

# National Accounts Estimates (2006 – 2009)

December 2009 issue

## INTRODUCTION

This issue of Economic and Social Indicator presents the National Accounts estimates for the period 2006 to 2009. Concepts and definitions used in the computation of the estimates are given at section 6.4.

## 2. MAIN AGGREGATES

	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
(i) GDP at basic prices (R billion)	234.2	247.0
(ii) GDP growth rate (%)	+5.1	+2.8
(iii) Investment growth rate (%)	+3.6	+6.1
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+7.2	+2.0
(iv) Investment as a % of GDP	24.6	25.4
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	24.3	24.1
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP	4.2	6.0
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	4.2	4.7
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDP	20.4	19.4
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	20.1	19.4
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of total investment	17.1	23.6
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	17.3	19.7
(viii) Private sector investment as a % of total investment	82.9	76.4
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	82.7	80.3
(ix) Growth rate of final consumption expenditure (%)	+6.0	+2.5
(x) Gross National Saving as a % of GNDI	16.2	13.3
(xi) Gross National Saving as a % of GDP at market prices	16.9	13.6
(xii) Net exports of goods and services as a % of GDP	-14.7	-10.4

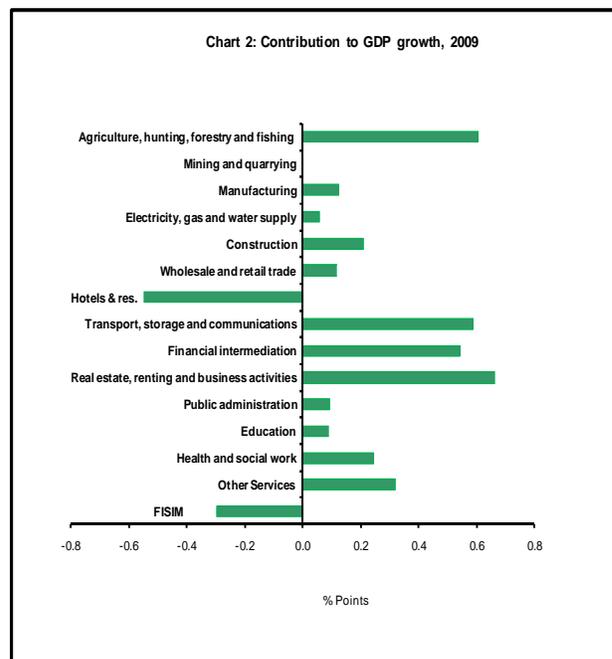
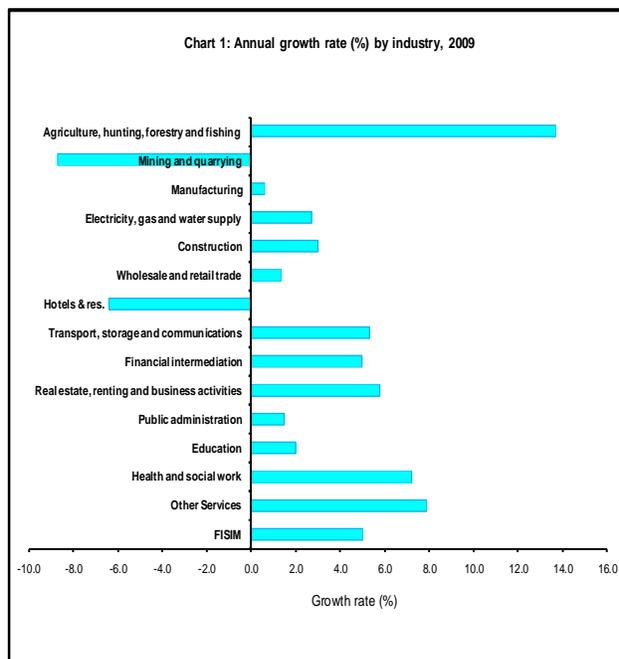
<sup>1</sup> Revised

## 3. HIGHLIGHTS

### 3.1 Gross Domestic Product

#### Year 2009

- (i) **Latest available information indicates that GDP at basic prices was R 246,979 million in 2009 compared to R 234,151 million in 2008.**
- (ii) **GDP growth rate was 2.8%, lower than the 5.1% registered in 2008.** Exclusive of sugar, the rate was 2.4% compared to 5.2% in 2008.
- (iii) The main contributors to the 2.8% GDP growth were: **“Agriculture, hunting and forestry” (0.6 percentage point), “Financial intermediation” (0.5 percentage point), “Real estate, renting and business activities” (0.7 percentage point) and “Transport, storage and communications” (0.6 percentage point).**



## Year 2010

On the basis of information gathered on key sectors of the economy and taking into consideration measures announced in the last budget, particularly those relating to public infrastructure projects, GDP is forecasted to grow by around 4.3% in 2010, higher than the 2.8% growth estimated for 2009.

Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be around 4.4% compared to 2.4% in 2009. Assumptions used are given in section 4.2.

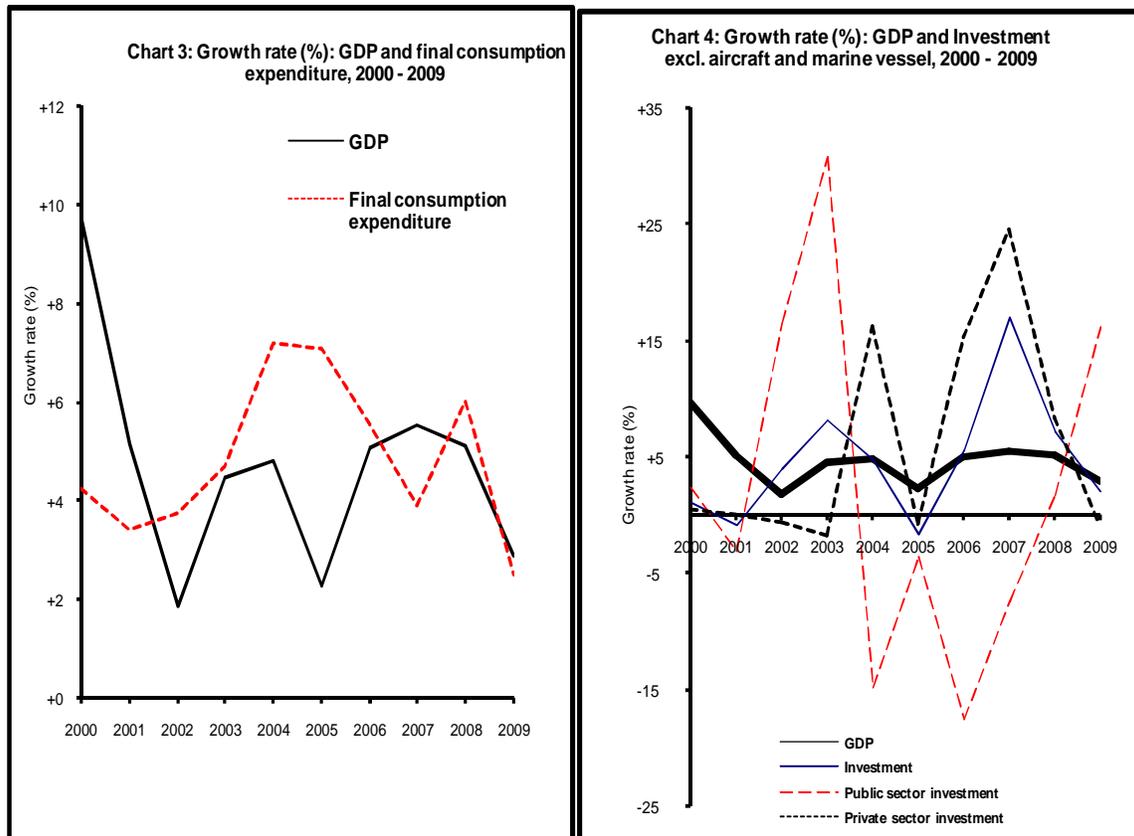
### 3.2 Performance of the main industry groups, 2009

