

National Accounts Estimates (2004 – 2007)

September 2007 issue

1. MAIN AGGREGATES

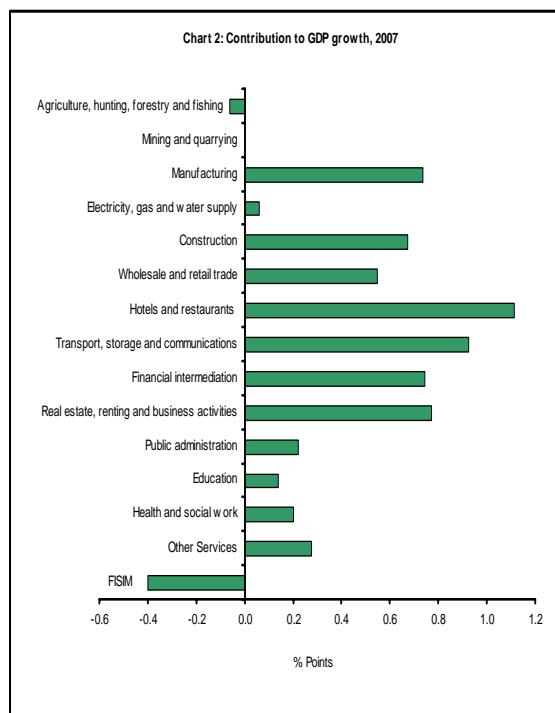
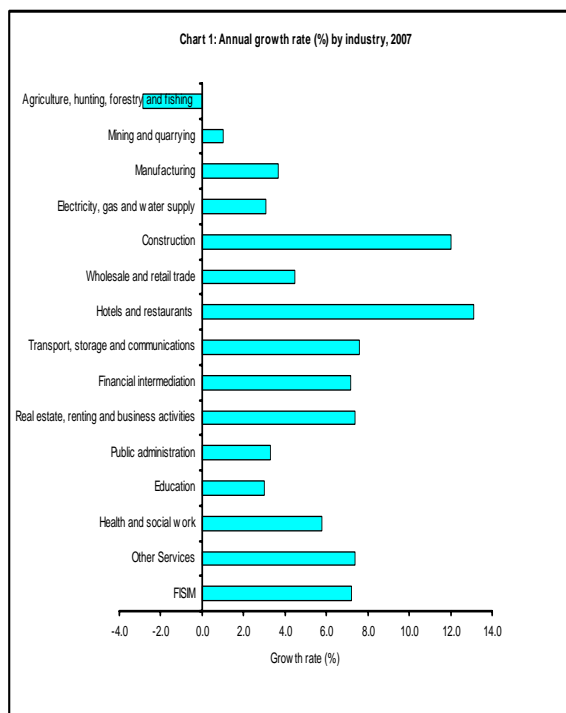
	2006 ¹	2007 ²
(i) GDP at basic prices (R billion)	181.5	204.4
(ii) GDP growth rate (%)	+5.0	+5.8
(iii) Investment growth rate (%)	+19.2	+2.3
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+5.6	+9.0
(iv) Investment as a % of GDP	24.3	24.1
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	21.6	22.8
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP	7.7	6.0
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	5.0	4.7
(vi) Public sector investment as a % of total investment	31.7	24.8
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	23.3	20.6
(vii) Growth rate of final consumption expenditure (%)	+5.5	+4.3
(viii) Gross National Saving as a % of GNDI	16.6	16.7
(ix) Gross National Saving as a % of GDP at market prices	17.0	17.1
(x) Net exports of goods and services as a % of GDP	-11.3	-9.1

¹ Revised ² Forecast

2. HIGHLIGHTS

2.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- **Latest available information indicates that GDP at basic prices would reach R 204,425 million in 2007 compared to R 181,536 million in 2006.**
- **GDP is now expected to grow by 5.8%, higher than the 5.3% forecasted in June 2007.** Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be 6.4%. This is mainly due to higher growths expected in “Manufacturing”, “Construction” and “Hotels and restaurants”.
- **The economy would continue to be driven by the tertiary sector comprising services industries,** led by activities in “Hotel and Restaurants”, “Transport, storage and communications”, “Real estate, renting and business activities” and “Financial Intermediation”. A good performance of the secondary sector would also be noted, namely in “Manufacturing” and “Construction” (See Section 5.4 for definitions).



2.2 Prospects of the main industry groups, 2007

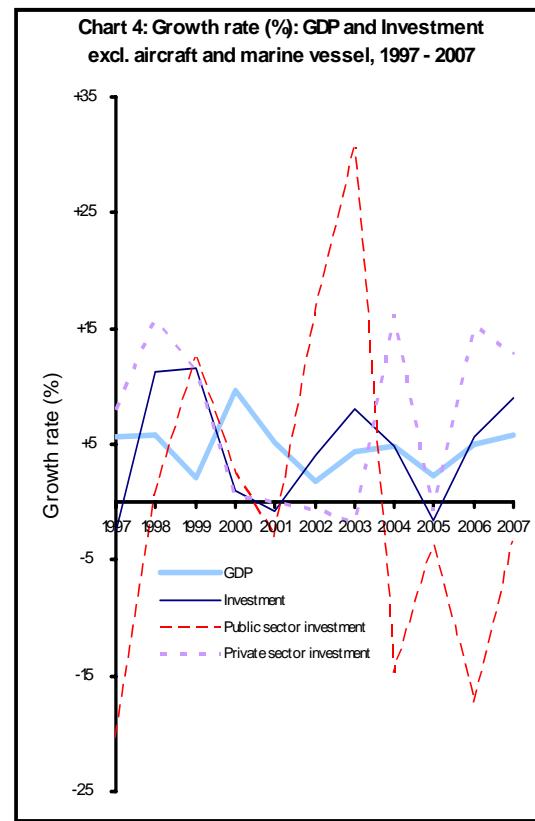
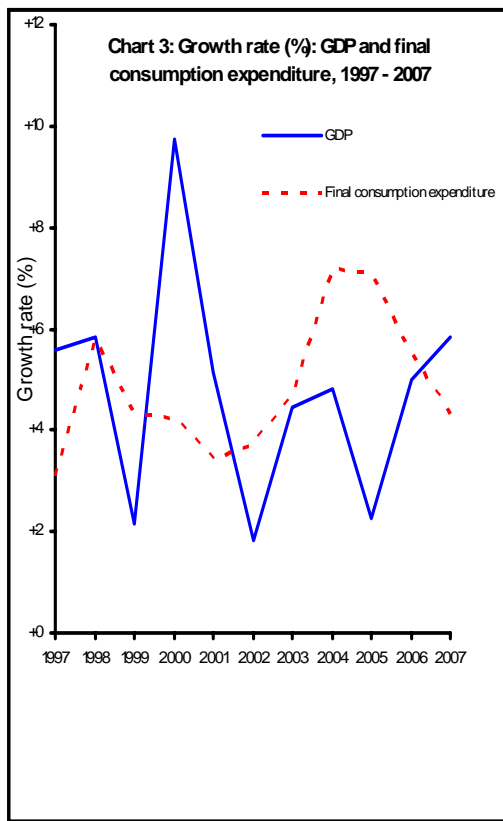
The expected performances of the main industry groups in 2007 and the assumptions on which they are based are as follows:

- Sugarcane/sugar milling **A contraction of 7.9%**, based on a sugar production forecasted at 465,000 tonnes compared to a production of 504,857 tonnes in 2006.
- Manufacturing The manufacturing sector is **expected to grow by a further 3.7%** compared to a growth of 4.0% in 2006, mostly due to growths of 7.2% and 3.9% in textile and food processing industries respectively, partly offset by a contraction of 7.9% in sugar milling.
- Construction After a 5.2% growth registered in 2006, the construction industry is expected to **grow by a higher rate of 12.0%**, mainly due to the construction and renovation of hotels, projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS) and expansion of textile and wearing apparel industries.
- Hotels and restaurants Based on a forecast of 900,000 tourist arrivals made in the light of available data for the first eight months of the year, the industry would **rebound by 13.1%**, after a low growth of 3.5% in 2006.
- Wholesale and retail trade Distribution activities would **grow at a lower rate of 4.3%** compared to 5.1% in 2006.
- Financial intermediation **A growth of 7.2%** is expected as a result of growths of 5.0%, 7.4% and 11.0% in insurance, banks and other financial intermediation activities respectively.

It is to be noted that manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate would grow by 7.5% compared to 4.6% in 2006.

2.3 Final consumption expenditure, 2007

- Final consumption expenditure would **grow at a lower rate of 4.3%** compared to 5.5% in 2006. It is to be noted that final consumption expenditure would grow at a lower rate than GDP in 2007 after five consecutive years of higher growths (Chart 3).

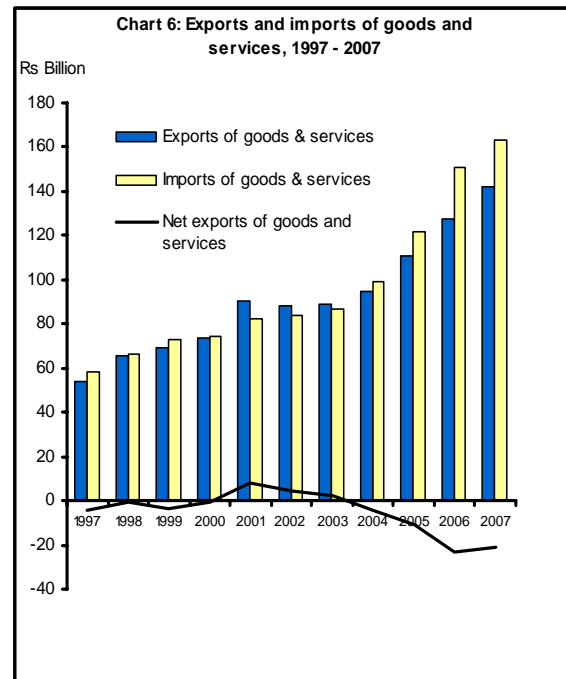
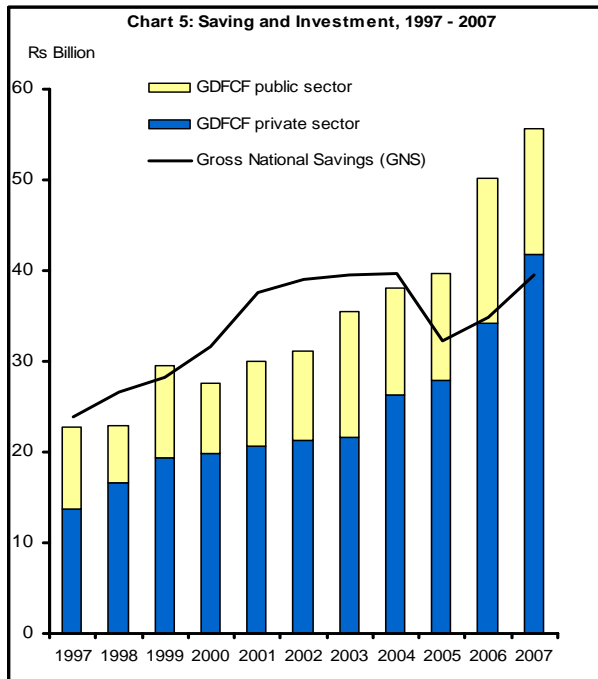


2.4 Saving, 2007

- **Gross National Saving as a % of GNDI would increase to 16.7% in 2007**, slightly higher than the 2006 figure of 16.6%. **Saving Rate defined as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices would rise slightly to 17.1% from 17.0% in 2006.**

2.5 Investment, 2007

- **Investment would grow by 2.3% in 2007 after a high growth of 19.2% in 2006.** However, exclusive of aircraft, investment would grow by 9.0% compared to 5.6% in 2006.
- **Private sector investment would rise further by 12.3% after the high growth of 15.3% registered in 2006,** mostly attributable to high investment in hotels and IRS projects.
- **Public sector investment would decline by 19.4%** compared to a high growth of 28.5% in 2006, mainly explained by lower investment in aircraft in 2007 compared to 2006. Exclusive of aircraft, a decline of 3.3% is expected compared to 17.3% in 2006.
- **Investment rate, defined as the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices, would decrease to 24.1% from 24.3% in 2006.** However, exclusive of aircraft, the rate would be 22.8% compared to 21.6% in 2006.
- **Private investment rate would increase to 18.1% in 2007 from 16.6% in 2006 while public investment rate would decline to 6.0%, from 7.7% in 2006.**
- **The share of private sector investment would increase to 75.2% in 2007 from 68.3% in 2006 while that of the public sector would decrease to 24.8% from 31.7%.** Exclusive of aircraft, the share of private sector investment in 2007 would be 79.4% and that of the public sector 20.6% compared to 76.7% and 23.3% respectively in 2006.



2.6 Net exports of goods and services, 2007

- **Imports of goods and services would grow by 1.3% in real terms in 2007 compared to 9.4% in 2006 while exports of goods and services would grow by 5.0% compared to 8.5% in 2006.**
- **Net exports of goods and services would result in a lower deficit representing 9.1% of GDP at market prices in 2007 compared to 11.3% in 2006.** Exclusive of aircraft, the percentage would be 7.8% compared to 8.6% in 2006.

3. REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

3.1 Year 2006

GDP growth rate for 2006 is maintained at 5.0%. However, some minor changes were noted at industry group level. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 5.3% same as the estimate made in June 2007.

3.2 Year 2007

On the basis of latest information available, the economy is now expected to grow by 5.8%, higher than the forecast of 5.3% made in June 2007, mainly explained by higher growths in "Manufacturing industries" previously operating with an EPZ certificate", "Hotels and restaurants", and "Construction". Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate works out to 6.4% compared to the previous figure of 5.8%, forecasted in June 2007.

At industry group level, the main changes compared to the forecast made in June 2007 are:

- (i) "Manufacturing" is expected to grow at a higher rate of 3.7% instead of 3.1%, mainly due to a high growth of 7.2% in textile industries, comprising "textile yarn and fabric" and "wearing apparel".
- (ii) "Construction" is expected to grow at a higher rate of 12.0%.
- (iii) "Hotels and restaurants" is expected to grow by a higher rate of around 13.1% based on a forecast of 900,000 tourist arrivals for the year instead of 10.2%.
- (iv) "Real estate, renting and business services" is expected to grow by a higher rate of 7.4% instead of 6.5%.
- (v) "Health and social work" would grow by a lower rate of 5.8% instead of 7.3%.

Within "Manufacturing", enterprises previously operating with an EPZ certificate would expand by 7.5%, as opposed to the previous forecast of 6.0% made in June 2007.

4. DETAILED ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

4.1 Year 2006

4.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2006, GDP at basic prices increased by 11.9% in nominal terms to reach R 181,536 million from R 162,171 million in 2005. After removing the price effect of 6.6% (the GDP deflator), the economy grew by 5.0%, higher than the 2.3% recorded in 2005. Exclusive of sugar, the rate works out to 5.3% compared to 2.8% in 2005 (Tables 3 and 6).

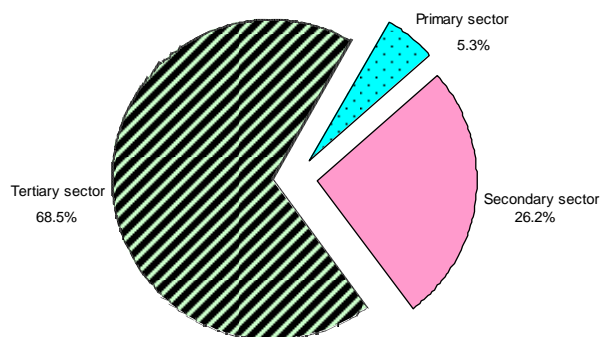
GDP at market prices, which includes R 24,319 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 11.1% to R 205,855 million from R 185,348 million in 2005. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 10.2% to R 164,291 from R 149,049 in 2005 (Table 1).

4.1.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2006, more than two thirds (68.5%) of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to slightly over a quarter (26.2%) by the secondary sector. The remainder, or 5.3%, was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities.

GDP growth was positively influenced by the secondary and tertiary sectors which contributed 1.2 and 4.2 percentage points respectively to the overall GDP growth. The contribution of the primary sector was marginal (Table 7).

Chart 7: Share of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the economy, 2006



Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" grew by 0.6% in 2006 after a contraction of 5.4% in 2005. Within the sector,

- "Agriculture" grew by 0.6%, as a result of a growth of 4.5% in "Other agricultural activities" including activities related to hunting, forestry and fishing, partly offset by a decline of 2.9% in sugarcane.
- **Mining and quarrying** grew significantly by 9.1%.

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector rebounded by 4.2% in 2006 after a negative growth of 4.6% in 2005. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** grew by 4.0% in 2006 after a contraction of 5.5% in 2005. The performances of its sub-sectors are as follows:

Sugar milling a decline of 2.9% based on a sugar production of 504,857 tonnes compared to 519,816 tonnes in 2005.

Textile a growth of 2.9% after negative growths of 7.2% and 14.7% in 2004 and 2005 respectively.

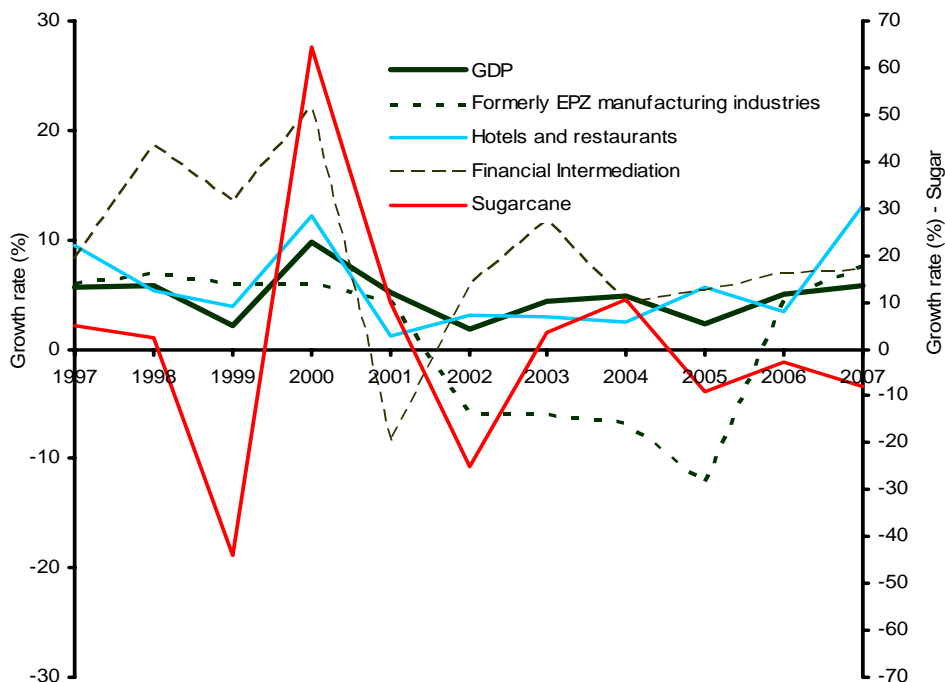
Manufacturing industries formerly operating with an EPZ certificate grew by 4.6% after a negative growth of 12.3% in 2005.

- **Electricity, gas and water supply** grew by 4.0% compared to 3.8% in 2005.
- After a contraction of 4.4% in 2005, **Construction** rebounded by 5.2%, mainly attributable to the construction and renovation of hotels and the implementation of projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector went up by 5.8% in 2006, compared to 6.3% in 2005. All the service industries recorded increases in activity during the year.

Chart 8: Growth rate (%) - GDP and selected industries, 1997 - 2007



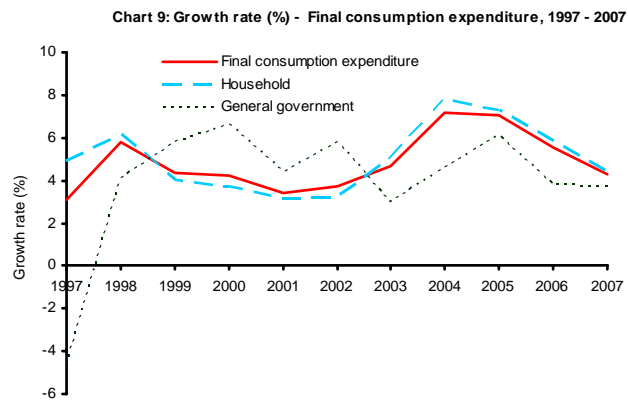
- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods** grew by 5.2%, lower than the 5.6% growth recorded in 2005, as a result of reduced growths in final consumption due to price increases of consumer goods, and in trade activities of the Freeport.
- **Hotels and restaurants** grew by 3.5%, lower than the 5.6% growth in 2005 explained by the spread of the "Chikungunya" disease. In 2006, 788,276 tourists visited the country compared to 761,063 in 2005, generating tourist earnings of R 31,942 million compared to R 25,704 million in 2005.
- **Transport, storage and communications** grew by 7.4%, lower than the 7.7% growth in 2005.

- **Financial intermediation** grew by 7.0% higher than the 5.4% growth registered in 2005. The 7.0% growth was the result of growths of 5.0%, 7.1% and 11.0% in insurance, banks and other financial intermediation activities respectively.
- **Real estate, renting and business activities** grew by 6.3 % lower than the 6.5% growth registered in 2005.
- Activities of **Public administration and defence; compulsory social security** grew by 4.0% lower than the 5.3% growth registered in 2005.
- **Education**, which includes services provided by both public and private operators, grew by 4.1% in 2006, lower than the 6.1% growth in 2005.
- **Health and social work** grew by 7.9% in 2006, higher than the 6.2% growth in 2005.
- **Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons** grew by 6.5% in 2006, lower than the 7.2% growth in 2005.
- **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)** grew by 6.9% compared to 7.3% in 2005.

4.1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

4.1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 13.0% to reach R 174,846 million in 2006 from R 154,717 million in 2005. The real growth rate works out to 5.5% compared to 7.1% in 2005 as a result of lower growths in the final consumption expenditure of both households and general government (Tables 9 and 10). Final consumption expenditure of households which represents 83.2% of the total, grew at a lower rate of 5.9% after high growths of 7.8% and 7.3% in 2004 and 2005 respectively. That of general government rose by 3.8% in 2006 compared to 4.6% and 6.1% in 2004 and 2005 respectively.

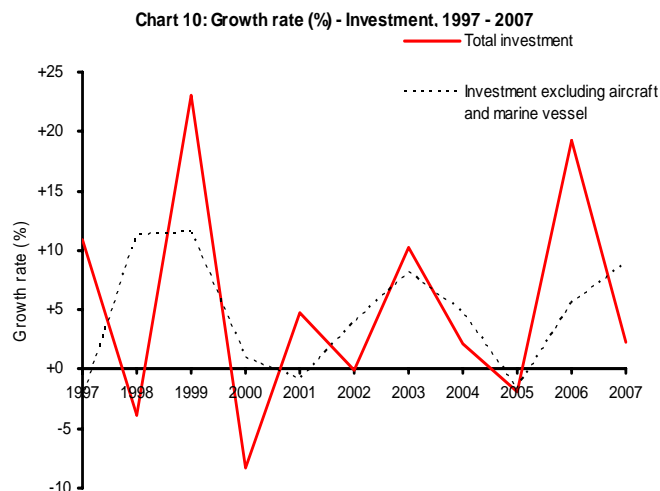


4.1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment in 2006 reached R 50,118 million compared to R 39,731 million in 2005, representing a nominal increase of 26.1% (Table 9). After removing the price effect of 5.8%, investment in real terms increased by 19.2% in 2006 after a contraction of 1.9% in 2005. Exclusive of the acquisition of aircraft, the growth rate works out to 5.6% compared to -1.6% in 2005 (Table 13).

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices works out to 24.3% in 2006, higher than the 2005 figure of 21.4% (Table 2).

Exclusive of aircraft, the rates for 2005 and 2006 work out to 21.4% and 21.6% respectively.



Investment by type (Table 13)

After a contraction of 5.3% in 2005, "Building and construction work" rebounded by 6.7% in 2006. This was the result of growths of 10.3%, 3.9% and 6.3% in "Residential building", "Non-residential building" and "Other construction work" respectively.

"Residential building" rebounded by 10.3% after two consecutive drops in 2004 (-2.3%) and in 2005 (-10.5%) while "Non-residential building" expanded by 3.9% after a contraction of 12.1% in 2005, mainly explained by construction and renovation of hotels and implementation of IRS projects. "Other construction work" grew by 6.3% in 2006 after a growth of 16.8% in 2005.

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" grew substantially by 37.3% compared to a growth of 3.4% in 2005, mostly attributable to high investment in aircraft. Excluding the acquisition of aircraft, the growth rate worked out to 4.2% same as in 2005.

Investment by sector (Tables 9 and 10)

Private sector investment in 2006 is estimated at R 34,220 million representing a nominal increase of 22.3% over the 2005 figure of R 27,973 million. In real terms, it grew by 15.3% after a decline of 0.3% in 2005. The 15.3% growth was mostly attributable to high investment in hotels and IRS projects.

Public sector investment increased by 35.2% in nominal terms to reach R 15,898 million in 2006 from R 11,758 million in 2005. In real terms, the growth rate worked out to 28.5% against -5.4% in 2005. The 28.5% growth was mostly due to the high investment in aircraft offset to some extent by lower investment in machinery and equipment by some parastatal bodies. Excluding the acquisition and sale of aircraft, the real growth rate of public sector investment was -17.3% compared to -3.6% in 2005.

The share of private sector investment declined to 68.3% in 2006 from 70.4% in 2005 and that of the public sector increased to 31.7% from 29.6%. Excluding the acquisition and sale of aircraft, the share of private sector investment was 76.7% and that of the public sector 23.3% compared to 70.3% and 29.7% respectively in 2005 (Table 2).

4.1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services

In 2006, imports of goods and services are now estimated at R 150,539 million compared to R 122,067 million in 2005, representing an increase of 23.3% in nominal terms (Table 9). That increase was mainly due to the acquisition of aircraft, high import bill of petroleum products and more activities of the Freeport during the year.

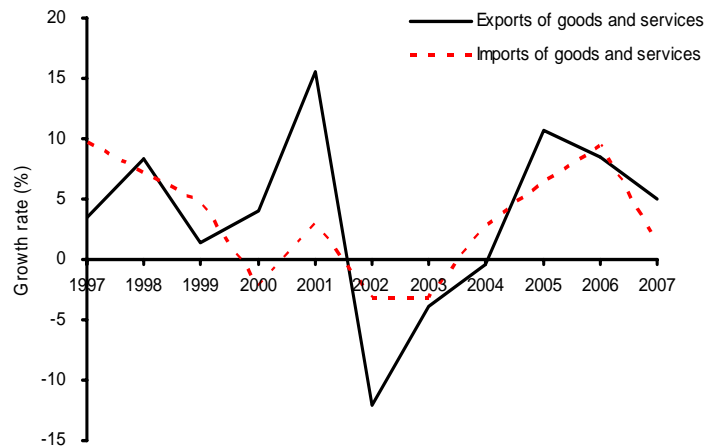
In real terms, imports of goods and services grew by 9.4% in 2006 compared to 6.4% in 2005. Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis rose by 11.2% whilst imports of services, which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods, increased by 5.2% (Table 10).

Exports of goods and services increased by 14.7% to R 127,261 million in 2006 from R 110,940 million in 2005. In real terms, this represents a growth of 8.5%. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis went up by 11.0% in 2006. It is worth noting that exports of goods posted a positive growth in 2005 and in 2006 after three consecutive years of negative growth. Positive growth in 2005 was mainly attributable to an increase in exports of the Freeport, and that in 2006 was explained by a growth in the exports of former EPZ enterprises. Exports of services, which include spending by tourists in the country, grew by 5.3% (Tables 9 and 10).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 23,278 million in 2006 compared to R 11,127 million in 2005. This represents 11.3% of GDP at market prices in 2006 compared to 6.0% in 2005 (Tables 1 and 2).

Exclusive of aircraft, net exports of goods and services in 2006 resulted in a deficit of R 17,603 million, representing 8.6% of GDP at market prices.

Chart 11: Growth rate (%), exports and imports of goods and services, 1997 - 2007



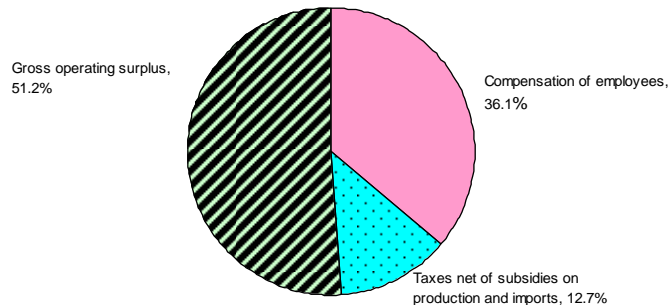
4.1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

In 2006, the relative share of the three components of GDP at market prices was as follows:

Compensation of employees	36.1%
Taxes net of subsidies on production and imports	12.7%
Gross operating surplus	51.2%

Compensation of employees reached R 74,399 million in 2006, representing a nominal increase of 8.0% over the R 68,877 million estimated in 2005. Gross operating surplus which accounted for about half of GDP at market prices increased by 14.9% to R 105,395 million in 2006 from R 91,690 million in 2005 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 5.2% to R 26,061 million from R 24,781 million (Table 11).

Chart 12: GDP at market prices by income category, 2006



4.1.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which in addition to GDP at market prices takes into account flows of primary income comprising mostly interests and dividends (+ R 1,633 million) and transfers (+ R 2,269 million) from and to the rest of the world, increased by 12.2% to reach R 209,757 million in 2006 from R 186,906 million in 2005 (Table 11).

Out of the R 209,757 million available in 2006 as GNDI, R 174,846 million or 83.4% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 34,911 million or 16.6% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS). In 2005, GNS was R 32,189 million representing 17.2% of GNDI (Table 11).

The saving rate as measured by the ratio of Gross National Saving to GDP at market prices declined to 17.0% in 2006 from 17.4% in 2005.

4.2 Year 2007 (forecast)

4.2.1 Gross Domestic Product

Based on latest available information, GDP in 2007 is now expected to grow by around 5.8%, higher than the 5.3% forecasted in June 2007. This is mostly explained by higher growths expected in the "Manufacturing industries", "Construction" and "Hotels and restaurants". Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be 6.4% compared to 5.3% in 2006 (Tables 3 and 6). The assumptions used are at paragraph 4.2.2.

GDP at basic prices in 2007 would reach R 204,425 million, representing a nominal increase of 12.6% over the 2006 figure of R 181,536 million while GDP at market prices would increase by 12.2% to R 230,955 million from R 205,855 million. Taxes on products (net of subsidies) would amount to R 26,530 million compared to R 24,319 million in 2006, that is, 9.1% higher.

4.2.2 Growth rate by industry

The main assumptions used for the forecast of 5.8% in the GDP growth in 2007 are:

- **Sugarcane/sugar milling:** Due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the beginning of the year, a lower sugar production of around 465,000 tonnes is forecasted for 2007 compared to 504,857 tonnes in 2006. This would result in a growth rate of -7.9% compared to -2.9% in 2006.
- **Manufacturing:** Based on information gathered from the main stakeholders in the sector and exports data for the first eight months of the year, the real growth of "Manufacturing" would be around 3.7% compared to 4.0% in 2006, mostly explained by expected growths of 7.2% and 3.9% in textile and food processing industries respectively.
Within the sector, establishments previously operating with an EPZ certificate would produce an output, including export and sales to the Freeport, of R 43,000 million compared to R 37,500 million in 2006. After removing the price effect estimated at 7.5%, the real growth of these enterprises would be around 7.5% compared to 4.6% in 2006.
- **Construction:** The sector is expected to grow by around 12.0%, mainly attributable to construction and renovation of hotels, projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme, and expansion of textile and wearing apparel industries.
- **Hotels and restaurants:** Based on information gathered from the main stakeholders of the sector and the number of tourist arrivals for the first eight months of the year, tourist arrivals for 2007 is now forecasted at 900,000, higher than the forecast of 875,000 made in June 2007. The sector is now expected to grow by 13.1%, higher than the 3.5% registered in 2006. Tourist receipts for 2007 are forecasted at around R 38,800 million, compared to R 31,942 million for 2006.

- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods:** The sector is expected to grow at the rate of 4.5%, lower than the 2006 figure of 5.2%.
- **Financial intermediation** is expected to grow by 7.2% as a result of growths of 5.0%, 7.4% and 11.0% for insurance, banks and other financial intermediation activities respectively.

4.2.3 Consumption and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) is expected to reach R 236,172 million in 2007 compared to R 209,757 million in 2006, representing an increase of 12.6%.

Final consumption expenditure of households and general government is expected to increase by around 12.5% to attain R 196,684 million in 2007 from R 174,846 million in 2006. The real growth rate would be 4.3% in 2007 lower than the 5.5% growth in 2006 (Tables 9 and 10).

Gross National Saving (GNS) would reach R 39,488 million in 2007, higher than the figure of R 34,911 million in 2006. GNS as a percentage of GNDI would be 16.7% in 2007, compared to 16.6% in 2006. The saving rate measured as the percentage of GNS to GDP at market prices would reach 17.1 in 2007 compared to 17.0 in 2006 (Table 11).

4.2.4 Investment

Latest available information on ongoing and new projects indicates that investment in 2007 would reach around R 55,608 million, representing an increase of 11.0% in nominal terms over the 2006 figure of R 50,118 million (Tables 9 and 12). In real terms, it would grow by around 2.3% in 2007 after a high growth of 19.2% in 2006. Exclusive of investment on aircraft in 2006 (R 5,675 million) and 2007 (R 2,925 million), the growth works out to 9.0% in 2007 compared to 5.6% in 2006 (Table 13).

Investment rate would reach 24.1% in 2007 compared to 24.3% in 2006. Exclusive of net investment on aircraft, the rate would be around 22.8%, higher than the figure of 21.6% in 2006 (Table 2).

Investment by type (Table 13)

"Building and construction work" is expected to expand by around 12.9% in 2007. Within this category, "Residential building" is expected to grow by 5.4% and "Non-residential building" by 36.7%. "Other construction work" on the other hand would decline by 13.6%.

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" would decline by around 9.9% after a high growth of 37.3% in 2006. However, excluding investment on aircraft, a positive growth of around 3.1% is expected in 2007.

Investment by sector

In nominal terms, private sector investment would probably increase by 22.3% to reach R 41,836 million in 2007 from R 34,220 million in 2006. In real terms, it is expected to grow by around 12.3% after a high growth of 15.3% in 2006. The 12.3% growth would be mostly attributable to high investment in hotels and IRS projects, and to a lesser extent to investment in the textile and wearing apparel industries (Tables 9 and 10).

Public sector investment is forecasted at R 13,772 million, that is, 13.4% lower than the 2006 figure of R 15,898 million. After removing the price effect, public sector investment is expected to decline by around 19.4% compared to a high growth of 28.5% in 2006. The negative growth in 2007 would be explained by lower investment in aircraft in 2007 than in 2006, partly offset by investment in machinery and equipment by some parastatal bodies. Excluding aircraft, the real growth of public sector investment would be -3.3% compared to -17.3% in 2006.

The share of private sector investment is expected to increase to 75.2% in 2007 from 68.3% in 2006 and that of the public sector to decrease to 24.8% from 31.7%. Excluding the acquisition of aircraft in 2007, the share of private sector investment would be 79.4% and that of the public sector 20.6% (Table 2).

4.2.5 Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services are forecasted to be around R 163,234 million in 2007 compared to R 150,539 million in 2006, representing a nominal increase of 8.4% (Table 9). Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b basis would increase by 4.1% due to high import bills of petroleum products, industrial raw material and food products partly offset by lower imports of aircraft and reduced activities of the Freeport. Imports of services, which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods would increase by 19.6%. In real terms, imports of goods would decline by 2.7% as opposed to a growth of 11.2% in 2006 while imports of services would grow by 11.8% compared to 5.2% in 2006.

Exports of goods and services are expected to increase by 11.8% to around R 142,261 million in 2007 from R 127,261 million in 2006. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis would be higher than in 2006 by 5.1% mainly due to higher exports of textile products partly offset by lower sugar exports and re-exports by the Freeport. Exports of services would be higher by 21.1% mainly due to higher estimates of tourist earnings. After removing price effects, exports of goods are forecasted to decline by 1.3% while exports of services would grow by 13.7% (Tables 9 and 10).

Net exports of goods and services would result in a deficit of R 20,973 million in 2007 compared to R 23,278 million in 2006. This represents 9.1% of GDP at market prices in 2007 compared to 11.3% in 2006 (Tables 1 and 2).

Exclusive of the aircraft, net exports of goods and services in 2007 would result in a deficit of R 18,048 million, representing 7.8% of GDP at market prices, compared to 8.6% in 2006.

5. NOTES

5.1 Release of National Accounts data

Annual National Accounts aggregates are compiled and published in the "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 covers the period 2004 to 2007. The next issue covering the same period will be released in December.

Issue	Date posted on Website	Date hard copy available
December 2007	28 December 2007	8 January 2008

More detailed statistics on National Accounts are available in the annual Digest of National Accounts published in July. All publications of the CSO, including historical series, can be downloaded from the office website.

5.2 Revisions policy

(i) Benchmark data for the compilation of annual National Accounts estimates are obtained from the Census of Economic Activities (CEA) which is conducted every five years. For non-census years, the estimates are worked out based on results of quarterly and annual surveys as well as data from administrative sources. These are updated as and when additional information becomes available. Revisions to published series may therefore be made in subsequent issues of the publication.

There will also be occasional major revisions, such as rebasing on results of the quinquennial CEA, methodological changes, and adoption of latest international recommendations. Users will be informed in advance of these major changes while comparable series will be worked out as far back as possible and published.

(ii) It is to be noted that following the promulgation of the Finance Act 2006, no distinction is being made between the EPZ and other manufacturing enterprises. As from this issue, the presentation of tables showing data by industry group has been reviewed: "Manufacturing" is now broken down into main products, namely Sugar, Food excluding sugar, Textile and Other, while figures for manufacturing industries formerly operating with an EPZ certificate are given in a separate row at the bottom of the respective tables.

5.3 Inquiries

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5.4 Definitions

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.

Primary sector

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

Secondary sector

The secondary sector includes “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas and water supply” and “Construction”.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector includes “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods”, “Hotels and restaurants”, “Transport, storage and communications”, “Financial intermediation”, “Real estate, renting and business services”, “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security”, “Education”, “Health and social work”, “Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons”.

Contribution to GDP growth

The contribution of an industry group to the annual GDP growth is calculated by multiplying the annual growth rate of the group by its relative share of GDP in the previous year.

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 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

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

Final consumption expenditure incurred by households comprises 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

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.

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Central Statistics Office
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
September 2007

Table 1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2004 - 2007

	Unit	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	152,425	162,171	181,536	204,425
2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	R M	23,172	23,177	24,319	26,530
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	175,597	185,348	205,855	230,955
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	-390	-239	+1,633	+1,682
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	152,035	161,932	183,169	206,107
at market prices	R M	175,207	185,109	207,488	232,637
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	R M	+1,374	+1,797	+2,269	+3,535
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	176,581	186,906	209,757	236,172
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	123,238	130,219	146,186	163,487
at market prices	R	142,020	148,857	165,595	184,531
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	123,554	130,411	144,883	162,152
at market prices	R	142,336	149,049	164,291	183,197
10. Compensation of employees	R M	64,378	68,877	74,399	83,293
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	136,880	154,717	174,846	196,684
Households	R M	111,837	127,349	145,491	165,108
General Government	R M	25,043	27,368	29,355	31,576
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	136,880	154,717	174,846	196,684
Households	R M	122,180	138,495	157,616	178,032
General Government	R M	14,700	16,222	17,230	18,652
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	38,003	39,731	50,118	55,608
Private sector	R M	26,345	27,973	34,220	41,836
Public sector	R M	11,658	11,758	15,898	13,772
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	39,701	32,189	34,911	39,488
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-4,165	-11,127	-23,278	-20,973
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-3,946</i>	<i>-11,007</i>	<i>-17,603</i>	<i>-18,048</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	94,859	110,940	127,261	142,261
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>94,859</i>	<i>110,940</i>	<i>126,111</i>	<i>142,261</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	99,024	122,067	150,539	163,234
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>98,805</i>	<i>121,947</i>	<i>143,714</i>	<i>160,309</i>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2004 - 2007

	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of:				
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+4.8	+2.3	+5.0	+5.8
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+7.2	+7.1	+5.5	+4.3
<i>Households</i>	+7.8	+7.3	+5.9	+4.4
<i>General Government</i>	+4.6	+6.1	+3.8	+3.7
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+2.2	-1.9	+19.2	+2.3
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+4.8	-1.6	+5.6	+9.0
(iv) Private sector investment	+16.3	-0.3	+15.3	+12.3
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+16.3	-0.8	+15.3	+12.7
(v) Public sector investment	-19.8	-5.4	+28.5	-19.4
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-14.8	-3.6	-17.3	-3.3
2. Ratios				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	42.2	42.5	41.0	40.7
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	78.0	83.5	84.9	85.2
<i>Households</i>	63.7	68.7	70.7	71.5
<i>General Government</i>	14.3	14.8	14.3	13.7
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	21.6	21.4	24.3	24.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	21.5	21.4	21.6	22.8
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	15.0	15.1	16.6	18.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	15.0	15.0	16.6	18.1
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	6.6	6.3	7.7	6.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.7
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	69.3	70.4	68.3	75.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	69.7	70.3	76.7	79.4
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	30.7	29.6	31.7	24.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	30.3	29.7	23.3	20.6
(viii) Gross National Savings (GNS) as a % of GNDI	22.5	17.2	16.6	16.7
(ix) Gross National Savings (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	22.6	17.4	17.0	17.1
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-2.4	-6.0	-11.3	-9.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-2.2	-5.9	-8.6	-7.8
(+) surplus / (-) deficit				

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2004 - 2007

	(R Million)			
	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,830	9,790	10,130	10,154
Sugarcane	5,261	5,212	5,137	4,873
Other	4,569	4,578	4,993	5,281
Mining and quarrying	87	88	101	105
Manufacturing	31,942	32,187	36,356	40,633
Sugar	1,624	1,609	1,586	1,505
Food (excluding sugar)	7,283	8,310	10,137	11,537
Textile	12,288	10,885	11,974	13,819
Other	10,747	11,383	12,659	13,772
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,546	3,355	3,521	3,691
Construction	8,835	9,099	10,205	12,715
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	17,327	19,571	22,225	24,807
Wholesale and retail trade	16,350	18,446	20,937	23,342
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	977	1,125	1,288	1,465
Hotels and restaurants	11,296	12,423	15,431	18,779
Transport, storage and communications	19,682	20,447	22,119	24,148
Financial intermediation	14,875	16,766	18,850	21,534
Insurance	4,200	4,675	5,154	5,682
Banks	8,990	10,141	11,477	13,266
Other	1,685	1,950	2,219	2,586
Real estate, renting and business activities	14,679	16,609	19,026	22,465
Owner occupied dwellings	7,247	8,177	9,102	10,576
Other	7,432	8,432	9,924	11,889
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,580	11,460	12,199	13,014
Education	7,087	7,780	8,440	9,176
Health and social work	5,087	5,580	6,266	6,902
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,390	6,007	6,784	7,798
FISIM	-7,818	-8,991	-10,117	-11,496
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	152,425	162,171	181,536	204,425
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	23,172	23,177	24,319	26,530
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,597	185,348	205,855	230,955
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	13,140	12,108	13,694	15,823

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 4 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2004 - 2007

	(R Million)			
	2004	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,033	1,071	1,088	1,131
Sugarcane	0	0	0	0
Other	1,033	1,071	1,088	1,131
Manufacturing	46	47	48	50
Sugar	0	0	0	0
Food exc Sugar	0	0	0	0
Textiles	0	0	0	0
Other	46	47	48	50
Construction	415	415	387	395
Transport, storage and communications	182	192	198	209
Real estate, renting and business activities	57	62	64	67
Owner occupied dwellings	0	0	0	0
Other	57	62	64	67
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,580	11,460	12,199	13,014
Education	3,653	3,905	4,137	4,423
Health and social work	3,097	3,314	3,606	3,857
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	50	50	44	46
General Government	19,113	20,516	21,771	23,192

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 5 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2004 - 2007

	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.0
Sugarcane	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4
Other	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	21.0	19.8	20.1	19.8
Sugar	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Food (excluding Sugar)	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.6
Textile	8.1	6.7	6.6	6.8
Other	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
Construction	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	11.3	12.1	12.2	12.1
Wholesale and retail trade	10.7	11.4	11.5	11.4
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hotels and restaurants	7.4	7.7	8.5	9.2
Transport, storage and communications	12.9	12.6	12.1	11.8
Financial intermediation	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.6
Insurance	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Banks	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.5
Other	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	9.7	10.2	10.5	11.0
Owner occupied dwellings	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2
Other	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.4
Education	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.5
Health and social work	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8
FISIM	-5.1	-5.5	-5.6	-5.6
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.7

Table 6 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2004 - 2007 ²

	2004	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+8.1	-5.4	+0.6	-2.9
Sugarcane	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9	-7.9
Other	+5.4	-1.1	+4.5	+2.3
Mining and quarrying	+0.4	-3.6	+9.1	+1.0
Manufacturing	+0.6	-5.5	+4.0	+3.7
Sugar	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9	-7.9
Food (excluding Sugar)	4.4	2.1	9.6	3.9
Textile	-7.2	-14.7	2.9	7.2
Other	6.6	0.4	1.8	1.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	+4.0	+3.8	+4.0	+3.1
Construction	+0.5	-4.4	+5.2	+12.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+5.7	+5.6	+5.2	+4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	+5.5	+5.1	+4.3
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+8.5	+8.0	+7.0	+7.0
Hotels and restaurants	+2.4	+5.6	+3.5	+13.1
Transport, storage and communications	+8.1	+7.7	+7.4	+7.6
Financial intermediation	+4.3	+5.4	+7.0	+7.2
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0
Banks	+2.0	+4.8	+7.1	+7.4
Other	+15.9	+9.5	+11.0	+11.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.7	+6.5	+6.3	+7.4
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.3	+4.8	+4.4	+4.5
Other	+8.0	+8.1	+8.1	+10.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+4.3	+5.3	+4.0	+3.3
Education	+6.4	+6.1	+4.1	+3.0
Health and social work	+7.0	+6.2	+7.9	+5.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+7.6	+7.2	+6.5	+7.4
FISIM	-0.4	+7.3	+6.9	+7.2
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.8	+2.3	+5.0	+5.8
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar	+4.6	+2.8	+5.3	+6.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+12.3	-5.5	-3.8	+0.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.8	+1.2	+3.9	+5.2
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	-6.8	-12.3	+4.6	+7.5

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 7 - Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, 2004 - 2007

	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+0.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
Sugarcane	+0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Other	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	+0.1	-1.2	+0.8	+0.7
Sugar	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Food (excluding Sugar)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Textile	-0.6	-1.2	0.2	0.5
Other	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Construction	0.0	-0.3	+0.3	+0.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.7	+0.7	+0.7	+0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
Hotels and restaurants	+0.2	+0.4	+0.3	+1.1
Transport, storage and communications	+1.1	+1.0	+0.9	+0.9
Financial intermediation	+0.4	+0.5	+0.7	+0.7
Insurance	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Banks	+0.1	+0.3	+0.5	+0.5
Other	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+0.8
Owner occupied dwellings	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Other	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4	+0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.3	+0.4	+0.3	+0.2
Education	+0.3	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1
Health and social work	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+0.3	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3
FISIM	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.8	+2.3	+5.0	+5.8
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	-0.7	-1.1	+0.3	+0.6

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 8 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 2004 - 2007

	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+4.2	+5.3	+2.9	+3.2
Sugarcane	+5.5	+9.1	1.5	+3.0
Other	+2.8	+1.3	+4.4	+3.4
Mining and quarrying	+3.0	+4.7	+5.5	+3.0
Manufacturing	+7.4	+6.6	+8.7	+7.8
Sugar	+8.0	+9.1	1.5	+3.0
Food exc Sugar	8.8	11.8	11.3	9.5
Textiles	7.4	3.9	6.9	7.7
Other	6.4	5.5	9.2	7.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.0	-8.9	+0.9	+1.7
Construction	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+6.0	+6.9	+7.9	+6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	+6.0	+6.9	+8.0	+6.9
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+6.6	+6.6	+7.0	+6.3
Hotels and restaurants	+16.9	+4.1	+20.0	+7.6
Transport, storage and communications	-1.6	-3.5	+0.7	+1.5
Financial intermediation	+3.2	+6.9	+5.1	+6.6
Insurance	+6.8	+6.0	+5.0	+5.0
Banks	+2.1	+7.6	+5.7	+7.6
Other	+0.2	+5.7	+2.5	+5.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.7	+6.3	+7.8	+10.0
Owner occupied dwellings	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.2
Other	+5.0	+5.0	+8.9	+8.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+7.8	+2.9	+2.3	+3.3
Education	+6.1	+3.5	+4.2	+5.6
Health and social work	+7.5	+3.3	+4.1	+4.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+3.5	+4.0	+6.0	+7.0
FISIM	+2.2	+7.2	+5.3	+6.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.7	+4.0	+6.6	+6.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+4.2	+5.8	+9.1	+8.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.5	+4.3	+6.9	+6.6
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	+7.0	+5.1	+8.1	+7.5

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2004 - 2007

	(R Million)			
	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Final consumption expenditure	136,880	154,717	174,846	196,684
Households	111,837	127,349	145,491	165,108
General government	25,043	27,368	29,355	31,576
<i>Individual</i>	(10,343)	(11,146)	(12,125)	(12,924)
<i>Collective</i>	(14,700)	(16,222)	(17,230)	(18,652)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	38,003	39,731	50,118	55,608
Private sector	26,345	27,973	34,220	41,836
Public sector	11,658	11,758	15,898	13,772
Increase in inventories ³	4,879	2,027	4,169	-364
Exports of goods & services	94,859	110,940	127,261	142,261
Goods (f.o.b)	54,905	63,219	74,171	77,970
Services	39,954	47,721	53,090	64,291
Less Imports of goods & services	99,024	122,067	150,539	163,234
Goods (f.o.b)	70,911	86,734	108,665	113,138
Services	28,113	35,333	41,874	50,096
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,597	185,348	205,855	230,955

Table 10 - Expenditure on GDP-Growth rates (% over previous year), 2004 - 2007

	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Final consumption expenditure	+7.2	+7.1	+5.5	+4.3
Households	+7.8	+7.3	+5.9	+4.4
General government	+4.6	+6.1	+3.8	+3.7
<i>Individual</i>	+5.0	+4.8	+6.0	+3.6
<i>Collective</i>	+4.4	+7.0	+2.3	+3.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+2.2	-1.9	+19.2	+2.3
Private sector	+16.3	-0.3	+15.3	+12.3
Public sector	-19.8	-5.4	+28.5	-19.4
Exports of goods & services	-0.3	+10.6	+8.5	+5.0
Goods (f.o.b)	-3.5	+8.9	+11.0	-1.3
Services	+4.3	+13.0	+5.3	+13.7
Less Imports of goods & services	+2.8	+6.4	+9.4	+1.3
Goods (f.o.b)	+3.9	+5.5	+11.2	-2.7
Services	+0.1	+8.4	+5.2	+11.8

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

3/ includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 11 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2004 - 2007

(R Million)

	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Compensation of employees	64,378	68,877	74,399	83,293
of which paid by General Government	16,660	17,826	18,819	19,994
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	24,733	24,781	26,061	28,430
Taxes on products ³	23,785	24,060	25,255	27,326
Subsidies on products	(613)	(883)	(936)	(796)
Other taxes on production ⁴	1,561	1,604	1,742	1,900
Gross operating surplus	86,486	91,690	105,395	119,232
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,597	185,348	205,855	230,955
Net primary income from the rest of the world	-390	-239	+1,633	+1,682
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	175,207	185,109	207,488	232,637
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+1,374	+1,797	+2,269	+3,535
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	176,581	186,906	209,757	236,172
Less: Final consumption expenditure	136,880	154,717	174,846	196,684
Households	111,837	127,349	145,491	165,108
General Government	25,043	27,368	29,355	31,576
Gross National Saving (GNS)	39,701	32,189	34,911	39,488
GNS as a % of GNDI	22.5	17.2	16.6	16.7
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	22.6	17.4	17.0	17.1

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

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

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

Table 12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2004 - 2007

(R Million)

	2004	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	23,042	23,489	26,705	33,526
Residential building	7,911	7,628	8,972	10,517
Non-residential building	10,174	9,627	10,666	16,216
Other construction work	4,957	6,234	7,067	6,793
B. Machinery and equipment	14,961	16,242	23,413	22,082
Aircraft	219	120	5,675	2,925
Marine vessel	0	0	0	0
Passenger car	2,580	2,327	2,497	2,742
Other transport equipment	1,510	1,746	1,953	2,226
Other machinery and equipment	10,652	12,049	13,288	14,189
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	38,003	39,731	50,118	55,608
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	37,784	39,611	44,443	52,683
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,328	2,225	2,765	2,489
Mining and quarrying	2	0	1	1
Manufacturing	5,346	5,548	4,820	6,650
<i>of which EPZ</i>	<i>(2,508)</i>	<i>(2,376)</i>	<i>(2,245)</i>	<i>(3,672)</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,783	2,750	3,290	2,459
Construction	744	699	953	1,515
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	2,489	2,736	2,989	4,158
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>(2,406)</i>	<i>(2,657)</i>	<i>(2,912)</i>	<i>(4,073)</i>
Restaurants and hotels	5,185	4,193	6,564	9,314
Transport, storage and communications	4,067	4,542	10,575	8,757
Financial intermediation	945	1,336	1,664	1,318
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,005	9,509	10,534	12,964
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>7,911</i>	<i>7,628</i>	<i>8,972</i>	<i>10,517</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>2,094</i>	<i>1,881</i>	<i>1,562</i>	<i>2,447</i>
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,495	1,975	2,077	1,962
Education	1,167	1,326	1,003	1,005
Health and social work	693	543	592	789
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,754	2,349	2,291	2,227
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	38,003	39,731	50,118	55,608
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	21.6	21.4	24.3	24.1

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	-0.3	-5.3	+6.7	+12.9
Residential building	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3	+5.4
Non-residential building	+20.1	-12.1	+3.9	+36.7
Other construction work	-24.2	+16.8	+6.3	-13.6
B. Machinery and equipment	+6.2	+3.4	+37.3	-9.9
<i>Machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+13.4	+4.2	+4.2	+3.1
Passenger car	+39.5	-14.1	+4.2	+5.6
Other transport equipment	-40.3	+2.8	+296.9	-35.1
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-16.3	+10.1	+8.6	+9.6
Other machinery and equipment	+14.0	+7.7	+3.6	+1.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+2.2	-1.9	+19.2	+2.3
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+4.8	-1.6	+5.6	+9.0
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+33.8	+56.9	+16.9	-17.2
Mining and quarrying	+150.8	-100.0	-	-23.6
Manufacturing	+26.5	-1.8	-18.1	+29.6
<i>of which EPZ</i>	+71.6	-10.5	-11.1	+52.4
Electricity , gas and water supply	-4.8	+45.8	+12.3	-30.4
Construction	+19.5	-10.6	+29.1	+48.6
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	-3.7	+3.4	+3.7	+28.2
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	-4.3	+3.9	+4.1	+28.8
Restaurants and hotels	+52.2	-24.5	+46.9	+28.5
Transport , storage and communications	-30.3	+5.6	+123.3	-21.7
Financial intermediation	+15.8	+32.8	+17.4	-26.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	+0.6	-11.5	+4.1	+11.2
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3	+5.4
<i>Other</i>	+13.2	-15.5	-21.0	+44.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+9.5	-26.0	-1.0	-12.9
Education	-10.6	+6.1	-29.0	-7.7
Health and social work	+15.2	-25.9	+2.4	+24.7
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	-34.6	+25.2	-8.2	-10.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+2.2	-1.9	+19.2	+2.3

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ²
By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.2
Residential building	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.2
Non-residential building	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.2
Other construction work	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.2
B. Machinery and equipment	+2.0	+5.0	+5.0	+4.6
Passenger car	+2.0	+5.0	+3.0	+4.0
Other transport equipment	+2.0	+5.0	+3.0	+4.0
Other machinery and equipment	+2.0	+5.0	+6.5	+5.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+4.6	+6.6	+5.8	+8.5

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast