% in 2016.

Investment rate increased to 17.3% in 2017 from 17.2% in 2016 (Table 2.2). Excluding investment on aircraft and marine vessel, the rate was 17.1% compared to 16.9% in 2016.

#### **Investment by type**

Investment in "Building and construction work" grew in real terms by 6.7% in 2017, higher than the 1.5% growth in 2016. This recovery was mainly due to growths of 28.7% and 4.4% in "Non-residential building" and "Other construction work" respectively, partly offset by a contraction of 0.9% in "Residential building".

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" grew by 1.3% in 2017, after a high growth of 7.7% in 2016. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the growth was 3.6% compared to 1.9% in 2016.

#### **Investment by sector**

Private sector investment was estimated at R 60,790 million in 2017 compared to R 55,797 million in 2016, representing a nominal increase of 8.9%. After removing the price effect, it grew by 7.6% following a growth of 6.1% in 2016.

Public sector investment decreased by 2.8% in nominal terms, reaching R 18,649 million in 2017 from R 19,193 million in 2016. In real terms, it contracted by 4.1% in 2017 after a drop of 2.8% in 2016.

The share of private sector investment increased to 76.5% in 2017 from 74.4% in 2016 and that of the public sector decreased to 23.5% in 2017 from 25.6% in 2016.

### **2.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services**

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 253,234 million in 2017 compared to R 234,104 million in 2016, representing a nominal increase of 8.2%. After removing the price effect, imports of goods and services rebounded by 2.1% in 2017 compared to a decline of 0.1% in 2016.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 2.0%, lower than the growth of 4.0% in 2016. Imports of services, which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, rebounded by 2.4% in 2017 after a high contraction of 8.2% in 2016 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11).

Exports of goods and services decreased by 0.2% in nominal terms to R 193,495 million in 2017 from R 193,835 million in 2016. In real terms, it declined by 2.0% after a contraction of 4.6% observed in 2016. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis dropped by 4.4% and exports of services (inclusive of exports of FISIM) declined by 0.1% in 2017 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 59,739 million in 2017 compared to R 40,269 million in 2016. The deficit represents 13.0% of GDP at market prices, higher than the figure of 9.3% in 2016. Excluding aircraft and marine vessel, it worked out to 12.8% compared to 8.9% in 2016.

### **2.4 GDP at market prices by category of income**

In 2017, the share of the three components of GDP at market prices was estimated as follows:

Compensation of employees	36.1%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.5%
Gross operating surplus	51.4%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 166,144 million in 2017, representing a nominal increase of 5.3% over the 2016 figure of R 157,781 million. Gross operating surplus, which accounted for over half of GDP at current market prices, increased by 5.0% to R 236,369 million in 2017 from R 225,102 million in 2016. Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 10.6% to R 57,404 million from R 51,883 million in 2016 (Table 2.8).

### **2.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving**

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)<sup>1</sup> was estimated at R 467,385 million in 2017 compared to R 435,720 million in 2016, representing a nominal increase of 7.3%.

Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) in 2017 reached R 49,252 million, 3.0% higher than the figure of R 47,809 million in 2016. GDS as a percentage of GDP at market prices was 10.7 compared to 11.0 in 2016.

Gross National Saving (GNS)<sup>1</sup> attained R 56,719 million in 2017 from R 48,764 million in 2016. The saving rate as measured by the ratio of GNS<sup>1</sup> to GNDI<sup>1</sup> was 12.1% in 2017 compared to 11.2% in 2016.

<sup>1</sup> *Excluding net primary income and net transfer of Global Business Companies from the rest of the world*

## SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout:

- : Not applicable or nil
- ... : Not available

### Abbreviations

- R : Rupees
- R M : Rupees Million
- 000 : Thousand
- M-tons : Metric tons: 1,000 kilos
- H-Litres : Hectolitres: 100 litres
- No. : Number
- E.O.E. : Export Oriented Enterprises
- GBC : Global Business Companies
- ISIC : International standard industrial classification of all economic activities
- NSIC : National standard industrial classification of economic activities
- C.I.F. : Cost, insurance, freight
- F.O.B. : Free on board

### Exchange rate

Conversion rate to Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.):

1 S.D.R.: 7.713759 Mauritian Rupees up to 23rd October, 1979

1 S.D.R.: 10.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 24th October, 1979

1 S.D.R.: 12.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 28th September, 1981.

On the 28th February, 1983, the Mauritian Rupee was delinked from the S.D.R. and linked to a trade-weighted basket of currencies.

**Table 2.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2014 - 2017**

	Unit	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>1. Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>348,011</b>	<b>363,547</b>	<b>385,902</b>	<b>405,714</b>
<b>2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>44,051</b>	<b>46,346</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>54,203</b>
<b>3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>392,062</b>	<b>409,893</b>	<b>434,765</b>	<b>459,918</b>
<b>4. Gross National Income (GNI) at current market prices</b>					
Excl. net primary income of GBC from abroad	R M	382,132	406,896	432,469	465,857
Incl. net primary income of GBC from abroad	R M	420,471	438,520	464,984	498,269
<b>5. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>					
Excl. net primary income & transfer of GBC from abroad	R M	385,321	409,596	435,720	467,385
Incl. net primary income & transfer of GBC from abroad	R M	414,020	430,603	456,741	489,668
<b>6. Per capita GDP at current market prices</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>310,862</b>	<b>324,570</b>	<b>344,029</b>	<b>363,604</b>
<b>7. Per capita GNI at current market prices</b>					
Excl. net primary income of GBC from abroad	R	302,989	322,197	342,212	368,299
Incl. net primary income of GBC from abroad	R	333,387	347,238	367,941	393,924
<b>8. Compensation of employees</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>141,394</b>	<b>148,769</b>	<b>157,781</b>	<b>166,144</b>
<b>9. Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>350,457</b>	<b>367,417</b>	<b>386,956</b>	<b>410,665</b>
Households	R M	292,343	306,206	319,809	341,336
General Government	R M	58,114	61,211	67,147	69,329
<b>10. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>73,989</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>74,990</b>	<b>79,439</b>
Private sector	R M	55,048	51,735	55,797	60,790
Public sector	R M	18,941	19,420	19,193	18,649
<b>11. Gross Domestic Saving (GDS)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>41,605</b>	<b>42,476</b>	<b>47,809</b>	<b>49,252</b>
<b>12. Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>					
Excl. net primary income & transfer of GBC from abroad	R M	34,864	42,179	48,764	56,719
Excl. net primary income & transfer of GBC from abroad	R M	63,563	63,186	69,785	79,002
<b>13. Net exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>-43,782</b>	<b>-41,182</b>	<b>-40,269</b>	<b>-59,739</b>
Exports of goods & services	R M	200,198	200,007	193,835	193,495
Imports of goods & services	R M	243,980	241,189	234,104	253,234

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

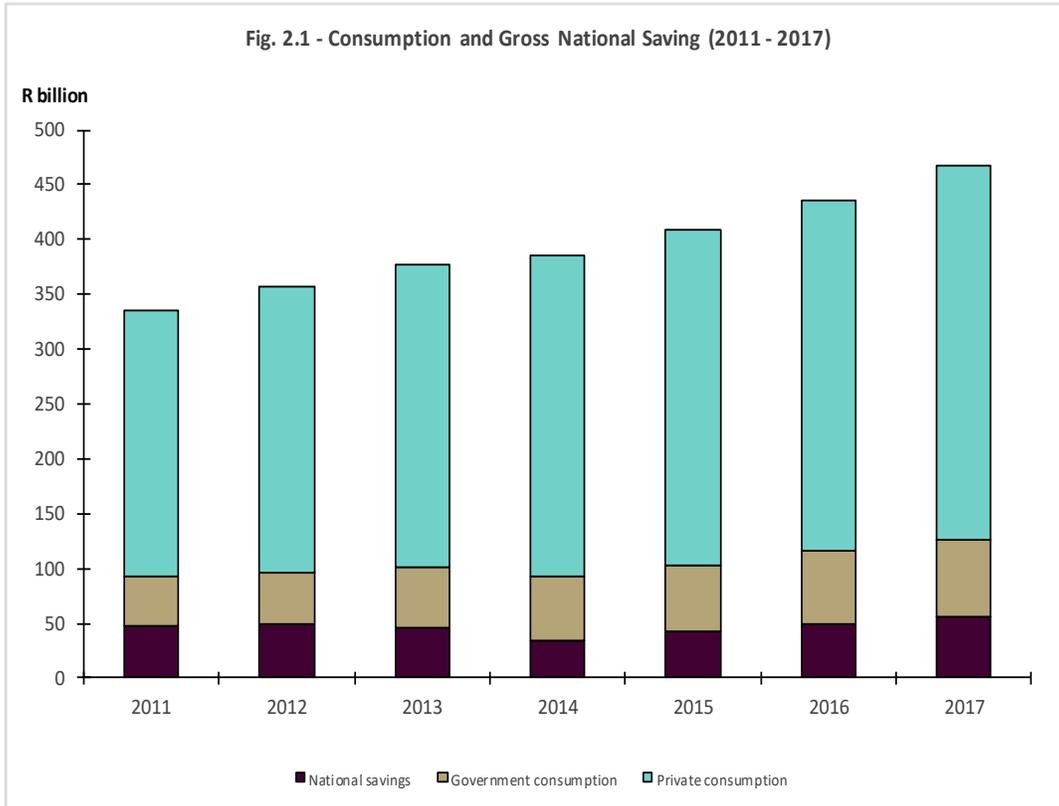
*GBC refers to Global Business Companies*

**Table 2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2014 - 2017**

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>1. Annual real growth rate of :</b>				
(i) Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+3.6	+3.1	+3.6	+3.5
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+3.7	+3.2	+3.6	+3.7
(ii) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	+3.7	+3.6	+3.8	+3.8
(iii) Final consumption expenditure	+2.9	+2.9	+2.9	+2.7
<i>Households</i>	+2.6	+2.9	+3.0	+3.0
<i>General Government</i>	+4.6	+3.1	+2.9	+1.6
(iv) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	-6.0	-5.4	+3.7	+4.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-5.3	-2.7	+1.6	+5.6
(v) Private sector investment	-8.4	-7.6	+6.1	+7.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-4.2	-7.6	+6.1	+7.6
(vi) Public sector investment	+1.8	+1.0	-2.8	-4.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-8.8	+13.0	-10.3	-0.9
<b>2. Ratios</b>				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GVA at basic prices	40.6	40.9	40.9	41.0
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	89.4	89.6	89.0	89.3
<i>Households</i>	74.6	74.7	73.6	74.2
<i>General Government</i>	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.1
(iii) Investment (GFCF) as a % of GDP at current market prices	18.9	17.4	17.2	17.3
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	18.4	17.4	16.9	17.1
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at current market prices	14.0	12.6	12.8	13.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	14.0	12.6	12.8	13.2
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at current market prices	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.9
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GFCF	74.4	72.7	74.4	76.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	76.5	72.7	75.9	77.4
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GFCF	25.6	27.3	25.6	23.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	23.5	27.3	24.1	22.6
(viii) Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) as a % of GDP at market prices	10.6	10.4	11.0	10.7
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI				
Excl. net primary income & transfer of GBC from abroad	9.0	10.3	11.2	12.1
Incl. net primary income & transfer of GBC from abroad	15.4	14.7	15.3	16.1
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-11.2	-10.0	-9.3	-13.0

1/ Revised      2/ Provisional

**GBC refers to Global Business Companies**



**Table 2.3 - Gross Value Added (GVA) by industry group at current basic prices, 2014 - 2017**  
(R Million)

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>12,778</b>	<b>12,928</b>	<b>13,860</b>	<b>14,306</b>
Sugarcane	3,162	3,144	3,324	2,669
Other	9,616	9,784	10,536	11,637
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>960</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>53,274</b>	<b>53,436</b>	<b>53,906</b>	<b>54,328</b>
Sugar	641	583	805	726
Food exc Sugar	18,663	18,554	19,049	19,233
Textiles	16,118	16,700	15,887	15,573
Other	17,852	17,599	18,165	18,796
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>5,511</b>	<b>7,083</b>	<b>8,427</b>	<b>9,379</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,560</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>16,631</b>	<b>16,018</b>	<b>16,027</b>	<b>17,379</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>41,579</b>	<b>43,738</b>	<b>45,914</b>	<b>48,990</b>
of which Wholesale and retail trade	38,977	40,968	43,006	45,844
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>21,160</b>	<b>22,613</b>	<b>24,332</b>	<b>25,658</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>21,702</b>	<b>23,520</b>	<b>26,727</b>	<b>28,864</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>14,948</b>	<b>15,841</b>	<b>16,387</b>	<b>16,989</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>41,322</b>	<b>43,599</b>	<b>46,614</b>	<b>48,260</b>
Monetary intermediation	23,309	24,528	26,489	28,463
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,500	2,545	2,604	2,721
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	11,071	11,734	12,461	11,767
Other	4,442	4,792	5,060	5,309
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>21,165</b>	<b>21,923</b>	<b>22,813</b>	<b>23,799</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	17,572	18,026	18,663	19,245
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>15,923</b>	<b>16,776</b>	<b>17,917</b>	<b>19,596</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>9,752</b>	<b>10,391</b>	<b>11,118</b>	<b>12,206</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>21,543</b>	<b>22,419</b>	<b>24,878</b>	<b>25,373</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>16,562</b>	<b>17,636</b>	<b>18,944</b>	<b>19,575</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>14,431</b>	<b>15,199</b>	<b>16,501</b>	<b>17,782</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>11,854</b>	<b>12,369</b>	<b>13,161</b>	<b>14,301</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>5,537</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>6,409</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices</b>	<b>348,011</b>	<b>363,547</b>	<b>385,902</b>	<b>405,714</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>44,051</b>	<b>46,346</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>54,203</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at current market prices</b>	<b>392,062</b>	<b>409,893</b>	<b>434,765</b>	<b>459,918</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>20,704</b>	<b>20,968</b>	<b>20,125</b>	<b>19,867</b>
Seafood <sup>4</sup>	3,440	3,561	3,702	4,038
Freeport <sup>5</sup>	2,182	2,380	2,457	2,508
Tourism <sup>6</sup>	24,495	27,070	30,066	32,581
ICT <sup>7</sup>	19,438	21,137	21,970	22,890
Global Business <sup>8</sup>	20,772	21,072	21,461	23,221

1/ Revised      2/ Provisional

3/ Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) comprise manufacturing enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued

4/ covers mainly the activities of "fishing" and "fish processing"

5/ covers "wholesale and retail trade" and "storage" activities of freeport

6/ covers components of "Accommodation and food service activities", "Transport", "Recreational and leisure" and "Manufacturing", attributable to tourism

7/ covers components of "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and retail trade", "Information & communication" and "Call centres", related to ICT

8/ includes activities of "GBCs" and "services purchased by GBCs" from local enterprises (e.g. management, accounting, auditing, legal, advertising, real estate, banking etc.).

Fig. 2.3 - GVA at current basic prices by sector (2011 - 2017)

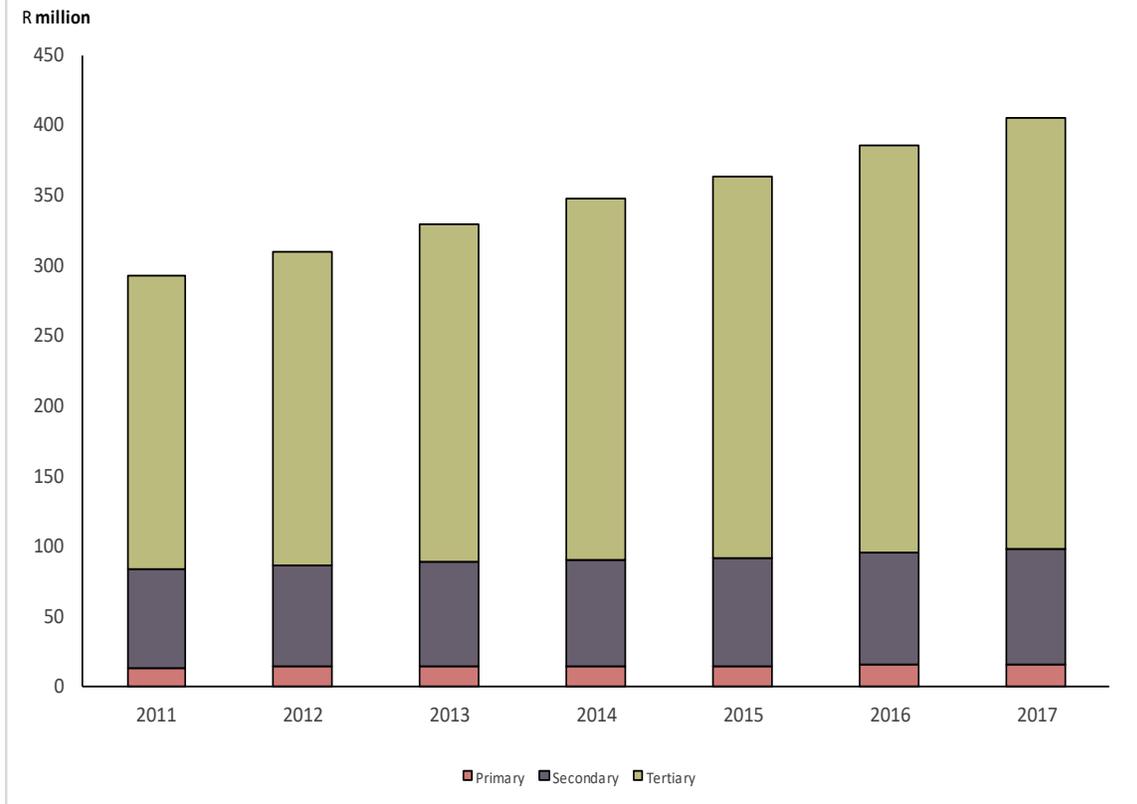
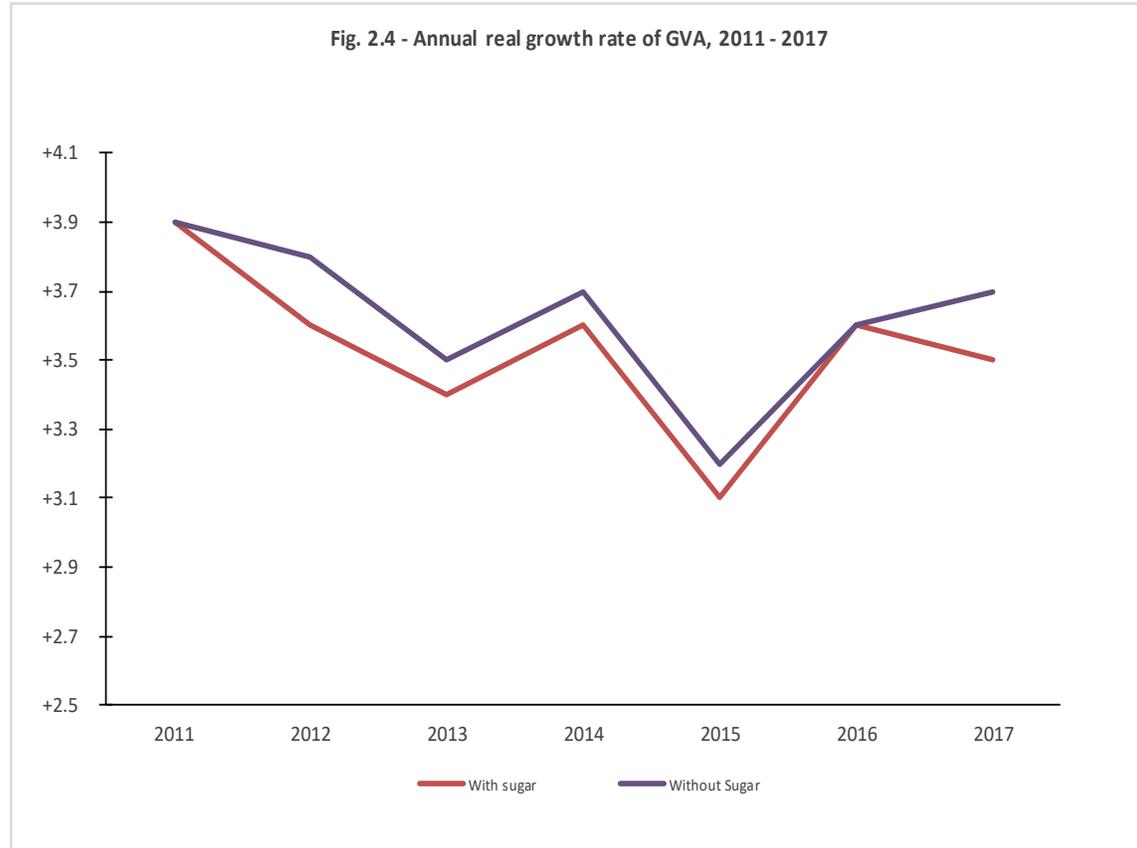


Fig. 2.4 - Annual real growth rate of GVA, 2011 - 2017



**Table 2.4 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Value Added by industry group at current basic prices, 2014 - 2017**

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Sugarcane	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Other	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Sugar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Food exc Sugar	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7
Textiles	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.8
Other	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>
of which Wholesale and retail trade	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.3
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Monetary intermediation	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9
Other	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Gross Value Added at current basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Seafood	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Freeport	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tourism	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.0
ICT	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.6
Global Business	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