The performances of the main industry groups in 2009 were as follows:

- (i) **Sugarcane/sugar milling:** A production of 475,000 tonnes of sugar and increased exports of refined and special sugars, resulting in a **growth of 21.1%** compared to 3.7% in 2008 when sugar production, mainly raw was 452,062 tonnes.
- (ii) **Manufacturing industries:** A **lower growth of 0.6%** compared to 3.2% in 2008, explained by growths of 21.1% in sugar milling and 3.0% in food processing coupled with a decline of 4.0% in textile manufacturing and no growth in other manufacturing industries.  
Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) declined by 0.8% compared to a growth of 3.6% in 2008.
- (iii) **Construction:** A **lower growth of 3.0%** as opposed to 11.1% in 2008, explained by a lower growth of 0.6% in private construction works against 12.2% in 2008, and a higher growth of 14.0% in public construction works compared to 6.6% in 2008.
- (iv) **Hotels and restaurants:** A **decline of 6.4%** based on tourist arrivals estimated at 860,000 compared to a growth of 2.7% in 2008 when tourist arrivals were 930,456.
- (v) **Wholesale and retail trade:** A **growth of 1.0%**, lower than the 4.5% growth registered in 2008.
- (vi) **Financial intermediation:** A **lower growth of 5.0%** compared to 10.8% in 2008, as a result of growths of 4.0%, 5.3% and 5.0% in insurance, banks and other financial intermediation activities respectively.

### 3.3 Final consumption expenditure, 2009

Final consumption expenditure grew at a **lower rate of 2.5%** compared to 6.0% in 2008 (Chart 3).

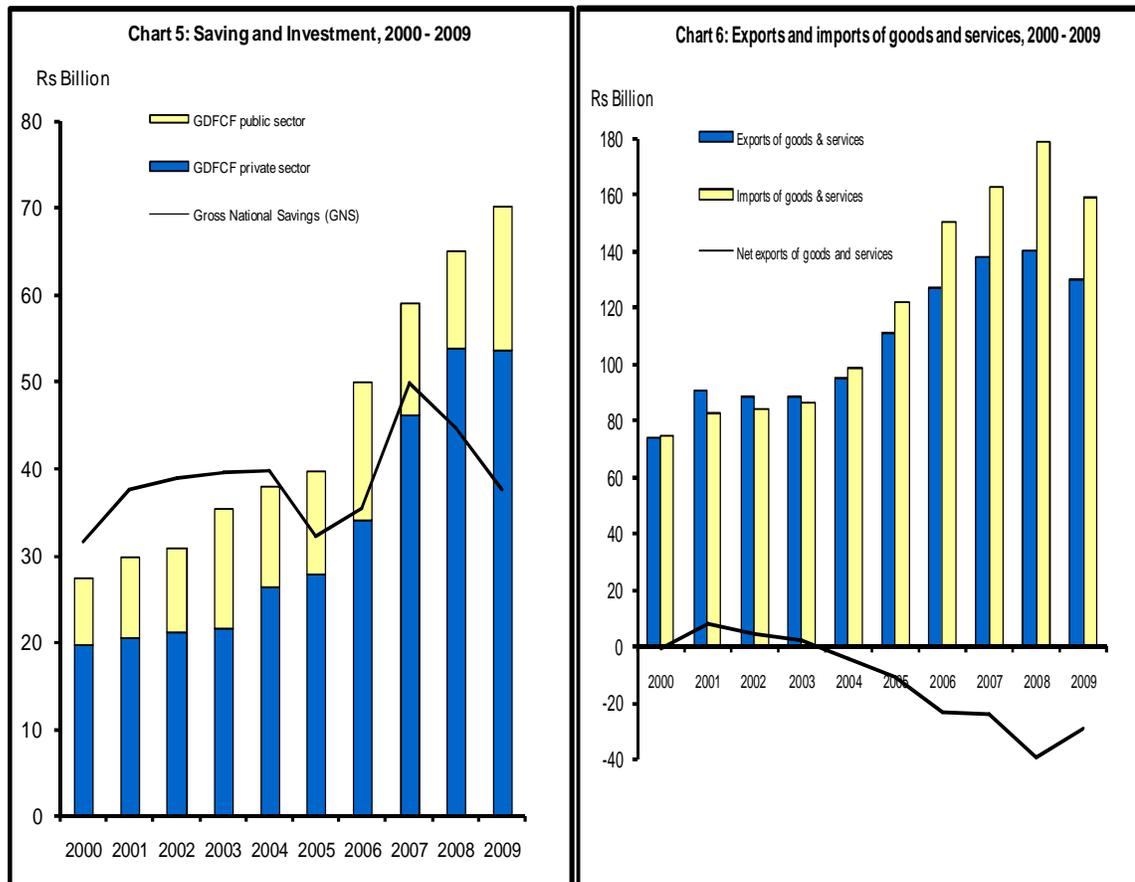


### 3.4 Saving, 2009

**Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) declined to 13.3% in 2009, from 16.2% in 2008. Saving rate defined as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices decreased to 13.6% from 16.9% in 2008 (Table 12).**

### 3.5 Investment, 2009

- (i) **Investment grew by 6.1% in 2009 higher than the 3.6% growth in 2008.** However, exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, investment grew by 2.0% compared to 7.2% in 2008.
- (ii) **Private sector investment declined by 2.1% compared to the high 9.7% growth registered in 2008,** due to the completion of some big investment projects, (commercial and office buildings, new hotels, and hotels renovation), partly mitigated by the start of some new ones (projects under the Real Estate Scheme (RES), hotel renovations and office buildings, and telecommunications infrastructure).
- (iii) **Public sector investment picked up by 45.8% in 2009 compared to a decline of 18.1% in 2008,** mainly due to higher investment in public infrastructure projects **such as roads, schools and the acquisition of aircraft.** Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, public sector investment grew by 16.1% compared to 1.7% in 2008.
- (iv) **Investment rate, defined as the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices increased to 25.4% from 24.6% in 2008.** Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, investment rate works out to 24.1% compared to 24.3% in 2008.
- (v) **Private investment rate decreased to 19.4% from 20.4% in 2008 while public investment rate increased to 6.0% from 4.2%.** Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, public investment rate was 4.7% compared to 4.2% in 2008.
- (vi) **The share of private sector investment decreased to 76.4% from 82.9% in 2008. That of the public sector increased to 23.6% from 17.1%.** Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the share of private sector investment in 2009 was 80.3%, slightly lower than the 2008 figure of 82.7%, and that of the public sector 19.7% compared to 17.3%.



### 3.6 Net exports of goods and services, 2009

- (i) **Imports of goods and services declined by 7.4%** in real terms in 2009 compared to a growth of 1.8% in 2008 and **exports of goods and services fell by 7.9%** compared to a growth of 2.3% in 2008.
- (ii) Net exports of goods and services resulted in a **deficit representing 10.4% of GDP at market prices, lower than the 2008 figure of 14.7%**. Exclusive of aircraft, the percentage worked out to 9.2% compared to -14.4% in 2008.

## 4. REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

### 4.1 Year 2009

On the basis of latest information gathered on various sectors of the economy, GDP growth is now revised to 2.8% slightly higher than the 2.7% growth forecasted earlier in September 2009. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 2.4%, compared to 2.3% forecasted earlier.

At industry level, the main changes compared to the estimates made in September 2009 are:

- (i) **Sugar cane/Sugar milling:** a higher growth of 21.1% instead of 18.2%, based on a sugar production estimated at 475,000 tonnes instead of 490,000 tonnes forecasted earlier together with updated data on prices of refined and special sugars.  
It is to be noted that additional revenue resulting from production of special and refined sugars in 2009 instead of raw sugar as in 2008 is treated as an increase in volume due to quality rather than a change in prices.
- (ii) **Other agriculture:** A higher growth of 8.0% instead of 5.0%, explained by higher production of food crops.
- (iii) **Other Manufacturing:** A growth of 0.0% instead of 1.0%, mostly attributable to lower than expected growth in the production of goods for the domestic market.
- (iv) **Construction:** a higher growth of 3.0% instead of 2.5% as a result of higher investment in private projects such as RES, residential complexes and telecommunication.
- (v) **Hotels and restaurants:** On the basis of data available up to November 2009, tourist arrivals for 2009 are now estimated at 860,000, higher than the previous forecast of 835,000 arrivals. The sector is now estimated to decline by 6.4% compared to -8.8% forecasted earlier.
- (vi) **Financial Intermediation:** A lower growth of 5.0% compared to the previous forecast of 5.9%, mainly explained by lower growths recorded in both insurance and banking activities.

## 5. DETAILED ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

### 5.1 Year 2009

#### 5.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2009, GDP at basic prices increased by 5.5% in nominal terms to reach R 246,979 million from R 234,151 million in 2008. After removing the price effect estimated at 2.6% (the GDP deflator), the economy grew by 2.8%, lower than the 5.1% recorded in 2008. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 2.4% compared to 5.2% in 2008 (Tables 3 and 7).

GDP at market prices, which includes R 30,042 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 4.4% to R 277,021 million from R 265,352 million in 2008. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 3.9% to R 217,216 from R 209,128 in 2008 (Table 1).

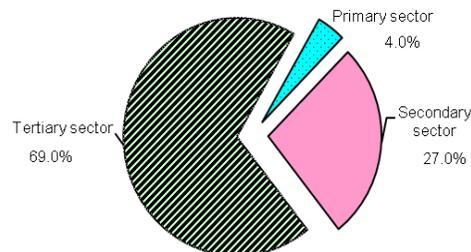
#### 5.1.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2009, 69.0% of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to 27.0% by the secondary sector. The remainder, or 4.0%, was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities (See Section 6.4 for definition of sectors).

The contributions of the three sectors to the overall GDP growth were as follows:

- primary sector : 0.6 percentage point,
- secondary sector: 0.4 percentage points and
- tertiary sector: 1.8 percentage points (Table 8).

Chart 7: Share of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the economy, 2009



### Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" grew by 13.5% in 2009 compared to 1.5% in 2008. Within the sector,

- (i) **Agriculture** grew by 13.7%, as a result of growths of 21.1% and 8.0% in "Sugarcane" and "Other agriculture" respectively.
- (ii) **Mining and quarrying** recorded a negative growth of 8.7% in 2009 compared to no growth in 2008.

### Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 1.3% in 2009 compared to 5.0% in 2008. Within the sector,

- (i) **Manufacturing** grew by 0.6% in 2009 compared to 3.2% in 2008. The performances of its sub sectors were as follows:

*Sugar milling* a growth of 21.1% in 2009 based on a sugar production of 475,000 tonnes, mostly refined and special sugars, compared to a growth of 3.7% in 2008 based on a production of 452,062 tonnes, mostly raw.

*Food* a growth of 3.0% compared to 7.5% in 2008.

*Textile* a negative growth of 4.0% in 2009 compared to no growth registered in 2008.

*Other manufacturing* no growth in 2009 compared to a growth of 2.4% in 2008.

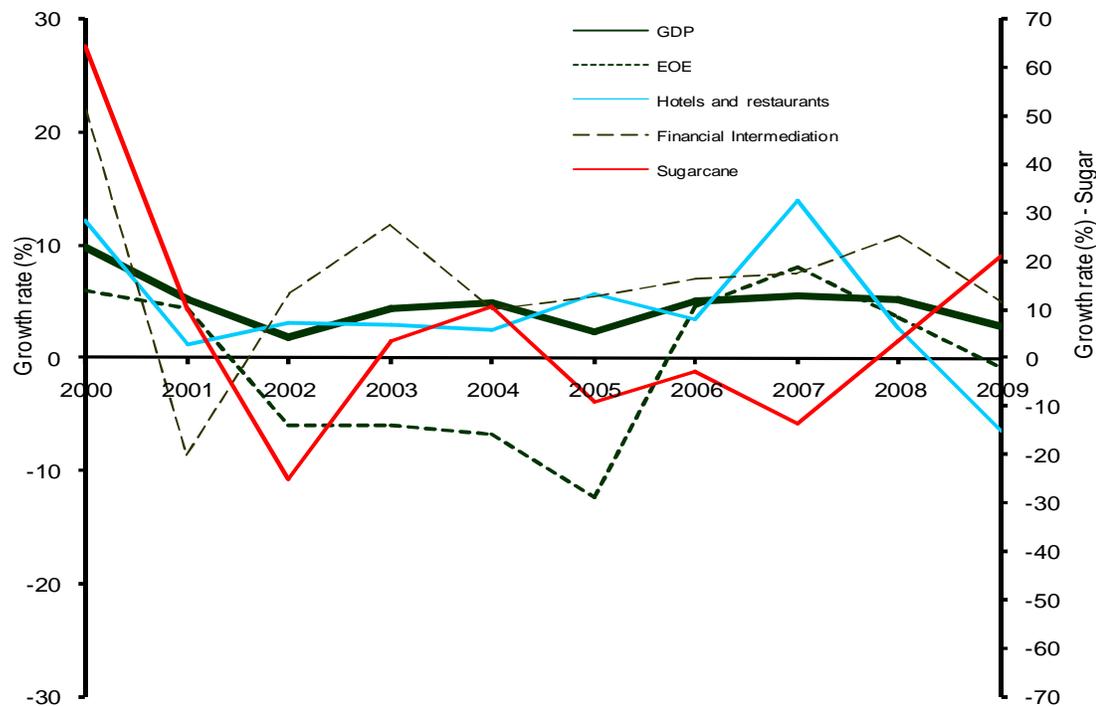
Activities of export oriented enterprises (EOE) declined by 0.8% in 2009 compared to a growth of 3.6% in 2008.

