

National Accounts Estimates (2000-2003)

June 2003 issue

General

Annual data on National Accounts have so far been published twice a year in April and October. However, many users have expressed the need for more frequent updates. It has therefore been decided that the Central Statistics Office will, as from this year, release annual estimates based on the latest information available at the end of every quarter. Henceforth an Economic and Social Indicator on National Accounts will appear in January, April, July and October.

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents the main National Accounts aggregates for the years 2000 to 2003. The 2000 figures are final while those for 2001 and 2002 are revised estimates. A revised forecast for the current year 2003 is also given. The main aggregates, growth rates and ratios are presented in Tables 1 and 2, value added by industry groups in Tables 3 to 6, details of expenditure on Gross Domestic Product in Tables 7 to 8, appropriation of Gross National Disposable Income in Table 9 and Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation in Tables 10 to 12.

2. Overall growth rates

More up to date data for 2002 indicate a lower growth of 2.3% compared to 2.5% estimated in March 2003. This lower growth is mainly the result of the revision of growth rate for the "Transport, storage and communication" sector from 8.3% to 7.4%. Details on sectoral performances are given at paragraph 3.2.

On the basis of information now available for the key sectors of the economy (sugar, EPZ and tourism), the economy in 2003 will most likely grow by 4.8% compared to 5.8% forecasted in March 2003. This lower growth is the result of the revision of the main assumptions as follows:

- (i) The 2003 sugar output is now likely to be around 570,000 tonnes (compared to 600,000 estimated in March) taking into consideration the adverse effect of cyclones Gerry and Manou coupled with unfavourable climatic conditions affecting both stalk elongation and sucrose content;
- (ii) EPZ exports are expected to reach R 34,000 million compared to R 35,500 million forecasted in March 2003, resulting in an actual growth rate of -2.0% compared to 3.0% published earlier. It is to be noted that the 3.0% growth estimated in March assumed higher benefits from AGOA II and improvement of the situation in Madagascar. Unfortunately, latest figures available for the EPZ exports do not show major improvements and this tendency is not expected to reverse in the very near future.
- (iii) Tourist arrivals are expected to be around 700,000 (same as estimated in March 2003) with earnings amounting to R 18,100 million.

More details on assumptions used are given at paragraph 4.1.

Exclusive of sugar, GDP growth for 2003 works out to 4.5% compared to 5.3% estimated in March 2003.

3. Year 2002 (Revised estimates)

3.1 Output, 2002

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current basic prices reached R 125,411 million in 2002 from R117,578 million in 2001, representing an increase of 6.7%. In real terms, it grew by 2.3% (Tables 1 and 2).

GDP at current market prices, which includes R 16,951 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 7.8% to reach R 142,362 million.

Gross National Income (GNI) at current market prices, which takes account of a net inflow of R 295 million of primary income from the rest of the world, stood at R 142,657 million representing an increase of

7.7 % over the previous year's level.

GNI per capita at current market prices increased by 6.8% to attain R 117,851 from R 110,375 in 2001.

3.2. Sectoral growth rates, 2002

The growths recorded by the different sectors of the economy in 2002 are given in Table 5.

