

National Accounts Estimates (2003-2006)

March 2006 issue

General

Annual National Accounts estimates are compiled on a quarterly basis and published in issues of Economic and Social Indicators in January, April, July and October according to an advance calendar posted on the website of the Central Statistics Office (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>).

This issue presents the main National Accounts aggregates for the years 2003 to 2006 based on latest available information and using the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities as benchmark. Figures for 2003 to 2005 are revised estimates while figures for 2006 are forecasts based on assumptions given in paragraph 4.1.

The main aggregates, growth rates and ratios are presented in Tables 1 and 2. Estimates of value added and its percentage distribution by industry group are given in Tables 3, 4 and 5, and sectoral growth rates and deflators in Tables 6 and 7 respectively. Details of expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are shown in Tables 8 and 9. Appropriation of Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) is given in Table 10 and Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) in Tables 11 to 13.

2. Overall growth rates

2.1 Year 2005

Latest available information indicate that GDP growth rate for 2005 was 2.7%, lower than the 3.0% growth estimated in December 2005. Exclusive of sugar, the GDP growth rate worked out to 3.2% compared to the previous estimate of 3.6%.

The main reasons for this downward revision are:

- (i) A lower growth in the “Non-EPZ manufacturing” sector (excluding sugar) now estimated at 1.0% instead of the 2.5% growth estimated earlier, mostly explained by lower activities than anticipated due to increased competition domestic oriented manufacturers had to face with imported commodities; and
- (ii) A lower growth rate of the order of 7.2% in “Financial Intermediation” compared to 7.6% estimated in December 2005, mainly due to lower activities than estimated in offshore banking.

Latest available information indicates that the contraction in the EPZ sector was slightly less severe than previously estimated. Based on exports data for the year, the output of the sector, including exports and sales to the Freeport, worked out to around R 31,500 million, same as the estimate made in December 2005. However, after removing the price effect now revised downwards on the basis of final export prices to 5.0% from 6.0% estimated earlier, the growth of the sector worked out to -12.3% as opposed to -13.0% estimated earlier.

More details on the sectoral growth rates are given at paragraph 3.2.

2.2 Year 2006

On the basis of latest information gathered on key sectors and on recent past trends, the economy which is expected to recover in 2006 will probably grow at a lower rate than previously anticipated. The forecast for economic growth is now revised downwards to 4.7% from 5.1% forecasted earlier in December 2005. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be around 4.6%, as opposed to the earlier forecast of 5.0%.

The main assumptions used are:

- (i) a sugar production of around 550,000 tonnes, lower than the normal production of around 570,000 tonnes assumed earlier in December 2005, attributable to unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing so far;
- (ii) the contraction of 4.0% in the EPZ previously forecasted maintained on the basis of available exports data for the first two months of 2006;
- (iii) the Non-EPZ manufacturing sector (excluding sugar) to grow by 1.0%, same as in 2005 but lower than the growths of around 6% registered in 2003 and 2004;
- (iv) construction sector to rebound after a contraction in 2005, mainly attributable to the construction of hotels and the implementation of projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS);
- (v) an expansion in the “Hotels and restaurants” with tourist arrivals reaching 825,000 in 2006, as a result of measures taken with respect to air access and marketing;
- (vi) “wholesale and retail trade” to grow at a reduced pace compared to 2005 in view of an expected reduction in household consumption due to price increases in 2006;
- (vii) the financial intermediation sector to grow by 7.0 % as a result of a growth of 5.2% for “commercial banks” in line with the economy, together with a growth of 15.0% for the offshore banks; and
- (viii) growth rate based on recent past trends for other sectors.

More details on the assumptions are given at paragraph 4.1.

3. Year 2005 (revised estimates)

3.1 Output, 2005

GDP at basic prices in 2005 increased by 7.4% in nominal terms to reach R 163,860 million compared to R 152,638 million in 2004. In real terms, the growth rate is estimated at 2.7%, lower than the 4.7% growth recorded in 2004. Exclusive of sugar, the rate works out to 3.2% compared to 4.6% in 2004 (Tables 3 and 6).

GDP at market prices in 2005 is estimated at R 187,037 million, that is an increase of 6.4 % over the 2004 figure of R 175,810 million. Taxes on products (net of subsidies) included in the GDP market value amounted to R 23,177, almost the same as the 2004 figure of R 23, 172 million.

Gross National Income (GNI) at current market prices, which takes into account a net outflow of R 272 million of primary income (mostly interests and dividends) to the rest of the world, reached R 186,765 million representing an increase of 6.5% over the previous year figure of R 175,420 million (Table 1).

GNI per capita at current market prices increased by 5.6% in 2005 to attain R 150,188 compared to R 142,193 in 2004. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 5.5% to R 150,406 from R 142,509 in 2004 (Table 1).

