National Accounts Estimates (2008 – 2011) June 2011 issue

1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents National Accounts estimates for the period 2008 to 2011. Concepts and definitions used in the computation of the estimates are given at section 7.1.

2. MAIN AGGRTEGATES

		2010 ¹	2011 ²	
(i)	GDP at basic prices (R billion)	265.4	290.2	
(ii)	GDP growth rate (%)	+4.3	+4.5	
(iii)	Investment growth rate (%)	-0.7	+3.6	
. ,	Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	+3.7	+3.5	
(iv)	Investment as a % of GDP	24.9	24.8	
	Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	24.9	24.7	
(v)	Public sector investment as a % of GDP	6.1	6.6	
. ,	Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	6.1	6.5	
(vi)	Private sector investment as a % of GDP	18.8	18.2	
	Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	18.8	18.2	
(vii)	Public sector investment as a % of total investment	24.5	26.8	
	Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	24.5	26.4	
(viii)	Private sector investment as a % of total investment	75.5	73.2	
	Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	75.5	73.6	
(ix)	Growth rate of final consumption expenditure (%)	+2.7	+3.0	
(x)	Gross National Saving as a % of GNDI	15.1	15.9	
(xi)	Gross National Saving as a % of GDP at market prices	15.6	16.6	
(xii)	Net exports of goods and services as a % of GDP	-11.3	-13.2	

¹Revised ²Forecast

3. HIGHLIGHTS

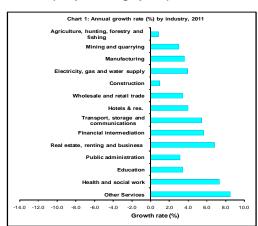
3.1 Gross Domestic Product

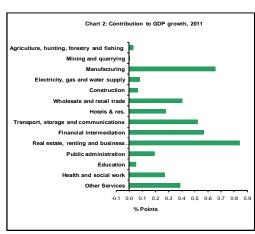
Year 2010

(i) GDP grew by 4.3% in 2010 compared to 3.1% in 2009. Exclusive of sugar, the rate works out to 4.4% in 2010 compared to 2.9% in 2009.

Year 2011

- (i) On the basis of information gathered on key sectors of the economy GDP is forecasted to grow by 4.5% in 2011, higher than the 4.3% growth registered in 2010.
- (ii) GDP at basic prices is forecasted at R 290,235 million compared to R 265,387 million in 2010.
- (iii) The economy would be mostly driven by: "Real estate, renting and business activities" (0.8 percentage point), "Manufacturing" (0.7 percentage point), and "Financial intermediation" (0.6 percentage point).





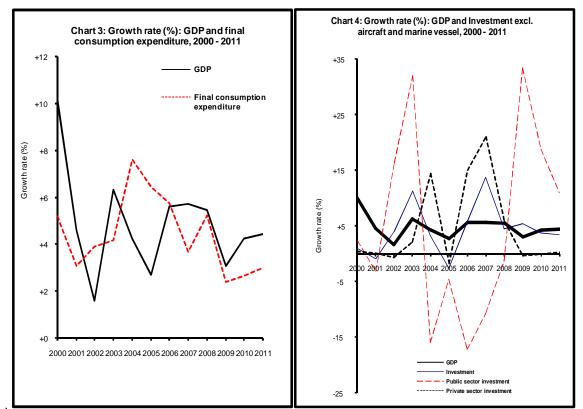
3.2 Prospect of the main industry groups, 2011

The expected performance of the main industry groups and assumptions used are as follows:

- (i) **Sugarcane**: sugar production forecasted at 420,000 tonnes, mostly refined and special sugars, resulting in a growth of -5.1% compared to -6.4% in 2010 when sugar production was 452,473 tonnes and included around 20% of raw sugar.
- (ii) Manufacturing Industries: to expand by 3.6%, higher than the 2.1% growth registered in 2010 due to growths of 3.4% in "Food processing", 6.0% in "Textile" and 2.4% in "Other manufacturing" partly offset by decline of 3.5% in "Sugar milling".
 Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) are expected to grow by 5.0% compared to 6.5% in 2010.
- (iii) **Construction:** a lower growth of 1.0% after a growth of 4.3% in 2010.
- (iv) Hotels and restaurants: a growth of 4.0% based on a forecast of 980,000 tourist arrivals compared to 934,827 in 2010. Tourist earnings are expected to be around R 42.5 billion in 2011 against R 39.4 billion in 2010.
- (v) **Transport, storage and communications:** to grow by 5.5% higher than the 5.3% growth in 2010.
- (vi) **Financial intermediation:** to grow at a higher rate of 5.7%, compared to the 4.3% growth in 2010.

3.4 Final consumption expenditure, 2011

Final consumption expenditure would grow by 3.0% compared to 2.7% in 2010 (Chart 3)

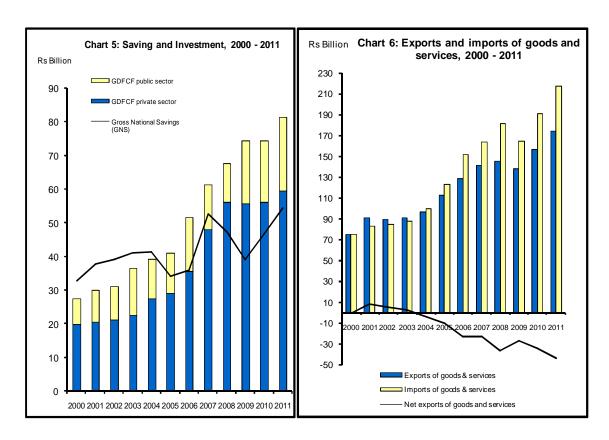


3.5 Saving, 2011

Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) would be 15.9% in 2011, compared to 15.1% in 2010. Saving rate defined as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices would reach 16.6%, higher than the figure of 15.6% in 2010 (Table 11).