- (a) The Agricultural sector registered a negative growth of 14.4%. This is the combined effect of a decline in both "Sugar cane" and "Other agriculture". The sugar output for 2002 reached 520,887 tonnes compared to 645,598 tonnes in 2001. The negative growth in "Other agriculture" is mainly due to lower output of foodcrops, particularly onion and pineapple.
- (b) The Manufacturing sector declined by 1.2%, reflecting the performances of its sub-sectors as follows:
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sugar milling | -19.3% (520,887 tonnes of sugar compared to 645,598 tonnes in 2001) |
| EPZ | -4.0% (Exports of R 33,502 million compared to R 33,695 million in 2001) |
| Other manufacturing | +4.0% |
- (c) "Electricity, gas and water" grew by 2.3% compared to 11.2% in 2001.
- (d) The Construction sector grew by 7.8% in line with investment in building and construction works. (Investment in building and construction works amounted to R 17,972 million in 2002 as compared to R15,934 million in 2001)
- (e) "Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods" grew by 3.2%, with distributive trade growing by 3.0%.
- (f) "Hotels and restaurants", a major component of the tourism sector, registered a growth of 3.2%, in line with the increase in tourist arrivals (681,648 in 2002 against 660,318 in 2001) and tourist earnings (R18,328 million in 2002 against R 18,166 million in 2001).
- (g) "Transport, storage & communication" grew by 7.4% as compared to 8.9% in 2001.
- (h) "Financial intermediation" which comprises mainly insurance and banking services experienced a growth of 2.0% compared to 11.0% in 2001. This is the net result of a 8.0% growth in Insurance and no growth in other financial intermediation activities. Absence of growth in the latter is wholly accounted for by negative growth in offshore banking. The growth for commercial banks has been estimated at 5.0%, the same as in 2001.
- (i) "Real estate, renting and business services" achieved a growth of 7.3% as compared to 7.0% in 2001.
- (j) The level of activity in "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security" expanded by 6.4% compared to 4.0% in 2001.
- (k) "Education" which includes services provided by both public and private operators registered a growth of 4.8% as compared to 4.7% in 2001.
- (l) "Health and social work" grew by 7.9% compared to 5.8% in 2001.
- (m) "Other services" which include mainly recreational and entertainment services grew by 7.0% the same as in 2001.
- (n) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) grew by 5.5% compared to 7.0% in 2001.

3.3 National disposable income and its appropriation, 2002

Final consumption expenditure increased by 9.6% to reach R 106,167 million from R 96,864 million in 2001. In real terms, it grew by 3.2%, the same as in 2001. Household expenditure accounted for R 88,025 million or 82.9% of final consumption expenditure and general government expenditure, the remaining R 18,142 million or 17.1%. Of this, R 6,372 million was spent on the provision of education and health services which benefit mainly individuals (Tables 7 and 8).

Table 9 on the appropriation of national disposable income shows that compensation of employees totalled R 53,189 million, showing an increase of 5.7% over the R 50,327 million recorded in 2001. The share of compensation of employees in GDP at basic prices stood at 42.4% compared to 42.8% in 2001.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which takes into account flows of primary income and transfers from and to the rest of the world, increased by 8.1% to R 145,331 million from R 134,433 million in 2001.

Gross National Saving (GNS), which is the difference between Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) and final consumption expenditure, amounted to R 39,164 million compared to R 37,569 million in 2001. The Saving rate, calculated as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, decreased from 28.4% in 2001 to 27.5% in 2002.

3.4 Investment, 2002

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) increased by 5.9% to reach R 31,549 million from R 29,798 million in 2001. In real terms it grew by 2.4% (Tables 10 and 11). However, exclusive of R 365 million representing the acquisition of an aircraft (R 475 million) and disposal of another one (R 110 million) in 2002, the growth rate works out to 6.8% against a decline of 2.6% in 2001 (exclusive of an aircraft and a marine vessel together worth R 1,545 million).

Investment rate, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, decreased from 22.6% in 2001 to 22.2% in 2002 (Table 2).

As shown in Table 11 "Building and construction work" grew by 8.5% compared to 2.0% in 2001. "Residential building" declined by 5.6% after registering a growth of 5.0% in 2001. The high growth of 22.4% in "Non-Residential building", following a decline of 5.7% in 2001, is mainly attributable to government projects such as construction and extension of secondary schools, and the construction/renovation of hotels. "Other construction work" registered a higher growth of 11.8% compared to 10.0% in 2001.

Investment in "machinery and transport equipment" declined by 4.5% after a growth of 3.5% in 2001. However, excluding the acquisition and disposal of aircraft and marine vessel, it grew by 4.6% as against a decline of 8.1% in 2001.

Investment by the private sector is estimated at R 21,946 million (compared to R 20,463 million in 2001) mainly as a result of higher investments in the hotel sector (R 4,049 million compared to R 2,920 million in 2001). In real terms, investment by the private sector grew by 3.7% compared to a decline of 2.7% in 2001.

Public sector investment reached R 9,603 million representing 30.4% of GDFCF. This resulted in a decline of 0.5% compared to a growth of 16.8% in 2001. However, exclusive of the acquisition of aircraft, the public sector showed a growth of 14.7% against a decline of 2.5% in 2001. The main projects undertaken were: R 2,215 million of investment in the utilities sector (including the completion of the Midlands dam project and sewerage works), R 910 million in the education sector, R 1,285 million in telecommunications, R 280 million in cybercity related projects and R 725 million in road works.