3.2 Sectoral growth rates

The growths registered in the different sectors of the economy are given in Table 6.

- (a) “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” contracted by 6.5% after a growth of 6.0% in 2004, as a result of declines of 9.2% and 3.5% in “sugar cane” and “other” respectively.
- (b) “Manufacturing” fell by 5.0% compared to a growth of 0.3% in 2004. The performances of its sub-sectors are as follows:

Sugar milling	: -9.2%	(a sugar production of 519,816 tonnes in 2005 compared to 572,316 tonnes in 2004)
EPZ	: -12.3%	(Total output of R 31,500 million compared to R 34,000 million in 2004)
Other manufacturing	: +1.0%	
- (c) “Electricity, gas and water supply” registered a growth of 4.9% compared to 4.0% in 2004.
- (d) “Construction” declined by 4.4% after a low growth of 0.5% in 2004, in line with the contraction of 5.3% registered in 2005 in investment in building and construction work.
- (e) “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods” grew by 5.2%, lower than the 5.7% recorded in 2004, consequent to the lower growth of 5.0% registered by distributive trade in 2005 compared to 5.5% in 2004.
- (f) “Hotels and restaurants” grew by 5.6%, higher than the 2.4% growth in 2004 in line with 761,063 tourist arrivals in 2005 compared to 718,861 in 2004.
- (g) “Transport, storage and communications” grew by 8.0%, slightly lower than the 8.2% growth in 2004.
- (h) “Financial intermediation” grew by 7.2% higher than the 4.4% registered in 2004. This is the result of a growth of 5.0% in insurance and 8.1% in other financial intermediation activities. Within the latter, commercial banks grew by 2.2%, offshore banks by 20.8% and other financial activities by 10.2%.
- (i) “Real estate, renting and business activities” grew by 6.9% lower than the 7.1% growth in 2004.
- (j) Activities of “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” expanded by 5.4% against 4.3% in 2004.
- (k) “Education”, which includes services provided by both public and private operators, grew by about 6.1% in 2005, lower than the 6.4% growth in 2004.
- (l) “Health and social work” grew by 7.4% both in 2004 and in 2005.
- (m) “Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons” grew by 7.9% compared to 7.6% in 2004.
- (n) Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) grew by 6.9% compared to a decline of 0.4% in 2004.

3.3 National Disposable income and its appropriation, 2005

Aggregate final consumption expenditure of households and General Government increased by 14.0% to reach R 155,985 million in 2005 from R 136,862 million in 2004. The real growth rate works out to 6.8% compared to 7.2% in 2004 (Tables 8 and 9).

Compensation of employees reached R 68,733 million, showing an increase of 7.8% over the amount of R 63,766 million recorded in 2004. The share of compensation of employees in GDP at basic prices worked out to 41.9% in 2005, slightly higher than the 2004 figure of 41.8% (Tables 1 and 2).

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 6.6% to reach R 188,541 million in 2005 from R 176,794 million in 2004 (Table 10).

Gross National Saving decreased from R 39,932 million in 2004 to R 32,556 million in 2005 resulting in a decline in the saving rate from 22.7% in 2004 to 17.4% in 2005 (Table 10).

3.4 Investment, 2005

Investment in 2005 reached R 39,744 million compared to R 38,003 in 2004, representing a nominal increase of 4.6% (Tables 8 and 11). After removing the price effect, estimated at 6.3%, investment in real terms declined by 1.6% in 2005 after a growth of 2.2% in 2004. Exclusive of the acquisition of aircrafts in 2004 (R 219 million) and 2005 (R 120 million), the growth works out to -1.4% compared to 4.8% in 2004.

After a decline of 0.3% in 2004, "Building and construction work" fell further by 5.3% in 2005, consequent to contractions in both "Residential building" and "Non-residential building" mitigated by a positive growth in "Other construction work".

Continuous fall in the construction of new houses during the past two years resulted in declines of 2.3% in 2004 and 10.1% in 2005 in investment in "Residential building". "Non-residential building" plummeted by 11.0% after a high growth of 20.1% in 2004, mainly explained by bunching of some large projects namely hotels and cyber towers in 2004. On the other hand, "Other construction work" rebound by 14.2% in 2005 after a severe contraction of 24.2% in 2004. This recovery was mostly due to investment in public sewerage works and infrastructure work with respect to land parcelling.

Investment in "Machinery and transport equipment" grew at a lower rate of 4.0% compared to a growth of 6.2% in 2004, mostly attributable to lower investment in machinery and equipment in the EPZ as well as in passenger cars. Excluding the acquisition of aircrafts, the growth works out to 4.7% compared to 13.4% in 2004.