- (ii) **Electricity, gas and water supply** grew by 2.7% lower than the 4.0% growth in 2008.
- (iii) **Construction** grew further by 3.0% after a growth of 11.1% registered in 2008.

### Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector grew by 3.0% in 2009, lower than the 5.8% growth in 2008.

**Chart 8: Growth rate (%) - GDP and selected industries, 2000 - 2009**



- (i) **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods** grew by 1.4%, lower than the 4.6% growth recorded in 2008.
- (ii) **Hotels and restaurants** grew by -6.4% compared to a growth of 2.7% in 2008. This is based on an estimate of 860,000 tourists arrivals in 2009 compared to 930,456 in 2008. Tourist earnings were estimated at R 36,500 million compared to R 41,213 million in 2008.
- (iii) **Transport, storage and communications** grew by 5.3%, lower than the 6.0% growth in 2008.

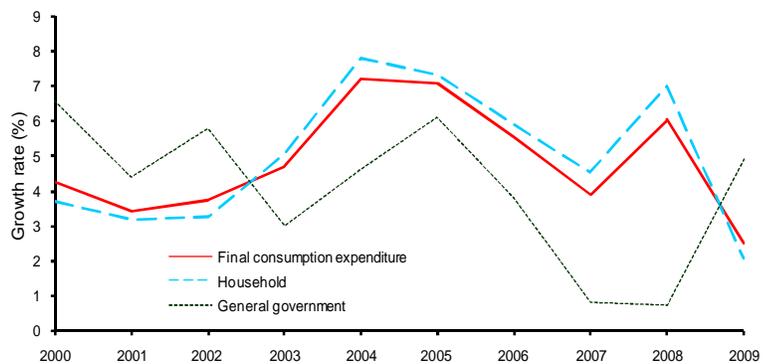
- (iv) **Financial intermediation** grew by 5.0%, lower than the 10.8% growth in 2008. The 5.0% growth was due to growths of 4.0%, 5.3% and 5.0% in insurance, banks and other financial intermediation activities respectively.
- (v) **Real estate, renting and business activities** grew by 5.8% compared to 7.6% in 2008.
- (vi) Activities of **Public administration and defence; compulsory social security** registered a growth of 1.5% slightly lower than the 1.7% growth in 2008.
- (vii) **Education**, which includes services provided by both public and private operators, grew by 2.0% in 2009, lower than the 3.4% growth in 2008.
- (viii) **Health and social work** grew by 7.2% higher than the 4.6% registered in 2008.
- (ix) **Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons** grew by 7.9% in 2009, lower than the 8.3% growth registered in 2008.
- (x) **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)** grew by 5.0% compared to 10.4% in 2008.

### 5.1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

#### 5.1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 5.9% to reach R 245,452 million in 2009 from R 231,849 million in 2008. The real growth rate worked out to 2.5% compared to 6.0% in 2008 (Tables 10 and 11). Final consumption expenditure of households which represents 83.7% of the total grew by 2.1% compared to 7.0% in 2008 and that of general government grew by 4.9% compared to 0.7% in 2008.

Chart 9: Growth rate (%) - Final consumption expenditure, 2000 - 2009



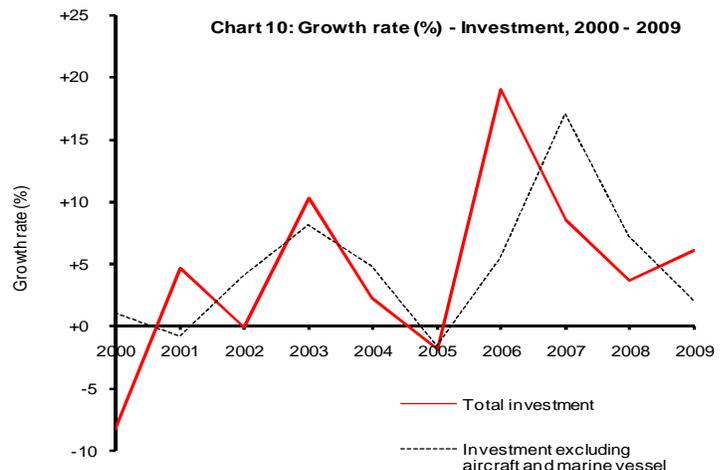
#### 5.1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment in 2009 reached R 70,278 million compared to R 65,176 million in 2008, representing a nominal increase of 7.8% (Table 10). After removing the price effect estimated at 1.6%, investment in real terms grew by 6.1% in 2009, higher than the 3.6% growth registered in 2008. Exclusive of the acquisition of aircraft and marine vessel, the growth rate worked out to 2.0% compared to 7.2% in 2008 (Table 14).

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 25.4% in 2009, higher than the 2008 figure of 24.6% (Table 2).

Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the rate for 2009 worked out to 24.1% compared to 24.3% for 2008.

Chart 10: Growth rate (%) - Investment, 2000 - 2009



#### Investment by type (Table 14)

"Building and construction work" grew by 3.6% in 2009, lower than the 13.4% growth registered in 2008. The 3.6% growth was due to growths of 7.2% in "Residential building", -3.7% in "Non-residential building" and 18.1% "Other construction work".

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" rebounded by 11.1% in 2009 after a decline of 10.4% in 2008. This is mainly explained by the acquisition of aircraft by the public sector in 2009. Excluding investment on aircraft and marine vessel, the growth rate worked out to -1.6% in 2009 compared to -2.8% in 2008.

### Investment by sector (Tables 10 and 11)

Private sector investment in 2009 was estimated at R 53,696 million representing a nominal decrease of 0.6% over the 2008 figure of R 54,011 million. In real terms, it declined by 2.1% compared to a growth of 9.7% in 2008. The decline in 2009 is mainly due to the completion of major projects such as commercial and office buildings new hotels and hotel renovation partly offset by some new ones such as RES, residential complexes, IRS, office buildings, and renovation of hotels (Tables 10 and 11).

Public sector investment increased by 48.5% in nominal terms to R 16,582 million in 2009 from R 11,165 million in 2008. In real terms, it grew by 45.8% in 2009 compared to a decline of 18.1% in 2008. This high growth is due to the implementation of public sector investment projects (e.g. road infrastructure, renovation of hospitals and schools) and the acquisition of aircraft. Excluding aircraft and marine vessel, the real growth of public sector investment worked out to 16.1% in 2009, higher than 1.7% in 2008.

The share of private sector investment decreased to 76.4% in 2009 from 82.9% in 2008 and that of the public sector increased to 23.6% from 17.1%. Excluding the acquisition aircraft and marine vessel, the share of private sector investment was 80.3% and that of the public sector 19.7% compared to 82.7% and 17.3% respectively in 2008 (Table 2).

### 5.1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services in 2009 amounted to R 159,148 million compared to R 179,108 million in 2008, representing a decrease of 11.1% (Table 10).

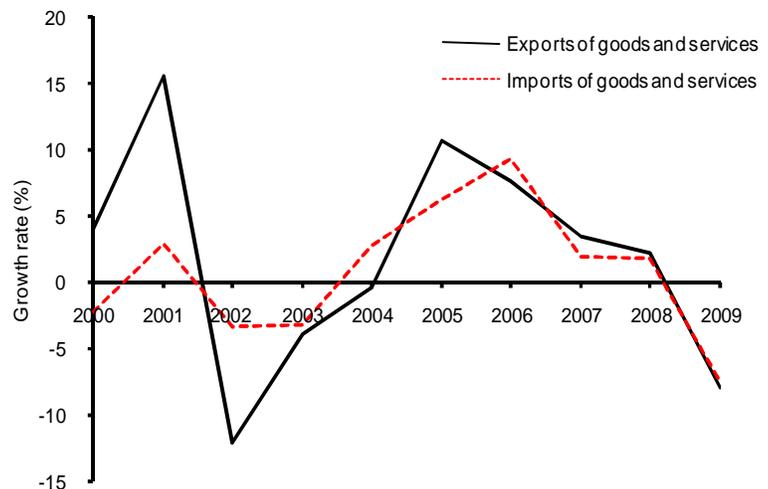
In real terms, imports of goods and services grew by -7.4% in 2009 compared to a growth of 1.8% in 2008. Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by -8.4% compared to 1.3% in 2008, mainly due to contractions in imports of raw materials, while imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods, declined by 5.2% compared to a growth of 2.9% in 2008 (Table 11).

Exports of goods and services decreased by 7.0% to R 130,373 million in 2009 from R 140,166 million in 2008. In real terms, this represents a decline of 7.9%. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis declined by 8.2% in 2009 as opposed to a growth of 1.9% in 2008, mostly as a result of lower volume of exports of textiles and wearing apparel. Exports of services registered a decline of 7.6% compared to a growth of 2.6% in 2008, mainly due to lower tourist earnings as a result of a decrease in the number of tourist arrivals in 2009 (Tables 10 and 11).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 28,775 million in 2009, lower than the deficit of R 38,942 million registered in 2008. This represents 10.4% of GDP at market prices in 2009 compared to 14.7% in 2008 (Tables 1 and 2).

Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the deficit worked out to R 25,375 million, representing 9.2% of GDP at market prices, compared to R 38,342 million or 14.4% of GDP in 2008.

Chart 11: Growth rate (%), exports and imports of goods and services, 2000 - 2009



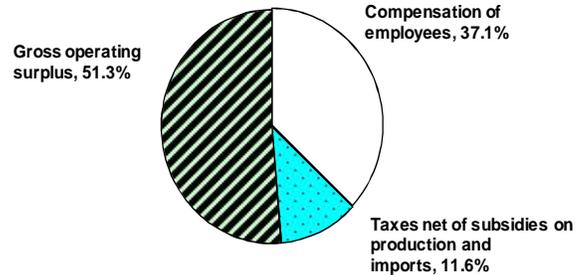
### 5.1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

In 2009, the share of the three components of GDP at market prices was estimated as follows:

Compensation of employees	37.1%
Taxes net of subsidies on production and imports	11.6%
Gross operating surplus	51.3%

Compensation of employees reached R 102,675 million in 2009, representing a nominal increase of 7.7% over the R 95,363 million estimated in 2008. Gross operating surplus which accounted for around half of GDP at market prices increased by 4.2% to R 142,118 million in 2009 from R 136,354 million in 2008 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports decreased by 4.2% to R 32,228 million from R 33,635 million (Table 12).

Chart 12: GDP at market prices by income category, 2009



### 5.1.5 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 414 million) and transfers (+ R 5,702 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 283,137 million in 2009.

Out of the R 283,137 million available, R 245,452 million or 86.7% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 37,685 million or 13.3% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS). The saving rate as measured by the ratio of Gross National Saving to GDP at market prices worked out to 13.6% (Table 12).

GNDI for 2008 works out to R 231,849 million, and GNS to R 44,812 million representing 16.2% of GNDI. The saving rate works out to 16.9%.

## 5.2 Year 2010 (forecast)

On the basis of information gathered on the key sectors of the economy and taking into consideration measures announced in the last budget, GDP is expected to grow by around 4.3% in 2010, higher than the 2.8% growth in 2009. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be around 4.4% compared to 2.4% in 2009. The main assumptions used are:

- (i) **Sugarcane/sugar milling:** sugar production of around 480,000 tonnes, resulting in growth of 1.1% compared to 21.1% in 2009,
- (ii) **Manufacturing Industries:** to expand by around 1.7% compared to 0.6% in 2009. Within the sector,
  - a. "Food processing" to grow by 3.0%, same as in 2009, assuming a good performance in "fish processing",
  - b. A growth of 1.0% in "Textile", assuming some recovery in the economies of our main markets, and
  - c. "Other manufacturing" to expand by 1.0% compared to no growth in 2009.
- (iii) **Construction:** to grow at a higher rate of 8.0% as opposed to 3.0% in 2009 mainly due to the frontloading of public sector investment projects (road infrastructure, hospitals, airport, housing, schools, etc.) as announced in the last budget.
- (iv) **Hotels and restaurants:** a growth of around 5.0% based on a forecast of 900,000 tourist arrivals compared to 860,000 in 2009, assuming some recovery in our main markets and positive effects of the holding of the world football competition in the region,
- (v) **Transport, storage and communications:** to grow by 6.0% slightly higher than the 5.3% growth in 2009, mostly due to expected better performances in air transport and tourism related activities.
- (vi) **Financial intermediation:** to grow at a higher rate of 6.0%, compared to the 5.0% growth in 2009, due to expected pick up of the economy in 2010,
- (vii) **Business activities:** to grow by 8.5% compared to 8.1% in 2009, explained by expected higher activities in ICT industry as well as in property development,
- (viii) **Other sectors:** growth rates based on trends observed during the last quarters of 2009.

## 6. NOTES

### 6.1 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 2006 to 2009. The next issue covering the period 2007 to 2010 will be released as follows:

Issue	Date posted on Website	Date hard copy available
March 2010	31 March 2010	12 April 2010
June 2010	30 June 2010	08 July 2010
September 2010	30 September 2010	13 October 2010
December 2010	24 December 2010	14 January 2011

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 this office website.

### 6.2 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.
- (ii) 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.

### 6.3 Inquiries

For further information about National Accounts estimates and related statistics, please contact

*Mr. M. Dawoonauth*  
 Statistician  
 Email: [mdawoonauth@mail.gov.mu](mailto:mdawoonauth@mail.gov.mu)  
 Central Statistics Office  
 L.I.C Centre  
 Port-Louis  
 Tel: (230) 213 5669, (230) 212 2316/17 (Ext.284)  
 Fax: (230) 211 4150

### 6.4 Definitions

#### (i) 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.

#### (ii) 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).

#### (iii) GDP at market prices

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

#### (iv) Primary sector

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

#### (v) Secondary sector

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

**(vi) 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”.

**(v) 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.

**(vi) 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.

**(vii) Gross National Income (GNI)**

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

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

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

**(ix) 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.

**(x) 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.

**(xi) 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.

**(xii) Gross National Saving (GNS)**

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

**(xiii) Saving rate**

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

**(xiv) 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.

**(xv) Investment rate**

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

**(xvi) 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.

**(xvii) 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.

## 6.5 List of tables

<i>Table 1</i>	<i>Main National Accounts aggregates, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 2</i>	<i>Growth rates and ratios, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 3</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 4</i>	<i>Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 5</i>	<i>Value added, share in the economy and growth rate of selected sub-sectors of the economy, 2006 - 2009</i>
<i>Table 6</i>	<i>Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 7</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 8</i>	<i>Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 9</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product - sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 10</i>	<i>Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 11</i>	<i>Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over previous year), 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 12</i>	<i>National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 13</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 14</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2006 – 2009</i>
<i>Table 15</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2006 – 2009</i>

**Central Statistics Office**  
**Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment**  
**Port Louis**  
**December 2009**

Table 1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2006 - 2009

	Unit	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	R M	182,009	206,971	234,151	246,979
<b>2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	R M	24,319	28,549	31,201	30,042
<b>3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices</b>	R M	206,328	235,520	265,352	277,021
<b>4. Net primary income from the rest of the world</b>	R M	+1,633	+7,023	+4,900	+414
<b>5. Gross National Income (GNI)</b>					
<b>at basic prices</b>	R M	183,642	213,994	239,051	247,393
<b>at market prices</b>	R M	207,961	242,543	270,252	277,435
<b>6. Net transfer from the rest of the world</b>	R M	+2,269	+3,882	+6,409	+5,702
<b>7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	R M	210,230	246,425	276,661	283,137
<b>8. Per capita GNI</b>					
<b>at basic prices</b>	R	146,563	169,743	188,399	193,984
<b>at market prices</b>	R	165,972	192,389	212,989	217,541
<b>9. Per capita GDP</b>					
<b>at basic prices</b>	R	145,260	164,172	184,537	193,660
<b>at market prices</b>	R	164,669	186,818	209,128	217,216
<b>10. Compensation of employees</b>	R M	74,575	83,522	95,363	102,675
<b>11. Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>174,846</b>	<b>196,533</b>	<b>231,849</b>	<b>245,452</b>
Households	R M	145,491	165,790	196,929	205,443
General Government	R M	29,355	30,743	34,920	40,009
<b>Actual final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>174,846</b>	<b>196,533</b>	<b>231,849</b>	<b>245,452</b>
Households	R M	157,616	178,656	211,655	222,253
General Government	R M	17,230	17,877	20,194	23,199
<b>12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>50,048</b>	<b>59,170</b>	<b>65,176</b>	<b>70,278</b>
Private sector	R M	34,177	46,261	54,011	53,696
Public sector	R M	15,871	12,909	11,165	16,582
<b>13. Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>35,384</b>	<b>49,892</b>	<b>44,812</b>	<b>37,685</b>
<b>14. Net exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>-23,301</b>	<b>-24,153</b>	<b>-38,942</b>	<b>-28,775</b>
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-17,626</i>	<i>-21,638</i>	<i>-38,342</i>	<i>-25,375</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	127,128	138,459	140,166	130,373
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>125,978</i>	<i>138,244</i>	<i>140,166</i>	<i>130,373</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	150,429	162,612	179,108	159,148
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>143,604</i>	<i>159,882</i>	<i>178,508</i>	<i>155,748</i>

1/ Revised

**Table 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2006 - 2009**

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>1. Annual real growth rate of:</b>				
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+5.1	+5.5	+5.1	+2.8
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+5.4	+6.3	+5.2	+2.4
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+5.5	+3.9	+6.0	+2.5
<i>Households</i>	+5.9	+4.5	+7.0	+2.1
<i>General Government</i>	+3.8	+0.8	+0.7	+4.9
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+19.0	+8.6	+3.6	+6.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+5.5	+17.0	+7.2	+2.0
(iv) Private sector investment	+15.1	+24.0	+9.7	-2.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+15.2	+24.5	+8.4	-1.0
(v) Public sector investment	+28.3	-24.7	-18.1	+45.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-17.5	-7.4	+1.7	+16.1
<b>2. Ratios</b>				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	41.0	40.4	40.7	41.6
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	84.7	83.5	87.4	88.6
<i>Households</i>	70.5	70.4	74.2	74.2
<i>General Government</i>	14.2	13.1	13.2	14.4
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	24.3	25.1	24.6	25.4
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	21.5	24.1	24.3	24.1
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	16.6	19.6	20.4	19.4
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	16.5	19.8	20.1	19.4
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	7.7	5.5	4.2	6.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.7
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	68.3	78.2	82.9	76.4
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	76.7	82.0	82.7	80.3
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	31.7	21.8	17.1	23.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	23.3	18.0	17.3	19.7
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	16.8	20.2	16.2	13.3
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	17.1	21.2	16.9	13.6
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-11.3	-10.3	-14.7	-10.4
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-8.5	-9.2	-14.4	-9.2
(+) surplus / (-) deficit				

1/ Revised

Table 3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2006 - 2009

(R Million)

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>10,072</b>	<b>10,352</b>	<b>10,596</b>
Sugarcane	5,137	4,620	4,503	4,090
Other	4,993	5,452	5,849	6,506
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>36,356</b>	<b>41,075</b>	<b>46,928</b>	<b>48,286</b>
Sugar	1,586	1,426	1,390	1,263
Food (excluding sugar)	10,137	12,300	16,560	17,057
Textile	11,974	13,435	12,644	13,033
Other	12,659	13,914	16,334	16,933
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>5,727</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>10,205</b>	<b>13,145</b>	<b>16,216</b>	<b>16,862</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>22,534</b>	<b>25,598</b>	<b>28,840</b>	<b>29,647</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	21,246	24,137	27,120	27,722
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	1,288	1,461	1,720	1,925
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>19,517</b>	<b>20,048</b>	<b>18,189</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>22,169</b>	<b>24,517</b>	<b>25,916</b>	<b>27,791</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>18,850</b>	<b>21,607</b>	<b>25,576</b>	<b>28,924</b>
Insurance	5,154	5,700	6,300	6,899
Banks	11,477	13,317	16,366	18,786
Other	2,219	2,590	2,910	3,239
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>19,071</b>	<b>22,615</b>	<b>26,886</b>	<b>29,041</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	9,102	10,675	12,326	12,823
Other	9,969	11,940	14,560	16,218
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>12,199</b>	<b>12,674</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>16,346</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>9,110</b>	<b>10,443</b>	<b>11,442</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>9,246</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>7,981</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>10,786</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-10,117</b>	<b>-11,528</b>	<b>-14,000</b>	<b>-16,000</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>182,009</b>	<b>206,971</b>	<b>234,151</b>	<b>246,979</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>24,319</b>	<b>28,549</b>	<b>31,201</b>	<b>30,042</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>206,328</b>	<b>235,520</b>	<b>265,352</b>	<b>277,021</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>13,694</b>	<b>15,584</b>	<b>15,945</b>	<b>16,822</b>

1/ Revised

2/ Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) comprise enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by the Board of Investment.

**Table 4 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2006 - 2009**

(R Million)

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,295</b>
Sugarcane	0	0	0	0
Other	1,088	1,122	1,211	1,295
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>
Sugar	0	0	0	0
Food exc Sugar	0	0	0	0
Textiles	0	0	0	0
Other	48	50	56	61
<b>Construction</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>82</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	0	0	0	0
Other	64	64	73	82
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>12,199</b>	<b>12,674</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>16,346</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>5,860</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>5,240</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>General Government</b>	<b>21,771</b>	<b>22,718</b>	<b>26,220</b>	<b>29,604</b>

**Table 5 - Value added, share in the economy and growth rate of selected sub-sectors of the economy- 2006 to 2009**

Sector	Share in the economy - % of GDP				Value added (Rs million)				Growth rate (% over previous year)			
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
1 Sea food <sup>2</sup>	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	2,083	2,305	2,960	3,402	+25.9	-1.4	+7.5	+14.5
2 Freeport <sup>3</sup>	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	2,208	1,648	1,422	1,314	+7.3	-30.0	-18.0	-11.0
3 Tourism <sup>4</sup>	10.4	11.6	10.4	8.9	18,922	24,071	24,387	21,877	+4.7	+15.2	+3.5	-5.8
4 ICT <sup>5</sup>	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	9,858	11,298	12,568	14,329	+13.0	+15.1	+12.7	+15.2

1/ Revised

2/ covers mainly the activities of fishing and fish processing

3/ covers "wholesale and retail trade" and storage activities of the freeport operators

4/ covers the components of Hotels and Restaurants, Transport, Recreational and leisure and Manufacturing, attributable to tourism.

5/ covers components of "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and retail trade", "Communications" and "Business services", related to ICT.

**Table 6 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2006 - 2009**

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Sugarcane	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.7
Other	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Sugar	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
Food (excluding Sugar)	5.6	5.9	7.1	6.9
Textile	6.6	6.5	5.4	5.3
Other	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.9
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.2
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Insurance	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
Banks	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.6
Other	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Other	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.6
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Table 7 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2006 - 2009

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+13.7</b>
Sugarcane	-2.9	-13.6	+3.7	+21.1
Other	+4.5	+3.4	-0.4	+8.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>-8.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+0.6</b>
Sugar	-2.9	-13.6	+3.7	+21.1
Food (excluding Sugar)	+9.6	+4.0	+7.5	+3.0
Textile	+2.9	+8.5	+0.0	-4.0
Other	+1.8	-3.1	+2.4	+0.0
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+15.2</b>	<b>+11.1</b>	<b>+3.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.4	+4.4	+4.5	+1.0
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+7.0	+6.7	+7.0	+7.0
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+5.3</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+5.0</b>
Insurance	+5.0	+5.1	+5.0	+4.0
Banks	+7.1	+7.9	+14.0	+5.3
Other	+11.0	+11.2	+7.0	+5.0
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.4	+4.9	+4.0	+3.0
Other	+8.5	+10.0	+10.8	+8.1
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+2.0</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+7.2</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+7.9</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>+5.0</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+1.7</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>

**Table 8 - Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, 2006 - 2009**

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.6</b>
Sugarcane	-0.1	-0.4	+0.1	+0.4
Other	+0.1	0.1	-0.0	+0.2
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
Sugar	0.0	-0.1	+0.0	+0.1
Food (excluding Sugar)	+0.5	+0.2	+0.4	+0.2
Textile	+0.2	+0.5	+0.0	-0.2
Other	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	+0.0
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.6	+0.5	+0.5	+0.1
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.1	+0.1	+0.0	+0.0
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.6</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
Insurance	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1
Banks	+0.5	+0.5	+0.9	+0.3
Other	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Other	+0.5	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

1/ Revised

**Table 9 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 2006 - 2009**

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-10.0</b>
Sugarcane	+1.5	+4.1	-6.0	-25.0
Other	+4.4	+5.6	+7.7	+3.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+10.5</b>	<b>+10.7</b>	<b>+2.3</b>
Sugar	+1.5	+4.1	-6.0	-25.0
Food exc Sugar	+11.3	+16.7	+25.2	+0.0
Textiles	+6.9	+3.4	-5.9	+7.4
Other	+9.2	+13.4	+14.6	+3.7
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+28.3</b>	<b>+14.0</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+1.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	+9.3	+8.8	+7.5	+1.2
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+7.0	+6.3	+10.0	+4.6
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>+20.6</b>	<b>+10.5</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+1.8</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+7.8</b>
Insurance	+5.0	+5.2	+5.3	+5.3
Banks	+5.7	+7.5	+7.8	+9.0
Other	+2.5	+5.0	+5.0	+6.0
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+10.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	+6.6	+11.8	+11.0	+1.0
Other	+9.0	+8.9	+10.1	+3.0
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+13.4</b>	<b>+10.2</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>+7.4</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+9.0</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+8.8</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+2.6</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+11.3</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+3.6</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+2.7</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>+6.4</b>

1/ Revised

**Table 10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2006 - 2009**

(R Million)

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>174,846</b>	<b>196,533</b>	<b>231,849</b>	<b>245,452</b>
Households	145,491	165,790	196,929	205,443
General government	29,355	30,743	34,920	40,009
<i>Individual</i>	(12,125)	(12,866)	(14,726)	(16,810)
<i>Collective</i>	(17,230)	(17,877)	(20,194)	(23,199)
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>50,048</b>	<b>59,170</b>	<b>65,176</b>	<b>70,278</b>
Private sector	34,177	46,261	54,011	53,696
Public sector	15,871	12,909	11,165	16,582
<b>Increase in inventories<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>7,269</b>	<b>-9,934</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>127,128</b>	<b>138,459</b>	<b>140,166</b>	<b>130,373</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	74,037	69,708	67,970	63,000
Services	53,091	68,751	72,196	67,373
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>150,429</b>	<b>162,612</b>	<b>179,108</b>	<b>159,148</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	108,569	113,647	124,567	109,521
Services	41,860	48,965	54,541	49,627
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>206,328</b>	<b>235,520</b>	<b>265,352</b>	<b>277,021</b>

**Table 11 - Expenditure on GDP-Growth rates (% over previous year), 2006 - 2009**

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
Households	+5.9	+4.5	+7.0	+2.1
General government	+3.8	+0.8	+0.7	+4.9
<i>Individual</i>	+6.0	+2.8	+1.3	+3.6
<i>Collective</i>	+2.3	-0.6	+0.3	+5.8
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+19.0</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
Private sector	+15.1	+24.0	+9.7	-2.1
Public sector	+28.3	-24.7	-18.1	+45.8
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	+10.1	-10.6	+1.9	-8.2
Services	+4.6	+23.0	+2.6	-7.6
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>-7.4</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	+11.1	-1.2	+1.3	-8.4
Services	+5.1	+10.4	+2.9	-5.2

1/ Revised

2/ includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 12 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2006 - 2009

	(R Million)			
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>74,575</b>	<b>83,522</b>	<b>95,363</b>	<b>102,675</b>
of which paid by General Government	18,819	19,431	22,625	25,786
<b>Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports</b>	<b>26,061</b>	<b>30,656</b>	<b>33,635</b>	<b>32,228</b>
Taxes on products <sup>2</sup>	25,255	29,369	32,037	30,898
Subsidies on products	(936)	(820)	(836)	(856)
Other taxes on production <sup>3</sup>	1,742	2,107	2,434	2,186
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	<b>105,692</b>	<b>121,342</b>	<b>136,354</b>	<b>142,118</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>206,328</b>	<b>235,520</b>	<b>265,352</b>	<b>277,021</b>
<b>Net primary income from the rest of the world <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>+1,633</b>	<b>+7023 <sup>5</sup></b>	<b>+4900 <sup>5</sup></b>	<b>+414 <sup>5</sup></b>
<b>Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)</b>	<b>207,961</b>	<b>242,543</b>	<b>270,252</b>	<b>277,435</b>
<b>Net transfer from the rest of the world <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>+2,269</b>	<b>+3882</b>	<b>+6409 <sup>6</sup></b>	<b>+5702 <sup>6</sup></b>
<b>Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	<b>210,230</b>	<b>246,425</b>	<b>276,661</b>	<b>283,137</b>
<b>Less: Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>174,846</b>	<b>196,533</b>	<b>231,849</b>	<b>245,452</b>
Households	145,491	165,790	196,929	205,443
General Government	29,355	30,743	34,920	40,009
<b>Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	<b>35,384</b>	<b>49,892</b>	<b>44,812</b>	<b>37,685</b>
<b>GNS as a % of GNDI</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>GNS as a % of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>

1/ Revised

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

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

4/ Source: Bank of Mauritius

5/ Following the integration of domestic and offshore banks, investment income also includes income from offshore activities of banks and hence figures are not strictly comparable to those of previous years

6/ include compensation by EU in respect of sugar reform

Table 13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2006 - 2009

	(R Million)			
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>26,705</b>	<b>34,903</b>	<b>43,941</b>	<b>45,999</b>
Residential building	8,972	10,579	13,944	15,093
Non-residential building	10,666	17,794	22,162	21,557
Other construction work	7,067	6,530	7,835	9,349
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>23,343</b>	<b>24,267</b>	<b>21,235</b>	<b>24,279</b>
Aircraft	5,675	2,515	0	3,400
Marine vessel	0	0	600	0
Passenger car	2,497	3,406	3,635	2,803
Other transport equipment	1,945	2,433	2,288	2,169
Other machinery and equipment	13,226	15,913	14,712	15,907
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>50,048</b>	<b>59,170</b>	<b>65,176</b>	<b>70,278</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>44,373</b>	<b>56,655</b>	<b>64,576</b>	<b>66,878</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,764	2,508	2,691	1,743
Mining and quarrying	1	9	29	0
Manufacturing	4,819	8,375	6,764	6,637
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,251	2,131	850	1,807
Construction	938	1,589	1,847	1,909
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	2,989	4,819	5,515	4,752
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>2,914</i>	<i>4,534</i>	<i>5,220</i>	<i>4,617</i>
Restaurants and hotels	6,558	10,127	11,919	12,723
Transport, storage and communications	10,566	8,641	6,739	10,448
Financial intermediation	1,665	1,436	1,235	1,463
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,534	13,627	19,405	19,360
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>8,972</i>	<i>10,579</i>	<i>13,944</i>	<i>15,093</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>1,562</i>	<i>3,048</i>	<i>5,461</i>	<i>4,267</i>
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,077	1,777	2,657	3,829
Education	1,002	1,106	1,685	1,534
Health and social work	594	765	1,301	1,728
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,290	2,260	2,539	2,345
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>50,048</b>	<b>59,170</b>	<b>65,176</b>	<b>70,278</b>
<b>GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.4</b>

1/ Revised

**Table 14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2006 - 2009**

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+16.9</b>	<b>+13.4</b>	<b>+3.6</b>
Residential building	+10.3	+5.5	+18.7	+7.2
Non-residential building	+3.9	+49.2	+12.2	-3.7
Other construction work	+6.3	-17.4	+8.1	+18.1
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>+36.9</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>+11.1</b>
<i>Machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	+3.8	+17.2	-2.8	-1.6
Passenger car	+4.2	+29.9	+6.2	-24.8
Other transport equipment	+296.5	-38.2	-41.9	+87.6
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+8.1	+19.1	-6.4	-7.5
Other machinery and equipment	+3.1	+14.6	-4.2	+5.0
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+19.0</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+17.0</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+2.0</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+16.8	-17.0	+3.4	-36.5
Mining and quarrying	-	+619.0	+213.2	-100.0
Manufacturing	-18.2	+63.1	-19.3	-4.3
Electricity , gas and water supply	+11.0	-39.4	-59.9	+107.7
Construction	+27.1	+57.5	+11.0	+1.3
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+3.7	+48.2	+8.2	-15.2
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+4.1	+42.7	+8.3	-12.9
Restaurants and hotels	+46.8	+39.2	+8.0	+5.5
Transport , storage and communications	+123.2	-23.2	-25.4	+51.8
Financial intermediation	+17.5	-19.9	-15.2	+16.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	+4.1	+16.5	+30.0	-1.4
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+10.3	+5.5	+18.7	+7.2
<i>Other</i>	-21.0	+79.6	+69.2	-23.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-1.0	-21.6	+42.1	+41.7
Education	-29.1	+1.4	+43.1	-10.3
Health and social work	+2.8	+20.9	+62.5	+29.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	-8.3	-9.2	+7.7	-9.4
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+19.0</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+6.1</b>

**Table 15 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2006 - 2009**

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+1.0</b>
Residential building	+6.6	+11.8	+11.0	+1.0
Non-residential building	+6.6	+11.8	+11.0	+1.0
Other construction work	+6.6	+11.8	+11.0	+1.0
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
Passenger car	+3.0	+5.0	+0.5	+2.5
Other transport equipment	+3.0	+5.0	+0.5	+2.5
Other machinery and equipment	+6.5	+5.0	-3.5	+3.0
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+1.6</b>