4. Year 2003 (Revised forecast)

4.1 Growth rate, 2003

On the basis of assumptions (given below) made for the key sectors, the economy is expected to grow by 4.8% in 2003 compared to 2.3% in 2002. Exclusive of sugar, GDP growth for 2003 works out to 4.5% compared to 3.4% in 2002.

Sector	Main assumption	Value added growth rate
Sugar cane & sugar	Sugar production of 570,000 tonnes	+9.4%
EPZ	Exports of R 34,000 million	-2.0%
Tourism	Tourist arrivals: 700,000	+2.7%
	Tourist earnings: R 18,100 million	
Construction		+8.0%
Other sectors		+5.4%

Information gathered from the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and from other organisations working closely with the sugar sector indicate that the 2003 crop would yield around 570,000 tonnes of sugar (a growth of 9.4% over the 520,887 tonnes produced in 2002), taking into account the adverse effect of cyclones Gerry and Manou coupled with unfavourable climatic conditions affecting both stalk elongation and sucrose content.

After a negative growth registered in 2002, the EPZ sector is again expected to decline by around 2.0%. From information gathered from the different stakeholders of this industry, it was assumed (in March 2003) that this year EPZ companies will benefit to a large extent from the positive impact of AGOA II, mainly on account of setting up of spinning mills and also from the improvement of the situation in Madagascar. In fact no major improvements have been noted and this tendency is not expected to reverse in the very near future. Thus, export forecasts for the EPZ sector is now assumed to be around R 34,000 million compared to R 35,500 million forecast in March 2003.

Information obtained from stakeholders show that tourist arrivals are most likely to reach around 700,000 in 2003. According to the Bank of Mauritius, earnings are expected to be around R 18,100 million.

The construction sector is expected to grow by 8.0%, slightly higher than the 7.8% registered in 2002. The projects such as construction of secondary schools, sewerage works and cybercity are expected to continue in 2003, with higher investment in works related to the cybercity. Investment for the improvement/construction of sports infrastructure is also expected to increase in 2003.

4.2 Output, 2003

GDP at basic prices in 2003 is expected to increase by 8.9% to reach R 136,565 million as compared to R 125,411 million in 2002. In real terms, the growth rate works out to 4.8%.

4.3 Consumption and Saving, 2003

Aggregate final consumption expenditure of households and Government will most likely increase by 10.0% to R 116,645 million from R 106,167 million in 2002 (Tables 7 and 8).

Gross National Saving is expected to increase from R 39,164 million in 2002 to R 42,870 million in 2003. The Saving rate is expected to decrease slightly from 27.5% in 2002 to 27.4% in 2003 (Table 9).

4.4. Investment, 2003

More recent data collected on ongoing and new projects indicate that investment in 2003 will most likely reach R 35,335 million (Tables 10 and 11) compared to R 31,549 million in 2002. This represents an

increase of 12.0% over 2002, but in real terms, investment will grow by 9.0%. However, exclusive of R365 million in the net acquisition of aircraft in 2002 and R 1,070 million in the acquisition of an aircraft in 2003, the growth rate works out to 6.9% compared to 6.8% in 2002.

Investment rate, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices is expected to improve slightly to reach 22.6% compared to 22.2% in 2002 (Table 2).

“Building and construction work” is expected to grow by 9.3% compared to 8.5% in 2002. “Residential building” will most probably grow by 9.5% (as against a decline of 5.6% in 2002) and “Non-Residential building” by 4.9%. “Other construction work” is most likely to grow by 16.5% compared to 11.8% in 2002.

Investment in “machinery and transport equipment” is expected to grow by 8.5% as against a decline of 4.5% recorded in 2002. If acquisition and disposal of aircraft and marine vessel are excluded, it is expected to grow by 3.5% compared to 4.6% in 2002.

Investment by the private sector is estimated to total R 20,320 million, representing 57.5% of GDFCF. In real terms, it is expected to decline by 9.9% as against a growth of 3.7% in 2002.