Investment by the private sector is estimated at R 27,536 million representing a nominal increase of 4.5% over the 2004 figure of R 26,345 million. However, in real terms, it fell by 1.6% compared to a high growth of 16.3% in 2004, mostly explained by a decline in the construction of houses, and lower investment in hotels and in machinery and equipment in the EPZ sector compared to 2004 (Tables 8 and 9).

Public sector investment increased by 4.7% in nominal terms to R 12,208 million in 2005 from R 11,658 million in 2004. In real terms, the growth works out to -1.6% compared to -19.8% in 2004. The 1.6% decline in the public sector investment was mostly due to lower investment in public housing and health infrastructure and cyber towers, mitigated by higher investment in public sewerage works and machinery and equipment by some parastatal bodies.

The share of private investment worked out to 69.3% in 2005 and that of the public sector to 30.7%, same as in 2004. Investment rate, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices decreased from 21.6% in 2004 to 21.2% in 2005 (Table 2).

3.5 Imports and exports of goods and services, 2005

Imports of goods and services is estimated at R 122,673 million compared to R 99,024 million in 2004, representing an increase of 23.9% in nominal terms (Table 8). This increase is mainly explained by more activities of the Freeport coupled with a sharp rise of about 50% in the import bill of petroleum products resulting from high oil prices in the world market and a depreciation of the rupee.

In real terms, imports of goods and services grew by 6.9% compared to 2.8% in 2004. Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 5.6%, and imports of services, which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods, by 10.0% (Table 9).

Exports of goods and services increased by 17.1% to R 111,097 million in 2005 from R 94,859 million in 2004, mostly explained by a substantial increase in the Freeport activities partly offset by a decline in EPZ exports. In real terms, exports of goods and services grew by 11.8%. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 10.1% and that of services by 14.0% (Tables 8 and 9).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 11,576 million in 2005 compared to R 4,165 million in 2004. This represents 6.2% of GDP at market prices in 2005 and 2.4% in 2004 (Tables 1 and 2).

4. Year 2006 (forecast)

4.1 Growth rate, 2006

On the basis of the assumptions given below, the economy is expected to recover in year 2006 with a growth of 4.7% compared to 2.7% growth in 2005.

Sector	Main assumption	Growth rate
Sugarcane and sugar milling	Sugar production of 550,000 tonnes	+5.8%
EPZ	Output including exports and sales to Freeport of R 32,000 million	-4.0%
Non-EPZ manufacturing industries		+1.0%
Hotels and restaurants	Tourist arrivals: 825,000 Tourist earnings: R 29,424 million	+7.8%
Construction	Construction of new hotels and implementation of IRS projects	+5.0%
Wholesale and retail trade		+4.5%
Financial intermediation		+7.0%

Sugar: Following unfavorable climatic conditions (dry weather from October to December 2005, and excessive rainfalls in February followed by tropical storm Diwa), a sugar production of around 550,000 tonnes is now assumed for 2006, lower than the normal sugar production, but 5.8% higher than 2005 sugar production of 519,816 tonnes.

EPZ: Competitive pressures from low-cost and high-volume textile producing countries would continue to depress the sector but at a lower rate, as the effects of restructuring measures taken by several large establishments in the sector would start to be felt. Based on information gathered from main stakeholders of the industry and exports data for the first two months of the year, the output of the EPZ sector, including export and sales to the Freeport, is now forecast to be around R 32,000 million compared to R 31,500 in 2005. After removing the price effect estimated at 5.0%, the real growth of the sector works out to -4.0% against -12.3% in 2005.

Non-EPZ manufacturing industries (excluding sugar): to grow by 1.0% same as in 2005, but lower than the growths of 5.8% and 6.0% registered in 2003 and 2004 respectively, mostly explained by the increased competition the domestic oriented manufacturers have to face with imported commodities.

Construction: The sector is expected to recover after a contraction in 2005, mainly attributable to construction of hotels and the implementation of projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme. The growth in the construction industry for year 2006 is expected to be around 5.0% compared to a negative growth of 4.4% in 2005.

Hotels and restaurants : In the light of performances registered in January and February 2006 - two-digit increases in the number of tourist arrivals over corresponding months of the previous year - attributable to measures taken with respect to air access and marketing, a performance better than the forecast made in December 2005 is expected in "Hotels and restaurants" for 2006. However, taking into consideration the number of cancellations registered in the major hotel groups following the spread of the "Chikungunya" disease, the initial forecast of 825,000 tourist arrivals made in December 2005 is maintained. "Hotels and restaurants" is therefore expected to expand by 7.8% compared to a growth of 5.6% in 2005. Tourist receipts for 2006 would be around R 29,424 million as opposed to R 25,704 million in 2005.