**Table 2.5 - Gross Value Added at basic prices - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2014 - 2017**

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Sugarcane	-3.5	-3.8	+5.2	-7.9
Other	+6.5	+1.6	+3.2	+2.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+1.6</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
Sugar	+0.8	-5.1	+6.6	+2.4
Food exc Sugar	+2.4	+3.0	+1.4	+0.2
Textiles	+4.2	-2.8	-5.8	-0.7
Other	-1.0	-0.2	+4.8	+4.5
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+3.3</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+2.9	+2.7	+3.0	+2.9
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+9.2</b>	<b>+4.6</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+5.5</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.5</b>
Monetary intermediation	+5.5	+5.4	+6.0	+6.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.5	+6.3	+6.5	+6.5
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+5.0	+4.6	+5.2	+4.9
Other	+5.9	+5.8	+5.0	+3.8
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.3</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+4.9	+4.0	+3.9	+2.7
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.4</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+5.9</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+0.6</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+1.8</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+4.5</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+4.7</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
<b>GVA at current basic prices excluding sugar</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.8</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+3.8</b>

<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>Seafood</b>	<b>+9.8</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+4.0</b>
<b>Freeport</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>ICT</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+4.4</b>
<b>Global Business</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

**Table 2.6 - Contribution of industry groups to GVA at basic prices growth, 2014 - 2017**

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.0</b>
Sugarcane	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Other	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food exc Sugar	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.0
Textiles	+0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0
Other	+0.0	0.0	+0.2	+0.2
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.4</b>
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
Monetary intermediation	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2
Other	+0.1	0.1	+0.1	+0.1
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.0</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+0.0</b>

1/ Revised      2/ Provisional

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

**Table 2.7 - Gross Value Added at current basic prices - sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 2014 - 2017**

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.4</b>
Sugarcane	-7.5	+3.4	+0.5	-12.8
Other	0.0	+0.1	+4.4	+8.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+4.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Sugar	-21.5	-4.2	+29.5	-11.9
Food exc Sugar	-0.1	-3.5	+1.2	+0.7
Textiles	-0.3	+6.6	+1.0	-1.3
Other	+4.7	-1.2	-1.5	-1.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+12.2</b>	<b>+23.8</b>	<b>+14.2</b>	<b>+7.7</b>
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+3.7	+2.3	+2.0	+3.6
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+1.7</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.2</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Monetary intermediation	+1.6	-0.1	+1.9	+1.4
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+1.4	-4.3	-3.9	-1.9
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+3.3	+1.3	+1.0	-10.0
Other	+3.2	+2.0	+0.6	+1.1
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+1.0</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	-0.3	-1.3	-0.3	+0.4
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+4.8</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

**Table 2.8 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2014 - 2017**

	(R Million)			
	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>141,394</b>	<b>148,769</b>	<b>157,781</b>	<b>166,144</b>
of which paid by General Government	35,889	37,517	41,168	42,187
<b>Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports</b>	<b>47,011</b>	<b>49,388</b>	<b>51,883</b>	<b>57,404</b>
Taxes on products <sup>3</sup>	45,371	47,700	50,260	55,623
Subsidies on products	1,320	1,354	1,396	1,420
Other taxes on production <sup>4</sup>	2,960	3,042	<b>3,019</b>	<b>3,201</b>
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	<b>203,657</b>	<b>211,736</b>	<b>225,102</b>	<b>236,369</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at current market prices</b>	<b>392,062</b>	<b>409,893</b>	<b>434,765</b>	<b>459,918</b>
<b>Net primary income from the rest of the world<sup>5,6</sup></b>				
Excl GBC	-9,930	-2,997	+2,296	+5,939
Incl GBC	+28,409	+28,627	+30,219	+38,351
<b>Net transfer from the rest of the world<sup>5</sup></b>				
Excl GBC	+3,189	+2,700	+3,251	+1,528
Incl GBC	-6,451	-7,917	-8,243	-8,601
<b>Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)</b>				
Excl. net primary income of GBC from abroad	382,132	406,896	432,469	465,857
Incl. net primary income of GBC from abroad	420,471	438,520	464,984	498,269
<b>Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>				
Excl. net primary income and transfer of GBC from abroad	385,321	409,596	435,720	467,385
Incl. net primary income and transfer of GBC from abroad	414,020	430,603	456,741	489,668
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>350,457</b>	<b>367,417</b>	<b>386,956</b>	<b>410,665</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Saving (GDS)</b>	<b>41,605</b>	<b>42,476</b>	<b>47,809</b>	<b>49,252</b>
<b>Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>				
Excl. net primary income and transfer of GBC from abroad	34,864	42,179	48,764	56,719
Incl. net primary income and transfer of GBC from abroad	63,563	63,186	69,785	79,002
<b>GDS as a % of GDP at current market prices</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>GNS as a % of GNDI</b>				
Excl. net primary income and transfer of GBC from abroad	9.0	10.3	11.2	12.1
Incl. net primary income and transfer of GBC from abroad	15.4	14.7	15.3	16.1

1/ Revised

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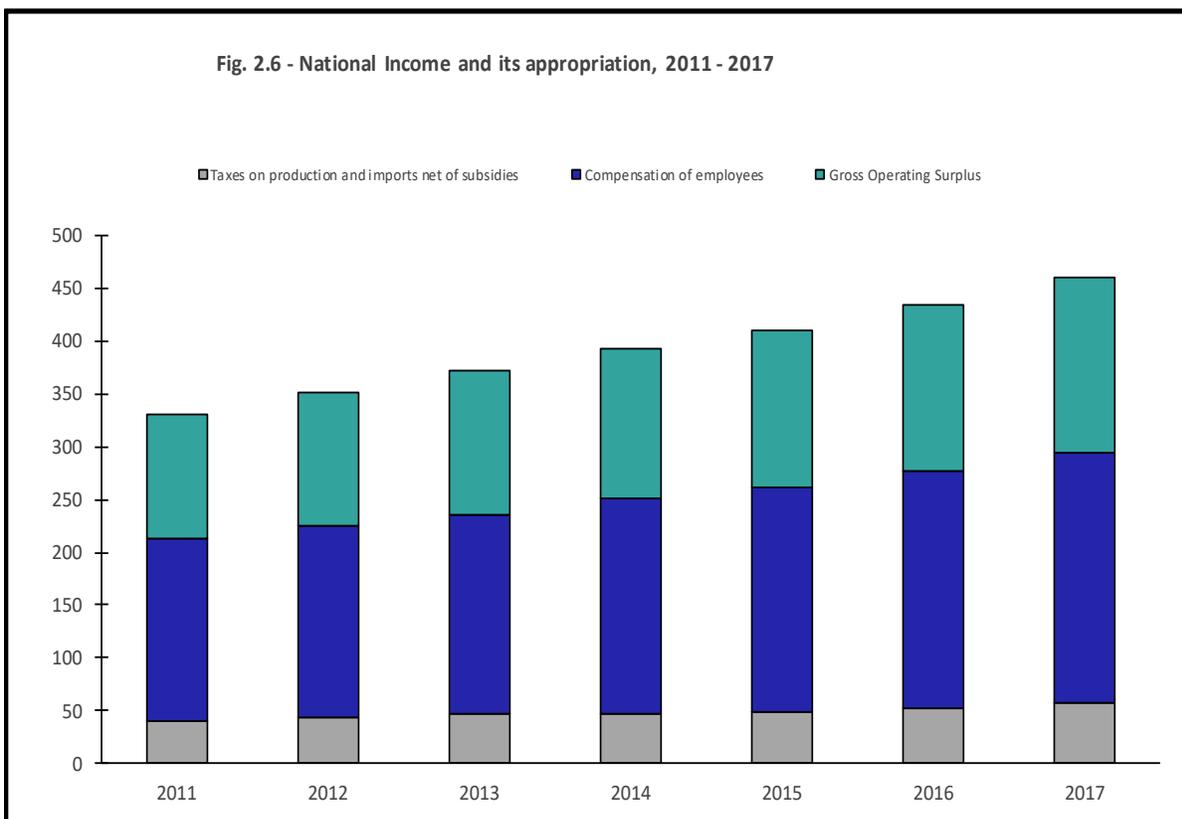
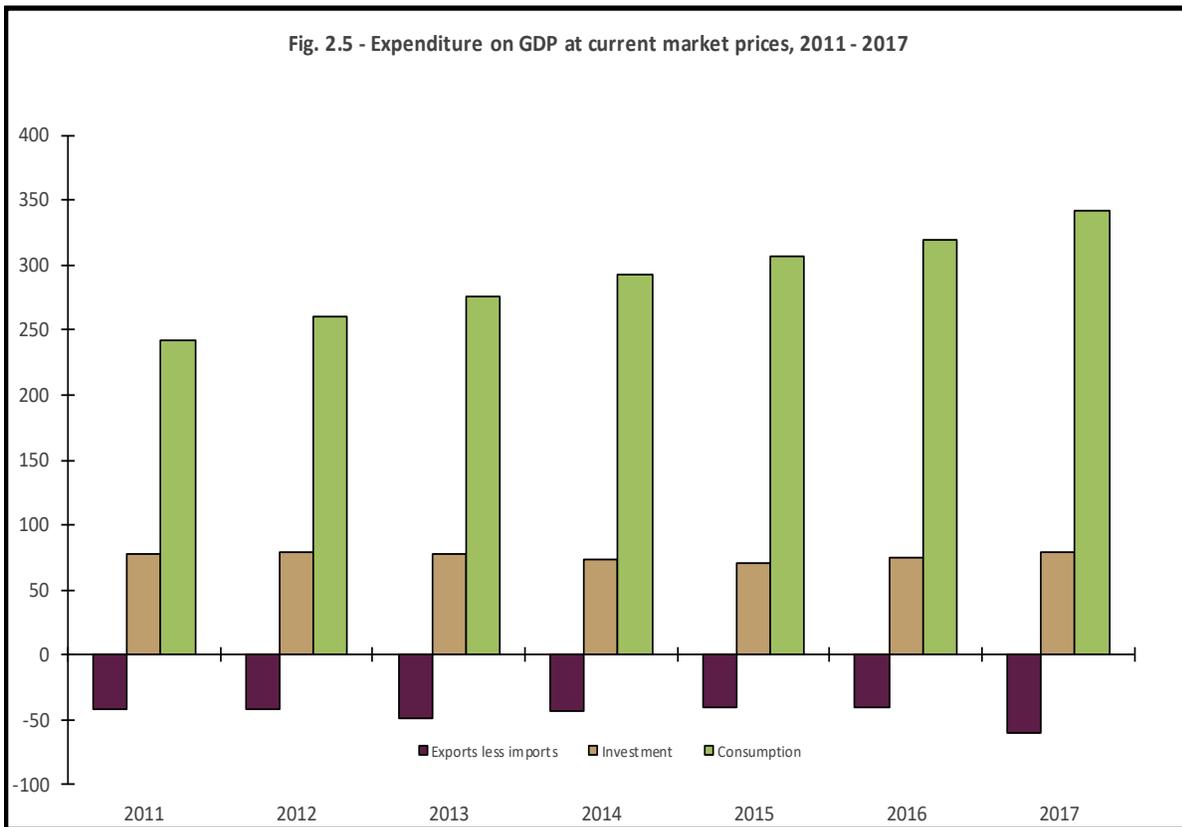
5/ Source: Bank of Mauritius (BOM)

3/ include excise duties, import duties and value added tax

6/ Net primary income from BOM, adjusted for "FISIM" by Statistics Mauritius

4/ include road tax, municipal rates, trading licences, etc.

*GBC refers to Global Business companies*



**Table 2.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, 2014 - 2017**  
(R Million)

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>350,457</b>	<b>367,417</b>	<b>386,956</b>	<b>410,665</b>
Households	292,343	306,206	319,809	341,336
General government	58,114	61,211	67,147	69,329
<i>Individual</i>	<i>(23,943)</i>	<i>(25,219)</i>	<i>(27,665)</i>	<i>(28,520)</i>
<i>Collective</i>	<i>(34,171)</i>	<i>(35,992)</i>	<i>(39,483)</i>	<i>(40,810)</i>
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>73,989</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>74,990</b>	<b>79,439</b>
Private sector	55,048	51,735	55,797	60,790
Public sector	18,941	19,420	19,193	18,649
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>-1,746</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>200,198</b>	<b>200,007</b>	<b>193,835</b>	<b>193,495</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	94,776	93,290	84,456	81,317
Services <sup>3</sup>	105,422	106,717	109,379	112,178
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>243,980</b>	<b>241,189</b>	<b>234,104</b>	<b>253,234</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	164,170	158,688	156,650	171,778
<i>of which aircraft &amp; marine vessel</i>	<i>2,013</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,498</i>	<i>900</i>
Services <sup>3</sup>	79,810	82,501	77,454	81,456
<b>Statistical discrepancies<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>8,246</b>	<b>9,504</b>	<b>10,251</b>	<b>31,298</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>392,062</b>	<b>409,893</b>	<b>434,765</b>	<b>459,918</b>

**Table 2.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (% distribution), 2014 - 2017**

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>89.0</b>
Households	74.6	74.7	73.6	73.6
General government	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.4
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Private sector	14.0	12.6	12.9	12.9
Public sector	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>44.5</b>
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>53.9</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1/ Revised      2/ Provisional

3/ "Exports and imports of services" from Bank of Mauritius (BOM), adjusted for "FISIM" by Statistics Mauritius

4/ Discrepancies between GDP estimated using the production and expenditure approach

**Table 2.11 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices - Growth rates (% over previous year), 2014 - 2017**

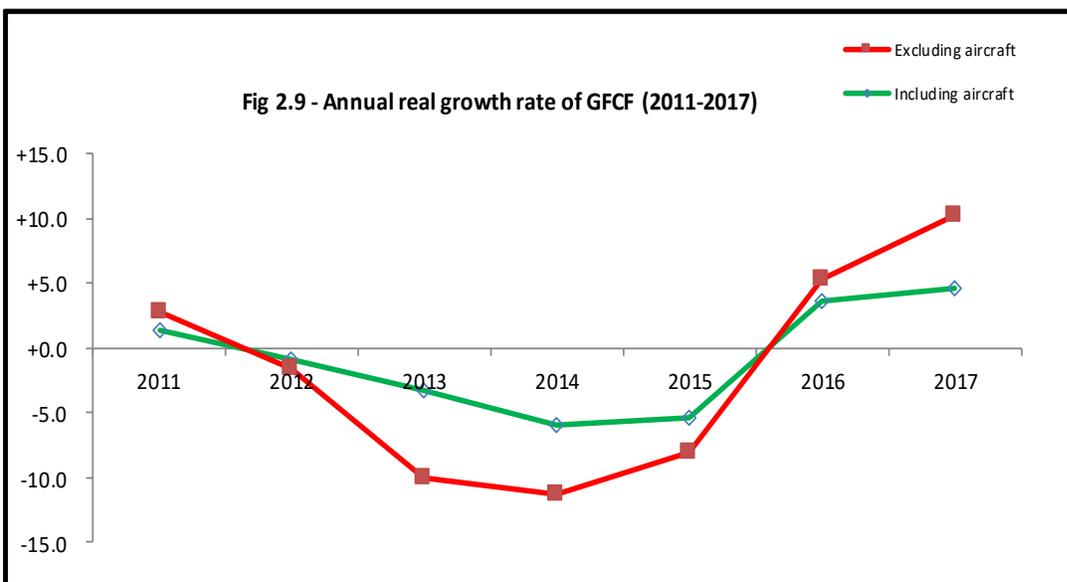
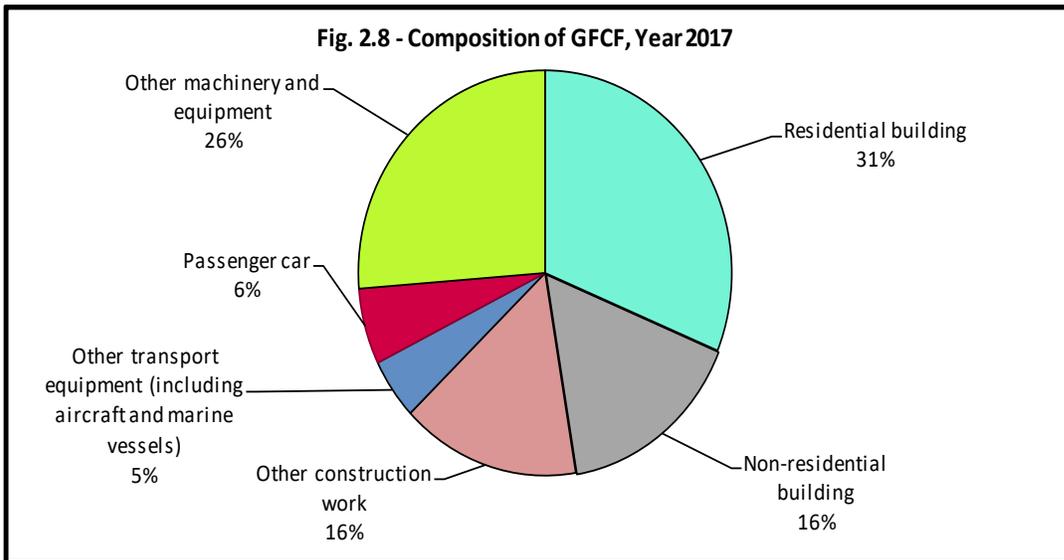
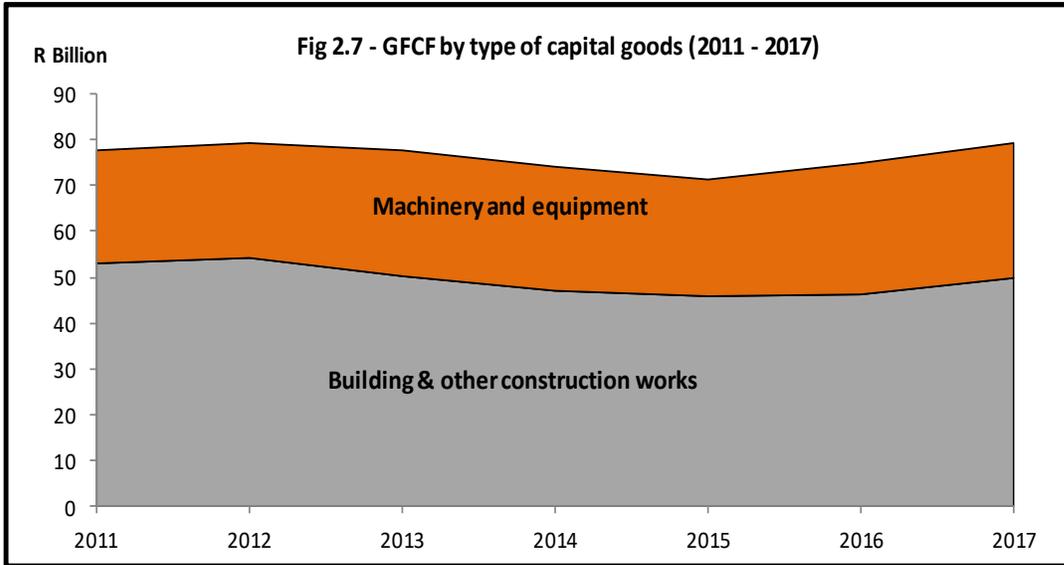
	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+2.7</b>
Households	+2.6	+2.9	+3.0	+3.0
General government	+4.6	+3.1	+2.9	+1.6
<i>Individual</i>	+4.6	+3.7	+2.6	+1.7
<i>Collective</i>	+4.5	+2.6	+3.0	+1.5
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+4.6</b>
Private sector	-8.4	-7.6	+6.1	+7.6
Public sector	+1.8	+1.0	-2.8	-4.1
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	+12.1	-2.7	-10.5	-4.4
Services	+9.8	1.1	0.6	-0.1
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	+8.0	+8.4	+4.0	+2.0
Services	+9.6	+1.6	-8.2	+2.4

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

**Table 2.12 - Gross Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2014 - 2017**

	(R Million)			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>47,016</b>	<b>45,717</b>	<b>46,408</b>	<b>49,917</b>
Residential building	21,532	21,925	24,859	24,828
Non-residential building	12,877	10,726	9,872	12,802
Other construction work	12,607	13,067	11,677	12,287
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>26,973</b>	<b>25,438</b>	<b>28,582</b>	<b>29,522</b>
Aircraft	0	0	467	0
Marine vessel	2,013	0	1,031	900
Passenger car	3,630	3,780	4,326	4,822
Other transport equipment	2,645	2,216	3,033	2,957
Other machinery and equipment	18,685	19,442	19,725	20,843
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)</b>	<b>73,989</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>74,990</b>	<b>79,439</b>
<b>GFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>71,976</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>73,492</b>	<b>78,539</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,854	1,941	1,823	1,698
Mining and quarrying	52	31	17	6
Manufacturing	5,958	3,738	3,851	4,122
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,499	3,985	4,915	5,672
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	3,808	5,972	4,917	4,914
Construction	2,057	1,863	1,162	1,308
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5,047	4,624	4,812	5,493
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>(4,660)</i>	<i>(4,153)</i>	<i>(4,390)</i>	<i>(5,045)</i>
Transportation and storage	4,309	3,784	4,544	5,283
Accommodation and food service activities	4,645	4,375	4,316	6,670
Information and communication	2,192	2,446	2,402	2,217
Financial and insurance activities	2,627	2,729	2,698	2,343
Real estate activities	24,326	25,079	28,117	29,884
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>21,532</i>	<i>21,925</i>	<i>24,859</i>	<i>24,828</i>
Professional, scientific and technical activities	455	600	401	387
Administrative and support service activities	640	580	822	892
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,850	3,924	5,521	4,141
Education	1,923	2,259	1,522	1,535
Human health and social work activities	1,892	1,731	1,546	1,391
Arts, entertainment and recreation	875	585	665	571
Other service activities	980	911	941	914
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>73,989</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>74,990</b>	<b>79,439</b>
<b>GFCF as a % of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>



**Table 2.13 - Gross Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2014 - 2017**

	2014	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>- 7.5</b>	<b>- 4.0</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>+ 6.7</b>
Residential building	- 8.8	+ 0.5	+ 13.4	- 0.9
Non-residential building	- 20.3	- 17.8	- 8.1	+ 28.7
Other construction work	+ 14.1	+ 2.3	- 10.6	+ 4.4
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>- 3.2</b>	<b>- 7.8</b>	<b>+ 7.7</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>
<i>Machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	- 0.9	- 0.3	+ 1.9	+ 3.6
Passenger car	- 4.2	+ 1.1	+ 11.1	+ 8.2
Other transport equipment	- 13.0	- 53.8	+ 98.5	- 17.4
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	- 0.9	- 18.7	+ 32.9	- 5.3
Other machinery and equipment	- 0.2	+ 2.0	- 3.4	+ 3.6
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>- 6.0</b>	<b>- 5.4</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>
<b>GFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>- 5.3</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 5.6</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	- 44.1	- 33.2	- 8.6	+ 1.4
Mining and quarrying	- 87.2	- 41.1	- 49.2	- 64.3
Manufacturing	+ 21.1	- 38.5	- 0.6	+ 5.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	- 16.0	+ 11.9	+ 19.4	+ 13.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	+ 43.2	+ 54.4	- 18.9	- 1.2
Construction	+ 11.7	- 11.1	- 39.5	+ 10.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	- 17.4	- 10.1	+ 1.7	+ 12.5
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	- 18.6	- 12.5	+ 3.4	+ 13.3
Transportation and storage	+ 14.4	- 13.9	+ 16.3	+ 14.5
Accommodation and food service activities	- 29.6	- 7.3	- 2.7	52.9
Information and communication	- 6.5	+ 9.3	- 5.4	- 9.2
Financial and insurance activities	+ 27.7	+ 2.0	- 3.3	- 14.4
Real estate activities	- 6.1	+ 1.7	+ 11.9	+ 5.4
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	- 8.8	+ 0.5	+ 13.4	- 0.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+ 28.5	+ 29.1	- 36.0	- 5.2
Administrative and support service activities	+ 96.8	- 11.7	+ 36.8	+ 6.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+ 20.6	- 33.9	+ 38.5	- 25.9
Education	- 27.6	+ 15.5	- 34.2	- 0.8
Human health and social work activities	- 9.3	- 10.1	- 13.9	- 11.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	- 35.1	- 34.3	+ 10.3	- 15.6
Other service activities	- 16.6	- 8.5	+ 1.3	- 4.3
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>- 6.0</b>	<b>- 5.4</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

**Table 2.14 - Gross Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2014 - 2017**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>By type of capital goods:</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.8</b>
Residential building	+1.4	+1.3	0.0	+0.8
Non-residential building	+1.4	+1.3	0.0	+0.8
Other construction work	+1.4	+1.3	0.0	+0.8
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+2.0</b>
Passenger car	+2.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Other transport equipment	+2.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Other machinery and equipment	+1.0	+2.0	+5.0	+2.0
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+1.2</b>

## 2.15 - Composition of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2014 - 2017

(R Million)

	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Public	Private	Total									
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>												
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>11,365</b>	<b>35,651</b>	<b>47,016</b>	<b>12,802</b>	<b>32,915</b>	<b>45,717</b>	<b>11,481</b>	<b>34,927</b>	<b>46,408</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>38,997</b>	<b>49,917</b>
Residential building	200	21,332	21,532	100	21,825	21,925	165	24,694	24,859	100	24,728	24,828
Non-residential building	3,450	9,427	12,877	3,215	7,511	10,726	2,011	7,861	9,872	1,900	10,902	12,802
Other construction work	7,715	4,892	12,607	9,487	3,580	13,067	9,305	2,372	11,677	8,920	3,367	12,287
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>7,576</b>	<b>19,397</b>	<b>26,973</b>	<b>6,618</b>	<b>18,820</b>	<b>25,438</b>	<b>7,712</b>	<b>20,870</b>	<b>28,582</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>21,793</b>	<b>29,522</b>
Passenger car	241	3,389	3,630	256	3,524	3,780	330	3,996	4,326	311	4,511	4,822
Other transport equipment	2,435	2,223	4,658	245	1,971	2,216	2,137	2,394	4,531	1,147	2,710	3,857
Other machinery and equipment	4,900	13,785	18,685	6,117	13,325	19,442	5,245	14,480	19,725	6,271	14,572	20,843
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>18,941</b>	<b>55,048</b>	<b>73,989</b>	<b>19,420</b>	<b>51,735</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>19,193</b>	<b>55,797</b>	<b>74,990</b>	<b>18,649</b>	<b>60,790</b>	<b>79,439</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	120	2,734	2,854	125	1,816	1,941	175	1,649	1,823	118	1,580	1,698
Mining and quarrying	-	52	52	-	31	31	-	17	17	-	6	6
Manufacturing	3	5,955	5,958	14	3,724	3,738	1	3,850	3,851	1	4,121	4,122
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,140	1,359	3,499	2,732	1,253	3,985	2,797	2,119	4,915	3,927	1,745	5,672
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation act.	3,493	315	3,808	5,418	554	5,972	4,748	169	4,917	4,731	183	4,914
Construction	75	1,982	2,057	83	1,780	1,863	82	1,080	1,162	53	1,255	1,308
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	11	5,036	5,047	11	4,613	4,624	12	4,800	4,812	21	5,472	5,493
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	9	4,651	4,660	9	4,144	4,153	10	4,380	4,390	20	5,025	5,045
Transportation and storage	1,690	2,619	4,309	1,681	2,103	3,784	1,859	2,685	4,544	2,433	2,850	5,283
Accommodation and food service activities	-	4,645	4,645	-	4,375	4,375	-	4,316	4,316	-	6,670	6,670
Information and communication	257	1,935	2,192	264	2,182	2,446	222	2,180	2,402	155	2,062	2,217
Financial and insurance activities	1,425	1,202	2,627	1,491	1,238	2,729	1,348	1,350	2,698	1,021	1,322	2,343
Real estate activities	214	24,112	24,326	114	24,965	25,079	203	27,914	28,117	113	29,771	29,884
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	200	21,332	21,532	100	21,825	21,925	165	24,694	24,859	100	24,728	24,828
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	455	455	5	595	600	4	397	401	2	385	387
Administrative and support service activities	80	560	640	34	546	580	34	788	822	12	880	892
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,850	-	5,850	3,924	-	3,924	5,521	-	5,521	4,141	-	4,141
Education	1,305	619	1,923	1,457	802	2,259	707	815	1,522	675	860	1,535
Human health and social work activities	1,353	538	1,892	1,121	610	1,731	761	785	1,546	706	685	1,391
Arts, entertainment and recreation	210	665	875	255	330	585	190	475	665	80	491	571
Other service activities	716	264	980	691	220	911	531	410	941	461	453	914
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>18,941</b>	<b>55,048</b>	<b>73,989</b>	<b>19,420</b>	<b>51,735</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>19,193</b>	<b>55,797</b>	<b>74,990</b>	<b>18,649</b>	<b>60,790</b>	<b>79,439</b>

Table 2.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2014 - 2016

(R Million)

Kind of economic activity	2014 <sup>1</sup>						2015 <sup>1</sup>						2016 <sup>1</sup>					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>20,224.8</b>	<b>7,446.9</b>	<b>12,777.9</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>5,147.0</b>	<b>7,506.7</b>	<b>20,206.2</b>	<b>7,278.1</b>	<b>12,928.1</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>5,385.0</b>	<b>7,423.0</b>	<b>21,259.3</b>	<b>7,399.4</b>	<b>13,859.9</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>5,768.0</b>	<b>7,981.8</b>
Sugar cane	5,206.0	2,043.8	3,162.2	35.0	1,292.0	1,835.2	4,967.0	1,823.0	3,144.0	33.8	1,285.0	1,825.2	5,171.1	1,847.0	3,324.1	31.0	1,353.0	1,940.1
Foodcrops,fruits and flowers	5,612.5	1,314.2	4,298.3	41.7	1,316.0	2,940.6	5,872.5	1,387.1	4,485.4	40.4	1,475.3	2,969.7	6,529.0	1,475.5	5,053.5	37.0	1,619.7	3,396.8
Livestock & poultry	6,126.6	3,287.3	2,839.3	27.1	869.0	1,943.2	6,047.9	3,253.1	2,794.8	26.2	974.2	1,794.4	5,876.9	3,102.2	2,774.7	24.0	1,097.9	1,652.8
Fishing	1,335.2	541.9	793.3	18.0	243.0	532.3	1,478.3	599.9	878.4	17.4	272.4	588.6	1,814.0	705.3	1,108.7	16.0	307.0	785.7
Other	1,944.5	259.7	1,684.8	2.4	1,427.0	255.4	1,840.5	215.0	1,625.5	2.3	1,378.1	245.1	1,868.3	269.4	1,598.9	2.1	1,390.4	206.4
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>2,602.1</b>	<b>1,602.1</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>507.4</b>	<b>2,587.5</b>	<b>1,694.8</b>	<b>892.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>423.0</b>	<b>450.6</b>	<b>2,856.1</b>	<b>1,947.7</b>	<b>908.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>415.0</b>	<b>473.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>134,154.8</b>	<b>80,880.7</b>	<b>53,274.1</b>	<b>309.4</b>	<b>21,308.0</b>	<b>31,656.7</b>	<b>134,077.7</b>	<b>80,642.2</b>	<b>53,435.5</b>	<b>292.4</b>	<b>21,710.4</b>	<b>31,432.7</b>	<b>133,849.9</b>	<b>79,943.5</b>	<b>53,906.4</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>22,189.7</b>	<b>31,411.5</b>
Sugar milling	6,895.0	6,254.0	641.0	0.0	318.0	323.0	6,924.0	6,341.0	583.0	0.0	277.0	306.0	7,428.1	6,623.1	805.0	0.0	354.0	451.0
EOE	54,495.5	33,791.6	20,703.9	130.0	12,056.0	8,517.9	54,281.4	33,313.5	20,967.9	116.0	12,456.4	8,395.5	52,299.6	32,174.2	20,125.4	121.1	12,534.7	7,469.6
Other	72,764.3	40,835.1	31,929.2	179.4	8,934.0	22,815.8	72,872.3	40,987.7	31,884.6	176.4	8,977.0	22,731.2	74,122.2	41,146.2	32,976.0	184.1	9,301.0	23,490.9
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>22,511.6</b>	<b>17,000.5</b>	<b>5,511.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1,560.5</b>	<b>3,949.6</b>	<b>27,242.7</b>	<b>20,159.6</b>	<b>7,083.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1,626.0</b>	<b>5,456.1</b>	<b>32,409.6</b>	<b>23,983.1</b>	<b>8,426.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1,740.0</b>	<b>6,685.3</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>2,367.7</b>	<b>1,027.3</b>	<b>1,340.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>773.1</b>	<b>565.8</b>	<b>2,548.3</b>	<b>1,106.3</b>	<b>1,442.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>807.0</b>	<b>633.5</b>	<b>2,632.9</b>	<b>1,143.0</b>	<b>1,489.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>849.0</b>	<b>639.4</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>46,877.4</b>	<b>30,246.5</b>	<b>16,630.9</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>8,005.6</b>	<b>8,571.5</b>	<b>45,717.0</b>	<b>29,699.0</b>	<b>16,018.0</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>7,855.0</b>	<b>8,117.1</b>	<b>46,408.1</b>	<b>30,381.0</b>	<b>16,027.1</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>7,902.4</b>	<b>8,078.7</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles</b>	<b>61,908.8</b>	<b>20,329.9</b>	<b>41,578.9</b>	<b>384.6</b>	<b>11,746.0</b>	<b>29,448.3</b>	<b>65,362.5</b>	<b>21,624.9</b>	<b>43,737.6</b>	<b>302.2</b>	<b>12,357.8</b>	<b>31,077.6</b>	<b>68,305.6</b>	<b>22,391.1</b>	<b>45,914.5</b>	<b>307.2</b>	<b>12,924.0</b>	<b>32,683.3</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	57,958.3	18,981.7	38,976.6	384.6	10,913.0	27,679.0	61,158.0	20,190.0	40,968.0	302.2	11,471.2	29,194.6	63,889.6	20,884.0	43,005.6	307.2	11,993.0	30,705.4
Other	3,950.5	1,348.2	2,602.3	0.0	833.0	1,769.3	4,204.5	1,434.9	2,769.6	0.0	886.6	1,883.0	4,416.0	1,507.1	2,908.9	0.0	931.0	1,977.9
<b>Transport and storage</b>	<b>51,334.2</b>	<b>30,174.4</b>	<b>21,159.8</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>10,669.2</b>	<b>10,412.0</b>	<b>53,478.2</b>	<b>30,865.6</b>	<b>22,612.6</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>11,341.8</b>	<b>11,192.3</b>	<b>56,076.8</b>	<b>31,744.9</b>	<b>24,331.9</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>12,119.0</b>	<b>12,128.4</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>40,797.2</b>	<b>19,095.5</b>	<b>21,701.7</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>6,945.0</b>	<b>14,597.3</b>	<b>44,531.5</b>	<b>21,011.3</b>	<b>23,520.2</b>	<b>391.2</b>	<b>7,526.5</b>	<b>15,602.5</b>	<b>49,030.2</b>	<b>22,303.5</b>	<b>26,726.7</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>8,552.5</b>	<b>17,870.9</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>23,743.3</b>	<b>8,794.8</b>	<b>14,948.5</b>	<b>183.9</b>	<b>6,346.3</b>	<b>8,418.3</b>	<b>25,893.2</b>	<b>10,052.7</b>	<b>15,840.5</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>6,879.3</b>	<b>8,792.5</b>	<b>26,438.7</b>	<b>10,051.3</b>	<b>16,387.4</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>7,142.1</b>	<b>9,070.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised

Table 2.16 Cont'd - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2014 - 2016

(R Million)

Kind of economic activity	2014 <sup>1</sup>						2015 <sup>1</sup>						2016					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>84,897.4</b>	<b>43,575.8</b>	<b>41,321.6</b>	<b>543.4</b>	<b>12,326.5</b>	<b>28,451.7</b>	<b>78,991.6</b>	<b>35,393.0</b>	<b>43,598.6</b>	<b>525.0</b>	<b>13,473.4</b>	<b>29,600.2</b>	<b>95,206.1</b>	<b>48,592.2</b>	<b>46,613.8</b>	<b>527.9</b>	<b>13,673.0</b>	<b>32,412.9</b>
Monetary intermediation	30,748.9	7,440.0	23,309.0	45.7	7,662.2	15,601.0	32,598.0	8,070.3	24,527.7	48.8	7,967.4	16,511.5	35,543.9	9,054.8	26,489.1	45.2	8,452.0	17,991.9
Financial leasing and other credit granting	3,037.1	537.3	2,499.8	6.8	670.2	1,822.7	3,081.2	536.6	2,544.5	5.5	672.3	1,866.8	3,109.6	506.0	2,603.6	4.1	740.8	1,858.7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	18,729.4	7,658.6	11,070.8	17.2	1,994.0	9,059.6	17,001.1	5,266.9	11,734.2	19.9	2,006.5	9,707.8	20,300.6	7,839.2	12,461.4	20.7	1,622.1	10,818.5
Other	32,382.0	27,939.8	4,442.1	473.7	2,000.1	1,968.3	26,311.3	21,519.1	4,792.2	450.9	2,827.2	1,514.1	36,252.0	31,192.2	5,059.8	457.9	2,858.1	1,743.7
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>25,031.7</b>	<b>3,866.4</b>	<b>21,165.3</b>	<b>256.3</b>	<b>539.0</b>	<b>20,370.0</b>	<b>26,034.4</b>	<b>4,111.2</b>	<b>21,923.3</b>	<b>280.5</b>	<b>666.0</b>	<b>20,976.8</b>	<b>26,744.3</b>	<b>3,931.0</b>	<b>22,813.3</b>	<b>306.1</b>	<b>675.0</b>	<b>21,832.2</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	20,578.7	3,006.5	17,572.2	242.0	-	17,330.2	21,010.5	2,984.6	18,026.0	265.0	-	17,761.0	21,555.8	2,893.3	18,662.5	289.6	-	18,372.9
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>21,469.1</b>	<b>5,545.8</b>	<b>15,923.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>6,210.0</b>	<b>9,649.2</b>	<b>23,084.8</b>	<b>6,309.0</b>	<b>16,775.8</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>6,780.7</b>	<b>9,927.5</b>	<b>24,655.7</b>	<b>6,738.3</b>	<b>17,917.4</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>7,134.0</b>	<b>10,711.2</b>
Administrative and support service activities	15,375.4	5,623.5	9,751.9	198.2	3,901.0	5,652.7	15,977.5	5,585.7	10,391.8	171.2	4,260.0	5,960.6	17,103.8	5,986.3	11,117.5	183.2	4,523.0	6,411.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	27,513.3	5,970.1	21,543.2	-	16,905.2	4,638.0	28,475.0	6,056.2	22,418.8	-	17,544.1	4,874.7	31,804.6	6,926.9	24,877.7	-	19,716.4	5,161.3
Education	23,392.0	6,830.1	16,562.0	10.4	13,227.5	3,324.1	19,839.8	2,203.8	17,636.0	11.1	13,858.0	3,766.9	21,522.4	2,578.9	18,943.5	12.0	15,034.0	3,897.5
Human health and social work activities	18,521.1	4,089.8	14,431.4	22.3	8,967.1	5,442.0	19,751.4	4,552.2	15,199.2	23.4	9,531.8	5,644.0	21,715.7	5,214.9	16,500.8	25.2	10,410.7	6,064.9
Arts, entertainment and recreational	20,286.9	8,433.2	11,853.7	520.6	3,244.7	8,088.4	20,867.7	8,498.9	12,368.8	513.6	3,429.8	8,425.4	22,210.8	9,049.6	13,161.2	508.8	3,662.7	8,989.8
Other services activities	7,988.1	2,451.6	5,536.5	28.1	3,100.0	2,408.4	8,222.8	2,497.9	5,724.9	29.0	3,313.0	2,382.9	8,568.5	2,589.9	5,978.6	30.3	3,350.0	2,598.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>650,996.8</b>	<b>302,984.7</b>	<b>348,012.1</b>	<b>2,960.3</b>	<b>141,393.6</b>	<b>203,658.2</b>	<b>662,889.9</b>	<b>299,342.4</b>	<b>363,547.5</b>	<b>3,042.0</b>	<b>148,768.6</b>	<b>211,736.9</b>	<b>708,799.1</b>	<b>322,896.6</b>	<b>385,902.5</b>	<b>3,019.0</b>	<b>157,780.6</b>	<b>225,102.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised

**Table 2.17 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2014 - 2016**

(R Million)

Kind of economic activity	2014						2015						2016					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,766.1	199.1	1,567.1	-	1,390.9	176.2	1,709.9	171.7	1,538.2	-	1,356.3	181.9	1,735.9	249.4	1,486.4	-	1,301.1	185.3
Manufacturing	121.7	37.2	84.5	-	84.5	-	125.8	39.5	86.3	-	86.3	-	125.7	32.1	93.6	-	93.6	-
Construction	1,064.1	340.1	724.0	-	724.0	-	1,099.8	331.6	768.2	-	768.2	-	1,177.9	402.5	775.4	-	775.4	-
Transport and storage	536.8	184.0	352.8	-	265.2	87.6	557.8	196.3	361.5	-	275.8	85.7	587.7	205.0	382.6	-	298.8	83.8
Information and communication	182.6	66.3	116.3	-	116.3	-	200.9	81.2	119.7	-	119.7	-	215.6	86.5	129.1	-	129.1	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	27,513.3	5,970.1	21,543.2	-	16,905.2	4,638.0	28,475.0	6,056.2	22,418.8	-	17,544.1	4,874.7	31,804.6	6,926.9	24,877.7	-	19,716.4	5,161.3
Education	9,792.8	1,078.1	8,714.7	-	7,969.5	745.2	10,464.5	1,241.5	9,223.0	-	8,477.1	745.9	11,222.4	1,342.0	9,880.5	-	9,129.0	751.5
Human health and social work activities	10,580.3	2,623.7	7,956.6	-	7,478.1	478.5	11,338.5	2,948.7	8,389.8	-	7,896.4	493.4	12,301.3	3,143.7	9,157.6	-	8,651.7	505.9
Arts, entertainment and recreational	1,243.2	287.5	955.7	-	955.7	-	1,287.7	294.9	992.8	-	992.8	-	1,404.6	331.9	1,072.7	-	1,072.7	-
<b>General Government</b>	<b>58,114.7</b>	<b>16,099.8</b>	<b>42,014.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,889.4</b>	<b>6,125.5</b>	<b>61,211.1</b>	<b>17,312.8</b>	<b>43,898.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,516.7</b>	<b>6,381.6</b>	<b>60,575.7</b>	<b>12,720.0</b>	<b>47,855.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,167.8</b>	<b>6,687.8</b>

**Table 2.18 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Value Added, 2015 - 2016**

(R Million)

Industrial activity	2015					2016				
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total
	General Govt	Public enterprises	Total			General Govt	Public enterprises	Total		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,538	300	1,838	11,090	12,928	1,486	315	1,801	12,059	13,860
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	893	893	-	-	-	908	908
Manufacturing	86	47	133	53,303	53,436	94	35	128	53,778	53,906
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	5,777	5,777	1,306	7,083	-	7,031	7,031	1,396	8,427
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	1,328	1,328	114	1,442	-	1,343	1,343	147	1,490
Construction	768	-	768	15,250	16,018	775	-	775	15,252	16,027
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-	2,042	2,042	41,696	43,738	-	2,164	2,164	43,750	45,914
Transport and storage	362	9,050	9,411	13,202	22,613	383	9,773	10,155	14,177	24,332
Accommodation and food service activities	-	6	6	23,514	23,520	-	-	-	26,727	26,727
Information and communication	120	7,557	7,676	8,165	15,841	129	7,927	8,056	8,331	16,387
Financial and insurance activities	-	9,854	9,854	33,745	43,599	-	9,242	9,242	37,372	46,614
Real estate activities	-	322	322	21,601	21,923	-	679	679	22,134	22,813
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	38	38	16,738	16,776	-	38	38	17,879	17,917
Administrative and support activities	-	264	264	10,127	10,391	-	320	320	10,798	11,118
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	22,419	-	22,419	-	22,419	24,878	-	24,878	-	24,878
Education	9,223	-	9,223	8,413	17,636	9,880	-	9,880	9,064	18,944
Human Health and social work activities	8,390	-	8,390	6,809	15,199	9,158	-	9,158	7,343	16,501
Arts, entertainment and recreation	993	570	1,563	10,806	12,369	1,073	747	1,820	11,341	13,161
Other service activities	-	-	-	5,725	5,725	-	-	-	5,979	5,979
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross Value Added at basic prices</b>	<b>43,898</b>	<b>37,153</b>	<b>81,051</b>	<b>282,496</b>	<b>363,547</b>	<b>47,856</b>	<b>39,613</b>	<b>87,469</b>	<b>298,433</b>	<b>385,902</b>
<b>As a % of GVA</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2.19 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2014 - 2016**

(R Million)

Type  Function	2014								
	Final consumption expenditure						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
	Compensation of employees	Goods and services <sup>1</sup>	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services	Total			
General public services	5,729.9	3,857.1	-	4638 <sup>2</sup>	944.9	13,280.1	-	755.5	14,035.6
Public order and safety (including Defence)	7,447.6	1,446.5	-	-	-	8,894.1	-	9.4	8,903.5
Education	8,606.2	1,088.8	4,838.3	745.2	154.9	15,123.6	-	701.1	15,824.7
Health	6,866.7	2,448.5	-	478.5	325.4	9,468.3	-	91.2	9,559.5
Social protection	1,140.7	628.1	8.2	-	-	1,777.1	-	22,247.0	24,024.1
Environmental protection	988.0	774.2	-	-	-	1,762.2	-	4.9	1,767.1
Housing and community amenities	725.7	311.7	-	-	-	1,037.4	-	41.6	1,079.0
Recreation, culture and religion	696.3	434.6	-	-	-	1,130.8	-	133.5	1,264.3
Fuel and energy	36.7	37.1	-	-	-	73.8	-	-	111.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,516.1	242.1	-	176.2	35.9	1,898.4	46.8	123.8	2,069.0
Construction, mining & manufacturing	544.9	300.5	-	-	-	845.4	-	0.7	846.1
Transport	712.2	351.1	-	87.6	-	1,150.9	1,235.4	29.9	2,416.1
Communication	73.6	87.1	-	-	-	160.7	-	-	160.7
Other economic affairs	804.9	707.0	-	-	-	1,511.9	-	625.6	2,137.4
Other functions								6816.8 <sup>3</sup>	6816.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,889.4</b>	<b>12,714.5</b>	<b>4,846.5</b>	<b>6,125.4</b>	<b>1,461.2</b>	<b>58,114.6</b>	<b>1,320.3</b>	<b>31,580.9</b>	<b>91,015.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> including FISIM and output of BOM

<sup>2</sup> including capital consumption not classified among other functions

<sup>3</sup> total interests paid

**Table 2.19 (Cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2014 - 2016**

(R Million)

Function \ Type	2015								
	Final consumption expenditure						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
	Compensation of employees	Goods and services <sup>1</sup>	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services	Total			
General public services	6,725.8	4,444.8	-	4874.7 <sup>2</sup>	794.7	15,250.6	-	1,379.6	16,630.2
Public order and safety (including Defence)	7,595.4	1,342.4	-	-	-	8,937.8	-	10.9	8,948.7
Education	8,759.0	1,190.0	5,005.3	745.9	130.2	15,570.0	-	1,244.2	16,814.2
Health	6,889.8	2,657.8	-	493.4	273.6	9,767.4	-	1,246.3	11,013.7
Social protection	1,187.2	662.9	8.5	-	-	1,858.6	-	26,798.8	28,657.4
Environmental protection	1,000.4	495.3	-	-	-	1,495.7	-	8.8	1,504.5
Housing and community amenities	641.2	310.4	-	-	-	951.5	-	100.2	1,051.7
Recreation, culture and religion	698.6	462.5	-	-	-	1,161.1	-	125.4	1,286.5
Fuel and energy	34.9	42.8	-	-	-	77.7	49.5	-	127.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,454.7	248.9	-	181.9	30.2	1,855.4	60.0	306.2	2,221.6
Construction, mining & manufacturing	740.3	320.2	-	-	-	1,060.5	-	3.7	1,064.2
Transport	717.7	355.7	-	85.7	-	1,159.1	1,244.5	104.7	2,508.3
Communication	426.6	106.3	-	-	-	532.9	-	-	532.9
Other economic affairs	644.9	887.7	-	-	-	1,532.5	-	225.1	1,757.6
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6923.1 <sup>3</sup>	6923.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,516.5</b>	<b>13,527.8</b>	<b>5,013.8</b>	<b>6,381.6</b>	<b>1,228.7</b>	<b>61,211.0</b>	<b>1,354.0</b>	<b>38,477.1</b>	<b>101,042.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> including FISIM and output of BOM

<sup>2</sup> including capital consumption not classified among other functions

<sup>3</sup> total interests paid

**Table 2.19 (Cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2014 - 2016**

(R Million)

Function \ Type	2016								
	Final consumption expenditure						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
	Compensation of employees	Goods and services <sup>1</sup>	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services	Total			
General public services	7,476.4	5,044.1	-	5161.3 <sup>2</sup>	1,018.6	16,663.2	-	1,407.1	18,070.4
Public order and safety (including Defence)	8,292.6	1,467.6	-	-	-	9,760.2	-	9.9	9,770.1
Education	9,576.7	1,370.8	5,680.4	751.5	166.9	17,212.5	-	868.7	18,081.1
Health	7,638.0	2,938.7	-	505.9	350.7	10,732.0	-	1,284.9	12,016.9
Social protection	1,390.7	684.9	14.6	-	-	2,090.3	-	29,443.5	31,533.8
Environmental protection	1,063.6	557.8	-	-	-	1,621.4	-	6.9	1,628.3
Housing and community amenities	693.9	369.3	-	-	-	1,063.1	-	116.4	1,179.5
Recreation, culture and religion	747.9	468.5	-	-	-	1,216.5	-	172.9	1,389.4
Fuel and energy	36.0	49.0	-	-	-	85.0	78.4	-	163.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,541.0	320.5	-	185.3	38.7	2,008.1	52.0	488.8	2,548.9
Construction, mining & manufacturing	761.5	336.6	-	-	-	1,098.1	-	5.3	1,103.4
Transport	773.5	416.9	-	83.8	-	1,274.2	1,248.2	765.4	3,287.8
Communication	88.5	125.3	-	-	-	213.8	-	-	213.8
Other economic affairs	1,087.4	1,021.4	-	-	-	2,108.9	17.6	381.4	2,507.8
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7145.1 <sup>3</sup>	7145.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,167.8</b>	<b>15,171.5</b>	<b>5,695.0</b>	<b>6,687.8</b>	<b>1,574.9</b>	<b>67,147.2</b>	<b>1,396.2</b>	<b>42,096.3</b>	<b>110,639.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> including FISIM and output of BOM

<sup>2</sup> including capital consumption not classified among other functions

<sup>3</sup> total interests paid

Table 2.20 - Balance of Payments, 2015 - 2017

		(R Million)		
		2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>I.</b>	<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	<b>-20,472</b>	<b>-18,293</b>	<b>-30,156</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>-44,303</b>	<b>-43,698</b>	<b>-63,759</b>
	<b>Goods</b>	<b>-65,398</b>	<b>-72,194</b>	<b>-90,461</b>
	Exports	93,290	84,456	81,317
	Imports	-158,688	-156,650	-171,778
	General Merchandise	-70,604	-76,717	-97,311
	Credit	85,890	78,106	72,299
	Debit	-156,494	-154,823	-169,610
	Goods procured in Ports by Carriers	5,206	4,523	6,850
	Credit	7,400	6,350	9,018
	Debit	-2,194	-1,827	-2,168
	Non-monetary Gold	-751	-1,044	-1,403
	<b>Services</b>	<b>21,095</b>	<b>28,496</b>	<b>26,702</b>
	Credit	99,635	101,909	103,858
	Transportation	11,847	12,669	12,994
	<i>Passenger</i>	8,663	8,993	8,842
	<i>Freight</i>	702	742	849
	<i>Other</i>	2,482	2,934	3,303
	Travel	50,191	55,867	60,262
	<i>Business</i>	15,727	19,224	19,399
	<i>Personal</i>	34,464	36,643	40,863
	Other Services	37,597	33,373	30,602
	<i>Private</i>	36,158	32,288	29,468
	<i>Government</i>	1,439	1,085	1,134
	Debit	-78,540	-73,413	-77,156
	Transportation	-20,754	-20,331	-21,409
	<i>Passenger</i>	-2,413	-2,397	-2,214
	<i>Freight</i>	-10,328	-9,524	-10,046
	<i>Other</i>	-8,013	-8,410	-9,149
	Travel	-19,397	-20,820	-23,037
	<i>Business</i>	-1,566	-926	-1,411
	<i>Personal</i>	-17,831	-19,894	-21,626
	Other Services	-38,389	-32,262	-32,710
	<i>Private</i>	-36,524	-31,265	-32,409
	<i>Government</i>	-1,865	-997	-301
<b>B.</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>31,748</b>	<b>33,648</b>	<b>42,460</b>
	Credit	219,112	225,419	234,323
	Compensation of Employees	46	46	47
	Direct Investment Income	129,944	148,025	149,959
	<i>o/w global business</i>	129,421	147,436	149,687
	Portfolio Investment Income	55,081	42,997	44,227
	<i>o/w global business</i>	53,087	42,222	43,519
	Other Investment Income	34,042	34,351	40,090
	<i>General Government</i>	0	0	0
	<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	1,255	2,068	3,641
	<i>Banks</i>	14,994	15,105	17,693
	<i>Other Sectors</i>	17,793	17,178	18,756
	<i>o/w global business</i>	17,558	17,152	18,658
	Debit	-187,364	-191,771	-191,863
	Compensation to Employees	-250	-241	-284
	Direct Investment Income	-140,886	-153,385	-151,581
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-135,774	-143,215	-147,155
	Portfolio Investment Income	-10,036	-10,610	-10,576
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-7,349	-8,522	-8,345
	Other Investment Income	-36,192	-27,535	-29,422
	<i>General Government</i>	-695	-714	-711
	<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	0	0	0
	<i>Banks</i>	-4,958	-3,864	-4,385
	<i>Other Sectors</i>	-30,539	-22,957	-24,325
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-25,318	-22,558	-23,952

1 Revised Estimates

2 Provisional Estimates

Table 2.20 (cont'd) - Balance of Payments, 2015 - 2017

		(R Million)		
		2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Current Transfers</b>	<b>-7,917</b>	<b>-8,243</b>	<b>-8,857</b>
	Credit	9,590	9,455	9,555
	Private	7,989	6,863	7,658
	Government	1,601	2,592	1,897
	Debit	-17,507	-17,698	-18,412
	Private	-17,437	-17,559	-18,291
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-10,617	-11,494	-10,129
	Government	-70	-139	-121
<b>II.</b>	<b>CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>17,871</b>	<b>24,014</b>	<b>28,178</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Capital Account</b>	<b>-136</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-96</b>
	<i>Migrants' Transfers</i>	-136	-36	-96
<b>E.</b>	<b>Financial Account</b>	<b>18,007</b>	<b>24,050</b>	<b>28,275</b>
	<b>Direct Investment</b>	<b>11,708</b>	<b>461,949</b>	<b>372,749</b>
	Abroad	-230,827	-264,699	-403,792
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-228,939	-264,504	-401,672
	In Mauritius	242,535	726,648	776,541
	<i>o/w global business</i>	235,233	714,229	766,450
	<b>Portfolio Investment</b>	<b>-24,642</b>	<b>-238,040</b>	<b>-254,613</b>
	<b>Assets</b>	<b>-39,960</b>	<b>-209,758</b>	<b>-329,837</b>
	Equity Securities	-29,209	-180,283	-296,698
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-25,965	-174,464	-285,500
	Debt Securities	-10,751	-29,475	-33,139
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-10,751	-27,402	-31,452
	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>15,318</b>	<b>-28,282</b>	<b>75,224</b>
	Equity Securities	9,999	-35,734	58,762
	<i>o/w global business</i>	15,131	-34,492	61,310
	Debt Securities	5,320	7,452	16,463
	<i>o/w global business</i>	5,684	7,499	16,364
	<b>Other Investment</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>-173,632</b>	<b>-61,546</b>
	<b>Assets</b>	<b>-257,178</b>	<b>-475,570</b>	<b>-338,934</b>
	General Government	0	0	0
	Monetary Authorities	0	0	0
	Banks	75,795	41,628	-66,462
	Other Sectors: Long-term	-332,106	-517,474	-272,629
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-332,106	-517,673	-272,629
	Other Sectors: Short-term	-867	276	157
	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>308,079</b>	<b>301,938</b>	<b>277,388</b>
	General Government	-724	-1,045	-6,290
	Monetary Authorities	264	-19	12
	Banks	-85,634	-41,167	61,786
	Other Sectors: Long-term	383,842	333,377	214,073
	<i>o/w global business</i>	386,863	334,816	216,156
	Other Sectors: Short-term	10,331	10,792	7,808
	<b>Reserve Assets</b>	<b>-19,960</b>	<b>-26,227</b>	<b>-28,316</b>
	Monetary Gold	-1,689	-4,890	0
	Special Drawing Rights	-48	576	7
	Reserve Position in the Fund	309	99	427
	Foreign Exchange	-18,532	-22,012	-28,750
	Other Claims	0	0	0
<b>III.</b>	<b>Net Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>2,601</b>	<b>-5,720</b>	<b>1,977</b>

1 Revised Estimates

2 Provisional Estimates

**Note:** As from Quarter 3, 2005, "Other Income" includes interest income of banks.

As from Quarter 3, 2006, valuation changes are excluded from foreign assets and liabilities transactions of banks.

As from 2007, banks' foreign assets and liabilities have been derived using the Depository Corporations Survey.

As from 2010 figures include transaction of GBC's, not comparable with previous years.

**Source:** Bank of Mauritius

# **CHAPTER 3**

## **QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

## **Section 1 - Concepts, data sources and methods for compiling quarterly GDP estimates**

### **1. Concepts and definitions**

The quarterly estimates have been compiled according to guidelines provided in the IMF manual entitled “Quarterly National Accounts Manual – Concepts, Data sources and Compilation”, which is itself based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the United Nations and are therefore consistent with annual estimates of the National Accounts.

### **2. Sources of data**

The objective of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) is to provide the best indication of quarterly movements. Indicators for QNA have therefore been chosen according to their ability to capture the movements in the performance of the various sectors.

The main sources of data for compiling QNA estimates include quarterly production accounts of various organisations, quarterly surveys on income and expenditure among enterprises considered as drivers in specific sectors, quarterly quantity produced, quarterly expenditure of Government from the Accountant General Department, quarterly data from administrative sources such as building permits from local government, foreign trade data from the Customs Department, turnover data from the VAT systems, tourism receipts from the Bank of Mauritius, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

### **3. Methods used**

When data on both output and input are available, the quarterly value added estimates are computed as the difference between the output and the intermediate consumption (inputs consumed in the process). When the quarterly output only is readily available or is compiled on the basis of quarterly data on quantity produced, the value added is computed using the production structure of the industry obtained at the latest Census of Economic Activities or from the latest annual production accounts available. When indicators on quarterly volume produced and price only are available, these are applied to the last quarterly value added figures to have the estimates for the quarter under review.

Constant price estimates exclude price effects of prices and therefore provide real growths. The constant price estimates are computed using the double deflation method for sectors where information on both inputs and outputs is available. In practice such data are difficult to obtain, hence ‘proxy indicators’ of volume changes are used if available, otherwise value series are deflated by an appropriate price index.

As recommended in the Quarterly National Accounts Manual, the Annual Overlap Technique has been used to derive constant quarterly estimates, instead of the traditional fixed-base year constant price estimates. This technique entails compiling estimates for each quarter at the weighted annual average prices of the previous year. The volume data of QNA are then chain-linked to obtain the constant price series.

### **4. Seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP**

Value added by sector and total GDP have been seasonally adjusted and are published on the web site of the office. The methodology adopted in the seasonal adjustment exercise is briefly given below. Seasonally adjusted time series has historically been a common practice in analyzing business cycles. Currently this is widely used by a majority of statistical offices, central banks and policy analysts to describe and understand the most recent economic developments.

#### **4.1 Procedures for seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP**

QNA data are subject to seasonal variations which are recurrent within a year pattern. For example, activities of “Wholesale and retail trade” are usually lowest in the first quarters, but highest in the fourth quarters in line with the high demand for consumption goods at the end of the year; activities of “Hotels and restaurants” are highest in the first and last quarters in line with high tourist arrivals during these quarters. For meaningful comparison of quarter to quarter growth, particularly for identifying turning points, the seasonal component must be removed from the data.

The procedures for carrying out the seasonal adjustment exercise are as follows:

- (i) The software, Demetra, developed by Eurostat and which includes the X-12 program has been used.
- (ii) Forward adjustment, instead of concurrent adjustment, has been used for quarterly series up to the most recently completed year, that is seasonal factors for the four quarters ahead are estimated using the X-12 procedure. When a new data point becomes available, the seasonally adjusted value of the new data point is obtained by dividing it by the appropriate forward factor if model is multiplicative or subtracting from it the appropriate forward factor if the underlying model is additive.
- (iii) The seasonal adjustment exercise has been reworked using data estimated up to first quarter of 2017. In the light of the new seasonal factors, the seasonally adjusted growth rates have been revised.
- (iv) Direct adjustment of the aggregate GDP has been used to obtain seasonally adjusted GDP.
- (v) Adjustments have been made so that the sums of quarterly seasonally adjusted data are equal to the original yearly totals.

It should be noted that different seasonal adjustment methods, no matter how carefully they have been implemented, do not always yield identical results if applied to the same time series. In addition, even if the same seasonal adjustment method is applied, there may be substantial revisions, particular towards the end of the time series, when new data are included in the calculation and taking account of possible shifts in the seasonal movements. Consequently, seasonally adjusted data remain provisional for longer than unadjusted figures, which are also subject to revisions.

#### **5. Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP**

The table below gives the data sources and methods used for the estimation of quarterly GDP estimates at current and constant prices by both the production and expenditure approaches.

**Production approach**

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>			
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production and price of sugar.</li> <li>- Survey of sugar factories for the quarterly cost structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts. Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of cane growing furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the latest value added structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the CPI for inputs</li> <li>- Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator.</li> </ul>
Tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board.</li> <li>- Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on quarterly production and prices.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant component of the Producer Price Index.</li> <li>- Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.</li> </ul>
Food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly quantities of food crops from Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI, ex-AREU).</li> <li>- Retail prices through the monthly consumer price surveys.</li> <li>- Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output is based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant component of Producer Price Index</li> <li>- Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.</li> </ul>
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics. An estimate is worked out for locally sold flowers, based on number of weddings, deaths, religious ceremonies, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output is based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant component of Producer Price Index</li> <li>- Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly production of some fruits from FAREI.</li> <li>- Quarterly production of other fruits based on the "1985 Survey of fruit trees in backyard" supplemented with data from other sources.</li> <li>- Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using component of PPI-A</li> </ul>
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production of poultry from survey among main breeders.</li> <li>- Monthly quantity of livestock slaughtered from the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) adjusted for illegal slaughtering.</li> <li>- Retail prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price derived from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deflation using component of PPI-A.</li> </ul>
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department.</li> <li>- Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly.</li> <li>- Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items) Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> </ul>
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly quantities of fish caught from the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC)</li> <li>Retail prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly quantities of fish caught and producers' price derived from retail prices adjusted for trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.</li> </ul>
<b>B. Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>			
Mining & Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly quantities of salt produced and sand extracted, and their prices through surveys of establishments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added derived using data collected from quarterly surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using appropriate component of CPI.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly data obtained from the VAT systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using component of PPI-M.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>C. Manufacturing</b>			
Sugar Milling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production and price of sugar.</li> <li>- Final annual production accounts.</li> <li>- Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts; Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of sugar milling activities furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar. The estimate is quarterlised using the latest value added structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the CPI for inputs.</li> <li>- Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator</li> </ul>
Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade statistics.</li> <li>- Quarterly survey of establishments</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from VAT systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index by industry from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).</li> </ul>
Non – EOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the VAT systems,</li> <li>- Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department</li> <li>- Quarterly survey of establishments</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly value added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index by industry from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)</li> </ul>
<b>D. Electricity, Gas, Steam and air conditioning supply</b>			
Electricity, gas and steam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity sold (All sales by CEB).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production data of the Independent Power Producers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year.</li> </ul>	
<b>E. Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>			
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts from Central Water Authority (CWA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts of CWA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on quarterly quantity of water sold.</li> </ul>
Sewerage and waste management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by appropriate component of consumer price index.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>F. Construction</b>			
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils</li> <li>- Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of General Government from Accountant General Department</li> <li>- Maintenance expenditure by Government based on quarterly output of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure from Accountant General Department</li> <li>- Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.</li> </ul>
<b>- G. Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles</b>			
Wholesale & Retail Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly imports from Trade statistics</li> <li>- Local production from Agriculture statistics and Industrial statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For imported goods, gross output based on trade margins computed from quarterly imports.</li> <li>- For local production, gross output based on trends of production of food crops and production of the non-EOE sector (local consumption).</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change in volume of imports derived by deflating imports by sector by relevant IPI components.</li> <li>- Local component – Deflation by overall CPI</li> </ul>
Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Imports of spare parts.</li> <li>- Quarterly VAT data</li> <li>- Road transport statistics (number of vehicles registered and number of accidents)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly estimates based on imports of spare parts, changes in number of vehicles registered and number of accidents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall CPI.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>H. Transport and Storage</b>			
Land Transport			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts of bus companies and bus fleet from National Transport Authority (NTA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using bus fare for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.</li> </ul>
Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NTA</li> <li>- Taxi fares from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on the quarterly number of licences delivered and taxi fare.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant CPI components for output and inputs.</li> </ul>
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of lorries from the National Transport Authority</li> <li>- Lorry charges based on CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on the quarterly licences of lorries.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2013 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant CPI components for output and inputs.</li> </ul>
Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output.</li> <li>- Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on number of passengers.</li> </ul>
Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using airfare index for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.</li> </ul>
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) and Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC).</li> <li>- Quarterly indicators such as tourist arrivals and number of Mauritian travelling abroad.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available.</li> <li>- For other related activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Goods: Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded.</li> <li>- Passengers: Volume based on quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from the quarterly data obtained from the VAT Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes in quarterly export of sugar and relevant components deflated by overall CPI</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>I. Accommodation and food service activities</b>			
Accommodation and food services activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly tourist arrivals from Tourism statistics</li> <li>- Quarterly tourist earnings from Bank of Mauritius</li> <li>- Expenditure on food and accommodation by tourists from Survey of tourist expenditure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gross output based on quarterly estimates of expenditure on food and accommodation derived from quarterly tourist earnings and pattern of expenditure of tourists.</li> <li>- Value added is estimated using the production structure obtained from latest available annual production accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on number of tourist arrivals for 'Accommodation'.</li> <li>- Food service activities deflated by CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants.</li> </ul>
<b>J. Information and communication</b>			
Telecommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.</li> </ul>
Activities related to information and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by overall consumer price index.</li> </ul>
<b>K. Financial and insurance activities</b>			
Financial and insurance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly surveys of banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Bank: Deflation using a wage rate index.</li> <li>- Banks and similar institutions: Deflation using changes in "FISIM rate" and inflation rate.</li> <li>- Insurance: Volume based on changes in the number of life and non-life insurance policies.</li> <li>- Financial leasing and other credit granting institutions: Price indicator in line with deflator of commercial banks.</li> <li>- Other financial institutions: Deflation using changes in exchange rates and local inflation rate.</li> </ul>

<b>L. Real Estate activities</b>			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of housing units (HU) from Housing Census</li> <li>- Interest on housing loans from the Bank of Mauritius.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added is compiled annually according to the User Cost Method based on:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an operating surplus calculated on interest rate on housing loans,</li> <li>- taxes paid on dwellings and</li> <li>- consumption of fixed capital (depreciation of the building).</li> </ul>                             The annual figure is then quarterlised.                         </li> </ul>	- Volume based on net stock of residential buildings.
Real estate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of building permits of non-residential buildings</li> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT Department</li> </ul>	This sector includes agencies involved in the sale of property and an imputed rent of owner occupied non-residential buildings	- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
<b>M. Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>			
Professional, scientific and technical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT Department</li> <li>- Trends in related sectors</li> <li>- Indirect indicators such as cases lodged in court.</li> </ul>	This sector covers the units which offer their services to different activities both onshore and offshore including own account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries , surveyors etc.	Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
<b>N. Administrative and support service activities</b>			
Administrative and support service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT Department</li> <li>- Trends in related sectors</li> <li>- Indirect indicators such as tourist arrivals</li> </ul>	This sector covers units engaged in rental and leasing activities, cleaning activities, travel agencies, call centers and other business support activities	Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
<b>O. Public Administration &amp; Defense; Compulsory Social Security</b>			
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department.</li> <li>- Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly.</li> <li>- Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimates are made at cost, that is, Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC)</li>   <li>Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual salary index.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> <li>- Goods and services are deflated using quarterly Consumer Price Index.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>P. Education services</b>			
Education Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditures related to education (preprimary, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors) incurred by the different levels of the General Government (mainly BCG and EBUs) are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of education in the public sector.</li> <li>- Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Enrolment from private schools and Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD)</li> <li>- Percentage change in fees charged for private tuition estimated from the sub-index for "Education" obtained from the CPI Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimate are made at cost, that is,</li> <li>- Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC)</li> <li>- Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</li> <li>- Private schools and MITD: annual output is divided by 4.</li> <li>- Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November and quarterlised accordingly).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> <li>- Goods and services are deflated by using quarterly CPI.</li> <li>- Volume based on enrolment statistics.</li> <li>- Deflation by CPI component</li> </ul>
<b>Q. Human health and social work activities</b>			
Health and Social Work activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure related to Health and Social Work incurred by the different levels of the General Government (mainly BCG and EBUs) are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of Health and Social Work in the public sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimate are made at cost, that is,</li> <li>- Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC)</li> <li>- Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</li> <li>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).</li> <li>- Goods and services are deflated using quarterly Consumer Price Index.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production accounts of clinics.</li> <li>- Quarterly data on admissions in clinics and hospitals from the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>- No. of private medical practitioners from the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>- Fees charged from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<p>Annual value added for private health services is computed using available production accounts of clinics and supplemented with indicators on private practitioners. The estimates are quarterlised using quarterly data on admissions to clinics and hospitals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by CPI component.</li> </ul>
<b>R. Art, entertainment and recreation</b>			
Art, entertainment and recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT Department</li> <li>- Quarterly data on government revenue from gambling and betting taxes.</li> </ul>	<p>Includes gambling, sports, amusement and recreational activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from VAT systems.</li> <li>- Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by Consumer Price Index</li> </ul>
<b>S. Other service activities</b>			
Other service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the VAT department</li> <li>- Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages.</li> <li>- Tourist arrivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes activities of membership organizations, units engaged in repair of computers and household goods and other personal service activities</li> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns.</li> <li>- Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> <li>- For companies not registered at the VAT: annual estimates are quarterlised using indirect indicators such as quarterly number of births, deaths, marriages, and tourist arrivals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.</li> </ul>
<b>T. Activities of households as employers, etc</b>			
Private households with employed persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of employees based on number of household with domestic employees as collected in Household Budget Survey (HBS).</li> <li>- Wage Rate from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual estimate, based on the number of persons employed and average wage, is divided by 4.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of every year.</li> </ul>

**Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP  
Expenditure approach**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Sources &amp; Methodology</b>	<b>Indicator – constant price estimates</b>
Final Consumption Expenditure - Household (HH)	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
Final Consumption Expenditure – General Government	Final Consumption Expenditure for the General Government is equal to <b>Gross Output</b> (Compensation of Employees + Consumption of Fixed Capital + value of goods and services purchased) <b>less Sales of goods and services plus Expenditure on Social benefits in kind plus output of the Central Bank.</b> Quarterly data for Budgetary Central Government is available from the Accountant General Department. Quarterly data for Rodrigues is available from the RRA's finance department. Quarterly data for Extra Budgetary Units and Local Government are estimated.	- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual salary index.  Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles)  Value of 'goods and services' is deflated using quarterly Consumer Price Index.

**Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)**

**Building and Construction**

Residential Building	Quarterly investment in residential buildings based on quarterly data on floor area from building permits (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, together with quarterly data from National Housing Development Company (NHDC) and other sources. The cost per unit of floor area is revised based on the Construction Price Index.	- Deflation by quarterly construction price index.
Non-Residential Building and Other Construction Work	Quarterly investment in non-residential buildings and other construction work based on quarterly building permits for non-residential buildings (lag by one quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, work in progress of large projects and quarterly data on Government capital expenditure available from the Accountant General Department and the Public Sector Investment Programme.	

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>		
Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd and the Accountant General Department	Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.
Marine Vessel	Based on information provided by Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA)	
Transport Equipment	Based on information on registered vehicles provided by National Transport Authority (NTA) classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.	Deflation by a vehicle price index.
Other Machinery and Equipment.	<p>Estimates are mostly based on quarterly Trade Statistics given that most of the machinery and equipment are imported. The imported machinery and equipment goods are brought to purchasers' prices by adding all duties and taxes, landing cost, transport cost and margins. Duties and taxes are available from Customs Department, landing cost from Mauritius Ports Authority while rates of transport and margin are based on the results of the 2007 CEA. Annual installation cost obtained through surveys is quarterlised according to the quarterly trend of concerned machinery.</p> <p>Local production of machinery is estimated from outputs of companies producing capital goods.</p>	A weighted deflator based on machinery and equipment components of PPI for “locally produced goods” and IPI for “imported goods”.
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	<p>Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM) adjusted for import and export of FISIM. For import and export of goods, import and export price indices are used as deflators. For export of services, each component is deflated with concerned output deflators.</p> <p>For import of services, a combined index is compiled based on exchange rate and inflation of trading countries.</p>	- Deflation using respective quarterly price indices.
Allocation of FISIM by sector	The quarterly figure of FISIM calculated from data available on deposits, loans and prevailing rates is distributed by sector following recommendation in the System of National Accounts (SNA).	Deflated by an overall FISIM deflator

## SECTION 2 – STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

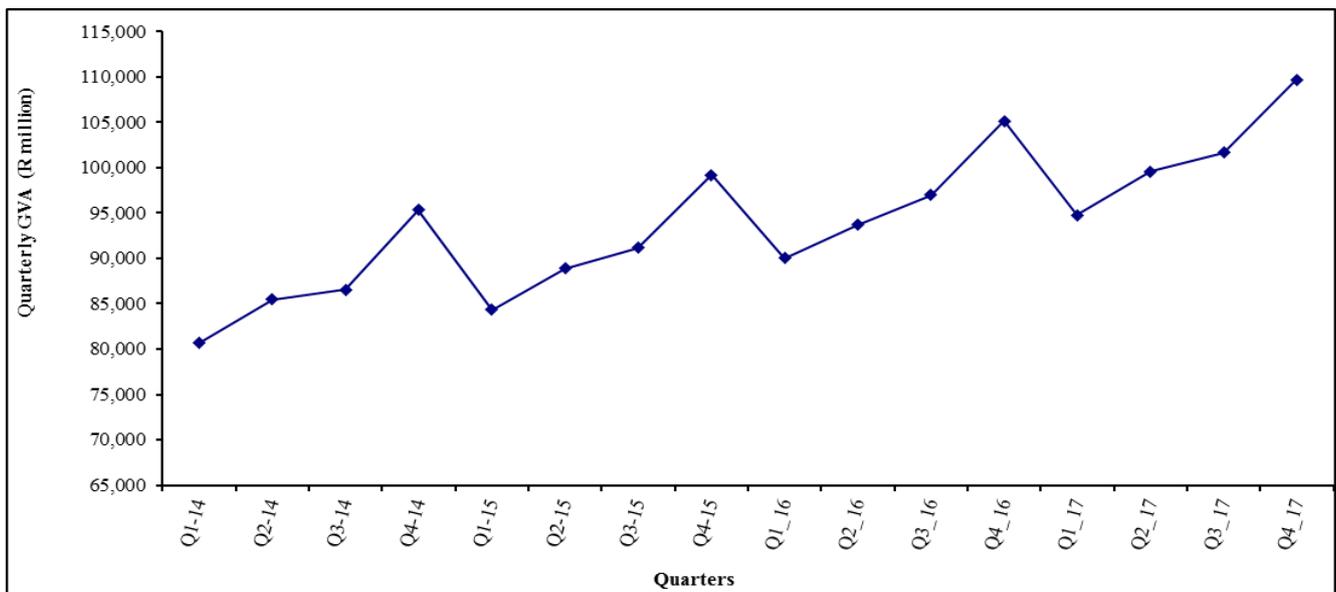
### 1. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

#### 1.1 Overall GDP

Figure 3.1 shows the quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates at basic prices for the first quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2017. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it increases gradually in the two subsequent quarters to peak in the last quarter before declining in the first quarter of the following year. This pattern clearly indicates seasonality in the data.

Thus, in 2016, GVA at current basic prices which stood at R 90,025 million in the first quarter, increased to R 93,709 million in the second quarter, R 97,000 million in the third quarter to peak at R 105,167 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 94,782 million in the first quarter of 2017, and rose to R 99,544 million, R 101,670 million and R 109,720 in the second, third and fourth quarters respectively.

**Fig 3.1: Quarterly GVA estimates at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2014 – Q<sub>4</sub> 2017**



The lower GVA figures observed during the first quarters may be due to lower economic activities resulting from temporary closures of firms during the month of January because of New Year festivities. On the other hand, the higher GVA figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Accommodation and food service activities” due to high tourist arrivals, “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for end of year festivities.

Quarterly data series normally indicate that around 23% of the annual GVA is produced in the first quarters, 25% in the second quarters, 25% in the third quarters and 27% in the fourth quarters.

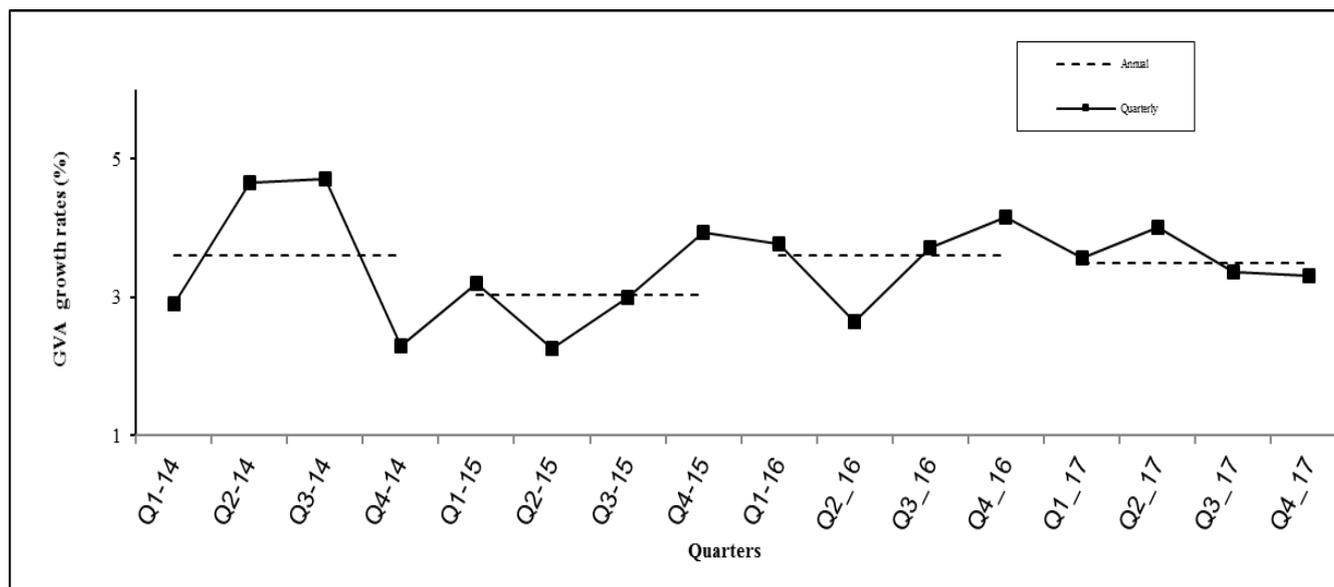
Quarterly GVA at current prices for the fourth quarter of 2017 is estimated at R 109,720 million compared to R 101,670 million in the previous quarter and R 105,167 million in the corresponding quarter of 2016.

### 2. Quarterly GVA growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality)

#### 2.1 Growth rates, Q<sub>1</sub>2014 – Q<sub>4</sub>2017, (year on year change)

Figure 3.2 shows the year on year quarterly GVA growth rates for the first quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2017 and the annual rates for 2014 to 2017. After a growth of 3.6% in 2014, a lower rate of 3.1% was registered in 2015. Improvement was then noted with growth rates of 3.6% in 2016 and 3.5% in 2017.

**Fig. 3.2: GVA growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q<sub>1</sub> 2014 – Q<sub>4</sub> 2017**



The quarterly growth rates show a slowdown of the economy in 2014, from 2.9% in the first quarter to 2.3% in the last quarter. Improvement was observed during the first quarter of 2015, when a growth rate of 3.2% was observed but it dipped once more to 2.3% in the second quarter. Growth rates then increased to 3.0% and 3.9% during the third and fourth quarters respectively. A slightly lower growth was then registered in the first quarter of 2016 with 3.8% followed by a much lower rate of 2.7% in the second quarter. Improvement was then noted with rates of 3.7% and 4.2% respectively during the third and fourth quarters respectively.

## 2.2 Quarterly GVA growth, (year-on-year), 2017

Growths were registered during all the four quarters of 2017. After registering growths of 3.6% and 4.0% in the first and second quarters of 2017, real GVA grew further by 3.4% and 3.3% in the third and fourth quarters of 2017. GVA growth in 2017 is mainly attributable to the sectors, “Financial and insurance activities”, “Accommodation and food service activities” and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” (Table A).

The contribution of an industry to GVA growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in the economy and the change in its real value added. From Table A, it is observed that the main contributors to the 3.8% growth in GVA during the first quarter of 2016 were “Accommodation and food service activities” with a contribution of 0.9 percentage point, “Financial and insurance activities” with 0.8 percentage point, and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” and “Real estate, renting and business activities” each contributing 0.4 percentage point.

During the second quarter the main contributors were “Financial and insurance activities” with a contribution of 0.7 percentage point and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” with a contribution of 0.4 percentage point.

In the third quarter of 2016, the main contributors were: “Financial and insurance activities”, contributing 0.7 percentage point and “Accommodation and food service activities” with a contribution of 0.4 percentage point.

As for the fourth quarter, the main contributors were: “Accommodation and food service activities” contributing 0.9 percentage point, “Financial and insurance activities” with a contribution of 0.6 and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” with a contribution of 0.4 percentage point.

**Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP/GVA at basic prices growth (percentage point), Q<sub>1</sub> 2015 – Q<sub>4</sub> 2017**

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth											
	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Transportation and storage	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
Information and communication	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Education	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Human health and social work activities	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Art , entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Contribution of an industry to the GDP growth is calculated as the product of its share in the economy and the year on year growthrate

### 2.3 GVA growth by industry, 2017

Growth recorded by the different industry groups during the four quarters of 2017 are given in Table 3.2. The performance of the main sectors of the economy was as follows:

“*Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing*” registered positive growths of 2.3% and 0.2% in the first and third quarters respectively. However, negative growths were recorded in the second quarter (-1.6%) and in the fourth quarter (-1.5%).

“*Manufacturing*” grew constantly in 2017 with growth rates of 0.3%, 2.2%, 1.6% and 1.2% in the first, second, third and fourth quarters respectively.

“*Construction*” registered positive growths in all quarters of 2017, with the highest growth of 8.7% in the second quarter.

“*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods*” registered growths in all quarters of 2017.

“*Transportation and storage*” grew in 2017 with growth rates ranging from 3.3% to 4.1%.

“*Accommodation and food service activities*” recorded positive growths in all four quarters of 2017. The highest growth was registered in the second quarter (9.2%).

“*Financial and insurance activities*” expanded in all quarters of 2017 with growth rates ranging from 5.3% to 5.9%.

*“Real estate activities”* registered growths ranging from 2.5% to 3.6% during all four quarters of 2017.

*“Professional, scientific and technical activities”* grew all throughout 2017 with growth rates ranging from 5.2% to 5.9%.

*“Administrative and support service activities”* registered growths ranging from 5.7% to 5.9% during the four quarters of 2017.

*“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security”* increased by 1.8% in the first and second quarter of 2017.

*“Education”* recorded positive growths in all quarters of 2017 with the highest growth registered in the first quarter (2.5%).

*“Human health and social work activities”* expanded in all quarters in 2017. Growth rates in this sector were 6.4% and 5.0% during the second and the third quarter respectively.

*“Arts, entertainment and recreation”* registered growths ranging from 4.0% to 5.5% in the four quarters of 2017.

*“Other service activities”* registered its highest growth in the first quarter of 2017 (3.5%).

### **3. Quarterly GVA by expenditure**

#### **3.1 Quarterly GVA by expenditure, 2017**

Final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R 94,746 million in the first quarter of 2017, R 100,105 million in the second, R 103,756 million in the third and R 112,058 million in the fourth quarter (Table 3.3). Consumption expenditure of households represented about 73% of the quarterly GDP in the first quarter of 2017, decreased to 72% in the second quarter, rose to 77% in the third quarter and decreased to 75% in the fourth quarter. General government consumption expenditure represented 15% of GDP in the first quarter, increased to 16% in the second quarter, then decreased to 15% and 14% during the third and fourth quarter respectively.

Analysis of quarterly data from 2014 to 2017 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. Household expenditure during the fourth quarter represented around 28% of the yearly total compared to around 23%, 24% and 25% in the first, second and third quarters respectively.

*“Exports of goods”* is observed to be highest during the third quarter of 2017.

Imports of goods are highest in the fourth quarters, mainly explained by high household consumption at the end of the year. It was R 49,398 during the fourth quarter of 2017.

#### **3.2 Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, 2017**

Analysis of year on year quarterly GVA by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure grew by 3.4% in the first quarter and then grew further in the other three quarters with growths of 2.9%, 2.6% and 2.2% in the second, third and fourth quarters respectively (Table 3.4). Household consumption expenditure grew by 3.4% in the first quarter, increased to 3.0% and 2.9% in the second and third quarters respectively and followed by a lower growth of 2.6% in the fourth quarter. As for general government expenditure, positive growth rates were recorded up to the third quarter of 2017, followed by a decrease of 0.4% in the fourth quarter.

GFCF registered positive growths of 7.6%, 6.4% and 4.1% during the second, third and fourth quarters respectively while a negative growth of 0.1% were noted during the first quarter.

After a decline of 2.3% in the first quarter of 2017, exports of goods and services further declined by 0.2% in the second quarter, 1.9% in the third quarter and 3.4% in the fourth quarter.

Imports of goods and services decreased by 7.6% in the first quarter, then registered a positive growth of 5.8% in the second quarter, declined again by 0.7% in the third quarter and picked up in the fourth quarter with a positive growth of 11.0%.

#### 4. Seasonally adjusted quarterly GVA

Table B and figure 3.3 below show the year-on-year quarterly GVA growth rates based on unadjusted data and the quarter-to-quarter growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data for the period 2011 to the fourth quarter of 2017.

As indicated earlier, while the year-on-year growth rates can be used to analyse trends, the quarter to quarter growth rates provide a more meaningful trend analysis with the advantage of being able to detect trend changes much earlier. For example, the year-on-year growth rates show a slowdown of the economy as from the fourth quarter of 2011, however the quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted data show a turning point as early as the first quarter of 2011.

Seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group are provided in Table 3.5.

##### 4.1 Seasonally adjusted quarterly GVA growth, 2017 (quarter to quarter)

Quarter to quarter GVA growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data showed that the economy registered positive growths in all four quarters of 2017, with the highest growth recorded in the third quarter (1.3%).

**Table B: Quarterly GVA growth rates, Q<sub>1</sub> 2011 – Q<sub>4</sub> 2017**

Quarter	GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_11	4.5	0.0	Q3_14	4.7	0.8
Q2_11	5.2	0.1	Q4_14	2.3	-0.5
Q3_11	3.3	1.0	Q1_15	3.2	0.9
Q4_11	2.8	1.6	Q2_15	2.3	1.0
Q1_12	2.5	-0.1	Q3_15	3.0	1.6
Q2_12	3.5	1.0	Q4_15	3.9	0.5
Q3_12	3.7	1.1	Q1_16	3.8	0.7
Q4_12	4.6	2.5	Q2_16	2.7	0.0
Q1_13	4.3	-0.4	Q3_16	3.7	2.0
Q2_13	3.7	0.3	Q4_16	4.2	1.1
Q3_13	3.4	0.8	Q1_17	3.6	0.4
Q4_13	2.5	1.8	Q2_17	4.0	0.7
Q1_14	2.9	0.0	Q3_17	3.4	1.3
Q2_14	4.7	2.0	Q4_17	3.3	0.8

**Fig. 3.3: GVA growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q<sub>1</sub>2011 – Q<sub>4</sub> 2017**

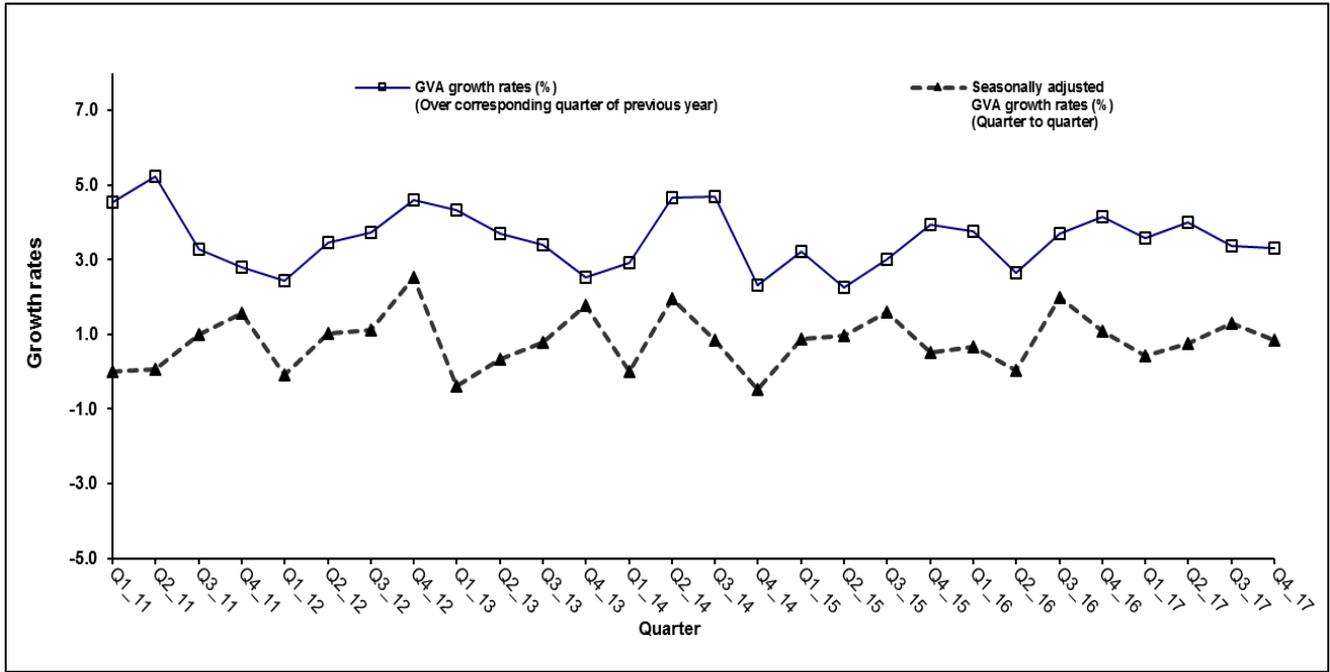


Table 3.1 - Quarterly Gross Value Added by industry group at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2014 - Q<sub>4</sub> 2017

(R Million)

	2014				2015 <sup>1</sup>				2016 <sup>1</sup>				2017 <sup>2</sup>			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>4,337</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>4,292</b>
Sugarcane	540	598	764	1,260	534	588	762	1,260	575	635	806	1,308	456	502	647	1,064
Other	2,366	2,150	2,492	2,608	2,254	2,081	2,588	2,861	2,376	2,300	2,831	3,029	2,561	2,787	3,061	3,229
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>9,942</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>13,598</b>	<b>16,963</b>	<b>9,972</b>	<b>12,835</b>	<b>14,110</b>	<b>16,519</b>	<b>10,353</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>14,362</b>	<b>16,432</b>	<b>10,162</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>14,596</b>	<b>16,507</b>
Sugar	113	177	177	175	102	161	161	159	141	223	222	220	128	201	200	198
Food (exc sugar)	3,516	4,240	4,794	6,113	3,500	4,088	4,948	6,018	3,653	4,089	5,146	6,161	3,359	4,103	5,312	6,458
Textile	2,825	4,232	4,205	4,856	2,867	4,397	4,533	4,903	3,024	3,907	4,567	4,389	2,960	4,093	4,428	4,092
Other	3,488	4,122	4,423	5,819	3,503	4,189	4,468	5,439	3,533	4,541	4,428	5,662	3,716	4,667	4,656	5,759
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>2,431</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>4,798</b>	<b>4,695</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>8,869</b>	<b>10,194</b>	<b>10,159</b>	<b>12,357</b>	<b>9,421</b>	<b>10,849</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>12,648</b>	<b>9,894</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>11,319</b>	<b>13,288</b>	<b>10,548</b>	<b>12,261</b>	<b>12,169</b>	<b>14,012</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	8,390	9,494	9,564	11,528	8,914	10,114	10,187	11,753	9,361	10,642	10,652	12,351	9,976	11,431	11,441	12,996
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>5,281</b>	<b>4,983</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>5,509</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>5,401</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>5,848</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>6,257</b>	<b>6,365</b>	<b>6,155</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>6,615</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>6,238</b>	<b>5,202</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>4,862</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>7,454</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>8,043</b>	<b>8,032</b>	<b>6,223</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>8,750</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>4,066</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>3,949</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>4,273</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>4,423</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>9,791</b>	<b>10,232</b>	<b>10,285</b>	<b>11,014</b>	<b>10,527</b>	<b>10,781</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>11,490</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>11,565</b>	<b>11,544</b>	<b>12,225</b>	<b>11,973</b>	<b>12,284</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>12,274</b>
Monetary intermediation	5,898	6,154	5,486	5,771	6,377	6,485	5,735	5,930	6,920	7,031	6,204	6,334	7,348	7,640	6,757	6,717
Financial leasing and other credit granting	569	541	660	730	607	552	663	722	619	571	680	734	636	603	734	747
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	2,314	2,562	2,970	3,224	2,461	2,691	3,143	3,440	2,597	2,859	3,323	3,682	2,771	2,866	2,851	3,279
Other	1,009	975	1,169	1,288	1,081	1,054	1,260	1,398	1,144	1,104	1,337	1,475	1,218	1,174	1,387	1,531
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>5,236</b>	<b>5,149</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>5,324</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>5,858</b>	<b>5,835</b>	<b>5,905</b>	<b>5,662</b>	<b>6,111</b>	<b>6,121</b>
of which Owner occupied dwellings	4,345	4,241	4,687	4,300	4,355	4,265	4,690	4,716	4,628	4,410	4,826	4,798	4,761	4,520	4,978	4,986
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>4,212</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>4,285</b>	<b>4,368</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>5,010</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>3,097</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>5,611</b>	<b>5,478</b>	<b>5,737</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>5,512</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>6,495</b>	<b>6,385</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>6,689</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>6,500</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>4,558</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>4,678</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>4,803</b>	<b>4,615</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>4,757</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>4,353</b>	<b>4,516</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>4,405</b>
<b>Art, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>3,543</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>1,638</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>80,681</b>	<b>85,465</b>	<b>86,547</b>	<b>95,319</b>	<b>84,323</b>	<b>88,880</b>	<b>91,166</b>	<b>99,177</b>	<b>90,025</b>	<b>93,709</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>105,167</b>	<b>94,782</b>	<b>99,544</b>	<b>101,670</b>	<b>109,720</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>9,834</b>	<b>11,338</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>12,271</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>10,982</b>	<b>12,747</b>	<b>11,615</b>	<b>12,663</b>	<b>11,007</b>	<b>13,580</b>	<b>12,796</b>	<b>13,973</b>	<b>11,689</b>	<b>15,745</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>90,515</b>	<b>96,802</b>	<b>97,155</b>	<b>107,590</b>	<b>95,623</b>	<b>100,197</b>	<b>102,148</b>	<b>111,924</b>	<b>101,639</b>	<b>106,372</b>	<b>108,007</b>	<b>118,747</b>	<b>107,578</b>	<b>113,516</b>	<b>113,359</b>	<b>125,465</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>5,502</b>	<b>5,731</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>5,574</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,583</b>	<b>4,262</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>5,643</b>	<b>5,268</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>5,711</b>	<b>4,878</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised    <sup>2</sup> Provisional

Table 3.2 - Quarterly Gross Value Added at current basic prices-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2014 - Q<sub>4</sub> 2017

	2014				2015 <sup>1</sup>				2016 <sup>1</sup>				2017 <sup>2</sup>			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	+5.0	+4.4	+3.4	+2.8	-7.0	+1.6	+3.2	+0.8	+5.7	+4.4	+3.5	+2.5	+2.3	-1.6	+0.2	-1.5
Sugarcane	-4.5	-4.4	-3.9	-2.4	-3.8	-4.6	-3.5	-3.7	+3.9	+5.5	+5.6	+6.0	-9.4	-9.5	-9.0	-9.4
Other	+9.0	+8.6	+5.7	+4.4	-7.7	+1.8	+3.9	+4.5	+6.3	+4.2	+3.2	+0.6	+6.1	+1.4	+2.5	+1.4
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-9.5	-2.0	-3.0	+3.2	-0.7	-2.9	-5.6	-3.5	-2.0	+3.3	+0.9	+1.4	+2.7	+1.9	+0.8	+1.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	+0.3	+5.4	+3.9	-2.0	+2.6	-2.6	-0.7	+1.5	-1.4	-0.3	+0.9	+1.4	+0.3	+2.2	+1.6	+1.2
Sugar	+0.8	+0.8	+0.8	+0.8	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	+7.0	+7.0	+7.0	+7.0	+1.9	+1.9	+1.9	+1.9
Food (exc sugar)	-1.2	+3.4	+3.7	+2.6	+7.2	+2.3	+0.6	+3.1	+1.0	+2.3	+1.1	+1.3	-3.3	+0.0	+1.2	+1.7
Textile	-2.0	+8.2	+6.5	+2.6	-2.0	-7.2	-0.1	-2.0	-3.5	-14.0	+0.8	-6.4	+0.8	+6.4	-2.7	-5.4
Other	+4.0	+7.8	+0.8	-12.0	+2.0	-3.2	-2.6	+3.1	-2.6	+6.0	+1.9	+11.0	+4.3	+1.3	+6.8	+5.6
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	+3.7	+6.5	+2.3	+3.4	+4.2	+2.1	+1.7	+6.9	+7.0	+4.0	+3.1	+2.3	+4.9	+3.8	+2.4	+2.0
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	+5.1	+0.4	+4.0	+2.4	+3.4	+4.2	+1.9	+2.6	+1.2	+2.0	+3.7	+1.2	-1.7	+2.9	+3.9	+5.8
<b>Construction</b>	-6.0	-9.7	-9.3	-9.1	-7.5	-7.5	-2.7	-1.8	-7.0	-7.3	+7.8	+6.1	+6.1	+8.7	+8.4	+6.8
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	+2.8	+2.8	+3.0	+3.2	+2.8	+2.5	+3.1	+2.9	+3.1	+3.1	+2.9	+3.0	+3.3	+2.9	+2.6	+3.3
of which wholesale and retail trade	+2.7	+2.8	+2.9	+3.1	+2.8	+2.5	+3.0	+2.6	+3.1	+3.0	+2.8	+3.0	+3.2	+2.8	+2.5	+3.2
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	+2.8	+3.6	+3.3	+1.9	+2.8	+3.8	+2.9	+4.1	+3.7	+4.3	+4.1	+3.7	+4.1	+3.6	+3.3	+3.9
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	+1.0	+11.7	+7.5	+6.0	+9.7	+3.1	+10.1	+10.8	+10.8	+4.5	+7.4	+12.3	+3.4	+9.2	+4.3	+3.1
<b>Information and communication</b>	+6.9	+6.0	+7.0	+5.8	+8.2	+8.7	+5.0	+6.2	+6.4	+5.6	+4.8	+6.8	+5.6	+5.6	+5.3	+5.6
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	+6.1	+5.7	+4.8	+5.4	+4.6	+5.0	+5.5	+5.7	+5.8	+5.7	+5.6	+5.6	+5.3	+5.9	+5.3	+5.6
Monetary intermediation	+6.0	+5.6	+4.6	+5.7	+4.2	+5.3	+5.9	+5.7	+6.2	+5.7	+6.0	+5.9	+5.4	+6.4	+5.7	+6.3
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.5	+6.7	+6.3	+6.5	+6.5	+6.3	+6.6	+5.8	+6.4	+6.6	+6.7	+6.3	+6.0	+6.5	+6.9	+6.5
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+5.6	+5.8	+4.1	+5.0	+4.6	+4.0	+4.5	+5.2	+5.3	+5.5	+4.7	+5.3	+4.8	+5.2	+5.0	+4.8
Other	+5.9	+5.5	+6.2	+6.0	+6.5	+5.2	+5.5	+6.0	+5.0	+5.3	+4.9	+4.6	+5.1	+4.5	+3.3	+2.7
<b>Real estate activities</b>	+3.3	+4.6	+16.9	-3.1	+2.3	+2.4	+1.7	+9.8	+6.2	+3.9	+3.4	+2.8	+3.0	+2.5	+3.2	+3.6
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+2.9	+4.3	+18.1	-4.3	+1.8	+2.0	+1.2	+10.2	+6.3	+3.7	+3.2	+2.6	+2.6	+2.1	+2.8	+3.3
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	+5.5	+5.6	+5.6	+5.4	+4.8	+5.0	+5.2	+5.3	+5.7	+5.6	+5.8	+5.7	+5.9	+5.4	+5.2	+5.2
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	+7.8	+8.0	+8.0	+7.8	+6.6	+6.8	+6.6	+6.8	+5.5	+5.8	+6.6	+5.6	+5.9	+5.9	+5.7	+5.8
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	+1.1	+9.8	+3.9	+6.2	+1.6	+3.0	+3.0	-2.4	+3.8	+0.3	+3.6	+3.4	+1.8	+1.8	-1.4	+0.5
<b>Education</b>	+2.9	+1.9	+2.0	+3.7	+3.4	+4.1	+2.8	+2.0	+1.1	+0.4	+1.2	+0.5	+2.5	+1.2	+1.6	+2.0
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	+5.8	+6.7	+6.4	+8.0	+3.8	+3.5	+4.4	+3.0	+2.4	+2.0	+1.6	+3.7	+4.1	+6.4	+5.0	+2.6
<b>Art, entertainment and recreation</b>	+7.0	+6.8	+6.8	+6.8	+4.7	+4.6	+4.8	+5.1	+4.8	+4.8	+4.9	+4.5	+5.5	+4.7	+4.0	+4.9
<b>Other service activities</b>	+3.3	+3.4	+3.4	+3.5	+2.8	+2.8	+2.8	+3.6	+2.9	+2.9	+3.2	+3.2	+3.5	+2.9	+3.4	+3.0
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	+2.9	+4.7	+4.7	+2.3	+3.2	+2.3	+3.0	+3.9	+3.8	+2.7	+3.7	+4.2	+3.6	+4.0	+3.4	+3.3
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	+4.1	+6.5	+4.2	+4.3	+12.1	+1.8	+7.0	+7.1	+5.4	+12.9	+1.6	+3.4	+4.1	+6.7	+4.4	+7.8
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	+3.6	+4.9	+4.5	+2.3	+4.1	+2.2	+3.5	+4.3	+4.0	+3.8	+3.5	+4.1	+3.6	+4.3	+3.5	+3.8
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	+0.9	+5.6	+3.4	-0.4	-3.7	-5.6	-0.9	-2.5	-1.9	-11.8	-0.3	-5.6	-3.3	+3.7	+1.8	-2.0

<sup>1</sup> Revised    <sup>2</sup> Provisional

**Table 3.3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2014 - Q<sub>4</sub> 2017**

(R Million)

	2014				2015 <sup>1</sup>				2016 <sup>1</sup>				2017 <sup>2</sup>			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>80,899</b>	<b>84,439</b>	<b>87,508</b>	<b>97,611</b>	<b>85,171</b>	<b>89,270</b>	<b>93,078</b>	<b>99,898</b>	<b>89,552</b>	<b>93,906</b>	<b>97,247</b>	<b>106,251</b>	<b>94,746</b>	<b>100,105</b>	<b>103,756</b>	<b>112,058</b>
Households	67,240	69,871	73,232	82,000	70,717	73,493	77,790	84,206	73,741	76,363	80,689	89,017	78,166	81,750	86,870	94,550
General Government	13,659	14,568	14,276	15,611	14,454	15,777	15,287	15,693	15,812	17,543	16,559	17,234	16,581	18,355	16,886	17,508
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>17,419</b>	<b>17,857</b>	<b>17,925</b>	<b>20,790</b>	<b>17,518</b>	<b>17,769</b>	<b>17,724</b>	<b>18,144</b>	<b>18,477</b>	<b>17,667</b>	<b>19,769</b>	<b>19,077</b>	<b>18,707</b>	<b>19,289</b>	<b>21,228</b>	<b>20,216</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>11,760</b>	<b>11,667</b>	<b>11,788</b>	<b>11,803</b>	<b>11,146</b>	<b>11,350</b>	<b>11,542</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>10,745</b>	<b>10,621</b>	<b>12,602</b>	<b>12,440</b>	<b>11,387</b>	<b>11,446</b>	<b>13,669</b>	<b>13,416</b>
Residential building	5,523	4,782	5,597	5,630	5,450	5,415	5,613	5,447	5,857	5,600	6,939	6,463	5,852	5,706	6,680	6,590
Non residential building	2,917	3,499	3,230	3,231	2,683	2,740	2,703	2,599	2,124	2,191	2,742	2,815	2,631	2,705	3,824	3,642
Other construction work	3,319	3,386	2,960	2,942	3,013	3,195	3,225	3,634	2,764	2,830	2,921	3,162	2,903	3,034	3,166	3,184
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>8,987</b>	<b>6,372</b>	<b>6,420</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>7,046</b>	<b>7,167</b>	<b>6,637</b>	<b>7,320</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>6,800</b>
Passenger car	819	915	897	999	889	999	961	932	1,030	1,063	1,023	1,210	1,153	1,259	1,350	1,060
Other transport equipment	575	675	672	2,736	633	546	472	565	1,137	1,043	1,494	857	704	1,308	1,105	740
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	575	675	672	723	633	546	472	565	668	906	869	590	704	758	755	740
Other machinery and equipment	4,265	4,600	4,568	5,252	4,850	4,875	4,750	4,967	5,565	4,940	4,650	4,570	5,463	5,276	5,104	5,000
<b>Change in inventories</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>-568</b>	<b>-2,157</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>45,257</b>	<b>51,150</b>	<b>51,016</b>	<b>52,776</b>	<b>49,280</b>	<b>50,537</b>	<b>48,717</b>	<b>51,474</b>	<b>49,380</b>	<b>45,748</b>	<b>46,647</b>	<b>52,060</b>	<b>47,777</b>	<b>47,004</b>	<b>47,712</b>	<b>51,003</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	20,476	24,447	25,254	24,599	22,410	24,825	23,706	22,349	20,965	21,276	21,111	21,104	19,687	20,348	21,111	20,171
Services	24,781	26,703	25,762	28,177	26,870	25,712	25,011	29,125	28,415	24,472	25,536	30,956	28,090	26,656	26,601	30,832
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>52,356</b>	<b>58,643</b>	<b>64,299</b>	<b>68,683</b>	<b>57,218</b>	<b>60,329</b>	<b>60,530</b>	<b>63,112</b>	<b>53,832</b>	<b>56,291</b>	<b>60,304</b>	<b>63,677</b>	<b>59,087</b>	<b>61,811</b>	<b>62,047</b>	<b>70,289</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	34,054	40,001	43,667	46,448	36,694	40,546	39,550	41,898	35,310	38,063	39,645	43,632	39,188	42,058	41,134	49,398
Services	18,302	18,642	20,632	22,235	20,524	19,783	20,980	21,214	18,522	18,228	20,659	20,045	19,899	19,753	20,913	20,891
<b>Statistical discrepancies<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-1,067</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>-3,379</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>8,717</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>14,635</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>90,515</b>	<b>96,802</b>	<b>97,155</b>	<b>107,590</b>	<b>95,623</b>	<b>100,197</b>	<b>102,148</b>	<b>111,924</b>	<b>101,639</b>	<b>106,372</b>	<b>108,007</b>	<b>118,747</b>	<b>107,578</b>	<b>113,516</b>	<b>113,359</b>	<b>125,465</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised    <sup>2</sup> Provisional

<sup>3</sup> Discrepancies between GDP estimated using the production and expenditure approach

**Table 3.4 - Expenditure on GDP at current market prices- Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2014 - Q<sub>4</sub> 2017**

	2014				2015 <sup>1</sup>				2016 <sup>1</sup>				2017 <sup>2</sup>			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	+1.6	+3.5	+3.1	+3.4	+2.7	+3.4	+3.5	+2.3	+2.6	+3.2	+2.7	+3.2	+3.4	+2.9	+2.6	+2.2
Households	+1.6	+2.9	+3.1	+2.9	+2.5	+2.9	+3.2	+3.0	+2.6	+2.8	+2.9	+3.4	+3.4	+3.0	+2.9	+2.6
General Government	+1.8	+6.6	+3.1	+6.5	+3.8	+5.7	+4.8	-1.6	+2.4	+5.1	+1.5	+2.3	+3.6	+2.3	+0.8	-0.4
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>+9.8</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+4.1</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+6.3</b>
Residential building	-5.5	-19.7	-4.4	-5.2	-2.4	+11.8	-1.3	-4.7	+7.3	+3.5	+23.7	+18.6	-0.6	+1.2	-4.3	+0.5
Non residential building	-25.9	-18.1	-25.1	-10.7	-9.0	-22.7	-17.7	-20.7	-21.0	-20.0	+1.5	+8.2	+23.3	+22.7	+38.6	+27.5
Other construction work	+27.6	+31.0	+9.4	-6.6	-10.2	-6.9	+7.2	+21.7	-8.5	-11.3	-9.3	-13.1	+4.5	+6.5	+7.7	-0.8
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+10.1</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-30.3</b>	<b>+16.1</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+10.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
Passenger car	-6.1	+14.1	+6.4	-20.6	+5.9	+6.4	+4.3	-9.6	+12.3	+2.9	+2.9	+26.4	+9.1	+15.7	+29.4	-15.5
Other transport equipment	-11.1	+17.4	-57.3	+6.0	+7.2	-21.3	-31.7	-80.0	+75.0	+86.2	+208.7	+48.0	-39.7	+21.9	-28.0	-15.9
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	-5.7	+18.7	+23.8	-23.2	+6.6	-21.7	-32.1	-24.4	+2.9	+61.7	+79.7	+1.9	+2.1	-18.9	-15.8	+21.4
Other machinery and equipment	+2.7	+1.2	-7.9	+3.5	+11.3	+3.7	+1.7	-7.5	+9.1	-3.7	-7.0	-12.6	-4.6	+3.8	+8.9	+8.5
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+17.0</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+12.9</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+3.4	+18.4	+18.8	+7.6	+15.1	-0.5	-8.4	-13.3	-11.4	-14.4	-11.0	-4.7	-3.0	-4.9	-5.0	-4.7
Services	-1.5	+15.7	+21.3	+6.4	+11.1	-4.6	-3.0	+1.4	+2.1	-4.6	+0.8	+3.6	-1.8	+4.0	+0.9	-2.5
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>+14.4</b>	<b>+16.5</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+11.0</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	-1.8	+8.3	+9.4	+14.5	+18.8	+12.9	+5.8	-0.1	+13.4	+1.7	+3.9	-1.7	-7.5	+4.6	-2.1	+12.7
Services	+6.1	+9.9	+7.4	+14.3	+11.6	+3.6	+2.5	-8.9	-7.1	-10.3	-4.4	-11.1	-7.6	+9.6	+3.0	+5.8

<sup>1</sup> Revised    <sup>2</sup> Provisional

Table 3.5 - Seasonally Adjusted Gross Value Added-sectoral growth rates (% , quarter to quarter), Q<sub>1</sub> 2014- Q<sub>4</sub> 2017

Sector	2014				2015 <sup>1</sup>				2016 <sup>2</sup>				2017 <sup>1</sup>			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	+1.4	+1.5	-0.2	+0.1	-7.5	+9.6	+0.7	-1.3	-2.3	+7.4	-0.4	-1.8	-2.7	3.3	-0.9	-1.8
Sugarcane	-1.0	-0.5	-1.0	+0.3	-2.6	-1.2	+0.1	0.0	+4.9	+0.4	+0.3	+0.3	-10.4	-0.3	-1.4	-0.5
Other	+4.2	+0.4	+0.3	-1.4	-4.5	+7.1	+1.9	-0.1	-1.0	+3.0	+1.2	-2.6	4.5	-1.6	0.3	-0.6
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-2.9	+2.7	+2.8	-0.8	-4.2	-0.5	-0.9	+0.8	-0.9	+4.6	-3.3	+0.9	0.7	3.8	-2.4	0.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	-1.6	+4.1	-1.1	-2.9	+2.9	-1.6	+0.8	-0.5	+0.3	-1.0	+2.0	+0.1	-0.7	0.9	-0.8	-1.0
Sugar	-1.9	+1.0	+0.9	+0.9	-7.7	+1.0	+0.9	+0.8	+4.2	+0.9	+0.9	+0.8	-0.7	1.0	-0.7	0.3
Food (exc sugar)	+0.5	+2.4	+2.2	-2.0	+4.3	-2.3	+0.5	+0.7	+2.0	-0.9	-0.7	+1.0	-2.6	2.4	-1.1	0.2
Textile	+1.7	+6.0	-4.6	+0.2	-2.9	-0.7	+3.4	-2.0	-3.6	-12.2	+21.5	-8.9	3.8	-7.4	1.8	-2.5
Other	-2.9	+1.4	-3.1	-6.9	+10.7	-2.9	-1.8	-0.7	+2.1	+6.3	-5.6	+8.9	-4.6	3.3	-3.3	-1.2
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	0.0	+1.7	-0.5	+1.9	+1.3	-0.5	-0.8	+6.7	+2.5	-4.2	-2.3	+6.5	5.4	-5.4	-2.4	6.2
<b>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</b>	+0.2	-1.8	+3.5	+0.5	+1.0	-0.4	+0.8	+1.2	-0.7	+0.9	+2.2	-1.1	-3.7	5.7	-0.8	0.7
<b>Construction</b>	+8.5	-6.1	-4.6	-4.4	+6.8	-4.8	+0.9	-2.9	-1.1	-4.5	+17.4	-4.1	-1.2	-2.3	-0.6	-3.4
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	-3.1	+3.1	-0.2	+3.6	-3.6	+2.6	+0.4	+3.5	-3.4	+2.6	+0.3	+4.0	-3.7	2.2	-1.2	3.0
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	-3.3	+3.2	-0.3	+3.8	-3.8	+2.8	+0.3	+3.6	-3.5	+2.7	+0.2	+4.2	-4.0	2.4	-1.3	3.1
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	-0.8	+0.7	+1.4	+0.1	+0.9	+1.3	+0.6	+1.1	+1.0	+1.6	+0.5	+0.5	1.3	1.2	-1.0	0.5
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	-2.5	+9.5	-1.1	+0.3	+1.1	+2.9	+5.9	+1.4	-0.1	-2.6	+9.0	+6.1	-8.1	2.8	4.2	0.8
<b>Information and communication</b>	+1.1	+1.3	+3.4	+0.5	+2.6	+1.6	+0.5	+1.7	+2.2	+0.9	+0.1	+3.6	1.0	0.8	-1.1	1.2
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	+2.1	+1.0	+0.9	+1.2	+1.3	+1.4	+1.5	+1.3	+1.6	+1.2	+1.4	+1.3	1.3	1.8	-0.1	0.8
Monetary intermediation	+2.1	+0.7	+0.9	+1.6	+0.8	+1.6	+1.7	+1.3	+1.6	+1.0	+2.0	+1.1	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.7
Financial leasing and other	+1.7	+1.7	+1.1	+2.0	+1.5	+1.6	+1.3	+1.3	+2.0	+1.8	+1.4	+1.0	1.6	2.3	-0.3	0.8
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+1.9	+1.7	+0.6	+0.9	+1.2	+1.1	+1.2	+1.5	+1.4	+1.4	+0.3	+2.1	0.9	1.8	-0.4	1.0
Others	+2.1	+1.7	+1.4	+0.9	+2.3	+0.6	+1.6	+1.4	+1.4	+0.8	+1.1	+1.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.9
<b>Real estate activities</b>	-4.7	-0.8	+10.2	-7.1	+1.0	-0.9	+9.3	+0.2	-1.8	-3.4	+9.0	-0.5	-1.8	-3.8	7.6	-0.3
Owner occupied dwellings	-5.5	-1.2	+11.3	-8.2	+1.2	-1.3	+10.3	0.0	-2.0	-4.1	+10.0	-0.8	-2.0	-4.6	8.5	-0.6
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	+0.8	+1.8	+1.4	+1.2	+0.3	+1.9	+1.5	+1.4	+0.7	+1.9	+1.7	+1.6	0.5	1.5	-0.1	0.9
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	+1.8	+1.9	+2.0	+1.7	+0.9	+1.9	+1.9	+1.9	-0.2	+2.0	+2.8	+1.1	-0.3	2.1	0.3	1.4
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	-0.1	+4.8	-1.3	+2.8	-3.9	+4.8	-1.0	-1.7	+1.6	+1.4	+2.1	-1.5	-0.3	1.4	-2.6	-2.2
<b>Education</b>	+2.9	-2.0	+0.2	+2.6	+2.6	-1.4	-1.0	+1.9	+1.7	-2.1	-0.2	+1.2	3.7	-3.3	-2.6	1.4
<b>Health and social work activities</b>	+6.7	-1.3	+1.4	+1.0	+2.7	-1.5	+2.2	-0.5	+2.2	-1.9	+1.8	+1.5	2.6	0.5	0.6	-1.0
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreational</b>	+2.0	+2.0	+1.4	+0.9	+0.3	+1.9	+1.5	+0.9	+0.2	+2.2	+1.8	+0.2	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.4
<b>Other Services</b>	-0.4	+1.4	+1.2	+0.5	0.0	+1.0	+1.1	+0.9	+0.2	+0.6	+1.4	+0.7	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.4
<b>Gross Value Added at basic prices</b>	0.0	+2.0	+0.8	-0.5	+0.9	+1.0	+1.6	+0.5	+0.7	0.0	+2.0	+1.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.8
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	0.0	+6.7	-3.5	+1.2	+7.5	-3.6	+2.1	+1.9	+5.1	+3.3	-8.1	+3.7	5.5	6.3	-10.1	7.1
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	0.0	+2.5	+0.3	-0.3	+1.6	+0.4	+1.7	+0.7	+1.2	+0.4	+0.7	+1.4	1.0	1.4	-0.1	1.5
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	+3.5	+2.6	-4.1	-2.2	-0.9	-1.1	+3.0	+0.8	-4.5	-11.0	+16.3	-4.5	-2.1	-4.6	14.1	-8.0

<sup>1</sup> Revised    <sup>2</sup> Provisional

# **CHAPTER 4**

**FOREIGN**

**TRADE STATISTICS**

**Table 4.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 2015 - 2017**

Exports ( f.o.b. value)	2015		2016 <sup>1</sup>		2017 <sup>2</sup>	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	7,662	8	8,517	10	8,735	11
Molasses	112	0	247	0	56	0
Flour	321	0	213	0	193	0
EOE	48,487	52	44,422	53	43,145	53
Re-exports <sup>3</sup>	26,916	29	22,019	26	18,578	23
Ships' stores and bunkers	7,400	8	6,350	8	9,018	11
Other	2,392	3	2,688	3	1,592	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93,290</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84,456</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81,317</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised

<sup>2</sup> Provisional

<sup>3</sup> include exports by freeport operators and exclude EOE re-exports

**Table 4.2 - Distribution of imports by section (c.i.f. value), 2015 - 2017**

S.I.T.C Section	Description	2015		2016 <sup>1</sup>		2017 <sup>2</sup>	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	32,496	19	34,497	21	37,735	21
1	Beverages and tobacco	3,568	2	3,962	2	3,986	2
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	4,386	3	4,023	2	4,727	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	25,367	15	22,556	14	30,515	17
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,349	1	1,424	1	1,593	1
5	Chemicals & related products	14,242	8	14,651	9	15,071	8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	30,019	18	26,075	16	27,421	15
7	Machinery and transport equipment	41,160	24	41,322	25	41,798	23
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14,673	9	15,852	10	16,677	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	763	0	1,061	1	1,314	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>168,023</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>165,423</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>180,837</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised

<sup>2</sup> Provisional

Please note that the figures for percentage do not add up to the totals due to rounding errors

**Table 4.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption by industrial origin and use, 2015 - 2017**

(R Million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2015			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross fixed capital formation
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	7,364	5,126	2,232	6
02	Forestry and logging	138	138	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	263	20	243	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	4,049	4,049	-	-
10	Manufacture of food products	23,591	10,632	12,959	-
11	Manufacture of beverages	1,599	1	1,598	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,673	-	1,673	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	8,875	8,456	419	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,327	255	2,073	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,915	544	1,371	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,346	1,297	49	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,993	1,793	200	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	16,703	7,516	9,187	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	11,610	5,974	5,635	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,717	3,067	650	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4,004	3,815	189	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	5,554	5,554	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4,105	3,125	622	357
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8,719	1,921	2,905	3,893
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	3,973	1,854	358	1,761
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8,751	2,003	948	5,800
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	7,817	689	3,195	3,932
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	905	41	329	535
31	Manufacture of furniture	3,474	1,110	1,849	515
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	2	2	-	-
58	Publishing activities	678	286	392	-
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	-	-	-	-
86	Human health activities	-	-	-	-
88	Social work activities without accommodation	-	-	-	-
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	54	-	54	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>135,196</b>	<b>69,269</b>	<b>49,128</b>	<b>16,799</b>

**Table 4.3 (Cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption by industrial origin and use, 2015 - 2017**

(R Million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2016			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross fixed capital formation
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	6,712	4,190	2,522	-
02	Forestry and logging	151	151	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	301	47	255	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	2,942	2,942	-	-
10	Manufacture of food products	24,173	10,844	13,329	-
11	Manufacture of beverages	1,730	1	1,729	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,618	-	1,618	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	8,032	7,650	381	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,368	242	2,126	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,579	390	1,188	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,324	1,271	52	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,975	1,749	226	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	8,724	3,926	4,798	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	11,425	5,668	5,757	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,670	3,063	607	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3,260	3,077	183	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	4,603	4,603	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3,853	2,869	670	314
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9,876	1,704	3,323	4,849
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	4,302	2,410	388	1,504
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	9,373	2,556	1,099	5,718
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	9,674	809	5,657	3,208
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	944	128	338	478
31	Manufacture of furniture	3,372	1,047	2,029	297
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	2	2	-	-
58	Publishing activities	658	288	370	-
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	-	-	-	-
86	Human health activities	-	-	-	-
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	94	-	94	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>126,735</b>	<b>61,628</b>	<b>48,739</b>	<b>16,368</b>

**Table 4.3 (Cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption by industrial origin and use, 2015 - 2017**

(R Million )

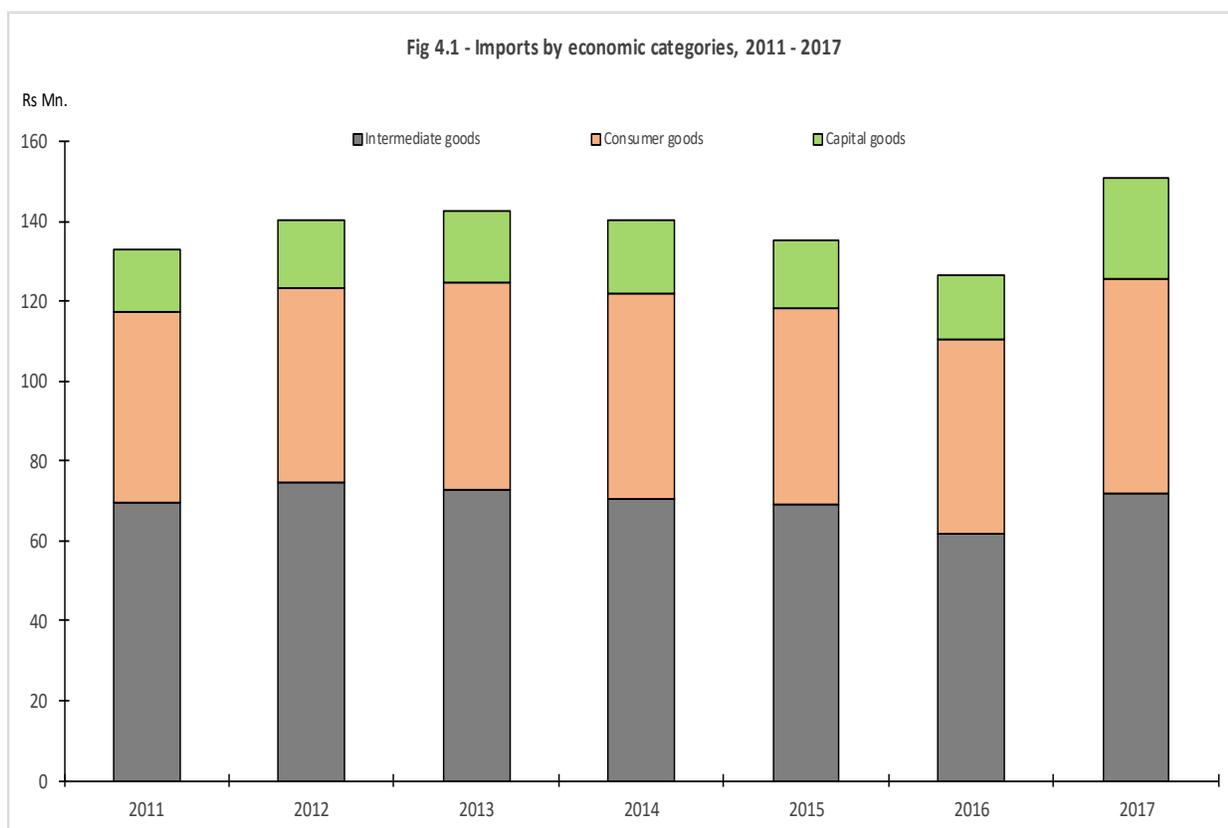
NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2017			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross fixed capital formation
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	7,402	5,009	2,394	-
02	Forestry and logging	187	187	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	247	35	212	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	2,687	2,687	-	-
10	Manufacture of food products	28,987	14,339	14,648	-
11	Manufacture of beverages	1,690	1	1,688	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,958	-	1,958	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	8,022	7,470	552	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,936	223	2,713	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,936	429	1,506	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,559	1,503	56	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	2,085	1,841	245	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	15,656	7,045	8,611	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	12,238	6,166	6,071	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4,011	3,289	722	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3,509	2,783	726	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	5,574	5,574	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4,245	3,164	749	332
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	11,138	2,822	3,553	4,763
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	5,591	2,243	362	2,986
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	11,694	2,546	1,070	8,078
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	10,869	922	3,154	6,793
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1,769	133	323	1,313
31	Manufacture of furniture	4,059	1,054	2,324	681
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	5	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	679	290	389	-
58	Publishing activities	-	-	-	-
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	-	-	-	-
86	Human health activities	50	-	50	-
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>150,781</b>	<b>71,759</b>	<b>54,076</b>	<b>24,946</b>

**Table 4.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption<sup>1</sup> classified by economic categories, 2015 - 2017**

Economic categories	2015		2016		2017	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	69,269	51.2	61,628.0	48.6	71,759.0	47.6
Final consumption of household	49,128	36.3	48,739.0	38.5	54,076.0	35.9
Gross fixed capital formation	16,799	12.4	16,368.0	12.9	24,946.0	16.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135,196</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>126,735</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150,781</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel



**Table 4.5 - Annual change (%) in the total export price and export volume indices (EPI - Base year 2013 = 100) of selected goods, 2016 - 2017**

Exported goods	% change in Export Price Indices		% change in Export Volume Indices	
	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 10.1</b>	<b>- 8.1</b>
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	- 1.6	+ 7.0	+ 6.2	- 5.3
Sugars, molasses and honey	+ 6.3	+ 10.3	+ 6.0	- 9.6
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	+ 3.9	- 3.7	- 7.8	+ 9.0
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	+ 2.3	- 5.1	- 9.7	- 3.0
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	- 1.5	- 3.2	- 9.9	- 11.7
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	- 0.4	- 9.7	+ 0.9	+ 14.3

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

**Table 4.6 - Annual change (%) in the Import price and import volume indices (IPI - Reference year 2013=100) of selected goods, 2016 - 2017**

Imported goods	% change in Import Price Indices		% change in Import Volume Indices	
	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2016	2017 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+17.9</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>+11.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+32.0</b>
Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen	+7.0	+17.7	+5.2	+34.4
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	-14.5	-8.6	-19.2	+20.4
Textile fibres	-4.9	+2.0	-14.3	+10.5
Coal, coke and briquettes	+18.6	+30.2	-15.9	+96.4
Petroleum products	-20.6	+19.4	+11.3	+60.4
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	-1.6	-2.2	-3.9	-1.0
Cement	-9.7	-11.3	-12.8	-14.8
Iron & steel	-12.9	+2.3	-19.9	+20.4
Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	-7.3	+3.3	+0.5	+15.7
<b>Consumer goods</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+19.2</b>
Dairy products	-2.6	-1.0	+11.1	-2.0
Rice	-10.3	+19.2	-8.3	+30.9
Maize (not including sweet corn), unmilled	+0.1	-10.0	-17.4	-1.5
Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	-1.5	-2.5	+6.6	-1.1
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	+9.6	+14.3	-4.7	+20.5
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	-20.6	+19.4	+11.3	+60.4
Liquefied propane & butane (gas)	-17.8	+16.9	+3.9	+52.5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	-3.3	+2.1	+9.2	+14.2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	+2.8	+0.6	+1.0	-3.6
Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	+2.1	-1.1	+4.2	+3.9
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles) excluding group 784	+10.2	+2.6	+5.7	+15.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-1.1	-3.7	+2.7	+11.4
<b>Capital goods</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>+11.4</b>
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	+1.7	-1.2	+16.6	+21.1
Office machines and automatic data-processing machines	+3.9	-2.2	-12.7	+15.2
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles) excluding group 784	+7.0	+1.4	+11.7	+10.3

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

**Note: The basket of imported goods has been changed following the revision of the Import Price Index to base 2013=100**

# **CHAPTER 5**

## **PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS**

**Table 5.1 - Local production of selected commodities for the Island of Mauritius, 2015 - 2017**

	Unit	2015 <sup>1</sup>	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2017 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Industrial crops</b>	M-tons			
Sugarcane	"	4,009,232	3,798,448	3,713,331
Tea ( green leaf)	"	6,732	7,301	7,309
<b>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</b>	"			
Beans and peas	"	1,247	1,437	1,794
Creepers <sup>3</sup>	"	26,812	25,623	28,914
Groundnuts	"	189	149	269
Maize	"	451	415	442
Manioc	"	894	574	465
Sweet potatoes	"	686	471	458
Potatoes	"	16,427	16,326	14,124
Tomatoes	"	8,525	10,136	10,651
Mixed vegetables <sup>4</sup>	"	26,345	30,591	30,457
Bananas	"	7,965	7,731	8,644
Pineapples	"	11,693	9,707	8,760
<b>Meat</b>	"			
Beef: Local	"	64	36	12
Rodrigues	"	25	18	74
Imported	"	1,924	1,902	1,992
Goat meat	"	36	32	32
Mutton	"	6	10	24
Pork	"	560	632	606
Poultry	"	46,400	45,800	47,500
<b>Fish</b>	"			
Coastal fishing	"	1,559	1,804	1,758
High seas <sup>5</sup>	"	10,338	13,877	19,887
Ponds and barachois	"	753	1,017	1,087
<b>Manufactured goods</b>				
Sugar	M-tons	366,070	386,277	355,213
Molasses	"	132,244	118,144	122,273
Tea	"	1,295	1,353	1,379
Animal feeds	"	185,000	190,100	245,000
Iron bars and steel tubes	"	27,000	20,200	26,200
Denatured spirits <sup>6</sup>	H-litres	4,225	3,524	4,503
<i>Power alcohol</i>	"	479	627	597
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	3,746	2,897	3,906
Beer and stout <sup>6</sup>	"	353,141	360,746	371,438
Wine <sup>6</sup>	"	45,087	43,862	40,657
Vinegar <sup>6</sup>	"	1,088	1,166	1,188
Electricity generated	Million kwh	2,956	3,001	3,068

<sup>1</sup> revised

<sup>2</sup> provisional

<sup>3</sup> includes margoze, calebasse, chouchou, cucumber, gourgette, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

<sup>4</sup> includes beet, broccoli, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, chillies (long and

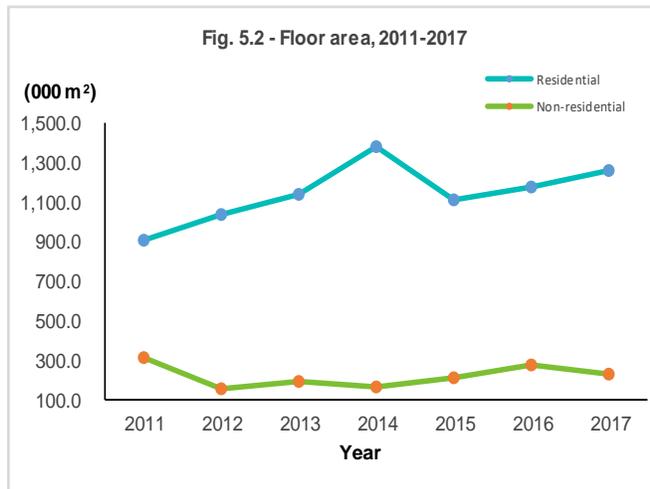
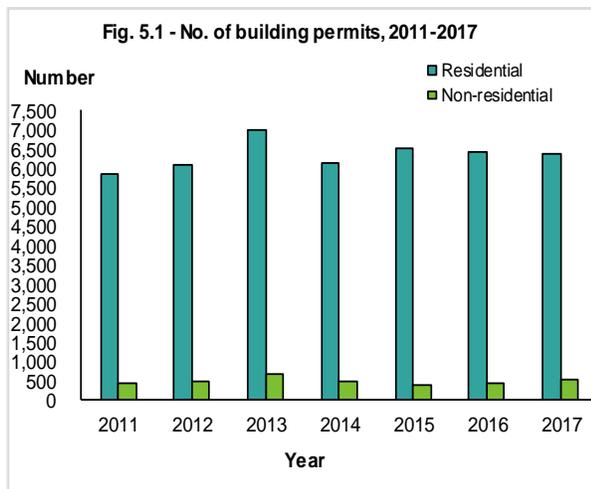
<sup>5</sup> includes fish caught for canning industry

<sup>6</sup> Excise figures

**Table 5.2 - Total<sup>1</sup> number of permits and floor area by type of building, 2015-2017**

	2015		2016		2017	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Residential building</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>1,110,954</b>	<b>6,443</b>	<b>1,171,332</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>1,253,638</b>
New buildings	4,666	904,397	4,565	969,282	4,336	1,029,108
Additions	1,872	206,557	1,878	202,050	2,041	224,530
<b>Non-residential building</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>207,846</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>271,230</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>227,830</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23	13,674	29	9,956	17	10,020
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	24	23,234	31	7,352	34	12,272
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2	381	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	4	1,497
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	178	82,842	180	48,287	204	46,768
Transportation and storage	11	5,300	30	33,845	42	43,022
Accommodation and food service activities	37	15,879	38	19,564	79	23,832
Information and communication	-	-	-	-	1	41
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	1	100
Real estate activities	5	2,933	32	97,792	29	38,849
Professional, scientific and technical activities	16	21,419	13	9,955	15	12,169
Administrative and support service activities	10	4,040	14	5,651	16	4,941
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	16	23,977	18	26,631	18	11,958
Human health and social work activities	9	6,477	6	3,751	13	3,486
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10	3,212	5	1,351	22	15,481
Other service activities	34	4,478	31	7,095	31	3,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,913</b>	<b>1,318,800</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>1,442,563</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>1,481,468</b>

<sup>1</sup> includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities, District Councils and Ministry of Public Infrastructure



**Table 5.3 - Total<sup>1</sup> number of permits and floor area by region, 2015 - 2017**

Region	2015		2016		2017	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Residential</b>						
<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>385,338</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>427,326</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>407,909</b>
Port Louis	457	60,115	630	95,417	350	50,648
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	404	47,241	408	62,367	331	58,908
Curepipe	466	78,437	406	72,067	305	63,015
Quatre Bornes	457	88,196	407	80,605	367	105,753
Vacoas - Phoenix	755	111,349	654	116,870	777	129,585
<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>725,616</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>744,007</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>845,729</b>
Pamplemousses	527	89,598	750	120,118	802	140,338
Riviere du Rempart	772	166,685	691	186,791	763	185,185
Flacq	744	131,472	725	96,249	813	116,153
Grand Port	531	71,192	374	55,490	518	77,698
Savanne	453	57,659	458	58,007	483	64,577
Plaines Wilhems	47	6,344	23	2,902	28	3,035
Moka	401	88,745	409	81,045	470	110,096
Black River	524	113,921	508	143,405	370	148,648
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>1,110,954</b>	<b>6,443</b>	<b>1,171,332</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>1,253,638</b>
<b>Non-Residential</b>						
<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>106,639</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>150,746</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>108,462</b>
Port Louis	29	23,239	38	17,541	43	23,985
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	19	5,713	33	7,447	38	7,696
Curepipe	15	22,048	20	4,469	33	17,283
Quatre Bornes	41	36,275	43	95,268	39	23,010
Vacoas - Phoenix	48	19,364	34	26,021	37	36,488
<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>101,207</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>120,484</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>119,368</b>
Pamplemousses	31	8,546	38	31,980	81	27,985
Riviere du Rempart	60	27,165	85	42,546	69	33,309
Flacq	39	15,581	36	11,207	45	13,427
Grand Port	25	4,500	29	10,662	40	5,167
Savanne	18	2,752	22	3,020	33	7,530
Plaines Wilhems	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moka	24	19,566	24	7,389	35	19,939
Black River	24	22,892	25	13,680	33	12,011
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>207,846</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>271,230</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>227,830</b>

**Table 5.4 - Number of permits for residential buildings<sup>1</sup> by range of floor area, 2015 - 2017**

Range of floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	2015				2016				2017			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%
Less than 65	399	300	699	11.0	341	242	583	9.0	263	313	576	9.0
65-139	1,229	2,153	3,382	52.0	1,139	2,113	3,252	50.0	986	2,224	3,210	50.3
140-299	751	1,223	1,974	30.0	837	1,229	2,066	32.0	667	1,339	2,006	31.5
300-499	136	238	374	6.0	160	267	427	7.0	177	271	448	7.0
500 & over	24	85	109	2.0	28	87	115	2.0	37	100	137	2.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>6,443</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities, District Councils and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

**Table 5.5 - Series of selected indicators, 2009 - 2017**

Year	Mid-year population (Republic of Mauritius)	Gross value added at basic prices (R M)	Taxes on products net of subsidies (R M)	Gross domestic product at market prices (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDP (%)	Final Consumption expenditure (R M)	GFCF (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GFCF (%)
2009	1,247,718	259,877	30,739	290,616	+3.3	253,751	74,430	+8.9
2010	1,250,689	272,872	33,957	306,829	+4.4	267,385	74,396	-0.7
2011	1,252,678	291,452	38,030	329,482	+4.1	286,560	77,567	+1.4
2012	1,256,156	308,076	41,325	349,401	+3.5	306,535	79,185	-0.8
2013	1,258,927	329,009	43,388	372,397	+3.4	330,896	77,618	-3.3
2014	1,261,208	348,011	44,051	392,062	+3.7	350,457	73,989	-6.0
2015 <sup>1</sup>	1,262,879	363,547	46,346	409,893	+3.6	367,417	71,155	-5.4
2016 <sup>1</sup>	1,263,747	385,902	48,864	434,765	+3.8	386,956	74,990	+3.7
2017 <sup>2</sup>	1,264,887	405,714	54,203	459,918	+3.8	410,665	79,439	+4.6

<sup>1</sup> Revised

<sup>2</sup> Provisional

**Table 5.6 - Selected social and economic indicators, 2009 - 2017**

Republic of Mauritius	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Population ( mid- year)	1,247,718	1,250,689	1,252,678	1,256,156	1,258,927	1,261,208	1,262,879	1,263,747	1,264,887
2. Annual population growth (%)	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
3. Life expectancy at birth									
Male (years)	69.8	70.1	70.4	70.7	71.0	71.1	71.2	71.3 <sup>6</sup>	71.4 <sup>7</sup>
Female (years)	77.0	77.4	77.5	77.7	77.6	77.7	77.8	77.9 <sup>6</sup>	78.0 <sup>7</sup>
4. Crude birth rate <sup>1</sup>	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.5	10.9	10.6	10.1	10.4	10.7
5. Crude death rate <sup>2</sup>	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.0
6. Infantile mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	13.4	12.5	12.9	13.7	12.1	14.5	13.6	11.8	12.2
7. Tourist arrivals (Number)	871,356	934,827	964,642	965,441	992,503	1,038,334	1,151,252	1,275,227	1,341,860
8. Tourist earnings (R M)	35,693	39,456	42,845	44,378	40,557	44,304	50,191	55,867	60,262
9. GNI at current market prices (R M) <sup>4</sup>	290,489	311,637	331,550	351,836	373,127	382,132	406,896	432,469	465,857
11. Real annual growth of GVA at basic prices (%)	+3.4	+4.5	+3.9	+3.6	+3.4	+3.6	+3.1	+3.6	+3.5
12. Real annual growth of GDP at market prices (%)	+3.3	+4.4	+4.1	+3.5	+3.4	+3.7	+3.6	+3.8	+3.8
13. Rate of inflation - calendar ( %)	+2.5	+2.9	+6.5	+3.9	+3.5	+3.2	+1.3	+1.0	+3.7
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) <sup>5</sup>	118,444	134,882	147,815	160,996	165,594	172,038	168,023	165,423	180,837
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) <sup>5</sup>	61,681	69,550	73,586	79,658	88,048	94,776	93,290	84,456	81,317
of which sugar	6,828	7,708	8,226	8,135	9,480	7,717	7,656	8,253	8,538
EOE	35,972	41,622	43,100	45,606	46,778	49,069	48,487	44,422	43,145

<sup>1</sup> live births per thousand of mid-year population<sup>2</sup> deaths per thousand of mid-year population<sup>3</sup> deaths of children under one year of age per thousand live births<sup>4</sup> Excluding net primary income of GBC from abroad<sup>5</sup> adjusted to include freeport activities<sup>6</sup> Revised<sup>7</sup> Provisional

Table 5.7 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1994-2017)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>1994</b>	<b>100.0</b>	94.3	88.5	83.0	77.7	72.7	69.8	66.2	62.2	59.9	57.2	54.5	50.1	46.0	41.9	40.9	39.7	37.3	35.9	34.7	33.7	33.2	32.9	31.7
<b>1995</b>	106.0	<b>100.0</b>	93.8	88.0	82.4	77.1	74.0	70.2	66.0	63.5	60.7	57.8	53.1	48.8	44.5	43.4	42.2	39.6	38.1	36.8	35.7	35.2	34.9	33.6
<b>1996</b>	113.0	106.6	<b>100.0</b>	93.8	87.8	82.1	78.8	74.8	70.3	67.7	64.6	61.6	56.6	52.0	47.4	46.2	44.9	42.2	40.6	39.2	38.0	37.5	37.2	35.8
<b>1997</b>	120.5	113.6	106.6	<b>100.0</b>	93.6	87.6	84.1	79.8	75.0	72.2	68.9	65.7	60.3	55.4	50.5	49.3	47.9	45.0	43.3	41.8	40.5	40.0	39.6	38.2
<b>1998</b>	128.7	121.3	113.8	106.8	<b>100.0</b>	93.5	89.7	85.1	80.0	77.0	73.5	70.1	64.4	59.2	54.0	52.7	51.2	48.1	46.3	44.7	43.3	42.7	42.3	40.8
<b>1999</b>	137.6	129.7	121.7	114.2	106.9	<b>100.0</b>	96.0	91.1	85.6	82.4	78.7	75.0	68.9	63.3	57.7	56.3	54.7	51.4	49.4	47.8	46.3	45.7	45.2	43.6
<b>2000</b>	143.4	135.1	126.8	119.0	111.4	104.2	<b>100.0</b>	94.9	89.2	85.9	82.0	78.2	71.8	66.0	60.2	58.7	57.1	53.6	51.6	49.8	48.2	47.6	47.1	45.5
<b>2001</b>	151.1	142.4	133.6	125.4	117.4	109.8	105.4	<b>100.0</b>	94.0	90.5	86.4	82.4	75.7	69.6	63.4	61.9	60.1	56.4	54.3	52.5	50.8	50.2	49.7	47.9
<b>2002</b>	160.8	151.5	142.2	133.5	124.9	116.9	112.1	106.4	<b>100.0</b>	96.2	91.9	87.6	80.4	73.9	67.4	65.8	63.9	60.0	57.8	55.8	54.1	53.4	52.9	51.0
<b>2003</b>	167.1	157.4	147.7	138.7	129.8	121.4	116.5	110.5	103.9	<b>100.0</b>	95.5	91.0	83.6	76.8	70.0	68.3	66.4	62.3	60.0	58.0	56.2	55.5	54.9	53.0
<b>2004</b>	174.9	164.8	154.7	145.2	135.9	127.1	122.0	115.7	108.8	104.7	<b>100.0</b>	95.3	87.5	80.4	73.3	71.5	69.5	65.3	62.8	60.7	58.8	58.1	57.5	55.5
<b>2005</b>	183.5	172.9	162.3	152.3	142.6	133.3	128.0	121.4	114.1	109.8	104.9	<b>100.0</b>	91.8	84.4	76.9	75.0	72.9	68.5	65.9	63.7	61.7	60.9	60.3	58.2
<b>2006</b>	199.8	188.3	176.7	165.8	155.3	145.2	139.4	132.2	124.3	119.6	114.2	108.9	<b>100.0</b>	91.9	83.8	81.8	79.5	74.6	71.8	69.4	67.2	66.3	65.7	63.3
<b>2007</b>	217.4	204.9	192.2	180.4	169.0	158.0	151.7	143.8	135.2	130.1	124.2	118.5	108.8	<b>100.0</b>	91.2	89.0	86.5	81.2	78.1	75.5	73.1	72.2	71.5	68.9
<b>2008</b>	238.5	224.7	210.8	197.9	185.4	173.3	166.4	157.7	148.3	142.7	136.2	130.0	119.4	109.7	<b>100.0</b>	97.6	94.8	89.0	85.7	82.8	80.2	79.2	78.4	75.6
<b>2009</b>	244.5	230.3	216.1	202.8	190.0	177.6	170.6	161.6	152.0	146.3	139.6	133.3	122.4	112.4	102.5	<b>100.0</b>	97.2	91.3	87.8	84.9	82.2	81.2	80.4	77.5
<b>2010</b>	251.6	237.0	222.3	208.7	195.5	182.8	175.5	166.3	156.4	150.5	143.7	137.1	125.9	115.7	105.5	102.9	<b>100.0</b>	93.9	90.4	87.3	84.6	83.5	82.7	79.7
<b>2011</b>	267.9	252.4	236.8	222.3	208.3	194.7	186.9	177.1	166.6	160.3	153.0	146.0	134.1	123.2	112.3	109.6	106.5	<b>100.0</b>	96.2	93.0	90.1	89.0	88.1	84.9
<b>2012</b>	278.4	262.2	246.0	231.0	216.4	202.3	194.2	184.1	173.1	166.5	159.0	151.7	139.4	128.0	116.7	113.9	110.7	103.9	<b>100.0</b>	96.6	93.6	92.4	91.5	88.2
<b>2013</b>	288.1	271.5	254.6	239.0	223.9	209.3	201.0	190.5	179.1	172.4	164.7	157.0	144.2	132.5	120.8	117.8	114.5	107.5	103.5	<b>100.0</b>	96.9	95.7	94.7	91.3
<b>2014</b>	297.3	280.2	262.8	246.7	231.1	216.0	207.4	196.6	184.9	178.0	170.0	162.0	148.8	136.8	124.7	121.6	118.2	111.0	106.8	103.2	<b>100.0</b>	98.7	97.7	94.3
<b>2015</b>	301.0	284.0	266.4	249.9	234.0	218.9	210.0	199.3	187.3	180.3	172.2	164.1	150.7	138.5	126.3	123.2	119.7	112.4	108.2	104.5	101.3	<b>100.0</b>	99.0	95.5
<b>2016</b>	304.0	286.8	269.0	252.4	236.3	221.1	212.1	201.3	189.2	182.1	173.9	165.8	152.2	139.9	127.5	124.4	120.9	113.5	109.3	105.6	102.3	101.0	<b>100.0</b>	96.4
<b>2017</b>	315.2	297.4	279.0	261.7	245.1	229.2	220.0	208.7	196.2	188.8	180.3	171.9	157.9	145.1	132.3	129.0	125.4	117.7	113.3	109.5	106.1	104.7	103.7	<b>100.0</b>