Public sector investment is forecast at R 15,015 million, representing 42.5% of GDFCF. This result in a growth of 52.1% compared to a decline of 0.5% in 2002. However, exclusive of the acquisition and disposal of aircraft and marine vessel, investment by the public sector is expected to grow by 46.8% compared to 14.7% in 2002. This estimate for the public sector investment assumes the following: R 1,280 million in the education sector, R 1,665 million in cybercity related projects and R 1,070 million in the acquisition of an aircraft.

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Technical Notes

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is 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.

GDP at basic prices

GDP at basic prices is obtained as the difference between output and intermediate consumption whereby output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

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

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

GDP at market prices

GDP at market prices is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes (net of subsidies) on products.

Gross National Income (GNI)

GDP plus net primary income from abroad gives Gross National Income (GNI).

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)

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

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

FISIM is obtained as the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM to the intermediate consumption of different industries, the total value of FISIM is imputed to a nominal industry with negative value added.

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)

GDFCF is the net additions to the physical assets of the country in a year. These consist mainly of investment in buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment, all valued at market prices.

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 private producers.

Consumption expenditure

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

Government final consumption expenditure 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.

Actual Government final consumption expenditure refers to expenditure incurred for the provision of collective services.

Final consumption expenditure incurred by households comprise the value of goods and services purchased by households including the value of imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings. For a better measure of standard of living, actual private final consumption expenditure is used.

Actual private final consumption expenditure covers goods and services supplied to households, irrespective of whether these goods and services are actually paid by government or households themselves. Consequently, it consists of expenditure incurred by households and government on the provision of individual services.

Gross National Saving

Gross National Saving is the balancing item in the "Use of Income Account". Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) less total consumption gives Gross National Saving.

Exports and Imports of goods and services

Both exports and imports are measured f.o.b.

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. However, for the sake of continuity and consistency gross imports and exports through the customs and the free zone area are shown separately (Table 8).

Table 1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2000 -2003

	Unit	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	104,517	117,578	125,411	136,565
2. Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R M	15,012	14,498	16,951	20,100
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	119,529	132,076	142,362	156,665
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	-783	+393	+295	+220
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	103,734	117,971	125,706	136,785
at market prices	R M	118,746	132,469	142,657	156,885
6. Net transfer from rest of the world	R M	+1,662	+1,964	+2,674	+2,630
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	120,408	134,433	145,331	159,515
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	87,380	98,295	103,847	111,880
at market prices	R	100,025	110,375	117,851	128,320
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	88,039	97,968	103,604	111,700
at market prices	R	100,685	110,048	117,607	128,141
10. Compensation of employees	R M	46,531	50,327	53,189	58,840
11. Final consumption expenditure incurred by	R M	89,521	96,864	106,167	116,645
households	R M	73,939	80,112	88,025	95,975
general government	R M	15,582	16,752	18,142	20,670
Actual final consumption of	R M	89,521	96,864	106,167	116,645
households	R M	79,456	85,979	94,397	103,325
general government	R M	10,065	10,885	11,770	13,320
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	28,069	29,798	31,549	35,335
private sector	R M	20,340	20,463	21,946	20,320
public sector	R M	7,729	9,335	9,603	15,015
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	30,887	37,569	39,164	42,870
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-672	+7,827	+4,805	+1,880
Exports of goods & services	R M	73,841	90,463	88,757	91,310
Imports of goods & services	R M	74,513	82,636	83,952	89,430

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+9.3	+5.6	+2.3	+4.8
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	+4.0	+3.2	+3.2	+3.4
<i>Households</i>	+3.5	+2.8	+2.8	+3.2
<i>General Government</i>	+6.5	+4.8	+5.2	+4.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	-8.2	+2.7	+2.4	+9.0
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+1.0	-2.6	+6.8	+6.9
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	44.5	42.8	42.4	43.1
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	74.9	73.4	74.5	74.5
<i>Households</i>	61.9	60.7	61.8	61.3
<i>General Government</i>	13.0	12.7	12.7	13.2
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	23.5	22.6	22.2	22.6
Public sector' s investment as a % of GDFCF	27.5	31.3	30.4	42.5
Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	25.8	28.4	27.5	27.4

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2000 - 2003

	(R million)			
	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,144	8,434	7,973	8,510
Sugarcane	3,742	4,646	4,165	4,600
Other	3,402	3,788	3,808	3,910
Mining and quarrying	142	150	75	80
Manufacturing	24,702	27,394	28,531	29,925
Sugar	840	1,436	1,288	1,425
E.P.Z products	12,523	13,659	13,861	13,970
Other	11,339	12,299	13,382	14,530
Electricity, gas and water	1,820	2,634	3,064	3,165
Construction	6,225	6,540	7,335	8,170
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	13,009	13,780	14,715	16,025
Wholesale and retail trade	12,464	13,160	14,000	15,200
Other	545	620	715	825
Hotels and restaurants	5,860	7,430	7,550	7,450
Transport, storage and communication	13,577	15,124	16,924	18,960
Financial intermediation	9,556	11,473	11,901	12,645
Insurance	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,520
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	7,156	8,622	8,650	9,125
Real estate, renting and business activities	9,372	10,534	11,866	13,495
Owner occupied dwellings	4,672	5,034	5,406	5,805
Other	4,700	5,500	6,460	7,690
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6,867	7,308	7,971	9,150
Education	4,833	5,220	5,672	6,440
Health and social work	3,032	3,311	3,717	4,330
Other services	4,085	4,536	5,085	5,770
FISIM	-5,707	-6,290	-6,968	-7,550
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	104,517	117,578	125,411	136,565
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	15,012	14,498	16,951	20,100
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	119,529	132,076	142,362	156,665

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 4 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2000 - 2003

(R million)				
	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	855	872	895	1,000
Other	855	872	895	1,000
Manufacturing	50	57	61	70
Other	50	57	61	70
Construction	300	328	373	435
Transport , storage and communication	270	288	234	255
Real estate, renting and business activities	86	71	77	90
Other	86	71	77	90
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6,867	7,308	7,971	9,150
Construction by public works committee	161	165	178	195
Other	6,706	7,143	7,793	8,955
Education	2,567	2,670	2,792	3,190
Health and social work	1,987	2,111	2,322	2,710
Other services	222	218	220	270
General Government	13,204	13,923	14,945	17,170

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 5- Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over previous year),2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+33.3	+7.2	-14.4	+5.0
Sugarcane	+64.5	+9.9	-19.3	+9.4
Other	+9.4	+4.3	-8.4	+0.1
Mining and quarrying	+3.0	+3.0	-50.0	+3.0
Manufacturing	+7.9	+4.4	-1.2	+1.5
Sugar	+64.5	+9.9	-19.3	+9.4
E.P.Z products	+6.0	+4.4	-4.0	-2.0
Other	+7.0	+4.1	+4.0	+4.4
Electricity, gas and water	+23.2	+11.2	+2.3	+5.0
Construction	+7.5	+1.5	+7.8	+8.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+3.2	+3.2	+3.2	+3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Other	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0
Hotels and restaurants	+13.5	+1.0	+3.2	+2.7
Transport, storage and communication	+11.4	+8.9	+7.4	+7.7
Financial intermediation	+14.6	+11.0	+2.0	+3.6
Insurance	+5.0	+10.0	+8.0	+5.0
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+18.5	+11.4	+0.0	+3.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.4	+7.0	+7.3	+7.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+3.1	+3.6	+3.2	+3.2
Other	+9.9	+10.4	+10.9	+11.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+4.5	+4.0	+6.4	+4.8
Education	+8.8	+4.7	+4.8	+5.9
Health and social work	+6.1	+5.8	+7.9	+7.1
Other services	+5.3	+7.0	+7.0	+8.1
FISIM	+18.5	+7.0	+5.5	+4.2
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	9.3	+5.6	+2.3	+4.8
Overall growth excluding sugar sector	+7.3	+5.4	+3.4	+4.5