Wholesale and retail trade: The sector would most probably grow at a lower rate of 4.5%, compared to the 5.0% growth in 2005, in view of an expected reduction in the growth of consumption due to price increases of consumer goods.

Financial intermediation: to grow by 7.0 % as a result of a growth of 5.2% for "commercial banks" in line with the economy together with a growth of 15.0% for the offshore banks.

4.2 Output, 2006

GDP at basic prices in 2006 is expected to increase by 9.2% in nominal terms to R 178,980 million from R 163,860 million in 2005. In real terms, the growth rate works out to 4.7%, higher than the 2.7% growth estimated for 2005. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate is expected to be 4.6% in 2006 as opposed to 3.2% in 2005 (Tables 3 and 6).

4.3 Consumption and saving, 2006

Aggregate final consumption expenditure of households and Government will most likely increase by 12.0% to R 174,679 million in 2006 from R 155,985 million in 2005. The real growth rate is expected to be around 5.6% in 2006 compared to 6.8% in 2005 (Tables 8 and 9).

Gross National Saving is expected to decrease to R 29,552 million in 2006 from R 32,556 million in 2005 resulting in a decline in the saving rate from 17.4% to 14.6%.

4.4 Investment, 2006

Latest available information on ongoing and new projects indicates that investment will rebound in 2006 after a low growth in 2004 followed by a contraction in 2005. Investment in 2006 will most likely reach R 53,531 million, 34.7% higher in nominal terms than the 2005 figure of R 39,744 million (Tables 8 and 11). In real terms, the growth works out to around 28.6% compared to a negative growth of 1.6% in 2005. The high growth in 2006 would be mostly due to the expected investment in two aircrafts at the cost of around R 10,000 million by the national aviation company toward the end of 2006. Exclusive of the acquisition of aircrafts in 2005 (R 120 million) and 2006 (R 10,120 million), the growth works out to 4.5% in 2006 compared to -1.4% in 2005 (Table 12).

After a contraction of 5.3% in 2005, "Building and construction work" is expected to rebound in 2006 with a growth of 4.3%, mainly due to increases in "Non-residential building".

"Residential building" is expected to decrease further, but at a lower rate of 2.9% compared to the severe contraction of 10.1% in 2005. A high growth rate of 12.6% is expected in "Non-residential building" compared to a decline of 11.0% in 2005, mostly due to the construction of new hotels and the implementation of projects under the IRS. "Other construction work" will most likely stabilize after the high growth of 14.2% registered in 2005.

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" will most probably grow at a much higher rate of 63.9% as opposed to only 4.0% in 2005. This would be attributable mainly to the expected acquisition of two aircrafts, and to a lesser extent to higher investment by spinning mills and private power producers. Excluding the acquisition of aircrafts, the growth works out to 4.7% for both 2005 and 2006.

Private sector investment would most probably increase by 14.3% to R 31,487 million in 2006 from R 27,536 million in 2005. In real terms, it is expected to post a growth of 9.1% after a decline of 1.6% in 2005. The 9.1% growth would be mostly attributable to high investment in hotels and IRS projects and by a new private power producer at Savannah (Tables 8 and 9).

Public sector investment is forecast at R 22,044 million, that is, 80.6% higher than the 2005 figure of R 12,208 million. After removing the price effect, public sector investment is expected to grow by around 72.8% compared to a decline of 1.6% in 2005. This would be mostly due to the acquisition of two aircrafts by the national aviation company offset to some extent by lower investment expected in public sewerage works and in machinery and equipment by some parastatal bodies. Excluding the acquisition of aircrafts, the real growth of public sector investment would be around -5.9% compared to -1.6% in 2005.

The share of private sector investment is expected to decline from 69.3% in 2005 to 58.8% in 2006 and that of the public sector to increase from 30.7% to 41.2%. Excluding the acquisition of aircrafts in 2006, the share of private sector investment would be 72.3% and that of the public sector 27.7%.

Investment rate is forecast to increase to 26.5% in 2006 from 21.2% in 2005. Exclusive of investment on aircrafts in 2006, the rate works out to 21.5%, slightly higher than the 2005 rate of 21.2% (Table 2).

4.5 Imports and exports of goods and services, 2006

Imports of goods and services, which includes the acquisition of two aircrafts at the cost of around R 10,000 million by the national aviation company, is estimated at R 149,187 million compared to R 122,673 million in 2005, representing a nominal increase of 21.6% (Table 8). In real terms, it is expected to grow by 10.6% compared to 6.9% in 2005. Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis will most probably grow by 15.1% whilst imports of services, which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods would decline by 0.5% (Table 9).