3.6 Investment, 2011

- (i) Investment would grow by 3.6% in 2011 compared to a decline of 0.7% in 2010. However, exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, investment would grow by 3.5% lower than the 3.7% growth registered in 2010.
- (ii) Private sector investment would grow by 0.6% in 2011 compared to no growth in 2010. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the growth rate would be 0.3% compared to no growth in 2010.
- (iii) Public sector investment would rebound by 12.9% in 2011 after a contraction of 2.8% in 2010. Excluding aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate would be 11.0% compared to 18.9% in 2010. The 11.0% growth in 2011 would be mainly due to investment in road infrastructure and airport.
- (iv) Investment rate defined as the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices would be 24.8% slightly lower than the figure of 24.9% in 2010. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, it would be 24.7% compared to 24.9% in 2010.
- (v) Private investment rate would decrease to 18.2% from 18.8% in 2010 and public investment rate would increase to 6.6% from 6.1%. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, public investment rate would be 6.5% compared to 6.1% in 2010.
- (vi) The share of the private sector in total investment would decrease to 73.2% from 75.5% in 2010. That of the public sector would increase to 26.8% from 24.5%. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the share of private sector investment in 2011 would be 73.6%, and that of the public sector 26.4%.



3.7 Net exports of goods and services, 2011

- (i) Imports of goods and services would grow by 7.2% in 2011 compared to 7.1% in 2010 and exports of goods and services would grow by 4.0% as opposed to a higher growth of 16.3% in 2010.
- (ii) Net exports of goods and services would result in a deficit representing 13.2% of GDP at market prices, higher than the 2010 figure of 11.3%. Exclusive of marine vessel, the deficit works out to 13.0% compared to 11.3% in 2010.

4. REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

4.1 Year 2010

Latest information gathered on the various sectors of the economy indicates that **GDP growth for 2010 was 4.3%**, **slightly lower than the 4.4% growth estimated in March 2010**, mainly due to a lower growth in the Manufacturing sector. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 4.4% instead of 4.6%.

4.2 Year 2011

On the basis of information gathered on key sectors of the economy, forecast of GDP growth in 2011 is maintained at 4.5%.

However, exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be 4.6%, lower than the 4.7% growth forecasted in March 2011.

At industry level, the main changes compared to the forecast made in March 2011 are:

- (i) **Sugarcane:** a growth of -5.1%, instead of -6.4% growth forecasted in March 2011, based on a sugar production of 420,000 tonnes instead of 400,000 tonnes.
- (ii) **Manufacturing:** a growth of 3.6% instead of 3.3%, assuming better performance in textile and sugar milling.
- (iii) Wholesale and retail trade: a lower growth of 2.8% instead of 4.0%.

5 DETAILED ANALYSIS

5.1 Year 2010

5.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2010, GDP at basic prices increased by 5.6% in nominal terms to reach R 265,387 million from R 251,314 million in 2009. GDP at market prices, which includes R 33,956 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 6.1% to R 299,343 million from R 282,053 million in 2009. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 5.9% to R 233,640 from R 220,724 in 2009 (Table 1).

After removing price effect estimated at 1.3%, the economy grew by 4.3%, higher than the 3.1% recorded in 2009. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate works out to 4.4% compared to 2.9% in 2009 (Tables 3 and 6). Chart 7 below shows the evolution of growth in main industries and in overall GDP over the period 2000 to 2011.

5.1.2 Growth rate by industry

Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" declined by 1.3% in 2010, after a growth of 8.6% in 2009. Within the sector,

- (i) **Agriculture** declined by 1.3% compared to a growth of 8.8% in 2009. The fall in 2010 is explained by decline of 6.4% in "Sugarcane" and a growth of 1.4% in "Other agriculture".
- (ii) Mining and quarrying recorded a growth of 0.5% after a decline of 12.2% in 2009.

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 2.8 % in 2010 compared to 2.9% in 2009. Within the sector,

(i) **Manufacturing** grew by 2.1% in 2010 same as in 2009. The performances of the sub sectors were as follows:

Sugar milling a negative growth of 4.0% in 2010 based on a sugar

production of 452,473 tonnes, compared to a growth of 15.0%

in 2009 with a higher production of 467,234 tonnes.

Food a higher growth of 4.4% compared to 3.8% in 2009.

Textile no growth after a decline of 0.2% in 2009.

Other manufacturing a growth of 2.1% compared to 1.5% in 2009.

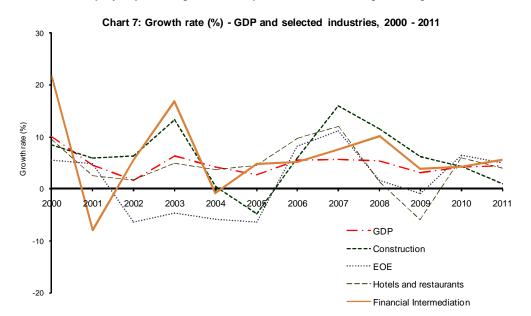
Activities of export oriented enterprises (EOE) rebounded by 6.5% after a decline of 0.9% in 2009

- (ii) Electricity, gas and water supply grew by 3.4%, after a weak growth of 0.1% in 2009.
- (iii) Construction grew at a slower rate of 4.3% compared to 6.2% in 2009.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector grew by 5.2% in 2010, higher than the 2.8% growth in 2009.

- (i) Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods grew by 4.1% compared to 1.1% in 2009.
- (ii) Hotels and restaurants recovered by 6.0%, after a sharp decline of 5.9% in 2009. This improvement was explained by tourist arrivals reaching 934,827 in 2010 compared to 871,356 in 2009, yielding higher tourist earnings estimated at R 39.4 billion compared to R 35.7 billion in 2009.
- (iii) Transport, storage and communications grew by 5.3%, higher than the 4.8% registered in 2009.
- (iv) **Financial intermediation** grew by 4.3%, from 3.8% in 2009. This is explained by higher growths registered by insurance companies (4.5% compared to 4.0% in 2009) and banks (3.9% compared to 3.0% in 2009).
- (v) Real estate, renting and business activities grew by 6.5% in 2010, higher than the 6.1% growth in 2009.
- (vi) Public administration and defence; compulsory social security registered a growth of 3.3%, higher than the 1.0% of 2009.
- (vii) **Education**, which includes services provided by both public and private operators, grew by 4.1% in 2010 against 2.5% in 2009.
- (viii) Health and social work grew by 6.3%, lower than the 7.5% of 2009.
- (ix) Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons grew further by 8.0% in 2010 following a 7.8% growth in 2009.



5.1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

5.1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 5.4% to reach R 261,930 million in 2010 from R 248,587 million in 2009. After removing price effects, real growth rate works out to 2.7% higher than 2.4% in 2009 (Tables 9 and 10). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 84.1% of the total grew at a higher rate of 2.6% in 2010 compared to 2.1% in 2009 while general government consumption expenditure grew at a lower rate in 2010, that is, 3.4% compared to 5.1% in 2009.

5.1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2010 was slightly down, reaching R 74,395 million from R 74,430 million in 2009 (Table 12).

After removing price effect estimated at 0.7%, investment in real terms declined by 0.7% in 2010 after the high growth of 8.9% in 2009. Exclusive of aircraft, the growth works out to 3.7% compared to 5.5% in 2009.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 24.9% in 2010, lower than the 2009 figure of 26.4% (Table 2). Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the rate for 2010 was 24.9%, compared to 25.2% in 2009.

Investment by type (Table 13)

Total investment in 2010 went down by 0.7% as a result of a sharp decline in the investment in "Machinery and equipment" (-15.4%) partly offset by a growth in "Building and construction work" (+7.0%).

"Building and construction work" grew by 7.0% in 2010, lower than the 7.7% growth registered in 2009. The 7.0% growth was due to growths of 13.7% in "Residential building" and 15.8% in "Other construction work" and a contraction of 2.1% in "Non Residential building". The high increase in "Other construction work" is explained by accelerated implementation of public sector investment projects.

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" declined by 15.4% in 2010 after a higher growth of 11.4% in 2009. This decline is mainly explained by the acquisition of aircraft by the public sector in 2009. Excluding investment on aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate worked out to -2.4% in 2010 compared to a positive growth of 0.8% in 2009.

Investment by sector (Tables 9 and 10)

Private sector investment in 2010 was estimated at R 56,145 million, representing a nominal increase of 0.6% over the 2009 figure of R 55,788 million. In real terms, no growth was registered in 2010 compared to a decline of 1.3% in 2009. The sluggish performance in 2009 and 2010 is mainly explained by the completion of some major projects such as commercial and office buildings, new hotels and hotel renovations (Tables 9 and 10).

Public sector investment decreased by 2.1% in nominal terms, reaching R 18,250 million in 2010 from R 18,642 million in 2009. In real terms, it declined by 2.8% in 2010 after a high growth of 59.5% in 2009. Excluding aircraft and marine vessels, real growth of public sector investment worked out to 18.9% in 2010 compared to 33.4% in 2009. The double figure growths in public sector investment in 2009 and 2010 are mainly due to high investments in road infrastructure and airport extension.

The share of private sector investment increased to 75.5% in 2010 from 75.0% in 2009 and that of the public sector decreased to 24.5% from 25.0%. Excluding aircraft and marine vessels, the share of private sector investment was 75.5% and that of the public sector 24.5% compared to 78.5% and 21.5% respectively in 2009 (Table 2).

5.1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 190,912 million in 2010 compared to R 164,622 million in 2009, representing an increase of 16.0%. After removing price effects, imports of goods and services grew by 7.1% in 2010 after a decline of 9.1% in 2009.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis registered a growth of 7.1% in 2010 after a decline of 8.9% in 2009. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, increased by 7.0% in 2010 after a decline of 9.3% in 2009 (Table 9 and 10).

Exports of goods and services increased by 13.6% to R 156,945 million in 2010 from R 138,168 million in 2009. In real terms, total exports picked up with a growth of 16.3% after a decline of 3.5% in 2009. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 16.6% in 2010 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 16.1% (Tables 9 and 10).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 33,967 million in 2010, higher than the deficit of R 26,454 million registered in 2009. The deficit represents 11.3% of GDP at market prices in 2010 compared to 9.4% in 2009 (Tables 1 and 2).

5.1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

In 2010, the share of the three components of GDP at market prices was estimated as follows:

Compensation of employees 34.0%

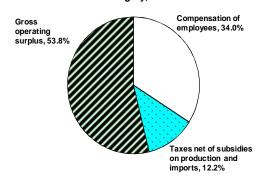
Taxes (net of subsidies)

on production and imports 12.2% Gross operating surplus 53.8%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 101,927 million in 2010, representing a nominal increase of 5.9% over the 2009 figure of R 96,220 million. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 5.3% to R 160,997 million in 2010 from R 152,865 million in 2009 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 10.5% to

R 36,439 million from R 32,968 million in 2009 (Table 11).

Chart 8: GDP at market prices by income category, 2010



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 3,656 million) and transfers (+R 5,630 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 308,629 million in 2010, representing an increase of 7.3% over the 2009 figure of R 287,671 million.

Out of the R 308,629 million available in 2010, R 261,930 million or 84.9% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 46,699 million or 15.1% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS).

The saving rate, measured by the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, worked out to 15.6% in 2010 compared to 13.9% in 2009 (Table 11).

6 FORECAST - YEAR 2011

6.1 Gross Domestic Product

On the basis of information gathered on the key sectors of the economy and recent past trends, the economy is expected to grow by 4.5% in 2011, higher than the 4.3% registered in 2010. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be 4.6% compared to 4.4% in 2010 (Tables 3 and 6). The assumptions used are at paragraph 6.2.

GDP at basic prices in 2011 would reach R 290,235 million, representing a nominal increase of 9.4% over the 2010 figure of R 265,387 million while GDP at market prices would increase by 9.5% to R 327,666 million from R 299,343 million. Taxes on products (net of subsidies) would amount to R 37,431 million compared to R 33,956 million in 2010, that is, 10.2% higher.

6.2 Growth rate by industry

The main assumptions used for the forecast of 4.5% in the GDP growth in 2011 are:

- (i) Sugarcane: sugar production of 420,000 tonnes, resulting in a growth of -5.1%,
- (ii) **Manufacturing Industries:** to expand by 3.6% compared to 2.1% in 2010. Within the sector,
 - a. "Food processing" to grow by 3.4% compared to 4.4% in 2010.
 - b. "Textile" to rebound by 6.0% after no growth in 2010.
 - c. "Other manufacturing" to expand by 2.4% compared to 2.1% in 2010.

Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) are expected to grow by 5.0% compared to 6.5% in 2010.

(iii) **Construction:** to grow by 1.0% compared to 4.3% in 2010.

- (iv) Hotels and restaurants: to growth by 4.0% based on 980,000 tourist arrivals in 2011 compared to 934,827 in 2010. Tourist earnings are forecasted at R 42.5 billion in 2011 against R 39.4 billion in 2010.
- (v) Transport, storage and communications: to grow by 5.5% higher than the 5.3% growth in 2010.
- (vi) **Financial intermediation:** to grow at a higher rate of 5.7%, compared to 4.3% growth in 2010 mainly due to higher growth expected in offshore activities.
- (vii) **Business activities**: to grow by 10.0% compared to 9.6% in 2010.
- (viii) Other sectors: growth rates based on information available up to first quarter of 2011.

6.3 Consumption and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) is expected to reach R 341,507 million in 2011 compared to R 308,629 million in 2010, representing an increase of 10.7%.

Final consumption expenditure of households and general government is expected to increase by 9.6% to reach R 287,162 million in 2011 from R 261,930 million in 2010. The real growth rate would be 3.0% in 2011 higher than the 2.7% growth in 2010 (Tables 9 and 10).

Gross National Saving (GNS) would reach R 54,345 in 2011, higher than the figure of R 46,699 million in 2010. GNS as a percentage of GNDI would be 15.9% in 2011, compared to 15.1% in 2010. The saving rate measured as the percentage of GNS to GDP at market prices would reach 16.6 in 2011, higher than the figure of 15.6 in 2010 (Table 11).

6.4 Investment

Latest available information on ongoing and new projects, indicates that investment in 2011 would reach R 81,272 million, representing an increase of 9.2% in nominal terms over the 2010 figure of R 74,395 million (Tables 9 and 12). In real terms, it would grow by 3.6% in 2011 compared to a decline of 0.7% in 2010. Exclusive of investment on aircraft and marine vessel, the growth works out to 3.5% in 2011 compared to 3.7% in 2010 (Table 13).

Investment rate would be 24.8% in 2011, slightly lower than 24.9% in 2010. Exclusive of investment on aircraft and marine vessels, it would be 24.7% (Table 2).

Investment by type

"Building and construction work" is expected to expand by 1.2% in 2011 lower than the 7.0% in 2010. Within this category, "Residential building" is expected to grow by 18.5% and "Other construction work" by 2.1%. On the other hand "Non residential building" would decline by 14.3%.

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" would grow by 9.3% after a decline of 15.4% in 2010, mainly due to the acquisition of machinery for electricity generation. However, excluding investment on marine vessel, a growth of 21.2% is expected in 2011 compared to a decline of 2.4% in 2010.

Investment by sector

Private sector investment is expected to increase by 6.0% to reach R 59,514 million in 2011 from R 56,145 million in 2010. In real terms, it is expected to grow by 0.6% after a stagnation in 2010 (Tables 10 and 11).

Public sector investment is forecasted at R 21,758 million, that is, 19.2% higher than the 2010 figure of R 18,250 million. After removing the price effect, public sector investment is expected to grow by 12.9% after a decline of 2.8% in 2010. However, excluding aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate for 2011 would be 11.0% compared to 18.9% in 2010, following continued investment in road infrastructure and airport.

The share of private sector investment is expected to decrease to 73.2% in 2011 from 75.5% in 2010 and that of the public sector to increase to 26.8% from 24.5%. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the share of private sector investment in 2011 would be 73.6% and that of the public sector 26.4%.

6.5 Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services are forecasted at R 217,546 million in 2011 compared to R 190,912 million in 2010, representing a nominal increase of 14.0% (Table 9). In real terms, it would grow by 7.2% compared to 7.1% in 2010. Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis would grow by 9.4% and imports of services, which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods, by 2.7% (Table 10).

Exports of goods and services would increase by 11.1% to R 174,440 million in 2011 from R 156,945 million in 2010. In real terms, this would represent a growth of 4.0%. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis are forecasted to grow by 4.5%. Exports of services are expected to expand by 3.6% (Tables 9 and 10).

Net exports of goods and services would result in a deficit of R 43,106 million in 2011 compared to R 33,967 million in 2010. This represents 13.2% of GDP at market prices in 2011, higher than the figure of 11.3% in 2010 (Tables 1 and 2).

7. TECHNICAL NOTE

7.1 Release of National Accounts data

Annual National Accounts aggregates are compiled and published in the "Economic and Social Indicators" in March, June, September and December according to an advance calendar posted on the website of the Central Statistics Office (http://statsmauritius.gov.mu). This issue covers the period 2008 to 2011. Updated issues will be released as follows:

Issue	Date posted on Website Date	ate hard copy available
September 2011	30 September 2011	14 October 2011
December 2011	27 December 2011	16 January 2012

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.

7.2 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. The total amount is then allocated to users as described in section 6 (iii)

(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.

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Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Port Louis

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Table 1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2008 - 2011

	Unit	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	RM	243,115	251,314	265,387	290,235
2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	RM	31,201	30,739	33,956	37,431
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	RM	274,316	282,053	299,343	327,666
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	RM	+2,073	-1,291	+3,656	+6,937
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	RM	245,188	250,023	269,043	297,172
at market prices	RM	276,389	280,762	302,999	334,603
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	RM	+6,409	+6,909	+5,630	+6,904
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	RM	282,798	287,671	308,629	341,507
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	193,236	195,659	209,991	230,688
at market prices	R	217,826	219,715	236,494	259,744
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	191,602	196,668	207,137	225,303
at market prices	R	216,192	220,724	233,640	254,359
10. Compensation of employees	RM	92,419	96,220	101,927	109,975
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	235,549	248,587	261,930	287,162
Households	RM	200,760	208,858	220,305	243,363
General Government	RM	34,789	39,729	41,625	43,799
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	235,549	248,587	261,930	287,162
Households	RM	215,426	225,522	237,961	261,759
General Government	RM	20,123	23,065	23,969	25,403
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	67,529	74,430	74,395	81,272
Private sector	RM	56,161	55,788	56,145	59,514
Public sector	RM	11,368	18,642	18,250	21,758
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	47,249	39,084	46,699	54,345
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-36,115	-26,454	-33,967	-43,106
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	RM	-35,515	-23,054	-33,967	-42,745
Exports of goods & services	RM	145,204	138,168	156,945	174,440
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	RM	145,204	138,168	156,945	174,440
Imports of goods & services	RM	181,319	164,622	190,912	217,546
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	RM	180,719	161,222	190,912	217,185

Table 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of:				
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+5.5	+3.1	+4.3	+4.5
exclusive of sugar	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+4.6
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+5.2	+2.4	+2.7	+3.0
Households	+6.7	+2.1	+2.6	+2.9
General Government	-1.4	+5.1	+3.4	+3.4
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7	+3.6
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	+4.6	+5.5	+3.7	+3.5
(iv) Private sector investment	+7.2	-1.3	0.0	+0.6
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	+5.9	-0.3	0.0	+0.3
(v) Public sector investment	-20.2	+59.5	-2.8	+12.9
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	-1.3	+33.4	+18.9	+11.0
2. Ratios				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	38.0	38.3	38.4	37.9
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	85.9	88.1	87.5	87.7
Households	73.2	74.0	73.6	74.3
General Government	12.7	14.1	13.9	13.4
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	24.6	26.4	24.9	24.8
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	24.4	25.2	24.9	24.7
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	20.5	19.8	18.8	18.2
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	20.3	19.8	18.8	18.2
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	4.1	6.6	6.1	6.6
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	4.1	5.4	6.1	6.5
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	83.2	75.0	75.5	73.2
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	83.0	78.5	75.5	73.6
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	16.8	25.0	24.5	26.8
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	17.0	21.5	24.5	26.4
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	16.7	13.6	15.1	15.9
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	17.2	13.9	15.6	16.6
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-13.2	-9.4	-11.3	-13.2
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	-12.9	-8.2	-11.3	-13.0
(+) surplus / (-) deficit				

Table 3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2008 - 2011

				(R Million)
	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,942	9,800	9,665	10,080
Sugarcane	4,230	3,489	3,042	2,742
Other	5,712	6,311	6,623	7,338
Mining and quarrying	108	101	107	115
Manufacturing	47,128	47,325	47,764	52,502
Sugar	1,141	988	884	815
Food (excluding sugar)	15,943	16,021	16,557	18,249
Textile	13,882	14,214	13,640	15,209
Other	16,162	16,102	16,683	18,229
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,590	5,398	5,401	5,582
Construction	16,473	17,486	18,231	19,286
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,				
motorcycles, personal and household goods	29,028	28,800	31,398	34,766
Wholesale and retail trade	26,378	25,850	28,118	30,956
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2,650	2,950	3,280	3,810
Hotels and restaurants	19,170	16,754	18,514	20,018
	•	•	-	•
Transport, storage and communications	23,922	24,195	25,361	26,727
Financial intermediation	23,909	25,411	26,578	29,263
Insurance	6,466	7,060	7,769	8,549
Banks	14,241	14,851	15,113	16,756
Other	3,202	3,500	3,696	3,958
Real estate, renting and business activities	27,258	29,849	32,779	37,557
Owner occupied dwellings	10,832	11,191	11,725	12,788
Other	16,426	18,658	21,054	24,769
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	40 =00	45.000	40.450	40.000
security	13,780	15,322	16,159	16,939
Education	10,273	11,080	11,686	12,591
Health and social work	7,729	8,936	9,694	10,885
Other community social and nerconal consists activities				
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	9,805	10,857	12,050	13,924
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	243,115	251,314	265,387	290,235
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	31,201	30,739	33,956	37,431
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	274,316	282,053	299,343	327,666
Export oriented enterprises ³	17,839	17,413	17,334	19,110
Sea food ⁴	3,293	3,050	3,367	3,722
Freeport 5	1,422	1,314	1,350	1,450
Tourism ⁶	23,258	19,862	22,040	23,769
ICT 7	12,994	14,851	16,941	19,880

^{1/} Revised 2/ Forecast

^{3/} 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.

^{4/} covers mainly the activities of fishing and fish processing.

^{5/} covers "wholesale and retail trade" and storage activities of the freeport operators.

^{6/} covers the components of Hotels and Restaurants, Transport, Recreational and leisure and Manufacturing, attributable to tourism.

^{7/} covers components of "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and retail trade", "Communications" and "Business services", related to ICT.

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

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Table 4 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2008 - 2011

				(R Million)
_	2008	2009	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,216	1,294	1,283	1,287
Sugarcane	0	0	0	0
Other	1,216	1,294	1,283	1,287
Manufacturing	55	61	60	59
Sugar	0	0	0	0
Food exc Sugar	0	0	0	0
Textiles	0	0	0	0
Other	55	61	60	59
Construction	397	408	395	379
Transport, storage and communications	257	266	265	262
Real estate, renting and business activities	73	82	84	85
Owner occupied dwellings	0	0	0	0
Other	73	82	84	85
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13,780	15,322	16,159	16,939
Education	4,907	5,459	5,741	5,920
Health and social work	4,096	4,731	4,958	5,167
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	60	64	66	67
General Government	24,841	27,687	29,012	30,165

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 5 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5
Sugarcane	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9
Other	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	19.4	18.8	18.0	18.1
Sugar	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Food (excluding Sugar)	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3
Textile	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.3
Other	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
Construction	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	12.0	11.5	11.8	12.0
Wholesale and retail trade Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.7
household goods	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Hotels and restaurants	7.9	6.7	7.0	6.9
Transport, storage and communications Financial intermediation	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.2
	9.8	10.2	10.0	10.1 2.9
Insurance Banks	2.7 5.8	2.9 5.9	2.9 5.7	2.9 5.8
Other	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	11.2	11.9	12.4	12.9
Owner occupied dwellings	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Other	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.5
security	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.9
Education	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Health and social work Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.8
persons	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export oriented enterprises	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.6
Sea food	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
Freeport	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tourism	9.6	7.9	8.3	8.2
ICT	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.8

^{1/} Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 6 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+3.0	+8.8	-1.3	+0.8
Sugarcane	+4.8	+12.5	-6.4	-5.1
Other	+1.5	+6.2	+1.4	+3.5
Mining and quarrying	+22.2	-12.2	+0.5	+3.0
Manufacturing	+3.2	+2.1	+2.1	+3.6
Sugar	+3.7	+15.0	-4.0	-3.5
Food (excluding Sugar)	+7.7	+3.8	+4.4	+3.4
Textile	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	+6.0
Other	+2.3	+1.5	+2.1	+2.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	+6.1	+0.1	+3.4	+3.9
Construction	+11.6	+6.2	+4.3	+1.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,				
motorcycles, personal and household goods	+4.8	+1.1	+4.1	+3.4
Wholesale and retail trade Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and	+4.4	+0.3	+3.7	+2.8
household goods	+9.3	+8.6	+8.1	+8.6
Hotels and restaurants	+1.3	-5.9	+6.0	+4.0
Transport, storage and communications	+6.1	+4.8	+5.3	+5.5
Financial intermediation	+10.1	+3.8	+4.3	+5.7
Insurance	+5.0	+4.0	+4.5	+4.5
Banks	+12.7	+3.0	+3.9	+6.2
Other	+10.0	+7.0	+5.6	+6.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+8.7	+6.1	+6.5	+6.8
Owner occupied dwellings	+2.2	+0.8	+1.2	+1.0
Other	+13.5	+9.6	+9.6	+10.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	.4.4	-4.0	- 0 0	-0.4
security	+1.1	+1.0	+3.3	+3.1
Education	+3.0	+2.5	+4.1	+3.4
Health and social work	+4.6	+7.5	+6.3	+7.3
Other community, social and personal service activities				
and private households with employed persons	+8.4	+7.8	+8.0	+8.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.5	+3.1	+4.3	+4.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+4.6
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+5.9	+2.6	+3.4	+3.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.5	+3.0	+4.2	+4.3

Export oriented enterprises	+1.6	-0.9	+6.5	+5.0
Sea food	+7.3	+12.1	+10.4	+5.0
Freeport	-18.0	-11.0	+3.3	+3.1
Tourism	+1.2	-5.9	+5.2	+5.0
ICT	+13.2	+13.1	+13.1	+14.5

Table 7- Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+0.1	+0.4	-0.1	0.0
Sugarcane	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Other	0.0	+0.2	0.0	+0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	+0.6	+0.4	+0.4	+0.7
Sugar	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0
Food (excluding Sugar)	+0.4	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2
Textile	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.3
Other	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	+0.1	+0.0	+0.1	+0.1
Construction	+0.7	+0.4	+0.3	+0.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.6	+0.1	+0.4	+0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.5	0.0	+0.3	+0.3
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Hotels and restaurants	+0.1	-0.5	+0.5	+0.3
Transport, storage and communications	+0.6	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5
Financial intermediation	+1.0	+0.4	+0.5	+0.6
Insurance	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Banks	+0.7	+0.2	+0.3	+0.4
Other	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	+0.9	+0.7	+0.8	+0.8
Owner occupied dwellings	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
Other	+0.8	+0.6	+0.7	+0.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2
Education	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1
Health and social work	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3
Other community, social and personal service				
activities and private households with employed persons	+0.4	+0.3	+0.3	+0.4
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.5	+3.1	+4.3	+4.5
Export oriented enterprises	+0.1	-0.1	+0.5	+0.3

^{1/} Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 8 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 2008- 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+0.0	-9.4	0.0	+3.4
Sugarcane	-6.9	-26.7	-6.9	-5.0
Other	+5.8	+4.1	+3.5	+7.0
Mining and quarrying	+12.5	+6.3	+5.5	+4.0
Manufacturing	+10.4	-1.6	-1.2	+6.1
Sugar	-6.4	-24.7	-6.8	-4.6
Food exc Sugar	+21.2	-3.2	-1.0	+6.6
Textiles	-5.6	+2.6	-4.0	+5.2
Other	+18.6	-1.8	+1.5	+6.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	+30.3	+17.5	-3.2	-0.6
Construction	+11.1	0.0	0.0	+4.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+7.8	-1.8	+4.7	+7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	+7.6	-2.3	+4.9	+7.1
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+9.7	+2.5	+2.9	+7.0
Hotels and restaurants	+1.3	-7.1	+4.3	+4.0
Transport, storage and communications	-5.2	-3.5	-0.5	-0.1
Financial intermediation	+4.2	+2.4	+0.3	+4.2
Insurance	+5.3	+5.0	+5.4	+5.3
Banks	+3.8	+1.2	-2.1	+4.4
Other	+4.0	+2.2	0.0	+1.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+10.0	+3.2	+3.2	+7.3
Owner occupied dwellings	+10.0	+2.5	+3.6	+7.9
Other	+10.0	+3.7	+2.9	+6.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+13.2	+10.1	+2.1	+1.6
Education	+11.5	+5.2	+1.3	+4.2
Health and social work	+10.1	+7.5	+2.1	+4.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+9.8	+2.7	+2.8	+6.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+7.0	+0.3	+1.3	+4.7
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+3.2	-4.0	+6.8	+7.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+6.5	-0.2	+1.9	+5.0
Export oriented enterprises	-1.3	-1.5	-6.5	+5.0

Table 9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2008 - 2011

				(R Million)
	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Final consumption expenditure	235,549	248,587	261,930	287,162
Households	200,760	208,858	220,305	243,363
General government	34,789	39,729	41,625	43,799
Individual	(14,666)	(16,664)	(17,656)	(18,396)
Collective	(20, 123)	(23,065)	(23,969)	(25,403)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	67,529	74,430	74,395	81,272
Private sector	56,161	55,788	56,145	59,514
Public sector	11,368	18,642	18,250	21,758
Increase in inventories ³	7,352	-14,510	-3,015	2,337
Exports of goods & services	145,204	138,168	156,945	174,440
Goods (f.o.b)	67,970	61,681	69,556	78,000
Services ⁴	77,234	76,487	87,389	96,440
Less Imports of goods & services	181,319	164,622	190,912	217,546
Goods (f.o.b)	124,567	111,154	127,869	149,730
Services ⁴	56,752	53,468	63,043	67,816
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	274,316	282,053	299,343	327,666

Table 10 - Expenditure on GDP-Growth rates (% over previous year), 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Final consumption expenditure	+5.2	+2.4	+2.7	+3.0
Households	+6.7	+2.1	+2.6	+2.9
General government	-1.4	+5.1	+3.4	+3.4
Individual	-0.8	+3.5	+4.0	+3.2
Collective	-1.8	+6.3	+3.0	+3.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7	+3.6
Private sector	+7.2	-1.3	0.0	+0.6
Public sector	-20.2	+59.5	-2.8	+12.9
Exports of goods & services	+4.0	-3.5	+16.3	+4.0
Goods (f.o.b)	-0.6	-9.3	+16.6	+4.5
Services	+8.5	+1.6	+16.1	+3.6
Less Imports of goods & services	+1.8	-9.1	+7.1	+7.2
Goods (f.o.b)	-0.4	-8.9	+7.1	+9.4
Services	+6.6	-9.3	+7.0	+2.7

^{1/} Revised 2/ Forecast

^{3/} includes all statistical discrepancies

^{4/} Figures for exports and imports of services are not equal to those compiled by the BOM, due to the difference in the treatment of FISIM by CSO and BOM Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

Table 11 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2008 - 2011

(R Million)

				(R Million)
	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Compensation of employees	92,419	96,220	101,927	109,975
of which paid by General Government	20,909	23,549	24,613	25,224
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	33,635	32,968	36,439	40,606
Taxes on products ³	32,037	31,590	34,796	38,452
Subsidies on products	(836)	(851)	(840)	(1,021)
Other taxes on production ⁴	2,434	2,229	2,483	3,175
Gross operating surplus	148,262	152,865	160,977	177,085
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	274,316	282,053	299,343	327,666
Net primary income from the rest of the world ⁵	+2,073	-1,291	+3,656	+6,937
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	276,389	280,762	302,999	334,603
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+6,409	+6,909	+5,630	+6,904
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	282,798	287,671	308,629	341,507
Less:Final consumption expenditure	235,549	248,587	261,930	287,162
Households	200,760	208,858	220,305	243,363
General Government	34,789	39,729	41,625	43,799
Gross National Saving (GNS)	47,249	39,084	46,699	54,345
GNS as a % of GNDI	16.7	13.6	15.1	15.9
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	17.2	13.9	15.6	16.6

^{1/} Revised 2/ Forecast

^{3/} include excise duties, import duties and value added tax.

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

^{5/} Figures for net primary income are not equal to those compiled by the BOM, due to the difference in the treatment of FISIM by CSO and BOM Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

Table 12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2008 - 2011

(R Million)

	1			(R Million)
	2008	2009	2010 ¹	2011 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	45,278	48,809	52,166	55,193
Residential building	15,281	16,531	18,769	23,251
Non-residential building	22,162	22,016	21,530	19,280
Other construction work	7,835	10,262	11,867	12,662
B. Machinery and equipment	22,251	25,621	22,229	26,079
Aircraft	0	3,400	0	0
Marine vessel	600	0	0	361
Passenger car	3,635	2,864	3,459	3,678
Other transport equipment	2,288	2,228	2,395	2,965
Other machinery and equipment	15,728	17,129	16,375	19,075
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	67,529	74,430	74,395	81,272
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	66,929	71,030	74,395	80,911
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,751	1,840	1,743	2,019
Mining and quarrying	29	0	0	0
Manufacturing	7,094	7,013	5,161	6,358
Electricity, gas and water supply	921	1,953	2,764	5,810
Construction	1,947	2,039	2,191	2,503
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	5,591	4,791	6,225	9,045
of which Wholesale and retail trade	5,295	4,655	6,013	8,893
Restaurants and hotels	12,004	12,821	12,684	9,184
Transport, storage and communications	6,951	11,048	8,966	4,189
Financial intermediation	1,255	1,462	2,447	2,500
Real estate, renting and business activities	20,755	20,712	22,023	24,993
Owner occupied dwellings	15,281	16,531	18,769	22,251
Other	5,474	4,181	3,254	2,742
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,657	4,378	4,478	8,782
Education	1,705	1,733	1,130	1,575
Health and social work	1,325	1,936	1,835	2,257
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,544	2,704	2,748	2,057
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	67,529	74,430	74,395	81,272
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	24.6	26.4	24.9	24.8

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009	2010 ¹	2011 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+13.3	+7.7	+7.0	+1.2
Residential building	+18.0	+8.1	+13.7	+18.5
Non-residential building	+12.2	-0.8	-2.1	-14.3
Other construction work	+8.1	+30.8	+15.8	+2.1
B. Machinery and equipment	-15.8	+11.4	-15.4	+9.3
Machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-9.1	+0.8	-2.4	+21.2
Passenger car	+5.6	-25.8	+17.8	+0.6
Other transport equipment	-41.1	+70.3	-58.7	+32.3
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-5.1	-14.9	+4.4	+17.9
Other machinery and equipment	-12.7	+9.2	-6.7	+7.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7	+3.6
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+4.6	+5.5	+3.7	+3.5
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+0.3	-33.9	-6.6	+8.8
Mining and quarrying	+183.5	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	-23.7	-1.4	-28.0	+15.3
Electricity , gas and water supply	-61.0	+112.2	+39.6	+96.3
Construction	+9.1	+3.1	+6.1	+8.2
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+5.9	-15.7	+26.9	+38.4
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+6.4	-13.5	+29.6	+40.9
Restaurants and hotels	+6.6	+6.7	-1.2	-31.1
Transport , storage and communications	-26.6	+51.3	-19.7	-55.7
Financial intermediation	-18.7	+15.3	+65.7	-4.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	+27.9	-0.5	+6.2	+8.4
Owner occupied dwellings	+18.0	+8.1	+13.7	+13.4
Other	+65.3	-24.4	-23.4	-20.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+37.5	+61.8	+1.7	+86.6
Education	+37.6	+1.5	-35.4	+32.0
Health and social work	+56.1	+45.7	-6.2	+15.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private				
households with employed persons	+2.9	+5.5	+0.6	-29.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7	+3.6

Table 14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009	2010 ¹	2011 ²
By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.5
Residential building	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.5
Non-residential building	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.5
Other construction work	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.5
B. Machinery and equipment	+4.6	+3.3	+2.5	+6.0
Passenger car	+1.1	+6.2	+2.5	+5.0
Other transport equipment	-0.9	+14.4	+2.5	+5.0
Other machinery and equipment	+6.6	-0.3	+2.5	+8.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+8.8	+1.2	+0.7	+5.0

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1/ Revised 2/ Forecast