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 6 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral deflators (% over previous year),2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-4.5	+10.1	+10.4	+1.7
Sugarcane	-6.5	+13.0	+11.1	+1.0
Other	-2.2	+6.8	+9.7	+2.6
Mining and quarrying	+3.0	+2.7	+0.0	+3.0
Manufacturing	+2.1	+6.2	+5.4	+3.3
Sugar	-6.5	+55.6	+11.1	1.1
E.P.Z products	+1.0	+4.5	+5.7	+2.8
Other	+4.0	+4.2	+4.6	+4.0
Electricity , gas and water	+4.6	+30.2	+13.7	-1.6
Construction	+3.0	+3.5	+4.0	+3.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+2.4	+2.6	+3.4	+5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+2.2	+2.5	+3.3	+5.4
Other	+7.4	+5.3	+6.8	+6.7
Hotels and restaurants	-8.3	+25.5	-1.6	-3.9
Transport , storage and communication	+7.7	+2.3	+4.2	+4.0
Financial intermediation	+9.7	+8.1	+1.7	+2.6
Insurance	+2.9	+8.0	+5.6	+3.1
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+12.1	+8.2	+0.3	+2.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	+4.5	+5.0	+5.0	+5.8
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0
Other	+5.0	+6.0	+5.9	+7.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+2.6	+2.3	+2.5	+9.5
Education	+3.3	+3.2	+3.7	+7.2
Health and social work	+3.8	+3.2	+4.1	+8.8
Other services	+4.2	+3.8	+4.8	+5.0
FISIM	+10.6	+3.0	+5.0	+4.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+2.4	+6.5	+4.3	+4.0
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+2.4	-5.8	+13.5	+13.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+2.4	+5.0	+5.3	+5.1

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 7 -Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2000-2003

(R million)				
	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	89,521	96,864	106,167	116,645
Households	73,939	80,112	88,025	95,975
General government	15,582	16,752	18,142	20,670
<i>Individual</i>	5,517	5,868	6,372	7,350
<i>Collective</i>	10,065	10,884	11,770	13,320
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	28,069	29,798	31,549	35,335
Private sector	20,340	20,463	21,946	20,320
Public sector	7,729	9,335	9,603	15,015
Increase in inventories³	2,611	-2,413	-159	2,805
Exports of goods & services	73,841	90,463	88,757	91,310
Goods (f.o.b)	45,707	54,846	54,762	57,400
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	40,882	47,511	48,071	49,600
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	4,825	7,335	6,691	7,800
Services	28,134	35,617	33,995	33,910
Less Imports of goods & services	74,513	82,636	83,952	89,430
Goods (f.o.b)	54,483	59,037	60,389	65,475
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	51,083	53,847	56,197	59,335
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	3,400	5,190	4,192	6,140
Services	20,030	23,599	23,563	23,955
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	119,529	132,076	142,362	156,665

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Table 8 -Expenditure on GDP-Growth rates (% over previous year), 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	+4.0	+3.2	+3.2	+3.4
Households	+3.5	+2.8	+2.8	+3.2
General government	+6.5	+4.8	+5.2	+4.6
<i>Individual</i>	+8.6	+3.9	+5.5	+3.1
<i>Collective</i>	+5.4	+5.3	+5.0	+5.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-8.2	+2.7	+2.4	+9.0
Private sector	+0.8	-2.7	+3.7	-9.9
Public sector	+25.6	+16.8	-0.5	+52.1
Exports of goods & services	+4.0	+17.4	-6.6	-1.1
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	+0.1	+11.7	-3.6	-0.8
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	+35.5	+46.2	-13.1	+12.1

Services	+6.3	+20.6	-9.1	-4.1
Less Imports of goods & services	-2.2	+6.3	-3.2	+3.4
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	-7.5	+1.4	-0.6	+2.5
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	+35.7	+46.8	-23.1	+42.2
Services	+8.8	+12.2	-4.9	-1.3

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast

3/ includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 9 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2000 - 2003

	(R million)			
	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Compensation of employees	46,531	50,327	53,189	58,840
of which paid by general government	11,480	12,067	12,951	14,975
Taxes on production and imports	15,974	15,661	18,217	21,530
Taxes on products ³	15,783	15,346	18,075	21,080
Subsidies on products	(771)	(848)	(1,124)	(980)
Other taxes on production ⁴	962	1,163	1,266	1,430
Gross operating surplus	57,024	66,088	70,956	76,295
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	119,529	132,076	142,362	156,665
Net primary income from the rest of the world	-783	+393	+295	+220
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	118,746	132,469	142,657	156,885
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+1,662	+1,964	+2,674	+2,630
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	120,408	134,433	145,331	159,515
Less: Final consumption expenditure incurred by	89,521	96,864	106,167	116,645
Households	73,939	80,112	88,025	95,975
General government	15,582	16,752	18,142	20,670
Gross National Saving (GNS)	30,887	37,569	39,164	42,870
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	25.8	28.4	27.5	27.4

1/ revised estimates 2/ revised forecast
 tax, municipal rates, trading licences, etc.

3/ includes all statistical discrepancies 4/ include road

Table 10 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2000 - 2003

(R million)				
	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	15,167	15,934	17,972	20,240
Residential building	6,035	6,525	6,408	7,225
Non-residential building	5,802	5,635	7,175	7,750
Other construction work	3,330	3,774	4,389	5,265
B. Machinery and equipment	12,902	13,864	13,577	15,095
Aircraft	-	1,100	365	1,070
Marine vessel	-	445	-	-
Passenger car	1,316	1,330	1,600	1,645
Other transport equipment	1,476	1,636	1,332	1,430
Other machinery and equipment	10,110	9,353	10,280	10,950
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	28,069	29,798	31,549	35,335
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	692	648	852	875
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,464	4,372	4,831	5,000
of which EPZ	(1,702)	(1,758)	(1,489)	(1,630)
Electricity , gas and water	1,918	1,594	1,369	2,280
Construction	606	509	434	495
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	2,263	2,140	2,486	2,330
of which Wholesale and retail trade	(2,195)	(2,041)	(2,396)	(2,280)
Hotels and restaurants	2,915	2,920	4,049	2,555
Transport , storage and communication	4,533	6,547	4,883	6,305
Financial intermediation	544	684	952	830
Real estate , renting and business activities	6,941	7,162	7,113	8,825
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>6,035</i>	<i>6,525</i>	<i>6,408</i>	<i>7,225</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>637</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>1,600</i>
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,278	1,146	1,690	1,945
Education	497	510	1,003	1,360
Health and social work	353	334	501	555
Other services	1,065	1,232	1,386	1,980
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	28,069	29,798	31,549	35,335
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	23.5	22.6	22.2	22.6

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 11 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation -Annual real growth rates(%) by type and use, 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+8.5	+2.0	+8.5	+9.3
Residential building	+7.3	+5.0	-5.6	+9.5
Non-residential building	+11.2	-5.7	+22.4	+4.9
Other construction work	+6.0	+10.0	+11.8	+16.5
B. Machinery and equipment	-22.2	+3.5	-4.5	+8.5
Machinery and equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-6.5	-8.1	+4.6	+3.5
Passenger car	-2.5	-2.4	+19.1	+1.8
Other transport equipment	-65.1	+108.2	-47.2	+45.9
Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+1.8	+7.1	-19.4	+6.3
Other machinery and equipment	-8.1	-11.0	+6.7	+3.4
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-8.2	+2.7	+2.4	+9.0
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+1.0	-2.6	+6.8	+6.9
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-22.2	-9.5	+27.6	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-5.6	+7.2	+0.6
of which EPZ	-5.8	-0.5	-17.7	+6.4
Electricity , gas and water	-28.8	-19.6	-17.2	+61.7
Construction	+8.0	-19.1	-16.8	+11.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+13.7	-8.5	+12.7	-8.5
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+15.4	-10.0	+13.9	-7.1
Hotels and restaurants	-0.2	-2.9	+33.7	-38.7
Transport , storage and communication	-39.9	+39.4	-27.4	+26.2
Financial intermediation	-16.0	+21.4	+35.2	-15.1
Real estate , renting and business activities	+8.4	+0.1	-4.4	+20.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+7.3	+5.0	-5.6	+9.5
<i>Other</i>	+15.9	-32.1	+8.1	+121.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-3.7	-13.1	+42.6	+12.0
Education	+9.7	-0.6	+89.5	+31.7
Health and social work	+45.8	-8.8	+45.3	+7.6
Other services	+147.4	+12.0	+8.6	+38.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-8.2	+2.7	+2.4	+9.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+3.0	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0
Residential building	+3.0	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0
Non-residential building	+3.0	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0
Other construction work	+3.0	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0
B. Machinery and equipment	+3.0	+3.8	+2.5	+2.4
Passenger car	+3.0	+3.5	+1.0	+1.0
Other transport equipment	+3.0	+3.5	+1.0	+1.0
Other machinery and equipment	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0	+3.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+3.0	+3.4	+3.4	+2.8

1/ revised estimates

2/ revised forecast