Exports of goods and services is expected to increase by 9.9% from R 111,097 million in 2005 to R 122,120 million in 2006. In real terms, this represents a growth of 4.7%. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis is forecast to increase by 3.7% and that of services to grow by 6.0% (Tables 8 and 9).

Net exports of goods and services would result in a deficit of R 27,067 million in 2006 compared to R 11,576 million in 2005. This represents 13.4% of GDP at market prices in 2006 compared to 6.2% in 2005 (Tables 1 and 2).

Exclusive of the aircrafts, net exports of goods and services in 2006 would result in a deficit of R 17,067 million, representing 8.4% of GDP at market prices.

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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).

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 final consumption expenditure of households 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 (GNS)

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) less total consumption gives Gross National Saving.

Saving rate

Saving rate is the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices.

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.

Investment rate

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

Exports and Imports of goods and services

In this publication both exports and imports of goods are measured on an f.o.b. basis. Insurance and freight, which represent the difference between the c.i.f. and f.o.b. values of imports of goods are recorded as import of services.

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.

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.

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.

Table 1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2003 - 2006

	Unit	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	137,577	152,638	163,860	178,980
2. Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R M	19,806	23,172	23,177	23,400
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	157,383	175,810	187,037	202,380
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	-833	-390	-272	-150
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	136,744	152,248	163,588	178,830
at market prices	R M	156,550	175,420	186,765	202,230
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	R M	+1,471	+1,374	+1,776	+2,001
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	158,021	176,794	188,541	204,231
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	111,801	123,410	131,550	142,669
at market prices	R	127,994	142,193	150,188	161,338
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	112,482	123,726	131,769	142,789
at market prices	R	128,676	142,509	150,406	161,458
10. Compensation of employees	R M	58,768	63,766	68,733	74,151
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	118,425	136,862	155,985	174,679
households	R M	96,153	111,819	128,968	145,651
general government	R M	22,272	25,043	27,017	29,028
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	118,425	136,862	155,985	174,679
households	R M	105,295	122,162	140,114	157,551
general government	R M	13,130	14,700	15,871	17,128
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	35,554	38,003	39,744	53,531
private sector	R M	21,681	26,345	27,536	31,487
public sector	R M	13,873	11,658	12,208	22,044
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	39,596	39,932	32,556	29,552
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	2,020	-4,165	-11,576	-27,067
Exports of goods & services	R M	88,714	94,859	111,097	122,120
Imports of goods & services	R M	86,694	99,024	122,673	149,187

1/ revised estimates 2/ forecast

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2003 - 2006

	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+4.4	+4.7	+2.7	+4.7
Final consumption expenditure	+4.7	+7.2	+6.8	+5.6
<i>Households</i>	+5.0	+7.8	+7.3	+6.1
<i>General Government</i>	+3.0	+4.6	+4.7	+3.3
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+10.3	+2.2	-1.6	+28.6
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+8.1	+4.8	-1.4	+4.5
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	42.7	41.8	41.9	41.4
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	75.2	77.8	83.4	86.3
<i>Households</i>	61.1	63.6	69.0	72.0
<i>General Government</i>	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.3
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	22.6	21.6	21.2	26.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	21.9	21.5	21.2	21.5
Public sector' s investment as a % of GDFCF	39.0	30.7	30.7	41.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	37.1	30.3	30.8	27.7
Gross National Savings (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	25.2	22.7	17.4	14.6
Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices (+) surplus / (-) deficit	1.3	-2.4	-6.2	-13.4

1/ revised estimates

2/ forecast

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2003 - 2006

	(R million)			
	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,727	9,664	9,412	9,765
Sugarcane	4,508	5,094	4,870	4,998
Other	4,219	4,570	4,542	4,767
Mining and quarrying	84	87	88	92
Manufacturing	29,581	31,799	32,162	33,417
Sugar	1,359	1,536	1,469	1,508
E.P.Z products	13,171	13,134	12,100	12,190
Other	15,051	17,129	18,593	19,719
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,409	3,663	3,500	3,713
Construction	8,269	8,835	9,101	10,052
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	15,462	17,337	19,432	21,575
Wholesale and retail trade	14,617	16,360	18,307	20,290
Other	845	977	1,125	1,285
Hotels and restaurants	9,427	11,302	12,426	14,219
Transport , storage and communications	18,496	19,965	22,114	24,479
Financial intermediation	13,829	14,895	16,817	19,093
Insurance	3,745	4,200	4,675	5,203
Other (mainly banking including offshore banks) ³	10,084	10,695	12,142	13,890
Real estate, renting and business activities	13,026	14,744	16,754	18,895
Owner occupied dwellings	6,473	7,247	8,177	8,950
Other	6,553	7,497	8,577	9,945
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,408	10,580	11,468	12,379
Education	6,280	7,088	7,782	8,459
Health and social work	4,423	5,107	5,669	6,253
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4,839	5,390	6,050	6,795
FISIM	-7,683	-7,818	-8,915	-10,206
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	137,577	152,638	163,860	178,980
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	19,806	23,172	23,177	23,400
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	157,383	175,810	187,037	202,380

1/ revised estimates 2/ forecast

3/ previously compiled according to data relating to any 12-month accounting period covering part of the reference year; now based on quarterly data of the year

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 4 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2003 - 2006

	(R Million)			
	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	954	1,033	1,071	1,147
Sugarcane	0	0	0	0
Other	954	1,033	1,071	1,147
Manufacturing	42	46	47	48
Sugar	0	0	0	0
E.P.Z products	0	0	0	0
Other	42	46	47	48
Construction	389	415	415	420
Transport , storage and communications	171	182	192	199
Real estate, renting and business activities	53	57	62	65
Owner occupied dwellings	0	0	0	0
Other	53	57	62	65
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,408	10,580	11,468	12,379
Education	3,222	3,653	3,907	4,147
Health and social work	2,698	3,097	3,314	3,552
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	39	50	50	55
General Government	16,976	19,113	20,526	22,012

1/ revised estimates 2/ forecast

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 5 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2003 - 2006

	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.5
Sugarcane	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8
Other	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	21.5	20.8	19.6	18.6
Sugar	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
E.P.Z products	9.6	8.6	7.4	6.8
Other	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.0
Electricity , gas and water supply	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1
Construction	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	11.2	11.4	11.9	12.0
Wholesale and retail trade	10.6	10.7	11.2	11.3
Other	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hotels and restaurants	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.9
Transport , storage and communications	13.4	13.1	13.5	13.7
Financial intermediation	10.1	9.8	10.2	10.7
Insurance	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Other (mainly banking including offshore banks) ³	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	9.5	9.7	10.2	10.6
Owner occupied dwellings	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0
Other	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9
Education	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Health and social work	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8
FISIM	-5.6	-5.1	-5.4	-5.7
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ revised 2/ forecast

3/ previously compiled according to data relating to any 12-month accounting period covering part of the reference year; now based on quarterly data of the year

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 6 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (%) over previous year, 2003 - 2006

	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+1.9	+6.0	-6.5	+4.6
Sugarcane	+3.7	+6.5	-9.2	+5.8
Other	+0.1	+5.4	-3.5	+3.4
Mining and quarrying	+1.0	+0.4	-3.6	+1.3
Manufacturing	+0.0	+0.3	-5.0	-0.7
Sugar	+3.7	+6.5	-9.2	+5.8
E.P.Z products	-6.0	-6.8	-12.3	-4.0
Other	+5.8	+6.0	+1.0	+1.0
Electricity , gas and water supply	+8.2	+4.0	+4.9	+4.0
Construction	+10.2	+0.5	-4.4	+5.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+1.2	+5.7	+5.2	+4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.8	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5
Other	+8.3	+8.5	+8.0	+7.5
Hotels and restaurants	+3.0	+2.4	+5.6	+7.8
Transport , storage and communications	+6.6	+8.2	+8.0	+7.5
Financial intermediation	+11.7	+4.4	+7.2	+7.0
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0
Other (mainly banking including offshore banks) ³	+14.3	+4.2	+8.1	+7.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.6	+7.1	+6.9	+6.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.9	+5.3	+4.8	+4.0
Other	+7.3	+8.9	+9.0	+8.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+5.6	+4.3	+5.4	+4.7
Education	+4.8	+6.4	+6.1	+4.5
Health and social work	+6.8	+7.4	+7.4	+6.4
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.3	+7.6	+7.9	+8.0
FISIM	+7.6	-0.4	+6.9	+8.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.4	+4.7	+2.7	+4.7
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar	+4.5	+4.6	+3.2	+4.6
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+3.5	+12.3	+1.4	+2.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.3	+5.7	+2.5	+4.4

1/ revised 2/ forecast

3/ previously compiled according to data relating to any 12-month accounting period covering part of the reference year; now based on quarterly data of the year

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 7 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 2003 - 2006

	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+8.3	+4.5	+4.2	-0.9
Sugarcane	+11.1	+6.1	+5.3	-3.0
Other	+5.5	+2.8	+3.0	+1.5
Mining and quarrying	+2.5	+3.0	+4.7	+3.0
Manufacturing	+4.8	+7.2	+6.4	+4.6
Sugar	+3.2	+6.1	+5.3	-3.0
E.P.Z products	+3.0	+7.0	+5.0	+5.0
Other	+6.5	+7.4	+7.5	+5.0
Electricity , gas and water supply	+4.6	+3.3	-8.9	+2.0
Construction	+4.7	+6.3	+7.7	+5.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+11.0	+6.1	+6.6	+6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	+3.6	+6.1	+6.6	+6.1
Other	+6.9	+6.6	+6.6	+6.3
Hotels and restaurants	+2.6	+17.1	+4.1	+6.2
Transport , storage and communications	+2.4	-0.2	+2.6	+3.0
Financial intermediation	+6.6	+3.2	+5.3	+6.1
Insurance	+9.7	+6.8	+6.0	+6.0
Other (mainly banking including offshore banks ³)	+5.4	+1.8	+5.0	+6.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	+4.4	+5.7	+6.3	+5.9
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.7	+6.3	+7.7	+5.3
Other	+4.0	+5.0	+5.0	+6.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+9.5	+7.8	+2.8	+3.1
Education	+6.9	+6.1	+3.5	+4.0
Health and social work	+8.7	+7.5	+3.4	+3.7
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.7	+3.5	+4.0	+4.0
FISIM	+6.4	+2.2	+6.7	+6.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.0	+6.0	+4.6	+4.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+12.2	+4.2	-1.4	-1.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.9	+5.7	+3.8	+3.7

1/ revised estimates 2/ forecast

3/ previously compiled according to data relating to any 12-month accounting period covering part of the reference year; now based on quarterly data of the year

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 8 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2003 - 2006

	(R Million)			
	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Final consumption expenditure	118,425	136,862	155,985	174,679
Households	96,153	111,819	128,968	145,651
General government	22,272	25,043	27,017	29,028
<i>Individual</i>	<i>(9,142)</i>	<i>(10,343)</i>	<i>(11,146)</i>	<i>(11,899)</i>
<i>Collective</i>	<i>(13,130)</i>	<i>(14,700)</i>	<i>(15,871)</i>	<i>(17,129)</i>
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	35,554	38,003	39,744	53,531
Private sector	21,681	26,345	27,536	31,487
Public sector	13,873	11,658	12,208	22,044
Increase in inventories³	1,384	5,110	2,883	1,237
Exports of goods & services	88,714	94,859	111,097	122,120
Goods (f.o.b)	53,022	54,905	63,370	69,000
Services	35,692	39,954	47,727	53,120
Less Imports of goods & services	86,694	99,024	122,673	149,187
Goods (f.o.b)	61,411	70,911	86,822	109,957
Services	25,283	28,113	35,851	39,230
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	157,383	175,810	187,037	202,380

Table 9 - Expenditure on GDP-Growth rates (% over previous year), 2003 - 2006

	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Final consumption expenditure	4.7	7.2	6.8	5.6
Households	5.0	7.8	7.3	6.1
General government	3.0	4.6	4.7	3.3
<i>Individual</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>
<i>Collective</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	10.3	2.2	-1.6	28.6
Private sector	-1.8	16.3	-1.6	9.1
Public sector	36.6	-19.8	-1.6	72.8
Exports of goods & services	-3.9	-0.2	11.8	4.7
Goods (f.o.b)	-5.9	-3.3	10.1	3.7
Services	-0.7	4.5	14.0	6.0
Less Imports of goods & services	-3.1	2.8	6.9	10.6
Goods (f.o.b)	-4.3	3.9	5.6	15.1
Services	-0.1	0.1	10.0	-0.5

1/ revised estimates 2/ forecast

3/ includes all statistical discrepancies

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 10 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2003 - 2006

(R Million)

	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Compensation of employees	58,768	63,766	68,733	74,151
of which paid by general government	14,758	16,660	17,826	18,970
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	21,239	24,733	24,794	25,100
Taxes on products ²	20,634	23,785	24,060	24,350
Subsidies on products	(828)	(613)	(883)	(950)
Other taxes on production ³	1,433	1,561	1,617	1,700
Gross operating surplus	77,376	87,311	93,510	103,129
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	157,383	175,810	187,037	202,380
Net primary income from the rest of the world	-833	-390	-272	-150
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	156,550	175,420	186,765	202,230
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+1,471	+1,374	+1,776	+2,001
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	158,021	176,794	188,541	204,231
Less: Final consumption expenditure	118,425	136,862	155,985	174,679
Households	96,153	111,819	128,968	145,651
General government	22,272	25,043	27,017	29,028
Gross National Saving (GNS)	39,596	39,932	32,556	29,552
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	25.2	22.7	17.4	14.6

1/ revised estimates 2/ forecast

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

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

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 11 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2003 - 2006**(R million)**

	2003	2004	2005¹	2006²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	21,741	23,042	23,509	25,794
Residential building	7,620	7,911	7,660	7,828
Non-residential building	7,967	10,174	9,750	11,549
Other construction work	6,154	4,957	6,099	6,417
B. Machinery and equipment	13,813	14,961	16,235	27,737
Aircraft	1,070	219	120	10,120
Marine vessel	0	0	0	0
Passenger car	1,813	2,580	2,327	2,487
Other transport equipment	1,768	1,510	1,731	1,950
Other machinery and equipment	9,162	10,652	12,057	13,180
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	35,554	38,003	39,744	53,531
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	953	1,328	1,869	2,190
Mining and quarrying	1	2	0	2
Manufacturing	4,109	5,346	5,411	4,748
<i>of which EPZ</i>	<i>(1,418)</i>	<i>(2,508)</i>	<i>(2,391)</i>	<i>(2,214)</i>
Electricity , gas and water supply	1,809	1,783	2,749	3,101
Construction	610	744	686	774
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	2,487	2,489	2,759	2,770
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>(2,420)</i>	<i>(2,406)</i>	<i>(2,679)</i>	<i>(2,745)</i>
Restaurants and hotels	3,227	5,185	4,162	7,314
Transport , storage and communications	5,626	4,067	4,802	15,189
Financial intermediation	789	945	1,355	1,170
Real estate , renting and business activities	9,389	10,005	9,479	9,318
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>7,620</i>	<i>7,911</i>	<i>7,660</i>	<i>7,828</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>1,769</i>	<i>2,094</i>	<i>1,819</i>	<i>1,490</i>
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,175	2,495	2,131	2,537
Education	1,241	1,167	1,356	1,256
Health and social work	581	693	537	844
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,557	1,754	2,448	2,318
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	35,554	38,003	39,744	53,531
GDFCF as a% of GDP at market prices	22.6	21.6	21.2	26.5

1/ revised estimates 2/ forecast

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

**Table 12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%)
by type and use, 2003 - 2006**

	2003	2004	2005 ¹	2006 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+12.9	-0.3	-5.3	+4.3
Residential building	+4.6	-2.3	-10.1	-2.9
Non-residential building	+7.6	+20.1	-11.0	+12.6
Other construction work	+34.5	-24.2	+14.2	+0.0
B. Machinery and equipment	+6.5	+6.2	+4.0	+63.9
<i>Machinery and equipment(exc. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>+1.1</i>	<i>+13.4</i>	<i>+4.7</i>	<i>+4.7</i>
Passenger car	+12.2	+39.5	-13.3	+2.7
Other transport equipment	+66.5	-40.3	+3.0	+527.0
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>+32.3</i>	<i>-16.5</i>	<i>+10.3</i>	<i>+8.3</i>
Other machinery and equipment	-5.2	+14.0	+8.3	+4.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+10.3	+2.2	-1.6	+28.6
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+8.1	+4.8	-1.4	+4.5
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+10.8	+33.8	+32.2	+11.6
Mining and quarrying	-	+150.8	-100.0	-
Manufacturing	-11.9	+26.6	-3.9	-16.1
<i>of which EPZ</i>	<i>-6.1</i>	<i>+71.6</i>	<i>-9.6</i>	<i>-11.5</i>
Electricity , gas and water supply	+19.7	-4.8	+46.6	+7.8
Construction	+323.6	+19.5	-11.7	+8.0
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	-3.7	-3.7	+4.7	-4.0
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>-4.1</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>+5.2</i>	<i>-2.1</i>
Restaurants and hotels	-20.2	+52.2	-25.0	+67.2
Transport , storage and communications	+24.5	-30.4	+12.0	+203.5
Financial intermediation	-18.1	+15.8	+35.1	-17.4
Real estate , renting and business activities	+16.7	+0.6	-11.7	-6.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.6	-2.3	-10.1	-2.9
Other	+128.3	+13.2	-17.9	-22.2
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	+24.4	+9.5	-20.1	+13.5
Education	+14.3	-10.6	+8.6	-11.8
Health and social work	-7.6	+15.2	-26.5	+49.9
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+77.1	-34.6	+30.7	-9.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+10.3	+2.2	-1.6	+28.6

1/ revised estimates

2/ forecast

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table 13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2003 - 2006

	2003	2004	2005 ¹	2006 ²
By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+4.7	+6.3	+7.7	+5.2
Residential building	+4.7	+6.3	+7.7	+5.2
Non-residential building	+4.7	+6.3	+7.7	+5.2
Other construction work	+4.7	+6.3	+7.7	+5.2
B. Machinery and equipment	+2.3	+2.0	+4.4	+4.2
Passenger car	+1.0	+2.0	+4.0	+4.0
Other transport equipment	+1.0	+2.0	+4.0	+4.0
Other machinery and equipment	+3.0	+2.0	+4.5	+4.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+3.8	+4.6	+6.3	+4.7

1/ revised estimates 2/ forecast

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities